

A CORPUS-BASED ANALYSIS ON EXCLAMATIVES IN THE PHILIPPINE ENGLISH (ICE-PHI)

Myla I. SANTOS

Central Luzon State University, Philippines

E-mail: myla_santos@clsu.edu.ph

Amirul MUKMININ

Universitas Jambi, Indonesia

E-mail: amirul.mukminin@unja.ac.id

ABSTRACT: Exclamatives constructions in the Philippine English form a variegated class which is often confused with other types of clauses. These structures are characterized by intonation contour, emphatic stress and propositional properties beyond their syntactic form. Using the AntCoc protocol, this corpus-based study presents a survey of the categories and syntactical characteristics as well as the functions of the exclamatives found in ICE-PHI with 199 hits out of 1,172 tokens from the word collection. Key words such as what, how so, such a/an and others were used to locate the target hits of the utterances. Analysis was made on the syntactic and formulaic forms, semantic categories and pragmatic impressions. Results show that 'so' exclamatives posted the highest frequency, followed by the prototypes, and 'the such a/an' exclamatives. Minimal occurrences were recorded for DP – 'the way' exclamatives and nominal exclamatives. A majority of the exclamatives followed the initial exclamative phrase syntactic formula except for the 'such a/an' exclamatives which follow the subject auxiliary inversion. The syntactic features and functions of the exclamatives illustrated the semantic nature of the structures which differentiated them from seeming to be similar structures as in expressive/emotional utterance.

KEYWORDS: intonation contour, Philippine English sentence mood, emphatic stress, syntactic form

1. Introduction

According to Huddleston and Pullum (2002), the achievements of the early grammarians are certainly something to marvel at. However, they emphasized that sentence representations should be the inclusion of function labels as well as category labels. Hence, drawing inspiration from Quirk et al. (1985), language processing community had explored a description of a single standard of English throughout the world, across a multiplicity of political and social systems. However, in the 1990s, the natural language processing community shifted its attention to corpus – based learning techniques and most of the text corpora that have been annotated and studied were collections of expository text with declaratives, interrogatives and imperatives. These corpus-based texts offered not only new challenges such as the need to handle informal and loosely defined grammatical text but also they opened avenues to study discourse and pragmatic phenomenon that are fundamentally different. From a natural language processing perspective, corpus-based texts posed opportunities to explore form and function.

However, as Huddleston and Pullum (2002) explain, the deepest problems with traditional grammar stem from its tacit assumption that grammatical categories can be defined in terms of vaguely delineated word meanings. Modern grammarian used corpus-based texts to analyze based on category and function. Today, many believe that there are only three types of sentences, declaratives, interrogatives and imperatives; exclamations are considered clauses or minor sentences. Quirk et al. (1985) as cited in Beijer (1999), however, point out that regardless of terminology and linguistic labeling, utterances below exist in English as completely intelligible structures:

- 1) The fuss they make! [11:1]
- 2) That she can be ruthless! [11:41]
- 3) Won't we have the best time ever! [12:3]
- 4) How fast she can run! [15:7]

Correspondingly, Miller (1995) illustrates that the following expressions are also commonly used:

- 6) What scum we are! [1965: 63]
- 7) That I have something to do with this monstrousness! [1965: 66]
- 8) Oh, won't that be something! [1995: 38]

Also, Huddleston (1993) in Huddleston, R. & Pullum, G. (2002) use the following sentences as exclamatives:

- 9) What a lot of them I didn't have time to read! (Huddleston, 1993, p. 262)

10) How well I know that feeling! (Huddleston & Pullum, 2013, p. 918)

11) What a discovery he made! (Huddleston & Pullum, 2013, p. 919)

The sentences above are called exclamatory utterances or exclamatives. Although most grammarians have chosen to describe exclamations or exclamatives as either one of the major clause types on par with declaratives, interrogatives and imperatives, or as a minor clause type, Beijer (1999) believes that exclamatives should be considered as complete sentences based on pragmatic functions. Quirk et al (1985) also believe that exclamatory utterances are types of sentences expressing a certain state or degree which cannot be practically expressed in other sentence types. Collins (2004) states that exclamatives typically give expression to the speaker's affective stance or attitude, sometimes reinforced by interjection. Exclamatives are considered sentences in sense and in structure like declaratives, interrogatives and imperatives. Some structures which are considered exclamatives begin with *What* or *How*, which linguistically and semantically do not ask question nor merely express statement. This has been explained by Quirk et al. (1985). According to them, exclamatives may be introduced as minor sentence type but should also be noted that they have the same exclamatory functions as sentences on the basis of syntactic (form) and pragmatic (function) characteristics.

