

URALIC AND SIBERIAN LEXICOLOGY AND LEXICOGRAPHY

4th Mikola Conference

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Conference Programme
&
Abstracts

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Programme
Conference Hall, Faculty of Arts, Egyetem str. 2.

14 November

9.00-9.45	<i>Registration / Welcome coffee</i>
9.45-10.00	<i>Opening words</i>
10.00-10.30	Khabtagaeva, Bayarma: Tungusic loanwords in Yeniseian
10.30-11.00	Szeverényi, Sándor: The Nganasan lexicon from onomasiological point of view
11.00-11.20	<i>Coffee break</i>
11.20-11.50	Nugteren, Hans: Regional elements in the lexicon of Manchurian Khakas
11.50-12.20	Dybo, Anna – Korovina, Evgenia: Weapon names in the Manchu-Tungus languages
12.20-12.50	Kapišovská, Veronika: Borrowing Numerals in Mongolic Languages in Broader Context of Central Asia and Siberia
12.50-14.45	<i>Lunch break</i>
14.45-15.15	Báthori, István: On the second edition of the Uralic Etymological Dictionary (UEW2)
15.15-15.45	Várnai, Zsuzsa – Szeverényi, Sándor: What is Proto-Samoyed?
15.45-16.15	Edward Vajda: Typology of the Ket finite verb stem

16.15-16.30	<i>Coffee break</i>
16.30-17.00	Oshima Hajime: The Possessive Plural Marker in the Burgenland Dialect of Hungarian in Austria
17.00-17.30	Zikmundova, Veronika: Some Sibe religious terms
19.00	<i>Dinner</i>

15 November

9.00-9.30	Arkhangelskiy, Timofey – Medvedeva, Maria: An online annotated corpus of Udmurt language
9.30-10.00	Kubitsch, Rebeka: The name of diseases in the Udmurt language
10.00-10.30	Tyshkevich, Nataliya: Reported speech in Besermyan Udmurt
10.30-11.00	<i>Coffee break</i>
11.00-11.30	Bíró, Bernadett: Grammaticalization of Mansi mā 'earth, world, land, place'
11.30-12.00	Sipos, Mária: Subordinators of Russian origin in the texts of a Synja Khanty speaker
12.00-12.30	Hasala, Kasper: The First Workday or The Moon's Day? - Germanic and Slavic tradition in

	naming the days of the week in the Finnic languages
12.30-14.30	<i>Lunch</i>
14.30-15.00	Sipőcz, Katalin: The ditransitive verbs from the aspect of lexical typology. A case study on Mansi ditransitive verbs
15.00-15.30	Normanskaya, Julia: Systems of paradigmatic fonological accent in Ob-Ugrian languages
15.30-16.00	Bakró-Nagy, Marianne: Mansi loanword phonology: repair strategies of Russian consonant clusters
16.00	<i>Closing Words</i>

Arkhangelskiy, Timofey

(National Research University Higher School of Economics, Moscow)

Medvedeva, Maria

(National Research University Higher School of Economics, Moscow)

An online annotated corpus of Udmurt language

This paper is concerned with the development of an online annotated corpus of Udmurt language.

Udmurt is a Finno-Ugric language spoken by more than 300,000 in Russia, according to the 2010 census. Although there are some offline resources available, such as grammars and dictionaries, there has not been any publicly available Udmurt corpus with an online search interface so far (the access to the only Udmurt corpus we know of, the one hosted at the University of Helsinki Language Corpus Server [Suihkonen 1998], is restricted).

The corpus is being developed generally according to the guidelines used for the corpora developed earlier within the Corpus program of the Russian Academy of Sciences [Arkhangelskiy 2012]. The texts for the corpus were mostly collected from publicly available sources, such as the online newspaper *Udmurt dunne*. For morphological annotation we created a machine-readable description of Udmurt grammar (based on [Alatyrev 1970] and [Winkler 2001]) and the lexicon (based on [Kirillova 2008]) in the UniParser format. The morphological annotation was carried out automatically using this description; currently,

about 75% of the tokens have morphological annotation, most of them also have Russian translation equivalents. The corpus uses the online search platform initially developed for the Eastern Armenian National Corpus [Daniel et al. 2009] and subsequently employed in a number of other corpora.

