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## Newly Introduced NPs and given NPs in Bantik discourse

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### Abstract

This paper aims to shed a light on how givenness hierarchy is indicated in the Bantik language, which is one of the Philippine-type languages spoken in North Sulawesi, Indonesia. A referential givenness hierarchy framework developed by Gundel, Hedberg and Zacharski 1993 and their subsequent works is applied to NP forms that appear in natural Bantik discourse.

### 1. Bantik language

The Bantik Language<sup>1</sup> is an Austronesian language spoken in North Sulawesi, Indonesia. It is said to belong to the Sangiric subgroup within the Philippine group which in turn belongs to the Western Malayo-Polynesian family (cf. Noorduyn (1991), Sneddon (1984) among others). It is said to be spoken by around 10,000 people in nine villages in the vicinity of Manado, a provincial city of the North Sulawesi, and two more villages around 100 kilometers away from Manado (cf. Noorduyn (1991)). Utsumi (2007), however, assumes fluent speakers to be less than 3000, since people born in 1960s and later select Manado dialect of Indonesian as their first language. Even Bantik speakers in their twenties and eighties speak Manado dialect of Indonesian. As people born after 1980 basically do not use Bantik, it is clearly in danger of extinction.

Basic word order of Bantik is SVO (or Actor - Verb - Patient) in both Actor Voice and SV + Actor in Undergoer Voice sentences, but Verb - Agent - Patient word order is also frequently found in Undergoer Voice sentences. In natural conversation, VS (verb - Subject) and VSO (Verb- Agent - Patient) word orders are also found in Actor Voice sentences. Those word orders often have newly introduced NPs. On the other hand, already given NPs, which behave as continuous topics or contrastive topics, are likely to appear in SVO word order if the sentence is in Actor Voice. This tendency seems to follow cross-linguistically common observation that newly introduced entities occupy non-initial position while given information come earlier in the structure.

First, we will look at how NP forms relates to the givenness hierarchy. Second, the relation between syntactic features and the givenness hierarchy is discussed.

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<sup>1</sup> The Bantik language has five vowels /i, e, a, o, u/ and fourteen consonants /p, b, t, d, k, g, s, h, ʔ, j, r, m, n, ŋ/. The glottal stop occurs only base-finally with a few exceptions. A word consists of a base, or a base with one or more affixes. The basic word order is SVO while VOS word order frequently occurs when the verb is in an Undergoer Voice. Like many other Philippine type languages, Bantik has more than one Undergoer Voices (at least two) in addition to an Active Voice. For detailed description of Bantik, see Bawole (1993) and Utsumi (2005).

Example sentences were taken from elicitation sessions, monologues, telling folk tales, and free conversation. Free conversation is labeled ‘Memperbaiki Rumah (Reforming a house)’; four speakers talked about a house being reformed at the time of the conversation. Folk tales are titled ‘I-timpunu bo i-boheng (The turtle and the monkey)’, ‘Kokokuk’, and ‘Batu Karang (Karang stone)’. Monologues were labeled ‘Waktu Kecil (Childhood)’ and ‘Luka (The scar)’. The speakers were all born in 1930s and 1940s and the native speakers of Bantik, but also very fluent in Manado Malay. The data were taken from 2007 to 2013.

## 2. The Givenness Hierarchy and NP forms

Bantik NPs do not take definite or indefinite articles, but pronominal forms and some other forms of NP are used to specify ‘referential givenness/newness<sup>2</sup>’ that reflect ‘cognitive statuses’ in the mind of the addressee (Gundel et al 1993, Gundel 2003). The below is the Givenness Hierarchy with preliminary supposed Bantik forms, following the Coding Protocol which was developed by the organizers of the Givenness Hierarchy Framework (Gundel et al. 2006). In the following discussion, I will use the Coding Protocol as it appears in Hedberg 2013. When a linguistic item can be used as more than one of them, it is shown in the lowest end of the givenness hierarchy. For example, a full form pronoun can be used to denote ‘in focus’, ‘activated’ and ‘familiar’ entities, but it is only written in the column of ‘familiar’.

