

GREIMASSIAN STRUCTURE OF T'BOLI ANIMAL TALES

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ABSTRACT

Folk narratives are a part of one's cultural identity. With the changing times, these narratives are in danger of being forgotten and being lost into obscurity. The effort to retrieve and analyze folk narratives is one way of preserving these narratives. So, this paper analyzed the T'Boli Animal Tales using the Structural approach to literary criticism, particularly A.J. Greimas' Actantial Model, as well as the Axes Model of Louis Hebert which is an adaptation of Greimas' model. It also determined the actants found in T'boli animal tales, their formation of axes of desire, power, and transmission, and their similarities and differences in terms of the formation of axes. Results revealed that majority of the animal tales used follow Greimas' actantial model, and well as Hebert's axis model. Although there are similarities in terms of their actants and axes, this study concludes that not all T'Boli Animal Tales' follow Greimas' and Hebert's models. Still, these tales can be understood better using the Actantial Model and Narrative Structures proposed by A.J. Greimas, and the Axis Model proposed by Louis Hebert.

Keywords: T'Boli Animal Tales, Greimas' Actantial Model, Qualitative Research, Philippines

INTRODUCTION

Folk narratives are a part of one's cultural identity. With the changing times, these narratives are in danger of being forgotten and being lost into obscurity. The effort to retrieve and analyze folk narratives is one way of preserving these narratives. This is vital for a culture's survival in a modern and globalized world.

Internationally, Cunningham (2014) described that folktale follow "a special language; despite those rules, it employs flexible patterns and structures that aid composition, memory, and re-performance". Furthermore, he emphasizes that folktales especially for African Americans not only assure the preservation of their literature, but the dissemination of their culture as well. This dates back during the years when slavery was the norm

in the majority of American lands. Folktales during this time "gave some respite from the unbearable hardships of slavery, if only briefly. The storytelling tradition also encouraged a sense of community in being one of few activities that were not controlled by their white owners".

In the Philippines, Cajetas-Saranza (2016) also emphasized the need for folk narrative preservation. The researcher's published study aimed to document the indigenous oral literary genres of an ethnolinguistic group of the Higaonons in Agusan del Sur. The study sought to determine further the indigenous knowledge in the transmission and preservation of these oral literary pieces as cultural heritage.

A survey on folklore scholarship reveals that there are still a few studies on the minority groups like the indigenous peoples of Mindanao (Manuel,

1965, Eugenio, 1985, MSCFI, 2005). Therefore, more research and studies on the oral literature of Philippine ethnolinguistic groups, which includes the IPs are needed. This should be done now for only a few studies had been done on the T'Boli. In Mindanao, The T'boli tribe of Lake Sebu, South Cotabato possesses rich folk tales that need further preservation and analyses.

This study identified and analysed T'boli folk tales, particularly, animal tales/fables by determining the actants found using A.J. Greimas' Actantial model. Using Louis Hebert's adaptation of the structural model of Greimas, the researcher identified the actantial classes in every narrative and analyzes them by specifying what forms of axis they fall into. Lastly, the researcher summarized every result by creating a diagram of the actantial model and creating a table that compares the similarities and the differences of the animal tales' actants and axes. Moreover, it presented the literary approach, which is Greimas' actantial model, as modified by Hebert, which consists (1) the subject, (2) the object, (3) the sender, (4) the receiver, (5) the helper, and (6) the opponent. Then every actant was paired to specify a particular axis namely, (1) subject / (2) object: the axis of desire, (3) helper / (4) opponent: the axis of power, and (5) sender / (6) receiver: the axis of transmission.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

This study aimed to identify and analyze T'boli folk tales, particularly, animal tales/fables by determining the actants found using A.J. Greimas' Actantial model. In accordance, it sought to summarize every result by creating a diagram of the actantial model and creating a table that compares the similarities and the differences of the animal tales' actants and axes.

METHODOLOGY

This study used descriptive comparative method and Structural approach to literary criticism, particularly the theory of Algirdas Julien Greimas which is the Actantial methods which include the narrative structure of contractual, performative, and disjunctive, as well as Hebert's

model of Greimas' theory on Actants. It was conducted at the University of Southeastern Philippines, as well as in Polomolok, South Cotabato.