The first version of the corpus is in the final stages of its development and is expected to be made online in the beginning of June 2014.

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Bakró-Nagy, Marianne

(Budapest, HAS RIL – University of Szeged)

Mansi loanword phonology: the case of initial consonant clusters

This paper will discuss the adaptation of Russian loanwords with initial consonant clusters in the (extinct and living) dialects of the Mansi language. The topic was discussed already in lexicographic descriptions (e.g. Černetsov 1936, Balandin 1949, Kálmán 1961) of Mansi but a more in-depth examination reveals that the inter-dialectal repair (adaptation) strategies of the offending structure in the Russian input need further, partly phonological, partly grammar external explanations.

The Russian initial clusters, especially what the sibillant+C clusters concerns, violated the phonotactic constraints of the Mansi dialects. The number of non-Russian loanwords with original (initial) consonant clusters were extremely rare, as at the period of their borrowing the Komi or the Tatar varieties did not evidence this phonotactic feature. With the growing number of the Russian borrowings the repair strategies presented a range of possibilities:

(1) deletion of one of the consonants (C1C2V > C2V or C1V)

(2a) epenthesis of a vowel in front of the cluster (C1C2V > VC1C2V)

(2b) epenthesis of a vowel inside the cluster (C1C2V > C1VC2V)

Crosslinguistic surveys show that epenthesis is the predominant repair strategy in general, and this was true for the Mansi dialects, too, especially what type (2a) concerns:

(3) Russ. шлѣя > M-LU iʃl'ej ,harness'

Deletion or deletion-with-epenthesis was less frequent, and by the course of time the number of adopted loans (borrowings without repair) was growing significantly, becoming the most preferred (or only) strategy recently. One of the recurring questions of loanword phonology concern the multiple repairing strategies in languages, i.e. cases, when the same foreign input is repaired in more than one way. In such cases either phonetic or phonological explanations are to be found. There are cases in Mansi, however, when one and the same input form is either repaired or non-repaired:

(4) Russ. шкаф > M-P iʃkəp or ʃkəp ,closet'

When such output forms are originated in the same synchronic level, further, extragrammatical factors can serve with explanation, e.g. the transfer of the borrowed forms in the speech community. The paper attempts to identify these factors.

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Černetsov 1936

Kálmán, Béla 1961 Die russischen Lehnwörter im Wogulischen.
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Wissenschaften. 91-99.

Báthori, István
(Koblenz)

On the second edition of the Uralic Etymological Dictionary (UEW2)

The objective of the UEW2 is to revise the UEW1 in order to incorporate the last results of more than two decades of etymological research. To carry out the work a research project with a competent and responsible editor is needed, who is in the position to overview 1. recent Uralic etymological research, 2. its financing and 3. the today available computational and communicational technology to be used. I argue that the UEW2 can be conceived only in computational environment, otherwise the work to be invested turns out to be unpayable. The realizability of the new edition rests on the already electronically stored data in UEW1. It would be illusionary to expect, that a single person alone would satisfy all the high requirements set up against the project manager. More realistic is to set up an editorial board, in which competence in all three main domains (etymology, finances and computing) are on the highest organisational level represented. The optimal solution would be to win László Honti over to secure the etymological/linguistic competence in the editing board as the chief editor. In the talk I will present some further organisational details, how the UEW2 could be realized. An other possibility would be, to drop the project-framework and propagate the use of Uralonet and Uralothek, letting the UEW1 be updated by individual

researchers in their own domain of competence in a sort of face-book manner, hoping that the different updates remain compatible and can be unified in the future.

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Bátori S. István: Az Uralotéka digitális adatbázis, in: Folia Uralica Debreceniensis 20 - Debrecen, 2013:3-21.

Operational versions in Internet

Uralothek: uraloteka.nytud.hu

and/or:

uralothek.uni-koblenz.de:8080/Uralothek/pdom/basis.html

Ualonet: www.uralonet.nytud.hu

Bíró, Bernadett

(Univeristy of Szeged)

Grammaticalization of Mansi *mā* 'earth, world, land, place'

In my presentation I show the grammaticalization of the word *mā* into a nominalizer in Mansi language.

