

## General extenders in Northern Selkup texts

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The paper presents an analysis of the use of Northern Selkup general extenders, a special type of discourse markers (see Overstreet 1999; Overstreet&Yule 2021), basing on four text corpora recorded in Northern Selkup communities in various periods of the last century: 1) Prokofiev's corpus (1925-1928, ab. 30000 tokens), 2) Varkovitskaya corpus (1941, over 30000 tokens), 3) MSU corpus (1970-1977, published in Kuznetsova et al. 1993, 10000 tokens), 4) Multimedia MSU/IL RAS corpus (1996-2015, ab. 50000 tokens). Though all the corpora contain oral texts, they differ in the way of text fixation. The texts of the two earlier corpora were dictated by the story-tellers to the researchers who manually wrote them down. As a result, they are practically devoid of some types of discourse markers, eg. fillers (hesitatives and placeholders), but general extenders occur in them, as well as in the corpora with audio recorded texts.

General extenders are not frequent, but they come up in all kinds of texts (folklore, life stories, hunting stories). They are represented by only two lexical entities. The first one is *mi* 'something, thing' and its adjectival, adverbial and verbal derivatives regarded in grammars as a non-personal pronoun – indefinite (Prokofiev 1935; Kuznetsova et.al 1980), joker (Helimski 1997), or placeholder (Kazakevič хъ 5п1762022). It has various functions (nominalizer, part of the marker of collective plurality for nouns, placeholder, hesitative), and general extender is only one of them (1). The second lexical entity is *tɔ:k/ŋ*, qualifying in dictionaries as a noun 'all that kind of things, all belonging to that' (2).

(1) ontiqaj      nimti      koji-mp-ani      koji-mp-ani  
purposefully      there      turn-DUR-3SG      turn-DUR-3SG  
**yr-sæ**      **mi-sæ**      tott-æ-l-p-ati  
grease-INS      GE-INS      put-PLOB-PSTN-3SG.OBJ  
on-ti      ponæ      saŋʃi-mɔ:t-p-a  
RFL-3SG      outdoors      jump.out-SEML-PSTN-3SG  
'(He) purposefully keeps turning there, (he) put grease **and all that** (on the table), and himself jumped outdoors' (Kuznetsova et al. 1993: text 21)

(2) ni:ni      mi-ŋ-a      **po:-λ**      **tɔ:k-ti**  
then      PH-EP-3SG      tree-ADJ      GE-POSS.3SG  
paŋʃi-al-n-iti      ty-m-ti      ŋɔ:ti-ŋ-iti  
chop-EP-3SG.OBJ      fire-ACC-POSS.SG      light-EP-3SG.OBJ  
'Then (he) did the following: (he) chopped the wood **and all that** (and) lit the fire' (Kuznetsova et.al 1993: text 26)

*Mi* as general extender mirrors the inflexional morphology of the word, the meaning of which it extends (1 and 3).

(3) qumi-ti-p      **ŋatti-læ**      **mi-læ**      muqilti:ri-k  
man-PL-ACC      shoot-CVB      GE-CVB      entire-ADVZ

yt-ti qætti-ŋ-iti  
water-ILL stroke-EP-3SG.OBJ

**mɔ:t-tis-sæ** mi-n-tis-sæ  
dwelling-GEN.POSS.3PL-INS GE-GEN-POSS.3PL-INS

‘Having shot **and all that** the people, (he) stroke down their dwellings **and all that** entirely into the water’ (Prokofiev 1935: text 2)

No example of mirroring derivational morphology by *mi* as general extender has been found.

For *tɔ:k/ŋ* general extender is the main function. *Tɔ:k/ŋ* combines only with nouns. In the collocation with *tɔ:k/ŋ* two strategies appear. First: Several cases has been found where *tɔ:k/ŋ* mirrors the inflexional morphology of the extended word (4). Second: In most cases the extended word is used with the adjectival marker *-λ*, whereby the extender has the possessive marker 3SG (2, 6). As a variation of this strategy, the extender can accept a case marker (5).

(4) nɔ:ti ʃæqq-ent-ɔ:min **ɲæp-kɔ:l** **tɔ:k-kɔ:l** matʃo:-qit

henceforth spend.night-FUT-1PL bread-CAR GE-CAR wood-LOC

‘Henceforth we will spend night without bread and all that in the wood’ (Kuznetsova et al 1993: text 26).

(5) ni:ni na ira moqinæ qən-n-a **nuŋa-λ** **tɔ:k-ti-sæ**

Then that man back/home go-EP-3SG drum-ADJ GE-GEN.POSS.3SG-INS

‘Then that man went back home with the drum and all that’ (Varkovitskaya Arch 1941: text )

The two general extenders can occur in one and the same text extract. In this case *tɔ:k/ŋ* functions as a general extender for the noun and *mi* as the one for the verb (6).

(6) loqa-t **oli-λ** **tɔ:k-ti** **tɛ:qil-læ** **mi-læ**  
fox-GEN head-ADJ GE-POSS.3SG pat-CVB GE-CVB

nɪʎʃi-k qə:ʃi-ŋ-it l  
such-ADVZ leave-EP-3SG.OBJ

‘(She) patted **and all that** the fox on the head **and all that** and so left it’ (Prokofiev Arch 1925: text 1)

**Abbreviations.** GE general extender.

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