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SECRETS OF TAGALOG HEADLINES REVEALED!: An examination of Tagalog headline grammar

ABSTRACT

“Award to Artist Who Gives Slums a Human Face” -- If we see that on a newspaper, we understand it despite the fact that it's not a grammatically correct phrase: it's missing articles and verbs, but we know how to read headlines. We “speak” it. Armed with our native speaker knowledge of English headlines, could we “speak” a different language's headlines? Or would it be utterly foreign? Are there different rules to every kind of headlines? This thesis investigates this question by identifying and describing certain features of the headlines of Tagalog. I then compare Tagalog headlines to that of English. I found that English and Tagalog share certain features, such as many kinds of ellipsis, or omissions, but differ when it comes to other features, like sentence inversion and tense usage. Tagalog seems to have a unique headline grammar, most notably because of the complete syntactic shuffle seen in its headlines: Tagalog, a VOS language, has headlines that almost always appeared in SVO form, much like headlines in English.

1. INTRODUCTION

Headlines: they're short, pithy, sometimes clever. They serve to summarize information and seduce the reader into jumping into the article (Bell 1991:189). A headline should also inform the reader quickly and accurately and/or pique a reader's interest (Schneider 2000: 48). If that's not enough, a headline must also conform to a certain register, one that differs from that of spoken or written, “neutral” English. Despite this alternate register, native speakers understand

headlines, without having to study the patterns or rules of headline grammar. Furthermore, while those who write headlines, also known as copy editors, may read handbooks on headline production, these handbooks are more focused on describing how a headline should be (such as: simple, informal, accurate) and on the kinds of words that should be used (such as: specific vocabulary and strong verbs) rather than on the structure of the headline (Simon-Vandenberg 1981: 46-47). Despite this lack of descriptive grammar on headlines geared towards copy editors, patterns have been found in the structure of headlines, suggesting that copy editors understand and follow a set of constraints when it comes to creating headlines. Even though headlines can act as a stamp of originality on a newspaper, showing its individuality (Bell 1991: 186), there is still a certain uniform that all copy editors follow. So what are the constraints of headline grammar? Do they differ from language to language? Or is there a strong linguistic tendency when it comes to the creation of headlines? Does one language prize certain syntactic structures over others when it comes to headlines, and what are the sociolinguistic implications of this?

The study of headlines is important because, as explained by Anne-Marie Simon-Vandenberg, it is language in a certain context (Simon-Vandenberg 1981:13-16). She cites the linguist J.R. Firth, who believed it was beneficial to describe all the different forms and functions of language in its many contexts. Firth said that language would vary depending on the situation and the social role one was playing. Thus, the study of headlines is valuable because of the unique context in which headlines occur.

Furthermore, in their study of headlines, both Heinrich Straumann (1935: 23) and Ingrid Mårdh (1980: 11) write about the pervasive nature of headlines in our world. “We may safely assume that newspapers have more readers than any other kind of written text,” Mårdh wrote (Mårdh 1980: 11), citing the fact that out of the 3,200 million words that are printed in Sweden every year, almost 80% of those words occur in newspapers. Out of all the text in a newspaper,

Straumann and Mårdh write that headlines are the most frequently read since one scans a newspaper's headlines to choose what articles to read.

This thesis investigates the grammar of headlines, or “headlinese,” a term coined by Mårdh (1980), in Tagalog, using English as a comparative base. While there has been an extensive amount of work done on English headlines, I have not found any literature on Tagalog headlines. I examine and describe the linguistics features of Tagalog headlines and compare these features to that of English headlines, paying special attention to the differences between the two. My findings have implications for how different cultures both package and perceive reduced text registers.

For this paper, I will refer to “headlinese” as the language of newsflash or recent-past and future-oriented news stories, rather than using it as a broad term for every headline possible. I make this distinction because newsflash headlines are structurally different from editorial headlines (Simon-Vandenberg 1981:60). Simon-Vandenberg writes that editorial headlines often have WH-words and are often formed as questions, for example: “HOW PUPILS BENEFIT WHEN STATE AND INDEPENDENT SCHOOLS JOIN FORCES,” or “CAN THE PRIME MINISTER ADD IMPETUS TO BRITAIN’S INDUSTRIAL STRATEGY?” (Simon-Vandenberg 1981:60-61). These stylistic differences would broaden the scope of the investigation too much and not allow the study to effectively compare headline structures.

1.1 Previous Research

In England, headlines as we know them today first emerged in 1730 (Schneider 2000:48). Before headlines, which Schneider characterizes as a structure that gives information about an article, there were headings. Headings revealed no information about an article; they served to organize and group the news. The headline gained in popularity in the 1800s, and, ever since 1900, was the most prevalent type of head. Though Schneider’s study focuses on British news-

papers, this history can serve as a loose, general basis for headlines, as there have been no studies done on the history of American newspaper headlines or Tagalog newspaper headlines.

One can group the work that has been done on headlines into two camps: the statistical and descriptive analysis (e.g. Simon-Vandenberg 1981, Khodabandeh 2007) using a large corpus in order to identify the frequency of certain headlines features (e.g. Mårdh 1980, Simon-Vandenberg 1981) and the more abstract analysis of headlines, where a feature of headlines is examined in depth and the linguist tries to explain the constraints of this feature (e.g. Stowell 1999, Weir 2009). These studies often use unattested evidence.

Heinrich Straumann pioneered the study of headline grammar with his 1935 book Newspaper Headlines: A Study in Linguistic Method. He grouped the language of headlines with that of note-taking, diaries, and telegrams, classifying this subset of language as “block language” (Straumann 1935: 21). What Straumann called “block language” is very similar to what Timothy Stowell (1999) calls “Abbreviated English,” which will be discussed later in this section. He writes about history of the headline, examining what he calls the first headline, written in 1622.

Straumann’s study focuses on English (British) headlines, like every other work I consulted (except for Khodabandeh (2007) and Stowell (1999), who don’t explicitly say if their English headlines are American English or British English), and uses examples from 22 different British newspapers, both tabloid and broadsheet. Straumann details what newspaper and from what date each example is from, but other than that, he does not characterize his corpus (specifically, we never learn how many headlines he looked at).

In his study, Straumann analyzes each word in a headline with respect to their form (e.g. with verbs, Straumann classifies them as common forms, s-forms, d-forms, ing-forms, referring to verb endings, rather than using terms like “past tense,” “present tense,” “infinitive,” etc. because he thinks that these terms cannot be used to describe such a radical language as block language),

their place in the headline, their function, and finally their context. A weakness of Straumann's study is that he focuses on these words in isolation, rather than analyzing the full headline's structure, and similarly, he doesn't relate headline grammar back to colloquial or conventional grammar. In his study, headlines are taken in isolation and it is difficult to draw distinctions between "block language" and everyday language.

After analyzing each headline, he groups the headlines, providing examples of all the different kinds he found. For example, he shows the different verb types in headlines: a d-form, e.g. **KILLED ON WAY TO VISIT**; an ing-form, e.g. **TEACHING OXFORD BLUES TO FLY**; and an s-form, e.g. **COUNTESS DIES**.

Straumann discusses the usage of punctuation in headlines, such as the usage of colons, which he says can take the place of the verb "says", e.g. **MR. MORGAN: "I SHOULD HAVE SIGNED BALANCE SHEETS,"** or can separate equally important word groups, e.g. **SEATS IN PERIL: LIBERALS HELP LABOUR** (Straumann 1935:252). The most prevalent punctuation mark in headlines, Straumann writes, are inverted commas (Straumann 1935:254). They have many uses, such as indicating: that someone has said the words inside the commas (e.g. **"TO OXFORD STREET"** – for an article about the chanting of unemployed workers), a tone of irony (e.g. **INVITATION TO "NEGOTIATE"** – for an article that suggests that the negotiations are out of the question), and that one should interpret the words enclosed in commas in an unconventional way (e.g. **FOREIGN OFFICE AND THE "RED" LETTER** – referring to a specific controversial Communist letter).

Straumann makes note of the similarities between spoken language and headlines. He writes that there are times when headlines and everyday language overlap (Straumann 1935: 41), for example in a conversation as follows:

Person 1: Did you know that James Brown killed his father-in-law?

Person 2: What?! Killed his father-in-law?

Straumann says that “Killed his father-in-law” is a structure that could be a headline.

Simon-Vandenberg did a comprehensive study on headlines in *The Times* from 1870-1970. She has a detailed chapter on the anatomy of a headline, where she states that headline language will display features of written English rather than spoken English because headlines are written (Simon-Vandenberg 1981:57). She looks at 240 headlines for each year (100) in her study and uses a statistical analysis (done by a computer program) to back up her findings. She finds that due to limited space in a newspaper, headlines economize by omitting grammatical items like auxiliaries, copulas, articles, pronouns and prepositions (Simon-Vandenberg 1981:305). She also finds that first and second person pronouns do not occur in headlines. Finally, she finds that certain structures and features occur frequently, among them:

- subjectless verbal sentences (also known as subject ellipsis) – e.g. SUFFOCATED BY GAS¹,
- declarative sentences, and conversely, the lack of interrogative and imperative sentences,
- the use of simple present tense in place of longer verb forms like the present progressive (e.g. POLICE LOOK FOR FATHER OF BOY ON TRAIN), the present perfect (e.g. BREAD-VAN DRIVERS’ LEADERS DECIDE BY MAJORITY OF ONE TO FIX...), the simple past (e.g. BOMB DAMAGES EMBASSY IN PARIS) or the future (e.g. MEN RESUME WORK NEXT WEEK),
- the use of quotations to mean “claim” or “allege,” – e.g. ‘CORRUPTION’ INQUIRY CALL,
- nominalizations with an omission of tense, mood and aspect markers – e.g. DUTCH INVESTIGATION OVER FORMER BRITISH DIRECTOR.

¹ Examples used in outlining each author’s points are their respective examples.

Since Simon-Vandenberg looked at headlines over a period of 100 years, she could track changes in headlines. She notes the increasing predominance of verbal headlines (e.g. MOTHER DROWNED BABY) over nominal headlines (e.g. TWO-DAY UNIVERSITY STRIKE), as well as the predominance of active verbs over passive verbs.

Ingrid Mårdh conducted a similar study for her 1980 book Headlines: On the Grammar of English Front Page Headlines. In her effort to describe the tendencies of headline grammar and compare headlines from two different newspapers, she collected headlines from *The Times* (a broadsheet) and *The Daily Mirror* (a tabloid), using 100 front pages from each. Her corpus was composed of 121 headlines from *The Times* and 566 headlines from *The Daily Mirror*. Mårdh only collected headlines from the front pages to show a contrast between the styles of the two newspapers. Mårdh's analysis consists of comparing headline grammar to that of what she calls the "common core": unmarked English.

Her study also makes frequent reference to journalistic handbooks on headline production. Mårdh will cite a technique of headline writing and then give examples of her findings that support it. For example, in Garst and Bernstein's 1933 Headlines and Deadlines copy editor's manual, which she frequently refers to, the authors write that the most important news element should be placed in the first line (the first line correlates to the beginning of a headline, as all the headlines Mårdh analyzed are separated into "decks" or different lines because of spatial constraints, e.g.

PRESIDENT OF
NIGER
DEPOSED BY
ARMY COUP).²

² The rest of Mårdh's examples will be written in one line since decks will not affect our analysis.

Though Garst and Bernstein also write that headlines should be in active voice and not passive voice, Mårdh finds that the “most important news element first” rule overrules the active/passive rule, e.g. DUKE KICKED BY HORSE IN DRIVING ACCIDENT (rather than HORSE KICKS DUKE IN DRIVING ACCIDENT). Mårdh also finds that sometimes agents are left out completely if they are either obvious or have little or no news value, e.g. EGGS HURLED AT MR. WILSON. Mårdh’s statistical analysis shows that passive constructions are used often in headlines (Mårdh 1980:178).

Mårdh found a few instances of verb-subject word order, or sentence inversion (e.g. JAILED, THE KINGS OF GRAFT; CURED...THE GREAT BRITISH ITCH), but only in the tabloid (*The Daily Mirror*) and never in the broadsheet (*The Times*). Her explanation of these constructions is that the writer is trying to “create a feeling of suspense” by staggering some information, prompting a reader to ask, “Who was jailed?” or “What was cured?” (Mårdh 1980: 178)

Mårdh frequently uses both linguistic and non-linguistic factors to explain marked features of headlines. After describing her finding that articles are not omitted as a rule (she finds that about 60% of headlines in *The Daily Mirror* have articles and almost 15% of headlines in *The Times* have articles), Mårdh writes that it seems like the alternation is governed by a number of factors. One of them is countability: In headlines, an article is often omitted from an uncountable noun (Mårdh 1980:124), e.g. EXPORTERS TO BE GIVEN STRONGEST *SUPPORT*. Another is typography and/or aestheticism: Mårdh writes that an article might be included or deleted to fill or save space (Mårdh 1980:126).

