An important thread in modern representation theory (and combinatorics) is that many important objects have so-called $q$-analogues, generalizations depending on a parameter $q$ which reduce to more familiar objects when $q = 1$. For instance, the Schur functions (irreducible characters of the unitary group) have $q,t$-analogues, namely the famous Macdonald polynomials, and similarly the Koornwinder polynomials are six-parameter $q$-analogues of the characters of other classical groups. It turns out that many $q$-analogues extend further to elliptic analogues, in which $q$ is replaced by a point on an elliptic curve. The Macdonald/Koornwinder polynomials are no exception; I’ll describe a relatively elementary approach to those polynomials and how to modify the approach to obtain an elliptic analogue. (Received September 22, 2011)