

DEMONSTRATIVE PROADJECTIVES IN LIVONIAN – MORPHOSYNTACTIC USE AND SEMANTIC FUNCTIONS

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Abstract. In Livonian and other Finnic languages, demonstratives are a widely used and important group of words, often showing distal oppositions and other referential differences. Demonstrative proadjectives are a type of demonstrative word that has not been much researched thus far, as their meaning depends mostly on the other parts of the text. The present article describes the origin of Livonian demonstratives and focuses on demonstrative proadjectives and their use. Utilising example sentences from the *Livonian-Estonian-Latvian Dictionary* (Viitso, Ernštreits 2012), this study analyses the morphosyntactic use of demonstrative proadjectives and also makes observations on their semantic functions. For the morphosyntactic analysis, four parameters of demonstrative proadjectives are described: their attributiveness or non-attributiveness, their syntactic function, the case in which they are used, and their singular or plural use. In addition, observations on possible semantic functions are made using different types of sentences in which demonstrative proadjectives occur.

Keywords: demonstratives, proadjectives, morphology, syntax, semantics, Livonian language

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1. Introduction: Demonstrative stems in Livonian and other Finnic languages

Demonstrative words (e.g., in Livonian the demonstrative pronoun *se* ‘this’, the demonstrative proadjective *seļļi* ‘such, like this’, and the demonstrative locational proadverb *sā’l* ‘there’) are an important group of referential pronouns in all Finnic languages. Even if these are often semantically “empty” and their meaning depends mostly on the context around them (EKG I: § 9), there are several different types of demonstrative words which are widely used. Four different demonstrative stems (which are also the source of demonstrative proadjectives) have been historically reconstructed for the Finnic languages. These are **tämä*, **taa*, **too*, and **se*, corresponding to ‘this’ or ‘that’ in English.

All these stems, however, have different referential meanings that are related to the distance of the speaker or hearer. (Larjavaara 1986: 75) For instance, in Võro (South Estonian), the demonstrative pronoun *sjoo* ~ *seo* is used when a speaker refers to something right next to him, the demonstrative *taa* is used for something near to the speaker, and the demonstrative *tuu* is used when referring to an object further away from the speaker (VEVS).

In most of the Finnic languages, at least two or three demonstrative pronouns from old historical demonstrative stems have been preserved (Laanest 1975: 127). For example, in Estonian the most common demonstrative pronoun is *see* ‘this’. In addition, *too* ‘that’ is used for referring to a remote object; however, it is used more in the South Estonian area (Pajusalu 2006: 243). Historical demonstrative stems might have also changed and developed into another type of word over time, e.g., the demonstrative stem **täma* has changed into the third-person pronoun *tema* in Estonian, which refers mostly to ‘he’ or ‘she’, but can be also used when referring to other text-internal objects (SSA 3: 355, Larjavaara 1986: 78–79, EKSS). However, in Veps, which is an Eastern Finnic language, there is only one demonstrative pronoun *še* ‘this’ remaining from the historical stems (Laanest 1975: 125). There are some signs still present of the other old stems, for example in parts of some adverbials (e.g., *täl öl* ‘tonight’), but the other historical demonstrative stems do not appear as a separate pronoun in Veps anymore (SSA 3: 355, Larjavaara 1986: 78–79).

Tracking the demonstrative stems in the language is important as it makes it possible to study how the stems have developed historically into certain types of words and what their practical functions and use in everyday language are. Demonstrative proadjectives are a type of demonstrative that often gets less attention than demonstrative pronouns or proadverbs. In grammars and language handbooks, demonstrative pronouns or proadverbs are typically mentioned, but demonstrative proadjectives are often not presented. The reason may be that demonstrative proadjectives can often occur as an attribute of a substantive (e.g., Livonian *sellī āiga* ‘such weather, weather like this’), so demonstrative proadjectives might be not considered an independent word class that much like the other demonstratives. Previous studies into demonstratives in the Finnic languages have focused mostly on demonstrative and third-person pronouns and also demonstrative proadverbs. For example, Ritva Laury’s studies of Finnish demonstrative pronouns and proadverbs in spoken Finnish (1991, 1996, 1997), Renate

Pajusalu's articles on Estonian and Võro pronouns (1997, 1998, 2006, 2015), Tatjana Agranat's article on the Votic demonstrative pronoun *se* in narratives (2015), and Maria Reile's articles on Estonian demonstrative pronouns and spatial proadverbs (2015, 2016).

