

Clause combining in spoken Latgalian

Grammar of non-standard varieties in the East of the Circum-Baltic area. Tartu, 1-3 February 2018.

1. Dialects and spoken language
2. Clause combining in spontaneous spoken language (vs. standard written language)
3. Data and method
4. Types of (adverbial) clause combining found in the material and their characteristics
5. The connective *ka* – multifunctional, polysemous, or vague?

4. Types of adverbial clause combining

4.1 No lexical connective

- What makes two clauses combined? (What makes a construction?) Sample 1
- Adverbial clauses with participles and converbs. Sample 2, (g), Sample 3, (g), Sample 12, (a)

4.2 Connective in the adverbial clause

- Simple (monomorphemic) and complex connectives (see table below)
- Position of the adverbial clause: preferences
- Word order within the adverbial clause (see Sample 4, line (c), Sample 5, line (k))
- Prosodic features
- Scope of the connective and the adverbial clause

Connectives (“adverbial subordinators”) found in the investigated material

relation	simple (phonetic variants in brackets)	complex
various	<i>ka</i> ‘that’, ‘if’, ‘when’, ‘as, because’, ... <i>kai</i> (<i>kei, kuo, kā</i>) ‘when’, ‘as’, ‘how’, ...	-
temporal	<i>kod</i> ‘when’ <i>cikam, kamer</i> ‘as long as’, ‘until’, ‘while’	<i>pēc tam ka</i> ‘after’ <i>tod kod</i> ‘when’
conditional	<i>ja, jesli</i> ‘if’	-
causal	<i>jo</i> (<i>juo, jū</i>) ‘for’	<i>diel tuo ka(m), par tū ka</i> ‘because, for’ <i>par cik</i> ‘since’ <i>tai kai</i> ‘as, since’
concessive	-	<i>kaut gon, lai gon</i> ‘although’ <i>lai i, lai jou</i> ‘although, even if’ <i>kod i</i> ‘although’
purpose	<i>kab, lai</i> ‘in order to’	-

4.3 Connective in the adverbial clause and correlative element in another clause

- Correlative constructions of the type *k- + t-* (see table below). Sample 6, lines r-s;
- Position of the *t*-clause. Samples 7 and 8.
- *t*-clauses without *k*-clauses. Sample 9.
- From correlate to complex connective: *tod kod*. Sample 10.
- Other types of correlative constructions

connective in the adverbial clause	correlative marker
<i>ka</i> ‘when’, ‘if’, ‘as’	<i>to</i> (<i>ta</i>) PARTICLE <i>tod</i> (<i>tad</i>) ‘then’ <i>tūreiz, tūlaik</i> ‘at that time’
<i>kai</i> (<i>kei, kuo, kā</i>) ‘when’, ‘as’, ‘as soon as’	<i>tai</i> (<i>tuo, tā</i>) ‘such’ <i>tiuleit</i> ‘at once’
<i>kod</i> ‘when’	<i>tod</i> ‘then’

5. The connective *ka* – multifunctional, polysemous, or vague?

Adverbial clauses with *ka*:

- most often temporal ('when') and/or conditional ('if'), sometimes causal, or "temporal-causal"
- more often preceding than following the connected clause
- when following, "after-thought", ex. (1), (2) third line
- may be preceded by coordinator ('and', 'but') and particles
- often with a correlating *t*-element
- separate intonation unit
- elements in focus may appear before the connective; ex. (3), Sample 4 line (c)

⇒ *ka* as an adverbial subordinator behaves like other simple adverbial subordinators

⇒ *ka* is semantically vague (rather than polysemous)

(1) *tuodu katlini tīši es īraudzeju ↑Krīvejā;*
 such.ACC.SG pot.DEM.ACC.SG just 1SG.NOM discover.PST.1SG Russia.LOC.SG
ka bejam ekskursejā kaut kur tī Novgorodas apgabalā.
 KA be.PST.1PL tour.LOC.SG somewhere PTC Novgorod.GEN.SG district.LOC.SG
 'I saw exactly such a pot in Russia / **when** we were on a guided tour somewhere in Novgorod district'

(2) *a ka Uobeļovas azars nūsola kuo spīdžeļs— (0.4)*
 but KA Uobeļova.GEN.SG lake.NOM.SG freeze.PST.3 as mirror.NOM.SG
ta tūlaik spēļoam iz azara;
 TA that_time play.PST.1PL on lake.GEN.SG
ka nabea viļņens;
 KA NEG.be.PST.3 waved(?).NOM.SG.M
 'but **when** Uobeļova's lake was frozen like a mirror / **then** we played (hockey) on the lake / **when/if** there were no waves'

