

Nagasaki Iku

ON KOLYMA YUKAGHIR PROPRIETIVE VERBS

Kolyma Yukaghir does not have a verb equivalent of the English ‘have.’ Instead, for the expression of predicative possession, it uses proprietive verbs derived from nouns by affixation of the suffix *-n’e/-n*.<sup>1</sup> This paper describes and analyzes proprietive verbs in Kolyma Yukaghir. Particular attention will be paid to their semantic and pragmatic characteristics. After overviewing the derivation and syntax of proprietive verbs, I will discuss the semantic variations they can have, depending on the types of relationships that obtain between possessors and possessees. I will also discuss a pragmatic characteristic of their main clause use in terms of information structure, which contrasts with existential clauses.

**Key words:** *Kolyma Yukaghir, proprietive verb, predicative possession.*

**1. Introduction**

Kolyma Yukaghir is a language spoken in northeastern Siberia. It is one of the two members of the Yukaghir languages (the other is Tundra Yukaghir), which are generally considered to be an isolated language group and are included among the Paleosiberian languages for convenience, although their genetic affiliation with Uralic languages has been discussed.

This paper<sup>1</sup> describes proprietive verbs in Kolyma Yukaghir. After providing an overview of the derivation and syntax of proprietive verbs in Section 2, I will discuss the semantic variations they can have, depending on the types of relationships that obtain between possessors and possessees, which are detailed in Section 3. The discussion also addresses a characteristic of main clause use of proprietive verbs in terms of information structure.

**2. The proprietive suffix and proprietive constructions**

**2.1 Basic information**

Kolyma Yukaghir has agglutinating (partially fusional), suffix-dominant morphology and head-final SOV syntax. The lexical items are divided into nouns, verbs, adverbs, postpositions, determiners, particles, and interjections. Adjectives do not exist as a distinct grammatical category. Instead, adjectival (property) concepts are usually expressed by verbs. Transitivity is morphologically reflected in one of the finite verb forms, that is, the finite form in the indicative mood has two different agreement paradigms for intransitive and transitive, both of which refer to the person and number of the subject.

Proprietive verbs are derived from nouns by affixation of the proprietive suffix *-n’e/-n*.<sup>2</sup> The first allomorph *-n’e* appears after stems ending with a heavy syllable (CVC, CVV, CVCC, and CVVC) and stems consisting of two light syllables (#CVCV), while *-n* appears after stems ending with a light syllable (CV), except for those consisting of two light syllables (#CVCV) (Nagasaki, 2011)<sup>2</sup>. The former allomorph further undergoes the change into *-n’ie/-n’aa* before the suffixes *-l’el* [INFER], *-nu* [IPFV], and *-nun* (*nu*) [HBT], while the latter becomes *-l*, being assimilated to the following consonant /l/ or /l’/. The derived verbs are intransitive and are used for the expression of predicative possession (Stassen, 2009), roughly translated as ‘have N’ or ‘be with N.’

In a typical proprietive construction, the subject and the noun that the proprietive verb contains represent the possessor and possessee, respectively (1). The possessee can be expressed by an instrumental NP as well (2). In the latter case, the noun within the proprietive verb signifies the property or function of the possessee (Maslova, 2003: 446).

- |     |  |  |
|-----|--|--|
| (1) | <i>met</i><br>1 SG<br>‘I have a book.’                                       | <i>kinige-n’-d’e.</i><br>book-PROP-IND.INTR.1 SG |
| (2) | <i>t’ol’kora-a-die-le</i><br>hare-DIM-INS<br>‘[They] had a hare as a child.’ | <i>uo-n’e-ŋi.</i><br>child-PROP-PL: IND.INTR.3   |

<sup>1</sup> The discussion in this paper is based on the text data and elicited data from the author’s own fieldwork, and text data previously collected and published in Nikolaeva (1989) and Maslova (2001). The fieldwork undertaken in this study is partially funded by (1) Grant-in-aid for scientific research on priority research (A) “Endangered Languages of the North Pacific Rim [ELPR]” (#11171101, 1999–2003, headed by Osahito Miyaoka) MEXT, and (2) Grant-in-aid for scientific research (C) “Descriptive study of Kolyma Yukaghir” (#19520329, 2007–2010, headed by Iku Nagasaki) JSPS. The phonemic inventory of Kolyma Yukaghir is as follows: /i, e, ə, u, a, o, p, b, t, d, s, ʃ, ʒ, tʰ [tʰ~e], dʰ [tʰz], k, g, q [q~χ], ʁ, r, m, n, nʰ [ɲ], ŋ, l, lʰ [ʎ], w, j/ (the /s/ is marginal and appears mostly in loanwords). When examples are cited from Nikolaeva (1989), the Cyrillic transcription has been transliterated into Roman (phonological). The glosses and English translations are mine.