Moreover, exclamatives are grammatical forms which express the speaker's affective response to a situation such as expressing strong emotions. In conveying surprise, exclamations are likened to an expression of interjections that conveys the speaker's appraisal of situation. Hence, the individual whose surprise is expressed by an interjection or exclamation is by the fault – the speaker (Zadock et al., 1985) and the judgment expressible in an exclamation (Rett, 2008). Beijer (2002) says that in the linguistic literature, there are discussions and descriptions of linguistic phenomenon such as expressive utterances, exclamatory utterances, expressive sentences, exclamations, exclamatives and expressive speech acts. Quirk et al. (1985) use the term exclamative to refer to a grammatical category, a specific clause type and a sentence. Radford (1997) defines exclamative as a type of structure used to express surprise, delight, annoyance etc. He emphasizes that in English syntax, the term is restricted largely to clauses containing exclamative words or strong emotive words and a punctuation for such purpose. However, authentic communication tokens show that exclamatives can take their form in some other syntactical formations, especially those that seemed to be interrogatives or declaratives. Consequently, Radford (1997) elicits the notion that exclamatives are syntactical phenomenon. Rosengren (1997) and others argue, however, that exclamatives are pragmatic phenomenon. For Huddleston and Pullum (2002), exclamative clauses are typically defined, somewhat tautologically, as utterances which make exclamations or exclamatory statements. They emphasize that the term 'exclamative' is a category of form rather than meaning. These several distinctions conversely characterized exclamatives. Quirk et al. (1985) for instance use the term exclamative to refer to a grammatical category, a specific clause type. Radford (1997) sees exclamatives to be a type of structure used semantically to exclaim surprise, delight or annoyance. Collins (2005) and Huddleston & Pullum (2013) say that exclamatives typically give expression to the speaker's affective stance or attitude sometimes reinforced by an interjection. He further asserts that the situation towards the speaker's attitude is expressed in a form of a presupposed open proposition. He cited that a writer involves semantic/pragmatic criteria in defining the class of exclamatives which invariably will include a wider range of sentence types. Rosengren (1997) identifies common types of exclamatives as the *so* exclamatives, *such a/an* exclamatives, and the like. Confusion however, rises with the distribution of *such* and *so* because they can also be in imperatives and interrogatives. More so, Beiber (2002) categorizes exclamatives as the prototype *wh* and *how* exclamatives, *has/hasn't* exclamatives, *such a/an* exclamatives, *so* exclamatives, DP and nominal exclamatives. The syntactic formulae of exclamatives according to Collins (2004) are initial exclamative phrase, subject auxiliary inversion and subject postponement. These exclamatives can function as subject object, prepositional complement and predicate complement. Thus, Radford (1997) goes on to say that regardless of perspective on exclamatives, there is a need for better definition to acquire better understanding. In linguistic literature, discussion and descriptions of linguistic phenomenon are found in regard to expressive utterances, expressive sentences, expressive speech acts, exclamatory utterances and exclamatives. Regardless of terminology and linguistic labeling, such utterances exist in everyday linguistic repertoire. For instance, in Philippine English, linguists have observed that there are emotionally triggered utterances which are not studied yet and no literature is available to explore such. There is even no consensus regarding the terminologies and no sufficient

categorization. Neither do the utterance seem properly differentiated from the perceived identical syntactic structure. Hence, there is a need to classify the forms and the categories. And in order to produce better understanding, syntactic description and semantic functions should be analyzed in regard to the expressive utterances known as the exclamatives. With the two linguistic perspectives at hand, this present paper explored Philippine English exclamatives by examining them based on syntactic variability and semantic interpretation. While it is expected that exclamatives revolve around formal syntactic formulae, semantics draws the differentiation of such formulae to the closest structural pairings. This view of exclamatives helps characterize the syntactic constructions used to express the semantic function of the utterance. Hence, backed up by Quirk's et al. (1985) and Huddleston & Pullum (2013) discussion of exclamatives, and Rosengren's (1997) and Collins' (2004) categorization of exclamatives to assess ICE-PHI, this paper aimed to answer the following questions:

- 1] What are the categories of exclamatives found in Philippine English?
- 2] What are the syntactic formulae of exclamatives in Philippine English?
- 3] How are exclamatives of Philippine English described?

2. Literature Review

2.1. Exclamatives and the Major Sentence Types

Sadock and Zwicky (1985) as cited in Beijer (2002) hold that there are three major sentence types; declaratives, interrogatives, and imperatives and some minor sentences such as exclamatives and optatives. They claim that there are also a number of exclamatory types of sentences and not mere clauses. Reis (1999) uses the term syntactic sentence types as opposed to the so called sentence types and considers only three sentences as that of Sadock and Zwicky (1985). However, Radford (1997) recognizes the same four types of clauses or sentences as Quirk et al. (1985) do. As Collin (2005) illustrates, exclamatives are formally distinguishable from other clause types for several linguistic representations.

Intonational distinctions among exclamatives, declaratives and interrogatives also vary. Exclamatives according to Michaelis (2001) reach an intonation contour that is on the extreme. Another distinction between exclamatives and interrogatives according to Quirk et.al (1985) is the illocutionary force. Interrogatives clearly ask question and require a relevant statement qualified to be a response. Exclamatives, however, do not require answer to the utterance. It merely expresses emotions of the speaker. Exclamatives, therefore, are interpreted syntactically and pragmatically.

According to Zanuttini and Porter (1985), there are utterances about something that is extraordinary in a certain context. These utterances are not remarkable in themselves but their particular contexts. Hence, the structures may somehow deviate from what is expected of them. For instance, Miller (1995) observed that exclamatives and interjections share a property, the function of expressing a judgment of the situation and the speaker's perspective. The major feature that distinguishes exclamation from interjection is also a property shared with declarative. Both exclamative and declarative linguistically encode a proposition which the speaker assumes to be true. However, Quirk et.al. (1985) describe the distinction of the two structures, the emphasis; the declarative emphasizes the truth of the proposition, while exclamative emphasizes the speaker's emotional reaction to the proposition.

Another equation brought by the description of exclamative is its resemblance to interrogatives. Several studies including those of Quirk et al (1985), Rosegren (1997), Beijer (2002) and Collins (2005) looked into the test of syntax and pragmatics of exclamatives and interrogatives. This was based on the degree of words in exclamatives which include the set of question words. Ascribed to the fact that both exclamatives and interrogatives share common features, studies consider this as a reason that the two structures share the same formal features. The interrogative type which exclamatives more closely resemble typologically is the information question expressed in *wh* and *how* utterances. In Maunier (2011), the *has* and its negation *hasn't* are also used. While in some cases, Beijer (2002) expresses that exclamatives and these information questions may look similar in construction which instantiate that the two sentence types have distinct formal markings. For example, information questions feature subject inversion while *wh* exclamatives lack inversion. Lastly, Huddleston and Pullum (2002) explain that exclamatives cannot be analyzed as corresponding to or being linked to any kind of item, antecedent or otherwise, as in the structure "What a wonderful life!". Huddleston and Pullum (2013) point out that there are two important difference between exclamative and interrogative *How*. First, the exclamative

How expresses the degree of a modified component as remarkably great, whereas in the interrogative clause *How*, the degree is to be indicated in the answer. Second, exclamative *How* can modify degree modifiers such as very, absolutely, remarkably, etc. but not interrogative *How*.

