

# Mari

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Introduction to Uralic Studies

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Last updated 30 November 2021



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## F Finno-Ugric

### FO Baltic-Finnic

- FO1 Finnish
- FO2 Karelian
- FO3 Veps
- FO4 Ingrian
- FO5 Estonian
- FO6 Votic
- FO7 Livonian

### FS Sami languages

- FS1 Western Sami
- FS2 Central Sami
- FS3 Eastern Sami

### FU Ugric

- FU1 Hungarian
- FU2 Mansi
- FU3 Khanty

### FP Finno-Permic

- FP1 Komi-Zyrian
- FP2 Komi-Permyak
- FP3 Udmurt

### FW Finno-Volgaic

- FW1 Mari
- FW2 Mordvinic

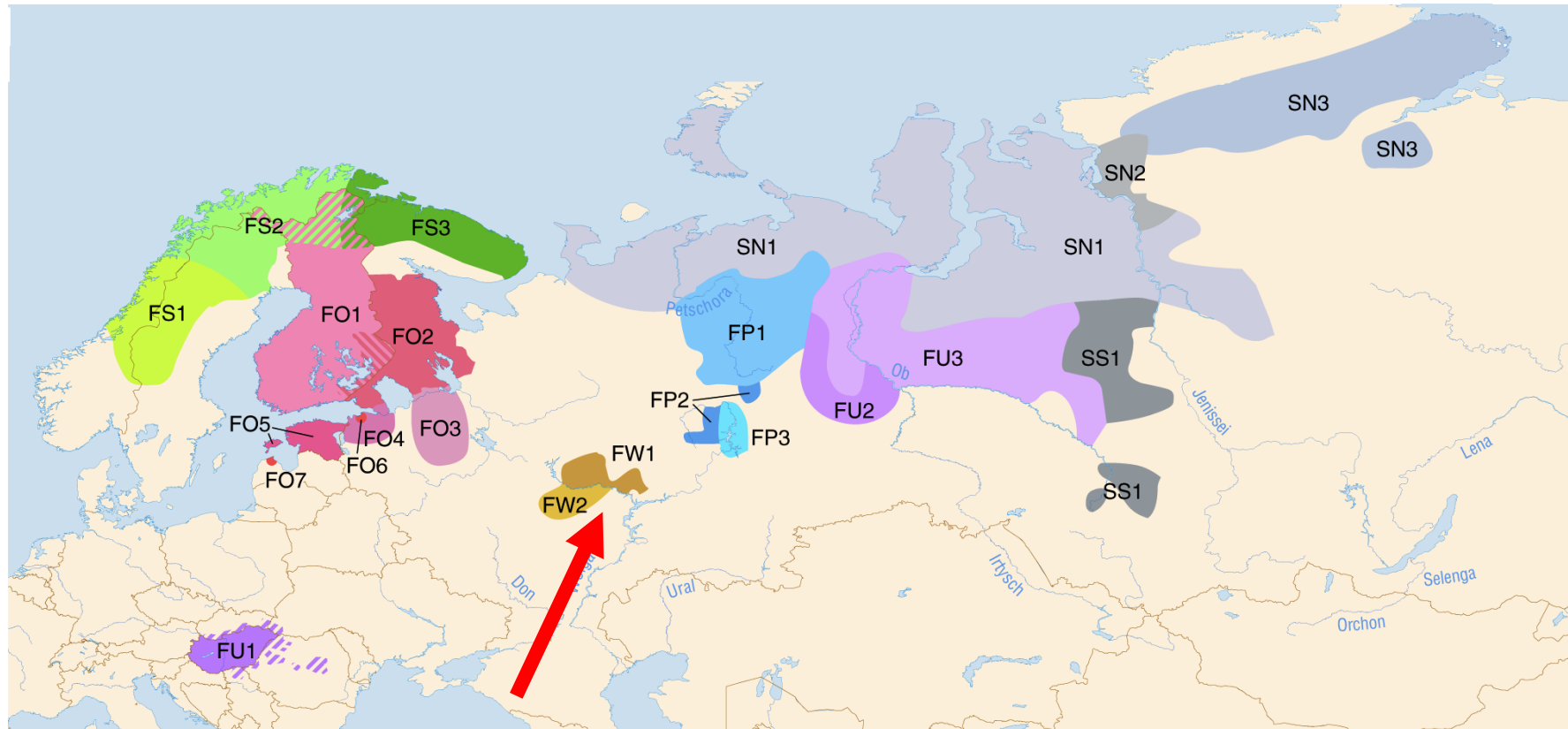
## S Samoyedic

### SN Northern Samoyedic

- SN1 Nenets
- SN2 Enets
- SN3 Nganasan

### SS Southern Samoyedic

- SS1 Selkup



# The Mari: Nomenclature

	<b>Endonym</b>	<b>Exonym</b>
<b>Mari</b>	марий-влак	(черемис-влак)
<b>English</b>	Mari	Cheremis
<b>German</b>	Mari	Tscheremissen
<b>Russian</b>	марийцы	(черемисы)
<b>Finnish</b>	marit, marilaiset	(tšeremissit)
<b>Estonian</b>	marid, marilased	(tšeremissid)
<b>Hungarian</b>	marik	cseremiszek
<b>Udmurt</b>	мариецъёс	<b>поръёс</b> (черемисьёс)
<b>Tatar</b>	(марилар)	чирмешләр
<b>Chuvash</b>	(марисем)	çармăсsem

# Population Statistics (Russia only)

	<b>„Ethnic Mari“</b>	<b>Speakers</b>	<b>% Speakers / Ethnic Mari</b>
2010	547 605	388 378	70.9
2002	604 298	?	80.7
1989	643 698	?	80.8
1979	599 637	?	86.7
1970	581 082	?	91.2
1959	498 006	?	95.1
1939	476 382	?	? (~ 100)
1926	428 001	?	? (~ 100)
1897	375 439	?	? (~ 100)

# The Mari Traditional Religion





# The Mari Traditional Religion



# Pre-Russian Times

- ~660: Volga Bulgaria established
- 961: First recorded mention of the Maris (*цармис*)
- ~1240: Golden Horde established  
Fall of Volga Bulgaria
- 1438: Russo-Kazan wars begin
- 1547: Ivan the Terrible takes throne



(Muscovy in late middle ages)



# Integration into Russia



- 1551: Hill Maris join Muscovy
- 1552: Khanate of Kazan annexed  
Cheremis Wars begin
- 1557: Cheremis Wars end



# In Tsarist Russia

- 1707: Mari migration to East
- 1775: First Mari Grammar
- 1821: First Mari school opens (Morko)

СОЧИНЕНІЯ  
ПРИНАДЛЕЖАЩІЯ  
къ  
ГРАММАТИКЪ  
ЧЕРЕМИСКАГО ЯЗЫКА.



ВЪ САНТ-ПЕТЕРБУРГѢ  
при Императорской Академіи наукъ  
1775 года.

# Russian Revolutions



Ватна губерния Салтак, Пашаза да ир-  
стын Депутат шымчын Советашт ку-  
мушы айра, саврт да ишо рунтук-  
тыше йушыке йыме нарген теге пу-  
чал каласын.

шамычым милиция воч илэш лон-  
гышаккак шуктушамыш ошчак илэшт.

