Newly Introduced NPs, Continuous topics and Contrastive topics in Bantik discourse

Atsuko UTSUMI utsumi@lc.meisei-u.ac.jp

Meisei University

Abstract

This paper aims to shed a light on information structure of the Bantik language, which is one of the Philippine-type languages spoken in North Sulawesi, Indonesia. Basic facts about information structure in the Bantik language will be presented. First, NP forms in relation to referential givenness/newness are discussed. Second, syntactic features and their information structural functions are presented.

0. Bantik language

The Bantik Language[1] 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 sentries 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 Undergoer Voice sentences, but VOS (or Patient - Verb - Agent) 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,

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[1] The Bantik language has five vowels /i, e, a, o, u/ and fourteen consonants /p, b, t, d, k, g, s, h, ʔ , j, ɾ , 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).

the relation between syntactic features and the givenness hierarchy is discussed.

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 Karant (Karang stone)'. Monologues were labeled 'Waktu Kecil (Childhood)' and 'Luka (The scar)'.

1.   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[2]' 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.

(1) The Givenness Hierarchy with assumed Bantik forms

in focus >	**activated** >	**familiar** >	**uniquely identifiable** >	**referential** >	**type identifiable**
Ø	*ie* 'proximal'		*tou* NP	*tou* NP	ØNP
pronouns	*ene* 'medial'	*ene* 'medial'		*ite* 'mirative proximal'	
(connective forms) *eʔe* 'distal'				*ete* 'mirative distal'	
	full pronouns	full pronouns			

1.1 In Focus

In Bantik, an 'in-focus[3]' 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 sentendces, and Heis who utters the third. The continuous topic *kiteʔ* '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).

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[2] 'Referential givenness/newness' and 'relational givenness/newness' are strictly distinguished in (Gundel 1998, Gundel 2003, *inter alia*).

[3] 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 imeediately preceding sentence or clause (Hedberg 2013).

(2) *Terok : ma-ka-tahunduŋ   kiteʔ   pona   kokonioʔ=ken,*

Terok: AV.NPST-POT-remember   I.1pl.EXC   before   small=CONT

ada   baboɾ ou=te   kiteʔ   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-diŋihiʔ   sinageʔ   ŋ-kiteʔ   maŋ-ombaɾ aʔ   'ako iki'*

V.NPST-POT-listen   friend   LK-I.1pl.EXC   AV.NPST-shout   go let's

yo   ene   kiteʔ   ma-nahiokoʔ=te   maya   beɾenan=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

' gnituohs dneirf ruo gniraeH'teL'og s',   deirruh ew neht(hsinif ot)   esuaceb krow eht(era ew) revir ikinaP eht ot gniog.   (Waktu Kecil)'

(4) *Heis: Ø ma-idaoʔ   tansao   su   paniki   Ø   ma-mika   ɾakuʔ*

Heis: V.NPST-reach   DIR.down LOC Paniki.river   V.NPST-open clothes

bo   ma-t-a-tumpeɾ e-an   ma-idaoʔ   su   m-iɾ ipiʔ

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.   The referent of the former is 'in 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 *buɾo* in the main clause.

(5) *doŋka   kayu   ene   nu   ni-ɾ uan-en   yo   o*

then   wood   that   REL   PST-buy-GV   then   oh

*siŋ-apa   ɾuan=**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?   buɾo*
    turtle   this DP   AV.PST-go=COMP V.PST-find   k.o.bamboo
    *[ni-kaɾimu?=**ne**   suda]*
    NI-make=NI.3sg   sharpend.pole
    '   rof gnikool yawa og ot dias si eltrut ehTbamboo which he made a sharpened pole
from.(I-Timpunu bo i-boheng).'

1.2 Activated

An activated[4] 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-ŋaɾimu?=te   suda   su   aɾuŋ   nu-busa?*
    I.3sg   V.PST-make=COMP   sharpend.pole LOC   under   LK-banana
    'He made a sharped 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.

(8) Lei: *<besi>   <ukuran>   uaɾu   pida   ni-ɾuan-en=ne*
     Lei: iron   size   eight   how.much   PST-buy-GV=NI.3sg
     'As for size 8 iron, how much did he buy?'
     Ela: *gaɾe?   nuŋ.   .*
     Ela: only   six
     'xis ylnO.'
     Terok: ***ene** ni-kaɾimu?   <behel> yo   o*
     Terok: that PST-make   stirrup then   oh
     'tahT (=iron) was made into stirrups, then. (Memperbaiki Rumah)'

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[4] 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).

