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## **Demonstratives in *halsadialekten* (the Halså dialect): data and analysis**

I want to take a closer look at demonstratives in *halsadialekten* (located in Nordmøre, Møre og Romsdal county, Norway). Demonstratives in this dialect are interesting for several reasons. First, they show separate dative forms when the DP as a whole is in a dative position. Second, they have separate distal and proximal forms in sg and pl. Third, the distal and proximal forms interact in systematic ways with the adverb-like reinforcers *der* 'there' and *her* 'here'. Fourth, sometimes the reinforcers may bear suffixes signaling definiteness.

In this talk, I will concentrate on the distal – proximal distinction and the reinforcers (definite and non-definite) associated with the distal/proximal demonstratives. I will start by giving a fairly detailed overview of the data, and then I will argue that the empirical patterns that are revealed are explained by means of a particular syntactic analysis.

To give an impression of the empirical patterns, consider (1), which illustrates proximal/distal demonstratives with possible reinforcers in parentheses, and (2), which illustrate demonstratives and reinforcers with definite suffixes.

- (1) a. E lika **ne (her) kakå** bæst, men **na kakå (der)** va ikkje så go.  
I like this-PROX (here-PROX) cake-DEF best, but that-DIST cake-DEF (there-DIST) was not so nice  
b. Du skal reparer **se (her) brytarainn**, ikkje **sa (der)** bortpå der.  
you shall repair these-PROX (here-PROX) switches-DEF, not those-DIST (there-DIST) at there
- (2) a. E lika **ne herrå** bæst, men **na derrå** va ikkje så go.  
I like this-PROX here-PROX-DEF-F-SG best, but that-DIST there-DIST-DEF-F-SG was not so nice  
b. Du skal sjå på **ne herrinn**, ikkje **na derrinn** bortpå der.  
you shall look at this-PROX here-PROX-DEF-M-SG switches, not that-DIST there-DIST-DEF-M-SG at there

As for the analysis, I will assume the analysis put forward in Julien (2005) as a point of departure, but following Myklebust (2012), I will argue that demonstratives are generated in D, not in a designated Dem position above DP (like in Julien 2005). Furthermore, I will follow Bernstein (1997) and Myklebust (2012) in assuming that there is a reinforcer projection between the D-projection and the  $\alpha$ -projection/n-projection (in Juliens analysis). Also, I will assume that the reinforcer head is a possible bearer of definiteness features and proximal/distal-features that agree with corresponding features in D, thus accounting for the possible definiteness on prenominal reinforcers in the first place, and for the particular proximal/distal agreement patterns shown between demonstratives and reinforcers.

### **References:**

Åfarli (2010) Nominalfrasesystemet i halsadialekten: morfologi og syntaks, ms., INL, NTNU;  
Bernstein (1997) Demonstratives and reinforcers in Romance and Germanic languages, *Lingua* 102: 87-113; Julien (2005) *Nominal phrases from a Scandinavian perspective*, Amsterdam: Benjamins; Myklebust (2012) "Hva er de derre greiene der?" En syntaktisk analyse av komplekse demonstrativ i muntlig norsk, Master's Thesis, INL, NTNU.