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**A MEZEN' NENETS GLOSSARY
AND OTHER LINGUISTIC DATA FROM SJÖGREN'S PAPERS**

Abstract. The paper deals with the content and history of two linguistic manuscripts from the collection left after Anders Johan (Johann Andreas, Andrej Mihajlovič) Sjögren (1794–1855) at the Archives of the Academy of Sciences in St. Petersburg. It turns out that — unlike most other manuscripts in this collection — they stem from A. J. Sjögren's own field work among the speakers of Olonets Karelian, Veps, Lapp (5 dialects, including the now extinct Sompio and Kuolajärvi dialects), Nenets and Komi.

While the Lapp glossaries by A. J. Sjögren are well known to the Lappologists (though mistakenly believed to have been compiled by Rev. Jacob Fellman), the never published Mezen' Nenets glossary from 1826 is an attestation of A. J. Sjögren's direct contribution to Samojedology, as well as an important early source of Western Tundra Nenets data. The paper contains an alphabetically arranged list of Nenets words found in this glossary (with correspondences from later Nenets dictionaries).

Keywords: A. J. Sjögren, field work, Lapp, Nenets, Western Tundra Nenets, lexicology

The manuscripts under scrutiny here are kept at the Archives of the Academy of Sciences in St. Petersburg (фонд 94 — А. Шёгрён [A. Sjögren], опись 1, дело 148 on 11 pages & дело 149 on 1 page), bearing no own title and no name of their compiler. They have once attracted my attention due to the presence of a Nenets glossary in one of the columns of the first manuscript (Ms. 148), attributed to *Samojed Mesen*, that is, to the Mezen' subdialect of the Western dialect of Tundra Nenets.

Ms. 148 is a multilingual glossary with 360 entry glosses in Russian typographically printed in a notebook (and supplemented with several dozens of additional handwritten entry glosses in Russian, Latin, Swedish, and Finnish). Its other columns contain also the translations of these glosses into Olonets Karelian (*Livviks*) and Vepsian (*Luudiks*), as well as into five Lapp dialects (*Sombio*, *Enari*, *Nuorti Songelsk*, *Utsjoki*, *Kuolajjärvi*), with several words on p. 1v[erso] translated also into Komi (*Sirjensk*). Ms. 149 consists of only one densely filled up page with the printed Russian text of the Lord's Prayer translated into Olonets Karelian (*Livviks*), Vepsian (*Tschud* — apparently the same idiom as *Luudiks* in Ms. 148), and three

Lapp dialects (*Sombio, Enari, Rysk-Lappska i Passrieika* [= Paatsjoki] & *Muot-ka*), followed then by several dozens of Enari and Kuolajärvi Lapp zoonyms (*Lappska djurnamn*, with Finnish and Swedish equivalents).

Most of the manuscripts belonging to A. J. Sjögren's collection (фонд 94) at these archives antedate his own times and stem mainly from the activities connected with the famous "Vocabularia Comparativa" of the Catherine epoch and with other multilingual lexicographic enterprises of the 18th century. However, it was clear from the outlook of the two manuscripts under scrutiny and from the list of entry glosses, that they do not result from any of these enterprises (cf. Helinski 1993 : 261, comments to No. 46).

My stay at the Finno-Ugric Institute at Uppsala with its remarkably rich collection of literature and sources on the history of the Uralic (and especially of the Lapp) studies together with the expert advice from Lars-Gunnar Larsson — to whom the author feels very much indebted! — made it possible to uncover the origin of these materials, and to define their place in the history of scholarship. The results can be summarized as follows.

1. The compiler of the anonymous manuscripts was nobody else but Anders (Andreas) Johan Sjögren (1794—1855) himself. His enormous contribution to the development of linguistic, historic, and ethnologic studies in Russia and Finland is widely — though, as it turns out, not completely! — known, see especially the monograph by Michael Branch (1973). This attribution of authorship can be confirmed in many ways, in particular:
 - (a) There is an evident (even without a special graphologic analysis) similarity between the handwriting in the Mss. and that in A. J. Sjögren's letters, cf. the specimens in Branch 1973 : 43, 47.
 - (b) The set of locations, where the glossaries and translations were taken down, corresponds exactly to A. J. Sjögren's itineraries in the European North of Russia (including Finland). In the course of his travels A. J. Sjögren visited Olonets Karelian, Ludian, and Vepsian villages in summer 1823 and again in 1824—1825, 1826—1827 and 1827, and was the first linguist to identify these Baltic Finnic idioms and to delineate the boundaries between them. A. J. Sjögren also visited Lapland between August 1825 and February 1826, going through Sodankylä, Inari (= *Enari*), Utsjoki, Petsamo, and Kola, and then spent three more weeks in Mezer' (Gouvernement Archangelsk) in March and April 1826.
 - (c) The same collection at the St. Petersburg Archives includes two other notebooks of the same outlook as Ms. 148 (and also anonymous), where the typographically printed entry glosses are translated, this time, into Komi (several dialects), Tatar, Mari, and Bashkir (фонд 94, опись 1, дело 146) and into Ossete, Armenian, and several other languages of the Caucasus (фонд 94, опись 1, дело 147). It means that these glossaries cover very exactly the scope of languages with which A. J. Sjögren was able to make acquaintance during his later travels to the North-Eastern Europe and the Caspian — the travels that brought him wide renown and full membership at the Imperial Academy of Sciences.
2. The translations of the Lord's Prayer into Sombio, Inari and Paatsjoki Lapp have been published by A. J. Sjögren in his "Anteckningar om församlingarne i Kemi-Lappmark" together with the translations into Utsjoki, Semi-

ostrov, and Notozero Lapp, also recorded during his travels (Sjögren 1828 : 253—255, [philological remarks] 391—405; 1861 : 225—232). There are only smaller discrepancies between the texts in Ms. 149 and the published versions.