<sup>2</sup> See Maslova (2003: 49–53) for another analysis of the allomorphy of the suffix.

Proprietary verbs can occur not only as the predicates of main clauses, as in (1) and (2), but also as those of adnominal or adverbial clauses. These dependent clauses make use of non-finite verb forms: the participle form in adnominal clauses (3) and the converb form in adverbial clauses (4).

- (3) *tudel*                    *oozii-n'e-j*                    *vedro-k*                    *ket'ii-mele.*  
 3SG                    water-PROP-PTCP                    bucket (Rus.)-FOC                    bring-PTCP.3  
 'He/She brought a bucket with water.'
- (4) *momufaa*                    *kie-t'*,                    *lukil-n'e-t.*  
 longnose.sucker                    come-IND.INTR.3                    arrow-PROP-CVB  
 'The longnose sucker came with arrows.'

## 2.2 Negation of proprietary verbs

Negation of proprietary verbs, which signifies the lack or absence of a possessee, is probably possible in main and adnominal clauses (5, 6). It seems that the converb form of proprietary verbs cannot be negated. At least, such instances are not found in the data.

- (5) *tudel*    *el=buruj-n'e-j.*  
 3SG    NEG=fault-PROP-IND.INTR.3  
 ' [It was] not his fault.'
- (6) *taj*    *el=terike-n-d'e*                    *foromo*                    *pugezej-delle*                    *mon-i, ...*  
 that    NEG=wife-PROP-PTCP                    person                    run.out-CVB.SEQ                    say-IND.INTR.3  
 'The wifeless man ran out and said, ...' (Nikolaeva, 1989 (II): 44)

The lack of negation of the converb form of proprietary verbs is compensated by the combination of the negative proclitic *el=* and the abessive suffix *-t'uon*, which also signifies the lack or absence of an entity. Examples (7) and (8) illustrate the contrast between the converb form of proprietary verbs and the corresponding abessive form. Note that, unlike the proprietary suffix, the abessive suffix does not verbalize nouns and is never followed by verbal inflectional suffixes.

- (7) *foromo*    *end'oon*                    *tite*    *aaj*    *legul-n'e-t*                    *modo-ŋi-de-ge, ...*  
 person    animal                    like    also    food-PROP-CVB                    live-PL-POSS.3-LOC  
 'When the people also lived, eating (*lit.* having food) like animals, ...' (Nikolaeva, 1989 (I): 40)
- (8) *iile*                    *end'oon*                    *el=legul-t'uon*                    *l'e-ŋi.*  
 some                    animal                    NEG=food-ABES                    exist-PL: IND.INTR.3  
 'Some animals lived without food.' (Nikolaeva, 1989 (I): 42).

## 2.3 Nominal properties of proprietary verbs

Although the proprietary suffix derives verbs from nouns, the derivatives still retain nominal properties to a certain extent (Maslova, 2003: 123–124). First, a modifier, which precedes a derivative, semantically modifies the noun within the derivative. Second, the referent of the noun within a derivative can be picked up in the following discourse. The following examples contain a numeral (9), a noun (10), and a verb in participle form (11) as modifiers of proprietary verbs. In (12), the noun *martl'uø* 'daughter' (12a) is anaphorically referred back to by the demonstrative determiner *taj* 'that' (12b).

