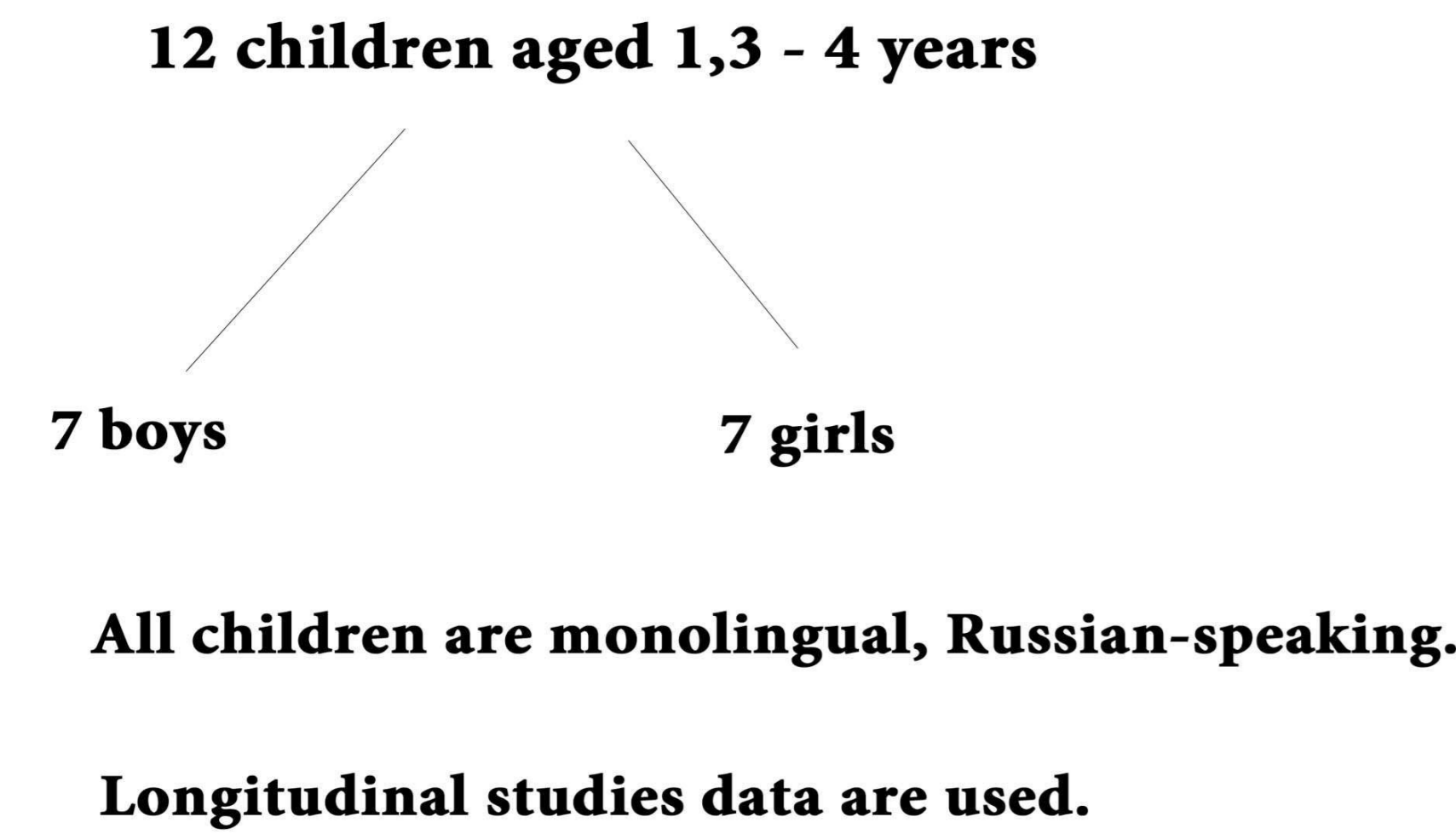


ACQUISITION OF DEMONSTRATIVES BY A RUSSIAN-SPEAKING CHILD

1 DATA: children



DATA: demonstratives

demonstrative pronouns + locative adverbs

- «eto»-group
(**etot** 'this', **eto** 'this.n' **tot** 'that')
- «takoј»-group
(**takoј** 'such', pronominal adjective, **tak** 'such', pronominal adverb)
- locative adverbs
(**tam** 'there', **zdes'** 'here', **tut** 'here', **tuda** 'to there', **sjuda** 'to here', **ottuda** 'from there', **otsjuda** 'from here')

2 Age and order of appearance

First demonstratives: 1,3-1,5 (locative adverbs **tam** and **zdes'**)

Demonstrative	Age
tam, zdes'	1,3-1,5
eto, etot	1,8-2,0
tak, takoj	2,0-2,2
tuda, sjuda	2,0-2,2
tot	2,5-2,8
ottuda, otsjda	2,7-3,0