(3) *KŪTĪ ka biji— labuok naej pi bitem;*
 cowshed.LOC.SG KA be.PST.2SG better NEG.go.PRS.2SG to bee.DAT.PL
 '**when/if** you were in the cowshed / you better don't go to the bees'

(4) *i ka es naspātu struoduot— [...]*
 and KA 1sg.NOM NEG.be_able.IRR work.INF
tīm vajadzēja muoceibus puortraukt;
 DEM.DAT.PL.M need.PST.3 education.ACC.PL interrupt.INF
 'and **if** I hadn't been able to work / they would have had to interrupt their education' (Sample 13)

ka as a complementizer:

- is in the same intonation unit (IU) as the complement taking predicate (CTP)
- also combines with other words, which gives rise e.g. to complex connectives
- fixed word order (can only follow the CTP)
- the complement (clause) itself may be in another IU
- intonational and syntactic breaks appear after, not before *ka* (Sample 2, line (a))

(5) *bet nu (0.4) suokuma laikim es esu dzierdiejis ka— (0.6)*
 but from start.GEN.SG time.DAT.PL 1SG.NOM be.PRS.1SG hear.PST.PA.SG.M that
šeit ir bejs y kuodreiz yyym_1.7 (0.6) poli↑ceja↓,
 here be.PRS.3 be.PST.PA.SG.M some_time police
 'but from the beginning, I have heard **that** / there was a police station here'

⇒ Complement clauses and adverbial clauses are clearly distinct.

Text samples**Sample 1. Šnabeite.** Speaker VP from Southern Latgalia

(a)	<i>i nikuo nasaslymu.</i>	and I never fell ill
(b)	(2.7)	
(c)	↑ <i>nui</i> (0.7)	yes
(d)	<i>šņabeiti vysod īdzieru—</i> (0.8)	I always had a drink
(e)	<i>nu šņaba nadziers=</i>	well I had not had drinks
(f)	<i>byutu seņ nūmiers.</i>	I would have died long ago

<i>i</i>	<i>nikuo</i>	<i>nasaslymu.</i>	(2.7)
and	nothing.GEN	NEG.fall_ill.PST.1SG	
↑ <i>nui</i> (0.7)	<i>šņabeiti</i>	<i>vysod</i>	<i>īdzieru—</i> (0.8)
PTC	liquor.DIM.ACC.SG	always	PVB.drink.PST.1SG
<i>nu</i>	<i>šņaba</i>	<i>nadziers=</i>	<i>byutu seņ nūmiers.</i>
PTC	liquor.GEN.SG	NEG.drink.PST.PA.M.SG	be.IRR long PVB.die.PST.PA.M.SG

‘And I never fell ill. Yes – I always had a drink. Had I not drunk liquor, I would long since have died.’

Sample 2. Traktorists. Speaker VL3 from Southern Latgalia

[context: my father was a builder, he built many houses]

(a)	<i>zam nuovīs</i> (0.1) <i>munam veiram pascie ka.</i>	when he was dying he told my husband that
(b)	(0.8) ((breath intake))	
(c)	↑ <i>dēleņ—</i>	sonny
(d)	(0.35)	
(e)	<i>ar</i> ↑ <i>TRAKtori</i> <i>tik zemīs nikas nav</i> ↑ <i>PUORracs kā as;</i>	no one has digged over as much earth as I [did]
(f)	(0.3)	
(g)	taisiedams <i>fundamentus;</i>	doing the foundations

Sample 3. Tridnis krūgs. Speaker JK from Eastern Latgalia

(a)	<i>tymā vītā ir vāļ pamoti.</i>	there are still the foundations at that place
(b)	<i>yyy Tridnis krūgs beja;</i>	the pub of Tridņa was there
(c)	(1.0)	
(d)	<i>i nūstuosts ir taid=</i>	there is such a legend
(e)	<i>par kū vītai nūsaukums Tridņa—</i>	why the place was called Tridņa
(f)	par tū ka (0.6) <i>nu myusu</i> (0.5) <i>SAIMINĪKI,</i>	because well our farmers
(g)	puordavuši (0.6) <i>sovu ražu tī=</i>	having sold there harvest
(h)	<i>voi tī</i> ↑ <i>syvānus apriņķa centrā Ludzā—</i>	or pigs in the district center Ludza
(i)	<i>brauca uz SĀTU i;</i>	were driving home and
(j)	<i>vot tī tū veiksmeigū sovu gišeftu</i> (0.25) <i>ATZEIMEJA</i>	and here they celebrated their successful
	<i>treis dīnys;</i>	business for three days
(k)	<i>nu tuo i Tri-dņa;</i>	from that is Tri-dņa (three days, Russian)

