

Contributor(s):**Variety or pidgin/ creole language:****Note on examples:**

The forms answering to our feature descriptions are given in bold in cases where we thought this kind of clarification would be helpful. We would also like to point out that in most cases the examples given are really only meant as examples, except where a particular form and/or context is specifically asked for in the feature description. So for many features there may well be other forms and/or contexts that are also covered by the feature description but are not illustrated by an example in our questionnaire. In such cases – and generally, of course – we would be grateful if you could give us authentic examples from 'your' variety or pidgin/creole language which illustrate the relevant feature better than our example does. You are invited to use the comments column for that purpose.

Note on rating:

Generally, we ask you to give your rating for each feature by choosing one of several options from the drop-down menu. However, for some features you might find it necessary to add a qualification to your rating (e.g. if a feature is rare overall in 'your' variety or pidgin/creole language, but is obligatory in certain contexts). Again, please use the comments column in such cases.

#	feature	example	rating	comments
	1. Pronouns, pronoun exchange, nominal gender			
1	<i>she/her</i> used for inanimate referents	She was burning good [about a house]		
2	<i>he/him</i> used for inanimate referents	I bet thee cansn' climb he [= a tree]		
3	alternative forms/phrases for referential (non-dummy) <i>it</i>	e.g. <i>the thing</i> : When you on [switch on] <i>the alarm system you press this button. When you off the thing [switch it off] you press that one.</i>		
4	alternative forms/phrases for dummy <i>it</i>	e.g. <i>Thass rainen</i> 'It's raining' (emphatic)		
5	generalized third person singular pronoun: subject pronouns	e.g. <i>em</i> for 'he/she/it'		
6	generalized third person singular pronoun: object pronouns	e.g. <i>om</i> for 'him/her/it'		
7	<i>me</i> instead of <i>I</i> in coordinate subjects	Me and my brother/My brother and me were late		
8	<i>myself/meself</i> instead of <i>I</i> in coordinate subjects	My/me husband and myself were late		
9	benefactive "personal dative" construction (using the object form of the pronoun)	I/she/they got me/her/them a new car		
10	no gender distinction in third person singular	My mother, he 's a primary school teacher; My husband who was in England, she was by then my fiancé		
11	regularized reflexives paradigm	<i>hissself, theirselves/theirself</i>		i.e. regularization of the entire paradigm, e.g. using possessive pronoun forms as the base of all reflexives.
12	object pronoun forms serving as base for first and/or second person reflexives	e.g. <i>meself</i> for 'myself'		This can entail regularization of the entire paradigm if both first and second person reflexives are based on object forms.
13	subject pronoun forms serving as base for reflexives	e.g. <i>theyselves</i> for 'themselves'		
14	no number distinction in reflexives (i.e. plural forms ending in -self)	e.g. <i>ourself</i> for 'ourselves'		
15	absolute use of reflexives (e.g. as topic marker)	And by God, he said, ... he'd be the devil if himsself wouldn't make him laugh; Himsself is gone to Dublin (meaning 'boss', 'head')		
16	emphatic reflexives with <i>own</i>	Everybody took care of their own self		

