Pragmatic Focus and Word Order Variation in Tagalog[*]

Jeruen E. Dery

University at Buffalo, The State University of New York

This paper is an application of the theory of information structure and its interface in syntax as outlined in Role and Reference Grammar (Van Valin 2005). It will be shown that the pragmatic relations of topic and focus play a significant role in the selection of word order in Tagalog. Both declarative and interrogative sentences will be analyzed, showing how Lambrecht's (1994) focus types are reflected in the language. For interrogative sentences, it will be shown how canonicity of word order is significant in the variability of focus placement.

Key words: syntax-pragmatics interface, Tagalog, focus structure, word order

1. Introduction

Ever since Constantino's (1965) study on the different sentence patterns of Philippine languages appeared, most of the studies regarding sentence structure only deal with the problem in purely syntactic terms. In fact, Constantino's classic paper merely lists the different types of sentences that are found in the various Philippine languages. One of the recent studies on Tagalog only gives an attempt on the derivations of the different sentence forms, but does not explain why these sentence forms occur (Ceña 1994). In the current study, however, the assumptions of RRG are utilized in order to give an analysis based on the interface of syntax and pragmatics as seen in Tagalog. Assuming that focus structure affects the syntax, analyses of the different sentence forms are given, in which the effect of the pragmatic factors in the syntax are clearly seen.

Role and Reference Grammar (RRG) is a theory of language that focuses not just on the syntactic factors of the language, but also on semantic and pragmatic factors as well. This paper will thus discuss the ways in which the different factors concerning information structure intersect and affect the syntactic structure of the language.

Spoken by about 57 million people, Tagalog is one of the major languages spoken in the Philippines. It is a Western Malayo-Polynesian language within the Austronesian language family. It is a predicate-initial language, although, as this paper shows, certain pragmatic factors influence the word order of the language and thus one can find sentences with constituents other than the predicate in initial position.

Being a study of language in its actual use, this research has been done using two methods of data gathering. The first method used a fairly long survey, which was intended to simulate a discourse fragment. A question was presented, and the respondent was asked to choose all the natural answers from among all the grammatical choices. Only grammatical answers are included in the choices. However, not all are felicitous with regard to the question. The second method used a free interview. This time, pictures were shown to different respondents, and they were asked questions that pertained to the pictures. These questions were designed to have different focus types; thus, the respondents were free to use whichever sentence form they preferred.

This paper is organized as follows. Section 2 details the interface of syntax and pragmatics in declarative simple sentences. Section 3 will then expand on the interface of syntax and pragmatics in interrogative simple sentences. Section 4 serves as the conclusion of this study.

2. Declarative sentences

This section is divided into three parts. The first part expounds on the three types of focus construction as proposed by Lambrecht (1994). The second part will try to revise the RRG concept of predicate focus. Evidence from Tagalog suggests that there is actually a "predicate focus" in which the Privileged Syntactic Argument (PSA) is included in the actual focus domain. The third part will examine the possibility of a special focus position for narrow focus. Initial analyses have suggested that the clause-initial position is the default position for focus. Since Tagalog is a predicate-initial language, this means that the focus would fall in the position where the predicate is usually found, the Nucleus (NUC). This hypothesis implies that any constituent that appears before the NUC but not in the Left Detached Position (LDP), in short, in the Pre-Core Slot (PrCS), will be a constituent receiving narrow focus.

2.1 Types of focus constructions in Tagalog

Originally proposed by Lambrecht (1994) and expounded by Van Valin & LaPolla (1997), there exist three focus types: sentence focus, predicate focus, and narrow focus.

In sentence focus, the speaker presupposes nothing in the discourse, implying that

every constituent in the utterance is brand-new. Consider the following example.[1]

(1) Q: Ano   ang   nangyari?[2]
       what LIN_{PF} happen-PFT
       'What happened?'

   A: a. Tumirik   ang   kotse ko.
          stall-PFT.AV SUBJ   car   1SG.GEN
          'My car stalled.'

      b. ??Tumirik.
          stall-PFT.AV
          '(My car) stalled.'

      c. #Ang   kotse   ko   ang   tumirik.
          SUBJ   car   1SG.GEN LIN_{PF} stall-PFT.AV
          'MY CAR stalled.'

      d. ?Ang   kotse   ko   ay   tumirik.
          SUBJ   car   1SG.GEN LIN_{PT} stall-PFT.AV
          'My car STALLED.'

      e. ?Ang   kotse   ko   tumirik.
          SUBJ   car   1SG.GEN   stall-PFT.AV
          'My car stalled.'

      f. ?Ang   kotse   ko,   tumirik.
          SUBJ   car   1SG.GEN   stall-PFT.AV
          'Regarding my car, it stalled.'

The discourse fragment can be analyzed as follows.

(2) Sentence: Tumirik ang kotse ko.
    Presupposition: $\exists x\ [\mathbf{do'}\ (x, [\mathbf{pred'}\ (x, y)])]$
    Assertion: $\exists x\ [\mathbf{do'}\ (x, [\mathbf{break.down'}\ (x)])]$
                     where x = ang kotse ko
    Focus: 'tumirik ang kotse ko'
    Focus domain: clause

As shown above, the most felicitous response is (1a). This is the construction that

---

[1] Instead of transcribing the data in standard IPA, I will opt to use the traditional colloquial spelling, as the choice is tangential to the topic of this paper.

[2] ? – unacceptable to about 30% of the sample population, ?? – unacceptable to about 65% of the sample population, # – infelicitous

satisfies the conditions of sentence focus, where no variables are presupposed. Thus, the focus is the whole clause, encompassing all the variables. If we examine the examples, sentence focus requires that the sentence be formed as a canonical construction, with the predicate appearing before the arguments. All the other constructions, such as the ones involving dropped constituents, and the constructions that involve an argument appearing in the PrCS, are unacceptable as replies.

Transitive sentences do not exhibit any difference with regard to sentence focus, as the following examples show.

(3) Q: Ano   ang   nangyari?
       what   LIN_PF   happen-PFT
       'What happened?'

   A: a. Nakalmot   ng   pusa   ang   mukha   ni   Juna.
         scratch-PFT.UV   NSUBJ   cat   SUBJ   face   GEN   Juna
         'A cat scratched Juna's face.'

      b. ??Nakalmot   ng   pusa.
         scratch-PFT.UV   NSUBJ   cat
         'A cat scratched (Juna's face).'

      c. #Ang   mukha ni   Juna ang   nakalmot   ng   pusa.
         SUBJ   face   GEN Juna LIN_PF scratch-PFT.UV   NSUBJ   cat
         'It was JUNA'S FACE that the cat scratched.'

      d. ?Ang   mukha ni   Juna ay   nakalmot   ng   pusa.
         SUBJ   face   GEN Juna LIN_PT scratch-PFT.UV   NSUBJ   cat
         'Juna's face was SCRATCHED BY A CAT.'

      e. ?Ang   mukha ni   Juna nakalmot   ng   pusa.
         SUBJ   face   GEN Juna scratch-PFT.UV   NSUBJ   cat
         'A cat scratched Juna's face.'

      f. ?Ang   mukha ni   Juna, nakalmot   ng   pusa.
         SUBJ   face   GEN Juna scratch-PFT.UV   NSUBJ   cat
         'Regarding Juna's face, it was scratched by a cat.'

Sentence focus can thus be visually represented in Figure 1.

SENTENCE
|
CLAUSE
|
CORE

NUC   ARG   ARG
|
PRED

Nakalmot   ng pusa   ang mukha ni Juna.
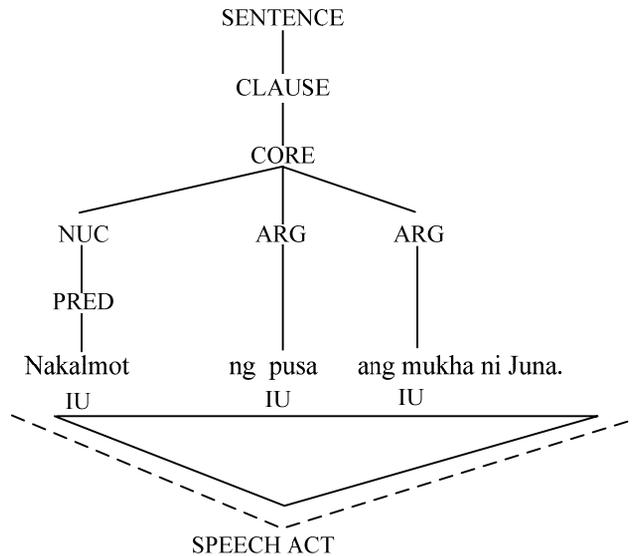IU   IU   IU

SPEECH ACT

Figure 1: Sentence focus

With regard to predicate focus, Van Valin & LaPolla (1997) note that predicate focus is the universally unmarked type of focus structure. In this focus type, there is a topic, which is contained in the presupposition, and the constituents in focus are the ones that give a comment on it. Van Valin (2005) states that this topic-comment pragmatic dichotomy corresponds to the Subject-predicate syntactic dichotomy, where the Subject is a topic and the predicate is the comment.