3 Results and discussion

3a Functions

demonstrative *anaphoric* *searching*
classifying **emphatic**

Demonstrative function: the pronoun is connected directly with an object of the real world

Anaphoric function: the pronoun is bound to a section of the text

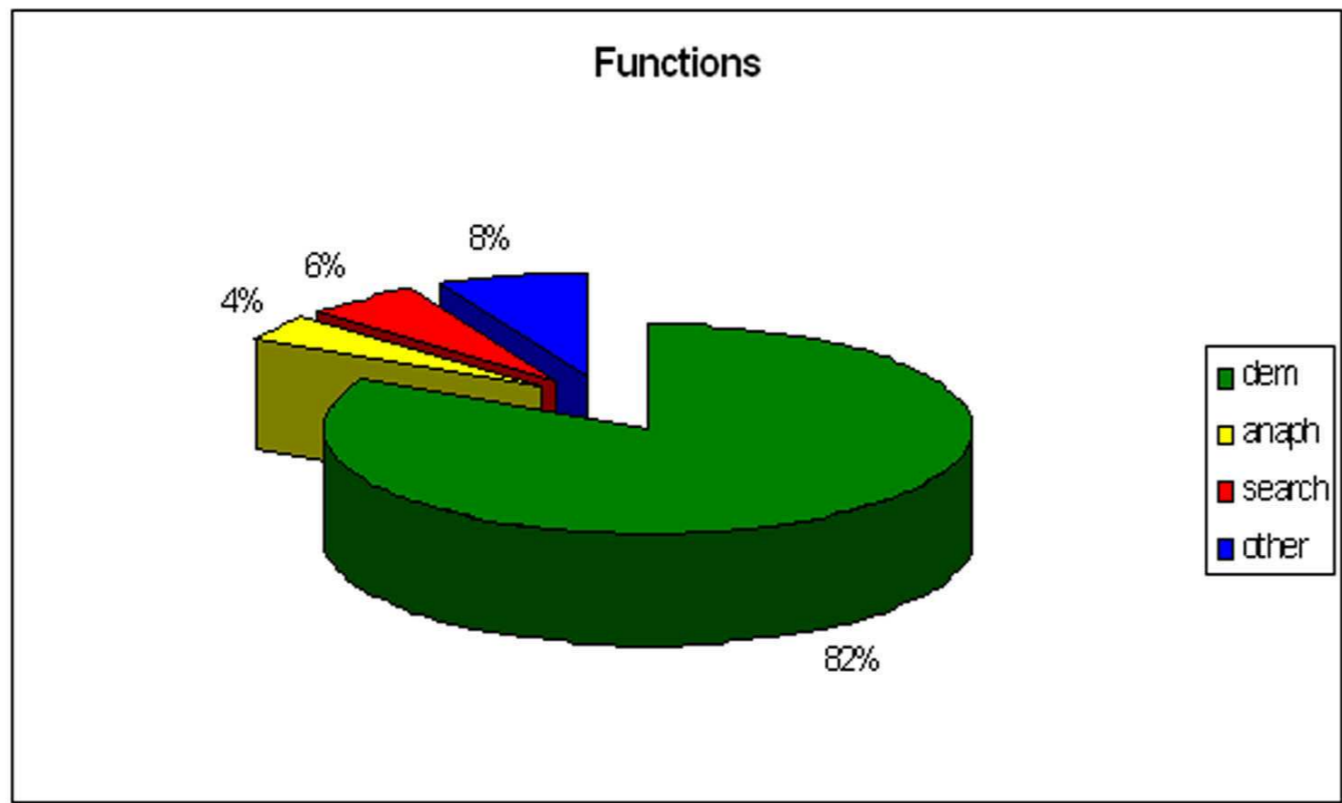
Searching function: the pronoun is used instead of a forgotten or not instantly remembered word

Classifying function: the pronoun shows that an object belongs to a class

Emphatic function: the pronoun emphasizes a quality of an object

demonstrative vs. emphatic

demonstrative	emphatic
ADULTS	
about 40%	about 40%
CHILDREN	
about 80%	about 4%
appears at 1,3 is used regularly	appears at 2,3 is used irregularly



WHY?

1. Anaphoric function = narrative deixis.
Narrative deixis = the child learns to transfer the reference point.

Deictic centre (**I**, **here**, **now**) → other deictic point
(ex., **he**, **in the forest**, **yesterday**)

2. Anaphoric pronoun = personal pronoun **on** 'he'

On and **Etot**

- Both pronouns are demonstrative (deictic).
Age: till 2,2-2,5
- On** is default anaphoric.
Etot is default demonstrative.
One pronoun - one function.
Age: till 3,0
- Both pronouns are demonstrative AND anaphoric.
Age: from 3,0

