

Typological features of Itelmen and its neighboring languages

Chikako Ono
Chiba University

Itelmen

- spoken in Kamchatka, Russia
north-western part of Kamchatka peninsula
- Chukotko-Kamchatkan family
 - Southern group OR isolated?
- Seriously endangered language
 - Northern dialect : 2 speakers
 - Southern dialect : 2 speakers

Genealogy

- Chukotko-Kamchatkan (*Ethnologue*, 2009)
 - Northern: Chukotko-Koryak
 - Chukchi
 - Kerek
 - Alutor
 - Koryak
 - Southern: Itelmen
 - Western Itelmen
 - Eastern Itelmen
 - Southern Itelmen
- Discussions about the genealogical relationship between Itelmen and Chukotko-Koryak group (Worth 1962, Volodin 1999, Kaneko 2011)

Itelmen-Ainu relationship

- Contact in Northern Kuril islands and southern part of Kamchatka
- Principal literature
 - Krasheninnikov (1755) *Opisanie zemli Kamchatki*.
 - Dybowski (Radlinski 1891-1894)
 - Torii (1903) *Chishima Ainu* (Kuril Ainu)
 - Murayama (1971) *Kita Chisima ainu go* (Language of Northern Kuril Ainu)

Lexicon

Itelmen (Krasheninnikov 1949 (1755))

Northern Kuril Ainu (Murayama 1971)

ГЛАВА 20

О РАЗЛИЧНЫХ НАРЕЧИЯХ КАМЧАТСКОГО НАРОДА

В заключение известий о камчатском народе сообщим мы некоторое собрание слов трех главных камчатских наречий, о которых выше сего упомянуто, чтоб сходство и несходство их было видимо.

В столбе А содержится наречие северных камчадалов, Б южных, а в столбе В живущих от Воровской реки на север почти до Тигиля. Причем надлежит ведать, что г с палочкою наверху как латинское g произносить надобно.

СОБРАНИЕ СЛОВ РАЗНЫХ КАМЧАТСКИХ НАРЕЧИЙ

	А	Б	В
Бог	Кут	Кутхай	Кутха
Дьявол	Кана	Кана	Ткана
Небо	Когал	Кохал	Кеисс
Облака	Гуренгур	Уйшаа	Мыйжа
Ветр	Шапел	} Чихуча	Кеипк
Буря	Какалт		
Дождь	Чихуча	Чахчу	Чухчух
Снег	Корел	Колаал	Колаал
Град	Какумчел	Коада	Коалле
Гром	Кыфкыг	Кыфкыг	Кыхшигына
Молния	Амронщичначичь	Умечкыши	Мыткыжигына
Солнце	Гален-кулечь	Коачь	Лачь
Луна	Гален-кулечь	Коачь	Лаилгын
Звезда	Ежснгын	Ашангыт	Агажин
День	Тааж	Кусгал	Кулхалла
Ночь	Куинук	Кулкуа	Кунку или Ляхуюгуна

4. クラシェニンニコフ, Dybowski, 鳥居龍蔵の

北千島アイヌ語の語彙比較

北千島アイヌ語を調査した上記3人の資料によって次の比較表ができあがた。

	К	Д	Т
1 母〜姉	<i>aapu</i> < <i>hápo</i> 母	<i>aapu, apu</i> < <i>hápo</i> 姉妹	<i>habo</i> 姉
2 矢	<i>achi</i> [<i>axi</i>] 矢	<i>ay</i>	<i>ai</i>
3 舌	<i>achu</i> [<i>axu</i>]	<i>av</i>	<i>auk</i> ^a
4 人	<i>ainu</i>	<i>ayno, aino</i>	<i>aino</i>
5 あざらし	<i>amuspè</i>	<i>amospi</i>	
6 皆		<i>anaykip</i>	<i>anaikibi</i>
7 お 前	<i>e</i>	<i>ani</i> < <i>e'ani</i>	<i>ane</i> < <i>e'ani</i>
8 消 し 炭	<i>apauschat</i> [<i>apaušat</i>] < <i>api-ušat</i>	<i>usat</i> 炭	
9 火	<i>api</i>	<i>abi</i>	<i>abe</i>
10		<i>apui</i> 火の上に鍋を かける道具	<i>aboi</i> 炉
11 坐 る		<i>apunua</i>	<i>abuna</i>
12 左 手		<i>arkitek</i> < <i>harki-tek</i>	<i>harikiteki</i>
13 ウバ百合		<i>arru</i> < <i>harru</i>	<i>haru</i>

Ainu	Itelmen	translation
urir	urilwic (WI), urilen (DybW)	cormorant
marek	marek (WI)	a hook on the end of a spear
kunkutu (Sakhalin dialect)	kumxtuk (Krsh.SI)	ten

Consonant cluster

- Itelmen: 7 consonants at the word-initial, 5 consonants at the word-final
ntkskqzu ‘if we made it’
əŋksxq ‘painful’
- Chukchi: CC occurs, but CCC does not
pseqalyən ‘bird’ (Ch) (Kurebito 2001)
- Koryak: inserting schuwa to avoid CC(C)
n-tuj-qin > n-ə-tuj-qin ‘young’
kajŋ-t > kajŋ-ə-t ‘two bears’ (Kurebito 2009)
- Ainu: (C)V(C)