### Адан буйым нелтан очена. Мо-лиш?

Тыгодаск илэмашым очылат да,  
ортат вайы лэктэн. Исчю, у н-доч  
вара, буйым нелтан „Мари увэр“  
лэктэн тундлан калы. Кенета паша  
пужлэн кайыш. „Мари увэр“ буйыш  
ик паша икыш ойгы толан логальы.  
Моганыш ойгыш манен лодыда гын,  
тыге мышык: „ик могор-гыч ты-  
годей тумалдыма паша шамыч то-  
лан пазарашт, вара веш могор-  
гыч-казна-ши-булды кошкыш. Тиро-  
графышты айтшы-бамыч“, — мо-  
лына акым ода эмарны гым,  
мо оена йыны: типографышман  
ик йылганан оидна ну“, манши  
пашаштым кулалтышт. Вара шукы  
кутырды-чи вара пашаштын шо-  
ралыч, аштан тундлышт. Туге ган-  
нун, нуня мэмнан онышшт. Окны-  
1915-и-шты газатанан ик номеры  
12—18 тыге шога валь, 1916-и-  
ашыш—23—25 т., 1917-и-шты—  
45—49 т., 1918-и-и-штышты—  
89—90 т., кыагт—350 тыге. 350  
тыге типографыш раскодж калы.  
Тулэчла адак раскод шукы: кагза  
ак, почта, экспедитор, корректор,  
секретари да мош, пучы! Тудам  
чолажыман поналтен колэт да,  
ортат вайы лэктэн! 4000—5000 га-  
зета палшы йыг кылан. Кыагт  
мэмнан Мари увэрим илэш йыг  
ик гүком паре воль. Башкырак га-  
зета палшы муа. Башкырак 5000  
йыг лажы! Тудам вара ишо лэчат  
огна луд. Кусе Пумь подмажы.

Редакция.

### Кусыманаш паша.

Кыагт кугыжаныш паша нарген  
мом каласешат от шинчы. Мэмнан  
кугы Россю-гыч можы колан, ту-  
лэт палы огай. Иреш олашты  
мэмнан кугырак-пашыч пашыч-лаш  
„мирыш“ шитен толанышт. Туге  
гынат, пашыч чарыкы мэмнан ола-  
шамычым нелынак шога. Пымчычым  
чаран мэмнан салтак мош узо.

„Лонкар“ манш армия уды да,  
тудат паша шыгал. Туды адак паша  
илэш олаштыш „Ирешыш“—шамы-  
чым пашарен толаныш. Кыагт ода  
лода руш калык шеш кокта каро-  
далыш. Паша-илэшман-валтак пуж-  
лэн шуй. Мо лашы! Йымошт палы  
огай. Россю-доч фин-шамыч ой-  
рлат. Сибирь ойраш. Малороссия  
кайыш. Шет-шамыч, латыш-шамыч,  
литва номыч кылш пурат. Калык  
комесар-шамыч Москвашы илэш  
тодыш уктат. Петроградшы илэш  
оган ли, маншот. Кугы олаштыш  
кочкыш-йуан йымо узо, маншот.  
Ваткаштан уржа кылшн кромыкы  
2 тыгит 50 шр, йужы лынкашты  
3 тыгемык йыгит. Олаштыш бу-  
туч илэшш. Мо лашы! Палы огай.  
Йомына мо вара?!

### Губерна увэр-шамыч.

\*\*\* Ватна губерния Мари шезла  
шамычынты толпан шыкылан ту-  
ныктыш-шамыч мари-гыч лажы,  
манши веш чрептышман сьезд  
пуччал мутыш шондыш. Паша веш-  
ке шукыш-кугыш тундыш-шамыч-  
чим лажылаш возыш.

„Извод. отн. народ. образ.“  
тыды пашам тыге варапкожы шук-  
тан шона:

1) Шэрнуром төнэй шыкылан  
Мари учительска семинарияш —  
почаш шона.

2) конжеком — „идеологическы  
курсы“ манш шолам почаш. Тун-  
ка 100-йыл-гыч—150-йыл марто по-  
гыжыкы.

Туды „идеологическы курсы“  
шеш тунемыш турен шондыш (Га-  
рамашат-орыбашты): пурингом валь,  
налдыш валь\* — манш прошением  
возыш—Ватка губернышты Мари  
калыком почаш-турныжтен нелы-  
ныш пашам булалтен комит-  
шылан пучаш кылан. Промениежы  
марла дин гынат йра.

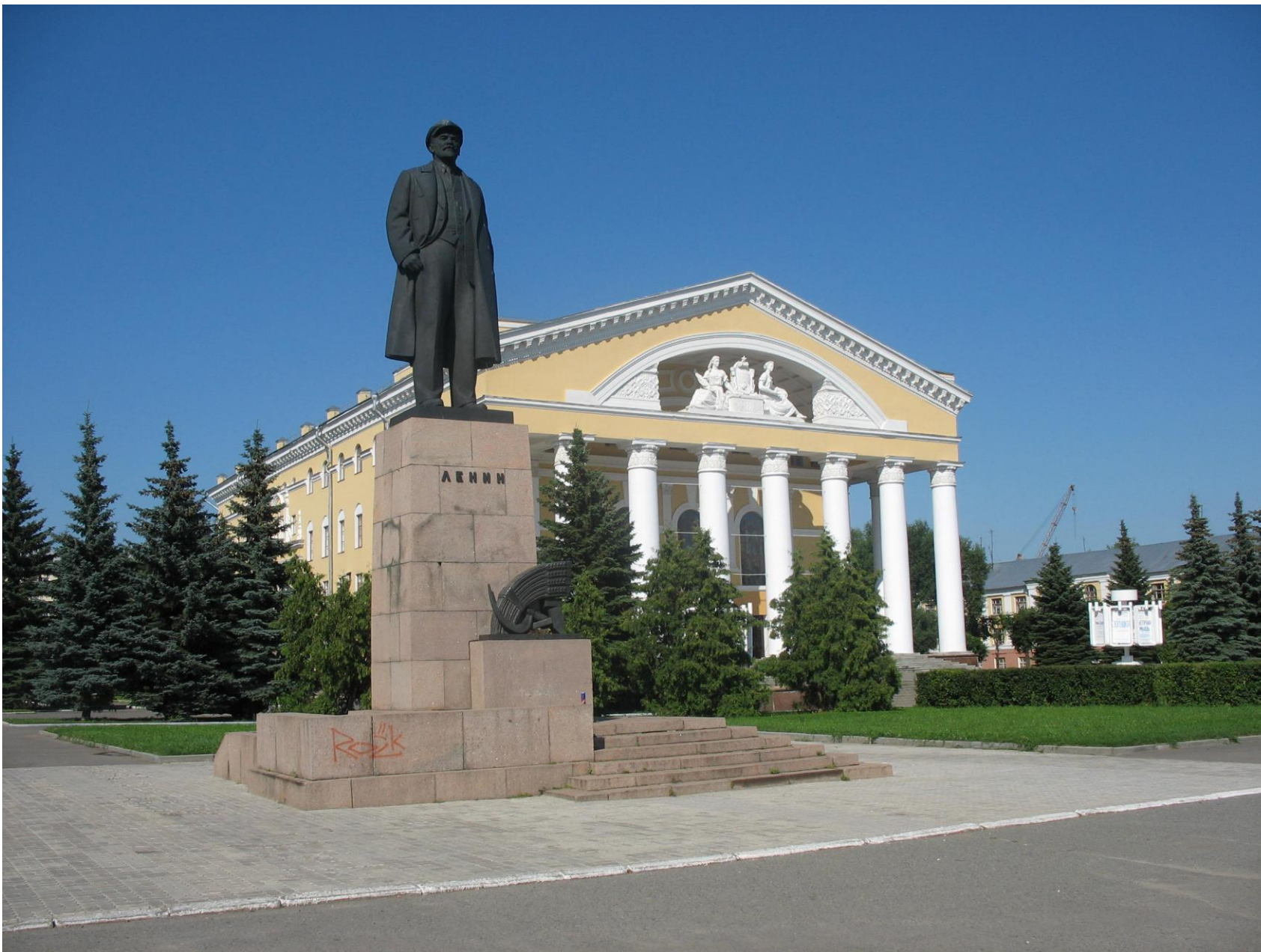
Туды курсышкы: а) второклассная  
школаш, б) шеште начальное учи-  
лышеш төмөн лэктш-шамыч, в) да,  
в) тугыш-школа-шамычым итаро-  
дак учительшан шондыш-шамыч  
тунемыш пурен кыртят.

