

Weirdness with Sorolainen's adessive and allative case endings:

Adessive where allative is expected

Postilla II, p. 66

ett-e-i	he	tahtonet	tulla	sillä	swrella	Ehtolisella
that-NEG-3SG	they	wanted	come	that-AD	great-AD	feast-AD

“That they did not want to come to that great feast”

Allative where adessive is expected

Postilla II. p. 52

Sillä	sielu-i-lle	e-ij	ole	Sorme	e-i-kä	Silmä
for	soul-PL-ALL	NEG-3SG	be	finger(-PART)	NEG-3SG-and	eye(-PART)
e-i-kä	Jano					
NEG-3SG-and	thirst(-PART)					

“For souls do not have a finger, nor an eye, nor thirst”

Blends

Postilla II. p. 43

ia	swreman	laupiuden	osotit	sille	Köyhälle	Lazaruxella
and	greater-GEN	mercy-GEN	show-IPF-3SG	that-AL	poor-AL	Lazarus-AD

“And they showed greater mercy to that poor Lazarus

Background

Modern Finnish	Southwest Finnish	Agricola
Adessive velar <i>-lla</i>	Adessive <i>-l</i>	Adessive velar <i>-lla</i>
Adessive palatal <i>-llä</i>		Adessive palatal <i>-lle</i>
Ablative <i>-lta, -ltä</i>	Ablative <i>-lt</i>	Ablative <i>-lda, -lde</i>
Allative <i>-lle</i>	Allative <i>-l</i>	Allative <i>-llen</i> or <i>-(l)le</i>

Sorolainen:

Adessive *-lla/-llä* or irregular *-lle*

- Generally, Sorolainen distinguishes *ä* and *e* orthographically.

Allative *-lle* or irregular *-lla/-llä*

General statistics

Sample: all allatives and adessives from Sorolainen's Postilla I (p. 300-700) and II (p. 1-700).

n=5715	Adessive functions	Allative functions
-lla/-llä	1567	250
-lle	498	3327
-l	10	9
blended forms	25	29

- Proportionally, "adessive in allative function" (irregular -lla) is only very slightly more common (16%) than "allative in adessive function" (15%).
- There are differences between Postilla I and Postilla II:
 - Adessive in allative function slightly more common in part I, allative in adessive function slightly more common in II
 - Difference is statistically significant
 - The both parts were written at different times, and proofread by different persons

Clustering

Irregular adessives and allatives are not spread equally throughout the text: they cluster together, probably because of the occurrence of specific collocations in semantically relevant contexts. Example: there are 25 irregular adessives with the word *ehtoollinen* 'feast' in part II, p. 65-91. The context is a sermon about the parable of the feast (Luke 14):

p. 66

ett-e-i	he	tahtonet	tulla	sillä	swrella	Ehtolisella
that-NEG-3SG	they	wanted	come	that-AD	great-AD	feast-AD

"That they did not want to come to that great feast"

p. 70

ia	cutzui	heitä	tällä	Ehtolisella
and	call-IPF-3SG	they-PART	that-AD	feast-AD

"and invited them to that feast"

p. 73

pitä	myös	caicki	ole-man	walmi-t	tule-man	tä-lle
must	also	all	be-INF.INSTR	ready-PL	come-INF.ILL	that-ALL
Taiwalise-lla		Ehtolise-lla				
heavenly-AD		feast-AD				

"Also all must be ready to come to that heavenly feast."

Function

Domain	Adessive -lla/-llä	Allative -lle
Place	ole-n tori-lla be-1SG square-AD "I'm on the square"	lähde-n tori-lle leave-1SG square-ALL "I'm going to the square"
Ownership	Lapse-lla o-n lahja child-AD be-3SG present "The child has a present"	Anna-n lahja-n lapse-lle give-1SG present-GEN child-AL "I'm giving a present to the child"
Instrument, manner	Avaa-n ove-n vasara-lla open-1SG door-GEN hammer-AD "I'm opening the door with a hammer"	

	Regular adessive	Irregular allative	Regular allative	Irregular adessive
Place	524	156	939	102
Ownership	269	330	2388	149
Instrument, manner	774	12		

Results:

- There are very few irregular allatives in the "instrument/manner"-category. This also happens to be the one category where there is no clear semantic complementarity between adessive and allative forms.