### (1) The Givenness Hierarchy with assumed Bantik forms

<b>in</b>					<b>uniquely</b>
<b>type</b>					
<b>focus</b> >	<b>activated</b> >	<b>familiar</b> >	<b>identifiable</b> >	<b>referential</b> >	<b>identifiable</b>
∅	<i>ie</i> ‘proximal’			<i>tou</i> NP	∅NP
pronouns		<i>ene</i> ‘medial’		<i>ite</i> ‘mirative proximal’	
(connective forms)	<i>e?e</i> ‘distal’			<i>ete</i> ‘mirative distal’	
		full pronouns			

In the following section, each form given in the above hierarchy will be described and exemplified.

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<sup>2</sup> ‘Referential givenness/newness’ and ‘relational givenness/newness’ are strictly distinguished in (Gundel 1998, Gundel 2003, *inter alia*).

### 3. The coding protocol and Bantik forms

#### 3.1 In Focus

In Bantik, an ‘in-focus’<sup>3</sup> zero pronoun is used to refer back to a continuous topic which appear in preceding context. The below examples (2) - (4) are a sequence of conversation between Terok, who utters the first two sentences, and Heis who utters the third. The continuous topic *kite?* ‘we’ is referred to by zero pronoun in (3) and (4). Even the other speaker takes his turn, the continuous topic in the discourse of the previous speaker can be referred to by zero pronoun as can be seen in (4).

(2) *Terok : ma-ka-tahundu? kite? pona kokonio?=ken,*  
 Terok: AV.NPST-POT-remember I.1pl.EXC before small=CONT  
*ada baborou=te kite? ma-sa-soha-n m-ako m-paniki*  
 if evening=COMP I.1pl.EXC AV-RED-/a/-run-AN AV-go LK-Paniki.river  
 ‘(I) remember when we were small, in evening, we run together to go to Paniki river. (Waktu Kecil)’

(3) *Ø ma-ka-dijih? sinage? η-kite? may-ombara? ‘ako iki’*  
 V.NPST-POT-listen friend LK-I.1pl.EXC AV.NPST-shout go let’s  
*yo ene kite? ma-nahioko?=te maya berenan =ne*  
 then that I.1pl.EXC V.NPST-quick=COMP all job=NI.3sg  
*ka Ø m-ako m-paniki su paniki e*  
 because V.NPST-go NU-Paniki.river LOC Paniki.river E  
 ‘Hearing our friend shouting 'Let's go', then we hurried (to finish) the work because (we are) going to the Paniki river. (Waktu Kecil)’

(4) *Heis: Ø ma-idao? tansao su paniki Ø ma-mika raku?*  
 Heis: V.NPST-reach DIR.down LOC Paniki.river V.NPST-open clothes  
*bo ma-t-a-tumpere-an ma-idao? su m-iripi?*  
 and V.NPST-RED-/a/-frog-AN V.NPST-reach LOC V.NPST- dive  
 ‘(When we) reached Paniki river down there, we took off clothes and we jump into (the river) together, even (we) dived. (Waktu Kecil)’

An ‘in focus’ NP also appears as a connective form of pronoun as shown in (5) and (6). In (5), we find a connective form =*ne* ‘3sg’ which means possessive, and in (6) the same form denotes the actor in Goal Voice sentence (both are shown in bold face). The referent of the former is ‘in

<sup>3</sup> An ‘In focus’ NP can be thought of procedurally as processing an instruction to ‘associate representation that your attention is currently focused on’ (Gundel 2003). Typically, an ‘in focus’ NP refer to the referent expressed in the main clause subject or syntactic topic of the immediately preceding sentence or clause (Hedberg 2013).

focus’ because the previous clause contains the word *kayu* ‘wood’ which is denoted by =*ne*. The latter, which is a part of relative clause (without a relative pronoun), is also ‘in focus’ since it indicates *buro* in the main clause.

