

**Synchronic comparison of the grammatical systems of
Karelian and Ingrian**

Sofia Parafes

Bachelor's Diploma Thesis

Department of Linguistics and Baltistics

Masaryk University

Brno 2019

DECLARATION

I declare that I have written the Bachelor's Thesis titled "Synchronic comparison of the grammatical systems of Karelian and Ingrian" independently, under the guidance of the advisor and using exclusively the technical references and other sources of information cited in the thesis and listed in the comprehensive bibliography at the end of the thesis.

As the author I furthermore declare that, with respect to the creation of this Bachelor's Thesis, I have not infringed any copyright or violated anyone's personal and/or ownership rights. In this context, I am fully aware of the consequences of breaking Regulation § 11 of the Copyright Act No. 121/2000 Coll. of the Czech Republic, as amended, and of any breach of rights related to intellectual property or introduced within amendments to relevant Acts such as the Intellectual Property Act or the Criminal Code, Act No. 40/2009 Coll., Section 2, Head VI, Part 4.

Brno

.....

author's signature

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Ráda bych poděkovala vedoucímu diplomové práce panu prof. RNDr. Václavu Blažkovi, CSc. za odborné vedení, konzultace, trpělivost a podnětné návrhy k práci.

Brno

.....

author's signature

Contents

Introduction	8
1 Phonetics and Orthography	9
1.1 Karelian alphabet	9
1.2 Ingrian alphabet	9
1.3 Vowels in Karelian	10
1.4 Vowels in Ingrian	10
1.5 Diphthongs in Karelian	11
1.6 Diphthongs in Ingrian	12
1.7 Vowel harmony in Karelian	12
1.8 Vowel harmony in Ingrian	12
1.9 Consonants in Karelian	13
1.10 Consonants in Ingrian	13
1.11 Consonant alternations in Karelian	14
1.12 Consonant alternations in Ingrian	15
1.13 Prosody in Karelian	15
1.14 Prosody in Ingrian	15
2 Nouns	16
2.1 Nouns in Karelian	16
2.1.1 Grammatical cases in Karelian	16
2.1.2 Locative cases in Karelian	18
2.1.3 Other cases in Karelian	20
2.1.4 Possessive in Karelian	21
2.2 Nouns in Ingrian	21
2.2.1 Grammatical cases in Ingrian	22
2.2.2 Locative cases in Ingrian	23
2.2.3 Other cases in Ingrian	24
2.2.4 Possessive in Ingrian	25
2.3 Types of declension in Karelian	26
2.4 Types of declension in Ingrian	26
3 Adjectives	28
3.1 Adjectives and degrees of comparison in Karelian	28
3.2 Adjectives and degrees of comparison in Ingrian	28

4	Pronouns	30
4.1	Personal pronouns in Karelian	30
4.2	Declension of personal pronouns in Karelian	30
4.3	Personal pronouns in Ingrian	31
4.4	Declension of personal pronouns in Ingrian	31
4.5	Demonstrative pronouns in Karelian	31
4.6	Demonstrative pronouns in Ingrian	32
4.7	Interrogative pronouns in Karelian	33
4.8	Interrogative pronouns in Ingrian	34
4.9	Relative pronouns in Karelian	35
4.10	Relative pronouns in Ingrian	35
4.11	Reciprocal pronouns in Karelian	35
4.12	Reciprocal pronouns in Ingrian	36
4.13	Reflexive pronouns in Karelian	36
4.14	Reflexive pronouns in Ingrian	37
4.15	Indefinite pronouns and adjectives in Karelian	37
4.16	Indefinite pronouns and adjectives in Ingrian	38
5	Verbs	39
5.1	Verbs in Karelian	39
5.2	Verbs in Ingrian	39
5.3	Tense-aspect forms in Karelian	40
5.4	Tense-aspect forms in Ingrian	40
5.5	Negation in Karelian	41
5.6	Negation in Ingrian	41
5.7	Moods in Karelian	41
5.7.1	Conditional in Karelian	41
5.7.2	Potential in Karelian	42
5.7.3	Imperative in Karelian	43
5.8	Moods in Ingrian	43
5.8.1	Conditional in Ingrian	43
5.8.2	Imperative in Ingrian	44
5.9	Nominal verb forms in Karelian	44
5.9.1	Infinitive in Karelian	44
5.9.2	Participles in Karelian	45
5.10	Nominal verb forms in Ingrian	45
5.10.1	Infinitive in Ingrian	45
5.10.2	Participles in Ingrian	46

6	Adverbs	47
6.1	Adverbs in Karelian	47
6.2	Adverbs in Ingrian	47
7	Numerals	49
7.1	Cardinal numbers in Karelian	49
7.2	Cardinal numbers in Ingrian	50
7.3	Ordinal numbers in Karelian	51
7.4	Ordinal numbers in Ingrian	52
8	Postpositions and prepositions	53
8.1	Postpositions and prepositions in Karelian	53
8.2	Postpositions and prepositions in Ingrian	53
9	Sentence structure	55
9.1	Sentence structure in Karelian	55
9.2	Sentence structure in Ingrian	55
10	Conclusion	56
	Bibliography	58

List of Tables

1.1	The Karelian alphabet [7]	9
1.2	The Ingrian alphabet [8]	9
1.3	The Karelian vowels [10]	10
1.4	The Ingrian vowels [11]	11
1.5	Consonants in Karelian [10]	13
1.6	Consonants in Ingrian [11]	13
1.7	Consonant alternations in Ingrian [9]	15
2.1	Possessive suffixes in Karelian [12]	21
2.2	Nominal inflection in Karelian [12]	26
2.3	Nominal inflection in Ingrian [9]	27
3.1	Comparison in Karelian [12]	28
3.2	Adjectives in Ingrian [9]	29
4.1	Personal pronouns in Karelian [10]	30
4.2	Declension of personal pronouns in Karelian [10]	30
4.3	Personal pronouns in Ingrian [9]	31
4.4	Declension of personal pronouns in Ingrian [9]	31
4.5	Declension of demonstrative pronouns in Karelian [10]	32
4.6	Declension of demonstrative pronouns in Ingrian [9]	33
4.7	Interrogative pronouns in Karelian [10]	33
4.8	Interrogative pronouns in Ingrian [9]	34
4.9	Reciprocal pronouns in Karelian [10]	35
4.10	Reciprocal pronouns in Ingrian [9]	36
4.11	Reflexive pronouns in Karelian [10]	36
4.12	Reflexive pronouns in Ingrian [9]	37
4.13	Indefinite pronouns and adjectives in Karelian [10]	37
4.14	Indefinite pronouns and adjectives in Ingrian [9]	38
5.1	Verb forms in Karelian [12]	39
5.2	Verb forms in Ingrian [9]	39
5.3	Verb tenses in Karelian [12]	40
5.4	Verb tenses in Ingrian [9]	40
5.5	Negation in Karelian [12]	41
5.6	Negation in Ingrian [9]	41
5.7	Conditional in the imperfect tense in Karelian [12]	42
5.8	Conditional in the pluperfect tense in Karelian [12]	42
5.9	Potential in the present tense in Karelian [12]	42
5.10	Potential in the perfect tense in Karelian [12]	43
5.11	The imperative mood in Karelian [12]	43

5.12	The conditional endings in Ingrian [9]	44
5.13	The negative imperative in Ingrian [9]	44
7.1	Cardinal numbers in Karelian [10]	49
7.2	Cardinal numbers in Karelian [10]	49
7.3	Declension of cardinal numbers in Karelian [10]	50
7.4	Declension of cardinal numbers in Ingrian [9]	50
7.5	Cardinal numbers in Ingrian [9]	51
7.6	Ordinal numbers in Karelian [10]	51
7.7	Ordinal numbers in Ingrian [9]	52

Introduction

Karelian and Ingrian are two Northern Finnic languages spoken mainly in the Russian Republic of Karelia and Leningrad Oblast respectively [1]. There are 3 varieties of Karelian (Karelian Proper, Olonets Karelian and Lude ¹) and 4 dialects of Ingrian (Soykin, Khava, Lower Luzh, Oredezh ²).

The number of Karelian speakers is almost 36 000 [1], and it constantly decreases in Russia [2]. Nevertheless, Ingrian is in more danger because there is less than a thousand people over the world who have spoken the language from earliest childhood [3].

The structure of both languages is closely related to Finnish. They are all agglutinative with significant elements of inflectivity, and there are no gender distinctions in their systems. Ingrian and Karelian have a small number of prepositions but a lot of postpositions, that come after its complement. [4] [5]

There are 11 cases in Ingrian and 15 in Karelian ³.

If we look more closely into the Karelian and the Ingrian phonology, there are some peculiarities. Devoicing occurs when the voiced consonants 'z' and 'ž' are in front of the voiceless consonants. The consonants 'k' and 't' before 'l', 'n', 'r' change respectively into 'g' and 'd', and many consonants assimilate with 'k', 'p', 't', 'v' that following them. [4] [5]

The aim of this study is to find similarities and differences between Karelian and Ingrian by comparing and describing their grammatical systems and its features. Since there is no single standard for both languages, in this study I will mostly use Soykin and Khava dialects of Ingrian and generalized data on Karelian varieties for analysis.

¹Ludic variety of Karelian is also considered an independent language. [1]

²Oredezh dialect is extinct. [4]

³The data is not clear enough because different dialects have its own number of cases. In Karelian it ranges between 12 and 17, in Ingrian between 11 and 13. [6]

1 Phonetics and Orthography

1.1 Karelian alphabet

Karelian alphabet is written using a Latin alphabet and the additional letters. It has 29 characters [7]. More specifically:

A a	B b	C c	Č č	D d	E e	F f	G g
H h	I i	J j	K k	L l	M m	N n	O o
P p	R r	S s	Š š	Z z	Ž ž	T t	U u
V v	Y y	Ä ä	Ö ö	'			

Tab. 1.1: The Karelian alphabet [7]

1.2 Ingrian alphabet

Ingrian alphabet is also written by the Latin letters and several additional characters. It consists of 27 symbols [8]:

A a	B b	C c	D d	E e	F f	G g	H h
I i	J j	K k	L l	M m	N n	O o	P p
R r	S s	Š š	T t	U u	V v	Y y	Z z
Ž ž	Ä ä	Ö ö					

Tab. 1.2: The Ingrian alphabet [8]

Û is not an element of the Ingrian alphabet, but it is commonly used [9].

1.3 Vowels in Karelian

There are 8 vowel qualities in the Karelian language that contrast in duration, thus 16 vowel phonemes in total. These vowels are pronounced without reduction in the both cases of stressed and unstressed position. [10]

The vertical dimension of the Karelian chart distinguishes between high, mid and low vowel sounds. Horizontal position denotes front and back vowels. There are also rounded and unrounded vowels as well. [10]

	Front unrounded	Front rounded	Back unrounded	Back rounded
High	i i:	y y:		u u:
Mid	e e:	ø ø:		o o:
Low	æ æ:		ɑ ɑ:	

Tab. 1.3: The Karelian vowels [10]

P.M. Zajkov [10] gives a summary description of the vowels:

/a/ is a low front unrounded vowel that is used in the beginning, in the middle and in the end of the word. For example, *ativot* 'guests', *palava* 'hot', *huomeneksella* 'in the morning'.

/ä/ is a low central unrounded vowel that is quite rarely distributed in the beginning of the word. For example, *ämmö* 'grandmother', *kynkä* 'elbow'.

/o/ is a close-mid back rounded vowel that is distributed in all positions. For example, *ambuo* 'to shoot'.

/u/ is a high back rounded vowel that is distributed in all positions. For example, *uni* 'dream'.

/ö/ is a mid front rounded vowel that is quite rarely distributed in the beginning. For example, *höperö* 'stupid'.

/y/ is a high front rounded vowel that is distributed in all positions. For example, *kyly* 'bathhouse'.

/i/ is a high front unrounded vowel that is distributed in all positions. For example, *kaikičči* 'always'.

/e/ is a close-mid front unrounded vowel that is quite rarely distributed in the end of the word. For example, *pereh* 'family'.

1.4 Vowels in Ingrian

The Ingrian language has 16 vowel phonemes in total. These vowels are pronounced without reduction in the both cases of stressed and unstressed position. Ingrian has

long and short vowels as distinct phonemes. [11]

The vertical dimension of the Karelian chart distinguishes between high, mid and low vowel sounds. Horizontal position denotes front and back vowels. It also contains rounded and unrounded vowels. [6]

	Front unrounded	Front rounded	Back unrounded	Back rounded
High	i i:	y y:		u u:
Mid	e e:	ø ø:		o o:
Low	æ æ:		ɑ ɑ:	

Tab. 1.4: The Ingrian vowels [11]

V. Černyavskij [9] describes the pronunciation of the vowels:

/a/ is pronounced with a slightly more extended tip of the tongue, which leads to a more “closed” sound. For example, *raha* ‘money’.

