AN INTRODUCTORY COURSE OF THE

ERZYA LANGUAGE

TARTU ÜLIKOOLI PAUL ARISTE SOOME-UGRI PÕLISRAHVASTE KESKUSE ÜLLITISED 7

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Editor-in-chief: Tõnu Seilenthal Author: Niina Aasmäe

Translation: David Paul Ogren, Patrick Juho-Ville O'Rourke

Editing: Niina Aasmäe, Marie Saarkoppel

Layout: Sulev Iva

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PREFACE

The aim of this course is to present an overview of the structure of standard Erzya. It includes information on the base entities of grammar, as well as didactic materials which will help the learner to read simple texts and develop everyday functional language.

The course consists of 10 units, preceded by an overview of pronunciation and word structure. Each unit introduces new grammar topics and gives examples of their use in speech. The units include various exercises through which the learner can practice the new grammar and vocabulary in reading, listening, speech, and writing. Sample texts on the topics of life stories, family life, everyday life, free time and travel illustrate the history and modern life of the Erzyan people. At the end of each unit, there is a vocabulary list with English translations. There is also a separate larger vocabulary list (Appendices III–IV), containing all the words introduced in the course as well as other important vocabulary items that will facilitate independent reading. The course is supported by links to audiovisual materials available on the Internet as well as by audio recordings (University of Tartu, Archives of Estonian Dialects and Kindred Languages or: TÜ EMSA; www.murre.ut.ee/arhiiv, search: DS0169-01 through DS0169-24).

The course materials are presented in the Latin alphabet (Finno-Ugric transcription). There is a supplementary section dealing with the use of Cyrillic in standard written Erzya (Appendix I).

The course is intended primarily for students of Finno-Ugric linguistics. It is appropriate for a group course with a teacher's guidance as well as for independent study. Students taking the course independently may check their work using the answer key to the exercises (Appendix II).

The course is based on the textbook "Kortatano erźaks" ("We speak Erzya") by Niina Aasmäe (Kortatano erźaks. Räägime ersa keelt. – Tartu Ülikooli Paul Ariste soome-ugri põlisrahvaste keskuse üllitised, 5. Tartu 2012). The textbook was developed with the help of many Erzya course participants over the years as well as colleagues who assisted in the writing and design of the book.

The publication of the textbook "*Kortatano erźaks*" and of this version of the textbook has been supported by the Kindred Peoples Programme (Estonia).

Niina Aasmäe

niina.aasmae@ut.ee

CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION			•		9
OVERVIEW OF PRONUNCIATION AND PHONOLOGY Phonemes					10
					10
Vowels					
Consonants					
Vowel harmony and palatalization					11
Consonant clusters					11
Assimilation					12
Effects of palatalization					12
Effects of voicing					12
Vowel elision					13
Vowel epenthesis					
Stress					
Exercises 1–4					14
VOCABULARY					16
OVERVIEW OF WORD STOCK AND WORD FORMATION					
Word stock					17
Exercise 5					17
Word formation					
VOCABULARY					18
UNIT 1					
Grammar					
Nouns and adjectives					19
The plural marker					19
Verbs: the <i>ms</i> -infinitive and present tense conjugation					19
Forms and use of the verb $ulems$ 'to be'					20
Exercises 1–7					21
Conversation and reading: Shumbrat! Hello!					23
Exercises 8–9					
TEXT 1					23
Exercise 10					
TEXT 2					
Exercises 11–15					
VOCABULARY					
UNIT 2					
Grammar					26
Introduction to the Erzya case system	•	•	•	•	26
The indefinite declension.					26
Pronouns	•	•	•	•	28
Adverbs	•	•	•	•	28
Exercises 1–6	•	•	•	•	29
Compound forms: declinable word + <i>ulems</i> - personal ending			•	•	30
Exercises 7–8					30
Conversation and reading: <i>Kijat, kostońat?</i> Who are you and where are you from?	•	•	•	•	31
TEXTS 1-5					31
Exercises 9–14	•	•	•	•	31
	•	•	•	•	
VOCABULARY	•	•	•	•	33
UNIT 3					24
Grammar			•	•	34
Numerals	•				34
Declension of numerals	•	-	•	-	35
Exercises 1–6					35

Conversation and reading: Meźe teči tejat? What are you doir	ng today?	 			36
Exercise 7		 			37
TEXTS 1–3		 			37
Exercises 8–14		 			37
VOCABULARY		 			39
UNIT 4					
Grammar		 			40
Definite declension					40
Exercises 1–3		 	•		41
Comparative forms of adjectives and adverbs		 	•		41
Exercise 4		 • •	•	•	42
Exercise 4		 	•	• •	42
TEXT 1		 • •	•	•	42
Exercises 5–7		 	•	• •	43
TEXT 2		 	•	• •	43
Exercises 8–14					43
VOCABULARY					45
UNIT 5		 	•	• •	43
Grammar					46
Grammar		 	•		
Infinitives					46
Exercises 1–3					46
Verb conjugation: present and past simple (preterite) .					47
Exercises 4–6					
Declension of cardinal and ordinal numerals					49
Exercise 7					
Conversation and reading: $Ve\acute{l}ese - o\check{s}so$ In the country and in					
TEXT 1		 			50
Exercises 8–9					
TEXT 2					
Exercises 10–13					
VOCABULARY		 			51
UNIT 6					
Grammar		 			52
The possessive declension		 			52
Possessive declension forms		 			53
Exercises 1–5		 			55
Conversation and reading: <i>Kudoraśke</i> Family					
TEXT 1					
Exercises 6–7					56
TEXT 2					56
Exercise 8					56
TEXT 3					57
Exercises 9–13		 	•	• •	57
VOCABULARY					57
UNIT 7		 	•		31
Grammar					59
					59
Negative forms (present/future and past simple)					59 59
Negation of the verb <i>ulems</i>					
Exercises 1–4					60
Imperative mood (indefinite conjugation)					61
Exercise 5					61
Conversation and reading: <i>Eramothede</i> Life stories					62
TEXT 1					62
Exercises 6–11					62
TEXT 2		 			63

Exercises 12–14																							64
VOCABULARY																							64
UNIT 8																							
Grammar																							65
Definite conjugation	on .																						65
Formation of the d	lefini	te c	onju	ıgat	tion																		65
Use of the definite	conj	juga	ition	١.																			67
Exercises 1–5 .																							67
Derivational suffix Conversation and read	ces .																						68
Conversation and read	ding:	Εŕ	va či	iń te	evťň	iede	e E	verv	vda [,]	y lit	fe												68
TEXT 1																							68
Exercises 6–7 .																							68
TEXT 2																							
Exercises 8–12.																							
TEXT 3																							
Exercises 13–15																							69
VOCABULARY																							
UNIT 9		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	70
Grammar																							71
Imperative mood (dem	me	con	juga	auo	n)	•	٠	٠	•	٠	•	٠	•	٠	٠	٠	•	•	•	٠	٠	71
Exercise 1																							
Non-finite verb for																							
Exercises 2–4 .																							
Conversation and read																							
TEXT 1																							
Exercises 5–8 .																							
TEXT 2																							
Exercises 9–13.																							
VOCABULARY																							76
UNIT 10																							
Grammar																							
Conditional mood																							
Conjunctive mood	l																						78
Derivational suffix	ces .																						79
Exercises 1–5 .																							
Conversation and Rea																							
TEXT 1																							
Exercises 6–7 .																							
TEXT 2																							81
Exercises 8–9 .																							82
TEXT 3																							82
Exercise 10																							82
VOCABULARY																							83
APPENDICES		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	0.5
Appendix 1. Stand	lard v	azrit	ten I	Erzy	va -	_ th	e C	vri1	lic	alni	nah	et											84
Appendix 1. Stand Appendix 2. Key t															•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	86
Appendix 3. Erzya															•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	94
Appendix 3. Erzya Appendix 4. Engli															•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	107
															•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	119
Appendix 5. Audio	J-IIIa	tel l	ais.																				119

INTRODUCTION

The Mordvin languages (Erzya and Moksha) are part of the Uralic language family, geographically belonging to the Volgaic language group. For more on the Finno-Ugric language tree, see the following links:

www.fennougria.ee/ www.fennougria.ee/index.php?id=10553

The word "Mordvin" is likely to be an exonym, as no such word is native to Erzya or Moksha. Within the Republic of Mordovia (formed in the 1930s), which is located on the territory of Russia (approximately 600 km to the southeast of Moscow), the Erzyans live in the east and the Mokshans in the west. More details about the Republic of Mordovia can be found at the links below.

www.erm.ee/et/Avasta/Soome-ugri-rahvakultuur/Mordvalased

http://et.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mordva

http://www.e-mordovia.ru/

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mordovia

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mordvins

It is believed that only one third of all Erzyans and Mokshans live in the Republic of Mordovia; the others live outside the republic, primarily in other regions of Russia. This dispersion is one of a number of factors making it difficult for Erzyans and Mokshans to preserve their language and culture. However, they are one of the largest Finno-Ugric nations (the 2010 census showed 744,237 Erzyans and Mokshans living in the Russian Federation).

The capital of the Republic of Mordovia is Saransk (founded in 1641), a rapidly developing city whose charm is on display in the following video-clip:

www.voutube.com/watch?v=MfOeLdSr mA&feature=related

Typologically, the Erzya and Moksha languages are typical of the Uralic language family, with elaborate case systems and verb conjugation paradigms. The written language (using the Cyrillic alphabet) was created in the 1920s and 1930s.

The course materials illustrate various aspects of Erzya culture.



Source: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Mordovia03.png

OVERVIEW OF PRONUNCIATION AND PHONOLOGY

Phonemes

Standard Erzya has 5 vowels and 28 consonants. Erzya lacks diphthongs and there is no phonemic distinction between short and long sounds. The language does, however, feature a large number of consonants. Erzya consonants have two essential features, voicing and palatalization, which help to distinguish words from one another.

Vowels

Standard Erzya features two front vowels (i, e), two back vowels (u, o), and the vowel a, which functions as both a mid and a back vowel. The use of vowels, particularly in non-initial syllables, varies according to dialect. Some dialect regions exhibit the front vowel \ddot{a} and the reduced vowel o.

i		и
e	(ə)	0
(ä)		а

The omission of the consonants v and j in speech may lead to the appearance of consecutive vowels, i.e. ko(v)ol 'cloud', sa(j)ems 'to take'. All vowels may appear in the first syllable of a word. The use of the high vowels i and u in non-initial syllables is restricted in the standard language. Exceptionally, the vowel u appears in non-initial syllables in words such as narmun/narmon 'bird', salmuks 'needle'. The vowel i appears in suffixes, compounds and loan words, for example:

- in personal endings of verbs: *jaki, jakiń, jakiliń* (*jakams* 'to go, move, visit');
- before the diminutive suffix -*he*: *parihe* (*paro* 'good' + -*he*), *viškihe* (*viška* 'small' + -*he*);
- in compounds: *kudikelks* 'entryway' (*kudo* 'home, house' + *ikelks* 'front part');
- in loan words: *kartina* 'picture', *magaźin* 'shop'.

Consonants

The consonant inventory of Erzya, presented in the table below, consists of the following phonemes:

plosives	p b		t d			k g
			ť ď			
affricates			c	č		
			ć			
fricatives		f v	s z			h
			śź	šž		
trills			r			
			ŕ			
laterals			l			
			ĺ			
nasals	m		n			(η)
			ń			
semivowels					j	

The alveolar-dental consonants t, d, c, s, z, r, l, n have palatalized counterparts which are represented through diacritics placed above the letters: t, d, c, t, t, t, t, t. Palatalization refers to a process wherein a consonant is pronounced with the tongue raised near the palate. Examples of palatalization in English are the t in t

Some consonants form contrastive pairs according to both voicing and palatalization $(t-\acute{t}, d-\acute{d}, t-d, \acute{t}-\acute{d}, s-\acute{s}, z-\acute{z}, s-z, \acute{s}-\acute{z})$, for example **soks** 'ski' – **śokś** 'autumn', **pize** 'nest' – **piźe** 'it's raining', **kise** 'for' – **kize** 'summer', **lovoś** 'the snow' – **lovoź** 'read' (past participle). Other consonants form contrastive pairs according to either palatalization $(c-\acute{c}, l-\acute{l}, r-\acute{r}, n-\acute{n})$ or voicing $(p-b, k-g, \check{s}-\check{z}, f-v)$. The consonants $m, \, \check{c}, \, j$ and h are not paired.

The voiced plosives b, d, and g appear in word-initial position only in loan words. The consonants f and h appear only in loan words, and even then are sometimes replaced with sounds native to Erzya, e.g. Russian фуфайка > kufajka, kuhajka 'padded cotton jacket', хорошо > karašo 'well'. The labiodental consonant v changes, especially after o, into a labial consonant or a (semi-) vowel (w, u), e.g.: lov /-w /-u 'snow'. Some dialects feature the velar nasal g: lov / kog 'moon'. The velar nasal g generally appears before g: log (mon) 'to insert' as, for example, in the word English. At morpheme or word boundaries g is not realized: log (mon) 'I' log (mon)' log (mon)' log (mon) 'I' log (mon)' log (mon)'.

Vowel Harmony and Palatalization

Words in Erzya are subject to the rules of vowel harmony, which guide the choice of vowels (front vowel or back vowel) in the stem and numerous suffixes. The principle of vowel harmony concerns the vowels of the first and the subsequent syllables of a word that are allowed to appear together. Vowel harmony is found in a number of Finno-Ugric (and Turkic) languages, as well as in other languages throughout the world. In Erzya, vowel harmony is expressed in the rule according to which a word may contain exclusively front vowels (e, i) or exclusively back vowels (o, u), but not both. The vowel a is neutral; it can appear together with either front vowels or back vowels, e.g. pireva 'through the garden', modava 'across the land'.

Palatalized consonants play a significant role in the application of vowel harmony rules. If a palatalized consonant appears in the middle of the word, it may be followed by a front vowel, even if preceded by a back vowel, e.g. *muśkems* 'to do laundry'.

Morphologically, due to vowel harmony, numerous suffixes in Erzya have both back- and front-vowel variants. Among them are the inessive case ending -so/-se: kudoso 'in the house', pirese 'in the garden'; the elative case ending -sto/-ste: kudosto 'out of the house', pireste 'out of the garden', the third person possessive suffix -(n)zo /-(n)ze: kudosonzo 'in his/her house', piresenze 'in his/her garden', etc. Suffixes containing the vowel a do not have variants.

Consonant Clusters

Most Finno-Ugric languages do not permit word-initial consonant clusters. Such clusters are found primarily in loanwords and in words of onomatopoetic /imitative origin (Erzya examples: *pŕaka* 'patty', *kravtoms* 'to drive away, stave off').

However, initial consonant clusters can emerge, due to vowel elision, in some other words, too: e.g. *pŕa, piŕa* 'head', *kstij, kistij* 'strawberry'. The older form (with the vowel preserved) may remain in the language as an archaism or dialect word, although such variants are generally absent for older loanwords (*kši* 'bread', *kšíi* 'iron', *ksnav* 'pea').

Word roots exhibit a tendency towards open-syllable (consonant + vowel) structure, e.g. **kudo** 'house, home', **vele** 'village'. Due to historical vowel elision, many Erzya words end in consonants, e.g. **kal** 'fish' (Finnish and Estonian **kala**), **kev** 'stone' (Finnish and Estonian **kivi**). The addition of

derivational suffixes and endings, combined with vowel elision, leads to the appearance of consonant clusters in the middle and at the end of words (e.g. *morams – morśekšńems* 'to sing'), which makes it more difficult to syllabify such words. Affixation may also cause the appearance of double consonants, e.g. *lomańneń* (*lomań* 'person' + -*ńeń*, dative case suffix), *soksso* (*soks* 'ski' + -*so*, inessive case ending), but such double consonants do not appear in word stems.

Words may contain many syllables due to the various suffixes which may be added to the stem, for example *morićathehtemestkak* 'without their singers, too'. However, disyllabic words appear more frequently in speech than do longer words.

Assimilation

Effects of Palatalization

Several kinds of assimilation, primarily according to palatalization and voicing, occur in Erzya. Consonants are frequently palatalized under the influence of neighbouring palatalized consonants. In the spoken language, palatalization may even be extended to those consonants that do not conventionally form contrastive (palatalized-unpalatalized) pairs: m, p, b, v, f, k, g. This kind of palatalization is not marked in the Latin transcription used in this course (for example: pe 'end', kije 'who'). There is a small number of words in which the presence of a front vowel does not cause palatalization in an adjacent consonant, e.g. kize 'summer', sivel 'meat', si 'comes, coming', tin 'you (pl.'), sin 'they', etc.

In suffixes added to a word stem, palatalization (or lack thereof) depends on the sounds that appear in the previous syllable. Back vowels and unpalatalized consonants are followed by an unpalatalized consonant, while front vowels and palatalized consonants are followed by palatalized consonants. Examples of alternating (palatalized /unpalatalized) forms:

- nominative plural marker -t/-t: tumo 'oak' tumot, but umar' 'apple' umar't;
- first person plural present tense verbal ending -tano/-tano: jarsatano 'we eat', but śimtano 'we drink':
- diminutive suffix -ne/-ńe: tolne 'little wind', kedńe 'little hand'.

However, there are some morphemes in which such assimilation does not take place and only one variant of the morpheme exists, e.g.:

- definiteness marker -s: *tejteres* 'the girl', *tumos* 'the oak';
- verbal participle -ź: moraź 'singing', tejeź 'doing';
- illative, inessive, and elative suffixes -s, -se, -ste: śedejs, śedejse, śedejste (śedej 'heart').

Effects of Voicing

The voiced consonants b, d, d, g, z, \dot{z} and \dot{z} become voiceless at morpheme boundaries if they are followed by a voiceless consonant, e.g. nominative plural $-t/-\dot{t}$: vaz 'calf' -vazt (> vast), $ke\dot{d}$ 'hand' $-ke\dot{d}\dot{t}$ (> $ke\dot{t}\dot{t}$) or first person plural present tense $-tano/-\dot{t}ano$: sodoms 'to bind, tie' -sodtano (> sottano). In compound words, progressive assimilation takes place at the word boundary -a preceding voiced consonant leads to the voicing of a word-initial voiceless consonant, e.g. $surb\dot{t}a$ 'fingertip' (sur 'finger' $+p\dot{t}a$ 'head'), $kolmo\dot{t}geme\dot{t}$ (kolmo 'three' $+-\dot{t}$ genitive $+keme\dot{t}$ 'ten') 'thirty'.

The form of the emphatic particle -gak /-kak /-jak used to add emphasis to the word it is attached to, as well as to convey the meaning of "too, also", is dependent on the sound preceding it. The form -gak follows a voiced consonant, -kak follows a voiceless consonant, and -jak follows a vowel:

Mon kortan erźaks. I speak Erzya. Mongak kortan erźaks. I, too, speak Erzya. *Mon kortan erźakskak.* I speak Erzya, too (in addition to other languages). *Kortijak erźaks.* He even speaks Erzya (not only reads or writes).

Another assimilatory phenomenon takes place with the fricatives s and \acute{s} , which are pronounced as affricates c and \acute{c} respectively when following the consonants l, \acute{l} , n, \acute{n} , r, and \acute{r} , e.g. $\emph{jarsams} > \emph{jarcams}$ 'to eat'.

Vowel Elision

The addition of case suffixes and verbal endings to the stem sometimes causes the elision of a vowel at the end of the stem. When following a consonant, the combinations -go-/-ge-, -ko-/-ke-, -do-/-de-,-to-/-te-, and -mo-/-me- lose their vowel before the following endings:

- nominative plural -t/-t: pando 'mountain' pandt, śelme 'eye' śelmt';
- local case endings -s, -so/-se, -sto/-ste: **śelme śelms, śelmse, śelmste**;
- imperative ending -t/-t': maksoms 'to give' makst, also: sajems 'to take' sajt';
- 3rd person singular past tense -*ś*: *śormadoms* 'to write' *śormadś*.

Vowel elision also takes place in compound words, when a word beginning with a vowel is joined to a word ending in a vowel: *kudazor* (< *kudo* 'house, home' + *azor* 'owner') 'head of the family, landlord, proprietor'; *urva* (< *ure* 'slave' + *ava* 'woman') 'daughter-in-law'.

Vowel Epenthesis

Epenthetic vowels may appear at morpheme boundaries between two consonants, helping to differentiate words and word forms, for example:

- **ked** 'hand': **kedet** 'your hand(s)', possessive declension; but **kedt** 'hands', indefinite declension;
- kal 'fish': kaloś 'the fish'; but paloms 'to burn': palś 'it burned.'

At word boundaries, an epenthetic j may appear between two a's, e.g. a ast'ems > |ajast'ems| 'not to stand | stay in place'.

Stress

In Erzya, the acoustic properties of stress are relatively weakly expressed, and the place of the stressed syllable in a word may vary. In polysyllabic words, additional stress appears. Typically, stress falls on odd-numbered syllables; for example, in the word śedejsenze 'in his/her heart', the first and third syllables receive stress. Sentence rhythm may cause the stress to move to even-numbered syllables. When a word is preceded by a one-syllable word, for example an exclamation, the stress is moved to the second (and fourth) syllable: vaj, śedejsenze 'oh, in his/her heart'.

Changes in the position of stress do not bring about changes in the meaning of a word. In loan words, there is a clear tendency to place the stress on odd-numbered syllables. In Russian loans such as *vedra* < Begpo 'bucket', *turba* < Tpy6a 'chimney', the stress is on the first syllable, even though in Russian it falls on the second syllable. Vowel reduction in unstressed syllables, a very common phenomenon in many languages (including English), does not take place in Erzya; that is, vowels are pronounced the same in unstressed syllables as they are in stressed syllables. Some mixed dialects, however, display the phenomenon of unstressed vowel reduction.

Exercise 1. Listen and repeat. Audio: DS0169-01 (www.murre.ut.ee/arhiiv/naita.php?t=audio_trakk&id=4723)

vowels and consonants

i	miń 'we', tiń 'you (pl.)'
e	śe 'it', seń 'blue'
i-e	kije 'who', kize 'summer'
и	kuz 'spruce', sur 'finger'
0	mon 'I', ton 'you (sg.)'
u-o	kudo 'home, house', tumo 'oak'
a	ava 'woman, mother', pra 'head'
i-a	iśta 'so, thus', viška 'small'
e-a	teta 'father', vetams 'to pull'
u-a	umaŕ 'apple', uŕva 'daughter-in-law'
o – a	lomań 'person', jovtams 'to say'

• palatalized /non-palatalized consonants

```
kal 'fish' – kal 'willow'

śeske 'at once' – śeśke 'mosquito'

mon 'I' – moń 'my, mine'

stams 'to sew' – śtams 'to get up'

pize 'nest' – piźe 'it's raining'

seń 'blue' – śeń 'its (genitive)'

praś 'it dropped' – pras 'into the head'
```

• voiced /voiceless consonants

```
koda 'how' – kota 'shoe'

užo 'wait!' – ušo 'outside, air'

teze 'to here, hither' – tese 'here'

ved 'water' – vet 'at night'

saź 'come (past participle)' – saś 'he /she came'

lovoź 'read (past participle)' – lovoś 'the snow'
```

• fricatives and affricates:

```
či 'sun', čize 'sun (possessive declension)'
kši 'bread', kšńi 'iron', ušo 'outside, air'
užo 'wait!', ožo 'yellow', inže 'guest', piže 'green'
kize 'summer', vaz 'calf', pize 'nest', kuz 'spruce'
```

Exercise 2. Listen and repeat (audio: DS0169-02, 03, 04, 05, 06, 07)

• vowel harmony (Audio: www.murre.ut.ee/arhiiv/naita.php?t=audio_trakk&id=4724) piŕese, -ste 'in /out of the garden', pizesenze 'in its nest' kudoso, -sto 'at /from home /house', kudosonzo 'in his /her house /home' piŕeva 'through the garden', modava 'across the land' muśkems 'to wash (clothes)', aštems 'to stand, stay in place'

• consonant clusters (Audio: www.murre.ut.ee/arhiiv/naita.php?t=audio_trakk&id=4725) pŕa, piŕa 'head', pŕaka 'patty' kravtoms 'to drive away, stave off' kši 'bread', kšńi 'iron', morśekšńems 'to sing' kstij, kistij 'strawberry', ksnav 'pea', soksso 'in the skis' lomańńeń 'to /for a person'

• variation of palatalized and non-palatalized consonants in suffixes (Audio: www.murre.ut.ee/arhiiv/naita.php?t=audio_trakk&id=4726)

```
tumo 'oak' – tumot 'oaks'

umar' 'apple' – umar't 'apples'

jarsatano 'we eat' – śimtano 'we drink'

tolne 'little fire' – kedne 'little hand'
```

• variation of consonants at morpheme boundary (Audio: www.murre.ut.ee/arhiiv/naita.php?t=audio_trakk&id=4727)

```
vaz 'calf' - vazt (> vast), ked 'hand' - kedt (> kett)
sodoms 'to bind, tie' - sodtano (> sottano)
surbra 'fingertip' (sur 'finger' + pra 'head')
kolmońgemeń (kolmo + -ń genitive + kemeń) 'thirty'
kals > kalc '(to go) fishing', jarsams > jarcams 'to eat'
```

vowel elision (Audio: www.murre.ut.ee/arhiiv/naita.php?t=audio_trakk&id=4728)

```
pando 'mountain' – pandt 'mountains'
śelme 'eye' – śelmt (> śelt) 'eyes', śelmse, śelmse, śelmste 'into, in, out of the eye'
maksoms 'give' – makst 'give (imperative)'
śormadoms 'write' – śormadś 'wrote'
kudazor (< kudo 'home, house' + azor 'owner')
urva 'daughter-in-law' (< ure 'slave' + ava 'woman')
```

• stress (Audio: www.murre.ut.ee/arhiiv/naita.php?t=audio_trakk&id=4729)

śedejsenze 'in his/her heart' vaj, śedejsenze 'oh, in his/her heart'

Exercise 3. Add the proper plural ending (-t/-t) to each of the following nouns:

	-t	-ť		-t	-ť		-t	-ť
ćora-			kuz-			sazor-		
kal-			lepe-			śedej-		
ked-			lomań-			ťejťeŕ-		
keĺ-			pešťe-			tumo-		
kudo-			ŕiveź-			vaz-		

Exercise 4. Add the proper emphatic particle (-gak/-kak/-jak) to each of the following nouns:

	-gak	-kak	-jak		-gak	-kak	-jak
ava-				lov-			
jarmak-				makso-			
keĺ-				pešťe-			
kudo-				śedej-			
kši-				śokś-			
tešte-				val-			
ved-				vele-			
veŕ-				ŕiveź-			
tumot				lomańť			

VOCABULARY Valks

a	no, not	paro, -ińe	good
aštems	to stand in place	pe	end
ava	woman, mother	peĺks	part
či	day, sun	piŕe	garden
erźa	Erzya	pize	nest
ikeĺks	front part	piźe	to rain
inže	guest	piže	green
jakams	to go, visit	pŕa, piŕa	head
jarsams	to eat	pŕaka	patty
jovtams	to say, tell	prams	to drop, fall
jur	root	sajems	to take
kal	fish	sams	to come
keď	hand	salmuks	needle
keĺ	language, tongue	sepe	gall
kije	who	siń	they
kise	for	siŕe	old
kize	summer	siveĺ	meat
koda	how	sodoms	to bind, tie
kolmońgemeń	thirty	soks	ski
kota	shoe	stams	to sew
kov	moon, month	sur	finger
kovol	cloud	surbŕa	fingertip
kravtoms	to drive away, stave off	śedej	heart
ksnav	pea	śeĺme	eye
kstij, kistij	strawberry	śeske	at once
kši	bread	śeśke	mosquito
kšńi	iron	śimems	to drink
kudazor	head of the family, landlord, proprietor	śokś	autumn
kudikeĺks	entryway	śormadoms	to write
kudo	home, house	śťams	to get up
kuz.	spruce	tiń	your (pl.)
lomań	person	tol	fire
lov	snow	tumo	oak
lovo/ms,-ź	to read, -ing	tejems	to do
magaźin	shop	<i>ťejťeŕ</i>	girl, daughter
maksoms	to give	umaŕ	apple
mijems	to sell	uŕe	slave
moda	land, earth	uŕva	daughter-in-law
mon	I	ušo	air, outside
moń	my, mine	užo	wait!
morams	to sing	vajams	to sink, drown
morśekšńems	to sing (repeatedly)	vaj	oh
muśkems	to do laundry	vaz	calf
narmuń/-o-	bird	ve	night
ožo	yellow	veť	at night
paloms	to burn (be burned up)	veĺe	village
pando	mountain, hill	viškińe	small

OVERVIEW OF WORD STOCK AND WORD FORMATION

Word Stock

The Finno-Ugric heritage of Erzya is visible in its vocabulary (having preserved a number of old Finno-Ugric roots) as well as its phonology, morphology, and syntax. However, Erzya also contains a great many loan words from various times and sources: old Indo-European borrowings (kši 'bread', kšńi 'iron', paz 'god', tarvaz 'sickle'), Turkic borrowings (jarmak 'money', alaša 'horse'), and Russian borrowings (vedra 'bucket', kolća 'ring', śerada 'Wednesday', kapsta 'cabbage').

Along with the growth of Erzya-Russian bilingualism in the second half of the 20th century, code-switching phenomena (the use of Russian words, morphology and sentence structure in place of their Erzya equivalents) began to appear in Erzya. Recently there has been an effort to restore the original structure of Erzya, primarily in the written language. Attempts are being made to revive forgotten Erzya words and to create new terminology based on Erzya roots. Many of the Erzya words are phonetically quite similar to their Finnic counterparts.

Exercise 5. Match the following Erzya words with their Finnish, Estonian, and Mari equivalents: kolmo, śelme, ńile, vete, san, śedej, kemeń, śiśem, ej, molems, kavkso, kal, koto

Estonian	Finnish	Erzya	Mari
süda, südam-	sydän, sydäm-		šüm
soon	suoni		šön
minna, min-	mennä, men-		mije-
kala	kala		kol
jää	jää		ij
silm	silmä		šinča
neli	neljä		nələt
kolm	kolme		kumət
viis	viisi		wizət
kuus	kuusi		kuбәt
seitse	seitsemän		šəmət
kaheksa	kahdeksan		kandaš(e)
kümne	kymmenen		lu

Word Formation

The principal means of word formation in Erzya are derivation and compounding, as well as the use of paired words. In the case of derivation, a suffix is added to the word stem, e.g. **ašo** 'white', **ašińe** 'white (diminutive)', **ašolgadoms** 'to become white'. Some derivational suffixes are formed from morphological markers, e.g. **valks** 'dictionary' (val 'word' + -ks translative case suffix), **eŕamo** 'life' (eŕa- 'to live' + -mo verbal noun suffix).

Compound words are formed from more than one stem. The meaning of compound words may or may not be equivalent to the sum of their parts, e.g. vedgev 'mill' (ved) 'water' + kev 'stone'), selved 'tear' (selme) 'eye' + ved 'water'). A compound word constitutes one unit both orthographically and phonetically (through stress patterns).

Some words used in compounds are roughly equivalent to derivational suffixes. Such words include **či** 'day, sun' (paro či 'good day') – -či (paroči 'goodness', **šumbrači** 'health', **feči** 'today'; **peĺ** 'side, half' (peĺ či 'half a day') – -peĺ (**lovnomapeĺ** 'something to read').

Paired words, i.e. words that appear together as one lexical unit, generally appear in the same morphological form, e.g. *eŕams-aštems* 'live-be', *jarsams-tejems* 'eat-do', *tej-tov* 'here and there', *tetat-ćorat* 'father and son together', *avat-tejtért* 'mother and daughter together', *lélat-sazort* 'brother and sister together' (note that paired nouns receive the plural ending -t/-t', even though each part of the pair is singular in meaning).

VOCABULARY Valks

alaša	horse	ovto	bear
aš/o, -ińe	white	paroči	goodness
ašolgadoms	to become white	paz	god
avat-tejteŕť	mother and daughter	pel ,	side, half
ćora	man, boy	pešte	nut
ćora-lomań	male person	pińe	dog
či	day, sun	piźol	rowan
ej	ice	pursoz	piglet
eŕamo	life	ŕiveź	fox
eŕams	to live	san	vein
-gak /-kak /-jak	too, also	sazor	sister
jarmak	money	seń į	blue
jur	root	śejel	hedgehog
kavkso	eight	śelge _.	saliva, spit
keĺ	language, tongue	śelved	teardrop
kemeń	ten	śiśem	seven
keńeŕe	elbow	śulmo	knot
kenže	(finger)nail	śuro	horn
kev	stone	šumbrači	health
koda	how	tarvaz	sickle
kolmo	three	tonavtoms	to teach
kolmońgemeń	thirty	íeťat-ćorat	father and son
koto	six	<i>teči</i>	today
kov	moon, month	ťej-tov	here and there
lelat-sazort	brother and sister	<i>ťeĺe</i>	winter
ĺepe	alder	<i>tešte</i>	star
lovnoms	to read	ukštor	maple
makso	liver	uro	squirrel
meď	honey	uroz	orphan
meźe	what	val(ks)	word (dictionary)
molems	to go	ve	night
nal	arrow	ved	water
ńi	woman, wife	vedgev	mill
ńile	four	veŕ	blood
olgo	straw	veťe	five

Unit 1 Vaseńće pelks

GRAMMAR

Nouns and Adjectives

Nouns and adjectives may end in either a vowel or a consonant, e.g.: **kudo** 'house, home', **kal** 'fish'; **ašo** 'white', **seń** 'blue', **mazij** 'beautiful'. Adjectives may be formed from nouns, by adding a derivational suffix (e.g. -j, -v): **pitńej** 'expensive' (pitńe 'price'), **salov** 'salty' (< sal 'salt'). Nouns can be formed by adding suffixes to adjectives and verb forms, e.g. **mazijka** (< mazij 'beautiful') 'decoration, picture', **paroči** (< paro 'good') 'goodness', **šumbrači** (< šumbra 'healthy') 'health', **lovnomapel** (< lovnoma 'reading') 'something to read'.

The Plural Marker

The plural is marked by the suffix -t/-t. The variant -t appears after back vowels and non-palatalized consonants, e.g.: **kudot** 'houses, homes', **ašot** 'white (pl.)'; -t appears after palatalized consonants and front vowels, as well as the consonants j and m: **velet** 'villages, **viŕt** 'forests, **śelmt** (> śelt) 'eyes, **seńt** 'blue (pl.)', **kelmt** (> kelt) 'cold (pl.)'.