2.2. Speech Acts and Exclamatives

Searle (1969) distinguishes various speech acts by a number of dimensions and three of which are considered most important; illocutionary point, expression of psychological states, and direction of fit between words and the world. The dimension *direction of fit between words and the world* concerns the relation between the words uttered and the world they relate to. Accordingly, Searle (1969) as cited in Beijer (2002) identifies five basic speech acts; representative, directive, commissive, declaration, and expressive. Declarative sentences can be used to perform all five types of speech acts specifically the representative speech acts. Interrogative sentences in Searle system are only used to ask questions that require answers. Imperative sentences are used to perform directives that require action. Yet, there are some meanings and intentions that do not fit in any of these sentences. This is where expressive/emotional utterances such as exclamatives come into perspective. Exclamatives are similar to Searle's expressives in that they principally express social interaction and show direction of fit, though they are not identical.

Speech and expression require a performative utterance. However, Rosenberg (1997) says that exclamatives and other expressive/emotional utterances do not belong to the speech act of expressives, and they do not seem to belong to any of these four speech act types. He further argues that exclamatives are different from standard illocutions, since they are direct expressive/emotion expressions, and do not propositionalise their emotional meaning in the way expressive statements do. Hence, Rosengren (1997) posits that this act is much closer to grammar than the usual director indirect speech acts.

2.3. Exclamative as an Utterance

According to Beijer (2002), there is a difference between expressive/emotional utterances in general and what has been called exclamatives. The term emotional/expressive utterance refers to any utterance in which the speaker is emotionally involved and such involvement includes linguistic expression by means of *intonation* or by the use of performative expressions. There is no particular syntactic feature that has to be present to make an utterance acceptable as an expressive/emotional utterance except a linguistic context. Rosengren (1992) as cited in Beijer (2002) shows that the exclamatory emotive function of exclamatives is triggered by the sentence mood, the propositional properties and the stress pattern.

Exclamatives do not only express deviations from certain norms of the three sentence types but also on the expressions of various feelings. These feelings are expressed through intonation contours. According to Beijer (2002), the intonation of exclamatives can reach to extreme, that is exclamatives are spoken with an extremely high or low pitch. Nonetheless, exclamatives can be assessed considering the relation between the sentence mood, the propositional content and the intonation contour. Usually, these expressions take their forms as prototypical exclamatives, and interrogatives (Beijer, 2002); the *what/how* exclamatives, phrasal exclamatives, elliptical exclamatives, (Collins, 2005); propositional exclamations, Wh-exclamatives (Rett, 2008).

3. Methods

3.1. Design

The study is quantitative descriptive in nature. According to Kim et al (2017), quantitative descriptive design is used when the study is focused on description and examining possible categorizations as this design mainly answer questions like what, who, where, and when. Answers to these questions are gathered from secondary sources. In this present study, data were acquired through the AntCoc Protocol. AntCoc is a program for analyzing electronic texts such as in corpus linguistics in order to identify patterns in language. It was created by Laurence Anthony of Waseda University. AntCoc is considered one of the most well designed and easy to use corpus tools. The target corpus which was harvested through AntCoc was described based on the given research questions.

3.2 Corpus

Using the AntCoc Protocol to harvest the target corpus, this study focused on the International Corpus of English - Philippines (ICE-PHI) with a total of 199 hits out of 1,172 tokens of exclamation marks from the word collection representing both written and spoken texts. Key words such as *what*, *how*, *so*, *such a/an* and others were used to locate the target hits of the utterances which were considered the tokens or the corpus of the study. Utterances that are not relevant to the study were weeded out as part of initial action.

3.3 Procedures

First, this study was guided by corpus analysis. Analysis in corpus linguistics is one of the fast growing methodologies in contemporary linguistics according to Bonelli (2001). Tognini Bonelli states that “A corpus is a computerized collection of authentic texts, amenable to automatic or semiautomatic processing or analysis” (2001, p. 55). In this paper, data were acquired through collecting pieces of text in electronic form using the AntCoc protocol. The text was selected based on Quirk 's et al. (1985) discussion on exclamation marks, and Rosengren's (1997) and Collins' (2005) categorization of exclamation marks to assess ICE-PHI. This language text is the International Corpus of English (ICE) which has been designed for synchronic studies such as World Englishes. It comprises twenty different corpora with million words or tokens in each (Birkner, 2015) including that of the Philippine (PHI) English. For the target tokens on exclamation marks, a total of 199 out of 1,172 tokens in ICE-PHI were generated through the AntCoc using the key terms such as *how*, *what*, *has*, *hasn't*, *such a/an*, and *so*, and structures such as *determiner phrase (DP)* and *nominal exclamation marks*. AntCoc provided the hits or the tokens for the searched data. Tokens were further weeded out to take only those that are relevant to the categories, syntactic formulae and description of ICE-PHI exclamation marks. Secondly, tokens were analyzed based on the syntactic formulaic forms, semantic categories and pragmatic impressions. Simple frequency counts and percentages were presented for the quantitative data, and qualitative discussion highlighted the pedagogical implications of the results.

4. Findings

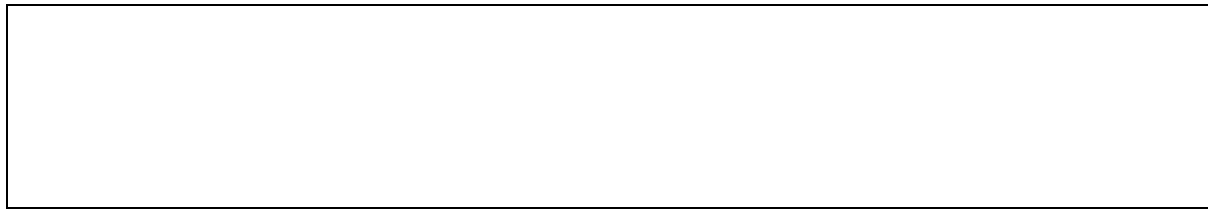
4.1 Categories of Exclamation Marks with the Syntactic and Semantic Implications

According to Collins (2005) and Beijer (2010), there are six categories of exclamation marks. In the International Corpus of English - Philippines (ICE - PHI), one category found was the prototype exclamation marks which are characterized by the initial *How* and *What* interrogative words. Another category was the HAS/HASN'T exclamation marks. This category is an illustration of a verb initial (V1) exclamation mark. Next categories found in the ICE-PHI were the prototypes, the HAS/HASN'T exclamation marks, the SUCH AS exclamation marks, the SO exclamation marks, DP as exclamation marks and the nominal exclamation marks.

