

PERMANENT INTERNATIONAL ALTAISTIC CONFERENCE

NEWSLETTER

No. 15

May, 1985

During the last few years, in an ever increasing measure, scholars from China - emerging from an isolation that lasted all too long - have joined the ranks of international Altaic studies. In 1984, for the first time in the PIAC's history, we could welcome at our meeting a colleague from the People's Republic of China. Other contacts were established, other visits made, and we extend a hearty welcome to all those who in the People's Republic of China share our concerns.

In the past year I was fortunate enough to be received both in the Uighur and the Inner Mongolian autonomous regions of China, and was overwhelmed not only by the cordiality of the welcome and the generous hospitality, but also by the seriousness and purposefulness of the efforts made to catch up with time lost. The difficulties faced are diverse and their sum is staggering. As a result of policies now recognized to have been mistaken, almost a generation of young scholars was "lost," institutions with well-established reputations destroyed or severely hampered in the fulfillment of their proper functions. Such policies had an adverse effect nationwide, but we must be particularly concerned by their influence on research focused on the national past and present of Turks and Mongols living in China. One of the severest problems is the loss of familiarity with foreign languages. The efforts made to remedy the situation are truly admirable and are bound to be productive. The difficulty caused by the restricted use of the Chinese language in international scholarly communications will be less easily mastered. In this respect my hopes are not particularly sanguine, since an analogous problem, the full integration of Japanese results into international Altaistic research, has still not been solved. Another major difficulty is the lack of access to western (and this includes Russian) publications. During several decades Chinese libraries were unable to keep abreast of the flow of foreign publications. The liberalization of acquisition policies could only partially solve the problem, since funds are limited, foreign currency is practically unavailable to the regional libraries, and, furthermore, many of the essential publications are no longer available.

The facility of travel to and within China is bound to produce increased cooperation with western scholarship. I think it is our duty to do our utmost to help this process, to visit and to receive visitors to provide any help we can in the acquisition of books. in the learning of western languages. A mutual give-and-take would profit both sides and Altaic studies would be the better for it.

DENIS SINOR
Secretary General

TWENTY-SEVENTH MEETING OF THE PIAC

The 27th annual meeting of the PIAC took place in the Dominican Monastery of Walberberg (between Bonn and Köln), Federal Republic of Germany, from June 12 to 17, 1984, under the presidency of Professor Klaus Sagaster. It is certainly not meant as a reflection on any of the past meetings of the PIAC to point out that this conference was exemplary in more than one way. Gathered in an ideal spot, living under the same roof in comfort, participants were able to devote their energies to the pursuit of scholarship in optimal conditions. The PIAC is very grateful for one more excellently run meeting by the Bonn team.

PROCEEDINGS OF PIAC MEETINGS

The Proceedings of the 24th meeting have now appeared under the title Studies in the History and Culture of Central Eurasia. Edited by Marcel Erdal, they constitute volume 16, number 3 (November 1982) of Asian and African Studies, Journal of the Israel Oriental Society. (ISSN 0066-8281), and consist of 141 pages. Following an introduction by MARCEL ERDAL are nine papers - all in English. The volume may be ordered directly from The Institute of Middle Eastern Studies, University of Haifa, Haifa 31999, Israel.

The Proceedings of the 25th meeting, edited by GUNNAR JARRING and STAFFAN ROSEN were published under the title Altaistic studies. Papers presented at the 25th Meeting of the Permanent International Altaistic Conference at Uppsala June 7-11, 1982. The volume (ISBN 91-7402-147-8; ISSN 0348-1433) is No.12 in the series Konferenser of the Kungl. Vitterhets Historie och Antikvitets Akademien, published by Almqvist and Wiksell International, Stockholm 1984. The volume contains twenty articles - in English and German - and has 204 pages. It can be ordered from the Secretariat of the PIAC (101 Goodbody Hall, Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana 47405) at the price of US \$12 post-paid.

It would seem that the proceedings of the 22nd (Ghent) and 26th (Chicago) meetings will not be published.

Because of the sudden and untimely death of Professor J.A. Boyle, President of the 21st meeting of the PIAC held in Manchester (England) in 1978, the Proceedings of that meeting were not published. However, six papers read in Manchester by, respectively, B. Chichlo, R. Dankoff, E. Esin, A.J. Joki, E. Moerloose, and M.F. Weidlich, appeared in volume 4 (1980) of the Journal of Turkish Studies.

