Cases as Markers of Non-verbal Predicates: Essive and Translative in Uralic

Casper de Groot

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c.degroot@uva.nl

This paper argues for the following points

- Enlarge the domain of the study into secondary predication to main non-verbal predication.

- Main non-verbal predications may share properties with Depicitives.

- Depictives may share properties with Manner

- Uralic Essive and Translative are no case markers but predicative markers

International Research project
Uralic Essive

- On the basis of a typological linguistic questionnaire we wishes to establish an appropriate description of the use of the Essive markers in the Uralic.

- The investigation takes the form as starting point and then describes its function.

- If a language under investigation does not have an Essive, the forms/constructions are described, where other languages may use the Essive.

Essive versus Translative

- Essive carries the meaning of a temporary location or state of being, often equivalent to the English "as a (child)".

- Translative indicates a change in state of a noun, with the general sense of "becoming *X*" or "change to *X*"

- Uralic:
  Essive cognate   *–n*
  Translative cognate   *–ks*

What is the Essive?

Finnish

- Heikki on Jämsässä lääkäri<u>nä</u>.

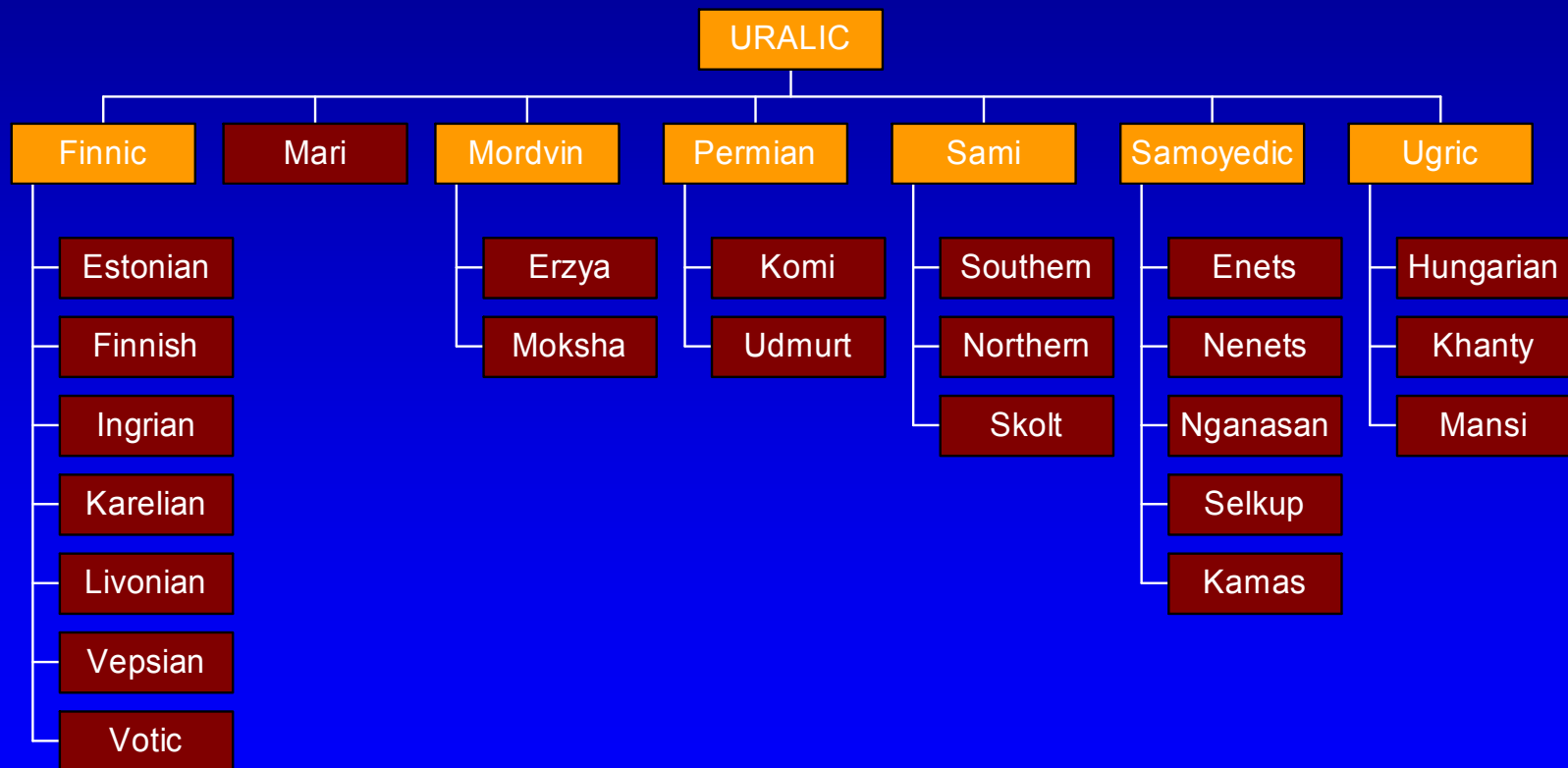 'Heikki is (working as) a doctor in Jämsä.'