/ä/ is produced by keeping the tongue low in the mouth. For example, *pää* ‘head’.

/o/ is produced by keeping the tongue in the middle; the lips are rounded. For example, *aho* ‘glade’.

/u/ it is necessary to round the lips and to raise the tongue high. For example, *haju* ‘smell’.

/ö/ it is necessary to round the lips and push the tip of the tongue forward. For example, *pöörä* ‘wheel’.

/y/ is produced by raising the tongue high; the lips are rounded. For example, *kysymys* ‘question’.

/i/ it is necessary to raise the tongue high; the lips are not rounded. For example, *koti* ‘home’.

/e/ it is necessary to keep the tongue in the middle; the lips are not rounded. For example, *tee* ‘road’.

1.5 Diphthongs in Karelian

There are 21 phonemic diphthongs in Karelian that are divided into falling and raising. It depends, which one – the first or the final segment – is a syllable-building element. The falling diphthongs are *ai*, *oi*, *äi*, *öi*, *ui*, *yi*, *ei* and *au*, *ou*, *eu*, *äy*, *öy*, *oy*, *iy*. The raising diphthongs are *ie*, *uo*, *yö*, *iä*, *ua*, *yä*. [12]

There is a restriction that influences the distribution of the diphthongs: in the beginning of the word *eu*, *ey*, *ua*, *yä*, *iu*, *äy*, *iy*, *öy* never appear, in the end of the word *eu*, *ey* are not used. [12]

1.6 Diphthongs in Ingrian

There are a lot of diphthongs in the Ingrian language. The most important are [9]:

- 1) *ai, ei, oi, ui, äi, öi, üi*;
- 2) *ae, ie, oe, ue, äe, üe*;
- 3) *au, eu, iu, ou*;
- 4) *äü, eü, iü, öü*

1.7 Vowel harmony in Karelian

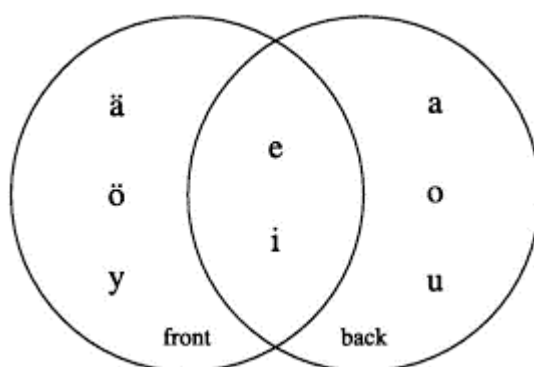


Fig. 1.1: Vowel harmony [13]

Vowel harmony means that a word can have either a back vowel *-a, -o, -u* (*talošša* 'in the house'), or a front vowel *-ä, -ö, -y* (*järveššä* 'in the lake'). The vowels *-i, -e* can appear in both cases (*villa* 'wool', *kunne* 'where', *varret* 'stalks'). [12]

Due to the law of vowel harmony, suffixes and endings have two options: *-lla* and *-llä* (*jove-lla* 'on the river', but *järve-llä* 'on the lake'), *-mma* and *-mmä* (*tule-mma* 'we will come', but *keitä-mmä* 'we cook'). [12]

In complex words, each part harmonizes independently, the look of suffix or ending is determined by the last word: *kuokinta + päivä-nä* 'on the day of potato digging'. [12]

1.8 Vowel harmony in Ingrian

If there is a case of grammatical modifications in the Ingrian language, the following pattern occurs [9]:

- 1) if the primary stressed syllable has a back vowel *-a, -o, -u*, then all suffixes and endings will also contain only back vowels;

2) if the primary stressed syllable has a frontal vowel *-ä, -ö, -ü*, then all suffixes and endings will also contain only front vowels.

Although *-e* and *-i* belong to the front vowels, this pattern does not apply to them - they are distributed with any kind of vowels. [9]

1.9 Consonants in Karelian

In the North Karelian dialects only four consonants can be hard or soft. Softness is denoted by the apostrophe: *l - l', n - n', t - t', s - s'*. The deaf consonants are *-k, -t, -t', -p*. Voiced consonants *-g, -d, -b* and consonant *-f* are rarely used in loan words and proper names. All consonants, except for *-j, -h* can appear as single and double consonants, the pronunciation period of which is longer than usually. */f/* and */tʃ/* are found mainly in loanwords. [10] [4]

	Labial	Alveolar, Dental	Palatal	Velar	Glottal
Plosive	p (b)	t (d)		k (g)	
Affricate		tʃ, tʃʰ			
Fricative	f (v)	s (z), (ʃ) (ʒ)			h
Nasal	m	n		(ŋ)	
Trill		r			
Approximant		l	j		

Tab. 1.5: Consonants in Karelian [10]

1.10 Consonants in Ingrian

	Labial	Alveolar, Dental	Palatal	Velar	Glottal
Plosive	p (b)	t (d)		k (g)	
Affricate		tʃ, tʃʰ			
Fricative	f (v)	s (z), (ʃ) (ʒ)			h
Nasal	m	n		(ŋ)	
Trill		r			
Approximant		l	j		

Tab. 1.6: Consonants in Ingrian [11]

The consonants *-b, -d, -g* are found, as a rule, in loan words or before the consonants *-l, -m, -n, -r, -v*. The posterior lingual [ŋ] is the positional variant of the

phoneme /n/ in the position before the velar consonants *-k* and *-g*. The phoneme /s/ in the position between the vowels or near the voiced consonants is implemented as a semi-vertebral or voiced [z]. [9] [5]

1.11 Consonant alternations in Karelian

The consonants of the Karelian language have quantitative and qualitative alternations. Quantitative alternations extend to double consonants, qualitative ones – to single ones and combinations of different consonants. [12]

The following quantitative alternations are characteristic for the Karelian language [12]:

kk ~ k, tt ~ t, pp ~ p, čč ~ č. Double consonants appear in an open syllable, single consonants – in a closed syllable: *lakki* 'cap' - *lakit* 'caps', *lätty* 'pancake' - *lätyt* 'pancakes', *nappi* 'button' - *napit* 'buttons', *veičči* 'knife' - *veičet* 'knives'.

Qualitative alternations of consonants extend to single consonants *-k, -t, -p* or combinations of consonants. [12]

There are the most common alternations [12]:

k ~ Ø, v, j: laki 'ceiling' - *luat* 'ceilings'; *joki* 'river' - *jovet* 'rivers'

t ~ Ø, v, j: hätä 'trouble' - *hiät* 'troubles'; *aita* 'fence' - *aijat* 'fences'

p ~ v: huapa 'aspen' - *huavat* 'aspens'; *lupuan* 'I promise' - *luvata* 'to promise'

lk ~ l: jälki 'trace' - *jälet* 'traces'; *kulkie* 'to go' - *kulen* 'I go'

rk ~ r: märkä 'raw' - *märät* 'raw'(pl.)

hk ~ h: pyyhkie 'to wipe' - *pyyhin* 'I wipe'

sk ~ s: viskuan 'I toss' - *visata* 'to toss'

šk ~ š: leški 'widow' - *lešet* 'widows'; *koškie* 'to touch' - *košen* 'I touch'

tk ~ t: matka 'way' - *matat* 'ways'; *matkuan* 'I go' - *matata* 'to go'

lt ~ ll: pelto 'field' - *pellot* 'fields'

rt ~ rr: parta 'beard' - *parrat* 'beards'; *šortua* 'to drop' - *šorran* 'I drop'

nt ~ nn: kanto 'stump' - *kannot* 'stumps'

ht ~ h: lehti 'list' - *lehet* 'leaves'; *mahtua* 'can' - *mahan* 'I can'

st ~ ss: maistua 'to try' - *maissan* 'I try'

št ~ šš: opaštuo 'to learn' - *opaššun* 'I learn'

mp ~ mm: ampuo 'to shoot' - *ammun* 'I shoot'

1.12 Consonant alternations in Ingrian

<i>k ~ Ø</i>	<i>t ~ Ø</i>	<i>p ~ v</i>
<i>hk ~ h</i>	<i>ht ~ h</i>	<i>lp ~ lv</i>
<i>lk ~ l</i>	<i>lt ~ ll</i>	<i>rp ~ rv</i>
<i>rk ~ r</i>	<i>rt ~ rr</i>	<i>mp ~ mm</i>
<i>nk ~ ng</i>	<i>nt ~ nn</i>	<i>pp ~ p</i>
<i>sk ~ ss</i>	<i>st ~ ss</i>	
<i>tk ~ t</i>	<i>tt ~ t</i>	
<i>kk ~ k</i>	<i>tts ~ ts</i>	

Tab. 1.7: Consonant alternations in Ingrian [9]

The consonants of the Ingrian language also have quantitative and qualitative alternations. Quantitative alternations change the meaning of the word. For example, *suka* ‘hairbrush’ - *sukka* ‘stocking’. [14]

The most common qualitative alternations in Ingrian are given here 1.7.

Historically, a weak grade (more lenited alternant) is in a closed syllable, and a strong grade is in the open one (more fortited alternant). [14]

1.13 Prosody in Karelian

The primary stress falls on the first syllable, but it is not strict for loan words. In polysyllabic words, the secondary stress falls on the subsequent odd syllables, except the last one. [15]

1.14 Prosody in Ingrian

The stress in the Ingrian language falls on the first syllable. In polysyllabic words, the secondary stress falls on every odd syllable. For example, *orraava*. [11] In later loan words from languages, in which the stressed syllable is even, the Ingrian language has a long vowel, and the stress can fall on it. For example, *vokaali*. [9]

2 Nouns

2.1 Nouns in Karelian

Grammatical person has a singular and a plural form. Some nouns are always plural, for example, complex names denoting objects. The singular indicator is \emptyset , the plural form ends in *-t*, *-i*, *-loi*, *-löi*. [10] The last two suffixes are used only if a disyllabic word ends in vowels such as *-o*, *-ö*, *-u*, *-y*, *-i*: *vilu pirtti* ‘a cold house’ vs *viluloissa pirttilöissä* ‘in cold houses’. In other cases the suffix *-i* is used: *vanha veneh* ‘an old boat’ vs *vanhoissa venehissä* ‘in old boats’. [12]

2.1.1 Grammatical cases in Karelian

In general, there are about 15 cases in the Karelian language [16], which do not have the same distribution. The main information about these cases is from the book of P.M. Zajkov [10] listed below.

- **Nominative**

The nominative is the original form of name declension. It has no case ending in the singular. In the plural there is a suffix *-t*, which is not a case ending. The noun in the form of the nominative has the following roles:

1. the subject of an action
Päivä nousou ‘The sun is rising’;
2. features, properties of subjects
Joučen on muuttolintu ‘Swan is a migratory bird’;
3. time
Mie käyn hiihtämässä joka päivä ‘Every day I go skiing’;
4. mode of action in phrases with one of the locative cases
Naini kulkou lapsi sylissäh ‘Woman is walking with a child in her arms’;
5. vocative expression
Tytöt, kuunnelkua milma ‘Girls, listen to me’.

- **Genitive**

Genitive is the case that marks another noun. In separate syntactic constructions, this case indicates the object of an action. The genitive markers are *-n* in the singular and *-en*, *-jen* in the plural.

The main functions of Genitive are:

1. expression of possessive or belonging relations
Talon nurkan takuana seiso tyttö ‘The girl stood around the corner of the

- house’;
2. designation of the relationship between two objects, people
Čikon poika oli koko kesän meilä ‘Sister’s son has been with us all summer long’;
 3. designation of a measure of time or length
Poika on kahen vuuvven ikähini ‘The boy is about two years old’;
 4. expression of time, place, mode of action with prepositions and postpositions
Tulkua meilä nellän jälkeh ‘Come to us after four o’clock’.

- **Accusative**

Accusative is the case of the complement. The form of the direct complement demonstrates that the object is influenced by the action of the transitive verb. In general, the action is completed in this case.

Accusative has the singular suffix $-\emptyset$, $-n$ and the plural $-t$. It is used in the next positions:

1. with predicate in the third-person plural in the present or the imperfect tense
Tytöt muamon kera koti pijettih ‘The girls and mother were housekeeping’;
2. with predicate in the imperative form
Avua ikkuna! ‘Open the window!’;
3. with predicate expressed by the verb *pitäy*
Pitäy maissella tämä leipä ‘It’s necessary to/we should try this bread’.