— „Тунемыш пурем“ манш паш  
ваше прошением пужы. Отвэтлан—

- 1905–1907: Russian Revolution of 1905
- 1907: First Mari Calendar
- 1915: First Mari Newspaper (“Война увэр”)
- 1917: October Revolution  
First All-Russian Mari Council  
Russian Civil War begins

# Soviet Russia

- 1918: Soviet (local) victory
- 1919: Mari Theatre established
- 1920: Mari Autonomous Oblast
- 1936: Mari ASSR (Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic)





# The Great Purge

- 1937+: † Sergey Chavayn,  
Shabdar Osyp,  
Yyvan Kyrla, Yakov  
Shketan, Olyk  
Ipay,  
Patrash Vasli, ...





# The Great Purge



## **Sergei Chavain, 1888–1937**

- 16 June 1936: “Сталинлан”

*“[...]”*

*А кызыт автолан мунчалтыш –  
Суран гай шыма у шоссе.*

*Но эн чапле, эн моктышашлык –  
У калык кушкеш элешна,  
У илыш адак сай лийшашлык,  
Элнаже эре кугешна!”*

- 11 November 1937: †

# The Great Purge



## **Sergei Chavain, 1888–1937**

- 16 June 1936: “To Stalin”

*“[...]”*

*Now the cars can glide –*

*On a highway smooth as leather.*

*But most glorious, most laudible –*

*A new people are growing in our land,*

*The new life will become good again,*

*Our country is ever proud!”*

- 11 November 1937: †

# Later Soviet Union

- March 1953: † Joseph Stalin
- 1953–1964: Khrushchev Thaw
- 1964–1985: Era of Stagnation
- 1985–1991: Perestroika and Glasnost

# Post-Soviet Times

- 1990–: Mari El Republic

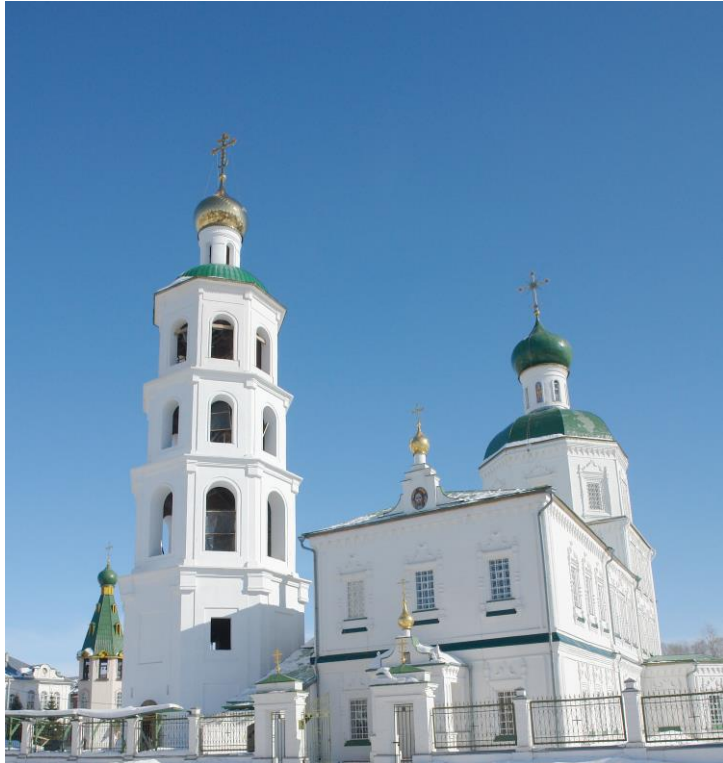
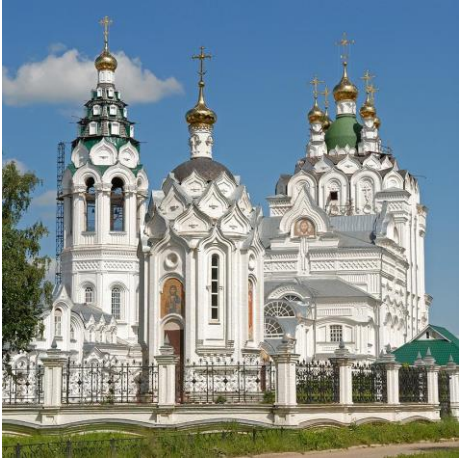
## Presidents / Heads:

- 1991–1997: Vladislav Zotin (communist party)
- 1997–2001: Vyacheslav Kislitsyn (communist party)
- 2001–2017: Leonid Markelov (LDPR → United Russia)
- 2017–: Aleksandr Yevstifeyev (United Russia)





# Yoshkar-Ola (“Red City”)





(Yoshkar-Ola National Art Gallery)



