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THE WORDS FOR MALT IN FINNIC LANGUAGES

Abstract. The article analyses the words used for malt in Finnic languages and dialects, taking into account their structure, etymologies, semantics and area of distribution. The words come from six different roots: variants of *idu* are used for malt in Karelian, Ludic, Veps and Ingrian, *linnas* is the singular of the Estonian and Votic equivalent, from *mage* come malt names in Livonian and in some Estonian dialects, *mallas* is the common malt name in Finnish and Ingrian, *solod* is used for malt in Karelian and Ludic, and *suloim* in Veps. Most of the Finnic malt names are formed on the basis of different loanwords, which in the donor languages also mean 'sweet, tasty'. This diversity of equivalents which are used in the group of the closely related languages for malted grain refers to language contacts and, at the same time, to quite important cultural and economic relations with neighbouring peoples.

Keywords: Finnic, lexicology, etymology.

1. Introduction

Finnic people have been consuming beer for at least since the first millennium, as can be inferred from the relevant words in these languages. In all Finnic languages the word for beer is (historically) the same, and comes from the same root: Est. *õlu*, Liv. *võ'l*, Vot. *õlud*, Fin. and Kar. *olut*, Ingr. and Veps *olud*. The root of the Finnic words is either the Germanic or Baltic loan **olut* (see, e.g., Thomsen 1931 : 157–158; SKES 426; SSA 2 : 264–265; EES 629). Unlike the word for beer, the words for malt are not identical in all Finnic languages (see also Ahlqvist 1866 : 113–114).

Malt is obtained by germination of barley or other grain. For centuries, all Finnic peoples have made malt for their families, but also for sale or barter. Thus, the words for malt could provide interesting information about rather old cultural relations and language contacts. In a group of closely related languages, different words used for the same concept may be indicative of loan relations, and sometimes also of the directions from whence the innovations have spread.

The article gives an overview of the words used for malt in the Finnic languages, and analyses the development of dialect words, considering their structure, etymologies, semantics and distribution areas. The data consists of

recordings of written and spoken language drawn from a database EMSUKA (emsuka.eki.ee), linguistic literature and dictionaries. Some of them use the orthography of standard language, while some others use a variety of phonemic transcriptions for dialects, including adapted or simplified versions. In this article the dialect material is presented mostly identical to the printed sources, but there are a few exceptions. If the same word is written in several ways in the literature, the different signs are presented similarly here.¹ The vocabulary is systematized by word families, and the groups are presented in alphabetical order. The titles of the sections are words in a generalized singular form, although most of the Finnic words for malt are commonly used in the plural.

2. *idu*

In the Karelian language, malt is denoted by a genuine word *id'u* ~ *id'ü* ~ *ü'd'ü*, Pl. *ivud*, *ivüüd* (KKS 1 : 470; Макаров 1990 : 90; Пунжина 1994 : 66–67). Both rye and barley have been subjected to germination in Karelia. For example, in the Tver dialect of Karelian rye malt is called *rui'sid'ü* and barley malt is called *ozraid'ü*. Barley malt was considered the best for making beer as the Karelians said, e.g., Tver *paraš olut ozraivüštä* (Пунжина 1994 : 192, 243). The malt name *id'ü* has also been recorded from South Veps (Kettunen 1922 : 20, 28). In Ingrian dialects two words have been used, *idü* and *mallas* (see section 5). The noun *idü*, Gen. *i'in*, Pl. *i'üd* 'malt' was common in Kurkola and Soikkola peninsulas mostly, e.g., Metsäkylä *idülöist keidedää olutta* 'beer is made from malt'; Saarove *sinne laitoid niidä maldahia, itüijä, kühuva vesi valettii idülöim päälle* 'they put malt in and poured hot water over it' (Nirvi 1971 : 87).

