Editor's Notes

In August 2023, the Department of Linguistics culminated its centennial founding anniversary celebration through the 15th Philippine Linguistics Congress (15PLC). The Department was established on 28 August 1922, with the primary aim of being the center of research on Philippine languages and to aid in the development of the national language. One hundred years after its establishment, the Department continues to be the center of studying and archiving Philippine languages and dialects, as witnessed in the diversity of research presented at 15PLC.

As the centerpiece of the centennial founding anniversary celebration of the Department, the 15PLC was designed to feature plenary sessions on the developments in key research areas of the Department, namely, language documentation and description, historical and comparative linguistics, language and culture, Filipino as the national language of the Philippines, and teaching the national languages of Asia, with speakers and discussants coming from the current roster of faculty of the Department. The conference also featured current research from former faculty, students, and affiliates of the Department, coming from a variety of subfields, such as theoretical and structural linguistics, experimental linguistics, lexicography, dialectology, sociolinguistics, ethnolinguistics, and applied linguistics. Most importantly, the conference served as a

venue for setting the future trajectory of Philippine linguistics, by featuring posters and papers from junior scholars, as well as undergraduate and graduate students in the country.

This volume of *The Archive* features papers presented at 15PLC. In this issue, we feature the papers "A study on the pragmatic variations of *parang* in Tagalog utterances" by Briar Rose Tan, "Isang preliminaryong analisis ng *so ayun* bilang discourse marker" by Julia Martha Magno, Jessa Cristelle Hannah Aviso, and Cheska Cendaña, and "*Amo Lat*: A Sketch of Second Position Discourse Particles in Linawis, the Madridejos Variety of Bantayanon" by Brian Salvador Baran.

Tan's article explored the various uses of *parang* in Tagalog, originally a particle indicating similitude, but one that has expanded to include other functions such as a discourse marker, a quotative marker, a filler word, and a device to soften statements. Through a novel methodology utilizing deliberately constructed questions to elicit the various functions of the particle, Tan was able to elicit naturalistic speech from speakers from various age groups, and her findings suggest possible variation in the use of the particle in terms of generation, where the discourse function of *parang* is seen to be primarily used by younger speakers.

The paper by Magno, Aviso, and Cendaña focuses on another emerging discourse marker in Tagalog, *so ayun*, which is a combination of the English adverbial particle *so* and the Filipino deictic *ayun*. Through the collection of naturalistic data from social media, the authors were able to identify the distribution and use of the marker, and they suggest that its development was through the pathway of grammaticalization, that is, following the processes of extension, desemanticization, decategorialization, and finally, erosion.

Moving away from Tagalog, Baran's paper features discourse particles in Bantayanon, a Central Bisayan language. Deriving on conversational and narrative data, Baran identified 34 second-position particles in Bantayanon, with functions ranging from aspectual, temporal, evidentiality and truth value, quantity and quality, as well as modal and attitudinal. In terms of distribution in the clause, Baran argues for a weight- and frequency-based ordering for the clitics. Interestingly, because of the multilingual nature of Bantayanon speakers, the data also reflect clearly borrowed particles from neighboring Bisayan languages such as Cebuano, Hiligaynon, and Waray.

The papers' focus on discourse, which involves speakers' effort to interpret and be interpreted, demonstrates the creativity of language beyond the level of the sentence and into the level of conversation. With various devices to manage cohesion and co-operation, speakers become co-operative participants in a conversation (cf. Gricean maxims). The particles discussed in the papers play a subtle but important role in making conversations flow naturally. Crucially, the authors' emphasis in utilizing naturalistic data to analyze discourse underscores the need to go beyond elicited data in our study of language.

Aside from the three papers, this issue also features Anicia del Corro's report entitled "Ang Pinoy Phenomenon, sa Bible at iba pa," also presented at 15PLC. As a follow-up to the plenary presentation at 13PLC in 2018, del Corro writes about the Pinoy Phenomenon, which involves the mixed use of Tagalog and English characteristic of the speech of younger speakers of Filipino. Del Corro applies this in the field of Bible translation, considering the younger generation's way of speaking to make the Bible more accessible to a wider audience.

Finally, this issue features two abstracts from the theses of our recent graduates of Master of Arts in Linguistics—Benito V. Nolasco, Jr.'s *Modality in Ilocano*, and Vincent Christopher Santiago's *A Grammatical Sketch of Porohanon*.

I wish to thank the editorial team led by Jem Javier, Divine Angeli Endriga, James Dominic Manrique, and Victoria Vidal. I also thank the organizing committee and participants of 15PLC. The conference was a testament to the growth of Philippine linguistics in the past one hundred years, and the variety of research coming out of the conference, as represented by the papers in this volume, lays out the trajectory of the discipline in the next century.

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Issue Editor