Where do discourse-functions like Topic and Focus belong in the architecture of the grammar? One position is that they are syntactic features along with Tense, Mood, Number, etc. They would define abstract Topic and Focus heads in the left periphery that trigger movement of constituents. The alternative position is that Topic and Focus are the result of interpretation by a postsyntactic module, with no causal effect on syntactic operations. Frascarelli & Hinterhölzl (2007), representing the former view, have argued that there are three types of topics in a particular order in the left periphery of Italian and various other languages, formally described as specifiers of abstract heads. The talk is about a Saudi-Arabian dialect of Arabic which has three topic heads, exactly as predicted by F&H, which are not abstract but realized as particles. Some of these C-particles mark topics by movement to the C-domain but other particles mark topics by φ-feature agreement: the particle agrees with a DP within TP. We will show how agreement and movement interact among the particles and with subject and object agreement, subject to syntactic locality conditions. They provide particularly striking evidence that Topic and Focus must be syntactic features, with theoretical consequences that will be discussed.