The following example illustrates this focus type and how it is analyzed.

(4) Q: Ano   ang   nangyari   kay   Juna?
         what   LIN$_{PF}$ happen-P$_{FT}$ D$_{AT}$ Juna
         'What happened to Juna?'
     A: a. Nahimatay   siya.
             faint-P$_{FT}$.UV   3S$_G$.S$_{UBJ}$
             'She fainted.'
         b. Nahimatay.
             faint-P$_{FT}$.UV
             '(She) fainted.'
         c. #Siya   ang   nahimatay.
             3S$_G$.S$_{UBJ}$ LIN$_{PF}$ faint-P$_{FT}$.UV
             'It was SHE who fainted.'

d. ?Siya   ay   nahimatay.
   3SG.SUBJ   LIN$_{PT}$ faint-PFT.UV
   'She FAINTED.'

e. ??Siya   nahimatay.
   3SG.SUBJ   faint-PFT.UV
   'She fainted.'

f. ?Siya,   nahimatay.
   3SG.SUBJ   faint-PFT.UV
   'With regard to her, she fainted.'

(5) Sentence: Nahimatay (si Juna).
      Presupposition: $\exists$ x [**do′** (x, [**pred′** (x)])] where x = Juna
      Assertion: **pred′** = faint
      Focus: 'nahimatay'
      Focus domain: predicating element

Most of the respondents actually prefer the "incomplete" sentence form, where the presupposed constituent is actually dropped from the sentence.[3] Since the argument of the sentence is already known to the speakers, the reply does not require it to be stated again. Thus, (4b) is the most preferred construction. However, (4d) and (4f) are also used frequently. Even though these constructions are marked with a "?", this can still be explained. Here, the linker *ay* is marked as a post-topical linker. Contrasted with the other linker *ang*, the post-topical linker is a linker that is used when an argument that serves as a topic appears in front of the predicating element. It should be pointed out that in Tagalog, the predicating element appears as the first constituent in canonical word order. If for some reason the first constituent is not a predicate, there might be a pause or a linker that is inserted between the predicate and the argument. By inserting a pause, the argument takes the LDP and is thus outside the Potential Focus Domain (PFD), since the LDP is not in the scope of the PFD. If a linker is inserted, the linker may be *ang* or *ay*. The assumption here is that *ang* is a post-focal linker (LIN$_{PF}$), while *ay* is a post-topical linker (LIN$_{PT}$). In other words, the LIN$_{PF}$ is used when the argument at the beginning of the sentence is in narrow focus. The LIN$_{PT}$, on the other hand, is used when the argument at the beginning of the sentence is the topic and is not in focus.

This analysis of the linker *ay* is different from traditional analyses of Tagalog

---

[3] This however does not imply that Tagalog is a pro-drop language. Speakers prefer to drop the constituent ONLY when it is already accessible from previous discourse, as in the above example. If that is not the case, then the constituents are present in the sentence, since there is no way of identifying the nature of the arguments from the form of the verb, unlike other pro-drop languages.

sentence constructions. For example, Alejandro (1954) treats *ay* as a copula or a linking verb, although he says that the copula can be suppressed in the inverted form. Llamzon (1975) on the other hand posits an *Ay*-Rule which inverts the sentences from a verb-initial configuration to an NP-initial configuration. Analyses based purely on syntactic terms such as these mentioned above treat these sentences as simple variations with the same semantic content. Called *ay*-preposing, this is treated as a simple inversion of arguments and predicates. However, as the data indicates, a consideration of the pragmatic factors of the language indicates that there is a difference in usage of the said constructions. The constructions involving the post-topical linker has a different focus structure compared to the constructions using the canonical order.

As the following examples show, the same is the case for transitive sentences.

(6) Q: Ano   ang   nangyari   sa   mukha   ni   Juna?
       what   LIN$_{PF}$ happen-PFT DAT face   GEN   Juna
       'What happened to Juna's face?'

    A: a. Nakalmot   ng   pusa ang   mukha niya.
           scratch-PFT.UV NSUBJ cat SUBJ face   3SG.GEN
           'A cat scratched her face.'

       b. Nakalmot   ng   pusa.
           scratch-PFT.UV NSUBJ cat
           'A cat scratched (her face).'

       c. #Ang   mukha niya   ang   nakalmot   ng   pusa.
           SUBJ   face   3SG.GEN LIN$_{PF}$ scratch-PFT.UV NSUBJ cat
           'It was HER FACE that the cat scratched.'

       d. ?Ang   mukha niya   ay   nakalmot   ng   pusa.
           SUBJ   face   3SG.GEN LIN$_{PT}$ scratch-PFT.UV NSUBJ cat
           'Her face WAS SCRATCHED BY A CAT.'

       e. ??Ang   mukha niya   nakalmot   ng   pusa.
           SUBJ   face   3SG.GEN scratch-PFT.UV NSUBJ cat
           'A cat scratched her face.'

       f. ?Ang   mukha niya,   nakalmot   ng   pusa.
           SUBJ   face   3SG.GEN scratch-PFT.UV NSUBJ cat
           'Regarding her face, it was scratched by a cat.'

The following are visual representations of the three types of predicate focus.

SENTENCE

CLAUSE

CORE

NUC   ARG   ARG

PRED

Nakalmot   ng pusa   (ang mukha ni Juna).
IU   IU   IU

SPEECH ACT
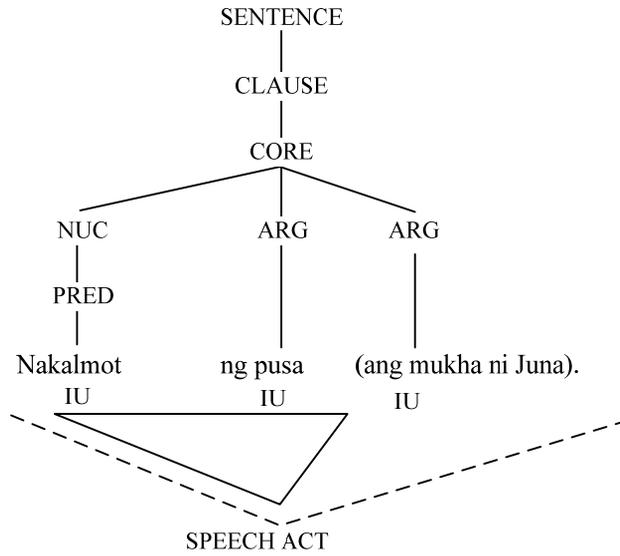
Figure 2: Predicate focus (canonical construction)

SENTENCE

CLAUSE

PRCS   CORE

NUC   ARG

PRED

Ang mukha ni Juna ay nakalmot ng pusa.
IU   IU   IU
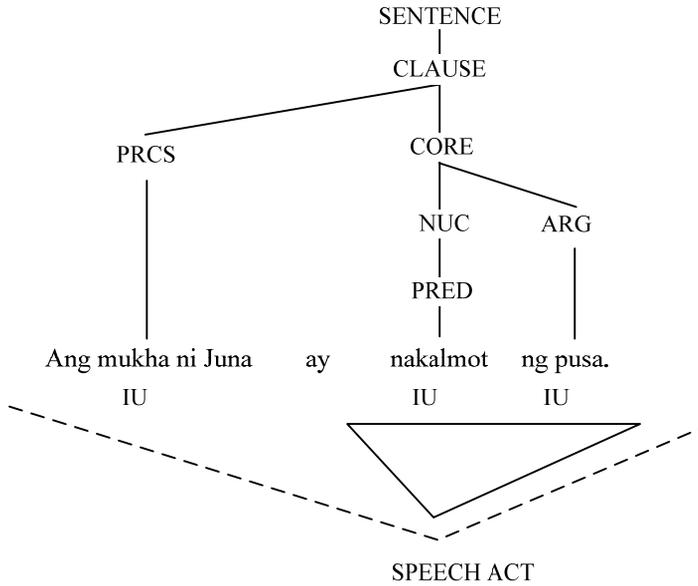
SPEECH ACT