Hungarian

- Katona<u>ként</u> voltam Tallinnban.

  'I was as a soldier in Tallinn.'

The Essive in the languages of the world

- The "Essive Case" is a unique property of the Uralic language family. Some but not all Uralic languages have an "Essive case".

- Where some of the Uralic languages employ the "Essive case", other languages use some other case (e.g. the Instrumental), adpositions, complementizers, or do not use a marker at all.

Uralic languages

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                              URALIC
    ┌────────┬────────┬────────┼────────┬──────────┬────────┐
  Finnic    Mari   Mordvin  Permian    Sami    Samoyedic  Ugric

 Estonian           Erzya     Komi    Southern    Enets    Hungarian

  Finnish           Moksha    Udmurt  Northern    Nenets    Khanty

  Ingrian                              Skolt     Nganasan   Mansi

  Karelian                                        Selkup

  Livonian                                        Kamas

  Vepsian

   Votic
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ARCTIC OCEAN

BERING SEA

RUSSIA

Kolyma

Lena

0 — 750 mi
0 — 1200 km

BARENTS SEA

Taymyr Peninsula

TAYMYR AUTONOMOUS OKRUG

Kola Peninsula

NENETS AUTONOMOUS OKRUG

Yamal Peninsula

YAMALO-NENETS AUTONOMOUS OKRUG

5

NORWAY

SWEDEN

FINLAND

KARELIA

Turku

Gulf of Finland

Helsinki

Lake Ladoga

Lake Onega

Pechora

KOMI

U R A L S

Yenisey

Yakh

Tallinn

ESTONIA

Courland Peninsula

2

St. Petersburg

1 4 3

GERMANY

LATVIA

Tartu

3

Vasyugan

LITH.

POLAND

BELARUS

Tver

Volga

Oka

Moscow

Nizhny Novgorod

MARI EL

Kazan

KOMI-PERMYAK AUTONOMOUS OKRUG

UDMURTIA

R U S S I A

Budapest

CARPATHIANS

HUNGARY

UKRAINE

MORDVINIA

Kama

KAZAKHSTAN

Irtysh

0 — 200 — 400 mi
0 — 200 400 600 km

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FINNO-UGRIC

FINNIC

A. Baltic-Finnic: Veps   3   Udmurt
Estonian   Votic   4   D. Mari
Finnish   B. Sami   E. Mordvin
Ingrian   1   C. Permic:
Karelian   Permyak
Livonian   2   Komi

UGRIC

A. Hungarian
B. Ob-Ugric:
Mansi
Khanty

SAMOYEDIC

Enets   5
Nenets
Nganasan
Selkup

YUKAGHIR

Tundra
Kolyma

Diagonal lines indicate sparsely populated areas

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Where is the Essive used?

