

Publikationsliste (thematisch)

Erste Version (30.03.2011)

Die nachfolgenden tabellarischen Zusammenfassungen und alle Dateien stammen von der Internetseite von Prof. Dr. Eugen Helimski:

http://helimski.com/Helimski_Thematic_Index.html (letzter Zugriff: 30.03.2011).

Diese Zusammenstellung soll dazu dienen, die Arbeiten von Prof. Dr. Eugen Helimski dauerhaft auf der Internetpräsenz des Instituts Finnougristik/Uralistik der Universität Hamburg (<http://www.uni-hamburg.de/ifuu/>) zu sichern.

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1. Uralic / Finno-Ugric

Uralic / Finno-Ugric	
<p>1.2. Древнейшие угорско-самодийские языковые связи (Анализ некоторых аспектов генетических и ареальных взаимоотношений между уральскими языками) [Кандидатская дисс., рукопись]. Москва, 1978, 311 стр.</p> <p>REV.: (1) Т.Р. Вийтсо. - In: СФУ XVI, 1980, № 3, 237-240; (2) A. Künnap. - In: Fenno-Ugristica 7, Tartu, 1980, 116-126; (3) P. Alvre, Kandidaadi väitekirj ugri-samojeedi keelesõõseist. - In: Keel ja Kirjandus XXIII. Tallinn, 1980, № 4, 254.</p>	<p>See 1.5 (book version of the dissertation, with several sections added or omitted).</p>
<p><u>1.3. Древнейшие угорско-самодийские языковые связи (Анализ некоторых аспектов генетических и ареальных взаимоотношений между уральскими языками)</u> Автореферат канд. дисс. Тарту, 1979, 20 стр.</p>	<p>Abridged text (resp. long summary) of 1.2.</p>
<p>1.5. Древнейшие венгерско-самодийские языковые параллели (Лингвистическая и этногенетическая интерпретация). Москва, 1982, 164 стр. REV.: (1) Р. Агеева. - In: РЖОН-С-Я, 1983, № 2, 39-43; (2) J. Lehtiranta, Ein kühnes Forschungsunternehmen. - In: FUF XLV, 1983, 273-279; (3) Gy. Décsy. - In: Ural-Altäische Jahrbücher 56, 1984, 165; (4) J. Pusztay, Az ősi magyar-szamojéd egyezésekről. - In: Magyar Nyelv, Budapest, 1986, LXXXII. évf., 2. sz., 236-242.</p>	<p><u>New Descriptive Treatment:</u> The areal-genetic (AG) type of language relationship and its presentation in genealogical trees - the scheme of a «stretched and torn apart gum».</p> <p><u>Description:</u> AG relationships within the Uralic language family.</p> <p><u>Description:</u> The classification of the Samoyed languages and the process of their divergation in the light of newer conclusions (cf. 2.5, 2.13).</p> <p><u>Data Collection, Conclusion:</u> The lexicostatistics of the Samoyed languages; dating the age of their individual branches (which arose after the disintegration of the Proto-Samoyed community) with ca. 2,000 years.</p> <p><u>Polemics:</u> Refutation of some hypotheses about “special relationship” between Samoyed and some of the Fino-Permic languages (D. Bubrih, J. Gulya).</p> <p><u>Conclusion:</u> Samoyed and Ugric languages are</p>