- (9) *irkin*    *martl'uø-n'aa-l'el-ŋi.*  
 one    daughter-PROP-INFER-PL: IND.INTR.3  
 ' [They] had a daughter.'
- (10) *foromo*    *nugen-n'e-t*                    *noj-n'e-t*                    *qodoo-t*                    *me=kimd'i-ŋi.*  
 person    hand-PROP-CVB                    leg-PROP-CVB                    lie-CVB                    CLT=fight-PL: IND.INTR.3  
 'Having arms and legs like humans, they were lying and fighting' (Nikolaeva, 1989 (I): 110)

- (11) *irkin terikie-die jukoo-d'e uo-n'e-l'el.*  
 one old.woman-DIM be.small-PTCP child-PROP-INFER: IND.INTR.3  
 'One woman [of the two families] had a small child.' (Nikolaeva 1989 (2): 46)
- (12) a. *irkin martl'uo-n'aa-l'el-ni.* (= 9)  
 one daughter-PROP-INFER-PL: IND.INTR.3  
 '[They] had a daughter.'
- b. *taj titte martl'uo-gele kodi-el-nin tadi-l'el-naa.*  
 that 3PL: GEN daughter-ACC wolf-DAT give-INFER-PL: IND.TR.3  
*terike-d-oon.*  
 wife-POSS.3-ESS  
 '[They] gave that their daughter to a wolf as his wife.'

This mixed verbal/nominal behavior, which other denominal verbs<sup>3</sup> do not exhibit, places proprietive verbs as a particular type of verb in Kolyma Yukaghir.

### 3. Semantic and pragmatic characteristics of proprietive verbs

Proprietive verbs sometimes imply meanings other than simple possession. The implied meanings are divided into three types according to the relationship between possessor and possessee. Moreover, the use of proprietive verbs in main clauses seems to have a restriction concerning the information structure.

#### 3.1 'Have a plenty of N,' 'have a special degree of N'

Some proprietive verbs render a special meaning that can be translated as 'have a plenty of N' or 'have a special degree of N.' As can be seen in (13), this meaning arises when an "everyone"-type possessee (Tsunoda, 1995) or a part that is usually possessed by an object is involved in a proprietive verb. However, some proprietive verbs that involve possessee of this type seem not to have such meanings. They almost always accompany modifiers that specify the quantity or quality of possessee (14–17) (see also (10) in Section 2.3).

(13) *pugelbie-n'e-* 'be hairy' (< *pugelbie* 'hair'), *t'iile-n'-* 'be powerful, be strong' (< *t'iile* 'power,' cf. Rus. сила), *onme-n'-* 'be intelligent' (< *onme* 'mind, intellect'), *fuonbe-n'-* 'be fat' (< *fuonbe* 'fat'), *ped'e-n'e-~pen-n'e-* 'be foul-smelling' (< *ped'el* 'smell'), *n'aat'e-n'-* 'be sharp (about the blade of a knife)' (< *n'aat'e* 'blade'), *iit'e-n'-* 'be sharp (about the point of a knife)' (< *iit'e* 'point'), *qodo-n'e-* 'be full' (< *qodo* 'contents (of a container)'), *kudul-n'e-~kun-n'e-* 'be dirty' (< *kudul* 'dirt, mud'), etc.

- (14) ... *irkin aŋd'e-n'-d'e t'uuld'ii pulut-ke.*  
 one eye-PROP-PTCP ogre-LOC  
 '..., [he arrived] at the one-eyed ogre.'

- (15) *tudel omo-t'e niŋie-n'e-j.*  
 3SG be.good-PTCP soul-PROP-IND.INTR.3  
 'He has a kind soul.'

- (16) *irkin kun'el n'aamalzil-n'e-j.*  
 one ten year-PROP-IND.INTR.3  
 '[She] was ten years old.'

- (17) *qamunde komne-n-d'e nume-ge modo-ni.*  
 several room-PROP-PTCP house-LOC live-PL: IND.INTR.3  
 '[They] lived in a house with several rooms.' (Nikolaeva 1989 (I): 56)

<sup>3</sup> Besides the proprietive suffix, there are two denominal suffixes in Kolyma Yukaghir: *-de/-d* and *-te/-f*. The former derives intransitive verbs denoting 'get N,' while the latter derives transitive verbs denoting 'give N' (Krejnovich, 1982; Maslova, 2003).

As for “not everyone”-type possessives or parts that are not normally possessed by given objects, proprietive verbs seem never to imply specificity of possessives for themselves. As can be seen in the comparison between (18) and (19), or (20) and (21), they are quite free to accompany modifiers.

(18) *aĵanpugelbie-n'e-j.*

beard-PROP-IND.INTR.3

‘ [He] has a beard.’