Mary is sick-ESS

John is a soldier-ESS

Kate went to the meeting cheerful-ESS

Dan is working as a doctor-ESS

Sue ate the fish raw-ESS

Pete considers Chris a fool-ESS

God changed them into birds-ESS

We will make sauna on saturday-ESS

the house-GEN behind-ESS

Where is the Essive used?

	E	F	H
Mary is sick-ESS	+	+	-
John is a soldier-ESS	+	+	-
Kate went to the meeting cheerful-ESS	+	+	-
Dan is working as a doctor-ESS	+	+	+
Sue ate the fish raw-ESS	+	+	-
Pete considers Chris a fool-ESS	-	+	-
God changed them into birds-ESS	-	-	-
We will make sauna on saturday-ESS	+	+	-
the house-GEN behind-ESS	-	+	-

Uralic languages with Essive
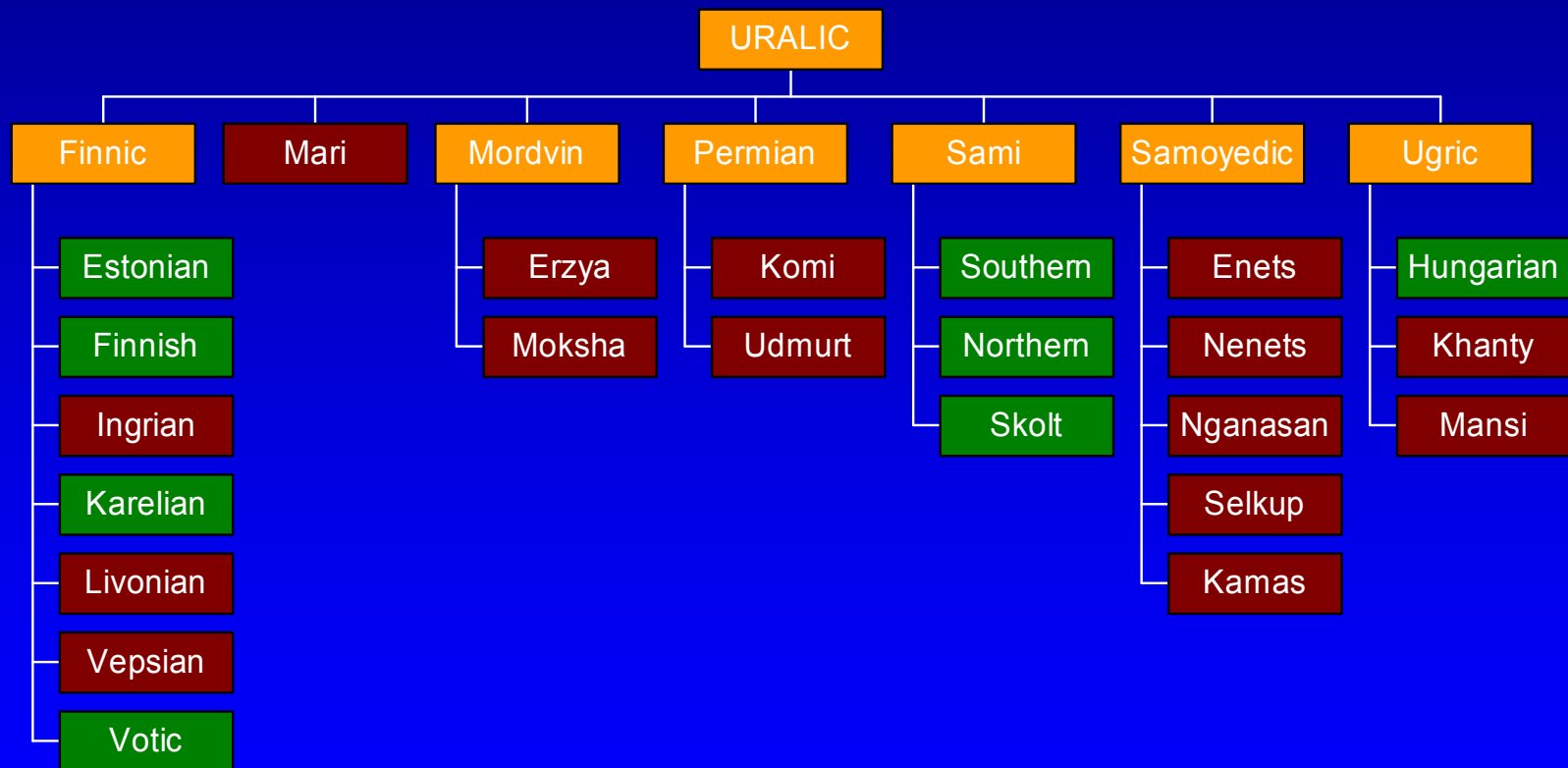
Non-verbal predications