17	creation of possessive pronouns with prefix <i>fi-</i> + personal pronoun	e.g. <i>fi-mi</i> 'my', <i>fi-hoo</i> 'whose'; <i>Den no fi-me work me put yuh inna?</i> [lit.: Then no for-me job I put you into] 'Then wasn't it my job I got for you?'		
18	subject pronoun forms as (modifying) possessive pronouns: first person singular	e.g. <i>I book</i> for 'my book'		This includes <i>me/mi</i> for varieties or pidgin/creole languages in which this is the unmarked subject form of the first person singular pronoun
19	subject pronoun forms as (modifying) possessive pronouns: first person plural	e.g. <i>When we done make we farm, we n't know nothing about sell...</i>		
20	subject pronoun forms as (modifying) possessive pronouns: third person singular	e.g. <i>he book</i> for 'his book'		
21	subject pronoun forms as (modifying) possessive pronouns: third person plural	e.g. <i>It's they book</i>		
22	<i>you</i> as (modifying) possessive pronoun	e.g. <i>Yu kyaan kom iin-ya siev yu pie yu fier</i> 'You can't come in here unless you pay your fare'		
23	second person pronoun forms other than <i>you</i> as (modifying) possessive pronoun	e.g. <i>Shut unu ai, na!</i> 'Shut your [2PL] eyes, won't you?'		
24	object pronoun forms as (modifying) possessive pronouns: third person singular	e.g. <i>im dog</i> 'his dog'; <i>get im gear on</i>		
25	object pronoun forms as (modifying) possessive pronouns: third person plural	e.g. <i>them book</i> for 'their book'		
26	object pronoun forms as (modifying) possessive pronouns: first person singular	e.g. <i>He's me brother; I've lost me bike</i>		
27	object pronoun forms as (modifying) possessive pronouns: first person plural	e.g. <i>Us George was a nice one; We like us town;</i>		
28	use of <i>us</i> + NP in subject function	<i>Us kids used to pinch the sweets like hell</i>		
29	use of <i>us</i> in object function (with singular referent)	<i>Show us</i> ['me'] <i>them boots</i>		
30	non-coordinated subject pronoun forms in object function	e.g. <i>You did get he out of bed in the middle of the night; Well, if I didn't know they, they knowed I</i>		
31	non-coordinated object pronoun forms in subject function	e.g. <i>Evercreech, what did 'em</i> ['they'] <i>call it?; Us say 'er</i> 's ['she is'] <i>dry; Us</i> 'll <i>do it; Huz san him</i> ? 'Whose son is he?'		
32	distinction between emphatic vs. non-emphatic forms of pronouns	e.g. <i>in</i> vs. <i>i</i> : <i>i bi in</i> [emphatic 3SG] <i>we i</i> [unstressed 3SG] <i>mek govanment no put mo presha fo wi.</i> [lit.: It be that what it make government not put more pressure for we] 'That is what prevents the government from using more pressure on us.'		
33	independent possessive pronoun forms with added nasal	e.g. <i>hern, hisn, ourn; hersn, oursn, ourns</i>		
34	forms or phrases for the second person plural pronoun other than <i>you</i>	e.g. <i>youse; y'all; aay; yufela; you...together; all of you; you ones/uns; you guys; you people</i>		
35	forms or phrases for the second person singular pronoun other than <i>you</i>	e.g. <i>ye</i>		
36	distinct forms for inclusive/exclusive first person non-singular	e.g. <i>alla</i> (inclusive, i.e. 'we, including you') vs. <i>mifela</i> (exclusive, i.e. 'we, not including you')		
37	more number distinctions in personal pronouns than simply singular vs. plural (e.g. sg. – dual – trial – pl.)	e.g. <i>hem</i> (3SG), <i>tufala</i> (3DU), <i>trifala</i> (3TRI), <i>ol(geta)</i> (3PL)		
38	specialized plural markers for pronouns	e.g. <i>us-gang</i> (1PL.); <i>as gaiz</i> (1PL), <i>yu gaiz</i> (2PL), <i>dem gaiz</i> (3PL)		
39	plural forms of interrogative pronouns: using additional (free or bound) elements	e.g. <i>-all</i> : <i>Who -all did you say was gonna be there?</i>		
40	plural forms of interrogative pronouns: reduplication	e.g. <i>Who-who came?</i> 'Who (of several people) came?'; <i>What-what they said?</i> 'What (different) things did they say?'		