Sample 4. Uz Aglyunu. Speaker FA from Northern Latgalia

(a)	<i>pa retam braucu=</i>	I go rarely
(b)	<i>es tagad—</i>	I now
(c)	<i>dzimšonas dīna ka man beja—</i>	when it was my birthday [glossing below]
(d)	<i>es arī brauču uz Aglyunu—</i>	I also went to Aglona
(e)	(0.35)	
(f)	<i>nakts adoragejā beju—</i>	I was at the night-time adoration

(c)	<i>dzimšonas</i>	<i>dīna</i>	ka	<i>man</i>	<i>beja—</i>
	birth.GEN.SG	day.NOM.SG	KA	1SG.DAT	be.PST.3

Sample 5. Dzadzja Kira. Speaker JK from Eastern Latgalia

(a)	ite ir beušš taidys lītys kai.	there were matters here such as
(b)	(1.0) nu (0.9)	well
(c)	princypā ka as mozs beu—	in principle when I was a child
(d)	ite dzveivuoā princypā vīns krīvs tikai.	there was in principle only one Russian here
(e)	(0.9)	
(f)	dzadzja Kira.	uncle Kira
(g)	(0.7)	
(h)	Filimonovs Kirjans,	Filimonov Kirjan
(i)	jīs vāļ mozam man asūt ↑motus cierps—	[he/they said] he had cut my hair when I was small
(j)	kū es naatcerūs=	which I don't remember
(k)	bet jīs maņ (0.35) itū (0.5) kamer viņ dzeivs beja ↑atguodynuoja;	but as long as he was alive he reminded me of it
(l)	↑ kei īruova symts gramu=	as soon as he had drunk a little vodka
(m)	a ↑ti pomņeš kak ja tebja podstrigal i ti plakal.	<<Russian> and do you remember how I cut your hair and you cried>
(n)	es soku ↑nu↓ kaņešna ↑da—	I said <<Russian> well of course>
(o)	bet es nikuo taida naatcerūs.	but I don't remember anything alike

Sample 6. Sociālisma laikmetā. Speaker VG from Eastern Latgalia

(a)	bet ē tai sovā storpā vysur LATgaliski.	but among ourselves everywhere Latgalian
(b)	jā,	yes
(c)	kaut ↑gon (0.4) ((breath intake))	although
(d)	sociālisma ↑LAIKmetā nu nasciesim—	in socialist times well we won't say
(e)	nu NŪLĪGTA jau jei ↓nabieja,	well it wasn't really forbidden
(f)	bet nu tai vot varātu pasacjāt;	but well one may say
(g)	varbyut ka arī STUdenti mes—	maybe that we students, too
(h)	ka Reigā muocējāmēs—	when we were studying in Riga
(i)	(0.7)	
(j)	nascjāsim ka mes runovam latgaliski.	we won't say that we spoke Latgalian
(k)	nascjāsim,	we won't say
(l)	mes sovā storpā vinolga runovam latviski,	among ourselves we spoke Latvian all the same
(m)	(0.35) ((breath intake))	
(n)	drūši viņ varbyut nascjāsim ka tai teiri bija KAUNS—	certainly maybe we won't say that we were really ashamed
(o)	voi tī kaut kas iz myusim skatējās—	or that someone looked down on us
(p)	bet lai napīvārstu uzmaneibu.	but in order not to raise attention
(q)	nu Pimāram kaidā vilcīnī brauci vai kur nu taipat—	well for example you go by some train or just so
(r)	kai suoksi latgaliski runot,	as soon as you start speaking Latgalian
(s)	tai jau tyuleit tev pīvierš uzmaneibu.	you are at once raising attention
(t)	mes vairuok studenti tūmār— ((unint.))	we students however more
(u)	saciet var tai =	one may say so
(v)	ka runovam latviski.	that we spoke Latvian
(w)	jā.	yes

Sample 7. Ordenis. Speaker VP from Southern Latgalia

(a)	pyrmuo VĪTA republikā beja.	the first place in the republic I had
(b)	es nu	well I
(c)	symtu desmit procentu goda plāns beja man izpiļdeits.	I had the annual plan fulfilled by 110 per cent
(d)	ta maņ tur gribeja medali idūt ci ordeni—	TA they wanted to give me a medal or a decoration
(e)	(0.75)	
(f)	a ka es partejī nasarakstejūs,	but as I hadn't joined the party
(g)	((unint. besā?))	
(h)	to maņ medali tū naiðeve.	to they did not give me this medal