Predicative adjective

FIN   Hän   on   sairaa-<u>na</u>.

        he   is   sick-ESS

        'He is sick.'

Predicative noun

VOT   Elin   sematehe-<u>nnä</u>   Tallina-za.

        I-was soldier-ESS   Tallinn-LOC

        'I was a soldier in Tallinn.'

Non-verbal predications

Restrictions

    Classes of adjectives and nouns (stage level)

    Person (1,2,3, singular, plural)

    Aspect (Habitual only)

    Tense (Past only)

    Location (Overt expression)

    EST   Ta   oli   <u>seal</u>   noore-<u>na</u>.

                s/he   was   there   young-ESS

                'S/he was there (as/when) young.'

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Non-verbal predications

Time stability

The Nominative in Finnish and Estonian is used in situations that are relatively 'time-stable' (individual level), whereas the Essive (or other oblique case) emphasizes the temporary nature of the situation (stage level).

Non-verbal predications

Encoding of the predicate

Double

FIN   Tyttö   on   pieni

      Girl   is   small.NOM

      'The girl is small.'

      Hän   on   sairaa-<u>na</u>.

      he   is   sick-ESS

      'He is sick.'

Non-verbal predications

Encoding of the predicate

- Votic
  - (i)   "turning into a state/location" (Translative, marked with -*ssi*),
  - (ii) "being in a state/location" (Essive, marked with -*n/-nn/-nnə*)
  - (iii) "leaving a state/location" (Excessive, marked with -*nt*).

Non-verbal predications

Triple encoding in Estonian

a. NN   on   meie   saadik   London-is

      NN   is   our   ambassador.NOM   London-INES

      'NN is our ambassador in London.'

b. NN   on   meie   saadiku-<u>na</u>   London-is

      NN   is   our   ambassador-ESS   London-INES

      'NN is our ambassador in London.'

c. NN   on   meie   saadiku-<u>ks</u>   London-is

      NN   is   our   ambassador-TRANS   London-INES

      'NN is our ambassador in London.'

(a) being ambassador is a permanent (inalienable) characteristic of NN;

(b) NN is (temporarily) in London in his capacity as ambassador ;

(c) NN is fulfilling the role of ambassador (in an official capacity, but it is not a permanent characteristic of NN).

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Non-verbal predications

Languages without the Essive

Livonian

Īd	aigast	ma	vo'l'	Puoipse	oppattaj-<u>ks</u>
One	year	I	was	in Pope	teacher-COM/TRANS

'For one year I was in Pope as a teacher.'

Non-verbal predications

- Alternations Nominative – Essive – Translative

- Permanent – temporally bound
  Individual level - Stage level

- Explicative – evaluative identification
  X is a doctor – X as if he is a doctor

- "What seems to be relevant here is the distinction between functive proper (He works as a doctor = 'He works, and the way he works identifies him as a doctor'), and a wider notion of identification related in some way or another to the event, with the possibility of an explicative reading." (Creissels 2011)

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Secondary predication - Depictive

Estonian

- Mary   läks   loengule   rõõmsa-<u>na</u>.
  Mary   went   to lecture   cheerful-ESS
  'Mary went to the lecture cheerful.'

