On Quantification in Finnish  
PIRKKO SUUKKONEN  
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"On Quantification in Finnish" deals with quantification of nominal and adverbial phrases in Finnish and the interaction between quantification and various syntactic and semantic structures. The focus will be in the description of the NPs which are either syntactically subjects and objects, or adjectives and nouns in the predicative position. The NPs are classified into two structural types:

(a) NP = DET + N, where DET (determiner) is lexical,  
(b) NP = DET + N, where DET is syntactically complex.

Description of quantification expressed at the phrasal level concerns, not only lexical quantifiers, but also different kinds of quantifying nouns and measuring terms. Special attention is paid to the complexity of problems concerning the description of these classes. In particular, the question will be posed which determiners in the context DET + N require the noun to be in the partitive case. In response, a semantic characterization will be offered. The preliminary hypothesis is that the semantics of quantification strongly affects the distribution of morphological case marking of noun phrases and combinations of determiners in Finnish. We raise certain questions about quantifiers which specifically concern the core quantification system of Finnish, and have not arisen in languages where the quantification systems have been previously studied. The theory of generalized quantifiers forms the main theoretical framework for the description of semantic properties of quantifying determiners and lexical quantifiers.


Historically Problematic Morphosyntactic Features in Uralic Languages  
AGO KÜNNAP  
University of Tartu

The introductory chapter 1 of this book addresses the question of a novel approach to the history of Uralic – Finno-Ugric and Samoyed – languages. The investigations clearly show that among the reconstructed Proto-Uralic structural features by far not all belong to common Uralic. At the same time a large number of them find equivalents in the neighbouring non-Uralic languages.

Chapter 2 is dedicated to the problematics of some Uralic morphosyntactic features. The genitive with the suffix -m has actually been one of the earliest Uralic object cases. Uralic languages are accusativeless because in those languages there is no individual case form for a direct object. The primary determinator of the choice between the indefinite/definite conjugations in Uralic languages was intransitivity/transitivity. Discrimination of indefinite/definite conjugations and concomitant reference to the number of the objects as well as to a person of the object in the verbal forms are phenomenon that is inherent to the whole of Northern Siberia and, besides Uralic languages occur in a number of Paleosiberian languages. In case of Uralic verbal personal k-markers we can probably come across very little etymologically common suffix-material inherent to all Uralic languages and at times they may prove to be of Turkic origin altogether. It may be supposed that a non-personal general-definutive function has always been inherent to the Uralic 3rd person possessive suffix. An unexpected feature in several Uralic languages is the lack of the Finnish type of the pronominal genitive attribute of the possessive suffix (minun lauluni 'my my-song', cf. the Estonian type without a possessive suffix in minu laul 'my song'). It need not necessarily always indicate the retreat of the use of possessive suffixes as is usually supposed.

In chapter 3 it is shown that neither does it exclude the possibility of supposing an eastern specific relationship of Livonian via an onetime broken Finno-Ugric linguistic chain. Chapter 4 demonstrates that it would be more discreet to admit that the origin of the Ugric t-locative, l-ablativ and Hungarian k-plural is not known, however, it is hardly probable that they should have a general Finno-Ugric background. The author is the Full Professor of Uralic languages of the University of Tartu. He has studied the contacts between Uralic and neighbouring languages (Indo-European, Altaic, Palto-Siberian) and published several books and articles about the problematics.


Udmurt  
EBERHARD WINKLER  
University of Munich

Udmurt (Votyak) is spoken by approx. 70 % of the 750.000 Udmurt as mother tongue (according to the 1989 census). The Udmurt are living mainly in their own Autonomous Republic in the European part of Russia (Viatka-Kama-Region), whereas they constitute less than one third of the population. Udmurt belongs to the Permic branch of the Finno-Ugric Languages, which form together with Samojed languages the Uralic family. In former times these languages (Chuvash and Tatar) had a strong influence on the grammar of Udmurt, whereas the younger Russian influence is restricted to the lexicon. Nevertheless the grammar is typical Finno-Ugric and shows a lot of common features with the nearly related more archaic Komi language. The monograph is based on the Literary language and will contain chapters on morphology and syntax. Emphasis will be given to morphology, with special attention to the verbal inflectional system and the functions of these categories. The sketch includes a short Udmurt text with interlinear translation.