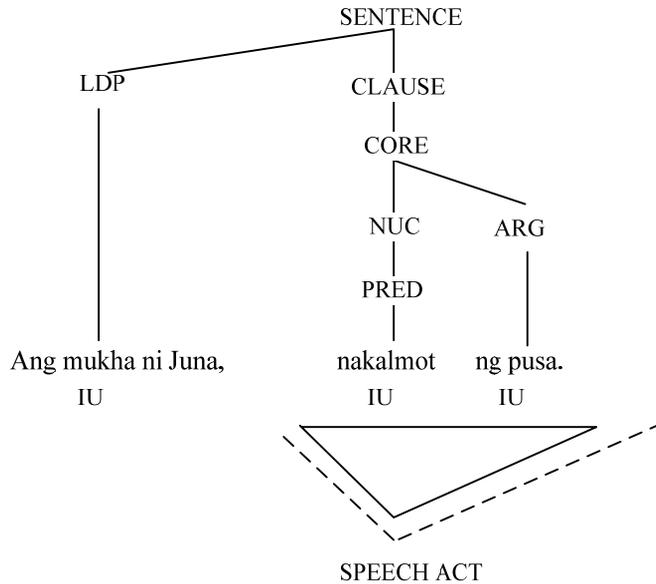**Figure 3:** Predicate focus (argument in PrCS)

Figure 4: Predicate focus (argument in LDP)

The final focus type is narrow focus. Only one constituent is focused this time, and the following discourse fragment illustrates this in the Tagalog language.

(7) Q: Nabalitaan   ko   na   tumirik   daw
         overhear-PFT.UV   1SG.NSUBJ   CLM   stall-PFT.AV   EVD
         ang   motor   mo.
         SUBJ   motorcycle 2SG.GEN
         'I heard that your motorcycle stalled.'
     A: a. ? Tumirik   ang   kotse   ko.
            stall-PFT.AV   SUBJ   car   1SG.GEN
            'My car stalled.'
         b. ?? Tumirik.
            stall-PFT.AV
            '(My car) stalled.'
         c. Ang   kotse   ko   ang   tumirik.
            SUBJ   car   1SG.GEN   LIN$_{PF}$ stall-PFT.AV
            'MY CAR stalled.'
         d. #Ang   kotse   ko   ay   tumirik.
            SUBJ   car   1SG.GEN   LIN$_{PT}$ stall-PFT.AV
            'My car STALLED .'

381

    e. ??Ang   kotse   ko   tumirik.
        Sᴜʙᴊ   car   1Sɢ.Gᴇɴ   stall-Pғᴛ.AV
        'My car stalled.'

    f. ?Ang   kotse   ko,   tumirik.
        Sᴜʙᴊ   car   1Sɢ.Gᴇɴ   stall-Pғᴛ.AV
        'Regarding my car, it stalled.'

(8)   Sentence: Ang kotse ko ang tumirik.
       Presupposition: ∃ x [**do′** (x, [**break.down′** (x)])]
       Assertion: x = ang kotse ko
       Focus: 'ang kotse ko'
       Focus domain: referential phrase

As shown above, the most felicitous reply is (7c). It is a sentence form that has an argument, the focused one, in the clause-initial position, and the post-focal linker *ang* is inserted between the focused argument and the predicating element. Again, this shows the functional difference of the linkers *ang* and *ay*. The former is used in narrow focus when an argument appears in clause-initial position to show its focused status. The latter is used in predicate focus when an argument appears on the clause-initial position to serve as a topic, while the predicate following it is in focus.

The same is the case for transitive sentences, as the following discourse fragment shows.

(9) Q: Nabalitaan   ko   na   nakalmot   daw
        overhear-Pғᴛ.UV 1Sɢ.NSᴜʙᴊ Cʟᴍ scratch-Pғᴛ.UV Eᴠᴅ
        ng   pusa   ang   kamay   ni   Juna.
        NSᴜʙᴊ cat   Sᴜʙᴊ   face   Gᴇɴ   Juna
        'I've heard that a cat scratched Juna's hand.'

    A: a. ?Nakalmot   ng   pusa   ang   mukha niya.
            scratch-Pғᴛ.UV NSᴜʙᴊ cat   Sᴜʙᴊ   face   3Sɢ.Gᴇɴ
            'A cat scratched her face.'

        b.??Nakalmot   ng   pusa.
            scratch-Pғᴛ.UV NSᴜʙᴊ cat
            'A cat scratched (her face).'

        c. Ang   mukha niya   ang   nakalmot   ng   pusa.
            Sᴜʙᴊ   face   3Sɢ.Gᴇɴ   Lɪɴₚғ scratch-Pғᴛ.UV NSᴜʙᴊ cat
            'It was ʜᴇʀ ғᴀᴄᴇ that the cat scratched.'

        d. #Ang   mukha niya   ay   nakalmot   ng   pusa.
            Sᴜʙᴊ   face   3Sɢ.Gᴇɴ   Lɪɴₚᴛ scratch-Pғᴛ.UV NSᴜʙᴊ cat
            'Her face ᴡᴀs sᴄʀᴀᴛᴄʜᴇᴅ ʙʏ ᴀ ᴄᴀᴛ.'

e. ??Ang   mukha   niya   nakalmot   ng   pusa.
    SUBJ   face   3SG.GEN   scratch-PFT.UV   NSUBJ   cat
    'A cat scratched her face.'

f. ?Ang   mukha   niya   nakalmot   ng   pusa.
    SUBJ   face   3SG.GEN   scratch-PFT.UV   NSUBJ   cat
    'Regarding her face, it was scratched by a cat.'

It must be noted that not only core constituents can be subjected to narrow focus but also peripheral constituents as well. Consider the following discourse fragment.

(10) Q: Kailan   sinuntok   ni   Ronald   si   Mark?
       when   punch-PFT.UV   NSUBJ   Ronald   SUBJ   Mark
       'When did Ronald punch Mark?'

   A: a.   Sinuntok   ni   Ronald   si   Mark   kahapon.
              punch-PFT.UV   NSUBJ   Ronald   SUBJ   Mark   yesterday
              'Ronald punched Mark yesterday.'

         b.   Sinuntok   kahapon   ni   Ronald   si   Mark.
              punch-PFT.UV   yesterday   NSUBJ   Ronald   SUBJ   Mark
              'Ronald punched Mark yesterday.'

         c.   Kahapon   sinuntok   ni   Ronald   si   Mark.
              yesterday   punch-PFT.UV   NSUBJ   Ronald   SUBJ   Mark
              'Ronald punched Mark YESTERDAY.'

         d. ?Kahapon   ni   Ronald   sinuntok   si   Mark.
              yesterday   NSUBJ   Ronald   punch-PFT.UV   SUBJ   Mark
              'Ronald punched Mark yesterday.'

         e. #Si   Mark   ang   kahapon   sinuntok   ni   Ronald.
              SUBJ   Mark   LIN$_{PF}$ yesterday   punch-PFT.UV   NSUBJ   Ronald
              'It was MARK whom Ronald punched yesterday.'

         f. ??Si   Mark   ay   kahapon   sinuntok   ni   Ronald.
              SUBJ   Mark   LIN$_{PT}$ yesterday   punch-PFT.UV   NSUBJ   Ronald
              'Mark was punched by Ronald yesterday.'

         g. #Si   Mark   kahapon   sinuntok   ni   Ronald.
              SUBJ   Mark   yesterday   punch-PFT.UV   NSUBJ   Ronald
              'Ronald punched Mark yesterday.'

         h. ??Si   Mark, kahapon   sinuntok   ni   Ronald.
              SUBJ   Mark   yesterday   punch-PFT.UV   NSUBJ   Ronald
              'Regarding Mark, he was punched by Ronald yesterday.'

i. #Si   Mark ang   sinuntok   ni   Ronald kahapon.
     SUBJ Mark LIN$_{PF}$ punch-PFT.UV NSUBJ Ronald yesterday
     'It was MARK whom Ronald punched yesterday.'

j. ??Si   Mark ay   sinuntok   ni   Ronald kahapon.
     SUBJ Mark LIN$_{PT}$ punch-PFT.UV NSUBJ Ronald yesterday
     'Mark was punched by Ronald yesterday.'

k. #Si   Mark sinuntok   ni   Ronald kahapon.
     SUBJ Mark punch-PFT.UV NSUBJ Ronald yesterday
     'Ronald punched Mark yesterday.'

l. #Si   Mark, sinuntok   ni   Ronald kahapon.
     SUBJ Mark punch-PFT.UV NSUBJ Ronald yesterday
     'Regarding Mark, he was punched by Ronald yesterday.'