Mårdh also uses the typographical explanation to account for the zero auxiliary and zero copula alternation in headlines (Mårdh 1980:163). Though she finds that the verb ‘to be’ is deleted more often than it is used in headlines (e.g. UNION SEATS ON COMPANY BOARDS ---

PROPOSED), she finds that there are instances when it is used, e.g. OFFICER IS SHOT DEAD WHILE PHOTOGRAPHING IRA PARADE. Along with the non-linguistic factor, Mårdh also tries to explain the alternation linguistically, describing a relationship she noticed between the main clause and the adverbial clause. If there is a finite verb in the main clause, 'be' is generally not deleted, writes Mårdh (Mårdh 1980: 166), e.g. FIGURES SUGGEST INFLATIONARY PRESSURE IS EASING. She also finds that, generally, the omission of 'be' in the main clause is followed by a finite verb form, e.g. MATCH --- STOPPED WHEN PLAYERS IGNORE REFEREE.

Mårdh also found that present tense was preferable to the past tense when referring to events that had already taken place (Mårdh 1980: 169), e.g. TWO PARLIAMENT CLERKS RESIGN. She says that this gives the reader a feeling of participation, as if he's in the middle of the action. The only time when past tense is used in newflash headlines, Mårdh writes, is when the headline is repeating an accusation, and in that case, it is used with inverted commas, e.g. MR. HEATH 'GAVE WRONG FACTS TO HOUSE.' She also writes that most headlines are unmarked for tense, e.g. 20 PASSENGERS TRAPPED IN BUS OVER RIVER.

Farzaneh Khodabandeh does a contrastive analysis of Persian and English headlines, in hopes of easing the burden on non-native speakers of English and Persian by describing the differences in the languages' headlines. She analyzes 792 headlines in English and 725 headlines in Persian, taking them from one English news site and one Persian news site over a course of seven days. Khodabandeh does a statistical analysis of the occurrence on lexical and syntactic features in each of the two languages' headlines. Rather than observing and identifying features of the two languages' headlines, she uses prior work as a framework for what kinds of features she will focus on. Some of the features Khodabandeh focuses on are headline length, types of

headlines (verbal, nominal, adverbial), and the presence of certain lexical items, like proper nouns, acronyms and tense and aspect forms.

She finds that Persian and English headlines share such features as copula omission, use of active voice, declarative sentences, and use of short words. She finds a number of differences, as well, such as the fact that Persian headline tense usage is not distinct from the Persian used in non-headlines, while English uses the simple present to a variety of non-present events; the fact that English headlines omit articles and words like ‘and,’ ‘people/person,’ and ‘that,’ while Persian did not do this as frequently; and the fact that postmodified nominal headlines were much more prominent in Persian than in English, which used premodified nominal headlines more often (e.g. ARTIFICIAL SWEETENERS).

Another comparative study of headlines was done by Hannes Kniffka (1980, as cited by Bell 1991). He compared German and American English headlines and found that they were structurally very similar (his findings are not discussed here because the study was written in German and only summarized in Bell’s book). He concluded that there must be a common grammar between headlines.

In Timothy Stowell’s 1999 work on headlines, he identifies the features of headlines, which he classifies as Abbreviated English, and details the constraints of the grammar, showing that each headlines grammar rule is complex and not overarching. These are the features of Abbreviated English that Stowell associates with headlines:

- the omission of determiners, including definite articles, indefinite articles, and possessive pronouns, e.g. NORTH YORK HOUSEWIFE DISAPPEARS,
- the omission of the auxiliary verb *be*, e.g. GORE -- IN CHINA NEXT WEEK FOR TALKS,
- the use of the present tense to report events in the recent past, e.g. BOMB ATTACK KILLS LEBANESE PRESIDENT

It is unclear how many headlines Stowell analyzed to come to these conclusions. The source of his corpus is also unclear. Also, it is unclear if Stowell produced his own examples or if he took them from newspapers.

One pertinent and useful aspect of Stowell's work is that he concentrates solely on news-flash headlines, keeping the focus narrow. Every other work I consulted (with the exception of Weir since he was not doing a survey of headline features) examined all kinds of headlines and did not discriminate. Stowell's highly specific study is helpful to this investigation, as I chose to only examine newsflash headlines as well.

Stowell provides evidence to dismiss the notion that any word whose meaning is recoverable can be omitted. He shows this by demonstrating that full recoverability isn't necessary in order to omit words.

1) ZOOKEEPER FINDS MISSING PENGUIN

In (1), the determiner associated with "missing penguin" could be a possessive pronoun or a definite or indefinite article.

Furthermore, even if one can recover an omitted word's meaning, it does not mean that a headline will be acceptable in headlines.

2) *ADMINISTRATION SUBMITS NEW BUDGET CONGRESS

In (2), it can be inferred that "to" is missing between "budget" and "Congress," yet this headline is not acceptable.

Stowell's work supports the notion that the grammar of headlines cannot be explained entirely by intuitive reasons that journalists or newspaper readers may cite, such as a) the present tense gives a sense of immediacy, or b) space constraints lead to word omission. By showing certain constraints on headline grammar features, his work suggests that there are "formal syntactic

rules” to headlines (Stowell 1999). He finds that many features of headlines can also be found in note-taking, instructional text, certain types of diary entries, and photo/illustration captions.

One constraint that Stowell shows is that the present tense cannot be used to mean the recent past if it is used in a verb complement, yet it can be used in displaced clauses.

3) WOMAN CLAIMS HUSBAND SHOOTS SON

4) HUSBAND WINS LOTTERY ON FIRST TRY, WIFE CLAIMS

In (3), the use of present tense in the verb complement “husband shoots son” lends a habitual interpretation, rather than a recent-past understanding like “woman claims” does. But in (4), the present tense in the initial displaced clause is interpretable as the recent past.

Stowell shows further alternations in the headline present tense rules by examining relative clauses.

5) DIPLOMAT WHO ROBS BANK CLAIMS IMMUNITY

6) STATE DEPT EJECTS DIPLOMAT WHO ROBBED BANK

7) ?STATE DEPT EJECTS DIPLOMAT WHO ROBS BANK

While headline present tense functions as recent past in the finite relative clause of (5), headline present tense cannot be used in the restrictive relative clause in (7). Rather, the simple past must be used (e.g. (6)).

Stowell also investigates the linguistic environments conditioning determiner omission. He finds that determiner omission mostly depends on other DPs in the headline and if their determiner has been omitted. He says that it is preferred and “arguably obligatory” on the matrix subject DP.

8) NORTH YORK HOUSEWIFE DISAPPEARS

9) ?? A NORTH YORK HOUSEWIFE DISAPPEARS

On the direct object DP, determiner omission is optional.

10) CABBAGETOWN HOUSEWIFE FINDS (A) RARE GOLD COIN

11) GORE SENDS (A) TOP AIDE TO BEIJING

But an object DP cannot undergo determiner omission if the subject DP in the headline has not.

12) *A CABBAGETOWN HOUSEWIFE FINDS RARE GOLD COIN

13) *A ROSEDALE BUSINESSMAN BITES DOG

The constraints on determiner omission are the focus of Andrew Weir's 2009 dissertation. Weir finds that articles can drop freely but that headlines cannot start with *a*. His work examines different explanations of the patterns behind determiner omission, using pragmatics, phonology, syntax, and semantics. Weir's work is similar to that of Stowell's in that he is also providing evidence to suggest that there are grammatical constraints on headlines, though Weir's dissertation is notably more focused than Stowell's overview of the features of headlines. But Weir rejects Stowell's explanation for the constraints on article drop (Stowell uses c-command to explain the alternation) and instead suggests that articles can drop freely because their semantic contribution is introduced outside of the grammar. He does not develop an explanation for why headlines cannot begin with the article *a*.

Much of Weir's data is intuitionistic (he also uses data from Mårdh's corpus). Weir and Stowell's work draws a stark contrast with that of Simon-Vandenberg, Mårdh, Straumann, and Khodabandeh, in that the latter only use data that has been attested and do not make intuitionistic judgments like the former.

1.2 Methodology

1.2.1. Corpus Information

100 Tagalog headlines were collected from four different Tagalog newspaper websites: Abante Tonight, Radio Mindanao Network³, Star Ngayon, and the Inquirer Libre. Each of these newspapers are tabloid style, which refers to the newspaper's appearance (the newspaper opens like a book rather than a broadsheet, which is folded in a more complex fashion) and usually, but not always, targets a certain audience (less educated) and content (typically, Showbiz and local news). The tabloid papers were chosen because I could not find any Tagalog broadsheets in my research. This, however, did not adversely affect the study since tabloids and broadsheets have different headline structures (Simon-Vandenberg 1981:63).

Headlines were chosen over a period of three months in fall 2010. While I tried to choose headlines randomly, I was more inclined to choose headlines with more Tagalog and less English. So, if a headline had more English words than Tagalog words, I would usually overlook it. Headlines were taken from the newspaper sites' front pages and generally taken from News and Showbiz subsections. This choice was made for a number of reasons: 1) News and Showbiz headlines had more Tagalog, as opposed to Sports, Feature or Editorial headlines that had more English, 2) News and Showbiz headlines were more syntactically complex than Sports, Feature or Editorial headlines, and 3) I chose to focus solely on newsflash headlines because there are structural differences between newsflash and editorial headlines, and this would broaden the scope of the study.

It is also important to note that the sources from which the headlines were chosen are limited because many newspapers in the Philippines are completely in English. The study was also constrained by newspapers that could be found online. Since I could only access online papers, it is possible that the headlines on the website did not appear exactly as they did on the physical newspaper, which may skew the data, especially when comparing Tagalog headlines to English

³ The Radio Mindanao Network website worked during the early stages of the study but "went down" as the

headlines since the work on English headlines that I consulted was done with physical newspapers (when sources cited their corpus sources). Furthermore, the newspaper sites were not always updated daily; sometimes weeks would pass without updates. Because of this, I had to compile headlines from several different newspaper sites rather than from only one site, which would neutralize newspapers' stylistic differences. Thus, it is important to keep in mind that each newspaper's headline style differs. The features that I describe are those that were found in more than one newspaper, which suggests a general Tagalog headline trend.

1.2.2 Analysis of Corpus Data

The analysis of the corpus data involved two processes: 1) working with native and fluent speakers of Tagalog and 2) comparing Tagalog headline grammar to the work done by Schachter and Otaño (1972) on Tagalog grammar.

Since I have basic reading knowledge of Tagalog but lack native speaker competence, the analysis process involved working with 2-3 consultants, one of which is a native speaker and reader of Tagalog and two of which are fluent and speak Tagalog as a second language with English. The consultants helped translate each headline and also provided insights on how to convert the headlines into grammatically acceptable Tagalog. The latter was usually elicited by posing the question, "How would you say this [headline] to your sister/husband/friend?" While each of my consultants has Tagalog fluency, none of them have what I would call Tagalog headline fluency, in that they could not always pass judgments on what would pass as a Tagalog headline or not. This was reinforced by the fact that often the consultants were surprised by Tagalog headlines. This could be explained by a class distinction when it comes to Tagalog (tabloid) newspaper audiences. As noted above, readers of Tagalog tabloids are usually less educated, a generalization that I make due to the prevalence of English newspapers and English speak-

study proceeded. Thus, the Radio Mindanao Network sample size is very small compared to the other news-

ers in the Philippines. Yet this means nothing about the sophistication of Tagalog headline grammar; it merely suggests that my consultants may not have been the most ideal participants for the study. Ideally I would have spoken to seasoned readers of Tagalog tabloids.

2. FEATURES OF TAGALOG

Tagalog is an Austronesian language spoken on the island of Luzon in the Philippines. It is a head-initial language, VOS language. This section draws largely on the work of Schachter and Otnes (1972) and the terms and examples used are theirs (with the exception of (10)).

2.1 Predicate + Topic Structure

The two components of a basic Tagalog sentence are the predicate and the topic (Schachter and Otnes 1972:60). In basic sentences, the predicate always occurs before the topic, though it is possible to compose a non-basic sentence where the predicate follows the topic (see 2.2).

2.1.1 Topics

The topic focuses the attention in a sentence. That is to say, the topic is an idea, thought, thing, etc. of which the speaker and his audience share an understanding. Sometimes it correlates to an English subject, though this is not always the case. The topic is always specific and preceded by an *ang*-form (the determiner *ang* or an equivalent determiner, such as *si*, used to mark personal nouns).

14) Gumising ang bata.

Woke TOP⁴ child

“The child awoke.”

15) Ginising ng ingay ang bata.

Woke SUBJ⁵ noise TOP child

“The noise awakened the child.”