Livonian demonstrative pronouns have been mentioned in grammars and dictionaries, e.g., Andreas J. Sjögren and Ferdinand J. Wiedemann's *Joh. Andreas Sjögren's Livische Grammatik nebst Sprachproben* (1861) and Lauri Kettunen's *Livisches Wörterbuch mit grammatischer Einleitung* (1938). Tiit-Reino Viitso gives a brief overview of Livonian demonstrative pronouns and proadjectives in his research collection *Liivi keel ja läänemeresoome keelemaastikud (Livonian and Finnic Language Landscapes)*, 2008). Matti Larjavaara describes many types of demonstratives in his dissertation *Itämeresuomen demonstratiivit (Finnic Demonstratives)*, 1986) as well as demonstrative proadjectives, proadverbs, and demonstrative compounds. He mentions all the Finnic languages, but mostly focuses on the demonstrative systems of Karelian, Ludic, and Veps.

The aim of this article is to describe demonstrative proadjectives in Livonian and briefly explain their origin and development over time. In addition, I give a descriptive overview of how Livonian demonstrative proadjectives are used morphosyntactically and make observations on their different semantic functions. The analysis is based on material from Tiit-Rein Viitso and Valts Ernštreits's dictionary *Līvõkīel-ēstikīel-leṭkīel sōnārōntōz (Livonian-Estonian-Latvian Dictionary 2012, Internet version LELS)*. For the analysis, I have collected 40 full sentences with demonstrative proadjectives with a clear context to give an overview of how demonstrative proadjectives are used in Livonian.

This article is divided into the following sections: in Section 2, Livonian demonstrative words, including demonstrative proadjectives, are introduced in more detail; in Section 3, a descriptive overview of the morphosyntactic use of demonstrative proadjectives is given; and in Section 4, observations regarding semantic function are introduced. This article is based on the author's master's thesis *Demonstratiivsed proadjektiivid läänemeresoome keeltes (Demonstrative proadjectives in Finnic languages)*, 2017), which also examined the demonstrative proadjectives of other Finnic languages (Võro, Estonian, Votic, Finnish, Izhorian, Karelian, Ludic, and Veps).

2. Demonstrative words in Livonian

Demonstrative words can be divided into demonstrative pronouns, demonstrative proadjectives, demonstrative proadverbs, and demonstrative locational proadverbs (Diessel 1999: 2, 5). Demonstrative proadjectives are mostly the adjective forms of demonstrative pronouns (EKG I: § 9). Although demonstrative proadverbs (such as Livonian *ne'i* ‘so’ and *si'z* ‘then’) and locational proadverbs (such as Livonian *tāsā* ‘here’) are not declinable – unlike demonstrative pronouns or proadjectives which can be declined – in Livonian and other Finnic languages proadverbs originate mostly from demonstrative pronouns. In most cases, demonstrative locational proadverbs have previously been local case forms of pronouns. (Larjavaara 1986: 75) Following the changes these forms underwent over time, they can now only be considered separate adverbs and not as declinable words anymore. (EKG II: § 642, Laury 1996: 74–81) This shows how closely the demonstrative words of Livonian and the other Finnic languages are still related to each other and how the demonstratives have historically developed.

Much as in its closely related language, Estonian, the most common Livonian demonstrative pronoun is the pronoun *se*, which is also a distance-neutral demonstrative as it is used for both closer and further objects without distinguishing their distance (Larjavaara 1990: 37). In Sjögren and Wiedemann’s Livonian grammar from 1861, there is also a demonstrative pronoun *tūo* and its declension is given alongside *se*. However, in Kettunen’s Livonian grammar overview and dictionary from 1938, *tūo* no longer occurs, so it is likely that the demonstrative pronoun *tūo* mostly disappeared from Livonian at some time between the end of the 19th century and the middle of the 20th century (Sjögren, Wiedemann 1861: 116–117, Kettunen 1938: LVIII). There are, however, still signs of *tūo* present in some demonstrative compounds like *siedā-tuodā* ‘this and that’ (partitive singular), *sīes-tūos* ‘in this and that’, and in the preposition *tūolapūol* ‘on that side of, on the other side of’ (LELS).

The demonstrative stem **tāmā* has changed into the third-person pronoun *tāmā* (short form *ta*) ‘he, she’ in Livonian, but it can be used also when referring to inanimate objects text-internally. For example:

- (1) *Glõ'bžõ-b lä'b või ukš,*
 creak-3SG window or door

tūļ tān-da drõtsīņtõ-b, si'z ta glõ'bžõ-b. (LELS)
 wind 3SG-PART shake-3SG then 3SG creak-3SG

‘A window or a door is creaking, when the wind shakes it, then it creaks.’

