

OTKA PD 73826 Final Report

Cross-Categorical Case

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September 30th, 2010

1 The guide to the final report of OTKA PD 73826 by the PI

1.1 Reasons for submitting the final report ahead of time

As Principal Investigator of OTKA PD 73826 "Cross-Categorical Case," I am submitting the final report 8 months ahead of time. This requires some explanation. The final report is submitted in order to close the project for formal reasons. Namely, as of August 1, 2010, I transferred to another job for main funding. I filed a request to the OTKA office in July 2010, with the goal of finding an appropriate funding scheme for the remaining research time, until March 31, 2011. Since there were no appropriate funding schemes, the funding was stopped on July 31, 2010 instead of March 31, 2011 and a final report has to be delivered. Thus, this report documents the activities performed within the OTKA framework between April 1st, 2008 and July 31, 2010, covering 2.3 years instead of the planned 3 years of funding.

The lack of a suitable scheme is the main reason for closing the project 8 months ahead of time. I would like to resume my research and publishing as soon as a suitable OTKA funding scheme emerges.

1.2 The original workplan (3 years and 2 years)

The original plan encompassed three years instead of the two years that I was actually able to complete. The research goal of 3 years was to prepare a monographic manuscript for publication and two articles. The planned end result of 2 years was two articles (one article at the end of year 1 and another at the end of year 2).

The following sections contain the description of the planning as fixed at the English and Hungarian websites of the OTKA project.

1.2.1. Workplan in English

The following text is cited from the official research proposal.

The research plan follows the plan for writing a book and some related articles on the topic. The 1st year is necessary to finalize the theoretical framework and the hypotheses. Finding and reading the literature on the topic, the formulation of the empirical tests, giving a structure for presenting the research in the form of a monograph belong to the tasks of the 1st year. On the basis of the work of the first year and the previous works on the topic, the introduction is written

up. Some findings of the first year are published in one article as well. In the second year, the empirical material is acquired, tested and systematized according to the structure of the book. The hypotheses are checked against the data. Some findings of the second year are published in one article as well. In the third year, the material is prepared for publication.

Source: <https://www.otka-palyazat.hu/?menuid=226_2>

1.2.2. Workplan in Hungarian

The following text is cited from the official research proposal.

1. év. Ekkor zajlik az elméleti keret és a hipotézisek kidolgozása, a vonatkozó irodalom beható tanulmányozása, az empirikus tesztek kidolgozása, egy monográfia szerkezetének kialakítása és kidolgozása. Korábbi munkáim és az első év eredményeinek alapján elkészül az elméleti keretre vonatkozó bevezető könyvrész. Előzetes tanulmányokból elkészül az első publikálható cikk. 2. év. A második lépcsőben elvégzem az empirikus anyag beszerzését, tesztelését és rendezését, a hipotézisek ellenőrzését, a könyv szerkezetének véglegesítését. Elkészül a második publikáció. 3. év. Az utolsó szakaszban történik a monográfia megírása és a publikálás előkészítése.

Source: <<https://www.otka-palyazat.hu/?menuid=226>>

1.3 The results and the guide to the report on the results

The goals of writing two articles and preparing a monographic manuscript for publication were obtained ahead of the expiration date of the grant in March 31, 2011 and the actual closing of the project (compare Section 1.2 to Section 4 of this report). As an unplanned major achievement, the monographic manuscript was accepted for publication in a good journal (*Linguistics*) as a longer article (ca. 90 pages, see Section 4.4). In addition to the planned two articles, three articles were published. Three more articles are accepted (in addition to the manuscript in *Linguistics*, see Section 4.1, 4.2, and 4.4). I also published a book with OTKA mention (Section 4.3). The comparison of the results planned for 2, 3 years and the results obtained in 2.3 years by the end of the funding by OTKA is found in Table 1.

Plan for 3 years	Plan for 2 years	Accomplished in 2.3 years for OTKA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • two published articles • preparing a monographic manuscript 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • two published articles 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • four published articles • two accepted articles • the monographic manuscript prepared and accepted for publishing as a major paper in a journal • a published book

Table 1. The results planned for 2, 3 years and the results obtained in 2.3 years.

Changes were made in the original organization of the workplan. The following substantial problem in my project might also be helpful and useful for any other researchers who promise results but do not get the necessary means for accomplishing them and, therefore, either quit or undergo substantial delay in obtaining the intended results. For a general linguist with a rather unique profile in this country, being part of the international feedback system was a crucial part of being able to accomplish the following tasks with the intended quality:

The 1st year is necessary to finalize the theoretical framework and the hypotheses. Finding and reading the literature on the topic, the formulation of the empirical tests. In the second year, the empirical material is acquired, tested and systematized.

Accomplishing these tasks promised for OTKA posed a substantial challenge for me, because, unfortunately, the OTKA grant did not provide any travel grant and I was unable to win the travel grant competition at the Linguistic Institute either. I did not learn of other possibilities for funding in Hungary. The following is not an applicable strategy for all scientists with the same problem, but I was successful in trying to overcome the predicament by showing additional initiative and trying to be active internationally. I accepted the offers of giving talks at international conferences and PhD schools, my abstract was accepted for peer-reviewed conferences, and I was fortunate to be offered funding by kind colleagues, or I could apply for funding elsewhere. Therefore, I was able to ensure the intended quality promised to OTKA despite the unexpected lack of means. The total of the presentations related to my research was 25 (Section 5).