INDIANA UNIVERSITY PRIZE FOR ALTAIC STUDIES

1983, 1984

At the 26th annual meeting of the PIAC held in Chicago, Illinois, in August 1983, the Indiana University Prize for Altaic Studies - usually referred to as the "PIAC Medal" - was awarded to the outstanding Japanese scholar, Professor SHIRO HATTORI. On the occasion of an "International Kuriltai" organized in the Haneda Memorial Hall of Kyoto University on September 5, 1983, the Secretary General personally presented the medal to the recipient. The ceremony was followed by a reception.

On the occasion of the 27th annual meeting of the PIAC, in June 1984, the Indiana University Prize for Altaic Studies was awarded to Professor KARL H. MENGES in recognition of his outstanding and lifelong merits in the field of Altaic studies.

MEMBER NEWS

In May 1984 Professor JOHN R. KRUEGER of the Department of Uralic and Altaic Studies of Indiana University took early retirement from teaching. Professor Krueger came to Indiana University in 1962 where he taught a great variety of courses, including Chuvash, Yakut, Classical Mongolian. A fine though exacting teacher, he will be greatly missed by future students. Fortunately he has not severed his links with the Department, his address is unchanged, and he is frequently consulted by faculty and students alike.

In 1984 appeared the third and last installment of his, in many ways pathbreaking, Materials for an Oirat-Mongolian English Citation Dictionary (Bloomington, The Mongolia Society, 1978-1984, 815 pp. in-4°). The whole work (3 volumes) can be ordered from the Mongolia Society, Inc., Goodbody Hall, Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana 47405, USA, for US \$45.00.

The PIAC presents its best wishes to Professor Krueger for many happy and active years of retirement.

Mr. H. Paksoy (St. Antony's College, Oxford, England) is preparing an annotated English translation of Alpamysh. He would appreciate receiving any relevant comments, documentation, citations.

XXXII INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS FOR ASIAN AND NORTH AFRICAN STUDIES (ICANAS)

This Congress continues what was formerly called the International Congress of Orientalists and in 1978 - yielding to ephemeral fads - was carelessly renamed International Congress of Human Sciences in Asia and North Africa. The Congress will be held in Hamburg from 25 to 30 August 1986. Section 3 is devoted to Central and Inner Asia (Altaic and Mongolian studies, Iranian studies, Tibetology, Tocharian studies, Tungusic studies, Turcology). There is also a special section (13) specifically earmarked for Turcology. It is hoped that members of the PIAC will make every effort to participate in this important meeting which offers our studies a wide forum. All correspondence relating to the Congress (including requests for invitations) should be addressed to:

32nd ICANAS
Congress Organization
Hamburg Messe und Congress GMBH
Postfach 30 24 80
D-2000 Hamburg 36
Federal Republic of Germany

Our Japanese colleagues produced in record time the Proceedings of the Thirty-First International Congress of Human Sciences in Asia and North Africa. Edited by YAMAMOTO Tatsuro, the two substantial volumes (a total of 1229 pages) were published by the Tōhō Gakkai and contain rich material on Altaic studies.

SIBERIAN STUDIES

Under the auspices of the Institut d'Etudes Slaves an international colloquium entitled "La Sibérie: colonisation, développement et perspectives" was organized by Boris Chichlo. It took place in Paris from May 24 to May 27, 1983. Some ninety papers were read.

SIBIRICA, a Report of the second meeting of the British Universities Siberian Studies Seminar, held at the Scott Polar Research Institute, University of Cambridge, 15-16 April 1983, compiled and edited by Alan Wood, University of Lancaster (Great Britain) was published probably that same year.

Of course the PIAC welcomes such renewed interest in Siberian studies.

KAZAKH MATERIAL

In the series "Teaching Aids for the Study of Inner Asia" of the Research Institute for Inner Asian Studies of Indiana University were published the following, both by JOHN R. KRUEGER:

No. 9. Introduction to Kazakh, (1980), 121 pp., \$6.00.

No. 10. A Kazakh Newspaper Reader including a complete Kazakh-English Citation Dictionary. (1985), 202 pp., \$10.00.

The publications may be ordered from the above-mentioned Institute, Indiana University, Goodbody Hall, Bloomington, Indiana 47405, USA.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS OF INTEREST

On 15 February 1983 was released Central Asian Press Surveys - Sep. 1982 (USSR Report, Political and Sociological Affairs No. 1369, No. 82866 of the Joint Publications Research Service, 60 pp.). The report consists of editorial reports of articles found in the press of the Soviet Muslim republics of Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kirghiziya, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan. Selections are unique to the native-language press of the indicated republics and contain material on party affairs, international relations, economics, social issues and other areas of interest. The publication may be ordered from the National Technical Information Service (NTIS), Springfield, Virginia 22161, USA.