The examples above show three felicitous constructions for peripheral narrow focus. Normally, the periphery appears after the arguments, but since it is in focus, it is allowed to appear in the clause-initial position. The other constructions which have the periphery in a non-initial position is made felicitous due to accent placement. This is discussed in the third part of this section.

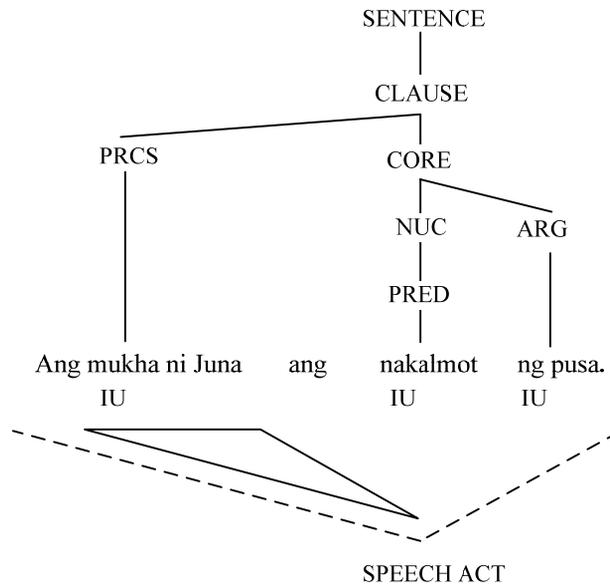The following diagrams illustrate argument and peripheral narrow focus in Tagalog.

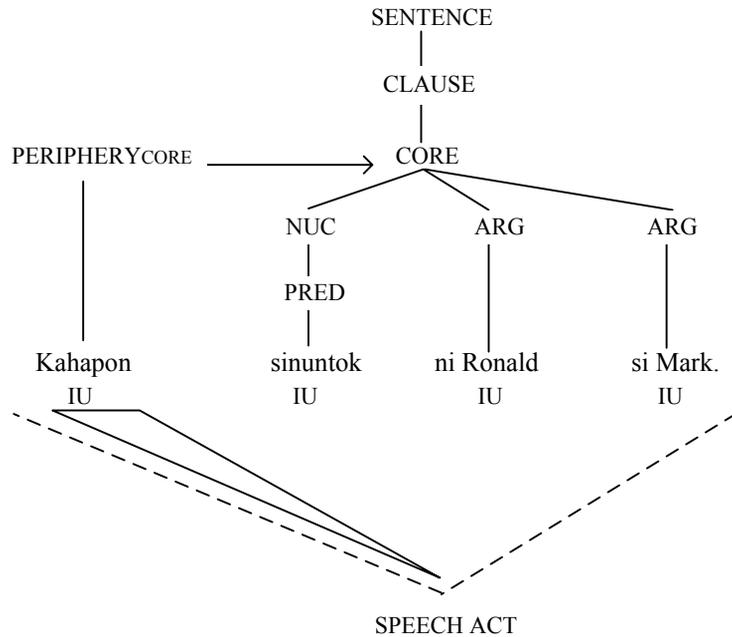**Figure 5:** Narrow focus (argument in PrCS)

```
                            SENTENCE
                               |
                            CLAUSE
                               |
PERIPHERYCORE ──────────────▶ CORE
                          ╱     |      ╲
                       NUC     ARG     ARG
                        |       |       |
                       PRED     |       |
                        |       |       |
    Kahapon         sinuntok  ni Ronald  si Mark.
      IU               IU       IU        IU
```

Figure 6: Narrow focus of peripheral constituent

In summary, the three focus types as proposed by Lambrecht (1994), namely, sentence focus, predicate focus, and narrow focus all appear to be valid after being tested using data from Tagalog. However, there are certain data that seem to be unexplainable using these three focus types. Certain constructions seem to exhibit properties that do not fit in these three focus types alone. These constructions will be discussed in the second part of this section.

2.2 Predicate focus revisited

As stated previously, predicate focus is the universally unmarked focus type characterized by a construction that has a topic (which is a pragmatic relation), that coincides with the PSA (which is a syntactic relation) (Van Valin & LaPolla 1997). The focus, which is one of the pragmatic relations, coincides with the predicate, which consists of the predicating element plus the remaining arguments that are not PSA. This focus type is illustrated by the following felicitous discourse fragments.

(11) Q: Ano   ang   ginagawa   ng   lalaki?
          what   LIN$_{PF}$ do-PROG.UV   NS$_{UBJ}$ man
          'What is the man doing?'

A:　a.　Tumatakbo.
　　　　run-PROG.AV
　　　　'(He is) running.'

　　b.　Tumutugtog　　ng　　　piano.
　　　　play-PROG.AV　NSUBJ　piano
　　　　'(He is) playing piano.'

　　c.　Umiinom　　　ng　　　alak.
　　　　drink-PROG.AV　NSUBJ　wine
　　　　'(He is) drinking wine.'

All of these felicitous constructions form a VP-like grouping. In Generative Grammar, these VP-like groupings form the predicate, hence the term predicate focus, since the syntactic Subject is excluded from the Actual Focus Domain (AFD). However, not all constructions exhibit this VP-like grouping in Tagalog. Consider the following examples.

(12)　Q:　Ano　　ang　　ginawa　　　ng　　　lalaki?
　　　　　what　LIN_PF　do-PFT.UV　NSUBJ　man
　　　　　'What did the man do?'

　　A:　a.　Nagbasa　　　　ng　　　libro.
　　　　　　read-PFT.AV　　NSUBJ　book
　　　　　　'(He) read a book.'

　　　　a'.　Binasa　　　　ang　　　libro.
　　　　　　read-PFT.UV　　SUBJ　book
　　　　　　'(He) read the book.'

　　　　b.　Umakyat　　　sa　　　bundok.
　　　　　　climb-PFT.AV　DAT　mountain
　　　　　　'(He) climbed a mountain.'

　　　　b'.　Inakyat　　　　ang　　　bundok.
　　　　　　climb-PFT.UV　SUBJ　mountain
　　　　　　'(He) climbed the mountain.'

　　　　c.　Uminom　　　　ng　　　tubig.
　　　　　　drink-PFT.AV　NSUBJ　water
　　　　　　'(He) drank water.'

　　　　c'.　Ininom　　　　ang　　　tubig.
　　　　　　drink-PFT.UV　SUBJ　water
　　　　　　'(He) drank the water.'

　　　　d.　Nagbuhat　　　ng　　　sanggol.
　　　　　　carry-PFT.AV　NSUBJ　baby
　　　　　　'(He) carried a baby.'

    d'. Binuhat   ang   sanggol.
           carry-Pft.UV   Subj   baby
           '(He) carried the baby.'

The above pairs of replies are similar to Lambrecht's (1994) and Van Valin & LaPolla's (1997) examples of predicate focus. But with regard to the primed examples, the predicating elements are undergoer voice. Since all of these examples take *lalaki* to be the actor, the examples that utilize a predicating element in the undergoer voice must have the undergoer as its PSA, or in traditional terms, Subject. If the Subject is included in the focus domain, it is violating the definition of "predicate focus", since this focus type takes a VP-like grouping, the predicate, to be its focus domain.

Due to the fact that one can have a Subject as the newly-introduced constituent in the sentence, as in the primed examples above, the notion of "predicate focus" cannot be an appropriate term for an intermediate multi-constituent focus construction. Tagalog certainly exhibits constructions where there is not a VP-like quasi-predicate grouping, as voice modulation certainly has consequences that must be explained. There must be a focus construction that can account for the focus type where a PSA is included in the focus domain, and yet still does not include the whole clause in its domain.