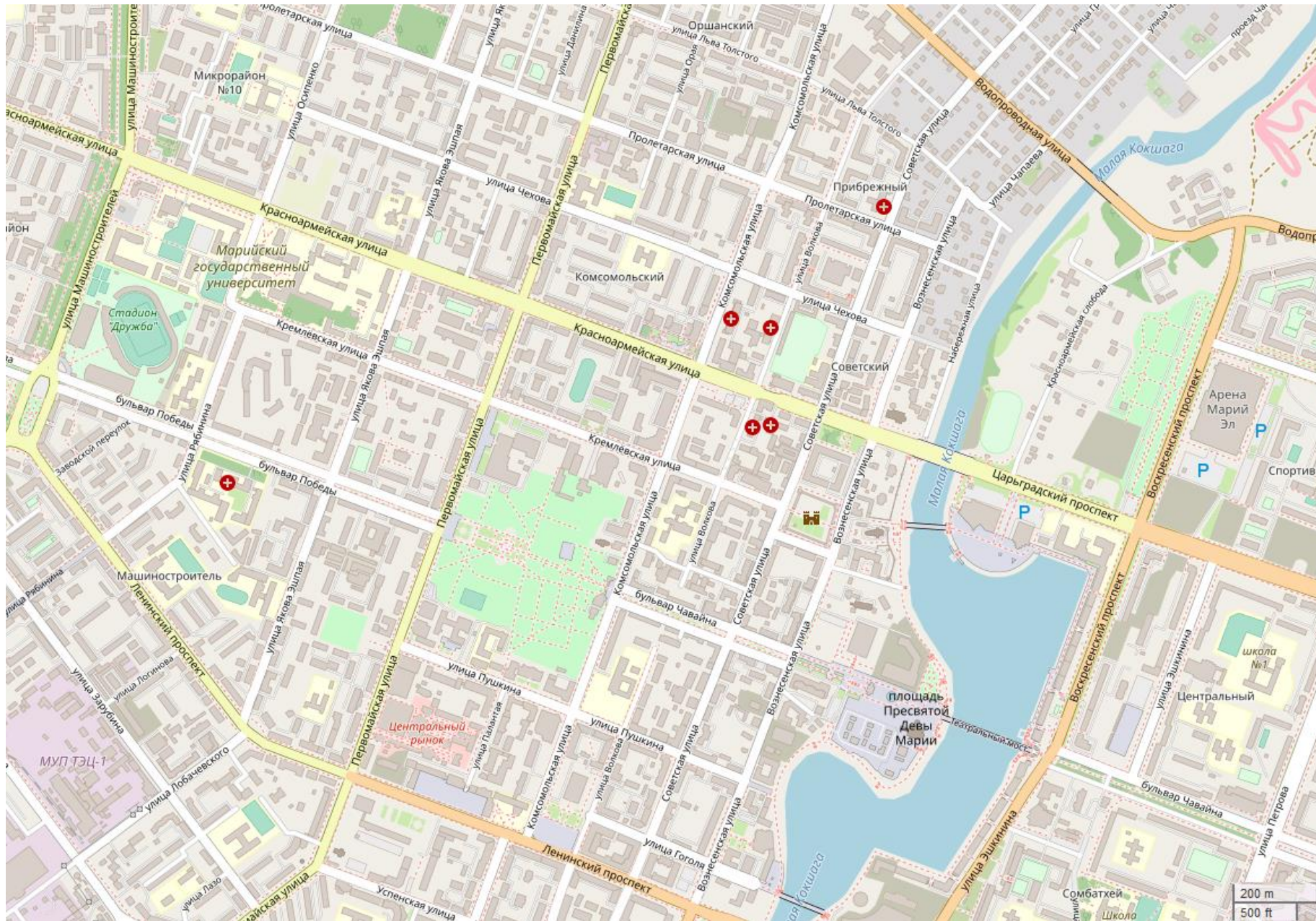


(Prince Rainier and Grace Kelly)



(Yoshkar-Ola Kremlin)

