

POSSESSIVE. These are the forms which occur as a complete predicate indicating possession. For example: (q)A:kin qito. "This is mine." Of the speech varieties studied, only in Kapampangan did we find possessive pronominal forms used attributively. For example: qing kare:lang bale = TAG qang kanilang ba:hay 'their house'.

The symbol C at the beginning of forms in this and subsequent tables indicates the doubling of the final consonant of the preceding word.

Table 2: Basic Deictic Pronouns. Deictic pronouns are reference expressions which give reference information in terms of spatial relationship to the speaker and/or addressee. Deictic pronouns are difficult to compare because different speech varieties differ with respect to (1) the number and type of spatial distinctions made, (2) the manner of marking case, (3) formal distinctions based on sentence position, number, and time reference. The forms listed in Table 2 are those which correspond to the Tagalog nominative and oblique deictic forms. The first three columns indicate the forms which would occur as the initial word in an ay sentence or a co-referential sentence. For example: (q)Ito ang libro ko. "This is my book."

THIS. The forms in this column were offered in translation for Tagalog qito, which refers to someone or something close to the speaker.

THAT I. The forms in this column were offered in translation for Tagalog qiyān, which refers to someone or something close to the addressee.

THAT II. The forms in this column were offered in translation for Tagalog qiyon, which refers to someone or something close to neither the speaker nor the addressee.

The forms listed in the last three columns are those which occur as one-word answers to questions corresponding to Tagalog saqan? 'where?' The distinction among HERE, THERE I, and THERE II parallels the distinction among THIS, THAT I, and THAT II.

Table 3. Basic CRE Articles and Linkers. Common reference expressions (CRE) are constructions consisting of a CRE article and a predicate, and in the majority of cases refer to someone or something to which the predicate applies. For example: qang ba:hay 'the house' (that which is a house); qang binili ko 'that which I bought'. CRE articles exhibit even greater diversity than do deictic pronouns. The forms listed are those most frequently offered in translation of Tagalog articles in CRE which were respectively topic, actor, object, and directional complements.

In addition to the forms listed a number of additional articles were observed in all of the speech varieties studies. These forms indicate distinctions based on number, definiteness and sentence position.

In most speech varieties the plural forms are derived from third person plural pronouns. A few, such as Kapampangan, have distinctive forms. For example: qing bale 'the house'; ding bale 'the houses'. Many of the speech varieties inflect nouns (and some other word classes) for plurality. For example: ILK ti balay 'the house'; dagiti balbalay 'the houses'.

Various degrees of definiteness are indicated in a variety of ways. The primary ways observed were: (1) pronominal redundancy, exhibited to the fullest extent in Bolinao, Kapampangan, and Ivatan, but appearing