

# DOWNLOAD PDF 8. OBJECTIVE CONJUGATIONS IN ESKALEUT AND URALIC: EVIDENCE FROM INUIT AND MANSI MARC-ANTOINE MAHIEU

## Chapter 1 : variations on polysynthesis the eskaleut languages $\frac{1}{4}$ šī $\frac{1}{4}$ â $\frac{1}{2}$ “polysynthesis eskaleutè - è”ÉI

*In this paper, I use data from Mansi (traditionally classified as Ob-Ugrian) to show that the Uralic objective conjugation must have resembled, and still resembles today, the Eskaleut transitive conjugation more than is currently allowed, at least in structural terms.*

The papers are grouped into three parts. In the first paper, Mithun revisits the concept of polysynthesis to show how it has evolved over time and why most scholars working on Eskaleut languages consider them polysynthetic whereas a recent and influential book Baker rejects this view. Through a review of the evolution of this concept since Duponceau and the evolution of the related concepts of noun incorporation and holophrasis, she shows that Eskaleut languages exhibit many features traditionally attributed to polysynthesis. Drawing on examples from Central Siberian Yupik Eskimo, Western Apache, French, and Dutch, he suggests that polysynthesis does not refer to a type of language but rather to the presence of a large quantity of productive noninflectional concatenation PNC elements. These elements are distinguished from inflectional and derivational elements by a number of features, the most important one being productivity. According to De Reuse, morphology can be split into three types: The distinction between polysynthetic languages and other languages would thus be described quantitatively by the presence of PNC instead of qualitatively as a special type. Fortescue takes a much more functional approach. He points to a parallel between auxiliary constructions in Chukchi and some West Greenlandic suffixes with similar functions. He hypothesises that this parallel came about through the Eskaleut tendency to incorporate nouns and adjuncts. Tersi discusses construction of novel lexical entries. Whereas most stems are nominal, adjectival, or verbal and suffixes are either denominal or deverbal, some suffixes seem to escape categorisation or to belong to more than one lexical category. She proposes a continuum ranging from lexical incorporating suffixes to totally grammaticalised suffixes, which would be similar to inflectional suffixes. Vakhtin takes issue with the levelling and ordering of morphemes generally suggested for Eskaleut languages. He suggests, through a resolutely functionalist approach, that polysynthesis structure is quite different in CAY and Chukchi or Athabaskan for example. He attributes these differences to limited use of prefixation, reduplication, noun incorporation, and a fair number of valency-increasing suffixes in CAY. In the first paper, Sadock looks at the anaphoric relations between personal markers in verbs and case markings on nominal expressions surrounding them in Aleut. He shows that the anaphoric system in Aleut is quite efficient even though the case system has fewer distinctions in Aleut than in other Eskaleut languages. Mahieu focuses on the distinction between subjective conjugation morphologically intransitive and objective conjugation morphologically transitive in Eskaleut and Uralic. He suggests that objective conjugations of both language families are structurally closer to each other than what some analysts have suggested. These verbs can be divided into three categories: Some of his arguments are reminiscent of those used by Vakhtin and Miyaoka for different theoretical paradigms. Cook and Johns suggest that all affixes are functional morphemes, i. They reject the possibility of polysemy in these affixes and argue instead that the semantics are underspecified, i. Trondhjem looks at time reference in West Greenlandic. She thinks that time reference is given by a combination of subordinate moods, aspectual affixes, and tense affixes. These categories are not discrete, and some overlap caused by historical development and polysemy may occur. The different meanings of an affix also depend on the relative order of different affixes and the inherent aspectual meaning of the verb. In the first paper, Berge compares discourse structure in Greenlandic and Aleut. According to her research, the Greenlandic ergative-absolutive structure co-indexes the person-markers on the verb and the typical patterns of information flow, generally using the absolute case to introduce new information. Case and pronominal inflection are less reliable in Aleut, which seems to use anaphoric marking, passive construction, and fronting of salient or new information for the same purpose. Nowak looks at the correlation between argument structure represented by verb inflection and lexical representation of these arguments as lexical items in the same clause. She shows through analysis of a single