The researcher read the selected animal tales/fables and other related literature and studies that deal with T'boli folk narratives. Then, the researcher analyzed twelve (12) T'boli animal tales/fables using structural theory. By using A.J. Greimas' Actantial model, the researcher classifies the actantial classes of every animal tales/fables by identifying the: (1) the subject, (2) the object, (3) the sender, (4) the receiver, (5) the helper, and (6) the opponent of every animal tales/fables. In the process of the researcher's analysis, the researcher classifies every actant and pairs them to specify a particular axis namely; (1) subject / (2) object: the axis of desire, (3) helper / (4) opponent: the axis of power, and (5) sender / (6) receiver: the axis of transmission. Additionally, the researcher determined how every animal tales/fables' actantial classes lead to a specific axis and the commonality of the axis among the animal tales used in this study. Furthermore, the researcher showed the comparison of the structure present in all the animal tales/fables.

The T'boli animal tales/fables used in this study were taken from Jaud's (1999) study. The tales Monkey and betel, Tukol and Ko, Ye kuos, The True Leader, The Carabao and the Snail, The Ants and his Wives, The Frog and the Mouse, Unge Bong, Story of the Dog, The Crab and the Tadpole, A Black Hen, and Tet were analyzed using the Actantial model of A.J. Greimas, as well as Louis Hebert's Axis model which is an adaptation of Greimas' model.

Aside from these, there were literary materials which are related to the researcher's study on the animal tales/fables. The researcher used the collected data of Jaud (1999) as a primary source of the animal tales/fables. Moreover, "Tools for Text and Image Analysis An Introduction to Applied Semiotics", by Louis Hébert, with the collaboration of Nicole Everaert-Desmedt and translated from French by Julie Tabler was also utilized as a guide in using A.J. Greimas' Actantial model.



RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1. Identifying and Analyzing T’boli Animal Tales/Fables using A.J. Greimas’ Actantial model.

1.1. The Actants found in T’Boli Animal Tales

1.1.1. Monkey and Betel

Action 1: Monkey requested Betel to go with him in his visit to the daughter of Datu Baksobong.

Sender: Monkey
 Subject: Monkey and Betel
 Object: The Daughter
 Receiver: Monkey

Action 2: Monkey told betel not to get inside the King’s house.

Anti-Subject: Monkey
 Subject: Betel
 Object: The daughter
 Helper: The daughter
 Receiver: Betel

Action 3: The Datu commanded Monkey to clear eight mountains and eight valleys then plant them with all kinds of crops for eating.

Sender: Datu Baksobong
 Subject: Monkey
 Object: The daughter
 Receiver: Datu Baksobong

Action 4: Betel tried to fulfil the tasks after monkey failed.

Sender: Datu
 Subject: Betel
 Receiver: Datu
 Object: The daughter

Action 5: Betel marries the daughter of Datu Baksobong.

Subject: Betel
 Object: The daughter
 Passive Helper: Monkey

Table 1

The five actions in Monkey and Betel

Sender: Monkey, Datu Baksobong (act.3)	Receiver: Monkey, Datu Baksobong (act.3)
Subject: Monkey (anti) and Betel	Object: The daughter
Helper: The daughter, Monkey (passive) (act. 5)	Opponent

1.1.2. Tukol and Ko

In the second animal tale, the tale is broken down into two actions.

Action 1: Tukol and Ko had a contest to prove who came to the world first.

Subject: Tukol
 Anti-subject: Ko
 Object: Who came to the world first?

Action 2: Tukol won the contest.

Subject: Tukol
 Object: Who came to the world first?

The two actions are summarized using the table below:

Table 2

The two actions in Tukol and Ko

Sender:	Subject: Tukol and Ko (anti)	Object: Who came to the world first?	Receiver:
Helper:			Opponent

1.1.3. Ye Kuos

The third animal tale is broken down in to three actions.

Action 1: Ye Kuos left for the farm, leaving her son with some food.

Subject: Son



Object: Food
 Sender: Ye Kuos
 Receiver: Son

Action 2: The monkey ate the food.

Subject: Son
 Object: Food
 Opponent: Monkey

Action 3: Ye Kuos trapped the monkey.

