

the name of a person or personified being. Personal pronouns are distinguished on the basis of person and case; PRE articles, on the basis of number and case. The symbols in the first column of these tables indicate person and/or number, as follows:

1 - 'I' (refers to the speaker)

2 - 'you (sg)' (refers to the addressee)

3 - 'he, she' (refers to a single person who is neither the speaker nor the addressee)

1+2 - 'we (dual)' (refers to a group of two persons consisting of the speaker and the addressee)

1+2+ - 'we (incl)' (refers to a group of three or more persons including both the speaker and the addressee)

1+3+ - 'we (excl)' (refers to a group of two or more persons including the speaker, but not the addressee)

2+3+ - 'you (pl)' (refers to a group of two or more persons including the addressee, but not the speaker)

3+3+ - 'they' (refers to a group of two or more persons including neither the speaker nor the addressee)

PR-s - singular PRE (refers to the person so named)

PR-p - plural PRE (refers to a group of two or more persons including the person named)

The remaining five columns indicate the various forms distinguished on the basis of case and/or sentence position.

NOM. I and NOM. II. The nominative form of a reference expression is that form which occurs as sentence topic. In the case of personal pronouns an additional formal distinction is made in all of the speech varieties studied based on sentence position. In Tagalog this distinction applies only to the second person singular pronoun. NOM. I indicates those forms whose distribution includes the sentence initial position, as in ay sentences, co-referential sentences and single-word sentences. For example: Ikaw ay maganda. "(As for you) you are pretty." Ikaw ang maganda. "You are the one who is pretty." Ikaw. "It's you." NOM. II forms occur in the enclitic position following a predicator or certain other words such as the negator hindi. For example: Maganda ka. "You are pretty." Hindi: ka maganda. "You are not pretty."

GENITIVE. These are the forms which occur as actor complements. For example: Pa:yong ko ito. "This is my umbrella." Binili ko ito. "I bought this." Where two forms are listed, the first is post-consonantal; the second, post-vocalic. The genitive pronouns in Gaddang and Yogad undergo extensive morphophonemic changes which we have been unable to indicate here. In none of the speech varieties did we find a distinction between the actor complement in a nominal predicate (pa:yong ko) and that in a verbal predicate (binili ko).

OBLIQUE. These are the forms which occur as object complements and directional complements. For example: qang pumatay sa kanya 'the one who killed him' (object complement); qang nagbigay nang pe:ra sa kanya 'the one who gave money to him' (directional complement). In none of the speech varieties studied did we observe a formal distinction between personal pronouns or PRE as object complements and as directional complements.