Stem-final vowels (in some words also consonants) may be subject to elision before the plural ending. The vowels o and e are lost when following a consonant cluster ending in t, d, k, or g (sometimes also p, b, m, \check{z} , and \check{c}): pando-pandt 'mountains', $\acute{selme}-\acute{selmt}$ ($>\acute{selt}$) 'eyes', $\acute{kelme}-\acute{kelmt}$ ($>\acute{kelt}$) 'cold (pl.)'.

The plural marker -t/-t appears in both elements of pair words such as **tetat-avat** 'mother and father, parents, mothers and fathers', **tetat-corat** 'father and son together', **Marat-Mikolt** 'Mara and Mikol'.

Attributive adjectives do not agree with their head word:

```
ašo kilej 'white birch' – ašo kilejť 'white birches'.

od lomań 'young person' – od lomańť 'young people',

mazij ava 'beautiful woman' – mazij avat 'beautiful women'.
```

Verbs: the ms- Infinitive and Present Tense Conjugation

The base form of Erzya verbs is a stem ending in the vowel a, o or e; infinitive and personal endings are added to this stem. Below, examples of the ms- infinitive are given (the mo-/me- infinitive will be introduced in Unit 5).

The *ms*- infinitive form:

```
kortams 'to speak, talk' (kortams erźań, anglań kelse 'to speak Erzya, English'; also: kortams erźaks, anglaks); lovoms 'to count, calculate' (lovoms jarmak 'to count money'); lovnoms 'to read' (lovnoms anglań, ruzoń kelse 'to read English, Russian'); ńejems 'to see' (ńejems malasto 'to see nearby'); tonavtńems 'to study, learn' (tonavtńems parosto 'to study well').
```

The Erzya present tense corresponds to both the English simple present ('I go') and present continuous ('I am going'). In Erzya, future time is also expressed through the use of present tense forms.

Present/future tense forms together with corresponding personal pronouns (*mon* I, *ton* you (sg.), *son* he /she, *mih* we, *tih* you (pl.), *sih* they):

a) kortams, lovoms, ńejems:

mon	kort-a-n	lov-a-n	ńej-a-n
ton	kort-a-t	lov-a-t	ńej-a-t
son	kort-i	lov-i	ńej-i
miń	kort-a-tano	lov-tano	ńe(j)-ťano
tiń	kort-a-tado	lov-tado	ńe(j)-ťado
siń	kort-i-ť	lov-i-ť	ńe(j)-i-ť

b) lovnoms, tonavtńems:

mon	lovn-a-n	tonavtń-a-n
ton	lovn-a-t	tonavtń-a-t
son	lovn-i	tonavtń-i
miń	lovn-o-tano	tonavtń-e-ťano
tiń	lovn-o-tado	tonavtń-e-ťado
siń	lovn-i-ť	tonavtń-i-ť

Vowel elision is widespread in Erzya verb conjugation. The stem vowels -o and -e are typically lost in the first and second person plural (lov-tano, lov-tado; $\acute{n}ej$ - $\acute{t}ano$, $\acute{n}ej$ - $\acute{t}ado$, but: korta-tano, korta-tado), although they remain in verbs containing a derivational suffix, e.g. -n/- \acute{n} (lovno-tano, $tonavt\acute{n}e$ - $\acute{t}ano$). In the first and second person singular, the personal endings (-n, -t) are preceded by the vowel a in all the three types of verbs. In the third person singular and plural, the stem vowel is always replaced by i.

Negative forms are built by combining the negative particle a with the affirmative verb form, conjugated for person and number, e.g.: $mon\ a\ kortan$ 'I don't speak' (also in the ms-infinitive form: $a\ kortams$ 'not to speak, talk').

Present / future tense: negative verb forms

mon	a kortan		I	don't speak	
ton	a kortat		you (sing).	don't speak	
son	a korti	erźaks	he/she	doesn't speak	Erzya
miń	a kortatano		we	don't speak	
tiń	a kortatado		you (pl.)	don't speak	
siń	a kortiť		they	don't speak	

Forms and Use of the Verb ulems 'to be'

The present tense forms of the verb *ulems* 'to be' (*ulan, ulat, uli, uliano, uliao, ulit*) are not used in the meaning of 'I am', 'you are', 'he is', etc. Rather, they are used to talk about the future: *ulan toso kotosto* 'I'll be there at six'. These forms are negated with the particle *a*: *a ulan, a ulat, a uli, a ultano, a ultano, a ultano, a ultano se škasto kudoso.* 'We won't be home then'.

The third person singular and plural forms $u\hat{t}$ and $u\hat{t}\hat{t}$ are, however, used in existential sentences (equivalent to English 'there is', 'there are'). Nouns in existential sentences may appear in the indefinite, definite, or possessive declension (see units 2, 4, 6): e.g.: $u\hat{t}\hat{t}$ δka δka δka 'time': indefinite, possessive declension) 'there is time', $u\hat{t}\hat{t}$ δka 'I have time'; $u\hat{t}\hat{t}$ δka 'fiend': indefinite, definite, possessive declension, plural; $u\hat{t}\hat{t}$ δka 'I have friends'). Negative existential sentences are formed with the word δta (plural δta) 'there isn't /aren't, don't /doesn't have', e.g.: δka δta 'there isn't time', δta δta 'there's no time', δta δta 'I don't have time'.

The meanings 'I am', 'you are', 'he is', and so on are expressed in Erzya by adding the appropriate personal ending to the predicate noun or adjective (also some other word classes).

Noun stem + ulems personal ending (using the noun $loma\acute{n}$ 'person')

lomańan <	lomań + (uĺ-)-an	I am a person
lomańat <	lomań + (uĺ-)-at	you are a person
lomań <	lomań + (-Ø-)	he/she is a person
lomańťano <	lomańť + (uĺ-)-ťano	We are people
lomańťado <	lomańt + (ul-)-tado	you are people
lomańť <	lomańť + (-Ø-)	they are people

Adjective stem + ulems personal ending (using the adjective od 'young')

odan <	$od + (u\dot{l}-)-an$	I am young
odat <	$od + (u\hat{l}-)-at$	you (sg.) are young
od <	od + (-Ø-)	he/she is young
odtano <	odt + (ul-)-tano	we are young
odtado <	$odt + (u\dot{l}-)-\dot{t}ado$	you (pl.) are young
odt <	$odt + (-\emptyset -)$	they are young

In predicative expressions consisting of both an adjective and a noun, only the noun takes the personal ending, e.g. *od lomańan* 'I am a young person', *od lomańano* 'we are young persons' (but: *siń odt* 'they are young').

The above forms are negated by adding the particle a: $Mon\ a\ odan$. $Min\ a\ odtano$. In addition to the particle a, there is also the negative word $avol\ a$, a compound formed from the particle a and the verb ulems: (a + ul-). In some dialects, $avol\ may$ be pronounced as $awol\ or\ awul$.

Use of the negation words a, avol, aras:

- 1. Mon a estonan, mon erźan. I'm not Estonian, I am Erzya.
- 2. Mon avol estonan, mon erźan. I'm not Estonian, but rather Erzya.
- 3. *Ton studentat? Avol.* Are you a student? No.
- 4. *Uli škat? Araś*. Do you have time? No.

In general, the difference between the three negation words can be summed up as follows:

- The particle a is used to negate a verb form.
- Avol is used for contrastive negation ('not X, but Y').
- Aras is used for existential negation, denying the presence or existence of something.

Exercise 1. Listen and repeat (audio: DS0169-08, 09, 10)

- kortams erźań kelse, kortams erźaks kortams estonoń kelse, kortams estonoks lovoms jarmak lovnoms anglań, ruzoń kelse ńejems malasto tonavtńems parosto (Audio: www.murre.ut.ee/arhiiv/naita.php?t=audio_trakk&id=4730)
- Mon kortan finneks.
 Son korti vengraks.
 Ton kortat estonoks?
 Tiń a kortatado erźaks?
 (Audio: www.murre.ut.ee/arhiiv/naita.php?t=audio_trakk&id=4731)

Son a eston, son finn.
 Mon avol estonan, mon finnan.
 Mon lomańan. Mon od lomańan.
 Tiń odtado. Tiń od lomańtado.
 Mon a odan. Mon avol od lomańan.
 (Audio: www.murre.ut.ee/arhiiv/naita.php?t=audio_trakk&id=4732)

Exercise 2. Add the appropriate plural suffix (-t/-t) to the color words $a\check{s}o$ 'white', $rau\check{z}o$ 'black', $jaks\acute{t}e\acute{r}e$ 'red', $t\acute{u}\check{z}a$ 'brown', $o\check{z}o$ 'yellow', $se\acute{n}$ 'blue', $pi\check{z}e$ 'green', as in the collocation $Si\acute{n}$ $a\check{s}ot$ /... etc. 'They are white /black /red /brown / yellow / blue /green'.

Exercise 3. Form collocations by combining the adjectives in the left-hand column with suitable nouns from the box, e.g. *paro lomań*.

paro	alaša	pakśa	keďť	<i>tejter</i>
ĺembe	ava	paća	kudo	vele
ašo	ćora	pize	lomań	śeĺmť
seń	čokš'ne	śedej	kal	mastor
raužo	tešte	kši	moda	kšńi

Exercise 4. Conjugate the verbs *erams* 'to live', *aštems* 'to be located, stay', and *ńejems* 'to see' in the present tense (both affirmative and negative).

Exercise 5. Use the forms of the verb *ulems* with the words *eston*, *finn*, *ńemeć*, *vengra*, *ruz*. Example: *Mon estonan*, *avol vengran*.

Exercise 6. Fill in the blanks:

- Kij...t? Studenta....
- To... erźat? Avoĺ, m...n estonan. Ton erźat?
- Avoĺ, mon finn...n.
- Ki...e 'te? V...ngra.
- S...n student? Student.

Exercise 7. Join the forms on the right with the corresponding subject pronoun on the left:

miń	studentan
mon	studentt
ton	studenttado
siń	studenttano
son	student
tiń	stuďentat

CONVERSATION AND READING Kortamo – lovnoma

Šumbrat! Hello!

šumbrat!	Hello! (to one person) Hello! (to more than one person)
sumbrataao:	Heno: (to more than one person)
koda eŕat?	How are you (sg.)?
koda eŕatado?	How are you (pl.)?
parosto	well
sastińeste	so-so (lit. slowly)
śuk-pŕa	thank you
moń lemem Oŕa	My name is Ora
koda ĺemeť?	What is your name?
ńejemazonok!	See you later!
paro či!	Have a nice day!
šumbrači!	Take care (lit. health)!
erśik! erśide!	Live well!

Exercise 8. Listen and repeat. Audio: DS0169-11 (www.murre.ut.ee/arhiiv/naita.php?t=audio_trakk&id=4732)

Exercise 9. Use the following expressions to introduce yourself and get to know your classmates: *Šumbrat! Moń lemem Mon erźan. Ton studentat? Nejemazonok! Koda er̃at? Mongak. Kijat ton? Studentan. Šumbrači! Sastińeste.*

TEXT 1

Ťe – auditorija. Netne – studentt: kolmo řejtert, kolmo čorat. Merja finn, Pekkajak finn. Aniko vengra. Ťe – Vasa, son ruz. Toomas eston. Anujak eston.

- Te kije? Professor Tamm.
- Professor Tamm eston? Eston.
- Anikojak eston? Avol. Son vengra.
- − Vaśa ruz? Ruz.
- Merjat-Pekkat finnt? Finnt.
- Anujak finn? Avol. Son eston.
- Siń studentt? Studentt.
- Tongak studentat? Mongak studentan.
- Koda lemet? Kiro.
- Moń lemem Toomas.
- Ton erźat? Avol. Mon estonan.
- Koso Anu? Son araś.
- Kosot Śomat-Mikoĺť? Sińgak araśť.

Exercise 10. Listen and repeat. Audio: DS0169-12 (www.murre.ut.ee/arhiiv/naita.php?t=audio_trakk&id=4734)

TEXT 2

Professor Tamm korti estonoks, ruzoks, erźaks, finneks, vengraks. Son korti anglań kelsejak. Aniko korti vengraks, lovni estonoń, ruzoń kelse, tonavtńi erźań kel. Merjat-Pekkat kortiť finneks, ruzoks,

lovniť vengrań kelse. Sińgak tonavtńiť erźań kel. Vaśa korti ruzoks, estonoks, lovni vengrań kelse, tonavtńi anglań kel. Evat-Toomast estont. Siń kortiť parosto anglań, ruzoń kelse, tonavtńiť erźań kel. Erźań kelse siń a kortiť.

Exercise 11. Listen and repeat. Audio: DS0169-13 (www.murre.ut.ee/arhiiv/naita.php?t=audio_trakk&id=4735)

Exercise 12. Answer the questions:

Kije korti estonoks /ruzoks /finneks /vengraks? Kije korti anglań /vengrań kelse? Kije a korti erźaks? Ton kortat erźaks? Kije tonavtńi erźań kel? Tongak tonavtńat erźań kel? Ton lovnat erźań kelse?

Exercise 13. Write the caption for a group photo, using the text below as a model.

Te Merja. Son finn. Te Paavo. Paavojak finn. Kije te? Te mon. Mon erzan. Te eston, Indrek. Te Ilona. Son avol eston, son vengra. Tejak vengra, Edit. Kije se? – Olona. Son ruz? – Avol, karel. Kijetado tih? – Mon erzan, son hemeć.

Exercise 14. Translate into Erzya:

This is a university. They are students: two Finns, one Hungarian, one Russian, three Estonians. This is professor Kask, he is also Estonian. Ilona isn't Estonian, she's Hungarian. Imre is Hungarian, too. Ann is a good student. She speaks English, Russian, and Finnish well, and is studying Hungarian. We are studying Erzya. They speak Erzya.

- Hello! Are you students? - No. - Hello! Are you (pl). Hungarian? - No, we are not Hungarian. We are German. - How are you (lit. *how are you living*)? - Well. - How are you (sg.)? - So-so. - Have a nice day! - See you later.

Exercise 15. Visit the following link: listen to how the reporters in the video clip introduce an event in an Erzya village.



 $\underline{www.youtube.com/watch?v=hXQRSdlfhMA\&feature=related}$

 $Source: \underline{www.youtube.com/watch?v=hXQRSdlfhMA\&feature=related}$

VOCABULARY Valks

avoĺ no, not ńejemazonok goodbye anglań keĺ English (language) ńemeć German ara/ś, -śť is, are absent new, young odpaća white towel ašo auditoŕija auditorium field pakśa avoĺ well not parosto čokš'ne evening piže green eŕa/t, -tado you live (sg./pl.) big pokš Estonian black eston raužo estonoń keĺ Estonian (language) Russian ruz. ruzoń keĺ Russian (language) finn Finnish finneń keĺ Finnish (language) sal, -ov salt, -y francuz French sastińeste ok jaksťeŕe red seń blue they jarmak siń money kaŕel Karelian old siŕe keĺme he/she cold son kije who stuďent student kiĺej birch it, that śe śetńe koda how those kortams to speak śorma letter mottled, patterned koso where śormav latiž. Latvian śuk-pŕa thank you ĺem name ška time ĺembe šumbra healthy warm ĺitov Lithuanian tiń you (pl.)lovnoms to read ton you (sg.) tonavtńems to learn malaso nearby mastor land, country toso there mazij beautiful ѓе this decoration, picture mazijka tese here what ťuža brown meze ulems to be miń our moda land, earth vengra Hungarian vengrań keĺ mon I Hungarian (language) ńe, -tńe these viŕ forest ńejems to see

Unit 2 Omboće peĺks

GRAMMAR

Introduction to the Erzya Case System

A wide variety of spatial, temporal and abstract relationships in Erzya are expressed through the grammatical case system. Case endings contribute meanings which in English are generally conveyed by the prepositions *of, about, from, by, to, in, on, without, along,* etc. Erzya nouns, pronouns, adjectives and numerals are declined in three different paradigms: the indefinite, definite, and possessive declensions. The basic meanings of each declension are illustrated below:

```
indefinite (singular, plural): kudo, kudot 'a house, houses'; definite (singular, plural): kudoś, kudotńe 'the house, the houses'; possessive (1st–3d person, singular /plural;): kudom/-n; -t/-t; -zo/-nzo; -nok/-nok; -nk/-nk; -st/-st '(my, your (sg.), his /her /its, our, your (pl.), their) house, houses'.
```

The indefinite declension has 12 cases in the singular, but only one in the plural – the nominative, with the plural marker -t/-t. In the definite declension (see Unit 4), words appear in 10 cases in both singular and plural. In the possessive declension (see Unit 6), the number of cases is limited. Firstly, the distinction between singular and plural is largely lost in the forms. Secondly, the number of cases depends greatly on the semantics of the particular word being declined.

The Indefinite Declension

The Erzya case system, in the indefinite declension, is presented below:

Case and ending	Meaning	Example
Nominative (no ending in	(basic dictionary form)	kudo 'house', jalga 'friend', lej 'river', vir
singular, $-t/-t$ in plural)	•	'forest', tev 'task, deed', pel 'half, side'
Genitive	possession, relatedness	kudoń 'house's', jalgań kudo 'a friend's
-ń	(of, possessive 's)	house), kudoń tevt 'housework'
Dative	to (indirect object)	lomańńeń 'to a person', jalganeń 'to a
-neń/-ńeń	to (maneet object)	friend', azorneń 'to a proprietor'
Ablative	from (place, source), about	kudodo 'about a house', jalgań pelde
-to/-te/-te/-do/-de/-de	from (place, source), about	'from a friend'
Inessive	in at	kudoso 'at home', virse 'in a forest'
-so/-se	in, at	kudoso at home, virse in a forest
Elative	from (source, place, time),	kudosto 'from home', kotosto 'at six
-sto/-ste	at (time)	o'clock, from six up to (seven)'
Illative	into, until (time), up to	kudodo kudos 'from house to house', virs
-S	into, until (tille), up to	'into a forest', vejkses 'until nine o'clock'
Lative	to, toward, in the direction	viŕev 'to the forest', kudov 'home'
-v	of	virev to the forest, kudov home
Prolative	along, about (area of	<i>lejga</i> 'along a river', <i>kudova</i> 'around
-va/-ga/-ka	movement)	/about the house'
Comparative	approximately (quantity,	<i>śadoška</i> 'about a hundred'
-ška	size)	sadoska about a nundred
Abessive	without	kudovtomo 'homeless', jalgavtomo
-vtomo/-vteme/-tomo/-teme	without	'friendless', tevteme 'idle, without work'
Translative	as, into (describes a state of	jalgaks 'as a friend', kudoks 'as a home'
-ks	being or a change thereof)	Jugues as a mend, kudoks as a nome

The use of case forms with different nominals is governed by the meaning of each nominal. Cases such as the inessive, elative, illative, lative, and prolative are used primarily with words denoting spatial relationships. The dative is used primarily with nouns denoting living beings. The comparative case is formed from words that denote an amount, size, or quantity.

Erzya cases have a range of uses in addition to their basic spatial meanings. For example, the inessive case (-so/-se) is used to communicate instrumentality or manner, e.g. salmuksso 'with a needle', večkemaso 'with love'. The elative (-sto/-ste) and illative (-s) are used in time expressions, e.g. kavtosto kotos 'from 2:00 to 6:00'; the elative is also used to show that something happens "in" or "at" a certain time, e.g. vastovtano kavksosto 'we'll meet at 8:00'.

Examples (kudo 'house, home', lomań 'person', śedej 'heart'):

Nom.	kudo	lomań	śećej
Gen.	kudo-ń	lomań-e-ń	śedej-e-ń
Dat.	_	lomań-ńeń	(śedej-ńeń)
Abl.	kudo-do	lomań-de	śedej-de
Iness.	kudo-so	(lomań-se)	śedej-se
Elat.	kudo-sto	(lomań-ste)	śedej-ste
Illat.	kudo-s	(lomań-s)	śedej-s
Lat.	kudo-v	_	_
Prol.	kudo-va	(lomań-ga)	śedej-ga
Comp.	(kudo-ška)	(lomań-ška)	(śedej-ška)
Abess.	kudo-vtomo	lomań-teme	śedej-teme
Transl.	kudo-ks	lomań-e-ks	śedej-e-ks

As seen from the table given above, an epenthetic vowel (o or e, in accordance with the rules of vowel harmony) appears between the stem that ends in a consonant and some of the case endings, e.g.. $loma\acute{n}-e-\acute{n}$. Stem-final o and e are dropped before the local case endings (-s, -so/-se, -sto/-ste) when they are preceded by a consonant cluster ending in d, k or g (in some words also p, b, m, \check{z} , \check{c}), e.g. $\acute{se}\acute{l}m-\acute{se}$, $\acute{se}\acute{l}m-se$, $\acute{se}\acute{l}m-ste$. The three variations of the prolative ending (-ga/-ka/-va) are used as follows:

- -ga follows a voiced consonant (viŕ-ga)
- -ka follows a voiceless consonant (kijaks-ka)
- -va follows a vowel (kudo-va).

Examples:

paro kudo 'a good house'
kudoń tev 'housework'
kortams kudodo 'to speak about a house'
efams kudoso 'to live in a house'
liśems kudosto 'to go out of a house'

sovams kudos 'to enter a house'
molems kudov 'to go home, to a house'
jakams kudova 'to walk about/through a house'
kudovtomo lomań 'homeless person'
lovoms kudoks 'to consider/count as a house'

In addition to the 12 primary cases listed above, there are arguably two other cases in Erzya, the accusative and the comitative. The *accusative*, which functions as direct object, lacks a case ending of its own in the indefinite declension; its form is identical to that of the nominative, e.g.:

Ava jaki virga. A woman is walking in a forest. Mon ńejan ava. I see a woman.

The *comitative* is used in the meaning of 'together with', e.g. *studentnek*, *jalgańek* 'together with a student /students, together with a friend /friends'. The more general meaning of 'with' is expressed by the postposition *marto*, e.g. *jalga marto* 'with a friend', *lovso marto kši* 'bread with milk' (*kši* 'bread', *lovso* 'milk').

There is a range of postpositions in Erzya, which display case forms analogous to nouns, adjectives, pronouns, and adverbs. Postpositions serve as additional means for the expression of the relations between agents or objects.

Examples:

pele 'on /to the side': či pele 'in the sun', či pelde 'from the (side of the) sun, from the South', či pelev 'in the direction of the sun, to the South', či pelga 'along the sunny /Southern side'.

Nominalized adjectives (i.e. adjectives that stand alone as nouns, with no head noun following them):

```
ašo 'white', -do, -so, -sto, -s, -va, -ks, -vtomo; piže 'green', -de, -se, -ste, -s, -va, -ks, -vteme.
```

Pronouns

The most common pronouns in Erzya are represented by both simple stems and lexicalized combinations of a stem with a case ending:

Personal pronouns:

```
mon 'I', ton 'you (sg.)', son 'he/she/it', mih 'we', tih 'you (pl.)', sih 'they'. Demonstrative pronouns:
```

```
te 'this', se 'that', ne(-the) 'these', se(-the) 'those'.
```

Interrogative pronouns:

kije 'who', meźe 'what', koda 'how', also: kona 'which', kodamo (< ko-) 'what kind', kiń (< kije +-ń) 'whose', meźeks (< meźe + -ks) 'what for', meks (< meźe + -ks) 'why', koso (< ko- + -so) 'where', kosto (< ko- + -sto) 'from where', kov (< ko- + -v) 'to where', kuva (< ku- + -va) 'where, along/through what/where', sńaro, sńardo, sńars 'how much/many, when, for how long'.

The emphatic particle -gak/-jak/-kak affixed to personal and demonstrative pronouns conveys the meanings of 'too, also': mongak 'I too', tongak 'you (sg.) too', songak 'he/she too', mińgak 'we too', tińgak 'you (pl.) too', sińgak 'they too', tejak 'this too', śejak 'that too', ńe(-tńe-)jak 'these too'.

Interrogative pronouns with the emphatic particle affixed to them function as both indefinite and negative pronouns: *kijak* 'someone /anyone /no-one', *meźejak* 'something /anything /nothing', *kodajak* 'somehow /anyhow /in no way', *kodamojak* 'some kind of /any kind of /no kind of', *kosojak* 'somewhere /anywhere /nowhere', *sńardojak* 'sometime /any time /never':

- Kijak korti erźaks? Does anyone (here) speak Erzya? Kijak a korti. No one speaks (it).
- Ton meźejak ńejat? Do you see anything? Meźejak a ńejan. I don't see anything. /I see nothing.

Adverbs

Adverbs are formed primarily through the use of compounding and derivational suffixes, e.g. *teči* 'today' (*te* 'this' + *či* 'day'), *parosto* 'well' (*paro* 'good' +-*sto*), *beŕańste* 'badly' (*beŕań* 'bad' + -*ste*). As can be seen from the previous examples, the suffix -*sto/-ste* is used to form adverbs from adjectives, similar to the English -*ly*. Adverbs may also be derived by adding case endings to adjectives or pronouns, as shown below:

```
-so /-se toso there tese here malaso near

-sto /-ste tosto from there teste from here malasto from near
```

-v /-j	tov (to) there	<i>tej</i> (to) here	malav (to) near
-va /-ja	tuva along there	<i>ťija</i> along here	malava along near

As these examples illustrate, adverbs formed with the help of derivational suffixes are structurally quite transparent. Adverbs such as *pek* 'very' ja *ńej* 'now' may be considered basic forms, consisting of only a stem. Some adverb forms have preserved older case endings: *vaśńa* 'in the beginning, at first', *mejle* 'after', *valske* 'tomorrow, morning', *čokšńe* 'evening, in the evening', *kuvat* 'for a long time', *telĥa* 'in winter'. Pronouns and adverbs are declined like other nominals.

Examples

```
meźeń, teń, kiń (kije- + -ń); teseń, kostoń, ńejeń: genitive -ń 'of'; meźede, kodamodo: ablative -de /-do 'of, about'; kodamovtomo, meźevteme: abessive -vtomo/-vteme 'without'.
```

Exercise 1. Decline the following words:

```
ava, lomań, pakśa, pando, od;
tejter, śelme, śedej, lej, vir, pire.
```

Exercise 2. Put the following word forms into the appropriate column below, and add your own examples:

Tartuv, Tallinnste, Estonijava, Udmurtijaso, Moskovsto, Amerikav, Rigava, Oslosto, Vengrijava, Saranso, Germanijav, Rakverev, Pärnusto, Helsinkiste.

Where	From where	To where	Through where
Saranso			

Exercise 3. Conjugate the verbs in the phrases *jakams virga*, *kortams erźań kelse*, and *molems kals* for different subjects, e.g.:

Siń a molit teči kals. Ton kortat erzań kelse.

Exercise 4. Combine appropriate nouns from columns a-e with the verbs *erams*, *molems*, *ńejems*, *jakams*, and *kortams*, and give the English equivalent of each word pair.

a	b	С	d	e
ĺej	kudov	velese	alamo	pakśava
kalt	viŕev	lomańeks	parodo	ejga
<i>tejter</i>	keďs	kudoso	sastińeste	veĺev
lomańť	pakśav	vedse	parosto	veds
mastort	veds	lomańga	erźaks	piŕeva

Exercise 5. Listen and repeat. Audio: DS0169-14 (www.murre.ut.ee/arhiiv/naita.php?t=audio_trakk&id=4736)

Exercise 6. Visit the following link:

www.youtube.com/watch?v=WWupcV8IGWg&feature=endscreen

Pay attention to the phrases used in the video clip and number them in the order they appear in the video clip:

a	Jalgat, veise! Friends, together!	1
b	<i>Meźe iśtamo?</i> What is this?	?
c	Miń moltano, miń moltano We're going, we're going	?
d	Jalgat, purnado vejs! Friends, gather together!	?
e	Jalgat, moltano kerš jonov! Friends, let's go to the left!	?
f	Vejke, kavto, kolmo, ńile One, two, three, four	?

Compound Forms: Declinable Word + ulems- Personal Ending

As it has been said above, predicative sentences in Erzya are formed by affixing the personal endings of the verb $u\acute{l}ems$ to nominals. The personal endings may be added to the words both in their basic forms and in case forms. In the examples below, the personal endings of $u\acute{l}ems$ are added to the forms $ve\acute{l}e$ -se 'in a village', kije 'who', kosto- \acute{n} 'where from (by birth/origin)', and vasol-do 'from afar'.

mon	velesan	kijan	kostońan	vasoldan
ton	velesat	kijat	kostońat	vasoldat
son	velese	kije	kostoń	vasoldo
miń	velesetano	ki(je)ťano	kostońtano	vasoldotano
tiń	velesetado	ki(je)ťado	kostońtado	vasoldotado
siń	veleset	ki(je)ť	kostońť	vasoldot

This compound structure allows entire English predicative sentences to be expressed in Erzya with a single word, e.g.:

```
Velesan. = I'm in a village.Kijat? = who are you?Kostońtado? Where are you (plural) from?Vasoldot. They are from afar.
```

Exercise 7. Read the following dialogues; replace the singular pronouns mon, ton, and son with the corresponding plural forms $(mi\acute{n}, ti\acute{n}, si\acute{n})$ and make any other necessary changes in the text:

–Kijat ton?	−Kije son?
–Erźan.	−Erźa.
-Koso erat?	-Koso eŕi?
-Tartuso.	-Taĺĺinnse.
-Kov moĺat?	−Kov moĺi?
–Taĺĺinnev.	-Tartuv.

Exercise 8. Match the questions with the answers:

-Kosat?	–Stuďent.
−Kov moĺat?	-Ýesan.
-Kijat?	$-Pek\ paro.$
-Koso erat?	−Veĺese.
-Kodamo son?	-Kinov.
-Kije son?	-Naimanstan.
-Kostońat?	–Stuďentan.

CONVERSATION AND READING Kortamo – lovnoma

Kijat, kostońat? Who are you and where are you from?

kostońat? (kosto-ń-at)	Where are you from?
ińe /pokš:	big
ińeveď	sea
pokš kudo	big house
šumbra lomań	healthy person
studenteń kudo	dormitory
inžeń kudo	guest house, hostel

TEXTS

- 1. Mikol erźań cora. Mara erźań tejter. Marat-Mikolt od lomańt. Siń ńej Estońijasot. Tese erit estont, ruzt, latizt, lija raśkeń lomańtkak. Marat-Mikolt alamodo kortit estonoń kelse.
- 2. Jaant-Toomast estonoń corat. Siń Tallinnsteł. Nej siń Tartusot. Sińgak odt. Paro, mazij lomańł. Siń tonavtńit uńiverśitetse. Erit studenteń kudoso.
- 3. Istvánt-Ferenct vengrat. Siń tetat-corat. István šumbra sire lomań. Ferenc mazij od cora. Siń ńej Tallinnset. Siń turistt. Erit otelse (inžeń kudoso). Siń jakit Tallinnga jalgo, ńejit mazij tarkat.
- 4. Ilse Elza marto latižt Rigasto, siń avat- tejtert. Rigaso siń erit pokš kudoso. Ilse a sire, son mazij paro ava. Elzajak mazij. Siń ńej Pärnuń sanatorijasot. Pärnu ińeved malaso. Erit tese kolmoška čit.
- 5. Henry anglań ćora, Maru erzań tejter. Siń tonavtńit Tartuń uńiversitetse. Nej siń erzań keleń seminarsot. Henry parosto korti erzaks. Son tonavtńi finneń-ugrań kelt. Maru Saranoń malasto. Songak tonavtńi finneń-ugrań kelt. Siń erit studenteń kudoso.

Exercise 9. Listen and repeat. Audio: DS0169-15 (www.murre.ut.ee/arhiiv/naita.php?t=audio_trakk&id=4737)

Exercise 10. Answer the questions:

Kit Marat-Mikolt? Kosot siń?
Kodamo kelse siń kortit Estońijaso?
Jaant-Toomast od lomańt? Kodamot siń?
Koso siń erit? Kosot ńej siń?
Koso tonavtńit Jaant-Toomast?
Kit Istvánt-Ferenct? Meks siń Tallinnset?
Ilset-Elzat jalgat? Kosot siń?
Koso tonavtńit Henry Maruń marto?
Meże tonavtńi Henry?
Kostoń Maru? Meks son ńej Tartuso?
Kijat ton? Kostońat? Koso erat? Meże tonavtńat?

Exercise 11. Fill the blanks with words from the list below, then make a similar text on your own.

Word list: molan, kostońat, kortat, parosto, koso, ton, meże, tonavtńan, alamodo, erat, tonavtńat.

```
Śoma
          Ton ... ? Finnat?
Aniko
          Avol, vengran.
Śoma
          ... erat? Budapeštse?
Aniko
          Moskovso.
Śoma
          ... fejat?
          ... uńiverśitetse. ... erat Mordovijaso?
Aniko
Śoma
          Mordovijaso.
          ... Tartuń uńiverśitetse?
Aniko
Śoma
          Avol, Mordovijań Uńiverśitetse. Nej Tartusan.
Aniko
          Ton vengraks ...?
Śoma
          ... kortan. Mon kortan erźaks, ruzoks, finneks, estonoks.
          Mon kortan vengraks, finneks, alamodo erźaks, ruzokskak.
Aniko
Śoma
          Ton pek ... kortat erźaks.
          Nej mon ... finneń keleń lekćijav. Tongak molat?
Aniko
Śoma
          Araś, mon molan avol lekcijav, śeminarov.
```

Exercise 12. Replace the English words in parentheses with Erzya words.

Excerpts from phone conversations:

```
-\acute{T}e (who)? Ton, Joga?
```

-Mon.

-Ton (where are you)? Kudosat?

-(No).

-Velesat?

−(No). Finneń mastorsan.

-Finlandijasat?(What) toso tejat?

−(I'm studying) finneń keĺ.

-Šumbrat, Petra!

-Šumbrat, Olda! Kosto (are you speaking)?

-(From home). Ton meźe tejat?

-(I'm reading).

 $-\check{S}ka$ (there is no) kortams?

-(There is).

Exercise 13. Translate into Erzya:

- a). I'm going home. Today I'm not going anywhere. I'm going to the cinema. Do you go to the cinema? He lives in the country (in a village). Where are you from? They study at university. Where do you study? We know a lot of songs. Do you know a song? I'm writing a letter. What are you writing? This is a beautiful place. What country do you live in? You speak many languages. Does anyone speak Erzya? I don't see anything. What do you see? They are Erzyans. Who are you? We are well (we are living well). How are you?
- b). Veiko is Finnish. He is studying Estonian at the University of Tartu. Veiko is a good boy, he studies well. Veiko speaks Estonian. He visits Hungary, where he speaks Hungarian. Now Veiko is also learning Erzya. He reads in Erzya an Erzya girl, Natal, studies at the University of Tartu. She studies English. Natal is from an Erzya village. She is a pretty girl. Natal and Veiko speak Estonian and English. Now Veiko also speaks a little Erzya. I am Russian. I am from Moscow. I study Estonian and Finnish at the University of Tartu.