The Institute of Muslim Minority Affairs based in Saudi Arabia (U.K. Office: 24 Poland Street, London W1V 3DD) is publishing a substantial bi-annual Journal with "the sole purpose to provide a forum for frank but responsible discussion of issues relating to the life of Muslims in non-Muslim societies." Not surprisingly it regularly publishes articles on Turkic peoples living in China or the U.S.S.R. and thus should be of interest to members of the PIAC. The latest issue just received is vol. 5, No.2 (July 1984), it has over two hundred pages and its subscription price is £10 per year.

The Newsletter of the Permanent International Altaistic Conference is published at irregular intervals. It is distributed free of charge to members of the PIAC and to others interested, but it is not for sale. The Editor requests and welcomes items of interest for publication. Those submitting material to be reproduced photostatically are urgently requested to provide a camera-ready copy suitable for reproduction ON THE SIZE OF PAPER used for this Newsletter. All correspondence should be addressed to Professor Denis Sinor, PIAC, Goodbody Hall 101, Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana 47405, U.S.A.

Ten Years of Altaistics at the University of Szeged

by

Ádám Molnár

It has been ten years now since the Department of Altaistics was founded at Szeged, Hungary. Even earlier, in 1968, Professor András Róna-Tas, who was then a research-fellow at the Department of Uralic Studies, Attila József University of Szeged, began to offer introductory courses in Altaistics.

Three years after the 14th meeting of the PIAC (Szeged, 1971) and presumably not independent of the success of the conference, the Department of Altaistics, headed by Prof. A. Róna-Tas, was founded at Szeged. The Department intends to continue the traditions of the philologically oriented Hungarian school of Altaic studies, but it differs in concept from the Chair of Turcology at the Eötvös Lóránt University of Budapest, which focuses on Ottoman studies, and from the Central Asiatic Institute of the same university which, besides Mongolian and Manchu-Tunguz studies, includes Tibetology.

The Department of Altaistics at Szeged specializes in the history of the Altaic languages with special reference to Chuvash and the other Turkic languages spoken in the Soviet Union. According to the traditions of Hungarian Turcology, problems of the so-called "Hungarian prehistory", namely the history of the Hungarian tribes before their conquest of present-day Hungary in 895 A.D., their contacts with Turkic peoples, and Turkic loan words in Hungarian are investigated. Sponsored by the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, a project on the sources and the history of Chuvash and the Volga Kipchak languages has been carried on by the researchers of the Department. Furthermore, a corpus of Old Turkic ethnonyms is under preparation. The scholarly output of the Department of Altaistics is partly published in the series Studia Uralo-Altaica [reviewed in PIAC Newsletter No. 14, August 1983; since then Nos. 20 and 21 have appeared (see Bibliography below).]

Altaistics has been a major subject at the University of Szeged since 1974. The courses cover the study of the languages, history, literature, anthropology, etc. of the Altaic peoples and are linguistically oriented, with the emphasis on Turcology. The following languages are taught at the Department: Turkish, Kazan Tatar, Bashkir, Chuvash, Uzbek, Classical and Modern Mongolian, and occasionally Arabic, Persian, Ossete, Chinese and Japanese. Furthermore, students have the opportunity to study some modern languages in vivo: Turkish in the summer courses organized by the University of Istanbul; Kazan Tatar, Bashkir, Chuvash, Azeri and Uzbek in Kazan, Ufa, Cheboksary, Baku and Tashkent, respectively.

After completing the five-year course, the title of Master of Arts is awarded to the student. M.A. courses are open to both Hungarian and non-Hungarian.

In recent years, post-graduate courses have been introduced, especially for students from abroad. The goal of these courses is to prepare for a Ph.D. degree in Altaistics; the period of instruction is one or two years depending on the subject. In preparing the curriculum of postgraduate courses, the special interests of each student are taken into consideration. These courses are taught in Hungarian, English, German or Russian according to the needs of the respective students. In the last few years, students from Japan, the Soviet Union and the U.S.A. have attended the post-graduate courses at Szeged.

