

- 354 Cf. § 70, note 257, the optative *med*; *med* [мед] is used as a final clause conjunction (e.g. Matt. 7:1).
- 355 Cf. § 73, *vesjke* [веське] in the formation of the conditional, in the literary language *eškö(n)* [эськө(н)].
- 356 ÖKK (pp. 489–497) divides coordinating conjunctions into three traditional categories, and in addition into two special copulative groups:
1. copulative: *i* [и], *da* [да], *ni* [ни];
  2. adversative: *a* [а], *no* [но], *da* [да], *zato* [зато], *žö* [жө];
  3. disjunctive: *al'i* [али], *libö* [либө], *li* [ли], *ne to – ne to* [не то... не то], *to – to* [то... то], *to li – to li* [то ли... то ли];
  4. comparative conjunctions that always consist of two parts: *köt'-no* [көть-но], *köt'-a* [көть-а], *köt'-da* [көть-да], *daröm-a* [дарөм-а], *kud'zi – sid'zi* [кыдзи – сідзи], *ne sid'z – kud'z* [не сідз – кыдз], *ne (ez) sötun – no i* [не (эз) сөмын – но и], *ne sy mynda – tujta* [не сы мында – мыйта];
  5. cumulative conjunctions: *da i* [да и], *daj* [дай], *sid'žžö* [сідзжө], *a sid'žžö* [а сідзжө], *a to i* [а то и], *da i to* [да и то].

ÖKK (pp. 497–501) categorizes subjunctions according to whether they express time (e.g. *tujön* [мыйөн]), causation (e.g. *sy vöсна myj* [сы вөсна мый]), condition (e.g. *kö* [кө]), concession (e.g. *köt'* [көть]), result (e.g. *med* [мед]) or comparison

## VII Conjunctions

### § 100

Almost all conjunctions are borrowed from the Russian language, e.g. *i*, *da* ‘and’, Ru и, да; *a*, *no* ‘but’, Ru а, но; *ili*, *libä* ‘or’, Ru или, либо; *libä*, *libä* ‘either – or’, Ru либо, либо; *nježeli* ‘as would, compared to’, Ru нежели; *ödnakä* ‘but, however’, Ru однако; *chötj*, *chötja* ‘although’, Ru хоть, хотя; *yštä*, *yštä* ‘that, in order to’, Ru что. The Zyrian language has its own conjunctions: *myj* ‘that, what’, as in Ru что, with a likeness to a word of similar origin in the Russian interrogative pronoun, but in the Ižma dialect it is seldom used; *med*, *metkä* in the Ižma dialect is a mark of the imperative<sup>354</sup>, sometimes conjunctive, *med veskä*<sup>355</sup> ‘in order to, so that’, Ru чтобы; *kodyr*, *kor* ‘when, if’; *kä* ‘if; an enclite particle’.<sup>356</sup>

VIII Interjections

## § 101

These interjections are usual:<sup>357</sup>

Exclamation: *öj*

Agreement: *no*

Admiration: *e' ej*

Pain, sorrow: *oj oj*

Joy, delight: *chee*

Silence: *njöz njöz*

(e.g. *bytt'ö* [бытт'ө]). Subjunctions are treated in Rédei (1978: 121) and Bartsens (2000: 308–320). Russian is the source language for: *bytt'ö* [бытт'ө], *bytt'ökö* [бытт'ökö] 'as if', *da* [да], *köt'* [көть] 'although', *poka* [пока] 'as long as', *ödva* [ödva] 'as soon as', and conjunctions formed from proto-Uralic pronouns are, e.g. *kö* [кө] 'if', *kid'ž* [кыдž], *kid'ži* [кыдži] 'when, as', *kor* [кор], *kodyr* [кодыр] 'when, if', *myj* [мый] 'what', *myjön* [мыйөн] 'when, as soon as'. Proto-Permic is the source of: *med* [мед], *medym* [медым] 'in order to'. Newer conjunctions are observed in compounds, e.g. *sy vösna myj* [сы вöсна мый] 'because'. Interrogative words (cf. § 98) are common as subjunctors, e.g. *kod* [код], *kodi* [кодi], *kičöm* [кутшöм], *kutyn* [кымын], *kön* [көн], *köni* [көнi], *kytön* [кытөн], *kyčö* [кытчö].

357 ÖKK (pp. 520–524) divides Komi interjections into three groups: emotive, e.g. *a* [a], *aj* [ай], *ok* [ок], *no* [но], *ek* [эк], *ojja da ojja* [ойя да ойя], *ha-ha-ha* [ха-ха-ха], volitive, e.g. *ej* [эй], *noko* [ноко], *no* [но] and ideophones, e.g. the representation of a dog's bark (*v*)*uv-uv-uv* [(в)ув-ув-ув] and a crow's call *krav-krav* [крав-крав].