

Major Syntactic Differences between Sakhalin and Hokkaido Dialects of Ainu

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Differences between Sakhalin and Hokkaido Dialects of Ainu

		Hokkaido Dialect	Sakhalin Dialect
phonological	syllable final <i>-p, -t, -k</i>	○	×(except Tarayka)
	syllable final <i>-f</i>	×	○
	syllable final <i>-r</i>	○	×
	V vs. VV	×	○
<i>morphologic & syntactic</i>	plural suffix <i>-hci</i> or <i>-hsi</i>	×	○
	'gerund' making suffix <i>-hV</i>	×	○
	adaptation of 'belonging form' to composit possessive expression	LIMITED	RATHER WIDE

‘gerund’ in Sakhalin Dialect

- Murasaki(1984:94)

-hV - the verb ending to make gerund.

1) *isaha ohta ku-oman keraykusu ku-araka-**ha** pirika.*

hospital to 1sg-go because 1sg-ache-**GER** good

“Since I went to the hospital, my aching eased.”

2) *ku-yee-**he** sunke.*

1sg-say-**GER** lie

“what I said is a lie.”

Complementizer *-hi* in Hokkaido dialects

3) *a-utarihi inne yakun, mosir epitta sipirasa hi a-ki rusuy*

4.relative inclease then country whole spread *that* 4.do want

“when my people inclease, I want that they spread to whole country.” (M7908041UP:Saru)

4) *sironuman kor ne tapkop nukar a-ki rusuy*

become-evening then the hill watch 4.do want

“When the evening comes, I want to watch the hill.” (M8608101UP:Saru)

Complementizer *-hi* in Hokkaido dialects

3') *a-utarihi inne yakun, [[mosir epitta sipirasa_S] **hi**_{NP}] a-ki rusuy*

4.people inclease then country whole spread **that** 4.do want

“when my people inclease, I want that they spread to whole country.”

4') *sironuman kor [ne tapkop nukar_{NP}] a-ki rusuy*

become-evening then the hill watch 4.do want

“When the evening comes, I want to watch the hill.”

The same function between *hi* and *-hV*

5) *tuhso caruhu nean oyas ohta asin-**ihi** an-nukara.*

cave entrance that monster there go-out.**GER** 4.see

"I saw **that** the monster went out to the entrance of the cave"

(Murasaki 1976:96:Sakhalin)

6) *tanto tura neeraan usaan ukoytah an-kii wa*

today with(her) anything various converse 4.do then

"today we'll converse with her on anything"

(Murasaki 1976:8 :Sakhalin)

The same function between *hi* and *-hV*

5')[[*tuhso caruhu nean oyas ohta asin_S*]-*ihi*_{NP}] *an-nukara*.

cave entrance that monster there go-out.GER 4.see

"I saw *that* the monster went out to the entrance of the cave"

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The position of $-hV$ in a word structure

7) *eci-nukan –te –an -ihi*
1sub2obj. see. CAU. 1sub2obj.hV

“that I show you” (Murasaki 1976:60:Sakhalin)

8) *aa –re –hci -hi*
sit. CAU .pl. hV

“that they seated him”(Murasaki 2001:438 :Sakhalin)

$-hV$ is not attached directly to the verb root, but after derivational suffixes, personal suffix and plural suffix, that is, the verb stem form contains a sentence like information.

Conclusion-1

- Sakhalin dialect $-hV$ and Hokkaido dialect hi have a similar form and a similar function to make NP from a 'sentence'.
- One of the differences between them is that the form of $-hV$ depends the stem final phoneme, while hi is invariable. Therefore we can say $-hV$ has a more suffix-like feature than hi .

Sentence final particle *hVV* in Sakhalin dialect

Murasaki regards sentence final particle *hVV* different form from gerund suffix *-hV*.

- Affirmation. It is used to state the fact in the past or emphasize the fact in the present.

kuani tani uwas ku-ek-ihii. (< *eh* “come”)

I now just 1sg.come.hVV

“I’ve just come here!”

(Murasaki 1984:72-73)

Sentence final particle *hVV* in Sakhalin dialect

- It is used to ask someone with understanding his/her feeling. Question with sympathy. Or to ask the hearer about what the speaker wants to know earnestly.

hemata e-ee-he nean? otoopempe e-ee hee?

what 2sg.eat.-hV INT sweets 2sg.eat hVV

“What are you eating?”

“You are eating sweets, don’t you?”

(Murasaki 1984:72-73)

Sentence final particle *hVV* in Sakhalin dialect

Mashiho Chiri regards *-hV* and *hVV* as the same form, that is, It is a special personal form of verb.

“ In the special cases, verbs have inflections of the stems like as making a personal form of noun *siki* “his eye” from a conceptual form *sik* “eye”. “I have a grandson”, for example, can be translated into *nitpo a-kor* in the southern dialect of Hokkaido and *mici an-koro* in Sakhalin dialect. When the latter emphasize or assert it as “I really have a grandson!”, they say *mici an-koro-ho*. “ (Chiri 1942:497-498)

Sentence final particle *hVV* in Sakhalin dialect

“Forming such personal stems, you attach *–ha*, *–hi*, *–hu*, *–he*, *–ho* to the vowel final verbs and *–hi* to the consonant final verbs.

eani sinenne e-omeka-ha

you only 2sg.remain.-*hVV*

“You alone are left.”

In interrogative sentences, this form is standard.

hemata kusu haneh e-oman-hi?

why NEG 2sg.go.-*hVV*

“Why won’t you go?”

(Chiri 1942:497-498)

Formal nouns as sentence final particles in Hokkaido dialect

Formal nouns *ruwe*, *hawe*, *siri*, *humi* in Hokkaido dialect are used as sentence nominalizers and also as particles expressing strong emotions or questions.

9) *kamuy sirpirka an ruwe!* (N9307251FN:Chitose)

god (wether)be-fine exist FN

“it’s very fine!”

10) *unarpe anak totek ruwe?* (N9111100CON:Chitose)

aunt TOP fine FN

“Is my aunt fine?”

Conclusion-2

- At the sentence final position the formal nouns, especially *ruwe* of Hokkaido dialect has the same function with *hVV* of Sakhalin dialect. They are used to express strong emotions or questions.
- In other word, we can think that they may be the common functions of NOMINAL FINAL SENTENCES in Ainu. So we can regard *hVV* as a formal noun.
- In conclusion, *-hV* and *hVV* in Sakhalin dialect can be seen as the same form, as Chiri said, and their functions are nominalizing the sentences.

Addition

- Sakhalin dialect also have formal nouns *ruwehe* (*ruuhe*) , *hawehe* etc. equivalent to those of Hokkaido dialect. But at the final position of sentences, I haven't found any example of them. As for *ruwehe ne*, I can find few examples but very rare compared to those of Hokkaido dialect *ruwe ne*.
- On the contrary, in Hokkaido dialect *hi* final sentences are very limited, such as *ene hawean hi* “(he) said as follows”.
- Therefore we might think the function of *hVV* is replaced by *ruwe*, *hawe* etc. in Hokkaido dialect.

Abbreviation

- 1, 2, 4 – 1st person, 2nd person, 4th person(including narrative 1st person, inclusive 1st person plural etc.)
- sg-singular, pl-plural
- CAU-causative, TOP- topic, NEG-negation
- GER-gerund, INT-interrogative, FN-formal noun

References

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