Malt flour, which is ground from dried malt, is referred to by a compound whose first component is *idu-* or a variant. Such compounds have been used extensively in the eastern part of the Finnic area: in the Proper Karelian and Olonets dialects (= Livvi-Karelian) *idujauho*, *idüjauho*, Vitele *idüid'auho* (KKS 1 : 470). It has similar equivalents in Ludic: *id'ud'auh*, *idožd'auh* (Kujola 1944 : 87), in Veps: *idujouh*, *idug'auh idud'ouh* (СВЯ 145), in Ingrian: *idüjauhad* (Nirvi 1971 : 87), and also in the central and southern parts of the Finnish Karelian dialect: *itujauhot* (SMS 4 : 920). In addition to beer and flour, Karelians and Veps have used malt for making a meal called *idu*, e.g., in the Olonets dialect (Säämäjärvi): *idu on stolal, süögeä!* 'The malt meal is on the table, eat!' (KKS 1 : 470); in Veps (Järvenkylä): *idu tehtas idujouhospei* 'The malt meal they make from malt flour' (СВЯ 145).

The word *idu* (or a variant) is used in all Finnic languages as the name of sprout. The noun derives from the verb meaning 'germinate' (e.g., Fin. *itää*, Kar. *itöä*, *idiä*, Lud. *idädä*, *idada*, Veps *idada*, Ingr. and Vot. *ittää*, Liv. *i'ddõ*, Est. *idaneda* etc. The Finnic or Finno-Ugric original of the stem **itä* had the meaning 'emergence, rise' (SKES 111; SSA 1 : 230–231; EES 88).

3. *linnas*

Malt is called *linnas* only in Estonian and Votic (in more detail see Oja 2021). Both languages commonly use the plural forms of the word. The Estonian

¹ The following signs or letter combinations have been simplified to be similar to the system used in newer dictionaries (e.g. EES): 1) Ingrian: $\bar{a} > aa$, $\bar{i} > ii$, $\bar{ä} > ää$, $\bar{ü} > üü$, $\bar{t} > t$, $B > b$, $D > d$, $G > g$, $A > a$ (cf. Laanest 1997); 2) Livonian: $\hat{\delta} > õ$, $\hat{a} > \bar{a}$, $d' > \bar{d}$ (cf. LEL).

dialect variants are Pl. *linnased* or *linnaksed* (in some Western dialects *lennas(s)ed*) used in the North-Estonian area, and *linnas(s)e* or *linnas(s)õ?* in the South-Estonian regions. In a few recordings there are word variants of a *lina*-stem (*linaksed*, *linassed* or *linas(s)õ?*) (see more EMS V 247–248). The Votic dialect words are Pl. *linnahsõd* (common), with the variants *linnõsõd*, *linnas(s)õd*, *linnõsõd* (VOT 619). The singular forms, Estonian *linnas(s)*, *lennas* or *linas(s)*, and the Votic *linnaz* and *linnõz* are used mainly in compounds.

The first component of the Estonian compounds occurs in the genitive form, e.g., Est. *linnasejahu* 'malt flour', *linnaseleib* 'malt flour bread', *linnasejook* 'malt drink', *linnasekali* or *linnasetaar* 'malt kvass', *linnaseõlu* 'malt beer' (EKSS 3 : 145). The first component of the Votic compounds is *linnaz-*, e.g., *linnazjalgad* (= Est. dial. *linnase jalad*, lit. 'malt feet') 'malt sprouts', *linnazvesi* 'wort' (VOT 619). The word *linnas* for malt was first printed in the German-Estonian dictionary compiled by Johann Gutsclaff (1648) on the basis of the South-Estonian dialect as *linnassit*, and the next time in the German-Estonian dictionary compiled by Heinrich Göseken (1660) as *linnaxet*. The similarity of the Votic and Estonian equivalents was first noted by August Ahlqvist (1856 : 135).

The etymology of the stem is not clear (EEW 1321). Eduard Ahrens has suggested that the equivalent of the Estonian-Votic *linnas* is the Finnish *linta*, Gen. *linnan* (Ahrens 1843 : 14, 40, 120; 1853 : 156). This word can be found in the dictionary of Old Literary Finnish as the name of a liquid porridge from groats, or something like that, and of a liquid used to water calves (Schroderus 1637 : 36; Juslenius 1968 : 188; Ganander 1997 : 492; VKSS). The word is missing from modern Finnish dictionaries (NS, PS) as well as from the Finnish dialect dictionary (SMS). Instead we find the word in Karelian, where *linta* (~ *linda*), Gen. *linnan* is the name for gruel or liquid porridge (KKS 3 : 113, Пунжина 1994 : 139). The same word is used also in the Russian dialects of Arkhangelsk and Olonets, and on the Kola Peninsula for a meal cooked from fish or reindeer broth with a bit of flour (CPHГ 17 : 49). Jalo Kalima defines the Russian *линда* as a loan from Karelian (< *linda*), also mentioning the Finnish equivalent *linta* (Kalima 1919 : 152). The Russian etymological dictionary is based on Kalima's position, confirming that the Russian word has been borrowed from Karelian or Finnish (Фасмер 2 : 498). Thus, we cannot confirm Ahrens' view of the origin of the malt name *linnas*.

