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VERB GOVERNMENT IN UDMURT

Both verb and noun governments as the types of subordinating linkage belong to the least researched field of Udmurt linguistics. Verb government may be weak and strong, and the criteria used to distinguish one type from another are quite vague. Although some scholars claim that transitive verbs are characterized by strong government, and intransitive verbs, by weak government, the materials of Udmurt may illustrate the opposite, for some transitive verbs in Udmurt are used without a direct object, while certain intransitive verbs are followed by nouns in the Accusative Case: *Гожъяны уд дышет нокинэ, гожъятэ ачиз улон гинэ* 'You won't teach to *write* anyone, life itself makes us *write*'; *Станицысен ныльдон иськемез пыдын мынйз Люба* 'Ljuba walked *forty kilometers*'.

Verb government is influenced by affixation. Thus, different derivative and relative (e.g., the suffix of the Causative Mood) suffixes may require the use of nouns in different cases: *Кышкась луд кеч кышка пыдул куараезлэсь но* 'A timid hare is afraid of its own sounds'; *Собере, пистолетэңыз кышкатыса, ортчись машинаез дугдытйз* 'Then, threatening with his pistol, he made the car stop'. In the examples given above the verb *кышканы* 'to be afraid of' is followed by a noun in the Ablative Case, but in the form of the Causative Mood (*кышкатыны* 'to threaten, frighten, make smb. feel frightened') it is used in the combination with a noun in the Instrumental Case.

Varieties of government are distributed into case and postpositional type. In the majority of cases postpositional government provides examples of weak government forms; at the same time there are some data contradicting this statement: *Сисыкыны дораз өз сисыкы. Ваем сиёнэз борды но өз йөтскылы* 'He didn't eat at home. And he didn't touch the food that he had brought (home)'.

Verb government in Udmurt is dependent on a number of semantic, morphological and syntactical factors.

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MOTION EVENTS IN HUNGARIAN: AN INVESTIGATION INTO THE WAYS OF PATH-ENCODING

In this paper, I will investigate the ways "path" related notions are expressed in Hungarian focusing on three types of motion events (motion in a narrow sense, caused motion events with its sub-type such as accompanying, handling and ballistic, as well as sound and vision emanation events).

Hungarian has a several "non-head" element slots such as preverbs, adverbs, postpositions, and nominal suffixes wherein path related notions can be expressed. In some cases notionally similar concepts are expressed in multiple positions. For example, the notion 'out of' can be co-expressed by a preverb (*ki-*) and suffix (*-ból*) as in *János ki-fut-ott a szobá-ból* 'John ran out of the room.' Of course, this does not mean that preverbs