Related to solving the problem mentioned above, I was more active than planned in the services to the international scientific community (Section 6). I co-organized 14 workshops or symposia (Section 6.1), and I was successfully involved in organizing the publication of the edited peer-reviewed proceedings of 9 of these events (Section 6.2). I maintain several websites on the topics of my research and academic service. I reviewed and advised for committees, major international journals and large-scale, long-term projects for larger research teams and networks (Section 6.3, 6.4, 6.5). I integrated the results of my research in higher education in Hungary and outside (Section 6.6).

The table of contents is inserted after Section 1 for those who are interested in the details. The topic of my research is stated for a general Hungarian academic readership in Section 2. Section 3 comprises an overview in English and is more specific, rather intended for linguists working across languages and frameworks. For more theory and language specific details, please check the manuscripts provided at the websites indicated at each publication in Section 4.

1.4 A word of thanks

Hereby I would like to thank the host institute, the Research Institute of Linguistics, Hungarian Academy of Sciences, and the funding institution, OTKA, the Hungarian Scientific Research Fund. Their grant has enabled me not only to get significant results in my research topic, cross-categorical case, but also to become an internationally active independent scholar with expertise on many theories, methods, and fields in Linguistics and on several languages and phenomena. In particular, I was able to expand my research to Sign Linguistics, typology, and bilingualism. Last but not least, there is a human dimension: the grant allowed me to stay with my family.

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2 Rövid összefoglaló magyarul

A nyelvtankönyvekben általában az eset (-*ban*, -*ról*, stb.) a főnévhez kapcsolódik (*ház-ban*, *ház-ról*, stb.). Nagyon ritkán, különlegességként olvashatunk arról, hogy az esetnek az igéhez is lehet köze. Kutatásom azt mutatja be, hogy valójában egy elterjedtebb jelenségről van szó, mint azt sokan gondolják az élő indoeurópai nyelvek ismerete alapján. Az általam a kutatásom során feltérképezett “szabálytalan” példák elemzése alkalmas arra, hogy megváltoztassa az esetről kialakult képünket.

Megállapításaimat a gazdag esetrendszerrel rendelkező nyelvek vizsgálatára alapoztam. Az elmúlt évek tipológiai kutatási eredményeire támaszkodva kijelenthetjük, hogy a magyar nyelv és a rokonai különösen sok (több mint tíz) esettel rendelkeznek. A magyarban számos jelentésviszonyt fejezünk ki az esettel, például a helyet, ahová irányul vagy ahonnan ered a mozgás (*ház-ba*, *ház-ból*), vagy azt, hogy hol zajlik az esemény (*ház-ban*). A mai magyarra kevésbé jellemző viszont az a rokonnyelveinkben elterjedt jelenség, hogy az eset nem csak a főnevekkel, hanem az igékkel is kombinálódhat. Néhány példa azért a magyarban is akad. Például a főnévi igenevek morfémája (*úsz-ni*) eredetileg egy irányt jelölő esetből alakult ki. A mai nyelvben a *mentem-ben*, *átmenő-ben* szavakban ugyanazt az esetet ismerhetjük fel, mint a *ház-ban* szóban. Könnyű rájönni a jelentésbeli párhuzamokra: ugyanaz az eset igei predikátummal kombinálva nem térbeli, hanem időbeli viszonyokat fejez ki, ám a jelentése hasonlít. A *mentem-ben* és *átmenő-ben* alakok egy helyen belül (*ház-ban*) tartózkodás helyett egy folyamaton (“(át)menésen”) belül “tartózkodást” fejeznek ki: “miközben én mentem” vagy “amikor átment valami”. A nem csak az argumentumokon, főnévi kategóriájú szavak esetében előforduló, predikátummal is kombináló esetet “kategóriákat áthidaló esetnek” neveztem el.

A fenti példák hiányos paradigmákat képeztek. Olyan nyelvek is léteznek, amelyekben igealakokon alapuló teljes esetparadigmák jelennek meg. Az esetalakokkal ki lehet fejezni, hogy az esemény befejeződött (ezt ugyanazzal az esettel fejezheti ki a nyelv, mint *ház-ból*-szóban, kb. úgy, ahogy a ritkán használt *mentem-ből* teszi) illetve azt is, hogy egy esemény be fog következni (ezt ugyanazzal az esettel fejezheti ki a nyelv, mint *ház-ba*-szóban, lásd a nem létező *mentem-be* szót). A Kalaw Lagaw Ya nyelvben Blake (2001) szerint az ige esetében megjelenő ergativus (az alanyeset) és az accusativus (a tárgyeset, mint a magyar *ház-at* szóban) az esemény teljességét, befejezését jelölik, amíg a dativus (vö. *ház-nak*) pedig éppen azt jelöli, hogy az esemény nincs befejezve. A comitativus (vö. *ház-zal*) habitualitást, az ablativus (vö. *ház-ból*) a tegnapi múlt időt, a locativus (vö. *ház-ban*) pedig a közvetlen múlt időt jelöli. A (számunkra) egzotikus nyelveknek a magyarral és rokonnyelveivel való összehasonlítása segít megérteni az első ránézésre értelmezhetetlennek tűnő nyelvi jelenségeket.

