

## Notes

1. The dialect represented in this sketch is that of Doris L. Payne, a native of Portland, Oregon, U.S.A. Many thanks to Doris, Steve Knapp, Lynn Conner and others who have contributed data and opinions to this work.
2. The genitive -s is distinguished from the homophonous plural -s in the standard orthography by a preceding apostrophe ('s). However, this convention is becoming archaic and is not recognized by most modern speakers.
3. The form Milton-'s (with the genitive case ending -'s) is homophonous with the hypothetical plural \*Miltons. For all nouns, the genitive is distinguished only in the written form (see section 3.1). All of these starred forms may occur in certain unusual contexts, e.g., 'How many Miltons came to the party?' '¿Cuántas personas que se llaman 'Milton' vinieron a la fiesta?', but these constitute extensions of the basic meaning of proper names.
4. All of the starred expressions in this set of examples do occasionally occur in discourse. However, they are used only in unusual circumstances, and have the effect of making the proper name into a common noun, e.g., "There are really two Canadas: French-speaking and English-speaking," "It's not the same Canada I grew up in," or "We will always love our Canada."
5. Though the past participle suffix -ed is often homophonous with the past tense suffix, the two are not the same. For many verbs the past tense and past participle forms are distinct, for example:

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Some "irregular" past participles of English

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Gloss	Verb	Past tense	Past Participle
caer	fall	fell	fallen
cantar	sing	sang	sung
comer	eat	ate	eaten
dar	give	gave	given
escribir	write	wrote	written
morder	bite	bit	written
poner	put	put	put
saber	know	knew	known
etc.			

6. The complementizer that 'que' differs from the demonstrative that 'ese/esa' in that the former carries no stress, while the latter does. This important phonological distinction is neutralized in the standard orthography.
7. The set of relative pronouns is nearly identical to the set of content question words, with the exception of the form what 'qué', which in most dialects is a question word but not a relativizer. Some speakers do, however, accept the use of what as a relativizer, e.g., '?The car what I saw yesterday.'
8. In some dialects/registers the form whom is used when the head is human and the position relativized is not the subject. Most modern speakers use this form inconsistently, and consider it an affected form of speech.