- **Partitive**

The case indicators of Partitive are $-a$, $-ä$, $-o$, $-ö$, $-e$, $-ta$, $-tä$ in the singular and $-a$, $-ä$, $-e$, $-ta$, $-tä$, $-ja$, $-jä$ in the plural. Partitive is used:

1. as subject, when it denotes part of a whole
Stolalla on ruokua ‘The food is on the table’;
2. as direct addition, when it marks part of a whole or indefinite quantity
Lapset poimittih marjua ‘The children were picking berries’;
3. with cardinal numbers except for ‘one’ and words expressing quantity
Äijä kalua saima ‘We caught a lot of fish’;
4. in comparative constructions
Veikko on milma vanhempi ‘The brother is older than me’;
5. in negative sentences
Miula ei ole rahua ‘I don’t have money’;
6. with prepositions and postpositions with the meaning of time and place
Hiän tuli kotih ennen milma ‘He came home before me’.

2.1.2 Locative cases in Karelian

There are the cases that indicate location, as the name suggests. They can be external (Adessive, Ablative, Allative) and internal (Inessive, Elative, Illative).

- **Inessive**

The inessive markers are *-šša*, *-ššä*, *-ssa*, *-ssä* in the singular and *-ssa*, *-ssä* in the plural. Inessive has the following meanings:

1. place where something or someone is
Muamo on koissa 'Mom is at home';
2. time when an action takes place
Luajin sen viijessä minuutissa 'I will make it in five minutes';
3. contact with something
Kuva on seinässä 'The photo is on the wall';
4. condition
Oletko vielä elossa? 'Are you still alive?';
5. substance or object with which something is covered
Kivi on liivassa 'The stone is covered with algae'.

- **Elative**

Characteristic ending is *-sta*, *-stä*. The main meanings of the case are:

1. designation of the place from where an action proceeds
Emäntä tulou talosta 'The mistress is leaving the house';
2. designation of the material from which something is made
Virsut luajitah tuohesta 'The bast shoes are made of birch bark';
3. designation of the object of conversation or reflection
Olen smiettin hänestä jo monta kertua 'I have thought of him many times already';
4. indication of the end of an action
Poika matkuau kalasta 'The guy goes from fishing';
5. designation of separation or disposal of any subject
Pese kiät lijasta 'Wash the dirt off your hands';
6. removal of the object after contact with something
Ota tuo kuva seinästä 'Take the photo for the wall';
7. time when the event begins
Huomeneksesta alkau kouhuaika 'Classes in the school start tomorrow';
8. the above values plus postpositions
Pienestä suaten piti kovasti ruatua 'It was necessary to work hard from an early age'.

- **Illative**

Characteristic ending is *-h* in the singular and in the plural. The main meanings of the case are:

1. designation of the place where an action is directed
Tule pirttih 'Come home';
2. indication of an object with which something contacts
Sorsa puuttu verkkoh 'The duck is tangled in the networks';
3. designation of the beginning of an action
Ruvekka ruatoh! 'Let's start working!';
4. indication of the cause of an action
Pojat jätih eloh 'The boys stayed alive';
5. indication of the similarity of one person, object or phenomenon to another
Poika on tuattoh 'Son is like father';
6. time till an action takes place
Vüteh suati suat olla meillä 'You can stay with us till five o'clock';
7. indication of the limit amount
Lase yhestä satah 'Count from one to one hundred'.

- **Adessive-Allative**

Characteristic ending is *-lla*, *-llä*, *-la* and *-lä*. The main meanings are:

1. a place on the surface of which an action takes place
Kukat ollah ikkunalla 'The flowers are standing on the window';
2. the place to which an action is directed
Kuppi kirpoi lattiella 'The cup fell to the floor';
3. the time of day or year at which an action takes place
Tulemma illalla 'We will come in the evening';
4. instrument of action
Kävin kyläh suksilla 'I skied to the village';
5. mode of action
Elä pakaja kovalla iänellä 'Don't talk loudly';
6. indication of the owner of action
Hänellä on kipie käsi 'He has hand pain';
7. the value of the subject to which an action is directed
Anna miula kirja 'Give me that book';
8. an indication of the action that takes place
Pereh on murkinalla 'The family is having lunch';
9. an indication of the action that someone commits
Mie läksin kalalla 'I went fishing'.

- **Ablative**

The case indicators are *-lta*, *-ltä* in the singular and in the plural. The main meanings of Ablative are:

1. removal value from the surface of something
Poika lankei penkiltä 'The boy fell off the chair';
2. value of the action from which someone returns
Mies tuli sovalta 'The husband returned from the war';
3. value of the person
Sain siulta kirjasen 'I received a letter from you';
4. value of time from which something starts
Mie vuotan silma jo kello viijeltä 'I have been waiting for you since five o'clock'.

2.1.3 Other cases in Karelian

- **Essive**

The case indicators of Essive are *-na*, *-nä* in the singular and in the plural. The main roles of the case are:

1. time of the act
Ole koissa kello kolmen aikana 'Be at home at 3 o'clock';
2. quality of the subject
Rupien ruatamah opastajana 'I will be a teacher';
3. manner of action
Pienenä en ole läsin 'As a child I was not sick'.

- **Translative**

The case indicators are *-kši*, *-ksi*. The main meanings are:

1. becoming someone, transition to another state
Tyttö muuttu jouččeneksi 'The girl became a swan';
2. designation of the length of time during which an action takes place
Läksin kotih koko kesäksi 'I moved home for the whole summer';
3. time limit designation
Pitäy tulla kello kymmeneksi 'It is necessary to come at ten o'clock';
4. designation of the result of the action
Talo poltettih tuhkakksi 'The house burned to the ground';
5. mode of action
Mie pakajan karjalaksi 'I speak Karelian'.

- **Instructive**

This case is comparatively rarely found, always used in the plural. The case indicator is *-n*. The main meanings of Instructive are:

1. mode of action

Äpärehet juoksennellah pihalla pal'l'ahin 'The children are running around the street bareheaded';

2. quantity value

Ennein taloissa pijettih viisin lehmin 'Earlier five cows were kept in the houses'.

- **Abessive**

Characteristic ending is *-tta*, *-ttä*. The basic meaning is 'without' (1). This case is often used in the expressions.

1. *Makua huoletta mielettä* 'Sleep without worries, without anxiety'.

- **Comitative**

Characteristic ending is *-neh* in the plural. It is not used in the singular. The case marks objects or persons with which the action is performed (1).

1. *Naini läksi kyläh poikineh ta tyttärineh* 'A woman went on a visit with her sons and daughters'.

2.1.4 Possessive in Karelian

There are several possessive suffixes in the Karelian language:

1st	<i>-ni</i>	<i>jalka-ni</i> 'my leg, my legs'
2nd	<i>-š</i>	<i>jalka-š</i> 'your leg, your legs'
3rd	<i>-h</i>	<i>jalka-h</i> 'his/her leg, their legs'

Tab. 2.1: Possessive suffixes in Karelian [12]

2.2 Nouns in Ingrian

Ingrian has no grammatical gender nor articles. Nouns vary in number, case and possessive. The singular indicator is \emptyset . The plural is *-d*, *-i*, *-loi*, *-löi*. The last two suffixes are used only if a disyllabic word ends in vowels such as *-o*, *-ö*, *-oi*, *-öi*, *-u*, *-ü*, *-i*, *-e*. [9]

2.2.1 Grammatical cases in Ingrian

There are 11 cases in the Ingrian language: Nominative, Genitive, Partitive, Illative, Inessive, Elative, Allative, Adessive, Ablative, Translative, Essive. Besides, four cases are used additionally: Abessive, Instructive and Accusative and one specific (Ekstsessiivi). [9]

Below you can find the main information about these cases from the book of V. Černyavskij [9].

- **Nominative**

Corresponds to the nominative case of the Finnish language, denoting the subject of an action (1) and a direct addition to the verb in the imperative form (2):

1. *Ihmin männöö* ‘A man is going’
2. *Avvaa uksi!* ‘Open the door!’

In the singular it has no specific endings, but in the plural it is formed from the genitive case by the suffix *-t*.

- **Genitive**

Often denotes belonging (the owner’s name is put before the name of the possessor). In the case of a specific affiliation the name of the owner is written separately: *izän koti* ‘father’s house’. In the case of an abstract affiliation the name of the owner is written together with the name of the possessor: *izänmaa* ‘fatherland’. It is formed by addition of the suffixes *-n* in the singular, *-oin* (*-öin*), *-loin* (*-löin*), *-iin*, *-jjen* in the plural.

- **Accusative**

Is used optionally, only in personal pronouns in the plural as a direct object: *Meijjet ennetti vihma* ‘We were caught in the rain’

The case indicator is *-jjet*.

- **Partitive**

Is used to denote part of a whole (1) and to indicate an indefinite number (in the plural form). It is the case that stands with the nominative case of numerals (2), with quantity words like *paljo* ‘many’ and *vähä* ‘little’ (3), with the negative verb form (4), with verb in the present tense to indicate the continuing action (5), with verb in the past tense to indicate the duration of the action (6) or with verb in the future tense (7). Partitive is also used after the verbs *küssüüä/ püütää* ‘ask’, *tahtoa* ‘want’, *suvata* ‘love’ (8) and with comparative adjectives (9).

1. *pala leippää* ‘a piece of bread’

2. *kuuz ihmüst* ‘six people’
3. *paljo ihmiziä* ‘a lot of people’
4. *eijoo leippää* ‘no bread’
5. *Miä avvaan usta* ‘I am opening the door’
6. *Miä rakenzin tallooja* ‘I built a house’
7. *Miä noizen rakentammaa tallooja* ‘I will build a house’
8. *Hää küssüü appuua* ‘He asks for help’
9. *vanhemp velliiä* ‘older brother’

It is formed by the suffixes *-a* (*-ä*), *-t*, *-ta* (*-tä*), *-ja* (*-jä*) in the singular and *-oja* (*-öjä*), *-loja* (*-löjä*), *-ta* (*-tä*), *-ia* (*-iä*) in the plural.

2.2.2 Locative cases in Ingrian

As most of the Baltic-Finnic languages, Ingrian has six locative cases that can be divided into internal (Inessive, Elative, Illative) and external (Adessive, Ablative, Allative) groups.

- **Inessive**

Indicates being inside somewhere:

Hää ellää linnaaz ‘He lives in the city’.

It is also used after the verb *käüvvä* ‘walk’:

Hää käi linnaaz ‘He walked into the city’.

Besides, Inessive indicates the time interval:

tehhä kolmeez päivääz ‘to make in three days’.

It is formed from the basis of Genitive without the suffix *-n* but with the lengthening of the final vowel and addition of the suffix *-z*.

- **Elative**

Indicates the movement from somewhere:

Hää männöö linnast ‘He goes from the city’.

It is formed from the basis of Genitive without the suffix *-n* but with addition of the suffix *-st*.

- **Illative**

Has the basic meaning ‘into’:

Hää männöö linnaa ‘He goes to the city’.

It is formed by lengthening of the final vowel or addition of the suffixes *-ha* (*-hä*), *-ho* (*-hö*), *-hu* (*-hü*), *-he*, *-see*, *-sse* in the singular and by the suffixes *-oihe* (*-öihe*), *-loihe* (*-löihe*), *-ii*, *-sii*, *-sse* in the plural.

- **Adessive**

Indicates being on the surface of something (1), belonging (2), the time of day or year (3) and the tool (4):

1. *istua katool* ‘to sit on the roof’;
2. *Häneel on lehmä* ‘He has a cow’;
3. *süksüül* ‘in the autumn’;
4. *löövva naaglan vazaraal* ‘to hammer a nail (by hammer)’.

It is formed from the basis of Genitive without the suffix *-n* but with the lengthening of the final vowel and addition of the suffix *-l*.

- **Ablative**

Indicates the movement from somewhere:

- laskiissa katolt* ‘to descend from the roof’;
männä joelt ‘to go away from the river’.

It is formed from the basis of Genitive without the suffix *-n* but with addition of the suffix *-lt*.

- **Allative**

Indicates the movement to the surface of something:

- noissa katolle* ‘to climb to the roof’.

It is formed from the basis of Genitive without the suffix *-n* but with addition of the suffix *-lle*.

2.2.3 Other cases in Ingrian

- **Essive**

Indicates the quality of the subject and the length of time when something happens (1):

1. *See oli iltaan* ‘It was in the evening’.

It is formed by the lengthening of the final vowel and addition of the suffix *-n*.