Out of 1,172 tokens in ICE-PHI, 199 hits were collected as exclamation marks which satisfied the categories given by Collins (2005) and Beijer (2010). Among the categories, ICE-PHI exclamation marks were described mostly as SO exclamation mark (33.17%) followed by SUCH A/AN exclamation marks (20.10%). SO exclamation marks at surface syntactical structure are modifiers. However, rather than just merely to modify, SO exclamation marks assert and implicate (Collin, 2005). SUCH A/AN exclamation marks are introduced by the determiner 'such'. Generally, this type of exclamation mark is also a modifier or completer. As illustrated in the sample tokens, SUCH A/AN exclamation marks functions as subjective complement. The determiner 'such' carries the strong emotion and making the whole statement to express the force of exclamation sentence (Collin, 2005). There were also significant occurrences of prototype exclamation marks using the HOW (14.57%) and the WH (14.57%). These types of exclamation marks are composed of the two interrogative words, *how or what*. Hence these exclamation marks were analyzed as embedded interrogatives based on their surface syntactical structure. The three least categories were nominal exclamation marks, HAS/HASN'T exclamation marks and DP -'the way' exclamation marks at 22%, 5% and 4% respectively.

Table 1. Exclamation Marks Found in ICE-PHI

<i>Categories</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>%</i>
1. Prototype exclamation marks		
1.1. HOW	29	14.57
1.2. WH	29	14.57
2. HAS/HASN'T exclamation marks	22	11.05
3. SUCH A/AN exclamation marks	40	20.10
4. SO Exclamation marks	66	33.17
5. DP - 'the way' exclamation marks	4	2.01
6. Nominal Exclamation marks	9	4.52
Total	199	



4.2 Formal Syntactic Formulae of Exclamatives in ICE-PHI

Based on Quirk's et al (1985) discussion on exclamatives, and Rosengren's (1997) and Collins' (2005) categorization of exclamatives, there are three most widely observed formal syntactic formulae of exclamatives; initial exclamatives, subject auxiliary inversion and subject postponement. Table 2 shows the syntactic formulae of ICE-PHI exclamatives. Among the three formal syntactic formulae of exclamatives, based on the tokens gathered through AntCoc, ICE-PHI were prominently composed of *initial exclamative phrase* form. Out of the 199 acquired tokens, over half of these tokens, 104 (52.26%), illustrated the initial exclamative phrase form. Further, occurrences were comparable with subject auxiliary inversion and subject postponement, 27.63% and 24.62% respectively.

For the prototype exclamatives, both HOW and WH usually followed the initial exclamative phrase at 44.83% and 72.41% respectively. For HOW exclamatives, highest frequency at initial position was recorded at 44.83%. The HAS/HASN'T exclamatives recorded a single syntactic formula using initial exclamative phrase. On the other hand, SUCH A/AN exclamatives followed the subject auxiliary inversion more than the two other formal syntactic formulae (62.50%). There were limited instances of initial exclamative phrase (22.50%) and subject postponement (15%). The SO exclamatives used the subject postponement the most (43.94%). SO exclamatives also used the initial exclamatives formula (39.39%) followed by the subject auxiliary inversion (16.67%). For the DP - 'the way as' exclamatives, the only formal syntactic formulae used was initial exclamative phrase. Lastly, nominal exclamatives recorded only one formal syntactic formula and that is subject auxiliary inversion.

Table 2. Formal Syntactic Formulae of Exclamatives in ICE-PHI

<i>Categories</i>	<i>Initial Exclamative Phrase</i>		<i>Subject Aux Inversion</i>		<i>Subject Postponement</i>		<i>Total</i>
	<i>f</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>%</i>	
1. Prototype							
1.1. How	13	44.83	8	27.59	8	27.59	29
1.2. Wh	21	72.41	2	6.89	6	20.69	29
2. HAS/HASN'T exclamatives	22	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	22
3. SUCH A/AN exclamatives	9	22.50	25	62.50	6	15.00	40
4 SO exclamatives	26	39.39	11	16.67	29	43.94	66
5. DP- "the way" as exclamatives	4	3.85	0	0.00	0	0.00	4
6. Nominal exclamatives	0	0.00	9	8.65	0	0.00	9
Total	104	52.26	55	23.12	49	24.62	199

5. Discussion

5.1 Categories of Exclamatives in ICE-PH

Table 1 shows the categories of exclamatives with the syntactic and semantic descriptions. As seen on table 1, prototype exclamatives are the most common types of exclamatives in ICE-PHI. The combination of the Wh and How categories yielded occurrences that are more than one-fourth of the total tokens of the exclamatives, both 29 at 14.57%. These prototypes are described as exclamatives . They are scalar and they are triggered by emphatic stress. Their intonation contours tend to reach for extreme. These intonation contours agree with Huddleston and Pullum (2002) as they illustrated that other than its syntactic function in the exclamative phrase such as a predeterminer, the primary role of the *wh*-exclamative word is to express 'extreme degree' (high or low) or quality (high or low). These are seen in 1a, 2a and 3a; 1b, 2b, and 3b.