Exercise 14. Visit the following link: listen to how a young teacher of Erzya in a primary school introduces himself.

www.youtube.com/watch?NR=1&v=-vPm9Vk siA&feature=endscreen

VOCABULARY Valks

alamo a small amount, few meks why alamodo a little (bit) mekskak because of ińeved meźejak something, anything, nothing sea meźeks jalga friend what for meżekskak something, anything, jalgo by foot nothing kijak someone /anyone /no-one moro song kijaks floor now ńej oteĺ, inžeń kudo kiĺej birch hotel, guesthouse mountain, hill kiń whose pando somehow/anyhow/in no way kodajak pek very pokš kodamo what kind big which kona raśke people salmuks kosojak somewhere/anywhere/nowhere needle from somehere/anywhere/nowhere kostojak sal. -ov salt, -y kostoń from where siŕe old kov to where sńardo when kuva where, along /through what /where sńardo-sńardo sometimes somewhere, anywhere, nowhere sńaro (źaro) kuvajak how much kuvať, -s for a long time sńars (for) how long /far śetńe lamo many, much, a lot those ĺekćija lecture sodams to know ĺej river sovams to enter ĺija other śormadoms to write ĺiśems to exit šabra neighbour place lovnomapeĺ something to read tarka to here, hither lovso milk ťej close/near, from close/near mala/so, -sto there toso to there, thither malav (to) close/near tov malava by (along) close/near through there tuva marto with valske (marto) morning, in the morning land vaśńa in the beginning mastor mejĺe after vasolo far



 $Source: \underline{www.youtube.com/watch?NR=1\&v=-vPm9Vk_siA\&feature=endscreen}$

Unit 3 Kolmoće peĺks

GRAMMAR

Numerals

Basic forms of numerals:

1 vejke	6 koto
2 kavto	7 śiśem
3 kolmo	8 kavkso
4 ńiĺe	9 vejkse
5 vete	10 kemeń

0 noĺ 100 śado 1000 ťožeń

Numerals formed by compounding:

- a) $keme\acute{n} + (vejke...vejkse) + (-je/-vo/-ge)$ (-je after a front vowel, -vo after a back vowel, -ge after a sonorant):
 - 11 kevejkeje
 - 12 kemkavtovo > kemgavtovo
 - 13 kemkolmovo > kemgolmovo
 - 14 kemńileje
 - 15 keveteje
 - 16 kemkotovo > kemgotovo
 - 17 kemśiśemge > kemźiśemge
 - 18 kemkavksovo > kemgavksovo
 - 19 kevejkseje
- b) $kom\acute{s} + (vejke...vejkse) + (-je/-vo/-ge)$

(-je after a front vowel, -vo after a back vowel, -ge after a sonorant)

- 20 komś
- 21 komśvejkeje
- 22 komśkavtovo
- 23 komśkolmovo
- 24 komśńileje
- 25 komśveteje
- 26 komškotovo
- 27 komśśiśemge28 komśkavksovo
- 29 komśvejkseje
- c) $(kolmo...vejkse) + -\acute{n} + keme\acute{n} + (vejke...vejkse)$
 - $30 \quad kolmo\acute{n} + keme\acute{n} > kol(m)o\acute{n}geme\acute{n}$
 - 31 kolmońkemeń vejke > kol(m)ońgemeń (vejke)
 - 40 ńileń + kemeń > ńileńgemeń
 - 50 veteń + kemeń > vedgemeń
 - 60 kotoń + kemeń > kodgemeń
 - 70 śiśemeń + kemeń > śiźgemeń
 - 80 kavksoń + kemeń > kavksońgemeń
 - 90 vejkseń + kemeń > vejkseńgemeń

```
d) \dot{s}ado + (vejke ... keme\acute{n}); \dot{s}ado + a)/b)/c)
   100
           śado
   101
           śado vejke
   111
           śado kevejkeje
           śado kolmońgemeń kolmo
   133
e) (kavto...vejkse) + \acute{s}adt (plural) + (vejke...keme\acute{n}); ...\acute{s}adt + a) /b) /c)
   200
           kavto śadt (> śatt)
   567
           vete śadt kodgemeń śiśem
f) tozen' + (vejke...vejkse); tozen' + a) /b) /c) /d) /e)
   1000
           tožeń (tišča)
   1933
           ťožeń vejkse śadt kolmońgemeń kolmo
g) (vejke...vejkse) + tožen(t) + a)/b/c/d/e)
                kemeń tożeńt (> tożett)
   10 000
   1 000 000 million
```

Declension of Numerals

Both simple and compound numerals are declined. Numerals ending in a consonant receive a linking vowel before the case endings, as follows:

Nom.	śiśem	kavkso	komś
Gen.	śiśem-e-ń	kavkso-ń	komś-e-ń
Dat.	śiśem-e-ńeń	kavkso-ńeń	komś-e-ńeń
Abl.	śiśem-e-de	kavkso-do	komś-e-de
Iness.	śiśem-e-se	kavkso-so	komś-e-se
Elat.	śiśem-e-ste	kavkso-sto	komś-e-ste
Ill.	śiśem-e-s	kavkso-s	komś-e-s
Lat.	śiśem-e-v	kavkso-v	komś-e-v
Prolat.	śiśem-ga	kavkso-va	komś-e-va
Comp.	śiśem-ška	kavkso-ška	komś-e-ška
Abess.	śiśem-e-vťeme	kavkso-vtomo	komś-e-vteme
	śiśem-teme		
Transl.	śiśem-e-ks	kavkso-ks	komś-e-ks

With the numerals 2–10, nouns appear in the plural e.g. vete čiť. However, with numbers greater than 10, nouns may appear in either the singular or the plural: komś či, -ť. Approximate quantities are expressed by the comparative case form of numerals: kolmoška, śadoška 'about three, about a hundred'.

Exercise 1. Listen and repeat (audio: DS0169-16, 17)

(Audio: www.murre.ut.ee/arhiiv/naita.php?t=audio_trakk&id=4738)

• vejke, kavto, kolmo, ńile, vete, koto, śiśem, kavkso, vejkse, kemeń, komś, komśvejkeje, komśveteje, komśśiśemge, komśvejkseje.

(Audio: www.murre.ut.ee/arhiiv/naita.php?t=audio_trakk&id=4739)

 śado, śado vejke, śado kolmońgemeń kolmo, kavto śadt, vete śadt kodgemeń śiśem, tożeń, tożeń vejkse śadt kolmońgemeń kolmo, kemeń tożeńt. **Exercise 2**. Listen to the song at the following link: pay attention to the numerals used.

www.youtube.com/watch?v=q-ZIRZDDXFQ&feature=related

Exercise 3. Study how the principle of vowel harmony is reflected in numerals:

- a. (front vowel words): vejke, ńile, vete, vejkse, kemeń, kevejkeje, kemńileje, keveteje, kemźiśemge, kevejkseje, ńileńgemeń, vedgemeń, śiżgemeń, vejkseńgemeń;
- b. (back vowel words): kavto, kolmo, koto, kavkso, komś, komśkavtovo, komśkolmovo, komśkotovo, komśkavksovo, śado;
- c. (compound words with back vowels followed by front vowels): komśvejkeje, komśńileje, komśveteje, komśsiśemge, komśvejkseje, kolmońgemeń, kavksońgemeń;
- d. (compound words with front vowels followed by back vowels): kemgavtovo, kemgolmovo, kemgotovo, kemgavksovo.

Exercise 4. Write the following numbers in Erzya: your year of birth, street address, apartment and telephone number. Then read the numbers to your classmates.

Exercise 5. Say how old your family members are.

```
Examples:

avam 50 ijese My mother is 50 years old (in her 50s);

tetam (my father) ...;

sazorom (my younger sister) ...;

patam (my older sister) ...;

jalaksom (my younger brother) ...;

lelam (my older brother) ....;
```

Exercise 6. Read the following SMSs:

- 4:00 6:00 śeminarsan, ulan kudoso 7:00.
- Molan uńiverśitetev, toso ulan 3-ška časst.
- Nejemazonok teatraso, 6-sto.

CONVERSATION AND READING Kortamo – lovnoma

Meże teči tejat? What are you doing today?

araś ška(-m)	(I) don't have time
a uli ška(-m)	(I) won't have time
	(-m = possessive case, see unit 6)
kuvaťs moľat?	Are you going for long?
kodamo škasto?	At what time?
vanta	Look (listen)
sodat meźe	You know what?
a sodan (also: azdan)	I don't know
eŕ, eno	So,
paro ki!	Have a good trip!
pŕevejka	wiseacre (but in a playful way, not pejorative as in English)
śuk-pŕa	Thank you!

Exercise 7. Listen and repeat. Audio: DS0169-18 (www.murre.ut.ee/arhiiv/naita.php?t=audio_trakk&id=4740)

TEXT 1

Marat-Mikolt jarsit teči avol kafeterijaso. Čit toso pek lamo lomant. Sin molit Maranen. Mara teji kalon jam. Marat-Mikolt jarsit-tejit, molit lekcijav, čokšne molit kafeterijav, mejle teatrav.

Mara Mikol, koso jarsat teči?

Mikol A sodan. Kudoso jarsams a uli ška – eran vasolo, kafeterijaso pek lamo lomant. Mara Sodat meze.... Mon eran malaso, jarsatano teči mon kudoso. Mon tejan kalon jam.

Mikol Kaloń jam? Paro, pek paro! Mara Kodamo škasto jarsatano?

Mikol Vejkeste. Ton paro lomańat, Maruša. Śuk-pra!

Maŕa Eŕ, ńejemazonok. Mikol Nejemazonok.

TEXT 2

Teči Maŕań kemeńste ńiles śeminart-lekćijat. Mejle son moli bibliotekav. Mikol moli čiť teatrań kassav, rami bilett. Čokšńe Maŕat-Mikolt molit teatrav, toso teči od opera, Litova.

Mikol Ton molat uńiverśitetev?

Mara Molan. Mikol Kuvats?

Mara Kemenste kotos.

Mikol Meźe tejat?

Maŕa Ulan lekćijaso, seminarso.

Mikol Vanta, čokšńe teatraso od opera, Litova. Moltano teatrav?

Mara Meks a molems... Moltano, pek paro! Bilett ulit? Mikol A sodan. Čit molan kassav, kevkstan. Parak ulit.

Mara Seste tejtano ista. Mon molan universitetev, ton molat kassav, ramat bilett.

Mikol Eŕ, eno, čokšnes, prevejka!

TEXT 3

Marat-Mikolt autobuson kassasot. Mikol moli velev. Toso lamo viren-paksan tevt. Rami buson bilet. Velev son moli kavtoška čis. Es mašinaso Mikol velev a jaki. Mara moli ekskuršijav. Teči uli buson ekskuršija Sura-lejen pelga.

Maŕa Kov moĺat, Mikoĺ?

Mikol Velev. Mara Kuvats?

Mikol A kuvats. Kavtoška čis. Lezdan kudoso. Velese nej lamo viren-paksan tevt.

Mara Ista. Molat busso, avol mašinaso?

Mikol Busso. Eś mašinaso a jakan velev. Berań kiva mašina a cidardi. Kov ton molat?

Mara Ekskurśijav. Teči uli busoń ekskurśija kemeńste ńiles Sura-lejeń pelga.

Mikol Paro ki, Maŕa! Maŕa Šumbrasto!

Exercise 8. Answer the questions:

Meźe teji Mara uńiverśitetse teči? Kije rami bilett teatrań kassasto? Meks Mikol a jarsi čit kafeterijaso? Koso jarsit teči Marat-Mikolt?

```
Meks moli Mikol velev?
Sńaroška či uli Mikol velese?
Jaki Mikol velev eś mašinaso?
Kov moli Maŕa? Kuvaís?
Ton jakat teatrav, ekskurśijav?
```

Exercise 9. Fill the blanks with personal endings and case suffixes:

- a) Mon ńej ('now') a era... velese. Tonavtńan uńiversitet..., Tartu... Vele... jakan čurosto ('rarely').
- b) Čiť jarsa... student... kafeterijaso. Čokšúe jarsan kudo... . Ťejan paro kal... jam. Mejle tejan kudo... tevť. Jakan teatra... .
- c) Teči a molan lekćija..., molan velev. Kemeń... uli bus, molan bus... . Rama... bilet. Tejan kudo... tevt.
- d) Ton mola... teči ekskuršija...? A mola....
- e) Siń korti... erźaks? A korti... .
- f) Sńaro či... molat ekskurśija...? Vejke či....
- g) Sńaro... lomańt molit velev? Alamo, kavto-kolmo.

Exercise 10. Form questions that correspond to the answers given, e.g.:

Question: – Kuvať ulat bibliotekaso? Answer: – Ťeči ulan bibliotekaso a kuvať.

Question	Answer
-?	Mejle jarsan-tejan, molan kudov.
-?	Čokšńe vanan televizorsto balet.
-?	Jakan teatravgak.
-?	Avoĺ, ekskurśijav.
-?	Molan velev kavtoška čis.

Exercise 11. Talk with your classmates about your daily routine, using the following model:

Meźe tejat teči kavtosto ńiles? Kodamo škasto ... (ulat, molat, jarsat)?

```
8-10 ulems kudoso ...
10-12 ulems seminarso, molems seminarov ...
12-14 molems lekcijav ...
14-15 jarsams(-tejems) ... (kudoso, kafeterijaso)
15-18 molems bibliotekav, lovnoms bibliotekaso
čokšne jarsams jalgan kudoso, kortams, vanoms TV
```

Exercise 12. Fill the blanks in the riddles (missing words: *vanit*, *maksan*, *teleńek*, *korti*, *jakstere*).

```
Sodamojovkst

Vejke ..., kavto ..., kavto kunsoliť. (= Kurgo, śeĺmť, pileť).

Molan – moli, lotkan – lotki, jarsams ... – a jarsi. (= Sulej).

Kizeńek – ... od ćora. (= Piče).

Kudodo kudos ... aťakš jaki. (= Tol).
```

Exercise 13. Translate into Erzya:

Kadri and Mikk are students. They're not going to the university cafeteria today, there are a lot of people there. They're eating at Kadri's house. Kadri is making fish soup. There's a new opera at the theater this evening. Mikk will go during the day to the ticket office and buy tickets.

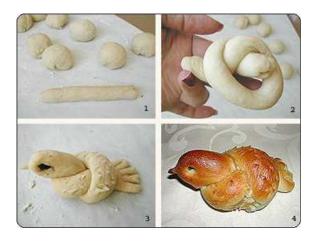
Mikk is going to the country today. He's going by bus. Mikk won't be in the country for long - a couple days. He'll do housework. Kadri is going on a field trip by car. Today there's a field trip to Tallinn, by bus.

Will you be in the library for long today? Where do you eat during the day/in the evening? Do you have a lot of housework? Do you go to the theater? Are you going on a field trip today? Are you going to the country?

Exercise 14. Write about yourself and your everyday life in Erzya (~100 words).

VOCABULARY Valks

aťakš	cockerel	maksoms	to give
avam	my mother	mejĺe	later
azdan, a sodan	I don't know	miľĺion	million
beŕań	bad	ńiĺe	four
ćidardoms	to bear, withstand	patam	my older sister
čas	hour	paŕak	hopefully, maybe
čiť	in the daytime	peĺe	side, on the side
čuro, -sto	rare, -ly	piče	pine
eś	own	piĺe	ear
-gak/-kak/-jak	too, also	pŕevej	wise
iśťa	so, thus	ramams	to buy
ije, -se	year, years old	sazorom	my (younger) sister
jalaksom	my brother	śeste	then
jam	soup	śado	hundred
kevksťems	to ask	sodams	to know
ki	path, road	sodamojovks	riddle
kize	summer	sulej	shadow
kunsoloms	to listen	ška	time
kurgo	mouth	ťeĺe	winter
kuvať(s)	for a long time	tetam	my father
ĺej	river	ťev	work
lelam	my older brother	ťožeń	thousand
ĺezdams	to help	vanoms	to look, watch
lotkams	to stop, finish, cease	vanta	look!



Source: http://uralistica.com/photo/erzjanj-norovzhorchketj?context=user

Unit 4 Nileće pelks

GRAMMAR

Definite Declension

The definite declension is used with referents that are specific and (usually) already known to the listener, similar to the use of the article *the* in English. Nominals in the definite declension have 10 cases, compared to 12 in the indefinite declension. For singular nominals, there are two ways of forming the definite declension.

1. Nominative, genitive and dative forms:

stem + definite declension marker + case ending

Nominative $-\dot{s}$ $kudo\dot{s}, vele\dot{s}$ Genitive $-\dot{n}\dot{t}$ $kudo\acute{n}\dot{t}, vele\acute{n}\dot{t}$ Dative (= illative) $-\dot{n}\dot{t}$ + $-e\acute{n}$ (< $-\acute{n}e\acute{n}$) $kudo\acute{n}t\acute{e}\acute{n}$, $vele\acute{n}t\acute{e}\acute{n}$

2. Ablative, inessive, elative, prolative, comparative and abessive forms:

stem + case ending + definite declension marker - nt

Ablative	-do /-de /-de /-to /-te /-te + -ńť	kudodońt, veledeńt
Illative	(dative used instead)	
Inessive	-so /-se + -ńť	kudosońt, veleseńt
Elative	-sto /-ste + -ńť	kudostońt, velesteńt
Prolative	-va /-ga /-ka + -ńť	kudovańt, velevańt
Comparative	-ška + -ńť	kudoškańť, veĺeškańť
Abessive	-vtomo /-tomo /-vteme /-teme /	kudovtomońt, velevtemeńt
	-teme + -ńť	

The plural forms all have the same structure:

stem + definite declension marker -the + case ending

Nom.	-ťńe	kudoťńe, veleťńe
Gen.	-tńe-ń	kudotńeń, veleńteń
Dat.	-tńe-ńeń	kudoťneńeń, veleťneńeń
Abl.	-tńe-de	kudotńede, veletńede
Illat.	-tńe-s	kudoťńes, veleťńes
Iness.	-tńe-se	kudotńese, veletńese
Elat.	-tńe-ste	kudoťńeste, veleťńeste
Prolat.	-tńe-va	kudotńeva, veletńeva
Comp.	-tńe-ška	kudoťneška, veleťneška
Abess.	-tńe-vteme	kudotńevteme, veletńevteme

In words ending in -do/-to/-de/-te/-go/-ko/-ge/-ke/-be/-pe/-že/-če/-mo/-me, vowel elision takes place in the inessive and elative, singular and plural, in both the indefinite and definite declension: $\pm selm(e)$, $\pm selm(e)$

than -the, e.g. odtne, studenttne. Some examples of definite declension forms of adjectives, pronouns, and numerals are presented below. Some words may not have comparative or other case forms.

Definite declension forms of the words od, meźe, vejke, kolmo:

```
odoś
           meźeś
                        veikeś
                                       kolmoťńe
odońť
           meżeńť
                        vejkeńť
                                       kolmoťńeń
                                       kolmoťneńeń
odońteń
           meżeńteń
                        vejkeńteń
                        vejkedeńt
                                       kolmoťnede
odtońt
           meżedeńt
odsońt
           meżeseńt
                        vejkeseńt
                                       kolmoťnese
odstońt
           meżesteńt
                        vejkesteńť
                                       kolmoťńeste
                                       kolmoťneva
odgańt
           meźevańt
                        vejkevańť
           meźeškańť
                        vejkeškańť
           meżevtemeńt vejkevtemeńt
                                       kolmoťnevťeme
odtomońť
```

Exercise 1. Give the definite declension forms (singular and plural) of the words *lej*, pando, and kize.

Exercise 2. Join the numerals 1, 3, 10, and 12 with the noun *kov* in the indefinite and definite declensions: *vejke kov /kovoś, kemeń kovt /kovtne*.

Exercise 3. Give the definite declension forms corresponding to the indefinite expressions below:

a) Indefinite singular – definite singular:
 mazij tejter 'pretty girl' – mazij tejteres 'the pretty girls'

```
pokš vele – teatrań bilet – tańtej umań – od mašina – eś raśkeń muzika – śokśeń ška –
```

b) Indefinite singular – definite plural:

kudoś velese 'the house is in the village' – kudotńe veleset 'the houses are in the village'

```
tejtérés pirese – coras masinaso –
lomanes paksaso – lekcijas universitetse –
avas kudoso – studentes kafeterijaso –
```

Comparative Forms of Adjectives and Adverbs

Adjectives and adverbs do not change form to convey the comparative or superlative degree. Comparative expressions are formed by combining a) the ablative form of the noun, adjective, or pronoun serving as the basis for comparison with b) the basic form of the adjective or adverb, e.g.:

```
lomańde prevej(-ste) smarter than a person,
parodo paro(-sto) better than good,
teńde mazij(-ste) more beautiful than this,
śede od(-sto) younger (than that).
```

The emphatic particle *-jak* /*-gak* /*-kak* may be added to the ablative form of the nominal serving as the basis for comparison:

```
lomańdejak prevej(-ste)even smarter than a personparodojak paro(-sto)even better than goodteńdejak mazij(-ste)even more beautiful than thisśedejak od(-sto)even younger than that.
```

When there is no specific item serving as the basis for comparison, the comparative degree is formed by the word śede (the ablative form of the pronoun śe), which precedes the adjective or adverb: śede vasolo(-sto) 'further', śede paro(-sto) 'better'.

Comparisons can also be made using the adjective *końdamo* 'like, similar', which follows a noun in the genitive:

```
umareń końdamo (mazij, tańtej) 'like an apple (beautiful, tasty)', pandoń końdamo (serej) 'like a mountain (high)'.
```

The superlative degree is expressed by the pronoun *veśe* 'all' in the ablative case, followed by the adjective or adverb in the nominative:

veśemede paro(-sto) 'the best, (in the best way)'.

Exercise 4. Use the words below to make comparative expressions, e.g.:

```
śokśeś telede lembe
morams śede mazijste
```

Word list:

tele, śokś, kize, tundo, ije – jakšamo, lembe, kuvaka, nurkine, mazij; morams, jarsams, tonavtnems, jakams, kortams – tańtejste, parosto, čurosto, vijevste.

CONVERSATION AND READING Kortamo – lovnoma

Erźatńede About the Erzyans

koda iśťa	how so
eŕavi meŕems	it has to be said
ťeveś vana mejse	the thing is (that)
ťevťne lijat	things are different
Rav čiŕese	on the bank of the Volga
uĺema, -t	maybe, presumably (is, are)
od škasto	nowadays
kolmoće peĺks	one third
iśťań sńaro	just as much
Sťopańize / Ĺovańize	Stepan's /Lyova's wife (< Stopa-, Lova- + ńi
	'wife'+ -ze possessive)
Dŕigaťa	Old Driga /Uncle Driga (< Driga + ata 'old man')

TEXT 1

1. Erźatńeń lamočidest

- Sńaro erźatńede mastorsont?
- Śeńde kijak parosto a sodi.
- Koda iśťa?
- Ťeveš vana mejse. Ruzoń mastorso erźatńeń-mokšotńeń lovit veise mordva raśkeń lemse. Ruzoń Federacijaso, lija mastorga erźatńede-mokšotńede ulemat 900 tożeńeń malava, erźań-mokšoń mastorsont anśak kolmo śadoška tożeńt. Moskovso, Moskovoń perka ńej erit 50-ška tożeńt erźatmokšot. Od škastont lamot tujit Moskovov. Pek lamo erźat-mokšot (100 tożeńde lamo) erit Rav čirese. Estońijaso vereška śadt erźat-mokšot. Istań sńaro ulemat Latvijasojak, Litvasojak.

- Sńaro erźat-mokšot erit Saranso?
- Alamot. Anśak kolmoće pelks veśe ericatneste.
- Śeste Saranoń erićatńe śede lamo kortit ruzoń kelse?
- Ista. Saranoń erźatńe-mokšotńe kortit eś kelse ansak kudoso. Velese tevtńe lijat. Toso ejkakstnejak kortiť eś keĺse, uliť erźań-mokšoń školatkak.
- Ruzoń školatńese erżań-mokšoń keltńeń a tonavtńit?
- Od škastońí kuva-kuva karmaśí tonavtńeme. Eravi merems, odtne nej karmaśí moramo eś morot erźań-mokšoń kelse. Siń śormadiť valt eś muzikań koŕas.
- Kodamot tevthe universitetse?
- Uńiverśitetse erźań, mokšoń keltńeń tonavtńit filologijań fakultetse, koso ulit eś keleń professort. Uli eś keleń-kulturań institutkak, liśit publikacijat keltńede, istorijado, folklordo.

Exercise 5. Listen and repeat. Audio: DS0169-19 (www.murre.ut.ee/arhiiv/naita.php?t=audio_trakk&id=4741)

Exercise 6. Read in Erzya the numbers showing the size of ethnic groups living in the Republic of Mordovia (data from the year 2010; see http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mordovia#Ethnic groups).

Raśkeťńe	Lamočiśt (tožeńse)	% procentse
erźat, mokšot	333 112	40
ruzt	443 737	53
tatart	43 392	5
ukraińect	4 801	0.5 (pel)
ĺijaťńe	11 361	1.5 (vejke pel marto)

Exercise 7. Ask questions concerning the population of your country. (Interrogative pronouns to be used in the questions: sńaro, koso, meks, kije / kiť, kodamo, kona, kuva, meźeks.)

TEXT 2

Velese. Šabrań avatńe pireset. Siń kortit. Mikol juti kivant.

Stopańize Te cora-lomanes kije? Ĺovańize Užo, te Drigan Mikol. Stopańize Kańa son?

Ĺovańize Son. Vanta, kodamo mazij ćoraś. Stopańize Mazij. Prevejgak, tonavtni universitetse.

Ĺovańize Maraiak Saranso?

Sťopańize Saranso. Tonavtńi erźań kel.

Tonavtńi erźań kel? Vaj! Kańa erźań kelent tonavtńit uńiverśitetse? Ĺovańize

Sťopańize Kela, tonavtňiť.

Ĺovańize Er, te paro, pek paro. Odtne nej Saranso erzaks a kortit.

Iśta. Erźań morotkak a morit. Stopańize

Ĺovańize Ťelevizorstojak erźań kel maratano pek alamo.

Stopańize Ton lovnat erźań gażett? Ĺovańize A lovnan. Siń stakat lovnoms.

Exercise 8. Categorize statements in the text as referring to positive (paro) or negative (a paro) ideas:

Paro	A paro
Mikoĺ ćoraś pŕevej.	
	•••

Exercise 9. Fill in the blanks:

Mikol kudoso Tetat-corat ... (are speaking).

Drigata Ja, te ton, Mikol?

Mikol (It's me).
Drigata Bussto valgat?

Mikol Bussto.

Drigata Paro. Toń mašinaś ... (new), veleń kitńe berańt.

Mikol Mašinasońt ... (I go) stadionov, ... (sometimes) uńiverśitetev.

Drigata (How) tevthe molit? Mikol (So-so). Tin koda?

D'rigata (We too) ista. Tonavthat parosto?

Mikol Parosto. Ťeťaj, meže ... (are we doing) ťeći?

Drigata Tevthe lamot. Vaśna jarsatano. Teči moltano ... (to the forest). ... (In the evening)

uli bańa, śimtano purede. Valske ulit tevt ... (in the field).

Mikol Pures anok? Koso? Tetaj, koso kečes?

Exercise 10. Visit the following links: listen to the reporter's talks with the local people (children) and the guests who came to participate in an event in the village *Kivat*.

www.youtube.com/watch?v=c0PIrm6s_RI&feature=relmfu

 $\underline{www.youtube.com/watch?v=exS6yseEeSw\&feature=relmfu}$

Exercise 11. Learn the names of the months and of some holidays:

jakšamkov	(< jakšamo)	January
davolkov	(< davol)	February
ejźurkov	(< ej śuro)	March
čadikov	(< čadoms)	April
panžikov	(< panžoms)	May
ašťemkov	(< ašťems)	June
meďkov	(< meď)	July
umaŕkov	(< umaŕ)	August
taštamkov	(< taštams)	September
ožokov	$(< o \check{z} o)$	October
suńdeŕkov	(< suńderks)	November
acamkov	(< acams)	December

Roštova 'Christmas': Paro Roštova! 'A merry (good) Christmas!' Od Ije 'New Year': Paro Od Ije! 'A happy (good) New Year!'

Ineči 'Easter': Paro Ineči 'A good Easter!'

Exercise 12. Answer the questions:

Sńaro ijeť pingeseńť? Sńaro kovt ijeseńť?

Sharo čiť ijesehť /kovsohť?

Konat tundoń /kizeń / śokśeń / teleń kovtne?

Kona kovtnese 30/31 či?

Sńaro čiť te ijeń davolkovsońt?

Exercise 13. Translate into Erzya:

It's summer, July. I'm going to Saaremaa, I'll be there for about ten days. This is the most beautiful place in Estonia. I'll stay at a friend's house there. We'll do garden and field work, in the evenings we'll be with other young people. We'll listen to and sing Saaremaa songs. Elderly people sing very well. The people of Saaremaa speak their own dialect (kortavks).

Exercise 14. Write about your summer plans (50 words).

VOCABULARY Valks

anok	ready	lamoči	multitude
anśak	only	lembe	warm
acams	to cover, spread	mala/so, -v, -va	near, to near, by/along near
arśems	to think	maŕams	to hear
ašťems	to stay in place, be	muzika	music
aťa	old man	ńe, ńetńe	these
beŕań	bad	nuŕk/a, -ińe	short
bus	bus	panžoms	to open
čadoms	to boil over, flow	pinge	lifetime, century
čiŕe, -se	bank/edge, on the bank	puŕe	kvass, mead
čopoda	dark	pŕevej	wise
čuro, -sto	rare, -ly	raśke	people
davol	storm	śeh(-te)	the most
ejźuro	icicle	śejede	dense
eŕavi	is necessary (must)	śejedste	often
eś	own	seŕej	tall
eŕića	inhabitant	staka	hard, difficult
gaźet	magazine	suńdeŕks	dusk
ije	year	šabra	neighbour
iśak	yesterday	tańtej	tasty
jarmak	money	tarka	place
jakšamo	cold, frost	taštams	to store
jutams	to pass by	tundo	spring
kańa	(oh) really	tujems	to leave
karmams	to begin	ul̇́ema(-t)	maybe, presumably
kortavks	dialect	užo	wait!
keče	ladle, dipper	vaj	oh
keĺa	supposedly, they say	val	word
ki	path, road	valgoms	to land, come down
kize	summer	veśe	all
końdamo	like, similar	veśemeze	everything/-one together
kuvaka	long	veise	together
kuva-kuva	in some places	vijev, -ste	strong, -ly

Unit 5 Veteće pelks

GRAMMAR

Infinitives

In addition to the -ms infinitive (the dictionary form of verbs), Erzya verbs also have a -mo /-me infinitive. The choice of which infinitive to use depends on the syntactic role of the infinitive expression as well as the semantic properties of the phrase it modifies. (Those learners familiar with Finnic languages will note that the Erzya -ms and -mo/-me infinitives correspond fairly well to the -da and -ma infinitives in Estonian, or to the first infinitive and third infinitive in Finnish).

```
soda-ms, -mo 'to know';
stuvto-ms, -mo 'to forget';
mere-ms, -me 'to say'.
```

The table below provides examples of words which are typically used in conjunction with the -ms infinitive (1) as well as words typically used together with the -mo/-me infinitive (2).

1. e'ravi 'is necessary, must', sati 'is enough', me'ze 'what', kov 'where (to)', ška 'time', staka 'difficult', uli me'ze 'there is something', araś	a. merems 'to say', sodams 'to know', udoms 'to sleep', jarsams 'to eat', stuvtoms 'to forget', tejems 'to do, make', sormadoms 'to write'
<i>meźe</i> 'there is nothing'	
2. karmams /purnams 'to begin (doing	b. moramo 'to sing', tejeme 'to do, make',
something)', anokstams 'to prepare', molems 'to	lovnomo 'to read', sodamo 'to know',
go', sams 'to come', maštoms 'to know how to',	śormadomo 'to write', jarsamo 'to eat', kortamo
tonadoms 'to get used to'	'to speak', kunsolomo 'to listen', tonavtheme 'to
	study, learn'

To generalize, the -mo/-me infinitive is mainly used when the infinitive phrase modifies a verb denoting an activity (karmams, anokstams, molems etc.), while the -ms infinitive is used together with state verbs (eravi, sati) as well as in predicative expressions.

Exercise 1. Make collocations from the words in the table above, e.g.:

```
1a: eravi merems 'it must be said';
```

2b: karmams moramo 'to start singing'.

Exercise 2. Write the -mo/-me infinitive forms of the following words, paying attention to vowel harmony, e.g. molems, moleme. Then form collocations with them, e.g.: eravi molems, karman moleme:

```
ardoms, ardo-...
kištems, kište-...
panžoms, panžo-...
kodams, koda-...
sormadoms, sormado-...
kunsoloms, kunsolo-...
maštoms, mašto-...
morams, mora-...
nėjems, neje-...
vojmšems, ojmše-...
panžoms, panžo-...
stuvtoms, stuvto-...
tujems, tuje-...
valgoms, valgo-...
nėjems, neje-...
```

Exercise 3. Translate the following verbal nouns (which all end in -ma or -mo), e.g.: ardoma riding, a ride; kortamo speaking, speech. Then write the -ms and -mo /-me infinitive forms of the corresponding verbs, e.g.: ojmśema – ojmśems, ojmśeme.

ojmśema, panžoma, moramo, kištema, večkema, tujema, vikšńema, śormadoma, kunsoloma, śiżema, sodamo.

Verb conjugation: present and past simple (preterite)

The stem vowels a, o, and e preceding the -ms infinitive ending are preserved in only a few present and past tense forms. In the present, for all verbs, the stem vowel is replaced by a in the first and second person singular and by i in the third person singular and plural. In the first and second person plural, the stem vowel a is preserved, but o and e are dropped, except in the case of verbs containing a derivational suffix, e.g. lov-n-oms, $tonavt-\acute{n}-ems$ (see Unit 4).

Present tense forms:

	soda-ms	lovno-ms	mere-ms	tonavtńe-ms
-a-n	sodan	lovnan	meŕan	tonavtńan
-a-t	sodat	lovnat	meŕat	tonavtńat
-i	sodi	lovni	meŕi	tonavtńi
-a/o/e-tano/-ťano	sodatano	lovnotano	meŕťano	tonavtńeťano
-a/o/e-tado/-tado	sodatado	lovnotado	meŕťado	tonavtńeťado
-i-ť	sodiť	lovniť	meŕiť	tonavtńiť

The past simple, which expresses indefinite (finished or unfinished) past activity, is generally marked by the vowel i, followed by the appropriate personal endings $(-\acute{n}, -\acute{t}, -\acute{s}, -\acute{n}ek, -\acute{d}e, -\acute{s}\acute{t})$. The vowel i appears in all first- and second-person past tense forms. In the third person, the following rules apply:

- The stem vowel *a* is always preserved.
- ullet The stem vowels o and e are preserved in verbs containing a derivational suffix, but are otherwise dropped.