Subject: Son
 Object: Food
 Opponent: Monkey
 Helper: Ye Kuos

The three actions are summarized using the table below:

Table 3
The three actions in Ye Kuos

Sender: Ye Kuos	Receiver: Son
Subject: Son	Object: Food
Helper: Ye Kuos	Opponent: Monkey

1.1.4. The True Leader

The fourth animal tale is broken down into six actions.

Action 1: The frogs decided to have a leader.

Subject: Frogs
 Object: Leadership

Action 2: The log was elected as the leader of the frogs.

Sender: Frogs
 Subject: Frogs
 Object: Leadership (Log)
 Receiver: Frogs

Action 3: The heron rejected the log as a leader.

Subject: Log
 Object: Leadership
 Anti-Subject: Heron

Action 4: The heron was elected as the leader of the frogs.

Subject: Frogs
 Object: Leadership (Heron)
 Sender: Frogs
 Receiver: Frogs

Action 5: The frogs were pecked and swallowed by the heron.

Subject: Frogs
 Object: Safety
 Opponent: Heron

Action 6: Few of the frogs escaped to the log.

Subject: Frogs
 Object: Log
 Passive Helper: Heron

The six actions are summarized using the table below:

Table 4
The six actions in The True Leader

Sender: Frogs	Receiver: Frogs
Subject 1: Frogs	General Object: Leadership
Subject 2: Log and Heron (anti)	Specific Object 1: Log
	Specific Object 2: Heron
	General Object 2: Safety
	Specific Object: Log
Helper: Heron (passive)	Opponent: Heron

1.1.5. The Carabao and the Snail

The fifth animal tale is broken down in to four actions.

Action 1: The Carabao wanted to drink and take a bath in the river.

Subject: Carabao



Object: River

Action 2: The snail challenged the Carabao in a swimming contest.

Subject: Carabao
 Object: River
 Anti-Subject: Snail
 Sender: Snail
 Receiver: Snail or Carabao

Action 3: The snail asked the help of his fellow snails in order to win.

Subject/Opponent: Carabao
 Object: Winning the swimming contest
 Anti-Subject: Snail
 Helper: Fellow snails

Action 4: The Carabao lost to the snail.

Subject: Carabao
 Opponent: Exhaustion
 Object: River, Winning the swimming contest
 Anti-Subject: Snail
 Helper: Fellow snails

The four actions are summarized using the table below:

Table 5

The four actions in The Carabao and the Snail

Sender: Snail	Receiver: Snail
Subject: Carabao and Snail (anti)	Specific Object: River Specific Substitute Object: winning the swimming contest
Helper: (For the anti-subject) Fellow Snails	Opponent: Carabao (For the anti-subject)

1.1.6. The Ant and his Wives

The sixth animal tale is divided into five actions.

Action 1: The ant saw the snail and the shrimp and made them his wives

Subject: Ant
 Objects: Snail and Shrimp

Action 2: The Ant told his wives to cook food and go to his kaingin.

Sender: Ant
 Receiver: Ant, Snail, and Shrimp
 Subjects: Snail and Shrimp
 Object: To Aid their husband, Food

Action 3: The shrimp accidentally died.

Subject: Snail and Shrimp
 Passive Opponent: Snail

Action 4: The Snail ends her life.

Subject: Snail
 Opponent: Fear

Action 5: The Ant killed himself after finding out the death of his two wives.

Subject: Ant
 Object: Snail and Shrimp
 Opponent: Broken heart

The five actions are summarized using the table below:

Table 6

The five actions in The Ant and his Wives

Sender: Ant	Receiver: Ant, Snail, and Shrimp
Subject 1: Ant Subject 2: Snail and Shrimp Subject 3: Snail Subject 4: Ant	Object 1: Snail and Shrimp General Object 2: To aid their husband Specific object: Food Object 3: Snail and Shrimp
Helper:	Opponent 1: Snail (passive) Opponent 2: Fear Opponent 3: Heartbreak

1.1.7. The Frog and the Mouse



The seventh animal tale is broken down in to four actions.

Action 1: The Frog asked the Mouse to take care of her baby while she washed their clothes.

Subject/Sender: Frog
Object: Washing of the clothes
Helper: Mouse
Receiver: Frog

Action 2: The Frog washed their clothes while the Mouse sang a lullaby that angers the Frog.

Subject: Frog
Object: Washing of the clothes
Helper/ Passive Opponent: Mouse
Receiver: Frog

Action 3: The Mouse asked the Frog to take care of her baby while she washed their clothes.