II, p. 289

Tyrus	ia	Sidon	myös	ol-i-t	swre-t	ia	wahva-t
Tyre	and	Sidon	also	be-IPF-PL	big-PL	and	strong-PL
Caupungi-t		mone-lla	Mwri-lla	ia	Torni-lla	wahvistetu-t	
city-PL		many-AD	wall-AD	and	tower-AD	fortified-PL	

"Tyre and Sidon were also big and strong cities, fortified with many walls and towers"

Compare:

I., p. 561

la	he	cohta	rupeisi		puhuman	wieraille
and	they	soon	began-IPF.3SG		speak-INF.INSTR	foreign-PL-AL
ia	oudoille		kielille	lumalan	swria	
and	strange-PL-AL		tongue-PL-AL	God-GEN	great-PL-PART	
ia	ihmelisiä		tecoia			
and	wondrous-PL-PART		deed-PL-PART			

"And soon they began to speak of God's great and wondrous works in strange and foreign languages."

Otherwise, there is a surprisingly large number of irregular allatives in the "ownership"-category.

I, p. 532

la	waicka	meille	olisi	raha
and	though	we-AD	be-COND.3SG	money

"And even though we would have money"

II, p. 343

Sillä	täsä	meille	eij	ole	yhtäkän	wahwa	Asuma sia
for	here	we-AD	NEG-3SG	be	any-PART	strong(-PART)	place of living(-PART)

"For we do not have any firm residence here."

Allative/adessive and lexical categories

	irregular <i>-lle</i>	regular marking	irregular <i>-lla</i>
<i>pää</i> - 'upon'	9,5 %	87,2 %	3,4 %
other postpositions	6,3 %	87 %	6,7 %
<i>minä</i> 'I'	9 %	88,5 %	2,6 %
<i>sinä</i> 'you'	3,5 %	95,6 %	0,9 %
<i>hän</i> 's/he'	10,7 %	85 %	4,3 %
<i>me</i> 'we'	41,8 %	56,6 %	1,5 %
<i>te</i> 'you'	4,3 %	93,5 %	2,2 %
<i>he</i> 'they'	13,2 %	80,9 %	5,9 %
<i>se</i> and <i>ne</i> 'it, those'	0 %	97,5 %	2,5 %
other pronouns	1,9 %	86,6 %	11,5 %
full nouns	2%	92,4 %	5,6 %

Most of the irregular allative constructions are in fact occurrences of the postposition *pää*- 'upon' and *me* 'we'. The postposition *pää*- makes up a fifth of the whole material!

Aside from these, there is a slight overrepresentation of adessive forms. Note the 'instrument/manner'-category: mostly full nouns, some postpositions ('tällä muodolla'), no personal pronouns!

Explaining this:

The forms *päle* and *meille* very common in Agricola för both allative and adessive functions. The allative ending is much more commonly *-(l)le* than *-(l)len*.

Matt. 9:29 (Agricola NT)

Nin	hen	rupeis	heiden	silmeins	pä-le
thus	he	touch-IPF.3SG	they-GEN	eye-PL(-GEN)-3PL	upon-AL

"Thus he touched their eyes"

Matt. 14:26

Ja	coska	Opetuslapse-t	ne-ij-t	hene-n	mere-n	pä-le
and	when	disciple-PL	see-IPF-3PL	he-GEN	lake-GEN	upon-AD
kieu-uen /		peliesty-i-t		he		
go-PARTIC-GEN		become frightened-IPF-3PL	they			

"And when the disciples saw him walking upon the lake, they became frightened."