If *linnas* were the original Estonian-Votic word (see EES 242), it would be assumed that there are more words of the same stem in these languages than just the malt name. Alo Raun suggested comparing *linnas* to the word *lina* 'flax; linen' (2000 : 76). The Estonian-Votic-Livonian noun *lina* 'flax' is an Old Russian or Baltic loan (EEW 1316; EES 241). In theory it is possible that the noun *linnased* could be a derivative of the adjective *linane* (< *lina*), but it is not phonetically appropriate. Therefore, we are considering whether *linnased* could be a loanword.

In the Middle Ages, the Estonians had particularly close trade contacts with Russian and German merchants, but it is not known whether foreigners had a malt name similar to the Estonian and Votic term. One way to specify a purchase request is to describe the trade item. Malt species have different qualities and colours. In general, malt is divided into two categories, so-called white and red malt. The colour of malt depends on the drying temperature of the germinated grains. When dried at low temperatures, the malt remains light, while in the heat it becomes darker. The colour and taste of malt also

depends on the cereal (Jakovlev 2000). The old Estonians made malt from barley and dried it at a relatively low temperature, thus obtaining highly valued light malt (see, e.g., Moora 1991 : 7–14).

From the phonetic point of view and the meaning of the terms, a derivative of the Russian verb *линять* would be suitable as a donor word for the Estonian-Votic word for malt. In Russian, the word *линять* means, on the one hand, 'to fade, pale' and, on the other hand, 'to scale, to shed, feather', in dialects also 'to disappear, recede; shrink' etc. (Даль 2 : 253; СРНГ 17 : 51). Adjectives of this stem, e.g., *линявый, линущий, полинявший* etc. describe a pale or faded colour. These Russian words have been used to describe colour also by Estonians' neighbours in the Pskov dialect area, e.g., *Здешний цвет линущий* 'This is a fading colour' (СРНГ 17 : 51). Many Russian loanwords have been adapted to Estonian by taking an Estonian suffix (see, e.g., Must 2000 : 541–547). Having analyzed several variants to determine the origin of the Estonian-Votic word *linnased*, it seems that a loan from the stem of the Russian verb *линять* is possible.

4. *mage*

In the Estonian Insular dialect the malt is called *maged* (pl), while the types of cereals are specified by single-word units, e.g., *Põide odra maged* 'barley malt', *Valjala rugi maged* 'rye malt'. Some brewers in Saaremaa (Oesel) had used two grains together, e.g., *Kihelkonna Odra ja rugi magedest segamini saab ee ölle* 'Mixing barley and rye malt makes a good beer'. Singular word form *mage* (Nom., Gen.) occurs in compounds, e.g., *magejahu* 'malt flour', *mageleib* 'malt flour bread, sweet bread' (EMS V 880). Some informants of the Estonian Western dialect have said *maked* meaning sprouts. In some West-Estonian continental dialects the word *make* or *magi* is more known as the name for wort (see EMS V 880–881). The Livonian word for malt *ma'gđōz*, Pl. *ma'gđōd* has the same stem as the Estonian Insular dialect equivalents. It is derived from the adjective *ma'gđi*, *ma'gđō* 'sweet' (Kettunen 1938 : 214; LEL 180–181). This adjective is common in all Finnic languages in the sense 'sweet; tasty', but in Estonian and Ingrian it may also mean 'tasteless, insipid'. The Finnic words are based on the word form **makeða* 'sweet, tasty', which has a borrowed root: < Germanic **smakja-* (SSA 2 : 141; EES 270; LÄGLOS 244). In addition there are other words derived from the same Germanic stem in Finnic, e.g., Fin., Ingr., Vot. *maistaa*, *maku*, Est. *maitsta*, *maitse* 'taste' (SSA 2 : 139, 142; LÄGLOS 244–246). In Votic folklore the compound *makuvesi* has been used for beer, e.g., *Jõgõperä keitän õzrassa olutta, makuvettä maltaiss* 'I make beer from barley, beer from malt' (VOT 697); however, probably it is used in the figurative meaning of 'tasty drink' here. The Standard Estonian word for 'sweet' is *magus*. It is not clear whether the words with *maku*-stem are direct borrowings from the same Germanic root, or whether they have been derived from the adjective **makeða*. The Estonian word can also be a Low-German loan: < *smak* 'smack, taste' < Germanic **smak(k)a-z* (EES 270–271).