The word *mā* has several meanings in Mansi: 'earth, country, land, place, region, world; part; field'. E.g.: *mā ēntəptanə mōjt* 'tale of the girdling of the Earth', *sēməl mā* 'black soil', *ūnlənə mā* 'place of living' (lit. 'living place'), etc. But in several cases it seems to have only a grammatical meaning, i.e. combining with a participle it serves as a nominalizer, creating an action nominal, e.g.:

l'us-nə mā-tā-nəl poj-t-s

cry-PTCP.PRS mā-SG<3SG-ABL stop,cease-PAST[3SG]
'(s)he stopped crying'

According to Heine and Kuteva, words EARTH ('earth', 'soil', 'land', 'ground') and PLACE can often serve as a source of grammaticalization. The result of the grammaticalization, however, is usually not the same in other languages as the one found in Mansi. Both EARTH and PLACE can commonly be grammaticalized into locative markers (EARTH à adverbs, prepositions or postpositions meaning 'below', 'under', 'down', 'beneath'; PLACE à prepositions or postpositions with the meaning 'at', 'toward', 'to'). Besides this, PLACE can often be the source of relational grammatical markers

with the meaning ‘instead of’, and less frequently, the source of causal markers (conjunctions ‘because’ or ‘therefore’). In the Eastern dialects of Khanty (the closest related language of Mansi), however, a grammaticalization process very similar to the one in Mansi can be observed: the word *tayi* ‘place’ combined with participles tends to be grammaticalized and cause the nominalization of the construction. As a nominalizer, it can form action nominals, abstract nouns as well as nouns expressing the time or the result of the action.

In my presentation I aim to show the grammaticalization process of *mā* into a nominalizer and to examine how far this process is advanced in Mansi.

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Dybo, Anna – Korovina, Evgenia
(Institute of linguistics RAS, Moscow)

Weapon names in the Manchu-Tungus languages

The first division of ProtoManchu-Tungus is the division into Tungus and Manchu (together with Churchen) branches, it can be dated glottochronologically about III cent. b. C. The division of ProtoTungus into the Northern and Southern (Nani) branches took place about VI cent. A.D. The phonetical reconstruction is noted according Цинциус 1949, Benzing 1956, Дыбо 1990, 1991, 1995, 2000¹.

¹ We have not used the notation in the Proto-TM vocalic reconstruction of Doerfer 1978, 1985, 2004 because of the fact that among the etymologies a number of cases is presented when the Doerfer's system cannot be applied. The difference between the two systems is as follows (basic correspondences in the first syllable):

NTung except Even	Even	STung	Manchu	Doerf er's syste m	Our system
i (+ mphnl frontness)	i	i	i	i	i
i (+ mphnl backness)	ĩ	ĩ	i	ĩ	ĩ
u (+ mphnl frontness)	u (+ mphnl frontness) /ö	u (+ mphnl frontness); *u- u>o-o	u	ö	ü
u (+ mphnl backness)	u (+ mphnl backness)	u (+ mphnl backness)/o; *u-u>o-o	u/o	u	u
e	e	e	e	ä	e
u, (/P_)e	u, (/P_)e	e, (/P_)u	u, (/P_)e	-	ö

For different nodes of the genealogical tree the following weapon names are reconstructed.

ProtoManchu-Tungus: **bōri* ‘bow’; **xūli-* ‘string’; **lōkei* ‘blunt arrow’; **nīru* ‘arrow with metal head’; **selmi* ‘hunting cross-bow’; **xūse-* ‘a k. of missile weapon’; **gīda* ‘spear, palma’; **kūiči-ge-* ‘knife’; **pesin* ‘knife handle’; **kormagi* ‘sheath’; **loxon* ‘sword’; **mukča* ‘club’; **ōpe* ‘adze’; (?) **sūke* ‘axe’.

o	o	o	o	o	o
a	a	a	a	a	a
ê (+ mphnl backness)	ā/ī	ia	ia	iā	ia
ē (+ mphnl backness)	ā/ī	ī	(i)o/(i)u	-	io
ī (+ mphnl frontness)	ī (+ mphnl frontness)	(i)e	(i)e	ī-	ie
ê (+ mphnl backness)	ā/ī	ai	ai/ia	-	ai
ē (+ mphnl backness)	ā	oi	oi/ia	-	oi
ī (+ mphnl frontness)	ī (+ mphnl frontness)	ī (+ mphnl frontness)	e(i) (not after b, m, f)	-	ei
i (+ mphnl frontness)	i	u (+ mphnl frontness)	u	ū	üi
i (+ mphnl backness)	ī	u (+ mphnl backness)/ui/oi	u(i)/o(i)	-	ui