Research and teaching are facilitated by a collection of approximately twenty thousand books which belong partly to the library of the Department proper and partly to the library of the eminent Turcologist, the late Prof. Julius Németh, which is now kept at the Department. Both libraries have recently been fully catalogued and together with the Németh Archives and his unique collection of four thousand off-prints are at the disposal of researchers and students.

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SOME CURRENT RESEARCH PROJECTS IN MANCHU STUDIES

[This very useful survey was presented at the 27th meeting of the PIAC in June, 1984.]

This brief communication was originally announced as "Current Research Projects in Manchu Studies," but I soon found out that it was really difficult to make any competent statements about the state of the art, even in a small country such as Germany. So the following remarks will be limited to my own interest and plans.

As a professional bibliographer I consider collecting data on existing collections of Manchu books as well as on work done in Manchu studies as essential. While some Manchu collections have been catalogued admirably, mainly owing to the efforts of Walter Fuchs and Walter Simon, there is still much to be done, and this insight led to the idea of building up a card file as a Union Catalogue of Manchu Books, which is now kept by Prof. M. Gimm in Cologne. In connection with this project, several checklists of individual collections were published by myself, namely a union list of Manchu books in the USA (1), lists of Manchu books in Australia (2), Paris (at the Institut des Hautes Etudes Chinoises) (3), Bochum (4), and Vienna (5), as well as a survey of Manchu rubbings in American collections (6), and supplementary notes on the London Union Catalogue (7). A catalogue of the holdings of the International Academy of Indian Culture came out in 1981 (8). This cataloguing work is being continued by a checklist of Manchu books in the Field Museum of Natural History in Chicago, which will be published in the next issue of the Central Asiatic Journal; a list of the holdings of the Sinologisch Instituut in Leiden is to follow.

Much valuable research has been done in Manchu bibliography during the last two hundred years, but much of it is not widely known. For this reason a survey of bibliographies, catalogues, bookdealers' lists, and auction catalogues containing information on books in the Manchu language is in preparation now and will hopefully come out in the winter; it is based on a preliminary edition which was circulated in only a few copies in 1973 (9). Some items in this bibliography of bibliographies are either so rare or inaccessible to many students (for reasons of language) that it seems worthwhile republishing them, perhaps in German or English. The first item to come out is a German version, faithful to the originals, but with corrections and indexes, of three Russian catalogues of Manchu books, namely those of the library of the Asiatic Department of the Foreign Ministry, St. Petersburg, by Avvakum Čestnoj; of the Asiatic Museum of the Academy of Sciences, St. Petersburg, by Dorži Banzarov; and of the Institute of the Peoples of Asia (mss. only), by M.P. Volkova.

Further bibliographic contributions are a survey of Manchu anthologies, which also lists and identifies their contents, (10), and a German rearranged version, with some additions, of Gorcevska's Očerk izučeniija tunguso-mančžurskikh jazykov (11).

As to Manchu literature, a paper on two Manchu Catholic catechisms was published some years ago (12); it is now followed by an article on predictions of eclipses in Manchu and Chinese, which, in addition to giving a catalogue of extant copies, translates and analyzes several texts (13). For a Companion to Chinese Literature, which is being prepared in Madison, Wisconsin, and Bloomington, Indiana, and which is expected to come out next year, an article on Manchu literature (fiction and belles-lettres) was contributed.

There have been several facsimiles of Manchu books during the last years, especially CMC's editions of the Liao-chai chih-i, San-kuo chih yen-i, Chin-ping-mei (14), and, as a first printing, Emu tanggu orin sakda-i gisun sarkiyān. As it is doubtful that this reprint project can be continued, it is intended to publish a few Manchu manuscripts for the first time. This would enhance our knowledge of Manchu literature and provide students with new material for research. The first item to come out in facsimile consists of four fascicles from the Haenisch collection of the West Berlin State Library. It will contain poems in Manchu and Chinese, and "mixed" poems consisting of words in both languages.

Some time ago Kotwicz's pioneering study of research on the oral literature of the Tungus, and especially the Goldi, was published in a German version (15). It should be mentioned here that the Manchu-German dictionary which was edited a few years ago on the basis of an anonymous manuscript found among Berthold Laufer's papers, has been identified, by means of another copy of the manuscript in the papers of Erich Haenisch, as the work of Wilhelm Grube (16).