41	singular <i>it</i> for plural <i>they</i> in anaphoric use (with non-human referents)	<i>Those books are very informative. It can be obtained at Dillon's.</i>		
42	object pronoun drop	<i>mi laikem Ø 'I like it'; A: You got tickets? – B: No, Ø sold Ø already' A: Do you have tickets? B: No, I sold them already'</i>		
43	subject pronoun drop: referential pronouns	<i>A: You got tickets? – B: No, Ø sold Ø already 'A: Do you have tickets? B: No, I sold them already'</i>		
44	subject pronoun drop: dummy pronouns	<i>Ø rained yesterday only (emphatic)</i>		
45	insertion of <i>it</i> where StE favours zero	<i>As I made it clear before, I am going to talk about solutions, not problems; As it is the case elsewhere in Africa, much can still be done for children</i>		
46	deletion of <i>it</i> in referential <i>it is</i> -constructions	<i>Is very nice food; But when I move into the flat, is OK</i>		
47	deletion of <i>it</i> in non-referential <i>it is</i> -constructions	<i>Here is not allowed to stop the car</i>		
2. Noun phrase				
48	regularization of plural formation: extension of -s to StE irregular plurals	e.g. <i>childrens, oxens; deers</i>		
49	regularization of plural formation: phonological regularization	e.g. <i>wifes, knives</i>		
50	plural marking via preposed elements (e.g. <i>ol, olgeta</i> ; etc.)	<i>Olketa boe bae kam long naet 'The boys will come at night'</i>		
51	plural marking via postposed elements (e.g. <i>(an(d) them/dem; -mob)</i>)	<i>Some a di woman dem single woman; clean water-mob 'lots of clean water'</i>		
52	associative plural marked by postposed <i>and them/them all/dem</i> (Note: by associative plural we mean a plural form indicating that reference is made to the named referent plus several other people closely associated with him/her (e.g. family, friends or colleagues).	<i>I have a picture of my dad and them working their own road; Miss Waaka dem laaf afta him; I saw Saras-them's cat by the road</i>		
53	associative plural marked by other elements	e.g. <i>my Daddy gang 'my Dad and his colleagues/friends/...'</i>		
54	group plurals (i.e. plural marker attached to the end of an entire phrase rather than just its head)	<i>That President has two Secretary of States (rather than two Secretaries of State)</i>		
55	different count/mass noun distinctions resulting in use of plural for StE singular	<i>woods 'bits of wood'; How many staffs are on medical leave?; These advices are coming because they've already studied all of us</i>		
56	absence of plural marking only after quantifiers	<i>We did all our subject-Ø in English; four pound; five year</i>		
57	plural marking generally optional (i.e. regardless of the presence of a quantifier): for nouns with human referents	e.g. <i>My sister-Ø are pretty girl-Ø</i>		
58	plural marking generally optional (i.e. regardless of the presence of a quantifier): for nouns with non-human referents	e.g. <i>The tree-Ø don't grow very tall up there</i>		
59	double determiners (e.g. demonstrative/article + possessive pronoun, with possessive pronoun preposed or postposed)	<i>this our common problem is very serious</i>		
60	use of definite article where StE has indefinite article	<i>I had the toothache; ...when they'd get the cold... 'a cold'</i>		
61	use of indefinite article where StE has definite article	<i>A sun was shining</i>		
62	use of zero article where StE has definite article	<i>Did you get Ø mileage-claim for that trip?; Ø main reason for their performance...</i>		
63	use of zero article where StE has indefinite article	<i>Then he thought, what about getting Ø girl [to marry] from India?</i>		

64	use of definite article where StE favours zero	<i>He was appointed sales representative at the Nestlé, Ghana Ltd.; Do they keep the goats?; poor people were starved with the hunger</i>		
65	use of indefinite article where StE favours zero	<i>about a three fields</i>		
66	indefinite article <i>one/wan</i>	<i>They seen one ['a'] green snake tangled round a tree; Di uman sel wan mango</i>		
67	demonstratives for definite articles	<i>e.g. That door bin close 'the door closed'</i>		
68	<i>them</i> instead of demonstrative <i>those</i>	<i>in them days, one of them things</i>		
69	<i>yon/yonder</i> indicating remoteness	<i>yon oil company; yon muckle Concorde; Wi his sair foot he would never could climb yon stairs</i>		
70	proximal and distal demonstratives with 'here' and 'there': <i>this here, that there; dis-ya, dis-de; dem-ya, dem-de; dis ya/dis de, dem ya/dem de, etc.</i>	<i>this here book vs. them there books; Dis man (ya) lek dem trosis (de)</i>		
71	no number distinction in demonstratives	<i>e.g. I've watched this children</i>		
72	group genitives	<i>The man I met's girlfriend is a real beauty (rather than <i>The girlfriend of the man I met is a real beauty</i>)</i>		
73	existential construction to express possessive	<i>e.g. <i>Mà mòto de.</i> [lit.: my car exist] 'I have a car.'</i>		If this feature exists in 'your' variety or pidgin/creole language, please give an example here.
74	phrases with <i>for</i> + noun to express possession: <i>for</i> -phrase following possessed NP	<i>e.g. <i>nayf for Chinyere</i> 'Chinyere's knife'; <i>aa kau fe mais bradhas</i> 'that cow of my brother'; <i>the house for me</i> 'my house'</i>		
75	phrases with <i>for</i> + noun to express possession: <i>for</i> -phrase preceding possessed NP	<i>Long time he was for my sister husband 'A long time ago he was my sister's husband'</i>		
76	postnominal phrases with <i>bilang/blong/long/blo</i> to express possession	<i>dog blong/blo man 'the man's dog'</i>		
77	omission of genitive suffix; possession expressed through bare juxtaposition of nouns	<i>my daddy-ø brother</i>		
78	double comparatives and superlatives	<i>That is so much more easier to follow</i>		
79	regularized comparison strategies: extension of synthetic marking	<i>He is the regularest kind of guy I know</i>		
80	regularized comparison strategies: extension of analytic marking	<i>in one of the most pretty sunsets</i>		
81	<i>much</i> as comparative marker	<i>The unemployment position is much severe than in Singapore</i>		
82	<i>as/to</i> as comparative markers	<i>worse as 'worse than'</i>		
83	comparatives and superlatives of participles	<i>fightingest, singingest</i>		
84	comparative marking only with <i>than</i>	<i>He loves his car than ['more than] his children;</i>		
85	comparative marking with <i>more...and</i>	<i>They would have more powder on their hands and in their faces '...than in their faces'</i>		
86	zero marking of degree	<i>He is one of the radical students that you can ever find.</i>		
87	attributive adjectival modifiers follow head noun	<i>bikpela sospen ain 'a big iron saucepan'</i>		
3. Verb phrase I: tense and aspect				
88	wider range of uses of progressive <i>be</i> + <i>V-ing</i> than in StE: extension to stative verbs	<i>I'm liking this; What are you wanting?</i>		
89	wider range of uses of progressive <i>be</i> + <i>V-ing</i> than in StE: extension to habitual contexts	<i>My holiday (Saturday, Sunday), I am usually going to library, China town, city, etc</i>		
90	invariant <i>be</i> as habitual marker	<i>He be sick 'He is always/usually sick'</i>		
91	<i>do</i> as habitual marker	<i>e.g. He does catch fish pretty</i>		