ProtoTungus: **žöbgö* 'fish-spear'; **bülige* 'shaft'; **xib* 'handle, shaft'; **sügbe* 'palma'; **siŋŋa-* 'man's knife'; **laxu-ča(n)* 'curved sword'; **laima* 'string'; **muiri* 'cross-bow arrow'.

ProtoNorthern Tungus: **alan-ga* 'combined bow shaft'; **nemkü(i)-* 'to shoot'; **koto* 'knife'; *(*x*)*ene-kei* 'sheath'; *(*x*)*ütke(n)* 'cutlass, palma': **sele-di* 'armour'.

ProtoSouthern Tungus: **dēŋgüre* 'cross-bow for hunting furrow animals'; **tada* 'arrow'; **žabdu* 'cross-bow arrow for hunting big animals'; **kisu* 'woman's knife'; **sele-su* 'armour'.

On the level of separate languages loanwords are multiple; the set of main source languages follows:

In Evenki: Mongolian; Yakut; Northern Samodic; Komi; Farsi; Japanese.

In Orok: Japanese.

In Manchu: Mongolian; Chinese; Southern Tungus; Turkic.

The reconstructions do not contradict to the archeological data about presumable Manchu-Tungusic cultures (Дьякова 1998, 2008; Худяков 1991; Шавкунов 2008).

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Hasala, Kasper

(University of Szeged)

The First Workday or the Moon's Day? – Germanic and Slavic Tradition in Naming the Days of the Week in the Finnic Languages

The objective of this presentation is to study different naming traditions of the days of the week in the Finnic languages. How can the Finnic languages be categorized by the names of the days and is there more categories than the Germanic/Scandinavian and the Slavic/Baltic. Why is there two separate naming systems in the eastern Finnic languages: the days are ending with *-arki* ('workday, weekday') or *-päivä* ('day')?

The data is collected from the *Atlas Linguarum Fennicarum 1* (2004) and from the *Vándorló napok* (2006) by Sándor Maticsák. First of all, I am comparing the names of the days in all seven Finnic languages. Further, the etymology of the names of the days is compared with the historical and cultural historical information.

The Scandinavian-Germanic names of the days ending with *-ta(k)i* are dominating in the Finnish only. The rest of the Finnic languages have a naming system of Slavic/Baltic type (Karelian, Votic) or a combination of the two (Estonian, Ingrian, Livonian). Also the name of the Saturday can be a criteria: the Germanic/Scandinavian type is *lauantai* (Finnish, Estonian, Votian), the Slavic/Baltic is *sobota* (Karelian, Vepsian). The Ingrian

has both of the variants, and the Livonian uses *puuolpääva* ‘half-day’.

The seven Finnic languages can be categorized also by the dualism between *-arki* and *-päivä*: Carelian, Ingrian and Vepsian are using both of them (Mon–Wed = *arki*, Thu–Sat = *päivä*). Estonian, Votic and Livonian are using the *-päivä* only.

The present names of the days of the week have been adopted in Finnish in the same time as the Swedish loanwords, that is between the 9th and the 12th centuries, or even earlier. The Slavic/Baltic naming type of the days is probably adopted in the Eastern Finnic languages at the same time, as a result of northern expansion of Novgorod and the Orthodoxy.

Kapišovská, Veronika

(Charles University in Prague)

Borrowing Numerals in Mongolic Languages in Broader Context of Central Asia and Siberia

When discussing ability and ease of different parts of speech to be borrowed from one language into another, numerals are usually excluded from the hierarchies of borrowability suggested, or at least, are believed to be extremely difficult to be borrowed. Although it is true, that native or dominating language functions as certain inhibitor or retarder in switching among the numerical systems in different languages, a number of examples in the languages around the world show the reverse – the numerals adopted in form of pure loanwords or loan translations (calques). The contribution is focused on mapping the presence of borrowed numerals and numeral borrowing practice mainly in the languages of Mongolic people in Mongolia, China and Russian Federation, in both monolingual and multilingual communities. For comparison purposes the available examples from the languages of the Central Asia and Siberia will be collected.

