**Where pointing matters: English and Korean demonstratives**

Dorothy Ahn & Kathryn Davidson

Harvard University

NELS48 | October 27-29, 2017 | University of Iceland

**DEMONSTRATIVE DESCRIPTIONS**

*(that F): traditional focus on ‘deictic’ uses* [Kaplan 1977]

1. (Pointing at Gullfoss) *That waterfall* is beautiful.
   a. Identification depends on immediate context
   b. Rigidly denotes entity (like names, unlike pronouns)

Many ‘non-name-like’ uses identified since then:

- [discourse anaphoric] I met a girl. *That girl*...
- [emotive] *How’s that toe?* [Lakoff 1974]
- [generic] *That which rolls faster gathers no moss.* [Elbourne 2013]
- [bound] *Every time I met a girl, I asked that girl...*
- [discourse anaphoric] *I met a girl. That girl...*

**ANAPHORIC vs. EXOPHORIC in ENGLISH**

*Experimental goal: Determine relationship between anaphoricity and pointing in English personal pronouns and demonstratives*

(5) One woman is my friend.
   a. She plays soccer. [–that, –point]
   b. She... plays soccer. [–that, +point]
   c. That woman plays soccer. [+that, –point]
   d. That... woman plays soccer. [+that, +point]

Would the hearer link *and* [Aidan’s friend]?

- Anaphoric reading: YES, pick soccer player 100%
- Exophoric reading: NO, pick soccer player at chance/50%

**Results:**

*Which woman is Aidan’s friend?*

(n=50; 14 items; 4 fillers; GLMM)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Interaction</th>
<th>Naturalness ratings: (n=40; out of 0-10)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>[±that] and [±point]</td>
<td>100% [–that–pt]; chance [+that +pt]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Role of → in English is different for** PER vs. DEM:

1. For PER (both *she/fit*), → can play supplemental role
   - Potential connection with work on *deictive* co-speech gestures as supplemental (Ebert & Ebert 2014, see also Schlenker 2017)

2. For DEM, → breaks possibility for anaphoric reference, only exophoric reading available
   - Necessary and sufficient for exophoric reading.

**Future work:** Strong bias for anaphoric readings by design, but with an exophoric bias, PER... should look like DEM...,

**ANAPHORIC vs. EXOPHORIC in KOREAN**

*Experimental goal: Determine relationship between anaphoricity and pointing in Korean demonstratives ku and ce*

- ku is used as a 3sg pronoun *ku*: he,she; *ku-tul*: they
- ce wusan-nc... kemonsayki-... **umbrella one-Top broken-DECL**
  ‘One umbrella is broken.’
  a. ce... wusan-... *that umbrella is black.* [–ku, –pt]
  b. ce... wusan-... *ku*, [–pt]
  c. ku... wusan-... *ku*, [–pt]
  d. ku... wusan-... *ku*, [+pt]

**Results:**

(n=37; 13 items, 5 fillers)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Naturalness ratings: (n=23; out of 0-6):</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NO, pick soccer player at chance/50%</td>
<td>Lowest for ce without →</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>YES, pick soccer player 100%</td>
<td>Lower for exophoric (↓ discourse coherence)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Role of → in Korean is secondary to morphology:**

1. *ku* necessarily keeps anaphoric link, even with →
2. ce lacks anaphoric reading altogether, only exophoric

**WHAT IS EXOPHORICITY?**

- Like an indefinite (Novelty Condition; Heim 1982)
  - But must introduce AND refer at the same time.
- Possible implementation:
  - eDP Projection above wDP & sDP (Schwarz 2009; Cheng et al. 2017)
  - Adds to the assignement function [j|y], where j is the pointee
  - (Abstract over indices by movement to eDP)
- Possible to locate exophors within broader category NOVEL:
  - Familiar: [anaphora], [bound], [emotive]
  - Novel: [exophoric], [QI], [generic], [presentational]

---