## DOWNLOAD PDF 8. OBJECTIVE CONJUGATIONS IN ESKALEUT AND URALIC: EVIDENCE FROM INUIT AND MANSI MARC-ANTOINE MAHIEU

corpus that pronominal arguments are rarely co-indexed with lexical representations. She also suggests that new information is mostly introduced in discourse through lexical representation as a single intransitive argument or as an incorporated argument. Grove analyses the relations between text, prosody, and gesture to capture the essence of oral tradition in Greenlandic. He also suggests that, in some cases, speech accompanies gesture as the main channel of communication to express spontaneity and accurate representation of inner ideas. She approaches the problem from a language planning perspective and offers her thoughts on the opposition between imposition of a norm and possible language change. Through analysis of transitive clauses and possessive noun phrases, she shows that the ergative is often replaced by fixed word order, and that displacement has already occurred in the plural with case syncretism undermining the distinction between the ergative and the absolutive. She concludes that these changes should not simply be discarded in evaluation of a norm for Greenlandic. Jacobsen looks at the Internet as a key medium for language contact. She analysed a corpus of 12 chat sessions in Greenlandic for indication of Danish and English borrowing and code-switching. She found an interesting mix of morphological innovations as well as some more or less universal Internet-specific spelling innovations. These innovations raise a number of questions about contact between morphologically different languages. Kaplan presents some evidence for language contact in the Bering Strait region. Evidence includes lexical borrowing, some phonological phenomena like syllable adjustment rules, consonant gradation, and maintenance of the fourth vowel present in Yupik languages and adopted by different Bering Strait Inupiat languages. Kaplan suggests three models for contacts between these languages. They found that insertion mixes were the most common kind of code switching and that most of the insertions were nouns. They attribute this pattern in large part to the structural typologies of each language. Published proceedings often suffer from lack of focus and unity. The editors of *Variations on Polysynthesis* did a very good job in bringing the papers together into a coherent and interesting volume. Focusing on a single issue and a single language family also has the fascinating side effect of enhancing the history of the concept of polysynthesis and the differences in theoretical approaches. For Duponceau, Brinton, Boas, and even Sapir, polysynthesis was essentially a semantic phenomenon – the expression of many ideas in a single word. As morphemes, ideas would be oblivious to lexical units and be generated anywhere in an utterance. But this concept cannot be reduced to a simple definition easily. It is in fact a macroparameter. *Variations on Polysynthesis* offers many explanations for polysynthesis that might, or might not, convince the reader. Each paper seems to capture one of its features but none is able to capture its essence. For Sapir and his contemporaries, languages were objects of wonder, and polysynthesis was the name of an exotic and wonderful genius of many Aboriginal languages in America, nothing more, nothing less. As such, linguists should understand this concept as a pre-scientific belief and forget it altogether. Otherwise, they might have to reassess linguistic categories they take for granted and start wondering about languages again. *Variations on Polysynthesis* is a great thought-provoking book.

# DOWNLOAD PDF 8. OBJECTIVE CONJUGATIONS IN ESKALEUT AND URALIC: EVIDENCE FROM INUIT AND MANSI MARC-ANTOINE MAHIEU

## Chapter 2 : Read Language%20Linguistics%20Grammar%pdf

*Variations on Polysynthesis The Eskaleut languages 8. Objective conjugations in Eskaleut and Uralic: Evidence from Inuit and Mansi Marc-Antoine Mahieu 9.*

Should we treat lexical bases and their affixes as a continuum? Sadock Objective conjugations in Eskaleut and Uralic: The aim of the book is to situate the Eskaleut languages typologically in general linguistic terms, particularly with regard to polysynthesis. The degree of variation from more to less polysynthesis is evaluated within Eskaleut Inuit-Yupik vs. Aleut , even in previously insufficiently explored domains such as pragmatics and use in context - including language contact and learning situations - and over typologically related language families such as Athabascan, Chukotko-Kamchatkan, Iroquoian, Uralic, and Wakashan. Polysynthesis in the Arctic by Mithun, Marianne 4. Polysynthesis as a typological feature: How synchronic is synchronic analysis?: Siberian Yupik agglutinative morphology and language history by Vakhtin, Nikolai 8. Around the verb The efficacy of anaphoricity in Aleut by Sadock, Jerrold M. Objective conjugations in Eskaleut and Uralic: Complex verb formation revisited: Determining the semantics of Inuktitut postbases by Cook, Conor Discourses and contacts A comparison of topic in Aleut and Greenlandic discourse by Berge, Anna Arguments and information management in Inuktitut by Nowak, Elke Space and structure in Greenlandic oral tradition by Grove, Arnaq Grammatical structures in Greenlandic as found in texts written by young Greenlanders at the turn of the millennium by Langgard, Karen Chat - New rooms for language contact by Jacobsen, Birgitte

## DOWNLOAD PDF 8. OBJECTIVE CONJUGATIONS IN ESKALEUT AND URALIC: EVIDENCE FROM INUIT AND MANSI MARC-ANTOINE MAHIEU

Chapter 3 : MAHIEU, Marc-Antoine and Nicole TERSIS (eds), *Études/Inuit/Studies* "Érudition"

*Marc-Antoine Mahieu Objective conjugations in Eskaleut and Uralic: Evidence from Inuit and Mansi "Variations on Polysynthesis is a great thought-provoking.*