Itelmen Morphology

- Agglutinative
- No compound
- No incorporation
- Affixation

(1) ən-k'ol-sxen -qzu-aɫ-nen

CAUS-break-DISP -DUR-FUT-3SG>3SG

(STEM-ROOT-STEM) -ASPECT-TENSE-PERSON+NUMBER

‘he will keep breaking it into pieces’

Personal pronoun

	Itelmen	Koryak (Zhukova 1967)	Ainu (Nakagawa & Nakamoto 2004)
1SG	kma / kəmma	γəmmo	kani
2SG	kza / kəzza	γəcci	eani
3SG	na / ənna	əнно	(sinuma)
1DU		muji	
2DU		tuji	
3DU		əcci	
1PL	muzaʔn	muju	coka (ex)
2PL	tuzaʔn	tuju	ecioka (ex)
3PL	itχ	əccu	(oka) (ex)
4SG			asinuma (incl)
4PL			aoka (incl)

Affix-order in verb

M(ood), A(spect), T(ense), P(erson)

- M+P- **STEM** -**A**-**T**-P Itelmen

(2) t'- **nu** -**qzu-a†** -kicen 'I will be eating'

IND.1SG- **eat** -**DUR** -**FUT** -1

- M-P-**T**- **STEM** -**T**-A+P Chukchi (Kurebito 2001)
- P-M-**A**-**STEM**-(PL)-**A**-P Koryak

Tense & Aspect

- Itelmen

	NON-DURATIVE	DURATIVE
PAST	-∅	-qzu-∅
PRESENT	-s/-z	-qzu-s/-z
FUTURE	-a†	-qzu-a†

- Koryak (Kurebito 2010, Zhukova 1972)

PAST	I	-i/-e/-j
	II	ye-/ya-..-lin/-len
PRESENT? (temporary ?)		ku-/ko-..-ŋ
FUTURE	I	je-/ja-..-ŋ
	II	je-/ja-..-iki/-eke/-jki-jke

Tense-Aspect

- Itelmen (Future: Non-durative/Durative)

(3) əsxɬi-aɬ-in

wake up-FUT-3SG

‘He will wake up’

(4) əsxɬi-qzu-aɬ-in

wake up-DUR-FUT-3SG

‘He will be waking up’

- Koryak (Future I/II) (Zhukova 1967)

(5) je-lqut-ə-ŋ

FUT-wake up-E-PERF.3SG

‘He will wake up’

(6) je-lqut-iki

FUT-wake up-NPERF.1SG

‘He will be waiking up’

S=A=P alignment (Itelmen)

(7) **muzaʔn** **nt'**-nu-aʔ-kicen. (S)

1PL.ABS IND.1PL-eat-PRES-1

‘We will eat’

(8) **muzaʔn** **nt'**-ele-aʔ-**ŋen** mec'anjk narta. (A)

1PL.ABS IND.1PL-get-FUT-1PL>3SG far away sledge.SG.ABS

‘We will get the sledge in the distance.’

(9) kza **muzaʔn** tɣal-aʔ-**uʔm**. (P)

2SG.ABS 1PL.ABS eat-FUT-1PL.P

‘You will eat us’

A/S=P alignment (Koryak)

(10) **mocy-ə-nan** **məc-ca-jta-la-ŋ-ə-n** (A)
1PL-E-ERG 1PL.A-FUT-go to get-PL-FUT-E-3SG.P

əjava-k va-lʔ-ə-n ineŋ-ø
in the distance-LOC be-PTCL-E-ABS.SG sledge for burdens-ABS.SG

‘We will go to get the sledge for burdens in the distance’

(Kurebito 2009)

(11) ɣənan **muju** na-ko-lla-la-**mək** (P)
2SG.ERG 1PL.ABS INV-NPERF-take-PL-1PL.P

‘You take us’ (Zhukova 1967)

(12) **muju** **mət-ko-wetal-la-ŋ** kolqoc-ə-k (S)
1PL.ABS 1PL.S-NPERF-work-PL-NPERF kolkhoz-E-LOC

‘We work in kolkhoz’ (Zukova 1967)

Person

	Itelmen	Koryak	Ainu
Verb	○	○	○
Adjective	×	○	
Noun	×	○ (Predicative)	○ (Possesiv)

Person Agreement in Verb

(13) Itelmen

- a. t-k'oɬ-kicen 'I came'
- b. k'oɬ-c 'you came'
- c. k'oɬ-in '(he/she) came'

(14) Koryak (Zhukova 1967)

- a. t-ə-ɣala-k 'I passed away'
- b. ɣala-j 'you/he/she/ passed away'

Person marking in V, A, N

- Koryak (Zhukova 1967, 1972)

