In Kazym-Khanty, there are two types of word formation: Derivation or composition.

1. Derivation

1.1. Nouns

1.1.1. Denominal suffixes
- -ije: Diminutive: xɔtije ‘little house’, poxije ‘little son’ (xɔt ‘house’, pox ‘son’)
- -le: Pejorative: ikile ‘little man’ (iki ‘man’)
- -ət, -at: Abstract noun: xuʃat ‘length’ (xuʃ ‘long’)
- -ʃiβi: Denotes the size of an object, often with pejorative undertone: iki-ʃiβi ‘dude, old man’ (iki ‘man’)

1.1.2. Deverbal suffixes
- -əp: Instrument of an action: kunʃəp ‘comb’ (kunʃ ‘scratch, comb’)
- -əpsi, -əpʃi: object or process of an action: nɔːtəpsi ‘help’ (nɔːt ‘help’)

1.2. Adjectives

1.2.1. Denominal suffixes
- -əp, -pi: Propriative: saməp ‘hearty, with heart’, βeːt ɬɵjpi ‘five-fingered’ (sam ‘heart’, tej ‘finger’)
- -əŋ: Propriative: βɵrtəŋ ‘divine’ (βɵrt ‘god, spirit’)
- -ɬi: Caritive: βeːβɬi ‘powerless’, sɛmɬi ‘blind’ (βeːβ ‘power’, sɛm ‘eye’)
- -ʃək: Diminutive, comparative: aːrʃək ‘more’, taːsʲəŋʃək ‘richer’ (aːr ‘much’, taːsʲəŋ ‘rich’)

1.2.2. Deverbal suffixes

1.3. Adverbs

1.3.1. Denominal suffixes
- -a: Modal, attaches to adjectives: mxŋa ‘hospitably’ (mxŋ ‘hospitable’)
- -ə: Modal, attaches to nouns: jira ‘aside’ (jir ‘side’)
- -ən: kutən ‘between’, meʃslən ‘alternately, successively’ (kut ‘space, distance’, meʃsl ‘line’)
- -ta, -tər: Ablative: jeːta ‘from afar, from a distance’ (jeː ‘far’)

Word formation in Kazym Khanty
1.4. Verbs

1.4.1. Denominal and deadverbal suffixes

- -t-: Intransitive, durative: potərt- ‘speak, talk, tell’ (potər ‘conversation, speech, narrative’)
- -əlt-: Transitive, durative: jaməɬt- ‘improve, cure’ (jam ‘good, beautiful’)
- -əɬ-: Intransitive, durative: βeːɬpəsɬə - ʻdo hunting and fishing, practise a craft’ (βeːɬpəs ‘hunt and fishing’)
- -mə: Intransitive, durative, inchoative: sɔːxərmə - ʻbe hungry, starve’ (sɔːxər ‘hungry’)
- -sʲ: Intransitive, durative: piɬəsʲ- ‘unite’ (piɬ ‘partner, comrade’)
- -jiəɬ: Intransitive, durative: jɛrtjiəɬ - ʻdrizzle’ (jɛrt ‘rain’)

1.4.2. Deverbal suffixes

There are numerous deverbal verbal suffixes in Kazym-Khanty which change the verbs with regards to aktionsart, aspect, valency or modal meaning. A suffix may have several functions, several suffixes can have one and the same meaning. There may even appear several suffixes after one another.

At this point, there are just a few examples provided.

- -anʲsʲ-: Intransitive, reflexive: kanʃanʲsʲ- ‘look for sth., investigate’ (kanʃ- ‘search’)
- -ɛmə: Momentive, intransitive: kaːrɛmə- ‘turn’ (kaːri- ‘id.’)
- -əptə: Transitive, causative: kaːtɬəptə- ‘present, hand over, marry’ (kaːtəɬ- ‘catch, capture, reach’)
- -tʲɬʲə: Intransitive, transitive, frequentative: eːβətʲɬʲə - ʻcut’ (eːβət- ‘id.’)
- -tə: Inchoative: xɔːɬɬətə- ‘start to cry’ (xɔːɬɬə- ‘cry’)

2. Moreover, verbs may also be changed by means of prefixation. Verbal prefixes are not derivational suffixes in the classical way, though. In fact, a verb with a prefix is situated in a grey area between a compound and a syntactical phrase.

