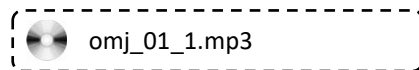


## Икымше тема: Палыме лийына

### 1. Икымше урок: Кө тиде?



#### I. Text

Фамилий: Сапаева  
 Лүм: Елена  
 Ачалүм: Петровна  
 Ийгот: 35 (кумло вич) ий  
 Илыме вер: Йошкар-Ола, Эшпай урем  
 Паша вер: университет (туныктышо)



- 1: – Тиде кө?  
 2: – Тиде Сапаева Елена Петровна.  
 1: – Тудо мыняр ияш?  
 2: – Тудо 35 (кумло вич) ияш.  
 1: – Тудо кушто ила?  
 2: – Тудо Йошкар-Олаште ила.  
 1: – Тудо мом ышта?  
 2: – Тудо туныктышо.



Фамилий: Сапаев  
 Лүм: Сергей  
 Ачалүм: Николаевич  
 Ийгот: 37 (кумло шым) ий  
 Илыме вер: Йошкар-Ола, Эшпай урем  
 Паша вер: редакций (журналист)

- 1: – Тиде кө?  
 2: – Тиде Сапаев Сергей Николаевич.  
 1: – Тудо мыняр ияш?  
 2: – Тудо 37 (кумло шым) ияш.  
 1: – Тудо кушто ила?  
 2: – Тудо Йошкар-Олаште ила.  
 1: – Тудо мом ышта?  
 2: – Тудо журналист.

## II. Vocabulary

ача	father	мыняр ияш	how old?
ачалўм	patronym, father's name	ола	city
вер	place	палыме	acquainted; acquaintance
журналист	journalist	палыме лийына	'Let's get acquainted.'
ий	year	паша	work
ийгот	age	паша вер	place of work, job
икымше	first	редакций	editorial office
ила	(s)he lives	теме	theme; topic
илыме вер	place of residence	тиде	this
ияш	/see IV.3./	тудо	he/she/it; that
йошкар	red	тудо мыняр ияш?	How old is (s)he?
Йошкар-Ола	Yoshkar-Ola (capital of the Mari El Republic)	туныктышо	teacher
кӧ	who	университет	university
кушто	where	урем	street
лўм	name	урок	lesson; homework
мом	(accusative form of <i>мо</i> 'what')	фамилий	last name
мыняр(е)	how much, how many	ышта	(s)he does

## III. Grammar

### 1. Articles:

Mari does not use either a definite or an indefinite article. The word *вер* 'place' can thus be translated as 'place', 'a place', or 'the place' as context requires.

### 2. to be:

The Mari equivalent of the English verb 'to be' is not compulsory: a) in sentences with a third person singular subject of the type 'A = B' or b) sentences of the type 'there is something somewhere', if the subject is in the third person singular.

– Тиде кӧ?	– Who is this?
– Тиде Сергей. Тудо туныктышо.	– This is Sergey. He is a teacher.

– Йошкар-Олаште мыняр театр?	– How many theaters are there in Yoshkar-Ola?
– Йошкар-Олаште вич театр.	– In Yoshkar-Ola there are five theaters.

Note that in the last two sentences above the subject (*meamp*) in Mari is in the third person singular (in contrast to the English equivalent – 'theaters') – see III.7.

Regarding the usage of 'to be', see 8.III.6. (page 123).

3. Gender:

In the Mari language there is no grammatical gender. The personal pronoun in the third person singular *тудо* can be translated as 'he', 'she', or 'it', depending on who or what it refers to.

Тудо туныктышо.	(S)he is a teacher.
Тудо мыняр ияш?	How old is (s)he?

4. Word order:

In Mari the usual position of the finite verb is at the end of the sentence.

Тудо Йошкар-Олаште ила.	(S)he lives in Yoshkar-Ola.
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Also note that in contrast to English, there is no special word order in questions: the question word occurs in the position taken by its counterpart in a declarative sentence.

Тудо кушто ила?	Where does (s)he live?
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5. Inessive case:

The inessive case is used in answer to the question *кушто?* 'where?': *Москошто* 'in Moscow', *Йошкар-Олаште* 'in Yoshkar-Ola'.