Thus, *tāmā* is not a demonstrative pronoun anymore, as it is not used adnominally (LELS). Sjögren and Wiedemann also note in their Livonian grammar that *tāmā* had been a demonstrative pronoun in the past, as its earlier local case forms, local demonstrative proadverbs such as *tāsā* ‘here’, still exist in Livonian (Sjögren, Wiedemann 1861: 116–117). There are no certain signs remaining in Livonian of the historical demonstrative stem **taa* which is thought to be a Baltic loan in the Finnic languages, as in Latvian and Lithuanian there is a similar demonstrative pronoun *ta/tā/tas*. However, it is argued that the short forms of the Estonian third-person pronoun *tema* and Livonian *tāmā*, both *ta*, might have been influenced by the historical **taa*-stem. (Larjavaara 1986: 74–75)

Demonstrative proadjectives in Livonian originate from historical demonstrative stems as well: the main demonstrative proadjective is *selļi* ‘such, like this’, but a demonstrative proadjective *tūoļi* ‘like that, like the other one’ also exists and is a preserved **tuo*-stem. In addition, there is a third demonstrative proadjective compound combining both: *selļi-tūoļi* ‘like this-like that’ which indicates that different types of qualities occur at the same time. (LELS) In other Finnic languages such compounds of demonstratives are not as common; one of a few analogues might be the Estonian demonstrative proadjective compound *niisugune-naasugune*, which has the same meaning as *selļi-tūoļi* (EKSS, LELS).

There is one demonstrative proadverb of manner *ne'i* ‘so’ in Livonian, which is thought to have developed from the instructive case form of the pronoun *ne*, which is the plural of the pronoun *se*. There is also one demonstrative temporal proadverb *si'z* ‘then’, which has also developed from the **se*-stem. (ETY) Demonstrative locational proadverbs are quite productive and originate from the **se*- and **tāmā*-stems. For example, proximal *sī'd, sī'ds, tās, tāsā* all meaning ‘here’; *sī'dšt, sī'dštõ, tästā* ‘from here’; *sī'dõ, tānõ* ‘to here’, and the compounds *sīnõ-tānõ, sīñõ-tānõ* ‘to here and there’; *sīes-tūos* ‘in here and there’ and *sīest-tūost* ‘from here and there’, which express chaotic movement or movement in different directions. Distal demonstrative locational

proadverbs are *sā'l*, *sā'lõ* ‘there’; *sā'ld*, *sā'ldõst* ‘from there’ and *sīnõ*, *sīņõ* ‘to there’. (LELS) Table 1 summarises the Livonian demonstrative words according to Sjögren & Wiedemann (1861), Kettunen (1938), and LELS (2012):

Table 1. Livonian demonstratives historically and presently.

	<i>*tāmā</i>	<i>*se</i>	<i>*tuo</i>
Demonstrative pronouns	<i>tāmā</i> (> 3rd person pronoun)	<i>se</i>	<i>tūo</i> (disappeared)
		<i>siedā-tuodā</i>	
Demonstrative proadjectives		<i>seļļi</i>	<i>tūoļi</i>
		<i>seļļi-tūoļi</i>	
Demonstrative proadverbs		<i>ne'i</i> , <i>si'z</i>	
Demonstrative locational proadverbs	<i>sīnõ-tānõ</i> , <i>sīņõ-tānõ</i>		
	<i>tās</i> , <i>tāsā</i> , <i>tāstā</i> , <i>tānõ</i>	<i>sī'đ</i> , <i>sī'đs</i> , <i>sī'đšt</i> , <i>sī'đštõ</i> , <i>sī'đõ</i> , <i>sā'l</i> , <i>sā'lõ</i> , <i>sā'ld</i> , <i>sā'ldõst</i> , <i>sīnõ</i> , <i>sīņõ</i>	
		<i>sīes-tūos</i> , <i>sīest-tūost</i>	

3. Morphosyntactic use of demonstrative proadjectives

In order to determine the way in which demonstrative proadjectives occur in sentences – are they used more as attributes for substantives or non-attributively, and how diverse is the use of cases and singular and plural – a brief descriptive and statistical overview of morphosyntactic use is given. For the morphosyntactic analysis, I have focused on four parameters: the attributiveness or non-attributiveness of a demonstrative proadjective, the syntactic function (e.g., part of a subject, object, adverbial phrase, etc.), the case that a demonstrative proadjective is used in, and singular or plural use of a proadjective.

