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*Discourse approaches to cohesion: A study of
the structure and unity of a Central Bontoc
expository text 204 pp.*

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Anaphoric reference is an item referring back to something else in the text.

Cataphoric reference is an item referring forward to something to come in the text.

Paraphoric reference is an item referring to something in another text, for example, to a well-known outside source.

Exophoric reference is an item referring to a nonverbal situation, for example, saying “that book” and gesturing to indicate which book.

Homophoric reference is an item referring to general knowledge—a cultural reference.

Appendix 4

On the given/new distinction

The “given/new distinction” may be diagrammed as follows:

Brand new: An unknown entity brought on by the speaker.

Brand new unanchored (BN): A new entity unanchored to any known entity.

Brand new anchored (BNA): A new entity anchored by means of another noun phrase to a known entity.

Unused (U): An entity known to the hearer that is mentioned by the speaker for the first time.

Inferrable: An entity that the speaker assumes the hearer could have inferred via logical (or more commonly, plausible) reasoning from entities already mentioned, or from other inferrables.

Noncontaining inferrable (I): An entity that is inferrable from the text.

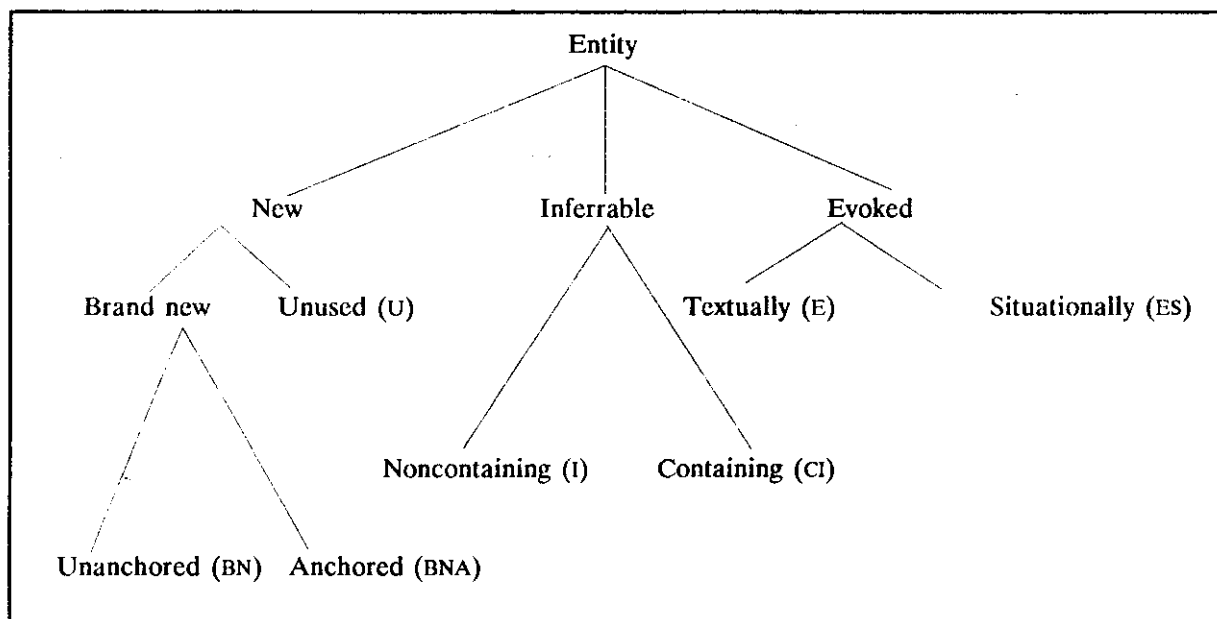


Fig. 100. The given/new distinction (based on Prince 1979).

Containing inferrable (CI): An entity inferrable from a noun phrase contained within the noun phrase representing the CI entity.

Evoked textually (E): An entity already referred to in the text.

Evoked situationally (ES): An entity which the speaker assumes that the hearer can evoke from the situation without help.

Appendix 5

Central Bontoc pronouns

The following diagram displays all the Central Bontoc pronouns:

	Subjective		Objective or Emphasized Actor
	Nonfocussed actor or possessor	Focused actor	
Sing.			
1	<i>-ko, -k</i>	<i>ak</i>	<i>sak-en</i>
2	<i>-mo, -m</i>	<i>ka</i>	<i>sik-a</i>
3	<i>-na</i>	<i>siya, O</i>	<i>siya</i>
Plural			
1 (incl)	<i>-tako</i>	<i>tako</i>	<i>chatako</i>
2 (excl)	<i>-mi</i>	<i>kami</i>	<i>chakami</i>
2	<i>-yo</i>	<i>kayo</i>	<i>chakayo</i>
dual	<i>-ta</i>	<i>ta</i>	<i>chaita</i>
3	<i>-cha</i>	<i>cha</i>	<i>chaicha</i>

Fig. 101. Central Bontoc pronouns.

Lawrence Reid (1976) has identified nine cases for Central Bontoc. When a verb is used in the agentive case with a pronominal agent, the form of the pronoun is focussed actor subjective (see center column above). The initial verbs of sentences 51, 52, and 53 of the *Innana* text illustrate the agentive case. This form of the pronoun is also used for the person "in the state of having been affected by the activity" (Reid 1976) in the patient case.

If a verb is used in either the objective, instrumental, dative, concomitant, site, goal, or benefactive case, with a pronominal agent, the form of the pronoun is nonfocussed actor subjective (see left column above). This also is the form possessive pronouns take. Most of the subjective pronouns in the *Innana* text are nonfocussed actor subjective. Sentence 1 gives the first of these. Sentences 8, 10, and 14 illustrate the use of possessive pronouns.

A pronoun of the objective or emphasized actor pronoun set is used when it is a focussed direct object, a nonfocussed indirect object, or emphasized (as is, for example, the topic of a topic comment equative clause or sentence). An example of a pronominal direct object is seen in sentence 54 of the *Innana* text. Examples of pronominal indirect objects occur in sentences 8, 31, and 84. Examples of emphasized pronouns occur in sentences 15, 19, 32, and 43.