Past simple forms:

	soda-ms	lovno-ms	mere-ms	tonavtńe-ms
-i-ń	sodiń	lovniń	meŕiń	tonavtńiń
-i-ť	sodiť	lovniť	meŕiť	tonavtńiť
-a/-o/-e-ś	sodaś	lovnoś	meŕś	tonavtńeś
-i-ńek	sodińek	lovnińek	meŕińek	tonavtńińek
-i-de	sodide	lovnide	meŕide	tonavtńide
-a/-o/-e-śť	sodaśť	lovnośť	meŕśť	tonavtńeśť

The past simple forms of the verb ulems appear only in compound structures, combining with nouns, adjectives, numerals, pronouns and adjectives to form predicative expressions (just as in the present tense):

Nominal + ulems personal ending

present	student-	koso-	velese-	mazij-
Mon	studentan	kosan	velesan	mazijan
Ton	studentat	kosat	velesat	mazijat
Son	student	koso	velese	mazij
Miń	studenttano	kosotano	velesetano	mazijťano
Tiń	studenttado	kosotado	velesetado	mazijťado
Siń	studentt	kosot	veleset	mazijť

past	student-	koso-	velese-	mazij-
Mon	studenteliń	kosoliń	veleseliń	mazijeĺiń
Ton	studenteliť	kosoliť	veleseliť	mazijeliť
Son	studentel	kosoĺ	velesel	mazijeĺ
Miń	studentelińek	kosolińek	veleselińek	mazijeĺińek
Tiń	studentelide	kosolide	veleselide	mazijeĺide
Siń	studentelť	kosoĺť	veleselt	mazijeĺť

The verb $u\acute{l}ems$ does not have stand-alone past-tense forms as such. Instead, the past simple forms shown below are used: the suffix $-\acute{n}$ - in $u\acute{l}\acute{n}i\acute{n}$, $-\acute{t}$, $-\acute{s}$, $-\acute{n}ek$, $-\acute{d}e$, $-\acute{s}\acute{t}$ expresses both continuous and repeated action in the past. These forms are defective in that they lack the infinitive of a frequentative verb.

The examples below compare the use of the verb $u\acute{l}ems$ in two different constructions expressing a state in the past: the forms $u\acute{l}n\acute{i}n\acute{n}$, $-\acute{t}$, $-\acute{s}$, $-\acute{n}ek$, $-\acute{d}e$, $-\acute{s}\acute{t}$ serve for verbal predication while the personal endings of $u\acute{l}ems$ affixed to an adverb appear in nominal predication. Note that the compound forms with $u\acute{l}ems$ express only continuous past action, not repeated past action.

	repeated/continuous	continuous
Mon	uĺńiń toso	tosoĺiń
Ton	uĺńiť toso	tosoliť
Son	uĺńeś toso	tosoĺ
Miń	uĺńińek toso	tosolińek
Tiń	uĺńide toso	tosolide
Siń	uĺńeśť toso	tosoĺť

Exercise 4. Join the words in the left- and right-hand columns:

1	Toomas	a.	kudosoĺiť
2	Mon	b.	kudosoĺiń
3	Toomast-Annat	c.	kudosolide
4	Miń	d.	kudosoĺińek
5	Tiń	e.	kudosoĺť
6	Ton	f.	kudosoĺ

Exercise 5. Discuss what you did yesterday, using the following questions as prompts:

```
Meźe tejit isak? Kov jakit? Koso jarsit?
Kodamo skasto (ulnit, jakit/molit, jarsit) ...?
Jakit kovgak čoksne? Vanit televizor? Meźe nejit?
```

Exercise 6. Speak about what someone else (a friend, family member, famous person) did yesterday.

10-13	ulems bibliotekaso, seminarso,
13-14	jarsams(-tejems) (kafeteŕijaso),
14-18	ulems /molems /jakams (lekćija-,)
18-19	jarsams kudoso,
čokš'ne	vanoms TV, molems klubov,

Declension of Cardinal and Ordinal Numerals

Ordinal numerals are formed from cardinal numerals by adding the ending -će. The words for 'first' and 'second', however, are based on other stems: vejke - vaśeńće 'one - first' (vaś-ńa 'at the beginning') and kavto - omboće 'two - second' (ombo 'other', ombo mastor 'foreign country').

vejke one kavto two	vaś-e-ń-će first ombo-će second
kolmo three	kolmo-će third
kemeń four	kemeń-će tenth
komś twenty	komś-e-će twentieth
śado a hundred	śado-će hundredth
<i>tožeń</i> a thousand	<i>tožeń-će</i> thousandth

Forms of *ulems* can be added to numerals as well: *vaśeńćan /vaśeńćeliń* 'I am / I was first'. Cardinal and ordinal numerals may appear in both the indefinite and definite declensions:

```
vejke, -ń, -ńeń, -de, -se, -ste, -ška, -vteme;
vejkeś, -ńt, -ńteń, -deńt, -seńt, -steńt, -škańt, -vtemeńt;
omboće, -ń, -ńeń, -de, -se, -ste, -ška, -vteme;
omboćeś, -ńt, -ńteń, -deńt, -seńt, -steńt, -škańt, -vtemeńt.
```

Exercise 7. Fill in the blanks, using the expressions below:

(omboće čisteńť, nileće lomańeś, kolmoće kursoś, vaśeńće ijesteńť, ombo mastorso).

- a) ... uĺńeś Kadŕi.
- b) ... miń ulnińek Helsinkise.
- c) ... mon ulhih a kuvat.
- d) ... uĺńeś staka.
- e) ... tese ulnest lamo studentt.

CONVERSATION AND READING Kortamo – lovnoma

In the country and in the city Velese - ošso

mon meŕiń	I said (also: I assumed)
si ijeste (si: sams 'to come')	next (coming) year
ińeči	Easter
tašto/siŕe/umokoń:	old:
tašto kudo	old house
siŕe lomań	old person
umokoń ška	old, ancient time
<i>mo-/ma-</i> verbal nouns:	
eŕams: eŕamo	living/life
učoms: učoma	waiting/wait
arśems: arśema	thinking/thought
eŕamo /učoma /arśema + -ś, -ťńe	= definite declension
(eŕamo /učoma /arśema + -m, -t, etc.)	= possessive declension

TEXT 1

Mikoĺť-Ĺosat bussot, siń kortiť. Mikoĺ školado mejĺe tuś tonavtňeme Saranov. Eŕi toso omboće ije. Ĺijatkak tuśť veĺesteńť. Veĺeś pokšoĺ, ńej lomańtňe toso alamot.

Mikol Saranov molat, Losa?

Losa Avol, Tavlav. Molan lelańeń. Son eri Tavlaso, tejś od kudo. Mon meriń, ton Saransat.

Mikol Saransan, ńej kolmoška čiť ulhiń kudoso.

Losa Koda tonavtńemaś moli? Mikol Parosto. Ton ńejgak velesat?

Losa Velesan. Si ijeste tujan Moskovov tonavtheme.

Mikol Od lomańtńe lamot velesent?

Losa Alamot. Kemeńška ultano – mon, Tatu, Mihaloń Śoma, Kiroń Nasta, kit-kit lijat.

Mikol Meźe jala tejtado?

Losa Kizna, śokśńa vireń-pakśań tevtńe lamolt. Telńa ulńeś ška ojmśems. Nej si Ińečiś –

tundoń parodojak paro škaś.

Mikol Jakatado klubov?

Losa Sńardo-sńardo jakatano. Vantano kino, tejtano koncert. Sit od lomańt lija veletńestejak,

kišťťano-moratano. Ton jakat kovgak Saranso?

Mikol Škaś jakams alamo. Moran studenteń folkgruppaso, jakan sportoń zalov, kosto-kosto

teatravgak.

Losa Eramos Saranso a beran. Ja, mon nej tese valgan. Ersik!

Mikol Tongak! Šumbrasto!

Exercise 8. Answer the questions:

Kosto si Mikol? Kov moli Losa busso?

Sharo od lomahí erií velesehí?

Koda erit od lomantne velese? Meże sin tejit ijen pert?

Koso siń vaniť kino?

Koda eŕi Mikoĺ Saranso?

Meks lamo od lomańt tuśt velesteńt?

Kov tuji Ĺosa si ijeste?

Exercise 9. Visit the following link: the video clip shows the festival *Mastorava* (Mother of the Earth) held in the village of *Kĺavĺino*. Listen to the Erzya songs in the clip.

www.voutube.com/watch?v=U39rC73CNSQ&feature=plcp

TEXT 2

Uńiverśitet: umokoń – ńejeń škań

- Koso tonavtňat?
- Tartuń Uńiverśitetse.
- Mon sodan, 'te uńiverśiteteś umokoń.
- Pek umokoń, panžoź 1632-će ijeste. Vaśńa ulńeś a pokš, 4 fakultetse. Nej son jala kasi. Uńwerśitetsent 9 fakultett, 17 000-de lamo studentt, 1 700 tonavtićat. Koso ton tonavtńat?
- Mon tonavtňan Mordovijaň Uňiveršiťetse. Ťe uňiveršiťeteš od. 1931 ijeste 1957 ijes son uĺňeš
 insťitut, mejle uňiveršiťet. Nej toso 9 fakulített, koso tonavtňiť 20 000-de lamo studentt. Ťesejak
 1 700 tonavtićat.

Exercise 10. Listen and repeat. Audio: DS0169-20 (www.murre.ut.ee/arhiiv/naita.php?t=audio_trakk&id=4742)

Exercise 11. Fill the table below based on the text above.

	Tartuń Uńiverśiteteś	Mordovijań Uńiverśiteteś
Sńardo panžoź		
Sńaro fakultetse		
Sńarot studenttne		
Sńarot tonavtićaťńe		

Exercise 12. Answer the questions, then compose a short text (several sentences) about yourself.

Sńardo šačiť? – (tunda / kizna / śoksńa / ťeĺńa).

Kodamo ijeste / kovsto / čiste šačiť? – (e.g. 16.05.1958: ťožeń vejkseśadt vedgemeń kavksoće ijeń panžikovoń kemgotovoće čiste).

Sńardo (kodamo ijeste) karmiť tonavtňeme školaso /uńiverśiťetse?

Kodamo ijeste jakiť ombo mastorov?

Súardo sit eramo Tartuv? Súaro ijet erat Tartuso?

Exercise 13. Translate into Erzya:

I'm living in Tartu the first year. I'm studying at the University of Tartu, where there are about 17000 students. There are students here from Finland, Hungary, Russian, Sweden, and Germany. I study Finno-Ugric languages. I go to seminars on Finnish, Hungarian, Erzya and Mari. I listen to lectures. In the evening I rest at home, sometimes I go to the theater, to a cafe or to a discotheque. Yesterday I went to Tallinn with a friend. We were on a field trip. Tallinn is bigger than Tartu. We saw many beautiful places. During the day we ate in a cafe. We went back to Tartu at 7:00 in the evening. We were home at 9:00. We watched TV and talked about what we saw in Tallinn. In the summer we're going to Finland to learn Finnish.

VOCABULARY Valks

anokstams	to prepare	peŕť	through
ardoms	to ride	pokš	big
eŕavi	is necessary, must	pŕevči	wiseness
ikeĺe	earlier	pŕevej	wise
Ińeči	Easter	purnams	to gather
iśak	yesterday	sams	to come
ja	well; oh	satoms	to suffice
jala	still, even	śokśńa	in autumn
kańa	(oh) really	śormadoms	to write
karmams	to begin	sńardo	when
kasoms	to grow (v.i.)	sńardo-sńardo	sometimes
keĺa	supposedly	staka, -sto	hard, -ly
kizna	in summer	stuvtoms	to forget
kišťems	to dance	tarka	place
klub	club	ťeĺńa	in winter
kunsoloms	to listen	tonadoms	to get used/accustomed to
ĺeĺa	older brother, uncle	tujems	to leave
maksoms	to give	tunda	in spring
maŕams	to hear	udoms	to sleep
maštoms	to know, be able to	umok, -oń	long ago, way back
marto	with	vaj	oh
meĺat	last year	valmeŕevks	proverb
meŕems	to say	valgoms	to land, come down
ojmśems	to rest	vaśeńće	first
ombo mastor	foreign country	vaśńa	at first
omboće	second	večkems	to love
panžo/ms, -ź	to open, -ed	vikšńems	to crochet, embroider

Unit 6 Kotoće peĺks

GRAMMAR

The Possessive Declension

The possessive declension expresses relationships of belonging. Possessive suffixes added to nominals in Erzya perform the same function as possessive pronouns (my, your, our, etc.) or the 's/-s' ending in English. The definite and indefinite declension nominals are marked for number and receive case endings; nominals in the possessive declension are also marked for the person and number of the possessor. Unlike in the indefinite and definite declensions, where the plural markers are $-t/-\acute{t}$ and -tne /- $t\acute{n}e$ respectively, the possessive declension does not have a separate plural marker; number is expressed through the possessive suffixes themselves.

The possessive declension may be used in combination with the possessive pronouns *moń*, *toń*, *sonze*, *mińek*, *tink*, *sinst* (the genitive case forms of the personal pronouns *mon*, *ton*, *son*, *miń*, *tiń*, *siń*). For example: *moń patam* 'my older sister', *sonze lelazo* 'his older brother'.

Possessive declension markers:

Possessor in the singular, possessed in the singular/plural

One possessed item	moń my	toń your (sg.)	sonze his/her/its
	-m	-t/-t	-zo/-ze
Multiple possessed	moń my	toń your (sg.)	sonze his/her/its
items	-n/-ń	-t/-t	-nzo/-nze

Possessor in the plural, possessed in the singular/plural

One possessed item	minek our	tink your (pl.)	sinst their
	-nok/-ńek	-nk	-st
Multiple possessed	minek our	tink your (pl.)	sinst their
items	-nok/-ńek	-nk	-st

As can be seen from the tables above, singular and plural possessed items (e.g. my book vs. my books) are distinguished only for first and third person singular possessors. In some dialects, the distinction is lost for first person singular possessors as well — -m marks both singular and plural possessed items, e.g. sazorom 'my sister(s)'.

Examples: sur 'finger', ked' 'händ', śelme 'eye' (stems ending in a consonant receive a linking vowel before the possessive endings):

a) my, your (sg.), his /her /its (one possessed item)

-m	-t/-t	-zo/-ze
surom	surot	surozo
kedem	keďeť	kedeze
śeĺmem	śelmet	śelmeze

b) my, your (sg.), his /her /its (multiple possessed items)

-n/-ń (-m)	-t/-t [']	-nzo/-nze
suron (m)	surot	suronzo
keďeń (m)	keďeť	kedenze
śeĺmeń (m)	śeĺmeť	śeĺmenze

c) our, your (pl.), their (one or more possessed items)

-nok/-ńek	-nk	-st
suronok	suronk	surost
kedeńek	keďenk	kedest
śelmeńek	śeĺmenk	śeĺmest

The number of the possessed item(s) can often be determined from context, for example based on whether the verb or negation word appears in the singular or plural (uli, ulit; araś, araśt).

Example:

a) have / don't have a friend: b) have / don't have friends:

Moń uli /araś jalgam.	Moń ulit /araśt jalgan (-m).
Toń uli /araś jalgat.	Toń ulit /araśt jalgat.
Sonze uli /araś jalgazo.	Sonze uliť /araśť jalganzo.
Mińek uli /araś jalganok.	Mińek ulit /araśt jalganok.
Tink uĺi /araś jalgank.	Tink uliť /araśť jalgank.
Sinst uli / araś jalgast.	Sinst ulit /araśt jalgast.

Possessive Declension Forms

Nominals in the possessive declension may appear in a total of eight cases: nominative, ablative, inessive, elative, illative, prolative, comparative, and abessive. Kinship terms have only three case forms – nominative, genitive, and dative with the possessors $mo\acute{n}/to\acute{n}/sonze$ and only nominative with the possessors $mi\acute{n}ek/tink/sinst$. As in the other declensions, the appearance of words in the various case forms depends greatly on the semantic properties of the word being declined. Relatively few words can appear in the comparative or abessive. With the possessor sonze, the ending -zo/-ze appears only in the nominative singular; in the other cases the ending -nzo/-nze is used. Possessive declension forms are constructed as follows:

stem + case ending + possessive declension marker

	,	. ,		• / 1	1	
	moń	toń	sonze	mińek	tink	sinst
Nom.	sg.: -m	-t/-t	-zo/-ze	-nok/-ńek	-nk	-st
	pl.: -n/-ń	-t/-t [′]	-nzo/-nze	-nok/-ńek	-nk	-st
Gen.	-ń	-ť	-nzo/-nze	_	_	_
Dat.	-ńeń	-teń	-nsteń	_	_	_
Abl.	-dom, -n	-dot	-donzo	-donok	-donk	-dost
	-áem, -ń	-det	-denze	-deńek	-denk	-dest
	-dem, -ń	-deť	-denze	-deńek	-denk	-dest
	-tom, -n	-tot	-tonzo	-tonok	-tonk	-tost
	-ťem, -ń	-tet	-tenze	-teńek	-ťenk	-test
	-tem, -ń	-teť	-tenze	-teńek	-tenk	-test
Iness.	-som, -n	-sot	-sonzo	-sonok	-sonk	-sost
	-sem, -ń	-seť	-senze	-seńek	-senk	-sest
Elat.	-stom, -n	-stot	-stonzo	-stonok	-stonk	-stost
	-stem, -ń	-steť	-stenze	-steńek	-stenk	-stest
Illat.	(s>z)					
	-zom, -n	-zot	-zonzo	-zonok	-zonk	-zost
	-zem, -ń	-zeť	-zenze	-zeńek	-zenk	-zest

	moń	toń	sonze	mińek	tink	sinst
Prolat.	-vam, -n	-vat	-vanzo	-vanok	-vank	-vast
	-gam, -n	-gat	-ganzo	-ganok	-gank	-gast
	-kam, -n	-kat	-kanzo	-kanok	-kank	-kast
Comp.	-škam, -n	-škat	-škanzo	-škanok	-škank	-škast
Abess.	-vtomom, -n	-vtomot	-vtomonzo	-vtomonok	-vtomonk	-vtomost
	-víemem, -ń	-vťemeť	-víemenze	-víemeńek	-víemenk	-víemest
	-tomom,-n	-tomot	-tomonzo	-tomonok	-tomonk	-tomost
	-ťemem, -ń	-ťemeť	-temenze	-temeńek	-ťemenk	-temest
	-temem, -ń	-temeť	-temenze	-temenek	-temenk	-temest

Examples:

singular, plural (-n/-ń) forms:

a. Body parts:

	moń	toń	sonze	mińek	tink	sinst
Nom.	pŕam	pŕat	pŕazo	pŕanok	pŕank	pŕast
	piĺem, -ń	piĺeť	piĺeze, -nze	piĺeńek	piĺenk	piĺest
Abl.	pŕadom	pŕadot	pŕadonzo	pŕadonok	pŕadonk	pŕadost
	piĺed́em, -ń	piĺedeť	piĺedenze	piĺedeńek	piĺedenk	piĺedest
Iness.	pŕasom	pŕasot	pŕasonzo	pŕasonok	pŕasonk	pŕasost
	piĺesem, -ń	piĺeseť	pilesenze	pileseńek	piĺesenk	pilesest
Elat.	pŕastom	pŕastot	pŕastonzo	pŕastonok	pŕastonk	pŕastost
	piĺestem, -ń	piĺesteť	pilestenze	pilesteńek	piĺestenk	pilestest
Illat.	pŕazom	pŕazot	pŕazonzo	pŕazonok	pŕazonk	pŕazost
	piĺezem, -ń	piĺezeť	pilezenze	pilezeńek	piĺezenk	piĺezest
Prolat.	pŕavam	pŕavat	pŕavanzo	pŕavanok	pŕavank	pŕavast
	piĺevam, -n	piĺevat	piĺevanzo	piĺevanok	piĺevank	piĺevast

b. Kinship terms:

	moń	toń	sonze	mińek	tink	sinst
Nom.	sazorom, -n tejterem, -ń	sazorot tejteret	sazorozo, -nzo; tejtereze, -nze	sazoronok tejterenek	sazoronk tejterenk	sazorost tejterest
Gen.	sazoroń tejtereń	sazoroť ťejťeŕeť	sazoronzo tejterenze			
Dat.	sazoroneń tejtereńeń	sazoroťeń tejtereteń	sazoronsteń tejterensteń			

Different parts of speech – nouns (especially names of body parts, kinship terms, and verbal nouns), pronouns and numerals, postpositions, and non-finite verb forms (including participles) – may appear in the possessive declension, e.g.:

śkamo-m, -t, -nzo, -nok, -nk, -st (< eś- + -ka prolative + -mo) '(I /you /he /she / we /you /they) alone'; mole-mste-m, -t, -nze, -ńek, -nk, -st (-mste- gerund) 'while going'; marto-m, -t, -nzo, -nok, -nk, -st 'with, together with me, you, etc'.

The nouns $\check{c}i$ 'day, sun' and $\check{s}ka$ 'time' appear in the possessive declension in the following expressions: $\check{c}ize\ \dot{l}is\dot{s}$ 'the sun rose (= came out)'; $\check{s}kazo\ sa\dot{s}$ 'the time came'; $s\acute{n}aro\ \check{s}kazo$? 'what time is it (how much time is there)?'

Exercise 1. Match the English phrases on the left with their Erzya equivalents on the right:

His seminars	śeminaron
Our seminar	śeminarot
Your (sg.) seminars	śeminaronok
My seminar	śeminaronk
Their seminars	śeminarozo
Her seminar	śeminarost
My seminars	śeminarom
Your (pl.) seminar	śeminaronzo

Exercise 2. Fill in the blanks with the vowel o or e:

- a) ked...m, sur...t, čer...m, san...t, pej...m;
- b) mastor...zo, lej...ze, vir...ze, universitet...ze;
- c) jalaks...nok, ĺem...ńek, sazor...nok;
- d) skal...nk, saraz...nk, rev...nk, pursoz...nk;
- e) pileks...st, erg...st, surks...st, pulaj...st.

Exercise 3. Add the correct possessive ending (-zo/-ze, -nzo/-nze):

- a) ked, sur, pilge, sudo, kenže, pra, kel, mešte, pile;
- b) lomań, sazor, lela, pata, tejter, uraž, parija;
- c) surks, pileks, erge, śulgamo, kem, kart-prakstat.

Exercise 4. The following word pairs denote possessor and possessed (in singular or plural). Form possessive noun phrases from them, e.g.: $\acute{c}ora - kudo > \acute{c}ora\acute{n}t$ kudozo.

Singular – singular	Singular – plural	Plural – plural
ava – paća	ćora – kemť	stuďentt – śeminart
student – jalga	ťejťeŕ – čeŕť	ejkakšt – kudot
raśke – eŕamo	teta – ejkakšt	erźavat – pulajť
uŕaž – parija	odiŕva – eŕgť	lomańt – arśemat

Exercise 5. Answer the question *Sharo škazo?* 'What time is it?'

Sńaro škazo?	– 12 časst, 17 minutat.	– 11 časst, 38 minutat.
	– 9 časst, 25 minutat.	−7 časst, 50 minutat.
	– 1 čas. 15 minutat.	− 8 časst, 49 minutat.



 $Source: \underline{www.goloserzi.ru/ru/tvorchestvo/photografia/slugin-aleksandr-yakovlevich2/albom-1.html?autoopen=1 \& autoopen-image=56$

CONVERSATION AND READING Kortamo – lovnoma

Kudoraśke Family

<i>Ilušińkat</i> (-ińkat indicates a family)	the Ilushin family
alo /veŕe pe	lower / upper end (of a village)
sńars	until
merems lemse	to address by name
liśems miŕdeńeń	to get married (for women)
uŕvakstoms	to get married (for men)
satoms: satoška	to be enough: enough
uli-paro	fortune, possessions
tujems ruzavaks	to give up traditional clothing (to be Russified)
lamońe-ńek, -nk, -st	many together
kolmońe-ńek, -nk, -st	three (of us, you, them) together

TEXT 1

Ilušińkat eraśt alo pese. Iluš, lijaks merems Ilija, umok kuloś, kudoraśkeńt lemeś jala ulńeś teke. Tašto kudosońt tago-sńardo eraśt lamońest, keveteješkast, ńej anśak Ohremata ńinze marto śkamost. Kolmo corast urvakśśt, tuśt eramo od tarkav. Coraśneń kudost ulńeśt vere pese. Tetast-avast maksśt coraśneńeń revet, pursozt, sarazt. Skalost ulńeś vejke. Śede tov coraśnejak ramaśt skalt. Coraśneń ejkakšost lamolt. Sńars tetast-avast ulńeśt virśe-pakśaso, sireśne asteśt ejkakštneń marto. Tejterest vejkel. Komś ijese son liśś mirdeńeń šabra velev. Mirdeś ulńeś prevej paro cora. Iješka siń eraśt vejse atavtońt-avavtońt marto, mejle tuśt tonavtńeme Saranov. Atavtońt-avavtońt kudost pokśol, uli-paroś kudosońt satoškal. Odtne eraśt kizna velese. Škań jutaż siń ramaśt mašina, śede tov Saranso ramaśt kudo. Ejkakšost ulńeśt kavto – vaśeńceś corińe, omboceś tejterka.

Exercise 6. Listen and repeat. Audio: DS0169-21 (www.murre.ut.ee/arhiiv/naita.php?t=audio_trakk&id=4743)

Exercise 7. Answer the questions:

Sńarońest eraśt Ilusińkat? Sńaro corast-tejterest ulńest Ohrematań ńinze marto? Kije kudorasketńeste tuś eramo od kudov? Kov liśś mirdeńeń tejterest? Meks tejteres mirdenze marto tuśt Saranov? Siń seske ramast masina?

TEXT 2

Śede ikele erzatńe erast lamońest. Kudoraskeks ulńest pokstatńe, tetatńe-avatńe, odtne ejkaksost marto. Avatńe-tetatńe merst corast ńińteń urva. Vezence corań ńińteń merst urvińe, peńerva. Corańt sazoronzo, jalaksonzo merst lelast ńińteń uraz. Urazos mers mirdenze sazortneńeń parija. Pataj, lelaj merst vezeńcetńe sede poks tejtertńeńeń-coratńeńeń. Veleń ericatńe, sede siretńe, ńejgak merit ista, avol lemse. Avaj, tetaj – ista pskadit ńejeń skastojak ejkakstne avansteń-tetansteń.

Exercise 8. Explain the following kinship terms:

Term:	Explanation:
aťavt-avavt	
uŕva, uŕvińe, peńeŕva	
uŕaž, parija	
paťa, ĺeĺa	

TEXT 3

Erźavatneń oršamost pek mazijelt. Avatne kodaśt ašo koct, vikšneśt koctont jakstere, seń ponasurese. Langsost ulneśt panar, ruca, pulaj. Erźavan praso ulneś pango, pilevanzo – pilekst, kirgavanzo – ergt, meštesenze – śulgamo, kedganzo – kedkst, surkst. Pilgesenze ulneśt kart-prakstat, pokš ciste – kemt. Śede tov erźavatne karmaśt oršamo lijaks – siń "tuśt ruzavaks".

Exercise 9. Visit the following links: view the photos illustrating the tradition of Erzya folk costume.

http://purgine.livejournal.com/tag/%D0%9A%D0%BE%D1%81%D1%82%D1%8E%D0%BC

http://www.goloserzi.ru/ru/etnos/kostyum/

Exercise 10. On what parts of the body are the following items worn?

panar, ruća, pulaj – langso	śulgamo –
pango –	keďkst –
piĺekst –	surks –
eŕgť –	kaŕť-prakstat, kemť –

Exercise 11. Fill in the blanks:

Moń leme... Ann, mon eston...n. Eran Tartuso, tetam-avam erit Tallinn.... Moń uli sazoro..., leme... Kadi. Son eri Vengrija..., toso son ńej tonavtńi. Sazoro... pek prevej. Ije... 22. Mon 19 ijes...n. Tetam-avam jakit Vengrija... telňa, mon jakan tov kizna. Vengrija... mazij mastor. Toso lembe kizeńekteleńek. Sazoro... marto Vengrijaso jarsa... kerśeź sivelde (leme... gulaš). Pokštam-babam siret. Pokštam 80 ijese, babam – 75-se. Siń erit Tallinneń malaso. Uli vasolbabam, son 70 ijese šumbra ava, jaki pangs, teji pire... tevt, jaki kištemań-moramoń kurov. Son eri tetań-avań marto.

Exercise 12. Introduce your family, based on the following questions:

Ton kijat? Kostońat? Koda(mo) lemet? Sńaro ijet? Kit tetat-avat? Ulit-arast patat-sazorot /lelat-jalaksot? Koda(mo)t lemest? Meże siń tejit? Ulit-arast pokstat-babat? Sńaro ijest? Koso siń etit? Siń sumbrat? Ulit-arast jalgat? Kit siń? Kostońt? Meże tejit? Kit tetast-avast?

Exercise 13. Translate into English:

Valmeŕevkst:

Sńardo peket vači, śeste prevet šači. Meże putat prevezet, śe sati pingezet. Čevtt kedenze, pstit kenzenze.

VOCABULARY Valks

alo pe	lower end of the village	ponasuŕe	woollen yarn, worsted
aťavt	father-in-law	pŕa	head
avavt	mother-in-law	$p\acute{r}ev(\acute{t})$	brain, sense
čeŕ	hair	pulaj	back-apron
ejkakš	child	pursoz	piglet
eŕge	pearl	putoms	to put
kaŕśems	to wear smth on the feet	pškadems	to address
kaŕť-prakstat	footwear (ethnographic)	ŕeve	sheep
kedks	bracelet	ruća	robe, gown

kemť boots chest, body rungo keŕams to cut, chop Russian (woman) ruzava kirga neck chicken saraz, kirgapaŕ throat satoms to suffice koct fabric satoška sufficiently kodams (younger) sister to knit sazor koŕas according to skal cow kudoraśke family siveĺ meat lamońest amongst themselves śkamo(-m) alone (possessive) lang/s, -so on to, on śulgamo brooch ĺiśems to go out sur finger liśems mirdeńeń to get married (to go to a man) surks ring meŕems to say to be born šačoms mešte sometime chest tago-sńardo miŕde tašto old man, husband ńi woman, wife *teke* same oršamo(peĺ) clothing ruzijams to russify uli-paro paća towel fortune shirt, tunic umoklong ago panar sister-in-law bonnet uŕaž. pango mushroom uŕvińe youngest daughter-in-law pango parija husband's sister uŕvaksto/ms to get married (take a wife) older sister, aunt look! paťa vana peke stomach vačoms to become hungry with an empty stomach tooth vačopeke pej youngest daughter-in-law peńerva vaśńa at first piĺe vasolbaba maternal grandmother ear piĺekst earrings vere pe upper end of the village piĺge vežeńće leg, foot younger pokš či holiday, celebration vikšńems to crochet, embroider pokšťat-babat grandfather and -mother źepe pocket



Source: <u>http://purgine.livejournal.com/tag/%D0%9A%D0%BE%D1%81%D1%82%D1%8E%D0%BC</u>

Unit 7 Śiśemeće pelks

GRAMMAR

Negative Forms (Present / Future and Past Simple)

Present / future: negation word a + conjugated verb form

Ex. a molan, -t, -i, -tano, -tado, -it 'I, you (sg.), he /she /it, we, you (pl.), they don't / doesn't go'.

Past simple: conjugated form of negation verb $e\dot{z}$ - + verb stem

Ex. eźiń, - t, -ź, -ńek, - de, -źt mole 'I, you (sg.), he/she/it, we, you (pl)., they didn't go'.

Examples: tujems 'to leave, go away', sams 'to come'.

Present /future	Past simple	Present/future	Past simple
tujan	tujiń	a tujan	eźiń tuje
san	siń	a san	eźiń sa
tujat	tujiť	a tujat	eźiť tuje
sat	siť	a sat	eźiť sa
tuji	tuś	a tuji	eź tuje
si	saś	a si	eź sa
tutano	tujińek	a tutano	eźińek tuje
satano	sińek	a satano	eźińek sa
tutado	tujide	a tutado	eźide tuje
satado	side	a satado	eźide sa
tujiť	tuśť	a tujiť	eźť tuje
siť	saśť	a siť	eźť sa

Negation is also expressed by the emphatic particle *-gak /-kak /-jak* affixed to pronouns and postpositions:

Kiń ńejiť? – Kińgak eźiń ńeje. Who did you see? – I didn't see anyone.

Kov jakiť? – Kovgak eźiń jaka. Where did you go? – I didn't go anywhere.

Meźe meŕiť? – Meźejak eźiń meŕe. What did you say? – I did not say anything.

Kiń marto kortić? – Kiń martojak eźiń korta. Who did you speak with? – I didn't speak with anyone.

The emphatic particle -gak /-kak /-jak may be added to either the postposition or the noun /pronoun preceding it, depending on which element the speaker wishes to stress:

Kiń marto kortiť? – a) Kińgak marto eźiń korta. b) Kiń martojak eźiń korta.

Negation of the Verb ulems

The present tense forms of *ulems* express a state in the future: *Mon a ulan toso*. I will not be there. To express a state in the present, the negation *araś*, -*t* is used: *Siń araśt toso*. They are not there. In clauses expressing possession ('to have'), the negation *araś*, -*t* is used with a noun phrase in the genitive form: *Moń araś škam*. I have no time. *Sonze araś škazo*. S/he has no time.

Just like the affirmative past tense forms (mon ulhih, ton ulhih, son ulhes, min ulhihek, tih ulhihek, sih ulhest), the stand-alone negative forms of ulems come from the stem ulhe- 'to be (frequentative, repeated)':

```
Mon eżiń ulńe toso. 'I wasn't there / I haven't been there.'
Ton eżiť ulńe toso.
Son eż ulńe toso.
Miń eżińek ulńe toso.
Tiń eżide ulńe toso.
Siń eźť ulńe toso.
```

Predicative expressions consisting of a nominal and a past tense ending of the verb *ulems* are negated with the word *a: Mon a tosoliń* '(At the moment) I was not there (but rather somewhere else).' Compare also: *Mon ulńiń avol toso*. 'I was (staying) not there (but rather somewhere else).' In the meaning of 'to be absent, lacking', the negative forms of the verb *araś*, -*i* are used:

```
Mon araśeliń toso. 'I wasn't there (I was absent at the moment)'.
Ton araśelit toso.
Son araśel toso.
Miń araśelińek toso.
Tiń araśelide toso.
Siń araśelt toso.
```

Exercise 1. Fill in the blanks with negative past simple forms:

Son ... lovo jarmakt. Miń ... mora klubso. Siń ... jaka velev? Ton ... jarsa čokšńe? Mon ... rama kańtvetkat (sweets). Tiń ... lovno erźań jovkst? Mon ... jaka bibliotekav teči. Miń ... soda kosot jalganok. Siń ... tonavtńe te školasońt. Son ... sa čokšńe kafeterijav.