	<p>historically linked by AG relationship within the Eastern Uralic area.</p> <p><u>Conclusion:</u> The distinctions between verbal conjugations (subjective, objective, possibly also reflexive) must have existed already in Proto-Uralic, at least in its Eastern area.</p> <p><u>Reconstructive Description:</u> Endings (in Sg) and functions of the three verbal conjugations in (Eastern) Uralic.</p> <p><u>Conclusion:</u> The suppletive accusative forms of personal pronomina with the stem *ki are a feature of the Eastern Uralic area.</p> <p>Conclusion: The secondary local case markers with the co-affix *n are a feature of the Eastern Uralic area.</p> <p>Conclusion: The marking of causative verbs with a sequence of two markers of factitive verbs is a feature of the Eastern Uralic area.</p> <p><u>Conclusion:</u> The co-existence of two forms of the numeral ‘2’, an attributive and a non-attributive (marked for dual), is a feature of the Eastern Uralic area.</p> <p>Conclusion: The development of non-palatal sibilants to dental fricative *θ (later partly to *t) is a feature of the Eastern Uralic area.</p> <p>Etymology (Hungarian, Samoyed, Uralic, Nostratic).</p>
<p>(1.24.) Marginalia ad UEW. IN PREPARATION</p>	<p>To be continued, if necessary, by A. Aikio.</p>
<p>2.10. Соответствия уральских а-основ и е-основ в тазовском диалекте селькупского языка. - In: Soome-ugri rahvad ja idamaad: Ettekananete teesid. Tartu, 1975, 83-85.</p>	<p>A short version of 2.12.</p>
<p>2.11. К типологической характеристике тональных систем некоторых языков уральской семьи. - In: Типология как раздел языкознания: Тезисы дискуссии // Институт востоковедения АН</p>	<p>A detailed presentation of the topic see in 2.19.</p>

СССР. Москва, 1976, 165-168.	
<p>2.12. О соответствиях уральских а- и е-основ в тазовском диалекте селькупского языка. - In: СФУ XII, 1976, № 2, 113-132.</p>	<p><u>Phonetic Laws</u>: A system of phonetic rules regulating the correspondences between Proto-Uralic and Selkup stem types and final vowels. This system remains essentially valid also in the framework of the Proto-Samoyed reconstruction by J. Janhunen (though can be optimized by dividing the processes into at least 2 stages - from Proto-Uralic to Proto-Samoyed and only then to Selkup).</p> <p><u>Etymology</u> (Selkup, Uralic).</p>
<p>2.19. <u>Тональные оппозиции в уральских языках</u> - In: NyK 79, 1977, 3-55. REV.: L. Szabó. - Ural-Altische Jahrbücher 53, 1981, 147.</p>	<p><u>New Descriptive Treatment</u>: It turned out to be possible to find auditive differences between two or three tonal pitches (in monosyllabic words/stems) or between two or three tonal contours (in bisyllabic words/stems) in the pronunciation of speakers of many Uralic languages (Finnish, Estonian, Mordvin, Cheremis, Votyak, Zyrian, Hungarian, Enets). These tonal (suprasegmental) distinctions appear to be independent of the segmental properties of words and, though weakly manifested, able to differentiate between segmental homonyms.</p>
<p>2.20. <u>Notes on the origin of prosodic features in some Samoyed and Ugric languages</u> - In: Estonian Papers in Phonetics 1978. Tallinn, 1978, 35-38.</p>	<p><u>Conclusion</u>: The long (overlong) vowels in Nenets correspond to diphthongs in Enets, Nganasan, and Proto-Northern-Samoyed. In easternmost Nenets dialects, there is a trend to replace the opposition long (overlong) : short by a tonal opposition (falling pitch : rising pitch).</p> <p><u>Conclusion</u>: The placing of word stress in Selkup is determined by both phonetic and morphologic factors (cf. 1.4).</p> <p><u>Conclusion</u>: The long vowels in Enets must be treated as biphonemic clusters (cf. 2.41).</p> <p><u>Conclusion</u> concerning quantity and stress in Hungarian (cf. 2.25).</p>
<p>2.22. <u>Проблема интерпретации угорско-самодийских и других межгрупповых изоглоссов в прауральской реконструкции</u> - In: Конференция „Проблемы реконструкции“</p>	<p>The final and most detailed presentation of the topic see in 1.5.</p>

