**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.*