Vowel harmonic forms of the inessive: The three vowel-harmonic forms of the inessive suffix are used as follows:

- 1) after stressed a, e, i, or ê (Cyrillic: *а е и ы*): *-ште* or *-ыште*;
- 2) after stressed o or u (Cyrillic: *о у*): *-што* or *-ышто*; and
- 3) after stressed ö or ü (Cyrillic: *ö ү*): *-штö* or *-ыштö*.

Distribution of the suffix variants:

- 1) The variants *-ште/-што/-штö* occur directly after a stressed vowel.

Nominative		Inessive
ола	city	олаште
пасу	field, meadow	пасушто
тенге	ruble	тенгеште
күтү	herd	күтүштö

- 2) The variants *-ыште/-ышто/-ыштö* are used after a consonant.

сад	garden	садыште
вер	place	верыште
кид	hand	кидыште
мут	word	мутышто
пöрт	house	пöртыштö
вүд	water	вүдыштö

- 3) If a word ends in an unstressed *-e/-o/-ö*, this vowel becomes *-ы* before the suffix *-ште/-што/-штö* is added.

кече	day; sun	кечыште
тумо	oak	тумышто
кӧргӧ	(the) inside	кӧргыштӧ

Note that if a full vowel occurs in a word after the stressed vowel, it determines the suffix variant. This happens in some loan words: *президиум* 'presidium' > *президиумышто*; *Магдебург* 'Magdeburg' > *Магдебургышто*; *номер* 'number' > *номерыште*; *копий* 'copy' > *копийыште*; *метод* 'method' > *методышто*.

For some select loan words and foreign names, a final *-e/-o/-ö* can be unstressed and in word-final position, but it is not reduced when a suffix is attached to it: *радио* 'radio' > *радиошто*.

An unstressed final *-a* in loan words, however, generally becomes *-ы* before the addition of the suffix *-ште/-што/-штӧ*: *Одесса* 'Odessa' > *Одессыште*; *Польша* 'Poland' > *Польшышто*.

### 6. Cardinal numbers 1–50:

Most numbers in Mari have a short form and a long form. The short form is used as an attribute, i.e., before a noun, and the long form is used independently when it is not followed by another word. Of the numbers presented here, 10, 20, 30, 40, and 50 have only one form.

	Short form	Long form
<b>1</b>	ик	икте, иктыт
<b>2</b>	кок	кокыт, коктыт
<b>3</b>	кум	кумыт
<b>4</b>	ныл	нылыт
<b>5</b>	вич	визыт
<b>6</b>	куд	кудыт
<b>7</b>	шым	шымыт
<b>8</b>	кандаш	кандаше
<b>9</b>	индеш	индеше

<b>10</b>	лу	
<b>11</b>	латик	латикте
<b>12</b>	латкок	латкокыт
<b>13</b>	латкум	латкумыт
<b>14</b>	латныл	латнылыт
<b>15</b>	латвич	латвизыт
<b>16</b>	латкуд	латкудыт
<b>17</b>	латшым	латшымыт
<b>18</b>	латкандаш	латкандаше
<b>19</b>	латиндеш	латиндеше

<b>20</b>	коло	
<b>21</b>	коло ик	коло икте
<b>22</b>	коло кок	коло кокыт
<b>23</b>	коло кум	коло кумыт

<b>30</b>	<b>кумло</b>	
<b>34</b>	кумло ныл	кумло нылыт
<b>35</b>	кумло вич	кумло визыт
<b>36</b>	кумло куд	кумло кудыт

<b>40</b>	<b>нылле</b>	
<b>47</b>	нылле шым	нылле шымыт
<b>48</b>	нылле кандаш	нылле кандаше
<b>49</b>	нылле индеш	нылле индеше

<b>50</b>	<b>витле</b>	
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лучко '15': Note the alternative *лучко* for both *латвич* and *латвизыт*.

– Йошкар-Олаште мыняр кинотеатр? – а) <u>Кокыт</u> . – б) Йошкар-Олаште <u>коқ</u> кинотеатр.	– How many movie theaters are there in Yoshkar-Ola? – а) Two. – б) There are two movie theaters in Yoshkar-Ola.
– Моркышто мыняр школ? – а) <u>Кумыт</u> . – б) Моркышто <u>кум</u> школ.	– How many schools are there in Morki? – а) Three. – б) There are three schools in Morki.