Most of the Kazym-Khanty verbal prefixes have developed from adverbs. It is still partly difficult to differentiate them from adverbs today. Originally, verbal prefixes had a directional meaning:

nox-ɬɔːɬʲ- ‘get up, stand up’ (nox ‘up’, ɬɔːɬʲ- ‘stand’)
jeɬ-ʃɵʃ- ‘go away’ (jeɬ ‘away’, ʃɵʃ- ‘go, walk’)
iɬi-ʃɵjɬə- ‘collapse, sink down’ (iɬi ‘down’, ʃɵjɬə- ‘sink’)

However, the prefixation of a verb can change its aktionsart or can indicate perfectivity:

jeɬi-nʲɵxm- start talking’ (jeɬ ‘away’, Inchoative, nʲɵxm- ‘talk, say’)
joxi-ɬɛ- ‘eat up’ (joxi ‘back, inwards’, perfectivity, ɬɛ- ‘eat’)
lap-pɛnt- ‘lock up’ (lap perfectivity, pɛnt- ‘close, shut’)

2
Many of the prefixated verb forms are lexicalized, yet in a sentence the verbal prefixes don´t necessarily stand directly before the verb they refer to. For example, prefix and verb can be separated by a particle.

3. Composition
There are several types of composition in Kazym-Khanty. First of all, there are so-called pair nouns which generalize the meaning of its components (cf. nouns example 1). In case of declination, both components are declined.

Besides, there are metaphoric words as compounds which components are phonetically homonymic. The semantic meaning of one or even both components is often submerged here (cf. adjectives example 4). Attributive compounds are another type of compound. Here one component specifies the other (cf. nouns example 4).

With regards to the spelling, compounds are handled very differently. Some authors write a hyphen between the components, others write them as two words. There are even examples where the components are written as one word.

3.1. Nouns
- jɔʃ-kur ‘limbs’ (jɔʃ ‘hand’ + kur ‘foot’)
- sem-jiŋk ‘tear’ (sem ‘eye’ + jiŋk ‘water’)
- mɔːjpər-xɔːt ‘bear’s den’ (mɔːjpər ‘bear’ + xɔːt ‘house’)
- aj-keːɬ ‘news, novelty’ (aj ‘small, young’ + keːɬ ‘rope’)
- pasti βɔːj ‘wolf’ (pasti ‘quick, sharp’ + βɔːj ‘animal’)
- ʃaŋk-jiŋk ‘sweat’ (ʃaŋk ‘hot’ + jiŋk ‘water’)

2.2. Adjectives
- semɬi-paɬɬi ‘blind and deaf’ (sem ‘eye’ + paɬ ‘ear’ CAR)
- piti sɛməp ‘black-eyed’ (piti ‘black’ + sɛm ‘eye’ PROP)
- pasti kurəp ‘fleet-footed’ (pasti ‘quick’ + kur ‘foot’ PROP)
- kaːri-paːri ‘quick, swift’

2.3. Adverbs
- tata-tota ‘everywhere’ (tata ‘here’ + tota ‘there’)
- βaːn-kutəɬ ‘often’ (βaːn ‘short, near’ + kut ‘space, distance’)
- jeːɬɬi-joxi ‘back and forth’ (jeːɬɬi ‘forward’ + joxi ‘back’)

2.4. Pronouns
- $s\text{i}m\text{ə}s\text{-}s\text{i}m\text{ə}s\text{'}$ ‘this and that’ ($s\text{i}m\text{ə}s\text{'}$ ‘such’)

- $a\text{x}\text{-}s\text{i}m\text{ə}$ ‘one does not know how much’ ($a\text{x}$ ‘much’ + $s\text{i}m\text{ə}$ ‘little’)

2.5. Verbs

Both components are conjugated if a verb results by composition.

- $t\text{e}-j\text{a}n\text{'s}l\text{'}$ ‘eat, dine’ ($t\text{e}$ ‘eat’ + $j\text{a}n\text{'s}l\text{'}$ ‘drink’)

- $x\text{mə}s\text{-}t\text{x}l\text{'}s\text{'}$ ‘rest’ ($x\text{mə}s$ ‘sit’ + $t\text{x}l\text{'}s\text{'}$ ‘stand’)

References:


