



UNIwersytet im. Adama Mickiewicza w Poznaniu

Clause combining in Latvian and Latgalian

Nicole Nau

Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznań

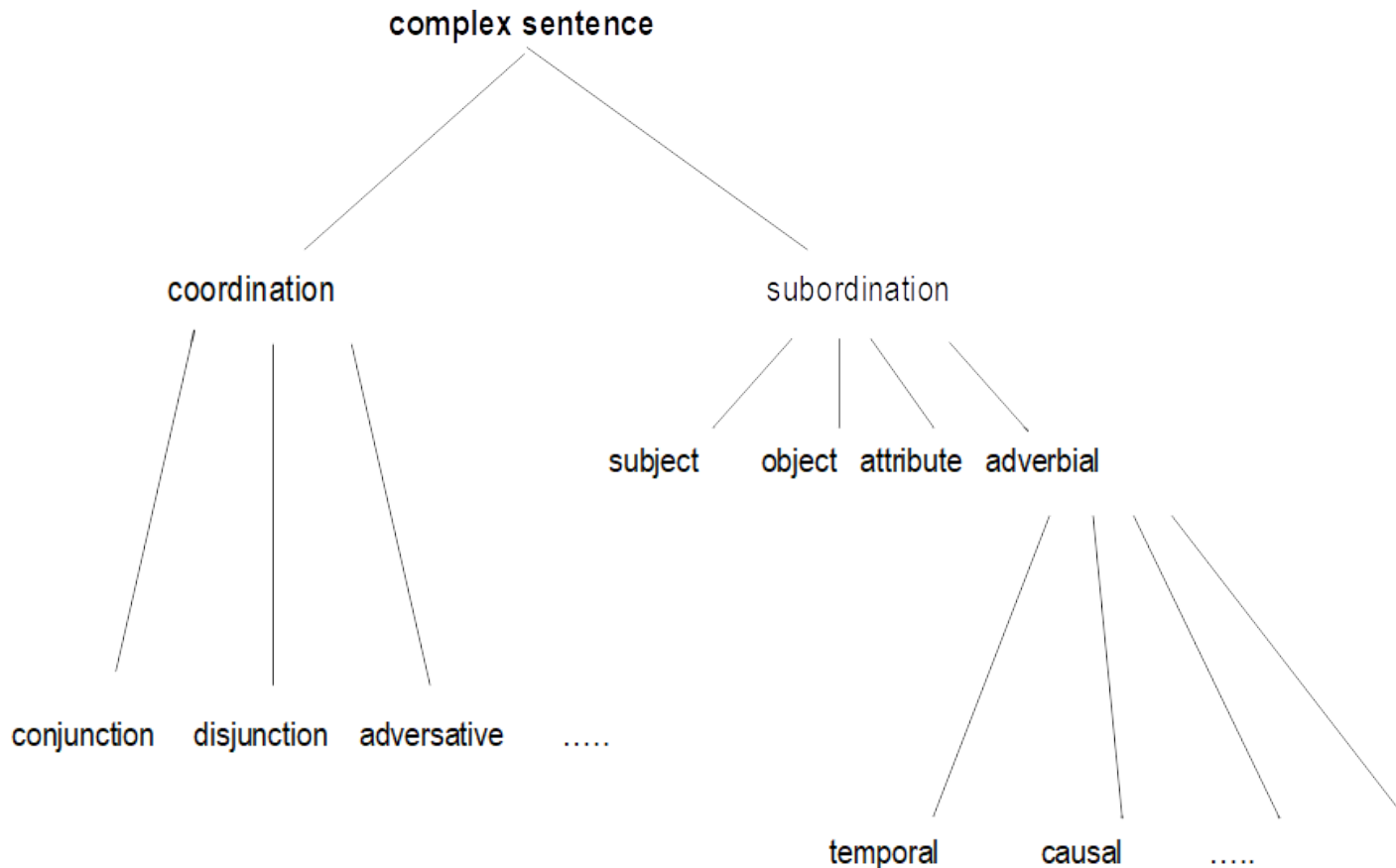
Faculty of Modern Languages and Literatures