Correct Your Spanish Blunders: Lokroi - Lysimach Culture Bumps: Contributions to the Lexicography of Ancient Greek: Halliday Nolten the Painter: Bd 3 Bugunku Kipcak Turkcesi: Japan, Nepal and Taiwan and Chinese Characters v. Mothers, Infants, and the Origins of Language Second language research: A Psychological and Archaeological Inquiry Millennium: A Latin Reader A. Snell Stoicorum Veterum Fragmenta, Volume 4: Zeno or Zenonis Discipuli Acta linguistica Petropolitana. Tra lingua italiana e cucina regionale - livello intermedio Vocabolario del Vernacolo Fiorentino e del Dialetto Toscano di ieri e di oggi Discourse Language Teaching: A Linguistic Introduction Beyond Morphology: With a survey of the inflectional morphology and a complete bibliography Prosodies: Varieties of Phonological Competence Dal suono alla parola: Lehrbuch der Yoruba- Sprache. Origins of Scripture and Literature The Iliad: A Commentary Volume VI: Volume 5, Books The Iliad: Volume 4, Books The Iliad: Volume 2, Books The Iliad: Volume 1, Books Plato on Poetry: Interventions and Outcomes Interkulturelle Kommunikation: Letters to use in the special situations in life: Syntax of the Sentence Aeschylus: Morphology, Syntax, Semantics, and Pragmatics: Vocabulary and Grammar Practice The magic pot. Materialien zu einem Persisch-Deutschen Woerterbuch Farhangnevis: Loeb Classical Library No. Gallic War II Bk. I Bilingual couples talk: Indogermanische Forschungen Configurations of Sentential Complementation: Student Book My Mother Tongue: Workbook My Mother Tongue: No Language Communication Proverbs: The Best of American Idioms v. A search for fundamental pattern in poetry. Principles, Practices and Applications Aboriginal Placenames: An Anthology Colloquial German 2: Deutschlandkunde Fueddariu sardu campidanese-italiano Acquiring Phonology: Introduction to the Philosophy of Language Language as Calculus vs. Language as Universal Medium: Auflage Writing Against Death: The Autobiographies of Simone de Beauvoir ... English in the Workplace Book: A Grammar and Workbook Sahlawayhi 1: Language and Logic in Traditional China. How Many Languages Make Sense? Answer Key Grammar Scan: How Asians and Westerners Think Differently Greek Literature Intertextuality and national identity: Sechster Gesang Z , Faszikel 1: Figurative Language and Thought Counterpoints: D Cuneiform Series, Volume I: A Self Teaching Guide Mgombato: Mythologie, science et politique Semantic Primes and Universal Grammar: Stu Possible and Probable Languages: Une approche linguistique du vieux-celtique continental Essential English-Gaelic Dictionary. An Introduction to Tongan Mua! Lower Intermediate Cultural and Linguistic Diversity: Band 1 Poetologisc Origenes: Die Kommentierung des Buches Genesis. Four Cornerstones Japanese English: Papers from the twentieth annual symposium on Arabic Linguistics, Kala Phonology: A Cognitive Grammar Introduction Ontolinguistics: Phrasal Verbs and Compounds: V Speech, Memory, and Meaning: Intertextuality in Everyday Language Trends in Linguistics. Essays in Honour of John F. Poetry and Criticism, Prepositions and Particles in English: Bildung - Bedeutung - Herleitung: A Debate on Lexical Acquisition Counterpoints: Cognition, Memory, and Language Constructing a Language: Themes from the Philosophy of Gareth Evans Bede: Vorkonstantinisches C Japanese Modality: Language Writing, Poetics, Faith Linguistics: Cours de langue grecque: Conversational Spanish for the Socially Adventurous: Language and Composition Bk. Text and Film Cormare Series, No. Volume 6, Books The Iliad: Volume 3, Books The Iliad: Evidence from Persian On the interaction of morphological and syntactic ergativity: Lessons from Kurdish English phonology and linguistic theory: Change, Conflict and Accommodation Balcanica, Vol. Fularious Street Slang Defined 2. History, Diversity and Change English Language:

## DOWNLOAD PDF 8. OBJECTIVE CONJUGATIONS IN ESKALEUT AND URALIC: EVIDENCE FROM INUIT AND MANSI MARC-ANTOINE MAHIEU

### Chapter 4 : Objective conjugations in Eskaleut and Uralic : Evidence from Inuit and Mansi | Marc-Antoine Mahieu

*Get this from a library! Variations on polysynthesis: the Eskaleut languages. [Marc-Antoine Mahieu; Nicole Tersis;] -- This work is comprised of a set of papers focussing on the extreme polysynthetic nature of the Eskaleut languages which are spoken over the vast area stretching from Far Eastern Siberia, on through.*