Based on the example sentences, it appeared that demonstrative proadjectives are mostly used as an attribute for a substantive – in 30 out of 40 sentences. Demonstrative proadjectives may also occur as attributes together with other adjectives which have a full meaning, for example:

- (2) *Mūnda oksā seļļi sūr mustā pūzōr u'm.* (LELS)
 some branch such big black tangle be.3SG
 ‘Some branches are this kind of a big black tangle.’

There are 10 sentences where demonstrative proadjectives occur non-attributively. In most of these cases, demonstrative proadjectives occurring in non-attributive positions are also the head word for the following relative clause. (3) is an example of a sentence where a demonstrative proadjective is non-attributive:

- (3) *Ažā u'm seļļi, ku ma mūpō*
 thing be.3SG such that I tomorrow
ā'b lī kuo'nnō. (LELS)
 NEG.1SG will_be at_home
 ‘The thing is, I’m not going to be at home tomorrow.’

Among the syntactic functions, the most popular is the demonstrative proadjective occurring in a noun phrase as part of a predicative (23 times). (4) is an example of a sentence where a demonstrative proadjective is in a predicative phrase:

- (4) *Sīe-n u'm je'lsō mō jālga-d allō – ā'b*
 3SG-DAT be.3SG living ground foot-GEN.PL under NEG.3SG
ūo seļļi rištīng, kis pī'lō-b kūož pāl. (LELS)
 be such person who stand-3SG place.GEN on
 ‘He/she has the living earth beneath his/her feet – he/she is not the sort of person who stands in one place.’

Demonstrative proadjectives also appear as part of a subject 8 times and as part of an object function 5 times. (5) shows an example of a demonstrative proadjective as part of a subject function:

- (5) *Seļļi lušt u'm, ku vōi-ks nō'gō-st*
 such joy be.3SG that be.able-COND skin-ELA
ulzō īekō. (LELS)
 out jump:INF
 ‘This joy is such that one could jump out of (one’s) skin.’

(6) shows a demonstrative proadjective as part of an object:

- (6) *Selli-zt mõtkõ-d u'm pa'n-mõst a'igõl.* (LELS)
 such-PL thought-PL be.3SG put-DEB aside
 'Such thoughts must be pushed aside.'

Demonstrative proadjectives occur as part of an adverbial function 4 times. (7) shows an example of a demonstrative proadjective appearing as an attribute for an adverbial that is in instrumental case:

- (7) *Selli-z jūokš-õks vōi-b sō-dō tutkām-t.* (LELS)
 Such-GEN run-INSTR be able-3SG get-INF end-PART
 'With such a run, one may reach one's end.'

From a morphological point of view, the nominative case was clearly the most common based on the analysed material: it was used 31 out of 40 times. Other cases that occurred in example sentences were genitive (7 times) and partitive (2 times). However, some grammatical genitive forms were adjective attributes for substantives in the inessive and instrumental case as in Livonian the adjective attribute often occurs in the form of the genitive case, although the following head word is in some other case. Singular case forms were used 34 times and plural forms only 6 times. The examples below show uses with less common cases, e.g., where demonstrative proadjective is in the form of the genitive case but occurs as an attribute for a substantive in inessive plural:

- (8) *Selli-z päuv-ši lask-iz-mõ alz*
 Such-GEN day-INE.PL let-PST-1PL always
lambõ-d ī'dõku'bbõ. (LELS)
 sheep-PL together
 'On such days, we always let the sheep mix together.'

(9) shows an example where demonstrative proadjective is an attribute for a substantive in instrumental plural:

- (9) *Jeipastāl, se vō'ļ selli-zt va'imõ-d*
 iceshoe this be:PST.3SG such-GEN.PL sharp-GEN.PL
ambõ-d-õks. (LELS)
 tooth-PL-INSTR
 'The Ice Monster, it had these kind of sharp teeth.'

Based on the material analysed, it can be seen that the use of demonstrative proadjectives in Livonian is quite diverse: they can be used both as an attribute and non-attributively, the proadjective can occur in different syntactic positions (as a part of a subject / object / predicative / adverbial phrase), and the use of cases and the singular and plural varies; although in this material, the use of the nominative singular is still the most common.

4. Observations on function

To understand how demonstrative proadjectives can be used semantically, some observations of the example sentences from the *Livonian-Estonian-Latvian dictionary* (LELS) were made in order to describe the different possible functions of Livonian demonstrative proadjectives.

