

VI Adverbs

§ 92

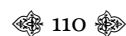
As in Finnish and Lappish, adverbs in Zyrian largely stem from nouns, adjectives and pronouns. Some of them are only in the nominative form, but most often they are in the inessive, ablative 2, elative, consecutive, prosecutive as well as the instructive cases. Sometimes adverbs are compiled from a combination of two cases; they either consist of the consecutive with the illative, inessive or elative³³⁰; or the elative, seldom illative, with the terminative. Consecutives and terminatives formed in this way usually lose their typical meaning, when the former means place, area or region, and the latter illustrates or more specifically indicates the temporal-spatial point of origin. Many adverbs are formed from two words and generally they are a word with a postposition.

§ 93

Adverbs that derive from adjectives are compared like adjectives. There are some derived from nouns with the same character. In addition, an enclitic particle *нын*³³¹ is often added to the consecutive ending in order to change the comparative meaning to a type of diminutive.

- 330 According to ÖKK (p. 61) there are seven combinatory cases formed from the approximative case *-lan̄* [-лан̄]:
- [-лан̄ын],
 - [-лан̄ысь],
 - [-лан̄ö],
 - [-лан̄сян̄ь],
 - [-лан̄öд],
 - [-лан̄ты],
 - [-лан̄öдз].
- 331 Castrén is possibly referring to a phenomenon which, according to ID (p. 107), is found in the Ižma dialect, where some adverbs have diminutive comparative suffixes *-iñd'zyk* [-ин'дзык], e.g. *eč'iñd'zyk* [этшин'дзык] 'a smaller amount' < *eča* [этша] 'a little', cf. literary *ečańik* [этшаник].

- 332 Cf. § 31, c), 2), note 106.
- 333 These are question particles. In the literary language, the enclitic question particle *ö* [ö] occurs in *ömöj* [ömöj] ‘..., isn’t that so?’.
- 334 In the literary language the adverbs of this paragraph are: *taj* [тай], *d’ert* [дерт], *dyr* [дыр], *pyr* [пыр], *čöč* [тшöтш], *bara* [бара], *veš* [весь], *veššörö* [весьшöрö], *nin* [нин], *na* [на], *kod’* [код’], *moz* [моз] and in some dialects *nyn* [нын] (KRK, KSK). The reader will note that Castrén has not regularly marked palatalization.
- 335 According to KRK, ‘in the morning’ is *asyvnas* [асывнас] (< *asyv* + INSTR.SG3PX), but the short form *asy* also has the meaning ‘in the morning’ (KSK 1: 41).
- 336 According to KRK, ‘in the evening’ is *rytnas* [рытнас] (< *ryt* + INSTR.SG3PX), but in some dialects the basic form *ryt* also has the meaning ‘in the evening’ (KSK 2: 325–326).
- 337 In the literary language these temporal adverbs are: *asyvnas* [асывнас], *rytnas* [рытнас], *talun* [талун], *töryt* [тöрыт], *aski* [аски] (in some dialects *mödäsuv* [мöдасув]), *öni*, *önišaň*, *ön(i)öd’ž* [öni, önišянь, öн(i)öзд], *vod’ž*, *vod’ždžyk* [водз, водзджык], *vojdör* [войдöр] (KRK, KSK).
- 338 The postposition *vodzj* is *vod’ž* [водз] in the literary language, cf. § 88.



§ 94

A small portion of the adverbs are not derived. Some such are these: *taj* (**dert*) ‘of course, in fact’, *dyr* ‘for a long time’, *pyr* ‘always’, *čöč* ‘also, together, along with’, *bara* ‘again’, *veš* ‘in vain’, (from which perhaps *vešöra* ‘for nothing, in vain’), and also an enclitic: *nin* ‘already’, *nyn* (see above [§ 93]), *na* ‘still, so far’, *kojd* and *mooz*³³² ‘as, just like, kind of’, *em* (**ö*), *ämyj* (**ömyj*)³³³ ‘[rhetorical] isn’t it so that’, where the word *ämyj* (abbreviation *äm*), no doubt, is a combination of a particle *ä* (**ö*) and the interrogative pronoun *myj* ‘what’.³³⁴