Volumes in this series are functionally and typologically oriented, covering specific topics in language by collecting together data from a wide variety of languages and language typologies. Li Frans Plank Dan I. Typological Studies in Language, issn ; v. Grammar, Comparative and general-- Polysynthesis. No part of this book may be reproduced in any form, by print, photoprint, microfilm, or any other means, without written permission from the publisher. John Benjamins Publishing Co. Polysynthesis in the Arctic 3 Marianne Mithun 2. Polysynthesis as a typological feature: An attempt at a characterization from Eskimo and Athabaskan perspectives 19 Willem J. How synchronic is synchronic analysis? Siberian Yupik agglutinative morphology and language history 65 Nikolai Vakhtin 6. The efficacy of anaphoricity in Aleut 97 Jerrold M. Objective conjugations in Eskaleut and Uralic: Complex verb formation revisited: Pittman vi Variations of Polysynthesis: The Eskaleut languages A comparison of topic in Aleut and Greenlandic discourse Anna Berge Arguments and information management in Inuktitut Elke Nowak Space and structure in Greenlandic oral tradition Arnaq Grove Chat "New rooms for language contact Birgitte Jacobsen It assembled linguists from several parts of the world " Alaska, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Greenland, Japan, Russia, and the United States " for the purpose of discussing the latest research on the Eskaleut family and the typology of polysynthetic structure. The aim of the book is to situate the Eskaleut languages typologically in general linguistic terms, particularly with regard to polysynthesis: The first part of the volume presents a theoretical approach to the definition of polysynthesis in the Eskaleut family on the basis of features such as noun incorporation, the plethora of verbal and nominal affixes over , and the expression of argument structure within the verb. The degree of variation from more to less polysynthesis is evaluated within Eskaleut Inuit-Yupik vs. Aleut , and over typologically related language families such as Athabaskan, Chukotko-Kamchatkan, Iroquoian, and Wakashan. These variations are also evidenced in the alternation of analytic and synthetic structures within individual domains of Eskimo and in comparison with other families. The second part deals with the complex verb forms which are the core of polysynthesis, as observed through cases studies of firsthand data collected by field linguists. Subjects include the pronominal indices appearing on the verb, both from a diachronic comparative perspective for the Eskimo-Uralic domain and from an internal synchronic viewpoint for Eskimo and Aleut. Other papers provide detailed studies of the syntactic and semantic properties of verb affixes with regard to the identity of these affixes and their hierarchical relations, their syntactic roles, and the dependency of affix meaning on association with specific verbs. The Eskaleut languages The final section deals with oral discourse structure including intonation and gesture, and information structure in oral discourse in the more strongly polysynthetic languages such as Inuktitut or Kalaallisut, as compared with the more analytical Aleut. In addition, there is a discussion of the effect on polysynthesis of contact with languages like English or Danish, and among different dialects of the same family in the region of the Bering Strait. Language change among the younger generations and alphabetization lead to morphological innovation and the simplification of polysynthesis, often involving the loss of affixes or reanalysis of certain kinds of structure. Overall, the work shows how polysynthesis increases or decreases according to factors of internal development, as in Aleut, or under the pressure of innovation resulting from bilingualism, language contact, or new forms of expression in the younger generation. Major scholars since that time, including Boas, Sapir, and Greenberg, have also described certain American languages as polysynthetic, citing Eskimoan languages as prime examples. Recently however, Baker specifically excluded Eskimoan languages from the class of polysynthetic languages on the grounds that they lack one of his criterial structures: Here it is shown that Eskaleut languages contain constructions

diachronically and functionally equivalent to prototypical noun incorporation, like that of Iroquoian. They differ in certain other respects because of the distinct diachronic pathways by which their modern sentence structures have developed.

**Introduction** It is generally assumed by scholars working with Eskaleut languages that these languages are robustly polysynthetic. Yet in a monograph devoted to the topic of polysynthesis, Baker takes the opposite view: The radical difference in these assessments hinges on the definition of polysynthesis. Polysynthesis is one of the oldest and most frequently cited of typological features. The Oxford English Dictionary provides an etymological definition: Greenberg, arguably the founder of modern linguistic typology, sought to refine the notion with a more rigorous method for classifying languages along the dimension of synthesis. Its theoretical lower limit is 1. There is no theoretical upper limit, but in practice values over 3. Analytic languages will give low results on this index, synthetic higher, and polysynthetic the highest of all. His Eskimo sample was Greenlandic, drawn from a text in Thalbitzer. It scored the highest of all the languages tested, with an average of 3. Work of this type arranges languages along a continuum, rather than into discrete classes. It raises the question of whether there is anything typologically significant about polysynthetic languages beyond a position along a cline. Do languages above a certain score share other typological features? Would German qualify as polysynthetic because of its propensity for noun compounding? In a report to the American Philosophical Society published in 1869, Duponceau laid out more specifically the features he saw as fundamental to the polysynthetic type, mentioning both compounding and amalgamation into one verb of what is conveyed by separate words of various parts of speech, in other languages. A polysynthetic or syntactic construction of language is that in which the greatest number of ideas are comprised in the least number of words. This is done principally in two ways. By a mode of compounding locutions which is not confined to joining two words together, but by interweaving together the most significant sounds or syllables of each simple word, so as to form a compound that will awaken in the mind at once all the ideas singly expressed by the words from which they are taken. By an analogous combination [of] the various parts of speech, particularly by means of the verb, so that its various forms and inflections will express not only the principal action, but the greatest possible number of the moral ideas and physical objects connected with it, and will combine itself to the greatest extent with those conceptions which are the subject of other parts of speech, and in other languages require to be expressed by separate and distinct words. Such I take to be the general character of the Indian languages. Nearly a century later, Franz Boas cited the combination of many ideas into a single word and pointed specifically to Eskimo Greenlandic as a prototypical example of a polysynthetic language. In polysynthetic languages, a large number of distinct ideas are amalgamated by grammatical processes and form a single word, without any morphological distinction between the formal elements in the sentence and the contents of the sentence. He, too, pointed to Eskimo as a prototypical example of polysynthesis. A polysynthetic language, as its name implies, is more than ordinarily synthetic. The elaboration of the word is extreme. Polysynthetic languages represent, in a single verbal word, what in English takes an entire multi-word clause. They achieve this by using pronominal affixes for some arguments, and incorporated nouns for others. Two kinds of structures have been cited as contributing to such an arrangement: In what follows, the import of each of these structures will be examined in turn.