(Тезисы докладов) // Институт языкознания АН СССР. Москва, 1978, 46-48.	
2.24. Ареальные связи доугорских и досамодийских диалектов уральского праязыка. - In: Вопросы финно-угроведения. Языкознание (Тезисы докладов на XVI Всесоюзной конференции финно-угроведов). Сыктывкар, 1979, 114.	The final and most detailed presentation of the topic see in 1.5.
2.26. Атрибутивная и неатрибутивная формы числительного 'два' - In: СФУ XVI, 1980, № 1, 6-10.	The final presentation of the topic see in 1.5.
2.30. Keto-Uralica - In: Кетский сборник. Антропология, этнография, мифология, лингвистика. Ленинград, 1982, 238-251.	Etymology (Ket, Samoyed, Uralic).
2.42. Problems of phonological reconstruction in modern Uralic Linguistics - In: СФУ XX, 1984, № 4, 241-257.	Review Article. Cf. 2.51. Conclusion: The future progress can be expected from: (a) search for exact phonetic laws; (b) giving up the oversimplified reconstruction of vowels in non-first syllables and of stem structure; (c) reliable reconstruction of intermediary proto-languages, esp. of the Proto-Ugric.
2.51. Проблемы фонологической реконструкции в уральском языкознании. - In: Язык: история и реконструкция. Сборник научно-аналитических обзоров // ИНИОН АН СССР. Москва, 1985, 33-72.	Russian version of 2.42.
2.48. Proto-Uralic reconstruction in its Nostratic context - In: 6-й Международный конгресс финно-угроведов: Тезисы, т. II. Сыктывкар, 1985, 77.	Conclusion: The Nostratic comparison may be an effective means of filling gaps in the reconstruction of Uralic vocabulary and grammar. Conclusion: The objective comparison and the pronominal nominizer *miÇ must be regarded, in view of external data and despite their restricted spread, as Proto-Uralic.
4.8. Рец.: Symposium saeculare Societatis Fenno-Ugricae (MSFOu 185) - In: СФУ XXI, 1985, № 4, 289-294.	Polemics, i.a. on various issues of Indo-Uralic and Ural-Altaic problems (Nostratic relationships vs. early borrowings, localisation of contacts, etc.). Etymology (sam. < Tocharian).

<p>2.49. Fenno-ugrica в „ятвяжском“ словаре? - In: Tarptautine baltistų konferencija: Pranešimų tezes. Vilnius, 1985, 234-235.</p>	<p>Conclusion / Hypothesis: The «Yatvingian» word list published by Z. Zinkevičius (Baltistica XXI/1-2) contains several words with obvious correspondences in Finno-Ugric languages, especially in Proto-Hungarian.</p> <p>Partly revised version: 1.12, 402-403.</p>
<p>2.67. Наблюдения над балтийским языком польско-“ятвяжского“ словарика. - In: Балто-славянские исследования 1985. Москва, 1987, 121-134. Авторы: В. Э. Орел, Е. А. Хелимский. Написанная мною часть опирается на 2.49.</p>	
<p>4.11. VI Международный конгресс финно-угроведов. - In: Вестник АН СССР. Москва, 1986, № 2, 123-130.</p>	
<p>4.19. Рец.: K. Rédei, Uralisches Etymologisches Wörterbuch, Lfg. 1- In: Этимология 1986-1987. Москва, 1989, 240-245.</p>	<p>Etymology (Uralic).</p>
<p>2.87. The external connections and early contacts of the Uralic languages - In: Problems of Uralistics: Analytical reviews, vol. I. Moscow, 1990, 19-43.</p>	<p>Review Article</p>
<p>2.93. Идеи и сферы исследований Пауля Аристэ на международной конференции по урало-индоевропеистике. - In: LU XXVI, 1990, № 4, 314-317.</p>	<p>A more detailed presentation of the topic see in 2.156.</p>
<p>2.97. Уральский консонантный ауслат ~ индоевропейская гетероклиза? - In: Конференция „Сравнительно-историческое языкознание на современном этапе: Памяти В. М. Иллич-Свитыча“: Тезисы докладов // Институт славяноведения и балканистики АН СССР. Москва, 1990, 11-13.</p>	<p>Phonetic Law: It is probable that there exists a correlation between monosyllabic consonantal stems in Proto-Uralic and heteroclytic stems in Proto-Indo-European (the source of both phenomena must belong to the Nostratic level).</p> <p>Partly revised version: 1.12, 474-475.</p>
<p>4.27. Congressus Septimus Internationalis Fenno-Ugristarum. - In: LU XXVII, 1991, № 2, 128-130.</p>	
<p>4.26. Рец.: А. В. Лушникова, Стратификация индо-уральских языковых контактов - In: LU XXVII, 1991, № 3, 218-222.</p>	<p>Hypothesis: Original formulaion of the “Andronovo Aryan” hypothesis, s. 2.155.</p>
<p>2.106. Bisyllabic consonantal and trisyllabic vocalic stems in Fenno-Permian and further</p>	<p>Amendments to Reconstruction.</p>

