INFLECTIONAL AFFIXES BEFORE DERIVATIONAL AFFIXES IN KHAKAS
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The paper discusses a peculiar case of “inner inflection” in Khakas, a minoritary Turkic language of Kyrgyz group spoken in Siberia (Russia). The data for the paper has been taken in the electronic corpus, including texts both from Literary Khakas and Khakas dialects. Like other Turkic languages, Khakas has an agglutinative word structure. The wordform is constructed by adding to the stem unambiguous standard affixes in a fixed order. Derivational affixes precede inflectional ones and have a bit more freedom in their mutual order and are more idiomac. However, some derivational affixes can be preceded by morphemes which are clearly inflectional. It is not the case of infixation nor endoclisis (though Khakas has endoclitics as well). One of such derivational affixes is the attributivizer -GY, used to make attributives from locative and temporal adverbs (1) and nouns (2).

(1) kīǯe:-gi
   yesterday-ATTR
   ‘yesterday’s’
(2) stol-da-ɣi
   table-LOC-ATTR
   ‘the one that is on the table’

In (2) we have a locative case suffix before -GY, but in this position the case marker is not fully inflectional: in this slot only two cases, the locative and the allative, are possible (like in Old Turkic, see [Erdal 2004: 186-187]). In front of the case slot there is also a place for number and possessive markers. In (3) the affix -LAR marks the plural of the stem sad ‘garden’, and affix -IN marks the 3rd person possessor (olyan ‘child’):

(3) olyan sad-tar-in-da-ɣi
    child garden-PL-3POS.OBL-LOC-ATTR
    ‘air temperature in the kindergartens’ (lit. ‘in the kindergartens’ air temperature’)

The attribitivized word may be substantivized by means of a possessive affix. In this case the substantivized word takes further inflection itself, like any other noun:

(4) ìb-de-gi-ler-in-e
    podarok-tar ayıl-ɣan
    home-LOC-ATTR-PL-3POS.OBL-DAT gift-PL bring-PAST
    ‘He brought gifts to his household (lit. ‘to those who are in the house’)

In (4) -LAR denotes not a set of houses, but a plurality of people living therein. The possessive affix -IN marks both substantivation and the 3rd person possessor, which is unexpressed. Thus, we have two places for inflectional affixes in a wordform containing an attributive affix: one for the inflection of a noun denoted by a stem (see ex.3) and another for the inflection of a substantivized attributive wordform (see ex.4). Such morphological structure, with two sets of identical inflectional categories, is unique in Khakas. In our paper, the derivational status of -GY will be discussed in more detail, as well as other cases where indentical morphemes can appear in different slots.