### 7. Singular after numerals and quantifiers:

After a number (short form) the noun always remains in the singular: *ик урем, кок урем, кум урем, ныл урем, вич урем, куд урем, шым урем, кандаш урем, индеш урем, лу урем*, etc. The same applies to quantifiers such as *мыняр* 'how much/how many?', *шучо* 'much/many', *шагал* 'little/few': *мыняр школ?* 'How many schools?', *шучо школ* 'many schools', *шагал школ* 'few schools'. If these constructions function as subjects, the finite verb is also in the singular.

### 8. Attributes:

Attributive adjectives precede the nouns they modify: *икымше урок* 'first lesson'. There is no congruence between nouns and attributive adjectives connected to them; adjectives preceding a noun remain in their base form: *икымше урокышто* 'in the first lesson'. While numerous denominal adjective suffixes exist in Mari, one can in addition use nominals as attributive adjectives without altering them: *паша* 'work', *вер* 'place' > *паша вер* 'work place' > *паша верыште*; *Морко* 'Morki (town in Mari El)', *район* 'district' > *Морко район* 'Morki District' > *Морко районышто*.

Cardinal numbers quantifying nouns remain unaltered as well: *кок район* 'two regions' > *кок районышто* 'in two regions'.

### 9. Dictionary forms:

Standard Mari is extremely regular – while stem changes do occur in certain grammatical forms, they are always systematic and predictable. There are only two irregular verbs in the

language and only pronouns are declined in an unpredictable fashion. As a result, it is not generally necessary to learn any forms but the nominative singular of nominals and no other forms are given in dictionaries. For verbs, it suffices to know the infinitive and the conjugation class, which will be discussed in the following lesson.

#### IV. Words and word usage

##### 1. *кӧ* 'who', *мо* 'what':

The word *кӧ* 'who' is used to refer to human beings and the word *мо* 'what', to everything else.

– Тиде <u>кӧ</u> ?	– Who is this?
– Тиде Сергей Николаевич.	– This is Sergey Nikolayevich.
– Тиде <u>кӧ</u> ?	– Who is this?
– Тиде <u>туныктышо</u> .	– This is a teacher.
– Тиде <u>мо</u> ?	– What is this?
– Тиде урем.	– This is a street.
– Тиде <u>мо</u> ?	– What is this?
– Тиде <u>пырыс</u> .	– This is a cat.

##### 2. Names:

In accordance with the Russian custom, Mari have a first name (*лӱм*), a patronym (*ачалӱм*), and a last name (*фамилий*). The patronym is formed from the father's first name; the masculine forms end in *-ич*, *-ович*, and *-евич*, and the feminine forms in *-ична*, *-овна*, and *-евна* (with stem changes in some cases). Examples: *Илья* > *Ильич* – *Ильнична*, *Пётр* > *Петрович* – *Петровна*, *Василий* > *Васильевич* – *Васильевна*.

Note that the ordering of the three names can vary: *Сергей Ильич Иванов* ~ *Иванов Сергей Ильич*.

##### 3. *ияш*:

When asking how old someone is, the expression *мыняр ияш* is used: *мыняр* 'how much, how many?' and *ияш*, an adjective consisting of the word *ий* 'year' and the adjectival suffix *-аш* – see 33.III.3. (page 413).

– Тудо мыняр ияш?	– How old is (s)he?
– Тудо кумло шым ияш.	– (S)he is 37 years old.