In sentences (14) and (15), the topic is the same, “ang bata” or “the child,” even though in the sentences’ English equivalents, the topic is the subject in sentence (14) and the object in sentence (15). Also note that the verb “woke” appears in a different form in the two examples. This is due to different verb agents, which affect the verb basic form (see 2.4.1).

16) Pumunta sa McDonalds si Lolo Ramon.

Went to McDonalds TOP Grandpa Ramon.

“Grandpa Ramon went to McDonalds.”

The topic can be easily identified by looking for the *ang*-form. In (16), the topic is “si Lolo Ramon” and one can discern this by correctly identifying the *ang*-form as “si.”

There are some sentences that are not constructed with topics. For this study, the only relevant construction is the *may* construction. The word ‘may’ has a lot of functions, but it can function as existential phrase as the English “There.”

17) May libro sa mesa.

There is book on table.

2.1.2 Predicates

Tagalog predicates aren’t necessarily verbs. They can be nominal (18a), adjectival (18b) or verbal (18c).

(18) a. Artista ang babae.

Actress TOP woman

“The woman is an actress.”

b. Maganda ang babae.

Beautiful TOP woman

⁴ TOP = Topic marker

“The woman is beautiful.”

c. Yumaman ang babae.

Got rich TOP woman.

“The woman got rich.”

As seen in (18a) and (18b), unlike their English equivalents, the copular verb “be” is not present in nominal and adjectival predicates. The topic marker ‘ang’ functions as the definite article.

It is important to note that while a basic sentence follows the previously stated structure – the topic follows the predicate -- the positions of other components of the sentence (adverbs, complements, etc.) are considerably less fixed. (Schachter and Otnes 1972:83).

(19) Nagbigay ng libro sa babae ang lalaki.

Gave OBJ⁶ book IND⁷ woman TOP man

“The man gave the woman a book.”

(19) can be rearranged in a number of ways to yield the same meaning because each noun is case-marked.

(20) a. Nagbigay ng libro ang lalaki sa babae.

b. Nagbigay sa babae ng libro ang lalaki.

c. Nagbigay sa babae ng libro ang lalaki.

d. Nagbigay ang lalaki ng libro sa babae.

e. Nagbigay ang lalaki sa babae ng libro.

There are no subtle differences in meaning in the above examples. There are also ways to form (19) where constituents precede the verb (see 2.2). Though there are many different ways to form a grammatical sentence that yields the same meaning, the most common order of words in a sen-

⁵ SUBJ = Subject marker

tence is: verb + object + topic + (adverb) (Schachter and Otnes 1972: 84). There's also a tendency for shorter words to precede longer words in sentence:

21) Nagluto iyon ng pagkain.

Cooked that one OBJ food.

The structure of (21) is more common though it does not follow the most common verb + object + topic structure. Instead, it is verb + topic + object, but because “iyon” is shorter than “pagkain,” this structure is more common. This flexibility in word order is important to keep in mind when reading the “colloquial Tagalog” versions of the headlines in later sections

2.2 Non-Basic Sentence Structures

In Tagalog there are several inversion constructions, or non-basic sentence constructions where one finds a sentence constituent in an unexpected position (Schachter and Otnes 1972:485). For example, in an inversion construction, one might find the topic of a sentence in the sentence-initial position rather than in the sentence-final position. In this section we will only discuss two inversion constructions because they are the only ones relevant to the present study.

2.2.1 *Ay inversion*

Ay inversion is the construction that allows the widest range of constituents to move to sentence-initial positions. Among the constituents that can be moved to sentence-initial position with *ay* inversion are topics, adverbials, and subjects. In these constructions, one finds the inversion-marking particle *ay* immediately after the shifted topic/adverbial/subject. When using *ay* inversion in written Tagalog, *ay* is sometimes preceded by a comma, indicating a pause or prosodic break following the inverted constituent.

Note: Forms in parentheses are the basic sentence constructions used to derive the *ay*-constructions.

⁶ OBJ =Direct object marker

22) Ang babae ay yumaman.

TOP woman INV⁸ got rich.

“The woman got rich.”

(Yumaman ang babae.)

23) Ang babae ay artista.

TOP woman INV actress.

“The woman is an actress.”

(Artista ang babae.)

24) Si Lolo Toy ay pumunta sa McDonalds.

TOP Grandpa Toy INV went to McDonalds.

“Grandpa Toy went to McDonalds.”

(Pumunta sa McDonalds si Lolo Toy.)

A sentence that uses *ay* inversion does not denote a different meaning from the basic sentence from which it is derived, but it is stylistically different. *Ay* inversion is more formal; one would not normally use the construction in everyday conversation. It is more commonly used in writing, lectures, sermons, etc. (Schachter and Otnes 1972: 485).

2.2.2 *Emphatic inversion*

Only adverbials and directional complements undergo emphatic inversion, which involves moving the phrases to the sentence-initial position. No special particle is used to mark this form of inversion. Emphatic inversion is focus construction, thus it serves to draw attention to the shifted constituent (Schachter and Otnes 1972: 496).

⁷IND = Indirect object marker

25) Dito magtatayo ng bahay si Juan.

Here CONT-build OBJ house TOP Juan

“It’s here that Juan will build a house.”

(Magtatayo ng bahay si Juan dito.)

26) Dahil sa iyo ako nahuli.

Because of you I PERF-late

“It was because of you that I was late.”

(Nahuli ako dahil sa iyo.)

2.3 Nominals

Tagalog nominals fall into one of two classes: marked and unmarked.

2.3.1 Marked nominals

A marked nominal is a nominal whose function is explicitly marked by either the form of the nominal or by a preceding marker. There are three different forms in which a marked noun can appear: the *ang* form, the *ng* form and the *sa* form. (Schachter and Otañes 1972:87)

27) Nagbigay **ng** libro **sa** babae **ang** lalaki.

Gave OBJ book IND woman TOP man

“The man gave the woman a book.”

28) **Sa** likod **ng** simbahan **ang** mga miting.

At back of church TOP DET meetings

“The meetings are held at the back of the church.”

Ang-forms mark topics (seen in (27) as “ang lalaki”); *ng*-forms can mark subjects when the topic is not the subject (seen in (29) as “ni George”), direct objects (seen in (27) as “ng libro”), and

⁸ INV = Inversion marker

possessors (seen in (28) as “ng simbahan”); and *sa*-forms can mark indirect objects (seen in (27) as “sa babae” and directional complements (seen in (28) as “sa likod”).

Tagalog has three classes of marked nouns, but for this study, only one class, personal nouns, are relevant. Personal nouns are particular human beings or pet animals. Their markers are as follows:

Ang form: *si*

Ng form: *ni*

Sa form: *kay*

29) Ipinakilala **ni** George **kay** Jose **si** Maria.

Introduced SUBJ George IND Jose TOP Maria

“George introduced Maria to Jose.”

2.3.2 Unmarked nominals

Unmarked nouns are invariable nouns that can occur without a marker in the predicate position. They usually express a generic or indefinite meaning. (Schachter and Otnes 1972: 95)

30) **Bahay** ito.

House this is

“This is a house.”

31) **Kape** ang pangunahin nilang ani..

Coffee TOP major theirs crop

“Their major crop is coffee.”

2.4 Verbs

Tagalog has a rich verbal morphology. Verbs are composed of two parts: aspect and a basic form.

2.4.1 Basic form

The basic form of the verb is composed of a root and an affix, which is determined by the relationship between the verb and its topic.

Root: *labas* ‘outside’

Examples of basic form: *lumabas* (affix is infix *-um-*) ‘come/go out’; *maglabas* (affix is prefix *mag-*) ‘bring/take out’

Root: *gising* ‘wake’

Examples of basic form: *gumising* (affix is infix *-um-*) ‘wake’; *ginising* (affix is infix *-in-*) ‘wake’

32) *Gumising ang bata.*

Woke TOP child

“The child awoke.”

33) *Ginising ng ingay ang bata.*

Woke SUBJ noise TOP child

“The noise awakened the child.”

In (32) and (33), the basic form of the verb is different because in (32), the topic “ang bata” is the one performing the verb’s action, but in (33), the topic “ang bata” is the one receiving the verb’s action.

2.4.2 Aspect

Basic forms can be inflected for three aspects: perfective (a completed action), imperfective (an action started but not completed), and contemplated (future or irrealis events) (Schachter and Otanes 1972: 66). The patterns specified below are the most general descriptions that can be given for aspectual inflections, but it should be noted that inflection marking is also dependent on

the verb's basic form and its phonological features. This is why there is such variety in the examples given below.

The contemplated aspect is constructed with a monosyllabic duplicating prefix (dup_A) that does not occur in the basic form of the verb + the verb's basic form. In basic forms with the infix *-um-*, *-um-* is deleted. The imperfective aspect is constructed with an element we'll call N (it can appear as the prefix *nag-* or *na-* or *ni-*, it can also manifest as the infix *-um-*) + dup_A + the verb's basic form. The perfective aspect is constructed with N + the basic form.

Root: *lakad* 'walk'

Basic form: *lumakad* 'walk'

Contemplated-aspect form: '*lalakad*' 'will walk'

Imperfective-aspect form: *lumalakad* 'is/are walking'

Perfective-aspect form: *naglakad* 'walked'

Root: *linis* 'clean'

Basic form: *maglinis* 'clean'

Contemplated-aspect form: '*lilinis*' 'will clean'

Imperfective-aspect form: *naglilinis* 'is/are cleaning'

Perfective-aspect form: *naglinis* 'cleaned'

While there are many rules when it comes to inflecting aspect, the most important idea to take away from this section is that Tagalog has a rich verbal morphology which can be seen in its aspectual markers.

3. FEATURES OF TAGALOG HEADLINESE

The Tagalog headlines I analyzed were characterized by a number of features, including colloquialisms, determiner omission, inversion, and the absence of the inversion marking particle “ay.”

3.1 Word Order

Inversion, or inverted word order, was the most prevalent feature of the headlines I analyzed. Out of 100 headlines, only two appeared in the unmarked predicate + topic structure. I found different kinds of inversion: among them, topic inversion, subject inversion, and possessor inversion (in which these constituents were moved to the sentence-initial spot when they would normally occur after the verb). I only found two instances of unmarked Tagalog word order.

3.1.1 Topic inversion

In many of the headlines I analyzed, topics were consistently moved to the sentence-initial position and topic markers were deleted. This was the most common form of inversion I found. It occurred in all nouns, regardless of their type: e.g. singular personal nouns (28), compound personal nouns (25), singular unmarked nouns (27) and plural unmarked nouns (26). In the topic inversion that I saw, topics would be moved to sentence-initial position and sometimes be followed by a comma (see examples (27), (28)). Though, note that in (25) and (26), the comma replaces the coordinator ‘and’. I noticed that when a comma was coordinating two topics, a comma never appeared after the compound topic. This is evidence for the notion that the headlines are undergoing *ay* inversion and deleting the inversion marker *ay*, since in written *ay* inversion constructions, *ay* is sometimes preceded by a comma. (Note: In the examples that follow, the first line, in all caps, is the original headline, the second line is a word-by-word gloss, the third line is an English translation of the headline, the fourth line is colloquial Tagalog version of the headline and the fifth line is a word-by-word gloss of the colloquial grammatical Tagalog

construction. In the fourth and fifth lines, words in brackets are words that have been deleted in the original headline.)

34) NERI, CUNANAN SINAMPAHAN NG MGA KASONG TAX EVASION

Neri, Cunanan PERF-lay on of DET case tax evasion

“Neri and Cunanan were charged with tax evasion”

Sinampahan ng mga kasong tax evasion [sila⁹] Neri [at] Cunanan

PERF-lay¹⁰ on of DET case tax evasion [TOP] Neri [and] Cunanan

35) PULIS, MILITAR UMALERTO SA ELEKSYON

Police, military PERF-alert during election

“Police and military were at a heightened alert level during the election”

Umalerto [ang mga] pulis [at] militar sa eleksyon

PERF-alert [TOP DET] police [and] military during election

In (34), the personal compound topic marker “sila” is deleted. In (35), the topic marker “ang” is deleted, as well as the plural determiner “mga.” When a topic is inverted, I found that its topic marker was always deleted as well (see (36)-(39)). If the topic that was inverted was a plural noun, its determiner was deleted as well.

36) ISA PANG HOUSING AGENCY, SISILIPIN DIN SA PONDO

One more housing agency, CONT-peek also at funds

“One more housing agency’s funds will be investigated”

Sisilipin din sa pondo [ang] isa pang housing agency

⁹ Sila is the form of topic marker “si” that marks compound topics

CONT-peek also at funds [TOP] one more housing agency.

37) MAGGIE, GULAT SA PAGKAKA-LINK KAY PNOY!

Maggie, surprise at being linked to President Nonoy!

