

lottečivga

uksageahči

lottibeass

viessodilli

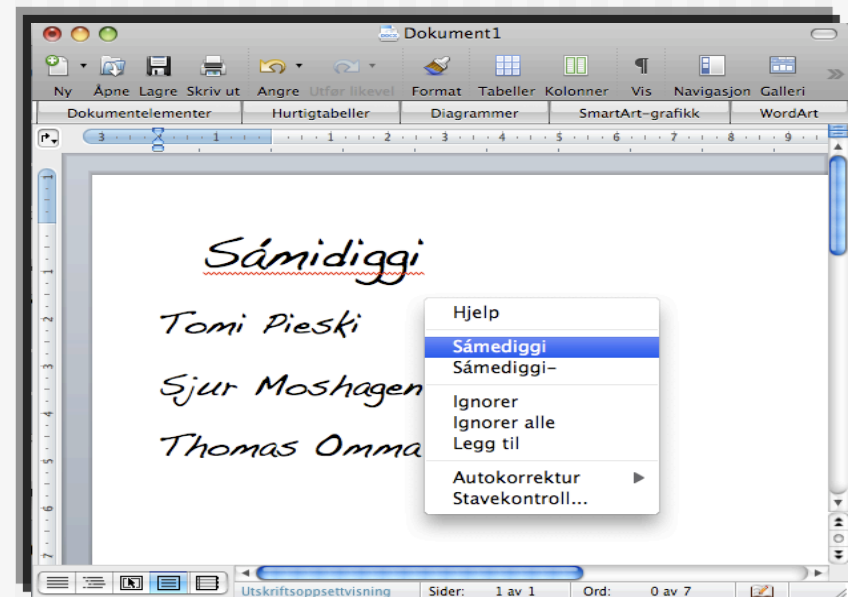
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# Compounding in Divvun-tools

