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V   Postpositions

§ 87

Since postpositions are nothing more than nominal cases, there is a large portion of postpositions that take nominal case endings and appear in the nominative as well, at which time we are dealing with a nominal that declines in all cases. Thus, many words have the characteristics of nominals in some cases and postpositions in others. The sense of postposition is found foremost in the cases: illative, inessive, ablative 2 and elative, prosecutive and terminative. Of these the illative, inessive and elative express both internal and external space. Ablative 2 means the same as the elative, [whereas] the prosecutive and terminative usually retain their typical meanings. When case forms do not provide the desired spatial relation, postpositions in the nominative are formed, e.g. *gögär* 'nearby, approximately', *öddor* 'except'. The consecutive is only used in the formation of two postpositions (*pomla*, *pyd*[*j*]*l*[*j*]*a*), where Russian influence is apparent.

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§ 88

Nominals that form postpositions and are used in the nominative are: *bärd* 'vicinity'; *bör* 'back(ground)'; *dor* 'edge'; *gögär* 'round'; *jyy* 'top, peak'; *kuzja* 'length'; *ord* '~ someone's home' (? Gab.)[315]; *pom* 'end'; *šör* 'centre'; *uu* 'lower part'; *vyy* 'surface, top'; *vodzj* 'foreground'; *pyčkäs* 'inside'; *djin* 'base'. The noun *djin* is encountered in composites[316]; *pyčkäs* forms postpositions from the abandoned nominative *pyčk*, which has dropped its final vowel. *jyy* and *vyy* have undoubtedly developed from the same stem[317] (cf. § 19). [The word] *ord* is never used in the Ižma dialect, but it does serve as the base for the derived postpositions: *orda*, *ordyn*, *ordys*[*j*], in meaning they correlate with *dorä*, *doryn*, *dorys*[*j*] in every way, from which can be surmised that *ord* is derived from the nominal *dor* by switching the order of the letters[318].

§ 89

The nominals listed in the preceding paragraph are the bases of the following postpositions[319]:

bärd 'vicinity', illat. *bärda'* 'near, next to, across from, towards'.

bör 'back(ground)', Fi *taka*, *perä*, Ru задъ; iness. *böryn* 'after, behind', Fi *takana*, Ru на зади; abl. 2. and elat. *börsänj*, *börys*[*j*] 'from behind', Fi *takaa*, Ru съ зади; prosec. *börti* (*böräd*) 'after, following', Fi *taatse*, Ru по зади; term. *böredzj* 'until behind', Fi *taakse*, Ru до заду.

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315 It is unclear as to why Castrén makes reference to Gabelentz here, whose grammar (1841: 37) shows the postposition cluster *ordö*, *ordyn* and *ordys*[*j*] ('to', 'at', 'from'). Perhaps, Castrén is referencing the meaning as being at someone's place/home with his Latin translation *ord* 'domus'. The noun *ord*, however, seems to have the meaning 'family' not 'building, house'.

316 In the Ižma dialect, the word *djin* had a palatal initial *dj*, which is contrary to the literary norm in *din* [дін], the cognate of the Finnish word *tyvi*, and it forms its own postposition paradigmatic cluster with many case forms, cf. § 89.

317 The Ižma dialect form *jyy* and literary Komi *jyv* [йыв], can be traced to Proto-Permic, whereas *vyy* and literary *vyv* [выв] are etymological cognates of the Finnish word *ylä* (SSA 3: 490).

318 This is an issue of two distinct words *ord* and *dor*, whose difference in meaning can be observed in *ord* postpositions, which indicate being at someone's place/home while *dor* postpositions indicate being at, near or next to.