- Peeter   töötab   Itaalias   koka-<u>na</u>.
  Peter   works   in Italy   cook-ESS
  'Peter works as a cook in Italy.'

Finnish also uses the Essive in these examples.

Secondary predication - Depictive

Hungarian

- Kati   nyers-<u>en</u>   ette meg   a   halat.
  Mary   raw-ADV   ate up   the fish
  'Mary ate the fish raw'.

- Mari jókedvü-<u>en</u>   ment   az   elöadáshoz.
  Mary cheerful-ADV   went   the   lecture-to
  'Mary went to the lecture cheerful/ly.'

- Péter szakács-<u>ként</u> dolgozik   Olaszországban.
  Peter   cook-ESS   works   Italy-in
  'Peter works as a cook in Italy.'

Secondary predication - Depictive

Hungarian

Noun+ESS   (stage level)
- Pál   idegenvezetö-<u>ként</u> dolgozik Görögországban.
  Paul tour operator-ESS   works   in Greece
  'Paul is working as a tour operator in Greece.'

Preposition + Noun   (individual level)
- Pál   <u>mint</u> idegenvezetö dolgozik Görögországban.
  Paul as   tour operator   works   in Greece
  'Paul is working as a tour operator in Greece.'

Secondary predication - Depictive

- Komi-Permyak

  Петер лечитісь-<u>ӧн</u>   уджалӧ   Таллиннын.

  Peter   doctor-INSTR   works   in Tallinn

  'Peter is working as a doctor in Tallinn.'

- Udmurt also employs the Instrumental in this kind of depictive.

- Russian influence.

Secondary predication - Depictive

Restrictions

- Adjective > Noun

- Subject > Object > other

Semantic aspects

- Time-stability (stage level, individual level)

- Manner – Depictive

Secondary predication - Complement

Finnish Essive as a marker of a complement

- Pidä-n   poikia   älykkäi-<u>nä</u>.

    Hold-1SG   boy.PL.PART   intelligent.PL-ESS

    'I consider the boys intelligent.'

Estonian employs the Translative

- Ma pean   neid   poisse   tarka(-de)-<u>ks</u>.

    I   consider   these   boys   intelligent(-PL)-TRANS

    'I consider these boys intelligent.'

Hungarian employs the Dative

- Okos-ok-<u>nak</u>   tartom   a fiúkat.

    clever-PL-DAT   I-consider   the boys

    'I consider the boys clever.'

Secondary predications - Complements

Restrictions

- Class of verbs ('consider' vs 'appoint')

- Peter considers the boy clever (state)
- Peter appointed the boy the leader (change in state)

Other types

Skolt Saami

- te'l E'mmel muu'tti   si'jjid   lå'dd-en
  then God   changed   them   bird-ESS
  'Then God changed them into birds.'

Votic

- Nämä nẹjssa лauko–pǟ-n   лammittẹ-ma sauna
  they   start   saturday-ESS heat-CONV   sauna
  'They will make sauna on Saturday'.