“Maggie was surprised at being linked to President Nonoy”

[Na]gulat [si] Maggie sa pagkaka-link kay President Nonoy

[PERF-]surprise [TOP] Maggie at being linked to President Nonoy

Note the deletion of the aspectual prefix *na-* in (28). This will be discussed in 3.2.2.

38) MALL BINOMBA KAPALIT NG P20M!

Mall PERF-bomb instead of 20 million pesos!

“Mall bombed because of failure to pay 20 million pesos”

Binomba [ang] mall kasi hindi nakuha 20 million pesos

PERF-bomb [TOP] mall because not got 20 million pesos

39) DRIVER NIRATRAT SA PILAHAN NG JEEP

Driver PERF-shoot at line of jeepney¹¹

“Driver shot in jeepney line”

Niratrata [ang] driver sa pilahan ng jeep

PERF-shoot [TOP] driver at line of jeepney

The inversions found in the above headline examples are not grammatically acceptable in spoken Tagalog. In order to make them acceptable and keep their topic + predicate structure, one would

¹⁰ PERF- = Perfective aspect marker, IMP- = Imperfective aspect marker, COMP- = Contemplated aspect marker

need to add inversion markers. Examples (34)-(39) can all be made acceptable by adding *ay*. These are two of the above examples with differing fourth and fifth line glosses (colloquially acceptable constructions).

- 40) MAGGIE, GULAT SA PAGKAKA-LINK KAY PNOY!
Maggie, surprise at being linked to President Nonoy!
“Maggie was surprised at being linked to President Nonoy”
[Si] Maggie [ay] [na]gulat sa pagkaka-link kay President Nonoy
[TOP] Maggie [INV] [PERF-]surprise at being linked to President Nonoy
- 41) DRIVER NIRATRAT SA PILAHAN NG JEEP
Driver PERF-shoot at line of jeepney
“Driver shot in jeepney line”
[Ang] driver [ay] niratrat sa pilahan ng jeep
[TOP] driver [INV] PERF-shoot at line of jeepney

(40) and (41) would not be grammatically correct without the topic markers added (“si” in (40) and “ang” in (41)).

Inversion markers were never found in the corpus. This could be explained by the formal nature of the *ay*-inversion construction. This suggests that headlines are more like casual, colloquial, spoken Tagalog, than formal, written Tagalog.

3.1.2 *Inversion of the possessor*

There were several instances of possessor inversion and deletion of their determiners. I observed the inversion of both singular unmarked possessors (42) and singular personal possessors (43).

¹¹ A jeepney is a large jeep that serves as public transportation.

These inversions always involved shifting the possessor to sentence-initial position and adding a comma after the shifted possessor. Furthermore, the *ng*-form noun marker was always deleted in possessor inversion.

- 42) AKTRES, TUMABINGI ANG MUKHA SA KAKARETOKE!
 Actress, PERF-distort [TOP] face by plastic surgery!
 “Actress’s face was distorted by plastic surgery”
 Tumabingi ang mukha [ng isang] aktres sa kakaretoke
 PERF-distort TOP face [of one] actress by plastic surgery

In (42), the determiner “one” is deleted. This was frequently seen in the headlines I analyzed and will be discussed later.

- 43) ELMA, BAKA MAMILIPIT ANG DILA
 Elma, maybe PERF-tie TOP tongue
 Elma might be tongue-tied”
 Baka mamilipit ang dila [ni] Elma
 Maybe PERF-tie TOP tongue [of] Elma

- 44) BAGYONG INDAY, TUMAAS ANG TYPHOON CATEGORY HABANG PAPALAYO NG BANSA
 Bagyong Inday, PERF-rise TOP typhoon category while IMP-further from land
 “Bagyong Inday’s typhoon category rose as it left the country”
 Tumaas ang typhoon category [ni] Bagyong Inday habang papalayo ng bansa
 PERF-rise TOP typhoon category [of] Bagyong Inday while IMP-further from land

Schachter and Otones write that a possessive *ng*-phrase never begins a sentence construction (Schachter and Otones 1972: 136), though in Tagalog headlines, I found that they can begin sen-

tence constructions but the *ng* or *ni* must be deleted. It's important to note that in keeping the original headline structure, the grammatical form would not be:

- 45) ELMA, BAKA MAMILIPIT ANG DILA
Elma, maybe PERF-tie TOP tongue
“Elma might be tongue-tied”
*[Ni] Elma baka mamilipit ang dila
[POSS¹²] Elma maybe PERF-tie TOP tongue

It would be “*Si* Elma baka mamilipit ang dila.”

Unlike the examples in 3.1.1, examples (42)-(44) are not examples of *ay* inversion with a deletion of the *ay*.

- 46) ELMA, BAKA MAMILIPIT ANG DILA
Elma, maybe PERF-tie TOP tongue
“Elma might be tongue-tied”
*[Si] Elma [ay] baka mamilipit ang dila
[DET] Elma [INV]maybe PERF-tie TOP tongue

(Note that brackets denote words that were not found in the original headline, not an optional addition. Thus, the above example is saying that “*Si* Elma ay baka mamilipit ang dila” is ungrammatical.) While that construction is wrong, if you remove the *ay*, it is acceptable in speech, as noted above:

¹² POSS = Possessor marker

Si Elma, baka mamilipit ang dila.

Thus, in these possessor inversion examples, there is no *ay* inversion with *ay* deletion, even if the presence of a comma may suggest a deleted *ay*. Instead, the possessor is shifted to the sentence initial position and its determiner is deleted.

3.1.3 Subject inversion

I found one instance of subject inversion, which involved the movement of the (non-topic) subject to sentence-initial position, the deletion of the subject's marker (*ng* or *ni*), and the addition of a comma after the subject. Since non-topic subjects call for *ng*-form markers (*ng* or *ni*), like possessors, this suggests that nouns determined by *ng*-forms must be inverted with commas. This is different from topic inversion (which uses *ang*-form markers), in that sometimes topic inversion uses commas and sometimes it does not.

47) ARCHBISHOP CRUZ, TINİYAK ANG PAGDALO SA JUETENG INQUIRY NG SENADO

Archbishop Cruz, PERF-confirm TOP attendance at gambling inquiry of Senate
“Archbishop Cruz confirmed his attendance at the gambling inquiry”

Tiniyak [ni] Archbishop Cruz ang [kanyang] pagdalo sa jueteng inquiry ng Senado.

PERF-confirm [SUBJ] Archbishop Cruz TOP [his] attendance at gambling inquiry of Senate

3.1.4 Adverbial inversion

I found a few instances of adverbial inversion, though they differed from subject, possessor, and topic inversion, in that their determiners were not deleted when they were inverted. Observe the inverted adverbials, found in the sentence-initial position:

48) DAHIL KAY PNOY, MERKADO NAGING GANADO

Due to Pres. Nonoy, market PERF-become vibrant

“The market became vibrant because of President Nonoy”

Naging ganado [ang] merkado dahil kay President Nonoy

PERF-become vibrant [TOP] market due to President Nonoy

49) SA BANGKAL, PATI TUBIG-POSO AMOY PETROLYO

At Bangkal, even water-well smell oil

“At Bangkal, even well-water smells like oil”

Amoy petrolyo [ang] tubig-poso pati sa Bangkal

Smell oil [TOP] water-well at Bangkal

In (48) and (49), “dahil kay” and “sa” were not deleted when the adverbials were shifted to the sentence-initial position. But I think this is due to the fact that these inversions are not textbook inversions, in that my consultants all said that it was acceptable to move the adverbial to the end of the sentence, but it was also acceptable to keep them at the front, like the headlines do. So in (48), an alternate correct form is: “Dahil kay President Nonoy, naging ganado [ang] merkado.” In (49), an alternate correct form is “Sa Bangkal, amoy petrolyo [ang] tubig-poso pati sa Bangkal.” Furthermore, even though Schachter and Otones say that *ay* inversion can be used with adverbials, my consultants thought that the following examples were wrong, which suggests that these are different from the inversions discussed earlier.

50) * Dahil kay President Nonoy, ay naging ganado [ang] merkado

51) * Sa Bangkal ay tubig-poso pati sa Bangkal

Also note that in (48) and (49), after the adverbials, the headlines undergo topic inversion (*ay* inversion). If we think of the adverbials as inverted, then we can say that there are two inversions in the (48) and (49). These could be examples of emphatic inversion and *ay* inversion in one headline. This is supported by the notion that the headlines are trying to draw attention to the inverted adverbials. In (48), the headline wants to call attention to the fact that the market became vibrant because of President Nonoy. In (49), the headline wants to emphasize the city of Bangkal.

Since there are possibly two inversion processes occurring in (48) and (49), I believe there's a hierarchy of emphasis. More emphasis is placed on the adverbials than on the inverted topic, though the inverted topic is being emphasized as well.

3.1.5 *Unmarked word order*

I only found two instances of unmarked word order in Tagalog headlines, meaning that the verb appeared before its topic.

52) PAGPAHINGAHIN NAMAN SI PACMAN!

Let rest [PARTICLE] [TOP] Manny Pacquiao

“Let Manny Pacquiao rest!”

Pagpahingahin naman si Pacman!

Let rest [PARTICLE] [TOP] Manny Pacquiao

53) MAGDADAGDAG NG PINOY NA UN PEACEKEEPERS

CONT-add of Filipino that UN peacekeepers

“More Filipino UN peacekeepers will be added”

Magdadagdag ng Pinoy na UN peacekeepers

CONT-add of Filipino that UN peacekeepers

Both of these examples are unique cases. (52) is an imperative construction and (53) is a passive construction that omits the topic. Since (52) is an imperative construction, it would not have made sense to invert “Pacman” because then it would have sounded like the headline was speaking to him rather than about him. In (53), I believe that the topic of the headline is understood or not newsworthy so it was deleted. An explanation as to why the subject “Pinoy na UN peacekeepers” was not inverted is that, with four words, it's quite long and would maybe feel awkward in the sentence-initial position (all the other inverted topics and subjects were one or two words). The fact that it's a passive construction might also be a reason why the subject was not topical-

ized. These two cases are further proof that Tagalog headlines much prefer inversion to the unmarked word order, as they only use the unmarked word order if they absolutely have to.

3.2 Omission

I found different kinds of omissions in the corpus, including determiner omission and linker omission.

3.2.1 Determiner Omission

Determiners were deleted in inversion constructions, as discussed and shown in 3.1. I found that they were only deleted when determining a word that had been inverted. Below are examples of headlines in which determiners were not deleted because they did not determine an inverted noun.

54) BAGYONG INDAY, TUMAAS **ANG TYPHOON CATEGORY** HABANG PAPALAYO NG BANSA

Bagyong Inday, PERF-rise TOP typhoon category while IMP-further from land

“Bagyong Inday’s typhoon category rose as it left the country”

Tumaas ang typhoon category [ni] Bagyong Inday habang papalayo ng bansa

PERF-rise TOP typhoon category [of] Bagyong Inday while IMP-further from land

56) 13 ORAS WALANG YOSI **SI PNOY**

13 hours without cigarettes TOP President Nonoy

“President Nonoy has gone 13 hours without cigarettes”

13 oras [nang] walang yosi si PNoy

13 hours [now] without cigarettes TOP Pres. Nonoy

In (55) and (56), the determiner and topic markers “ang” and “si” are not deleted from nouns “typhoon category” and “President Nonoy” because these nouns were not inverted. (Note that the determiner for the inverted “Bagyong Inday” is deleted.)

I only ever found *ang* determiners (*ang, si*) and *ng* determiners (*ng, ni*) deleted. This is consistent with the fact that the largest group of inverted words was topics (determined by *ang* or *si*) and possessors and subjects (determined by *ng* or *ni*). I did find one *sa* nouns inverted and in that instance, the noun retained its determiner (see 3.1.4).

Furthermore, determiners like “mga” (plural noun determiner) and “isang” (singular indefinite determiner) were also only deleted but only when they were determining nouns that had been inverted.

57) COMMEMORATIVE PLATES GUSTONG IPAGBAWAL

Commemorative plates want to be banned

“Call for commemorative plates to be banned”

Gustong ipagbawal [ang mga] commemorative plates

Want to be banned [TOP DET] commemorative plates

58) DALAGANG RETARDED NI-RAPE SLAY

Young woman retarded PERF-rape slay

“A young retarded woman was raped and killed”

Ni-rape slay [ang isang] dalagang retarded

PERF-rape slay [TOP ONE] young woman retarded

Below are examples of instances where “mga” and “isang” were not deleted because they were not determining inverted nouns.

