**Demonstratives**

Cebuano demonstratives are as follows:

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Case** | **Direct** | | **Ergative** | | **Oblique** | |
| **Distance** | **Full\*** | **Short\*** | **Full\*** | **Short\*** | **'NG-'\*\*** | **'D-'\*\*** |
| **Proximal**  (very near speaker) | kiri  kari | ri | niiri  niari | iri  ari  ri | ngari | diri |
| **Medioproximal**  (near speaker) | kini  kani | ni | niini  niani | ini  ani  ni | nganhi | dinhi |
| **Medial**†  (near addressee) | kana | na | niana | ana | nganha | diha  dinha |
| **Distal**  (remote) | kadto | to | niadto | adto | ngadto | didto |

\* When the demonstrative is used as a predicate, the full form must be used.  
\*\* Both forms, those beginning with 'ng-' and those with 'd-', are interchangeable and correspond to the deictives below.  
† Although not represented in the orthography, forms in this row end in a glottal stop:  
**kana** /kanaˀ/, **na** /naˀ/, **niana** /niˀanaˀ/, **nganha** /ŋanhaˀ/, **diha** /dihaˀ/, **dinha** /dinhaˀ/.

Examples:

Unsa **kini/ni**?  
*What's this?*

Kinsa **kana/na**?  
*Who is that?*

Gikan **ni**ng sulata sa Presidente sa Pilipinas.  
*This letter is from the President of the Philippines*

Mangaon sila **didto**.  
*They will eat there.*

Nikaon **kadto**ng mga tawo ug mga bata **didto** sa piyesta/pista.  
*Those people and children ate/eat/are eating at the feast.*