Conceptualization of pain in Beserman Udmurt: Genesis and Language Contacts

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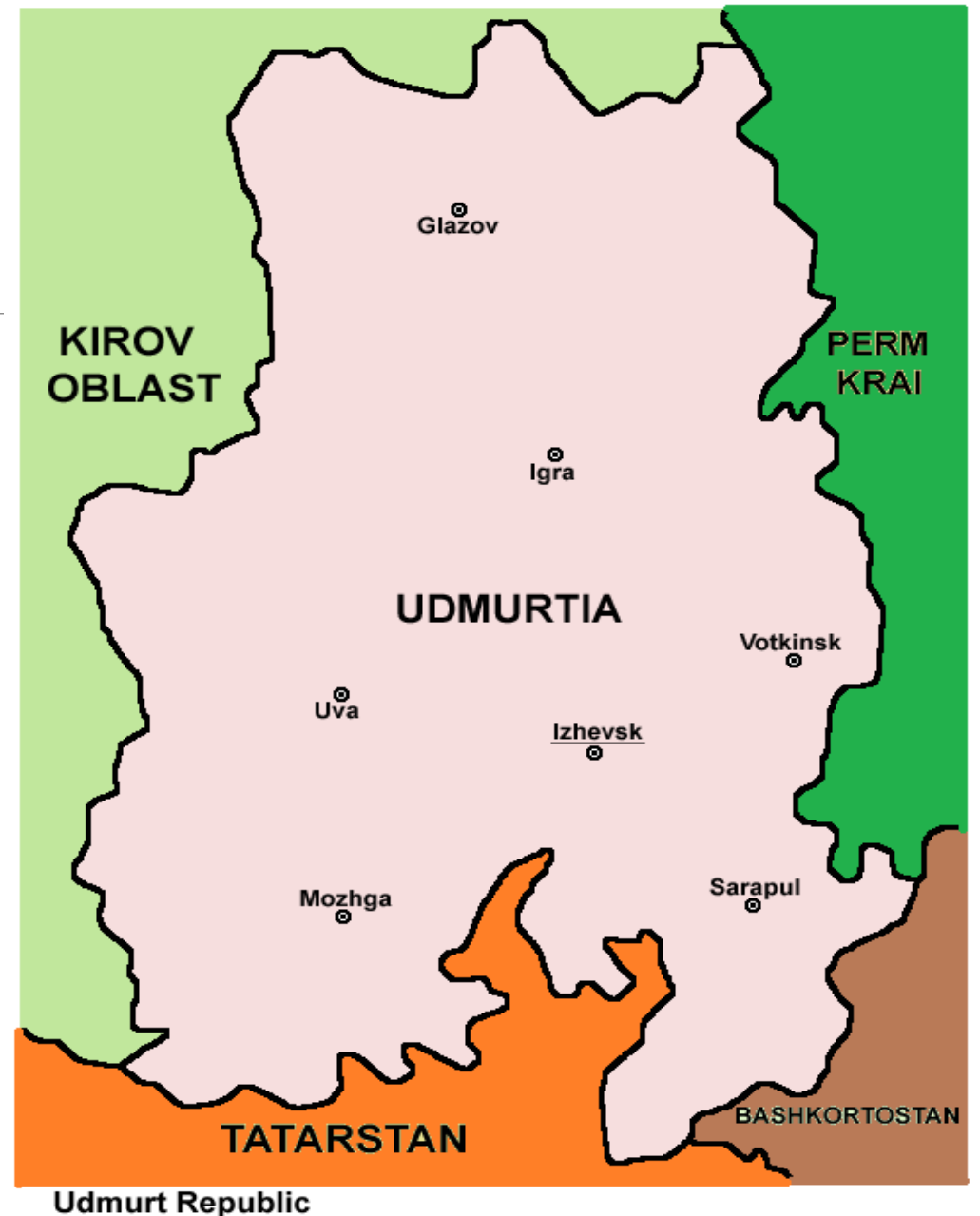
Beserman Udmurt

Finno-Ugric.

variety of Udmurt

spoken:
◦ north-western Udmurtia

contacts:
◦ Russian dialects
◦ Turkic languages

Udmurt Republic

Our concern

Lexical items denoting pain **in Beserman Udmurt**:

- ❖ semantic structure
- ❖ syntactic properties
- ❖ comparison with closely related and neighbouring languages:
  - Beserman Udmurt vs Zyrian (relative)
  - Beserman Udmurt vs Russian (in close contact)
  - Beserman Udmurt vs Turkic languages (in close contact)

Data

Beserman:
- Expedition to Shamardan, Yukamensky distr., Udmurtia (2003 – 2019)
- http://linghub.ru/beserman_examples_corpus/search
- Corpora:
- Spoken Beserman: http://beserman.ru/corpus/search/?interface_language=ru
- Multimedia Beserman: http://linghub.ru/beserman_multimedia/search

Zyryan – [Luchina 2011]

Turkic (Crimean-Tatar) – [Tischenko-Monastyrskaya 2009]

Russian – dictionaries of Russian dialects: [СРНГ], [СРНГСУ] - introspection

Research questions

❖How does Beserman Udmurt **complete the frame** of PAIN?

❖What features of PAIN in Beserman are **native** (e. g. similar with relative languages, but doesn't exist in their common neighbors)?

❖What features appeared as a **result of close contacts** with Russian and the Turkic languages?

Plan

1. PAIN frame: relevant parameters for language description
2. The main characteristics of PAIN in BESERMAN UDMURT in comparison with Zyrian, Turkic and Russian:
   - vocabulary, sources of semantic derivation (metaphor, rebranding), close concepts,
   - intensity and actional characteristics,
   - grammatical marking of actants and strategies of pain conceptualization.
3. Conclusions

PAIN frame

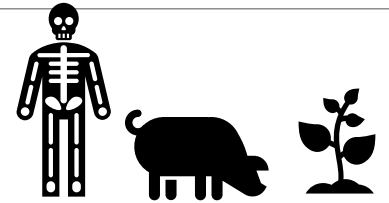RELEVANT PARAMETERS FOR LANGUAGE DESCRIPTION

Main Papers

Брицын В. М., Рахилина Е. В., Резникова Т. И., Яворская Г. М. (ред.). **Концепт *боль* в типологическом освещении**. Киев: Видавничий Дiм Дмитра Бураго, 2009

Рахилина Е. В., Резникова Т. И., Бонч-Осмоловская А. А. **Типология преобразования конструкций: предикаты боли** // Лингвистика конструкций. Рахилина Е. В. (отв. ред.). Москва: Азбуковник, 2010, 456 – 540.
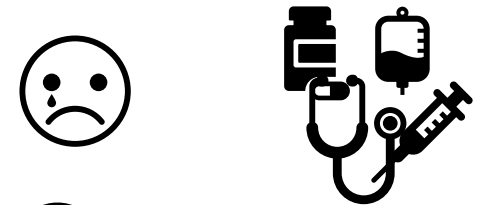
'X feels pain Q in Y because of R'

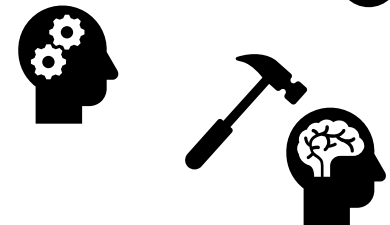X = **WHO** feels this pain? – person, or animal, or ?plant

Y = **WHERE** this pain is located? – body part or viceral

Q =**WHAT KIND of** pain is it? – **just pain** vs some **specific feelings**

R = What **CAUSED** this pain? – **internal** vs **external**; relevant for **some** pain situations; out of focus today

PARAMETRES of DESCRIPTION

- **vocabulary**: none-derived predicates and sources of semantic derivation

- expressions of **intensity** and **actional characteristics** of pain situation

- **case marking** of participants and strategies of pain conceptualizing

PAIN in BESERMAN UDMURT and closely related and neighbouring languages

SEMANCICS, DERIVATION, SYNTAX

Vocabulary

Vocabulary

Rich vs poor systems

Polysemy 'X' → 'PAIN'

➢ NON-SPECIFIC: predicates with high abstract meanings: modal, negative evaluation, changing

➢ SPECIFIC: different kinds of exposure, destruction, reformation, movement, changing position, hitting the target, taking and giving, emitting sounds etc.

