



On Reflexivity in Northern Selkup

Aleksandr Riaposov

Workshop on Samoyedic Languages and Cultures
Universität Hamburg, 08.09.2022



Overview

- Means to express reflexivity in Northern Selkup, as stated in the grammar sketch [Kutnetsova 1980]:
 - pronoun -on
 - verbal suffix -či-
- Data sources:

Brykina, Maria; Orlova, Svetlana; Wagner-Nagy, Beáta. 2021. INEL Selkup Corpus. Version 2.0.

Budzisch, Josefina – Anja Harder – Beáta Wagner-Nagy 2019. Selkup Language Corpus (SLC).



The pronoun *on-*

	NOM, GEN	ACC	INSTR	LOC (ALL, ILL, ...)
1SG	on-äk on-äŋ	on-äk-qoša-no:(-qo) on-äk-qoš-no:(-qo)	on-äk-sä	on-äq-qäk/ŋ, on-äk-qoša-qäk/ŋ, on-äk-qoš-qäk/ŋ
2SG	on-änti	on-änti-qoša-n-to:(-qo) on-änti-qoš-to:(-qo)	on-änti-sä	on-änti-qän-ti, on-änti-niŋ/k/0, on-änti-kiň, on-änti-qoša-qän-ti, on-änti-qoš-qän-ti
3SG	on-ti	on-ti-qoši-n-to:(-qo) on-ti-qoš-to:(-qo)	on-ti-sä	on-ti-qin-ti, on-ti-niŋ/k/0, on-ti-kiň, on-ti-qošo:-qin-ti, on-ti-qoš-qin-ti
1DU	on-i:	on-i:-qoši-n-i:-qo on-i:-qoš-n-i:-qo	on-i:-sä	on-i:-qin-i:, on-i:-qošo:-qin-i:, on-i:-qoš-qin-i:
2DU, 3DU	on-ti:	on-ti:-qoši-n-ti:-qo on-ti:-qoš-ti:-qo	on-ti:-sä	on-ti:-qin-ti:, on-ti:-kiň, on-ti:-qošo:-qin-ti:
1PL	on-it on-in	on-it-qoši-n-it-qo on-it-qoš-n-it-qo	on-is-sä	on-it-qin-it, on-it-qošo:-qin-it, on-it-qoš-qin-it,
2PL, 3PL	on-it on-in	on-t-it-qoši-n-tit-qo on-t-it-qoš-tit-qo	on-tis-sä	on-tit-qin-tit, on-tit-kiň, on-tit-qošo:-qin-tit, on-tit-qoš-qin-tit



The pronoun *on-* as intensifier

ira

onti

mɔ:t-qit

qali-mpa

old.man.[NOM]

oneself.3SG.[NOM]

tent-LOC

stay-PST.NAR.[3SG.S]

"The old man stayed at home."

onti

ira

mɔ:t-qit

qala

oneself.3SG.[NOM]

old.man.[NOM]

tent-LOC

stay.[3SG.S]

"The old man himself stayed in the tent."

to:nna šiti

timn'ä-si-qä

mɔ:t-qit

qalɔ:-tit

that two

brother-DYA-DU.[NOM]

tent-LOC

stay-3PL

"The other two brothers stayed in the tent."

The pronoun on-: intensifier vs. reflexive

	INEL Selkup Corpus	SLC
Total occurrences of <i>on-</i>	86	46
Nominative case	75	43
Other cases	11	3

The pronoun on- as reflexive

puška-sä	onti-qošto:	čatti-kka
rifle-INSTR	oneself.3SG-ACC	shoot-DUR.[3SG.S]

“He shoots himself with a rifle.”

mu:ši-ri-lä	onti-kine	kü:mi-t-i'	lə-ti
be.cooking-TR-CVB	oneself.3SG-ALL	brains-ADJZ	bone.[NOM]-3SG
tı:-ti-ti	to:na	mäč'i-m-ti	i:ja-ni:k
pull.out-TR-3SG.O	that	meat-ACC-3SG	guy-ALL

“Having cooked it, he got the brain bone out for himself and the meat for the boy.”



The pronoun -on

tap	lo:sɪ	onäk	i:ja-nɪ	wəčɪ-sä
this	devil.[SG.NOM]	oneself.1SG[GEN]	child-GEN.1SG	meat-INSTR
šɪm		ap-s-ta		
1SG.[ACC]		eat-PST-INFER.[3SG.S]		

“This devil fed me with the meat of my own child!”