It has been a desideratum for a long time to have a bibliography of secondary material, i.e., books and articles on Manchu language, history, and culture. Important contributions have been made in this field by Prof. Denis Sinor in his very useful Introduction, and, more recently, by Prof. Giovanni Stary in the appendix to his translation of the Emu tanggu orin sakda-i gisun sarkiyān. Somehow along the same lines goes a series of little bio-bibliographies of scholars in Manchu and Chinese studies. I would like to mention papers on Stepan Lipovcov, who translated the New Testament into Manchu (17); Joseph Rehmann (18), a member of the Golovkin expedition to China in 1805, who published a gynecological handbook translated from the Manchu; Anton Vladykin (19), author of a Manchu grammar; Z.F. Leont'evskij (20), to whom we owe the translation of a Manchu song; I.K. Rossochin (21), the first Russian Manchurist; Ivan Ili'ič Zacharov (22), author of the bulky Manchu-Russian Dictionary; Peter Schmidt (23), author of the pioneering study "Der Lautwandel im Mandschu und Mongolischen," and the stupendous dictionary of Chinese loan words

in the Manchu language, which will soon appear as reprints; A.I. Lopatin, who published extensively on the Amur Tungus (24); A.O. Ivanovskij (25), compiler of the important Man'čžurskaja khrestomatija; Aleksej Agafonov (26), who translated several Manchu texts in the second half of the 18th century; A.V. Rudakov (27), author of a collection of Manchu conversational phrases and editor of a collection of Manchu letters; A.V. Grebenščikov (28), author of a famous sketch of Manchu literature; Władysław Kotwicz (29), author of an unpublished union catalogue of Manchu books in Russia; Wilhelm Grube (30), who translated several philosophical texts from the Manchu; Walter Fuchs (31), the bibliographer of Manchu studies; and Wolfgang Seuberlich (32), political scientist and librarian who wrote an important study on the administrative history of Manchuria. In this context I should also mention a German version of B.K. Paskov's Contribution of Russian Scholars to the Study of Manchu Language and Literature (33).

Among similar materials which are prepared for publication are papers on Aleksej Leont'ev, translator (with Rossochin) of the monograph of the Eight Banners (Jakun gusai tung j'i-i sucungga weilehe bithe); Aleksej Matveevič Pozdneev, the Mongolist, compiler of a Manchu anthology; Julius Klaproth, critical "asiatologist" and author of the catalogue of Manchu and Chinese books of the Berlin Library; and Ferdinand Lessing, who also taught Manchu, though he is best known for his Textbook of Colloquial Chinese, his Mongolian-English Dictionary, and his monograph on the Yung-ho-kung. The bio-bibliography of Wilhelm Alexander Unkrig (34), the specialist in lamaist medicine and in Mongolian, will be followed by a second volume to contain his correspondence with the Swedish explorer Sven Hedin and a few other scholars.

Last, but not least, I want to mention a new publication by Prof. Giovanni Stary (to which I made but a nominal contribution): a translation of Prof. Jin Qizong's important monograph on the remains of Manchu culture in the Manchurian village of Sanjiazitun, "Geschichte und Leben der Mandschu," which will be available in about three weeks (35).

(Footnotes on the following pages.)

Bibliographical references

Abbreviations: CAJ - Central Asiatic Journal
 MS - Monumenta Serica
 MSN - Manchu Studies Newsletter
 NOAG Nachrichten der Gesellschaft für Natur-
 und Völkerkunde Ostasiens
 ZAS - Zentralasiatische Studien

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A Contribution to Comparative Altaic Studies from the Netherlands

P. de Jong

SUFFIX ORDER IN MANCHU-TUNGUS LANGUAGES

A Generative Transformational Approach.

Although Manchu-Tungus languages are of a highly agglutinative nature, with many suffixes following the stem of a word, especially in Evenki, the rules affecting the ways suffixes in these languages can be ordered in the formation of words have been comparatively little investigated.

The little grammar of Castrén mirrors the Latin based grammars, customary in his time, and more suitable for the description of inflecting languages than of a language like Evenki, where aspect is not necessarily fused with person in the formation of an ending. The notion of the Tungus 'genitive' as a case also goes back to him.

In his Materialy, the grammar of which is mainly within the same frame as Castrén's, Poppe no longer fuses aspects and personal endings, but states that aspects are expressed by special stems, which can be formed from any verbal stem by adding an appropriate suffix. This is indeed the basic principle.

The model of Evenki suffix order in general use is the one, which I summarize on the next page. According to O.A.Konstantinova 1964, Evenkijskij jazyk, suffixes of a more general nature precede those with a specialized meaning. Unfortunately this is a matter of taste.