Livonian  
CHRISTOPHER MOSELEY  
University of Vienna

The Livonian, or Liv, language (Livonian randa kel ‘coast language’) is a member of the Baltic-Finnic subgroup within Finno-Ugric. It was until recently spoken in twelve coastal villages of Kurzeme province in Latvia at the beginning of the twentieth century it had over two thousand speakers, but the dispersal of the population during two world wars and subsequently during the Soviet period has meant that the language has not been passed on to younger generations so that at present only about ten elderly first-language speakers remain alive.

However, since the independence of Latvia in 1991, teaching of the language has been resumed and other cultural activities to foster the language have provided an opportunity for the belated revival of the language. Livonian is a written language, but the orthography has varied somewhat during the period of just over a century since it first committed to writing.


Vogul (MaÝñ)  
TIMOTHY RIÈSE  
University of Vienna

The Vogul language (endogenous name: MaÝñ) is spoken by approximately 3,000 speakers in northwestern Siberia. Together with Ostyak, it forms the Ob-Ugric branch of the Finno-Ugrian language family and is generally considered to be closely related to Hungarian. In the introductory section general information on the Vogul people and their sociolinguistic situation is given. The discussion of the following sections on Vogul phonology, morphology, and syntax is the Northern one, spoken by the greatest majority of modern Voguls and forming the basis for the literary language. Vogul is in the most respects a typical agglutinative language and its grammar is relatively straightforward, i.e. unencumbered with major rules of inflection. In this study particular care is taken to place (Northern) Vogul in a general Finno-Ugrian and a complete Vogul context. This means that although the major emphasis lies on the synchronic description of (Northern) Vogul, the book also includes historical and other information which might be useful to the linguist or another scholar in the future.
Main Language Shifts in the Uralic languages

AGO KÜNNAP
University of Tartu

The aim of this book is to address the issue of some main language shifts in the group of Uralic languages. The motive for supposing the language shifts is based on the newest research results in population genetics. Thus Lapp (Saami) languages have long been supposed to have developed in the manner that the Lapps' ancestors spoke a different language from a Finno-Ugric language form. The author believes that earlier the Lapps spoke some kind of an unfamiliar language or a Finno-Ugric language form that they changed for a Finnish language form. The data of population genetics make one suppose that the development of Samoyed and Ugric languages took the same course and that the Samoyeds' and Ugrics' ancestors shifted from their ancient, probably a Paleoelbian language form to a Finno-Ugric language form. At this time the linguistic data seem to indicate that the Samoyeds obtained a Lapp-(Lappic) language form. A peculiarity of Mordvin languages—"in word stock they are close to Finnic languages, in grammar to Ugric and Samoyed languages"—makes one also suppose a language shift.

The introductory chapter I of this book addresses the question of the historical development of groups of languages by way of convergence and divergence, gives a short overview of the nature of the innovative treatment of Uralistics as well as the author's aspirations to distinguish between the actual factology of Uralic languages and mythological perceptions emerged in Uralistics.

Chapter II is dedicated to mainly three language shifts in the Uralic language group: Samoyed, Lapp and Ugric along with Mordvin.

Chapter III is meant to set a background for the language shifts under observation by means of several more recent investigated concrete lexical and grammatical data. As related to it, the author observes the substratum toponymic and morphosyntactical treatments. As related to the language shifts under observation by means of Samoyed, Lapp and Ugric along with Mordvin, the author observes the substratum toponymic and morphosyntactical treatments. As related to the language shifts under observation by means of Samoyed, Lapp and Ugric along with Mordvin, the author observes the substratum toponymic and morphosyntactical treatments.

In chapter IV an example of evidentiality in the Uralic languages resulting from the point of view of historical linguistics. The native speakers of Enets live in Siberia, on the northern slopes of the Sayan mountains. Earlier they were reindeer rearers of shamanistic faith. Up to date they have changed their way of life. From all the other Samoyed languages, Nenets have received most of the outside influence from Russian. Enets has no compound sentences: instead to using Russian or some local Turkic language in their mother tongue.

The separate orientation can be expressed by a trinomial distribution of locatives: to where? from where? in case of verbal negation a separate negative auxiliary is used. The verb forms can indicate the subject person and, in addition to its number, also the number of the object. Enets has no compound sentences: instead of this coordinate clause participial, gerundial and infinitivil constructions are used. An attribute precedes its main word. In Enets there are numerous loan words from Nenets, particularly concerning reindeer husbandry. Nganasan loan words have a connection with reindeer hunting and Russian loans related to more modern spheres of activity.

This outline is the first extensive modern survey about Enets.