3. It turns out that the Lapp lexical materials from Mss. 148 and 149, or at least its most interesting part — data from Sompio (= *Sombio*) and Kuolajärvi, where Lapp ceased to be spoken soon after A. J. Sjögren's times, and also from Inari — came into scholarly circulation early in the 20th century. However, their compilation was and remains wrongly attributed to Jacob Fellman (1795—1875), a priest in Lappmark, who published in 1825 his translation of the first two chapters from the St. Matthew's Gospel, a church handbook and hymn-book in the Utsjoki dialect, thus initiating the Lapp literacy in Finland (Korhonen 1986 : 21). The complicated and partly still enigmatic history of this erroneous attribution runs as follows.

(a) First, short excerpts from a multilingual Lapp glossary — 34 glosses in all — appeared in Jacob Fellman's "Anteckningar under min vistelse i Lappmarken" (Fellman 1906 : III, 19—21), edited by his son Isak Fellman. In addition to the data from five Lapp dialects in Ms. 148, this publication contains also several words from Imandra and Enontekiö Lapp. It deserves attention, that the editor supplied these excerpts with a very cautiously and vaguely worded footnote, probably being very unsure about his father's authorship: "I hvilket sammenhang denna table, som legat lös i manuskriptsamlingen, varit afsedd att intagas, är för avgifv. obekant" (Fellman 1906 : III, 19).

(b) The information on the manuscript, from which these excerpts have been extracted ("Fellman's Ms."), was provided by Frans Äimä and Toivo Itkonen (1918) — and can only strengthen these doubts. Having received it from Isak Fellman, Frans Äimä and Toivo Itkonen chose for analytic publication the most interesting part of the Lapp linguistic data — the word lists from the extinct dialect(s) of Sompio-Kuolajärvi and from the dialect of Inari (because there existed no earlier Inari Lapp glossaries). The publication is supplemented with a thorough treatment of the Sompio-Kuolajärvi phonetics (Äimä 1918).

According to F. Äimä and T. Itkonen, "Fellman's Ms." was a multilingual glossary of six Lapp dialects (Sompio, Kuolajärvi, Inari, Nuortijärvi, Utsjoki, and partly Enontekiö), as well as of Olonets Karelian and Vepsian. An entry contained semiologically related (homosemantic) words, which were not necessarily etymologically related in different dialects of Lapp, and adjacent entries were usually semantically linked (in the publication the lexical data from this manuscript were rearranged in alphabetical order). But the entry glosses were missing, so that the meanings of words had to be deductively constructed by the publishers themselves (sometimes with doubts, see below).

The lexical data from Sompio, Kuolajärvi, and Inari in "Fellman's Ms." are completely identical in scope and content — leaving aside minor spelling distinctions and possible copying errors — with the corresponding data in Mss. 148 and (for zoonyms) 149. The most intimate link between the two handwritten sources is therefore apparent. Nevertheless, there are differences that exclude the possibility of treating the whole "Fellman's Ms." as a copy of A. J. Sjögren's records, or vice versa. A. J. Sjögren's records

differ at least in three points: presence of entry glosses (in Russian, printed); presence of Nenets glossary and Komi words; absence of glossary, though only fragmentary, of Enontekiö Lapp. F. Aimä and T. Itkonen did not hesitate much in attributing the compilation of "Fellman's Ms." to Jacob Fellman himself, referring in this connection to his rich experience of communicating with his Inari and Utsjoki Lapp parishioners, as well as to his numerous travels in Lapland, including also its Russian (Kola) part. They also suggested, without going into any details, that the Olonets Karelian and Vepsian data may also result from J. Fellman's own field work (Äimä, Itkonen 1918 : 3). This last suggestion seems to be completely groundless. There is no mention of these Finnic idioms or of corresponding place-names in any of the four volumes of Jacob Fellman's life-work (see the register — Fellman 1906 : IV, 508—551). In case if their author were really interested in these idioms and, even more, did some field work with their speakers, he could be expected to refer to the corresponding observations on quite many occasions, when dealing with Lapp issues.

(c) On the other hand, F. Aimä and T. Itkonen did not leave unnoticed the apparent links between "Fellman's Ms." and the translations of the Lord's Prayer published by A. J. Sjögren (1828). They conclude that A. J. Sjögren and J. Fellman were the first and the only scholars to obtain linguistic data from Sompio and Kuolajärvi Lapp, that their records were taken essentially simultaneously, and that both used the same notation, employing Swedish spelling and marking the length of vowels with double letters (Aimä, Itkonen 1918 : 1, 4—5). These remarkable similarities are mentioned — as mere coincidences, however — also elsewhere (Branch 1973 : 103—104; Korhonen 1986 : 45).

(d) When summing up all above facts and considerations, there remains no doubt that all or almost all linguistic data in "Fellman's Ms." and in the Mss. by A. J. Sjögren, including also the Lapp dialectal materials, were taken down by A. J. Sjögren according to his individual long-term program of compiling standard minimal (basic) glossaries for each of the languages and dialects, which he had opportunities to study over the years of his travels. It seems extremely unlikely that, while compiling the Olonets Karelian, Vepsian, and later also the Nenets glossaries (not to say about the glossaries from his later travels) himself, A. J. Sjögren could have entrusted the compilation of the Lapp glossaries to J. Fellman, or to borrow the necessary data from J. Fellman's records. The coinciding transcription in different sections of the multilingual glossary also invalidates such an idea (even if A. J. Sjögren and J. Fellman could agree about the general principles of notation, quite a lot of discrepancies in individual implementation of these generalities were to be expected!). However, it is possible that some Lapp dialectal data could really be recorded by J. Fellman alone (and independently of A. J. Sjögren's program) — this refers, first of all, to the very incomplete lists of counterparts from Enontekiö and Imandra Lapp. Besides, the short glossary in Fellman 1906 (see above) in several cases contains two basically identical, but differently transcribed forms from the same Lapp dialect, and only one of these forms finds a direct match in Ms. 148, cf.:

Kuolajärvi *tjetseme*, *kitjeme* (Fellman 1906 : III, 19, sub 'sju')

Kuolajärvi *kitscheme* (Ms. 148: No. 347, sub 'сeмь').

