

In the Ingrian Finnish language that is spoken in the Gatchina district there are six case forms (among other) with the spatial meaning. These six case forms can be divided into two groups: internal and external. The internal case forms are inessive, elative, illative. They have the meaning of staying **in** the object, motion **from (within)** and **into** the object correspondingly. The external case forms are adessive, ablative, allative. They have the meaning of staying **on** the object, motion **from (the outside)** and **onto** the object correspondingly.

Besides, Ingrian Finnish has a system of demonstrative pronouns that includes three different pronouns. *Tämä* (*nämä* — plural form) indicates the entity near the deictic centre. The pronouns *tuo* (*nuo*) and *se* (*nee*) indicate the entity farther from the deictic centre. *Se* is also used as an anaphoric pronoun. In the talk I am not going to look at the anaphoric use of *se* as well as the use of *tuo* because this pronoun is used quite rarely. If the speaker wants to oppose two entities by distance, (s)he will most probably choose *tämä* and *se*. All the pronouns can be declined. The locational case forms of two pronouns are below:

internal	inessive		elative		illative	
	SG	PL	SG	PL	SG	PL
proximal	<i>täss</i>	<i>näis</i>	<i>täst</i>	<i>näist</i>	<i>tähä</i>	<i>näis</i>
distal	<i>sien</i>	<i>nies</i>	<i>sint</i>	<i>niest</i>	<i>sinne</i>	<i>nies</i>
external	adessive		ablative		allative	
	SG	PL	SG	PL	SG	PL
proximal	<i>tiäl</i>	<i>näil</i>	<i>tiält</i>	<i>näilt</i>	<i>tähä</i>	<i>näil</i>
distal	<i>siel</i>	<i>niel</i>	<i>sielt</i>	<i>nielt</i>	<i>sinne</i>	<i>niel</i>

First of all, it is important to mark that this is a declination of demonstrative pronouns that express **spatial** meaning in these case forms. The same case forms can be used in other functions. In Ingrian Finnish the allative form may be used to express the recipient role. If the proximal pronoun is used in this function, then it has a different form — *tiäl*.

Sometimes the forms of a pronoun and a cooccurring NP can be different — the internal form of the cooccurring NP can combine with the external form of the pronoun and vice versa:

- (1) *miä läks-i-n pois sie-It talo-st*  
 1SG go-PST-1SG away that-ABL house-EL  
 ‘I went out of that house’.

The question arises whether it is a disagreement (if so, what are the reasons of the disagreement?) or just a use of locational adverb? We can find some arguments for and against the adverbial interpretation of the phenomenon.

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For: The “disagreement” happens only in spatial meaning of these case forms. Otherwise, it is impossible (2).

(2) *höö luati-vot sint / \*sie-lt kirja-st*  
3PL talk-3PL that.EL / \* that-ABL book-EL  
‘They speak about that book’.

Against: The “disagreement” is possible with plural forms, although it happens more occasionally (3).

(3) *ota kirja-t näi-st suur-i-lt pööv-i-lt*  
take.IMP book-PL that.PL-**EL** big-PL-**ABL** table-PL-**ABL**  
‘Take the books from those big tables’.

According to these and some other properties we may suppose that the demonstrative pronouns with spatial meaning take a place between real pronouns, that are used as the determiners of NP, and adverbs.