59) NERI, CUNANAN SINAMPAHAN NG **MGA KASONG** TAX EVASION

Neri, Cunanan PERF-lay on of DET case tax evasion

“Neri and Cunanan were charged with tax evasion”

Sinampahan ng mga kasong tax evasion [sila] Neri [at] Cunanan

PERF-lay on of DET case tax evasion [TOP] Neri [and] Cunanan

60) **ISANG POSISYON SA IMPEACH MERCY**

One position on impeachment Mercy

“One position on the impeachment of Mercy”

[May] isang posisyon sa impeach [ni] Mercy

[There is] one position on impeachment [of] Mercy

3.2.2 Linker Omission

I found that the linker “na” was omitted in many headlines (not to be confused with the enclitic particle “na” which means “already” or the aspectual-marking prefix “na-”) in several different environments.

61) **BABAE UMAMING ANAK SI ‘GEORGE FRANCIS’**

Woman admitting child TOP ‘George Francis’

“A woman admitted that George Francis is her child”

Umamin [ang isang] babae [na] anak [niya] si ‘George Francis’

Confess-PERF [TOP one] woman [that] child [of hers] TOP ‘George Francis’

In (61), “na” corresponds to relative pronoun “that” and is deleted.

62) **DOH: SAFE PA RIN MGA BLOOD BANK**

Dept. of Health: Safe still DET blood banks

“Dept. of Health says that the blood banks are still safe”

[Sabi yung] DOH [na] safe pa rin [ang] mga blood bank

[PERF-say TOP] Dept. of Health: [that] safe still [TOP] DET blood banks

(62) is a similar case, where the deleted “na” corresponds to a relative pronoun, but in this headline, the colon denotes that the newspaper is quoting someone (or in this case, some agency). The headline takes the place of the construction “says...that,” and so “na” is deleted.

(63) **OIL SPILL KUMAKALAT MULA SA LUMUBOG NA BARKO**

Oil spill IMP-scatter from the PERF-sink [LINK] ship
“An oil spill is scattering from a sunken ship”

Kumakalat [ang] oil spill [na] mula sa lumubog na barko
IMP-scatter [TOP] oil spill [LINK] from the PERF-sink [LINK] ship

64) 2 COMELEC OFFICIALS NAGKAKAINITAN, BINUSALAN

2 Comelec officials PERF-in heated debate, PERF-muzzle
“2 Comelec officials who were in a heated debate were muzzled”

Binusalan [ang] 2 Comelec officials [na] nagkakainitan
PERF-muzzle [TOP] 2 Comelec officials [LINK] PERF-in heated debate

In (63) and (64), “na” is again a relative pronoun to link a noun phrase and something that describes it. Though it is curious that in (63), the “na” in “lumobog na barko” is retained.

3.2.3 *May/Meron Omission*

I found several instances where “may” or “mayroon” (“there is/are” in English) was deleted.

65) 19,000 GUSTONG MAG-PULIS
19,000 want become(abbreviation)-police
“19,000 people want to become policemen”

[Mayroong] 19,000 [ang] gustong mag[ing] pulis

66) 82,000 BATANG MADUNGIS NAMAMATAY KADA TAON

82,000 children dirty IMP-die every year
“82,000 street children die every year”

[May] 82,000 batang madungis [na] namamatay kada taon

[There are] 82,000 children dirty [that] IMP-die every year

67) USAPANG WALANG KONDISYON

Talks without conditions

“There have been talks without conditions”

[May mga] usapang [na] walang kondisyon

[There were DET] talks [LINK] without conditions

(65) and (67) are nominal headlines, meaning they lack a verb and are just noun phrases. (66) has a verb, but since the meaning of the headline is that children die every year, my consultant told me it would be misleading to construct the sentence without “May.”

3.3 Aspect

Use of aspect in Tagalog headlines is generally similar to that of non-headline Tagalog, except for sporadic aspect-marking affix omission.

3.3.1 Unmarked aspect usage

Tagalog headlines has an unmarked aspect usage. Headlines reflect what one would expect in colloquial Tagalog.

68) ISA PANG HOUSING AGENCY, SISILIPIN DIN SA PONDO

One more housing agency, CONT-peek also at funds

“One more housing agency’s funds will be investigated”

Sisilipin din sa pondo [ang] isa pang housing agency

CONT-peek also at funds [TOP] one more housing agency.

69) KATRING INIWASAN NG PILIPINAS¹³

Katring PERF-avoid SUBJ Philippines

“Philippines avoided Typhoon Katring”

Iniwasan ng Pilipinas [ang] Katring

PERF-avoid SUBJ Philippines [TOP] Katring

¹³ Consultants believed that this was a newspaper mistake and that a comma should go after “Katring”

70) GWEN, NAPA-PUZZLE SA SECRET SUITORS

Gwen, IMP.-puzzle by secret suitors

“Gwen is (currently being) puzzled by secret suitors”

Napa-puzzle [si] Gwen sa secret suitors

IMP.-puzzle [TOP] Gwen by secret suitors

When events have occurred in the past and been completed, Tagalog headlines use the perfective aspect (69), which we would expect in non-headline Tagalog. When events are slated to occur, Tagalog headlines use the contemplated aspect (68), which we would also expect in non-headline Tagalog. Tagalog headlines use the imperfective aspect when referring to people’s feelings (70). This is not a marked usage of aspect because the use of the imperfective aspect implies that these people still feel this way. That is the understanding that my consultants got from (70).

3.3.2 *Affix Omission*

There were several instances where aspect-marking prefixes were deleted, leaving the basic form of the verb. Even though the prefixes were deleted, the basic form of the verb was still able to convey the understanding of the verb’s aspect, according to my consultants. This is most likely due to adverbials in the headlines like “na” (68) and “muna” (71), as well as context. One of my consultants believed that the use of the basic form created an emphatic effect.

71) LIQUOR BAN UMPISA NA

Liquor ban start already

“The liquor ban has already started”

[nag-]umpisa na ang liquor ban

[PERF-]start already TOP liquor ban

72) 3 KATAO TUMBA SA ENGKUWENTRO

3 men fall during encounter

“Three men fell during an encounter”

[na-]tumba [ang] 3 katao sa engkuwentro

[PERF-]fall [TOP] 3 men during encounter

73) BAYANIHAN LABAN SA BAHA

Community spirit fight OBJ floods

“Community spirit fights against floods”

[Luma-]laban sa baha [ang] bayanihan

[PERF-]fight IND floods [TOP] community spirit

74) SIMBAHAN PAYAG SA COOL-OFF MUNA

Church agree to cool-off for now

“Church agrees to a break for now”

[Puma-]payag [ang] simbahan sa cool-off muna

IMP-allow [TOP] church to cool-off for now

In (71)-(74), basic forms of the verb are used and aspect-marking prefixes are deleted. I only found this affix deletion in cases where the verb was understood to be in imperfective or perfective aspect, suggesting that the reader uses context as a way to recover the aspect of the verb. I never found it when the verb was meant to be in contemplated aspect. Furthermore, I only found prefixes deleted.

3.4 Word Choice

In the corpus, I noticed the usage of slang, swardspeak (a form of Tagalog used by the gay community), English words (e.g. code-switching), and abbreviations. These features suggest that Tagalog headlines are more similar to spoken Tagalog than to written Tagalog. (Note: In the following section, glosses only have three lines, while glosses in other sections have more complex glosses because sentence structure is relevant to those sections.)

3.4.1 Slang and swardspeak

I noticed several instances of slang in the corpus of headlines, as well as one instance of ‘swardspeak,’ the vernacular used by the Filipino gay community.

75) KELOT NAGLILYAB HABANG NAGLALAKAD

Boy burn-imp. while walk-imp.

“Boy was on fire while walking”

“Kelot” is slang for “lalaki,” meaning ‘boy.’

76) 13 ORAS WALANG YOSI SI PNOY

13 hours without cigarettes TOP President Nonoy

“President Nonoy has gone 13 hours without cigarettes”

“Yosi” is slang for “cigarillo,” meaning “cigarettes.”

77) TULAY NAPUTOL: 2 MAG-AARAL DEDO, 3 NAWAWALA

Bridge broken: 2 students dead, 3 missing

“Bridge broken: 2 students dead, 3 missing”

“Dedo” is slang for “patay,” meaning “dead.” My consultants told me that lower-class, less-educated people of all ages and genders use slang like this. This is consistent with the audience of these tabloids.

78) UNANG 100 ARAW NI PNOY DEDMA SA MABABANG MARKA

First 100 days of Pres. Nonoy insignificant prep. low ratings

“First 100 days of President Nonoy are useless as shown by low marking ratings”

“Dedma” is a term “minted in swardspeak” (Miranda-Feliciano 2008), and its presence in this headline is striking because one of the effects of swardspeak is that it allows one to identify the speaker as gay (Manalansan 1997). There are connotations involved with using the word “dedma,” as Evelyn Miranda-Feliciano points out in her article on the term. She cites an example from the news: Justice Jose Sabio, Sr., a judge at the Court of Appeals, was once chastised by former judges for using the word. One former judge called it “tragic” that Sabio used the word. The use of slang and swardspeak is one feature of Tagalog headlines whose roots can be found in spoken Tagalog, even though the headlines are in written form. This feature of Tagalog headlines suggests that newspapers are catering to and/or writing for people who would use these words without looking down on them.

3.4.2 *English words*

I noticed that many of the headlines in the corpus used English noun phrases. There was also one instance of adding a Tagalog prefix to an English verb.

79) GWEN, NAPA-PUZZLE SA SECRET SUITORS

Gwen, IMP.-puzzle by secret suitors

“Gwen is (currently being) puzzled by secret suitors”

In order to make the English verb “puzzle” more like a Tagalog verb, the headline writers have “inflected” the verb by using the imperfective-aspect construction (see 2.4.2).

80) BAGYONG INDAY, TUMAAS ANG TYPHOON CATEGORY HABANG PAPALAYO NG BANSA

Bagyong Inday, PERF-rise TOP typhoon category while IMP-further from land

“Bagyong Inday’s typhoon category rose as it left the country”

81) SIMBAHAN PAYAG SA COOL-OFF MUNA

Church agree to cool-off for now

“Church agrees to a break for now”

In these examples, English noun phrases are used. See appendix for more examples. According to my consultants, it is common to mix English and Tagalog like this in speech, making this another feature that reflects spoken Tagalog more than it does written Tagalog. There were no explicitly Spanish words (that are not already accepted into Tagalog as part of the language) that were used.

3.4.3 Abbreviations

I found that some headlines abbreviated “hindi” or the word used in negative constructions, as well as “President Nonoy.” They used “di” and “PNoy” respectively. While each of the three newspapers I analyzed used “PNoy,” only one (*Abante Tonite*) used “di.”

- 82) PNOY ‘DI LUMAMBOT SA MORONG 43
Pres. Nonoy not IMP-give in to Morong 43
“Pres. Nonoy is not giving in to the Morong 43”
[Hin]di lumambot [si] Pres. Nonoy sa Morong 43
Not IMP-give [TOP] Pres. Nonoy to Morong 43
- 83) PNOY ‘DI MAKIKIPAGKITA KAY JALANDONI
Pres. Nonoy not (abbrev.) CONT-meet with Jalandoni
“President Nonoy will not meet with Jalandoni”
[Hin]di makikipagkita kay Jalandoni [si] President Nonoy
Not CONT-meet with Jalandoni [TOP] President Nonoy

I don’t know if there’s a correlation between the two instances of “di” and their appearance with “PNoy.” Abbreviating “hindi” is another instance where headlines are more like colloquial speech, as “di” is frequently used in spoken Tagalog and would not be used in formal or written Tagalog. I found one instance of “hindi” used in its full form, in *Inquirer Libre*:

- 84) HINDI SUSUKO SI PING
 Not CONT-surrender [TOP] Ping
 “Ping will not surrender”
 Hindi susuko si Ping
 Not CONT-surrender [TOP] Ping

Since I found two “hindi” abbreviations in *Abante Tonite* and one “hindi” in full in *Inquirer Libre*, I’m included to think this is a more stylistic choice between newspapers.

4. ENGLISH VS. TAGALOG HEADLINESE

My findings support the notion that Tagalog headlines is distinct from that of English. Even in the two headline grammar’s most prominent similarity, determiner omission, it seems each language has different rules governing this feature.

4.1 Determiner Omission

While English and Tagalog headlines both share the feature of deleting determiners, the rules that govern the phenomenon differ. Using Stowell’s finding for the rule about determiner omission, determiners are optionally omitted on the matrix subject DP and can be deleted in direct objects as long as the subject determiner has been deleted.

85) NORTH YORK HOUSEWIFE DISAPPEARS

86) CABBAGETOWN HOUSEWIFE FINDS (A) RARE GOLD COIN

87) *A CABBAGETOWN HOUSEWIFE FINDS RARE GOLD COIN

In Tagalog, I found that a determiner was only deleted if it determined an inverted noun phrase.

