

Zsófia Schön

*Do Khanty dialects use the same strategies to construct
adverbial subordinate clauses?*

*A corpus-based study on adverbial subordinate clauses in
Kazym, Shuryshkary and Surgut Khanty*

XII International Congress for Finno-Ugric Studies
Oulu, Finland, 20 August 2015

Outline

1. Introduction
2. Material/Corpus
3. Subordinative Constructions
4. Conclusions

1.1 Research background

- stems from work about postpositional constructions in Khanty dialects
- overview of different mechanisms of adverbial subordination in a Khanty corpus from a synchronic point of view
- focuses on temporal, causal-final and manner adverbial clauses as well as on their distribution in Surgut, Kazym and Shuryshkary Khanty (SUR, KAZ, SHU)

1.2 Example

SHU 023/120

(1) *mɔ:s^j mɔ:s^jmal jupijən mun fa:j is^jsuβ*

<i>mɔ:s^j</i>	<i>mɔ:s^j</i>	<i>-m</i>	<i>-al</i>	<i>jupijən</i>
tale	tell.tales	-PTCP.PST	-3SG	after

<i>mun</i>	<i>fa:j</i>	<i>is^j</i>	<i>-s</i>	<i>-uβ</i>
1PL	tea	drink	-PST	-1PL

‘After he told the tale, we drank tea.’

1.3 Research questions

- Which constructions are used to what extent in the corpus?
- Do Russian-Khanty bilingual speakers prefer finite structures to non-finite ones?
- Do younger speakers prefer non-finite clauses with postpositions to ones with case suffixes?

2.1 Material

- consists of 2032 elicited sentences
- collected between 2010 and 2012
- from 55 informants of three Khanty dialects

29 Surgut Khanty (SUR)

21 Kazym Khanty (KAZ)

5 Shuryshkary Khanty (SHU)

3. Subordinating Constructions

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- Non-Finite Constructions with Converb
- Finite Constructions with Conjunction

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3.1 Non-Finite Constructions with PTCP + Cx

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KAZ 024/003

(2) *jɛ:rt jɛ:rtijən pɛ:ʎɲa a:ntə:m*

<i>jɛ:rt</i>	<i>jɛ:rt</i>	<i>-ti</i>	<i>-jən</i>	<i>pɛ:ʎɲa</i>	<i>a:ntə:m</i>
rain	rain	-PTCP.PRS	-LOC	mosquito	does.not.exist

‘When it is raining there are no mosquitos.’

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SUR

PTCP.PRS + LOC

PTCP.PST + LOC

KAZ and SHU

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SUR

PTCP.PRS + LOC
+ DLAT
+ APPR

PTCP.PST + LOC
+ DLAT

PTCP.NEG + LOC
+ APPR

KAZ and SHU

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PTCP.PST + LOC

3.1 Non-Finite Constructions with PTCP + Cx

SUR 110/023

(3) *i:mi i:kεt joyttənem ti:tot βerət*

<i>i:mi</i>	<i>i:kε</i>	<i>-t</i>	<i>joyt</i>	<i>-tə</i>	<i>-nem</i>
wife	husband	-SG < 3SG	arrive	-PTCP.PST	-APPR

ti:tot βer -ət
food make -PRS[3SG]

‘The wife is making food for when her husband arrives.’

3.2 Non-Finite Constructions with PTCP + PSTP

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SHU 089/054

(4) *ma: talaŋ xatl jolən xas^jsum pu:səns^jiti u:rəŋən*

ma: talaŋ xatl jolən xas^j -s -um

1SG whole day at.home stay -PST -1SG

<i>pu:səns^j</i>	<i>-ti</i>	<i>u:rəŋən</i>
do.the.laundry	-PTCP.PRS	in.order.to

‘I stayed the whole day at home to do the laundry.’