(19) *tamun kiejie babatyr titimie-j boroda-n'e-j pulut-ek*  
 that.one in.front.of hero (Rus.) be.like-PTCP beard-PROP-PTCP old.man-FOC  
*modo-l.*  
 sit-VN

‘In front of that (= the stove), an old man with a beard like a hero was sitting.’ (Nikolaeva, 1989 (I): 72)

(20) *met jokor-n'e-je.*  
 1SG injury-PROP-IND.INTR.1SG  
 ‘I am injured.’

(21) *ninge-j jokor-n'e-j*  
 be.many-PTCP injury-PROP-IND.INTR.3  
 ‘ [He] is injured much.’

### 3.2 ‘Have N at the very moment’

For inalienable possessives such as clothing, humans (including kin) /animals, and other objects, proprietive verbs can imply situations where possessors physically have the possessives at the very moment. More precisely, they are translated as ‘put on N’ for clothing (22, 23), ‘accompany N’ for a human/animal (or ‘ride on N’ for a riding animal) (24, 25), and ‘carry N’ for other objects (26). Proprietive verbs with such implications are usually used in the participle or converb form (22, 24–26), although this seems to be a tendency rather than a rule, for a few instances of the finite form are also found (23).

(22) *aĵd'edajbii-n'e-j foromo*  
 glasses-PROP-PTCP person  
 ‘ [a] person wearing a pair of glasses’

(23) ... *naqaa omo-t'e rubakha-n'e-j=ie?*  
 very be.good-PTCP shirt (Rus.)-PROP-IND.INTR.3=CLT  
 ‘... [it (= the bird)] wears a very beautiful shirt, doesn't it?’

(24) ... *qamunde foromo-le foromo-n'-u-t kie-t.*  
 several person-INS person-PROP-E-CVB come-IND.INTR.3  
 ‘... [he] came with several persons.’ (Nikolaeva, 1989 (I): 56)

(25) ... *aas'e-n'-d'e erpeje-p-lek kel-l-e medej-ŋi-l.*  
 reindeer-PROP-PTCP Even-PL-FOC come-VN-INS be.heard-PL-VN  
 ‘... (the sound of) Evens coming on reindeer was heard.’ (Nikolaeva, 1989 (I): 88)

(26) *taa terikie-die uge-n'e-t modo-j.*  
 there old.woman-DIM fish.weir-PROP-CVB sit-IND.INTR.3  
 ‘A man with a fish weir was sitting there.’ (Nikolaeva, 1989 (I): 60)

In addition, the converb form of a proprietive verb that involves humans/animals or other objects can be used for coordination of a possessive and a direct object's referent (27–29).

(27) *met-kele uo-n'e-t tijide ket'ii-ŋaa.*  
 1sg-ACC child-PROP-CVB here bring-PL: IND.TR.3  
 ‘ [They] brought me and [my] child.’

- (28) *met*                      *t'ovoje*                      *n'umud'ii-n'-u-t*      *min.*  
 1SG                              knife                              axe-PROP-CVB              take: IND.TR.1SG  
 'I took a knife and axe.'
- (29) *tude*                      *uørpe-pul-gele*              *es'ie-n'i-t*              *aaj*                      *legul-pe-de-jle*  
 3SG:GEN                      child-PL-ACC              father-PROP-CVB              also                      food-PL-POSS.3-ACC
- polt'i-lle*                      *leg-i-te-m.*  
 pull.out-CVB                      eat-E-CAUS-IND.TR.3  
 '[She] fed her children and [their] father, having pulled out more food.'

(Nikolaeva, 1989 (I): 74; Maslova, 2003: 103)

It should be noted that, example (29), in which the possessee, *es'ie* 'father' is possessed by the object's referent, *uørpe-pul* 'children' deviates from the typical proprietive construction, where the possessor is represented by the subject (see Section 2.1)<sup>4</sup>. Such instances can be regarded as demonstrating an extended use of proprietive verbs, in the sense of 'accompany N' or 'carry N,' since, even in examples (27) and (28), the objects can be interpreted as representing possessors that accompany/carry their possessee<sup>5</sup> (besides the interpretation of 'subject-possessor').

### 3.3 Existential meaning

Apart from the meanings described above, proprietive verbs can also express existence, when the subjects indicate location. This is illustrated in (30) and (31) below.