§ 95

Adverbs derived from nouns are temporal and spatial. The latter take the adverb meaning in the nominative, whereas the former occur in other cases, with the exception of the word *bör* (see below). The temporal [adverbs] are: *asy* (**aski*)³³⁵ ‘in the morning, morning’; (tomorrow)’, *ryt*³³⁶ ‘in the evening, evening’: *ton* (**talun*) ‘today’ *töryt* or *tyryt* ‘yesterday’, *muödasy* ‘tomorrow morning’, *öni* ‘now’, elat. and abl. 2. *öniys[j]*, *önišanj* ‘from now on’, elat. and term. *öniys[j]edzj* ‘until now’, *vodzj* ‘early’, comparat. *vodzjdžyk* or *vodžyk* (**voidar*).³³⁷ Certain local [adverbs] have ambiguous postpositional pairs, and they have been mentioned above, e.g.

vodzj, illat. *vodzjä* ‘onward, forward’, Fi *edelle*; iness. *vodzjyn* ‘in front of, before’, Fi *edellä*; elat. *vodzjys[j]* ‘ahead, beforehand’, Fi *edeltä*.³³⁸

uu, illat. *ulä* ‘down, downward(s)’, Fi *alas*, comparat. *ulädžyk* ‘more downward(s)’, iness. *ulyñ* ‘below’, Fi *alahalla*, comparat. *ulyndžyk* ‘lower (down)’, Fi *alempana*; elat. and abl. 2. *ulyš[j]*, *uusänj* ‘from beneath’, Fi *alahalta*, comparat. *ulyš[j]džyk*, *uusänjdžyk* ‘from further down’, Fi *alempaa*; *ulanyn* ‘somewhat lower’.³³⁹

bör ‘back’, Fi *taka*, iness. *böryn*, elat. and abl. [= abl. 2.] *börys[j]*, *börsänj* (see § 89), etc.

Here are a few spatial [adverbs], formed from nouns, even though they lack nominative forms³⁴⁰:

*yū*³⁴¹ ‘distance’, Fi *kauka*, Ru даль; illat. *ylä* ‘far away’, Fi *kauwas*, comparat. *ylädžyk* ‘farther away (target)’, Fi *kauwemmaksi*; iness. *ulyñ* ‘far away [locative]’, Fi *kaukana*, comparat. *ulyndžyk* ‘farther away’, Fi *kauwempana*; elat. and abl. 2. *ulyš[j]*, *yysänj* ‘from afar’, Fi *kaukaa*, comparat. *ulyš[j]džyk*, *yysänjdžyk* or *ulyšänjdžyk* ‘from farther away’, Fi *kauwempaa*.

matä, illat. ‘near’, Fi *lähelle*; iness. *matyn* ‘close (by), near(by)’, Fi *lähellä*; elat. and abl. 2. *matys[j]*, *matysänj* ‘from up close, from nearby’, Fi *läheltä*; prosec. *mati* or *matäd* ‘by’, Fi *lähitse*; *matlanyn* ‘somewhat nearer’.

ortsä, illat. ‘away’, Fi *pois*, Ru прочь; iness. *ortsyn*; elat. and abl. 2. *ortsys[j]*, *ortsysänj*.

ylla ‘outdoors, space outside, yard’, Fi *ulko*; illat. *yllä* ‘out’, Fi *ulos*; iness. *yllayñ* ‘outside, outdoors’, Fi *ulkona*; elat. and abl. 2. *yllays[j]*, *yllasänj* ‘from outside’, Fi *ulkoa*.³⁴²

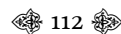
339 The postposition *uu* is *uv* [уv] in the literary language, cf. § 88.