In view of this, one of the aims of the Project on Comparative Altaic Morphology of Leiden University was to establish the correct suffix order of Evenki and related languages. A considerable step forward was a linear model, developed by Dick Koopman and Ane Nauta a decade ago, distinguishing many kinds of suffixes ordered in a general surface structure. This was the basis of my generative transformational approach, taking account of deep structure from which different surface structures are derived. This article is a summary of the results so far. Lit.:cf. PIAC Newsletter 1982 p.20

Morphotaxis (traditional models)

1. NOUN

[stem]-[derivation]-[inflection]

[inflection] = [plural]-[case]-[possessive]

2. VERB

[stem]-[derivation]-[inflection]

[inflection] = [declension]-[tense]-[person]

Within one word more than one derivational suffix may occur in a definite order:

[stem]-[derivational stem]-[voice/aspect]

mū-lē-sin-mukēn-ḡētī-w - 'I must make someone go to fetch water'

mū	- stem	'water'
-lē-	- denominal verb	mū-lē- - 'to fetch water'
-sin-	- aspect	'to go and fetch water'
-mukēn-	- voice	'to make s.o. go and fetch water'
-ḡēt	- declension	necessative
-w	- person	sg.1

Nominal and verbal stems can be transformed into each other by means of suffixes:

eḡen'e - 'loins' (nominal)

eḡen'e-ptun - 'girdle' (nominal)

eḡen'e-ptu-lē- - 'to put on a girdle, to wear a girdle' (verbal)

mō - 'wood' (nominal)

mō-lā- - 'to cut wood' (verbal)

mō-lā-mnī - 'wood cutter' (nominal)

mō-lā-kīt - 'place where wood is cut' (nominal)

These examples are from Vasilevič'58 pp.668-670, and this same simple model is in common use for the other Manchu-Tungus languages as well.

Morphotaxis (the comet model)

1. Word Structure Rules

1) The WORD consists of a STEM and an ENDING.

$$W = SE \quad [\text{STEM}] [\text{ENDING}] \quad (1)$$

2) Both STEM and ENDING consist of an obligatory HEAD and an optional TAIL.

$$S = H_s(T_s) \quad (2a) \quad E = H_e(T_e) \quad (2b)$$

$$[[\text{HEAD}] [\text{TAIL}]] [[\text{HEAD}] [\text{TAIL}]]$$

The slots of a HEAD are always functionally present, even when filled by a zero-morpheme $[\emptyset]$. The slots of a TAIL functionally vanish when zeroed.

3) The constituents of a HEAD are:

a) stem b) derivational c) inflectional

a) stem - word initiator

b) derivational - status: noun (N)/ verb (V)

1. unchanging N -- N V -- V ('--' = 'becomes')

2. changing N -- V V -- N

c) inflectional - initiates a word terminating sequence

$$H_s = :a(b_s) \quad (3a) \quad H_e = b_e/c \quad (3b)$$

4) The constituents of a TAIL are:

d) referential e) enclitic

d) referential - contextual reference

1. nonpossessive

2. possessive

e) enclitic - autonomous

$$(T_s) = (d_s)(e_s) \quad (4a) \quad (T_e) = (d_e)(e_e) \quad (4b)$$

5) TRANSFORMATIONS

If derivational stem (b_s) is present, the original stem and the derivational stem fuse to form a new stem.

$$:ab_s \text{ -- } :a \quad Tb_s \quad (5a)$$

If derivational ending (b_e) is present, anything preceding it (X) and the derivational ending fuse to form a new H_s

$$Xb_e \text{ -- } H_s \quad Tb_e \quad (5b)$$

This X is of necessity $H_s(T_s)$, which by this transformation lose their original properties and are frozen to nucleus and coma.

- Hence the name 'comet model' -

This is the (invisible) framework at the basis of Manchu-Tungus seemingly chaotic suffix order. Now we must fill in the general suffix categories.