Khabtagaeva, Bayarma

(Department of Altaic Studies, Szeged University)

The presentation presents some phonetic, morphological and semantic considerations, which characterize the Tungusic elements in the Yeniseian languages. Because of typological differences of the Tungusic and Yeniseian language families the research has not been investigated. The Yeniseian loanwords of Tungusic origin have special phonetic criteria, which are typical for Yeniseian also, e.g. syncope, amalgamation, aphaeresis and metathesis. There is a separate group of hybrid words, where one of their elements is Tungusic while the other is Yeniseian. The big number of loanwords adopted the Yeniseian plural, collective suffixes or nominalizer forms. The presentation also offers some new etymologies.

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Kubitsch Rebeka

(University of Szeged)

Lexical review of the name of diseases in the Udmurt language

The aim of this study is to introduce what kind of crosslinguistic tendencies take role in the naming of diseases, which factors can motivate it, what morphological features are typical for the names of diseases and how all these features appear in the Udmurt language. The contacts of the names with other lexical areas are also mentioned.

These features are the following: the naming is based on a metaphor or a metonymy; the name focuses on the cause or the symptom; the disease is expressed with a stem, derived or compound word.

In the study 52 names of diseases are examined altogether. A group of them is a collection from the book *Votják népköltészeti hagyományok* by Bernát Munkácsi,. The other group is set up of names, that was compiled with the assistance of a native speaker. In the corpus the names of general diseases, many kinds of skin diseases, those which caused great epidemics were included. Further names of diseases were included on the basis of naming patterns of Hungarian and other languages.

According to the results there are more metonymy based transfers, than metaphorical . There are a good number of names focusing on the symptoms. Morphologically,

compounding is the most common feature. As a result of the lexicological analysis, it will be demonstrated also, what lexical groups are related to the names of diseases (e.g.: the expressions of cursing, swearing and the names of herbals).

Normanskaya, Julia

(Institute of Linguistics RAS, Moscow)

Systems of paradigmatic fonological accent in Ob-Ugrian languages

For the last 3 years our team (department of Ural-Altaic languages, Institute of Linguistics) have made series expeditions to remote areas of Western Siberia where as it is found Khanty or Mansi are living and they are still carrying its native language. C.V. Onina has conducted two expeditions to the river Nazym where carriers of Nizam dialect are living. She also shared her knowledge of Shuryshkar dialect. M.K. Amelina has made expeditions to carriers of Kazym, Sredneobskaya, Salym dialects of Khanty language and to carriers of Konda dialect of Mansi language. E.V. Korovina has participated in the expedition with M.K. Amelina and compiled the word-list of Surgut dialect of Khanty language. I.A. Stenin has conducted expedition to the carriers of Ob dialect of Mansi language. In addition the team under A.I. Kuznecova leadership has kindly granted us their digital audio records of their multiyear expeditions to Northern Khant.

It was found that in majority of north-western dialects of Khanty language accent is fixed on the first syllable. The further research of шурьшкарском dialect is necessary. In Salym and Surgut dialects which are counted as Eastern Khanty, in Nizam dialect which is intermediate between the north-and south-west, in Ju-Konda and Ob dialects of Mansi language it was revealed paradigmatic

fonological accent. For each dialect it was compiled complete word-list of all original Finno-Ugric vocabulary from two or more language carriers. At the present time our team finished the processing of the data obtained. All mentioned word-lists are transcribed and uploaded together with its audio files to <http://dialect.at.ispras.ru>. For each dialect it is being developed the description of its accent system which will be easily verified as it is planned to make the collected materials openly accessible as well.

Nugteren, Hans

(Seminar für Turkologie und Zentralasienkunde, Dept. of Turcology and Central Asian Studies, Georg-August-Universität Göttingen)

Regional elements in the lexicon of Manchurian Khakas

Manchurian Khakas or Fuyu Kyrgyz is a moribund language spoken in Heilongjiang in Northeastern China. Although the speakers are officially classified as belonging to the Kyrgyz nationality, the language is in fact an offshoot of the South Siberian language Khakas. Khakas as it is known today is a somewhat artificial literary language created for the speakers of a conglomerate of related dialects, which are spoken in Khakassia and adjacent areas.