Kutatásom olyan nyelvekkel foglalkozik, amelyekben az eset a predikátumokat jelölő alakok része. Ez a kevésbé ismert és kutatott jelenség több kérdést vet fel az igéi, melléknévi és főnévi kategóriával kapcsolatban. Bár korábbi kutatások az aspektuális tárgyeset-váltakozással már demonstrálták a kognitív és a nyelvi logikák közötti határokat, az én kutatásom rendszerezettebben teszi ezt. Eredeti mozzanat például a partitivus esetnek a finitséggel, a modalitással, az aspektussal és az evidencialitással, mint funkcionális kategóriákkal, való összekapcsolása. A kutatás empirikus anyagát azok az uráli nyelvcsalád balti-finn ágához tartozó nyelvek (s azokon belül főleg az észti) adták, amelyek gazdag párhuzamos nominális és igei esetrendszerrel rendelkeznek. A kutatás a formális, kognitív és funkcionális nyelvelmélet módszertanait alkalmazva értelmezte, elemezte az

adatokat. Az eredményeket magyar és nemzetközi fórumokon, szakkönyvekben és folyóiratokban ismerttettem; több tanulmányt sikerült publikálnom, mint ahányat az OTKA-projektum keretében vállaltam.

A kutatás gazdag esetrendszerrel rendelkező nyelvekről és a kognitív és a nyelvi logikák közötti határokról több újdonságot derített ki; a többi részlet a következő honlapon található: <<http://www.nytud.hu/oszt/elmnyelv/cc.html>>. Az adatbázisok a következő honlapokon lesznek elérhetőek:

<<http://verbclasses.pbworks.com>>, <<http://crosscategoricalcase.pbworks.com>> (2011/2012).

Kulcsszavak: *eset, partitivus, accusativus, tárgyesetváltkozás, igeosztályok, telicitás, aspektus, skalaritás, tagadás, evidencialitás, modalitás, finitás, funkcionális kategóriák, lexikai-funkcionális nyelvtan, modularitás, tipológia, uráli nyelvek, finnugor nyelvek, finnségi nyelvek, észt*

3 The summary in English

3.1 Introduction

In my OTKA research, “Cross-Categorial Case”, I propose and implement a new research agenda in the study of case. Case has been studied predominantly on the phrases that constitute NP arguments of predicates. This research focuses on case as part of forms that stand for predicates, that is, on the phenomena covered by the terms verbal nouns, infinitives, gerunds, masdars, participles and the like.

Previous scholarship has provided examples of the phenomenon in several exotic languages. Blake (2001: 180) describes a whole system of nominal case in the verbal tense-aspect system of Kalaw Lagaw Ya. The ergative and the accusative in the verbal domain mark completivity, the dative-allative—incompletivity. The comitative marks habituality, the ablative—yesterday past, and the locative—immediate past. Aikhenvald (2008) discusses Ket and Manambu. These languages have ‘versatile case’, which appears on nouns as well as verb roots, on fully or partially inflected verbs, or on non-finite verbs. Versatile cases can express temporal, causal and other relationships between clauses, or aspectual and modal meanings within a clause. Aikhenvald observes that core cases tend to express aspectual and modal meanings; oblique cases tend to be used as clause-linkers. These examples cannot be well understood, because of the lack of documentation, diachronic data, and native speaking linguists.

I show in my articles that the Uralic languages, which have developed exceptionally rich case systems, have also case forms as parts of predicates that encode negation, tense, aspect, modality, or evidentiality. Several of these languages are still alive. Some of them are accessible; namely, there are native speaking linguists who can provide information about the fine details of semantics and pragmatics, and there are resources, for instance, descriptions and contemporary and historical texts that are available for corpus research and diachronic study. Therefore, the previous ideas, observations, and hypotheses can be tested, clarified, and verified on the basis of these languages.

3.2 Cross-categorial case in the categories of tense, aspect, modality, and negation

I propose a more informed picture of case semantics and pragmatics, studying case markers as atypical predicate marking in the negation, tense, aspect, and mood (TAM) categories. In order to refer to the phenomena and to emphasize the semantic nature of the focus of the study, I refer to the topic of my research as “cross-categorial case”. *Cross-categorial case* is a nominal case morpheme or a part of a morpheme that has been case in the history of language, marking an argument or a predicate, either a predicate nominal, a non-finite verb, a verb root or an inflected verb. It marks an argument noun as well as entities of a different syntactic category (adposition, verb, adjective), a clause, or a different semantic predicate (a noun, an adjective or a verb), encoding typical predicate, clause, sentence, or utterance semantics or pragmatics.

3.3 Linking exotic phenomena with well-studied phenomena

This approach sheds light on the exotic verbal case phenomena from an angle that allows comparisons with the adpositions in several Indo-European languages. Consider the combinations of prepositions that denote the source or goal of movement with nouns as well as non-finite forms, as in French (1) and English (2).

- (1) *Je viens de manger.*
‘I have just eaten.’
- (2) *I go to eat.*

Next to adpositions denoting goals and sources, adpositions denoting locations may be used in combination with an infinitive, as in Dutch (3).