5. *mallas*

The common Finnish word for malt is *mallas* Pl. *maltaat* (NS 3 : 384, 387, PS 2 : 167, dialectal also Pl. *maltašt* ~ *maltaset* (Ollikainen 2003: 195). In Old Finnish

the word first appeared in the 17th century (Schroderus 1637; SSA 2 : 143; Jussila 1998 : 154; VKSS). Usually the noun occurs in the plural form, as do the other malt names described above. The same malt name occurs in Ingrian: *mallas* Pl. *mallad*, *maltaat* (Nirvi 1971 : 295; Laanest 1997 : 113). In some dialects it is used in parallel with *iid* (see section 2). In the Hevaha dialect only *mallad* has been recorded, e.g., Töntölä *maldaizist tehtiin taaria* 'kvass was made from malt' (Laanest 1997 : 113). Variants of the word are also used for malt in some Votic dialects, but seldom: Jõgõperä, Rajo, Itšäpäivä, Kukkuzi *mallaz*, *mallõz* Pl. *maltaad* (Posti, Suhonen 1980 : 272; VOT 699). It is likely that the Votic words have been borrowed from Finnish or Ingrian, while the common word for malt is *linnaz* in Votic (see section 3). The singular form *mallas* can be found in compounds, e.g., Finnish *mallasjauho* 'malt flour', *mallasjuoma* 'malt drink', *ruismaltaat* 'rye malt' etc. (NS 3 : 384; PS 2 : 167, 670), or in word units, e.g., Ingrian (Hevaha) *olud oli makkuiza, häned oli tehtü mallad jauhoista* 'the beer tasted good, it was made from malt flour' (Laanest 1997 : 113).

The Finnish word and its equivalents in closely related languages have a Germanic origin: **malðas*, Gen. **maltahan* < **malta-*, **maltaz-* (SKES 330; Koivulehto 1981 : 178; SSA 2 : 143; LÄGLOS 246–247; Vesikansa 1989 : 20). It has also been supposed that the Finnish *mallas* is a Swedish or Scandinavian loanword, cf. Swedish a.o. Scandinavian *malt* < Anglo-Saxon *mealt* (Ganander 1997 : 539; Thomsen 1869 : 133; VKSS) (cf. the English *malt*). The Estonian *mallad* (Pl.) used in the Kuusalu district of the North Eastern Coastal dialect has obviously been borrowed from Finnish.

Loanwords from a derivative with the same stem are also used. For example the Estonian word for malt sugar obtained from the germination of starchy seeds is *maltoos* < German *Maltose*. The extract, obtained by steaming malt and used in the manufacture of beer is called *maltoosa* in Estonian. The word is a loanword from Russian: < *мальтоза* (VSL 668).

6. *solod*

In Karelian and Ludic a Russian loanword is used for malt (besides of *id'u* ~ *id'ü* ~ *iid'ü* discussed in section 2). In Ludic dialects malt is called *solod*, and in Karelian Olonets dialect *soloda*, e.g., Ludic (Mund'arv) *solodas luad'itau vuaššad*; Olonets (Nekkula-Riipuškala) *solodaz vuasso azutas* 'kvass is made from malt' (Kujola 1944 : 395; KKS 5 : 474). In the compounds meaning 'malt flour' the word occurs as the first component of the unit: *solodjauho*, *solodujauho*, Vitele *solodud'auho* (KKS 5 : 474). The noun *solod* has been borrowed from Russian *солод* (Gen. *солода*) 'malt' < Old Russian *солодъ* << Pre Slavic *солдъ*. The same origin applies to the Russian dialect adjective *солодкий* 'sweet' (Russian *сладкий*, Old Slavic *сладькъ*). It is believed that the noun *соль* 'salt' has the same origin (Даль 4 : 266–267; Фасмер 3 : 712–713). We can see that the naming motive of the Russian malt name is the same as of its Livonian and Estonian equivalents *ma'gđõd* and *maged* (see section 3).