With this in mind, it is proposed here to revise the notion of "predicate focus" to become "multiple focus". Multiple focus is a focus type that allows many constituents to be in its actual focus domain, yet it does not take the whole clause as its domain. It can be thought of as an intermediate, mid-level focus type between narrow focus and sentence focus. Multiple focus also does not restrict the PSA from appearing in the focus domain. By doing so, the primed examples in (12) can thus be explained. This results then, in a new set of focus types, namely: narrow focus, which pertains to the focus type in which only one constituent is in focus, be it an argument or a periphery; multiple focus, which pertains to a multiple-constituent focus type, but at the same time, does not enclose the whole clause in its domain; and sentence focus, which pertains to the focus type where all the constituents in the clause are in focus.

2.3 Designating a special position for narrow focus

As the examples above show, most of the constructions with narrow focus utilize the clause-initial position as the locus of the narrow focus, both for arguments and peripheries. However, as seen by the felicity of the constructions in (10a) and (10b), not all instances of narrow focus are found at the beginning of the clause. The construction in (10a) especially has no difference whatsoever with a construction utilizing sentence focus, since it has the canonical predicate-initial construction. However, Selkirk (1996)

proposes a rule regarding accent placement and focus marking (in Selkirk's terms, F-marking). Her rules on F-Assignment are as follows (quoted in Schwarzschild 1999).

(13) F-Assignment Rules
   a. Basic F-Rule
      An accented word is F-marked.
   b. F Projection
      1) F-marking of the *head* of the phrase licenses the F-marking of the phrase.
      2) F-marking of an *internal argument* of the head licenses the F-marking of the head.

Even though this study does not use any acoustic analysis to study the accent of the individual words, it can still be discerned which word is in focus and thus have an accent. By looking at the presupposed constituents, one can see in (10a) that it is only logical to put the focus on the periphery, since it is the only constituent that is not presupposed.

Aside from this, there are instances in which not only peripheries but also arguments can have narrow focus but not be in the clause-initial position. This is possible if these focused arguments are not the PSA of the sentence. Consider the following examples.

(14) Q: Kumain   ng   ano   si   Mark?
         eat-PFT.AV   NSUBJ   what   SUBJ   Mark
         'Mark ate what?'
      A: a. Kumain   ng   pansit   si   Mark.
            eat-PFT.AV   NSUBJ   noodles   SUBJ   Mark
            'Mark ate NOODLES.'
         b. #Si   Mark   ang   kumain   ng   pansit.
            SUBJ   Mark   LIN_PF   eat-PFT.UV   NSUBJ   noodles
            'It was MARK who ate noodles.'
         c. ?Si   Mark   ay   kumain   ng   pansit.
            SUBJ   Mark   LIN_PT   eat-PFT.UV   NSUBJ   noodles
            'Mark ate NOODLES.'
         d. ??Si   Mark   kumain   ng   pansit.
            SUBJ   Mark   eat-PFT.UV   NSUBJ   noodles
            'Mark ate noodles.'
         e. ??Si   Mark,   kumain   ng   pansit.
            SUBJ   Mark   eat-PFT.UV   NSUBJ   noodles
            'Regarding Mark, he ate noodles.'

f. ?Pansit   ang   kinain   ni   Mark.
noodles LIN_{PF} eat-PFT.AV   NSUBJ   Mark
'NOODLES were what Mark ate.'

In the above discourse fragment, the focused constituent in the question, the WH-word, is not the PSA of the construction. Thus, the reply must exhibit narrow focus, but since it is not the PSA, it cannot appear in the clause-initial position. There is no choice but to retain the canonical predicate-initial sentence form. And as (14f) shows, the option to modulate the PSA and make the focused constituent the PSA of the reply does not result in a felicitous sentence either. This is because of the difference of the *Aktionsart* verb class between an actor voice predicate and an undergoer voice predicate.

In summary, most of the constituents with narrow focus are found in the clause-initial position, as long as they are the PSA of the sentence. Focused peripheries can be seen in any position within their scope, since they are not constrained by rules of word order. However, there is variation in the position of the narrow focus if the focused constituent is not the PSA of the sentence. There is no choice for these constructions but to retain the canonical order of the sentence. However, one finds that these non-clause-initial focused constituents still satisfy certain rules such as Selkirk's (1996) F-Assignment Rules, in order for the constituent to be in focus. The following are the visual representation of the narrow focus construction that is not found in the clause-initial position.
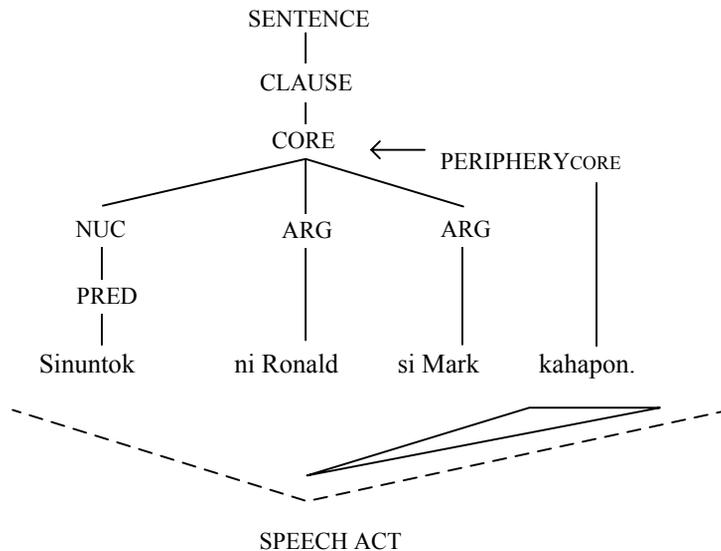

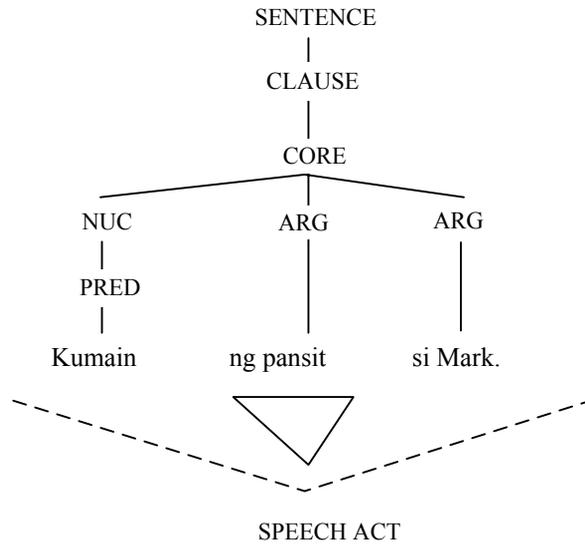**Figure 7:** Narrow focus on non-clause initial periphery

Figure 8: Narrow focus on non-PSA argument

Thus, it might be said that Tagalog has a flexible focus position. It may be found on different areas of the clause, provided that it satisfy certain restrictions regarding its status as a focused constituent.

3. Interrogative sentences

This section is divided into two parts. The first part deals with the interface of syntax and pragmatics in WH-questions while the second part handles Yes/no-questions. Mainly, this part concerns itself with the scope of negation. It is assumed that a certain constituent can only be negated if it is in the AFD of the interrogative sentence.

3.1 WH-questions

To start with, consider the following examples.

(15)   Q: Sino   ang   nahimatay?
            who   LIN_PF   faint-PFT.UV
            'Who fainted?'
      A: a. ?Nahimatay   si   Juna.
              faint-PFT.UV   SUBJ   Juna
              'Juna fainted.'

   b. Si   Juna.
       S<small>UBJ</small>   Juna
       'Juna did.'
   c. ? Si   Juna   ang   nahimatay.
       S<small>UBJ</small>   Juna   L<small>IN</small>$_{PF}$ faint-P<small>FT</small>.UV
       'It was J<small>UNA</small> who fainted.'
   d. #Si   Juna   ay   nahimatay.
       S<small>UBJ</small>   Juna   L<small>IN</small>$_{PT}$ faint-P<small>FT</small>.UV
       'Juna F<small>AINTED</small>.'
   e. ??Si   Juna   nahimatay.
       S<small>UBJ</small>   Juna   faint-P<small>FT</small>.UV
       'Juna fainted.'
   f. ? Si   Juna, nahimatay.
       S<small>UBJ</small>   Juna   faint-P<small>FT</small>.UV
       'Regarding Juna, she fainted.'