- (3) *Jan is aan het eten.*
‘John is eating.’

The prepositions encode the relationships of events as source, goal, and location by means of combining with non-finite forms. However, these languages are not symmetric in grammatically encoding the three directionality options, and the locative meaning has disappeared. There seems to be no clear principle between the choice between using a preposition or no preposition in these constructions in these languages. For instance, English combines the uninflected form with a goal preposition (2), but not with a source one (4). French combines a source preposition with the infinitive (1), but a goal preposition is not necessarily present for expressing a goal event with a motion verb and the non-finite form (5).

- (4) **I come from eat.*
- (5) *Je vais manger.*
‘I am going to eat.’

The combinations with the preposition are subject to several lexical or constructional constraints in these languages. Moreover, the relationship between the preposition when it is applied to an argument NP and when it is applied to a predicate (*manger, eten, eat*) is not always transparent. In some instances, the combinations of adpositions and non-finite forms have retained much of their core meanings after transferring to the domain of relationships between events. In others, the combinations have acquired new temporal grammatical meanings, such as future or progressive. The demonstrated languages combine spatial adpositions with non-finite forms in a random, asymmetric way. However, other languages are symmetric in grammatically encoding the three directionality options. For instance, Finnic languages have non-finite forms comprising all three forms that stand for internal spatial directionality relations (*e.g.*, ‘into, inside, from inside’).

3.4 New evidence from less researched languages: regular parallels in time and space

My research focuses on Uralic languages other than the well-researched Finnish and Hungarian, which are more accessible in the international linguistic literature but perhaps less clear in the case-TAM relationships. The languages of the Finnic group covered by my research are Karelian, Ingrian, Veps, Votic, Livonian, Võro, and Estonian. Examples (6)-(8) illustrate the phenomenon of the Ingrian non-finite case forms of the verb *keüntää* ‘plow’. In these examples, the temporal relationships of events are encoded by spatial case on non-finite predicates. Illative is the Goal case of the argument of the verb ‘go’ in (6); the sentence describes a past event of the subject going to another location in order to get involved in the activity denoted by the verb lacking finite inflection. There is no exact English equivalent for the sentence; the closest English translation is *The kolkhoznik went to plow*, or *The kolkhoznik went plowing*.

(6) Ingrian

Kolhoznikka mäni kiintä-mää.
kolkhoznik[NOM] go.PST.3S plow-M_ILL
‘The kolkhoznik went to plow.’
(Junus 1936:119)

Inessive is the Location case in (7); the sentence describes the subject at another location, in the middle of the activity. Locatives are a frequent source of the progressives in several languages; this is also true for Finnic. The English translation is again an approximation: ‘*The kolkhozniks were off to plow; the kolkhozniks were (away) plowing the field.*’

(7) Ingrian

Kolhoznikat oltii kiintä-mää-s abhoa.
kolkhoznik-NOM.PL be-PST.3PL//PST.IPS plow-M_INE field.PTV
‘The kolkhozniks were off to plow; the kolkhozniks were (away) plowing the field.’
(Junus 1936:119)

Elicative is the Source case on the argument of the verb ‘come’; sentence (8) describes the subject leaving a place related to an activity: the kolkhozniks came from plowing.

(8) Ingrian

Kolhoznikat tultii kiintä-mä-st.
kolkhoznik-NOM.PL come-PST.3PL/PST.IPS plow-M_ELA
‘The kolkhozniks came from plowing.’ (Junus 1936:120)

The spatial cases in the infinitive system of the Finnic languages display parallels in the spatial and temporal domain and analyses of these systems are, therefore, a valuable source for gaining insight into languages where the parallels are less obvious at present. As a case-related topic, the problem of finiteness and non-finiteness is researched within the framework of this research. The Finnic infinitive system contains items that show properties of finiteness and non-finiteness, suggesting that finiteness distinctions are a tradition of Indo-European grammaticography and that the phenomena from other languages would profit from a more fine-grained conceptual framework.

2.5 Diachronic perspectives and cross-categorial case

In addition to the examples of cross-categorial spatial cases with parallel temporal interpretations, there are many other rare and interesting cases and interpretations in the Uralic languages. This brief overview can mention only some. The Estonian comitative is related to question particles, the inessive to the progressive and the absentive. The illative and the elative are linked to situation bounding, the *m-* vs. *d-*formative non-finite forms express also situation bounding: telicity and atelicity in causatives. For more detailed information, I refer the reader to the articles related to this research, and I will discuss some examples of the Estonian partitive and abessive. The partitive expresses aspect, epistemic modality and evidentiality. The abessive (caritive), expressing ‘without,’ instantiates morphological negation.

3.5.1 The partitive

The partitive case is involved in the expression of modality and evidentiality in South Estonian, and since the 20th century, in Standard Estonian as well. The partitive evidential (‘quotative’), as in the form *polevat* ‘allegedly, are not’ and *tulevat* ‘allegedly, come’ in example (9), has originally

developed from the aspectual partitive object marking (Erelt et al. 2006). It is an epistemic modal and a reportative-hearsay evidential that encodes the lack of complete evidence. In example (9), a situation is described where the Speaker has learned from another source that the baby has no teeth now but will have teeth after birth. The speaker mediates this message, and evaluates the mediated message as lacking complete evidence. The grammatical meaning of the morpheme can be paraphrased with ‘reportedly/allegedly’ in English.