The Khakas speakers were originally transferred by the Manchu Empire in the 18th century to serve as soldiers in a border garrison. In their new home they came to live among the speakers of Mongolic and Tungusic languages, and in the course of their history they have been mistaken for (Mongolic) Dagurs or (Tungusic) Solons. In the 20th century most Manchurian Khakas had started to speak the neighbours' Mongolian dialect, but the youngest generations have Mandarin Chinese as their first language. The few remaining competent speakers are very old.

Because the migration dates are known, Manchurian Khakas can be considered a sample to determine the

speed of language change. In my paper, I will discuss the non-Turkic elements that entered Manchurian Khakas since it became isolated from remaining Khakas, concentrating on the Tungusic and regional (substrate?) items.

Publications

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The Possessive Plural Marker in the Burgenland Dialect of Hungarian in Austria

This study examines the possessive plural marker in the Burgenland dialect of Hungarian in Austria, and shows that it has different meanings from the possessive plural marker used in Standard Hungarian.

First, I will introduce some basic facts regarding the Hungarian minority in the Austrian province of Burgenland. The majority language of Burgenland is German, and local speakers of Hungarian therefore usually become bilingual.

The Burgenland dialect is included in the west dialect group of Hungarian, but we can find differences from Standard Hungarian not only in phonetic and lexical areas, but also in some grammatical points, such as the possessive plural marker. In Standard Hungarian, the possessive plural marker is *-i*, as shown in (1a).

- | | | | |
|--------|-----------|-------------------|-----------------|
| (1) a. | <i>az</i> | <i>autó-i-m</i> | ‘(the) my cars’ |
| | DEF | car-PL-POSS.1.SN | |
| b. | <i>a</i> | <i>láb-am-iëk</i> | ‘(the) my legs’ |
| | DEF | leg-POSS.1.SN-PL | |

In contrast, Imre (1971, 1973) described that speakers of the Burgenland dialect add the special marker *-iëk* to

create the possessive singular form, as in (1b). I will discuss the current situation of this phenomenon by presenting the results of my research in Burgenland.

Finally, I will point out that *-iők* in the Burgenland dialect corresponds to *-ék* in Standard Hungarian, which is used as the marker of the associative plural form: e.g. *Péter-ék* ‘Péter and his family or friends or associates’ (Balogh 2000, Moravcsik 2003, Szolcsányi 2007). It is found that there are different functional meanings between *-ék* and *-iők*.

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Subordinators of Russian origin in the texts of a Synja Khanty speaker

The borrowing of function words from Russian has been a subject of research in Finno-Ugristics for a long time (cf. Alvre 1983, Majtinskaja, etc.). The significance of borrowed coordinators and subordinators is great if their presence in the target language leads to syntactic changes (e.g. in Permic languages Kaysina 2013, Leinonen 1998, 2002, Tánczos 2013 etc.).

The paper aims at giving a survey of the consequence of the appearance of the following Russian subordinators in Khanty sentences: *если, как будто, что, чтобы* (the latter summarised on the basis of a former paper), i.e. as material loans, these words have been present in Khanty lexicon for many decades, the actual question is to what extent they have influenced Khanty syntax.

The research is carried out on the basis of a 70-hour spontaneous speech production of a Synja Khanty speaker (collected, transcribed and translated by Ruttkay-Miklan), thus giving information on the language use of a bilingual speaker having traditional Khanty background but living nowadays in a modern settlement among Russian and Khanty-Russian bilingual inhabitants.

The investigations are carried out on the material of a single speaker, as it is difficult to find a corpus of

spontaneous speech in its size comparable to Ruttkay-Miklián's collection. However, according to the results of Höskuldur's research, the intra-speaker variants do inform us about the processes taking place in present-day Khanty.

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The ditransitive verbs from the aspect of lexical typology. A case study on Mansi ditransitive verbs.

In my paper, I will investigate the ditransitive verbs. I intend to describe the ditransitive verbs from the aspect of lexical typology, and, at the same time, I will compare the Mansi data with the findings of lexical typology.