	Verb	Adjective	Noun
1SG	ye-lqut- iyəm 'I woke up'	n-ə-məll'o- jyəm 'I am nimble'	qajəkmiŋ- iyəm 'I am a boy'
2SG	ye-lqut- iyi 'you woke up'	n-ə-məll'o- jye 'you are nimble'	qajəkmiŋ- iyi 'you are a boy'
3SG	ye-lqul- lin 'he woke up'	n-ə-məll'o- qen 'he/she is nimble'	qajəkmiŋ- ən 'he is a boy'

Person marking in V, A, N

Ainu (Chitose dialect) (Nakagawa & Nakamoto 2004)

	Verb =Adjective		Noun (Possessive)
1SG	ku=ku 'I drink'	ku=sesek 'I feel hot'	ku=teke(he) 'my hand'
2SG	e=ku 'you drink'	e=sesek 'you feel hot'	e=teke(he) 'your hand'
3SG	ku 'he drinks'	sesek 'he/she feels hot'	teke(he) 'his/her hand'

Indefinite prefix i- and ine-

Ikegami (1983)

i- (Ainu) and ine- (Chukchi)

(15) i-nu-an (Ainu)

‘We listen to (something, someone).’

(16) t-ine-viriŋ-γʔe-k (Chukchi)

‘I saved (someone).’

in-..-(ʔt) in Itelmen

in-(iʔ-/an-/aʔ-/ne-)..(-ʔt/-eʔt) : Antipassive

transitive

→ intransitive

cil 'gather'

> in-cil 'do gathering'

əŋk'zu 'help'

> in-əŋk'zu-ʔt 'do helping'

ləm 'wash'

> iʔ-ləm-eʔt 'do washing'

ʔəm 'kill'

> an-ʔəm 'do hunting'

nomʔ 'send'

> aʔ-nomʔ 'do sending'

ənk'ol 'break'

> ne-k'ol-eʔt 'do breaking'

(17) janotanan p'ec kma əŋk'zu-Ø-umnen.

previous son 1SG.ABS help-PST-3SG>1SG

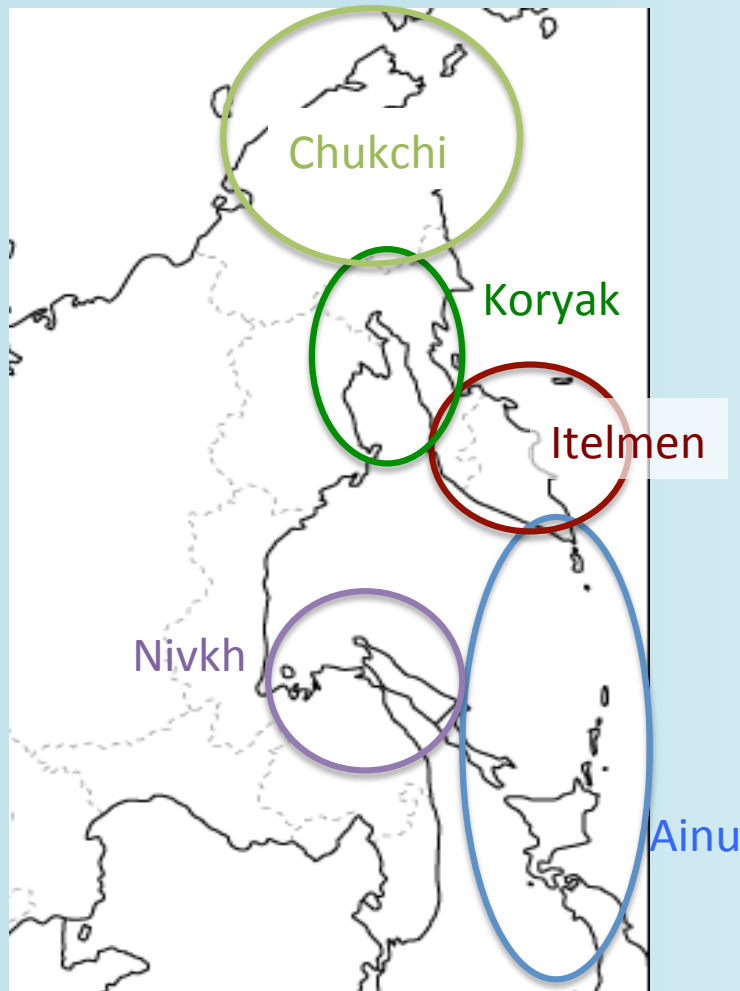
‘Older son/daughter helped me.’

(18) janotanan p'ec (kəmank) in-əŋk'zu-ʔ-Ø-qzu-in.

previous son 1SG.LOC ANTIP-help-ANTIP-PST-DUR-3SG>1SG

‘Older son/daughter was helping (me).’

Why does Itelmen not have incorporation?



Itelmen is surrounded by languages with high degree of polysynthesis

Summary

- Small number of evidences for borrowings between southern Itelmen and Kuril Ainu
- Itelmen and Koryak have some common features (p. pronoun, verb agreement etc.)
- Koryak and Ainu have incorporation, person agreement in adjective (and noun), which do not exist in Itelmen
- There are big differences between Itelmen and Chukotko-Koryak group

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