

ten Schicht sind diejenigen Tempora, die durch den Kontakt mit dem Russischen und den Turksprachen entstanden sind, d. h. das Plusquamperfekt und ein eine fortdauernde Tätigkeit zum Ausdruck bringendes Präteritum: *мы ошкыльнам ыле* = russ. *я шагал было*.

J. Anduganov ist ein junger begabter Forscher. Sein Aufsatz «Начало изучения синтаксиса марийского языка» (S. 143—148) ist kurz und bündig, aber übersichtlich. Es werden die knappen Angaben der ersten marischen Grammatik vom Jahre 1775 analysiert, die die Syntax der Redeteile betreffen.

Der Aspirant der Tartuer Universität A. Kuklin hat zwei Untersuchungen publiziert: «Из истории изучения красноуфимского говора марийского языка» (S. 148—166) und «О некоторых названиях болезней в марийском языке (на материале красноуфимского говора)» (S. 167—170). Da Kuklin ein Spezialist für die Krasnoufimsker Mundart ist, hat er in seinem ersten Aufsatz die Tätigkeit der früheren und heutigen Mundartforscher kritisch referiert. Außerdem hat er die Beziehungen dieser Mundart mit den anderen marischen Mundarten und ihre Kontakte mit dem Russischen und Tatarischen beschrieben. Es werden tatarische und russische Entlehnungen genannt, die sonst im Marischen nicht allgemein gebräuchlich sind. Die Mundart hat verschiedene phonetische Eigentümlichkeiten, wie z. B. die palatalisierten *ś* und *ź*. Der Vokal *ā* kann in allen Positionen vorkommen. Über diesen Vokal hat Kuklin einen ausführlicheren Aufsatz in unserer Zeitschrift veröffentlicht (SFU 1979 : 159—163). Im zweiten Aufsatz werden einige medizinische Fach-

ausdrücke dieser Mundart etymologisiert, die aus dem Tatarischen bzw. Russischen stammen.

Der andere marische Aspirant an der Tartuer Universität V. Vasiljev hat in seinem kurzen Beitrag den Vogelnamen *колегуш* 'Milvus milvus' richtig etymologisiert: mar. *коля* 'Maus' + *куш, кош* 'Vogel' aus den Turksprachen (S. 171—172).

Der Sammelband macht einen ersten wissenschaftlichen Eindruck. Er ist gut zusammengestellt und gut redigiert worden. Den allgemeinen guten Eindruck vermindern in gewissem Maße einige vermeidbare Druckfehler, die in Orts- und Personennamen wie auch in Überschriften und Zitaten zu finden sind, z. B. *Stokholm* anstatt *Stockholm* (41), *Hajdu* — *Hajdu* (116), *Сегеля* — *Сегяля* (138), *hedyi* — *hegyi* (40), *Studie* — *Studia* (41), *nuelvek* — *nyelvek* (112), *jättä* — *jättää* (116), *Capsella bursa pastoris* — *pastoris* (169), *Lycopodium* — *Lycopodium* (169), *Achillea millefolium* — *Achillea millefolium* (170) usw. Ein Schreibfehler hat den Verfasser Galkin sogar zu einer falschen Schlußfolgerung geführt. Er hat anstatt der estnischen Beispiele *kakskümmend kopikal* 'zwanzig Kopeken' und *kaks kopikat* 'zwei Kopeken' *kakskymend kopikad* und *kaks kopikad* geschrieben und deshalb gemeint, daß im Estnischen nach den Zahlwörtern das Hauptwort eine Pluralform haben kann (S. 109). Es sei noch erwähnt, daß es in der Fennougristik ungewöhnlich ist, den finnischen Forscher Andreas Johan Sjögren Андрей Михайлович Шёгрэн zu nennen, wie Kuklin es getan hat.

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Т. И. Тепляшина, Антропонимические модели пермских языков, Москва, «Наука», 1978. 138 pp. (Академия наук СССР. Институт языкознания)

T. Tepljašina, Candidate of Science (Philology), a research worker of the Institute of Linguistics of the USSR Academy of Sciences, is a specialist in the Permian languages, who has also dealt with onomastics. She has taken a particular interest in personal names (anthroponyms). After extensive research she has completed a study of Permian anthroponyms. Although

many separate papers have been published on Udmurt, Zyrian and Permyak personal names, there was no work of a generalizing character. It is this gap that T. Tepljašina sought to fill with her book.