- **Translative**

Indicates the change of condition (1), the time interval (2) and the language use (3):

1. *noissa aikuhezeks* ‘to become an adult’;
2. *tulla kaheks tunniks* ‘to come in two hours’;
3. *läätä ižoraks* ‘to speak Ingrian’.

It is formed from the basis of Genitive without the suffix *-n* but with addition of the suffix *-ks*.

- **Instructive**

Is currently rarely used. The main meaning is 'by means of'. It is formed by *-en*.
Käüvven möö voimissamma lihaksia 'We strengthen muscles by means of walking'.

Abessive

The basic meaning is 'without'. It is formed by *-mata*, *-mätä*.
Hää poistui läkkäämätä 'He left without talking'.

Ekstsessive

Is not so common as the rest of the cases. It is not used by all Ingrian speakers. Sometimes this case is replaced by Elative. Ekstsessive indicates the termination of the previous state. It is formed from Essive by shortening of the vowel base and transformation *-n* into *-nt*. It is used mainly with verbs and verb constructions:
Hänt jätettii inženerint poiz 'He was removed from office';
Poistua läzivint 'to recover, get out of the sick state'.

2.2.4 Possessive in Ingrian

There are possessive suffixes (*lehmä* 'cow', *lehmni* 'my cow', *lehmns* 'your cow', *lehmhä* 'his cow', *lehmämme* 'our cow', *lehmänse* 'your cow'), which, however, in modern language are used relatively rarely. In the Soykin dialect, possessive suffixes can append the plural indicator *-t* to express the plurality of possessions (*lehmst* 'your cows'), that has no analogue in other Baltic-Finnic languages. [11]

2.3 Types of declension in Karelian

There are 17 types of declension in the Karelian language. Inflection depends on the ending of the word.

ending	Nominative singular	Genitive singular	Partitive singular
<i>a, ä</i>	<i>kala</i> 'fish', <i>kylä</i> 'village'	<i>kalan, kylän</i>	<i>kalua, kylyä</i>
<i>ö, ö</i>	<i>kukko</i> 'cock', <i>kylvö</i> 'sowing'	<i>kukon, kylvön</i>	<i>kukkuo, kylyö</i>
<i>u, y</i>	<i>kerppu</i> 'broom', <i>kyly</i> 'bathhouse'	<i>kerpun, kylyn</i>	<i>kerppuo, kylyö</i>
<i>i</i>	<i>värčči</i> 'sack'	<i>värčin</i>	<i>värččie</i>
<i>i</i>	<i>šormi</i> 'finger'	<i>šormen</i>	<i>šormie</i>
diphthong	<i>šuo</i> 'swamp', <i>tie</i> 'road'	<i>šuon, tien</i>	<i>šuota, tietä</i>
<i>hi, ri, ni, ši, si</i>	<i>tuohi</i> 'birch bark', <i>veri</i> 'blood', <i>šieni</i> 'mushroom', <i>lapši</i> 'child', <i>vesi</i> 'water'	<i>tuohen, veren, šienen, lapšen, vejen</i>	<i>tuohita, vert, šientä, lašta, vettä</i>
<i>mi</i>	<i>lumi</i> 'snow'	<i>lumen</i>	<i>lunta</i>
<i>e</i>	<i>late</i> 'floor'	<i>lattien</i>	<i>latetta</i>
<i>aš, äš, eš, is</i>	<i>ahaš</i> 'tight', <i>mätäs</i> 'bump', <i>kirveš</i> 'ax', <i>nakris</i> 'turnip'	<i>ahtahan, mättähän, kirvehen, nakrehen</i>	<i>ahašta, mätäštä, kirveštä, nakrista</i>
<i>oš, öš, uš, yš, eš, is</i>	<i>oššoš</i> 'purchase', <i>kakluš</i> 'collar', <i>vereš</i> 'fresh', <i>jänis</i> 'hare'	<i>oššokšen, kaklukšen, verekšen, jäniksen</i>	<i>oššošta, kaklušta, vereštä, jänistä</i>
<i>huš, hyš, (v)uš, (v)yš</i>	<i>puhtahuš</i> 'purity', <i>levevyš</i> 'width'	<i>puhtahuon, levevyön</i>	<i>puhtahutta, levevyttä</i>
<i>ni</i>	<i>naini</i> 'woman'	<i>naisen</i>	<i>naista</i>
<i>h, l, r, n</i>	<i>pereh</i> 'family', <i>vemmel</i> 'arc', <i>penker</i> 'garden bed', <i>ahven</i> 'perch'	<i>perehen, vempelen, penkeren, ahvenen</i>	<i>perehtä, vemmeltä, penkertä, ahventa</i>
<i>ut, yt</i>	<i>airut</i> 'paddle', <i>lyhyt</i> 'short'	<i>airuon, lyhyön</i>	<i>airutta, lyhyttä</i>
<i>(i)n</i>	<i>viivotin</i> 'ruler'	<i>viivottimen</i>	<i>viivotinta</i>
<i>(ma)toin, (mä)töin</i>	<i>näkymätöin</i> 'invisible', <i>hiematoin</i> 'armless'	<i>näkymättömän, hiemattoman</i>	<i>näkymätöintä, hiematointa</i>

Tab. 2.2: Nominal inflection in Karelian [12]

2.4 Types of declension in Ingrian

There are 21 types of declension in the Ingrian language. Inflection depends on the ending of the word.

ending	Nominative singular	Genitive singular	Partitive singular
long vowel or diphthong	<i>maa</i> 'land', <i>soo</i> 'swamp', <i>pii</i> 'prong', <i>voi</i> 'butter'	<i>maan, soon,</i> <i>piin, voin</i>	<i>maata, soota,</i> <i>piitä, voita</i>
<i>e, i, o,</i> <i>ö, u, ü</i>	<i>mato</i> 'snape', <i>katto</i> 'roof', <i>häkki</i> 'cage', <i>näkö</i> 'vision'	<i>maon, katon,</i> <i>häkin, näön</i>	<i>mattooa, kattoa,</i> <i>häkkiä, näkköä</i>
<i>oi, öi</i>	<i>repoi</i> 'fox'	<i>revoin</i>	<i>reppooja</i>
<i>a, ä</i>	<i>jalka</i> 'leg'	<i>jalan</i>	<i>jalkaa</i>
<i>a, ä</i>	<i>ommeena</i> 'apple'	<i>ommeenan</i>	<i>omenaa</i>
long vowel, <i>io, iö</i>	<i>lämmää</i> 'heat'	<i>lämmään</i>	<i>lämmäätä</i>
<i>ia, iä</i>	<i>assia</i> 'deal'	<i>assian</i>	<i>aziaa</i>
<i>a, ä, ja, jä</i>	<i>orraava</i> 'squirrel', <i>opastaja</i> 'teacher'	<i>orraavan,</i> <i>opastajan</i>	<i>oravaa,</i> <i>opastajaa</i>
<i>i → e</i>	<i>joki</i> 'river', <i>reki</i> 'sleigh'	<i>joen, reen</i>	<i>jokkiia, rekkiä</i>
<i>i</i>	<i>lumi</i> 'snow'	<i>lumen</i>	<i>lunt</i>
<i>i → e, z (s) → t (tt)</i>	<i>käzi</i> 'arm'	<i>käen</i>	<i>kättä</i>
<i>az, äz, uz, üz,</i> <i>oz, öz, iz</i>	<i>hiuz</i> 'hair'	<i>hiuksen</i>	<i>hiust</i>
<i>in → iz</i>	<i>nain</i> 'woman'	<i>naizen</i>	<i>naista</i>
<i>n → m</i>	<i>tapin</i> 'lesion'	<i>tappimen</i>	<i>tapiint</i>
<i>e → i</i>	<i>sie</i> 'bandage'	<i>sittiin</i>	<i>siettä</i>
<i>al, äl, el, en,</i> <i>ar, är, er</i>	<i>seemen</i> 'seed', <i>pere</i> 'family'	<i>seemenen, perreehen</i>	<i>seemeent, pereht</i>
<i>ar, är, en, e</i>	<i>siaar</i> 'sister', <i>ien</i> 'gum, rae 'hail'	<i>sissaaren,</i> <i>ikkeenen, rakkeehen</i>	<i>siaart,</i> <i>ieent, raeht</i>
<i>z(s) → h</i>	<i>lammaz</i> 'sheep'	<i>lammaahan</i>	<i>lammast</i>
<i>z(s) → h</i>	<i>meez</i> 'man'	<i>meehen</i>	<i>meest</i>
<i>ss, t</i>	<i>kevät</i> 'spring'	<i>kevääen</i>	<i>kevättä</i>
<i>e</i>	<i>illiine</i> 'sparkle', <i>ranneke</i> 'cuff'	<i>ilinehen,</i> <i>rannekehen</i>	<i>ilineeht,</i> <i>rannekeeht</i>

Tab. 2.3: Nominal inflection in Ingrian [9]

3 Adjectives

3.1 Adjectives and degrees of comparison in Karelian

Case	Comparative		Superlative	
	singular	plural	singular	plural
Nom.	pienempi kylä	pienemmät kylät	pienin kylä	pienimmät kylät
Gen.	pienemmän kylän	pienempien kylien	pienimmän kylän	pienimpien kylien
Part.	pienempyä kylvä	pienempie kylie	pienimpyä kylvä	pienimpie kylie
Ess.	pienempänä kylvä	pienempinä kylinä	pienimpänä kylänä	pienimpinä kylinä
Iness.	pienemmässä kylästä	pienemmissä kylissä	pienimmässä kylässä	pienimmissä kylissä
El.	pienemmästä kylästä	pienempih kylih	pienimmästä kylästä	pienimmistä kylistä
Ill.	pienempäh kyläh	pienempih kylih	pienimpäh kyläh	pienimpih kylih
All.	pienemmällä kylällä	pienemmilä kylilä	pienimmällä kylällä	pienimmillä kylillä
Adess.	pienemmällä kylällä	pienemmilä kylilä	pienimmällä kylällä	pienimmillä kylillä

Tab. 3.1: Comparison in Karelian [12]

Adjectives denote the characteristic of the subject. Depending on the features they express, Karelian adjectives are divided into two groups [10]:

1) qualitative adjectives – describe objects by denoting the shape, color, size and so on.

2) relative adjectives – describe objects indirectly by the relations to the other objects.

Adjectives are inflected the same way as nouns. [10]

There are three different degrees of comparison in the Karelian language: positive, comparative and superlative. The positive degree simply denotes property and does not have any particular indicator. The comparative indicators are *-mpi*, *-mma*, *-mmä*, *-mpa*, *-mpä* in the singular, *-mmi*, *-mpi* in the plural. The superlative indicators are *-in*, *-imma*, *-immä*, *-impa*, *-impä* in the singular, *-immi*, *-impi* in the plural. [12]

3.2 Adjectives and degrees of comparison in Ingrian

Ingrian adjectives must agree in number and case with a modified word. There are three degrees of comparison in the Ingrian language. [9]

The first is positive. It can be used with coordinators *nii ... ku* ‘the same ... as’ and *niku* ‘as’. For example [9]: *nii vanha ku äijä* ‘old as grandfather’; *valkia niku lumi* ‘white as snow’.

case	singular	plural
Nom.	vahhemp	vanhemmat
Gen.	vanhemman	vanhempiin
Part.	vanhempaa	vanhempia
Ill.	vanhempaa	vanhempii
Iness.	vanhemmaaz	vanhemmiiz
El.	vanhemmast	vanhemmist
All.	vanhemmalle	vanhemmille
Adess.	vanhemmaal	vanhemmiil
Abl.	vanhemmalt	vanhemmilt
Tr.	vanhemmaks	vanhemmiks
Ess.	vanhempaan	vanhempiin

Tab. 3.2: Adjectives in Ingrian [9]

The second degree of comparison is comparative. It is formed from the Genitive basis with the addition of the ending *-mp* but disyllabic adjectives with the basis end in *-a*, *-ä* change this vowel in *-e*. The object of comparison is in Partitive. The comparative of the adjective *hüvä* ‘good’ is *paremp* ‘better’. [9]

The third degree of comparison is superlative. It is made from the comparative basis and the pronoun *kaik* in the Partitive form [9]:

kaikkea vanhemp ‘oldest’

vanhemp kaikkia ‘older than all’

But *kaikist vahhemp* ‘the oldest of all’

4 Pronouns

4.1 Personal pronouns in Karelian

mie	I	myö	we
šie	you	työ	you
hiän	she, he	hyö	they
*se	it		

Tab. 4.1: Personal pronouns in Karelian [10]

