Chapter 6
Conclusion

This chapter summarizes the findings in the previous chapters of this research and suggests areas for further research.

6.1 Summary of findings

This study has a total of six chapters including the conclusion chapter.

The 1st chapter of this research introduces the cultural and linguistic background of the Hanunuo-Mangyan people. A phonological and grammar sketch of the Hanunuo language is also discussed in the chapter. The sources for the phonological and grammar sketch are very limited and mostly very old. Due to the limited information on the Hanunuo grammar, the research has also encountered limitations in describing grammatical functions of the constituents in the data that foreground discourse patterns and features in the Hanunuo narrative.

The 2nd chapter discusses the Discourse Analysis processes that were utilized in analyzing the data of this research. These included Barnwell's criteria of internal unity and boundary, Dooley and Levinsohn's concepts of discourse analysis, Longacre's theory of notional and surface structure, and etic salience scheme, Van Dijk and Kintsch's theory of macrostructures, Somsonge and Greninger's adaptation of the macrorules and Tehan's suggestion on handling particles. The chapter also includes the methodology used in the research, with details on how the data was chosen, collected, and transcribed. Finally, an overview of the four *suyots* was presented in this chapter.

The 3rd chapter presents an analysis of the surface and notional structure using Longacre's theoretical framework. It also discusses the boundary, internal unity, and Peak markers found in the data. There are seven boundary markers utilized in the data: change of participants, change of place, change of time, exit of participants, grammatical marker, tail-head linkage, and summary statement. Grammatical markers are the most used boundary markers among the six. For internal unity markers, four markers are found: same participants, same place, same time, and lexical coherence. Same participant is the marker that has the highest occurrence

within the data. For the Peak markers, five surface markers were found: rhetorical underlining, shift from narrative-dialogue-drama, concentration of participants, onomatopoeia, and particles. Concentration of participants has the highest number of occurrence in the data. Moreover, there is one distinct finding in the segmentation of the *suyots* identified in the data. Out of the four *suyots* used in the data, three *suyots* have two parts. Finally, the surface structure elements found in the data are Title, Aperture, Stage, Pre-Peak episodes, Peak episode, Post-Peak episodes, Closure, and Finis. Title, Aperture, and Finis are optional since they do not exist in all of the *suyots*.

The 4th chapter proposes a salience scheme for the *suyots*. Seven bands are identified in the data: storyline band, background band, setting band, flashback band, irrealis band, author intrusion/evaluation band, and cohesion band. The storyline band, the band that pushes the story forward, is marked by punctiliar verbs identified by affixes, and verbs in their basic form as markers. The background band consists of continuous and ongoing activities, habitual and repetitive activities, and subordinated verbs. The setting band is characterized by adjectival predicates, locative clauses, existential clauses, and verbalized/derived predicates. Flashback is marked by the adverb *kis-ʔab* 'a while ago'. The irrealis band is marked by negation particles and future tense affixes. The evaluation band consists of the author's evaluation, explanation, and clarification. Finally, the cohesion band is characterized by adverbial clauses in a tail-head linkage and repeated clauses.

The 5th chapter presents an analysis of the macrostructure of the *suyots*. The analysis in this research indicates that these *suyots* are a different genre of narratives than those Somsonge investigated where the storyline itself is sufficient to extract the macrostructure from (1991:17). Some information from the supportive material has been utilized to capture a more complete gist of the story in the macrostructure. The analysis does agree with Greninger's statement "that a macroanalysis that did not include clauses with supportive material would leave out a large portion of the content needed to form an accurate second-level macrostructural summary" (2009:154). However, not all the supportive material was utilized in this data. Only selected background information clauses that enable the macrostructure to completely capture the overall semantic content of the story are utilized. In addition, chapter 5 also discusses the particles in the corpus. Discourse particles are given special attention but one non-discourse particle, *pagka* 'when/as soon as', is also given a additional discussion. The discussion of the *pagka* particle is then reflected on capturing the usage of particles in translation.

6.2 Evaluation of Methods

The methods employed in this research have sufficiently provided findings that are able to meet the objectives of this study, that is, to be able to provide an initial linguistic description of the characteristics of discourse features and discourse structure of Hanunuo narratives, specifically, of the *suyot* genre.

The application of Barnwell's criteria of boundary and internal unity markers has led to the discovery of the special features of surface structure and notional structure of the *suyots*. It has been discovered that not all *suyots* have Peaks. Some *suyot* are episodic narrative. Moreover, *suyots* can have two parts within the story.

Longacre's criteria of Peak surface markers have also revealed that Hanunuo narratives can have embedded texts in them, which marks a special feature of the narrative, just like the embedding of the *ambahan* in Turtle and Old Monkey's story. (*See Appendix B*)

The application of the etic salience scheme framework shows the kind of verbs used in Hanunuo narratives to highlight the storyline. However, because of the limited information of the language's morphology and syntax, a very efficient classification of the affixes that mark storyline verbs was not completely attained in the research.

Moreover, the application of the macroanalysis has shown an important finding in the research that the non-storyline material of the Hanunuo narrarives also presents prominent information that is important in capturing the overall purpose of the story.

Finally, the method of analyzing particles has revealed the functions of some of the discourse particles in the data. However, this still needs further research. Not all of steps in Tehan's list were employed in the analysis of the particles, especially in relation to interviewing native speakers, due to lack of mother tongue speakers who are accessible during the time of the analysis.

6.3 Further Research

This research, as far as the researcher is aware of, is the first discourse analysis research in Hanunuo language. The goal of the study is to provide a linguistic description of important patterns and characteristics of the discourse features and structure of Hanunuo narratives. It is to be noted, however, that the results of the analyses done on the data of this research can only provide "initial" linguistic

descriptions. I hold the findings of this research as tentative and would highly suggest more data to be gathered to confirm the provisional findings presented in this study.

Moreover, more research should be done in the area of discourse analysis in the Hanunuo language. There is more in the Hanunuo language that can be investigated but I am listing four areas below that I would highly recommend.

Firstly, the grammar sketch of the Hanunuo language needs to be updated. Only Conklin's 'A Brief Description of Hanunuo Morphology and Syntax' (1949) and Elly Van der Linden (1959) and Ann B. Flory's (1965) Hanunuo grammar description were found. These sources are rich in information yet still too broad. There is much more in the Hanunuo language in relation to grammar that is a good avenue for research.

Secondly, the data used for this research is only a small sample of one specific genre called *suyot*, which is one of the three well-known Hanunuo folk narratives. Checking these results on a much longer corpus of suyot is necessary. Doing research on the other two genres, *sugidanon* and *tultulanun*, and personal narratives would certainly provide more linguistic information about Hanunuo narratives.

Thirdly, a discourse analysis research can also be done in the area of participant reference, quote formula, information flow, etc., which have not undergone any research yet.

Finally, I would give special emphasis to the study of the particles in the Hanunuo language. The amount of data I have for this research is not sufficient to cover all the particles there are in the Hanunuo language, as well as, completely capture the function of the particles found in this research. Many more instances of particle usage in context need to be investigated. Also mother tongue speakers' intuition concerning the semantics and pragmatics of particles must be accessed.