Subject/Sender: Mouse
Object: Washing of the clothes
Helper: Frog
Receiver: Mouse

Action 4: The Mouse washed their clothes while the Frog sang a lullaby that angers the Mouse.

Subject: Mouse
Object: Washing of the clothes
Helper/ Passive Opponent: Frog
Receiver: Mouse

The four actions are summarized using the table below:

Table 7
The four actions in The Frog and the Mouse

Sender 1:	Frog	Receiver 1:	Frog
Sender 2:	Mouse	Receiver 2:	Mouse
	Subject 1:	Object:	
	Frog	Washing of the	
	Subject 2:	clothes	
	Mouse		
Helper 1:	Mouse	Opponent 1:	(Passive)
Helper 2:	Frog	Opponent 2:	Mouse
		Opponent 2:	(Passive) Frog

1.1.8. Unge Bong

The eighth animal tale is broken down in to three actions.

Action 1: Unge Bong went to look for his missing sister.

Subject: Unge Bong
Object: Missing Sister
Sender: Unge Bong
Receiver: Unger Bong

Action 2: Byebed told Unge Bong that her sister is under the roots of a certain tree.

Subject: Unge Bong
Object: Missing Sister
Helper: Byebed

Action 3: Unge Bong was fooled by Byebed.

Subject: Unge Bong
Object: Missing Sister
Opponent: Byebed

The three actions are summarized using the table below:

Table 8
The four actions in Unge Bong

Sender:	Unge Bong		Receiver:	Unge Bong
	Subject:	Unge Bong	Object:	Missing Sister
Helper:	Byebed (who turned out to be an opponent)		Opponent:	Byebed

1.1.9. The Story of the Dog

In the ninth animal tale, the tale is broken down in to four actions.

Action 1: The dog helped the Blanga who is trapped under a big rock.

Subject: Dog
Object: Blanga

Action 2: The Blanga wants to eat the dog.

Subject: Dog
Object: Safety
Opponent: Blanga



Action 3: The dog asked for help.

Subject: Dog
 Object: Safety
 Opponent: Blanga
 Non-Helpers: Carabao, Cow, and Horse

Action 4: The Dog tricked the Blanga and was safe.

Subject: Dog
 Opponent: Blanga
 Object: Safety
 Passive Helper: Cat

The four actions are summarized using the table below:

Table 9
The four actions in The Story of the Dog

Sender: Blanga		Receiver: Blanga
	Subject: Dog	Object 1: Blanga Object 2: Safety
Helper (Possible): Carabao, Cow, and Horse Helper: (Passive) Cat		Opponent: Blanga

1.1.10. The Black hen

The tenth animal tale is broken down in to three actions.

Action 1: The black Hen told her chicks to help.

Subject: Hen
 Object: Rice
 Helper: Chicks
 Opponent: Lack of Work Hand
 Sender: Hen
 Receiver: Hen and Chicks

Action 2: The black hen asked for the help of the pig and the dog in exchange for the rice.

Subject: Hen
 Object: Rice

Non-helpers: Pig and Dog
 Opponent: Lack of work hands

Action 3: The black Hen and her chicks harvested their rice.

Subject: Hen
 Object: Rice
 Helpers: Chicks
 Non-Helpers: Pig and Dog.
 Receivers: Black Hen and her Chicks

The three actions are summarized using the table below:

Table 10
The four actions in The Black hen

Sender: Hen		Receiver: Hen and her chicks
	Subject: Hen	Object: Rice
Helper: Chicks, Non-Helpers: Pig and Dog		Opponent: Lack of work hands

1.1.11. The Crab and the Tadpole

The eleventh animal tale is broken down into three actions.

Action 1: The Crab invited the Tadpole to his hole.

Subject: Crab
 Object: Tadpole

Action 2: The Tadpole was tortured by the Crab.

Subject: Tadpole
 Opponent: Crab
 Object: Safety

Action 3: The tadpole was invited by the Crab again, but he refused.

Subject: Tadpole
 Object: Safety
 Helper: Bad Experience
 Opponent: Crab

The three actions are summarized using the table below:



Table 11

The three actions in The Crab and the Tadpole

Sender:				Receiver:
	Subject 1:	Crab	Object 1:	Tadpole
	Subject 2:	Tadpole	Object 2:	Safety
Helper: Bad Experience			Opponent:	Crab

1.1.12. Tet

The twelfth animal tale is broken down in to four actions.