(e) The rest of this history can only be guessed about. Probably A. J. Sjögren could transmit a copy of his Lapp field records — together with earlier Finnic records — to Pastor Jakob Fellman, whom he met in December 1825 and January 1826 (Branch 1973 : 95—98; cf. also Fellman 1906 : II, 503—504), or let him copy it, or send it to J. Fellman later (but perhaps before April 1826, as it is suggested by the absence of the Nenets glossary in Fellman's Ms.). It could have been part of an exchange between colleagues, because A. J. Sjögren in his description of Lappmark quotes, in his turn, the meteorological and related records which he obtained from J. Fellman (Sjögren 1861 : 194ff.). It must be said, however, that soon afterwards the relations between these two eminent contemporaries rapidly got spoiled, since Sjögren made public (still in 1826) his opinion on J. Fellman's Gospel translations into Lapp (Sjögren 1861 : 63—69), being "provocatively severe in his criticism of Fellman's orthography, the quality of the translation and the typographical layout of the texts. The criticism is quite legitimate, but it had a negative effect in that Fellman was offended and abandoned his planned publication and translation of Lappish literature that he had vigorously begun" (Korhonen 1986 : 45).

J. Fellman warded off with very sharp objections, personal rather than scholarly, which, however, he never managed to see published (Fellman 1906 : II, 489—504), and later (in 1846) wrote no less critical comments to A. J. Sjögren's "Anteckningar" (Fellman 1906 : III, 635—715). Probably this later conflict accounts for Fellman's telling his son nothing about the copy of A. J. Sjögren's linguistic records, which remained in his papers.

4. On the whole, the relationships between the content of the above mentioned handwritten and published sources looks as follows:

	Ms. 149	Ms. 148	Sjögren, 1828	Fellman 1906	"Fellman's Ms."	Äimä, Itkonen 1918
Olonets Karelian, The Lord's Prayer	+					
Vepsian, The Lord's Prayer	+					
Lapp So In Pj, The Lord's Prayer	+		+			
Lapp Uj Se No, The Lord's Prayer			+			
Lapp In Kj, zoonyms	+				+	+
Lapp So Kj In, glossary		+		parts	+	+
Lapp Nj Uj, glossary		+		parts	+	
Lapp En, glossary				parts	+	
Olonets Karelian, glossary		+			+	
Vepsian, glossary		+			+	
Mezen' Nenets, glossary		+				
Komi, glossary (only several words)		+				

Dialects of Lapp: En[ontekiö], In[ari], K[uola]j[ärvi], N[uorti]j[ärvi], No[tozero], P[aa]tsj[oki], Se[mio]strov, So[mbio], U[ts]j[oki].

5. The manuscripts from the Archives in St. Petersburg give us the possibility to get better assessment of the field linguistic background of Sjögren's famous ethnolinguistic and ethnohistorical studies.

The Lapp linguistic data in these manuscripts are partly already known from Sjögren 1828 and Äimä, Itkonen 1918. As mentioned above, because of the absence of entry glosses (translations) in J. Fellman's Ms., F. Äimä

and T. Itkonen had to reconstruct the meanings leaning upon their knowledge of the lexical stock of Lapp (the presence of homosemantic Finnic words must have been a very strong support). As Ms. 418 shows, in the vast majority of cases these semantic reconstructions (even when supplied with question marks) were exact, and only two improvements are necessary: according to Ms. 418, Sompio *oârje* is 'West' ('запад') rather than 'North', and Kuolajärvi *väije* is 'spring, source, brook' ('источник, ручей') rather than 'ditch' (cf. Aimä, Itkonen 1918 : Nos. 255, 489). The word-lists from the Lapp dialects of Nuorti[järvi] and Songelsk, as well as from Olonets Karelian and Vepsian, have not been reproduced in the above mentioned works, and I will not exclude that they may still be of importance not only from the viewpoint of research history.

6. Still, among the glossaries it is only the Nenets one from Ms. 148 (together with very few Komi glosses) that remained until now completely unknown. The origin of these data was specified by A. J. Sjögren himself in his "Bericht über die wissenschaftliche Reise zur Untersuchung der finnischen Völkerschaften in Russland": "In Mezen, wo ich am Ende des Monats [März 1826] eintraf, fühlte ich mich weit stärker [---], so dass ich wieder mit Lust und Eifer meine gewöhnlichen Arbeiten betreiben konnte, welche dort wegen der Nähe der Samojuden und der Gelegenheit, die ich erhielt, durch einen Eingebornen mit wenigstens einige, wenn aber oberflächliche Notizen selbst über ihre merkwürdige Sprache zu verschaffen, ein eigenes Interesse darboten." (Sjögren 1861 : 77).

Being, at that time at least, very sceptical about the idea (then only a hypothesis) of genetic links between Finno-Ugric and Samoyedic, A. J. Sjögren, as it seems, never cared about having his "superficial notes" (*oberflächliche Notizen*) from Nenets published or utilized in some other way, so that his biographer writes: "Little is known about Sjögren's actual contacts with Samoyeds [---]. It seems clear that the limited reference to them in his diary and letters represents by and large the sum of his experience; likewise there is very little about them in his published works." (Branch 1973 : 131).

Now it can be asserted that A. J. Sjögren's contribution to the domain of Samoyedic linguistic studies was not restricted to the well-known eminent role which he played in the organization and promotion of M. A. Castren's travels and studies. The vocabulary compiled in Mezen' may be qualified as one of important early sources on Western Tundra Nenets; in combination with the sources of later origin (mainly Lehtisalo 1956) it can be used for the historical and dialectological treatment of the Mezen' subdialect (tracing and dating phonetic developments, etc.).