PAIN and close concepts

➢ PAIN → Emotional pain → negative (?) emotions

➢ PAIN → Functionality loss

Vocabulary: Beserman Udmurt

Non-Specific Pain 'have a pain somewhere': 13 lexical items including 1 fixed expression and 3 semantically derived items.

Specific Pain 'feel something special and painful': more than 65 lexical items including more than 50 semantically derived.

→ quite a rich system

NON-SPECIFIC (BASIC) PAIN

MAIN VERB: *viśǝ̂nǝ^* 'to have a pain' ➔ *viśǝ̂tǝnǝ^* 'to cause a pain';

NOUNS derived from the verb *viśǝ̂nǝ^* : *viśon* (VN) and *viśem* (PTCP.PST) 'pain'

PREDICATIVE ADVERB: *veṣ́* 'painful' and constructions with it: *veṣ́ luǝ̂nǝ^* 'become painful' and *veṣ́ karǝ̂nǝ^* 'cause a pain'

NON-SPECIFIC (BASIC) PAIN

VERBS WITH OTHER ROOTS:

*məžmə̂nə̂*ˆ'to have pain as a punishment of supernatural forces';

*rańǯə̂nə̂*ˆ and *kur ažə̂nə̂*ˆ(lit. 'ask to see') - 'to have very strong pain for a long time'.

SEMANTICALLY NON-DERIVED VERBS of SPECIFIC PAIN: PAIN ZONES in FOCUSE

❖feeling of **numbness**: *zubektənəʔ1*

❖**discomfort in oral cavity**:

  ❖ toothache because of tooth hyperkinestesia: *zubektənəˆ2*,

  ❖ discomfort because of eating something very sour**:** *dolkan əˆ/tolkan əˆ*

There are also semantically derived verbs denoting this set of meanings: *jetənəˆ* for toothache, *ćońdənəˆ* for numbness etc.

SPECIFIC PAIN: SEMANTICALLY DERIVED VERBS

❖ **Semantically derived verbs**: *kutə̂nə̂* (lit. 'catch, hold' for sudden pain, *azə̂nə̂* 'lit. to have a garden overgrown with weeds' for feelings of skin abscess, *kurektə̂nə̂* (lit. 'to be sick at heart' for burning pain);

❖ The majority of pain verbs – derived or non-derived – can make **causative** forms with the regular suffix -*ə̂t̂*- (CAUS) or causative constructions with nominalization and the light verb kar*ə̂nə̂* '*make*'

SPECIFIC PAIN: CONSTRUCTIONS

❖**Pain noun + non-pain verb constructions**: *sudruga baśtə̂nə̂ʿ*'lit. take spasm', *sə̂r̂ə̂m jetə̂nə̂ʿ* 'lit. букв. 'be involved in coal gas' – about problems of respiration (in any reason);

❖**Fixed expressions**: *čuž vož až̌ə̂nə̂ʿ* ('lit. to see yellow and green' – about getting dark, loosing consciousness for a moment), *šundə̂ʿ … śijem* 'lit. sun ate…' about overburned skin feelings;

❖**Constructions with ideophones**: *juzə̂r̂-kezə̂r̂ , nə̂ŝ-nə̂ŝ, zub-zub, čokak/čogak* and many others

SPECIFIC PAIN: CONSTRUCTIONS WITH IDEOPHONES

- + **light verb** (*juzə̂r-kezə̂r* **luə̂nə̂ / karə̂nə̂** 'lit. IDEOPH + become/do' – about tremor;

- + **non-pain verb** with concrete semantics: *gə̂ẑə̂rak* **mə̂nə̂nə̂** 'lit. IDEOPH + go, move' about skin feeling of insect going under clothes;

- + pain predicate;

  - **specify** pain feeling: *kə̂škanə̂* ('draw') – about nagging or shooting pain vs. *zub-zub kə̂škanə̂* about shooting pain only,

  - denote a **new pain feeling** associated with the verb meaning (cp. *jetə̂nə̂* about toothache or stomachache vs *čogak jetə̂nə̂* about sudden stabbing pain anywhere,

  - add meanings like '**very much, strongly**' *ǯot-ǯot* or '**suddenly**' *čokak/čogak* and the others with -*ak*).