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Uvssageahči

viesudilli



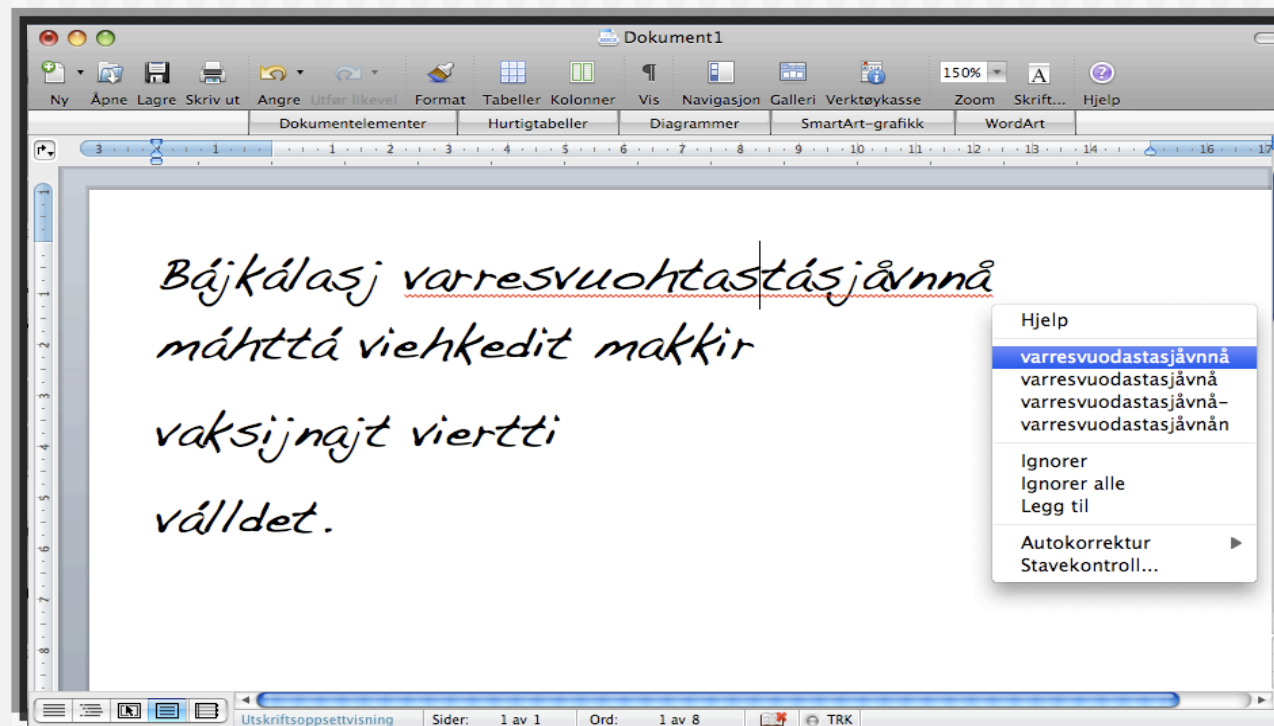
# Compounding can be hard for writers

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- because norm is not always clear
- because of other dialectal background than normbased
- because of strong influence from majority language
- because of...?

# Tools try to formalize those parts of morf grammar as far as possible

consequently, the tools are hopefully helpful to such (and other) writers



## Three issues relating to North Sámi compounds (two relevant to Julev Sámi)

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1. Case in first part: loddemoahti vs. lottibeassi
2. Vowel reduction or not: lottečivga vs. lottibeassi (only North)
3. Shortened form acceptable or not: tjásjlådde vs. tjáhtjelådde

# 1. CASE

a. Mostly lexically specified by the first part:

loddi ; +SgNomCmp +SgGenCmp

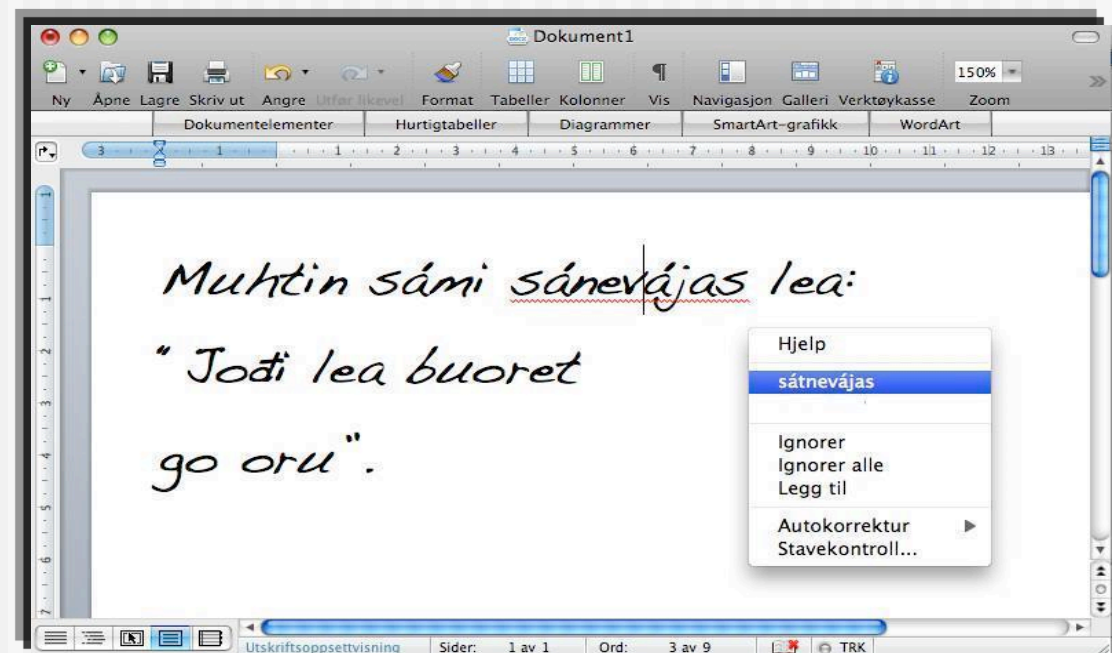
sátni ; (default: +SgNomCmp )

loddemoahti

lottečivga

sátnevájas

\*sánevájas



## drawbacks:

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accepted as well:

lottemoahti

loddečivga

We can not for example mark čivga so it takes  
gen. on its left side because then we get:

\*snuolggáčivga and \*baikkačivga and not  
snuolgačivga and baikáčivga

b. Sometimes the second part can trigger a certain case on the first part:

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uksa ; (default: +SgNomCmp )

geahči ; +SgNomLeft +SgGenLeft

uksageahči vs. uvssageahči

“end of a door vs. end where a door is”

examples from Konrad Nielsen “Lappisk ordbok” s. 697

## another example:

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- **sálbma** ; (default: +SgNomCmp)
- **lávlun** ; +SgNomLeft +SgGenLeft

**sálbmalávlun AND sálmmalávlun**

examples from Konrad Nielsen “Lærebok i lappisk” s. 290



## 2. Vowel reduction

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Three classes:

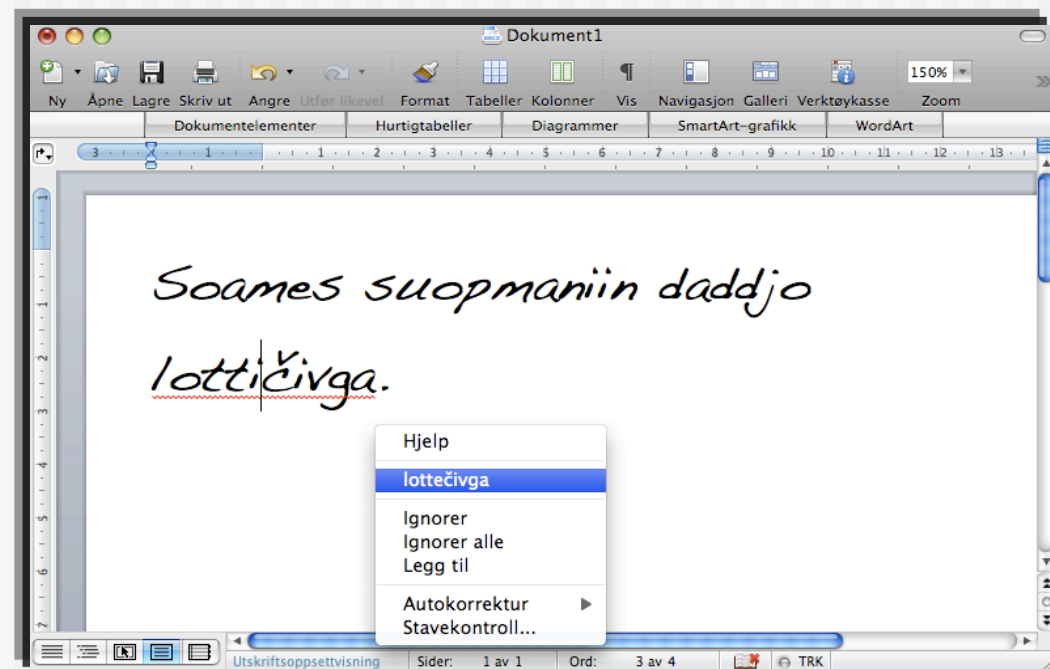
- a. obligatory reduction
- b. no reduction
- c. facultative reduction

## a. Obligatory reduction

loddi AIGI ;

LEXICON AIGI: reduction in both nom. and  
gen.