88) BAGYONG INDAY, TUMAAS ANG TYPHOON CATEGORY HABANG PAPALAYO NG BANSA

Bagyong Inday, PERF-rise TOP typhoon category while IMP-further from land
“Bagyong Inday’s typhoon category rose as it left the country”

Tumaas ang typhoon category [ni] Bagyong Inday habang papalayo ng bansa
PERF-rise TOP typhoon category [of] Bagyong Inday while IMP-further from land

89) 13 ORAS WALANG YOSI SI PNOY

13 hours without cigarettes TOP President Nonoy

“President Nonoy has gone 13 hours without cigarettes”

13 oras [nang] walang yosi si PNoy

13 hours [now] without cigarettes TOP Pres. Nonoy

These are two examples where the inverted noun phrase undergoes determiner omission but the other noun phrase in the headline keeps its determiner.

4.2 Tense/Aspect

First, it’s important to note that English inflects for tense and Tagalog inflects for aspect, so it’s not a perfect comparison. The two headline grammars differ nonetheless. As Mårdh (1980) noted, present tense is preferable to past tense when describing events that already occurred. Simon-Vandenberg found that the simple present can be used for past events (90) and future events (91).

90) TWO PARLIAMENT CLERKS RESIGN

91) MEN RESUME WORK NEXT WEEK

Tagalog headlines does not have a default aspect that writers can use when referring to past or future events. The verbs in Tagalog headlines occur how they would in colloquial Tagalog, whether for completed (93), ongoing (94), or future events (92).

92) ISA PANG HOUSING AGENCY, SISILIPIN DIN SA PONDO

One more housing agency, CONT-peek also at funds

“One more housing agency’s funds will be investigated”

Sisilipin din sa pondo [ang] isa pang housing agency

CONT-peek also at funds [TOP] one more housing agency.

93) KATRING INIWASAN NG PILIPINAS

Katring PERF-avoid SUBJ Philippines

“Philippines avoided Typhoon Katring”

Iniwasan ng Pilipinas [ang] Katring

PERF-avoid SUBJ Philippines [TOP] Katring

Avoid-perf. n.m. Philippines [TOP] Katring

94) GWEN, NAPA-PUZZLE SA SECRET SUITORS

Gwen, IMP.-puzzle by secret suitors

“Gwen is (currently being) puzzled by secret suitors”

Napa-puzzle [si] Gwen sa secret suitors

IMP.-puzzle [TOP] Gwen by secret suitors

Tagalog headlines also uses the basic form of verbs (with the aspectual prefix deleted) to refer to ongoing (96) or completed events (95) (but never future events). Recoverability is aided by context and adverbs. Still, using inflected forms of verbs was much more common than using basic forms of verbs.

95) LIQUOR BAN UMPISA NA

Liquor ban start already

“The liquor ban has already started”

[nag-]umpisa na ang liquor ban

[PERF-]start already TOP liquor ban

96) BAYANIHAN LABAN SA BAHA

Community spirit fight OBJ floods

“Community spirit fights against floods”

[Luma-]laban sa baha [ang] bayanihan

[PERF-]fight IND floods [TOP] community spirit

Tagalog and English headlines differ in that Tagalog uses inflected verb forms, though one might say that the two headline grammars share a convention of using the simplest form of a verb (in English, the simple present, and in Tagalog, the basic form) to refer to recent past events.

4.3 Word Order

Mårdh (1980) wrote of a few instances (97, 98) where she found irregular word order (verbs in the sentence-initial position) but said that irregular word order was extremely uncommon. In fact, there was little written on the word order of English headlines perhaps because it was expected that English headline word order would be the same as English word order. (99) and (100) are examples of English headlines in their natural state, in which they follow normal word order.

97) JAILED, THE KINGS OF GRAFT

98) CURED...THE GREAT BRITISH ITCH

99) CLIMATE TALKS END WITH MODEST DEALS WITH EMISSIONS

100) FLORIDA ATLANTIC HOLDS OFF HOSTRA

On the other hand, in Tagalog, I only found two instances where headlines follow normal word order, and that was only when it would be awkward not to follow it. Every other example follow irregular word order, where a topic, a subject, or a possessor was inverted to precede the verb.

101) NERI, CUNANAN SINAMPAHAN NG MGA KASONG TAX EVASION

Neri, Cunanan PERF-lay on of DET case tax evasion

“Neri and Cunanan were charged with tax evasion”

Sinampahan ng mga kasong tax evasion [sila] Neri [at] Cunanan

PERF-lay on of DET case tax evasion [TOP] Neri [and] Cunanan

102) PULIS, MILITAR UMALERTO SA ELEKSYON

Police, military PERF-alert during election

“Police and military were at a heightened alert level during the election”

Umalerto [ang mga] pulis [at] militar sa eleksyon

PERF-alert [TOP DET] police [and] military during election

103) MAGGIE, GULAT SA PAGKAKA-LINK KAY PNOY!

Maggie, surprise at being linked to President Nonoy!

“Maggie was surprised at being linked to President Nonoy”

[Na]gulat [si] Maggie sa pagkaka-link kay President Nonoy

[PERF-]surprise [TOP] Maggie at being linked to President Nonoy

4.4 Copula Omission

Mårdh (1980) found that the verb 'to be' was deleted much more than it was used in headlines, and Stowell (1999) includes auxiliary verb deletion in one of his three characteristics of Abbreviated English.

104) UNION SEATS ON COMPANY BOARDS --- PROPOSED

105) GORE -- IN CHINA NEXT WEEK FOR TALKS

It is difficult to look for the deletion of 'to be' in Tagalog because Tagalog does not use an explicit copula, rather the copula is manifested in the predicate+topic structure (see 2.1.2). Instead, I found that Tagalog also inverted the predicate+topic structure, as well as deleted inversion markers. This could be seen as an analogy to copula deletion.

5. CONCLUSION

I found that Tagalog headlines have a distinct headline grammar from that of English. Tagalog headlines make frequent usage of inversion, aspectually inflected verbs as well as the basic form of the verb, slang and English words. The most notable aspect of Tagalog headlines is its inversion, which could be an approximation of English, since Western culture and English is pervasive in the Philippines. Inversion is also the most striking difference between English headlines and Tagalog headlines, though Mårdh did find a few instances of the verb-initial structure in English headlines. Inversion could also be Tagalog headlines following Mårdh's observation of bringing the most important news item to the front. I also found that Tagalog headlines seem to reflect spoken, colloquial Tagalog more than written, formal Tagalog, even though Tagalog headlines are in written form. This could be explained by the fact that I consulted tabloid newspapers.

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APPENDIX

This is the entire corpus of headlines that I analyzed, organized by newspaper. The headlines are glossed in a five line gloss, where the first line, in all caps, is the original headline, the second line is a word-by-word gloss, the third line is an English translation of the headline, the fourth line is colloquial Tagalog version of the headline and the fifth line is a word-by-word gloss of the colloquial grammatical Tagalog construction¹⁴. In the fourth and fifth lines, words in brackets are words that have been deleted in the original headline.

It should be noted that my consultants varied in their views on the topic marker “ang” and “yung” (a more definite form of “ang”) as well as “ang isang” (topic marker + “one”). One consultant always preferred “yung” or “ang isang” to “ang,” though she said that “ang” would be an acceptable alternative, but it would sound weird to her. My other two consultants went back and forth between “ang” and “yung” but usually preferred “ang” when giving colloquial Tagalog versions of the headlines.

¹⁴ While the conventionally grammatical constructions of the given headlines are provided, this does not mean that they are the sole way to convert the headlines into conventionally grammatical Tagalog. Since word order in Tagalog is so free, there are many different word orders that would be grammatically acceptable. The conventionally grammatical constructions that are given are, unless noted, given in the form that my consultants gave to me: normally verb+predicate.

Abante Tonite

<http://www.abante-tonite.com>

(1) ISA PANG HOUSING AGENCY, SISILIPIN DIN SA PONDO

One more housing agency, CONT-peek also at funds

“One more housing agency’s funds will be investigated”

Sisilipin din sa pondo [ang] isa pang housing agency

CONT-peek also at funds [TOP] one more housing agency.

(2) KELOT NAGLILİYAB HABANG NAGLALAKAD

Boy burn-imp. while walk-imp.

“Boy was on fire while walking”

[Isang] kelot [ay] nagliliyab habang naglalakad

[One] boy [INV] burn-imp. while walk-imp.

(3) ISANG POSISYON SA IMPEACH MERCY

One position on impeachment Mercy

“One position on the impeachment of Mercy”

[May] isang posisyon sa impeach [ni] Mercy

[There is] one position on impeachment [of] Mercy

(4) MALL BINOMBA KAPALIT NG P20M!

Mall PERF-bomb instead of 20 million pesos!

“Mall bombed because of failure to pay 20 million pesos”

Binomba [ang] mall kasi hindi nakuha 20 million pesos

PERF-bomb [TOP] mall because not got 20 million pesos

(5) SOLON NAIINIP NA MAGUINDANAO MASSACRE CASE PINABIBILISAN¹⁵

Senator IMP-impatient now Maguindanao massacre case PERF-speed up

“A senator is getting impatient so he is speeding up the Maguindanao massacre case”

Naiinip na [ang] solon [kaya] pinabibilisan [ang] Maguindanao massacre case

IMP-impatient now [SUBJ] senator [so] PERF-speed up [TOP] Maguindanao massacre case

(6) PULIS, MILITAR UMALERTO SA ELEKSYON

Police, military PERF-alert during election

“Police and military were at a heightened alert level during the election”

Umalerto [ang mga] pulis [at] militar sa eleksyon

PERF-alert [TOP DET] police [and] military during election

(7) COMMEMORATIVE PLATES GUSTONG IPAGBAWAL

Commemorative plates want to be banned

“Call for commemorative plates to be banned”

Gustong ipagbawal [ang mga] commemorative plates

Want to be banned [TOP DET] commemorative plates

(8) PANLIMANG ARAW NA WALANG TUBIG

Fifth day now without water

“It’s the fifth day without water”

[Ito ang] panlimang araw na walang tubig

[This is the] fifth day now without water

(9) PAGGASTOS SA 2011 BUDGET BANTAY-SARADO KAY PNOY

Spending in 2011 budget watch-closely of President Nonoy

“The 2011 budget’s spending will be closely watched by President Nonoy”

Bantay-sarado kay President Nonoy [ang] paggastos sa 2011 budget

Watch-closely of President Nonoy [TOP] spending in 2011 budget

(10) GABINETE INUPAKAN NI MIRIAM

Cabinet PERF-bully by Miriam

“Cabinet was bullied by Miriam”

Inupakan ni Miriam [ang] gabinete

PERF-bully by Miriam [TOP] cabinet

(11) JUDGE NAG-SORRY SA MGA PINOY

Judge PERF-apologize to DET Filipinos

“A judge apologized to the Filipinos”

Nag-sorry [ang] judge sa mga Pinoy

PERF-apologize [TOP] judge to DET Filipinos

(12) MAGGIE, GULAT SA PAGKAKA-LINK KAY PNOY!

Maggie, surprise at being linked to President Nonoy!

¹⁵ Consultants told me that they believed this headline was missing a comma, e.g. SOLON NAIINIP NA,

“Maggie was surprised at being linked to President Nonoy”

[Na]gulat [si] Maggie sa pagkaka-link kay President Nonoy

[PERF-]surprise [TOP] Maggie at being linked to President Nonoy

(13) GWEN, NAPA-PUZZLE SA SECRET SUITORS

Gwen, IMP.-puzzle by secret suitors

“Gwen is (currently being) puzzled by secret suitors”

Napa-puzzle [si] Gwen sa secret suitors

IMP.-puzzle [TOP] Gwen by secret suitors

(14) SHALANI, ‘NAHIYA’ KAY ANNABELLE

Shalani, PERF-shy in front of Annabelle

“Shalani was shy in front of Annabelle”

‘Nahiya’ [si] Shalani kay Annabelle

PERF-shy [TOP] Shalani in front of Annabelle

(15) AKTRES, TUMABINGI ANG MUKHA SA KAKARETOKE!

Actress, PERF-distort [TOP] face by plastic surgery!

“Actress’s face was distorted by plastic surgery”

Tumabingi ang mukha [ng] aktres sa kakaretoke

PERF-distort TOP face [of] actress by plastic surgery

(16) BUDGET IRARATSADA NGAYON

Budget CONT-pass quickly today

“Budget will be passed quickly today”

Iratsada [ang] budget ngayon

CONT-pass quickly [TOP] budget today

(17) MT. BULUSAN PATULOY NA MAG-AALBURUTO

Mt. Bulusan IMP-continue to have tantrums

“Mt. Bulusan continues to erupt”

Patuloy [nang] mag-aalburuto ang Mt. Bulusan

IMP-continue [OBJ] have tantrums TOP Mt. Bulusan

(18) PNOY TUTOK SA MGA KALAMIDAD

Pres. Nonoy closely-watch at DET calamities

“President Nonoy is closely watching calamities”

[Naka-]tutok [si] PNoy sa mga kalamidad

[IMP-]closely-watch [TOP] Pres. Nonoy at DET calamities

(19) ELMA, BAKA MAMILIPIT ANG DILA

Elma, maybe PERF-tie TOP tongue

“Elma might be tongue-tied”

Baka mamilipit ang dila [ni] Elma

Maybe PERF-tie TOP tongue [of] Elma

(20) KATRINA, NANGAYAYAT SA ‘CARNAPPING’

Katrina, PERF-lose weight in ‘Carnapping’

“Katrina lost weight in ‘Carnapping’”

Nangayayat [si] Katrina sa ‘Carnapping’

PERF-lose weight [TOP] Katrina in ‘Carnapping’

(21) PAGPAHINGAHIN NAMAN SI PACMAN!