**Polysynthesis and incorporation** Incorporation has traditionally been understood as the compounding of a noun stem with a verb stem to form a new verb stem. The term has occasionally been used more broadly for any morphological amalgamation, or the fusion of any morphemes conveying ideas that would be expressed in separate words in languages like English. It has not always been considered necessary for polysynthesis, however. I believe that for the scientific study of language, and especially of American languages, it will be profitable to restore and clearly to differentiate the distinction between polysynthesis and incorporation. After describing polysynthesis, he turned to incorporation. American languages have also been designated as incorporating languages, by which is meant a tendency to incorporate the object of the sentence, either nominal or pronominal, in the verbal expression. The passage cited above continues as follows. Eskimo, a language particularly rich in suffixes that verbify nouns, has been termed polysynthetic,

## DOWNLOAD PDF 8. OBJECTIVE CONJUGATIONS IN ESKALEUT AND URALIC: EVIDENCE FROM INUIT AND MANSI MARC-ANTOINE MAHIEU

but has not been employed by serious students as a source of examples of noun incorporation. Both the noun root and the verb root can, in general, be used independently [Criterion d]. Criterion d excludes languages like those of the Eskimoan family. The construction As prime examples of polysynthetic languages with incorporation, Boas, Sapir, and Baker all cite those of the Iroquoian family: Polysynthesis in the Arctic 7 Eskaleut languages do not show any root-root or stem-stem compounding: They do, however, show constructions that are strikingly similar to that in 1. Roots and suffixes show clear formal differences in both Iroquoian and Eskaleut languages Mithun Roots can serve as words alone or with just inflectional endings; suffixes can never constitute words on their own or serve as the basis of words with inflectional suffixes. Roots constitute an open class of morphemes, to which new items are frequently added through borrowing; the suffix class is closed. Yet on other grounds, 1 and 2 have much in common. Semantics There are strong semantic parallels between the two constructions. Syntax There are syntactic parallels as well. It has sometimes been proposed that in proto- typical noun incorporation such as that in Mohawk, the incorporated noun represents a syntactic direct object.

# DOWNLOAD PDF 8. OBJECTIVE CONJUGATIONS IN ESKALEUT AND URALIC: EVIDENCE FROM INUIT AND MANSI MARC-ANTOINE MAHIEU

## Chapter 5 : CiNii å³æ, - Variations on polysynthesis : the Eskaleut languages

*Note: Citations are based on reference standards. However, formatting rules can vary widely between applications and fields of interest or study. The specific requirements or preferences of your reviewing publisher, classroom teacher, institution or organization should be applied.*