Action 1: Tet was looking for a wife.

Subject: Tet
Object: Wife

Action 2: Kedifung volunteered to be Tet’s wife, but was rejected.

Subject: Tet
Object: Wife
Opponent: Being Picky
Possible Helper: Kedifung

Action 3: The Green Frog volunteered to be Tet’s wife but was rejected.

Subject: Tet
Object: Wife
Opponent: Being Picky
Possible Helper: Green Frog

Action 4: Tet agreed to take Sebo Bun as his wife.

Subject: Tet
Object: Sebo Bun
Helper: Sebo Bun

The four actions are summarized using the table below:

Table 12

The four actions in Tet

Sender: Tet			Receiver: Tet
	Subject: Tet	General Object: Wife Specific Object: Sebo Bun	
Helper 1: (Possible) Kedifung (Possible) Green Frog			Opponent: Being picky
Helper 2: Sebo Bun			

2. The Actants becoming Axis of Desire, Axis of Power, and Axis of Transmission

Axis of Desire, Axis of Power, and Axis of Transmission are types of plot according to Greimas. The following actants found in the first problem (subject, object, helper, opponent, sender, and receiver) are divided into three oppositions to form axis of desire (subject/object), axis of power (helper/opponent), and axis of transmission (sender/receiver).

2.1. Monkey and Betel

The axes found in the first animal tale are the axis of desire and axis of transmission. This is summarized in the table below.

Table 13

Axes found in Monkey and Bethel

Action	Actants	Axis	Narrative Structures
1	Subject: Monkey and Betel Object: Daughter of Datu Baksobong Sender: Monkey Receiver: Monkey	Desire Transmission	Contractual, Performative, and Disjunctive
2	Subject: Monkey (anti) and Betel Object: The daughter of Datu Baksobong	Desire	
3	Subject: Monkey Object: The Daughter of Baksobong	Desire	
4	Sender: Datu Baksobong Receiver: Datu Baksobong Subject: Betel Object: The daughter of Datu Baksobong	Transmission Desire	
5	Sender: Datu Baksobong Receiver: Datu Baksobong Subject: Betel Object: The daughter of Datu Baksobong	Transmission Desire	

2.2. Tukol and Ko

The axes found in the second animal tale are the axis of desire and axis of transmission. This is summarized in the table below:

Table 14

Axes found in Tukol and Ko

Action	Actants	Axis
1	Subject: Tukol and Ko (anti) Object: Who came to the world first?	Desire
2	Sender: Tukol Receiver: Tukol or Ko	Transmission
3	Subject: Tukol Object: Who came to the world first	Desire
	Sender: Tukol Receiver: Tukol	Transmission



2.3. Ye Kuos

The axes found in the third animal tale are the axis of desire, axis of transmission, and axis of power. This is summarized in the table below:

Table 15
Axes found in Ye Kuos

Action	Actants	Axis	Narrative Structures
1 and 2	Subject: Son Object: Food	Desire	Performative, and Disjunctive
	Sender: Ye Kuos Receiver: Son	Transmission	
3	Subject: Son Object: Food	Desire	
	Sender: Ye Kuos Receiver: Son	Transmission	
	Helper: Ye Kuos Opponent: Monkey	Power	

2.4. The True Leader

The axes found in the fourth animal tale are the axis of desire, axis of transmission, and axis of power. This is summarized in the table below:

Table 16
Axes found in The True Leader

Action	Actants	Axis	Narrative Structures
1	Subject: Frogs Object: Leadership	Desire	Contractual, and Disjunctive
2	Subject: Frogs General Object: Leadership Specific Object: Log	Desire	
	Sender: Frogs Receiver: Frogs	Transmission	
3	Subject: Log and Heron (anti)	Desire	
4	Subject: Frogs General Object: Leadership Specific Object: Heron	Desire	
	Sender: Frogs Receiver: Frogs	Transmission	
5	Subject: Frogs General Object: Safety Specific Object: Log	Desire	Contractual, and Disjunctive
6	Subject: Frogs General Object: Safety Specific Object: Log	Desire	
	Helper: Heron (passive) Opponent: Heron	Power	