7. *suloim*

The North-Vepsian Kaskesoja dialect word for malt is *suloim*, Gen. *suloimen*, e.g., *suloimespäi kiittas ohuden* 'beer is made from malt' (CBЯ 526). In addition there is a phonetically close word *sulgi*, Gen. *sulgin*, meaning 'turnip

juice', e.g. *endę södhe(n) sulęin rugihizęen kisliņke* 'turnip juice was eaten with rye flour food' (СВЯ 468, 526). The same word is used in Ludic: Mund'arvi *suloi*, Part. *suloid*, meaning turnip juice, which was made by stewing dried turnips, e.g., Sunnunsuu *ku nagrehet päfšis suletau haudakš, šid lienou mage-dad suloid, süödäü leibänj kerε* 'when the turnips are stewed in the oven, it becomes a sweet turnip juice, eaten with bread' (Kujola 1944 : 407). In Northern Karelian dialects we meet *sulo*, and in Olonets dialects *šulo* or *suloi* meaning 'wort; malt water; sweet water on the Finnish Easter pudding; a meal made from malt and turnip' etc. (KKS 5 : 548).

The same noun is known in Russian dialects as *сулой*, Gen. *сулоя* (Даль 4 : 359). In Olonets and Vologda dialects the Russian *сулой* means 'wort', while in South Siberia it means 'kvass' (often 'not good tasting kvass'). In Arkhangelsk, Olonets, and Pskov dialects the Russian *сулой* is the name of turnip kvass, in Olonets also of berry juice. In addition the word is used for other drinks and a liquid meal (СРНГ 42 : 223–224). The dregs of beer or kvass mixed with water is called *сула* (СРНГ 42 : 118). It is argued that the Russian *сулой* is a compound consisting of the old preposition *су-* 'with' and the verb *лить* 'pour' (Фасмер 3 : 801). In another opinion *suloi* and *suloim* is a genuine Finnic word probably derived from the stem *sulo* 'cute, beautiful, pleasant' etc. (see SKES 1103–1104). As this word is more used in Russian than in Finnic dialects, it is possible that the Eastern Finnic equivalents have been borrowed from Russian rather than vice versa.

8. Conclusion

The malt names in Finnic languages come from six different roots. The noun *idu* and its variants are the common words for malt in the Eastern-Finnic area: in Karelian, Ludic and Veps dialects. These are derivatives from the verb of the stem **itä-* 'germinate' with an early meaning 'emergence, rise', which is of a genuine Finnic (or Finno-Ugric) origin. The Finnic term for malt *mallas* is a Germanic or (Old) Swedish loan. Similar malt names occur in Ingrian and in some Votic dialects, while the Votic equivalent could be a Finnish loan. Another loanword of Germanic origin used for malt is the Estonian Insular dialect word *maged* (Pl.) and the Livonian *ma'gđōd* (Pl.). The Finnic words are based on the word form **makeða* (early meaning 'sweet; tasty') < Germanic **smakja*. The Karelian and Ludic *solod(a)* 'malt' is a direct loan from the Russian malt name *солод* (Gen. *солода*).

There are two words with an unclear etymology. The noun *linnas* (pl. *linna(k)sed*) is the common term for malt in Estonian and Votic. It may be a loanword which derives from the Russian verb *линять* and has taken a Finnic suffix. The Russian verb means 'to fade, pale', 'to scale, to shed, feather', in dialects also 'to disappear, recede; shrink', etc. The derived word (? adjective) could be used by merchants to explain to the Finnic farmers what kind of malt they want to buy. The malt name *suloim* (Gen. *-en*) has been recorded only in Veps. Its cognate words *šulo*, *suloi* etc. are, however, used also in Karelian and Ludic dialects for 'wort; turnip kvass; malt water; sweet water on the Finnish Easter pudding; a meal containing malt and turnip' etc. The stem has been doubtfully associated with the Finnic *sulo*, meaning 'cute, beautiful, pleasing' etc. A comparison with Russian equivalents indicated that in many Russian dialects *сулой* and *сула* have the same meanings as the Eastern-Karelian *suloi*.

It seems that according to the alternative etymology the Eastern-Finnic equivalents can be identified as Russian loanwords.

As for the motives for naming the concept, most Finnic words for malt are based on the meaning of 'sweet; tasty'. Donor words from different languages referring to language contacts are likely to reflect cultural and economic relationships. The Finns and Ingrians seem to have had closer contacts with Swedish, but Livonians and West Estonians probably with Low German. The Russian loans in Karelian, Ludic and a possible loan in Veps, as well as the Estonian and Votic malt name refer on the one hand to cultural contacts, on the other hand to trade relations with Russians. At the same time, it is noteworthy that in the eastern Finnic area — in Karelian, Ludic, Veps and Ingrian — the variants of the genuine word *idu* are used for malt.

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Abbreviations

LÄGLOS — A. D. K y l s t r a, S.-L. H a h m o, T. H o f s t r a, O. N i k k i l ä, Lexikon der älteren germanischen Lehnwörter in den ostseefinnischen Sprachen II. K—O, Amsterdam—Atlanta 1996 **EKSS** — Eesti keele seletav sõnaraamat. Eesti kirja-keele seletussõnaraamatu 2., täiendatud ja parandatud trükk, Tallinn 2009. <http://www.eki.ee/dict/ekss/>; **EMS** — Eesti murrete sõnaraamat, Tallinn 1994—. <http://www.eki.ee/dict/ems/>; **KKS** — Karjalan kielen sanakirja, Helsinki (LSFU) 1968—2005. <https://kaino.kotus.fi/cgi-bin/kks/karjala.cgi>; **LEL** — T.-R. V i i t s o, V. E r n š t r e i t s, Livõkiel-ëstikïel-leŧkiel sõnärõntõz, Tartu—Rīga 2012; **NS** — Nykysuomen sanakirja 3. L—N, Helsinki—Porvoo 1954; **PS** — Suomen kielen perussanakirja, Helsinki 1996 (Kotimaisten kielten tutkimuskeskuksen julkaisuja 55); **SMS** — Suomen murteiden sanakirja 4. huka — iätös, Helsinki 1994 (Kotimaisten kielten tutkimuskeskuksen julkaisuja 36). <http://kaino.kotus.fi/sms/?p=searchresults>; **VKSS** — Vanhan kirjasuomen sanakirja (2014—), Helsinki (KKK verkkojulkaisuja 38). <http://kaino.kotus.fi/vks>; **VOT** — Vadja keele sõnaraamat. Vad'da tšeelee sõnatsirja. Словарь водского языка, Tallinn 2014. www.eki.ee/dict/vadja; **VSL** — E. V ä ä r i, R. K l e i s, J. S i l v e t, T. P a e t, T. R e h e m a a, Võõrsõnade leksikon. 8. põhjalikult ümbertõõdatud trükk, Tallinn 2012. <http://www.eki.ee/dict/vsl>; **Даль** — В. Даль, Толковый словарь живого великорусского языка. Т. 1—4, Москва 1955; **СВЯ** — М. И. З а й ц е в а, М. И. М у л л о н е н, Словарь вепсского языка, Ленинград 1972; **СРНГ 17** — Словарь русских народных говоров 17. Леснокаменный — Масленичать, Ленинград 1981; **СРНГ 42** — Словарь русских народных говоров 42. Стриж — сухловина, Санкт-Петербург 2008; **Фасмер** — М. Ф а с м е р, Этимологический словарь русского языка. Перевод с немецкого и дополнения О. Н. Трубачева, Москва 1964—1973.