Let rest [PARTICLE] [TOP] Manny Pacquiao

“Let Manny Pacquiao rest!”

Pagpahingahin naman si Pacman!

Let rest [PARTICLE] [TOP] Manny Pacquiao

(22) M’CAÑANG KONTRA SA TWO-STRIKE POLICY

Malacañang against PREP two-strike policy

“Malacañang¹⁶ is against the two-strike policy”

Kontra [ang] Malacañang sa two-strike policy

Against [TOP] Malacañang [PREP] two-strike policy

(23) GOBYERNO INALERTO SA BIRD FLU

Government PERF-alert to bird flu

“The government was alerted to bird flu”

Inalerto [ang] gobyerno sa bird-flu

PERF-alert [TOP] government to bird flu

¹⁶ Malacañang is where the President lives and works

- (24) PNOY PINURI SA PAG-APELA KAY OBAMA
 Pres. Nonoy PERF-praise for appealing to Obama
 “Pres. Nonoy was praised for appealing to Pres. Obama”
 Pinuri [si] Pres. Nonoy sa pag-apela kay Obama
 PERF-praise [TOP] Pres. Nonoy for appealing to Obama
- (25) SIMBANG GABI BAWAL NA SA MALLS
 Mass night prohibited now at malls
 “Midnight mass now prohibited at malls”
 Bawal na [ang] simbang gabi sa malls
 Prohibited now [TOP] midnight mass at malls
- (26) WRIT OF KALIKASAN GINAMIT NA ; OPERASYON NG FPIC PINATIGIL
 Law of Kalikasan PERF-use already; operation of FPIC PERF-stop
 “The law of Kalisan was used already; the FPIC operation was stopped”
 Ginamit na [ang] writ of Kalikasan para tigilin [ang] operasyon ng FPIC
 PERF-use already [TOP] law of Kalisan in order to stop [TOP] operation of FPIC
- (27) SC PINETISYON SA LIVE COVERAGE NG MAGUINDANAO MASSACRE
 SC PERF-petition for live coverage of Maguindanao massacre
 “Supreme Court petitioned for live coverage of the Maguindanao massacre”
 Pinetisyon [ang] SC [para] sa live coverage ng Maguindanao massacre
 PERF-petition [TOP] SC [for
- (28) MISIS PINALIPAD PALABAS NG BAHAY

Woman PERF-threw out outside of house

“A woman was (physically) thrown out of her house”

Pinalipad palabas ng bahay [ang isang] misis

PERF-threw out outside of house [TOP one] woman

(29) PNOY ‘DI LUMAMBOT SA MORONG 43

Pres. Nonoy not IMP-give in to Morong 43

“Pres. Nonoy is not giving in to the Morong 43”

[Hin]di lumambot [si] Pres. Nonoy sa Morong 43

Not IMP-give [TOP] Pres. Nonoy to Morong 43

(30) PING PAKULONG MUNA BAGO HUMIRIT NG PIYANSA

Ping to be jailed first before request of bail

“Ping should be jailed before he requests bail”

[Dapat] pakulong muna [si] Ping bago humirit ng piyansa

[Should] be jailed first [TOP] Ping before request of bail

(31) PAKIKIPAG-DATE NI PNOY IDINEPENSA NG PALASYO

Dating of Pres. Nonoy PERF-defend by Palace

“President Nonoy’s love life was defended by the Palace”

Idinepensa ng Palasyo [ang] pakikipag-date ni President Nonoy

PERF-defend by Palace [TOP] dating of President Nonoy

(32) PONDO NG MMDA¹⁷ PINADADAGDAGAN
Funds of MMDA PERF-ask to be increased
“The MMDA’s funds were asked to be increased”
Pinadadagdagan [ang] pondo ng MMDA
PERF-ask to be increased [TOP] funds of MMDA

(33) PNOY ‘DI MAKIKIPAGKITA KAY JALANDONI
Pres. Nonoy not (abbrev.) CONT-meet with Jalandoni
“President Nonoy will not meet with Jalandoni”
[Hin]di makikipagkita kay Jalandoni [si] President Nonoy
Not CONT-meet with Jalandoni [TOP] President Nonoy

(34) TRILLANES TIWALANG MAKAKALAYA
Trillanes believing CONT-be free
“Trillanes believes that he will be free”
[Nagti]tiwala [si] Trillanes [na siya ay] makakalaya
[IMP-]believe [TOP] Trillanes [that he INV] CONT-be free

Radio Mindanao Network

<http://www.rmn.com.ph>

(35) ARCHBISHOP CRUZ, TINYAK ANG PAGDALO SA JUETENG INQUIRY NG SENADO
Archbishop Cruz, PERF-confirm TOP attendance at gambling inquiry of Senate
“Archbishop Cruz confirmed his attendance at the gambling inquiry”

¹⁷ MMDA = Metro Manila Development Authority

Tiniyak [ni] Archbishop Cruz ang [kanyang] pagdalo sa jueteng inquiry ng Senado.

PERF-confirm [SUBJ] Archbishop Cruz TOP [his] attendance at gambling inquiry of Senate

(36) BAGYONG INDAY, TUMAAS ANG TYPHOON CATEGORY HABANG PAPALAYO NG BANSA

Bagyong Inday, PERF-rise TOP typhoon category while IMP-further from land

“Bagyong Inday’s typhoon category rose as it left the country”

Tumaas ang typhoon category [ni] Bagyong Inday habang papalayo ng bansa

PERF-rise TOP typhoon category [of] Bagyong Inday while IMP-further from land

(37) TATLONG ESTUDYANTE, PATAY HABANG DALAWA ANG NAWAWALA NANG

Three students, dead while two TOP IMP-lose when

MAPUTOL ANG HANGING BRIDGE

PERF-break TOP hanging bridge

“Three students dead, two missing, when a hanging bridge broke”

[May] 3 estudyante [ng] patay habang dalawa ang nawawala nang maputol ang hanging bridge

[There are] 3 students [ADJ] dead while 2 TOP IMP-lose when PERF-break TOP hanging bridge

Inquirer Libre

<http://www.libre.com.ph>

(38) DAHIL KAY PNOY, MERKADO NAGING GANADO

Due to Pres. Nonoy, market PERF-become vibrant

“The market became vibrant because of President Nonoy”

Dahil kay President Nonoy, naging ganado [ang] merkado

Due to President Nonoy, PERF-become vibrant [TOP] market

(39) SA BANGKAL, PATI TUBIG-POSO AMOY PETROLYO

At Bangkal, even water-well smell oil

“At Bangkal, even well-water smells like oil”

Amoy petrolyo [ang] tubig-poso pati sa Bankgal

Smell oil [TOP] water-well even at Bangkal

(40) 13 ORAS WALANG YOSI SI PNOY

13 hours without cigarettes TOP President Nonoy

“President Nonoy has gone 13 hours without cigarettes”

13 oras [nang] walang yosi si PNoy

13 hours [now] without cigarettes TOP Pres. Nonoy

(41) 32 BARANGAY SA ILALIM NG MAYNILAD MAWAWALAN NG SUPLAY NA TUBIG

32 villages at bottom of Manila CONT-lose SUBJ supply of water

“32 villages south of Manila will lose their water supply”

Mawawalan ng suplay na tubig [ang] 32 barangay sa ilalim ng Maynilad

CONT-lose SUBJ supply of water [ang] 32 villages at bottom of Manila

(42) UNANG 100 ARAW NI PNOY DEDMA SA MABABANG MARKA

First 100 days of Pres. Nonoy insignificant prep. low ratings

“First 100 days of President Nonoy are useless as shown by low marking ratings”

(Consultants did not understand newspaper’s use of ‘dedma’ well enough to form this version)

(43) BAYANIHAN LABAN SA BAHA

Community spirit fight OBJ floods

“Community spirit fights against floods”

[Luma-]laban sa baha [ang] bayanihan

[PERF-]fight IND floods [TOP] community spirit

(44) SIMBAHAN PAYAG SA COOL-OFF MUNA

Church agree to cool-off for now

“Church agrees to a break for now”

[Puma-]payag [ang] simbahan sa cool-off muna

IMP-allow [TOP] church to cool-off for now

(45) INA NI ROBIN, UMAASA NA SANA ITO NA NGA

Mother of Robin, IMP-hope now –hope[PARTICLE] it now is it

“Robin’s mom is hoping that this is it”

Umaasa [ang] ina ni Robin na sana ito na nga

IMP-hope [TOP] mom of Robin now –hope[PARTICLE] it now is it

(46) KASAL NI POPULAR CELEBRITY SASAPAWAN NG STARLET

Wedding of popular celebrity CONT-overshadow by starlet

“The wedding of a popular celebrity will be overshadowed by a certain starlet”

Sasapawan ng [isang] starlet [ang] kasal ni popular celebrity

CONT-overshadow by [one] starlet [TOP] kasal ni popular celebrity

(47) IMF GUMANDA PANANAW SA PINAS

IMF PERF-look better opinion of Philippines

“IMF’s opinion of the Philippines has gotten better”

Gumanda [ang] pananaw sa Pinas [ng] IMF

PERF-look better [TOP] outlook for Philippines [of] IMF

(48) NERI, CUNANAN SINAMPAHAN NG MGA KASONG TAX EVASION

Neri, Cunanan PERF-lay on of DET case tax evasion

“Neri and Cunanan were charged with tax evasion”

Sinampahan ng mga kasong tax evasion [sila] Neri [at] Cunanan

PERF-lay on of DET case tax evasion [TOP] Neri [and] Cunanan

(49) MAGDADAGDAG NG PINOY NA UN PEACEKEEPERS

CONT-add of Filipino that UN peacekeepers

“More Filipino UN peacekeepers will be added”

Magdadagdag ng Pinoy na UN peacekeepers

CONT-add of Filipino that UN peacekeepers

(50) KATRING INIWASAN NG PILIPINAS¹⁸

Katring PERF-avoid SUBJ Philippines

“Philippines avoided Typhoon Katring”

Iniwasan ng Pilipinas [ang] Katring

PERF-avoid SUBJ Philippines [TOP] Katring

(51) MIDYA GINISA SA SENADO

Media PERF-grill by Senate

“Media was grilled by Senate”

Ginisa [ang] midya sa Senado

PERF-grill [TOP] media by Senate

(52) KASO NG MAGUINDANAO MASSACRE DAPAT MATAPOS SA TERMINO NI PNOY

Case of Maguindanao massacre should CONT-be done at end of Pres. Nonoy

“The Maguindanao massacre case should be over by the end of Pres. Nonoy’s term”

Dapat matapos [ang] kaso ng Maguindanao massacre sa termino ni President Nonoy

Should CONT-be done[TOP] case of Maguindanao massacre at end of President Nonoy

(53) MIDYA SA JAPAN PINAGPISTAHAN PADGE-DATE NINA NOY & LIZ UY

Media in Japan PERF-have field day dating of Pres. Nonoy&Liz Uy
 “The Japanese media had a field day due to Pres. Nonoy & Liz Uy’s relationship”
 Pinagpistahan [ng] midya sa Japan [ang] pagde-date nina PNoy & Liz Uy
 PERF-have field day[SUBJ]media in Japan [TOP] dating of Pres. Nonoy&Liz Uy

(54) UPOS NG SIGARILYO NO.2 SANHI NG KALAT SA KALYE

Butts of cigarettes no. 2 source of mess in streets
 “Cigarette butts are number 2 source of litter in streets”

[Ang] no. 2 sanhi ng kalat sa kalye [ay ang] upos ng sigarilyo
 [TOP] no. 2 source of mess in streets [INV TOP] butts of cigarettes

(55) 60,000 BATA MAKAKAKAIN SA PROGRAMA NG DEPED

60,000 children CONT-be fed of program of Dept. of Education
 “60,000 children will be fed by the Department of Education’s program”

Makakakain [ang mga] 60,000 bata [dahil] sa programa ng DepEd
 CONT-be fed [TOP DET] 60,000 children [because] of program of Dept. of Ed.