92	other non-standard habitual markers: synthetic	e.g. -s inflection on verb: <i>I drinks three and four cups to a meal</i>		
93	other non-standard habitual markers: analytic	e.g. combination of <i>do</i> and <i>be</i> : <i>He do be sick a lot</i> ; preverbal <i>stap</i> in Bislama: <i>me stap ronron</i> 'I jog [every day]'		
94	progressive marker <i>stap</i> or <i>stay</i>	<i>ol i wokabout i stap</i> 'they are walking'; <i>Hem i stap kaekae</i> 'He is eating'		
95	<i>be sat/stood</i> with progressive meaning	<i>when you' re stood</i> ['are standing'] <i>there you can see the flames</i>		
96	<i>there</i> with past participle in resultative contexts	<i>There's something fallen down the sink</i>		
97	medial object perfect (i.e. an object intervenes between auxiliary <i>have</i> and the past participle of the main verb)	<i>And you eat nothing till you have the stations made.</i>		
98	<i>after</i> -perfect	<i>She's after selling the boat</i> 'She has just sold the boat'		
99	levelling of the difference between present perfect and simple past: simple past for StE present perfect	<i>Were you ever in London?</i>		
100	levelling of the difference between present perfect and simple past: present perfect for StE simple past	<i>Some of us have been to New York years ago</i>		
101	simple present for continuative or experiential perfect	<i>I'm in here about four months; I know her since she was a child; I'm here for twenty years</i>		
102	<i>be</i> as perfect auxiliary	<i>They're not left school yet</i>		
103	<i>do</i> as unstressed tense marker (without habitual or other aspectual meanings)	<i>This man what do own this; That girl what did smile at me</i>		
104	completive/perfect <i>done</i>	<i>He done go fishing; You don ate what I has sent you?</i>		
105	completive/perfect <i>have/be + done + past participle</i>	<i>He is done gone</i>		
106	"sequential" or "irrealis" <i>be done</i>	<i>If you love your enemies, they be done eat you alive in this society</i>		
107	completive/perfect marker <i>slam</i>	<i>I slam told you not to mess up</i>		
108	<i>ever</i> as marker of experiential perfect	<i>I ever see the movie</i> 'I have seen the movie'		
109	perfect marker <i>already</i>	<i>We did move here a week already</i> 'We had moved here a week previously'; <i>Were you there already?</i> 'Have you been there before?'		
110	<i>finish</i> -derived completive markers	<i>wakum gaden blong mifala finis</i> 'I have completed my work in our garden'		
111	past tense/anterior marker <i>been</i>	<i>I been cut the bread</i>		
112	anterior <i>had + bare root</i>	<i>hii had iit do bred biifoh hii goo tuu skuul</i> 'he ate the bread before he went to school';		
113	loosening of sequence of tenses rule	<i>I noticed the van I came in</i> 'I noticed the van I had come in'		
114	<i>go</i> -based future markers	e.g. <i>Uh ain ga go nowhere</i> 'I won't go anywhere'; <i>he gon build my house</i>		
115	volition-based future markers other than <i>will</i> (e.g. derived from <i>want</i> or <i>like</i>)	<i>a tel dem pipl da nobadi els wan de da kamp</i> 'I told them that nobody else will be at the camp'; <i>em i laik go long gaden</i> 'he likes/is about to go to the garden'		
116	<i>come</i> -based future/ingressive markers	<i>I am coming to cook your meal</i> 'I am about to cook your meal'		
117	present tense forms for neutral future reference	<i>I think I make one new dress for Chinese New Year.</i>		
118	<i>is</i> for <i>am/will</i> with 1st person singular	<i>I's going to town</i> 'I am/will be going to town'; <i>I's not</i> 'I won't'		
119	<i>would</i> for (remote distant) future in contrast to <i>will</i> (immediate future)	<i>I would eat/would be eating rice tomorrow</i>		
120	<i>would</i> in if-clauses	<i>If I'd be you...</i>		