319 Castrén does not present all possible declension forms of the postpositions.

320 The postposition clusters on this page and their stems appear in the literary language as: *berd, berdö* [берд, бердö]; *bör, böryn, börśań, böryś, börti, böröd´ź* [бöр, бöрын, бöрсянь, бöрысь, бöрті, бöрöдз]; *din, dinö, dinyn, dinti, dinöd´ź* [дін, дінö, дінын, дінті, дінöдз]; *dor, dorö, doryn, doryś, dorti, doröd´ź* [дор, дорö, дорын, дорысь, дорті, дорöдз]; *ord, ordö, ordyn, ordyś* [орд, ордö, ордын, ордысь] (see KRK).
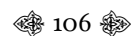
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djin 'base', Fi *lähi, sivu*, Ru близь; illat. *djinä'* 'near', Fi *lähelle*; iness. *djinyn*, Fi *lähellä*; prosec. *djinti* (*djinäd*) 'past, by', Fi *lähitse, sivutse*; term. *djinedzj* 'until nearness', Ru близко до.

dor or *ord* 'edge, side', Fi *vieri, tykö*, Ru край; illat. *dorä', ordä'* '(un)to', Fi *vierelle* or *vierehen, tykö*, Ru ко; iness. *doryn, ordyn* 'at, by', Fi *vierellä* or *vieressä, tykönä*, Ru у; elat. *dorys[j], ordys[j]* 'from', Fi *vierltä* or *vieréśtä, tyköä*, Ru отъ; prosec. *dorti* or *doräd*, Fi *vieritse*; term. *doredzj* 'until to'. It is noteworthy that the postpositions *ordä', ordyn, ordys[j]* can themselves refer to a person.[320]

gögär '(all) round, all over'

jyy 'upper/top part', Fi *yli*, Ru вершина; illat. *jylä'* 'up, above', Fi *ylle, päälle, päähän*; iness. *jylyn* 'high up above', Fi *yllä, päällä, päässä*; abl. 2. and elat. *jyysänj, jylys[j]* 'from above', Fi *yltä, päältä, pääśtä*; prosec. *jyyti* or *jyläd* 'over', Fi *ylitse*; term. *jyledzj* 'until the top'.

kuzja (**kuzä, kusä*) 'length; along'

pom 'end', consec. *pomla* (**ponda, pondas, vösna*) 'for', Fi *tähden, vuoksi*, Ru для, за.

pyčkäs 'inside', Fi *sisä*, Ru нутро; illat. *pyčkä'* 'in', Fi *sisälle, sisähän*; iness. *pyčkyn* 'in', Fi *sisällä, sisässä*; elat. *pyčkys[j]* 'from inside', Fi *sisältä, sisäśtä*.

šör 'middle, centre', Fi *keski*, Ru середина; illat. *šörä'* 'into the middle/centre of', Fi *keskelle*; iness. *šöryn* 'in the middle/centre of', Fi *keskellä*; abl. 2. and elat. *šörys[j], šörsänj* 'from the middle/centre of', Fi *keskeltä*; prosec. *šörti* (*šöräd*) 'along the middle/centre of', Fi *keskitse*; term. *šöredzj* 'until the middle/centre of'.

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uu 'lower part, bottom, base', Fi *ala*, Ru низъ; illat. *ulä'* 'under', Fi *alle*, Ru внизъ, подъ; iness. *ulyn* 'under', Fi *alle*, Ru внизу; abl. 2. and elat. *uusänj*, *ulys*[*j*] 'from under(neath)', Fi *alta*, Ru снизу, изъ-подъ; prosec. *uuti* or *uläd* 'beneath, under(neath)', Fi *alatse*, Ru по низу; term. *uledzj* 'until', Ru до низу.[321]

vyy 'surface, top', Fi *yli*, *pää*, Ru верхъ; illat. *vylä'* 'onto', Fi *päälle*, *päähän*, Ru на or на верхъ; iness. *vylyn* 'on', Fi *päällä*, *päässä*, Ru на верху; abl. 2. and elat. *vyysänj*, *vylys*[*j*] 'from above', Fi *päältä*, *päästä*, Ru съ, съ верху; prosec. *vyyti* or *vyläd* 'along the surface of', Fi *päälitse*, Ru надъ, по верху; term. *vyledzj* 'until above', Ru до верху.

vodzj 'front, foreground', Fi *esi*, Ru передъ; illat. *vodzjä'* 'in front of', Fi. *etehen*; iness. *vodzjyn* 'in front of', Fi *edellä*, *edessä*; elat. *vodzjys*[*j*] 'from the front', Fi *edeltä*, *edestä*.[322]