340 In the literary language these spatial adverbs are: *yli*, *ylö*, *ylödžyk*, *ulyñ*, *ulyñdžyk*, *ulyš*, *ylišañ/ylyšañ*, *ulyšdžyk*, *ylišañdžyk*, *ulyšañdžyk* [ыли, ылö, ылöджык, ылын, ылынджык, ылысь, ылысьянь/ылысьянь, ылысьдджык, ылысьяньдджык/ылысьяньдджык]; *matö*, *matyn*, *matyš*, *matyšäñ*, *mati*, *matiöd* [матö, матын, матысь, матысьянь, мати, матöд]; *ortsö*, *ortsyn*, *ortsyš*, *ortsyšañ* [ортсö, ортын, ортысь, ортысьянь] (Krk).

341 The adverb *yū* in the Ižma dialect (*yl-* [ыл-] in the literary language) is an equivalent to the Finnish word *ulko-*. Cf. UEW (p. 803); SSA 3: 370).

342 In the literary language: *yvla*, *yvlaö*, *yvlayñ*, *yvlayš*, *yvlašäñ* [ывла, ывлаö, ывлаын, ывлаысь, ывласянь] (Krk).

- 343 In the literary language these adverbs are derived from adjectives with the ending *-a*.



§ 96

Adverbs derived from adjectives often express quality, sometimes quantity and time. Many adjectives and adverbs occur in the nominative case, e.g. *bur* 'good, "well"', comparat. *burdžyk* 'better', superlat. *med bur* 'best'; *ljok* 'bad, "poorly"', comparat. *ljogdžyk* 'worse', superlat. *med ljok* 'worst'; *una* 'a lot of, much', comparat. *unadžyk* or *undžyk* 'more', superlat. *med una* 'most'; *eča* 'a little', comparat. *ečadžyk* 'less', superlat. *med eča* '(the) least'; *zej* 'very', comparat. *zejdžyk* etc. Other adverbs are made as in the Finnish and Lappish languages from adjectives in the instructive case, e.g. *važän* 'long ago', (*važ* 'old'), Fi *ennen*; *völjaän* 'slowly', (from the lost nominative *völja*), Fi *hiljain*; *gusjen* 'in secret', Fi *warkain*, from *gusja* or *gusj* 'secret' etc. Not infrequently, adverbs arise from elatives, a pattern which parallels the Finnish, e.g. *unays[j]* 'often' (from *una* 'many'), Fi *monesti*; *vyljys[j]* 'again' (from *vylj* 'new'), Fi *uudesti* or *uudesta* etc. Local adverbs are formed by adding other cases to the consecutive, they also arise from adjectives, e.g. *bydlaä* (from adj. *byd* 'all') 'to everywhere', *bydlayn* 'everywhere', *bydlays[j]* 'from everywhere'; *mukädlaä* (from *mukäd* 'other'), Fi *muualle*, *mukädlayn* 'elsewhere', Fi *muualla*, *mukädlays[j]* 'from elsewhere', Fi *muualta*; *ötlaä* (from the word *ötik* 'one') 'together (illat.)', Fi *yhtehen*, *ötlayn* 'together (iness.)', Fi *yhdessä*, *ötlays[j]* 'from one place', Fi *yhdestä*. Adverbs with the ending *-aa*³⁴³, meaning quality, are often made from

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adjectives, e.g. *bur* ‘good’ and *buraa* ‘well’, comparat. *burdžykaa* ‘better’, superlat. *med buraa* ‘best’; *ljok* ‘bad’, *ljokaa* ‘badly’, comparat. *ljogdžykaa* ‘worse’, superlat. *med ljokaa* ‘worst’; *veskyd* ‘right’, *veskydaa*³⁴⁴ ‘right’; *vyna* ‘strong’, *vyna’aa* ‘strongly’ etc. The adjectives with *-id* (*-yd*) make adverbs with *i*, e.g. *koknid* ‘easy, light’, *kokni* ‘easily, lightly’; *vösnid* ‘thin’, *vösni* ‘thinly’, and from these come adverbs in *aa*: *kokniaa*, *vösniaa*^{345,346}