Mark 8:16

ett-e-i		mei-lle	ole	Leipe
that-NEG-3SG		we-AD	be	bread(-PART)

"That we don't have bread"

In addition, many collocations with the postposition *pää-* in Sorolainen's works have clear models in Swedish with the preposition *på* - which occurs in both static and dynamic contexts. The Finnish and Swedish adpositions are phonologically similar, which facilitated their identification by bilingual speakers!

Postilla I	Postilla II
<i>senpäälle että: 66</i> (German <i>auff das</i> , Swedish <i>på thet ath</i> ,)	<i>senpäälle että: 149</i>
<i>uskoa (uskaltaa, usko) jnkin päälle: 42</i> (Swedish <i>tro på</i>)	<i>uskoa (uskaltaa, usko) jnkin päälle: 77</i>
<i>esimerkki, vastaus jnkin päälle: 45</i> (vastata päälle - Swedish <i>swara på</i>)	<i>paikan ilmaus (maan päällä): 77</i>
<i>tulla jnkin päälle: 40</i>	<i>esimerkki, vastaus jnkin päälle: 71</i>
<i>expressions of time (sunnuntain päälle): 33</i>	<i>armahtaa jnkin päälle: 55</i>
<i>katsoa, nähdä jnkin päälle: 30</i> (Swedish <i>see på</i> , German <i>sehen an</i>)	<i>tulla jnkin päälle: 50</i>
<i>luottaa jnkin päälle: 18</i> (Swedish <i>förlåter tigh på</i> , German <i>verlessest dich auff</i> s)	<i>katsoa, nähda jnkin päälle: 46</i>
<i>armahtaa jnkin päälle: 18</i>	<i>panna jnkin päälle: 45</i>

(Swedish <i>warkunna sigh offuer</i> , Greek <i>σπλαγχνιστείς 'εφ'</i>)	
<i>panna jnkin päälle</i> : 14	expressions of time (<i>sununtain päälle</i>): 36
<i>langeta jnkin päälle</i> : 12 (Swedish <i>faller vppå, vthöffuer</i> , saksa <i>fellet auff</i>)	<i>luottaa jnkin päälle</i> : 20

So:

- Sorolainen tried to consistently distinguish Finnish *e* and *ä* ortographically. With the adessive (*-lla*, *-llä*) and the allative (*-lle*), this became difficult as these case endings were not distinct in Sorolainen's home dialect (both being *-l*). In Agricola, palatal adessive *-lle* is partly distinguished from the allative as the allative is often marked *-llen* in Agricola - but not by Sorolainen.
- Generally, Sorolainen overextends the adessive (*-lla*, *-llä*) at the expense of the allative (*-lle*), particularly with full nouns. This can be regarded as a hypercorrection of Agricola's ortographic *-lle*. Remember again that the case endings were not distinct in Sorolainen's home dialect!
- But Sorolainen took over Agricola's *päle* and *meille* to an extent. Sorolainen may have interpreted them as individual lexemes, rather than inflectional forms of adpositions/pronouns, and may also have been guided by the Swedish model of *på* (which does not have specific forms for static or dynamic meanings).

- With *meille*, an additional factor is the frequency of *meille on esimerkki*-type constructions, which are ambiguous ('we have an example' - adessive, 'here is an example for us' - allative):

I, p. 561

<i>Ninquin</i>	<i>mei-lle</i>	<i>o-n</i>	<i>esimercki</i>	<i>se-n</i>	<i>pää-lle</i>	<i>tä-sä</i>	<i>Euangeliumi-s</i>
just as	we-AD	be-3SG	example	that-GEN	upon-AL	this-INESS	gospel-INESS

"Just as we have an example of that in the Gospel"

I, p. 532

<i>Tämän</i>	<i>päälle</i>	<i>on</i>	<i>meillä</i>	<i>monda</i>	<i>Esimerckiä</i>
this-GEN	upon-AL	be-3SG	we-AD	many-PART	example-PART

"Of this we have many examples"