(5) *doŋka kayu ene nu ni-ruan-en yo o*  
 then wood that REL PST-buy-GV then oh  
*siŋ-apa ruan=**ne** siŋ-kubik*  
 single-what cost=NI.3sg single-cubic

‘Then the wood is what you bought, wasn’t it? (*Lit.* Then that wood was the one which was bought). How much was one cubic (of wood)? (Memperbaiki Rumah)’

(6) *timpunu ie kute? n-ako=te nan-dea? buro*  
 turtle this DP AV.PST-go=COMP V.PST-find k.o.bamboo

*[ni-karimu?=**ne** suda]*  
 NI-make=NI.3sg sharpend.pole

‘The turtle is said to go away looking for bamboo which he made a sharpened pole from.(I-Timpunu bo i-boheng).’

### 3.2 Activated

An activated<sup>4</sup> NP in Bantik is often expressed by a full pronoun. Example (7) is the sentence which immediately follow example (6). *Isie* ‘3sg’ in (7) indicates *timpunu* in (6), and is ‘activated’.

(7) *isie na-ŋarimu?=te suda su aruŋ nu-busa?*  
 I.3sg V.PST-make=COMP sharpend.pole LOC under LK-banana

‘He made a sharpened bamboo, (put) under the banana (tree) (I-timpunu bo i-boheng).’

Demonstrative pronouns also indicate ‘activated’ referents. Example (8) is a free conversation among four people, Lei, Ela Heis, and Terok (three of them utter in the below example). Bold faced *ene* ‘that’ in the last line indicates <*besi*> ‘iron’ in the utterance of the first speaker.

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<sup>4</sup> An NP which denotes ‘activated’ referent instructs the addressee to ‘associate a representation from working memory’ with it. The Coding Protocol gives three conditions which a referent can be coded as ‘activated’: (i) ‘It is part of the interpretation of one of the immediately preceding two sentences.’ (ii) ‘It is something in the immediate spatio-temporal context that is activated by means of a simultaneous gesture or eye gaze.’ (iii) ‘It is a proposition, fact, or speech act associated with the eventuality (event or state) denoted by the immediately preceding sentence(s)’ (Hedberg 2013).

- (8) Lei: <besi> <ukuran> uaru pida ni-ruan-en=ne  
 Lei: iron size eight how.much PST-buy-GV=NI.3sg  
 ‘As for size 8 iron, how much did he buy?’  
 Ela: gare? nuŋ.  
 Ela: only six  
 ‘Only six.’  
 Terok: ene ni-karimu? <behel> yo o  
 Terok: that PST-make stirrup then oh  
 ‘That (=iron) was made into stirrups, then. (Memperbaiki Rumah)’

### 3.3 Familiar

A ‘familiar<sup>5</sup>’ referent can be denoted by pronouns, but also with NP + *ene* ‘medial’, as shown in the last two lines in example (9).

- (9) Lei: ka rikudu?=ne poso?-an=te ragi uasei  
 Lei: because back=NI.3sg put-GV=COMP too iron  
 ‘Because iron is also used for the kitchen.’  
 Ela: ode  
 Ela: yes  
 ‘Yes.’  
 Terok: pa-ŋarimu?-an=ken <rimbalat>=ne  
 Terok: APP-make-GV=CONT ceiling.board=NI.3sg  
 ‘The ceiling was reformed before (it).’  
 Ela: Ø pa-idao?=te n-side rikudu?=ne to <besi> ene  
 Ela: APP-reach=COMP LK-I.3pl back=NI.3sg DP iron that  
 ene kapasa-n=te n-side ma-idao? rikudu?=ne ene <kan>  
 that stretch-GV=COMP LK=I.3pl V.NPST-reach back=NI.3sg that DP  
 suka nu ma-puro dua.  
 size REL one-ten two  
 ‘(The ceiling) was made to reach the kitchen, **that** iron, **that** was stretched by them to reach the kitchen, that, of the size twelve. (Memperbaiki Rumah)’

### 3.4 Uniquely Identifiable

<sup>5</sup> The Coding Protocol gives two conditions under which a referent can be said to be familiar : (i) ‘it was mentioned at any time previously in the discourse’ ; and (ii) ‘it can be assumed to be known to the hearer through cultural/encyclopedic knowledge of shared personal experience with the speaker.’ (Hedberg 2013).