According to their definition, ditransitive verbs express typically physical transfer such as give, send, sell, bring etc., and they occur in ditransitive constructions consisting of a ditransitive verb, an agent argument (A), a recipient (or recipient-like, addressee) argument (R) and a theme argument (T): (Malchukov et al. 2010)

Mary gave John a book.

A R T

Mansi ditransitive constructions are:

(1) indirective construction

tōrəm	naŋən	matər	mi-s
God	you.DAT	something	give-PST.3SG
'God gave you something.'			

al-ne	χul-anəl	gosudarstwə-n	miγ-anəl
kill-PTCP	fish-3PL	state-LAT	give-SG>3PL
'They give the state their fish they caught.'			

(2) secundative construction

Mań piy-əm nē-γəl viy-ləm.
 little son-1SG woman-INSTR take-1SG>SG
 'I will find a wife for my youngest son.'

In the majority of languages, not only the transfer verbs belong to the group of ditransitive verbs, but also other verbs, semantically close to them, appear in the ditransitive type constructions. Such verbs are typically the verbs of communication (say, tell, teach etc.), verbs of creation (make, build, cook), some caused motion verbs, and ballistic verbs (hit, throw). Cf.:

Mary gave John a book. Mary told John a tale.

A R T A R T

Mansi:

lātəŋ mānawn lawi-γla-s-ən (indirective)

word we.LAT tell-Dx-PST-2SG
 'you told us (something)'

latəŋ-l naŋən lawi-t'e-luw (secundative)

word-INSTR you.ACC tell-Dx-SG>1PL
 'we tell you (something)'

In both of these groups, the quality of the transfer expressed by the verb (direct – indirect), and also other semantic features of the verbs can be different (affectedness, animacy-assimetry, the recipient/beneficiary/goal character of the R argument etc.).

It has already been investigated from the aspect of lexical typology whether these different groups of verbs and also the individual verbs within the groups behave differently regarding their syntax. Can different verb groups/verbs be characterized by a certain ditransitive construction? Studies aimed at this area show differences; also, some implicational statements and hierarchical correlations can be done. (Malchukov et al.)

As I will show in my paper, Mansi seems not to show considerable differences in the syntax depending on the semantics of verbs. This phenomenon is connected to the main pragmatic factor of Mansi transitivity, which is the fact that the topical position is usually the direct object of the construction. (Sipőcz 2013, Skribnik 2001)

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**Metonymy or what? – an onomasiological analysis of
the Nganasan lexicon**

The Nganasan lexicon has been analysed from a diachronic cognitive onomasiological point of view in the project of HeNg-On at the University of Szeged (Szeverényi 2012, 2014). The most problematic part of the analysis proved the classification of cognitive motivation, such as similarity, identity, contiguity etc. The problem has arisen when we had to determine the type of the contiguity as a relation, e.g.:

	source	target
form	<i>bəru-</i>	<i>bəru-bsa</i>
meaning	'to plane, to whittle'	'plane (tool)'

Relation: conceptual contiguity (metonymy)

Metonymic pattern: Action for Object/Instrument

As the example shows, the role of metonymy occurs here in lexicon–word-formation interface. Janda (2011) found that “the same cognitive strategy that facilitates metonymy, namely use of a conceptual source to access a target, can also be invoked in many patterns of affixal word-formation. In other words, many cases of word-formation appear to be motivated by metonymic association” (Janda 2014: 341). The question is what kind

of definition of metonymy is applicable when we categorize the whole lexicon of a language. So I applied Janda's (2014: 341) three arguments:

“(1) a broader definition of metonymy facilitates more insightful generalizations;

(2) there is no fixed boundary between lexical metonymy and word-formational metonymy since they coexist in the lexicon-grammar continuum;

(3) context, whether it be a suffix or other cues, is always a factor in metonymy”.

In the presentation I will argue that lexical and grammatical (word-formational) metonymy – with other types of cognitive relations – can cover the lexicalization profile of a language, such type as Nganasan.