loddemoahti  
lottečivga

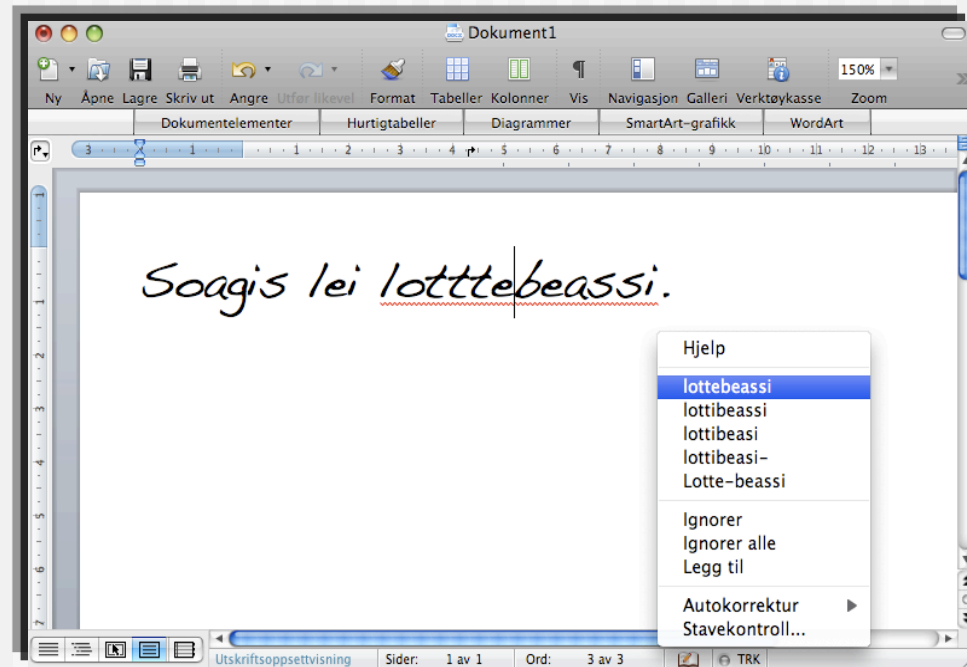


exceptions from the rule are hardcoded:

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lottibeassi ;

drawbacks: we get lottebeassi as well

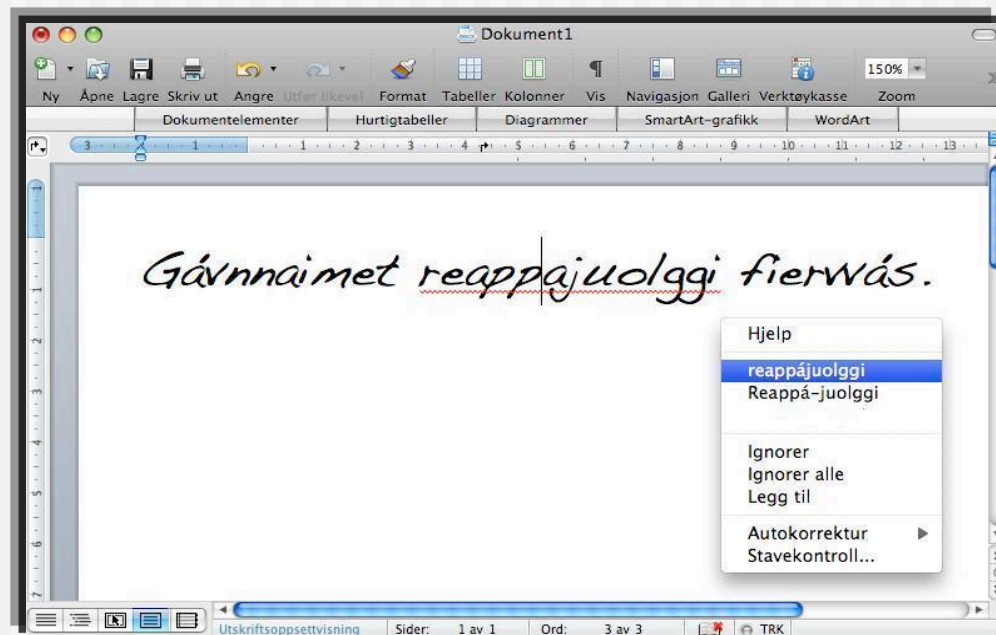


## b. No reduction

reabbá ALBMILONG ;

LEXICON ALBMILONG : no reduction in nom.  
nor in gen.

reabbáealli  
reappájuolgi



## c. Facultative reduction

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jorri ALBMILONGSHORT ;

LEXICON ALBMILONGSHORT : facultative  
reduction in nom.

jorribiegga AND jorrebiegga  
jorridákti AND jorredákti

most words are GOAHTI-words:

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báiski GOAHTI ;

LEXICON GOAHTI : obl. reduction in nom. facultative  
reduction in gen.