Translative

Bill (became) a soldier-TRANS

God changed them into birds-TRANS
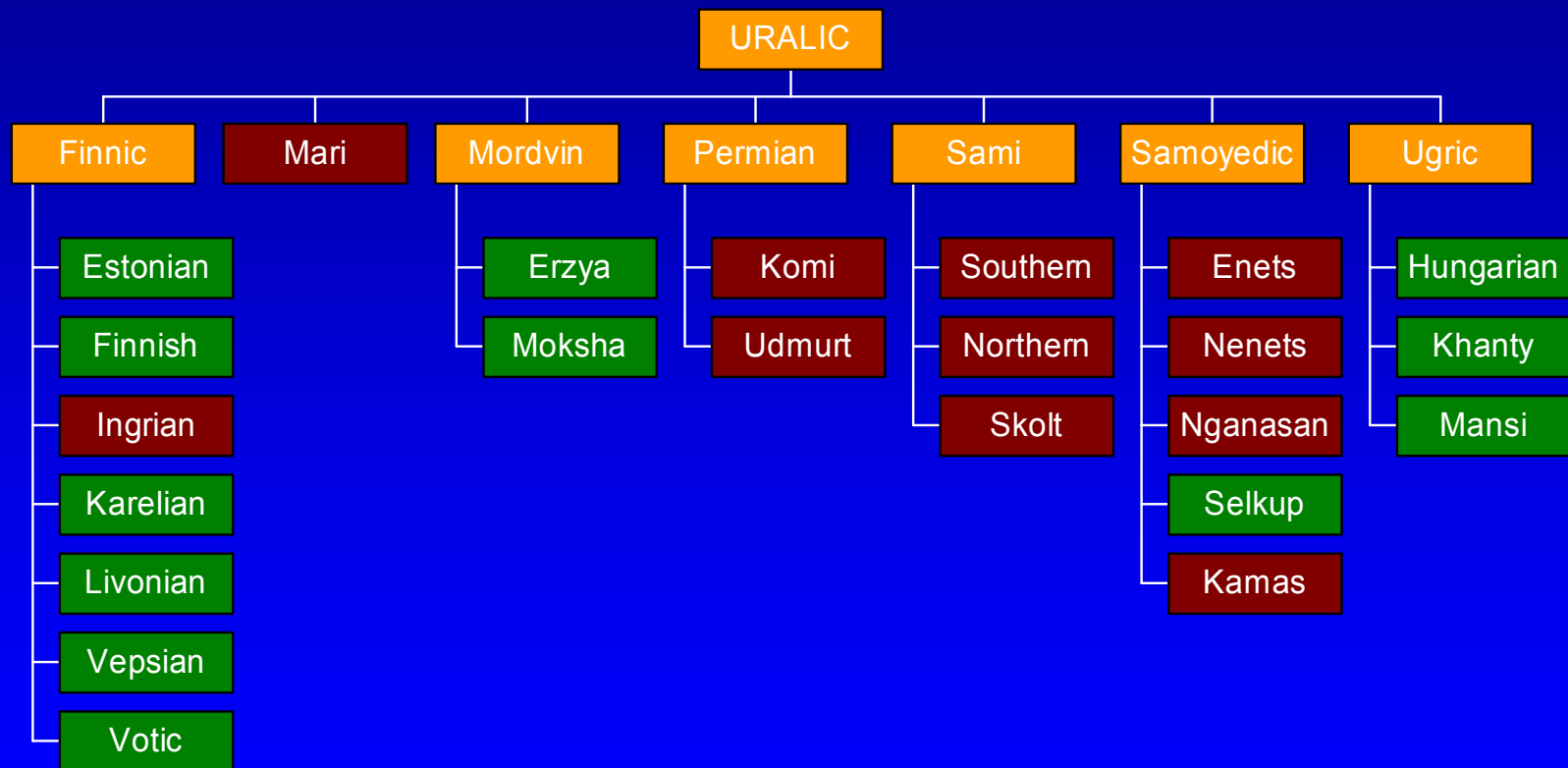
Pete considers Chris a fool-TRANS