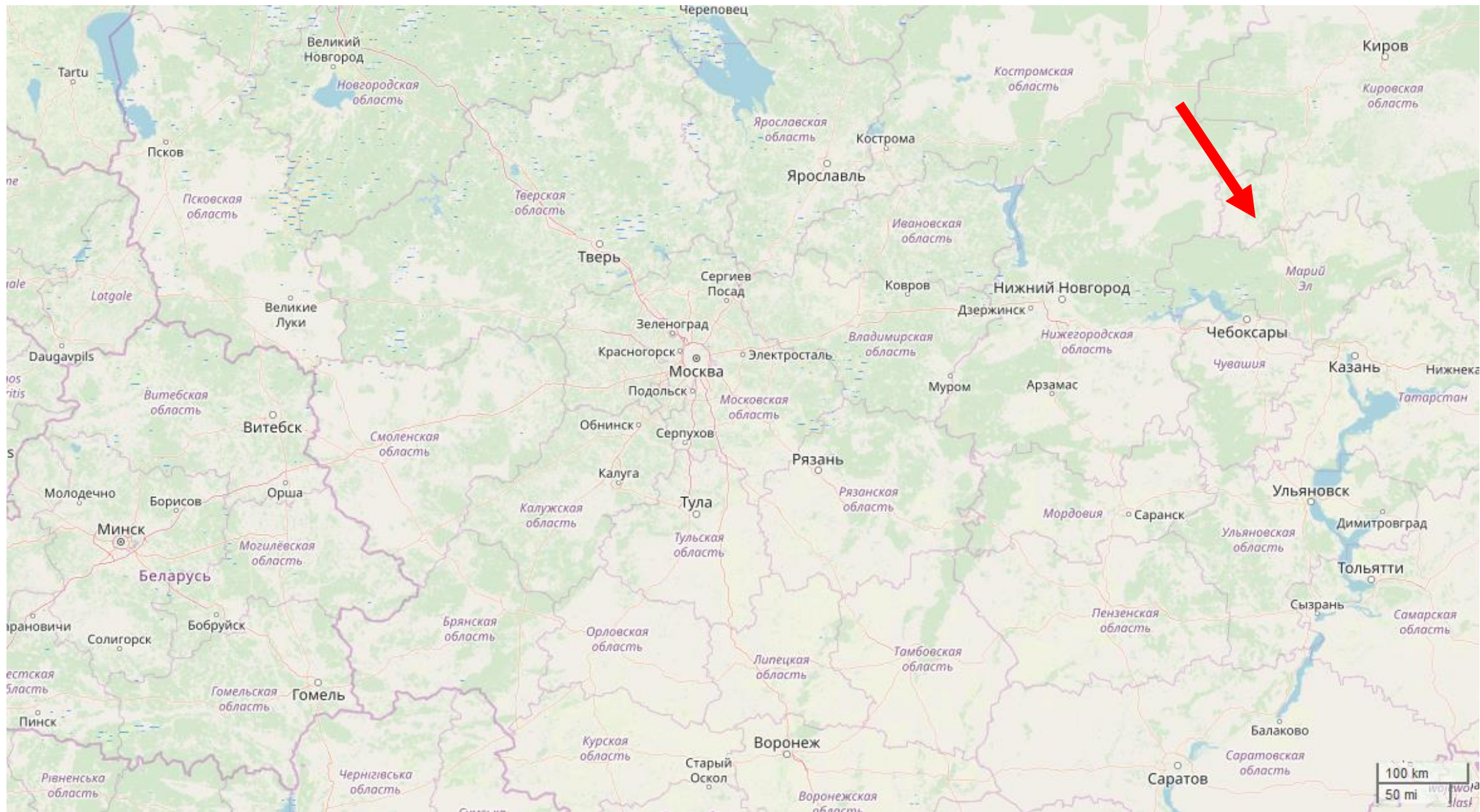




# Mari El Republic







# Flags



2011–



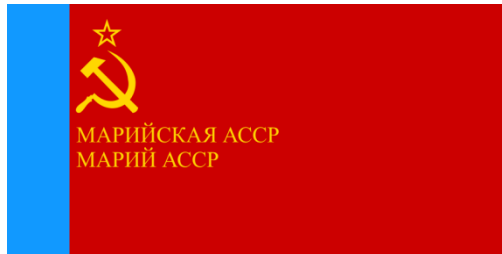
2006–2011



1992–2006

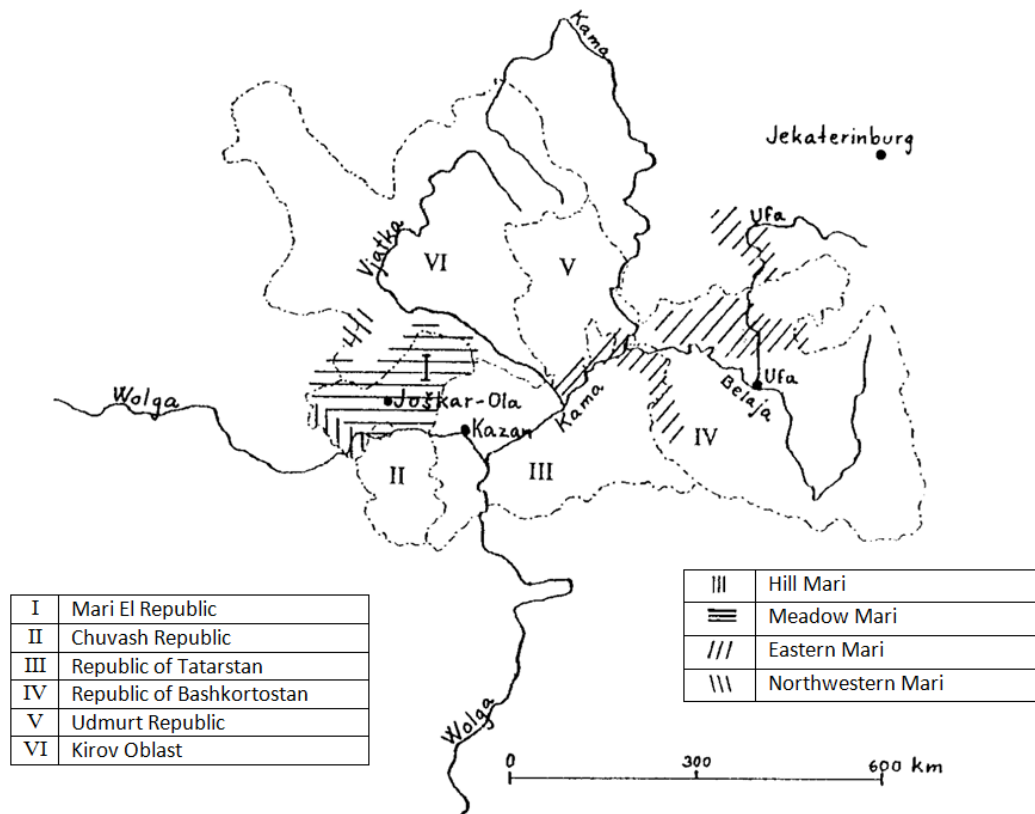


# Flags



1978 –1991

# Mari Within and Without the Mari El Republic



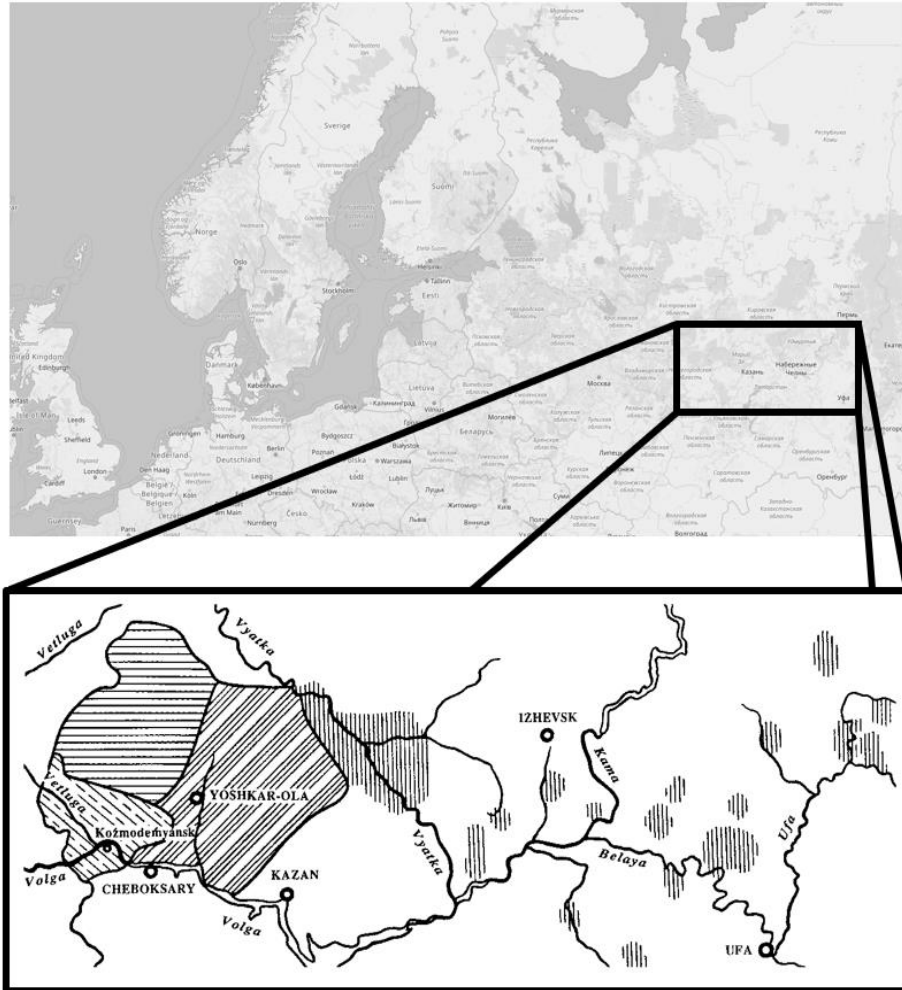
## Demographics of Mari El (2010 census):





313,947	Russians	(47.4%)
290,863	Mari	(43.9%)
38,357	Tatars	( 5.8%)
6,025	Chuvash	( 0.9%)
13,138	Others	( 2.0%)