The vocabulary contains close to four hundred Nenets glosses, many of them being in fact word combinations. It reflects all main phonetic peculiarities of Western Tundra Nenets (absence of word-initial *ŋ*, contraction of *VxV*- and some *VwV*-sequences, denasalization in homorganic nasal-stop sequences; see Salminen 1990). Lexically all Tundra Nenets dialects are rather similar, especially in the basic layers of their vocabulary; only very few glosses (*ноозäedä* 'путь млечный / Milky Way', *piävoj* 'дрова / wood', *sidim-anda* 'окружность (кругом) / circumference (around)') could not be directly identified with the data from other Nenets sources — though even in these cases the base of derivation is more or less trans-

parent. In several other cases A. J. Sjögren's Mezen' data exhibit unique features of derivational morphology (*tujesék* 'огниво / steel for kindling fire', cf. Standard Nenets *ту еся*) or of semantics (*haveijagnä* '12', lit. 'Ostyak spare [number]'; *javreni* 'серебро / silver' and *jelenéjavreni* 'ртуть / quick-silver', cf. Standard Nenets *яберена* 'glittering', *иленя* 'живой / alive').

Below the data of this glossary are listed in the alphabetical order of their original spellings (with certain evident inconsistencies of spelling disregarded when ordering words, e.g. *ch* = *h*, *v* = *w*, *ä* = *o*). Russian (or Swedish) translations are supplemented with English equivalents. For the sake of identification and comparison, the publisher indicates — in square brackets — closest parallels (mostly etymologically identical forms) from Standard Tundra Nenets or, if possible, from Western Nenets. The main source of these parallels is Терещенко 1965 (quoted without references, in Cyrillic orthography). When necessary, parallels are quoted also from Lehtisalo 1956 (= L, followed by indications of Tundra and Forest Nenets dialects; Lehtisalo's transcriptions are simplified) and Пыперка, Терещенко 1948 (= ПТ). Finite verbal forms in A. J. Sjögren's glossary — occasionally their translation may wrongly suggest that they are adjectives or adverbs — are usually compared only with corresponding infinitives in Standard Nenets. Cross-references are given selectively, mostly when related forms are not adjacent in the word-list.

A. J. Sjögren's Mezen' Nenets glossary

<i>aanaa</i> 'далеко / far' [на ^а на (= на-ха ^а на)]	<i>oroj</i> 'один / one' [нопой] cf. also <i>jurkadoroj</i>
<i>aarbaĵ</i> 'старый / old' [нармбэй ('пожилой / elderly')]	<i>orĵam</i> [amended from <i>uorĵam</i>] 'ем / I eat' [норць (= нэворць)]
<i>aänaa</i> 'на ногах, стоя / on feet' [нэна (cf. нэхэна 'пешком / by foot')]	<i>ouvgkad</i> 'часто / often' [нобкад]
<i>ae</i> 'нога / foot' [нэ]	<i>ovjagnä</i> '11' [ноб ^а нэня]
<i>aetarka</i> 'палец у ноги / toe' [нэ ^а тарка]	<i>udä</i> 'рука / hand' [нуда]
<i>ajvaa</i> 'голова / head' [нэва]	<i>udendarĵa</i> 'палец / finger' [нудан-дарка (= нуда ^а тарка)]
<i>amdé</i> 'трава / grass' [намдэ ^а (д)]	<i>yässy</i> 'деревня / village' [нэсы]
<i>amsa</i> 'мясо / meat' [намза]	<i>yöpté</i> 'лошадь / horse' [нэбте]
<i>anää</i> 'судно, båt / boat' [нано]	<i>yörio</i> 'осень / autumn' [нэрэ]
<i>arĵaa</i> 'большой / big' [нарĵа]	<i>jaadats</i> 'дубина / club, staff' [ядэць(н)]
<i>atsekii</i> 'молодой / young' [нацекы]	<i>jaago</i> 'нет / no' [нэго]
<i>avkulpiu</i> 'жму / I press, squeeze' [набĵалпй(сь)]	<i>jaalimbeele</i> 'полдень / midday, noon' [ялямбеля (= яля ^а пеля)]
<i>eäptä</i> 'волосы / hair' [нэпт]	<i>jaatpie</i> 'долгий / long' [ямб ^а я]
<i>ermudafitso</i> 'муха / fly' [нэрмодабцо]	<i>jaanomii</i> 'поздно / it's late' [яноць 'быть поздним, медленным / to be late, slow', яномы 'стало поздно / it became late'] cf. also <i>janooa</i>
<i>inn</i> 'лук / archer's bow' [нын]	<i>jaargam</i> 'плáчу / I weep' [ярць]
<i>äh</i> 'остров / island' [но]	<i>jad</i> : see <i>njoijad</i>
<i>olovo</i> 'олово / tin' [нолава]	
<i>olyĵna</i> 'плавать / to swim' [cf. но-хольорць]	

- jagnä*: see *ovjagnä*, *haveijagnä*, *haveijagnä*
- jahaа* 'река / river' [яха]
- jale* 'день / day' [яля] || cf. also *jaalimbeele*
- jaljkää* 'светлый / light, bright' [ялеко]
- jam* 'more / sea' [ям']
- jangau* 'берег / coast' [яңгәв=я' хәв]
- jaanmaah* 'близко / near' [ян"на]
- janoa* 'медленный / slow' [яноць, яно"ңа 'медлителен / is slow'] || cf. also *jaanoti*
- janseu* 'зерно / grain' [янзәв (= я' сәв)]
- jabtä* 'гусь / goose' [ябто]
- javeij* 'вино / wine' [ябе и"(д)]
- javreni* 'серебро / silver' [cf. *яберена* 'блестящий / glittering'] || cf. also *jelenéjavreni*
- javtik* 'тонкий / thin' [ябта, cf. (L) Kis. *jǫpt'ik*]
- jä* 'земля / earth' [я]
- jä* 'mjöl / flour' [я] || cf. also *janseu*
- jedesii* 'здоровый / healthy' [едя-ся(сь)]
- jédié* 'болезнь / disease' [едя]
- jelenéjavreni* 'ртуть / quicksilver' [иленя 'живой / alive' + *яберена* 'блестящий / glittering']
- jerii* 'месяц / month' [ириü] || cf. also *jirii*
- jertie* 'середина / middle' [ep", 3Sg ертя]
- jerv* 'начальник; судья / chief; judge' [epв] || cf. also *jidy jerv*, *ryadajerv*
- jesie* 'железо / iron' [еся]
- jewii* 'жар / heat' [cf. *епәсь*, *ени* 'жарко / it's hot'; *уба* 'теплый / warm']
- ji* 'ум, разум / mind' [и]
- ji* 'вода / water' [и"(д)] || cf. also *javeij*, *jidy jerv*
- jidarghat* 'пью / I drink' [идәрць]
- jidorpit* 'печалюся / I grieve' [ибедорпә(сь) 'думать, раздумывать / to think']
- jidy jerv* 'дьявол (in aqui) / water demon' [cf. *ид' ерв*]
- jiedaghat* 'пляшу / I dance' [едәнзь]
- jienam* 'надеюся / I hope' [әнәсь]
- jiengar* 'честный (trógen) / honest' [енар"]
- jient* 'быстрый / quick' [енд"(д) 'быстрина / rapids']
- jik* 'шея / neck' [ик]
- jillaftj* 'жизнь / life' [илебц]
- jint* 'душа, дух / soul, spirit' [инд"(д)]
- jirii* (*jiriijalemä...*) 'луна / moon' [ириü; the word subscribed in brackets, with its end written indistinctly, probably includes also a grammatical for of *яләмзь* (= *ялумзь*) 'осветиться / to grow light'] || cf. also *jerii*
- jirtaa* 'прямой / straight' [ирт"ңа]
- jivoaa* 'тепло / it's warm' [уба"я]
- joltsj* 'время / time' [эльць(н)]
- ju* 'десять / ten' [ю"(д)]
- jujur* '1000' [ю" юр"]
- junä* 'лошадь / horse' [юна]
- juoré* 'глубокий / deep' [ёря]
- jur* 'масло / butter' [юр"]
- jur* '100' [юр"]
- jurkadoporj* '101' [юркад нопой]
- jurkadsidié* '[102]' [юркад сидя]
- jusivtaju* 'ложуся / I lie down' [юсибта(сь)]
- chaа* 'ухо / ear' [ха]
- chaadambiu* 'убиваю / I kill' [хадабә(сь)]
- chaadää* 'смола / resin' [хадә"(с)]
- chaadovy* 'убитый / killed' [хада(сь)]
- haafsé* 'смерть / death' [хабця"(н)]
- haamadaviu* 'понимаю / I understand' [хамадамбә(сь)]
- chaalää* 'кит / whale' [халә"(н)]
- chaalé* 'рыба / fish' [халя]
- chaanaа* 'течь 3 sing. / flows' [cf. *ханәць* 'отправляться / to leave']
- chaapté* 'бык / bull' [хабт, (L) N *xābte*]
- chārad* 'gård / farmstead, house' [харәд]
- chadää* 'ноготь / (finger)nail' [хәда]
- chahnduu* 'молния / lightning' [хәхәнду (= хәхә' ту)]
- chajer* 'солнце / sun' [хаер"]
- chajhet^hangāda* 'священник / priest' [хәхәдаңгода]

- chajvits* 'короткий / short' [хэбиць]
chaltsã 'червь / worm' [хӕлцо]
chambaã 'волна / wave' [хамба]
char 'нож / knife' [хӕр]
chartsii 'жопа / arse' [хӕрци]
charvám 'хочу / I want' [хӕрва(сь)]
hau: see *jangau*
ha-ũdasj 'бить / to strike, beat, fight' [хаводӕ(сь)]
hha-ũdorma 'драка, битва / fight, battle' [хаводорма]
haveijagnä '12' [хӕбей 'остяцкий / Ostyak' + яңгня 'лишний / spare (element in the numerals between 11 and 19)'; this numeral for '12' is not attested in Modern Nenets materials]
havéjú 'девять / nine' [хабею(д)]
chäividië 'медведь / bear' [хэбидя]
chet 'кровь / blood' [хэм']
chinaut 'пою / I sing' [хыноць]
chängoo 'нахожу / I find' [хось]
choj 'холм / hill' [хой]
hoghoj 'буря / storm' [(?) *погой* (= *поңгэй*) 'вихрь, ураган / whirlwind, eddy'] || cf. also *roghoj*
chondé 'coire / to fuck' [(L) О хӕндӕ 'penis']
chonbim 'сплю / I sleep' [хонӕ(сь)]
chuchorej 'лебедь / swan' [хохорэй]
chunjäna 'завтра / tomorrow' [хуняна]
chupt 'свинец / lead' [хубт(д)]
chussuvaina 'всегда / always' [хусувэй 'каждый, всякий / every, any', Лос. *хусувэна* (= *хусувэ-хэна*)]
chuterñghat 'ударяю, стучу / I beat, knock' [хутӕрць]
chuuriët 'чувствую / I feel' [(ям.) *хуре(сь)* 'недолюбливать / to have little liking', cf. (б.-з.) *хуримбӕ(сь)* 'чувствовать недо-могание / to feel unwell']
chuutse 'баран, och: одеяло / ram; blanket' [хуця 'одеяло из шкур / fur blanket', cf. (L) О U-Ts. *xü* 'Schaf']
chuvierii 'человек / man, person' [хибярй]
chuvierij 'народ / people' [хибярй']
chuvvi 'утро / morning' [хүвы]
kiin 'гроб, могила / tomb, grave' [тин]
korova 'корова / cow' [корова (= *хорова*)]
koschka 'кошка / cat' [кошка (= *хос-ка*)]
kossaa 'коса / scythe' [(L) UM *xõsa*]
koziol 'козел / he-goat' [(ПТ) *козӕл*]
kuritsa 'петух, курица / rooster, hen' [(ПТ) *курица*]
laatajé 'широкий / broad' [лата'я]
ladgo 'ударяю, стучу / I beat, knock' [ладӕ(сь), *ладӕңго(сь)]
lapta 'долина / valley' [лӕпта]
laek 'медленный (lat) / slow, quiet' [лӕк]
lietnij 'юг / south' [Russ. *летний* 'summer (attr.)']
limbie 'орел / eagle' [лимбья]
lãhãã 'угол / corner' [лохо]
lãnghãã 'прыщ, узел, пуговица / pimple, knot, button' [cf. *лоңго-ко* 'круглая металлическая пуговица / round metal button']
lugasj 'грызть / to gnaw' [луңгӕсь]
лы 'кость / bone' [лы]
lyotojé 'толстый / thick' [лэто'я]
maaljedã 'победа, 3 pl impf. / they gained' [мӕле(сь) 'кончить, завершить / to finish, to accomplish']
madambiu 'режу / I cut' [мадабӕ(сь)]
mahaa 'спина, тыл / back, rear' [мӕха]
mai-mbim 'радуюсь / I am glad' [мӕймбӕ(сь)]
mal [amended from *maldar*] 'все / all, that's all' [мал 'конец / end', *малдӕр* 'конец для тебя / it's over for you']
manéh, Dual: *mani* 'мы / we' [мӕня', Дц. *мӕни*']
manijjev 'вижу / I see' [мание(сь)]
manj 'я / I' [мӕнь]
manjéh: see *niu manjéh*
manь 'vagina' [(L) U-Ts. Sj. *ma''n̄j̄*]
manzarat 'делаю (árbetar) / I make, work' [мӕнзӕра(сь)]
mar 'город / town' [мӕр(д)]