<p>- In: Rédei-Festschrift. Wien - Budapest, 1992, 195-200.</p>	<p>Partly revised version: 1.12, 191-195.</p>
<p>4.29. Рец.: W. Steinitz, Ostjakologische Arbeiten, Bd. I-IV - In: ВЯ, 1992, № 2, 151-157.</p>	<p>Polemics - i.a., against the “phonological extremism” and Steinitz’ reconstructions of vocalism.</p>
<p>4.30. Рец.: В. В. Напольских, Древнейшие этапы происхождения народов уральской языковой семьи: Прауральский космогонический миф - In: Этнографическое обозрение, 1992, № 3, 153-154.</p>	
<p>2.140. Proto-Uralic gradation: Continuation and traces - In: Congressus Octavus Internationalis Fenno-Ugristarum. Pars I: Orationes plenariae et conspectus quinquennales. Jyväskylä, 1995, 17-51. REV.: A. Künnap, On the interrelationship between *ś- and *j-preterite bin Uralic languages. - UAJb. N. F. 16, 1999/2000, 139-142.</p>	<p><u>Phonetic Laws:</u> (the R-S-Model): Consonant gradation in its original form affects (phonetically) all consonants and consonant clusters. Rhythmic gradation weakens the initial articulatory phase of consonants placed between an even-numbered (unstressed) and an odd-numbered (stressed) vowel. Syllabic gradation weakens the final articulatory phase of consonants in the beginning of a closed syllable. Syllabic gradation affects only those consonants that remain unaffected by rhythmic gradation.</p> <p><u>Conclusion:</u> The phonetic outlook of weak grades, as well as the scope of neutralisation between strong and weak grades or between rhythmically and syllabically weak grades, are not determined by the R-S-Model and remain language-specific.</p> <p><u>Conclusion:</u> The validity of the R-S-Model in Fennic, Lapp, and Nganasan makes the postulation of the Proto-Uralic gradation (as a phonetic, not necessarily a phonological, mechanism) inevitable.</p> <p><u>Conclusion:</u> The loss of consonant gradation in most other Uralic languages was induced by general weakening of intervocalic consonants or by general rhythmic reorganisation of words.</p> <p><u>Conclusion:</u> The coexistence of the preterite markers *ś and *j is one of few traces left by consonant gradation also in non-gradational languages.</p>

	Partly revised version: 1.12, 167-190.
2.141. The Proto-Uralic origin of consonant gradation (in Bearbeitung) - In: Московский Лингвистический Журнал 1. Москва, 1995, 34-40.	Short version of 2.140.
2.151. The southern neighbours of Finno-Ugrians: Iranians or an extinct branch of Aryans („Andronovo Aryans“)? - In: Symposium „Finnisch-ugrische Sprachen in Kontakt“: Abstracts. Groningen, 1996, 27.	An abstract of 2.155.
2.155. The southern neighbours of Finno-Ugrians: Iranians or an extinct branch of Aryans („Andronovo Aryans“)? - In: Finnisch-ugrische Sprachen in Kontakt. Vorträge des Symposiums aus Anlaß des 30-jährigen Bestehens der Finnougristik an der Rijksuniversiteit Groningen 21.-23. November 1996. Maastricht, 1997, 117-125. Handouts	<u>Hypothesis</u> : A considerable part of Aryan borrowings in Finno-Ugric languages stems neither from Proto-Aryan nor from Iranian (or Indic), but from “Andronovo” Aryan which goes back directly to Proto-Aryan and existed from ca. 18th/16th till ca. 9th/7th cent. BC simulataneously with Proto-Indo-Iranian, later with Early Indic and Early Iranian. English version of 2.164.
2.164. Южные соседи финно-угров: иранцы или исчезнувшая ветвь ариев (арии-андроновцы)? - In: ПОЛУТРОПИОН: к 70-летию Владимира Николаевича Топорова. Москва, 1998, 61-72.	See 2.155. Partly revised version: 1.12, 502-510.
2.156. Uralo-Indogermanica. Балто-славянские языки и проблема урало-индоевропейских связей (in Bearbeitung) - In: Балто-славянские исследования 1988-1996. Москва, 1997, 224-249.	Review Article. Comments to a conference in Moscow (1990) and its proceedings.
2.168. Ural. *lās ‘bei, in der Nähe’ im Samojedischen (und im Ungarischen?) - In: Finnisch-Ugrische Mitteilungen 21/22, 1999, 77-81.	Etymology (Uralic).
2.171. Early Indo-Uralic linguistic relationships: Real kinship and imagined contacts - In: Early Contacts Between Uralic and Indo-European: Linguistic and Archaeological Considerations. (MSFOu 242) // Ed. by C. Carpelan, A. Parpola and P. Koskikallio. Helsinki, 2001. 187-205. Abstract Handouts	<u>Polemics</u> : The kinship theory (Nostratic theory) explains the cumulative evidence of the most ancient Indo-Uralic parallels better than any contact theories. Issues of direct and lateral (areal) kinship, gradual loss of kinship transparency, etc. <u>Hypothesis</u> : Counting and numerals were a cultural innovation that spread in Eurasia ca. 5,000-6,000 years ago, therefore the presence/absence of common numerals