3.2 Non-Finite Constructions with PTCP + PSTP

SUR 128/036

(5) *v:tʲit jaqən βottəγ pətə-motsə v:j-mo:qət ənətyə jiyət*

<i>v:tʲi</i>	<i>-t</i>	<i>jaqən</i>	<i>βot</i>	<i>-təγ</i>	<i>pətə-motsə</i>
father	-SG < 3PL	at.home	be	-PTCP.NEG	until

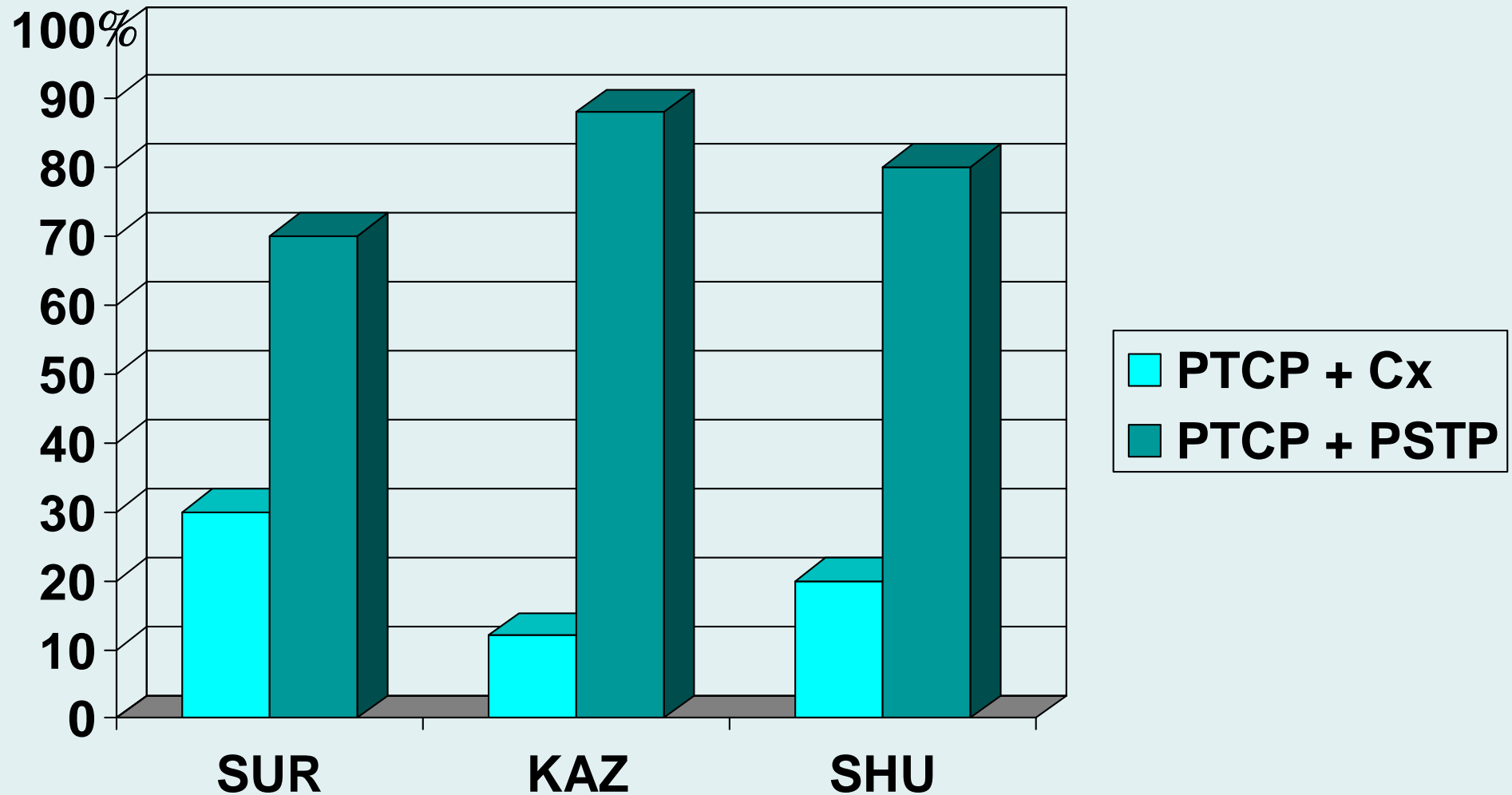
<i>v:j-mo:q</i>	<i>-ət</i>	<i>ənət</i>	<i>-γə</i>	<i>jiγ</i>	<i>-ət</i>
child	-PL	big	-TRNS	become	-[PST]3PL

‘While their father was not at home, the children grew taller.’

3.3 Non-Finite Constructions with PTCP + Cx

VS.