- markänaa* 'во, в (i staden) / in (in town)' [мăркăна]
- martsj* 'плечо, рамо / shoulder' [мăрць]
- mat* 'шесть / six' [мăт"(ð)]
- mä* 'дом (чум) / house (tent)' [мă"(ð)]
- mädunser* 'жертва / sacrifice' [cf. *мядонзэй* 'подарок / present']
- meärju* 'книга (dokument) / book, document' [мăрĕ 'бумага, письмо / paper, letter']
- mertsé* 'ветер / wind' [мерцĕ]
- mier* 'рано / early' [мер"]
- mierjodaa* 'рана / wound' [мерĕ]
- miertjau, miertjau* 'скоро / soon' [мертявна, (L) MB т'ĕrtāw]
- miirileu* 'раню / I wound' [мерĕ-ле(сь), (L) Sjo. mīril'ēw]
- mingam, miŋgham* 'иду / I go' [минзь]
- minieu* 'несу / I carry' [мине(сь)]
- minjui* 'иго, воз, бремя / burden, load' [минюй]
- mirŋham* 'делаю / I make' [мирць]
- mohanie* 'направо / to the right' [мăханя']
- toloko* 'молоко / milk' [мăлака]
- tānbii* 'бросаю, кидаю / I throw' [момбă(сь)]
- ti* 'сук, ветвь, веточка / branch' [мо]
- tiaapieu* 'люблю / I love' [мэ-не(сь)]
- tunch* 'стрела / arrow' [муŋз]
- tiŋuotsch* 'борода / beard' [му-ноць'(н)]
- tiŋpotāa* 'гром / thunder' [мунога]
- ты* 'желудок / stomach' [мы'(н)]
- тыvon* 'взять, брать / to take' [мэсь]
- paarej* 'весна / spring(time)' [нарэй]
- patdorgam* 'слышу / I hear' [нăм-дорць]
- папзыi* 'гнусный / vile, disgusting' [cf. нăнзхăмзь 'стать отвратительным / to become disgusting']
- parirŋga* 'крик / cry' [нăрырьць 'кричать / to shout']
- peänj* 'хлеб / bread' [нянь]
- pearja* 'красный / red' [няръя(сь)]
- penju* 'дочь / daughter' [неню]
- ni* 'пояс, кушак / girdle' [ни]
- nie* [amended from *nje*] 'женщина, Samojedinka / woman, Nenets woman' [не]
- niedé* 'жена / wife' [(L) N nĕd'a]
- nieta* 'сон / sleep' [нема]
- nienaj* 'деньги / money' [ненэй]
- nienie* 'сестра / sister' [неня]
- nierme* 'колодезь (пролубь) / well, source (ice-hole)' [нермя]
- nierŋjāna* 'впереди / in front' [нер-няна]
- nievie* 'мать / mother' [небя]
- nit* 'имя / name' [ним' (= нюм")]
- niŋikaa* 'брат / brother' [нинека]
- nirtschäh* 'бровь / eyebrow' [нирьць(н)]
- nisie* 'отец / father' [нися]
- nitii* 'нитка / thread' [Russ. нити 'threads', cf. (L) T nitka]
- niu tanjéh* 'ненавижу, не люблю / I hate' [нись мэне"]
- nivie* 'игла / needle' [нĕбя]
- nja* [crossed out] 'брат / brother' [ня]
- njaarova* 'медь / copper' [нярава]
- njamt* 'рог / horn' [нямд]
- njan-sii* 'без / without' [(?) нянзĕ(сь) 'быть немым (без языка) / to be dumb (tongueless)', (?) нясĕ(сь) 'быть одиноким (без товарищей) / to be alone (without companions)']
- njar* 'три / three' [няр" (= няхър")]
- njarju* '30' [няр" ю" (= няхър" ю")]
- njauko* 'заяц / hare' [нява, (L) N nĕwăkð]
- njä* 'рот / mouth' [ня'(н)]
- njäbui* 'утка / duck' [нябы]
- njägartambii* 'открываю / I open' [няŋгăртамбă(сь)]
- njätiü* 'язык / tongue' [нямю]
- njenets* 'мужчина, Samojed / man, Nenets man' [ненэць'(н)]
- njenii*: see *saasnjenii*
- njera*: see *nunjera*
- njeuhana* 'прежде / before' [cf. нев-хына]