	correlate with the age of language families. Partly revised version: 1.12, 489-501.
2.179. Before the Uralians came: White spots on the historical language map of Northern Eurasia and the Uralic languages - In: Congressus Nonus Internationalis Fenno-Ugristarum. Pars II. Tartu 2000, 72-73.	An abstract of 2.192.
2.192. Уральцы и их предшественники: Белые пятна на этноисторической карте Северной Евразии и уральские языки - In: Congressus Nonus Internationalis Fenno-Ugristarum. 7.-13. 8. 2000 Tartu. Pars IV: Dissertationes sectionum: Linguistica I. Red. Tõnu Seilenthal. Tartu 2001. 332-336.	Review Article, Hypotheses: Presumable early substrata in Uralic languages (“Protolappisch”, “Proto-Yugra”, ”sihirtya”, possible pre-Uralic population of the Russian North and of the Taimyr peninsula), possibilities and sources for studying them.
4.44. Comments to the plenary presentation „Reconstructing Pre-Proto-Uralic typology spanning the millenia of linguistic evolution“ by Juha Janhunen - In: Congressus Nonus Internationalis Fenno-Ugristarum. 7.-13. 8. 2000 Tartu. Pars VI: Dissertationes sectionum: Linguistica III. Red. Tõnu Seilenthal. Tartu 2001. 445-447.	
2.193. PU *iċś ‘to cause to be, to be’ and some other core vocabulary items in Proto-Uralic: Remarks on etymology and reconstruction - In: Budapesti Uráli Műhely II. Szófejtő Műhely 1999. szeptember 8-10. Budapest: MTA Nyelvtudományi Intézet, 2001. 76-84. Abstract	Etymology, Amendments to Reconstruction (Uralic).
4.48. Kurzrezensionen (Gábor Bereczki: A magyar nyelv finnugor alapjai; Л. А. Лар: Шаманы и боги; А. М. Малолетко: Древние народы Сибири; Г. Ф. Миллер: История Сибири; М. Sarmela: Finnische Volksüberlieferung; Сибирь в панораме тысячелетий; А. Л. Шилов: Чудские мотивы в древнерусской топонимии; А. Л. Шилов: Заметки по исторической топонимике Русского Севера; Н. Л. Жуковская, Н. Ф. Мокшин: От Карелии до Урала) In: FUM 24/25, Hamburg, 2002, 251-260.	
2.214. Финно-угорские и самодийские народы. - In: Мифы и религии мира: Учебное пособие. Москва: РГГУ, 2004. 245-256.	= 2.172.

