Local Workshop, LCRC, *Demonstratives and directionals* — Questions to be addressed

**Preliminaries:** General characteristics of the language — including word classes, structure of the verbal word, head or depending marking. It may be also useful to comment on the cultural context, and the society in which the language is spoken. All, or just some, of the most salient topics mentioned here could be covered (in some languages, directional systems may be too complex for one talk).

**I. Demonstratives, their forms and functions.**
A. Describe nominal and adverbial demonstratives, and also verbal demonstratives, if the language has these. What are the similarities in form between the types of demonstrative? Are there formal and functional similarities between 3rd person pronouns and nominal demonstratives? Is it possible to recognize one term in a demonstrative system as (formally and/or functionally) ‘marked’ with respect to the others?
B. What are the deictic and syntactic functions of each type of demonstrative? Can a nominal demonstrative occur (i) in an NP with a noun; (ii) in an NP with a 1st or 2nd person pronoun; (iii) in an NP with a 3rd person pronoun; (iv) making up a full NP?
C. Describe the parameters of reference for each type of demonstrative, in terms of spatial reference, height and stance, visibility, etc. Are there further senses to demonstratives, such as temporal reference, emotional attitude, familiarity, or personal interest?
D. Address the possibilities of substitution and textual anaphora/cataphora for demonstratives. Are there any special anaphoric-only forms?

**II. Other grammatical means of expressing direction and/or orientation in space**
A. Is there a set of locative and/or directional adverbs? If so, describe their meanings, and use. Are there any inherently directional verbs? Do they form a special subclass of verbs?

B. Directional markers on verbs and within the verb phrase.
What are the semantic distinctions involved, e.g. location in space, proximity to speaker/hearer, movement towards the speaker or away from speaker, height (up, down)? Are the directionals obligatory? Are they used with every verb? Do they have any non-spatial overtones (e.g. temporal overtones)? Are there any lexicalized, e.g. unpredictable combinations?

Are there any distinctions to do with motion, proximity/distance and directionality as an imperative-specific category? Do these distinctions have any imperative-specific overtones (e.g. politeness)?
If the language has directional serial verb constructions, describe their structure, meanings and properties (in some languages, they differ from other serial verb constructions).

C. If appropriate, describe grammaticalization pathways involved in directionals, locationals, and especially within serial verb constructions.

D. If appropriate, discuss patterns of lexicalization in relation to directionals and locationals. How are directionals and locationals used with regard to cardinal directions?

III. How do various means of marking spatial setting interrelate within the language?

A language may have several means of marking spatial setting, for instance, with demonstratives, with directionals on verbs and a set of adverbs. How are these used in discourse? How are the meanings distributed? (Cf. (17) from Alamblak, where prefixes on verbs mark direction of motion and suffixes mark location). How do semantic parameters in directionals on verbs interrelate with those within a noun phrase?

IV. If you have been able to notice different kinds of pointing or similar gesture, could you elaborate on how they relate to the linguistic system of expressing direction and location in systematic ways?

V. Have you noticed any iconicity in the expression of location and direction? Are there any correlations between the meanings of the system and the environment in which people live (this is something potentially relevant for topographic deixis).