2. Suffix Categories - (de)nominal = (de)verbal + enclitic

- | | | | | |
|----|----------|-------------------------|---------|-------------------------|
| | b_s | | b_e | |
| 1) | -[N2] | denominal noun | -[pl] | plural(number) γ |
| | =[V2] | deverbal verb | | |
| 2) | -[N-V] | denominal verb γ | =[VN] | verbal noun γ |
| | =[V-N] | deverbal noun γ | =[gr] | gerund γ |

- | | | |
|----------|----------------|----------|
| | c | |
| -[pl] | plural(number) | γ |
| -[cas] | case | γ |
| =[aor] | aorist | γ |
| =[imr] | imperative | γ |

- | | | | |
|----|----------|------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| | d_s | | d_e |
| 1) | -[rel] | relative | |
| | =[rel] | relative | |
| | =[voc] | voice | |
| | =[asp] | aspect | |
| 2) | -[ipo] | indirect possessive γ | -[pos] possessive γ |
| | -[nop] | nominal possessive γ | -[pers] personal ending γ |
| | e_s | | e_e |
| | -[sel] | selective γ | + [enc] enclitic particle |
| | -[enc] | enclitic particle | |

Categories followed by γ allow only one suffix in their resp. slots.

b_s :derivational stem suffixes cause a well defined change in meaning to be found in a lexicon or grammar. Suffixes of other categories having become lexicalized also belong here.

b_e :derivational ending suffixes have a well defined function.

c :inflectional endings have a well defined syntactic function, which can also be found in a grammar.

- d_s :referential stem suffixes can in a grammar only be assigned a global description. These refer to items outside the word in such a way, that their precise meaning in a particular word can only be determined from the context in its widest sense, or from paralingual information, which is however not always available to the reader of a text. The context sensitivity varies from suffix to suffix in this category.

d_e :referential endings consist of possessives and personal endings.

e :enclitics can be considered autonomous stems and fixed forms, which have become subordinated in the formation of other words.

Fixed sequences (c) -[pl]-[cas]
 =[aor]-[pers]

When the first slot is added to a word, so is the second (may be zero).

Semi fixed sequences (d_s) -[ipo]-[rel]-[nop]
 =[asp]=[voc]=[rel]=[asp]

Examples of suffixes belonging to the various categories

- [N2] : -ktA 'collective', -mnĪ 'nomen auctoris' etc.
- [ipo] : -ŋ 'indirect possessive'
- [rel] : -čĀn 'diminutive', -kĀ.kĀn 'diminutive' etc.
- [nop] : -A 'partitive', -čI 'having', -nAn 'comitative'
 -nUn 'comitative', -ŋĪ 'genitive', -yA 'partitive'
- [sel] : -DĪ(.GŪ) 'superlative', -DImAr 'comparative'
 -mAl 'idessive'
- [pl] : -∅ 'singular', -l/-r 'plural', -tA.l 'distributive' etc.
- [cas] : -∅ 'nominative', -jĪ 'instrumental', -GĪt 'relative' etc.
- [pos] : -n 'sg.3', -WAr 'refl.pl.', -WUn 'pl.1.exc.' etc.
- [N-V] : -lĀ, -mĀ, -l (fixed) etc.
- = [V2] : =čA 'durative', =W 'transitive', =ktA 'multilocative' etc.
- = [V-N] : =ksĀn, =ktA, =mAktA, =ptĪn etc.
- = [voc] : =ldI 'cooperative', =mĀT 'reciprocal', =W 'passive'
 =W.kĀn 'causative'
- = [rel] : =kĀ.kŪ.(T) 'intensive', =T 'intensive', =kĀn 'extensive'
 =kŪ.T 'intensive'
- = [asp] : =čA 'durative', =mŪ 'voluntative', =nĀ 'translocative' etc.
- = [VN] : =čĀ 'tense past', =R.Ī 'present participle' etc.
- = [gr] : =ksA 'praeterite', =mĪ 'contemporal', =RA.k 'contemporal' etc.
- = [aor] : =∅/=A/=RA 'aorist/æ= complement', jĀ.RA 'tense present' etc.
- = [imr] : =ŋnĀ 'future', =nA 'adhortative', =ktA 'pres.sg.1' etc.
- [pers] : -∅ TYPE I pl.3, -tIn TYPE II pl.3, -s TYPE I pl.2 etc.
- + [enc] : +DĀ 'and', +WAl 'or' etc.

infixes particles: -GĀčIn 'like', āčIn/uwəy 'without', -WAl, -tĪkIn
 aĵirgaya [uwəy]il - 'without a stallion' bəyə[tikin] - 'everybody'

A detailed discussion of the categories and of the suffixes and their functions and meanings cannot be given here.