#### V. Exercises

1. Form the inessive case forms of the following place names.

*Моско	*Шернур	*Франций
Одесса	Йошкар-Ола	Лондон
Волжск	*Париж	Нью-Йорк
*Санкт-Петербург	Иркутск	*Будапешт
Берлин	Козьмодемьянск	*Польша

\* *Моско* 'Moscow', *Санкт-Петербург* 'Saint Petersburg', *Шернур* '(town in Mari El, Russian *Сернур*)', *Париж* 'Paris', *Франций* 'France', *Будапешт* 'Budapest', *Польша* 'Poland'

2. Form the inessive case forms of the following nouns.

вер  
урем

ола  
университет

\*школ  
\*район

\* *школ* 'school', *район* 'district'

3. Answer the following questions using the words in parentheses.

- |                 |                             |
|-----------------|-----------------------------|
| – Йыван кушто?  | – Йыван ... (ола)           |
| – Эчан кушто?   | – Эчан ... (Лондон)         |
| – Ивук кушто?   | – Ивук ... (урем)           |
| – Пöтыр кушто?  | – Пöтыр ... (школ)          |
| – Сергей кушто? | – Сергей ... (Шернур район) |
| – Елена кушто?  | – Елена ... (университет)   |

4. Write the short forms of the following numbers.

1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 13, 17, 23, 27, 35, 39, 41, 45, 49

5. Write the long forms of the following numbers.

2, 4, 6, 8, 12, 14, 16, 18, 24, 28, 32, 36, 38, 42, 48

6. Write the following numbers. Note that they have only one form.

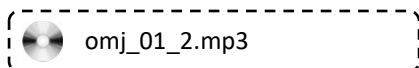
10, 20, 30, 40, 50

7. Write out the following sums using the long form. Example:  $3 + 5 = 8$ . > *Кумыт \*да визыт кандаше.*

- 1)  $2 + 3 = 5$ .
- 2)  $3 + 7 = 10$ .
- 3)  $5 + 2 = 7$ .
- 4)  $9 + 8 = 17$ .
- 5)  $23 + 19 = 42$ .

\* *да* 'and'

8. Write down the numbers you hear in the recording. Also note if it is the short or the long form of the number.



9. Answer the following questions according to the example.

Йошкар-Олаште мыняр университет?

а) Кокыт.

б) Йошкар-Олаште кок университет.

1) Йошкар-Олаште мыняр \*театр? (5)

2) Йошкар-Олаште мыняр \*тоштер? (8)

3) Йошкар-Олаште мыняр \*кинотеатр? (2)

4) Йошкар-Олаште мыняр школ? (30)

\* *театр* 'theater', *тоштер* 'museum', *кинотеатр* 'movie theater'

10. Select the correct form in the following sentences.

1) \*Эстонийыште (кок/кокыт) университет.

2) Тиде олаште (вич/визыт) театр.

3) Тиде уремыште мыняр \*кевыт? – (Кум/Кумыт)

4) Редакцийыште (шым/шымыт) журналист \*пашам ышта.

5) \*Таче мыняр урок? – (Куд/Кудыт).

6) Икымше темыште (вич/визыт) урок.

\* *Эстоний* 'Estonia', *кевыт* 'store, shop', *пашам ышта* '((s)he) works', *таче* 'today'



11. Read the following details about *Андрей Петрович Акрелин* as well as the questions and answers about him, and then write questions and answers about *Виталий Борисович Эшкинин* and *Анна Ивановна Кузнецова*.

Фамилий: Акрелин  
 Лүм: Андрей  
 Ачалүм: Петрович  
 Ийгот: 25 (коло вич) ий  
 Илыме вер: \*Шернур район  
 Паша вер: школ (туныктышо)

- Тиде кө?
- Тиде Андрей Петрович Акрелин.
- Тудо мыняр ияш?
- Тудо 25 (коло вич) ияш.
- Тудо кушто ила?
- Тудо Шернур районышто ила.
- Тудо мом ышта?
- Тудо туныктышо.

Фамилий: Эшкинин  
 Лүм: Виталий  
 Ачалүм: Борисович  
 Ийгот: 43 (нылле кум) ий  
 Илыме вер: \*Морко  
 Паша вер: редакций  
 (журналист)

Фамилий: Кузнецова  
 Лүм: Анна  
 Ачалүм: Ивановна  
 Ийгот: 19 (латиндеш) ий  
 Илыме вер: Йошкар-Ола,  
 Шабдар урем  
 Паша вер: школ (\*секретарь)

\* *Шернур* '(town in Mari El, Russian: *Сернур*)', *Морко* '(town in Mari El, Russian *Морки*)', *секретарь* 'secretary'

12. Write down the dictation. Pause the recording between the individual sentences.