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ВИЛЬЯ ОЯ (Таллинн)

НАИМЕНОВАНИЯ СОЛОДА В ПРИБАЛТИЙСКО-ФИНСКИХ ЯЗЫКАХ

Солод получают при проращивании зерновых (у прибалтийско-финских народов предпочтительны ячмень или рожь). Существительное, образованное непосредственно от глагола со значением 'прорасти' *idu ~ idiü*, мн.ч. *ivud, iviid* или его варианты используются для обозначения солодов в восточном ареале прибалтийско-финских языков — карельском, людиковском, вепском — и частично в

ижорских диалектах. Этот глагол с прибалтийско-финской или финно-угорской основой происходит от отглагольного существительного **itä* 'подъем'. Второе ижорское слово *mallas*, мн. ч. *maltaat* представляет собой главное обозначение солода в финском языке и как финское заимствование в некоторых водских и эстонских говорах. Широко известные в индоевропейских языках соответствия с корнем *malt-* в прибалтийско-финских языках базируются на германском заимствовании < **malta*, **maltaz-*.

В водском языке вообще использовалось похожее на эстонское наименование солода: эст. *linnased*, вод. *linnasõd* и др. Его происхождение не совсем ясно, возможно, мы имеем дело с русским заимствованием. Источником заимствования мог послужить древнерусский глагол *линять* или образованное от него прилагательное. В эстонском островном диалекте солоды именуется *maged* (мн.ч.), в ливском языке *ma'gđõd*. (мн. ч.). В прибалтийско-финских языках понятия 'сладкий, вкусный и т. п.' обозначалось как **makeða* — германское заимствование < **smakja-*.

Русское заимствование *solod*, *soloda* < рус. *солод* встречается в карельском и людиковском языках. В вепском языке солод именовался *suloim*. Более известно *suloi*, *sulo* в вепских, карельских и людиковских диалектах как наименование сока репы или приготовленной из него еды, кое-где и в значении 'мальтоза; солодовый сахар'. В том же значении в русских диалектах встречаются *сулой*, *сула*. Не совсем ясно, носители прибалтийско-финских языков заимствовали его из русского языка или процесс заимствования имел противоположное направление.

VILJA OJA (Tallinn)

LÄÄNEMERESOOE LINNASENIMETUSED

Linnased saadakse teravilja (läänemeresoomlastel eelistatult odra või rukki) idandamisel. Otseselt verbist tähendusega 'idanema' tuletatud nimisõna *idu* ~ *idü* (mitmus *ivud* ~ *ivüüd*) või selle variant märgib linnaseid ida pool: karjala, lüüdi ja vepsa keeles ning osaliselt isuri murdeis. Idanemist väljendav verb lähtub läänemeresooe või soome-ugri tüvega verbaalnoomenist **itä* 'nähtavale tulek, tõus'. Isuri teine linnasenimetus *mallas* (mitmus *maltaat*) on peamine linnasenimetus ka soome keeles ning soome laenuna mõnes vadja ja eesti murrakus. Indoeuroopa keeltes laialt tuntud *malt-*tüveliste sõnade vasted põhinevad läänemeresooe keeltes germaani laenul (< **malta*, **maltaz-*).

Vadja keeles on üldiselt tarvitatud eesti sõnaga *linnased* sarnast linnasenimetus *linnasõd*. Selle päritolu pole päris selge, kuid võimalik, et tegemist on vene laenuga. Laenuallikaks võis olla vanavene verb *линять* või sellest tuletatud adjektiiv. Eesti saarte murdes on linnaste nimetuseks *maged* (mitmus) ja liivi keeles *ma'gđõd* (mitmus). Läänemeresooe keeltes mõisteid 'magus, maitsev' märkiv sõna, algselt **makeða*, on germaani laen (< **smakja-*).

Vene laen *solod* ~ *soloda* < *солод* 'linnas' esineb karjala ja lüüdi keeles. Vepsa keeles on linnaste nimetuseks *suloim*. Laiemalt tuntakse sõnu *suloi*, *sulo* vepsa, karjala ja lüüdi murretes naerimahla või sellest valmistatud toidu nimetusena, kohati ka tähenduses 'maltoosa'. Samas tähenduses esinevad vene murretes sõnad *сулой*, *сула*. Pole selge, kas läänemeresoomlased on laenanud selle vene keelest või on laenusuund vastu-pidine.