A referent which is ‘uniquely identifiable’<sup>6</sup> can be marked by *tou*, which originally means ‘human’. In the following discourse (example 10), *tou gagudaj* ‘adult ones’<sup>7</sup> is ‘uniquely identifiable’ from the expression *kakanio? bo bagai* ‘small ones and big ones’.

- (10) *yo side kasi? na-h-a-himuj=te kakania? bo bagai e*  
 then I.3pl poor V.PST-RED-/a/-gather=COMP small and big E  
*n-ako=te nan-dea? si-timpunu*  
 V.PST-go=COMP V.PST-find SI-turtle  
 ‘Then they (=all the monkeys), small and big, gathered and went for looking for the turtle.’  
*n-ako=te nan-dea? su kakayuan yo kute?*  
 V.PST-go=COMP V.PST-find LOC forest then DP  
*i-timpunu na-ka-ka-muni su aruj nu-tibe?*  
 I-turtle V.PST-RED-POT-hide LOC under LK-coconut.shell  
 ‘(They) went for looking in the forest so the turtle hid under the coconut shell.’  
*s-im-u? mai su aruj nu-tibe?*  
 -AV.PST-enter DP LOC under NU-coconut.shell  
*yo ni-ka-sepa-sepa=te mai ni-tou gagudaj*  
 then PST-RED .ITR-kick=COMP DP LK-TOU adult

‘(The turtle) entered (and stayed) under the coconut shell, then kicked repeatedly by adult monkeys (I-timpunu bo i-boheng)’

- (11) ‘*o ite kute? isie*  
 oh here DP I.3sg  
 (They found and said) ‘Oh, here he is! (I-timpunu bo i-boheng)’

### 3.5 Referential

There form *tou* is used to express that the NP following it denotes ‘uniquely identifiable’ referent, but it can also precede NPs which is ‘referential’. It is assumed that the original function of *tou* is to indicate that the preceding NP is ‘referential’. Examples (12) to (14) are examples gained from elicitation. *Tou* can be used for inanimate (as in example 12), animate, and human (as in example 13) entities. If the entity is plural, *side* ‘3pl’ is used instead of *itou*, but it is

<sup>6</sup> The Coding Protocol gives two conditions for coding a referent as ‘uniquely identifiable’: (i) ‘the referent form contains adequate descriptive/conceptual content to create a unique referent’, and (ii) ‘a unique referent can be created via a ‘bridging inference’ by associating with an already activated referent.’ (Hedberg 2013).

<sup>7</sup> Here, adult ones, small ones, and big ones denotes ‘monkeys’ which show up in the folk tale ‘I-timpunu bo i-boheng (The turtle and the monkey)’.

restricted to refer to human as shown in example (14). An NP that follows *itou* is supposed by the speaker to be referred in the succeeding context, thus ‘referential’.

(12) *i-tou*            *pun m-baŋo*            *ma-raykasa?*            *apade?=ku*  
 I-TOU            tree LK-coconut            ADJVZ-tall            belong=NI-1sg  
 ‘The tall coconut tree belongs to me’

(13) *i-tou*            *ma-turau*            *su*            *barei=ne*            *i-tuadi=ku*  
 I-TOU            AV.NPST-live            LOC            house=NI-3sg            I-younger.sibling=NI.1sg  
 ‘That one who lives in his/her house is my younger sister/brother’

(14) *side*            *mahuanei*            *mam-bere*            *su*            *saŋkoi*  
 I.3sg            male            MAN-work            LOC            field  
 ‘Men works at the field’

In example (15), a proper name *Bas* follows *tou*, which expresses that *Bas* is mentioned for the first time and it will continued to be one of the major participants of the event of which the conversation is about.