*Academia Grammaticorum Salensis Quarta Decima
Salos July 31-August 6, 2017*

TOPICS AND STRUCTURE OF THIS TALK

1. Introduction: Clause linkage and clause combining, Latvian and Latgalian
2. Interclausal relations and connectives in Baltic languages
3. A closer look at selected relations and features of dependency
 - causal relations and the problem of subordination
 - temporal relations and tense
 - mood in conditional and purpose clauses
 - converbs and control

TWO SLIDES FROM SALOS 2009: (1) TRADITIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF COMPLEX SENTENCES



TWO SLIDES FROM SALOS 2009: (2) ALTERNATIVE CLASSIFICATION AND HALLIDAY'S TERMINOLOGY

	dependent	embedded	
parataxis	-	-	(traditional coordination)
hypotaxis	+	-	(traditional adverbial clause)
subordination	+	+	(complement and relative clauses)

MY TERMINOLOGY HERE (BASED ON LEHMANN AND OTHERS)

Clause linkage: cover term for constructions with more than one clause

- with embedding: complementation and relativization
- without embedding: clause combining

Clause combining

- with (some kind of) dependency: hypotaxis/adverbial subordination
- without formal dependency: parataxis/coordination

LATVIAN AND LATGALIAN: TWO LANGUAGES BELONGING TO ONE MACROLANGUAGE

Latvian

Ethnologue 2016

LANGUAGE

FEEDBACK

A macrolanguage of Latvia

ISO 639-3

lav

Population

A macrolanguage. Population total all languages: 1,771,060

Language Resources

OLAC resources in and about Latvian

Other Comments

Includes: Latgalian [ltg], Standard Latvian [lvs].

EXAMPLES FOR COMPLEMENTATION

<i>vinim</i>	<i>bais</i>	<i>beja,</i>
3.DAT.PL.NOM	afraid	be.PST.3
<hr/>		
<i>kab</i>	<i>jei</i>	<i>na-nū-mier-tu, –</i>
that	3.NOM.SG.F	NEG-PVB-die-IRR
<hr/>		

‘they were afraid that she might die’ (handout 1.6-.1.7)

24.10 *i **prosa** duraceņu,*

24.11 ***kab*** *jis ītu iz juo vīta.*
that he go.IRR on his place.GEN.SG

AN EXAMPLE OF CLAUSE COMBINING IN MODERN STANDARD LATVIAN (EUROPARL)

Rather than just promoting sustainability and energy efficiency,	Tā vietā, lai vienkārši veicinātu ilgtspēju un energoefektivitāti,
we need to utilise the funds	mums ir jāizmanto fondi,
to create new ways of creating energy	lai radītu jaunus enerģijas ražošanas veidus,
to make cities even more self-sufficient,	lai pilsētas padarītu vēl pašpietiekamākas,
rather than importing fuel	nevis jāimportē degviela
or building nuclear power stations,	vai jābūvē kodolelektrostacijas,
as we were saying previously.	kā mēs iepriekš runājām.

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CLAUSE COMBINING WITH POTENTIAL SUBORDINATION: SEMANTIC RELATIONS

List of relations after Kortmann (1997)

see handout

Where do Latvian and Latgalian (and
Lithuanian) differ?

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN LATVIAN AND LATGALIAN

- Ltg. uses *ka* in clause combining (not only in complementation as Latvian) for temporal, causal, and conditional clauses;
- Ltg. uses *kai* 'as' more widely than Ltv. uses *kā*
- Latvian has more specialized connectives: *pirms/iekams, kuopš, ciktāl, kurpretim, tā vietā, lai*;
- Latgalian has no connectives with the root *j-*;
- Latgalian has two different connectives for conditional clauses (*ka, kab*) and for purpose clauses (*kab, lai*)

SOME LATVIAN-ONLY CONNECTIVES

tā vietā, lai + IRR ‘instead of’ -> examples on the handout

ciktāl ‘in as much’ – predominantly in legal language, often idiomatic:

< *ciktāl* > tie nav pretrunā ar šo likumu

< *ciktāl* > likumā nav noteikts citādi .

< *ciktāl* > šis likums neparedz citādi .