§ 97

Adverbs arising from compound words are made from two nouns or from an adverb and postposition or from a noun and pronoun, e.g. *ötvyy* ‘in the same way’ Fi *yhdestä puolin*, from *öt* (*ötik* ‘one’) and *vyy* (‘surface, side’), *ödorni*, *muödorni* ‘one way, another way’ from *ötik*, (‘one’), *muöd* (‘other’) and *dor* (‘side’); *sypomla*, *sykuzja*, *sysjörti* ‘according to, because of that’, Fi *sentähden*, Ru *потому*, from *sya* ‘he/she/it’ and *sjörti*; *pomla*, *kuzja* ‘because of’; *börvyyti* ‘after; from behind’, Ru *позади*, also temporal adverbs: *töryt*, *ton*, *muödasi* (§ 95) and many other [words].³⁴⁷

N.B. The ending *-ni* we find only in the examples above *ödorni*, *muödorni* and we think that it originates in the inessive with the change of the letters from *y* to *i*.

- 344 In the literary language *veškyd*, *veškyda* [веськыд, веськыда].
- 345 In the literary language *koknyd*, *kokni* [кокныд, кокни] and *vösni*, *vösnyd* [вöсннн, вöснныд] are both adjectives and adverbs, but *koknia*, *koknyda* [кокниа, кокныда] and *vösniä* [вöснниа] only have an adverbial meaning (KRK). The reader will note that Castrén has not regularly marked palatalization.
- 346 In this paragraph there were many *w*-initial words, which are, however, in the vocabulary as *v*-initial words. Cf. § 68, note 258.
- 347 In the literary language the adverbs of this paragraph are *ötvyyv* [ötвыв], *ödorni*, *m(u)ödorni* [ödорни, мödорни] (probably used in the Ižma dialect alone) as well as the postpositional expressions: *sy ponda* [сы понда], *sy kuža* [сы кузя], *sy šerti* [сы серти] and *börvyvti* [бөрвывти] (see KRK).

- 348 In the literary language these interrogative temporal adverbs are:

kodyr [кодыр],
kor [кор],
korkö [коркө],
kodakosti [кодакості],
kymynys [кымынысь]

and demonstrative adverbs:

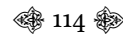
sek [сэк],
sekyś [сэкысь],
seksań [сэксянь],
sektöd'z [сэктөдз],
seśsa [сэсся],
sek kosti [сэк кості]
 (see KRK).

- 349 Pronominal spatial adverbs forming complect series are written in the literary language as:

kön [көн],
könkö [көнкө],
kytčö [кытчө],
kytčökö [кытчөкө],
kytyś [кытысь],
kytyśań [кытысянь],
kytčöd'z [кытчөдз];
setčö [сэтчө],
setön [сэтөн],
setyś [сэтысь],
setyśań [сэтысянь],
seti [сэті],
setčöd'z [сэтчөдз];
setčańyn [сэтчаньын];
tatčö [татчө],
tatyś [татысь],
tatyśań [татысянь],
tati [таті],
tatčańyn [татчаньын]
 (see KRK, KSK 1, 2).

These adverbs with *ty*-stem are found in the Ižma and Udora dialects:

tyćce/tytčö [тычче/тытчө],
tyten/tytön [тытэн/тытөн],

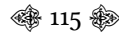


§ 98

Very many adverbs are derived from pronouns: *sya* (*sy*) 'he, she, it', Fi *se*; *ty* 'that', Fi *tuo*, which occurs in adverbs alone; *ta* (*etaja*) 'this', Fi *tämä* (*tä*); *myj* 'what', *kod* 'who'. All adverbs in this format are divided into the following classes:

Temporal adverbs: *kodyr*, *kor* 'when' *kodyrkä*, *korkä* 'sometimes', *kodkosti* 'at what point in time' (Ru пока); *kymynys[j]* 'how many times'; *sek* 'then, at that time', *sekys[j]*, *sekysänj* 'from then on', *sekys[j]edzj* 'until then', *sesseä* 'subsequently, but then', *sekkosti* 'meanwhile'.³⁴⁸