The W<small>H</small>-word in the interrogative sentence is in narrow focus. This fact is also supported by the presence of the post-focal linker *ang* after the W<small>H</small>-word. Based on the data, the most felicitous reply is (15b), dropping all the other constituents and leaving only the element that is not presupposed. This can be analyzed as follows.

(16)   Sentence: Sino ang nahimatay?
       Presupposition: $\exists$ x [**do′** (x, [**faint′** (x)])]
       Assertion: x = sino
       Focus: 'sino'
       Focus domain: W<small>H</small>-word

This is the case for intransitive sentences. The same is the case for transitive sentences, as the following discourse fragment shows.

(17) Q: Ano   ang   nahiwa   ng   kutsilyo?
          what L<small>IN</small>$_{PF}$ cut-P<small>FT</small>.UV   NS<small>UBJ</small>   knife
          'What did the knife cut?'
      A: a. ? Nahiwa   ng   kutsilyo   ang   daliri   ni   Mark.
             cut-P<small>FT</small>.UV   NS<small>UBJ</small>   knife   S<small>UBJ</small>   finger   G<small>EN</small>   Mark
             'The knife cut Mark's finger.'
          b. Ang   daliri   ni   Mark.
              S<small>UBJ</small>   finger   G<small>EN</small>   Mark
              '(The knife cut) Mark's finger.'

    c. ?Ang daliri ni   Mark ang   nahiwa   ng   kutsilyo.
          S<small>UBJ</small> finger G<small>EN</small> Mark LIN$_{PF}$ cut-PFT.UV NS<small>UBJ</small> knife
          'It was M<small>ARK</small>'<small>S</small> <small>FINGER</small>which the knife cut.'

    d. #Ang daliri ni   Mark ay   nahiwa   ng   kutsilyo.
          S<small>UBJ</small> finger G<small>EN</small> Mark LIN$_{PT}$ cut-PFT.UV NS<small>UBJ</small> knife
          'Mark's finger <small>WAS CUT BY A KNIFE</small>.'

    e. ??Ang daliri ni   Mark nahiwa   ng   kutsilyo.
          S<small>UBJ</small> finger G<small>EN</small> Mark cut-PFT.UV NS<small>UBJ</small> knife
          'Mark's finger was cut by a knife.'

    f. ?Ang daliri ni   Mark, nahiwa   ng   kutsilyo.
          S<small>UBJ</small> finger G<small>EN</small> Mark cut-PFT.UV NS<small>UBJ</small> knife
          'Regarding Mark's finger, it was cut by a knife.'

However, not all W<small>H</small>-words appear at the clause-initial position. If the W<small>H</small>-word is the PSA of the sentence, then it will appear at the beginning of the sentence. But if it is not the PSA, then it will appear in its original clause-internal position, as the examples in (14) show. Narrow focus can also appear clause-internally in interrogative sentences, provided that it is not the PSA of the construction.

Peripheral W<small>H</small>-questions, on the other hand, can appear in the clause-initial position, even if they are not the PSA. This is illustrated by the example in (10). The following diagrams illustrate the different types of narrow focus on W<small>H</small>-questions.
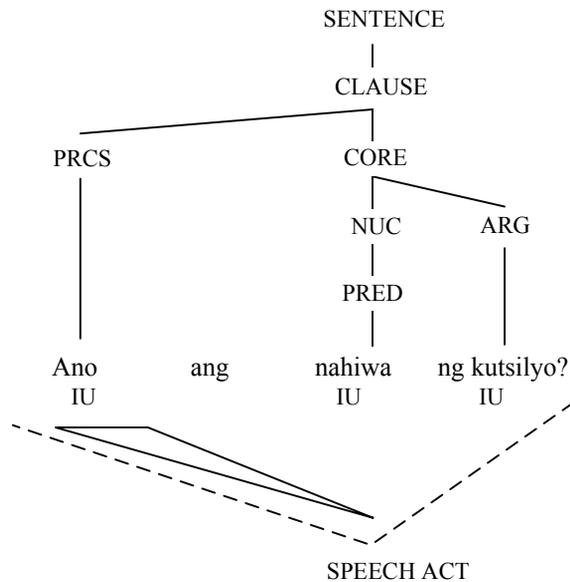

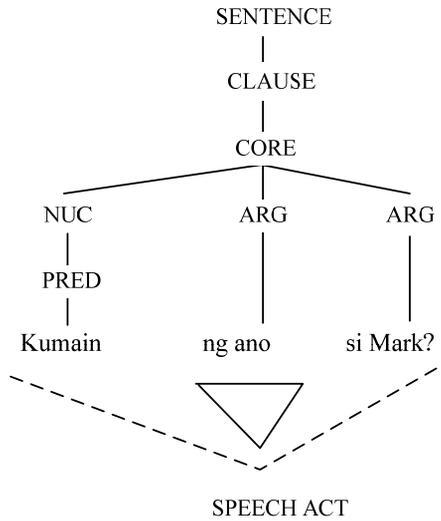**Figure 9:** Narrow focus (PSA W<small>H</small>-question)

```
                    SENTENCE
                       |
                    CLAUSE
                       |
                     CORE
              _____|_____
             |        |        |
            NUC      ARG      ARG
             |        |        |
           PRED       |        |
             |        |        |
          Kumain    ng ano   si Mark?
             \        ▽       /
              \      / \     /
               \____/   \___/
```
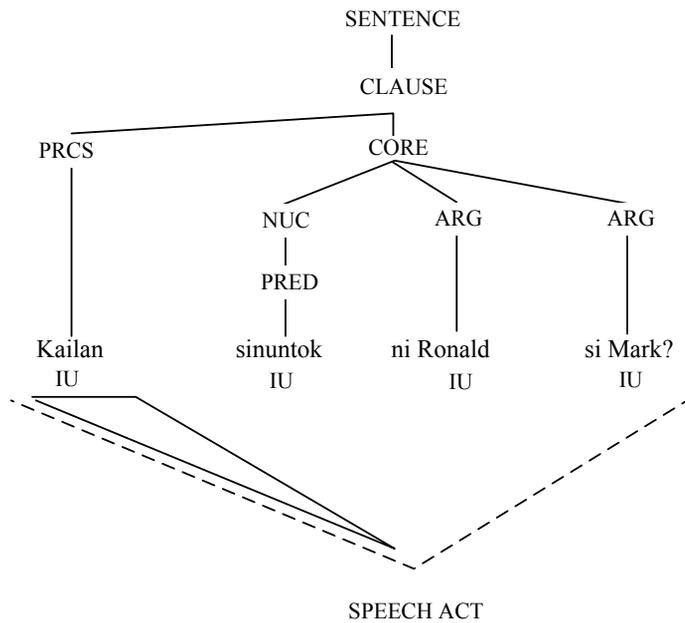
SPEECH ACT

Figure 10: Narrow focus (non-PSA Wʜ-question)

```
                          SENTENCE
                             |
                          CLAUSE
              _____/    \
             PRCS              CORE
              |          _____|_____
              |         |       |        |
              |        NUC      ARG      ARG
              |         |        |        |
              |        PRED      |        |
              |         |        |        |
           Kailan    sinuntok ni Ronald si Mark?
            IU         IU       IU       IU
```

SPEECH ACT

Figure 11: Narrow focus (Peripheral Wʜ-question)

In summary, this section has explained that Wʜ-questions are instances of narrow focus. Their position is not restricted to a clause-initial position, but can appear in any place in the clause, provided that they satisfy certain restrictions. An argument Wʜ-

word can only appear at the PrCS if it is a PSA, and it appears in its canonical clause-internal position if it is not the PSA. A peripheral WH-word can appear in the PrCS but is not obliged to do so. Wherever it may appear, it still is in focus. All of these are instances of the narrow focus type.

3.2 Yes/no questions

This subsection is further divided in two. The first part will deal with Yes/no questions that have canonical word order. These questions are the ones that retain the predicate-initial word order. The second part deals with Yes/no questions that do not have canonical word order. These are the interrogative sentences that make use of the PrCS in the Layered Structure of the Clause (LSC).