(9) Standard Estonian

<i>Ta-l</i>	<i>pole-vat</i>			<i>praegu</i>
s/he-ADE	not.BE-PERS.PRS.PTCP.PTV/EP_MOD/INDIR_EVID			now
<i>hamba-id,</i>	<i>aga</i>	<i>need</i>	<i>tule-vat</i>	<i>kohe,</i>
tooth-PTV.PL	but	they[NOM]	come-INDIR_EV	at.once
<i>kui</i>	<i>titt</i>	<i>välju-b.</i>		
when	baby[NOM]	exit-3S		

‘Reportedly/allegedly, s/he has no teeth yet but, allegedly, they appear as soon as the baby comes out.’

The development of the Estonian partitive is remarkable even in the context of the Finnic languages, all of which have developed the partitive case. In all Finnic languages, the case encodes a relationship in the NP-domain: part of the noun referent, an incomplete noun referent. In these examples, the Finnic partitive resembles the Mordvinian one. In others, the case is more general. More so than in the well-studied phenomenon of Finnish, the Estonian partitive encodes relationships in the VP domain, denoting the incomplete nature of the event. However, Estonian and no other language with the partitive, combines this case with syntactically and semantically finite predicates. This combination results in the epistemic modal and evidential meaning. The basic partitive semantics is retained at the nominal, predicate, and utterance levels. In the epistemic modal and evidential domain, the partitive denotes incomplete evidence. At first sight, the Estonian partitive evidential seems to instantiate an unusual pattern of development in the context of the world's languages. However, if seen within the new research agenda of cross-categorial case, the Estonian partitive evidential instantiates a regularity instead of an exception; understanding the semantic continuity in the cross-categorial case semantics has only been possible because the language is non-European but still relatively well documented. The analysis of the Estonian partitive evidential provides new methodologies and insights for capturing the nature of other phenomena in other languages, for instance, the possible ways of how case shapes the structure of the functional categories and interacts with what has been referred to as finiteness.

3.5.2 The abessive (caritive)

The abessive (also referred to as the caritive or the privative) is a case in many languages of the world and it encodes negation; abessive is cross-categorial in some languages. It appears in almost all Uralic languages. This case may even attach to uninflected verb stems in some languages, as in Udmurt. A diachronically related abessive case form appears even in the tense paradigm of the language; it may be a parallel means of expressing context-sensitive perfective negation in Estonian. In all Uralic languages, the abessive and caritive negation is rather infrequent and contextually restricted and, typologically seen, not the main means of expressing negation; typically, negative verbs are employed for this. Western Mari is special, since some data show that

abessive is the main means of expressing negation in the second preterite. In Western Mari, the negative form of the second preterite is based on the negative gerund, containing an abessive morpheme in the analysis of Saarinen (2010:21-23), as in her example, illustrated in (10).

(10)		
Sg.1.	<i>tol-te-l-am</i>	Pl. 1. <i>tol-te-l-na</i>
	come-ABE-be-SG1	come-ABE-be-PL1
Sg.2.	<i>tol-te-l-at</i>	Pl.2. <i>tol-te-l-da</i>
	come-ABE-be-SG2	come-ABE-be-PL2
Sg.3.	<i>tol-te</i>	Pl.3. <i>tol-te-l-əʔ</i>
	come-ABE	come-ABE-be-PL

It is not clear yet how much this morpheme (or the abessive of, for instance, Nganasan, a Samoyedic Uralic language) is related to case in language history. The study of abessive and caritive as cross-categorial case in the Uralic languages helps to understand how some negation systems in more exotic languages of the world are functioning and how they have developed the features that have until now remained unclear.

3.6 Summary

The research proposes a new research agenda for the phenomenon of case. Case has been studied predominantly on the phrases that constitute arguments of predicates. This research focuses on case as part of forms that stand for predicates instead, that is, on the phenomena covered by the terms verbal nouns, infinitives, gerunds, masdars, participles and the like. The empirical data from Uralic languages, which have exceptionally rich case systems, show that case forms encode functional categories such as negation, tense, aspect, modality, or evidentiality. In particular, the analyses of the Estonian partitive evidential, spatial cases and abessive provide new methodologies and insights for capturing the nature of other phenomena in other languages. For instance, researching case as a cross-categorial phenomenon gives a more informed picture about how a case system constrains and shapes the structure of the functional categories and interacts with what has been referred to as finiteness. I tried to write this overview for linguists that are generally interested in the essence of the phenomena of my research. Further details and links to the articles that contain the specific hypotheses, claims, and data relevant for the linguistic subdisciplines I am working in, can be found at <<http://www.nytud.hu/oszt/elmnyelv/cc.html>>.

The links to the databases will be available (expected in 2011/2012) at <<http://verbclasses.pbworks.com>>, and <<http://crosscategorialcase.pbworks.com>>, if funding is found to finish the work started within this project.

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Erelt, M., Metslang, H. and Pajusalu, K. 2006. Tense and evidentiality in Estonian. *Topics in Subjectification and Modalization. Belgian Journal of Linguistics*, vol. 20, B. Cornillie and N. Delbecque (eds): 125–136. Amsterdam: John Benjamins Publishing Company.