(56) PNOY MASAYA PARA KAY SHALANI

President Nonoy happy for Shalani

“President Nonoy is happy for Shalani”

Masaya para kay Shalani [si] President Nonoy

Happy for Shalani [TOP] President Nonoy

¹⁸ Consultants believed that this was a newspaper mistake and that a comma should go after “Katring”

(57) USAPANG WALANG KONDISYON

Talks without conditions

“There have been talks without conditions”

[May mga] usapang [na] walang kondisyon

[There were DET] talks [LINK] without conditions

(58) POPE ‘THUMBS UP’ SA SIMBAHAN NA PINAS

Pope ‘thumbs up’ to church of Philippines

“Pope likes what the Philippine Catholic Church is doing.”

[Natha]-‘thumbs up’ [ang] Pope sa Simbahan na Pinas

[IMP]-thumbs up [TOP] Pope to church of Philippines

(59) DE LIMA PAYAG ARMASAN SINA JUDGE

De Lima allow to arm [TOP] judges

“De Lima agrees to give judges weapons”

[Puma-]yag [si] De Lima [na] armasnan [ang mga] judges

[PERF-]allow [TOP] De Lima [LINK] to arm [TOP DET] judges

(60) TOTOY KINATAY NI TATAY

Baby son PERF-butcher by father

“Baby son butchered by father”

Kinatay [ng] tatay [ang kanyang sanggol na anak]

PERF-butcher by father [TOP his infant LINK child]

(61) MAG-UTOL NILAMON NG ILOG

Brothers PERF-swallow by river

“Brothers swallowed by river”

Nilamon ng ilog [ang dalawang kapatid]

PERF-swallow by river [TOP two brothers]

(62) SOUTH KOREA : ISA PA, GAGANTI NA TALAGA KAMI

South Korea: one more, CONT-retaliate already really we

“South Korea says, one more attack and we’re really going to retaliate”

[Sabi ni] South Korea [na] isa pa, gaganti na [sila] talaga

[PERF-say SUBJ] South Korea [that] one more, CONT-retaliate already [them] really

(63) BAKBAKAN NAKABUTI SA OFWS¹⁹

Fist fight IMP-be beneficial for OFWs

“Fighting between South and North Korea is beneficial to OFWs”

Nakabuti sa OFWs [ang] bakbakan [sa Korea]

IMP-be beneficial for OFWs [TOP] fist fight [in Korea]

(64) DOH: SAFE PA RIN MGA BLOOD BANK

Dept. of Health: Safe still DET blood banks

“Dept. of Health says that the blood banks are still safe”

[Sabi yung] DOH [na] safe pa rin [ang] mga blood bank

¹⁹ OFW = Overseas Filipino Worker

[PERF-say TOP] Dept. of Health: [that] safe still [TOP] DET blood banks

(65) HINDI SUSUKO SI PING

Not CONT-surrender [TOP] Ping

“Ping will not surrender”

Hindi susuko si Ping

Not CONT-surrender [TOP] Ping

Philippine Star Ngayon

www.philstar.com/SubCategory.aspx?publicationSubCategoryId=96

(66) BABAE UMAMING ANAK SI ‘GEORGE FRANCIS’

Woman admitting child TOP ‘George Francis’

“A woman admitted that George Francis is her child”

Umamin [ang isang] babae [na] anak [niya] si ‘George Francis’

Confess-PERF [TOP one] woman [that] child [of hers] TOP ‘George Francis’

(67) TULAY NAPUTOL: 2 MAG-AARAL DEDO, 3 NAWAWALA

Bridge broken: 2 students dead, 3 missing

“Bridge broken: 2 students dead, 3 missing”

[May namatay na] 2 mag-aaral [at] nawawala [na] 3 [noong] naputol [ang] tulay

[There were died that] 2 students [and] missing [that] 3[when] broken [TOP] bridge

(68) DENGUE CASE UMAKYAT NA SA 90,000

Dengue cases PERF-rise already to 90,000

“The number of dengue cases rose to 90,000”

Umakyat na [ang mga] dengue case sa 90,000

PERF-rise already [TOP DET] dengue cases to 90,000

- (69) BUNSO GINILITAN NI KUYA
Youngest child (throat) slashed by older brother
“Oldest brother slashed younger brother’s throat”
Ginilitan [ng] kuya [ang kanyang kapatid na] bunso
(Throat) slashed [SUBJ] older brother [TOP his brother LINK] youngest child

- (70) SIGNAL NO.4 SA CAGAYAN, ISABELA
Signal no. 4 at Cagayan, Isabela
“[Typhoon is] signal number four at Cagayan, Isabela”
Signal no. 4 sa Cagayan, Isabela
Signal no. 4 at Cagayan, Isabela

- (71) LIM, MAGTIBAY SINAWAY NG PALASYO
Lim, Magtibay PERF-discipline by Palace
“Lim and Magtibay were disciplined by the Palace”
Sinaway [si] Lim [at] Magtibay ng Palasyo
PERF-discipline [TOP] Lim [and] Magtibay by Palace”

- (72) TRABAHO HINDI ‘DOLE-OUT’ SA 2.3M MAHIHIRAP
Jobs not ‘dole-out’ to 2.3 million poor people
“Jobs won’t be doled out to 2.3 million poor people”
Hindi [lang] [ido-]dole out [ang mga] trabaho sa 2.3M [na] mahihirap
Not [just] [PERF-]dole out [TOP DET] jobs to 2.3 million [LINK] poor people

- (73) 82,000 BATANG MADUNGIS NAMAMATAY KADA TAON

82,000 children dirty IMP-die every year

“82,000 street children die every year”

[May] 82,000 batang madungis [na] namamatay kada taon

[There are] 82,000 children dirty [that] IMP-die every year

(74) KAPITAN KINASUHAN SA OMBUDSMAN

Captain PERF-charge at ombudsman

“A captain was charged at the office of the ombudsman”

Kinasuhan [ang] kapitan sa ombudsman

PERF-charge [TOP] captain at ombudsman

(75) 3 KATAO TUMBA SA ENGKUWENTRO

3 men fall during encounter

“Three men fell during an encounter”

[na-]tumba [ang] 3 katao sa engkuwentro

[PERF-]fall [TOP] 3 men during encounter

(76) BGY. CAPT., BINARIL PATAY

Barangay captain, PERF-shot die

“A barangay captain was shot dead”

Binaril [at] [na-]patay [ang] barangay captain

PERF-shot [and] [PERF-]die [TOP] barangay captain

(77) AKTRES SUKI NG MAY-ASAWANG PULITIKO

Actress is client of married politician
 “An actress is consorting with a wedded politician”
 Suki ng [isang] may-asawang pulitiko [ang] aktres
 Is client of [one] married politician [TOP] actress

(78) 6 KRITIKAL SA PANGANGAMPANYA

6 serious during campaigning
 “6 politicians are seriously campaigning”
 [Seryoso] sa pangangampanya [ang] 6 [na pulitiko]
 [Serious] during campaigning [TOP] 6 [that politicians]

(79) LIQUOR BAN UMPISA NA

Liquor ban start already
 “The liquor ban has already started”
 [nag-]umpisa na ang liquor ban
 [PERF-]start already TOP liquor ban

(80) NAGSANGLA NG 20 SASAKYAN, TUGIS

Thief of 20 vehicles, catch (by police)
 “A man who stole 20 vehicles was caught by the police”
 T[in]ugis [ang isang] nagsangla ng 20 sasakyan
 [PERF-]catch (by police) [TOP DET] thief of 20 vehicles

(81) VISAYAS, MINDANAO NILINDOL

Visayas, Mindanao PERF-earthquake

“There were earthquakes in the Visayas and Mindanao”

Nilindol [ang] Visayas [at] Mindanao

PERF-earthquake [TOP] Visayas [and] Mindanao

(82) NAMAHAHI NG RELIEF GOODS, INAMBUS

Transporter of relief goods, PERF-ambush

“Reliefs goods transporter ambushed”

Inambus [ang] [mga] namahagi ng relief goods

PERF-ambush [TOP] [DET] transporter of relief goods

(83) NEGOSYANTENG MISIS ITINUMBA

Businessperson woman PERF-fall

“Business woman shot”

Itinumba [ang] negosyanteng misis

PERF-fall [TOP] bussinessperson woman

(84) 3 HOLDAPER NG DYIPNI TIKLO

3 robbers of jeepney catch

“3 jeepney robbers were caught”

[Na]tiklo [ang] 3 holdaper ng dyipni

[PERF.] -catch [TOP] 3 robbers of jeepney

(85) PINOY DRIVER PISAK SA SAUDI

Filipino driver crush in Saudia Arabia

“Filipino driver crushed in Saudia Arabia”

[Na]pisak [ang isang] Pinoy driver sa Saudi

[PERF-]-crush TOP [one] Filipino driver in Saudi

(86) 2 COMELEC OFFICIALS NAGKAKAINITAN, BINUSALAN

2 Comelec officials PERF-in heated debate, PERF-muzzle

“2 Comelec officials who were in a heated debate were muzzled”

Binusalan [ang] 2 Comelec officials [na] nagkakainitan

PERF-muzzle [TOP] 2 Comelec officials [LINK] PERF-in heated debate

(87) 19,000 GUSTONG MAG-PULIS

19,000 want become(abbreviation)-police

“19,000 people want to become policemen”

[Merong] 19,000 [ang] gustong mag[ing] pulis

[There are] 19,000 [TOP] want become policemen

(88) DRIVER NIRATRAT SA PILAHAN NG JEEP

Driver PERF-shoot at line of jeepney

“Driver shot in jeepney line”

Niratrata [ang] driver sa pilahan ng jeep

PERF-shoot [TOP] driver at line of jeepney

(89) EX-PULIS NA AKYAT BAHAY ARESTADO

Ex-policeman that burglar arrested

“An ex-policeman who is a burglar was arrested”

Arestado [ang] akyat bahay na ex-pulis

Arrested [TOP] burglar [LINK] ex-policeman

(90) DALAGANG RETARDED NI-RAPE SLAY

Young woman retarded PERF-rape slay

“A young retarded woman was raped and killed”

Ni-rape slay [ang isang] dalagang retarded

PERF-rape slay [TOP ONE] young woman retarded

(91) HIGANTENG PAWIKAN NAILIGTAS

Giant turtle PERF-let loose

“A giant turtle was let loose”

Nailigtas [ang] higenteng pawikan

PERF-let loose [TOP] giant turtle

(92) TRADER PINALAYA NA

Trader PERF-release already

“Trader was released already”

Pinalaya na [ang] trader

PERF-release already [TOP] trader

(93) GAS LEAK UMABOT NA SA KABILANG KALYE NG MAKATI

Gas leak PERF-reach already to other side street of Makati

“Gas leak has reached the other side of Makati”

Umabot na [ang] gas leak sa kabila [ng isang] kalye sa Makati

PERF-reach already [TOP] gas leak to other side [of one] street of Makati

(94) BENTAHAN NG ARMAS ITINANGGI NI ERMITA

Sale of weapons PERF-refuse by Ermita

“Arms deal refused by Ermita”

Itinanggi ni Ermita [ang] bentahan ng armas

PERF-refuse by Ermita [TOP] sale of weapons

(95) IMPORTED FIRE TRUCKS KINONDENA

Imported fire trucks PERF-condemn

“Imported fire trucks were condemned”

Kinondena [ang mga] imported fire trucks

PERF-condemn [TOP DET] imported fire trucks

(96) TOLL FEE HIKE SASALUBONG SA 2011

Toll fee hike CONT-arrive in 2011

“A toll fee hike will arrive in 2011”

Sasalubong [ang] toll fee hike sa 2011

CONT-arrive [TOP] toll fee hike in 2011

(97) METRO MANILA LUNOD NA SA AIR POLLUTION

Metro Manila IMP-drown already in air pollution

“Metro Manila is already drowning in air pollution”

Lunod na sa air pollution [ang] Metro Manila

IMP-drown already in air pollution [TOP] Metro Manila

(98) OFWS SA UK, LILIMITAHAN NA!

OFWs in U.K., CONT-limit already!

“The number of OFWs in the United Kingdom will be limited!”

Lilimitahan na [ang mga] OFWs sa UK!

CONT-limit already [TOP DET] OFWs in U.K.

(99) PULIS UTAS SA PAMAMARIL

Policeman die from being gunned down

“Policeman died from being gunned down”

[Na-]utas sa pamamaril [ang isang] pulis

[PERF-]die from being gunned down [TOP one] policeman

(100) OIL SPILL KUMAKALAT MULA SA LUMUBOG NA BARKO

Oil spill IMP-scatter from the PERF-sink [LINK] ship

“An oil spill is scattering from a sunken ship”

Kumakalat [ang] oil spill [na] mula sa lumubog na barko

IMP-scatter [TOP] oil spill [LINK] from the PERF-sink [LINK] ship