Interazioni tra i sistemi. La natura del linguaggio. Indice delle lingue citate. Of Parameters and Polysynthesis. The Position of NPs. The Licensing of NPs. Word Structure and Phrase Structure. Agreement and Clause Structure. Agreement and the Structure of NP. On the Nature of Parametrization. Systemic functional typology A. Metafunctional profile of the grammar of French A. Metafunctional profile of the grammar of German E. Metafunctional profile of the grammar of Japanese K. Metafunctional profile of the grammar of Tagalog J. Metafunctional profile of the grammar of Chinese M. Metafunctional profile of the grammar of Vietnamese M. Metafunctional profile of the grammar of Telugu V. Metafunctional profile of the grammar of Pitjantjatjara D. Descriptive motifs and generalizations Ch. Diacronia, sincronia e universali linguistici J. Grammatica a marca sulla testa e grammatica a marca sulla dipendenza J. Alcuni parametri tipologici dei verbi V. Motivazioni di competizione J. Glossario dei principali termini tecnici. Typological and historical linguistics. Map showing location of languages cited. Index of proper names. Preface to the second edition. Preface to the first edition. Implicational universals and competing motivations. Grammatical hierarchies and the semantic map model. Prototypes and the interaction of typological patterns. Syntactic argumentation and syntactic structure in typology. Typology as an approach to language. Map of languages cited. The true status of grammatical object affixes: How referential is agreement? The interpretation of polysynthesis disagreement morphology in Ngalakan B. Syntax and morphology of polysynthesis in the Georgian verb W. Dependent-head synthesis in Nivkh- with an outlook on polysynthesis in the Far Northeast J. Clause combining in Apache D. Lexicographical and lexicographic problems of word families in Cayuga H. Ket as a polysynthetic language W. The rise and fall of polysynthesis in the Eskimo-Aleut family M. Map of languages discussed in this volume. The logic of Typology. The History of Typology. Typology and Linguistic Theory. Index to Language Typology. Language Typology and Language Universals. Language universals and language typology W. Different views of language typology B. Handlungstheorie, Kommunikationstheorie, Lebenswelt D. Sciences cognitives et Intelligence Artificielle F. Biological foundations of language D. Textproduktions- und Textverstehensforschung W. Sprachtypologie und Schriftgeschichte H. History and prehistory of universals research. Sprachtheorien im Mittelalter J. Reflections on language in the Renaissance W. Theories of language in the European Enlightenment L. History and approaches of language typology. Sprachtypologie bei Edward Sapir M. Typologie als Charakterologie H. The relation of non-Western approaches to linguistic typology E. Current approaches to language typology and universals research. Sprachtypologie und Universalienforschung bei Joseph H. Parametrisierung in der Generativen Grammatik H. Die Hegersche Noematik D. Russian works on linguistic typology in the s Y. Explanatory principles of organization, and methods in typology and language universals. The role of processing principles in explaining language universals J. Sampling procedures and statistical methods R. Communication-theoretic prerequisites and language independent tertia comparationis as bases of typological coding. Sprechsituationen und Kontext H. Sprachliches Handeln, Kommunikantenrollen, Beziehungsaspekte D. Scales between nouniness and verbiness H. Foundations of reference and predication A. Dimensions of adnominal modification J. Temporality and aspectuality R. Universals and typology of space P. Informationsstruktur und Reliefgebung J. Agglutination and flexion V. Parts of speech J. Lokalkasus und Adpositionen M. Intensifiers and reflexive pronouns E. Tense and aspect J. Word order typology B. The passive voice K. Verbal reflexives and the middle voice K. Internal and external possessors E. Noun phrase coordination L. Reference maintenance in discourse A. Spatial dimension terms E. Configurationality and polysynthesis M. Typological characterization of languages families and linguistic areas. Arealtypologie und Dialektologie H. The European

**DOWNLOAD PDF 8. OBJECTIVE CONJUGATIONS IN ESKALEUT AND URALIC: EVIDENCE FROM INUIT AND MANSI MARC-ANTOINE MAHIEU**

linguistic area:

## DOWNLOAD PDF 8. OBJECTIVE CONJUGATIONS IN ESKALEUT AND URALIC: EVIDENCE FROM INUIT AND MANSI MARC-ANTOINE MAHIEU

### Chapter 6 : TipologĀ-a de las Lenguas Naturales

*Download Variations on Polysynthesis: The Eskaleut Languages by Marc-Antoine Mahieu (Ed.), Nicole Tersis (Ed.) [PDF] Ebook! Get 30 pages free preview file!*