- [1a] How hard he is working!
<ICE-PHI:S1A-027#119:1:B>
- [2a] How pathetic!
<\$A> <ICE-PHI:S1A-047#62:1:A>
- [3a] You know how big their eyes are!
<ICE-PHI:S1A-038#173:1:B>
- [1b] Uh what a strict Mom!
<\$A> <ICE-PHI:S1A-012#156:1:A>
- [2b] Wow what a very inspiring story!
<\$B> <ICE-PHI:S1A-019#120:1:B>
- [3b] Her mother 's friends would remark on what a wonderful daughter she had!
<ICE-PHI:W2F-008#46:1>

It seems that the meaning introduced by the HOW exclamative is a certain degree beyond the normal scale. Compared to the interrogative *how* initial, the exclamative HOW expresses the condition interpreted by the speaker through emotive scale. In the natural use of language, the normal concern of HOW in interrogatives is manner not degree (Huddleston and Pull, 2002). However, for the PH exclamatives, tokens [1a] and [2a] do not ask about the manner but the degree. Followed by adjectives, the HOW expresses the speakers' feeling of surprise on the conditions set by the exclamatives. Hence, *how hard working* does not ask for a description of the work of the object but rather it elicits a surprise to express the not so ordinary character of being hard working. Similarly, [2a] carries the same intention, not to ask for the manner the person to be pathetic, rather the speaker would like to express the level of the character already. [3a] is not answerable by yes or no, unlike its interrogative counterpart. The exclamative *how big their eyes* are functions as the object of the verb *know*. The speaker expresses his/her amazement of the extra ordinary *size of the eyes*. Utterance [1b] and [2b] are NPs introduced by the WH exclamative. [3b] is an exclamative functioning as object of the preposition *on*. The utterances qualify to be exclamatives because of the conditions set by making obvious extreme description of the kind of strict Mom, a very inspiring story and a wonderful daughter. They do not merely propose their meaning, rather they reach a factive scalar to express the extreme emotions in each utterance. Without the verbs after the *Wh* and the *How*, the utterances qualify as exclamatives for the implicature brought by the syntactic character of the utterances. Tokens [1b] and [2b] function as an adjective, [1a] is an adverb and in the [3a], "how big their eyes are" functions as object of the verb *know*. Hence, the semantic role of WH and HOW within the exclamative clauses is different from the interrogatives; in exclamative, the degree of property in question is understood to be extraordinary, but in interrogatives it is simply not specified (Collins, 2005; Huddleston & Pullum, 2013).

The prototype exclamatives according to Collins (2005) have initial exclamative phrase introduced by *what* or *how*. However, ICE-PHI shows more instances of the use of the prototypes phrases. Seemed to be modifiers, they do not serve as introductory words, but they stand alone, as the following examples;

- [4] How pathetic! <\$A> <ICE-P HI:S1A-047#62:1:A>
- [5] How weird how funny <\$A> <ICE-PHI:S1A-047#108:1:A>
- [6] How sweet! <\$B> <ICE-PHI:S1A-002#108:1:B>
- [7] Uh what a coincidence! <\$B> <ICE-PHI:S1A-077#118:1:B>
- [8] What a long quiz! <\$B> <ICE-PHI:S1A-078#6:1:B>
- [9] What <O> laughter!</O> <\$B> <ICE-PHI:S1A-098#18:1:B>

Another type of exclamative that has been recognized for long by literature is the interrogative form V1 (verb first) exclamative. However, for HAS/HAVE exclamatives, there were only 5 instances of this type in the corpus which means it is not so common in the Philippine English. The HAS/HASN't exclamatives seemed to be a confusion against the interrogative version. However, Quirk et.al (1985) considers such exclamatives to constitute a sentence type of their own. These constructions are somehow in question form but function as exclamatives. Based on surface structure, [10] and [11] could be interrogatives that require yes-no answer. However, their structures express an intonation contour different from a regular has/hasn't interrogatives. [10] clause for instance, attributes its extreme intonation because of the implicature set on comparing *last year, before* and *still the same*. [11] is not a question whether she is great or not, but is an expression of surprise on

the level of *greatness* she displayed.

[10] Has it grown through the years! like last year it 's less and before that or is it still the same
<\$C> <ICE-PHI:S1B-045#20:1:C>

[11] Hasn't she been great! <ICE-PHI:S2A-053#327:5:A>

Surprising realization from the corpus is the occurrence of SUCH A exclamatives with 51 tokens (42.86%), which is almost the same with the prototypes. This is probably because the function of SUCH A/AN exclamatives is quite similar to that expressed by WHAT A/AN prototype exclamatives as illustrated in [11] and [12]. In context, such has the same meaning with *very* and *to this degree*. As an exclamative, SUCH A/AN takes its form by adding a noun phrase after it.

[11] Wow what a very inspiring story! ` <ICE-PHI:S1A-019#120:1:B>

{cf: Wow, such a very inspiring story!

[12] You want uh, what a blunt answer to that! <ICE-PHI:W1B-003#3:1>

{cf: You want, uh such a blunt answer to that!

Such when used before a noun phrase conveys emphasis. Hence when used as exclamative to express empathic description, *such* is paired with the indefinite article *a/an*. It can also be a *that-clause* after a noun phrase to function as a complement.

But it 's such a waste to <,> you know to let your friendship go like that!

<ICE-PHI:S1A-031#233:1:A>

If you compare to <.> Chin </.> China is such a big country and uh they have <{> <[>
different seasons

<ICE-PHI:S1A-044#317:1:B>

Because we were all thinking that you 're such a perfect match

<ICE-PHI:S1A-018#88:1:A>

Now in what way could I be able to motivate my students in

such a way that uhm they are going to study and be interested in the subject matter

<ICE-PHI:S1A-089#133:1:B>

Another is the SO exclamatives. Almost of the same function as that of HOW exclamatives, SO exclamatives are expressed in the following tokens;

[13] So quickly time has gone by! <ICE-PHI:S2B-023#88.2A>

[cf: How quickly time has gone!]

[14] So humongous my gosh her mammary glands <indig> di ba </indig>

<ICE-PHI:S1A-004#71:1:A>

[cf: How humongous my gosh her mammary glands!