Exercise 2. Fill in the blanks with the proper negation (a, avol, eźińek, araś, eź):

```
Son umok ... jaka Saranov.
Estontne Saranso ... pek lamot.
Ton erźat? – ... , estonan.
Mon meźejak ... maŕan eŕamodońí Saranso.
Ton umok eŕat Saranso? – ... umok.
Tiń jakide Saranov? – ... .
```

Exercise 3. Make sentences by joining the fragments on the left with the appropriate continuations on the right:

```
1. Kudonok a. uĺnešť lamo jalgam.
2. Ton šeste b. uĺnešť vasolo.
3. Kizna c. uĺnešť tonavtićat.
4. Ťeťam-avam d. uĺniń ekskuršijaso.
5. Mińek školaš e. uĺnešť ekskuršijaso.
6. Školaso moń f. uĺneš pokš.
7. Studentne g. uĺniť viška ejkakš.
```

Exercise 4. Translate the following sentences into Erzya, using indefinite pronouns (*sńardojak*, *kijak*, *kovgak*, *meźejak*, *kodajak*, *kostojak*, *kodamojak*).

I've never spoken with an Erzyan in his /her own language. No one lives here. We're not going anywhere today. They didn't buy anything abroad. I can't find a better place anywhere. He didn't go to any (any kind of) village.

Imperative Mood (Indefinite Conjugation)

In the singular, the imperative is marked by the ending -k or -t/-t. The ending -k is generally used with stems ending in a, as well as with a few verbs with stems ending in o or e. The variants -t and -t are added to stems ending in o and e respectively (following the principles of vowel harmony). In simple stems, the vowels o and e are lost before the imperative ending. In the plural, the imperative ending is -do/-de. The negative imperative is formed from the stem $i\dot{l}a$ (plural $i\dot{l}ado$).

Singular: -k	Singular: -t/-t	Singular / plural
Plural: -do /-de	Plural: -do /-de	(negative):
		ila / ila-do + stem
morams: mora-k/-do	vanoms: van-t/-o-do	ila / ila-do mora
jarsams: jarsa-k/-do	lovoms: lov-t/-o-do	iļa / iļa-do vano
sovams: sova-k /-do	putoms: put-t/-o-do	ila / ila-do saje
lovnoms: lovno-k/-do	molems: mol-t/-e-de	
udoms: udo-k/-do	śimems: śim-t/-e-de	
ojmśems: ojmśe-k/-de	tejems: tej-t/-e-de	
kortńems: kortńe-k /-de	sajems: saj-t/-e-de	

Examples:

Vana tese umart. Jarsak! Look, there are apples here. Eat!

Sak tej! Kortatano. Come here! Let's talk.

Vana sulikasońt limonad. Śimt! Look, there's lemonade in the bottle. Drink!

Marat moro? Kunsolok! Do you hear the song? Listen! Nejtado meżejak? Vanodo! Do you see anything? Look! Ażo tov! Toso lembe. Go there! It's warm there. Ażodo teste! Ilado tejńe iśta. Go away! Don't do that.

Sovak! Ozak! Vasoldo sat? Come in! Have a seat! Are you coming from far away?

Toso kijak araś. Ila / Ilado pele! There's no one there. Don't be afraid!

Aštek-aštek! Čokšneś kuvaka. Don't go anywhere (relax)! The evening is long.

The lexicalized forms *aźo*, *aźodo* 'go!' and *užo*, *užodo* 'wait!' behave more like interjections than standard imperative forms:

Užo, *mežť ton kortat?* Wait, what are you talking about? *Aźo sodik, meżede son korti.* Who knows (*liter.* go, know) what he /she is talking about.

Exercise 5. Choose a suitable expression for each request /invitation:

Request /invitation:	Expressions:
to take a seat	Sovak!
to come over	Ozak!
to listen	Sak ťej!
to come in	Aštede-aštede!
to stay in place	Śimť!
to drink	Jarsado!
to eat	Aźodo!
not to be scared	Užo-užo!
to go away	Iĺado peĺe!
to wait	Kunsolok!

CONVERSATION AND READING Kortamo – lovnoma

Life stories Eramotnede

paro melse	gladly, with pleasure
eŕams vepeĺe	to live away from home
eŕva koso	all over the place, everywhere
eŕams pensijań jarmakso	to live off a pension (be retired)
tujems meĺs	to please, appeal to
si ijeste	next year
śeń kuvalt	because of/through that
aźo, -do tov	go there
sak(a) 'tej	come here

TEXT 1

Moń eramom

Mon šačiń-kasiń Kuzim velese. 1950-će ijeńneste veleś pokšol, kudotńe ulńeśt kavto śadodo lamot. Veleń ericatńe kortaśt anśak erzaks. Kijak eż korta ruzoń kelse. Mejle karmaśt sodamo ruzoń keleńtkak. Eriń velese śiśem ijet. Veleń školasońt ulńeśt ańśak ńile klasst. Pokš škola malaso araśel. Patam-lelam tuśt Saranov tonavtńeme. Mejle tetam-avamgak sazorom marto tuśt tov. Mon eriń babań marto. Kavksoće ijestem tujiń Saranov. Toso karmiń tonavtńeme ruzoń školaso. Vaśeńće ijeste ruzoń kelse tonavtńemaś ulńeś staka. Erva kizna jakiń velev, eriń toso pek paro melse. Školado mejle tonavtńiń univerśitetse vaśńa anglań keleńt, mejle francuzoń keleńt. Nej kolmońgemeń ijede lamo eran Tartuso. Kortan estonoks, tonavtńan lija finneń-ugrań keltkak. Sńardo-sńardo jakan ombo mastorov. Jakan tevs, avol ojmśeme. Ulńiń Anglijaso, Italijaso, Francijaso, Vengrijaso, Germańijaso.

Exercise 6. Listen and repeat. Audio:) (www.murre.ut.ee/arhiiv/naita.php?t=audio_trakk&id=4744)

Exercise 7. Answer the questions:

- Sńaro eŕićat uĺneśť Kuzimse?
- Meks śormadićaś tuś eramo Saranov?
- Ejkakšpingste son kortaś ruzoń kelse?
- Ruzoń kelse tonavtńemaś ulńeś staka?
- Meźe son tonavtńeś uńiverśitetse?
- Meks son saś eramo Tartuv?
- Snaroće ije eri Tartuso?
- Meks son jaki ombo mastorov?

Exercise 8. Are the following suppositions accurate? Use the model in the answers a and b:

- a) Toń lemet Toomas /Tiia? Avol. Moń lemem
- b) Ton studentat. Vide. Studentan. / Avol, mon tonavtićan.
 - Ton šačiť velese.
 - Ton kasiť pokš kudoraske jutkso.
 - Toń ulit patat-sazorot. Toń uli lelat.
 - Toń paro jalgat eri vasolo, ombo mastorso.
 - Ton tonavtńił Tallinnse, ńej kosojak a tonavtńat.
 - Kurok ton molat tonavtheme ombo mastorov.
 - Toń uli melet kortams erżaks.

Exercise 9. Choose an appropriate answer to each question:

Questions:	Answer choices:
Kit tetat-avat?	Velese.
Koso siń eŕiť?	A pek.
Sńaro ijenze tetat, avat, sazorot, jalaksot, lelat?	Jakiń.
Ton urvakstiť /liśiť mirdeńeń?	Meĺat.
Sńardo karmiť tonavtńeme uńiverśitetse?	Eźiń.
Meks karmiť tonavtńeme erźań keleńť?	Tonavtićat.
Tonavtńemaś staka?	<i>54 /53 /20 /30 /18</i> .
Ombo mastorov jakiť?	Eŕavi.

Exercise 10. Fill in the blanks:

Moń leme... Nasta. Miŕdem leme... Stopa, šeks mońeń velese meŕit Stopa... . Śede odtne meŕit Nasta Mon 70 ijesan, mirdem 75 ije..., eŕatano pensijań jarmakso. Veleń... lemeze Viŕeń Tavla, son ašti viŕeń-pandoń tarka... . Ejkakšonok vete, veśe mazijt, pŕev..., parot. Nej siń eŕit vepele. Ćoratńe Moskov... – vejkeś tonavtńi, kavto... tonavtńemado mejle važodit. Siń uŕvakstoź, ulit ejkakšostkak. Vejke tejtere... liśś mirdeńeń ombo mastor... . Son vasolo. Omboćeś eri šabra vele... . Kudozo pokš, ejkakšo... kavto. Si ijeste teleń škasto eratano pokš tejtereńt ..., kizna si veženće ćoraś Moskov..., śeste eratano eś kudoso.

Exercise 11. Write some facts in Erzya about your life history (approx. 100 words).

TEXT 2

Skulptor Erźado

Erźań raśkesteńt liśś skulptor, konańde vasńa karmaśt sodamo Italijaso, Francijaso, lija mastorga Europaso, śede meile Ruzoń, Erźań mastorsojak. Sonze lemeze Stepan D. Nefjodov (tetanzo lemeze ulńeś Dmitrij, erźaks merems Mitrej). Saranso uli Stepan Erźań lemse galereja. Ekskurśijań vetića korti turist marto, kona vaśeńcede mari skulptor Erźado.

- Stepan Nefjodov-Erźa šačś 1876-će ijeste erźań velese, Bajevoso. Ejkakšpingstenze son tonavtńeś artomań teveńt, artś pazavat. Son ulńeś komś kotovo ijese od ćora, sńardo tuś tonavtńeme Moskovov. Tonavtńemste karmaś tejeme skulpturat (kevrungot).
- Sńardo sonze lemeks karmaś uleme Stepan Erźa?
- Moskovso eramsto sonze ulínés jalgaks vejke loman Italijasto. 1906 ijeste Stepan tuś Italijav. Vaśna son eraś jalganzo kudoso. Artoman, skulpturan paro sodića (Ugo Nebbia) marto Stepan jakaś lamo mużejga, karmaś nejeme śede parosto skulpturan mazičint. Ombo mastorso son eraś kavkso ijet, skulpturanzo ulneśt kemenška nevtemaso. Skulpturanzo langs son karmaś keramo S. Erza lement.
- Iśta tombale, Evropaso, karmaśt sodamo erżań skulptordo, erżatńede?
- Lamot
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 és
 és
 é, son ruz. Er
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- Sńardo Stepan Erźa saś eś mastorov?
- Eŕavi meŕems, eś mastorso son eź eŕajak. Anśak jakaś sńardo-sńardo kudoraśkenze vanomo. Eŕaś Moskovso, Uralso, mejle 1926 ijeste tuś Paŕižev, tosto ijede mejle Argentinav. Moskovov son tago saś 1950 ijeste, ijenze śeste ulńeśt 74. Son šumbra lomańel. Moskovso 1954 ijeste sonze ulńeś pokš ńevtemazo. Pek lamot saśt skulpturanzo vanomo. Śede mejle sonze ateljese sval ulńeśt lomańt. Kuloś Stepan Erźa 1959 ijeste Moskovso, kalmozo Saranso.
- Skulpturanzo mazijdejak maziji. Moń mels pek tujii marmorsto di čuvtosto keraź šačońne, kevrungońne.
- Marmorsto son karmaś keramo Italijaso, Mikelanželoń skulpturatńeń langs vanoż. Argentinaso son keraś lamo šačot čuvtosto. Stepan Erza eraś pek staka eramoso lija mastorga –

- jarmaktomo, kudovtomo, vačočise. Saranoń galerejasońt lamo skulpturanzo araśt, siń lomań kedga erva kuvat.
- Kijak śormadś Stepan Erźado?
- Śormadśt. Ulit paro albomt arhiveń material marto, lija literaturajak. Vana te info-lopastońt lovnodo meżeś uli. Vanodo, tese uli bibliografija. Sovado minek arhiveń zalońteń, molede Bajevo-velev: kudosońt, koso šačś-kaśś Stepan Erźa, ńej mużej.

Exercise 12. Correct the following statements about the text.

- 1. Skulptor Erźań tetanzo lemeze ulńeś Stepan.
- 2. Skuĺptoroś tonavtńeś skuĺptura Italijaso.
- 3. Erźa eraś Italijaso kolmo ijet.
- 4. Moskovso uli Erźań lemse galereja.
- 5. Argentinaso Erźa keraś lamo šačot marmorsto.
- 6. Erźań eramodonzo kijak meżejak eź śormado.

Exercise 13. Visit the following link: view the materials provided online by the Stepan Erzya Museum (contents: the sculptor's biography, a photo gallery displaying his works, bibliographical references, a visit to the museum).

www.goloserzi.ru/erzia/

Exercise 14. Write some facts in Erzya about the life history of a writer (a painter, or a linguist).

VOCABULARY Valks

artoms, -ma	to paint, -ing	ńeviema	exhibition, show
ańśak	only	paz	god
arśems	to think, believe	pazava	icon
aźo, -do	go! (sg./pl.)	pelems	to fear
ejkakšpinge	childhood	penśija	pension
eŕavi	must, is necessary	putoms	to put
eŕića	inhabitant	ramams	to buy
eŕva	each, every	si ijeste	next year
iĺa, -do	don't! (sg./pl.)	sovams	to enter
info-lopa	fact sheet	sulika	glass, bottle
jutkso	amongst, amidst	sval	always
kalmo	grave	śeks	because
kańtvetkat	sweets	šačoms	to be born
kasoms	to grow	šačo	form, figure
kaźńe	gift, present	tago	again
keŕams	to cut	ťija-tuva	here and there
kevrungo	sculpture, monument	tombale	abroad
kšńi	iron	tonadoms	to learn, get used to
kuloms	to die	tŕams ejkakš	to raise a child
kuvalt	because of, along	tujems	to leave
langs	on top of	umok	long ago, wayback
ĺiśems	to exit, go out	vana	look!
marmor	marble	vepele	at a distance
mastorlango	world	vačoči	hunger
maziči	beauty	važodems	to work
meĺs tujems	to please, appeal to, like	vešńems	to look/search for
mijems	to sell	veťića	leader, guide
meĺat	last year	vide	true, right
ozams	to sit	čavo	empty
paro melse	gladly, with pleasure	čuvto, -ń	wood, -en

Unit 8 Kavksoće peĺks

GRAMMAR

Definite Conjugation

The Erzya verb system includes a separate conjugation paradigm for verbs used with definite objects, e.g. *tejsa* 'I will do it', *morasińek morońt* 'we will sing the song'. The definite conjugation can only be used with transitive verbs because of its dependence on the object. Present-tense forms of the definite conjugation generally refer to future (or completed) activities.

Indefinite conjugation:	Definite conjugation:
Mon śormadan śorma.	Mon śormadsa śormańť.
I'm writing a letter.	I will write the letter.

However, the present tense definite conjugation forms of verbs expressing feelings, sensations or states (e.g. *večkems* 'to love', *maŕams* 'to hear, feel', *sodams* 'to know') typically refer to the present, not the future.

Indefinite declension: present	Definite declension: present
Mon sodan jovks.	Mon sodasa jovksońť.
I know a fairy tale.	I know the fairy tale.
Mon maran moro.	Mon maŕasa morońť.
I hear a song.	I hear the song.

Some verbs (e.g. *ńejems* 'to see') may be used in the definite conjugation to refer to either present or future time, depending on the context.

Indefinite declension:	Definite declension:
Mon ńejan tejter (present).	Mon nesa tejterent (present/future).
I see a girl.	I (will) see the girl.

The definite conjugation forms of the verb *hejems* may in such cases (depending on the object) refer only to present time:

Mon ńejan narmoń. Mon ńesa narmońeńt.

I see a bird. I see the bird.

Formation of the Definite Conjugation

In the definite conjugation, the forms added to the verb stem express the person and number of both subject and object (although there is considerable overlap between the plural forms). Some forms (e.g. I /us) are absent from the paradigm, as can be seen in the tables below. The subject appears in the indefinite, definite, or possessive declension in the nominative case, while the object appears in the definite or possessive declension in the genitive (indicating completed action).

Ava / Avaś / Avazo moriże morońt / moronzo.

An object in the definite or possessive declension together with a verb in the indefinite conjugation indicates unfinished action:

Ava / avaś / avazo moraś moro / morońt / moronzo.

^{&#}x27;A woman / The woman / His mother sang the / her song'.

^{&#}x27;A woman/The woman / His mother was singing a / the / her song'.

Definite conjugation endings

- a) Present / future (completed action),
- b) Past simple (completed action):

	moń	toń	sonze	mińek	tink	sinst
a)						
mon		-tan/-ťan	-sa		-tadiź/-ťadiź	-siń
ton	-samak		-sak	-samiź		-siť
son	-samam	-tanzat/-ťanzat	-si	-samiź	-tadiź/-ťadiź	-sinźe
miń		-tadiź/-ťadiź	-sińek		-tadiź/-ťadiź	-sińek
tiń	-samiź		-sink	-samiź		-sink
siń	-samiź	-tadiź/-ťadiź	-siź	-samiź	-tadiź/-ťadiź	-siź
b)						
mon		-tiń	-ja		-diź	-ń
ton	-mik		-k	-miź		-ť
son	-mim	-ńźiť	-źe	-miź	-diź	-nźe
miń		-diź	-ńek		-diź	-ńek
tiń	-miź		-nk	-miź		-nk
siń	-miź	-diź	-ź	-miź	-diź	-ź

Note that the past tense forms of the definite conjugation all include the past tense marker i, which replaces the stem vowel a, e, or o and precedes the endings listed above.

Examples:

Indefinite conjugation: Definite conjugation:

a) present present/future (completed action) Mon śormad-an śorma Mon śormad-sa śormańť Ton śormad-at śorma Ton śormad-sak śormańt Son śormad-i śorma Son śormad-si śormańť Miń śormad-tano śorma Miń śormad-sińek śormańt Tiń śormad-tado śorma Tiń śormad-sink śormańt Siń śormad-iť śorma Siń śormad-siź śormańť past (completed action) b) past Mon śormad-i-ń śorma Mon śormad-i-ja śormańt Ton śormad-i-ť śorma Ton śormad-i-k śormańť Son śormad-ś śorma Son śormad-i-że śormańť Miń śormad-i-ńek śorma Miń śormad-i-ńek śormańť Tiń śormad-i-de śorma Tiń śormad-i-nk śormańt Siń śormad-śť śorma Siń śormad-i-ź śormańť

In both the indefinite and definite declension, negation is expressed with the word a (in the present / future) and the negative verb stem $e\acute{z}$ - (in the past). In the present, the word a is followed by the appropriate conjugated verb form, while in the past, the definite conjugation forms are added to the stem $e\acute{z}$ -, followed by the stem of the main verb.

Examples:

Present/future: *a śormadsa śormańt* 'I won't write the letter', *a sodatan* 'I don't know you'; Past: *eźija śormado śormańt* 'I didn't write the letter', *eźitiń soda* 'I didn't recognize you'.

Use of the Definite Conjugation

Indefinite conjugation	Definite conjugation
Unfinished action:	Completed action:
Mon lovnan jovks. I am reading / will read a tale.	Mon lovnosa jovksońt. I will read the tale.
Mon lovniń jovks. I (have) read a tale.	Mon lovnija jovksońt. I (have) read the tale.
State / sense verbs	State / sense verbs
Mon večkan ejkakšt. I love children.	Mon večksiń ejkakštneń. I love the children.
Son mari vajgelt. He /She hears /is hearing	Son marasińże vajgeltńeń. He /She hears /is
voices.	hearing the voices.
Tiń sodatado jovkst? Do you know tales?	Tiń sodasink jovkstneń? Do you know the
	tales?
Mon ńejan narmoń. I see a bird.	Mon ńesa narmońeńt. I see the bird.
Mon ńejan tejter. I (will) see a girl.	Mon ńesa tejtereńt. I (will) see the girl.

Exercise 1. Identify the transitive verbs in the following list:

jakams, kortams, muśkems, sevems, tonavtńems, sodams, večkems, aštems, maksoms, sams, ramams, tujems, kandoms, molems.

Exercise 2. Conjugate the following verbs in the definite conjugation (present and past tense): lovnoms (śormańt), sevems (kšińt), jovtnems (jovksońt).

Exercise 3. Conjugate the verbs *sasams* 'to catch, catch up to' and *terdems* 'to invite' in the definite conjugation, e.g.: *mon toń sasatan, ton moń terdsamak.*

Exercise 4. Fill the blanks in column B with definite conjugation verb forms, matching the indefinite conjugation sentences given in column A.

A. Siń moriť morot. B. Siń morasiź morotńeń. Son lovnoś jovks. Son ... jovkstneń. Śormadan śorma. ... śormanť. Tejiť ťevť? ... ťevtńeń? Viksńat panar? ... panarońť? Pańťano kši. ... kšińť. Miń maŕińek vajgeĺ. Miń ... vajgeleńt. Ńejiń eŕke. ... eŕkeńť.

Exercise 5. Fill in the blanks in the text with the following verb forms: śormadoms, kortatano, sodasa, večksiń, molems, sodasi, tonavtńesink, sodasak, kortams, čaŕkodeme.

Meks tonavtňat eržaň keleňť?

- Erźań keleńt ... ? Alamodo
- Jalgatkak ... ? Son sodasi mońdem parosto.
- Koso tonavtúeťado erźań keleńť? Finneń-ugrań kafedraso.
- Meks ... ? Uli meleńek ... erźań kelse.
- Mon ... Toramań morotńeń. Sńardo-sńardo Toramaś si tej, miń ... erżaks moricatńeń marto. Śeks tonavtńan erżań keleńt.
- Moń uli melem ... erźań velev. Toso kortić erźaks, mon karman ... meźde kortić.
- Mońeń eravi erzań keleś uraloń keltheń tonavtńemste.
- Mon arśan ... jutavkst erźań kelste estonoń kels.

Derivational suffixes

The derivational suffix -ś- is a frequentative suffix; it indicates that the action described takes place repeatedly. Frequentatives feature prominently in Erzya verbal derivational morphology. You have already come across one other frequentative suffix, -n-/-ń-, found in the verbs vannoms 'to look', tonavtóems 'to learn' (cf. vanoms 'to look', tonavtoms 'to teach') and in the past tense forms uĺniń, uĺnit etc. Another common frequentative marker is -kšn-/-kšń-: vanokšnoms 'to look, research, study, investigate', nejekšnems (compare vanoms 'to look', nejems 'to see'). As can be seen from these examples, the addition of the frequentative suffix sometimes changes the meaning of the word dramatically, while in other cases (e.g. ramams and ramśems 'to buy') it merely conveys repeated action.

CONVERSATION AND READING Kortamo – lovnoma

Erva čiń tevtńede Everyday life

lomań jutkso	among people
jutkoška, -sto	free time, in one's free time
uštoms kaštom	to heat the oven
meźť-meźť, koj-meźť	something
veťams pŕa	to behave, act
eŕva meź/e, -ť	all kinds of things
pitńeze	(its) price
pekem, -t/-ze/-ńek/-nk/-st vačś	(my/your/etc) stomach has become empty
tese vana	look (here)

TEXT 1

Mitřejňize šti čilišema marto. Uštsi kaštomonzo, potavtsi skalonzo, paňi kši, pidi jam. Jarsit-tejiť miřdenze marto, mirdeš tuji vedgevev. Vedgeveš tašto, Mitřejataň toso tevenze lamot. Mitřejňize čiť teji kudoň tevť – pidi, šli-nardi, muški. Jutkoškasto sti mežejak. Čokšňeň pelev son tuji piřev, toso valnosiňže emežťňeň. Čokšňe andsiňže řeveťňeň, skaloní, sovi kudos. Miřdenze marto jarsiť-tejiť, karmiť vanomo televizor. Sňardo-sňardo sovi šabrast, Dřigata. Ćoraťňe šimiť čajde, karmiť kortamo politikado, veleň tevťňede, umok škadoňí. Avaš sti-kodi, kunsoli mežede ćoraťňe kortiť. Išťa čokšňest juti. Ejkakšost eřiť vepele, sňardo-sňardo siť velev. Tunda siť emežeň putomo, šoksňa lezdiť emežťňeň purnamsto.

Exercise 6. Listen and repeat. Audio: DS0169-23 (www.murre.ut.ee/arhiiv/naita.php?t=audio_trakk&id=4745)

Exercise 7. Answer the questions:

Kodamo íeví íeji Mitŕejńize valske marto, čií, čokšńe? Koso važodi Mitŕejata? Koda juti čokšńest? Kije si Mitŕejatań marto kortamo čokšńe? Meźde kortit ćoratńe? Avaś korti ćoratńeń marto? Kosot ejkakšost?

TEXT 2

Aštema kudo

Kov od lomańtńe jakaśt vejse umokoń škasto, sńardo araśelt a klubt, a kafeterijat, a kinoteatrat? Kizna siń puromśt kišteme-moramo veleń kunškaso, lija tarkava, molst virev. Telna čokšneń škasto siń puromšť škamonzo eřića avań kudos, konańeń meřšť aštema kudo. Od tejteřtíne sajiž martost stamost-kodamost, vikšňemast. Aštemań kudoso siń ňevtiž mežeňť maštiž tejeme, vaniž lijatňeň tevest, tonavtňešť mežejak od. Aštemań kudos puromšť od ćoratkak. Od lomaňtňe veise kortašť, kištísť-morašť, nalkšešť, mušť jalgat. Toso ulnešť pejdemat, sňardo-sňardo šelvedťkak. Ćoraťňe-tejteřtňe tonadšť lomaň jutkso ašteme, karmašť sodamo koda veťams přaňť.

Exercise 8. Listen and repeat. Audio: DS0169-24 (www.murre.ut.ee/arhiiv/naita.php?t=audio_trakk&id=4746)

Exercise 9. Complete the table *Aštema kudo:*

Kiť jakaśť ašťema kudov?	Meżeks jakaśť od lomańtńe aštema kudov?	Koda jutaśť čokšńeťńe ašťema kudoso?

Exercise 10. Choose the right word to fill in the blank (word list: *kudopotmo*, *peke*, *pŕa*, *keskav*, *źepe*, *ked*):

Čavo lamo tevt a tejat. Čavo inžeks a molat. Čavo stado a ašti. Čavo marto eŕams a staka. Čavo..... siŕetńeńeń mels a tuji.

Exercise 11. How do young people today spend their time? The following expressions may help you form your answer: uli melest tejems lamo tevt, jakams ekšelamo /virev, puromoms kišteme-moramo, sams lezdamo, molems /jakams ombo mastorov, tejems sport. Say how you are going to spend your summer vacation.

Exercise 12. Visit the following link: view the tradition of Erzya folk singing (performed by the folk group Torama, who use traditional folk instruments).

www.youtube.com/watch?v=mOwlUjdxMGQ&feature=related

TEXT 3

Meże ramit? Sńaro pitńeze?

- Avaj, meźť-meźť ramiť? Meźe keskavsot?
- Eŕva meźť. Jarsamopeĺ, oršamot-kaŕśemat, koct.
- Meźeks koctońt ramik?
- Melezem tuś. Stan meżejak.
- Vaj, kodamo mazij! Raužo marto jakstere, seń; ašo, piże, ožo, tuża lopinet. Snaro pitneze?
- A pek piťnejgak.
- Paro. Pekeť vačí?
- Alamodo vačś. Śimtano čajde, mejle pidesińek siveleńt, čokśńe uli meże jarsams.
- Koso sivelés?
- Sajik keskavstońť, son końovońť potso.
- Avaj, kši ramiť? Koso kšiś?
- Vaj, stuvtija ramams...

Exercise 13. Say what you buy from the store often /sometimes /rarely. Note the use of the verbs *ramams* and *ramśems*:

Mon raman kši. I buy bread.

Mon ramśan (frequentative) kši śejedste /sńardo-sńardo /čurosto. I buy bread often /sometimes /rarely.

Say the price of the items you buy, e.g.: kšińt pitńeze 1 (vejke) euro.

Exercise 14. Answer the questions:

- 1. Meźe kaźat tetateń, avateń, sazoroteń, jalaksoteń, jalgateń, viška ejkakšneń, večkeviks moricańeń šacoma cistenze? (answer choices: kiniga, paća, moroń disk, keskav, oršamopel, šokolad, cecat, nalkške).
- 2. A) Sńardo molat lija mastorov, sajat martot ... ? (oršamopelt, karśemapelt, jarsamopelt, kaźńet, końovt, kińigat, dokumentt, komputer).
 - B) Mezeks sajsak / sajsiť ...? (oršamopeĺťneń, karśemapeľťneń, jarsamopeĺťneń, kaźneťneń, końovtneń, kinigatneń, dokumenttneń, komputerent).

(Possible answers: eravi, -t jarsams, sjormadoms jne).

Exercise 15. Translate into Erzya:

Students have a lot of work – during the day they go to lectures and seminars, in the evening they study at home as well. Many study other languages. No one knows how much free time students have. Let's look at what they do in the summer, when they don't go to university. Many go abroad, that's why they learn languages. There are some students who work during the summer. In summer students have time to be with their families. They stay at home in their villages, go to the forest, go to the beach or the river bank. In the autumn and spring come the student days – young people meet at concerts, at sport clubs, play and dance together. Many sing in a choir year-round.

VOCABULARY Valks

andoms	to feed	oršams	to wear
ćeća	flower	oršamopeĺ	clothing
čaŕkodems	to understand	pańems	to bake
čavo	empty	pejdems	to laugh
čiĺiśema	sunrise	peŕka	around
emež	vegetable	pidems	to cook
jovks	fairy-tale	piťńe	price
jutko	gap	pot(mo)sto	from inside
jutkoška	free time	potavtoms	to milk
karśems	to put on the feet	pŕaka	patty
karśemapeĺ	footwear	puromoms	to assemble, gather
kandoms	to carry	putoms emežť	to plant vegetables
kaštom	oven	sajems	to take
kaźems	to give as a gift	śkamo(-m)	(I) alone
kaźńe	gift, present	sevems	to eat up
keskav	bag	siveĺ	meat
kińiga	book	sinś	they (themselves)
koct	fabric	sońś	he/she (him-/herself)
kodams	to knit	sovams	to enter
komputer	computer	śtams	to get up
końov	paper, bill	sta/ms, -mo	to sew, -ing
kši	bread	stuvtoms	to forget

kunsoloms	to listen	šĺams	to wash
kunška	middle, center	šĺams-nardams	to clean
ĺezdams	to help	tińś	you (yourselves)
lop/a,-ińe	leaf	tonś	you (yourself)
lovso	milk	tašto	old, worn-out
maksoms	to pay	<i>terdems</i>	to invite
maŕams	to hear	udoms	to sleep
maštoms	to know, be able to	uštoms	to heat
mińś	we (ourselves)	vajgeĺ	voice
monś	I (myself)	val(n)oms	to water
morića	singer	valske marto	in the morning
muśkems	to do laundry	važodems	to work
nalkśems	to play	večkems	to love
nalkške	toy	veďkev, -g-	mill
nardams	to dry	vejse	together
pańems	to drive away	vetams	to pull
pańems kši	to bake bread	vetams pŕa	to behave
ńevtems	to show	źepe	pocket

Unit 9 Vejkseće peĺks

GRAMMAR

Imperative Mood (Definite Conjugation)

Imperative verb forms appear in the definite conjugation with first-person and third-person objects, as well as with definite and possessive noun phrase objects.

Imperative mood definite conjugation forms (vetams 'to take, lead, direct', učoms 'to wait', terdems 'to invite'):

ton	moń	veťa-mak, učo-mak, ťeŕde-mak	iĺa-mak veťa, učo, ťeŕďe
	mińek	veťa-miź, učo-miź, ťeŕde-miź	iĺa-miź veťa, učo, ťeŕde
	sonze	veťi-k, uči-k, ťeŕďi-k	ili-k veťa, učo, ťeŕde
	sinst	veťi-ť, uči-ť, ťeŕďi-ť	ili-ť veťa, učo, ťeŕde
tiń	moń	veťa-miź, učo-miź, ťeŕde-miź	ila-miź veta, učo, teŕde
	mińek	veťa-miź, učo-miź, ťeŕde-miź	iĺa-miź veťa, učo, ťeŕde
	sonze	veťi-nk uči-nk ťeŕďi-nk	ili-nk veťa, učo, ťeŕde
	sinst	veti-nk uči-nk terdi-nk	ili-nk veťa, učo, ťeŕde

As is the case in the indicative mood (see Unit 8), there is considerable overlap between the plural forms. With third-person objects (sonze, sinst), the stem vowels a, o, and e are replaced by i. Negative imperatives are formed by affixing the appropriate definite conjugation ending to the negative imperative stem $i\dot{l}$ -, followed by the stem of the main verb.

Examples:

Paťaj, učomak, mongak molan kinov. Sister, wait for me, I'll go to the cinema, too.

Corinem, vetit alašatnen simeme. My little boy, lead the horses to drink.

Sajink końovonk mekev. Take your papers back.

Ilamak ter'de – a molan, škam araś. Don't ask me to come along – I won't go, I have no time.

Ilink stuvto sajems końovtneń. Don't forget to take the papers.

Exercise 1. Complete the text with the appropriate definite conjugation imperative forms:

(Śormadoms) ńe valtneń. (Lovnoms) će jovksońć, son pek mazij. (Morams) vana će morońć, moń mels son pek tuji. (Sajems) virev, lelaj, mon a karman kudov ćerdeme. (Vanoms) ejkakštneń, udić-a udić! (Kunsoloms – moń), jalgat, ilado mole tov. Vanodo, (tapams: negative) sulikańć. (Sajems: negative) veśe jarmakot bankasto. (Stuvtoms: negative) moń valon.

Non-Finite Verb Forms

In addition to the infinitive (see Unit 5), Erzya non-finite verb forms include the present and past participle, as well as the gerund. The most common present and past participle endings are $-\acute{c}a$ and $-\acute{z}$ respectively:

```
morića /lovnića /tonavtńića ejkakš 'a singing /reading /studying child'; tejeź tev 'done (finished) work', praź lopa 'a fallen leaf'.
```

The ending $-\acute{c}a$ is added to the third person singular present tense form:

```
mora-ms, lovno-ms, tonavtńe-ms: mori-ća, lovni-ća, tonavtńi-ća.
```

The present participle is negated by the negation word a, e.g. a tonavtńića ejkakš 'the child who isn't studying'.

The ending -ća appears also in agent nouns: morića 'singer', kunsolića 'listener', śormadića 'writer').