3.2.1 Yes/No questions with canonical word order

To start with, consider the following examples.

(18) Q: Nahimatay   ba   si   Juna?
          faint-PFT.UV   Q   SUBJ   Juna
          'Did Juna faint?'

   A: a. Hindi, si   Lara ang   nahimatay.
           NEG   SUBJ Lara LIN_PF faint-PFT.UV
           'No, It was LARA who fainted.'

       b. Hindi, nadapa   siya   pero hindi siya   nahimatay.
           NEG   trip-PFT.UV 3SG.SUBJ but NEG 3SG.SUBJ faint-PFT.UV
           'No, Juna TRIPPED but she did not faint.'

       c. #Hindi, si   Lara ang   nadapa.
           NEG   SUBJ Lara LIN_PF trip-PFT.UV
           'No, It was LARA who TRIPPED .'

(19) Q: Nagbasa   ba   si   Ronald ng   libro?
          read-PFT.AV   Q   SUBJ Ronald NSUBJ   book
          'Did Ronald read a book?'

   A: a. Hindi, si   Mark ang   nagbasa   ng   libro.
           NEG   SUBJ Mark LIN_PF   read-PFT.AV   NSUBJ   book
           'No, it was MARK who read a book.'

       b. Hindi, magasin   ang   binasa   niya.
           NEG   magazine LIN_PF   read-PFT.UV 3SG.NSUBJ
           'No, he read A MAGAZINE.'

c. Hindi, pumunta siya sa aklatan pero
   NEG go-PFT.AV 3SG.SUBJ DAT library but
   hindi siya nagbasa.
   NEG 3SG.SUBJ read-PFT.AV
   'No, he WENT TO THE LIBRARY but he did not read.'

d. #Hindi, si Mark ang nagbasa ng magasin.
   NEG SUBJ Mark LIN_PF read-PFT.AV NSUBJ magazine
   'No, it was MARK who read a MAGAZINE.'

The above examples are discourse fragments of intransitive and transitive Yes/no questions. As the examples show, there are many felicitous replies, which shows the fluctuation of the position of narrow focus. As Eschenberg (1999) points out, the constituent that is being negated is the constituent receiving focus in the original question. And since there are numerous felicitous replies, one can discern that the focus in the interrogative question is variable.

The variability of focus in the interrogative sentence results in the variable felicitous replies. Depending on the focused constituent in the question, the answer changes to accommodate the required focus of the question. However, as can be discerned by the infelicitous replies, a multiple focus construction is impossible in interrogative sentences, since changing two constituents only results in infelicity. The following diagrams illustrate the variable positions of narrow focus in Yes/no questions.
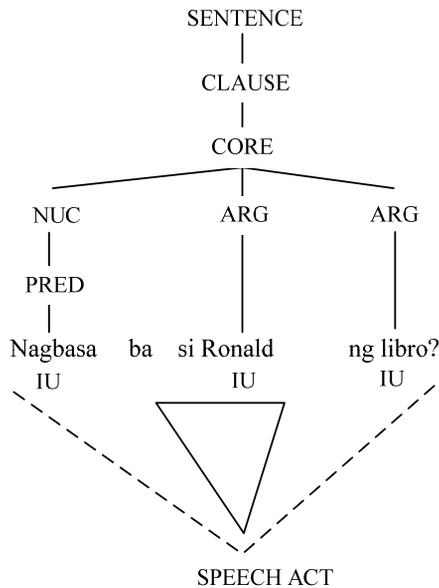

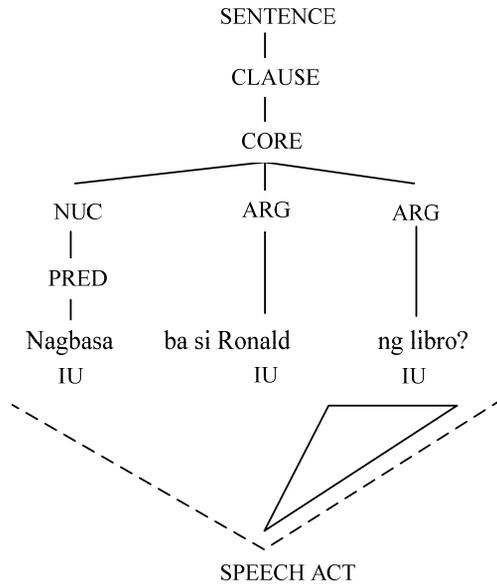**Figure 12:** Narrow focus on Yes/no question (focus on PSA)

Figure 13: Narrow focus on Yes/no question (focus on non-PSA argument)
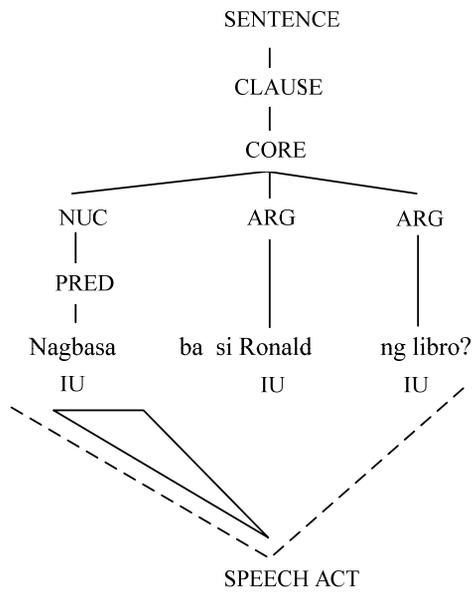

Figure 14: Narrow focus on Yes/no question (focus on predicate)

3.2.2 Yes/no questions with non-canonical word order

Yes/no questions with non-canonical word order pertain to sentences that do not begin with a predicate. To begin with, consider the following examples.

(20) Q: Nagbasa   ba   si   Ronald ng   libro kagabi?
        read-PFT.AV   Q   SUBJ Ronald NSUBJ book last night
        'Did Ronald read a book last night?'
   A: a. Hindi, kanina   siya   nagbasa   ng   libro.
           NEG   a while ago 3SG.SUBJ   read-PFT.AV NSUBJ book
           'No, he read a book A WHILE AGO.'
       b. Hindi, si   Mark   ang   nagbasa   ng   libro kagabi.
           NEG   SUBJ Mark LIN_PF read-PFT.AV NSUBJ book last night
           'No, it was MARK who read a book last night.'
       c. Hindi, magasin   ang   binasa   niya   kagabi.
           NEG   magazine LIN_PF read-PFT.UV 3SG.NSUBJ   last night
           'No, he read A MAGAZINE last night.'
       d. Hindi, may   libro siya   kagabi
           NEG   exist book 3SG.SUBJ   last night
           pero   hindi niya   binasa.
           but   NEG   3SG.NSUBJ   read-PFT.UV
           'No, he HAD A BOOK last night but he did not read it.'

(21) Q: Kagabi   ba nagbasa   si   Ronald ng   libro?
        last night Q   read-PFT.AV   SUBJ Ronald NSUBJ   book
        'Did Ronald read a book LAST NIGHT?'
   A: a. Hindi, kanina   siya   nagbasa   ng   libro.
           NEG   a while ago 3SG.SUBJ   read-PFT.AV NSUBJ book
           'No, he read a book A WHILE AGO.'
       b. #Hindi, si   Mark   ang   nagbasa   ng   libro kagabi.
           NEG   SUBJ Mark LIN_PF read-PFT.AV NSUBJ book last night
           'No, it was MARK who read a book last night.'
       c. #Hindi, magasin   ang   binasa   niya   kagabi.
           NEG   magazine LIN_PF read-PFT.UV 3SG.NSUBJ   last night
           'No, he read A MAGAZINE last night.'
       d. #Hindi, may   libro siya   kagabi
           NEG   exist book 3SG.SUBJ   last night
           pero   hindi niya   binasa.
           but   NEG   3SG.NSUBJ   read-PFT.UV
           'No, he HAD A BOOK last night but he did not read it.'

(22) Q: Si Ronald ba ang nagbasa   ng libro kagabi?
    SUBJ Ronald Q LIN_PF read-PFT.AV NSUBJ book last night
    'Was Ronald the one who read a book last night?'