SOURSES of METAPHORE and REBRANDING in BESERMAN UDMURT: BASIC PRADICATES

Negative evaluation

ə̂rod 'bad'

Modality

marke luə̂nə̂ 'smth. becomes'

Changing

bə̂gatə̂nə̂ with negation 'cannot'

SOURSES of METAPHORE and REBRANDING in BESERMAN UDMURT: SPECIFIC PRADICATES

❖ **Different exposures, manipulations**:

bəškanə͡ lit. 'stab' and *čogjanə͡* lit. 'jab' - about jabbing pain etc.

❖ **Movement, position changing**:

berganə͡ 'circle' about dizziness, *suranə͡* lit 'stir, mix up' about stomachache,

kəŝkən̂ə͡ 'tow' about nagging pain or running nose , *tər̂ən̂ə͡* 'put' about feeling of full stomach or about problems with breath because of running nose etc.

❖**Distruction**:

pə̂ĺə̂nə͡ 'break' about strong headache

❖**Sound imitation**:

waźə̂nə͡ 'make a sound', *žangetənə / žingetənə* 'ding' - about feelings in head of in ears

SOURSES of METAPHORE and REBRANDING in BESERMAN UDMURT: SPECIFIC PRADICATES

States of material objects and there changing:

- *čoṅdə̂nə̂* 'become hard' – about nubbing and erection as well,
- *kiźermə̂nə̂* 'become soft or liquid' about stomachach,
- *pə̂ćanə̂* 'couse smth. being wet' → 'cause problems in conscious because of drinking alkohol'

Mužik-lə	kumuška-jed	pəč'a-z
Man-DAT	alcohol-POSS.2SG	cause=wet-PST.3SG

'Your alcohol caused problems in conscious for the man'

Imitating of human behaviour and states:

- *kurektə̂nə̂* 'to be sick at heart' about burning pain
- *žummə̂nə̂* 'to be tired', about dizziness and lose of conscious

SOURSES of METAPHORE and REBRANDING in BESERMAN UDMURT: SPECIFIC PRADICATES

Dirty, careless: *azə̂nə̂* 'lit. to have a garden overgrown with weeds' for feelings of skin abscess

Non-penetrate – no data

Fire – no data

Pane and close concepts

EMOTIONAL PAIN – rare (≠ Standart Udmurt):

veś and constructions with it, *rańǯ̌ənə͡* and *kur ažənə͡*

EMOTIONS – rare, only for some specific types of pain: *guńdəîənə͡* 'couse smb. being surprised or offended'
← 'cause smb. gagging'

FUNCTIONALITY LOSS – never used; there are special predicates (≠ pain)

VOCABULARY: CLOSELY RELATED AND NEIGHBORING LANGUAGES

Zyrian

<u>**Basic predicates**</u>

viśny and *dojmyny* (external va internal reason, more or less intensive)

<u>**Specific predicates**</u>

NON-DERIVED: *poďďoony* about **numbness** *and juzedny* about **toothache** – like beserman

Derived: at least 9 sources of metaphorization

Russian

Basic predicates

Rich system including derived predicates – like BESERMAN

<u>**Specific predicates**</u>

NON-DERIVED: no data about specific underived items for numbness or toothache or discomfort inside oral cavity

DERIVED: very rich **metaphoric** system, richer than in Beserman (more sources)

Turkic

<u>**Basic predicates**</u>

агъырмакъ only

<u>**Specific predicates**</u>

NON-DERIVED: *агъырмакъ* + metaphoric nouns or + **ideophones** – like Beserman

DERIVED: very rich system, richer than in Beserman (fire! non-penetrate!)