4. Verb phrase II: modal verbs			
121	double modals	<i>I tell you what we might should do</i>	
122	epistemic <i>mustn't</i>	<i>This mustn't ['can't] be true</i>	
123	present tense forms of modals used where StE has past tense forms	<i>I wish that people in the world will ['would'] get educated; [...] they can ['might'] be wild, but they're human beings</i>	
124	<i>want/need</i> + past participle	<i>The cat wants petted; The car needs washed</i>	
125	new quasi-modals: core modal meanings (counterfactual (e.g. <i>liketa</i> , <i>supposeta</i>); obligation (e.g. <i>belong to</i>), volition, possibility, etc.)	<i>We liketa drowned that day 'we almost drowned that day'; He belongs to come here today 'he ought to come here today'</i>	
126	new quasi-modals: aspectual meanings (e.g. past habitual (<i>useteta</i>); immediate future (<i>fixin to/finna</i>), etc.)	<i>They're fixin' to leave town 'they're about to leave'; I'm finna go 'I'm about to go'; It useteta didn't matter whether you walked in late or not '[Formerly] it didn't matter...'</i>	
127	non-standard use of modals for politeness reasons	<i>This furniture may be ['is to be] removed tomorrow; Must I make you some tea? 'Shall I...'</i>	
5. Verb phrase III: verb morphology			
128	levelling of past tense/past participle verb forms: regularization of irregular verb paradigms	e.g. <i>catch-catched-catched</i>	
129	levelling of past tense/past participle verb forms: unmarked forms	frequent with <i>give</i> and <i>run</i>	
130	levelling of past tense/past participle verb forms: past tense replacing the past participle	e.g. <i>He had went</i>	
131	levelling of past tense/past participle verb forms: past participle replacing the past tense form	e.g. <i>He gone to Mary</i>	
132	zero past tense forms of regular verbs [this does not include base forms that co-occur with a preverbal or postverbal TMA marker]	e.g. <i>I walk 'I walked' [but not <i>That door bin close</i> 'The door closed']</i>	
133	double marking of past tense	e.g. <i>camed; didn't stayed</i>	
134	<i>a</i> -prefixing on <i>ing</i> -forms	<i>They wasn't a-doin' nothin' wrong</i>	
135	<i>a</i> -prefixing on elements other than <i>ing</i> -forms	e.g. <i>a-back; acome</i>	
136	special inflected forms of <i>be</i>	e.g. <i>bees</i> for present subjunctive	
137	special inflected forms of <i>do</i>	e.g. <i>I junt 'I don't'</i>	
138	special inflected forms of <i>have</i>	e.g. <i>he amn't 'he hasn't'</i>	
139	distinctive forms for auxiliary vs. full verb meanings of primary verbs (i.e. of <i>do</i> , <i>be</i> , <i>have</i>)	<i>She done it, didn't she?; We has a muck round here [full verb] vs. We haven't been there since we got married [auxiliary]</i>	
140	other forms/phrases for copula 'be': before NPs	e.g. <i>Ebry day da fishing day... 'Every day is a day for fishing...'</i>	for copula absence, see features [176-178] below
141	other forms/phrases for copula 'be': before locatives	e.g. <i>Den pikin ben de na skoro 'The children were at school'</i>	
142	other forms/phrases for copula 'be': before AdjPs	e.g. <i>Shi stei sik 'She is sick'</i>	
143	transitive verb suffix <i>-em/-im/-um</i>	<i>Mi bin bai- im <i>kaikai</i> 'I bought-TR some food'</i>	
144	use of <i>gotten</i> and <i>got</i> with distinct meanings (dynamic vs. static)	<i>They've gotten a new car ['have received'] vs. They've got a new car ['possess']; They've gotten interested ['developed an interest'] vs. They've got interested ['are interested']</i>	
145	use of <i>gotten</i> instead of <i>got</i> (i.e. <i>gotten</i> with static meaning or neutralization of the static/dynamic distinction)	<i>Finbank has gotten a new career website ['possess']</i>	
146	use of verbal suffix <i>-ing</i> with forms other than present participle/gerund	<i>I can driving now; Thou wants thy tow ['hair'] cutting</i>	
147	<i>was</i> for conditional <i>were</i>	<i>If I was you</i>	