Non-Finite Constructions with PTCP + PSTP



3.4 Finite Constructions with Conjunction

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KAZ 027/043

(6) *xθ:n ma: βɔ:s^jsum jε:rtəs*

<i>xθ:n</i>	<i>ma:</i>	<i>βɔ:s^j</i>	<i>-s</i>	<i>-um</i>
when	1SG	collect.berries	-PST	-1SG

jε:rt -əs

rain -PST[3SG]

‘When I collected berries, it rained.’

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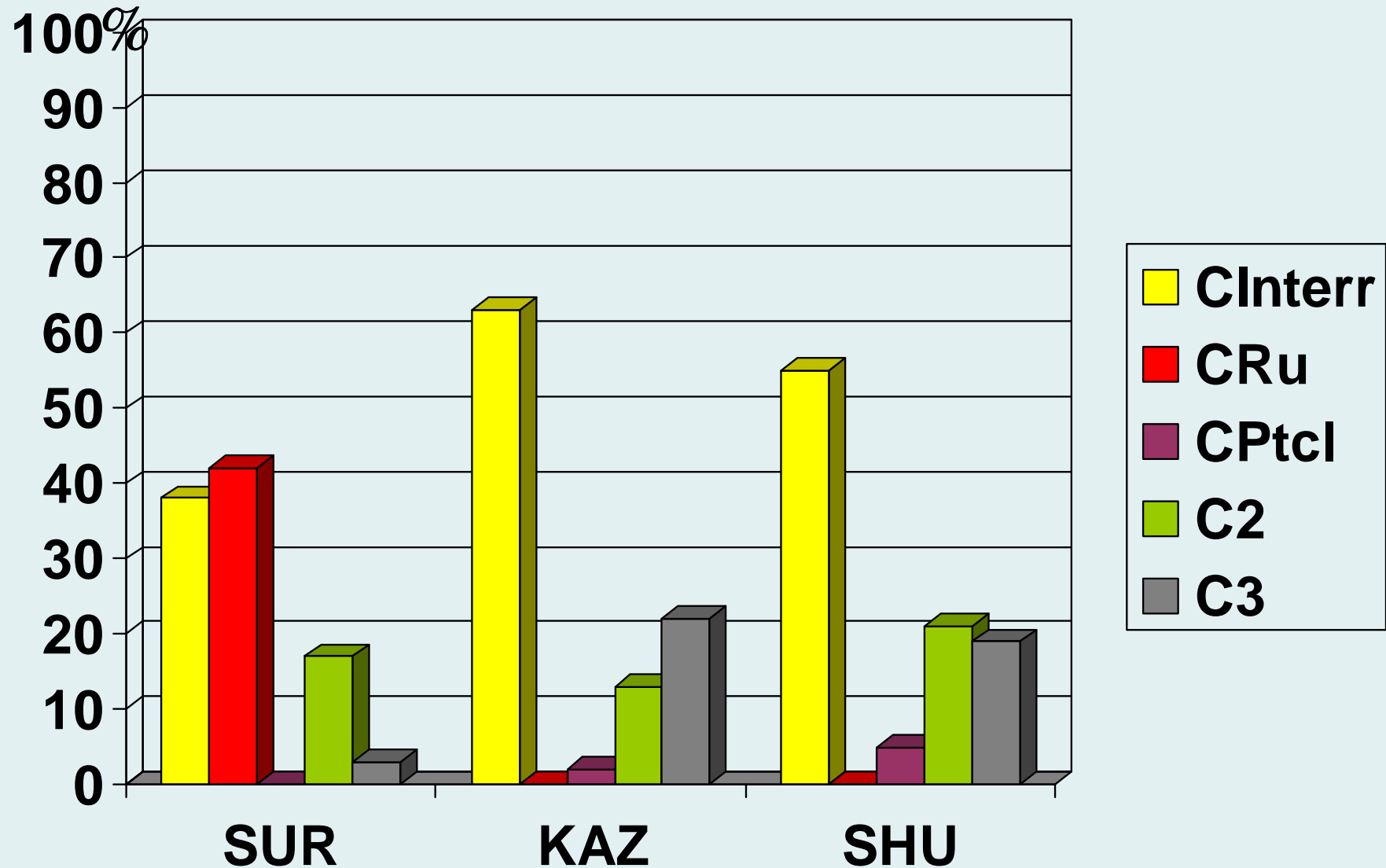
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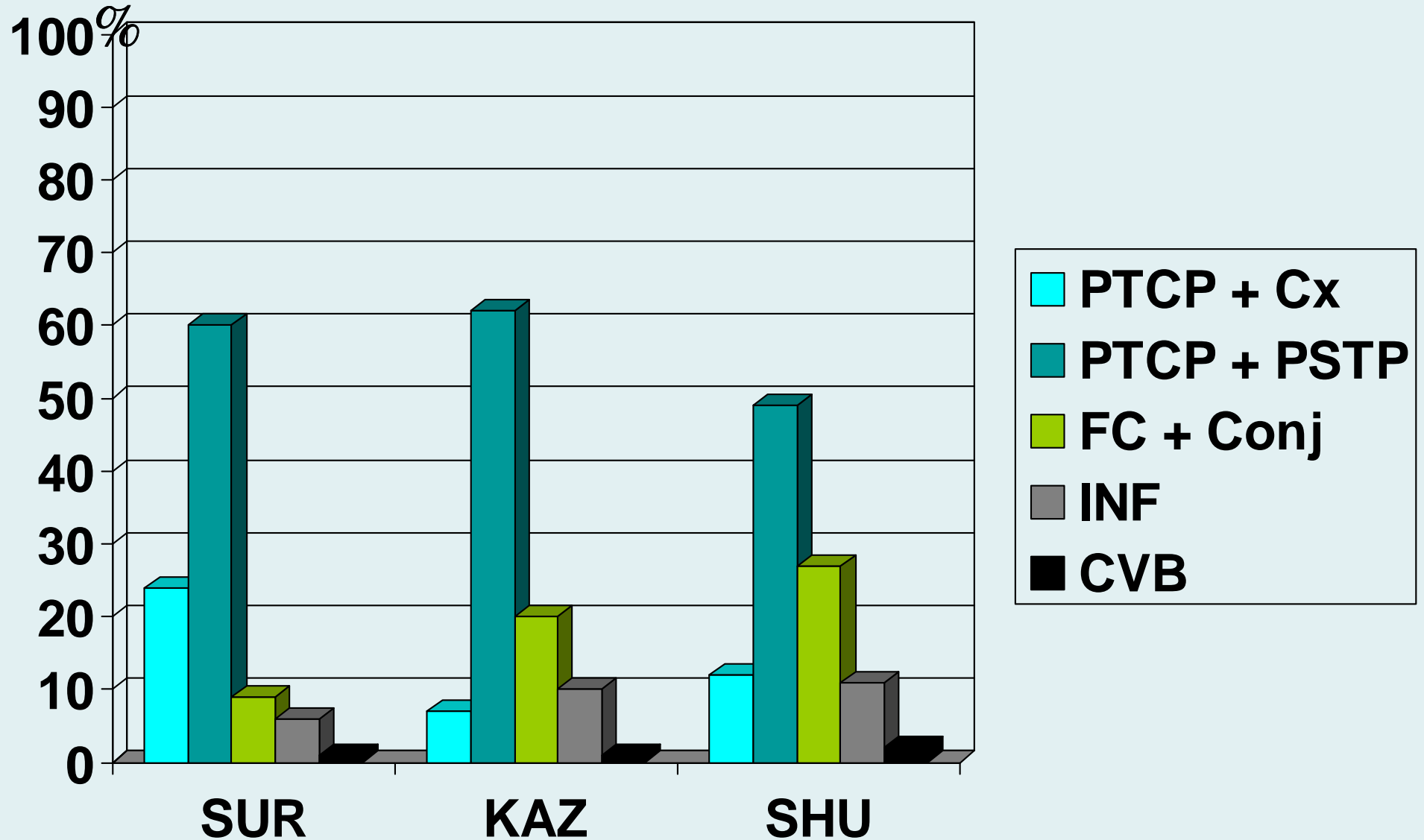
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- Conjunctions from Particles
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- Conjunctive Constructions with Two Elements
eg. SUR *toɣunə ... qotnə* KAZ *muj βurən* SHU
- Conjunctive Constructions with Three Elements
eg. SUR *tʲu tɛ:tnə ... quntə* KAZ *sʲi βə:nti xə:n* SHU

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4. Conclusions



Bibliography

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Thank you for your attention!