

### Semantic extension of body-part terms naming the limbs in Udmurt

The article focuses on the semantic extension of body part terms, naming the limbs and their main parts in Udmurt. The lexemes are the following: *ki* 'hand/upper limb', *suj* 'arm', *pid* 'foot/lower limb' and *kuk* 'leg/lower limb'. For examining the semantic extensions of these terms the *Body-colouring task* was used, which had been compiled by van Staden – Majid (2006: 158–161). The task is suitable for a systematic analysis of the conceptualization of boundaries related to body part terms. Thirteen native speakers of Udmurt participated in the research and twenty body part terms were examined altogether.

Languages differ in the lexical structuring of the semantic domain of body parts, but despite these differences the principles of categorization are similar in the languages of the world. There are also several (implicational) universals related to body part terms (cf. Andersen 1978, Brown 1976). Terms denoting limbs are usually monomorphemic basic terms and polysemous. Polysemy is based on structural similarity or contiguity. (Andersen 1978: 354; Witkowski – Brown 1985: 197).

In respect of specifying the upper and lower limbs, there are languages that use a single term denoting both [HAND] and [ARM] (identifying languages), while others use different terms for the segments mentioned above (differentiating languages cf. English) (Brown 2013). Uralic languages are considered to be identifying. Languages are divided into three groups based on the number of monolexemes denoting the upper and lower limbs and their parts (van Staden – Majid 2006: 159): I. monolexemic terms for the segments [HAND/ARM] and [FOOT/LEG] (cf. English); II. monolexemic terms for [UPPER LIMB] (up from the fingertips) and for [LOWER LIMB] (up from the toes) (cf. Russian *рука* [*ruka*] 'upper limb' and *нога* [*noga*] 'lower limb'); III. monolexemic terms for [HAND/ARM], but a single term for [LOWER LIMB].

Udmurt has monolexemic terms denoting the upper and lower limbs and their parts. The terms *ki* and *pid* can denote [UPPER/LOWER LIMB], but they are polysemous for the functionally most salient parts as well, namely for [HAND] and [FOOT]. There is also a monolexeme for [ARM] *suj* and for [LEG] *kuk*. In Uralic languages the terms differentiating the parts of the upper/lower limbs are usually either morphologically complex or borrowings

(cf. the Hungarian *kar* 'arm' is a Turkic loanword). However, *suj* and *kuk* are monolexemic and not loanwords from other languages. This contradicts the tendency which can be observed in other Uralic languages. Nevertheless, there are assumptions that *suj* denoting [ARM] is a secondary metonymic development (cf. Sipőcz 1996: 235).

Results show that the terms *ki* 'hand/arm' and *pid* 'leg/foot' have the least varieties of semantic extensions. Consultants marked *ki* either as the area extending from the fingertips to the shoulders or from the fingertips to the wrist. There were three extensional patterns for the denotational area of *pid*. It can refer to the [LOWER LIMB], to [FOOT] and to [LEG]. It can be assumed that the boundaries of the terms are considerably salient for the speakers. It is also confirmed that the term *ki* denotes both [HAND] and [UPPER LIMB], while the term *pid* denotes both [FOOT] and [LOWER LIMB]. The terms *suj* 'arm' and *kuk* 'leg/lower limb', however, show a great variation in respect of their denotational area. The consultants associated the term *suj* with eight different denotational areas (all related to the upper limb). The most prominent ones were the denotation of [UPPER LIMB] and [ARM]. The term *kuk* had six different denotational areas. The most prominent ones were [LOWER LIMB] and [LEG] (from the knee to the ankle), but other extensions, such as [LEG] and [FOOT] were also common. Based on this variation in the semantic extensions it can be assumed that the denotational area of *suj* and *kuk* are not as salient as the area of *ki* and *pid*.

The alteration of the denotational areas of *suj* 'arm' and *kuk* 'leg/lower limb' enhance that these are secondary lexemes in Udmurt. Also, their semantic extensions do not correspond to English *arm* and *leg*. Even though it seems that in Udmurt there are basic terms for denoting [HAND], [ARM], [FOOT] and [LEG], that is not the case. In Udmurt there are two polysemous basic terms for naming the limbs and their parts: *ki* denoting [HAND] and [UPPER LIMB] and *pid* denoting [FOOT] and [LOWER LIMB], while *suj* 'arm' and *kuk* 'leg/lower limb' are secondary lexemes. This coincides with the ascertainments made for other Uralic languages as well.

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REBEKA KUBITSCH