148	serial verbs: <i>give</i> = 'to,for'	<i>Karibuk giv mi</i> [lit.: carry-book give me] 'Give the book to me'		
149	serial verbs: <i>go</i> = 'movement away from'	<i>Yu a tek di bos go Kingstan?</i> [lit.: you PROG take the bus go Kingston] 'Are you taking the bus to Kingston?'		
150	serial verbs: <i>come</i> = 'movement towards'	<i>Den bring den kam</i> [lit.: them bring them come] 'They brought them back'		
151	serial verbs: constructions with 3 verbs	<i>Im wan mi fi go kya im kom</i> [lit.: him want me for go carry him come] 'He wants me to bring him'		
152	serial verbs: constructions with 4 or more verbs	<i>Agnes ron komot go lef in mama na makit</i> [lit.: Agnes run come-out go leave POSS mama LOC market] 'Agnes rushed out to drop her mother off at the market'		
6. Verb phrase IV: voice				
153	<i>give</i> passive: NP1 (patient) + <i>give</i> + NP2 (agent) + V	<i>John give his boss scold</i> 'John was scolded by his boss' (implying that John gave his boss reason to scold him)		
7. Negation				
154	multiple negation / negative concord	<i>He won't do no harm</i>		
155	<i>ain't</i> as the negated form of <i>be</i>	<i>They're all in there, ain't they?</i>		
156	<i>ain't</i> as the negated form of <i>have</i>	<i>I ain't had a look at them yet</i>		
157	<i>ain't</i> as generic negator before a main verb	<i>Something I ain't know about</i>		
158	invariant <i>don't</i> for all persons in the present tense	<i>He don't like me</i>		
159	<i>never</i> as preverbal past tense negator	<i>He never came</i> 'He didn't come'		
160	<i>no</i> as preverbal negator	<i>me no iit brekfus</i>		
161	<i>not</i> as a preverbal negator	<i>Nail not float</i>		
162	<i>no more/nomo</i> as negative existential marker	<i>Nomo nating insai dea</i> 'There isn't anything in there'		
163	<i>was</i> – <i>weren't</i> split	<i>The boys was interested, but Mary weren't</i>		
164	<i>amn't</i> in tag questions	<i>I'm here, amn't I?</i>		
165	invariant non-concord tags (including <i>eh?</i>)	<i>innit/in't it/isn't</i> in <i>They had them in their hair, innit?</i>		
166	invariant tag <i>can</i> or <i>not?</i>	<i>I want to go home, can or not?</i> 'Can I go home?'; <i>Answer the question, can or not?</i> 'Do you know the answer to the question?'		
167	fronted invariant tag	<i>Isn't, I can colour this red?</i> 'I can colour this red, can't I?'		
168	special negative verbs in imperatives	<i>Du miek agli</i> 'don't pull a face'		
169	non-standard system underlying responses to negative <i>yes/no</i> questions	<i>Isn't he arriving tomorrow?</i> - <i>Yes</i> [= 'No, he isn't']/ <i>No</i> [= 'Yes, he is']		
8. Agreement				
170	invariant present tense forms due to zero marking for the third person singular	<i>So she show up and say</i> "What's up?"		
171	invariant present tense forms due to generalization of 3rd person –s to all persons	<i>I sees the house</i>		
172	existential / presentational <i>there's/there is/there was</i> with plural subjects	<i>There's two men waiting in the hall</i>		
173	variant forms of dummy subject <i>there</i> in existential clauses, e.g. <i>they, it</i> or zero	<i>They is something bad wrong with her; It's a new person here</i> 'There's a new person here'; <i>Ø ga li aystaz we grow pan dem</i> [lit.: got little oysters REL grow on them] 'There are small oysters growing (on the mangrove trees)'		
174	deletion of auxiliary <i>be</i> : before progressive	<i>So you Ø always thinking about where where you go to work</i>		
175	deletion of auxiliary <i>be</i> : before <i>gonna</i>	e.g. <i>I Ø gonna go work</i>		
176	deletion of copula <i>be</i> : before NPs	e.g. <i>He Ø a good teacher</i>		
177	deletion of copula <i>be</i> : before AdjPs	<i>She Ø smart</i>		