The past participle in -ź may be used in both passive (parosto śormadoź śorma 'a well-written letter') and intransitive (siźeź ćora 'a tired man') contexts, as in English (but unlike in Finnish and Estonian). The ending -ź is added to the verb stem. The negative past participle is formed by the word apak followed by the verb stem:

```
purna-ms, śormado-ms, teje-ms: purna-ź, śormado-ź, teje-ź; negative: apak purna, apak śormado, apak teje.
```

(There are also less frequently used present and past participle endings, e.g. -i(j), -ks; $-\acute{n}$, -vt, $-v\acute{t}$, as in mori narmoń 'singing bird', večkeviks lomań 'beloved person', iśak sajeń odiŕva 'the bride taken yesterday (from a folk song)', avań joravt kši 'bread baked by Mother', apak śeźńevt 'untorn, unbroken').

As in the example above (*avań joravt kši*), the *-vt* past participle is used when preceded by a modifier in the genitive. Agent constructions consist of agent (in the genitive case) + participle + noun. (Those familiar with Finnic languages will be able to identify very similar structures in Finnish and Estonian).

Like other nominals, the present and past participles may receive a) definite and possessive declension case endings, b) *ulems* personal endings:

- a) sića-ś, -tńe; -m, -nok, -st 'arriving'; sajeź-e-ś, -tńe; sajeź-e-m, -ńek, -st 'taken';
- b) miń sićatano, avol tujićatano 'we are comers, not goers'; ton kučożat tevs, avol iśtak 'you've been sent for a job, not for no reason'.

There are two gerunds, -msto /-mste and - \dot{z} , which serve as time and manner adverbials respectively. The -msto/-mste gerund indicates an action which takes place at the same time as another action; the \dot{z} -gerund describes the manner in which something is done:

```
Viřev molemste miń morińek. 'While going to the forest, we sang.' Molińek viřev moraź. 'We went to the forest singing.'
```

Both gerund endings are added directly to the verb stem:

morams, lovnoms, molems: mora-msto, lovno-msto, mole-mste; mora-ź, lovno-ź, mole-ź.

The -msto/-mste gerund may be followed by possessive declension endings:

mora-msto-nzo 'during his /her singing, while he /she is /was singing', lovno-msto-nok 'during our reading, while we are /were reading', mole-mste-nk (during your (pl). walking, while you are /were going);

Exercise 2. Translate the following phrases including -ća and -ź participles and -msto /-mste gerunds:

- a) tonavtńića ejkakšozo, učića lomańeś, lovsodo śimića vaz, sića ćoraś, maŕića śedej, čaŕkodića ava, miŕdeńeń liśića tejteŕest, kudos sovića inžeś, mazijste kortićaś;
- b) śormadoż lem, maksoż jarmakost, veleste uskoż umareńek, seveż prakatne, parosto pideż jamoś, seńse-jaksterese vikšneż koctozo, muśkeż oršamo-pelenk;
- c) televizoroń vanomsto, teveńt tejemste, jalgam marto kortamsto, velev tujemste, kudov samsto, mużejga jakamsto, ejkakštneń učomsto, školav pačkodemste.

Exercise 3. Choose the appropriate gerunds ($-\dot{z}$ or -msto/-mste) to complete the sentences:

```
Uńiverśitetev mole-... vastija jalgam. Sastińe mole-... pačkodiń Uńiverśitets.
Ejkakšoś sovaś avarde-... . Nejija ejkakšońt avarde-... .
Ćoraś tuś kudov čije-... . Son praś čije-... .
```

Exercise 4. Translate these Erzya proverbs (*valmerevkst*):

Eramos sokorontkak nejićaks tejsi. Ila kenardo, snardo mujat, ila rizne, snardo jomavtat.

CONVERSATION AND READING Kortamo - lovnoma

Visiting the Erzyans Erźatńeń pele

meľ(eń) moľema	longing; boredom
melem molś	I got bored; I miss /long for
uli mel, -em	I want
koda tońeť maŕavś?	How did seem to you?
ikeleń ška	the old days
jakavtoms	to make (someone) go
vana vansińek	look (now), let's look at them
-ńe, -ka, e.g. ašińe, mazijńe, tejterka	(diminutive suffixes)
-j, e.g.: numolkaj, avaj, tetaj, pataj, lelaj	(vocative marker, used when
	addressing someone)

TEXT 1

Pekka tonavínés erzań keleń kavto ijeń pert. Ulńeś meleze nejems koda erit erzańe eś mastorsost. Kizna son ulńeś Saran osso, koso jakaś Universiteten erzań keleń kafedrav. Kollegatne sajiż Pekkan erzań velev. Pekka jovini Tiinaneń śeńde, meże nejs, kuva jakaś.

Tiina Mon ma'in ton jakit Saranov. Mejse ardit?

Pekka Tallinnse oziń pojezds, konasoní ardiń Moskovov. Tosto tujiń lija pojezdse Saranov. Ardomaś ulńeś vet, jutaś pek parosto. Udiń čevte tarkaso, ojmśiń-tejiń, valske marto śiśemste pojezdeś pačkodś Mordovijav. Ardomsto ńejiń valmavant tija-tuva velińet. Saranso śeske mujija Uńiverśitetent, moliń erżań keleń kafedrav. Kortiń kollegatńeń marto, mejle siń sajimiż jarsamo, sovińek kafeterijas.

Tiina Koda tońeł marays Saran-osos? Tuś melezet?

Pekka Ošoń kunškaś mazijdejak mazij, pek vańks, erva kuva ćećat.

Tiina Lamo erźat vastiť?

Pekka Saranga jakamsto mon erźań-mokšoń kel eźiń mara, śeks tujiń vejke kollegam marto erźań velev, Vireń Tavlav, kona a pek vasolo Saransto. Tarkaś melezem pek tuś – virt, pandińet. Tašto kudińetńeń jutkova aśtit od kudot. Velesent uli viška mużejeń końdamo etno-kudo. Toso ńejiń koj-meźt vele lomańtńeń ikeleń škań eramostost, uli-parostost. Velesent uli škola, koso tonavtit čuvtosto keramoń teveńt. Kerićatńe tejit čuvtoń čačot, nalkšket.

Tiina Sharo čis jakiť velev?

Pekka Kolmo čis. Jakavtimiž kudosto kudos, erva koso jala jarsińek-śimińek, kortińek, lomańtńe morast mońeń erżań morot. Vastiń sire lomańt, konatńe jovtńeśt umok škań eramodost.

Tiina Meźde jarside?

Pekka Eŕva meźde – ŕestaź sivelde, kujardo, pangodo. Melezem pek tuśť panžakajtńe čapamo lovso marto.

Tiina Mejle side Saranov?

Pekka Saranov tujemado ikele sovińek kalmolangs, viŕs, aštińek lej čiŕese, mejle ardińek a vasolo veletńeva. Saranso ašteż jakiń Stepan Erźań mużejev, soviń istorijań-etnografijań mużejs, ve čokšńeste ulńiń erżań-mokšoń teatraso. Škaś jutaś pek kuroksto.

Tiina Melet eż mole?

Pekka Eź, ulńeś melem śedejak lamo ńejems. Si ijeste tago molan erźań jonksov, uli melem pačkodems Rav čirese ericatńeń pelev.

Tiina Tejit fototkak?

Pekka Sńarija, vana vansińek.

Exercise 5. Are the following statements true (vide) or false (a vide)?

- Moskovsto Saranov ard
 é Pekka čiť.
- Pekka pačkod's Saranov cokšne.
- Pekka jakaś vanomo Saranoń mazij tarkatńeń avol śkamonzo.
- Saranso Pekka kortaś lamo lomań marto erżaks.
- Viŕeń Tavlaś ašťi viŕeń-pandoń tarkaso.
- Pekkań jakavtiź kudosto kudos, son kunsoloś morot, jovińemat.
- Pekka velese jarsaś anśak kaldo.
- Veleste Pekka śeske tuś kudov.
- Pekkań Saranso araśel škazo molems teatrav.
- Saranso Pekkań molś meleze.
- Pekka eź teje vejkejak foto meleze araśel.

Exercise 6. Complete the following sentences (translate the phrases in brackets or add a phrase of your own).

Pekka tonavtńiże erżań kelent, śeks ... (he wanted to meet Erzyan people).

Śeske koda Pekka saś Saranov, ... (he met with colleagues from the University of Mordovia).

Veleń ericatne kortit erzań kelse, seks ... (Pekka left Saransk for the country).

Pekka kortaś sire lomańtneń marto – ... (they spoke about their life in the old days).

Pekkań melezenze tuś velese astemas – ... (he spoke only Erzya there).

Saranso Pekkań ulńeś škazo – ... (he went to museums and to the theater).

Erźań mastorsto Pekka uskś sńarija fotot, ... (he showed the photos to Tiina).

Exercise 7. Use the ablative forms of the nouns below, as in the examples given on the top row:

Śimems vedte	Jarsams topodo	Kortams tevde
puŕe	kši	ekzamen
lovso	siveĺ	eŕamo
čaj	umaŕ	lomań
ĺimonad	panžakaj	kaźńe
kofija	kujar	ška
koj-meźe	eŕva meźe	meźejak

Exercise 8. Visit the following links: view the scenes of life of the Erzyans displayed in photos and video clips (the video clips were made in the museum of the village of *Tavla*, which was the cottage of Vladimir Romashkin, the founder of the Torama folk group).

http://purgine.livejournal.com/tag/% D0% BA% D0% B0% D1% 80% D1% 82% D0% B8% D0% BD% D1% 8B

http://pik-tanya.livejournal.com/463403.html

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GJWW1IhAY-c&feature=plcp

TEXT 2

A song from childhood, about a rabbit:

A numolkaj, numolkaj,
Meks, numolkaj, mazijńał?
Tetam-avam mazijńelt.
A numolkaj, numolkaj,
Meks, numolkaj, ašińat?
Tetam-avam ašińelt.
A ta-ti, a ta-ti ...
Molan kšińem varčasa,
Paŕak, śejel saliże –
Kapsta piŕes kandiże.

Exercise 9. Complete the following sentences.

Exercise 10. Study the use of the word *mel* in the fixed expressions *mels tujems* 'to be pleasing, appeal to', *mel*-(+ genitive) *molems* 'to get bored, to long for', *mel*-(+ genitive) *ulems* 'to want, desire'. Use the appropriate forms of these expressions to complete the sentences below:

Moń mels moroś Melezenze te teveś eż Jarsamopeleś melezenk ... ? Maravi, sinst melest Čiś parol, ejkakštneń melest eż Ombo mastorso melenk ... ? Moń ... melem ramams od mašina. Mińek araś ... molems kafeterijav. Kiń ... meleze ńejems od filmańt?

Exercise 11. Answer the questions:

Jakiť kovgak jutkoškasto /teĺńa /kizna? Śkamot /Kije marto jakiť lembe mastorov? Mejse ardiť? Busso /pojezdse /mašinaso? Sńars jakit tov? Koso erit /eride? Meże ńejit /ńejide? Meźde jarsit-śimit ki langso? Melezet tuś tarkaś/ tuśt tarkatńe? Uli melet tago molems tov?

Exercise 12. Describe a memorable vacation you've taken (approx. 150 words).

Useful expressions:

Uli melem ńejems lamo tarkat /mastort. Ki langso vastan lamo lomańt, mujan jalgat. Ardthemste mon tejan lamo fotot. Kizna jakiń ...

Exercise13. Match the Erzya onomatopoetic expressions below with their English equivalents/explanations, then use them to complete the sentences.

kuldor-kaldor splash, lapping losk-losk warble, chirp, twitter

pet-pet movement of a cart or buggy

kalck-kalckstomping with feetdubor-dubormuscle twitchingnock-nockhitting, striking (wood)ćiv-ćivthrobbing, pulsationšolk-šolkrustle, murmur

kaštor-kaštor silence

a kuš-a kaš dripping liquid zert rumble, roar

Krandazoś ardi – Praź lopatne pilgenek alo – Kudoś čavo – Narmoń mori – Alašatne ardit – Vedeś čudi – Vir kerit –

VOCABULARY Valks

ardoms to drive hare, rabbit numolo ardíńems to drive (repeatedly) odiŕva young wife avardems to cry oš town ćeća flower ozams to sit pačkodems čiŕe, šiŕe bank, edge to arrive čapamo lovso buttermilk pango mushroom čudems pie to pour, flow panžakaj tree, wood paŕak maybe, hopefully čuvto čuvtoń kudo wooden house peŕt through rain čijems to run piźeme eŕva koso everywhere piźems to rain everything eŕva meźe pojezd train ikele. -ń in front of /before, previous purnams to gather up to fall inže prams jakavtoms to make (someone) go purnavoms to gather (come) *jorams* to prepare ŕiznems to worry jutams to go, pass by salams to steal free time śejeĺ hedgehog jutkoška kafedra chair, (sub)department some, quite a lot sńarija kalmolango graveyard sovams to enter

kandoms	to carry	sokor	blind
keńardoms	to rejoice, gladden	suĺika	glass
keŕams	to cut	tago-sńardo	sometime(s)
ki langso	on the way/road	tapams	to crush
koj-meźe	something	tašto	old
krandaz	cart	topo	curd cheese
kujar	cucumber	uĺi-paro	fortune
kunška	middle	umok, -oń	long ago, ancient
kurok, -sto	quick, -ly	uskoms	to bring, pull
maŕams	to hear, feel	učoms	to wait
maŕavoms	to be heard, felt, to seem	vańks	clean
mele(-m) molś	I got bored, I long for	vastoms	to meet
meĺmoĺema	boredom, longing	varčams	to try
nalkške	toy	vetams	to pull, send

Unit 10 Kemeńće pelks

GRAMMAR

Conditional mood

The Erzya verb system features a variety of grammatical moods which express the speaker's attitude toward the reality /realizability of the activity described. In addition to the conditional mood, these include the conjunctive, conditional-conjunctive, optative, and desiderative. This unit will cover two of these moods: the conditional and the conjunctive.

The conditional mood expresses actions or states which are necessary for the future realization of another action or state. The conditional expression forms a subordinate clause, with the verb in the main clause appearing in the present/future tense. An Erzya conditional sentence thus corresponds to an English *if* sentence with a present-tense verb in the subordinate clause and a future-tense verb in the main clause, e.g.:

Ulińderaj škam, molan velev. 'If I have time, I'll go to the country'.

Note that the Erzya sentence above does not include a separate word meaning 'if'; rather, the meaning of 'if' is encapsulated in the conditional verb form.

Conditional (indefinite conjugation) forms:

Past simple first person singular form + - $d\acute{e}\acute{r}$ - + present tense personal ending

Mon	jarsiń-deŕan	śimiń-deŕan
Ton	jarsiń-deŕat	śimiń-deŕat
Son	jarsiń-deŕaj	śimiń-deŕaj
Miń	jarsiń-deŕatano	śimiń-deŕatano
Tiń	jarsiń-deŕatado	śimiń-deŕatado
Siń	jarsiń-deŕajť	śimiń-deŕajť

The suffix $-\dot{der}$ derives from the verb \dot{ter} avtoms 'to try', which historically joined with the preceding verb to make a compound form.

Conjunctive mood

The conjunctive expresses an action or state which the speaker considers counterfactual, i.e. unreal or unlikely to take place; conjunctive forms often express the speaker's desire. The conjunctive marker is the suffix $-v(o)\hat{l}/-v(e)\hat{l}$. The conjunctive roughly corresponds to English *would*.

Conjunctive (indefinite conjugation) forms:

stem + $-v(o)\hat{l}/-v(e)\hat{l}$ + past simple personal ending

Mon	jarsavĺiń	śimevĺiń
Ton	jarsavĺiť	śimevĺiť
Son	jarsavoĺ	śimeveĺ
Miń	jarsavĺińek	śimevlińek
Tiń	jarsavlide	śimevlide
Siń	jarsavoĺť	śimeveĺť

The past simple personal endings may be related to forms of the verb ulens, where the appearance of v in place of u intervocalically is to be expected.

Conditional and conjunctive (definite conjugation) forms (e.g. morams morońt):

	Conditional	Conjunctive
Mon	moriń-deŕasa	mora-vĺija
Ton	moriń-deŕasak	mora-vĺik
Son	moriń-deŕasi	mora-vĺiźe
Miń	moriń-deŕasińek	mora-vĺińek
Tiń	moriń-deŕasink	mora-vĺink
Siń	moriń-deŕasiź	mora-vĺiź

Examples of the use of the conditional and conjunctive, in both the indefinite and definite conjugations, are presented below:

Conditional (indefinite conjugation):

Molińderan Saranov, sovan Stepan Erzań galerejas. If I go to Saransk, I'll visit the Stepan Erzya art gallery. Ulińderajt satoška jarmakon, molan ombo mastorov. If I have enough money, I'll go abroad.

Conjunctive (indefinite conjugation):

Molevliń Saranov, sovavliń Stepan Erzań galerejas. If I went to Saransk, I would visit the Stepan Erzya art gallery. Ulevelt satoška jarmakon, molevliń ombo mastorov. If I had enough money, I would go abroad.

Conditional and conjunctive (definite conjugation):

Ńejińderasa, kortan martonzo. If I see him, I'll speak with him. *Ńejevlija, kortavliń martonzo*. If I saw him, I'd speak with him. Negative forms of both the conditional and conjunctive consist of the negation word a followed by the conjugated verb form; however, in the conjunctive, negation is also possible by means of the word avol. In this case, avol- behaves similarly to the past tense negative verb $e\acute{z}$ -, receiving the appropriate personal endings and being followed by the verb stem.

Conditional (indefinite /definite):

A sajińderat jarsamopel /a sajińderasak jarsamopeleńt martot – astat vacopeke.

If you don't take any food along, you'll end up hungry.

Conjunctive (indefinite):

A sajevliť /avoliť saje jarsamopel martot – ašťevliť vačopeke.

If you didn't take any food along, you'd end up hungry.

Conjunctive (definite):

A sajevlik /avolik saje jarsamopeleńt martot – aštevlit vačopeke.

If you didn't take the food along, you'd end up hungry.

Derivational Suffixes

Erzya verbal morphology features a number of productive derivational suffixes, including:

- The frequentative suffixes -ś, -n/-ń, -kšn, which express repeated or continuous action: morams morśems, jakams jakśems, kortams kortńems, vanoms vannoms, sams sakšnoms;
- The reflexive / passive suffix -v: purnams 'to collect, gather' purnavoms 'to come together, gather (intr.)', šlams 'to wash' šlavoms 'to be washed', ńejems 'to see' ńejavoms 'to be seen, be visible';
- The causative suffix -vt/-vt: karmams 'to start doing something' karmavtoms 'to make someone do something', sovams 'to enter' sovavtoms 'to let in, insert, include', jomams 'to disappear'-jomavtoms 'to lose', nejems 'to see' nevtems 'to show'.

Exercise 1. Conjugate the verbs jutams, kuźems, pačkodems, and sovams in the conditional and conjunctive.

Exercise 2. Add the appropriate adverbials (*tese /toso*, *teze /tozo*, *tej /tov*, *tija /tuva*) to the following conditional and conjunctive verb forms, e.g. *sovavliń tozo*:

```
sovavliń sovińderat tujevliń tujińderat jutavliń jutińderat molevliń molińderat jakavliń jakińderat aštevliń ojmśevliń ojmśińderat
```

Exercise 3. Form sentences by joining the phrases on the left with the appropriate continuations on the right.

Sińdeŕaj śimemat,	eźemeś čavo, ozak, ojmsik
Vačińdeŕaj pekeť,	kečeś onot koso, śimť
Sińdeŕaj udomat,	sovak klubs, toso sval eŕśiť stuďentt
Śiźińdeŕajť pilgeť,	panžakajťne onot kosot, jarsak
Ulińdeŕaj meleť,	tarkaś acaź – aźo, madť
Jutińdeŕaj udomat,	sajť kińiga, lovnok
Sovińdeŕat viŕs,	iĺa puto lamo sal
Pidińdeŕat jam,	iĺak jomavto kińť

Exercise 4. Put the infinitives in brackets into the conditional to complete the sentences.

(Tujems) te kivant, pačkodtado parkonten. (Sams) parkov, nejit toso erva-kodamo ćećat. (Ulems) melenk kortams kingak marto, molede čokšne parkov. Parkos lomande peškse. (Sams) simemank, (vačoms) pekenk, sovado kafeterijas. (Sižems) – parksont erva kuva aštit ežemt. Ozak, alamos ojmšek. Parksont ulit nuramot. (Ulems) melenk, nuratado.

Exercise 5. Translate the following sentences into English, paying attention to the use of derivational suffixes:

Miń jakśińek viŕev Ińečiste, toso morśińek, kortńińek.
Mon vanniń veśe fototńeń.
Avaś karmaś tujeme – karmavtinże ejkakštneń kudoń teveń tejeme.
Inžeńt jakavtiż kudodo kudos.
Ćorińeś sovavtiże kiska-levkseńt kudińeńteń.
Saś pokš čiś. Miń purnavińek vejs.
Alće ošoś ńejavi parosto pando prastońt. Mon ńevtiń mazij tarkatńeń.
Valmatńe ślavst, ńej alamodo ojmśetano.
Paćam jumaś. Jumavtija paćam.

CONVERSATION AND READING Kortamo – lovnoma

Saranso In Saransk

inžeń kudo guest house alće / veŕće ošoń peĺks upper / lower part of a city vaksso, vakss, vakska: ulems vaksso to be next to (smth) molems vakss to go next to (smth) jutams vakska to pass, go past kunška (tarka) center maŕavi ... it seems ... ńeiavi ... it appears ... look, there it is... ono / onot koso kizeń peŕt all summer long ĺijat-meźť other things on (my) coming back mekev samsto-+-m, -t, -nzo, -nok, -nk, -st (I, you, etc) fall / fell asleep udoma-+-m, -t, -zo, -nok, -nk, -st si / saś śimema-+-m, -t, -zo, -nok, -nk, -st si / saś (I, you, etc) get / got thirsty peke-+-m, -t, -ze, -ńek, -nk, -st vači / vačś (my, your, etc stomach) get / got hungry

TEXT 1

Istorijań-etnografijań mużej

Saranoń alće ošsońt 1918 ijeste panžovś istorijań, etnografijań, pert-pelkseń mużej. Saranov sićatńe, erićatńejak paro melse sovit mużejs. Mon ejkakšpingste lamokśt jakiń tov školań jalgatńeń marto, sńardo-sńardo śkamomgak. Kuvat aštiń śe tarkańt ikele, koso ulńeśt ikeleń škań oršamotńe-karśematńe, eramokudoś. Mużejseńt ašteśt kevste, kšńiste, śovońste, sulikasto, čovalasto tejeż ervameźt. Arheologijań, istorijań sodićatńe śormadśt kosto siń sajevst. Ejkakštne jala vannośt rakšań-

narmuńeń šačotńeń. Ćorińetńe jakaśt vanomo kezeteń škań naltneń, użettńeń, ušmanoń oršamotńeń. Molińdetan Saranov, tago sovan mużejs. Nejevlija śeń, meżeś ulńeś toso ejkakšpingstem, śeńgak, meżeś putoż ods.

Exercise 6. Answer the questions:

Sńardo panžiź istorijań, etnografijań, pert-pelkseń mużejeńt Saranso? Koso ašti mużejeś? Meźt ulit mużejseńt? Meżeś tuji śede pek mels ejkakštneńeń, corińetńeńeń? Molińderat Saranov, sovat mużejs? Meźt vanovlit toso?

Exercise 7. Visit the following link: view the history museum with the help of the visitor's guide provided on the website.

www.mrkm.ru/main/virt_ekskurs/

TEXT 2

Saranso

Aniko saś Saranov studenteń konferencijav. Inžeń kudoso sonze vastiże Pietro, student Italijasto. Songak saś finneń-ugrań keleń konferencijańteń. Od lomańtne tuśt jalgo univerśitetev. Pietro ulńeś Saranso śede ikelejak, son parosto sodiliże kińt. Inžeń kudoś aśti alće ošsont. Siń jutaśt mużejeń vakska, pačkodśt pokš parkoń vakss, mejle kużśt verev, oš-kunškańt vids. Toso siń alamos ašteśt, alov vanoż nejśt mazijdejak mazij pert-pelks. Kelej ulćava siń tuśt universiteteńt pelev.

Aniko Vant, ta-kodamo muźej.

Pietro Ťe istoŕijań-etnografijań mużejeś.

Aniko Ton ulhit toso?

Pietro Uĺńiń, anśak śeste škam alamol. Paro melse sovavliń odov. Valske uńiverśitetev molemado ikele sovan, ulińderaj škam.

Aniko Śeste mongak molevliń martot.

Pietro Paro, moltano veise.

Aniko Maŕavi, Saranoś a pek umokoń oš.

Pietro Vide, son ušodovš 1641 ijeste sajež. Šeste tija jutaš ruzoń mastortneń piťavks jonoš, Saranoš ulńeš vanstoma ošoks. Vana tese čudeš Saranka lej, son koškš. Toso ulńeš kelej načko tarka. Od škasto tija noldaśt čudikerks, vetaśt vijev fontant-liśmaprat, tarkańt veltiż kevse, grańitse.

Aniko Mon lovniń, Saranoń malava čudi Insar-lej.

Pietro Vant tona pelev, onot koso, alamodo ńejavi.

Aniko Te mazij parkoś, ulema, umokoń.

Pietro Parkoś botanikań pireń końdamo, son umokoń, pek parosto vanstoż. Saranoń ericatńeńeń son veckeviks tarka. Kizeń pert lamot sit tej jutkoškasto. Čokšńe ńejat parkso ansak od lomańt.

Aniko Paro melse sovavlih vanomonzo.

Pietro Mekev samsto sovatano, ulińderaj melet.

Aniko Ono tona pele ńejavi Disneylandoń końdamo tarka – vant, pokš-čarij, lijat meźt...

Pietro Śe tarkaśkak ńejeń škasto iśtamoks tejeź. Kuvat tese ašteś ansak stadion. Nesak, ono toso. Śede tasto stadionoś asti osońt verće pelksse, universitetent vaksso. Min nej kuźtano verev, granitse veltaż kijavant, kuva noldaż čudikerkses. Pačkodtano osońt kunškas.

Aniko Moń mels pek tuji te tarkaś. Uńiverśiteteś vasolo teste?

Pietro A vasolo. Śiźić?

Aniko Eźiń. Aštetano alamoška tese, vantano. Malaso ńejavi od ćerkovań pra.

Pietro Ťe oznoma kudoś śtavtoż mejelće škasto. Saranso śede ikele ulneśt pek lamo oznomań tarkat – ćerkovat, monastirt. Sinst mejle kalavtiż, konań-konań tejiż mużejeks-meżeks. Saranso tago-sńardo eraśt śupav mikšńićat, ijeń pert jutaśt najmant-jarmunkat. Ja, miń pačkodińek kelej tarkańteń ošońt kunškaso, koso ersist pokš jarmunkatne.

Aniko Sodat, mon ramavliń literatura erzań kelse, kodatkak suveńirt.

Pietro Teste a vasolo uli vejke kińigań lavka, koso sńardo-sńardo erśit erźań-mokšoń kelse śormadoź kińigat, parak meżejak ramatano.

Exercise 8. Mark the following statements true or false (*vide /a vide*):

- a. Aniko Pietro marto saśť Italijasto.
- b. Siń turistt, ńej molit ekskurśijav.
- c. Aniko ulneś Saranso ikelejak.
- d. Saranoń malava čudi Saranka-lej.
- e. Insar-lejes Saransto vasolo.
- f. Saranoń kunška tarkaś ašti pando praso.
- g. Pando prasto parosto nejavi alće ošoś.
- h. Ošsońt tago-sńardo eraśt supav mikšńicat.
- i. Saranoń kunškaso eŕśiśť pokš jarmunkat.
- j. Saranoś pek umokoń oš.

Exercise 9. Make a short oral presentation about your hometown or the place where you currently live. You should mention: how old the place is, its development, noteworthy facts about its past and present, your favorite places, the population (demographics, characteristics etc), famous people from there, etc.

TEXT 3

Konferencijado

Finneń-ugrań keltńede erśti studenteń konferencijat, konat jutit erva ijeste lija tarkaso. Ulńeś konferencija Saransojak. Koda erśti sval, konferencijaś jutaś śekcijava. Kortaśt fonetikado, morfologijado, śemantikado, sotsiolingvistikado. Lamot saśt śekcijas, koso kortamotńe molśt śormadoma (lijaks merems, literaturań) keltńede. Erźań, mokšoń, lija raśketńeń kelse śormadoma luvoś a pek umokoń, son vejs putoż 1920-ce ijetńeste sajeź. Erźań keleń śormadoma luvońt vejs putomsto pokš lezeks ulńeśt sodaviks erźań lingvisttne M. E. Jevsevjev, A. P. Rabov*. Konferencijasońt kortaśt keltńeń istorijadost, pek lamo kevkstemat ulńeśt śeńde, koda kirdems eś keleńt.

*Makar E. Jevsevjev (1864–1931), Anatolij P. Ŕabov (1894-1938) lingvistt; erźań kelde, kulturado śormadićat.

Exercise 10. Translate Text 3 into English.

VOCABULARY Valks

čovaĺat pearls nuŕamo swing čudems to pour, flow odov again čudikeŕks flowing water oš town, city enemy, foe dušman oznoms to worship to be needed /necessary eravoms parolgadoms to happen pačkodems to arrive

eŕsems parśej eźem bench silk fontan fountain peŕť-peĺks

iśtamo this /that kind of jarmunka market

jomavtoms, juto lose jutkoška free time

kalavtoms to demolish, tear down karšo against, opposite

kaštaz wreath keď skin

wide, to widen kelej, -gadoms kośkems to dry up

interior of a building kudopotmo

kuźems to go up ĺemáems to name

ĺijakstomoms to become different, change

ĺijanaz linen

liśmapŕa source, spring luv custom madems to go to bed načko tarka swamp, bog mikšńića seller, trader nal arrow

marketplace najman

narmuń bird ńevtems to show noldams to free, let go nuŕams to swing

to get better

nature, surroundings

peškśe full piŕavt jonks endline pokš-čarij big wheel inside potso putoms to put rakša animal silver śija gold sirńe

to become tired śiżems

sovams to enter śovoń clay śupav rich sval always

šačo form, figure, face, image

ta-kodamo a kind of turems to fight, battle

uĺća street

uskoms to bring, pull ušman warrior ušodoms to begin

to protect, guard vanstoms

uźeŕe

vaks/so,-s, -sto beside, to the side, from the side

vaĺma window, vitrine veise together

veĺťams to cover viás until





Source: https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Category:Saransk?

Appendix I. Standard Written Erzya – The Cyrillic Alphabet

The Erzya written language was developed in the 1920s. Since that time, standard Erzya has been written in the Cyrillic alphabet:

Aa	Бб	Вв	Гг	Дд	Ee	Ëë	Жж	33
Ии	Йй	Кк	Лл	Мм	Нн	Oo	Пп	Pp
Cc	Тт	Уу	Фф	Xx	Цц	Чч	Шш	Щщ
ъъ	Ыы	Ьь	Ээ	Юю	Яя			

The following letters represent consonants:

The vowels of the Cyrillic alphabet also reflect the palatalization (or lack thereof) of the preceding consonant. Each of the five vowels of Erzya (a, e, i, o, u) is represented by two different letters, which serve to denote the preceding palatalized and unpalatalized consonants.

и/ы	е/э	ю/у	ë/o	я/а
i	e	и	0	a

In each of the pairs above, the letter on the left indicates that the preceding consonant is palatalized. Compare for example the verbs ctame (stams) and ctame (śtams). Observe how palatalization is reflected in the spelling of the following proper nouns:

Тюштя *Tušta*, Турпур *Turpur*, Паксяй *Pakśaj*, Сырнява *Sirńava*, Сюмерьге *Śumerge*, Ламзурь *Lamzur*, Паруш *Paruš*, Пуреш *Pureš*, Лёса *Ĺosa*, Охрем *Ohrem*, Литова *Ĺitova*, Татю *Tatu*.

Palatalization is also marked by the letter \mathbf{b} , which is used to mark a palatalized consonant at the end of a syllable (or word) or before an unpalatalized consonant, e.g. Сюмерьге Śumeʻge. When two palatalized consonants appear consecutively, the letter \mathbf{b} is used only once, after the final consonant, e.g. умарь 'apple' – умарть 'apples'. The only exception to this rule is the consonant π ; palatalized π (\hat{I} in Latin transcription) is always marked with a \mathbf{b} sign, even when followed by another palatalized consonant, e.g. кель, кельть 'language, languages'. Some Russian loanwords also include the letter \mathbf{b} , which marks an unpalatalized consonant on a morpheme boundary, e.g. подъезд (prefix pod- + -jezd) 'staircase'

The combinations *ji* and *je* do not appear word-initially. In earlier loans, *je* is replaced by *e*, *o* or *jo*, e.g. *eščo*, *oščo* 'still' (Russian ещё, *ješčo*); *Olona*, *Ohrem*, *Jogor* (Russian Елена, *Jelena*; Ефрем, *Jefrem*; Егор, *Jegor*). In modern loanwords, word-initial *je* may be preserved, e.g. *jedinstva* (Russian единство 'unity').

Note that words beginning with jo-, ju-, ja-, and je- appear in dictionaries under the letters \ddot{e} , io, io and io and io respectively.

You may also encounter the handwritten Cyrillic script, which in addition to being used in handwriting, also appears when word-processed text is italicized. There are several letters that look quite different in the handwritten (italicized) script than in the printed script. To help resolve this confusion, the Cyrillic alphabet in italics is presented below:

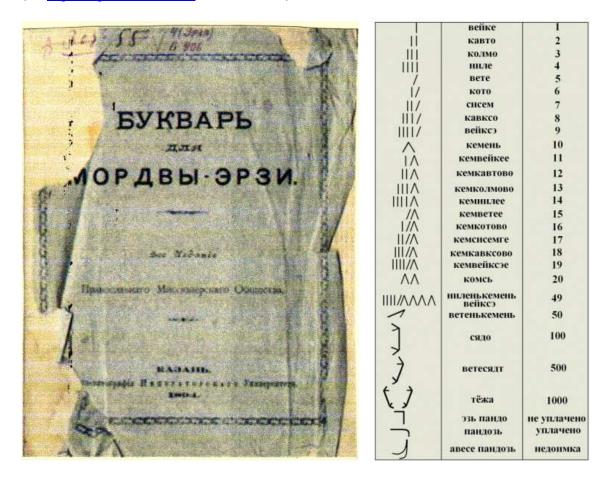
Aa	Бб	Be	Гг	Дд	Ee	Ëë	Жж	33
Ии	Йй	Кк	Лл	Мм	Нн	Oo	Πn	Pp
Cc	Tm	y_y	$\Phi \phi$	Xx	Цц	q_q	Шш	Щщ
Ъъ	Ыы	Ьь	Ээ	Юю	Яя			

Example:

Покш Толкан веле

Покш Толкан велень эрзятне састь Самара ёнов, Рав чирес 18-це пингестэ. Эрзятнень мельс тусть кавто лей (Покш Кинель, Вишка Кинель) ютксо сравтозь модатне. Пандызь те тарканть кисэ эрявикс ярмаконть – ведьгемень целковойть сиясо. Тесэнь таркатне мазыйдеяк мазыйть – вирь, пандо, латкт, лисьмапрят. Эрицятне сокасть-видесть, кассть эмежть. Паксятне макссть сюпав товзюро, розь, пинеме. Иеде иес кудотне ламолгадсть. Теке пангот кепедсть лия велетнеяк. Те шкас ванстовсть кезэрень кудо юртт, ашо кевстэ теезь ведьгев. Ведьгевесь канды лезэ те шкас. Покш Толкансо чачсть-кассть содавикс эрзянь сермадыцятне Тимофей Раптанов, Василий Радаев, Числав Журавлёв.