1.3 Familiar

A 'familiar[5]' 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*   *ɾikuduʔ=ne*   *posoʔ-an=te*   *ɾagi*   *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-ŋaɾimuʔ-an=ken*   *<rimbalat>=ne*

     Terok: APP-make-GV=CONT   ceiling.board=NI.3sg

       'The ceiling was reformed before (it).'

     Ela: *Ø pa-idaoʔ=te*   *n-side*   *ɾikuduʔ=ne*   *to*   *<besi>*   ***ene***

     Ela: APP-reach=COMP LK-I.3pl back=NI.3sg   DP   iron   that

       ene   *kapasa-n=te*   *n-side*   *ma-idaoʔ*   *ɾikuduʔ=ne*   ***ene***

       <kan>

       that   stretch-GV=COMP   LK=I.3pl   V.NPST-reach   back=NI.3sg that   DP

       suka   *nu*   *ma-puɾo 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)'

1.4 Uniquely Identifiable

A referent which is 'uniquely identifiable[6]' can be marked by *tou*, which originally means 'human'. In the following discourse (example 10), *tou gagudaŋ* 'adult ones[7]' is 'uniquely identifiable' from the expression *kakanioʔ bo bagai* 'small ones and big ones'.

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[5] 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).

[6] The Coding Protocol gives two conditions for coding a referent as 'uniquely identifaible' : (i) 'the referent form contains adequate descriptive/conceptual content to create a unique referent', and (ii) 'a unique referent can be created ia a 'bridging inference' by associating with an already activated referent.' (Hedberg 2013).

[7] 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)'.

(10) *yo   side   kasiʔ   na-h-a-himuŋ=te   kakanioʔ bo   bagai   e*

    then I.3pl   poor   V.PST-RED-/a/-gather=COMP small   and   big   E

    n-ako=te   nan-deaʔ   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-deaʔ   su   kakayuan   yo   kuteʔ

    V.PST-go=COMP   V.PST-find   LOC   forest   then   DP

    i-timpunu   na-ka-ka-muni   su   aɾuŋ   nu-tibeʔ

    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-uʔ   mai   su   aɾuŋ   nu-tibeʔ

    -AV.PST-enter DP   LOC   under   NU-coconut.shell

    *yo   ni-ka-sepa-sepa=te   mai   ni-**tou**   gagudaŋ*

    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   kuteʔ   isie*'

    oh   here   DP   I.3sg

    (They found and said) 'Oh, here he is! (I-timpunu bo i-boheng)'

1.5 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), animante, and human (as in example 13) entities.   It the entity is plural, *side* '3pl' is used instead of *itou*, but it is 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-ɾaŋkasaʔ   apadeʔ=ku*

    I-TOU   tree LK-coconut   ADJVZ-tall   belong=NI-1sg

    `The tall coconut tree belongs to me'

(13) *i-tou   ma-tuɾau   su   baɾei=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-beɾe*   *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.

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(15) Ela: <*semen*> *ni-ɾuan-en*   *buhu*   *ma-puɾo tou*   *man-duhaŋ=ken*

    Ela: cement   PST-buy-GV   rotten   one-ten   but   AV.NPST-increase=CONT

    ma-puɾo

    one-ten

    'Cement was bought ten saks first, but then (we) added ten.'

    Terok: *uɾiʔ*   *ni-tou*   *Bas*   *yo*   *o*

    Terok: say   LK-TOU Bas   then   oh

    'The man called os dias saB, ndid'eh t?'

…after 13 lines and eight conversational turns took place:

    Terok: *gaɾeʔ* *Ø*   *ma-kiʔaŋ*   *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*   *baɾas-en=nu*.

    that ballpoint.pen   lend-AN=NI.2sg

    "That is the ballpoint pen that you will lend (me)"

ene *adiei*   *pa-ka-taha ŋ-en*   *bo*   *pa-ŋuɾ e*.
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."

1.6 Type Indentifiable

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).'

Ø   *t-im-uhuʔ*   *siteteʔ=ku*   *n-ako*   ***ŋ-saŋkoi***,
     -AV.PST-follow   I-grandfather=NI.1sg   AV.PST-go   LK-field

Ø   *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)'

2. Syntactic features and referential statuses of NPs

It is a cross-linguistic tendency that a given information comes earlier while a new
information tends to be placed later in a sentence (Clark &Clark 1977, Clark & Harviland 1977
inter alia) .   This tendency is also observed in Bantik; a newly introduced NP tends to come later.
Nominal sentences and existential sentences show that tendency, which will be shown in section
2.1 and 2.2.