3. The Basic Noun

[stem]-[pl]-[cas]

adjectivesubstantive

aya-Ø-Ø	ǰū-Ø-Ø	--	aya ǰū	- 'a good house'
aya-l-DU	ǰū-l-DU	--	ayaldu ǰūldu	- 'in good houses'

4. The Basic Verb

[stem]=[aor]-[pers]

[stem]=[imr]-[pers]

aorist

əmə=RA-n	--	əmərən	- 'he comes'
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imperative

əmə=kAl	--	əməkəl	- 'come!'
əmə=ηnĀ-tin	--	əməηnētīn	- 'then they must come'

5. The Primary Noun

[stem]-[ipo]-[rel]-[nop]-[sel]-[pl]-[cas]-[pos]+[enc]
-[enc]-

substantive

[stem]-[ipo]-[rel]-[sel]-[pl]-[cas]-[pos]+[enc]

ǰū-η-kĀn-Ø-DU-tIn	--	ǰūηkāndutin	- 'in their little house'
bəyə-DI.GŪ-Ø-Ø	--	bəyətkū	- 'it is that man, who'

adjective

[stem]-[rel]-[sel]-[pl]-[cas]+[enc]

aya-kĀn-Ø-DU+WAl	--	ayakānduwal	- 'in either a rather good'
aya-DI.GŪ-l-DU+WAl	--	ayatkūlduwal	- 'in either the best (pl)'

denominal adjective (possessive)

[stem]-[ipo]-[rel]-[nop]-[enc]-[pl]-[cas]+[enc]

ǰū-η-kĀn-A uway-l-Ø	--	ǰūηkāne uwayil	- 'without a little house'
oron-kĀn-čI-l-Ø	--	orokōčil	- 'having reindeer (pl)'

6. The Primary Verb

[stem]=[asp]=[voc]=[rel]=[asp]=[aor]-[pers]+[enc]
=[imr]-

ičə=nĀ=W.kĀn=T=l=JA=RA-n	--	ičənēwkēčilǰərən	- 'he is beginning to make someone go and see'
ičə=nĀ=T=kAl	--	ičənētkel	- 'go and have a look!'

7. The Secondary Noun and Verb

A. <u>Derivative Stem</u> (b_s)	$:ab_s$	--	$:a$	Tb_s
1) <u>unchanging</u> [N2]	$:a_N$ -[N2]	--	$:a_N$	
[V2]	$:a_V$ -[V2]	--	$:a_V$	
2) <u>changing</u> [N-V]	$:a_N$ -[N-V]	--	$:a_V$	
[V-N]	$:a_V$ -[V-N]	--	$:a_N$	

The output of these transformations is again available as input for the same transformations.

$\check{c}ider_N$ - 'hobble (of a horse)', $\check{c}iderl\bar{o}=V$ - 'to wear hobbles'
 $\check{c}iderl\bar{o}n_N$ - 'hobbled'

B. <u>Derivative Ending</u> (b_e)	Xb_e	--	H_s	Tb_e
1) <u>unchanging</u> <u>adjective</u>	X_N -[pl]-[nop]	--	H_s	

The original plural becomes lexicalized, and loses its syntactic function, which is taken over by the second (congruency) plural.

beyə-l- \emptyset [oron-r]-A uwey-l- \emptyset -- beyəl ororo uweyil - 'men without their reindeer'

With the genitive this transformation is obligatory.

afša- \emptyset -WA [korčīn-sA.l]- $\eta\bar{i}$ - \emptyset -WA -- afšawa korčihol $\eta\bar{i}$ wo - 'a box of the Barguts'

In this case the nominal possessive is sandwiched between two number indicators. X_N -[pl]-[nop]-[pl] Hence it follows that the genitive cannot be considered a 'normal' denominal noun, because it requires a number indicator preceding it, nor a 'normal' case, because real cases are added only after the second number indicator.

2) changing

a) <u>finite</u>	X_V -[VN]	--	H_s
[əmə=čĀ]- \emptyset - \emptyset -tIn	--	əməčōtin	- 'they came'
[əmə=čĀ]-l- \emptyset	--	əməčōl	- 'they came.'

b) participle

[əmə=čĀ]-l-WA beyə-l-WA	--	əməčōlwə beyəlwe	- 'the men who came acc.'
[jeləgen=W=nĀ]-DI.GÜ- \emptyset - \emptyset	--	jeləgenmunōt'kū	- 'the one that had been stepped over'

c) gerund

c) <u>gerund</u>	X_V =[gr]	--	H_s
[əmə=ksA]-l-∅	--	əməkšēl	- 'having come (pl)'
[əmə=čĀ.lĀ]-n	--	əməčōlōn	- 'when he had come' with incorpor. case.