John is a soldier-TRANS

Dan is working as a doctor-TRANS

Uralic languages with Essive

URALIC

Finnic	Mari	Mordvin	Permian	Sami	Samoyedic	Ugric

Finnic:
- Estonian
- Finnish
- Ingrian
- Karelian
- Livonian
- Vepsian
- Votic

Mordvin:
- Erzya
- Moksha

Permian:
- Komi
- Udmurt

Sami:
- Southern
- Northern
- Skolt

Samoyedic:
- Enets
- Nenets
- Nganasan
- Selkup
- Kamas

Ugric:
- Hungarian
- Khanty
- Mansi
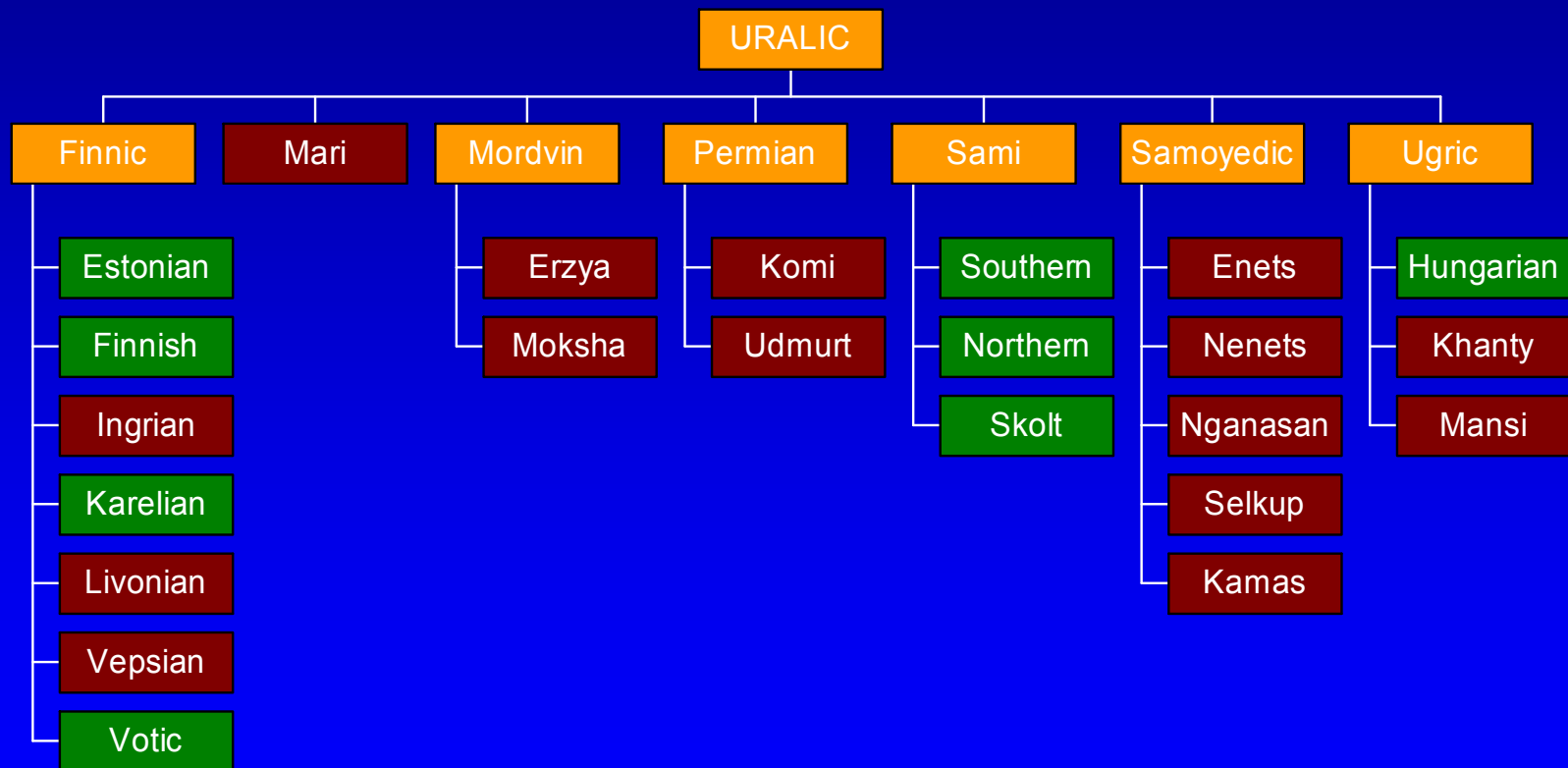
Uralic languages with Translative