2.1 Nominal Sentence

An NP that is higher in givenness hierarchy tends to come first in a nominal sentence as in
(19a), in which an 'activated' NP precedes a 'uniquely identifiable' NP. If it is placed after
'focused' [8]element, a discourse particle *e* is needed as in (19b).

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[8] 'Focus' here indicates relational givenness/newness (Gundel 2003).

(19)a   *[iaʔ]*   *[sinageʔ*   *ni-linda]*

       [I.1sg]   [friend   NI-Linda]

       'I am a friend of Linda's'

   b   *[sinageʔ*   *ni-linda]*   *[iaʔ]*   *e*

       [friend   LK-Linda]   [I.1sg]   DP

       'Linda's friend, that's me'

2.2 Existential sentence

An existential sentence employs *pai* to indicate existence of an entity. To indicate nonexistence, *aya si* is used. Whereas the following four word orders are possible, the first one is used mostly in natural discourse, as shown in (20) and (21). This shows that a newly introduced NP, or 'type identifiable', tends to be placed later in a sentence. If an 'activated' referent is denoted by an NP, it comes before *pai* as in example (22).

A) *pai* + Entity + (Location), *aya si* + Entity + (Location)

B) Entity + *pai* + (Location), Entity + *aya si* + (Location)

C) Location + *pai* + Entity, Location + *aya si* + Entity

D) *pai* + Location + Entity, *aya si* + Location + Entity

(20) *iŋene*   *bo*   *pai*   *baɾaŋ*   *su*   *tiɾoʔ=ku*

    like.this   and   exist   scar   in   leg=NI.1sg

    'This is how I got the scar on my leg. (Luka)'

(21) Terok: *doitiʔ*   *su*   *ɾima*   *taya=te*   *tou*   *pai=ken*

    Terok: money   LOC   hand   not=COMP but   exist=CONT

    kondoŋan   *paŋ-aɾaʔ-en*

    continuation   APP-take-GV

    ' ni yenoM(ruoy) enog si dnah, ti eunitnoc nac uoy tub(=esuoh eht gnimrofer). (*Lit.* there is continuation that is obtained) (Memperbaiki Rumah)'

(22) *ie*   *tera*   *tebei=te*   *pai*   .

    this   brick   of.course =COMP   exist

    'skcirb esehT, esruoc fo(ew) evah.'

2.3 Cleft Sentence

A cleft sentence in Bantik introduces a new entity ('referential') which may be a continuous topic in the succeeding discourse. The linker *nu* follows the NP which denotes a new entity. Example (23) is a sentence that immediately follows (22) above. The participants of the

conversation were talking about materials of the house, and example (22) is a sentence about the bricks.   A new referent, *kayu* 'wood' is introduced in a cleft sentence in example (23).

(23)　　*doŋka*　*kayu*　*ene*　*nu*　*ni-ɾuan-en*　*yo*　*o*

　　　　then　　wood　　that　　REL　　PST-buy-GV　　then　　oh

　　'aw hcihw eno eht saw doow taht nehTs bought.'

Example (24) immediately precedes (25).   In (24), a cleft sentence with an interrogative, and (25) . A dislocated NP in (25) is already introduced by *=ne* in the previous clause, and becomes a topic[9] of a subsequent clause.   It can be said to have a function of CG management (Krifka 2006).

(24) *ma-hi-ba-buni-an*　　　　　　　　　*dauŋ*　*su*　*aɾuŋ*　*nu-batu*

　　AV.NPST-RCPL-RED-/a/-hide-AN　　　leaf　　LOC　　under　　LK-stone

　　i-sai　　　*nu*　　*[man-deaʔ*　　*e]*

　　I-who　　　REL　　maN-find　　　DP

　　')We (hid a leaf under the stone from others, (then compete) who would find it.   (Waktu Kecil)'

(25) *bo*　*ada*　*ka-deaʔ=ne*　　*yo*　*isie*　*nu*　　*[i-tou*　*na-muni*

　　and　if　　POT-find=NI.3sg　then　I.3sg　REL　　I-TOU　AV.PST-hide

　　nu　*man-deaʔ*　　　　　*ka-sauʔ]*

　　REL AV.NPST-find　　KA-one

　　'And if it (the leaf) was found by him, he is the one who would hide what they will look for once more. (Waktu Kecil)'

2.4 Sentences with a Topicalized NP

In Bantik, a left-dislocated NP indicates the topic of the proposition which follows it. Typically the proposition contains a subject NP and VP.   A left-dislocated NP sometimes denotes a possessor while the proposition contains a subject NP with a possessive enclitic that denotes a possessed entity as shown in examples (26) and (27).