The author was interested in the use of names among the Permians in the 15th—17th centuries and she compares this with present-day usage.

The book consists of an introduction, seven chapters and a conclusion. The beginning of the book is devoted to the place of the Permian languages within the Finno-Ugric family of languages, the history and sources of Permian anthroponymic studies, and it examines the adaptation of Permian names in Russian and Russian names in Permian.

Of special interest are chapters 6—7, the longest in the book, which examine the various types and structure of names.

If the Zyrians and Permyaks used Russian names almost exclusively already in the 15th-17th centuries, the Udmurts had many names of their own alongside names of Russian and Turkic origin. This is the reason why in analyzing personal names the author has proceeded mainly from Udmurt onomastic material.

T. Tepljašina has classified the names according to meaning. It turns out that Permian anthroponyms have been derived from the names of birds (*Кеня* < Zyrian *кенья* 'Crates infaustus'), animals (Permyak *Ур* ~ *Урка* < *ур* 'squirrel'), insects (*Мушка* ~ *Мушег* < *муш* 'bee'), and plants (*Тугейко* < *Тугей* < *туг* 'hop'); likewise from the physical and physiological properties of children (*Юнка* < *Юн* < *юн* 'strong'), etc.

The author has examined approximately 900 names. Of these 162 are of Udmurt, 168 of Russian, and the rest of Turkic origin. On the whole, Russian names have been more widely used. *Ивашко* ~ *Иван* occurs 137 times, *Алексика* 76, *Андрюшка* ~ *Андрей* 65, *Максимко* 63 times, etc. The most frequently used name of Udmurt origin is *Шудег* ~ *Шудешко* < *Шуд* < *шуд* 'happiness, happy', which occurs almost 60 times.

The development of family names is dealt with separately. There were no family names among the Komis and Udmurts as late as the 17th and 18th centuries. Additional names were used at that time to distinguish persons of the same name. The author has also divided family names into groups according to their meaning.

The analysis of the development of names has given quite interesting data. T. Tepljašina has studied the changes in name-giving which have taken place in concrete settlements over the centuries. For this purpose she selected the settlement of Omutnica in the Udmurt ASSR,

Кнжазпogost in the Komi ASSR, and Kudymkar in the Komi Permyak autonomous region. Thus, at the time of the 1646 census Omutnica had 34 inhabitants who bore 27 different names. In 1678 the settlement already had a population of 83 with 58 different names. The favourite names at that time were *Ивашко*, *Сенка*, *Офонка*, *Келдычко*, *Баженко*, *Келдыбечко*, etc. During the 17th century the 115 inhabitants of Omutnica had 65 different names, of which 18 were Udmurt, 28 Turkic and the rest Russian in origin.

A comparison of the use of names in this settlement in the 17th century and in the 1970s reveals a great difference. In the settlement today only Russian names are used: *Николай*, *Анатолий*, *Владимир*, etc. In Кнжазпogost there have not been such marked changes because in contrast to the Udmurts the Komis used only Russian names already in the 17th century. The Permyaks had their own names in the 16th and 17th centuries, but by the beginning of the present century these had been completely replaced by Russian ones.

In the chapter dealing with the structure of names the author shows that a considerable number of Permian names have been formed from appellatives without any change in the inner structure of the words concerned. The most productive suffix was -эй (-ей), which was added to native words and words of Turkic origin: *Сабанейко* < *Сабаней* < *сабан* 'plough'. Some names may take different suffixes, e. g. *Боз*, *Бозэг*, *Бозэй*, *Бозеш*.

In summing up the author emphasizes that 162 names of Udmurt and 168 names of Komi origin have been dealt with in her work.

Various lists of names are given at the end of the book. The longest of these is a list of Udmurt personal names current until the 15th-17th centuries, which also contains variant names and patronymics. There are likewise lists of Zyrian and Permyak names, of the abbreviations employed in the work and of the sources used.

T. Tepljašina's book is a valuable contribution to the literature on the personal names used by the Finno-Ugric peoples living in the Soviet Union because relatively few studies of anthroponyms have appeared as yet. *JAAK SIMM* (Tallinn)