(see http://vaigel.ru/article/all/2 for more details)



 $\textbf{Source:}\ \underline{http://uralistica.com/photo/1884-1884?context=user;}\ \underline{http://uralistica.com/photo/erzyan-lovmat?context=user}$

Appendix II. Key to Answers

Introduction: Overview of Pronunciation and Phonology

Exercise 3

ćorat	kuzt	sazort
kalt	ĺepeť	śedejť
keďť	lomańť	tejteŕť
keĺť	pešťť	tumot
kudot	ŕiveźť	vazt

Exercise 4

voiceless consonant +	voiced consonant +	vowel +
-kak	-gak	-jak
jarmakkak	kelgak	avajak
śokśkak	vedgak	kudojak
tumotkak	veŕgak	kšijak
lomańtkak	lovgak	teštejak
	valgak	maksojak
	ŕiveźgak	pešťejak
	śedejgak	velejak

Introduction: Word Stock

Exercise 5

śedej, san, molems, kal, ej, śelme, ńile, kolmo, vete, koto, śiśem, kavkso, kemeń

Unit 1

Exercise 4

erams: eran, erat, eri, eratano, eratado, erit astems: astan astat, asti, astetano, astetado, astit hejems: hejan, hejat, heji, hejtano, hejtado, hejit

Exercise 6

- Kijat? Studentan.
- Ton erźat? Avol, mon estonan. Ton erźat?
- Avol, mon finnan.
- Kije te? Vengra.
- Son student? Student.

Exercise 7

mon	studentan
ton	studentat
son	student
miń	studenttano
tiń	studenttado
siń	studentt

Ťe – uńiverśitet. Netńe – studentt: kavto finnt, vejke vengra, vejke ruz, kolmo estont. Ťe – professor Kask, songak eston. Ilona avol eston, son vengra. Imrejak vengra. Ann paro student. Son korti parosto anglań, ruzoń, finneń kelse, tonavtńi vengrań kel. Miń tonavtńetano erżań kel. Siń kortit erżań kelse.

- Šumbratado! Tiń studenttado? Avol.
- Šumbratado! Tiń vengratado? Avol, miń a vengratano. Miń ńemećtano.
- Koda erat? Sastineste.
- Paro či! Ńejemazonok!

Unit 2

Exercise 3

Where	From where	To where	Through where
Saranso	Helsinkiste	Ameŕikav	Estonijava
Udmurtijaso	Moskovsto	Germanijav	Rigava
	Oslosto	Rakverev	Vengrijava
	Pärnusto	Tartuv	
	Tallinnste		

Exercise 5

e'rams + c, mo'lems + b, 'nejems + a, jakams + e, kortams + d

Exercise 6

a1, b3, c2, d4, e6, f5

Exercise 8

Kosat? – Ťesan. Kov molat? – Kinov. Kijat? – Studentan. Koso erat? – Velese. Kodamo son? – Pek paro. Kije son? – Student. Kostonat? – Naimanstan.

Exercise 11

kijat, koso, meźe, tonavtńan, ton, tonavtńat, kortat, alamodo, parosto, molan

Exercise 12

kije, kosat, avol, avol, meźe, tonavtńan; kortat, kudosto, lovnan, araś, uli

Exercise 13

- a). Mon molan kudov. Teči mon a molan kovgak. Mon molan kinov. Tiń jakatado /Ton jakat kinov? Son eŕi velese. Kostońtado /Kostońat? Siń tonavtńit uńiverśitetse. Koso ton tonavtńat? Miń sodatano lamo morot. Ton sodat kodamojak moro? Mon śormadan śorma. Meże ton śormadat? Te mazij tarka. Kodamo mastorso ton eŕat? Tiń kortatado lamo kelse. Kijak korti erźań kelse? Mon a ńejan meżejak. Meże ton ńejat? Siń erźat. Kijetado tiń /Kijat ton? Miń eŕatano parosto. Koda tiń eŕatado /ton eŕat?
- b). Veiko finn. Son tonavtňi estonoń keĺ Tartuń Uńiverśitetse. Veiko paro cora, son tonavtňi parosto. Veiko korti estonoń keĺse. Son jaki Vengrijav, koso korti vengrań keĺse. Nej Veiko tonavtňi

erźań kelgak. Son lovni erźań kelse. Tartuń Uńiverśitetse tonavtńi erźań tejter, Natal. Son tonavtńi anglań kel. Natal erźań veleste. Son mazij tejter. Natalt-Vejkot kortit estonoń, anglań kelse. Nej Vejko korti alamodo erźań kelsejak. Mon ruzan. Mon Moskovstan. Mon tonavtńan estonoń, finnenj kel Tartuń Uńiverśitetse.

Unit 3

Exercise 9

- a) a eran, universitetse, Tartuso, velev;
- b) jarsan, studenteń, kudoso, kaloń, kudoń, teatrav;
- c) lekćijav, kemeńste, busso, raman, kudoń;
- d) molat, ekskurśijav, a molan;
- e) kortiť, a kortiť;
- f) čis, ekskurśijav, čis;
- g) sńaroška

Exercise 10

Meźe tejat mejle? Meże tejat čokšńe? Jakat teatrav(gak)? Molat kinov? Kuvats molat velev?

Exercise 12

korti, vaniť; maksan; ťeleńek; jaksťere.

Exercise 13

Kadriť-Mikkť studentt. Siń teči a moliť uńiveršiteteń kafeterijav, toso lamo lomańt. Siń jarsiť Kadriń kedse (kudoso). Kadri teji kaloń jam. Čokšńe teatraso od opera. Mikk moli čiť teatrań kassav, rami bilett.

Mikk moli velev teči. Son moli busso. Mikk ašti velese a kuvats – kavtoška či. Son teji kudoń tevt. Kadri moli ekskuršijav mašinaso. Teči uli busoń ekskuršija Tallinev.

Ton teči kuvat ulat bibliotekaso? Koso jarsat čit / čokšhe? Ton tejat lamo kudoh tevt? Ton jakat teatrav? Ton molat teči ekskuršijav? Ton molat velev?

Unit 4

Exercise 3

a) pokš veleś, tantej umareś, eś raśkeń muzikaś, teatrań bileteś, od mašinaś, śokśeń škaś; b) tejtertne pireset, lomańtne pakśasot, avatne kudosot, coratne mašinasot, lekcijatne universitetset, studenttne kafeterijasot

Exercise 9

kortit, mon, od, jakan, sńardo-sńardo, koda, sastińeste, mińgak, tejtano, virev, čokšńe, pakśaso

Kize. Medkov. Mon molan Saaremaav, ulan toso kemeńška či. Ťe mazijdejak mazij tarka Estońijaso. Toso ulan jalgań kudoso. Miń tejtano pireń, pakśań tevt, čokšńe aštetano lija od lomańtńeń marto. Miń kunsolotano, moratano Saaremaań morot. Sire lomańtńe morit pek parosto. Saaremaań lomańtńe kortit eś kortavksso.

Unit 5

Exercise 3

ojmśems, ojmśeme; panžoms, panžomo; morams, moramo; kištems, kišteme; večkems, večkeme; tujems, tujeme; vikšńems, vikšńeme; śormadoms, śormadomo; kunsoloms, kunsolomo; śiżems, śiżeme; sodams, sodamo

Exercise 4

1f., 2b., 3e., 4d., 5c., 6a

Exercise 7

a) nileće lomańeś, b) omboće čisteńt, c) ombo mastorso, d) kolmoće kursoś, e) vaśeńće ijesteńt

Exercise 13

Eran Tartuso vaseńce ije. Tonavtńan Tartuń Uńiversitetse, koso kemsisemge tożeńska studentt. Tese ulit studentt Finlandijasto, Vengrijasto, Ruzoń Mastorsto, Švedcijasto, Germańijasto. Mon tonavtńan finneń-ugrań kelt. Jakan finneń, vengrań, erżań, mariń keleń seminarov. Kunsolan lekcijat. Čokšńe ojmśan kudoso, sńardo-sńardo jakan teatrav, kafeterijav, diskotekav. Isak jalga marto jakińek Tallinnev. Ulńińek ekskurśijaso. Tallinn Tartudo śede poks. Miń ńejińek lamo mazij tarkat. Čit jarsińek kafeterijaso. Čokšńe 7 cassto tujińek mekev Tartuv. Kudoso ulńińek 9 cassto. Vanińek televizor, kortińek śeńde, meże ńejińek Tallinnse. Kizna moltano Finlandijav tonavtńeme finneń kel.

Unit 6

Exercise 2

- a) kedem, surot, čerem, sanot, pejem;
- b) mastorozo, lejeze, vireze, universiteteze;
- c) jalaksonok, ĺemeńek, sazoronok, uražeńek;
- d) skalonk, sarazonk, revenk, pursozonk;
- e) pileksest, ergest, surksost, pulajest

Exercise 4

avańt paćazo	ćorań <i>ł – kemenze</i>	stuďenttneń śeminarost
studenteńt jalgazo	tejterent čerenze	ejkakštneń kudost
raśkeńł eramozo	tetańt ejkakšonzo	erźavaťńeń pulajest
uŕažeńť parijazo	odiŕvahť eŕgenze	lomańtńeń arśemast

Exercise 10

pango – pŕaso pilekst – pilese

```
eŕgť – kirgaso, kirgava
śulgamo – mešťese,
kedkst – kedga,
surks – surso, surkst – surga,
kaŕť-prakstat, kemť – pilgse
```

lemem, estonan, Tallinnse, sazorom, lemeze, Vengŕijaso, sazorom, ijenze, ijesan, Vengŕijav, Vengŕijas, sazorom, jarsan/jarsatano, lemeze, piŕeń

Exercise 13

Proverbs:

An empty stomach is the best cook.

What is learned is never forgotten.

Her hands are soft, but her nails are sharp. (She says one thing to your face and another thing behind your back).

Unit 7

Exercise 1

eź, eźińek, eźt, eźiń, eźińe, eźińek, eźt, eź

Exercise 2

eź, a, avol, a, a, eźińek

Exercise 3

1f, 2g, 3d, 4c, 5b, 6a, 7e

Exercise 4

Mon sńardojak eźiń korta erźa lomań marto sonze kelse. Tese kijak a eri. Miń kovgak teči a moltano. Siń meźejak eźt rama ombo mastorsto. Mon kostojak a mujan śede paro tarka. Son kodamojak velev eź jaka.

Exercise 5

Ozak! Sak tej! Kunsolok! Sovak! Aštede-aštede! Śimt! Jarsado! Ilado pele! Ażodo! Užo-užo!

Exercise 11

Velese. 54/53/20/30/18. Eźiń. Melat. Eravi. A pek. Jakiń.

Exercise 12

lemem, lemeze, Stopańize, pataj, ijese, veleńt, tarkaso, prevejt, Moskovsot, kavtotne, tejtereś, mastorov, velese, ejkakšonzo, kedse, Moskovsto

Unit 8

Exercise 1

muśkems, sevems, tonavtńems, sodams, večkems, maksoms, ramams, kandoms

Son lovnińże jovkstneń. Śormadsa śormańt. Tejit tevtńeń? Vikšńik panarońt? Pańinek kšińt. Miń marińek vajgeleńt. Nejija erkeńt.

Exercise 5

sodasak, sodasa, sodasi, tonavtńesink, kortams, večksiń, kortatano, molems, čarkodeme, śormadoms

Exercise 10

peke, ked, keskav, pra, kudopotmo

Exercise 15

Studenttneń lamo tevest – čiť siń jakiť lekćijava, śeminarga, čokšńe kudosojak tonavtńiť. Lamot jakiť tonavtńeme erva-kodamo kelt. Kijak a sodi sńaroška studentneń jutkoškast. Vansińek meże siń tejiť kizna, sńardo siń a jakiť uńiverśitetev. Lamot moliť ombo mastorov, śeks siń tonavtňitkak lija kelt. Uliť studentt, konat kizna važodit. Kizeń škasto studenttneń uli škast aštems kudoraśkest marto. Siń veise eriť veleń kudosost, jakiť virev, ińevedeń, lejeń čirev. Śokśńa, tunda siť studenteń čitńe – od lomańtńe vastoviť koncerteń škasto, sportoń zalso, jakiť nalkśeme, kišteme. Konat-konat ijeń perť jakiť veise moramo.

Unit 9

Exercise 1

śormadik /śormadink, lovnik /lovnink, morik /morink, sajemak, vaniť /vanink, kunsolomiź, ilink tapa, iliť /ilink stuvto

Exercise 3

molemste, moleź; avardeź, avardemste; čijeź, čijemste

Exercise 4

Life makes even a blind man see.

Don't rejoice when you find something, don't lament when you lose something.

Exercise 9

Tetanzo-avanzo mazijńelt, ... Tetanzo-avanzo ašińelt, son kšińeńt saliże ... son kapsta pires kandiże

Exercise 10

tuś, tuje, tuś, molś, mole, molś, uli, meleńek, uli

Exercise 13

kuldor-kaldormovement of a cart or buggylosk-loskthrobbing, pulsationpet-petdripping liquid

kalck-kalckhitting, striking (wood)dubor-duborstomping with feetnock-nockmuscle twitchingćiv-ćivwarble, chirp, twitteršoĺk- šoĺksplash, lappingkaštor-kaštorrustle, murmura kuš-a kašsilence

rumble, roar

Krandazoś ardi – kuldor-kaldor. Praź lopatńe pilgeńek alo – kastor-kastor. Kudoś čavo – a kus-a kas. Narmoń mori – ćiv-ćiv. Alasatńe ardit – dubor-dubor. Vedeś čudi – solk-solk. Vir kerit – kalck-kalck.

Unit 10

Exercise 2

sovavliń – sovińderat teze /tozo

zeŕť

```
tujevĺiń – tujińderat tov; tija /tuva
jutavliń – jutińderat tov; tija /tuva
molevliń – molińderat tov; tija /tuva
jakavliń – jakińderat tov; tija /tuva
aštevliń – aštińderat tese /toso
ojmśevliń – ojmśińderat tese /toso
Exercise 3

sińderaj śimemat – kečeś onot koso, śimt;
vačińderaj peket – panžakajtńe onot kosot, jarsak;
sińderaj udomat – tarkaś acaż, ażo, madt;
śiżińderaj pilget – eżemeś čavo, ozak, ojmsik;
ulińderaj melet – sovak klubs, toso sval erśit studentt;
jutińderat virs – ilak jomavto kińt;
pidińderat jam – ila puto lamo sal
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Exercise 4

tujińderatado, sińderajt, ulińderaj, sińderaj, vačińderaj, siźińderat, ulińderaj

Exercise 5

We used to go to the forest on Easter, to sing and talk there.

I looked through all the pictures.

The woman (mother) started to leave – she made the children do their homework (housework).

The guest was taken from house to house.

The little boy let the puppy into the house.

It was a holiday. We gathered together.

The lower part of the city is visible from the top of the mountain (hill). I showed the beautiful places.

The windows got cleaned, now let's rest a little.

My headscarf has disappeared (is missing). I lost my headscarf.

Exercise 8

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a. – a vide, b. – a vide, c. – a vide, d. – a vide, e. – a vide, f. – vide, g. – vide, h. – vide, i. – vide, j. – a vide
```

Conferences

There are regular student conferences on Finno-Ugric languages, held in a different place each year. The conference has been held in Saransk, too. As always, the conference was divided into different sections. There were talks concerning phonology, morphology, semantics, and sociolinguistics. Many people attended the section on written (in other words, literary) language. The literary language of Erzya, Moksha, and others is not very old, it was initiated in the 1920s. The famous Erzya linguists M. E. Jevsevjev and A. P. Rjabov helped greatly in the development of the Erzya written language. At the conference, people talked a lot about the history of these languages; there were a lot of questions about how to preserve one's language.

Appendix III. Erzya-English Glossary

A

a no, not, unaparo bad (not good) a pitnej cheap arams to occupy space, position, to become a sodan, azdan I don't know araś, -t (there) is /are not missing acamo, -t, acamopel, -t coverings, bedsheets araytoms to place, set ardoms to ride, drive acams to cover, spread ardthems to ride, drive (repeatedly) ada, -do Come, let's go! (sg. /pl.) arśema thought, wish al egg arśems to think, believe alamo little, few art, -ovks embroidery alamo/do, -ška a little artoma painting alga beneath artoms to paint alijams to lay eggs aš/o, -ińe white, -diminutive alk/a, -ine low ašolgadoms to become white alks basis, base aštems to stand in place, hang out alo under, lower ata man; old man alo pe (kuro) lower end of the village aťakš cockerel altams to promise aťamať cherry altavks promise atavt father-in-law Amerika, -ń America, -genitive auditorija auditorium ańdamo man (in folk poetry) ava woman, mother andoms to feed ava-, teta-levks child taken after his mother angla, -ń English, -genitive /father anglań kel English (language) ava-lomań female person Anglija England avaŕdems to cry anok ready avat-tejtert mother and daughter anokstams to prepare avavt mother-in-law anśak only, but avoĺ no, not apak (teje, soda) un-(done, known); without aźo, -do Go! (sg. /pl.) (doing, knowing) azor, -ava host, -ess

В

baba, -j grandmother, -vocative bajaga (church) bell balaga, ćeća flower balćan china bańa, ślamo kudo sauna baśams, kortams to converse, talk baška separate, apart bazar market square bažams to intend, want

berań, -ste bad, badly biblioteka, lovnoma kudo library bilet ticket blida dish boda, -j grandfather, -vocative buje kin, tribe buka ox, bull bus bus butra, -v murky, dark, dirty

Ć

ćanav swallow (bird) *ćarahman* hail *ćeća* flower

ćeŕkova church *ćeťveŕk* Thursday *ćiďardoms* to bear, withstand *ćildordoms* to glitter *ćilem* pipe *ćilem pej* wisdom tooth *ćipaka* chick *ćokov* nightingale

ćolak (pŕa) foolish (head)ćora man, boyćora-lomań male personćorińe small boyćotmar bludgeon

Č

čačk across čačo, šačo form, figure čačoma, šačoma ije birth year čačoms, šačoms to be born čačtoms, šačtoms to give birth to čadived flood water čadoms to boil over, flow čakš, -ke pot čalgams to step on čama face čapaks dough čapamo sour čapamolovso buttermilk, yogurt čarams to turn, revolve čarii wheel čarkodema understanding, comprehension čarkodems to understand *čaŕkodića* intelligent čas hour čavo empty čavolgadoms to become empty čavoms to hit čejeŕ mouse čemeń rust $\check{c}e\acute{r}$, $-\acute{t}$ hair čeŕbulo (-pulo) pigtail *čevte* soft či day, sun čijams to propose (marriage)

čilisema sunrise, east čiń karšo against/in front of the sun čińe odour, smell $(\check{c}i/\acute{n}, -nze)\check{c}op$ the entire day čiŕ curved, skewed čiŕe, -se bank/edge, on the bank čiste every day *čiť* in the daytime *čivaldo* daylight čivalgoma sunset, west *čokšńe* evening *čopoda, topoda* dark *čopodasto* in the dark, at a dark time čov/a, -ińe thin, fine, weak, -diminutive *čovalat* pearls *čovar* mortar čovor together *čožda, šožda* light, easy čudems to pour, flow *čudi ved* flowing water *čudikeŕks* stream čumo reason čumondoms to blame čumovtomo innocent čuŕka onion *čuro* rare čurosto rarely čuvoms to dig čuvto tree, wood (material)

D

davol storm
di and
doktor doctor
dokument document, paper, bill

domka deep došova, a pitńej cheap dubor-dubor sound of feet trampling dušman enemy, foe

\mathbf{E}

ečke thick ej ice ejde infant ejkakš child

čijems to run

ejkakšči childhood ej/s, -se, -ste into, in, from inside ejźuro (-śuro) icicle (-horn) ekše cool ekšelams to bathe *ele* lap emež vegetable emežpiŕe vegetable garden eńaldo/ms, -ma to ask, request eno well, so eŕ so eramo life erams to live eraza lively, healthy, vivid *eŕavi*, *-t* must, is necessary eravoms to be needed/necessary erge, ergt pearl, pearls erica inhabitant eŕke lake ersems to happen

erźa, -ń Erzya, Erzyan erźava Erzyan woman erva each, every *eŕva čiste* every day erva koso everywhere *eŕva meź/e, -ť* everything eske nail eś own eston, -oń Estonian, -genitive Estońija Estonia eź no (past negation) eżem bench ezga along, by *eždems* to warm *ežems* to warm up (v.i.) Evropa, -ń Europe, -an

F

fakultet faculty filma film Finlandija Finland finn, -eń Finnish, -genitive folklor folklore

fontan fountain foto photo Francija France francuz, -oń French, -genitive

G

gajgems to clang, jingle gajt noise, sounds -gak, -jak, -kak too, also gala, giga, diga goose gaźet magazine Germańija Germany gorńipov buttercup, water lily guj, kuj snake

I

idem rakša wild animal
idemevś evil spirit
idemka wild bird (duck)
idems to free, save, rescue
ije year
ikele earlier, in front of/before
ikelks front part
ila, -do don't! (sg. /pl.)
ilov birch, twig
iltams to escort
ilvede/ms, -vks to be lost, being lost
imbilav butterfly
ińazor czar, emperor
Ińeči Easter

ińeved sea, ocean
info-lopa fact sheet
ińżej raspberry
inže guest
inžeń kudo guest house
ińdeks rib
ińedems to get drunk
iśak yesterday
iśakoń, iśeń yesterday (genitive)
iśta so, thus
iśtamo this/that kind of
izams to harrow
iźnams to win
Italija Italy

ia well; oh jomavtoms (ju-) to lose jakams to go, visit jon line, side jakavtoms to make (someone) go, visit jon dexterous, bold *jakstere* red jonov to the side jakšamo cold, frost *jondol (-tol)* lightning (fire) *iala* still, continually jorams to prepare jalaks younger brother *jorok*, (-či) skill, ability jalateke however, nevertheless jortoms to throw jalga friend jožo feeling jalgaksči friendship jožov clever, sneaky jalgo on foot jovks fairy-tale jam soup jovtams to say *jan* path jovtnems to tell *jarmak* money jukśems to release, open, let go jarmunka marketplace jumavtoms, jomavtoms to lose *jarsamopel* food, something to eat *jur* root jarsams to eat jutams (vakska) to pass by jažams to grind, break jutko gap javoms to split jutkoška free time jutkso amongst, amidst jolgańa scrawny, slender

K

kaŕť-prakstat footwear kačamo smoke karvo, karuv fly kadoms to leave kafedra chair, (sub)department *kasoms* to grow (v.i.) *kastoms* to grow (v.t.) *kajams* to pour (water) kajams to take off, take away kaša porridge kaštaz wreath kajga zither, kantele *kaštom(o)* oven kal fish każems to give as a gift *kaladoms* to wear off, decay kaźńe gift, present kalaytoms to demolish, tear down kažo calamity kalgodo tough, hard katka cat *kalmams* to bury kavańams to treat kalmo grave kavkso eight kalmolango graveyard kańa (oh) really kavto two kandoms to carry kaytoldoms to hesitate, waver kańtvetka sweet kećams to rejoice, gladden keče ladle, dipper *kapšams* to hurry ked hand: skin kardams to forbid, stop kedks bracelet kardaz (court)yard kekšems to hide kardo barn kel language, tongue karel Karelian *kela* supposedly *Kaŕelija* Karelia kele width kargo crane *kelej* wide karks belt kelejgadoms to widen karmams to begin kelme cold kaŕśemapelt footwear, shoes *kelmems* to freeze karsems to wear on the feet *kem*, -*t* boot, boots karšo against, opposite kemema belief karšo val objection

kemems to believe kemeń ten

keńardoms to rejoice, gladden

keńarks joy, gladness

keńere elbow

keńerems to ripen, reach (a condition)

kenkš one kenže (finger)nail kepedems to lift

kepe-štapo barefoot, naked

ker tree bark kerams to cut, chop kerks ball of yarn kerš (peĺ) left (side) keskav bag

kezereń škańe. -sto in the old times

kež, -ej anger, angry

kev stone

kezeŕ czar

kevkstema question kevkstems to ask ki path, road

ki lang/o, -so the way/road, on the way/road

kijak someone /anyone /no-one

kiiaks floor kije who kilei birch kiń whose kińiga book kirda once, time kirdems to keep kiŕe ball of yarn kirga neck

kirgapar throat kirvaźems to catch fire

kise for kiska dog kištema dance kištems to dance kize summer kizna in summer klub club

kočkams to choose, collect

koct fabric koda how

kodajak somehow/anyhow/in no way

kodamo what kind kodamo knitting kodams to knit kofija coffee

koj, -se custom; according to

koj-kona some kojme shovel *koj-meźe* something kolams to ruin, break

kolmo three

kolmońgemeń thirty komoro handful komś twenty kona which końa forehead

konaśkak some (of them) końdamo like, similar końov document, paper, bill

kopoŕ back

kor character, personality koras according to kortams, baśams to speak

kortavks dialect kośke dry kośkems to dry up koso where

kosojak somewhere /anywhere /nowhere kostojak from somewhere /anywhere /nowhere

kostoń from where košt air, steam koźa rich kozo where to

kozojak to somewhere, to nowhere

kozoma cough kozoms to cough kota shoe koto six

kov moon, month kov to where

kovgak somewhere, nowhere

kovol cloud

krandaz, karandaz cart

kravtoms to drive away, stave off

ksnav pea

kstij, kistij strawberry

kši bread

kšna, kšnań karks strap (k)šnams to praise, thank

kšńi iron

kučoms to send (a letter) kudazor, -ava landlord, -lady

kudikeĺks entryway kudo home, house

kudopotmo interior of a building

kudoraśke family kuiar cucumber kuloms to die kulov ash *kuma(n)ža* knee

kundams to capture, seize kunsoloms to listen kunška middle, centre

kurgo mouth kurgo meńel palate

kuro street

kurok, -sto quick, -ly

kuz spruce kużems to go up kużo square, lea, clearing kutmordavks hug kutmorams to hug, embrace kuva where (along /through what/) kuvajak somewhere, anywhere, nowhere kuvaka long kuva-kuva in some places kuvalt because of, through, along kuvat, -s for a long time

LĹ

lajšems to grieve *lakams* to boil (v.i.) lambamo sweet lamo a lot lamoči multitude *lamokśt* many times lamońest many people together, amongst themselves langa off of, from lang/s, -so on to, on laz plank laznoms (pengť) to chop wood lazoms to split, break latiž Latvian Latvija Latvia lavś cradle lavšo weak lavtov. -t shoulder. -s *ledems* to shoot; to mow *lei* river *lekćija* lecture *lekśems* to breathe *lela* older brother; uncle *lelat-sazort* brother and sister *lem* name *lembe* warm *lemdems, putoms lem* to name, denominate *lepe* alder *letke* damp

letke tarka swamp, bog *levks* young animal; child *lezdams* to help *leze* help *lezks* means of help *lija* other *lijakstomoms* to change (v.i.) *lijanaz* linen *liśems* to exit, go out *lisems mirdenen* to get married (to go to a man) *liśma* well *liśmapŕa* source, spring, well *lišme, alaša* horse *litov* Lithuanian *Litva* Lithuania *livíams* to fly lomań person *lomżor* bird cherry lopa leaf lotkams to stop, end, cease (v.i.) lov, -ov snow, -y lovnoma reading lovnomakudo library lovnomapel something to read lovnoms to read lovoms to read, count lovso milk

\mathbf{M}

luv custom, order

madems to lie down, go to sleep
madstems to switch off, put to bed, delete
makso liver
maksoms to give
maksoms val to promise, give one's word
malaso, -v close/near, (to) close/near
manams to deceive
manej clear (day)
manit in previous years
mar hill
marams to hear
maravoms to be heard, felt, to seem

mari kel Mari language
marto with
mastor land, country
mastorlango world
mašina car
maštoms to know, be able to; to kill, end
maštovoms to be suitable, appropriate, to befit;
to be killed
maziči beauty
mazij beautiful
mazijka decoration, picture
mazilgavtoms to beautify

matedevems to doze, slumber *meźe* what meźejak something, anything, nothing med honey meżeks what for *mejelće* last, most recent meźekskak for something/anything/nothing *mejeĺks* next mijems to sell *mejle* after, later mik even mekev back, again mikšńića seller, trader mekevlank the other way around, on the miń we contrary mińek our mekev-vasov back and forth mińś we (ourselves) meks why mirde man, husband mekskak for some reason moda land, earth mekš bee modamaŕ potato *mel* mind mokšava Mokshan woman mel vitems to raise one's spirits mokšo, -ń (kel) Mokshan (language) *melat* last year molems to go *melavks* worry mon I *melavtoms* to worry moń my, mine *melga* after, following (spatial) monś I (myself) *melmolema* boredom, longing moramo singing mels ledems to come to mind, be remembered morams to sing *mels tujems* to please, appeal to morića singer *melsparo* joy, contentment moro song meńčems to bend, twist morśekšńems to sing (repeatedly) mendams to bend Moskov Moscow meńel sky mujems to find meńelks air muśkems to do laundry meńems to escape

ΝŃ

merems to say *mere* chest

muzika, śedamo music

načko wet, damp ńejemazonok! Goodbye! See you (liter. načko tarka swamp, bog us) later! načkoms to get wet *ńejems* to see najman marketplace, fair *ńemeć* German ńaka doll *ńeške* beehive naksado rotten *ńeške-piŕe* apiary nal arrow *ńeže* support *nalkśems* to play *ńeżedems* to support nalkstams to get bored *netks* stem (of a plant) nalkške toy *ńevtema* exhibition, show narams to shave *ńevtems* to show nardamo towel *ńi* wife, woman nardams to dry ńikśems to smell, huff narmuń, -o- bird *ńile* four navams to dip (into water) *ńilems* to swallow navolo slippery *ńimilav* butterfly *ńe*,(-*tńe*) these nolams to lick *ned* handle, stem *nolaža* slippery (road) *ńedla* week noldams to let go, free *ńedlači* Sunday nolgaŕ, nolgo tulo snot-nosed *ńej* now nolgo snot norov fertile, fruitful

norovava goddess of fertility nućka grandchild nudej reed pipe nujems to reap nula rag, tatter numolo hare, rabbit nupoń moss nuramo swing
nurdo sleigh
nurk/a, -ine short
nurtams to pour (into a glass)
nusmana sad, grey, bleak, dreary (day)
nuzaks, -či lazy, -ness

0

obeźgan monkey od new, young odar udder odava stepmother odiŕva bride odksči youth odov again ods again, in a different way odsto when young oj butter ojmams to rest, calm down oime soul, breath oimśems to rest okojńiki at last olgo straw ombo other ombo mastor foreign country omboće second on dream ongoms to bark onks measure, weight onkstams to measure, weigh

onsto- (+possessive genitive) in a / one's dream opańa close air orgat yeast orgodems to flee, escape orma sickness, illness ormalgadoms to fall ill ormameńks medicine oršamo(-pel) clothing oršams to wear oš town, city ozado sitting ozams to sit oźaz sparrow ozks worship, devotion oznoms to worship oža sleeve ožo yellow oteĺ (inžeń kudo) hotel, guesthouse ovto bear ovtolevks bear cub ovtorńik Tuesday ovtumaŕ brier, dog-rose

P

paća towel paćińe handkerchief pačk through; always pačkodems to arrive pačťams val to notify pakśa field pal piece palams to kiss *paloms* to burn (v.i.) panar shirt, tunic pando mountain, hill pandoms to pay; to patch pandoms val to respond, answer (liter. pay a word) pańems to drive away, stave off pańems kši to bake bread pango bonnet

pango mushroom panžado open panžakaj pie, pizza panžo/ms, -ź to open, -ed parak hopefully, maybe parija husband's sister paro melse gladly, with pleasure Paro od ije! Happy New Year! Paro Roštova! Merry Christmas! par/o, -ine good, -diminutive paroči goodness parolgadoms to get better parosto well parśej silk paz god pazava goddess pata older sister, aunt

patat-jalakst older sister and younger brother *piže* green pižńems to shout, scream pe end *peća* Friday pitne price pečkems (kši, sivel) to cut (bread, meat) *pitnej* expensive pej tooth pojezd train pejdems to laugh pokš, -ke big *pejel* knife pokš-čarij ferris wheel pek very pokš či holiday, celebration peke stomach pokšťat-babat grandfather and -mother pel; -pel side, half pona wool; strain, fibre *pelems* to fear ponasure woollen yarn, worsted *pelems* to bore, drill pońdelńik Monday *pelev* to the side pondo (old unit of mass, 16 kg) peleve midnight porems to chew, eat *peĺka* thumb porksams to crush *peĺks* part potmo the inside pot(mo)s into penč spoon pot(mo)so inside peńerva youngest son's wife *penśija* pension pot(mo)sto from inside potmova along the inside perka around *peŕť* through potavtoms (skal) to milk (a cow) *pert-pelks* nature, surroundings pra, pira head peškśe full *pradoms* to end (v.t.) pešte nut *pŕaka* patty pezems pra to wash the head; to scold prams to drop, fall *pežeť* sin *pravt* boss, leader pet-pet the sound of water dripping $p\acute{r}ev(\acute{t})$ brain, sense prevei wise pevteme endless piče pine pŕevejči wisdom pičkams to get better, recover pŕevejka clever Dick *pśi* hot pidems (jam) to cook, boil (soup) pijems to boil, ripen *pškadems* to bid, express pulaj back-apron piks rope *pile* ear pulo tail *pilekst* earrings purdams to turn *pilge* leg, foot pure kvass, mead pińe dog purgine thunder, rumble pinge lifetime, century purnams to gather pirams to restrict, bar *purnavoms* to gather (v.i.) piravks garden, fence puromoms to assemble, gather (v.i.) pire garden, fence pursoz piglet *putoms (vejs)* to put (together) pize nest putoms či to set a date *piźeme* rain putoms emežť to plant vegetables piźems to rain putoms lem to name, denominate piźol rowan

RŔ

rakams to laughraužo blackrakša animalRav Volgaramams to buyredams to noticerangoms to shout, screamrestams to fryraške peoplereve sheepraštams to multiply, grow in numbersrišme chain

ŕizks concern, pain *ŕiznems* to worry

ŕiveź fox

Roštova Christmas

roź rve

ruća robe, gown

rudaz dirt, mud rungo chest, body ruz Russian

ruzava Russian woman Ruzoń mastor Russia

SŚŠ

śado hundred

sajems to take, get, receive

sal salt

salams to steal salava in secret salmuks needle salov salty sams to come san vein sapoń soap Saran (oš) Saransk

saraz chicken

sasams to gain, catch up sastińeste slowly, steadily

sasto slowly *śatko* spark satoms to suffice satoška sufficiently sazor (younger) sister

śe it, that sed bridge

śedams to play an instrument śedamo, muzika music

śedej heart $\dot{seh}(\dot{-te})$ the most *śejede* dense *śejedste* often *śejel* hedgehog

śeks this is why, (because)

śelge saliva, spit *śelgems* to spit *śelme* eye

śelmukšt eyeglasses *śelved* tear drop seme brush seń blue sepe gall sepej bitter ser height sera acorn

śerada Wednesday

serej tall *śeŕka* shin śeske at once śeśke mosquito *śeste* then

śeżems to tear, rip seznems to delay setme quiet, peaceful *śetńe* those (it, that, *plural*)

sevems to eat up si ijeste next year sii rotten śiia silver *śimems* to drink

siń they

sińś they (themselves)

sire old

siredems to grow old

sirńe gold śiśem seven

śiżems to become tired

sivel meat skal cow

śkamo(-m, possessive) alone sńardo, źardo when sńardo-sńardo sometimes sńarija, źarija some, quite a lot sńaro, żaro how much

sńars, źars how long, until when

sodamojovks riddle sodams to know

sodaviks familiar, famous sodaź familiar, known sodoms to bind, tie sokor blind

soks ski śokś autumn śokśńa in autumn solams to melt śolgoms to close *śolmo* wing son he/she

sońś he/she (him-/herself)

śorma letter śormadoms to write *śormav* mottled, patterned

sovams to enter śovoń clay *śtado* standing staka hard, difficult stakasto with difficulty stamo sewing stams to sew *śtams* to get up student student stuvtoms to forget subuta Saturday sudo nose *śudoms* to curse sudrams to comb śukońams to bow, greet śukoro bun śuk-pŕa bow, thank you suks worm, maggot sulej shadow śulgamo brooch

sulmams to bind, tie sulmavks, sulmo side sulmo knot suńderks dusk supav rich sur finger

sulika glass, bottle

surbra fingertip sure yarn surks ring śuro horn surśeme comb suskoms to bite suv fog, mist sval always šabra neighbour šačo form, figure šačoms to be born šačtoms to give birth to

ška time

škastonzo at the right time

šĺams to wash

šĺams-nardams to clean

šolk-šolk the sound of water lapping

šožda light, easy šukštorov currant šumbra healthy šumbrači health Švedćija Sweden šved Swede

TT'

tago again tago-sńardo sometime, once ta-kodamo a kind of tandadoms to be startled tańtej, -ste tasty; tastily tapams to crush, trample tarad branch

targo week tarka place tarvaz sickle

taštams to store, conserve

tašto old, worn-out

te this
teči today
tedede this year
tej to here, hither
tejems to do

tejter, -ka girl, daughter *tej-tov* here and there

teke same tele winter telha in winter terdems to invite

tese here *teste* from here *tešks* sign *tešte* star

tetat-corat father and son

tev work

tija-tuva here and there tikše grass, hay tiń you (pl.) tińś you (yourselves) todov pillow tokš tip, treetop tol fire

tolbańda (panda 'plant bed') log fire

tolga feather

tombams to hit, injure

ton you (sg.)

tonadoms to get used/accustomed to

tonavíńems to learn tonavtoms to teach tońś you (yourself) topo cottage cheese toso there

tožeń, tišča thousand tov to there, thither tovźuro wheat

trams, tirams to raise (a child)

tujems to leave tumo oak tunda in spring tundo spring turems to fight, battle

turva lip

tus colour, appearance

tuža brown *tuva* through there

tuvo pig tuvtal reason, cause

U

učoms to wait
udalće rear, hind (adj.)
udalo, -v behind
udem brain
udoma tarka sleeping place
udoms to sleep
ujems to swim
ukštor maple
ulća street
ulema(-t) maybe, presumably
ulems to be
uli-paro fortune
umar apple
umok, -oń long ago, way back, ancient
uńiverśitet university

ur squirrel
uraž sister-in-law
ure slave
uroz orphan
urva daughter-in-law
urvaksto/ms, -ż to get married (to take a wife),
married
urvińe youngest son's wife
usija island
uskoms to bring, pull
ušo air, outside
ušodoms to begin
uštoms to heat
użere axe
užo, -do! Wait! (sg. /pl.)