4.2 Declension of personal pronouns in Karelian

	Singular			Plural		
Nom.	mie	sie	hiän	myö	työ	hyö
Gen.	miun	siun	hänen	meijän	teijän	heijän
Acc.	miut	siut	hänet	meät	teät	heijän
Part.	milma	silma	häntä	meitä	teitä	heitä
Ill.	miuh	siuh	häneh	meih	teih	heih
Iness.	miussa	siussa	hänessä	meissä	teissä	heissä
El.	miusta	siusta	hänestä	meistä	teistä	heistä
All.	miula	siula	hänellä	meilä	teilä	heilä
Adess.	miula	siula	hänellä	meilä	teilä	heilä
Abl.	miulta	siulta	häneltä	meiltä	teiltä	heiltä
Tr.	miuksi	siuksi	häneksi	meiksi	teiksi	heiksi
Abess.	miutta	siuttä	hänettä	meittä	teittä	heittä

Tab. 4.2: Declension of personal pronouns in Karelian [10]

4.3 Personal pronouns in Ingrian

miä	I	möö	we
siä	you	töö	you
hää	she, he	höö	they
*se	it	neet	they

Tab. 4.3: Personal pronouns in Ingrian [9]

4.4 Declension of personal pronouns in Ingrian

	Singular				Plural			
Nom.	miä	siä	hää	se	möö	töö	höö	neet
Gen.	miun	siun	hänen	senen	meijjen	teijjen	heijjen	nijjen
Part.	minnua	sinnua	hänet	sitä	meitä	teitä	heitä	niitä
Ill.	miuhe	siuhe	hännee	siihe	meihe	teihe	heihe	niihe
Iness.	miuz	siuz	häneez	siin	meiz	teiz	heiz	niiz
El.	miust	siust	hänest	siint	meist	teist	heist	niist
All.	miulle	siulle	hänelle	sille	meille	teille	heille	niille
Adess.	miul	siul	häneel	sill	meil	teil	heil	niil
Abl.	miult	siult	hänelt	silt	meilt	teilt	heilt	niilt
Tr.	miuks	siuks	häneks	siks	meiks	teiks	heiks	niiks
Ess.	miuun	siuun	hänneen	sinä	mein	tein	hein	niin

Tab. 4.4: Declension of personal pronouns in Ingrian [9]

4.5 Demonstrative pronouns in Karelian

Demonstrative pronouns are used to distinguish entities. Their meaning is depending on the context. [10]

There are several words in Karelian that are referred to the group. [10]

se ‘it/that’

ne ‘these’

tamä ‘this’

nämä ‘these’

tuo ‘that’

nuo ‘those’

The next chart 4.5 demonstrates how the pronouns decline in Karelian.

Singular				Plural		
Nom.	tämä	tuo	se	nämä	nuo	ne
Gen.	tämän	tuon	sen	näijjen	noijjen	niijen
Acc.	tämä, tämän	tuon, tuon	se, sen	nämä, näijen	nuo, noijen	ne, niijen
Part.	tätä	tuota	sitä	näitä	noita	niitä
Ill.	täh	tuoh	siih	näih	noih	niih
Iness.	tässä	tuossa	siinä	näissä	noissa	niissä
El.	tästä	tuosta	siitä	näistä	noista	niistä
All.	tällä	tuolla	sillä	näilä	noila	niilä
Adess.	tällä	tuolla	sillä	näilä	noila	niilä
Abl.	tältä	tuolta	siltä	näiltä	noilta	niiltä
Tr.	täksi	tuoksi	siksi	näiksi	noiksi	niiksi
Abess.	tättä	tutto	sittä	näittä	noitta	niittä
Kom.				näineh	noineh	niineh

Tab. 4.5: Declension of demonstrative pronouns in Karelian [10]

4.6 Demonstrative pronouns in Ingrian

Demonstrative pronouns in Ingrian depend on the proximity of the object. Furthermore, they refer to nouns, so the number of the pronoun always correlates with the number of its referent. [9]

se ‘it/ that’

neet ‘these’

tämä (tää) ‘this’

nämät ‘these’

too ‘that’

noot ‘those’

The next chart 4.6 demonstrates how these pronouns decline in the Ingrian language:

Singular			Plural	
Nom.	tämä (tää)	too	nämät (näät)	noot
Gen.	tämän (tään)	toon	näjjen	noijjen
Part.	tätä	tota	näitä	noijjen
Ill.	tähä	tooho	näihe	noihe
Iness.	täss	tooz	näiz	noiz
El.	täst	toost	näist	noist
All.	tälle	toolle	näille	noille
Adess.	täll	tool	näill	noil
Abl.	tält	toolt	näilt	noilt
Tr.	täks	tooks	näiks	noiks
Ess.	tänä	toon	näin	noin

Tab. 4.6: Declension of demonstrative pronouns in Ingrian [9]

4.7 Interrogative pronouns in Karelian

Nom.	ken, ket	mi, mit	ku, kut	kumpi	kummat	kumpani	kumpaset
Gen.	kenen	min	kun	kumman	kumpien	kumpasen	kumpasien
Acc.	ken, kenen	mi, min	kun	kumpi, kumman	kummat	kumpani, kumpasen	kumpaset
Part.	ketä	mitä	kuta	kumpua	kumpie	kummaista	kumpasie
Ill.	keneh	mih	kuh	kumpah	kumpih	kumpaseh	kumpasih
Iness.	kenessä	missä	kussa	kummassa	kummissa	kumpasessa	kumpasissa
El.	kenestä	mistä	kusta	kummasta	kummista	kumpasesta	kumpasista
All.	kellä	millä	kulla	kummalla	kummilla	kumpasella	kumpasilla
Adess.	kellä	millä	kulla	kummalla	kummilla	kumpasella	kumpasilla
Abl.	keltä	miltä	kulta	kummalta	kummilta	kumpaselta	kumpasilta
Tr.	keneksi	miksi	kuksi	kummaksi	kummiksi	kumpaseksi	kumpasiksi
Ess.	kenenä	minä	kuna	kumpana	kumpina	kumpasena	kumpasina
Abess.	kettä	mittä	kutta	kummatta	kummitta	kumpasetta	kumpasitta

Tab. 4.7: Interrogative pronouns in Karelian [10]

Karelian has these pronouns for asking the questions [10]:

ken? ‘who?’

mi? ‘what?’

monesko? is used to ask a position in an ordered group; there is no single English equivalent. The answer is an ordinal number.

montako? ‘how much?’ The answer is a cardinal number.

ku? ‘which?’

kumpi? ‘which? (of two)’

kumpani? ‘which?’

The pronoun *ken* has the stem *-kene-* and the stem *-ke-* in Adessive, Allative and Ablative.

The pronouns *mi* and *ku* have the stem *-mi-* and *-ku-* respectively. [10]

4.8 Interrogative pronouns in Ingrian

Case	Singular					Plural	
Nom.	ken	mikä	kuka	kumpa	millain	kummat	millaist
Gen.	kenen	minen	kukan	kumman	millaizen	kumpiin	millaiziin
Part.	ketä	mitä	kukkaa	kumpaa	millaist	kumpia	millaizia
Ill.	kehe	mihe	kuhu	kumpaa	millaisee	kumpii	millaisii
Iness.	kess	miss	kuss	kummaaz	millaizeez	kummiiz	millaiziiz
El.	kest	mist	kust	kummast	millaizest	kummist	millaizist
All.	kelle	mille	kulle	kummalle	millaizelle	kummille	millaizille
Adess.	kell	mill	kull	kummaal	millazeel	kummiil	millaiziil
Abl.	kelt	milt	kult	kummalt	millaizelt	kummilt	millaizilt
Tr.	keks	miks	kuks	kummaks	millaizeks	kummiks	millaiziks
Ess.	ken	min	kukkaan	kumpa	millaiseen	kumpiin	millaisiin

Tab. 4.8: Interrogative pronouns in Ingrian [9]

The main interrogative pronouns in the Ingrian language are [9]:

ken? ‘who?’

mikä? ‘what?’

kuka? ‘who, which (of many)?’

kumpa? ‘which? (of two)’

millain? ‘what kind?’

Ken, *mikä* and *kuka* have only the nominative form in plural; *kumpa* and *millain* decline in the plural and in the singular as usual [9]. The declension of the pronouns is given here 4.8.

4.9 Relative pronouns in Karelian

There are three relative pronouns in the Karelian language [10]:

Mi ‘that, what’

Ku ‘which’

Kumpani ‘that, who’

They can refer to the noun (1), to the pronoun that indicates the human being or the event (2) and to all sentences (3) [10]:

1. *Se koulu, missä olen opastun, on jo vanha* ‘That school where I studied is already old’;
2. *Kumpani aina lupauu, se vähän antau* ‘Who always promises, gives little’;
Se, mistä pakasit, ei voi olla totta ‘That what you said can not be true’;
3. *Hiän ei sanon sittä nimitä, mi oli kummallista* ‘He did not talk about it, that was surprisingly’.

4.10 Relative pronouns in Ingrian

Ken ‘whom’ refers to preceding word. *Mikä* ‘that’ refers to preceding clause or sentence or to a pronoun or to a superlative that refers to a thing. [9]

4.11 Reciprocal pronouns in Karelian

Gen.	toini toisen
Part.	toini toista
Ill.	toini toiseh
Iness.	toini toisessa
El.	toini toisena
All.	toini toisella
Adess.	toini toisella
Abl.	toini toiselta
Tr.	toini toiseksi
Ess.	toini toisena
Abbess.	toini toisetta

Tab. 4.9: Reciprocal pronouns in Karelian [10]

There is a reciprocal pronoun *toini* ‘other’ that is used twice, the first word is in Nominative and the second is in the indirect case. For example, *Emmä voi elyä toini toisetta* ‘We can not live without each other’. [10]

4.12 Reciprocal pronouns in Ingrian

There is a reciprocal pronoun *toin-toizen* ‘each other’ in Ingrian [9], the declension is given below 4.10.

Gen.	toin-toizen
Part.	toin-toist
Ill.	toin-toisee
Iness.	toin-toizeez
El.	toin-toizest
All.	toin-toizelle
Adess.	toin-toizeel
Abl.	toin-toizelt

Tab. 4.10: Reciprocal pronouns in Ingrian [9]

4.13 Reflexive pronouns in Karelian

Nom.	iččeni	iččes	iččeh
Gen.	iččeni	iččes	iččeh
Acc.	iččeni	iččes	iččeh
Part.	iččieni	iččies	iččieh
Ill.	iččeheni	iččehes	iččeheh
Iness.	iččessäni	iččessäs	iččessäh
El.	iččestäni	iččestäs	iččestäh
All.	iččelläni	iččelläs	iččelläh
Adess.	iččelläni	iččelläs	iččelläh
Abl.	iččeltäni	iččeltäs	iččeltäh
Tr.	iččekseni	iččekses	iččekseh
Ess.	iččenäni	iččenäs	iččenäh
Abbess.	iččettäni	iččettäs	iččettäh

Tab. 4.11: Reflexive pronouns in Karelian [10]

There is a reflexive pronoun *iče* ‘oneself’ in Karelian [10]. The declension is given here 4.11.

4.14 Reflexive pronouns in Ingrian

There is a reflexive pronoun *ittse* ‘oneself’ in the Ingrian language [9]. When it stands with a personal pronoun in the sentence, it declines as in the chart 4.12.

Nom.	ittse
Gen.	itsen
Part.	ittsiä
Ill.	ittsee
Iness.	itseez
El.	itsest
All.	itselle
Adess.	itseel
Abl.	itselt
Tr.	itseks
Ess.	ittseen

Tab. 4.12: Reflexive pronouns in Ingrian [9]

4.15 Indefinite pronouns and adjectives in Karelian

Nom.	kennih, ketnih	minih, mitnih
Gen.	kenennih	minnih
Acc.	kenennih, kennih	minnih, minih
Part.	ketänih	mitänih
Ill.	kenehnih	mihnih
Iness.	kenessänih	missänih
El.	kenestänih	mistänih
All.	kenellänih	millänih
Adess.	kenellänih	millänih
Abl.	keneltänih	miltänih
Tr.	keneksinih	miksinih
Ess.	kenenänih	minänih

Tab. 4.13: Indefinite pronouns and adjectives in Karelian [10]

This type refers to someone or something indefinite. There are three groups of the indefinite pronouns in the Karelian language [10]:

1. Pronouns that comprise a particle *-nih*: *kennih* ‘someone’, *minih* ‘something’. Their declension is given here 4.13.
2. Pronouns *joka*, *jokahini* ‘each’. For example, *Koirie joka talossaoli* ‘The dogs were in each house’. *Jokahini* can be a noun and an adjective: *Leivästä jokahini haukkuau kolme kertua* ‘Each bite off three times from the bread’, but also *Jokahini eläy tavallah* ‘Everyone lives in the own way’.
3. Pronouns *eräs* ‘some’, *kaikki* ‘all’, *molommat* ‘both’, *monies* ‘many’.