178	deletion of copula <i>be</i> : before locatives	e.g. <i>She Ø at home</i>		
179	deletion of auxiliary <i>have</i>	<i>I Ø eaten my lunch</i>		
180	<i>was/were</i> generalization	<i>You were hungry but he were thirsty</i> ; or: <i>You was hungry but he was thirsty</i>		
181	agreement sensitive to subject type (nominal vs. pronominal)	<i>birds sings vs. they sing</i>		
182	agreement sensitive to position of subject (immediately adjacent to predicate vs. not immediately adjacent to predicate)	<i>I sing and dances</i>		
183	Northern Subject Rule (combination of both of the above)	<i>I sing</i> [vs. * <i>I sings</i>]; <i>birds sings</i> ; <i>I sing and dances</i>		
184	invariant <i>be</i> with non-habitual function	<i>Here I be</i> (presentational); <i>I be cold</i> (copula)		
9. Relativization				
185	relativizer <i>that</i> or <i>what</i> in non-restrictive contexts	<i>My daughter, that/what lives in London,...</i>		
186	<i>which</i> for 'who'	<i>my brother, which...</i>		
187	relativizer <i>as</i>	<i>He was a chap as got a living anyhow</i>		
188	relativizer <i>at</i>	<i>This is the man at painted my house</i>		
189	relativizer <i>where</i> or a form derived from <i>where</i>	<i>My father was one of the founders o' de Underground Railroad where help de slaves to run way to de North</i>		
190	relativizer <i>what</i> or a form derived from <i>what</i>	<i>This is the man what painted my house</i> ; <i>Di man wo tif di granat don go</i> 'The man who stole the peanuts has gone'		
191	relativizer doubling	<i>But these, these little fellahs that which had stayed befo' God prayin'...</i>		
192	use of analytic or cliticized <i>that his/that's, what his/what's, at's, who his</i> instead of <i>whose</i>	e.g. <i>The man what's wife has died</i>		
193	gapping/zero-relativization in subject position	<i>The man Ø lives there is a nice chap</i>		
194	resumptive/shadow pronouns	e.g. <i>This is the house which I painted it yesterday</i>		
195	postposed <i>one</i> as sole relativizer	<i>That boy pinch my sister one very naughty</i> 'That boy who pinched my sister is very naughty'		
196	correlative constructions	e.g. <i>Which-one I put in the jar, that-one is good</i> 'The ones [pickles] I put in the jar are best'		
197	"linking relative clauses" (without direct antecedent)	<i>...unless you are going to get 88 which some universities are not going to give those marks</i>		
198	deletion of stranded prepositions in relative clauses ("preposition chopping")	<i>...like a big yard that you do gardening an'all [in deleted]</i>		
199	reduced relative phrases preceding head-noun	<i>That Neela's-knitted jersey is gone white</i> 'That jersey which Neela knitted/knitted by Neela has gone white'		
10. Complementation				
200	<i>say</i> -based complementizers	e.g. <i>We hear say you gone to da city</i> 'We heard that you [were] gone to the city'		
201	<i>for</i> -based complementizers	e.g. <i>I hard fi kraas di riba</i> 'It's hard to cross the river.'		
202	unsplit <i>for to</i> in infinitival purpose clauses	<i>We always had gutters in the winter time for to drain the water away</i>		
203	<i>for (to)</i> as infinitive marker	e.g. <i>You werena allowed at this time for to go and take another job on</i>		
204	<i>as what / than what</i> in comparative clauses	e.g. <i>It's harder than what you think it is</i>		
205	existentials with forms of <i>get</i>	e.g. <i>E got some sand there</i> 'There is some sand'; <i>Ova hyee get tumoch bush</i> 'There's too much bush over here'		

