

Congressus Octavus Internationalis Fenno-Ugristarum  
Jyväskylä 10. – 15.8.1995

## **Pars II**

# **Summaria acroasium in sectionibus et symposiis factarum**

Redegit

Heikki Leskinen

Curaverunt

Paavo Pulkkinen, Risto Raittila, Tõnu Seilenthal

Moderatores

Jyväskylä 1995

**Birger Winsa**

**Stockholm**

**THE OLDEST EAST AND WEST  
FINNISH INFLUENCES IN TORNEDAL  
FINNISH**

This paper deals with the impact of words from East and West Finnish varieties on Tornedal Finnish, a language spoken in northern Sweden.

West Finnish is considered to be the dominant influence on Tornedal Finnish. But the most important and central vocabulary - for example pronouns, words for parts of the body and concrete vocabulary in agriculture, fishing and hunting - has a high percentage of East Finnish roots, especially from the Karelian area.

The paper attempts to explain the East Finnish impact on the central vocabulary of Tornedal Finnish as the very old core of an old Karelian variety, approximately from the 12th century. The West Finnish dominance arose later, and cannot for that reason account for the most commonly used words.

However, the West Finnish vocabulary is as well found in parts of the core vocabulary, such as pronouns and names for person. But in a number of cultural domains the West Finnish influence is considerable weaker than comparable East Finnish words. Great parts of the West Finnish influence can be explained as borrowing of new words for developed technology. The cultural influence on vocabulary should reflect changes in political power. We can compare the relative prestige of West Finnish in the Torne Valley after the Middle Ages in relation to the Karelian variety. Western Finland was a part of Sweden already during early Middle Ages. The culture of the Torne Valley became assimilated to the West Finnish culture due to the Swedish control of the area. A dominating homogeneous, political and religious group should have a strong influence on vocabulary and language as such. The Karelians constituted a minority within the West Finnish group and were assimilated when they lost the contact with their original language and culture. The West Finnish impact on an

old Karelian variety in the Torne Valley can be compared with the Swedish influence on today's Torne Finnish and on the West Finnish before the 20th century.

**Irina Vojtovich and Tatjana Krasnova**  
**Izhevsk**

**THE SUBSTITUTION PRINCIPLE OF  
A. M. PESHKOVSKY IN PROSODIC  
SYSTEM OF UDMURT**

The interrelation of prosodic and non-prosodic means in a sentence is determined by the so called "substitution" principle of A. Peshkovsky. It states that the more the syntactic meaning of the sentence is conveyed by grammar the less it is conveyed by prosodic means and vice versa.

Interrogative sentences of Udmurt follow this rule exactly. Thus, the presence of an interrogative word in a special question eliminates a prosodic expression of questioning. There are no obvious prosodic interrogative features in a special question. Its intonation resembles that of an ordinary statement intonation as it ends in the low fall with no melody picks typical of questions in the tune.

Interrogative words are also typical of Udmurt general questions. Interrogative particles can give the sentence both interrogative and modal-emotional connotations. In some cases general questions that have an interrogative particle follow the intonation pattern of an ordinary statement. On the other hand with the wordorder of a sentence being fixed in Udmurt, the question can be conveyed by prosodic means only.

As for the emphatic speech patterns, the substitution principle of A. M. Peshkovsky is more vividly revealed in comparison with the neutral speech as there are many words and particles conveying different emotional connotations. All of these points then reveal the substitution principle in the system and structure of the Udmurt language.