Contact-induced Perspectives in Uralic Linguistics

AGO KÜNNAP
University of Tartu

The author of the book would make an attempt to outline a few features of a recent significant paradigm change in the Uralic (Finno-Ugric and Samoyed) linguistics. The main factor of linguistic processes is supposed to be language contacts, not so much a spontaneous change of languages, although the latter should also be borne in mind. The concept of linguistic affinity has also been subjected to criticism. The common features of Uralic languages developed thanks to various contacts among different languages whereby a language of the lingua franca type could operate as an intermediary.

Thus any Uralic language could always differ from other languages of this group, partly retaining the features from source languages but otherwise unknown to us to date. Later on it could also, additionally, become more similar to other Uralic languages thanks to language contacts or, on the other hand, it could become more different as a result of contacts with others than Uralic languages. The role of a language prestige in the process of language changes through history is being emphasized at present.

The similarities between Finnic-Lapp and Samoyed languages have earlier been regarded as a result of a better survival of the Proto-Uralic heritage at the extreme peripheries of the expansive zone of occurrence of Uralic languages. But the Finnic-Lapp-Samoyed similarities may hypothetically be regarded as onetime areal-typological features of the Northern Indo-European languages - Germanic, Baltic and Slavic - are supposed to have developed so that the speakers of Uralic language form learned to speak that of the Indo-European.

Kamass

AGO KÜNNAP
University of Tartu

Kamass is one of the Samoyed languages, extinct to date, relatively little investigated but of considerable interest from the point of view of historical linguistics. The Samoyed and Finno-Ugric languages together form the Uralic family of languages. The Kamass native speakers lived in Siberia, on the northern slopes of the Sayan mountains. Earlier they were reindeer rearers of shamanistic faith. Up to date they have changed their way of life. From all the other Samoyed languages, Nenets has received most of the outside influence from Russian. Enets has no compound sentences: instead to using Russian or some local Turkic language in their mother tongue.

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The first written records about the Kamass language date back to the year of 1721. The author of this outline is the last speaker of the Kamass linguistic facts whose last informant died in 1989. Kamass is supposed to have had the Koibal dialect, the latter, however, has left us nothing more in writing than about 600 words. Likewise, the main Kamass dialect itself was divided into two subdialects.

Contact-induced Perspectives in Uralic Linguistics

AGO KÜNNAP
University of Tartu

The linguistic area of the use of the accusative present-day Finnic linguistic area reaches seven cases. The nouns are used with the possessive suffix. There are also subject and object conjunctions with differences in personal suffixes. The nouns may also be conjugated (nominal conjugation). The Enets modes are indicative, exhatorative, conjunctive, deative, optative, imperative, adverive, interrogative and quotative. The tenses can be expressed by a common verbal aspect but in the preterite and future tenses separate suffixes can also be used.

Enets

AGO KÜNNAP
University of Tartu

Enets is one of the Samoyed languages, fairly little investigated but of considerable interest from the point of view of historical linguistics. The native speakers of Enets live in Siberia, on the eastern bank of the Yenisey River, close to the estuary of the river.

The written records about Enets were first fixed in the 17th century. Now there are about 200 Enetses, from them nearly 100 can yet speak Enets. All the Enetses can speak Russian and/or Nenets, partly also Nganasan. In the 18th century the number of the Enets population is supposed to have exceeded 3,000. The Enetses have never had their own written language or school instruction. From all the other Samoyed languages, Nenets and Nganasan are the closest to Enets. Enets has received most of the outside influence from Nenets, more recently from Russian. Enets has two dialects: Bai (Forest) and Madu (Tundra). The dialects primarily differ phonetically and lexicalily, partly also morphologically. The present outline has been compiled on the basis of the Bai dialect. In the Enets phonology the opposition of short and long vowels can be observed. Although there is a fairly good survey about the grammar of Enets, very few longer texts have been recorded. Enets is typologically a rather common Uralic language. Agglutination predominates over flection, syntactical features over analytical ones. The parts of speech in Enets are nouns, adjectives, numerals, pronouns, verbs, adverbs, postpositions, conjunctions, particles and interjections. Grammatical gender is lacking. The category of case is primarily expressed by personal suffixes, where? from where? In case of verbal negation a separate negative auxiliary is used. The verbal forms can indicate the subject person and, in addition to its number, also the number of the object. Enets has no compound sentences: instead of this coordinate clause participial, gerundial and infinitivil constructions are used. An attribute precedes its main word. In Enets there are numerous loan words from Nenets, particularly concerning reindeer husbandry. Nganasan loan words have a connection with reindeer hunting and Russian loans related to more modern spheres of activity.