- njoijad* 'порог / doorstep' [нэ́ яд]
nju 'сын, дитя / son, child' [ню]
njudé 'малый / small' [нюдя]
njuo 'дверь / door' [нэ́]
noidanghoo 'заколочу / I'll knock up' [нуйдаңго(сь)]
поозäedä 'путь млечный / Milky Way' [cf. нув' пуд; possibly smth. like нуво' сехэры 'the heavens' road', etc.]
поосj 'стоять / to stand' [нусь]
nut 'Бог / God' [нум']
nutghы 'звезда / star' [нумгы]
nunjera 'небо / sky' [нув' няра]
ngilyi: see *seädngilyi*
radnafsj 'перо / pen' [паднăбцъ(н)]
radnasj 'писать / to write' [пад-нă(сь)]
rae 'камень / stone' [нэ́] || cf. also *siilartsempaj*, *tumboa*
raeugdie 'темный / dark' [нэвдя]
raidy 'щека / cheek' [найды]
ralkkaa 'говно / shit' [нăлка]
raltana 'воин / warrior' [палытăна]
ratăje 'острый / sharp' [нăмя"]
rares 'свинья / swine' [нарăсь(н)]
paridie 'черный / black' [нăри-де(сь)]
parvuoda 'король, царь / king, tsar' [нарэнода, (L) N *părgwōda*]
passy 'vagina' [(L) M *pasj*]
pausimä 'вечер / evening' [нэв-сюмзъ, нэвсюмя 'завечерело / it grew dark']
peelee see *jaalimbeele*, *pimbeele*
pensiabt 'кора / bark' [пянзăбт (= ня' сьăбт)]
perinschut [amended from *perens-jut*] 'варю / I cook' [пирензэ(сь)]
pertsijé 'высота (adj.) / high' [пир-ця"]
piää 'дерево / tree' [пя́] || cf. also *pensiabt*
piävovj 'дрова / wood' [< ня́]
piemä [amended from *pievträ*] 'трут / tinder' [не"]
piensé 'источник, ручей / source, brook' [пензя́]
pii 'ночь / night' [пи́]
piissie 'мышь / mouse' [пися́]
- pimbeele* 'полночь / midnight' [пим-беля (= пи' пеля)]
piriivtä 'девица / girl' [пирибтя́]
pisingom 'смеюся / I laugh' [пи-сьянзъ]
piurnghau 'ищу / I look for' [пюрць]
pä 'год / year' [по́]
pääga 'сеть / net' [поңга]
poghoj 'пыль, прах / dust' [погой (= поңгэй) 'вихрь, ураган / whirlwind, stormy wind'] || cf. also *hoghoj*
porog 'водопад / waterfall' [Russ. порог 'rapids']
piäjeh 'лоб / forehead' [пэ́я]
piduftaasj 'сеять / to sow' [пудаб-та(сь)]
puedaraa 'лес / forest' [пэ́дара] || cf. also *ryadarjerv*
pujeh 'нос / nose' [пья́, cf. (L) Oks. *puje*]
pul 'мост / bridge' [пул]
pinjäna 'позади / behind' [піняна]
pinrit 'верю / I believe' [пунрэ(сь)]
puuly 'колени / knees' [пулы́]
puuna 'после / after' [пүна]
ryadarjerv 'леший / forest demon' [пэ́дара' ерв]
rydä 'он / he' [пыда]
ryder 'ты / thou' [пыдăр]
rydera, Dual: *rydari* 'вы / you' [пыдăра"] Pl, *pydări* 'Du'
rydä, Dual: *rydi* 'они / they' [пы-до' Pl, *pydi* 'Du'
raak 'рак / lobster' [Russ. рак]
ssariu 'дождь / rain' [сарэ́]
saasnjenii 'гнев, 3 sg. praes. / is angry' [сăць нена(сь) 'очень сердиться / to be very angry']
saedäw 'глина / clay' [cf. сэд я, (L) О сэд тав 'blauer Ton']
saev 'глаз / eye' [сэв] || cf. also *janseu*
ssaidoram 'шью / I sew' [сэдорă(сь)]
sainorngha 'война, 3 pl. de kriga / they are at war' [сайнорць]
salbá 'лед / ice' [салаба]
saliik 'пень / (tree-)stump' [сăлик]
samliegh 'пять / five' [сăмляг (= сăмляңг)]