2.4. The Carabao and the Snail

The axes found in the fifth animal tale are the axis of desire, and axis of power. This is summarized in the table below:

Table 17
Axes found in The Carabao and the Snail

Action	Actants	Axis
1	Subject: Carabao Object: River	Desire
2	Subject: Carabao, and Snail (anti) Object: River Sender: Snail Receiver: Snail or Carabao	Desire Transmission
3	Subject: Carabao and Snail (anti) Specific Object: River Specific Substitute Object: winning the swimming contest Helper: (For the anti-subject) Fellow Snails Opponent: Carabao (For the anti-subject)	Desire Power
4	Subject: Carabao, and Snail (anti) Specific Object: River Specific Substitute Object: Winning the swimming contest Helper: (For the anti-subject) Fellow Snails Opponent: (For the anti-subject) Carabao (For the Carabao) Exhaustion	Desire Power

2.5. The Ant and his Wives

The axes found in the sixth animal tale are the axis of desire, and axis of transmission. This is summarized in the table below:

Table 17
Axes found in The Ants and his Wives

Action	Actants	Axis	Narrative Structures
1	Subject: Ant Object: Snail and Shrimp	Desire	Contractual, Performative, and Disjunctive
2 and 3	Subject: Snail and Shrimp General Object: To aid their husband Specific object: Food Sender: Ant Receiver: Ant, Snail, and Shrimp	Desire Transmission	
4	Subject: Snail General Object: To aid their husband Specific Object: Food	Desire	
5	Subject: Ant Object: Snail and Shrimp	Desire	



2.6. The Frog and the Mouse

The axes found in the seventh animal tale are the axis of desire, axis of transmission, and axis of power. This is summarized in the table below:

Table 18
Axes found in The Frog and the Mouse

Action	Actants	Axis	Narrative Structures
1	Subject: Frog Object: Washing of the clothes Sender: Frog Receiver: Frog	Desire Transmission	
2	Subject: Frog Object: Washing of the clothes Sender: Frog Receiver: Frog Helper: Mouse Opponent: (Passive) Mouse	Desire Transmission Power	
3	Subject: Mouse Object: Washing of the clothes Sender: Mouse Receiver: Mouse	Desire Transmission	Contractual, Performative, and Disjunctive
4	Subject: Mouse Object: Washing of the clothes Sender: Mouse Receiver: Mouse Helper: Frog Opponent: (Passive) Frog	Desire Transmission Power	

2.7. Unge Bong

The axes found in the eighth animal tale are the axis of desire, axis of transmission, and axis of power. This is summarized in the table below:

Table 19
Axes found in Unge Bong

Action	Actants	Axis	Narrative Structures
1 and 2	Subject: Unge Bong Object: Missing Sister Sender: Unge Bong Receiver: Unge Bong	Desire Transmission	
3	Subject: Unge Bong Object: Missing Sister Sender: Unge Bong Receiver: Unge Bong Helper: Byebed (who turned out to be an opponent) Opponent: Byebed	Desire Transmission Power	Performative, and Disjunctive

2.8. The Story of the Dog

The axes found in the ninth animal tale are the axis of desire, axis of transmission, and axis of power. This is summarized in the table below:

Table 20
Axes found in The Story of Dog

Action	Actants	Axis	Narrative Structures
1 and 2	Subject: Dog Object: Blanga	Desire	
3	Subject: Dog Object: Safety Helper (Possible): Carabao, Cow, and Horse Opponent: Blanga	Desire Power	Contractual, Performative, and Disjunctive
4	Subject: Dog Object: Safety Helper: (Passive) Cat Opponent: Blanga	Desire Power	

2.9. The Black Hen

The axes found in the tenth animal tale are the axis of desire, axis of transmission, and axis of power. This is summarized in the table below:

Table 21
Axes found in The Black Hen

Action	Actants	Axis	Narrative Structures
1	Subject: Hen Object: Rice Sender: Hen Receiver: Hen and her chicks Helper: Chicks Opponent: Lack of work hands	Desire Transmission Power	
2 and 3	Subject: Hen Object: Rice Sender: Hen Receiver: Hen and her chicks Helper: Chicks (Non) Pig and Dog Opponent: Lack of work hands	Desire Transmission Power	Contractual, Performative, and Disjunctive