- (30) *tudel*                      *t'ejd'ie*                      *fibit'e-n'-d'e*                      *mieste-ŋin*                      *aŋt'ii-din*  
 3SG                              on.purpose                      dog.ROSE-PROP-PTCP                      place-DAT                      seek-CVB.PURP
- qon-i.*  
 go-IND.INTR.3  
 'He went on purpose to the place grown with dog roses, to seek [them].'
- (31) *taŋ*                      *nume*                      *ataqun*                      *urun-n'e-j.*  
 that                              house                              two                              bed-PROP-ind.intr.3  
 'There are two beds in the house.'

Existence is more frequently expressed by the existential verb *l'e-*, which appears in the frame [N1-loc N2 (subject) *l'e-*] (32). The same construction can be used to express simple possession as well (33).

- (32) *t'ebil-ge*      *lebejdii*                      *l'e-j.*  
 valley-LOC      berry                              exist-IND.INTR.3  
 'There are berries in the valley.'
- (33) *met-ke*      *kinige*                      *l'e-j.*  
 1sg-LOC      book                              exist-IND.INTR.3  
 'I have a book.'

### 3.4 Lexicalization

There are a certain number of derivatives that seem to be lexicalized. The semantic variations described in the previous sections are hardly recognized in these cases. As can be seen in (34), the derivatives normally signify states concerning given nouns. However, there are also a few that express action, as in (35).

- (34) *aŋd'e-n'*- 'can see, have eyesight' (< *aŋd'e* 'eye'), *uneme-n'*- 'can hear' (< *uneme* 'ear'), *iri-n'e-* 'be pregnant' (< *iril* 'belly'), *ileje-n'*- 'blow (the wind)' (< *ileje* 'wind'), *qaar-n'e-* 'be cloudy' (< *qaar* 'skin,' cf.

<sup>4</sup> Maslova (2003: 102–103) discusses that the suffixes *-n'e(-n'i)/-n'* [PROP] and *-t* [CVB] in instances like (30) should be regarded as a "frozen" combination that functions as a comitative marker.

<sup>5</sup> Note that the kinship relationship belongs to the possessee and the object's referent in (28).

*ninqaar* ‘cloud’), *igeje-n’-* ‘be tied with a string’ (< *igeje* ‘string’), *lad’i-n’e-~lan-n’e-* ‘be smoked’ (*lad’il* ‘smoke for curing fish’), *forile-n’-* ‘be written’ (< *forile* ‘embroidery, ornament, picture, letter’), etc.

(35) *juut’e-n’-* ‘be breathing’ (< *juut’e* ‘expiration’), *uo-n’e-* ‘bear a child’ (< *uo* ‘child’), *onor-n’e-* ‘tell a lie’ (< *onor* ‘tongue’), *or-n’e-* ‘shout’ (< *orul* ‘shout, scream’), *jal’ki-n’e-* ‘perform a shamanistic ritual’ (< *jal’kil* ‘shaman’s tambourine’), *ajdaan-n’e-* ‘make noise’ (< *ajdaan* ‘noise, disorder’), etc.

### 3.5 Information structure

The use of propriative verbs in main clauses seems to have a restriction with regard to the information structure. In text data, they are used almost exclusively when a possessor is conceived of as the topic (36–38). Note that morphological marking on the topic is not fully grammaticalized in Kolyma Yukaghir. It is often from placement in the sentence-initial position that we can interpret a constituent as topic. A previously established topic is often dropped. In the translations of the following examples, conceivable topics of clauses are underlined.

(36) *irkin*                      *foromo*                      *modo-l’el.*                      *tabun*    *n’uu-gi*                      *tebegej.*  
one                              person                              live-INFER: IND.INTR.3                      that.one    name-POSS.3                      Tebegej

*ilekun*                      *uo-n’e-j,*    *terike-n’-i.*  
four                              child-PROP-IND.INTR.3    wife-PROP-ind.intr.3

‘There lived a person. His name was Tebegej. [He] has four children, a wife.’ (Nikolaeva, 1989 (I): 86)

(37) *qon-u-t*                      *qon-u-t*                      *qon-u-t*                      *qon-u-t,*    *d’e*                      *jaqa-j. ...*                      *taj*  
go-E-CVB                      go-E-CVB                      go-E-CVB                      go-E-CVB    INTJ                      reach-IND.INTR.3                      that

*pulut-ke*                      *jaqa-j.*                      *fog-i,*                      *nume-de-ge.*                      *ejmunde*  
old.man-LOC                      reach-IND.INTR.3                      enter-IND.INTR.3                      house-POSS.3-LOC                      half

*ajd’e-n’-i.*

eye-PROP-IND.INTR.3

‘[He] went, went, went, went, and arrived ... [He] arrived at the old man. [He] entered his (= the old man’s) house. [He (= the old man)] had only one eye.’

