

sporadically throughout the area; (2) distinctive articles, frequently derived from deictic pronouns, as in the Central Cordilleran languages, such as Kalinga and Kankanaey; (3) the addition of an emphatic particle at the end of the CRE; such constructions are most fully developed in Isinai, but were also observed in the Northern Cordilleran group and elsewhere.

In Pangasinan, Bolinao, Sambal, and Botolan a positional distinction is made corresponding to the NOM. I-NOM. II distinction discussed above.

LINKER. These are morphemes occurring in a number of environments, the most notable of which is the attributive construction combining a noun and another predicate. For example: malaking ba:hay or ba:hay na malaki 'big house'. Where two forms are listed, the first is post-consonantal; the second, post-vocalic.

Table 4. Numerals. The forms listed are the numerals which would be used in counting--one, two, three, etc.

Table 5. Major Interrogatives. The forms listed are those which translate the Tagalog interrogatives. In the case of when, the forms listed are those inquiring about a future time; a number of the speech varieties make a past-future distinction.

Table 6. Negators. Corresponding to the single Tagalog negator hindiq the speech varieties studied displayed a number of distinctions. The primary distinction was that between a negator for nouns and adjectives and a different negator for verbs. In a few cases a distinction is also made between future and past verbs and between nouns and adjectives. In three speech varieties a distinctive negator occurred in conjunction with an enclitic pronoun. For example: ILK Sagan a napintas ni Maria. "Maria is not pretty." Di ka napintas. "You are not pretty." In Ivatan, and only in Ivatan, the negator (ava) follows the predicator negated.

Table 7. Existentials. The forms listed correspond to the Tagalog existentials mayruqon 'to exist, to have' (POSITIVE) and walaq 'not have, not exist' (NEGATIVE). Also listed are (1) the marker of the complement which refers to the entity which exists or is possessed (OWNED), and (2) the case of the possessor (OWNER). For example: Mayruqon qako-ng bigas. "I have rice." Bigas 'rice', the "owned" is marked with the particle -ng. The "owner", qako, is a topic complement. In the three cases marked '(encl)', a pronominal possessor occurs in the enclitic position immediately following the existential. Otherwise actor complements are always components of the "possessed" complement.

Table 8. Major Modals. Modals are morphemes which regularly occur in modal sentences; that is, sentences in which one of the variables is an abstract predicate. For example: Gusto kong qumuwiq. "I want to go home."

Table 9. Major Enclitic Particles. Enclitic particles are morphemes which regularly occur in the enclitic position, immediately following a predicator or certain other words such as the negator hindiq, and which modify the meaning of the sentence in a relatively minor way. For example: Mataba: ka. "You're fat." Mataba: ka na. "You're fat already." (You've gotten fat.) Hindi: ka na matabaq. "You're not fat anymore." The four enclitics listed are those which occurred with relatively high frequency and consistency in the text translations. Where two forms are listed for 'already', the first is post-consonantal; the second, post-vocalic.