In the analysed material, there are several examples that could be classified as a pointing function of a demonstrative proadjective. This function is also mentioned in the explanatory dictionaries for the closely related Estonian and Finnish languages *Eesti keele seletav sõnaraamat* and *Kielitomiston sanakirja*. (EKSS, KS) The example sentences for this function share the characteristic that the exact meaning of the demonstrative proadjective is not mentioned in the text before or after, and that the pointing is rather physical, possibly occurring with a gesture. For instance, (7) and (10) have a pointing function with the meaning of the demonstrative proadjective depending on physical pointing:

- (10) *Selli siemnāiga ä'b lā kurk-stō mō'zō.* (LELS)
 such food NEG.3SG go throat-ELA down

‘This kind of food does not go down the throat.’

This semantic function also tends to appear in shorter sentences without a subordinate clause. The function appears a couple of times in the analysed sentences and probably occurs more in spoken language in a lively situation.

There are, however, many examples in the material where the meaning of a demonstrative proadjective depends on the previous or following part of a sentence or is coreferential with a previously mentioned referent – in this case with thoughts described in the preceding text. This function is rather descriptive as the meaning of a demonstrative proadjective can be fulfilled with a certain part of the text, for instance:

- (11) *Se u'm mi'n kā'd pie'rrõ,*
 this be.3SG my hand.GEN after
sellī tīe, mis lā'-b. (LELS)
 such job what go-3SG
 'It is within my reach, the kind of job that goes well.'

In (11), the demonstrative proadjective *sellī* is connected to the following subordinate clause which explains the meaning of the proadjective. This function occurs in half of the example sentences. In this case the sentences with a demonstrative proadjective tend to be longer as they often include one or several subordinate clauses. However, there are also sentences without subordinate clauses for this function, often with a comparison in its content, for example:

- (12) *Se u'm sellī sīemnāiga ku sigā mil.* (LELS)
 this be.3SG such food like pig.GEN food
 'This kind of food is like pig food.'

In the analysed material, there are also many examples with a function which can possibly refer to well-known types of qualities. In the example sentences, this function tends to appear often right before the mentioned object or its quality, stressing its importance. This is showing that the speaker may refer to a quality that he thinks is known to the hearer, for example:

- (13) *Se vōi-b vōlda rōžkīškōz sellī viettōn mō.* (LELS)
 this be.able-3SG be:INF a_bit such damp land
 'This may be a bit of this kind of damp earth.'

- (14) *Jegāi'd sīemnāiga-n u'm sellī smōršig kard.* (LELS)
 every.GEN food-DAT be.3SG such appetising smell.
 'Every food has this kind of an appetising smell.'

Demonstrative proadjectives might in this case be definite determiners as they refer to a certain kind of familiar quality from the speaker's point of view. This function appeared 14 times in the analysed material, the use of it is quite diverse as the demonstrative proadjective can occur before another adjective but also before a substantive.

There was also one example with a compound demonstrative proadjective *seļļi-tūoļi*, showing two general types at the same time, which have a rather indefinite meaning:

- (15) [---] *sā'l* *vōi-b* *mingi-st* *pū-stō* *tarīļ-i*
 there be.able-3SG some-ELA wood-ELA plate-PART.PL
tī'edō *vōi* *seļļiž-i-tuoļļiž-i* *a'ž-ḡi*. (LELS)
 make:INF or such-PART.PL-such-PART.PL thing-PART.PL
 '[---] one might make plates out of some wood or (using) this or that kind of stuff.'

The two previously mentioned functions are probably the least researched and described thus far, as they may appear more in spoken language when the speaker is explaining something to the hearer (EKSS). The context of these sentences could be researched in more detail, in order to determine whether demonstrative proadjectives can be definite or indefinite determiners in this type of case.

5. Conclusions

The Finnic languages have preserved historical demonstrative stems in different ways. Livonian has preserved at least 3 out of the 4 main historical stems: **tāmā*, **too*, and **se*. With respect to the stem **taa*, which is of Baltic origin, it is still uncertain whether it has influenced the short form of the third-person pronoun, *ta*. The most common demonstrative stem for Livonian is **se*, which is the source of the most commonly used demonstratives such as the demonstrative pronoun *se* 'this', the demonstrative proadjective *seļļi* 'this kind', and the demonstrative locational proadverbs *sā'l*, *sā'lō* 'there'. The **tuo*-stem is used less. The old demonstrative pronoun *tūo* likely disappeared from the language between the end of the 19th and the middle of the 20th century; it is, however, found in some demonstrative compounds and also in the demonstrative proadjective *tūoļi*. The third-person pronoun *tāmā* is used in present-day Livonian, but there are signs of its former demonstrativeness in locational proadverbs like *tāsā* 'here' or *tästā* 'from here'.