## Demographics of Russia (2010 census):

547,605 Mari

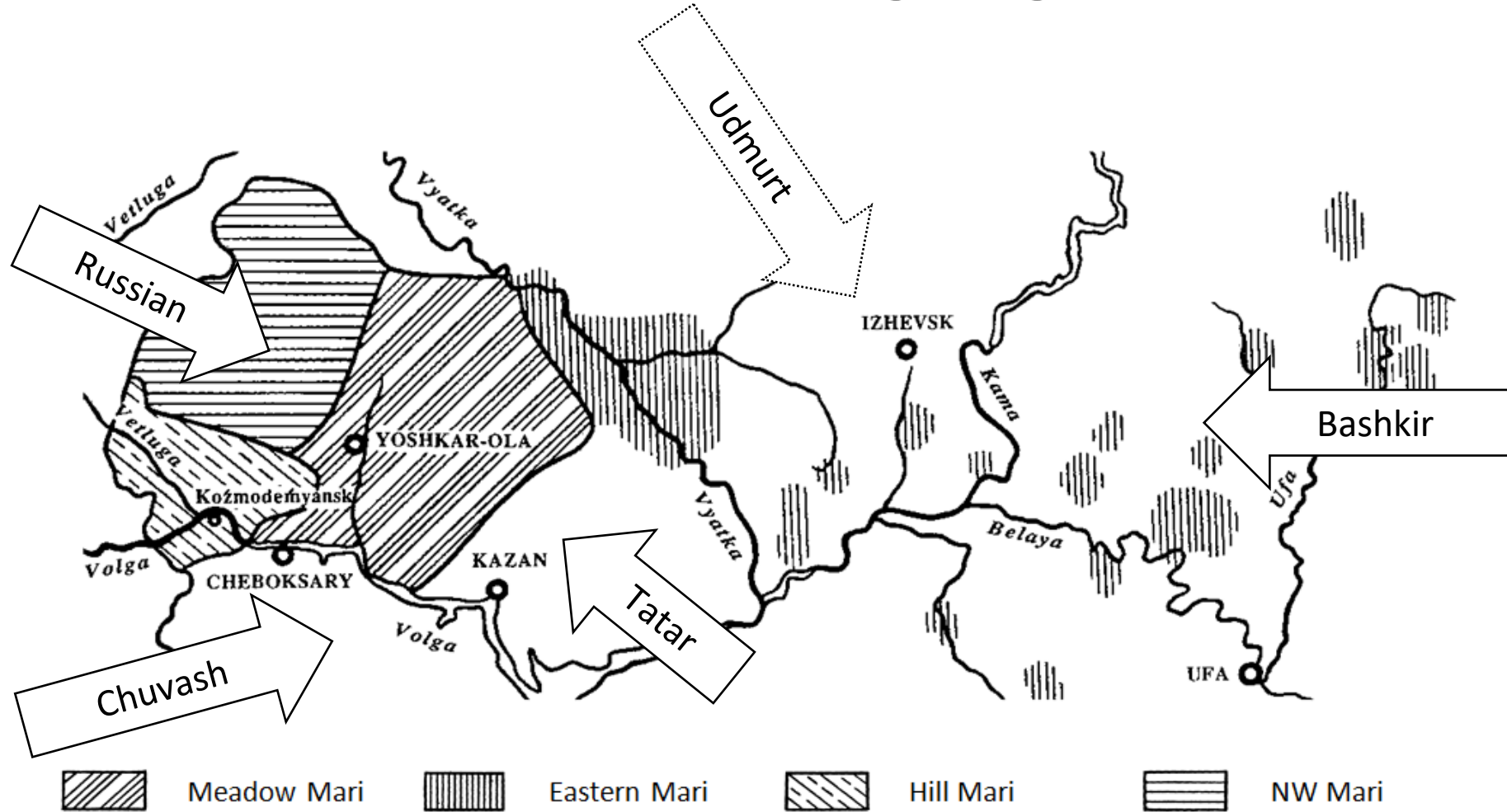
# Mari Varieties



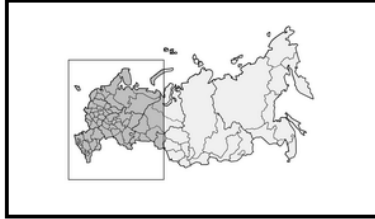
Literary Standard	Dialect	Speakers
Meadow-Eastern Mari	 Meadow Mari	365 000
	 Eastern Mari	
	 Northwestern Mari	
Hill Mari	 Hill Mari	23 000



# Contact languages



# Volga-Kama Sprachbund



Turkic core members (diagonal lines):

- 1) Tatarstan (Tatar)
- 2) Chuvashia (Chuvash)
- 3) Bashkortostan (Bashkir)

Finno-Ugric core members (dark dots):

- 4) Mari El (Mari)
- 5) Udmurtia (Udmurt)

Finno-Ugric peripheral members (light dots):

- 6) Mordovia (Mordvin)
- 7) Komi (Komi)

# Vocabulary

Hill Mari	Meadow Mari	Translation
тетя (cf. Russian дитя)	йоча (cf. Chuvash ача)	child
өлицä (cf. Russian улица)	урем (cf. Tatar and Chuvash урам)	street
охырец (cf. Russian огурец)	кияр (cf. Persian [xiyâr])	cucumber
пумага (cf. Russian бумага)	кагаз (cf. Persian [kâğaz])	paper
веремä (cf. Russian время)	пагыт (cf. Arabic [waqt])	time
цäш (cf. Russian час/часы)	шагат (cf. Arabic [sā'a])	clock; watch; hour
свет (cf. Russian свет)	түня (cf. Arabic [dunyā])	world

# Sound Inventory: Consonants (UPA)

		Bilabial	Labiodental	Dento-Alveolar	Postalveolar	Palatal	Velar
Stop	Voiceless	p		t		t'	k
	Voiced	b		d			g
Fricative	Voiceless		(f)				χ
	Voiced	β	(v)	ð			ɣ
Sibilant	Voiceless			s	š		
	Voiced			z	ž		
Affricate				c	č	č'	
Nasal		m		n		n'	ŋ
Lateral				l		l'	
Trill				r			
Approximant						j	

Just Hill Mari

Just Meadow Mari



# Sound Inventory: Vowels (UPA)

	Front		Central		Back	
	Unrounded	Rounded	Unrounded	Rounded	Unrounded	Rounded
Close	i	ü				u
Mid	e	ö	ə		ê	o
Open	ä				a	

Just Hill Mari

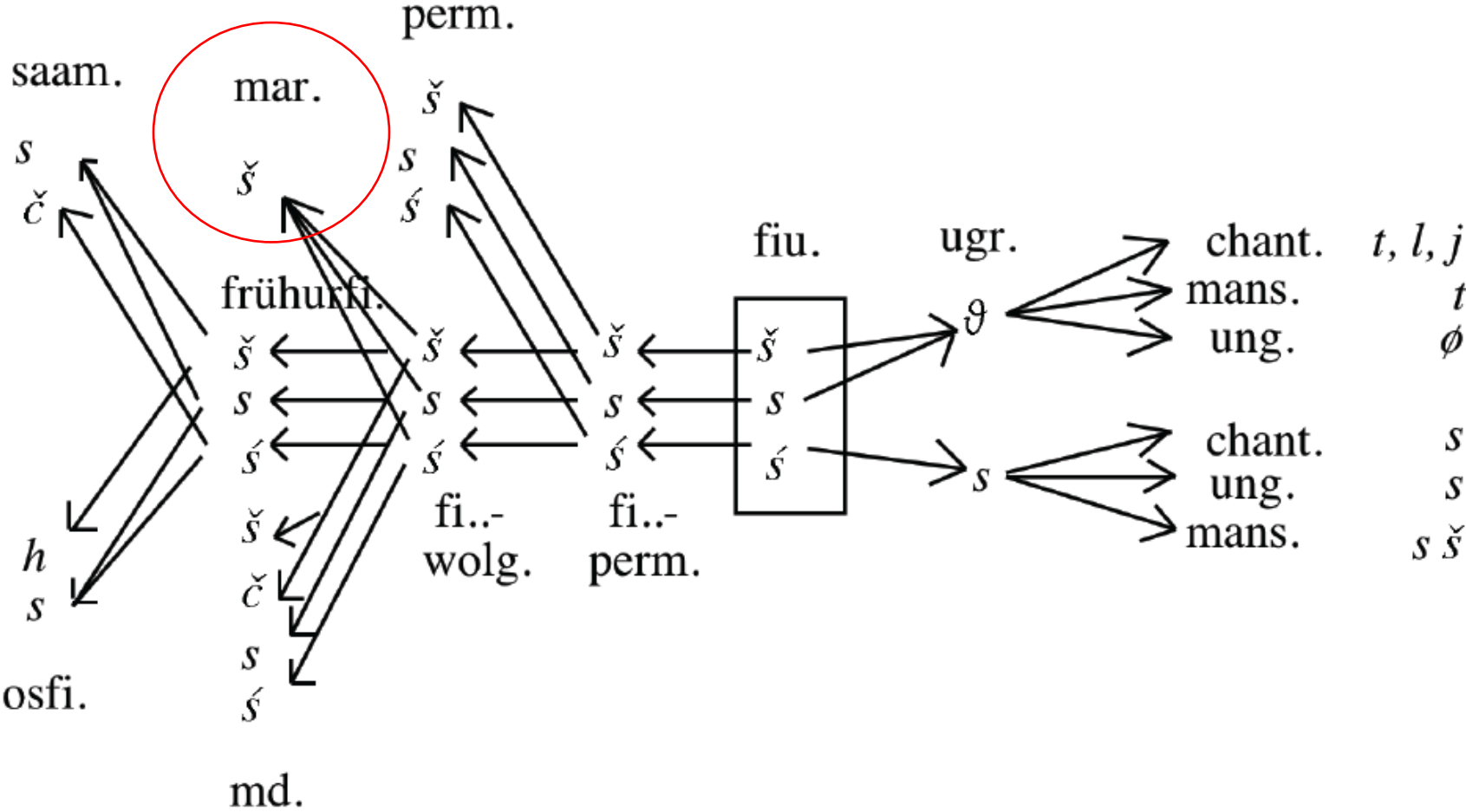
# Phonology

- No distinctive vowel length; geminate consonants only at morpheme boundary
- Reduced vowels:
  - *курык* /kurêk/ ‘hill, mountain’
  - *олык* /olêk/ ‘meadow’
  - *туныктышо* /tunêktêšoê/ ‘teacher’
  - *пöртыштö* /pörtêštöê/ ‘in the house’
  - *йылымдымылыкыштыже* /jêlmêdêmlêkêštêžê/ ‘in her/his aphasia (lit. tonguelessness)’