- samlieghju* '50' [сӓмляг ю" (= сӓм-ляҥг ю")]
- sangavoaa* 'тяжелый / heavy' [сӓң-говоць]
- sarraj* 'град / hail' [саррӓй]
- sarmigh* 'волк / wolf' [сармик, (L) Oks. *s̄armij̄C*]
- sarmigako*: see *tiirta sarmigako*
- sarniu* 'яйцо / egg' [сар"ню]
- saumboj* 'добрый, хороший / good' [сӓвамбой]
- seädngilyi* 'подгорье / foot of a hill' [сӓд"ңылы]
- ssej* 'сердце / heart' [сеӓй]
- seверь* 'север / North' [(ПТ) *север*]
- siabt* 'цвет, färg / colour' [сӓбт 'лубок, древесная кора / bast, tree-bark'] || cf. also *pensiabt*
- siatnjä* 'налево / to the left' [сӓтаня']
- ssjä* 'лицо / face' [сӓ"(д)] || cf. also *seädngilyj*
- ssiäje* 'гора / mountain' [сӓ"я (Augm. to сӓ"(д))]
- ssiäw* 'чешуя / (fish-)scale' [сӓв]
- sidie* 'два / two' [сидя] || cf. also *jurkasidié*
- sidejagnä* '12' [сидя яҥня]
- sideijuu* '20' [сидя ю"(д)]
- sidim-anda* 'окружность (кругом) / circumference (around)' [сидя '2' + ...]
- ssier* 'соль / salt' [сӓр"]
- ssiera* 'сера / sulphur' [сера 'спичка' / matches']
- ssierkäã* 'белый / white' [сӓрако, (L) M *s̄erko*]
- šjienuo* 'туман / fog' [синӓ]
- šilartsempaj* 'брус / whetstone' [силӓрцямбэ (= силӓрця' нэ)]
- siisjuo* 'пена / foam' [сисӓ]
- siivits* 'легкий / light, not heavy' [сибиць]
- simdiet* 'восемь / eight' [сидндет]
- sindmä* 'кровля / roof' [синд"ма]
- ssio* 'горло / throat' [сӓ]
- sirej* 'зима / winter' [сырей]
- siu* 'семь / seven' [сив (= си"йв)]
- šjurbim* 'бегу / I run' [сюрбӓ(сь)]
- soiljä* 'пруд (read прут!) / switch, twig' [соӓлӓ]
- soloma* 'солома / straw' [Russ. *солома*]
- sygé* 'снег / snow' [сыра, (L) T *sjrè*]
- táa* 'лето / summer' [та"(н)]
- taales* 'воровать / to steal' [талес(сь)]
- taaljé* 'пещера / cave' [тальбя]
- taambiu* 'даю / I give' [тамбӓ(сь)]
- taanovasj* 'гнать / to drive' [тана-бӓ(сь)]
- taarorsj* 'kämpa, brottas / to wrestle' [тароць; тарорць in (L) Sjo. *tā-rōrkañ* 'lass uns ringen']
- taasihej* 'желтый / yellow' [тасехӓй, (L) Sjo. *tāsixäei*]
- taaw* 'песок / sand' [тӓб]
- tabak* 'табак / tobacco' [табӓк]
- talau* 'запираю / I shut' [тӓлӓ(сь)]
- talej* 'вор / thief' [талей]
- tanjä* 'есть / there is' [тӓня(сь)]
- tanjääd* 'оттуда / from there' [тӓняд]
- tansinee* 'голубой (blå) / blue' [тӓн-зине(сь)]
- tarka*: see *aetarka*, *udendarka*
- tasijé* 'низ / bottom' [тӓсий]
- tasineä* 'по, под, внизу / below, under' [тӓсина, cf. *täsinya* 'вниз / down']
- tenjäna* 'вчера / yesterday' [теняна]
- tiämды* 'лягушка / frog' [тӓмдӓ"(д)]
- tjäuнаa* 'на, над,верху / above, over' [тӓ"вуна (= тӓ"йна)]
- tienievau* 'знаю / I know' [тене-вӓ(сь)]
- tiet* 'четыре / four' [тет]
- tietschii* 'холодно / it's cold' [те-цӓ(сь)]
- tiev* 'гвоздь / nail' [теб]
- tiir* 'облако / cloud' [тир]
- tiirte sarmigako* 'птица, flygande fogel / bird' [тиртя сармик]
- tjadowsj* 'распря / quarrel' [тӓдобц]
- tionä* 'отсюда / from here' [тӓня]
- tjukii* 'этот, эти / this, these' [тюку, (L) O *t'ukj̄*]
- tiukuod* 'лисица / fox' [тюкод (= тюкоход)]
- tjukújälé* 'сегодня / today' [тюку-яля']
- tjumiu* 'очаг / hearth' [тюмю]
- tivie* 'зуб / tooth' [тибя]

<i>tā</i> 'озеро / lake' [то]	<i>тыössak</i> 'капля / drop' [cf. тэс]
<i>tālgās̄j</i> 'читать / to read' [толаң- зо(сь)]	<i>vaagh</i> 'гроб, могила / tomb, grave' [ваңг]
<i>to</i> 'огонь / fire' [ту] cf. also <i>chahnduu</i> , <i>tujesék</i>	<i>vaanā</i> 'корень / root' [вано]
<i>tobiova</i> 'кожа / skin' [тобьёва]	<i>vaato</i> 'граница / border' [ваато 'срок, расстояние / term, distance']
<i>tontombiu</i> 'покрываю / I cover' [тон- дабь(сь)]	<i>vaes̄y</i> 'муж / husband' [вэсу ^у (с), (L) Sjo. wès̄jw 'mein Mann']
<i>tujesék</i> 'огниво / steel (for kindling fire)' [cf. ту еся]	<i>vaivukoje</i> 'худой [плохой] / bad' [вэвко ^у я]
<i>tumboa</i> 'кремень / flint' [тумбэ (= ту' нэ)]	<i>viebaa</i> 'лист / leaf' [вэба]
<i>tupká</i> 'топор / axe' [тубка]	<i>viineko</i> 'собака / dog' [вэнеко]
<i>тыä</i> 'олень / reindeer' [ты, (L) U U-Ts. Sjo. tje]	<i>wij</i> 'болото / marsh' [вы'(н) 'тунд- ра / tundra']
<i>тыjeek</i> 'узкий / narrow' [тыяк]	<i>zarad</i> 'запад / West' [запад]

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ЕВГЕНИЙ ХЕЛИМСКИЙ (Гамбург)

**О НЕНЕЦКОМ ГЛОССАРИИ (МЕЗЕНСКИЙ ДИАЛЕКТ) И ДРУГИХ
ЛИНГВИСТИЧЕСКИХ МАТЕРИАЛАХ ИЗ АРХИВА А. Й. ШЁГРЕНА**

В статье исследованы содержание и происхождение двух рукописей из фонда Андерса Йохана (Андрея Михайловича) Шёгрена в Архиве Академии наук (Санкт-Петербург). Выясняется, что — в отличие от большинства других рукописей этого собрания — они отражают полевую работу самого А. Й. Шёгрена с носителями ливвиковского карельского, вепсского («людиковского»), саамского (пяти диалектов, включая ныне исчезнувшие диалекты Сомпио и Куолярви), ненецкого и коми языков.

Если материал саамских глоссариев А. Й. Шёгрена хорошо известен в лаппологии (хотя заслуга их составления ошибочно приписывается пастору Якобу Фельману), ранее не публиковавшийся ненецкий глоссарий 1826 г. (мезенский диалект) служит свидетельством того, что А. Й. Шёгрэн внес и непосредственный (а не только через своего великого протеже М. А. Кастрена) вклад в самоедологию, и одновременно важным ранним источником данных о западном диалекте тундрового ненецкого языка. Статья включает упорядоченный по алфавиту список ненецких слов из этого глоссария (с соответствиями из более поздних ненецких словарей).