2.10. The Crab and the Tadpole

The axes found in the eleventh animal tale are the axis of desire, axis of transmission, and axis of power. This is summarized in the table below:



Table 22
Axes found in The Crab and the Tadpole

Action	Actants	Axis	Narrative Structures
1	Subject: Crab Object: Tadpole	Desire	
2	Subject: Tadpole Object: Safety	Desire	Contractual, Performative, and Disjunctive
3	Subject: Tadpole Object: Safety Helper: Bad Experience Opponent: Crab	Power	

2.11. Tet

Table 23
Axes found in Tet

Action	Actants	Axis	Narrative Structures
1	Subject: Tet Object: Wife	Desire	
2	Subject: Tet Object: Wife Helper: (Possible) Kedifung Opponent: Being picky	Power	Contractual, Performative, and Disjunctive
3	Subject: Tet Object: Wife Helper: (Possible) Green Frog Opponent: Being Picky	Power	
4	Subject: Tet Object: Sebo Bun	Desire	

The axes found in the eleventh animal tale are the axis of desire, axis of transmission, and axis of power.

3. The Similarities and Differences in T’Boli Animal Tales in terms of their axis

Table 24
T’Boli Animal Tales with Three Axes

T’Boli Animal Tales with Three Axes			Narrative Structures
• Ye Kuos	Axis of Desire Transmission Axis of Power	of	Performative, and Disjunctive
• The True Leader	Axis of Desire Transmission Axis of Power	of	Contractual, and Disjunctive
• The Carabao and the Snail	Axis of Desire Transmission Axis of Power	of	Contractual, Performative, and Disjunctive
• The Frog and the Mouse	Axis of Desire Transmission Axis of Power	of	Contractual, Performative, and Disjunctive
• Unge Bong	Axis of Desire Transmission Axis of Power	of	Performative, and Disjunctive
• The Black Hen	Axis of Desire Transmission Axis of Power	of	Contractual, Performative, and Disjunctive

The following animal tales were classified in terms of their similarities and their differences in terms of the formed axes.

Out of twelve T’Boli animal tales used in this study, six animal tales possess similar axes. As presented in the table below, half of the animal tales possess the three axes which are desire, transmission, and power. This means that the six animal tales possess the six actants which are subject, object, sender, receiver, helper, and opponent. With these analyses of the axes, this concludes that not all English translations of the T’boli animal tales follow Greimas’ plot types.

On the other hand, the six remaining animal tales differ from the other tales for they lack the axis of power, or the axis of transmission. This means that these tales do not follow Greimas’ plot types. Therefore, these animal tales lack the actants helper, and opponent. Though they differ from the other six animal tales, the remaining six tales possess similar axes which are axis of desire, and axis of transmission as what is presented in the table below:

Table 25
T’Boli Animal Tales with Two Axes

Axes	T’Boli Animal Tales with Two	Narrative Structures
• Monkey and Betel	Axis of Desire Axis of Transmission	Contractual, Performative, Disjunctive and
• Tukul and Ko	Axis of Desire Axis of Transmission	Performative
• The Ant and His Wives	Axis of Desire Axis of Transmission	Contractual, Performative, Disjunctive and
• The Story of the Dog	Axis of Desire Axis of Power	Contractual, Performative, Disjunctive and
• The Crab and the Tadpole	Axis of Desire Axis of Power	Contractual, Performative, Disjunctive and
• Tet	Axis of Desire Axis of Power	Contractual, Performative, Disjunctive and

CONCLUSIONS

Not all T’Boli Animal Tales’ follow Greimas’ and Hebert’s models, although they can be understood better using the Actatiantial Model and Narrative Structures proposed by A.J. Greimas,

and the Axis Model proposed by Louis Hebert. Also, there is still a need to include more tales, like one hundred tales to show whether T'Boli animal tales follow Greimassian narrative structure.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on its findings, the researcher recommends to try using other T'Boli folk narratives, such as their legends, myths, and epics as subject for analysis using the same theories of A.J. Greimas and the model of Louis Hebert based on Greimas'. It is also suggested to use of other theories such as the narrative structure of Tzvetan Todorov, and other structural theories of Claude Levi-Strauss, Vladimir Propp, and Gerard Genette as a tool in analysing T'Boli folk narratives.

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