In the following examples, a left-dislocated NP is placed between brackets.

(26) *[i-tuadiʔ=ne]*　　　　　　　　　　*aden=ne*　　　*i-gimon*

　　[I-younger.sibling=NI-3sg]　　　name=NI.3sg　　I-Gimon

　　'The younger brother, his name was Gimon (Kokokuk)'

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[9] 'Topic' here is used to follow the definition by Lambrecht 1994 :131, which is relevant to relational givenness/newness.   'Topic : A referent is interpreted as the topic of a proposition if in a given situation the proposition is construed as being about this referent, i.e. as expressing information which is relevant to and which increases the addressee's knowledge of this referent.'

(27) *[pai   batu   kaɾaŋ] ka-gio=ne   ma-pia   seɾe-an*
    [exist   stone   Karang] NMLZ-figure=NI-3sg   AV.Npst-good   see-GV
    'There was Karang stone, figure of which was beatiful when seen.   (Batu Karang)'

Example (28) shows that a left-dislocated NP comes in a bare NP which is 'type identifiable', and referred to again by a pronoun ('activated') in the proposition which follows it.   Example (29) is a similar example where a left-dislocated NP is referred to by a medial demonstrative *ene* in the following proposition.

(28) *[babaeheʔ su-beo]   isie   ma-ka-deaʔ   apa nu   ni-kan n-toumata*
    [merit LOC-wild.pig]   I.3pl   AV.NPST-POT-find what REL NI-eat LK-people
    'As the merit to the wild pig, he (=wild pig) can find that was eaten by people.'

(29) *[suaya   nu-ɾou], ene=te nu   paŋ-uɾiʔ   ma-ihaʔ*
    [light   LK-sun] that=TE REL   PAN-say   ADJ-hot
    'The sunlight, it was to be said hot. (Batu Karang)'

2.5 Topic introduced by *ada*

    Similar to Indonesian and many other WMP languages, Bantik takes *ada* 'if' to indicate a topic.   Example (30) is a sentence where *ada* is used as a conjunction.   In examples (31), the bracketed clause is introduced by *ada* 'if' which is the topic of the following predicate.

(30) *<memaŋ>   ada   ma-ŋaɾ imuʔ   iŋie   bo*
    indeed   if   AV.NPST-make   like.this   and
    aya si   doitiʔ   ma-bundu
    not   money   V.NPST- difficult
    'It's true if we are reforming like this, then (we) don't have difficulty of money. (Memperbaiki Rumah)'

(30) *iŋene   ada   [ma-nayaŋ   su   paniki   ma-ta-tumpeɾe-an]*
    like.this if   V.NPST-play   LOC Paniki.river   AV.NPST-RED-/a/-frog-GV
    <memaŋ>   ma-pia
    indeed   ADJVZ-good
    'Like this, playing in the river jumping like a frog is indeed good.   (Waktu Kecil)'

3. Continuous Topic and Contrastive Topic

    As can be seen in section 1, a continuous topic in Bantik has the cognitive status of 'in focus' or 'activated'.   They typically appear as a pronoun, a demonstrative, or an NP modified by a

demonstrative.

A contrastive topic[10] in Bantik sometimes appears in a cleft sentence. It is also used to indicate a referent which will be a new continuous topic in the succeeding discourse.

A left-dislocated NP can also be used to clarify the topic of the proposition which follows it. An NP or a clause introduced by *ada* 'if' is also used to indicate the topic.

4. Future Study

In this paper, NP forms which indicates the referential givenness/newness is discussed in section 1, while syntactic feature was discussed in relation with the referential givenness/newness. It is not, however, fully explained how relational givenness/newness and referential givenness/newness interact with each other in Bantik. It should be made clear in the future study.

Abbreviations

1sg	first person singular
2sg	second person singular
3sg	third person singular
3pl	third person plural
-AN	Suffix *-an* which has a function of nominalization
CONT	Enclitic *=te* that indicates continuative aspect
COMP	Enclitic *=ken* 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 *ka-* 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 *nu*
LK-	Linker that denotes genitive or actor in undergoer voice sentences.

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[10] In Krifka & Musen 2012, the following difiniton is found : 'A contrastive topic indicates alternative aboutness topics.' Also they say 'With a contrastive topics, the current common ground management contains the expectation that information about a more comprehensive, or distinct, entiy is given; contrastive topics indicate that the topic of the sentence diverges from this expectation.

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