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Pars II

Summaria acroasium in sectionibus et symposiis factarum

Redegit

Heikki Leskinen

Curaverunt

Paavo Pulkkinen, Risto Raittila, Tõnu Seilenthal

Moderatores

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die Form mit *-b* vielleicht, von finnisch-ugrischen Mustern erweckt ist. N. Bogdanov (1958) schreibt z. B. über die Gesetzmässigkeit des Überganges des Wepsischen *Wepsä* in altrussisches *Бесъ*, wo eine Übergangsstufe *Weps'* war, mit dem Ausfall des Explosiv *n* schon in der altrussischen Sprache. Von anderer Seite aber hat auch die russische Sprache einen Beitrag zur Bildung der finnisch-ugrischen Ethnonymie (z. B. *Этноним людик*) geliefert.

Tatjana A. Krasnova
Izhevsk

UDMURT-RUSSIAN BILINGUALISM AND PROSODIC INTERFERENCE

1. The problems of bilingualism and language contacts are still of great importance for the researchers. In Russian linguistic literature the problems and principles of bilingualism and languages in contact are studied within two main lines: interinfluence and enrichment of the languages are analysed and some problems of language interference are studied.

2. This paper deals with the problem of prosodic interference in connection with Udmurt-Russian bilingualism existing on the territory of Udmurt Republic.

3. The results of instrumental and auditory analyses of Russian speech of the Udmurts reveal that:

a) there is a monotonous-vocalic scale in Russian echoed questions, and this scale reminds of that of the Udmurt echoed questions with the interrogative suffix *-a*;

b) there are smooth falls and rises in the nuclear instead of those more vivid rises and falls in normative Russian;

c) there is specific long-windedness of absolutely final syllables which is one of the characteristic features of the Udmurt prosody system so that unstressed syllables in Udmurt are not reduced;

d) because of the non-reduced pronunciation of the unstressed syllables the rhythmical structure of Russian sentences appeared to be broken;

e) the tempo of Russian sentences pronounced by the Udmurts is slower in comparison with that of normative pronunciation.

4. Thus may be asserted that some peculiarities of the Udmurt prosody system cannot but influence Russian speech of the Udmurts, though in the whole Russian speech of the Udmurts is fluent.

Anatoliy Kuklin

Yoshkar-Ola

MARI-SAAMI LEXICAL ISOGLOSSES (BASED ON THE TOPONYMY OF THE VOLGA-KAMA REGION)

The problem of the Mari-Saami language relations from the toponomastic point of view is rather complicated and unelaborated. This is intensified by the fact that a lot of questions concerning ethnogenesis and ethnic history of the Saami remain undiscovered up to present days.

According to the investigations of the Finnish archaeologist Christian Carpelan (*Ранняя этническая история саамов // Фин.-угр. сб. Антр. Арх. Этногр. М., 1982. - С. 32-48*), in the area stretching from Scandinavian to the Urals the first mesolithic population appeared as a part of ecological forest system at the same time when the front of the pineforests extended to the North and reached the latitude of Southern Finland and Olonez approximately in the VII thousandth century B.C., Rovaniemi and Kola Peninsula - a thousand years later. It is interesting to point out that the same Saami and Mari words are used to nominate 'forest', cf.: norwegian-saam *sargga* means 'a thick forest', mari *šürgö* 'a big forest', *šüryö* 'a leaf-bearing forest', *šaryä* 'forest'. As for phonetic distinctions in the number of genetically homogeneous words Saami wide vowel *a* and Meadow Mari *ü* occur in the first syllable, cf.: Meadow Mari *üps* 'smell' and Saami *aps* 'smell'. Saami *ä* is equal to Meadow Mari *ü* and Mountain Mari *ə*, cf.: Meadow Mari *šülö*, Mountain Mari *šäl* 'fathom', Saami *sällä* 'chest, sazhen'. Common noun *šürgö* is found in mari village