since norm for gen. is unknown

báiskeloddi

báiskkejuolgi AND báiskkijuolgi

## 3. Shortened forms

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Only some words are normatively accepted, for example:

North:

beaivi > beai-

bealli > beal-

geahči > geaš-

mielde > miel-

vuolde > vuol-

## Julev:

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tjáhtje > tjásj-

giella > giel-

giehta > giet-

jahke > jak-

bielle > biel-

giehtje > giesj-

vuolle > vuol-

jávrrre > jávr-

gádde > gátt



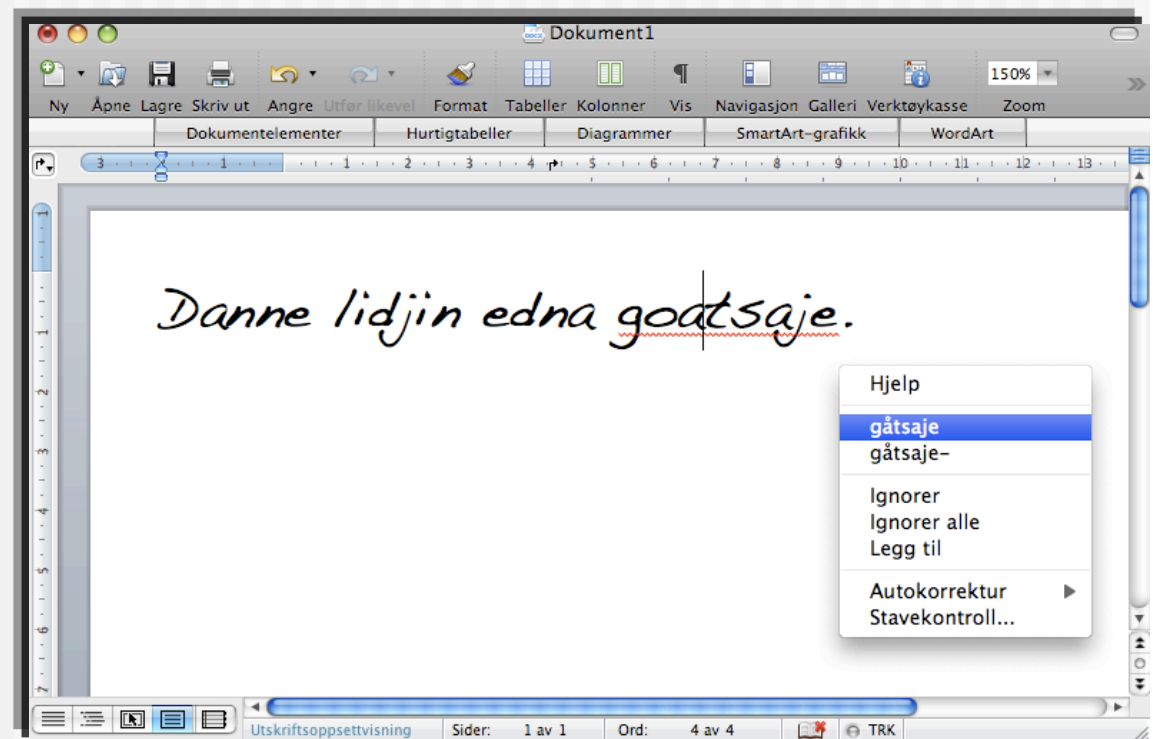
a. Accepted as both first and middle part:

tjáhtje+N+SgCmp:tjasj ;

tjasjlådde

várretjasjlådde

goahtesaje >>>



b. Accepted only as middle part:

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vuodnagiehtje+N+SgCmp:vuodnagiesj R ;

vuodnagiesjalmatja

\*giesjalmatja

## Big difference between oral language and written norm

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Examples:

guoktenuppelohkái vs. \*guoktenuplohkái

jávregáddesáttu vs. \*jávregátsáttu

čielgamielkelákca vs. \*čielgamiellákca

gusavuodjaláibi vs. \*gusavuoiláibi etc etc.

This difference can create problems for writers.

And it is not very easy to give good suggestions for these kind of “misspellings”.