(38) *irkid’e*                      *odu-pe*                      *kukujerd’ii-pe*    *arqaa*                      *irkin*                      *jal’kil-ge*                      *pugeme*  
once                              Yukaghir-PL                      Kukujer-PL                      near                      one                      lake-LOC                      in.summer

*modaa-l’el-ni.*    *taj*                      *jal’kil*                      *ninge-j*                      *ani-n’aa-l’el,*  
live-INFER-PL:IND.INTR.3                      that                      lake                      be.many-PTCP                      fish-PROP-INFER: IND.INTR.3

*nodo-n’aa-l’el.*

bird-PROP-INFER: IND.INTR.3S

‘Yukaghir people once lived on [the shore of] a lake near the Kukujer people in summer. The lake had lots of fish, birds.’ (Maslova, 2001: 133)

There is only one exceptional case, where a possessor NP (= subject) is focused<sup>6</sup> – i.e., it does not function as the topic (39). Such instances require further attention.

(39) *ileje,*                      *mon-i,*                      *tajnugi*                      *tet-ek*                      *t’iile-l-l’el-u-l.*  
wind                      say-IND.INTR.3                      in.that.case                      2SG-FOC                      power-PROP-INFER-E-VN

‘“Wind,’ [he] said, ‘if that is so, it is you who are strong.’”

As mentioned in Section 3.3, the existential verb *l’e-* in the frame [N<sub>1</sub>-LOC N<sub>2</sub> (SUBJECT) *l’e-*] expresses existence and simple possession: the semantic of propriative verbs overlaps with that of the existential verb.

<sup>6</sup> Kolyma Yukaghir has the special focus construction used for focusing on either an intransitive subject or direct object. In the focus construction, the focused argument appears in the same form as a nominal predicate (usually marked by the focus suffix *-(le)k/-ek*). This marking on the focused argument triggers the use of the predicate in a non-finite verb form instead of the finite form.

However, the use of the existential verb is different from that of proprietive verbs with regard to the information structure. In text data, it is used not only when the possessor is conceived of as topic (40, 41), but also in the case of “possessee-topic” (42) and no topic (43). Therefore, we can consider that the existential verb does not have the same restriction concerning informational structure as proprietive verbs do.

- (40) *Ttaat'ile*      *titte*      *n'ugere-ge*      *embe-j*      *tochka*      *l'e-j.*  
 then      3PL: GEN      side-LOC      be.black-PTCP      spot(Rus.)      exist-IND.INTR.3  
 ‘And then, on their sides (= the sides of the fish), there are black spots.’

- (41) *tii+taa*      *modo-l,*      *qonujii-t*      *ejre-l*      *foromo-pul-ge*      *qanis'e-pul*  
 here+there      live-VN      roam-CVB      walk-VN      person-PL-LOC      hunter-PL

*l'e-l'e-ŋi*

exist-INFER-PL: IND.INTR.3

‘The people who lived here and there, who roamed, had hunters.’ (Nikolaeva, 1989 (II): 4)

- (42) *von,*      *ott'o*      *met-ke*      *l'e-j.*  
 there(Rus.)      cup.made.of.birchbark      1SG-LOC      exist-IND.INTR.3  
 ‘Look there! The cup made of birchbark, I have it.’

- (43) *foromo*      *l'e-l'el*      *ørd'oo-l*      *lebie-ge,*      *pieter berbekin*  
 person      exist-INFER: IND.INTR.3      be.middle-VN      land-LOC      Pieter Berbekin

*mon-u-t.*

say-E-CVB

‘There was a person on the middle land, [he] was called Pieter Berbekin.’ (Nikolaeva, 1989 (I): 92)

#### 4. Conclusion

– Kolyma Yukaghir proprietive verbs that are derived by the affixation of the suffix -n'e/-n' to nouns are used for the expression of predicative possession. They exhibit externally normal verbal syntax in terms of their inflectional forms, except that negation of their converb form is probably impossible. However, they also exhibit internal nominal syntax: i.e., they can accompany modifiers, and nouns within the derivatives can be picked up in the following discourse.