The pronoun on-

n̩:n̩	t̩na	se:l'č̩	pünä	moq̩nä	omt̩:ja
then	that	seven	monster.[SG.NOM]	home	sit.down-AOR.[3SG.S]
na	qumi:-n	ima-p		moq̩nä tatt̩:-t̩t	ont̩-q̩n-t̩
this	person-GEN	woman-ACC	home	bring-3PL.S/O	oneself-ILL.3SG
moq̩nä		mi-ŋɔ:-t̩t			
home		give-AOR-3PL.S/O			

“Then the seven monsters return, land, bring the man's wife back and give her back to him.”



Reflexive verbs: a typological approach

- The classification is taken from [Geniušenė 1984]
- A typological study of reflexive verbs in more than 50 languages of the world (with a bias towards Indo-European languages)
- Northern Selkup was included in the sample



Reflexive verbs: semantic

Маша **одевает** дочку.

“Mary dresses her daughter.”

Маша **одевает-ся**.

*“Mary dresses **herself**.”*

əmítí ijaja taqt-alti-sítí

mother child dress-TR-3SG.O

“The mother dressed her child”

ija ník taqt-alta

guy.[NOM] so dress-TR.[3SG.S]

“The guy dressed so.”



Reflexive verbs: partitive

Ваня порезал палец.

“John cut his finger.”

Ваня порезал-ся.

“John cut himself.”

Тәп

3SG.[NOM]

“He cut himself”

өнты-қошто

oneself.3SG-ACC

маты-мпа

cut-PST.NAR.[3SG.S]



Reflexive verbs: absolute

Собака **кусает** детей.

“The dog *bites* children.”

Собака **кусает-ся**.

“The dog *bites*.”

“*kuk-i-qo*” (to swing)-> “*kuk-ti-qo*”(to be unsteady)

“*tə:l-i-qo*” (to steal) -> “*tə:l-ti-qo*” (to practice thievery)



Reflexive verbs: autocausative

Ваня спрятал деньги.

“John hid the money.”

Ваня спрятал-ся.

“John hid himself.”

ətt̪i-ŋ̪i-t̪i təp̪it̪i-p

hide-CO-3SG.O 3PL-ACC

“I hid them.”

kostr’ul’a-nt̪i ətt̪-ɛ:-ŋ̪a

pot-ILL hide-PFV-CO.[3SG.S]

“He hid in the pot.”



Reflexive verbs: autocausative

imaqota tɔ: pu:-ŋa Iča-m moqinä pu:-ti-ti

old.woman.[SG.NOM] that cross-AOR.[3SG.S] Itja-ACC home cross-TR-3SG.O

“The old woman comes over to this side, she leads Ichä back.”

nimti ili-mpɔ:-tìn nini tɔ: pu:-č'i-sɔ:-t

there live-PST.NAR-3PL then to.the.other.side cross-RFL-PST-3PL

“They lived there, they lived [there], then they crossed [the river].”



Reflexive verbs: reciprocal

Ваня **поцеловал** Машу.

“John kissed Mary.”

apsi-p qo-ntɔ:-tɪt

food-ACC find-INFER-3PL

“They found food.”

Ваня и Маша **поцеловали-сь**.

“John and Mary kissed.”

nɔ:t **jap** qo-mpɔ:-t

then **RCPR** find-PST.NAR-3PL

“Then they found each other.”



Reflexive verbs: decausative

Ваня **сломал** машину.

“John broke the car.”

Машина **сломала-сь**.

“The car broke.”

plaškot-miń

tı:xrɪ-č’ə-si

na

ferryboat.[NOM]-1PL

fill-RFL-PST.[3SG.S]

here

“ The ferryboat was filled up. .”



Reflexive verbs: quasipassive

Маша продает книги.

“Mary sells books.”

үηт-t

sticks.for.fishing.bolts-PL.[NOM]

“Прутья слабо захватываются.”

“The poles are too big to catch.”

Книги хорошо продают-ся.

“The books sell well.”

ɔ:la-k

weak-ADVZ

ora-č'a-r-e-ηɔ:-tɪt

catch-RFL-FRQ-EP-CO-3PL



Reflexive verbs: passive

Ваня заточил нож.

“John honed a knife.”

mɔ:t-ti

tent.[NOM]-3SG

najenti

here.it.is

Нож плохо заточил-ся.

“The knife was badly honed.”

č'u-sa

ground-INSTR

taq-pi-mpa

close-DUR-PST.NAR.[3SG.S]

“His house was covered with soil.”



Reflexive verbs: overview

	Pronoun <i>on-</i>	Conjugation switch	<i>-či-/i-</i> (Geniušené)	<i>-či-/i-</i> (corpus data)	<i>-ti-</i>	<i>jap/jep</i>	<i>-mpi-</i>
Semantic	+	+	+				
Partitive	+						
Absolute					(+)		
Autocausative		+	+	+			
Reciprocal						+	
Decausative			+	+			
Quasi-passive			+	+			
Passive							+



Thank you!