206	existentials with forms of <i>have</i>	e.g. <i>Ma yu abi son mma tu di man dede kaba</i> [lit.: But you have some woman REL the man die PRF] 'But there are some women whose husbands have already died'		
207	substitution of <i>that</i> - clause for infinitival subclause	e.g. <i>I wanted that I should get leave</i>		
208	deletion of <i>to</i> before infinitives	e.g. <i>Allow him Ø go</i>		
209	addition of <i>to</i> where StE has bare infinitive	e.g. <i>He made me to do it</i>		
210	non-finite clause complements with bare root form rather than - <i>ing</i> form	e.g. <i>Him start tell di cousins all sort a someting.</i> 'He started telling the cousins all kinds of things.'		
11. Adverbial subordination				
211	clause-final <i>but</i> = 'though'	<i>Well I warnt so very cold but</i>		
212	clause-final <i>but</i> = 'really'	<i>I fright for dogs, but eh!</i> 'I'm really afraid of dogs'		
213	no subordination; chaining construction linking two main verbs (motion and activity)	e.g. <i>I bin go dere work; Stay longer, they have to over-charge</i> 'If you stay longer, they have to charge more'		
214	conjunction doubling: clause + conj. + conj. + clause	e.g. <i>He has been in this school for five years, still yet he is not tired</i>		
215	conjunction doubling: correlative conj.s	e.g. <i>Although you are smart, but you are not appreciated: So when I was a baby, so my father-an'-them shifted to Sezela</i>		
12. Adverbs and prepositions				
216	omission of StE prepositions (not necessarily with prepositional verbs, but e.g. locative prepositions and prepositions before temporal expressions)	e.g. <i>He came out Ø hospital; She went Ø town; We're going there Ø Tuesday</i>		
217	use of postpositions (either StE prepositions or postposed preposition-like elements)	e.g. <i>the chalkboard under; night time 'at night', Telugu way 'in Telugu', morning part 'in the morning'</i>		
218	affirmative <i>anymore</i> 'nowadays'	<i>That's the trouble with airplanes any more; Anymore they have a hard time protecting things like that</i>		
219	adverb-forming suffixes <i>-way</i> and <i>-time</i>	e.g. <i>long-way, quick-way; dark-time, late-time</i>		
220	degree modifier adverbs have the same form as adjectives	e.g. <i>That's real good</i>		
221	other adverbs have the same form as adjectives	e.g. <i>Come quick!</i>		
222	<i>too</i> ; <i>too much</i> ; <i>very much</i> 'very' as qualifier	<i>It is too difficult '...very difficult'; i sofa tuu motch '(s)he was suffering very much'</i>		
13. Discourse organization and word order				
223	other options for clefting than StE	<i>It's looking for more land a lot of them are; They ride bikes is what I see them do</i>		
224	other possibilities for fronting than StE	<i>To my sister sometime I speak English</i>		
225	sentence-initial focus marker	<i>A wan piki pikin boi e moksi smenti drape</i> 'It's a little boy that mixes cement there'; <i>Na mi was di kalbas</i> 'Me, I'm the one that washed the calabash'		
226	"negative inversion" (sentence-initial neg. auxiliary verbs)	<i>Didn't nobody show up</i> 'Nobody showed up'; <i>There's an old house up here, but don't nobody live in it</i> '...nobody lives in it'		
227	inverted word order in indirect questions	<i>I'm wondering what are you gonna do</i>		
228	no inversion/no auxiliaries in <i>wh</i> -questions	<i>What you doing? What he wants?</i>		
229	no inversion/no auxiliaries in main clause <i>yes/no</i> questions	<i>You get the point? You liked India?</i>		Please make a note here if this feature is restricted to positive yes/no questions in 'your' variety or pidgin/creole language.

230	doubly filled COMP-position with <i>wh</i> -words	<i>What who has eaten?</i> 'Who ate what?'		
231	superlative marker <i>most</i> occurring before head noun	<i>The most thing I like is apples</i> 'The thing I like most is apples'		
232	either order of objects in double object constructions (if both objects are pronominal)	<i>He couldn't give him it ; I tan ['took'] it her back</i>		
233	presence of subject in imperatives	<i>Go you there!</i>		
234	<i>like</i> as a focussing device	<i>How did you get away with that like ? Like for one found five quid, that was like three quid, like two-fifty each</i>		
235	<i>like</i> as a quotative particle	<i>And she was like "What do you mean?"</i>		

rating options	
A	feature is pervasive or obligatory
B	feature is neither pervasive nor extremely rare
C	feature exists, but is extremely rare
D	attested absence
X	not applicable
?	don't know

Abbreviations:	
1	first person
2	second person
3	third person
COMP	complementizer
DU	dual
LOC	locative
PRF	perfective
PL	plural
POSS	possessive
PRED	predicative
PROG	progressive
REL	relative
SG	singular
STE	standard English
TR	transitive
TRI	trial