[15] So sick! <\$C> <ICE-PHI:S1A-012#15:1:C>

[cf: How sick!]

[16] So bad! <\$B> <ICE-PHI:S1A-013#302:1:B>

[cf: How bad!

SO with an adjective is often used to mean *to a great extent*. Hence, generally, SO is a modifier. As exclamative, it is used as intensifier. A further prosodic characteristic of exclamative relevant to SO exclamative is that the interrogative element of exclamatives requires stress, and the SO or such of SO exclamatives allow it, in contrast to their counterpart in interrogative and declarative sentences which are normally unstressed.

Uh uhm <,> that was so that was so scary!

<ICE-PHI:S1A-007#115:1:A>

Wow it was so fantastic!

<ICE-PHI:S1A-022#67:1:A>

They 're so freaky they 're!

<ICE-PHI:S1A-016#109:1:A>

The construction SO and SUCH A/AN exclamatives are syntactically and pragmatically similar to the constructions WHAT and HOW as exclamatives. Although there exist a debate regarding the difference between clause and single sentence, these structures are characterized to be sensitive enough

to convey the functions inherent to exclamatives. In their later work, Quirk et al. (1985) illustrate no difference between clause and simple sentence. Their discussions intend to indicate that distinction between sentences and clauses are the grammatical status of a sentence and its discourse function. This makes the construction SUCH A/AN and SO exclamatives. Further, according to Quirk et.al. (1985), SUCH A/AN constitute a sentence type of their own and can still be recognized as exclamatives. As found in ICE-PHI, these characters are comparable with the utterances in Philippine English. Like the prototype WH and H exclamatives, the SUCH A/AN and SO exclamatives in ICE-PHI show the exclamatory emotive function of exclamatives that is triggered by what Rosengren (1992) meant as the sentence mood, propositional properties and stress pattern with which the following utterances are expressed;

- [17] It 's just such a waste!
<ICE-PHI:S1A-006#129:1:A>
- [18] It 's such a nice town!
<ICE-PHI:S1A-012#59:1:B>
- [19] Lust is such a dirty word!
<ICE-PHI:S1A-004#7:1:A>
- [20] And it was such a shock </[> because it was fast!
<ICE-PHI:S1A-019#229:1:B>
- [21] Because we were all thinking that you 're such a perfect match!
<\$A> <ICE-PHI:S1A-018#88:1:A>
- [22] Oh I see oh God I know cough and colds and flus are such a big hassle!
<ICE-PHI:S1A-035#279:1:A>
- [23] <[> She 's such </[> </[> a weirdo!<ICE-PHI:S1A-047#66:1:A>

Other minor occurrences of exclamatives in ICE-PHI are the DP-*the way* used as exclamatives (3.25%) There are only 4 occurrences of this type in the corpus so this is one of the categories which are not so common. DP *the way* exclamatives are used in [24] and [25].

- [24] The way they offer the <{> <[> subjects !</>
<ICE-PHI:S1A-032#227:1:A>
- [25] And the way they were posing especially the guys!
<ICE-PHI:S1A-070#29:1:B>

These DPs are considered exclamatives as Quirk et al. (1985) explain that as long as the NPs are modified by restricted relative clause, they express a specific semantic character, as in the expression THE WAY in [24] and [25]. Although the utterances in [24] and [25] may seem not sentences, the determiner phrase (DPs) are used as if they were complete sentences, as they rely on the intonation contour. According to Quirk et al. (1985) DP exclamatives generally express disapproval. In utterances [24] and [25], the speakers show disapproval on “the way the subjects are offered” and disapproval on “the way the guys are posing”. The disapproval is expressed in the intonation contour and in the mood of the structure. The utterances in [25] follows also that the speaker finds “the way the guy are posing” ugly, inappropriate, or even amusing, making reference to an extreme position on an imagined emotion scale. The exclamative interpretation of the utterances is not only triggered by the intonation contour but also by the emphatic stress.

Another exclamative category which surfaced in the corpus can be associated to nominal exclamatives. Portner et.al. (2005) describe this type of exclamative as a construction in English that shows an unusual pairing between form and semantic/pragmatic function. These structures are called nominal exclamatives.

- [26] Relax! <ICE-PHI:W1B-003#121”3>
- [27] Be good! <ICE-PHI:W1B-003#148”3>
- [28] Don’t ask why! <ICE-PHI:W1B-013#26:1>

5.2 Syntactic Formulae of Exclamatives in ICE-PH

Structurally, exclamatives share a number of properties with interrogatives, and this gives rise to ambiguity, especially in subordinate clauses. This requires the need to categorize the utterances based on structure and function (Huddleston & Pullum, 2002). Exclamation and grammatical forms express the speaker’s affected response to a situation. In conveying such response, exclamation resembles a subset of interjection (Michaelis, 1992). These interjections resemble exclamations of speakers

expressing appraisals and evaluations. For utterances to be considered as exclamatives several formal syntactic formulae are given by Collins (2005). These include the use of initial exclamative phrase, subject auxiliary inversion and subject postponement. Table 2 shows the frequency of these formulae to the identified categories of exclamatives. Among the formulae, more than half of the exclamative categories follow the initial exclamative phrase formula. According to Collin (2005) exclamatives as structurally similar to interrogatives in some respects but at the same time structurally different in others. The fronting of the exclamatives phrase is somehow obligatory to the prototype exclamatives to differentiate them with interrogatives such as in the illustration below.

[29] How hard he's working! <ICE-PHI:S1A-027#119:8>

[cf: How he is working hard?]

[30] How quick his mind is! <ICE-PHI:S1A-010#281:1:B>

[cf: How he is working hard?]

[31] How persistent she can be! <ICE-PHI:S1A-078#234:1:A>

[cf: How can she be persistent?]

The prototype exclamative fronting of the exclamative phrase is significant especially for the WH and the HOW at 72.41%. Most of the occurrences are phrasal. Another is the exclamative HAS/HASN't whose retrieved hits posted 100% occurrences for the initial exclamative phrase.