§ 90

Other postpositions, which either have no nominative or their origin is uncertain, can be found:

dyrjy (*dyri, *tyri*) 'in one's present', Fi *edessä*, Ru при.

kežä 'for', (meaning time), Fi *keskelle*, e.g. *me kölys*[323] *kežä voji* 'I arrived for the wedding', Fi *keski-häihin* 'for the mid-wedding'; iness. *kežyn* 'among', Fi *kesken*, e.g. *as kežyn* 'by oneself', Fi *keskenänsä* 'among themselves'.[324]

321 The postpositions on this page and their roots appear in the literary language as: *gögör* [гӧгӧр]; *jyv, jylö, jylyn, jyvśań, jylyś, jyvti, jylöd, jylödź* [йыв, йылӧ, йылын, йывсянь, йылысь, йывті, йылӧд, йылӧдз]; *kuźa* [кузя]; *pom, ponda* [пом, понда]; *pyčkös, pyčkö, pyčkyn, pyčkyś* [пытшкӧс, пытшкӧ, пытшкын, пытшкысь]; *šör, šörö, šöryn, šöryś, šörśań, šörti, šörödź* [шӧр, шӧрӧ, шӧрын, шӧрысь, шӧрсянь, шӧрті, шӧрӧдз]; *uv, ulö, ulyn, uvśań, ulyś, uvti, ulöd, ulödź* [ув, улӧ, улын, увсянь, улысь, увті, улӧд, улӧдз] (KRK; ÖKK: 460–461).

322 The postpositions on this page and their roots appear in the literary language as: *vyv, vylö, vylyn, vyvśań, vylyś, vyvti, vylöd, vylödź* [выв, вылӧ, вылын, вывсянь, вылысь, вывті, вылӧд, вылӧдз]; *vodź, vodźö, vodźyn, vodźyś* [водз, водзӧ, водзын, водзысь] (KRK).

323 Should be *kölysj*.

324 The literary forms are: *dyrji* [дырйи] and *kež(l)ö, kežyn* [кеж(л)ӧ, кежын], which has several declensional forms (cf. KRK).

325 The only Komi case Castrén is missing is the comitative, here he considers its ending *köd* [код] to be a postposition, as did Gabelentz (1841: 36), even though he writes it as a case form integrated into the noun stem, e.g. Matt. 5:25.

326 The Komi word *saj* is considered to be a possible cognate of the Finnish word *suoja* (SSA 3: 214).

327 These postpositions appear in the literary language as:

kost, kosti, kostyn [кост, костын, кості];
pyd'd'i [пыдди];
sajö, sajyn, sajyś, sajti [сайö, сайын, сайысь, сайті];
śert'i [серти];
vod'źsa [водзса];
ötdor [öтдор];
pyr [пыр] (KRK).

328 See note 325.

329 Postpositions also have possessive declensions as in the examples.

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käd (**köd, köt*) 'with', Fi *kanssa*.[325]

kos, kosmyn, košti (*koštyn) 'between'.

pyd[j]la, pyd[j]lja (*pydi) 'for, on behalf of', Ru для, за.

sajä', illat. 'behind', Ru за; iness. *sajyn* 'behind'; elat. *sajys[j]* 'from behind', Ru изъ-за; prosec. *sajti* 'along behind', Ru позади. The origin of this postposition is bound with the Russian preposition за.[326]

sjörti 'according to', Ru за, ради.

vodcja 'against', Fi *waštaan*.

öddor (**kindzä, kindzi*) 'except, beyond'.

pyr or *pyrpyr* 'through'.[327]

§ 91

Postpositions can be linked to other nominals that take genitive government, and they can take endings, e.g. *me djinam* 'to/at my place', *ordad* 'to/at your place', *sy böras* 'after/behind him/her/it', *mikädnum*[328] 'with us', *ti pyrnyd* 'through you', *ny pomlas[j]nys* 'because of them, for them'.[329]