Intensity and Actional Characteristics

Intensity and Actional characteristics

Intensity
- ➢ Strong vs mild

Actional characteristics
- ➢ long vs punctive vs periodic

EXPRESSED BY
- ➢ special lexical items
- ➢ constructions (with adverbs of ideophones)
- ➢ morphology (prefixes, suffixes)

INTENCITY : BESERMAN UDMURT

- **special lexical items**: rare
  - *rańǯə́nə̂* and *kur aǯə́nə̂* (lit. 'ask to see') - 'to have very strong pain for a long time'

- **constructions with adverbs**: preferable
  - *jun*, *zol* - 'strong, very much'; *sə̂čě* 'so'

- **constructions with ideophones**: preferable

- **Suffixes - - ə́l-** = ITER: very **rare** (specific predicates only), not obligatory

- *Čidantem ləd̂-ə́l-ə̂nə̂* 'to be intolerably itchy'

ACTIONAL CHARACTERISTICS: BESERMAN UDMURT

- **lexical items**: no information
- **constructions with adverbs**: preferable
  - *čem* 'often', *pə̂r* 'permanently'
- **constructions with ideophones**: preferable for punctual situations
  - *čokak/čogak* and other ideophones with *-ak*
- **suffixes** – - *ə̂l-* = ITER: rare, not obligatory
  - *jə̂r-ə̂ viś-ə̂l-e / čem viś-e* 'I often have a headache'

INTENCITY AND ACTIONAL CHARACTERISTICS: CLOSELY RELATED AND NEIGHBORING LANGUAGES

❖**special lexical items** **fore intensive pain**:
- Zyrian, Turkic – no data
- **Russian** +

❖**constructions with adverbs**:
- Zyrian +, Turkic +, Russian +

❖**constructions with ideophones**:
- **Turkic – preferable** [Tischenko-Monastyrskaya 2009]
- Zyrian, Russian – no data

❖**suffixes:**
- **Zyrian – preferable** [Luchina 2011]
- Turkic – no data
- **Russian – rare, not obligatory** (*ras*khvorat'*s'a* vs *zakhvorat'*)

Case Marking or Main Participants

CASE MARKING: WHAT IS PAIN IN OUR MIND?

Sensation
something what I feel
- **Experiencer**
- NOM
- DAT

- **Theme**
- NOM
- **Place**
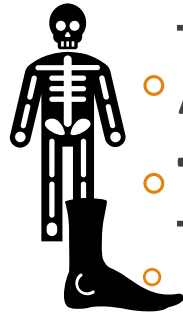- Locative cases

Exposure
something acting upon my body / visceral
- **Patient**
- ACC
- **Target**
- Directional cases...

Possession
something that concerns me →
something that I have
- **Possessor**
- GEN
- POSS

- **Theme**
- NOM
- Or any other role

"ZERO"
something taking place

Just a situation

Participants are out of focus

CONCLUSIONS

PAIN IN BESERMAN UDMURT IN COMPARISSON WITH RELATED AND NEIGHBORING LANGUAGES

Vocabulary: quite rich system of pain predicates (like all closely related and neighboring languages).

◦ Richer than in Zyrian, but **focused on the same concepts**

◦ Not so rich as in Turkic and Russian

◦ System of **non-specific predicates** ← **Russian**,

◦ **Specific predicates** – **authentic** and ←partly **Turkic** (**ideophones**)

Semantic derivation is like Russian (but not so rich), not like the Turkic languages (no fire and non-penetrate objects as sources).

PAIN in BESERMAN UDMURT IN COMPARISSON WITH RELATED AND NEIGHBORING LANGUAGES

Intensity and actional characteristics are like **Turkic** languages (LEXICAL EXPRESSIONS: ideophones, constructions), but not like genetically related **Zyrian** (MORPHOLOGICAL EXPRESSIONS: suffixes).

Case marking has features of all the 3 systems:
- **possessive strategy** – the main one, authentic and also used in neighboring languages,
- **patientive orientation** – like in Zyrian and also in Turkic languages, but less than in both of them; **authentic** – more used in **specific pain zone**, less used in basic one ← Russian,
- **experientive orientation** ← **Russian**.

Pain in Beserman Udmurt

LOOSING OF AUTHENTIC FEATURES IN <u>SYNTAX</u>

❖**lexical expressions of intensity/actional characteristics (accepted) ← morphological expressions (authentic)**

❖ **many possible strategies of case marking** (authentic and accepted) **← patientive strategy combined with possessive strategy (authentic)**

KEEPING OF AUTHENTIC FEATURES IN <u>VOCABULARY,</u> ENLARGING IT BY ACCEPTED PREDICATES

❖**non-derived center (authentic); metaphores** (authentic in specific zone and many of accepted in non-specific zone).

Thank you for your attention!