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Reported speech in Besermyan Udmurt

Every language has a particular way of reporting what has been said. In some languages, ‘direct’ quotation and ‘indirect’ speech are the only types of speech reporting. However, these two categories are extreme poles along a continuum, whose end points are characterized by a minimal or maximal shift of the deictic center. The two situations, the one introduced by the matrix clause and the one introduced by the dependent clause have different “coordinates” on the continuum, namely, participants, temporal and local characteristics. In Besermyan we see examples of in-between category, which we call ‘semi-direct speech’ according to the Aikhenvald’s criterion [Aikhenvald, Alexandra Y., 2007. Semi-direct speech: Manambu and beyond. Oxford: Oxford University Press]. Besermyan semi-direct speech differs from both direct and indirect speech in a few interesting ways. The aim of this study is to add Besermyan to the existing typological classifications of reported speech. We focus on the differences between Besermyan quotatives *pe*, *pi*, complementizer *šusa* and compare these markers with their literary Udmurt counterparts, *pe*, *pöj* and *šuisa*, respectively. Also we research distribution of complementizer *što*, adopted from Russian. We consider both elicitation material, received during field trip to

Shamardan village, Udmurt Republic in 2013, and data from Udmurt and Besermyan corpora.

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Typology of the Ket Finite Verb Stem

Yeniseian contains the severely endangered Ket, along with several extinct sister languages. Two of the family's primary branches, including modern Ket and the now extinct Kott, were documented to a degree that permits reconstruction of the Proto-Yeniseian verb template, most traits of which persisted in easily recognizable form for at least 1,500 years. The complex prefixing structure of the Ket verb is typologically distinct for Northern Asia. Conjugated verb forms follow a rigid-position class model consisting of a root-like base, eight prefixes, and one suffix. Prefix positions 5 and 7 contain lexical morphemes that create a discontinuous stem together with the base. The other position classes contain tense-mood or subject/object markers, which are typically interdigitated among the three lexical positions. Inflectional categories are limited to past and non-past indicative vs. imperative mood, and subject/object agreement in person, number and class (3rd person masculine, feminine, or inanimate). The choice of tense-mood affixes as well as the stem's positional configuration of subject/object markers is lexically determined. Ket has six productive tense-mood classes, five intransitive agreement configurations, and three transitive configurations. This talk distinguishes inflectional from lexical components in Ket verb structure in light of their historical development.

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What counts as Proto-Samoyed etymology?

The history of the Samoyed languages consists of many questions which are ripe for re-examination, or have still not been satisfactorily elaborated on.

In the vocabulary of the Samoyed languages only a structured layer of Uralic / Samoyedic origin has been investigated, primarily thanks to the fundamental work of Juha Janhunen (1977), and to other researchers, mainly Helimski's studies. On the one hand, the Proto-Samoyedic lexical material is long overdue for review and the synthesis is required in the light of the canonical and non-canonical Samoyedic family tree models. Furthermore, there is a need to reconsider how to rely on all correspondences in Proto-Samoyedic etymology. On the other hand, the sources of the Samoyed languages have been multiplied during the last decades – this is especially true for Enets and Nganasan –, although it has hardly been analyzed from diachronical point of view.

It follows that historical or etymological dictionaries have not been compiled for each of the Samoyedic languages. The minimum number of partly-Samoyedic/Uralic origin of words classified vocabulary known today, according to

our own calculations about the Nganasan vocabulary is 15%.

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Some Sibe religious terms

Shamanic traditions of Siberia and Central Asia possess sets of terms relating to the „shamanic“ concepts. Some of these terms are shared by more traditions, while others are specific for particular ethnic groups. Western-style study of shamanic traditions, on the other hand, employs terms which often only partly correspond to the „native“ concepts, to describe the traditions from outside. In modern times, especially in societies with wide-spread bilinguality in Russian or Chinese, these Western-style concepts sometimes find, mostly through the works by native scholars, their way to the consciousness of the bearers of the shamanic traditions. The study of the semantic fields of the authentic shamanic terms may be one of the ways to approach the complicated topic of „shamanism“.

Before their relocation to Xinjiang, the Sibes were part of the multilingual and multicultural milieu of Manchuria. Although probably speakers of a Tungusic language, in terms of culture they were particularly close to the Manchurian Mongols who, in turn, became intermingled with the Jurchenic peoples. In the paper I intend to examine the semantic fields and etymology of several Sibe terms connected to the shaman tradition, compare them to the expressions for similar concepts in Khorchin and other Mongolian dialects, and discuss their possible translations into Western languages.