<p>2.206. Areal groupings (Sprachbünde) within and across the borders of the Uralic language family: A survey - In: NyK 100. Budapest 2003. 156-167. Handouts</p>	<p>Data Collection: A list of Sprachbünde in which Uralic languages participate(d). Relationships between areal factors and genetic classification of Uralic languages. = 2.215 (with smaller differences).</p>
<p>2.213. Исторические предпосылки языковых союзов с участием уральских языков - In: Формирование, историческое взаимодействие и культурные связи финно-угорских народов. Материалы III Международного исторического конгресса финно-угроведов. Йошкар-Ола: МарНИИЯЛИ, 2004. 53-60. Handouts</p>	<p>S. 2.206, 2.215.</p>
<p>2.215. Uralic languages in Sprachbünde: Areal connections within and across the family borders - In: Les langues ouraliennes aujourd'hui: Approche linguistique et cognitive / The Uralic languages today: A linguistic and cognitive approach // M. M. Jocelyne Fernandez-West (dir.). Paris: Librairie Honoré Champion, 2005. 87-99.</p>	<p>= 2.206 (with minor differences).</p>
<p>2.218a. Финно-угорские языки - In: Языки Российской Федерации и соседних государств: Энциклопедия. Т. III. Москва: Наука, 2005. 262-268.</p>	<p>Description.</p>
<p>2.219. Уральские языки - In: Языки Российской Федерации и соседних государств: Энциклопедия. Т. III. Москва: Наука, 2005. 252-258.</p>	<p>Description.</p>
<p>(2.234.) Apophonies in Uralic languages and their sources IN PRINT ? (Lubotsky / Leiden)</p>	<p>Conclusion: Apophonic phenomena in Uralic languages are almost exceptionless historically determined by the influences of the vowels of the non-first syllables.</p>
<p>(2.235.) Случаи и источники апофонии в уральских языках. IN PREPARATION Handouts</p>	
<p>(2.237.) Arsch als uralische Erbe IN PRINT (SEC /Stachowski)</p>	<p>Etymology</p>
<p>(4.58.) Rez.: Lihkkun lehkos! Beiträge zur Finnougristik aus Anlaß des sechzigsten Geburtstages von Hans-Hermann Bartens Hrsg. von Cornelius Hasselblatt, Eino Koponen und Anna Widmer. (VDSUA, Bd. 65.) (In Bearbeitung)</p>	

Wiesbaden: Harrassowitz 2005. XXXIII + 492 S. -
FUM. IN PRINT.

2. Samoyedic

Samoyedic	
<p>1.2. Древнейшие угорско-самодийские языковые связи (Анализ некоторых аспектов генетических и ареальных взаимоотношений между уральскими языками). [Кандидатская дисс., рукопись]. Москва, 1978, 311 стр. REV.: (1) Т.Р. Вийтсо. - In: СФУ XVI, 1980, № 3, 237-240; (2) A. Künnap. - In: Fenno-Ugristica 7, Tartu, 1980, 116-126; (3) P. Alvre, Kandidaativäitekiri ugri-samojeedi keelesoost. - In: Keel ja Kirjandus XXIII. Tallinn, 1980, № 4, 254.</p>	<p>See 1.5 (book version of the dissertation, with several sections added or omitted).</p>
<p><u>1.3. Древнейшие угорско-самодийские языковые связи (Анализ некоторых аспектов генетических и ареальных взаимоотношений между уральскими языками)</u> Автореферат канд. дисс. Тарту, 1979, 20 стр.</p>	<p>Abridged text (resp. long summary) of 1.2.</p>
<p>1.5. Древнейшие венгерско-самодийские языковые параллели (Лингвистическая и этногенетическая интерпретация). Москва, 1982, 164 стр. REV.: (1) Р. Агеева. - In: РЖОН-С-Я, 1983, № 2, 39-43; (2) J. Lehtiranta, Ein kühnes Forschungsunternehmen. - In: FUF XLV, 1983, 273-279; (3) Gy. Décsy. - In: Ural-Altäische Jahrbücher 56, 1984, 165; (4) J. Puszta, Az ősi magyar-szamojéd egyezésekről. - In: Magyar Nyelv, Budapest, 1986, LXXXII. évf., 2. sz., 236-242.</p>	<p><u>Description</u>: The classification of the Samoyed languages and the process of their divergation in the light of newer conclusions (cf. 2.5, 2.13).</p> <p><u>Data Collection, Conclusion</u>: The lexicostatistics of the Samoyed languages; dating the age of their individual branches (which arose after the disintegration of the Proto-Samoyed community) with ca. 2,000 years.</p> <p><u>Polemics</u>: Refutation of some hypotheses about “special relationship” between Samoyed and some of the Fino-Permic languages (D. Bubrih, J. Gulya).</p> <p><u>Conclusion</u>: Samoyed and Ugric languages are historically linked by AG relationship within the Eastern Uralic area.</p> <p><u>Conclusion</u>: The distinctions between verbal conjugations (subjective, objective, possibly also reflexive) must have existed already in Proto-Uralic, at least in its Eastern area.</p> <p><u>Reconstructive Description</u>: Endings (in Sg) and</p>