*publicēja Rietumvalstu deklarācijas, paziņojumus un citus dokumentus, **ciktāl** tie attiecās uz Latviju*

‘published declarations, notifications and other documents, **inasmuch** as they referred to Latvia’ (LVK2013, acad)

PAR CIK – NON-STANDARD CONNECTIVE, CAUSAL MEANING ‘SINCE’

< **Par cik** > *ar pašreiz tirgū esošo komunikāciju treniņu pasūtījumu daudzumu savu iztiku pilnībā nenodrošināsi, visi šie speciālisti paralēli dara arī ko citu.*

‘Since you can’t earn your living with the amount of orderd communication training [courses], all these specialist are doing something else besides.’ (LVK2013)

< **Par cik** > *tēma gaužām interesanta , **tad** šo labāk atsevišķā rakstā*

‘Since this topic is quite interesting, [I’ll write] this better in a separate post’ (Emuāri-40, corpus of blogs)

EXPRESSION OF ‘BEFORE’ BY ‘AS LONG AS NOT’; LATGALIAN EXAMPLE

Nu sapynu Ane nasabeida i jīm naticēja,
of dream.GEN.PL Ane.NOM.SG NEG.fear.PST.3 and 3.DAT.PL.M NEG.believe.PST.3
cikom nanūredzēja sapyna par sovu veiru Vincu.
until NEG.PVB.see.PST.3 dream.GEN.SG about RPOSS.ACC.SG husband.ACC.SG PN.ACC.SG
‘Ane did not fear dreams and did not believe in them before she had a dream about her husband
Vincs.’ (literally: ‘as long as she hadn’t seen’) (AS)

LATGALIAN *CIKOM* 'WHILE' AS CONCESSIVE? (ONLY ONE EXAMPLE FOUND SO FAR)

1935. godā vīnzyrga saimesteibu Latgolā beja 65,1%, bet 3 zyrgi tikai 1,7%, < cikom> Zemgalē 3 zyrgu saimesteibu īpatsvors sasnēdze 12,2%


‘In 1935 the percentage of farms with one horse was 65.1% in Latgalia, and only 1.7% had three horses, **while** in Semigalia the share of farms with three horses was 12.2%.’ (MuLa-1.0, press)

CORRELATIVE CONSTRUCTIONS

Examples from the fairytales: 24.7+8; 38.7+8

other examples: handout (5), (6)

- common in both Latvian and Latgalian
- but seem to be more frequent/normal in Latgalian (more empirical research needed)

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PROBLEM: WHAT MAKES A CLAUSE DEPENDENT, OR WHEN CAN WE SPEAK OF SUBORDINATION?

Cristofaro (2005): Assertion Assymetry: clauses that express an assertion are not subordinated

*I decided to buy it
because it has such a big memory*

assertion test: tag question

I decided to buy it, because it has such a big memory, hasn't it?


**I decided to buy it because it has such a big memory, hasn't it?*

The comma marks the difference – but what does the comma stand for?

Latgalian ex. (7)-(10)

WHAT MAY SHOW THAT A CLAUSE IS DEPENDENT?

- illocutionary force
Does Jim live in Vilnius because he works there? / Does Jim live in Vilnius? Because he works there.
- tense
- mood
- non-finiteness
- argument marking
- word order

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ANTERIOR AS DEPENDENT TENSE?

Pluperfect or past active participle without auxiliary in temporal clauses, relations:

- anteriority ('after')
- immediate anteriority ('as soon as')
- terminus ad quem ('until')

With / without specialized connective

Latgalian fairytales: with coordinative conjunction/particle

=> rather parataxis than hypotaxis?