  A: a. #Hindi, kanina siya   nagbasa   ng libro.
      NEG a while ago 3SG.SUBJ read-PFT.AV NSUBJ book
      'No, he read a book A WHILE AGO.'

    b. Hindi, si Mark ang nagbasa   ng libro kagabi.
      NEG SUBJ Mark LIN_PF read-PFT.AV NSUBJ book last night
      'No, it was MARK who read a book last night.'

    c. #Hindi, magasin ang binasa   niya   kagabi.
      NEG magazine LIN_PF read-PFT.UV 3SG.NSUBJ last night
      'No, he read A MAGAZINE last night.'

    d. #Hindi, may libro siya   kagabi
      NEG exist book 3SG.SUBJ last night
      pero hindi niya   binasa.
      but NEG 3SG.NSUBJ read-PFT.UV
      'No, he HAD A BOOK last night but he did not read it.'

The examples in (20) illustrate a question with canonical word order. Since the focus is variable in this case, all replies are felicitous. However, the examples in (21) and (22) differ in the sense that the first constituent is not the predicate. The clause-initial constituents are a periphery, as seen in (21), and an argument in the PrCS, as seen in (22). In these cases, the focus position is not variable in the question. The only felicitous reply is the one that has a narrow focus that corresponds to the original focus position. There is no variation in focus if the question has non-canonical order. The following are diagrams of these types of focus.
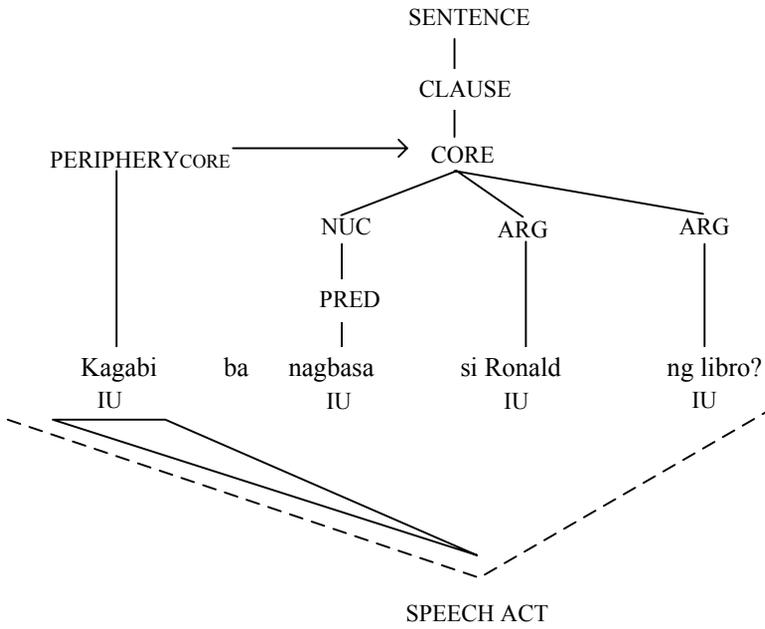
Figure 15: Narrow focus on fronted periphery in a Yes/no question
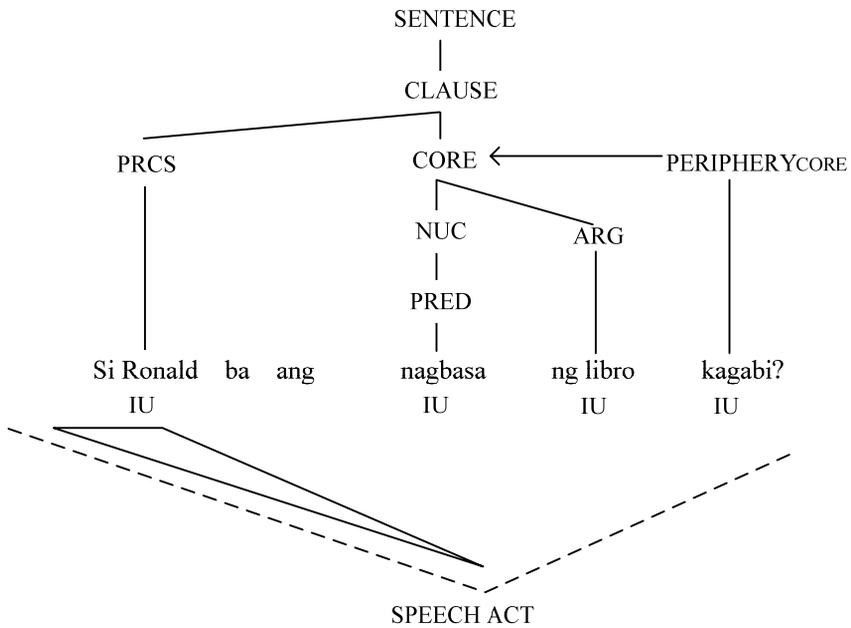

Figure 16: Narrow focus on fronted argument in a Yes/no question

In summary, this section has dealt with Yes/no questions that are both canonical and non-canonical in their word order. The ones with canonical word order exhibit variable focus structure, since the locus of the focus is variable as long as it is within the PFD. In non-canonical interrogative sentences, however, the focus structure is rigid, since the locus of the focus is only found on the clause-initial position. Thus, unlike the occurrence of multiple felicitous replies in the canonical type, only one felicitous response is found in the non-canonical type.

4. Conclusion

This paper has shown a pragmatically-driven approach in the analysis of the variation in sentence forms in Tagalog. It has provided a motivation for the different forms that exist in the language in the area of pragmatics.

It has been argued that Tagalog exhibits the three focus types as proposed by Lambrecht (1994). However, the notion of "predicate focus" has to be revised in order to accommodate the facts of the language, which has a rather complex voice system. It has also been shown that although the clause-initial position is particularly favored for narrow focus, it is not always the case that sentence forms with narrow focus always take the clause-initial position for the focus position. The exceptions that appear are the sentence forms that involve narrow focus on non-PSA constituents. It can thus be said that Tagalog is a language with flexible syntax and flexible focus.

It has also been demonstrated that interrogative sentences feature only narrow focus, and that word order plays a part in the variability of the focus position. Interrogative sentences with canonical word order exhibit variable focus positions, resulting in multiple felicitous replies. Interrogative sentences with non-canonical word order, on the other hand, restrict the focus position to the clause-initial position. Thus, there can only be one felicitous reply.

References

Alejandro, R. 1954. *A Handbook of Tagalog Grammar.* Manila: University Book Supply.

Ceña, R. 1994. *Tagalog Syntax: A First Course*. Toronto: Software Foundation.

Constantino, E. 1965. The sentence patterns of twenty-six Philippine languages. *Lingua* 15:71-124.

Eschenberg, A. 1999. *Polish Focus Structure*. Buffalo: The State University of New York MA thesis.

Lambrecht, K. 1994. *Information Structure and Sentence Form*. Cambridge and New York: Cambridge University Press.

Llamzon, T. 1975. *Modern Tagalog: A Functional-Structural Description.* The Hague: Mouton.

Schwarzschild, R. 1999. GIVENness, AVOIDF, and other constraints on the placement of accent. *Natural Language Semantics* 7.2:141-177.

Selkirk, E. 1996. Sentence prosody: intonation, stress, and phrasing. *The Handbook of Phonological Theory*, ed. by J. A. Goldsmith, 550-569. Cambridge: Blackwell.

Van Valin, R. D. Jr. 2005. *Exploring the Syntax-Semantics Interface*. Cambridge and New York: Cambridge University Press.

Van Valin, R. D. Jr., and Randy J. LaPolla. 1997. *Syntax: Structure, Meaning, and Function*. Cambridge and New York: Cambridge University Press.

Department of Linguistics
University at Buffalo
The State University of New York
609 Baldy Hall
Buffalo, NY 14260
USA
jedery@buffalo.edu

塔加洛語的語用焦點及詞序變異

Jeruen E. Dery

紐約州立大學水牛城分校

　　本文應用了角色指稱語法中的資訊結構理論及其與句法的互動 (Van Valin 2005)。我們發現主題及焦點之間的語用關係對塔加洛語詞序的選擇有重要的影響。我們分析了塔加洛語中的陳述句及疑問句結構，並且探討了 Lambrecht (1994) 的焦點類別如何在此語言呈現。從疑問句的探討中，我們看到了典型的詞序如何在各種焦點位置上扮演重要角色。

關鍵詞：句法–語用互動，塔加洛語，焦點結構，詞序