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Pars II

Summaria acroasium in sectionibus et symposiis factarum

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often it results from a conquest but sometimes, through less frequently, from a peaceful migration. Both the processes took place in the history of the Mari people.

At the end of the 19th century the most part of the Russian population and the whole of the Mari population lived in the country. That is why it is difficult for that period of time to determine clear-cut boundaries between the groups of people who spoke two languages. They coexisted within the boundaries of the same territory. This situation created favourable conditions for contacts between the neighbouring groups of the population and acquisition of the second language.

At present the correlation between Russians and Mari people has changed. Their languages differ in their demographic and communicative capacity. The conventional boundary separating the Russian and the Mari languages is now clearly determined and goes between the town and the country. And this situation accounts for the fact that most of the Mari children who live in the country get acquainted with the Russian language only at school. The question arises when to start studying Russian - simultaneously with their native language or after the sufficient acquisition of the mother tongue. The problem is very important for the historic fate of the Mari people.

The knowledge of the Mari language by the Russian population becomes a necessity in connection with the expansion of the sphere of its influence. The new language situation in the Republic of Mari El creates a number of theoretical, methodological and administrative tasks.

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TO THE QUESTION ABOUT THE INDUSTRIAL VOCABULARY OF THE UDMURT POTTERS

Ceramic materials are index of the ethnic and the cultural connections of the population. In the process of the historical development

bearers of the pottery technology are in close contact with the world around. These interrelations reflected in potters vocabulary (names of goods; implements of production; methods of making). By means of vocabulary may be fixed cases of penetration "alien" masters in the local environment of potters. Special pottery vocabulary was not studied by linguists at all. There are no specific Udmurt names of earthenwares. The notions of the potter's sphere are represented in the Udmurt language by adoptions from the neighbour languages which are different in the intensity and time of penetration.

On the base of scientific works of R. Nasibullin and I. Tarakanov the following infusions in vocabulary of the Udmurt potters were noted. The most ancient of them were adoptions of Indo-Iran layer (for instance, names of the "cup", "bowl", "knife"). But merely one word ("scoop") penetrated in Hunn time. It is interesting that the Bulgar's notions penetrated in the Udmurt language by means of the Chuvash. Some of the words came from the Bashkir and Tartar languages. The intensive contacts with Russian potters (the end of the 18th century) confirm a number of names domestic utensils.

In whole vocabulary of the Udmurt potters there are adoptions from the languages of neighbouring populations with the certain prevalence of Russian notions. Such lexical phenomenon of Udmurt language can be explained by a big quantity of Russian economic notions.

Leelo Keevallik

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A CASE OF STABLE VARIATION IN SPOKEN ESTONIAN

1. The topic of my presentation is the ending of the past participle (*-nud*) that varies in spoken Estonian.

2. First the alternatives (*-nud*, *-nd*) will be studied from the diachronic point of view and the existence of both variants in most Baltic-Finnic languages and many Estonian dialects will be shown.