Clause dependency relations in East Greenlandic Inuit. The documents may come from teaching and research institutions in France or abroad, or from public or private research centers. Introduction In the dialects of the Inuit continuum ii, two features iii of subordination relations in complex sentences stand out: Taking examples from East Greenlandic, Tunumiisut, I will begin by briefly describing the structure of simple and complex sentences. Complex sentences are defined as a sequence of two or more clauses linked together in a dependency hierarchy iv. In consequence, clause dependency is spread out along a scale. On one end, coordinated clauses which are weakly dependent and which are linked, or not, to the main clause by a coordinator, without any modification of the verb form; on the other end, more strongly dependent subordinate clauses usually indicated by specific verbal markers. Alongside verbal markers indicating subordination, several morphemes within the verb group also mark subordination, as does the presence of a 3<sup>rd</sup> person referential element which may or may not refer to the agent of the main clause identity or cross-reference. I will then explore ways of interpreting a central issue in Inuit morphology the similarities between possessive noun phrases and subordinate verb forms. To conclude, I will show how, on the typological level, the polysynthetic nature of this language also applies to sentence structure, through the preferential use of synthetic processes to mark clause subordination. From simple to complex sentences Inuit is a SOV language type. In the ergative construction 7b, the nominal agent of a two-argument verb is marked as ergative by p, while the patient is marked as absolutive by a zero marker. Pragmatics and definiteness are the main factors which determine the choice of one or the other structure: However one must be aware that interpretation of the sentence s structural analysis, transitivity, word order and ergativity s true nature have been the matter of some debate among linguists over the last ten years, because of the parallelism between 4 3 transitive sentences 7b and possessive noun phrases Mahieu, Tersis; this phenomenon can be explained from a historical perspective cf. Simple sentences contain a single nominal or verbal predicate. In the former case, the predicate can be a noun, a personal pronoun, a determiner noun or a noun phrase. In this case, word order is subject-predicate. Isortoq-of landscape-3sg all stone The Isortoq landscape is all stone. In the latter case, the predicate is a verb which is always followed by a morpheme traditionally defined as a mood marker, and where the person markers are affixed verb-finally, the whole making up a complete sentence. The nominal subject is not mandatory: In simple independent sentences, the verb is followed either by an indicative or an injunctive marker. The final person marker represents the single agent participant of one-argument verbs 7c or the fusion of the agent and patient participants, for two-argument verbs 7b. The verbal inventory is thus divided into one-argument verbs and two-argument verbs, one must note however that some verbs may do both. The person markers vary according to the valence and the pre-final marker of the verb. Personal 6 5 indexes referring to fused agents and patients show many cases of neutralization and assimilation in Tunumiisut see Tersis The indicative expresses general assertions, noting a past or present 9 ukiassa-kkit tasiitaqmiit amiqtaniit autumn-trans aatisaq-taq-pu-t Tasiilaq. The injunctive expresses moderate injunction. The sentence with the interrogative and the answer to it 12a-b although syntactically independent, are of a dependent nature, since they require contextual reference in demanding an answer, a demand or a request. Several verbal predicates may follow one another, forming a complex sentence asyndetically coordinated. First of all we will mention the relatively less frequent case where the clauses of the complex sentence are on the same level without any modification of the verbal forms. Juxtaposed verbal predicates express an enumeration, two simultaneous events, whether the subject is identical or not; this differs from syndetic coordination in that there is no coordinating element between clauses. The coordinated clauses take the same verbal moods. Although it is possible to coordinate two clauses in the indicative, the presence of the clitic -tu seems to

## DOWNLOAD PDF 8. OBJECTIVE CONJUGATIONS IN ESKALEUT AND URALIC: EVIDENCE FROM INUIT AND MANSI MARC-ANTOINE MAHIEU

usually be accompanied by the concomitant mood when the agent of the main clause is coreferential with that of the coordinated clause, as also pointed out by Fortescue. The dependency of the coordinate clause is then stronger and close to a subordinate relation, given that it has a specific verbal marker. When the clauses of a complex sentence are in a subordinate relation, clause dependency is essentially marked by the verb forms. Dependent clauses and dependent verb forms

10 9 Subordination is characterized by the absence of any subordinator, as in the Samoyed branch of the Uralic family, in particular in Tundra Nenets where there are no subordinating conjunctions, subordination is expressed by subordinate non-finite forms or infinitives and participles. In Siberian Yupik, of the Eskaleut family, most subordinating conjunctions are borrowed from the neighboring Chukchi language Vaxtin. This situation has led to the reduction of the synthetic processes characteristic of the Eskaleut family Mahieu and Tersis. Of the Tunumiisut verbal system cf. Only one argument is morphologically marked on verbs in the concomitant, the agent of one-argument verbs and the patient of two-argument ones. The other mood markers can appear with either one-argument or two-argument verbs. In the indicative and the attributive, the one-argument form differs from the two-argument form. This order is also pragmatically marked, and conveys new information 26a but can also be caused by the subordinate clause's unwieldiness. Several verbal markers form different subordination types: Due to amalgamation with the non-coreferential 3rd person marker -a, the causative has a variant in m- and the conditional has a variant in pa-. We will illustrate the use of each of these forms with a few examples.

Attributive The single argument attributive -ti- expresses attribution of a specific property, a state, or the durative. Its variant -si- is conditioned by the preceding consonantal context cf. This marker is used as a participial in the 3rd person, serving to modify a noun, tikkak nii-tiq man eating lit. This form is translated by certain authors as a relative clause. It also appears as semantically dependent on a preceding sentence, which I define as a form of situational dependency at paragraph level see. Such discursive dependency also appears with other subordination markers see section 3. This means that it cannot appear on its own in an independent sentence, 12 11 contrary to what is found in other Inuit dialects - but not in West Greenlandic which is more or less like East Greenlandic. It is frequent in discourse, where it is distinguished from the indicative which has a more general meaning and which may appear in independent sentences. It is also found in complement clauses, after thought, perception, and declarative verbs cf. The verb final person marker represents the agent. In the 3rd person, there is a distinction between same- or cross-reference marked by the index of coreference with the agent of the main clause, -ni or -tit PL. The final person marker combines both participants, the agent and the patient. In the second 13 12 example 22, one finds both the one-argument attributive form modifying the noun siqqut fins and the two-argument attributive in the dependent clause. In this last example, it would be possible however to have the indicative in the coordinated sentence after kisiat but, to express a general fact and not a specific property.

Concomitant The concomitant -ttu- the more usual term is contemporative is used with one-argument valence in subordinate clauses expressing actions simultaneous or contemporary to those expressed in the main clause 23, with temporal or manner specification, or in purpose clauses where the action participates in the main action cf. The agent is generally identical in the main and dependent clauses. The referential third person marker refers either to the agent cf. PL, as a 14 13 reflexive person, or to the patient cf. The most common order is for the subordinate clause to come first. This order may be reversed for semantic reasons expressing manner, or for focalization purposes 26a, or because the sentence becomes too unwieldy when the three dependent clauses with the concomitant come in succession, or lastly after a declarative verb such as say, in which case the complement clause cannot be preposed cf. The same is true in the conditional, for both one- and two-argument forms. Here is an example taken from a story in Tunumiisut where it seems that several complex sentences have no indicative marker and, consequently, no main clause, but only verbal markers which are usually reserved for subordinate clauses, since they are pragmatically linked to the preceding utterances. For example in 33, the complex sentence has two effected verb forms in the causative 18 17 and one concomitant, all of which depend on a clause situated much earlier in the paragraph, which is in the indicative. Furthermore, oral narratives clearly show that dependent sentences are

highly frequent. On a pragmatic and discursive level, the role of subordinate clauses with causative verb forms is essential, as it serves to retain the listeners attention with explicative or background information up until the announcement of the major information contained in the main clause Kalmar ; subordinate clauses also present the various phases of an event. For example in 34 , at the beginning of a story, one sees the sequence of two causatives and one concomitant before the main clause in the indicative. Moreover there are several conjunctive morphemes internal to the verbal group which also mark clause dependency. Here are some examples

Conjunctive morphemes Several conjunctive morphemes frequently appear in dependent sentences, either alone or in succession, in particular: Taking some examples, one might wonder how to interpret them: Or should one consider, on the contrary, that it is a single affix entering different combinations, and thereby having different temporal and modal meanings? On this point, the morpheme *-niaq-* is particularly instructive. In dependent sentences, it means while, whereas, at the time when ; it marks that the process covers a certain time span and can be followed by attributives, concomitants, causatives or interrogatives: This same morpheme *-niaq-* is also found after nouns, with the meaning hunt, as an incorporating verb which is always suffixed 38 , or after a verb, as conative verbal modality with the meaning try, seek to 39 , or as a marker of moderate injunction. It is also found in main clauses with the meaning suddenly, at the time when I will first present data and will then draw some conclusions from them.

Subordination and possessive noun phrases The entire set of person markers for causative effected and oneargument conditional non-effected verb forms are identical in form to possessor markers in possessive modification involving two nouns cf. The possessor and the possessee are in a dependency relation just like a clause with a verb in the causative or the conditional is in a relation of dependency to the main clause. The causative or effected single argument; the verb *nii-* eat Singular 1. Some morphophonologically irregular forms might correspond to different evolutive stages of the language. The same is true for the one-argument conditional. Several linguists have been led to consider that the nominal interpretation is only valid from a historical perspective, and that synchronically, it is a case of verbal conjugation on the one hand and of noun phrases on the other, with no possibility of their being one and the same phenomenon: Thus the ancestor of sentence: In particular, in the subordinate clause, the possessive structure is not wholly symmetrical, as the verbal predicate in the main clause has no specific marker, contrary to the possessed element in the possessive relation, which is always followed by the non-coreferential 3 rd person marker *-a*. To use Nichols s terms, this structure is marked twice, whereas in the complex sentence, only the subordinate clause is marked, thus constituting a truncated possessive relation. Furthermore, the chaining of subordinate clauses is possible and frequent, whereas there is no such chaining of possessive noun phrases Woodbury Moreover, word order in the possessive phrase is set, while it is flexible in the subordinate clauses, subject only to semantic or pragmatic criteria Berge One must also note that the parallelism does not affect all of the verbal system s forms. Nominal and verbal inflections only partially overlap. In particular, reference to the agent and the patient word-finally, is not identical for all of the two-argument verb forms, whether in independent or dependent clauses. The 3 rd person agent 50 does not receive the same treatment as the 1 st and 2 nd person agent 49 , according to the morphophonological analysis which makes it possible to account for the numerous amalgamations and deletions in Tunumiisut Tersis Furthermore, reference to the agent and patient are reversed for reasons of person hierarchy. Parallelism between possessives and verb forms in independent clauses, or even dependent ones, is not valid when the agent is 27 26 a 3 rd person Fortescue notes that, according to this hypothesis, forms with a dependency marker would have first characterized dependent clauses, and then would have spread to the independent forms of two-argument indicatives. The parallelism between possessive noun phrases and dependent constructions, in complex sentences, would therefore be due to historical, formal and semantic reasons, because 28 27 of the link existing between a clause s possessor and agent: This flexibility would make it possible to use, after both nouns and verbs, the same morphemes -resulting from the fusion between a person marker and a dependence morpheme.