Spatial adverbs: *kön* 'where', Fi *kussa*; *könkä* 'somewhere', Fi *jossa*, *kussa*; *kucje* 'where to', Fi *kuhun*; *kucjegä* 'somewhere', Fi *johon kuhun*; *kytys[j]*, *kytysänj* 'from where', Fi *kušta*; *kycedzj* (*kydsedzj*) 'until where', Fi *kunne ašti*, Ru куда; *secje* 'there (to)', Fi *siihen*, *tuohon*; *setän* 'there', Fi *siinä*, *tuossa*; *setys[j]*, *setysänj* 'from there', Fi *sieltä*, *tuosta*; *seti* 'that way, (to) there', Fi *sinne*, *tuonne*; *sec[j]edzj* 'until that', Fi *sihen ašti*, Ru дотуда; *secjanyn* 'more that way', Fi *sinnemmäksi*, *tuonemmäksi*; *tycje* 'here (to)', Fi *taalle*; *tytän* 'here', Fi *taalla*, *tuolla*; *tytys[j]*, *tytysänj* 'from here', Fi *taalta*, *tuolta*; *tyti* 'this way, (to) here', Ru потуда; *tyc[j]edzj* 'until this', Ru дотуда; *tacje* '(to) here', Fi *tähän*; *tatän*, *tan* 'here', Fi *tällä*, *tässä*; *tatys[j]*, *tatysänj* 'from here', Fi *täältä*, *tästä*; *tati* 'this way, (to) here', Fi *tänne*; *tac[j]edzj* 'until this', Ru досюда; *tacjanyn* 'more this way', Fi *tänнемäksi*.³⁴⁹



Multiplicational adverbs: *kymyn*, *myjtäm*, *myjmuöda* ‘how many, how much’; *symuöda* ‘that much’.³⁵⁰

Interrogative adverbs: *kudzj* (**kydzj*) ‘how’, Fi *kuin*; *myjla* (*myjlja*), *myjpomla* ‘why’.³⁵¹

Affirmative adverbs: *sidzj* ‘so’.³⁵²

§ 99

The Russian language provides an origin for the adverbs: *nöšta* ‘still, yet’, Ru еще; *toljko* ‘only’, Ru только; *ved*, *da*, *že* (encl.), in fact Ru вѣдь, да, же; *nje*, *n[j]i* ‘no’, Ru не, ни and compoundings with *n[j]i*: *n[j]inäm* ‘nothing’, *n[j]inämän* ‘no way’, Ru ничѣмъ, *n[j]ikudzj* ‘no way’, *n[j]ikor* ‘never’ etc.³⁵³

tytyś/tytiś [ТЫТЫСЬ/ТЫТИСЬ],
tytyśań/tytiśań
[ТЫТЫСЯНЬ/ТЫТИСЯНЬ],
tyti [ТЫТИ],
tytysed’ž/tytised’ž
[ТЫТЫСЕДЗ/ТЫТИСЕДЗ]
(see KSK 2).

350 In the literary language these adverbs are:

kymyn [КЫМЫН],
myjta [МЫЙТА],
myjtöm [МЫЙТӨМ],
myj mynda [МЫЙ МЫНДА],
sym(yu)da [СЫМ(ЫН)ДА]
(see KRK).

351 In the literary language these adverbs are:

kud’ž [КЫДЗ],
myjla [МЫЙЛА],
myj ponda [МЫЙ ПОНДА]
(see KRK).

352 In the literary language this adverb is *sid’ž* [СИДЗ] (see KRK).

353 In the literary language these adverbs are:

nöšta [НӨШТА],
tol’kö [ТОЛЬКӨ],
ved’ [ВЕДЬ],
da [ДА],
žö [ЖӨ],
ne [НЕ],
ni [НИ],
niinöm [НИНӨМ],
niinömön [НИНӨМӨН],
nekud’ž [НЕКЫДЗ],
nekor [НЕКОР] (KRK).

The Russian negative particle prefixes *ne-* and *ni-* form negative adverbs, e.g. in indefinite pronouns.