3b Proximity

«Close to the reference point»

zdes', **tut**
etot, **eto**

Zdes'/tam

1,5/1,3

44%/56%

«Far from the reference point»

tam,
tot

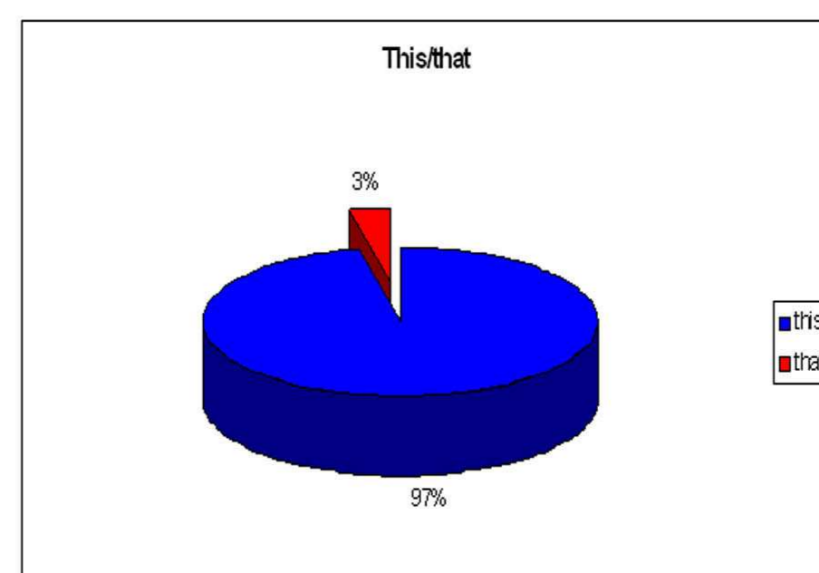
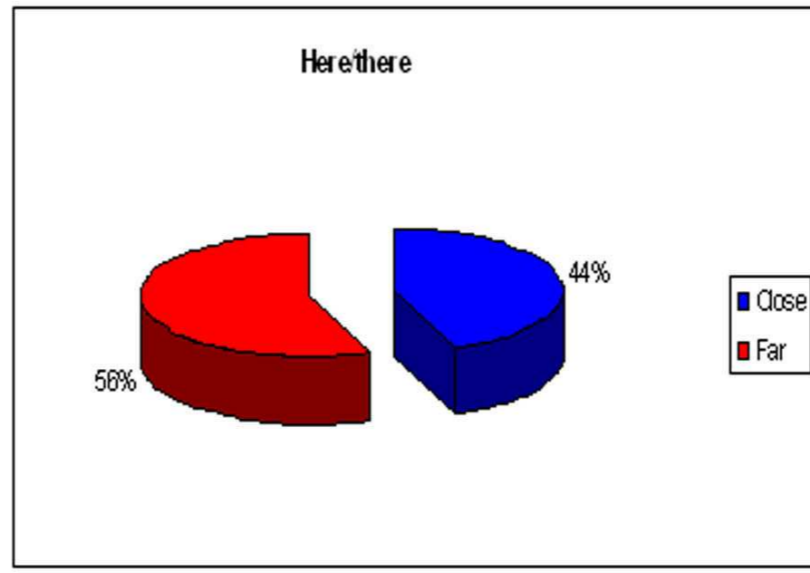
Etot/tot

1,7/2,4

97%/3%

APPEARS AT

IS USED



Why is **tot** 'that' so unpopular among children?

1. In the first period the only means of expression of the proximity is the locative adverbs.
2. **Etot** 'this' is not a proximity pronoun, but expresses only non-deictic relations.

3. Then children extract **tot** 'that' from the adults' speech and start using it in a non'deictic way.

4. Children realise that two one-level pronouns can form an opposition.

5. Opposition «**etot**-**tot**» adopts the proximity meaning from the locative adverbs.

6. Nevertheless, **etot** retains its non-deictic meaning, and **tot** gets a cataphoric one and is used in complex constructions.

Adults' speech?

? **Etot** = standart demonstrative pronoun,

? **Tot** = cataphoric constructions builder,

? Proximity meaning stands in the second place.

3c Locative adverbs as an «avant-guard» of the demonstratives

We have:

- locative adverbs are the first to appear,
- the first to be used in anaphoric and other rare functions,
- the most frequent to be used in these functions.

Explanations:

- locative adverbs are unchangeable,
- short,
- therefore easy to remember and produce.

Children use locative pronouns to work through the properties of the demonstratives on the whole. Then these properties are transferred to the other demonstratives.

4 Periodisation

Stage	Age	Events
1	from 1,3-1,5 till 1.11-2,1	Locative adverbs and etot 'this' appear. Demonstrative function only.
2	from 1,11-2,1 till 2,4-2,6	« Takoј »-group 'such' appears. More functions are introduced.
3	from 2,4-2,6 till 2,8-3,0	Tot 'that' appears. « Etot/tot » obtains proximity relations.
4	from 2,8-3,0 till 4,0	Rare demonstratives (stol'ko 'so much', togda 'then') appear. Anaphoric function is used regularly.
5	from 4,0	System of demonstratives gets adult-like.