CLAUSE CHAINING (BROAD DEFINITION)

"the use of non-finite forms not headed by a conjunction with temporal or circumstantial meaning"
(Myhill & Hibiya 1988: 363)

English:

*Sitting down,
taking out a pencil,
he began to write.*

MOOD AND NON-FINITENESS AS MARKER OF DEPENDENCY

Macrolatvian irrealis mood: *-tu*, no person agreement (only in Latgalian sporadic, dialectal)

Irrealis mood may appear with connectives in clauses expressing:

- condition ('if')
- concessive condition ('even if')
- purpose ('in order to')
- substitution ('instead of') – only Latvian

Infinitive is used with a connective in clauses expressing

- purpose (in Latvian non-standard)

Infinitive and (in Latgalian) supine without connective – purpose

LATGALIAN ONLY: FORMAL DISTINCTIONS IN COUNTERFACTIVE CONDITIONAL CLAUSES

- (16) *Ka es nabyutu tik slinka, es dalyktu kartenis*
if 1SG.NOM NEG.be.IRR so lazy.NOM.SG.F 1SG.NOM PVB.put.IRR picture.ACC.PL
nu puors pādejūs latgaliskūs pasuokumu
from couple last.GEN.PL Latgalian.GEN.PL event.GEN.PL

‘If I **weren’t** so lazy I **would add** pictures from a couple of the latest Latgalian events’ (= here, in my blog) (IS > Nau 2013)

- (17) *Kab es nabejuse tik slink-a,*
if 1SG.NOM NEG.be.PST.PA.SG.F so lazy.NOM.SG.F
es izdūmuotu sovu volūdu.
1SG.NOM invent.IRR RPOSS.ACC.SG language.ACC.SG

‘If I **hadn’t been** so lazy I **would have invented** my own language.’ (= at that time, as a child) (IS)

COMBINATIONS OF LTG. *KA* AND *KAB* WITH VERB FORMS IN CONDITIONAL CLAUSES

ka + realis (present tense)

ka + irrealis: hypothetical, counterfactive (in the present)

kab + irrealis

kab + past active participle: counterfactive (in the past)

see examples (16) and (17) – but also (18)... (expected: *kab bejs*)

- (18) *Ka byutu paroksts, maņ nikuo napuormastu.*
if be.IRR signature.NOM.SG 1SG.DAT nothing.GEN NEG.reproach.IRR
'If there had been a signature, they would not have reproached me anything.'

LATGALIAN: PURPOSE CLAUSES WITH *KAB* AND *LA/* IN THE FAIRTALES (UP)

***kab* + infinitive**: same subject (8 of 10)

*Izvuorēja jei bizys putris, **kab nūnest** sovam veceišam*
'She cooked mash **to carry** it to her old man.'

***kab* + subjunctive**: different subject (16 of 17)

*Soka kačs: "Es jiusim tyltu pataisēšu, **kab puorītu!**"*
'The cat said: "I'll make a bridge for you **to cross!**"'

***lai* + realis**: different subject (always; 14 purpose clauses)

*Straden, pīnes tu man žogoru, **lai es izkuopu** nu dūbis*
'Little blackbird, fetch me twigs **so that I [can] climb** out of the pit'

CONVERBS IN MACROLATVIAN

Ltv. *-uot*, Ltg. *-ūt* (no agreement suffixes)

Ltv., Ltg. *-dam-* + agreement suffixes

Latvian:

- *-uot* most frequent, used in different constructions
- *-dam-* not frequent in modern Latvian, mostly in fiction, only for same subject (controlled)

Latgalian:

- *-dam-* more frequent, different constructions
- *-ūt* less frequent

CONVERBS WITH SAME AND DIFFERENT SUBJECTS: LATVIAN

Converb with the suffix *-uot* most widely used:

- same subject (controlled)

Ejot uz darbu, es satiku draugu.

‘**Going** to work, I met a friend.’

- different subject (dative in the converb clause)

Es gāju tālāk, viņam nepamanot.

‘I went on without **him noticing**.’

- different subject, semantic or pragmatic link

Ejot uz darbu, man neaptiek runāt ar cilvēkiem.

‘When going to work I don’t like to talk to people’

RELATIONS WHERE CONVERBS ARE USED

Temporal:

- simultaneity overlap

Modal

- manner
- instrument

Other

- concomitance
- negative concomitance



Paldies par uzmanību!
Paļdis par viereību!

E-mail

Nicole.Nau@amu.edu.pl

Homepage

www.naunicol-e.home.amu.edu.pl

Find our MA in linguistics at: www.elldo.amu.edu.pl !