4.16 Indefinite pronouns and adjectives in Ingrian

joka	every, each
jokahiin	every, everyone
mokkooma	that
(se)sama	same
sellain	that kind
moen	similar
muu	other
molleemat	both
koko	whole
kaik	all, everyone, everything
muutomanz, kukaikke	some
monenlaajain	any, different
hot ken	anyone
mikäle, hot mikä, mikäikke	anything
kukale, kaikenlaajain, hot kuka	any
kenikke, kenle	anybody

Tab. 4.14: Indefinite pronouns and adjectives in Ingrian [9]

There is a large group of the Ingrian pronouns and adjectives that do not fall into any of the categories. [9]

There are no negative pronouns, because the positive pronoun is negated with *ei*: *ei kukka* ‘nobody’, *ei mikkä* ‘nothing’ and so on. Double negatives are not possible, so *ei* disappears [9]:

Kukka ei taho ‘No one wants’

5 Verbs

5.1 Verbs in Karelian

Karelian verbs are divided into several groups depending on the stem type. In the Karelian language, verbs have personal endings. [12]

person	present tense		imperfect	
	singular	plural	singular	plural
1st	<i>-n</i>	<i>-mma, -mmä</i>	<i>-n</i>	<i>-ma, -mä</i>
2nd	<i>-t</i>	<i>-tta, -ttä</i>	<i>-t</i>	<i>-ja, -jä, -ta, -tä</i>
3rd	<i>-u, -y</i>	<i>-h</i>	<i>-Ø</i>	<i>-h</i>

Tab. 5.1: Verb forms in Karelian [12]

5.2 Verbs in Ingrian

Verbs are divided into three types of conjugation: monobasic (the basis is always vowel), dibasic (in some forms, the consonant basis appears) and reduced. In Ingrian, verbs have personal endings. [12]

person	present tense		imperfect	
	singular	plural	singular	plural
1st	<i>-n</i>	<i>-mma, -mmä</i>	<i>-oin, -uin, -in, -izin</i>	<i>-oimma, -uimma, -imma, -zimma</i>
2nd	<i>-t</i>	<i>-tta, -ttä</i>	<i>-oit, -uit, -it, -ist</i>	<i>-oitta, -uitta, -itta, -zitta</i>
3rd	<i>-p, -aa, -ää, -ii, -oo, -öö, -uu, -üü, -oi, -öi</i>	<i>-aa, -ää, -taa, -tää</i>	<i>-oi, -ui, -i, -iz</i>	<i>-tii, -stii</i>

Tab. 5.2: Verb forms in Ingrian [9]

5.3 Tense-aspect forms in Karelian

In the Karelian language, verbs have present, imperfect (simple past tense, i.e. a verb form denotes an action and repeating process in the past), perfect (complex past tense, i.e. verb form denotes an action that took place in the past, but the result of which lasts in the present) and pluperfect (pre-past tense, i.e. verb form denotes a past action that preceded another action in the past) tense-aspect forms. The present tense does not have any special suffix, whereas the imperfect indicators are *-i*, *-si*. The perfect tense is formed by the auxiliary verb *olla* 'to be' in the present tense. Personal suffixes are added to *olla*, while the verb is in the participle form with *-nun*, *-nyn*, *-n*. In the pluperfect, the auxiliary verb *olla* 'be' stands in the imperfect form. [12]

Tense	1st person singular	1st person plural
Present	opaššun	opaššumma
Imperfect	opaššuin	opaštuma
Perfect	olen opaštun	olemma opaštun
Pluperfect	olin opaštun	olima opaštun

Tab. 5.3: Verb tenses in Karelian [12]

5.4 Tense-aspect forms in Ingrian

Four verb tenses are distinguished: present-future, imperfect, perfect and pluperfect [11]. The perfect and pluperfect use the verb *olla* 'to be' in the present tense (for the perfect) or the imperfect (for the pluperfect) and the main verb in the form of past participle [6].

The perfect and pluperfect tenses are used quite rarely [17].

Tense	1st person singular	1st person plural
Present	saan	saamma
Imperfect	sain	saimma
Perfect	oon sant	oomma sant
Pluperfect	olin sant	olimma sant

Tab. 5.4: Verb tenses in Ingrian [9]

5.5 Negation in Karelian

Negative forms are formed by using the negative verb *ei* 'no' in front of the main verb.

Tense	1st person singular	1st person plural
Present	en šyö	emmä šyö
Imperfect	en šyönyn	emmä šyönyn
Perfect	en ole šyönyn	emmä ole šyönyn
Pluperfect	en ollun šyönyn	emmä ollun šynyn

Tab. 5.5: Negation in Karelian [12]

5.6 Negation in Ingrian

The Ingrian verbs are negated by the negative verb *eijoo*.

Tense	1st person singular	1st person plural
Present	en saa	emmä saa
Imperfect	en saant	emmä saant
Perfect	en oo saant	emmä oo saant
Pluperfect	en olt saant	emmä olt saant

Tab. 5.6: Negation in Ingrian [9]

5.7 Moods in Karelian

There are four moods in the Karelian language. The reality of action is expressed by the Indicative mood (*mie kezrien* 'I am spinning'), probability, the possibility of an action by the Potential (*mie kezriännen* 'I might spin'), doubtfulness by the Conditional (*mie kerzriezin* 'I would spin'), the urge to an action by the Imperative (*kerzrie* 'Spin'). The grammatical category of person-number is expressed by different markers. [4]

5.7.1 Conditional in Karelian

The conditional mood has two tense forms: imperfect and pluperfect. The imperfect suffixes are *-isi*, *-si*, *-is*. The last one appears only in the form of the third-person and the negative. [12]

Person	Singular	Plural
1st	läksisin, en läksis	läksisimä, emmä läksis
2nd	läksisit, et läks-is	läksisijä, että läksis
3rd	läksis, ei läksis	lähettäis, ei lähettäis

Tab. 5.7: Conditional in the imperfect tense in Karelian [12]

In the pluperfect, the auxiliary verb is in the conditional imperfect form, and the main verb has a form of active participle (in the third-person plural - passive participle). [12]

Person	Singular	Plural
1st	olisin šyönyn, en olis šyönyn	olisima šyönyn, emmä olis šyönyn
2nd	olisit šyönyn, et olis šyönyn	olisija šyönyn, että olis šyönyn
3rd	olis šyönyn, ei olis šyönyn	olis šyöty, ei olis šyöty

Tab. 5.8: Conditional in the pluperfect tense in Karelian [12]

5.7.2 Potential in Karelian

Person	Singular	Plural
1st	lähtenen, en lähtene	lähtenemmä, emmä lähtene
2nd	lähtenet, et lähtene	lähtenettä, että lähtene
3rd	lähtenöy, ei lähtene	lähettäneh, ei lähettäne

Tab. 5.9: Potential in the present tense in Karelian [12]

The potential mood has two tense forms: present and perfect. The present suffixes are $-(n)ne$, $-(n)no$, $-(n)nö$. The last one appears only in the form of the third-person singular. [12]

Person	Singular	Plural
1st	lienen šyönyn, en liene šyönyn	lienemmä šyönyn, emmä liene šyönyn
2nd	lienet šyönyn, et liene šyönyn	lienettä šyönyn, että liene šyönyn
3rd	lienöy šyönyn, ei liene šyönyn	lienöy šyöty, ei liene šyöty

Tab. 5.10: Potential in the perfect tense in Karelian [12]

In the perfect tense, the auxiliary verb is in the special suppletive form *liene-*, and the main verb has a form of active participle (in the third-person plural - passive participle). [12]

5.7.3 Imperative in Karelian

In the imperative mood, verbs have special personal endings that differ from those mentioned above. The imperative form has no special suffix. The endings of the forms for the third-person singular and plural are the same. Negative forms of the imperative mood are formed by using the negative verb and the main one in the corresponding person and number. [12]

Person	Singular	Plural
1st		-(<i>k</i>)ka, -(<i>k</i>)kä
2nd	the verb basis	-(<i>k</i>)kua, -(<i>k</i>)kyä
3rd	-(<i>k</i>)kah, -(<i>k</i>)käh	-(<i>k</i>)kah, -(<i>k</i>)käh

Tab. 5.11: The imperative mood in Karelian [12]

5.8 Moods in Ingrian

There are 3 moods in the Ingrian language: indicative, conditional and imperative [9]. The potential previously existed, but nowadays its forms are preserved only in the existent verb [17].

5.8.1 Conditional in Ingrian

It corresponds to the subjunctive mood in Russian. It is formed from the base of the second infinitive as follows [9]:

1. With the basis of a short vowel or consonant – *-izi*, *-is* (*miä antaizin* 'I would give');
2. With a one-syllable basis with a long vowel – *-isizi*, *-isiüs* (*miä toisizin* 'I would bring');

3. With a multi-syllable basis – *-(j)aizi*, *-(j)ais*, *-(j)däi*, *-(j)äis* (*miä läkäjäizin* 'I would say').

Thus, the Conditional has the following endings:

Person	Singular	Plural
1st	<i>-izin</i> , <i>-isizin</i> , <i>-(j)aizin</i>	<i>-izimma</i> , <i>-isizimma</i> , <i>-(j)aizimma</i>
2nd	<i>-ist</i> , <i>-isiist</i> , <i>-(j)aist</i>	<i>-izitta</i> , <i>-isizitta</i> , <i>-(j)aizitta</i>
3rd	<i>-iz</i> , <i>-isiiz</i> , <i>-(j)aiz</i>	<i>-taiz</i>

Tab. 5.12: The conditional endings in Ingrian [9]

5.8.2 Imperative in Ingrian

The imperative mood is formed as follows [9]:

1. In the 1st person with *laa*:
Laa miä teen! 'Let me do it';
Laa möö teemmä! 'Let us do it!'
2. In the 2nd person: singular in the present tense without personal ending (*Tee!* 'Do it!'), plural of the first infinitive plus *-kaa*, *-kää* (*Tehkää!* 'Do it!').
3. In the 3rd person: singular of the first infinitive basis plus *-kaa*, *-kää* (*Tehkää!* 'Let him do it!'), plural of the first infinitive basis plus *-takaa*, *-täkää* (*Tehtäkää!* 'Let them do it!').

The negative imperative is made as in the chart given below 5.13.

Person	Singular	Plural
2nd	<i>elä tee!</i>	<i>elkää tehhä!</i>
3rd	<i>elkää tehnä!</i>	<i>elkäasse tehhä!</i>

Tab. 5.13: The negative imperative in Ingrian [9]

5.9 Nominal verb forms in Karelian

Nominal verb forms are infinitives and participles in Karelian. [12]

5.9.1 Infinitive in Karelian

The first infinitive form is the citation form found in dictionaries. The indicators of the first form are: *-a*, *-ä* (*malttu-a* 'understand', *näytty-ä* 'show'), *-o*, *-ö* (*ihaštu-o* 'rejoice', *veny-ö* 'lie down'), *-e* (*ečči-e* 'search'), *-na*, *-nä* (*pan-na* 'put', *män-nä*

'leave'), *-la*, *-lä* (*vuol-la* 'plan', *kävel-lä* 'walk'), *-ra*, *-rä* (*pur-ra* 'gnaw', *vier-rä* 'roll up') *-va*, *-vä* (*tuuv-va* 'bring', *käyv -vä* 'go off') *-ha*, *-hä* (*šua-ha* 'reach', *nä-hä* 'see'), *-ša*, *-šä* (*juoš-ša* 'run', *piäš-šä* 'get into'), *-sa*, *-sä* (*väris-sä* 'tremble'), *-ta*, *-tä* (*pua-ta* 'escape', *keri-tä* 'have time to'). [12]

The second infinitive has the suffix *-e*. It denotes an action accompanying (in the inessive form) (*šyyvveššä* 'during eating') or an action denoting how the main action proceeds (in the instructive form) (*rammate-n* 'lame'). [12]

The third infinitive has the suffixes *-ma*, *-mä*. It is used with the case endings of Inessive (*šyö-mä-ššä*, value of being in the process of action or movement), Elative (*šyö-mä-štä*, value of exiting from the action), Illative (*šyö-mä-h*, meaning of the action to be acted upon), Adessive (*šyö-mä-llä*, expression of the means or method of performing the action expressed by the main verb) and Abessive (*šyö-mä-ttä*, expression of the action without action of the main verb). [12]