[32] Hasn't she been great!

<ICE-PHI:S2A-053#327:5:A>

[33] Has that particular stand been compromised!

<ICE-PHI:S1B-050#93:1:A>

Next is the SUCH A/AN exclamatives whose occurrence was more than half of the total in the subject auxiliary inversion. This type of exclamative according to Bolinger (1989) reaches for the extreme, the fact that the intonation contour may be extremely varied. Subject complement at 62.5%. more than half of its occurrences is due to the empathic character of the SUCH A/AN compensated by the sentence form in the following occurrences:

[34] <[> She 's such </[> </{> a weirdo!

<ICE-PHI:S1A-047#66:1:A>

[35] <[> That 's </[> </{> such a sad part in of life you know !

<ICE-PHI:S1A-048#169:1:A>

[36] Well <,> he 's such a lousy kid!

<ICE-PHI:S1A-057#160:1:A>

[37] If there 's such a thing!

<ICE-PHI:S1B-033#116:1:B>

Further, like the exclamative SUCH A/AN, SO exclamatives function relatively with the prototypes. However, the SO exclamative subject postponement is necessarily introduced after the verb like the utterances:

[38] You 're so straight to the point! <{> <[> <,> </[>

<ICE-PHI:S1A-091#13:1:B>

[39] I swear it 's so expensive!

<ICE-PHI:S1A-070#174:1:B>

[40] I 'm I 'm so nervous!

<ICE-PHI:S1A-093#74:1:A>

The DP – *the way* exclamatives show initial exclamative phrase. This frontal positioning of the DP- *the way* exclamative enables it to receive the emphatic character giving way for the intonation contour such as in the [41] and [42].

[41] The way they prepare uh their food uh it 's sort of a ritual uhm because there 's a certain uh cultural value attached to on their <{> <[> <,> </[> their food! <ICE-PHI:S1A-044#211:1:B>

[42] The way they 've been shooting so far they!

<ICE-PHI:S2A-008#87:1:A>

Lastly, the nominal exclamatives occurred in a subject auxiliary inversion. This is practically to give way to the character of the exclamative for inversion.

[43] Oh no don't try it, nobody will think of me anymore!

<ICE-PHI:W1B-003#125:1:3>

[44] As you said!

<ICE-PHI:W1B-003#186:3>

5.3 Syntactic Descriptions of Exclamatives in ICE-PHI

Prototype exclamatives posted occurrences for subject and object minimal as prepositional complement and subject predicate. As modifiers, these phrasal exclamatives express extreme position on scales which require the intonation contour of exclamatives. Much of the collected corpus were posted as phrase. This could be a significant description of the Philippine English prototype exclamatives.

- [45] Uh what a coincidence!
<ICE-PHI:S1A-077#118:1:B>
- [46] What long quiz !
<ICE-PHI:S1A -078#6:1:B>
- [47] What <O> laughter !
</O> <ICE-PHI:S1A-098#18:1:B>
- [48] Argh what a boring job!
<ICE-PHI:S1A-077#64:1:B>
- [49] What a party!
<ICE-PHI:W1B-003#232:3>
- [50] What a cannibalism! <O> laughs </O>
<ICE-PHI:S1A-023#347:1:B>

The HOW exclamatives function more as an object than subject. Surprisingly there are some occurrences of these exclamatives as complement in [51], object of the participle in [52], object of the preposition in [53] and object of the verb in [54].

- [51] Well anyway uh that's how how generous you are!
<\$A> <ICE-PHI:S1A-008#20:1:A>
- [52] It was hard to see him that way 'cause knowing how he had been the years before and how quick his mind was!
<ICE-PHI:S1A-010#281:1:B>
- [53] The United States of America cognizant of how potent this economic community will be!
<ICE-PHI:S2A-028#9:1:A>
- [54] See how stupid! <indig> di ba </indig> <& = isn't it </&>
<ICE-PHI:S1A-004#37:1:A>

[51] shows the typical complement structure of HOW exclamatives. The HOW exclamatives follow usually a be-verb. This allows the intonation contour to reach the highest scale. This position of the exclamative also do not typically advance a discourse for information but to express the speaker's affective stance (Collins, 2005). This is achieved by using pronouns and be-verb as front to the condition receiving the emphasis. Like the WHAT exclamatives, HOW exclamatives of Philippine English are used singly in much of the occurrences. [52] is rather not a typical structure for exclamative, that is object of the nominalized V-ing. The relationship introduced by the semantics of *knowing* helps the exclamative gain prominence even backgrounded (Miller, 2005). [53] is equally of the same intention. As object of the preposition *of*, the exclamative *how potent this economic community will be* though within a clause, presupposes a meaning that to an extent, the economic community will be at peak in terms of its economic community. The emphasis therefore is not the fronted subject but the description carried by the *how* exclamative. As intensifier, *how* helps the adjective 'potent', that is attached to it, to reach the highest scale. Though reference is an important factor to the utterance, phrasal modifier exclamatives such as those given below are understandable by themselves because their proposition lies on them and not on the reaction triggered by the utterance.

- [54] How nice! <ICE-PHI:S1A-003#18:1:A>
- [55] How pathetic! <ICE-PHI:S1A-047#62:1:A>
- [56] How weird how funny! <ICE-PHI:S1A-047#108:1:A>
- [57] How sweet! <ICE-PHI:S1A-002#108:1:B>

The SUCH A/An exclamatives posted more occurrences as complement [58], as object [59], object of the preposition [60] and rarely as a subject [61]. Probably why this category is the most frequently used exclamative in Philippine English is because of its versatility in terms of position and function in a sentence or in an utterance. Also, its proposition is not much trivial unlike the frontal position interrogative words which only allow subject position and minimal backgrounding. SUCH A/AN can be nominal, an object and a modifier. The ease of its positioning in the utterances to derive its flexibility to serve several functions is attributed to its construction as declarative sentences (Biejer, 2005).