Translative as marker of secondary predicate

Depictive   (as a teacher)
- Livonian
- Erzya
- Moksha

Complement   (I consider him clever)
- Estonian
- Khanty

Other uralic languages with Translative
- Finnish   Karelian   Vepsian   Votic
- Selkup   Hungarian   Mansi

Essive versus Translative

	STATE	CHANGE
Hungarian	Essive	Translative
Mordvin	Translative	Translative
Skolt Saami	Essive	Essive

Note:

Essive cognate *–n*

Translative cognate *–ks*

Other aspects

Syntax

- The position of the X-ESS in the clause

- Other syntactic restrictions

- The scope of negation

Pragmatics

- Focus

- Depictives form or are within the scope of the focus of the clause

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- Depictives may share properties with Manner.

- Uralic Essive and Translative are no case markers but predicative markers.

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Non-verbal predications - Depictives

- Main non-verbal predications may share properties with Depictives.

- Stage level Adjectival predicates marked by Essive.

- Explicative vs evaluative identification of Nominal predicates – individual level interpretation possible.

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Depictives - Manner

- Depictives but not main non-verbal predicates may share properties with Manner

- Estonian – unlike Finnish - depictives with Essive may have a manner interpretation.

- Hungarian may use –*ként* in a manner sense:
- Gyerek-<u>ként</u> gondelkozik. 'He thinks as a child.'

- Hungarian adverbial marker as depictive marker.

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- Depictives may share properties with Manner.

- Uralic Essive and Translative are no case markers but predicative markers.

Essive and Translative are predicative markers and not case markers

- Verbs do not select Essive or Translative arguments

- Exception: a closed class of verbs, such as consider, appoint, change).

- Essive in Finnic and Saami on Adjectival and Nominal main and secondary predicates

- Essive in Hungarian on Nominal secondary predicates

International Research project
Uralic Essive

- Purposes of the project

- Descriptive

- Typological

- Theoretical

Branch	individual language	Name	Name	Affiliation
Finnic	Finnish	Emmi	Hynönen	University of Turku
	Estonian	Helle	Metslang	University of Tartu
	Estonian	Liina	Lindström	University of Tartu
	Votic & Ingrian	Elena	Markus	University of Tartu
	Votic & Ingrian	Fedor	Rozhanskiy	University of Tartu
	Livonian	Tiit-Rein	Viitso	University of Tartu
	Veps	Riho	Grünthal	University of Helsinki
	Karelian	Vesa	Koivisto	University of East Finland
Saami	Southern Saami	Florian	Siegl	University of Helsinki
	Northern Saami	Jussi	Ylikoski	Sámi University College
	Skolt Saami	Timothy	Feist	University of Surrey
Mordvin	Erzya	Rigina	Turunen	University of Helsinki
Mari	Mari	Sirkka	Saarinen	University of Turku
Permic	Komi	Marja	Leinonen	University of Tampere
	Komi	Galina	Nekrasova	University of Syktyvkar
	Udmurt	Svetlana	Edygarova	University of Helsinki
Ugric	Hungarian	Casper	de Groot	University of Amsterdam
Ob-Ugric	Northern Khanty			
	Eastern Khanty	Andrey	Filtchenko	University of Tomsk
	Northern Mansi	Katalin	Sipőcz	University of Szeged
Samoyedic	Tundra Nenets	Lotta	Jalava	University of Helsinki
	Forest Nenets	Florian	Siegl	University of Helsinki
	Forest & Tundra Enets	Florian	Siegl	University of Helsinki
	Nganasan	Sándor	Szeverényi	University of Szeged
	Selkup	Beáta	Wagner-Nagy	University of Hamburg
	Selkup	Andrey	Filtchenko	University of Tomsk
	Kamas	Gerson	Klumpp	University of Tartu

Thank you very much for your attention.