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The number of the native speakers of Kamass was very small years ago already, perhaps a couple of hundreds only. Kamass never had an alphabet of its own, to say nothing about having its own written language or school instruction.

In Kamass a strong phonetical and lexical influence by the neighbouring Turkic languages can be observed. Due to the scarcity of Kamass written records, it is possible to repair only an approximate phonological characterization and a few basic features of syntax. On the other hand, a comparatively good picture can be obtained about its own morphology and lexiconology, there are a few longer texts available.

Typologically, Kamass is an agglutinative language with numerous flective markers. Syntactical features predominate over analytical ones. On the whole, Kamass is a rather typical Uralic language. The parts of speech in Kamass
Möglichkeiten und Mechanismen kontaktbewegten Sprachwandles

Unter besonderer Berücksichtigung des Finnischen

NICOLE NAU


Die bei grammatischen Entlehnungen zu konstatierenden Mechanismen lassen sich am besten als Prozesse konvergenter Grammatikalisierung beschreiben. In dieser Arbeit werden daher die Ergebnisse und Methoden der modernen Grammatikalisationstheorie auf Sprachmischungsscheinungen angewandt.


Ostjak

IRINA NIKOLAEVA

Russian Academy of Science

This study is intended to provide a grammatical description of Ostjak, one of the Uralic languages spoken in Western Siberia. The description is based on the Northern Ostjak dialect of Obdorsk, although divergent features of other dialects are also discussed. The present paper emphasizes the syntactic aspect of the language, typically ignored in previous descriptive work on Ostjak, which mostly concentrates on its phonology and morphology.

Part 1 is a concise sketch of the Ostjak grammar, made up of the following sections: "Introductory remarks" (geo- and sociolinguistic data, previous studies, dialect division), "Phonology" (including phonotactics and prosody), "Morphology" (grammatical categories, word formation, illustrative paradigms), and "Basic syntax" (types of simple and complex sentences, discourse phenomena). A sample text in the Obdorsk dialect of Ostjak is provided.

Part 2 elaborates on certain syntactic topics that are of a particular interest from the typological viewpoint. In particular, the following topics are discussed: information structure and word order, object agreement, passivization, the relative clause, clause-chaining and reference tracking, and the category of the evidential.

Part 3 serves to provide the necessary reference. It contains the bibliography relevant to the present study, as well as the basic bibliography on Ostjak. The latter includes editions of the folklore texts, lexicographic publications, comprehensive descriptions, and the most important studies on certain aspects of the Ostjak grammar.


GRAMMAR HANDBOOKS

A Grammar of Western Dani

PETER BARCLAY

Monash University

This study presents a detailed description of the Western Dani language. All the word classes are discussed beginning with the nouns. While some nouns may have plural forms, normally the same form is used for both singular and plural. Possession is indicated by prepositions and there are a small number of suffixes marking such things as place and contents. Adjectives normally follow nouns, as in other Beier language groups, and there is a sophisticated array of intensifiers which modify both nouns and verbs.

Part 3 is a relatively small number of verbs in Western Dani. Nominals may be used preceding verbs to give new meanings and as well, complex actions may be designated by a separate verb but by joining together the various constituent simple actions. Verbs are often morphologically complex. Subjects are marked by suffixes and objects may be marked either by prefixes or inner suffixes. Depending on the type of object, verbs may be assigned objects from a particular object class, though any particular verb may accommodate objects from more than one of these classes.

The language is structured according to the realis/irrealis distinction. A number of the more common verbs have a different root depending on the status. There is a far past which is used for events that are no longer considered relevant to the present, an intermediate past for events that have happened and a near past for events that have just happened and are regarded as complete. The present is used for events that are currently occurring. There are two intention forms that are used depending on whether the intention is to act immediately or later on.

Future forms are normally used for events that are considered very likely to occur. There is, as well, a sophisticated array of aspectual forms including habitual, continuous, dative and iterative.

Nouns may be joined together by conjunctions or simply juxtaposed. Serial verbs also may be joined to indicate simultaneity, successiveness or purpose. There are a number of subordinate clauses including relative and conditional clauses. Dependent clauses are used for narration of events. Two verbs are normally used at the end of each dependent clause to indicate person, number, tense and whether or not the subject of the next clause will be the same or different to that in the current clause.

These verbs also indicate whether the actions in adjoining clauses occurs simultaneously or successively. Western Dani is a very precise language and every effort is taken to avoid any ambiguity of reference. It is also complex and has offered many challenges to those from other cultures who seek to understand it.


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