5.9.2 Participles in Karelian

In the Karelian language, there are two kind of participles, each of them has an active and a passive form. The suffix for the first active participle is *-ja*, *-jä* (*ompe-li-ja* 'stitching', *vetä-jä* 'pulling'). The first active participle denotes an unfinished, ongoing action or something that is happening at the same time as another. [12]

The first passive participle is formed by the suffix *-(t)ta)va* and denotes an action that must be performed. [12]

The second active participle has the suffixes *-nun*, *-nyn*, *-n*, *-lun*, *-lyn*, *-run*, *-ryn*, *-šun*, *-šyn*, *-sun*, *-syn* (*vie-nyn*, *kučču-n*, *ol-lun*, *pur-run*, *piäš-šyn*, *väris-syn*). These forms of participles are used in complex forms as well as negative constructions of the imperfect, perfect and pluperfect: *en vienyn*, *olen kuččun*, *olin purrun*. [12]

When participle acts as a definition, denoting an action that has already taken place, the suffixes are *-nut*, *-nyt*, *-lut*, *-lyt*, *-rut*, *-ryt*, *-šut*, *-šyt*, *-sut*, *-syt* (*revinnyt paita* 'ripped shirt', *hapannut liha* 'rotten meat'). [12]

The suffixes of the second passive participle are *-(t)tu*, *-(t)ty*: *kačo-ttu*, *vie-ty*. [12]

5.10 Nominal verb forms in Ingrian

5.10.1 Infinitive in Ingrian

There are two kind of infinitives in the Ingrian language. [9]

The first infinitive is used in Partitive after the verbs *küssüüä/ püütää* 'ask', *alkaa* 'start', *tahtoa* 'want', *suvata* 'love', *vässüüä* 'tie', *pittää* 'need to'. It has the endings *-a, -ä, -ta, -tä, -ssa, -ssä*: *Tahon läätä* 'I want to talk'. [9]

The first infinitive is used in Inessive when it denotes an action that happens at the same time as the main one. It has the endings *-eez, -teez, -sseez*: *Höö männää lääteez* 'They are going and talking'. [9]

The second infinitive is used in Illative after the verbs *männä* 'go', *lähtiä* 'get going', *noissa* 'become'. It has the endings *-maa, -mää, -mmaa, -mmää*. The second infinitive is used in Inessive when it denotes a continuous action. It has the endings *-maaz, -määz*: *Miä oon läkkäämääz* 'I'm talking'. [9]

The second infinitive is used in Ellative when it denotes the end of the previous action. It has the indicators *-mast, -mäst*. The second infinitive is used in Adessive when it denotes an unfinished action. It has the endings *-mata, -mätä*. [9]

5.10.2 Participles in Ingrian

There are two kinds of participles in the Ingrian language. The first type corresponds to the actual participle of the past tense in the Russian language. It is formed from the base of the first infinitive with the addition of endings *-nt* after vowels and *-t* after consonants. In modern Ingrian, these participles do not incline, but they are used in the forms of complex verb tenses. [9]

The second type corresponds to the passive past participle in Russian. It is formed by the type of conjugation, with the addition of the ending *-tu, -tü, -ttu, -ttü*. In modern Ingrian, these participles do not incline, but they are used in the forms of complex verb tenses. [9]

6 Adverbs

6.1 Adverbs in Karelian

Adverbs clarify the character of the verb and have the following meanings [12]:

1. Manner: *ruttoh*, *teräväh* ‘quickly’, *harvah* ‘rarely’, *loppusella* ‘finally’, *kaikičči* ‘always’.
2. Place: *läššä* ‘near’, *ieššä* ‘ahead’, *etähänä*, *loittona* ‘far’.
3. Time: *aivoiin* ‘early’, *ikinäh* ‘never’, *ammuin* ‘early’.
4. Quantities: *vähä* ‘little’, *äijä* ‘a lot’, *lujašta* ‘much’.
5. Directions of movement: *jälelläh* ‘back’, *peräkkäh* ‘one after another’, *ielläh* ‘forward’.
6. Modalities: *tottaš* ‘probably’, *kyllä* ‘of course’, *muka* ‘supposedly’, *niise* ‘also’.

There are some adverbial suffixes in Karelian. The vast majority of them goes back to the case endings together with the possessive suffixes, the other part of them has an unknown origin. They are [10]:

- h*: *terävä-h* ‘quickly’; *hukka-h* ‘in vain’; *luja-h* ‘tightly’
- llah*, -*lläh*, -*lleh*: *jäle-lläh* ‘backwards’; *loppuse-lla* ‘finally’
- la*, -*lä*: *sie-lä* ‘there’; *tiä-lä* ‘here’
- sta(h)*, -*stä(h)*: *uuvve-stah* ‘again’; *kaunehe-sta* ‘handsomely’
- ssa*, -*ssä*: *lä-ssä* ‘beside’; *ie-ssä* ‘in front’
- čči*: *toi-čči* ‘another time’; *kolmi-čči* ‘thrice’
- nah*, -*näh*: *keske-näh* ‘among each other’
- kkah*, -*kkäh*: *vassa-kkah* ‘opposite to each other’
- kkali*, -*kkäli*: *enämmä-kkäli* ‘in major’
- ta*, -*tä*: *etehyä-tä* ‘from a far’
- lta*, -*ltä*: *ie-ltä* ‘in front’; *ylähä-ltä* ‘from above’
- (*i*)*n*: *avo-in* ‘open’
- ksi*, -*kseh*: *alaha-ksi* ‘down’; *eri-kseh* ‘separately’
- l’ah*: *seisuo-l’ah* ‘standing up’

The last one is the only suffix that forms adverbs from verbs.

The comparison is inherent in the adjective. However, some Karelian adverbs also have the comparative and superlative formations [10]. For example, *hyvin* → *paremmin* → *parahiten*.

6.2 Adverbs in Ingrian

Ingrian adverbs usually express time (*silloin* ‘then’), place (*tänne* ‘here’), manner (*eriksē* ‘separately’), quantities (*paljo* ‘many’) and causes (*miks* ‘why’) [6]. There

are three important groups of adverbs in the Ingrian language [9]:

1. Adverbs of time: *ain* ‘always’, *etepäi* ‘then’, *etukättee* ‘before’, *eglee* ‘yesterday’, *enneglee* ‘the day before’, *eläessä* ‘long ago’, *ennemmäst* ‘before’, *enzikkää* ‘primarily’, *enziks* ‘foremost’;
2. Adverbs of place: *eriksee* ‘separately’, *ettee* ‘forward’, *etemmälle* ‘rather far off’, *etez* ‘ahead’, *jälellee* ‘backwards’, *jäleel* ‘behind’, *sinne* ‘thither’, *šääl* ‘therein’, *sissee* ‘inside’;
3. Adverbs of manner: *aimastaa* ‘only’, *ainakki* ‘anyway’, *aiva* ‘absolutely, very’, *halki* ‘in twain’, *läpi* ‘to the core’, *napist* ‘exactly’, *nii* ‘so’, *niinikke* ‘thus’, *salamii* ‘secretly’, *samoi* ‘alike’, *takki* ‘even so’, *vaa* ‘barely, only’.

The productive suffixes of adverbs are *-nne* (*tänne* ‘here’, *sinne* ‘there’), *-tse* (*maitse* ‘by land’, *meritse* ‘by sea’), *-oin* / *-öin* (*harvoin* ‘rarely’), *-kkali* / *-kkäli* (*mik̄kli* ‘as far as’), *-ttē* (*pōlittē* ‘in half’), *-duksē* / *-dukkē* / *-dükkē* (*jäledükkē* ‘one by one’), *-zin* (*jalkazin* ‘on foot’), *-kkaizin* / *-kkäizin* (*rinnakkaizin* ‘each other’), *-z* (*uloz* ‘out, out’) and *-st* (*hüvst* ‘good’). Moreover, frozen case forms of nouns are used as adverbs as well. [6]

Comparative form in adverbs is formed with the suffix *-mmin* (*paremmin* ‘better’, *kovemmin* ‘harder’). The superlative form is formed in the same way as an adjective [6]:

kaikk̄n → *kaigist* → *kaikkia*.

7 Numerals

7.1 Cardinal numbers in Karelian

Karelian cardinal numbers decline as well. Case endings are attached to a vowel or a consonant basis of the numeral. Numerals from 11 to 19 are formed by *-toista* attached to a simple quantitative numeral. [10] [18]

Number	Nominative	Number	Nominative
1	yksi	11	yksitoista
2	kaksi/ kakši	12	kaksitoista/ kakšitoista
3	kolme	13	kolmetoista
4	nellä/ neljjä	14	neljjätoista
5	viizi	15	viiztoista
6	kuusi	16	kuusitoista
7	seiččemän	17	seiččemäntoista
8	kaheksan/ kahekšan	18	kahekšantoista
9	yheksän/ yhekšan	19	yhekšäntoista
10	kymmenen		

Tab. 7.1: Cardinal numbers in Karelian [10]

Number	Nominative
20	kakšikymmendä
30	kolmekymmendä
40	neljjäkymmendä
50	viizikymmendä
60	kuusikymmendä
70	seiččemänkymmendä
80	kahekšänkymmendä
90	yhekšänkymmendä
100	šada
1000	tuhatta

Tab. 7.2: Cardinal numbers in Karelian [10]

Round dozens are formed by *-kymmendä* attached to a simple quantitative numeral. [10]

Round hundreds, thousands and millions are formed by *-satua*, *-tuhatta*, *-miljoonua* attached to the numerals respectively. [10]

The declension of some cardinal numbers is given below 7.3.

Number	Nominative	Genitive	Partitive	Illative	Inessive
1	yksi	yhen	yhtä	yhteh	yhessä
3	kolme	kolmen	kolmie	kolmeh	kolmessa
4	nellä/ neljä	nellän	nellyä	nelläh	nellässä
6	kuusi	kuuvven	kuuta	kuuteh	kuuvvessa
8	kaheksan/ kaheksän	kaheksan	kaheksua	kaheksah	kaheksassa
12	kaksitoista/ kakšitoista	kahentoista	kahtatoista	kahtehtoista	kahessatoista

Tab. 7.3: Declension of cardinal numbers in Karelian [10]

7.2 Cardinal numbers in Ingrian

The cardinals from 1 to 19 are given below 7.4.

Number	Nominative	Genitive	Partitive	Illative	Inessive
1	üks	ühen	ühtä	ühteen	üheez
2	kaks	kahen	kahta	kahteen	kaheez
3	kolt	kolmen	kolmea	kolmeen	kolmeez
4	neljä	neljän	neljää	neljään	neljäaz
5	viiz	viijjen	viittä	viitteen	viijjeez
6	kuuz	kuuvven	kuutta	kuutteen	kuuvveez
7	seitsen	seittsemän	seitseent	seitsemään	seitsemääz
8	kaheksan	kaheksan	kaheksaa	kaheksaan	kaheksaaz
9	üheksän	üheksän	üheksää	üheksään	üheksääz
10	kümnen	kümnenän	kümment	kümnenään	kümnenääz

Tab. 7.4: Declension of cardinal numbers in Ingrian [9]

Numerals from 11 to 19 are formed by *-toist* attached to a simple quantitative numeral. [9] [19]

Number	Nominative	Number	Nominative
11	ükstoist	20	kakskümment
12	kakstoist	30	koltkümment
13	kolttoist	40	neljäkümment
14	neljätoist	50	viizkümment
15	viiztoist	60	kuuzkümment
16	kuuztoist	70	seitsenkümment
17	seitsentoist	80	kaheksankümment
18	kaheksantoist	90	üheksänkümment
19	üheksäntoist	100	sata
		1000	tuhatta

Tab. 7.5: Cardinal numbers in Ingrian [9]

Round dozens are formed by *-kümment* attached to a simple quantitative numeral. [9]

7.3 Ordinal numbers in Karelian

Ordinal numbers are formed by adding the suffix *-s* attached to the vowel basis. Numerals such as *ensimmäini* ‘first’ and *toini* ‘are based on a suppletive root. [10]

Numerals from 11 to 19 comprise the suffix in the first part of themselves. Round dozens, hundreds, thousands and millions form ordinal numbers by appending the suffix to both parts. [10]

In indirect cases, the index of ordinal numeral is *-ne*, *-nte*, *-t* in the singular and *-nsi* in the plural form. [10]

The numerals ‘first’ and ‘second’ decline as nouns and adjectives with *-ni*. In numerals from 11 to 19, the first part always declines. [10]

The declension of some ordinal numbers in the singular form is given below 7.6.

