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CHAPTER VI CONCLUSIONS

In this description of Eastern Bontoc grammar, it is assumed that the grammar is hierarchically structured, that there are distinctions to be made between deep and surface structures, that discourses can be classified according to Longacre's (1983) basic parameters, and that each discourse has its own structure. It is further assumed that discourse structures are different from genre to genre and that the structure above the sentence level has regulating power over the lower level grammar. The lower level grammar is described with structure above the sentence level in mind.

Behavioral discourse and expository discourse are distinguished by their basic parameter values. Both expository and behavioral discourses can be subclassified by the secondary parameter of projection. Behavioral discourse has the macrostructure to advise, whereas expository discourse has the macrostructure to explain.

The notional structure of behavioral discourse has four constituents: *projected circumstance*, *command element*, *support by argument*, and *justification theme*. Expository discourse has three: *condition*, *expository element*, and *reason*. Both of them have *introduction* and *finis* to properly introduce and conclude the script. Some of the sentence types are used in both discourses, e.g. conditional sentence, quotation sentence, concessive sentence, contingent sentence, and simple sentence, but imperative sentence occurs only in behavioral discourse. In behavioral discourse, pronouns are used in the second person, or in the first person inclusive. In expository discourse, pronouns are in third person for *explanatory* discourse and second person for *orientation* discourse. Behavioral discourse uses the particle *at* to introduce the summary of a command element in a paragraph, while expository discourse uses *at* to signal the thematic noun phrase by fronting it and inserting the inversion marker *at* after the noun phrase. Expository discourse also uses the particle *kay* to shift focus or theme of argument, whereas behavioral discourse does not. The similarities and differences between behavioral and expository genres are summarized in Figure 11.

	Behavioral	Expository
Macrostructure	To advise	To explain
Agent orientation	+ :Participants identified	-:Participants not identified
Contingent temporal succession	-:Logical linkage	-:Logical linkage
Notional script	Projected circumstance	Condition
	Command element	Expository element
	Support by argument	Reason
	Justification theme	
Sentence	Imperative for command element	No imperative sentence
Pronoun	Second and first person inclusive	Third person and second person
Particle	<i>at</i> to summarize command element	<i>at</i> as inversion marker to front a NP <i>kay</i> to change focus

FIGURE 11. SUMMARY CHART OF BEHAVIORAL
AND EXPOSITORY DISCOURSE GENRES