Junus, V. 1936. *Ižoran Keelen Grammatikka*. [The grammar of Ingrian.] UCPEDGIZ, Leningrad-Moscow.

Saarinen, Sirkka. 2010. Negation in Mari. Abstract, CIFU 11, Negation in the Uralic Languages, Abstract booklet, pp. 21-23.

<http://uralicnegation.pbworks.com/f/CollectionAbstractsUralicNegationCIFU2010AUGUSTVERSION.doc>

Keywords: *case, nominal morphology and predicates, partitive, accusative, differential object marking, scalar verb classes, lexicon, aspect, telicity, evidentiality, modality, negation, non-finiteness, functional categories, Lexical Functional Grammar, typology, modularity, Uralic, Finno-Ugric, Finnic, Estonian.*

4 Articles, books, accepted manuscripts

4.1 Published articles in English

Tamm, Anne 2008. “Partitive Morphosemantics across Estonian Grammatical Categories, and Case Variation with Equi and Raising.” Proceedings of the LFG08 Conference, Miriam Butt and Tracy Holloway King (Editors), Stanford, CA: *CSLI online Publications*. pp. 473-493. URL of the online publication: <<http://csli-publications.stanford.edu/LFG/13/papers/lfg08tamm.pdf>>

Tamm, Anne 2009. “The Estonian partitive evidential: Some notes on the semantic parallels between the aspect and evidential categories.” In L. Hogeweg, H. de Hoop, A. Mal’chukov (eds). *Papers from TAM TAM: Cross-linguistic semantics of Tense, Aspect, and Modality*. Benjamins, Amsterdam. 365-401.

URL of the draft: <<http://tammacademic.pbworks.com/f/TAMTAM2009Tamm.pdf>>

Tamm, Anne. 2010. “On some modal similarities between the -vat infinitival predicates and the partitive objects.” In Oszkó Beatrix, Mária Sipos (eds.). *Online Proceedings of Word Categories (SzóOSZTÁLYtalálkozó)*, BUM 5, 2006. MTA Nyelvtudományi Intézet. URL of the online publication: <http://fgtort.nytud.hu/images/stories/bum5/BUM5_AnneTamm.pdf>.

4.2 Published articles in Hungarian

Tamm, Anne 2009. “Igeosztályok, eseménytípusok, bizonyossági fokozatok: evidencialitás és aspektus közös szemantikájának kialakulása az észt nyelvben.” *Studia Linguistica. Tanár és tanítvány. Írások Györke József és Hajdú Péter tiszteletére 2002-2007*. Dialog Campus Kiadó. PTE BTK Budapest-Pécs. 242-252. URL of the draft: <<http://tammacademic.pbworks.com/f/TammPecsHajduPeter2007.pdf>>

4.3 Books in English

Tamm, Anne 2010. *Reversible lexical databases*. VDM publishing house. Saarbrücken. URL of the book: <<http://www.amazon.com/Reversible-lexical-databases-English-German/dp/3639234294>>

4.4 Manuscripts in press

To appear in 2011. “Cross-categorial spatial case in the Finnic non-finite system: focus on the absentive TAM semantics and pragmatics of the Estonian inessive m-formative non-finites.” *Linguistics: An Interdisciplinary Journal of the Language Sciences*, Vol. 49. URL of the draft

<<http://tammacademic.pbworks.com/f/ANNETAMMLinguisticsSubmissiononDate1May2010.pdf>>

To appear in 2012. “Subevents, complement case and the –ma and –da infinitive forms: on the Estonian analytical permissive and factitive constructions.” In Leino, Jaakko, Ruprecht Waldenfelds (eds.). *Papers from the Permissives and Causatives Workshop of the 22nd Scandinavian Conference of Linguistics*, June 2006, Lincom, München.

To appear in 2011. “Intermoduláris megközelítések: az észti ige, aspektus és eset kölcsönhatásai.” Kristiina Lutsar, János Pusztyay (Toim.). *Észti-magyar összevetés. Folia Estonica* (14 pp.). Szombathely: Savaria University Press.

URL of the draft:

<http://tammacademic.pbworks.com/f/Szombathely_AnneTamm2009verbs.pdf>

5 Presentations

1. September 6th, 2010. *What is special about rich case systems? From the “Khanty ergative” to the “Estonian cross-categorical case”* PhD school for the Linguistics students. Tallinn University, September 6-7, 2010.
2. September 6th, 2010. *Verb classes: perspectives on Uralic*. PhD school for the Linguistics students. Tallinn University, September 6-7, 2010.
3. Sept. 3rd, 2010. *Partitive semantics and semantic partitives in the Uralic languages*. SLE workshop *Partitives*, Vilnius, Sept. 3rd, 2010.
4. May 20th, 2010. *Semantic roles and cross-categorical case in Uralic*. International Workshop on Semantic Roles. Pavia, 19-20 May 2010, Aula Scarpa.
5. May 16th, 2010. *The inventory of cases in the Uralic languages*. Workshop of the 14th International Morphology Meeting, Budapest, Hungary, May 15th-16th, 2010.
6. May 15th, 2010. *Case semantics constraining TAM in Finnic non-finite verbs and nominalizations*. With Marje JOALOID, Iris METSMÄGI, Jaan ÕISPUU. Workshop of the 14th International Morphology Meeting, Budapest, Hungary, May 15th-16th, 2010.
7. April 12, 2010. *The Finno-Ugric languages in modern linguistics*. Primavera Ugrofinnica, April 12, 2010, University of Florence.
8. November 25, 2009. *The prosody of finiteness and non-finiteness: the accent on Estonian verbs*. Finiteness and Non-Finiteness. Tallinn.
9. November 26, 2009. *On pseudopartitive constructions in temperature expressions*. Uralic Typology Days, Tallinn.
10. November 27, 2009. *Uralic typological database structure and the structure of WALS*. The Uralic Typological Database Meeting, Tallinn.
11. November 27, 2009. *Conditional constructions in the Uralic languages: a view from designing a database structure*. with Marianne Bakró-Nagy, the Uralic Typological Database Meeting, Tallinn.
12. September 4, 2009. *Scalar and nonscalar features in the Estonian aspectual lexicon*. 9th International Conference on Tense, Aspect and Modality. University Paris-Diderot - Paris 7 & University of Chicago Center in Paris, September 2-4, 2009.
13. September 2, 2009. *The caritive and abessive negation in Nganasan*. 9th International Conference on Tense, Aspect and Modality. University Paris-Diderot - Paris 7 & University of Chicago Center in Paris. September 2-4, 2009, (with Beáta Wagner-Nagy).
14. September 4, 2009. *Morphological versus syntactic negation in the Uralic languages: focus on the abessive and caritive constructions*. New trends in Uralistics: typology, syntax, sociolinguistics. An international conference commemorating the 50th anniversary of the founding of the Department of Finno-Ugristics of the University of Szeged, Hungary. 3rd-5th September, 2009, the Department of Finno-Ugristics, Szeged. Poster.
15. August 28, 2009. *Cross-categorical abessive: pragmatic case expressing negation in Estonian* at the symposium Case in and across languages. Helsinki, August 27th -29th 2009.

16. May 28, 2009. *The caritive and abessive negation in the changing system of negation in Nganasan* at the colloquium “Language contact and change in multiply and multimodally bilingual minority situations” of 12th International Conference on Minority Languages, May 28-30, 2009, Tartu, Estonia (with Beáta Wagner-Nagy).
17. May 15th, 2009. *Interdisciplinary and cross-modular approaches to Uralic languages*. The abessive negation at the seminar *Észt-magyar kontrasztív szeminár*. May 14th-15th, 2009, Szombathely.
18. April 1st, 2009. *Eesti keele alusuuringud keeletehnoloogiliste rakenduste teenistuses*. [Fundamental research of the Estonian language for language technological applications.] (with M. Mihkla, H. Pajupuu, E. Vainik, S. Vare, H. Sahkai, M.-L. Kalvik, M. Langemets, Ü. Viks, R. Altrov, L. Piits, K. Tamuri), Institute of the Estonian Language, Tallinn.
19. January 23rd, 2009. *The Absentive in Estonian* at the seminar “Finiteness and non-finiteness in Finno-Ugric languages. Synchronic, diachronic and cross-modular issues.” Institute of the Estonian Language, Tallinn.
20. December 16th, 2008. *Mittefinitesed käändelised vormid: eesti keele inessiiv ja abessiiv*. [Non-finite case forms: the Estonian inessive and abessive]. ”Winter Seminar”, Tallinn, Institute of the Estonian Language.
21. October 1st-3rd, 2008. *Explaining the Structural Shifts in the Estonian TAM Categories* at “Scandinavian Conference of Linguistics”, Uppsala.
22. August 25th-26th, 2008. *The Finnic Locative Cases and Non-Finite Forms*, at the workshop “Locative case”, Nijmegen.
23. July 16th-19th, 2008. *Variation, Change, and the Estonian Partitive Evidential*, at the conference “New Reflections on Grammaticalization 4”, Leuven.
24. July 4th-6th. 2008. *Variation and the Development of Estonian Parallel Functional Categories*, at the LFG 2008 conference, Sydney.
25. May 29th – June 1st, 2008. *Indirect Evidentiality, Epistemic Modality and Degrees of Evidence*, at “Workshop on mood and modality in the Uralic languages,” at the conference “Cognitive and Functional Perspectives on Dynamic Tendencies in Languages”, Tartu.

6 Services to the scientific community related to the research topic

6.1 Co-organizing international scientific events

- **2010**

Workshop “The Syntax of Finno-Ugric Languages and Universal Grammar”

<http://finnougricsyntax.pbworks.com/>

at the 11th International Congress of Finno-Ugric Studies, Piliscsaba, Hungary

Workshop “Negation in Uralic Languages”

<http://uralicnegation.pbworks.com/>

at the 11th International Congress of Finno-Ugric Studies, Piliscsaba, Hungary

Workshop “Uralic Case”

<http://uraliccasesystems.pbworks.com/>

at the 14th International Morphology Meeting, Budapest, Hungary.