Number	Nominative	Genitive	Partitive
1	ensimmäini	ensimmäisen	ensimmäistä
2	toini	toisen	toista
3	kolmas	kolmannen	kolmatta
5	viijes	viijennen	viijettä
8	kaheksas	kaheksannen	kaheksatta
13	kolmatoista	kolmannentoista	kolmattatoista

Tab. 7.6: Ordinal numbers in Karelian [10]

7.4 Ordinal numbers in Ingrian

The examples of Ingrian ordinal numbers are given below 7.7.

Number	Nominative	Genitive	Partitive
1	enzimäin	enzimäizen	enzimäist
2	toin	toizen	toista
3	kolmaaz	kolmannen	kolmatta
5	vijjjeez	vijjennen	vijjettä
8	kaheksaaz	kaheksannen	kaheksatta
13	kolttoistkümmeenäz	kolttoistkümmeenännen	kolttoistkümmeenättä

Tab. 7.7: Ordinal numbers in Ingrian [9]

8 Postpositions and prepositions

8.1 Postpositions and prepositions in Karelian

There is a significant number of postpositions in Karelian, a few of them can be used as prepositions. Prepositions and postpositions indicate the attitude of nouns, pronouns and numerals towards other members of the sentence. [10]

Postposition follows the name, on the contrary preposition precedes it. In the Karelian language, only postpositions can act as serial ones. Prepositions appear in a single frozen case form. [10]

Postpositions are more common in Karelian than prepositions. The overwhelming number of postpositions is used with Genitive: *katon alla* 'under the roof', *kylän piäššä* 'at the end of the village', *leivän piällä* 'on bread', *järven yli* 'across the lake', *puun takana* 'behind the tree', *ikkunan läpi* 'through the window'. [12]

To a lesser extent, postpositions and prepositions are used with other case forms [12]:

- with Partitive: *rantua myöten* 'along the shore', *šuota pitin* 'along the swamp', *talvie varoin* 'for winter', *ympäri taluo* 'around the house';
- with Elative: *ympäri puušta* 'around the tree';
- with Illative: *meččäh päin* 'towards the forest';
- with Adessive or Allative: *heposilla varoin* 'for horses', *jälellä päin* 'in the opposite direction';
- with Ablative. *Suati*:
Kevyältä suati lasemma verkot tähä järveh 'From spring we set nets in this lake';
- with Translative. *Varoin*:
Ennen kesäksi varoin luajittih leipyä 'Previously, dry bread was made for the whole summer';
- with Abessive. *Ilman*:
Miehet mäntih kylyh ilman vassatta 'The men went to the bathhouse without a broom'.

8.2 Postpositions and prepositions in Ingrian

There are a few prepositions in Ingrian. They are used with different cases [9]:

- with Genitive: *alatse* 'under', *jälkkeen* 'after', *läpi* 'through', *üli* 'across';
- with Partitive: *enne* 'before', *ilma* 'without', *perään* 'after', *poikin* 'across', *liki* 'near', *ümpär* 'around';
- with Illative: *vassen* 'against';
- with Allative: *vassaa* 'against'.

Postpositions are more common in Ingrian than prepositions. In postpositional phrases noun is usually [9]:

- in Genitive: *eelee* ‘in front (direction)’, *eel* ‘in front (place)’, *eelt* ‘in the face of sb/st’, *jälelle* ‘behind (direction)’, *jäleel* ‘behind (place)’, *jälelt* ‘from’, *jälkkiä* ‘after’, *kerä* ‘with’, *päälle* ‘on (direction)’, *pääl* ‘on (place)’, *päält* ‘from’, *takkaa* ‘beyond (direction)’, *takkaaks* ‘beyond (direction)’, *takkaan* ‘behind (place)’, *takkaant* ‘from’, *alle* ‘under (direction)’, *all* ‘under (place)’, *alt* ‘from under’, *vooks* ‘because of’, *eittse* ‘for’, *sissee* ‘inside (direction)’, *sizeez* ‘inside (place)’, *tähen* ‘for the sake of’;
- in Partitive: *möit* ‘along’, *möita* ‘through’, *möö* ‘up, along’, *mööt* ‘on, across’, *vart* ‘for’, *vassaa* ‘against’;
- in Illative: *nasse* ‘till’;
- in Elative: *kiin* ‘by’, *naz* ‘from’;
- in Allative: *päin* ‘towards, to the side’;
- in Ablative: *päin* ‘from the side’.

9 Sentence structure

9.1 Sentence structure in Karelian

The typical structure of a simple sentence is nominative. It can be one-piece or two-piece. In these sentences, the subject is often missing, since it is indicated dextrically by personal endings of verbs. In sentences expressing belonging relationships, the verb *olla* "to be" appears as predicate. [20]

The word order in a sentence is relatively free. Usually there is a subject at the beginning of the sentence followed by predicate, addition or circumstance (SVO). [20]

9.2 Sentence structure in Ingrian

Since Ingrian is an inflected language, word order within sentences is free [11]. The most usual order, however, is SVO. Usually the main thought is at the head of the sentence [5].

Ämmä lüpsää lääväs lehmää 'Grandmother milks a cow in a cowshed'

'grandmother': Nom.Sg

'to milk': Prs.3Sg

'cowshed': Iness.Sg

'cow': Part.Sg

10 Conclusion

The aim of this study was to find similarities and differences between Karelian and Ingrian by comparing and describing their grammatical systems and its features.

In the first part of the study, I compared phonetics and orthography of both languages. On that basis, we can see that the Karelian language has more letters than Ingrian, although they both use the Latin letters for writing. Karelian has extra 'č' and apostrophe that marks palatalization. On the other hand, Ingrian has 'ü' that is not an element of the official alphabet. The phonetics of both languages is textually the same, they have 16 vowel phonemes in total that are divided into high, mid, low, front/ back and rounded/unrounded vowels. Both languages have a lot of diphthongs, however, the Ingrian diphthongs are not so thoroughly described in the literature. As the Finnish language, they have a vowel harmony that harmonizes each part of the word. Karelian and Ingrian have the same consonants and similar consonant alternations. The primary stress in both languages falls on the first syllable.

In the second part of the study, I described nouns in Karelian and Ingrian. There is an important difference between two languages. Karelian has about 15 cases (some scientists count 17 cases), meanwhile Ingrian has only 11 (the number ranges as well). Ingrian does not have Comitative and uses one extra specific case called Ekstessiivi that indicates the termination of the previous state. Both languages distinguish between locative cases. Possessive in Karelian and Ingrian is formed by several suffixes, although, in the Ingrian language, possessive suffixes can append the plural indicator *-t* to express the plurality of the possessions. Nouns in Ingrian are inclined due to their ending, there are about 21 types of declension whereas Karelian has only 17.

In the third part of the study, the information about adjectives is represented. Both languages have degrees of comparison, although the Ingrian superlative is formed with the pronoun *kaiik* and the comparative basis in Partitive.

In the fourth part of the study, I matched pronouns in both languages. Personal pronouns are quite different, moreover, Ingrian has the pronoun *neet* that has the meaning of several inanimate objects. Demonstrative and interrogative pronouns are very similar. There is a difference in the relative pronouns of both languages. Karelian uses *mi*, *ku* and *kumpani* whereas Ingrian – *ken* and *mikä*. Reciprocal pronoun 'other' has a resembling form in these languages: *toini toisen* vs *toin-toizen*. There is a reflexive pronoun 'oneself' in Karelian and Ingrian, the form is quite alike as well. We can find a large group of the pronouns and adjectives that do not have any category in both languages.

In the fifth part of the study, there is a description of verbs. There are more

personal suffixes for Ingrian verb conjugation, whereas tense-aspects in both languages are almost the same. They both use the verb *olla* in complex tenses and the negative verb to negate verbs. There is more than 3 moods in Karelian: indicative, potential, conditional and imperative. Modern Ingrian lost the potential mood however has the rest of the moods mentioned before. Both languages use infinitives and participles as nominal verb forms.

In the sixth part of the work, I compared Karelian and Ingrian adverbs. They have similar functions in both languages and can be compared.

In the seventh part of the work, the information about numerals is represented. They are alike, but there is a difference in the way the Ingrian language forms some numerals, for example, *kolmatoista* 'thirteen' vs *kolttoistkümmeäz* 'thirteen'.

In the eighth chapter of the study, I described postpositions and prepositions in both languages. Karelian and Ingrian have more postpositions than prepositions. They both use prepositions and postpositions with different cases.

Finally, I matched sentence structure in Karelian and Ingrian. The word order is SVO, however it can be relatively free as in other agglutinative languages.

Definitely, both languages have a lot in common and there are more similarities than differences between their grammatical systems. Perhaps, the main point could be that Karelian is more like Finnish whereas Ingrian has some specific features that allocate that language among other Finnic languages.

Bibliography

- [1] Karelian. *Ethnologue* [online]. [cited 2019-4-10]. Available at: <https://www.ethnologue.com/language/krl>
- [2] TEREHENKO, V.A. Isčezayushchaya Kareliya. Izmenenie čislennosti karel'skogo naseleniya na territorii Karelii v XX veke. *Al'manah sovremennoj nauki i obrazovaniya*. Tambov: Gramota, [2010], (4), 47-50. ISSN 1993-5552.
- [3] Ingrian. *Ethnologue* [online]. [cited 2019-4-10]. Available at: <https://www.ethnologue.com/18/language/izh/>
- [4] LAANEST A. *Karel'skij yazyk // Yazyki mira: Ural'skie yazyki*. M.: Nauka, [1993]. ISBN 5-02-011069-8.
- [5] LAANEST A. *Ižorskij yazyk // Yazyki mira: Ural'skie yazyki*. M.: Nauka, [1993]. ISBN 5-02-011069-8.
- [6] LAANEST A. *Ižorskij yazyk // Yazyki narodov SSSR: Finno-ugorskie i samodijskie yazyki*. M.: Nauka, [1966].
- [7] Karel'skij yazyk. *Lingvističeskaya enciklopediya* [online]. [cited 2019-4-10]. Available at: <https://linguapedia.info/languages/karelian.html>
- [8] KONKOVA, O.I. and N.A. DYACHKOV. *Posobie po ižorskomu yazyku*. St. Petersburg: Centr korennych narodov Leningradskoj oblasti, [2014].
- [9] ČERNYAVSKIJ V. *Ižoran keel*. [2005].
- [10] ZAJKOV, P.M. *Grammatika karel'skogo yazyka*. Petrozavodsk: Periodika, [1999]. ISBN 5-88170-019-8.
- [11] LAANEST A. *Ižorskij yazyk // Yazyki Rossijskoj Federacii i sosednich gosudarstv*. M.: Nauka, [2001]. ISBN 5-02-011268-2.
- [12] ZAJKOV, P.M. *Venäjä-Viena Šanakirja*. Petrozavodsk: Periodika, [2015]. ISBN 978-5-88170-255-7.
- [13] GOLDSMITH, J. , RIGGLE J. Information theoretic approaches to phonological structure: the case of Finnish vowel harmony. *Natural Language & Linguistic Theory*. Springer. [2012], 30 (3), 859-896. DOI: 10.1007/s11049-012-9169-1.
- [14] JUNUS V.I. *Ioran keelen grammatikka: Morfologia: Opettajaa vart*. Moskova—Leningrad: Riikin ucebno-pedagogiceskoi idateljstva, [1936].

- [15] ANISIMOV N.A. *Grammatika karel'skogo yazyka. Čast' 1. Fonetika i morfologiya*. Petrozavodsk: Kargosizdat, [1939].
- [16] AGRANAT, T.B. Karel'skij yazyk. *Bol'shaya Rossijskaya enciklopediya* [online]. [cited 2019-4-10]. Available at: <https://bigenc.ru/linguistics/text/5229803>
- [17] ROZHANSKIJ, F.I. Ižorskij yazyk. *Bol'shaya Rossijskaya enciklopediya* [online]. [cited 2019-4-10]. Available at: <https://bigenc.ru/linguistics/text/5229604>
- [18] Counting in Karelian. *Of languages and numbers* [online]. [cited 2019-4-20]. Available at: <https://www.languagesandnumbers.com/how-to-count-in-karelian/en/krl/>
- [19] Counting in Ingrian. *Of languages and numbers* [online]. [cited 2019-4-20]. Available at: <https://www.languagesandnumbers.com/how-to-count-in-ingrian/en/izh/>
- [20] MAKAROV G.N. *Karel'skij yazyk // Yazyki narodov SSSR, t. III. Finnougorski i samodijski yazyki*. M., [1966].