– The types of relationship between possessor and possessee concern the use and implied meanings of proprietive verbs. (1) As for inalienable possessives, especially “everyone”-type possessives, proprietive verbs often render meanings such as ‘have a plenty of N’ and ‘have a special degree of N’; otherwise, they are used with modifiers. (2) As for alienable possessives, proprietive verbs imply not only simple possession but also possession at the very moment (‘put on N,’ ‘accompany N,’ and ‘carry N’). (3) When the subjects indicate location, proprietive verbs express existence. (4) Some proprietive verbs are lexicalized.

– In terms of the information structure of a clause, proprietive verbs are used almost exclusively when a possessor is conceived of as the topic. On the other hand, the existential verb *l'e-* with a locative noun, which has a similar meaning to proprietive verbs, does not have this restriction and can be used without regard to the information structure of the clause.

#### Abbreviations

1 – first person  
 2 – second person  
 3 – third person  
 ABES – abessive  
 ACC – accusative  
 CAUS – causative  
 CLT – clitic  
 CVB – converb  
 DAT – dative  
 DIM – diminutive  
 E – epenthesis

ESS – essive  
 FOC – focus  
 GEN – genitive  
 HBT – habitual  
 IND – indicative  
 INFER – inferential  
 INS – instrumental  
 INTJ – interjection  
 INTR – INTRANSITIVE  
 IPFV – imperfective  
 LOC – locative

NEG – negative  
 PL – plural  
 POSS – possessive  
 PROP – proprietive  
 PTCP – participle  
 Rus. – Russian element  
 SEQ – sequential  
 SG – singular  
 TR – transitive  
 VN – verbal noun

### References

- Krejnovich, E.A. 1982. *Issledovanija i materialy po izucheniju jukagirskogo jazyka*. Leningrad: Nauka.
- Maslova, Elena. (ed.) 2001. *Yukaghir texts*. Wiesbaden: Harrassowitz Verlag.
- Maslova, Elena. 2003. *A grammar of Kolyma Yukaghir*. Berlin & New York: Mouton de Gruyter.
- Nagasaki, Iku. 2011. Kolyma Yukaghir. In: Yasuhiro Yamakoshi (ed.) *Grammatical sketches from the field*, 213–256. Tokyo: Research Institute for Languages and Cultures of Asia and Africa, Tokyo University for Foreign Studies.
- Nikolaeva, Irina. (ed.) 1989. *Fol'klor jukagirov Verxnej Kolymy*, I–II. Yakutsk: Yakut State University Press.
- Stassen, Leon. 2009. *Predicative possession*. New York: Oxford University Press.
- Tsunoda, Tasaku. 1995. The possession cline in Japanese and other languages. In: Hilary Chappell and William McGregor (eds.) *The grammar of inalienability*, 566–630. Berlin: Mouton de Gruyter.

Nagasaki Iku, Ph. D.

**National Institute for Japanese Language and Linguistics.**

Tokyo, Japan.

E-mail: momushaa@gmail.com

*Материал поступил в редакцию 12.12.2013.*

### *Нагасаки И.*

## **К ВОПРОСУ О ПРОПРИЕТИВНЫХ ГЛАГОЛАХ В ЮКАГИРСКОМ ЯЗЫКЕ**

В колымском диалекте юкагирского языка отсутствует глагол обладания, подобный глаголу *have* в английском языке. Для выражения предикативной посессивности используются глаголы обладания, образованные от существительных с помощью суффикса *-n'e/-n.* В статье представлено описание и анализ глаголов обладания в колымском диалекте юкагирского языка с учетом их семантических и прагматических особенностей. В статье предлагается обзор словообразования и синтаксиса глаголов обладания с последующим обсуждением семантической вариативности данных глаголов, которая обусловлена характером отношений между посессором и обладаемым. В аспекте информационной структуры рассматриваются прагматические особенности использования глаголов обладания в главном предложении в противопоставлении бытийным предложениям.

**Ключевые слова:** колымский диалект юкагирского языка, глаголы обладания, предикативная посессивность.

Нагасаки Ику, доктор лингвистики.

**Национальный институт японского языка и лингвистики.**

Tokyo, Japan.

E-mail: momushaa@gmail.com