Primavera Ugrofinnica II

<http://primaveraugrofinnica.pbworks.com/>

at the University of Florence

- **2009**

Incontri-seminari ugrofinnici 2008/2009, l'Ugrofinnico e l'Europa: focus Estonia

(*Primavera Ugrofinnica I*)

http://www.dipfilmod-suf.unifi.it/upload/sub/lin19_seminari0809ss_def24mar09.pdf

at the University of Florence

Seminar “Finiteness and non-finiteness II”. (November)

<http://uralictypology.pbworks.com/Finiteness+and+Non-Finiteness>

Institute of the Estonian Language, Tallinn, Estonia

Workshop “Non-Finite phenomena in Finnic”

<http://uralictypology.pbworks.com/FinnicNF>

Institute of the Estonian Language, Tallinn, Estonia

“Uralic Typology Days”

<http://uralictypology.pbworks.com/Uralic-Typology-Days>

Institute of the Estonian Language, Tallinn, Estonia

Uralic Typology Database Meeting

<http://uralictypology.pbworks.com/UTDM2009>

Institute of the Estonian Language, Tallinn, Estonia

Colloquium “Language contact and change in multiply and multimodally bilingual minority situations”

<http://www.dipfilmmod-suf.unifi.it/CMpro-v-p-236.html>

ICML 12, Tartu

Seminar “Finiteness and non-finiteness in Finno-Ugric languages. Synchronic, diachronic and cross-modular issues I” (January)

Institute of the Estonian Language, Tallinn, Estonia

- **2008**

“Workshop on mood and modality in the Uralic languages”

at the conference Cognitive and Functional Perspectives on Dynamic Tendencies in Languages, Tartu.

“Language Change in Bilingual Communities: Focus on the Post-Soviet Countries and their Immigrant Communities Elsewhere”

<http://www.hum.uu.nl/medewerkers/n.amiridze/organization/PSB08.html>

Workshop at the 23rd Scandinavian Conference of Linguistics

Uppsala, Sweden.

6.2 Promoting publication

I have served the community as the main organizer of the publication of the papers dealing with topics related to the research:

- The papers of “Mood and modality in the Uralic languages”, 2008, in the journal *Linguistica Uralica*, 2010.
- The papers of “Finiteness and non-finiteness II” (November 2009), “Finiteness and non-finiteness in Finno-Ugric languages. Synchronic, diachronic and cross-modular issues I” (January 2009), Uralic Typology Database Meeting, Workshop “Non-Finite phenomena in Finnic”, “Uralic Typology Days”: in the journal *Linguistica Uralica*, 2011, first number.
- Symposium “Negation in Uralic Languages”: preparing a proposal for *Benjamins*.
- Workshop “Uralic Case”: preparing a proposal for *Studies in Language*.
- The papers of “Finiteness and non-finiteness II”: in *The Linguistic Review*, special issue 2011, 2nd half.

6.3 Reviewing

I have served as reviewer for monographs and larger articles related to this topic for the following international journals of publishers (listed if the review is 10+ pages):

- *Studies in Language*
- *Mouton de Gruyter* (Tilsm series)
- *SKY Journal of Linguistics*.

6.4 Advising for grant applications related to the topic (listed if more than 1 month of work was involved)

- EuroBabel 2008 on Uralic languages (Tartu-Nijmegen-Göttingen-Budapest-San Diego-London- (SOAS)- Melbourne) (not funded)
- I was the author of the original concept for *Modelling intermodular phenomena in Estonian*, SF0050023s0, Targeted financing (Estonian Ministry of Education and Research) grant awarded for 6 years for a large body of Estonian researchers (the abstract of the proposal, in my wording, follows in italics).

This research targets the relationships across linguistic modules. More specifically, the project focuses on the interface relationships between prosody, lexicon, morphology, syntax, semantics and extralinguistic factors. Previous descriptions of Estonian are typically divided into separate modules. However, there are intermodular phenomena that are problematic for the previous approaches; those phenomena are better captured by an integrated approach to linguistic information across modules. In addition, the development of our large databases and linguistic tools calls for clear solutions addressing the cross-modular phenomena. The research proposal aims at testing and developing the modern cross-modular theoretical approaches against modern Estonian data. The outcome of the project is a fundamental study into several aspects of Estonian and of language structure in general, and the basic data models for complex Estonian language technological applications.

6.5 Database design and committee work

- I serve as a member of the Uralic Typology Database steering committee, responsible for database design issues.
- I have negotiated a permission to use the database at <<http://wals.info>> for entering the data of the Uralic languages.
- I was invited to the editorial board of several journals.
- I maintain websites dealing with the topics of my research, e.g., <<http://uralictypology.pbworks.com/>> .

6.6 Integrating the research in education

- I integrated the results of my research in higher education, in the courses taught at
 - the University of Florence <<http://filologiaugrofinnica.pbworks.com/>>
 - the PhD school in Linguistics in Tallinn <<http://www.fl.ut.ee/844471?print=1>>
 - the Károli Gáspár Protestant University
 - for Hungarian and ERASMUS students, BA level <<http://worldslanguages.pbworks.com/>>
 - for students of Dutch, MA level <<http://nederlandsvlaams.pbworks.com/>>
- I organized an excursion and meetings for the students of both universities to the Institute of Linguistics, HAS, where I was conducting my OTKA research
- Additionally, I arranged fieldwork possibilities of endangered languages for the students, and guest lectures on the topic of Sign Language, several endangered Uralic languages and bilingualism.