(15) Ela: <*semen*> *ni-ruan-en*            *buhu*            *ma-puro*            *tou*            *man-duhay=ken*  
 Ela: cement            PST-buy-GV            rotten            one-ten            but            AV.NPST-increase=CONT  
*ma-puro*  
 one-ten  
 ‘Cement was bought ten saks first, but then (we) added ten.’

Terok: *uri?*            *ni-tou*            *Bas*            *yo*            *o*  
 Terok: say            LK-TOU Bas            then            oh  
 ‘The man called Bas said so, didn't he?’

...after 13 lines and eight conversational turns took place:

Terok: *gare?*             $\emptyset$             *ma-ki?ay*            *yo*            *o*  
 Terok: only            V.NPST-lift            then            oh  
 ‘(He) only lift (the roof), didn't you?’

In Bantik has two ‘mirative’ pronouns; *ite* ‘proximal’ and *ete* ‘distal’. They are used to indicate a newly introduced entity to the discourse, and the referent is supposed to be referred to in the discourse which follows it by the speaker. *Ite* in the first line of example refers to a new entity in the discourse, and the speaker intends to attract the attention of the addressee by using the form. The referent, which is in ‘activated’ cognitive status, is subsequently referred to by *ene* ‘medial pronoun’. Once the referent is introduced to the context, it cannot be referred to by *ite* or



*ete*. Example (11) is the sentence immediately follow example (10), and *ite* is used to attract the addressee's (in this case, other monkeys') attention. *Ite* appears in example (16) and *ete* appears in (17). Both examples are from elicitation sessions.

(16) *ite polpoin baras-en=nu.*  
 that ballpoint.pen lend-AN=NI.2sg  
 "That is the ballpoint pen that you will lend (me)"  
*ene adiei pa-ka-tahaŋ-en bo pa-ŋure.*  
 that do.not APP-POT-long-GV and PA-return  
 "That (one), do not (borrow) for long and return (it immediately)." (Elicitation session)

(17) *i-amaʔ=ku pai ete.*  
 I-father=NI.1sg exist there  
 "My father is there."  
*ka-bua=ku isie h-um-ompoŋ su sene.*  
 POT-see=NI.1sg I.3sg UM-sit LOC there.medial  
 "I can see he sits there."

### 3.6 Type Identifiable

A 'type identifiable' referent in Bantik appears as a bare NP as in example (18). *Saŋkoi* 'field' and *sapi* 'cow' appear as bare NPs which denote 'type identifiable' referents.

(18) *iaʔ kokonioʔ=ken*  
 I.1sg small=CONT  
 'I was a small (child).'  
 $\emptyset$  *t-im-uhuʔ siteteʔ=ku n-ako ŋ-saŋkoi,*  
 -AV.PST-follow I-grandfather=NI.1sg AV.PST-go LK-field  
 $\emptyset$  *n-ako na-meho sapi.*  
 AV.PST-go AV.PST-depart cow  
 'I followed my grandfather to the field, (I went there) to pasture cows. (Luka)'

## 4. Future Study

In this paper, NP forms which indicates the referential givenness/newness is discussed and exemplified. Syntactic features, such as cleft sentences and topicalized sentences, will also have to be dealt with in future in order to grasp a whole picture of information packaging in the Bantik language. It should also be described how relational givenness/newness and referential givenness/newness interact with each other. They are for the future study.

## Abbreviations

1sg	first person singular
2sg	second person singular
3sg	third person singular
3pl	third person plural
-AN	Suffix <i>-an</i> which has a function of nominalization
CONT	Enclitic = <i>te</i> that indicates continuative aspect
COMP	Enclitic = <i>ken</i> that indicates completive aspect
I-	a nominative case marker attached to subject nominals
-GV	suffix attached to verb bases, which indicates goal voice
POT-	Potentive prefix <i>ka-</i> which attaches to verb bases
AV.NPST	Prefix attached to verb base, indicating non-past tense and Actor Voice
AV.PST-	prefix attached to verb base, indicating past tense and Actor Voice
REL	Relativiser <i>nu</i>
LK-	Linker that denotes genitive or actor in undergoer voice sentences.

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