Sample 8. Varēji nazamuocietis. Speaker AL2 from Eastern Latgalia

(a)	ē myusim bea ļūti lula klase treidesmit ostini bērni,	we had a very large class 38 children
(b)	(0.8)	
(c)	yy ka jau kuodu reizi IZSAUce,	when [he] had called someone one time
(d)	ta kuodu laiku jōu skūluotojs nasauce=	TA for some time the teacher did not call (this pupil again)
(e)	jo gribeja arī cytīm bērniņm—	for he wanted also for other children
(f)	(0.5)	
(g)	lai byutu atzeime=	that they had a grade
(h)	ta nava[..] vareji NAZAmuocietis—	TA you could not-study (= have a break)

Sample 9. Školas ceļš. Speaker AL2 from Eastern Latgalia

[context: the interviewer asked how far he had to walk to school]

(a)	pyrmuo škola man bea bi[..] ē Svātyunes pamatškola;	my first school was Svātyune primary school
(b)	(0.6)	
(c)	kilometri (0.6) nu - DIVEji pusūtra.	about two or one and a half kilometers away
(d)	(1.0)	
(e)	guojam mes pa TAISnū,	did we go straight [glossing below]
(f)	ta bej pusŪTRA kilometra—	TA it was one and a half kilometers
(g)	(0.60)	
(h)	a ka guojam pā apkuort,	but if we went around
(i)	kuodi diveji drusciņ vairuok.	about two a bit more

(e)	<i>guojam mes pa TAISnū,</i> go.PST.1PL 1PL.NOM PREP straight.ACC.SG
(f)	<i>ta bej pusŪTRA kilometra—</i> TA be.PST.3 one_and_a_half kilometer.GEN.SG 'if/when we went straight / it was one and a half kilometers'

Sample 10. Nakts tuorps. Speaker AL3 from Southern Latgalia

[context: how I catch “night worms”]

(a)	nakts tuorps.	the night worm
(b)	(1.0)	
(c)	jīs izlīn,	it creeps out
(d)	tod kod jam skuobekļa tryukums zemī ja—	when it is lacking oxygen in the earth
(e)	jīs izlīn,	it creeps out
(f)	i sēd—	and sits
(g)	elpoj.	breathes

Sample 11. Tod vēļ atbrauce. Speaker VG from Eastern Latgalia

(a) i vot TOD kad jau suokuos Latvejas naatkareiba— (0.3)	and when Latvia's independence began
(b) tod vēļ myusim atbrauce—	then more came to us [from abroad]
(c) tai tikai ļūti žāļ ka — (0.3) ((breath intake))	it is only such a pity that
(d) moz mes esam taidu kau kū dzierdeušs par tīm (0.4) par tīm laikim par tuom vusom izsuteišonom par Sibīrejom—	we have heard so little about these times about all these deportations about the Siberias

Sample 12. Zolīdi tī latgališi. Speaker VG from Eastern Latgalia

(a) bet tod braucūt pa celi es saceju;	but now going away (= when we left) I said
(b) CIK— (0.4)	how
(c) nu cik taidi jī ir PATEIkami;	well how nice they are
(d) cik zolīdi tī latgališu cylvāki.	how decent these Latgalian people are
(e) ka	
(f) nu kaut gon dzeivoj jau tagad REI:gā,	well although they are now living in Riga
(g) bet saknes taipat LATgalī—	but the roots are in Latgalia anyhow
(h) jā:.	yes

Sample 13. Es struodovu. Speaker VL from Southern Latgalia

[context: didn't you go dancing?]

(a) ņā.	no
(b) maņ mama slymova ↑cīš, (0.7)	my mother was very ill
(c) i es struodovu, (0.3)	and I worked
(d) puorejī četri muocējās,	the other four went to school
(e) i ka es naspātu struoduot—	and if I hadn't been able to work
(f) VYSS— (0.7)	the end
(g) tīm vajadzēja muoceibus puortraukt;	they would have had to interrupt their education

Transcription symbols (based on conventions of GAT 2)

Line.	Final pitch falling to low	↑Word	noticeable step up in pitch
Line!	Final pitch falling from high to low	↓Word	noticeable step down in pitch
Line;	Final pitch falling slightly	yy	filler, hesitation sound, vocalic
Line—	Final level pitch	m	filler, hesitation sound, nasal
Line,	Final pitch rising slightly	SYLLAble	emphasis
Line?	Final pitch rising to high	((comment)), ((non-verbal sounds))	
Line=	latching	<<manner> text>	
(0.5)	measured pause		
-	unmeasured short pause		

Abbreviations in the glosses

ACC – accusative, DAT – dative, DEM – demonstrative, GEN – genitive, inf – infinitive, irr – irrealis (subjunctive, conditional), LOC – locative, M – masculine, NEG – negation, NOM – nominative, PA – active participle, PL – plural, PREP – preposition, PRS – present tense, PST – past, PTC – particle, PVB – preverb, SG – singular