In order to collect more data about demonstrative proadjectives in Livonian, which are in general rarely mentioned or described, 40 example sentences from *Līvōkīel-ēstikīel-leḡkīel sōnārōntōz* (LELS) were analysed. The analysis focused on two questions: 1) what is the

morphosyntactic use of demonstrative proadjectives like and 2) what can be the different semantic functions of demonstrative proadjectives in a sentence?

Morphosyntactic analysis showed that demonstrative proadjectives were mostly used as an attribute for a substantive (30 times) and appeared often as part of a predicative in sentences (23 times). The most common noun case was the nominative (31 times) and demonstrative proadjectives were mostly used in the singular (34 times). In addition, the genitive and partitive cases were used. Demonstrative proadjectives were used also as attributes for substantives in the inessive and instrumental case

There are also several different semantic functions of demonstrative proadjectives which could be divided into groups: a pointing function, a referring function to a preceding or subsequent part of the text, a function referring to well-known types of qualities, and a function referring to general types of qualities.

In the future, the semantic functions as well as the morphosyntactic use of Livonian demonstrative proadjectives could be researched in more detail. For instance, possible semantic functions and the conditions in which they occur could be described in the context of the whole text. More examples of the use of different cases and syntactic functions could be found and analysed. Also, examples from older written Livonian could be included in the material in order to learn more about the historical use of demonstrative proadjectives and how their use has changed over time.

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Abbreviations

1, 2, 3 – persons, APP – active past participle, COND – conditional, DAT – dative, DEB – debitive, ELA – elative, GEN – genitive, INE – inessive, INF – infinitive, INSTR – instrumental, NEG – negative, NOM – nominative, PART – partitive, PL – plural, PST – past, SG – singular.

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Kokkuvõte. Marili Tomingas: Liivi demonstratiivsed proadjektiivid – morfosüntaktiline kasutus ja tähendusfunktsioonid. Artiklis kirjeldatakse liivi demonstratiivsete sõnade olemust ja kujunemist nelja ajaloolise läänemeresoome demonstratiivtüve põhjal, võrreldes lühidalt liivi keelt ka teiste läänemeresoome keeltega. Täpsemalt esitatakse liivi demonstratiivsete sõnade jaotus ning keskendutakse demonstratiivsete proadjektiivide grupele, mille

tähendusi ja praktilist kasutust on seni vähe kirjeldatud proadjektiivide keerulise semantilise määratluse ning sagedase atributiivsuse tõttu. Demonstratiivsete proadjektiivide morfosüntaktilist kasutust ja funktsioone käsitletakse näite- lausete põhjal, mis on võetud „Liivi-eesti-läti sõnaraamatust“ (Viitso, Ernštreits 2012), analüüsides demonstratiivsete proadjektiivide süntaktilisi positsioone, atributiivsust ja morfoloogiat. Samuti vaadeldakse demonstratiivsete proadjek- tiivide erinevaid semantilisi funktsioone.

Märksõnad: demonstratiivid, proadjektiivid, morfoloogia, süntaks, semantika, liivi keel

Kubbõvõttõks. Marili Tomingas: Nägõjijid azõmummitsõnãd lĩvõ kĩelsõ – morfosintaktili kõlbatimi ja tãntõkst funksijid. Kõera tarmõb iļļõvaņtļimiz iļ lĩvõ kĩel nãgõjijiz azõmsõnãd ja nãnt suggimiz nẽļast nãgõjijiz sõnãtõvstõ (**tãmã*, **taa*, **too* ja **se*). Autor sẽļtab, kui lĩvõ nãgõjijiz azõmsõņđi um jaggõmõst, ja tuņšlõb jõ pĩenõst nãgõjijizi azõmummitsõņđi, sĩest nãnt kõlbatimizt ja tãntõkši um siedaigsõņõ vel veitõ tuņšõltõd. Kõeras um nãdõb nãgõjijiz azõmummitsõnãd morfosintaktili analĩz ja tãntõkst nãgõbõd. Autor um kubbõn analĩzmaterjal pierãst nẽļakimdõ kĩtõmt nãgõjijiz azõmummitsõnãdõks “Lĩvõkĩel-ẽstikĩel- leķkĩel sõnãrõntõst” (Viitso, Ernštreits 2012).