V

vačkams to stack, place, put in order, pile vačoči hunger vačodo hungry *vačoms* to be hungry vadems (ojse) to slather (butter) vadra, paro good vadŕalgavtoms vadŕasto, parosto well vaj oh vajams to sink, drown vajgel voice vajgelbe (-pe) kilometre, verst (liter. voice end) vakan bowl, pelvis vaks span (old unit of length, 12 to 23cm) vakska past vakss to the side vaksso beside val word valańa smooth valdo light; light, bright valdo-seń light blue valdomoms to become light valgoms to land, come down valks dictionary valma window, vitrine valmerevks proverb valoms to spill, pour valnoms to water valske (marto) morning, in the morning vana look here

vańks clean vańśkavtoms to clean vannoms to inspect, look through vanoms to look, watch vanoms mel to respect, hold in regard vanovks look, outlook vanstoms to protect, guard vanta! Look! vara hole varaka crow varčams to try varga mitten, glove varma wind varsodems to cast, push vehemently varštams to take a glance at vaśeńće first vaśńa in the beginning, at first vasolbaba maternal grandmother vasolo, -v far *vasońbejelt* (-p-) scissors vastoma meeting vastomazonok! Until we meet! Good-bye! vasto/ms, -ma to meet, meeting vašo fawn vaz calf važo worker važodems to work vatkams to peel vatrakš frog ve night

ve(jke) melse unanimously

večkema love večkems to love večkeviks dear, darling

ved water

vedava mermaid, water-nymph vedgev (-kev) mill (liter. water stone)

vedme tie, rope, lead

vejke one

vejket equal, alike vejkse nine vejse together

velams to go round, rotate velavtoms to turn, return

velde via, by, *vele* village

velks cream (of milk) velks/ka, -se across, above

velmems to recover, come to life, awake

veltams to cover

veltamo, *-pel* cover, blanket *veluv* together, jointly

venč boat

vengra Hungarian Vengrija Hungary

veństams to stretch, hold out

vepele at a distance

veŕ blood

vere pe upper end (of the village)

verek raw, not ripe

veŕev up *veŕga* up, high

vergiz wolf *verks* upper part, top

veśe all

veśemeze everything /everyone together

veśť once

veštkak not once, never vešems to ask, require veškems to whistle vešhems to look/search for

veženće younger veť at night

vetams to pull vetams pra to behave

vete five

vetića leader, guide vetke Chuvash vide true, right videči truth

vide-paro exactly like, as videms to seed, sow

vidme seed vids until vidste straight vij strength, force vijev, -ste strong, -ly

vikšńems to crochet, embroider

vikšńevks embroidery

viŕ forest *viŕez* lamb

viška, višińe, viškińe small viźdems to feel ashamed viźks. -ś- shame

vit (pel) right (side) vitems to fix

vitev, vit pelev to the right vitkstams to confess

ZŽ

zal hall zeme force, essence, substance źepe pocket zeŕť rumble zijan accident, mishap zijnems to drone, whine žojnems babble, sound

Appendix IV. English-Erzya Glossary

A

ability, skill jorok, -či able *iorokov* to be able to *maštoms* absent, missing, not (sg, pl) araś, -t accident, mishap zijan according to koras acorn sera across čačk to address, bid *pškadems* after, following (spatial) melga after, later *mejle* again odov, tago again, in a different way ods against, opposite karšo against/in front of the sun čiń karšo air meńelks air, outside ušo air, steam košt alder *lepe* alike veiket all veśe (I) alone *śkamo(-m*, possessive) along the inside potmova along, by ezga also, too -gak, -jak, -kak always sval America, -genitive Amerika, -ń

amongst, amidst jutkso ancient umokoń and di anger, angry kež, -ej animal rakša to answer, respond pandoms val anyhow kodajak anyone kijak anything *meźejak* anywhere kosojak, kuvajak apart baška apiary ńeške-piŕe to appeal to mels tujems appearance, colour tus apple *umaŕ* around *perka* to arrive sams, pačkodems arrow nal ash kulov to ask kevkstems, vešems, enaldoms to assemble puromoms auditorium auditorija aunt, elder sister pata autumn śokś to awake sirgożems, velmems axe *uźeŕe*

В

to babble, sound *žojńems* back (body part) kopoŕ back and forth mekev-vasov back, again mekev back (thigh) cover, apron (ethnographic) pulaj bad (not good) aparo bad, badly berań, -ste bag keskav to bake bread pańems kši ball of yarn kerks, kire bank/edge, on the bank čiŕe, -se to bar *pirams* barefoot, naked kepe-štapo to bark ongoms barn kardo basis, base alks to bathe *ekšelams* to battle *turems*

to be *ulems* bear ovto to bear *ćidardoms* bear cub ovtolevks beautiful *mazij* beauty maziči to beautify *mazilgavtoms* because, that's why śeks because of, through, along kuvalt to become arams to become drunk iredems to become empty čavolgadoms, čamoms to become light valdomoms to become tired śiżems to become white ašolgadoms to go to bed *madems* bedsheets, coverings acamo, -t bee mekš

to befit *maštovoms* before *ikele*

to begin *karmams*, *ušodoms* to behave *vetams pŕa* behind *udalo*, -*v* beehive *ńeške* belief *kemema* to believe *kemems*

belt *karks* bench *eźem*

to bend meńčems, meńdams

beneath alga beside vaksso big pokš, -ke big wheel pokš-čarij to bid pškadems bill document, końov to bind sodoms, śulmams

birch (tree) *kilej* birch, twig *ilov* bird *narmuń*, -obird cherry *lomżor*

birth; to give birth to čačoma; čačtoms

birth year čačoma ije to bite suskoms bitter sepej black raužo

to blame čumondoms

blind sokor blood ver bludgeon cotmar blue sen boat venc

bog letke tarka, načko tarka

to boil *pijems* to boil (v.i.) lakams to boil over čadoms

bold *jon* bonnet *pango*

body rungo

book *kińiga* boot, boots *kem*, -*t* to be bored *nalkstams* boredom, longing *melmolema*

to be born *šačoms* boss, leader *pŕavt* bottle *sulika* to bow *śukońams* bowl, pelvis *vakan* boy *ćorińe*

bracelet *kedks*brain *udem*brain, sense *prev(t)*branch *tarad*

bread kši breath ojmekošt, leksema, lekstamo

to breathe *lekśems* bride *odiŕva* bridge *sed*

brier, dog-rose ovtumar

bright valdo

to bring tujems, uskoms

brooch śulgamo

brother and sister lelat-sazort

brown *tuža*brush *seme*bull *buka*bun *śukoro*

to burn (v.i.) paloms to bury kalmams

bus bus butter oj

buttercup, water lily gorńipov

butterfly *imbilav* butterfly *ńimilav*

buttermilk, yogurt čapamolovso

to buy ramams by, via ezga by foot jalgo

 \mathbf{C}

calamity *kažo* calf *vaz*

to calm down *ojmams* to capture *kundams* car *mašina*

to care for vanoms mel to carry kandoms cart krandaz, karandaz

cat katka

to catch a flame kirvaźems

to catch up sasams
to cease (v.i.) lotkams
celebration pokš či
centre kunška
century pinge
chain řiśme
chair, (sub)department kafedra
to change (v.i.) lijakstomoms
to change (v.t.) polavtoms

character, personality kor

cheap a pitnej, došova chest mešte

chest, body *rungo*chick *ćipaka*chicken *saraz*child *ejkakš*

child taken after his mother/father ava-, teta-

levks

childhood *ejkakšči* to chop *keŕams*

to chop wood laznoms (pengť)

Christmas: Merry Christmas! Roštova: Paro

Roštova! church ćeŕkova church bell bajaga

Chuvash, -genitive vetke, -ń

city oš

to clang *gajgems* clay *śovoń* clean *vańks*

to clean *šĺams-nardams* clear (day) *mańej* clever Dick *pŕevejka* clever, sneaky *jožov* close air *opańa*

close/near (beside), close/near (toward)

malaso, -v to close pekstams clothing oršamo(-pel)

cloud kovol club klub cockerel atakš coffee kofija cold kelme

cold, frost jakšamo

to collect *kočkams*, *purnams* colour, appearance *tus*

to comb *sudrams* a comb *surseme*

come, let's go! ada, -do! to come down valgoms to come to life velmems concern, pain rizks contentment melsparo continually, still jala on the contrary mekeylan

on the contrary mekevlangk to converse kortams, baśams to cook (soup) pidems (jam)

cool ekše

cottage cheese topo

cough, to cough kozoma, kozoms

to count lovoms country mastor courtyard kardaz to cover acams, veltams

cow *skal* cradle *lavś* crane *kargo*

cream (of milk) velks to crochet vikšńems

crow varaka

to crush porksams, tapams

to cry avardems cucumber kujar curd cheese topo currant šukštorov curved, skewed čiŕ custom, order luv

custom; according to koj, -se

to cut kerams

to cut (bread, meat) pečkems (kši, sivel)

czar *kezeŕ*

czar, emperor ińazor

D

damp *letke*

to dance, a dance kištems, kištema

dark, in the dark (/at a dark time) čopoda,

topoda, -sto darling večkeviks daughter tejter, -ka daughter-in-law urva

day, sun či daylight čivaldo dear, darling večkeviks to decay kaladoms to deceive mańams to decide sajems mel decoration, picture mazijka

deep domka to delay seznems to delete nardams to demolish kalavtoms

to denominate lemdems, putoms lem

dense *śejede* department *kafedra*

to determine the day putoms či

devotion *ozks*dexterous, bold *jon*dialect *kortavks*dictionary *valks*

to die *kuloms* difficult *staka* to dig *čuvoms*

to dip (into water) navams

dipper keče
dirt, mud rudaz
dirty rudazov, a vańks
at a distance vepele
to do tejems
doctor doktor

document, paper, bill document, końov

dog kiska, pińe

dog rose ovtumať (ovto umať)

doll ńaka

don't! (sg./pl.) ila, -do!

door kenkš dough čapaks (night)dream on to drill pelems to drink śimems to drive ardoms

to drive (repeatedly) ardthems to drive away kravtoms, pahems

to drone *zijńems* to drop *pravtoms* to drown *vajams*

dry, to dry, get dry kośke, kośćams, kośkems

to dry up nardams dusk suńderks

\mathbf{E}

each, every erva

ear *pile*

earlier, in front of/before ikele

earrings pilekst
earth moda
east čiliśema
Easter Ińeči
easy čožda, šožda
to eat jarsams, poŕems
to eat up sevems
egg al

egg al eight kavkso elbow keńeŕe

to embrace, embrace (repeatedly) kutmordams,

kutmorams

to embroider *vikšńems* embroidery *vikšńevks*

empty *čavo* end *pe*

to end, stop (v.i.) lotkams to end, complete (v.t.) pradoms

endless *pevíeme* enemy, foe *dušman* England *Angĺija*

English, -genitive angla, -ń English (language) anglań kel

to enter sovams

the entire day (čiń, -nze) čop entryway kudikelks

equal, -ly *vejket*, -ste Erzya, -genitive erźa, -ń Erzyan language erźań kel

Erzyan woman, man erźava, erźań ćora

to escape *orgodems* to escort *iltams* essence *zeme* Estonia *Estonija*

Estonian, -genitive eston, -oń Estonian language estonoń kel

Europe *Evropa* even *mik* evening *čokšńe* every *eŕva*

every day čiste, eŕva či(ste) everything eŕva meź/e, -t altogether veśemeze, veśemest everywhere eŕva koso, eŕva kuva

evil spirit *idemevś* exhibition, show *ńevtema*

to exit *liśems* expensive *pitńej* eye *śelme*

eyeglasses śelmukšt

F

fabric koct face čama fact sheet info-lopa faculty fakultet fairy-tale jovks to fall prams to fall ill prams sereden

to fall ill prams seredeme, ormalgadoms

familiar, famous sodaviks

familiar, known *sodaź* family *kudoraśke*, *buje*

far vasolo, -v

father and son *tetat-corat* father-in-law *atavt*

fawn *vašo* to fear *pelems* feather *tolga* to feed *andoms*

to feel ashamed viźdems

feeling jožo

female person *ava-lomań* fence *piŕavks*, *piŕe* ferris wheel *pokš-čarij* fertile, fruitful *norov*

fibre koct field pakśa to fight turems figure čačo, šačo film filma to find mujems fine thin čova čova

fine, thin čova, čovińe finger sur

fingertip surbŕa

Finland Finlandija Finnish, -genitive finn, -eń Finnish language finneń kel

fire tol
first vaśeńće
at first vaśńa
fish kal
five vete
to fix vitems
to flee orgodems
flood water čadived

floor kijaks to flow čudems flower balaga, ćeća flowing water čudi ved fly karvo, karuv

to fly *livíams* foe, enemy *dušman*

fog, mist *suv* folklore *folklor*

food, something to eat jarsamopel

foolish *ćolak (pŕa)*

foot *piĺge*

footwear (ethnographic) kart-prakstat

footwear, shoes karsemapelt

for kise

for a long time *kuvať*, -s for some reason *mekskak*

for something/anything/nothing meźekskak

to forbid kardams

force, essence, substance zeme

forehead końa

foreign country ombo mastor

forest viŕ

to forget stuvtoms form, figure čačo, šačo fortune uli-paro fountain fontan four ńile fox ŕiveź

France, -genitive Francija, -ń

to free noldams free time jutkoška to get free meńems to freeze kelmems

French, -genitive francuz, -oń French language francuzoń kel

Friday *peća*friend *jalga*friendship *jalgaksči*from here *tešte*from inside *pot(mo)sto*

from somewhere/anywhere/nowhere kostojak

from where kostoń front part ikelks frost jakšamo fruitful norov to fry restams full peškśe

G

to gain, catch up sasams

gall sepe gap jutko

garden, fence *piŕavks* garden, fence *piŕe*

to gather, collect purnams

to gather (v.i.) purnavoms, puromoms

German, -genitive ńemeć, -eń

German language *nemećen kel*

Germany Germanija

to get accustomed to tonadoms

to get better, recover parolgadoms, pičkams

to get bored *nalkstams* to get to *pačkodems* to get up *śtams*

to get used to tonadoms

gift, present; to give as a gift kaźńe, każems girl /daughter, -diminutive tejter, -ka to give maksoms to give one's word maksoms val to gladden kećams, keńardoms gladly, with pleasure paro melse gladness kećamo, keńarks glass, bottle sulika to glitter *ćildordoms* to go jakams, molems to go out *liśems* go! (sg./pl.) aźo, -do to go to bed madems to go up kużems god paz goddess, icon pazava goddess of fertility norovava gold sirńe good par/o, -ińe; vadŕa

Good-bye, see you (liter. us) later!

ńejemazonok!

goodness paroči gown ruća grandchild nućka grandfather and -mother pokšťat-babat grandfather, -vocative boda, -j grandmother, -vocative baba, -j grass, hay tikše grave kalmo graveyard kalmolango green *piže* to grind jažams grey (day) nusmańa to grow (v.i.) kasoms to grow (v.t.) kastoms to grow in numbers raštams to grow old siredems to guard vanstoms guest inže guest house inžeń kudo

Н

guide vetića

hail *ćarahman* hair *čeŕ*, -*ť* hall zal half, -suffix pel, -pel hand, arm ked handful komoro handkerchief paćińe handle, stem ned Happy New Year! Paro od ije! hard, difficult staka hard (adv.) stakasto hare, rabbit numolo hay straw he /she son he /she (himself/herself) sońś head *pŕa*, *piŕa* health šumbrači healthy *šumbra* to hear marams to be heard maravoms heart *śedei* to heat *eždems* hedgehog *śejel* height ser help, to help *leze*, *lezdams* her, his sonze here *tese* here and there (toward) tej-tov here and there (across) tija-tuva to hesitate kavtoldoms to hide kekšems high serej hill mar hole *vaŕa* holiday, celebration pokš či home, house kudo honey med hopefully, maybe parak horn śuro horse lišme, alaša host, -ess azor, -ava hot *pśi* hotel, guesthouse otel, inžeń kudo hour čas how koda how far kona vids how long, until when shars, zars how much sńaro, żaro however, nevertheless jalateke hug kutmordavks to hug, hug (repeatedly) kutmordams, kutmoŕams hundred *śado* Hungarian, -genitive vengra, -ń Hungarian language vengrań kel Hungary Vengrija hunger vačoči hungry vačodo

to be hungry *vačoms*, *vačomoms* to hurry *kapšams*

husband *mirde* husband's sister *parija*

IJ

I mon I (myself) monś ice ej icicle (-horn) ejźuro (-śuro) icon pazava illness orma, seredema to be ill, sick seredems in(side) pot(mo)so in a (my) dream (possessive) onsto/-m in autumn śokśńa in front of ikele in no way kodajak in previous years manit in secret salava in some places kuva-kuva in spring tunda in summer kizna in the beginning, at first vaśńa in the daytime čiť in the morning valske marto in the old times kezereń škańe, -sto in the previous years *manit*

in winter telha infant *ejde* inhabitant erica to injure *kolams* innocent čumovtomo inside pot(mo)so to inspect vannoms intelligent čaŕkodića to intend sajems mel interior of a building kudopotmo into pot(mo)s into, in, from inside ej/s, -se, -ste to invite *terdems* iron kšńi is necessary, must (do) eravi, -t island *uśija* it, that *śe* Italy, -genitive Italija, -ń Italian language italijań kel job *tev* joy, contentment melsparo joy, gladness *keńarks*

K

Karelia, -genitive Karelija, -ń
Karelian, -genitive karel, -eń
Karelian language kareleń kel
to keep kirdems
to keep an eye on vanstoms
kilometre, verst (liter. voice end) vajgelbe (-pe)
to kill tapams,čavoms
kin, tribe buje

a kind of ta-kodamo to kiss palams knee kuma(n)ža knife pejel to knit kodams knitting kodamo knot śulmo to know sodams kvass, mead pure

L

ladle, dipper keče lake eřke land, country mastor land, earth moda landlord, -lady kudazor, -ava language, tongue keĺ lap eĺe at last okojńiki last year meĺat last, most recent mejelće
Latvia, -genitive Latvija, -ń
Latvian, -genitive latiž, -eń
Latvian language latižeń kel
to laugh pejdems
laundry muśkema
to do laundry muśkems
lazy, -ness nużaks, -či
to lay eggs alijams

leader, guide vetića

leaf lopa lecture *lekćija* to learn tonavtnems left (side) kerš (pel, jon)

leg, foot pilge to let go noldams

Let's go! ada, -do (sg. /pl.)

letter *śorma*

library biblioteka, lovnomakudo

to lick nolams life eramo

lifetime, century pinge to lift kepedems light (či) valdo

light, easy čožda, šožda light; light, bright valdo lightning jondol (-tol) like, similar końdamo

line, side jon linen *lijanaz* lip turva

to listen kunsoloms

Lithuania, -genitive Litva, -ń Lithuanian, -genitive litov, -oń Lithuanian language litovoń kel

little, few alamo a little alamo/do, -ška

to live erams

lively, healthy, vivid eraza

liver makso

log fire tolbańda (pańda 'bed for plants')

long kuvaka

long ago, way back, ancient umok, -oń

look here vana to look vanoms look! vanta! to look for vešńems to lose jumavtoms, jo-

a lot lamo to love večkems love večkema low alkińe

lower end of the village, street alo pe, kuro

M

magazine gaźet

male, man, boy *ćora* male (person) *ćora-lomań* male, small boy ćorińe

male, old man ata man, husband mirde

man (in folk poetry) ańdamo

many people together, -possessive lamońe/-st

many times *lamokśť* maple ukštor

Mari language *mari kel*

to marry (to go to a man) lisems mirdenen to marry (to take a wife) uŕvakstoms market square, place bazaar, jarmunka

marketplace, fair najman

maternal grandmother vasolbaba maybe, presumably (sg. /pl.) ulema(-t)

means of help *lezks* measure, weight onks to measure onkstams

meat siveĺ

medicine ormameńks meeting vastoma to melt solams

Merry Christmas! Paro Roštova!

middle, centre kunška midnight *peleve* milk lovso

to milk (a cow) potavtoms (skal)

mill vedgev (-kev)

mind meĺ mist suv

Moksha, -genitive mokšo, -ń Mokshan language mokšoń kel Mokshan woman mokšava

Monday pońdelńik money jarmak monkey obeźgan moon, month kov

morning, in the morning *valske* (*marto*)

mortar čovar

Moscow, -genitive Moskov, -oń

mosquito śeśke moss nupoń

mother, -vocative ava, -j

mother and daughter avat-tejtert

mother-in-law avavt mottled, patterned *śormav* mountain, hill pando

mouse čejeŕ mouth kurgo mud rudaz multitude lamoči

murky, dark, dirty butra, -v

mushroom pango music śedamo, muzika must, is necessary eravi

my, mine moń

N

nail (finger-) kenže nail eske naked *štapo* name *lem* to name lemdams, putoms lem nature, surroundings pert-pelks near, (to) near malaso, -v neck kirga to be needed /necessary eravoms needle salmuks neighbour šabra nest pize new, young od next *mejeĺks* next year si ijeste night ve

at night vet nightingale ćokov nine vejkse no (past negation) eż no, not avol no, not, un- a nose sudo to notice redams, nejems to notify pačtams val nothing meżejak not once veśtkak never snardojak now nej nowhere kosojak nut pešte

o

oak tumo
objection karšo val
ocean ińeved
odour čińe
off, of, from langsto
often śejedste
oh vaj
old siŕe
old, worn-out tašto
older brother; uncle lela
older sister and younger brother patat-jalakst
older sister, aunt pata
on foot jalgo
on to, on lang/s, -so
once veśt, tago-sńardo

once (one time) kirda
one vejke
onion čuŕka
only, but anśak
open panžado
to open panžoms
opposite karšo
orphan uroz
other, different lija
other, another ombo
our mińek
outside ušoso
oven kaštom(o)
own eś
ox, bull buka

P

pain seredks
to paint artoms
painting artoma
palate kurgo meńel
paper końov
part pelks
past (time) ikeleń, jutaź (ška)
past, by vakska
path jan
path, road ki
patty praka
to pay pandoms, maksoms
pea ksnav

peaceful seime
pearl, pearls eige, eigt
pearls čovalat
pension pensija
people raske
person loman
photo foto
pie panžakaj
to pick kepedems
picture mazijka, kartina
piece pal
pig tuvo
piglet pursoz

pigtail čeŕbulo (-pulo)
pillow todov
pine piče
pipe ćilem
place tarka
to place, put putoms
to plant vegetables putoms emežť
plank laz, planka
to play nalkšems
to play (an instrument) šedams
pocket žepe
porridge kaša
pot čakš, -ke
potato modamaŕ

to pour valoms, kajams
to praise (k)šnams
to prepare jorams
present ńejeń (škań)
presumably parak
price pitne
to promise altams
promise altavks
proverb valmerevks
to pull targams
to push tulkadems
to put to bed, turn off madstems
to put (together) putoms, aravtoms (vejs)
to put on oršams

Q

question kevkstema quick, -ly kurok, -sto

quiet, peaceful setme

R

rabbit numolo rag, tatter nula rain *piźeme* to rain *piźems* to raise (a child) kastoms rare čuro rare, -ly čuro, -sto raspberry ińżej to read lovnoms reading lovnoma ready anok really (oh, really) kańa rear, hind (adj.) udalće reason čumo reason, cause tuvtal to recover pičkams red jakstere reed pipe *nudej* to rejoice kećams to release noldams to remember *melse kirdems* to replace, change polavtoms to request kevkstems, vešems

to rest ojmśems to return, come back mekev sams, velavtoms to revolve čarams rib *iŕdeks* rich koźa, śupav riddle sodamojovks right (side) vit (pel) ring surks to ripen keńerems river *lej* road ki robe, gown ruća root jur rope piks rotten naksado rowan piźol rumble zeŕť Russia(-n land) Ruzoń mastor Russian, -genitive Ruz, -oń Russian woman ruzava rust čemeń rye roź

\mathbf{S}

sad (day) *nusmańa (či)* salt, -y *sal*, *-ov* same *śeke* Saransk (city) Saran (oš) Saturday subuta sauna šlamo kudo, bańa to say (a word) *meřems (val)* scissors *vasońbejelt (pejel)*

to scold *murńems*

sea ińeved

to search for *vešńems* to scream *rangoms*, *pižńems*

second *omboće* to see *ńejems* seed *vidme* to seed *videms*

to seem: it seems ńejavi

to sell mijems
seller mijića
to send kučoms
sense mel
separate baška
seven śiśem
to sew stams
sewing stamo
shadow sulej
shame viźks, -śto shave narams

she, he son

sheep reve shin serka shirt, tunic panar shoe kota to shoot ledems short nurk/a, -ine

shoulder, -s *lavtov*, -t to shout *rangoms*, *pižńems*

shovel *kojme* show *ńeviems* sickle *tarvaz*

sickness, illness *orma* side, location *pelks*, *čiŕe*

sign *tešks* silk *parśej* silver *śija* sin *pežet*

to sing, sing (repeatedly) morams, moršems

singer *morića* singing *moramo*

sister (younger sister) sazor

sister-in-law *uraž* to sit, take a seat *ozams*

sitting *ozado* six *koto* ski *soks*

skill, ability jorok

skin *ked* sky *meńel* slave *uŕe* to sleep *udoms*

sleeping place udoma tarka

sleeve *oža* sleigh *nurdo* slender *čovińe*

slippery *nolaža*, *navolo* slowly, steadily *sasto*, *sastińeste*

small, few alamo

small višińe, viška, viškińe

to smell ńikśems

to smell, to feel smell marams čińe

smoke *kačamo* smooth *valańa* snake *guj, kuj* snot *nolgo*

snot-nosed nolgaŕ, nolgo tulo

snow, -y lov, -ov

so *eŕ* so, thus *iśta* soap *sapoń* soft *čevte* some *koj-kona*

some (of them) *konaśkak* some, quite a lot *sńarija*, *źarija* somehow/anyhow/in no way *kodajak* someone/anyone/no-one *kijak*

something *koj-meźe*

something to read *lovnomapel* something, anything, nothing *meźejak*

sometime, once *tago-shardo* sometimes *shardo-shardo*

somewhere, anywhere, nowhere kuvajak,

kosojak

somewhere, nowhere kovgak

son *ćora-ejkakš* song *moro* soul, breath *ojme* sound *gaj*

to sound gajgems, kajavoms

sound of feet trampling dubor-dubor

soup *jam* sour *čapamo*

source, spring *liśmapŕa*

span (old unit of length, 12-23 cm) vaks

spark śatko sparrow oźaz to speak kortams to spit śelgems spoon penč spring tundo spruce kuz

square, lea, clearing, union kužo

squirrel ur

to stand in place, be aštems

standing *śtado* star *tešte* to steal *salams* stem (of a plant) *netks* to step on čalgams stepmother odava still, continually *jala* stomach peke stone kev to stop (v.i.) lotkams

storm davol straight vidste

(leather, genitive) strap (kšnań)karks

straw olgo

strawberry kstij, kistij stream čudikeŕks street kuro street pe, ulća, strength, force vij strong, -ly vijev, -ste student student to suffice satoms

sufficiently satoška suits kačamo summer kize sun, day či Sunday *ńedlači* sunrise, east čiliśema sunset, west čivalgoma

support *n*́eže supposedly keĺa swallow (bird) *ćanav* swamp, bog letke tarka swamp, bog načko tarka Swede, -genitive Šved, -eń

Sweden Švedćija sweet, candy kańtvetka sweet lambamo swing *nuramo*

to switch off, put to bed, delete madstems

T

tail pulo to take sajems

to talk kortams, baśams

tall *seŕei*

tasty; tastily tantej, -ste to teach tonavtoms tear (drop) *śelved* to tear śeżems to tell jovtams ten kemeń

Thank you! śuk-pŕa!

that *śe* then seste there toso these $\acute{n}e$, $(-\acute{t}\acute{n}e)$ they siń

they (themselves) sinś

thick ečke

thin, fine, -diminutive čova, čovińe

to think arśems thirty kolmońgemeń

this *te*

this year *tedede* this/that kind of istamo those (it, that, plural) śetńe thought, wish arśema thousand tožeń, tišča

three kolmo throat *kirgapar* through pert, pačk through there tuva to throw jortoms thumb *peĺka*

thunder, rumble purgine

Thursday *ćetveŕk*

thus ista ticket bilet to tie *śulmams*

time: at the right time ška: škastonzo

tip, treetop *tokš* to become tired śiżems

today *teči* together vejse tongue kel

too -kak /-gak /-jak

tooth pej to touch tokams tough *kalgodo*, *vijev* towel nardamo town oš

toy nalkške train pojezd to treat kavańams

tree, wood (material) čuvto

tree bark ker treetop čuvtopŕa tribe, family buje

true vide

to try *teravtoms*, varčams

Tuesday ovtorńik tunic panar to turn *purdams*,

to turn, return *veĺavtoms* to turn, revolve *čarams* twenty *komś*

twig *ilov* two *kavto*

 \mathbf{U}

udder odar unanimously ve(jke) melse uncle lela under, lower alo to understand čaŕkodems understanding (n.) čaŕkodema (old) unit of mass (16 kg) pondo university uńiversitet until vids
Until we meet! vastomazonok!
up (to) verev
up, high (across) verga
upper end of the village, upper street vere pe,
kuro
upper part, top verks

 \mathbf{V}

vegetable *emež* vegetable garden *emežpiŕe* vein *san* very *pek*, *veĺť* village *veĺe* voice *vajgeĺ* Volga *Rav*

 \mathbf{W}

to wait *učoms*Wait! (*sg. /pl.*) *užo*, *-do*warm *ĺembe*to warm *eždems*

to warm up (v.i.) ežems to wash šlams to wash the head; to scold pezems pra

Appendix V. Audio-materials

University of Tartu, Archives of Estonian Dialects and Kindred Languages; www.murre.ut.ee/arhiiv, search: DS0169-01 through DS0169-24.