However, because of the intrinsic character of *such* as an intensifier, constructions of this exclamative can permit the utterance to reach an extreme intonation contour to enable the speaker to express his/her emotion through the sentence mood as in [58], [59], [60] and [61]. Without the *such* in the sentences below make them declarative for their meanings are only propositional, unlike with the *such*, where the intention of the speaker lies on the description of the given conditions reaching an extra ordinary extent.

[58] And it 's such a shame because she 's the daughter of ----- !

<ICE-PHI:S1A-006#129:1:A>

[59] Sonny you have such a vast knowledge about uh <,> you know natural things you know natural uses of uhm trees plants uh barks and all of that

<ICE-PHI:S1B-047#153:1:A>

[60] They could not organize themselves in such a way that uh!

<ICE-PHI:S1A-050#127:1:A>

[61] Such a lame excuse to say that uh the guy is just afraid of committing or not yet ready!

<ICE-PHI:S1A-081#88:1:A>

The SO exclamative which is based on the number of occurrences is an identifying characteristic of exclamative in Philippine English. However, aside from its usual occurrence as a phrase, as in [61] and [62], the SO exclamatives usually occur as a complement as shown in [63], [64] and [65]. This is inherent to the syntactic character of the intensifier *so* and is commonly attributed to be declarative. However, because the *so* exclamatives are scalar in that they refer to states of affairs that the speaker reacts emotionally to conditions which may be extraordinary, highly unlikely or even seemingly impossible, SO exclamatives are likely to be both position-specific and structure-specific. SO can only co-exist with adjectives as exclamative and can only be after the verb or a modifier.

[61] So sick! <ICE-PHI:S1A-012#15:1:C>

[62] So bad! <ICE-PHI:S1A-013#302:1:B>

[63] Uh uhm <,> that was so that was so scary!

<ICE-PHI:S1A-007#115:1:A>

[64] People are so uhm apathetic !

<ICE-PHI:S1A-007#174:1:A>

[65] You 're so green-minded!

<ICE-PHI:S1A-086#150:1:A>

In general, from the results of the survey and analysis of ICE-PHI, exclamatives are categorized as prototype HOW and WHAT, the exclamative HAS/HASN'T, SUCH A/An exclamatives, SO exclamatives, the DP – *the way* exclamatives and nominal exclamatives. Majority of the occurrences were the prototypes and the SUCH A/AN and SO exclamatives. Surprisingly, the ICE-PHI survey characterized SO exclamatives to be the most frequent types compared to the previous studies whose findings leaned to the prototypes. The SUCH and SO exclamatives were often characterized to lean with declaratives functioning more often as modifiers. The ICE-PHI exclamatives also recorded several syntactic formulae such as the initial exclamative phrase, subject auxiliary inversion and subject postponement. Most of the exclamatives use the subject postponement as they are particularly characterized to be related to declaratives, interrogatives and imperatives. Semantically however, they function to express emotions achieved through intonation contours and mood of the sentence.

All exclamatives have in common the fact that in order to be uttered expressively and correctly, their content must be salient and the speaker must find the content surprising. This is why most of the exclamatives across categories are used singly only with the exclamatory phrase and the single word complement. Based on the collected corpus, exclamatives in Philippine English tended to be shorter and more direct. This seemed to be more emotive than the longer structures which may have affected the emotive character of the utterance. Another is that exclamatives are factive. It is noted that as inherently factive, the exclamatives should presupposed themselves. In the case of the exclamative in interrogative form, the utterances cannot be deduced as superficially equal or similar to interrogatives.

6. Conclusions

The present study shows that exclamatives are described with syntactic and semantic properties. For the utterance of an exclamative to be expressed correctly, both structure and content should express a condition of degree and such degree should be more than the typical, in fact should be at the extreme. This can be achieved through the inclusion of the intonation contour, emotional proposition and sentence mood. PH exclamatives are categorized as prototype exclamative HOW and WH, HAS/HASN'T exclamatives, SUCH A/AN exclamatives, SO exclamatives, DP exclamatives and

nominal exclamatives. Unlike most of the observations that prototype exclamatives were the most common category, prototype exclamatives were surpassed in frequency by the SO exclamatives in ICE – PHI. This is attributed to the culture of the Filipinos that to express emotions, the intensifier *so* is used. Philippine English shows that exclamatives are of conventional scalar implicature. If the scalar quality of the proposition be negated and thus proceed to ungrammaticality, the implicatures tend to be false and illogical. Syntactic formulae of the PH exclamatives are formulated either as initial exclamative phrase, subject aux inversion, and subject postponement. Prototype exclamatives as initial exclamative phrases are scalar, and they refer to phenomena on high positions on various scales. They somehow express deviations from norms, as they seemed to be another type of clause. But through generalized implicature, empathic stress is attached to them. The exclamatives with interrogative form-HAS/HASN'T with limited instances in the Philippine English posed confusion on the syntactic characterization and its vague semantic meaning. They are also categorized as initial exclamative phrase. The SUCH A/AN exclamatives, which are subject auxiliary inversion, and SO exclamatives, which follow subject postponement formula, similarly function as the prototypes. The DP *the way* exclamatives can be considered as exclamative if according to Quirk et al. (1985) the NP *the way* is modified by a restricted relative clause. This is not a common utterance in Philippine English.

Aside from the intonation contour and the sentence mood, PH exclamatives presupposed themselves because their intention and meaning need not to be defined. As in the case of the prototypes and other seemed-to-be interrogatives, instead of asking, they describe a degree similar to modifiers. They do not ask nor express imperative intention but they articulate an extreme scaled emotion over a certain condition. Although, the categories of the exclamatives were based on relevant studies of World Englishes, the present study focused on Philippine English. With the observations in the ICE-PH exclamatives, the context and the perspective of the exclamatives understudy seemed to be localized, especially those phrasal exclamatives which are prevalent in the ICE-PHI corpus across categories. Also, the exclamatives predicted a degree of property, syntactically and semantically which also promoted the functions in ICE-PH utterances.

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