# Phonology

- NO first syllable stress
  - Meadow Mari: last full vowel (usually) stressed (if there is one) :
    - *йолта•ш* /jolta•š/ ‘friend’
    - *пеледе•ш* /pelede•s/ ‘it blossoms’
    - *пеле•дын* /pele•dân/ ‘it blossomed’
    - *йы•лмыдымылыкыштыже* /jâ•lmêdêmlêkâštêžê/ ‘in her/his aphasia (lit. tonguelessness)’
  - Hill Mari: penultimate syllable (usually) stressed

# Spirants





# Spirants

Finnish	Mari (M ~ H)	Hungarian	
<b>s</b> yli 'fathom'	<b>š</b> üLö ~ <b>š</b> əl 'fathom'	<b>_</b> öl 'fathom'	< Ur. * <b>s</b> üli (* <b>s</b> üle)
<b>s</b> ata '100'	<b>š</b> üdö ~ <b>š</b> üdə '100'	<b>sz</b> áz '100'	< ?Fiu. * <b>š</b> ata < Indoir. *śata-m (< leu. *k'ṃtó-m)
<b>h</b> ihna 'strap'	<b>š</b> üštö ~ <b>š</b> əštə 'leather'	-	< Balt., cf. Lit. <b>š</b> ikšnà

# Spirants

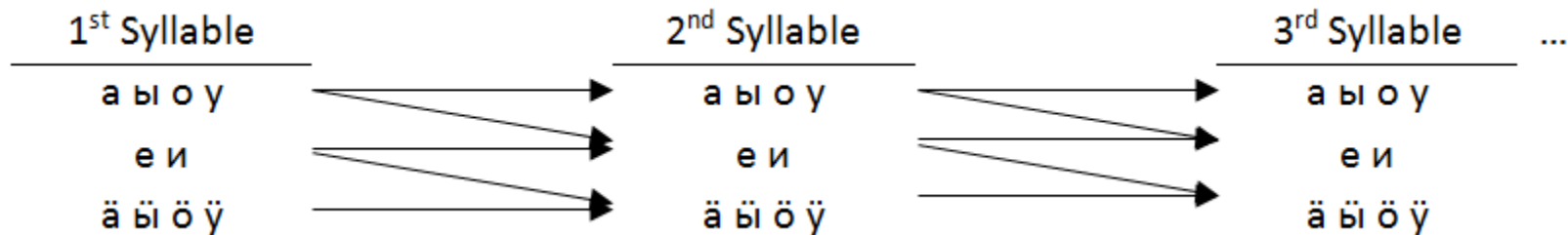
- *шошо* /šošo<sup>ə̃</sup>/ ‘spring’
- *шүшпык* /šüšpâk/ ‘nightingale’
- *ыштышт* /âštâšt/ ‘they should do’
- *шымше* /šâmše<sup>ə̃</sup>/ ‘seventh’
- [...]

# Vowel Harmony

- In Meadow and Eastern Mari:
  - “Originally” only suffixal vowel harmony: illabial (/ -e/) vs. labial (/ -o/ & / -ö/), for labial vowels also velar (/ -o/) vs. palatal (/ -ö/). E.g. inessive -(ы)шт(e/o/ö):
    - эл /el/ ‘land’ → элыштe /elâšt<sup>e</sup>/ ‘in the land’
    - школ /škol/ ‘school’ → школышто /školâšt<sup>o</sup>/ ‘in the school’
    - пöрт /pört/ ‘house’ → пöртыштö /pörtâšt<sup>ö</sup>/ ‘in the house’
  - Unstressed vowels are reduced (→ centralized); extent depends on dialect
    - элыштe /elâšt<sup>e</sup>/ → /elâšt<sup>e̞</sup>/ → /elâšt<sup>ə̞</sup>/
    - школышто /školâšt<sup>o</sup>/ → /školâšt<sup>o̞</sup>/ → /školâšt<sup>ə̞</sup>/
    - пöртыштö /pörtâšt<sup>ö</sup>/ → /pörtâšt<sup>ö̞</sup>/ → /pörtâšt<sup>ə̞</sup>/
  - Under Turkic influence development of illabial ~ labial vowel harmony within stems (orthographically unmarked):
    - корем /korem/ ‘ravine’ ~ пöлем /pøløm/ ‘room’
    - !! ер дек /jer dek/ ‘to the lake’ ~ кÿтÿ дек /kyty døk/ ‘to the herd’

# Vowel Harmony

- In Hill Mari:
  - Palato-velar vowel harmony:
    - *толаш* /tolaš/ ‘to come’
    - *пäläш* /päläš/ ‘to know’
  - “Palatal attraction”: /e/ and /i/ can occur after velar vowels, but then vowels that follow them are palatal: *кужикä* /kužikä/ ‘somewhat long’, but \**күжика* /küžika/.



# Case

	<b>Meadow Mari</b>	<b>Hill Mari</b>
Nominative	∅	∅
Genitive	-(ê)n	-(ə)n
Accusative	-(ы)m	-(ə)m
Dative	-lan	-lAn
Lative	-(ê)š	-eš
Illative	-(ê)š(kEê)	-(bl)š(kə)
Inessive	-(ê)ште	-(ə)штə
Comparative	-la	-lA (< Chuvash!)
Comitative	-Ge	-Ge
Caritative	-	-De

## Vowel harmonic alternation:

E: e ~ o ~ ö

G: γ ~ k

D: δ ~ t

ə: ə ~ ê

A: a ~ ä



# Case?

- E.g. Postposition *ðek* /dek ~ tek/ ‘to’:
  - Assimilation and vowel harmony across orthographic word boundary:
    - *ep ðek* /jer dek/ ‘to the lake’
    - *ep-влак ðek* /jer-βlak tek/ ‘to the lakes’
    - Eastern Mari *күтӱ ðek* /kyty døk/ ‘to the herd’
  - Idiosyncratic forms when connected to personal pronouns:
    - *мый ðекем* /mâj dekem/ (I.NOM to.PX1SG) ‘to me’
    - *тудын ðек* /tudên dek/ (s/he.GEN to) ‘to her/him’

„Today’s morphology is yesterday’s syntax.“

– Talmy (Thomas) Givón

# Number

- No dual
- Multiple nominal plural suffixes in dialectal and functional distribution:
  - *кече* /keĉe/ ‘day’ > *кече-влак* /keĉe-βlak/ ~ *кече-шамыч* /keĉe-šamêč/ ‘days’
  - *ола* /ola/ ‘city’ > *олалаште* /olalašte/ ‘in the cities’ (short form, primarily with local cases and postpositions)
  - *ава* /aβa/ ‘mother’ > *авамыт* /aβamêt/ ‘mother and her friends/family’ (associative plural)
- Order of number suffix (**Nx**) and possessive suffix (**Px**) can vary:
  - *мут-влакэм* /mut-βlakem/ ~ *мутем-влак* /mutem-βlak/ ‘my words’

# Possessive Suffixes

чон 'soul' >

	<b>Sg</b>		<b>Pl</b>
<b>1</b>	чонем /čonem/	чонна	/čonna/
<b>2</b>	чонет /čonet/	чонда	/čonda/
<b>3</b>	чонжо /čonžo/	чонышт	/čonâšt/

# Possessive Suffixes

Px + Cx: чонем /čonem/ 'my soul' >

Nominative:	чонем	/čonem/	
Genitive:	чонемын	/čonemân/	
Accusative:	чонемым	/čonemâm/	
Dative:	чонемлан	/čonemlan/	~ чонланем /čonlanem/
Lative:	чонешем	/čonešem/	
Illative:	чонышкем	/čonêškem/	
Inessive:	чоныштем	/čonêštem/	
Comparative:	чонемла	/čonemla/	~ чонлам /čonlam/
Comitative:	чонемге	/čonemɣe/	

# Possessive Suffixes

- Secondary (?) usages:

- 1SG & 3SG: Vocative (for some kinship terms)

- *үдырем* /*üdêrem*/ '(my) daughter'

- *ачаже* /*ačaže*/ (used by women to address their husbands – literally 'her/his father')

- 2SG & 3SG: Determining / Reference tracking

*paša-na-že*

*uda-n*

*kaj-a*

work-PX1PL-PX3SG

bad-ADV

go-3SG

'our work isn't going well'

- 3SG & 3PL: '... of them'

- *иктыже* /*iktêže*/ ... *весиже* /*βesêže*/ 'the one ... the other' (one-PX3SG ... other-PX3SG)

- *южышт* /*južêšt*/ 'some of them' (some-PX3PL)



# Tense

- Present (also future), simple past tenses I & II, compound past tenses I–IV
- tüŋal- ‘to begin’:
  - kutâr-aš tüŋal-am
  - speak-INF begin-PRS.1SG
  - ‘I will speak’

# Tense

tol- 'to come' >

	<b>Present</b>	<b>Simple past I</b>	<b>Simple past II</b>	<b>Compound past tense I</b>	<b>Compound past tense II</b>	<b>Compound past tense III</b>	<b>Compound past tense IV</b>
<b>1SG</b>	tolam	tol'âm	tolânam	tolam âl'e	tolam ulmaš	tolânam âl'e	tolânam ulmaš
<b>2SG</b>	tolat	tol'âć	tolânat	tolat âl'e	tolat ulmaš	tolânat âl'e	tolânat ulmaš
<b>3SG</b>	toleš	tol'o	tolân	toleš âl'e	toleš ulmaš	tolân âl'e	tolân ulmaš
<b>1PI</b>	tolâna	tolna	tolâнна	tolâna âl'e	tolâna ulmaš	tolâнна âl'e	tolâнна ulmaš
<b>2PI</b>	tolâda	tolda	tolânda	tolâda âl'e	tolâda ulmaš	tolânda âl'e	tolânda ulmaš
<b>3PI</b>	tolât	tol'âć	tolânât	tolât âl'e	tolât ulmaš	tolânât âl'e	tolânât ulmaš

âl'e 'was' (simple past I), ulmaš (simple past II)

# Tenses

- Simple past tenses:

I	II
“immediate observations of happenings or actions”	“non-witnessed past”
“great vivacity”, “clarity”	“long-lasting activity”, “may correspond to the imperfective aspect in Russian”
“rapidly occurring and rapidly completed activity”	
“to indicate activities that occur in succession”	“the result of activities completed in the past”, with the effects of said activity persisting to the moment of speech in some, but not all, cases
“on occasion indicate long-lasting activities that have, however, been completed by the moment of speech”	
“such an activity that occurred recently, in close proximity to the moment of speech”	“an action that happened long ago”

# Tense

- Compound past tenses:

	... âl'e 'was' (in simple past I)	... ulmaš 'was' (in simple past II)
<b>Present (tolat 'you come') + ...</b>	I: tolat âl'e 'you used to come'	II: tolat ulmaš 'it turns out you used to come'
<b>Simple past II (tolânat 'you came') + ...</b>	III: tolânat âl'e 'you were coming'	IV: tolânat ulmaš 'it turns out you were coming'

# Mood

- Indicative
- Imperative (not in 1SG)
- Desiderative (in -не /-ne/): *толне* /tolne/ ‘I want to come’
- Various periphrastic modal constructions, e.g.:

koč-m-em

eat-PTCP.PASS-PX1SG

šu-eš

arrive-PRS.3SG

‘I don’t want to eat’ (lit. ‘My eaten does not arrive’)

# Non-Finite Verbal Forms

	Suffix	pale- 'to know'
<b>Infinitive</b>	-aš	palaš 'to know'
<b>Necessitive infinitive</b>	-man	palâman '... must know'
<b>Active participle</b>	-šE	palâše 'knowing' (used adjectivally)
<b>Passive participle</b>	-mE	palâme 'known'
<b>Future-necessitive participle</b>	-šaš	palâšaš 'to be known'
<b>Negative participle</b>	-DâmE	palâdâme 'unknowing; unknown'
<b>Affirmative instructive gerund</b>	-ân / -en	palen 'knowing' (used adverbially)
<b>Negative gerund</b>	-De	palâde 'without knowing'
<b>Gerund of prior action</b>	-mek(e)	palâmek(e) 'after knowing'
<b>Gerund of future action</b>	-meš(ke)	palâmeš(ke) 'before knowing'
<b>Gerund of simultaneous action</b>	-šâla	palâsâla 'while knowing'
<b>Nominalization</b>	-maš	palâmaš 'knowing'
<b>Negative nominalization</b>	-Dâmaš	palâdâmaš 'not knowing'



# Converb Constructions

‘Лучо вашкерак иктым темен пу, йӱын колтем, иезуит-влак манмыла, ad majorem dei gloriam.’

<b>lučo</b>	<b>βaške</b>	<b>-rak</b>	<b>iktâ</b>	<b>-m</b>
better	quick	-COMP	one	-ACC
adv	adv	-deg	nm	-case

<b>tem</b>	<b>-en</b>	<b>pu</b>	<b>-∅,</b>
fill	-CVB	give	-IMP.2SG
v	-adv	v	-mood.pers

<b>jü</b>	<b>-ân</b>	<b>kolt</b>	<b>-em,</b>
drink	-CVB	let.go	-1SG
v	-adv	v	-pers

<b>ijezuit</b>	<b>-βlak</b>	<b>man</b>	<b>-mâ</b>	<b>-la,</b>	<b>ad</b>	<b>majorem</b>	<b>dei</b>	<b>gloriam.</b>
Jesuit	-PL	say	-PTCP.PASS	-COMP	***			
n	-num	v	-adj	-case	***			

‘Better fill one up for me (lit. filling give) quickly; I’ll drink it down (lit. drinking send), as the Jesuits say, ad majorem dei gloriam.’

# Studying Mari

- [www.mari-language.com](http://www.mari-language.com)
- [www.copius.eu](http://www.copius.eu)

# The Mari Summer School

Summer School of the Mari Language and Culture

(Yoshkar-Ola, 7–27 July 2014)

„Mari State University is happy to announce annual **Summer School of Mari Language and Culture** organized in Yoshkar-Ola – the capital of the Mari El Republic. In 2014 for the first time the Summer School of the Mari Language and Culture will run for two weeks in Yoshkar-Ola, the Mari El Republic, and for one week in the Mari village, the Republic of Bashkortostan.“

Пеш кугу тау!

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