	<p>functions of the three verbal conjugations in (Eastern) Uralic.</p> <p><u>Conclusion:</u> The suppletive accusative forms of personal pronomina with the stem *ki are a feature of the Eastern Uralic area.</p> <p>Conclusion: The secondary local case markers with the co-affix *n are a feature of the Eastern Uralic area.</p> <p>Conclusion: The marking of causative verbs with a sequence of two markers of factitive verbs is a feature of the Eastern Uralic area.</p> <p><u>Conclusion:</u> The co-existence of two forms of the numeral ‘2’, an attributive and a non-attributive (marked for dual), is a feature of the Eastern Uralic area.</p> <p>Conclusion: The development of non-palatal sibilants to dental fricative *θ (later partly to *t) is a feature of the Eastern Uralic area.</p> <p>Etymology (Hungarian, Samoyed, Uralic, Nostratic).</p>
<p>1.7. Историческая и описательная диалектология самодийских языков Докторская дисс. в форме научного доклада. Тарту, 1988, 48 стр. REV.: Т.-Р. Вийтсо. - In: СФУ XXV, 1989, № 2, 151-153.</p>	<p>Review article (review of the author’s own publications).</p>
<p>1.9. A szamojéd népek vázlatos története / Ford. Katona Erzsébet. Budapest, 1996, 27 old. (Budapesti Finnugor Füzetek 1). Электронная публикация: ССЫЛКА</p>	<p>The Hungarian translation of 2.153. Cf. 2.180, 2.210.</p>
<p>1.11. Samojedit ja šamanismi: Viisi luentoa samojedeista, šamanismista ja uralilaisesta kulttuurista / Käänn. ja toim. Larisa Leisiö ja Timo Leisiö. Tampere, 1998, 85 s. (Tampereen yliopiston Kansanperinteen laitos. Julkaisusarja n:o 26).</p>	<p>Lectures (in Finnish translation) essentially based on 2.105 and 2.153, 2.32 and 2.214, 2.80, 2.85, 2.126, with supplements and comments of the editors’ or from the minutes of the lecture course.</p>
<p>1.21. Самодийско-тунгусские лексические параллели. Авторы: А. Е. Аникин, Е. А. Хелимский Москва, 2007.</p>	
<p>2.5. К проблеме классификации самодийских языков</p>	<p>Detailed presentation of the topic see in 1.5 (section</p>

<p>- In: Генетические и ареальные связи языков Азии и Африки: Тезисы докладов // Институт востоковедения АН СССР. Москва, 1973, 77-82.</p>	<p>1.2).</p> <p><u>Conclusion:</u> The Southern Samoyed languages do not form a genetic unit (and never did). The Samoyed language group consists of four subgroups: Northern Samoyed, Selkup, Kamas, Mator.</p> <p><u>Conclusion:</u> Kamas includes Koibal as a dialect, Mator includes Taigi and Karagas as dialects.</p>
<p>4.1. Рец.: P. Hajdú, Samojedologische Schriften - In: СФУ XIII, 1977, № 4, 301-305.</p>	<p>Etymology (Samoyed).</p>
<p>2.23. Реконструкция прасеверносамодийских (ПСС) лабиализованных гласных непервых слогов - In: Конференция „Проблемы реконструкции“ (Тезисы докладов) // Институт языкознания АН СССР. Москва, 1978, 123-126.</p>	<p><u>Amendments to Reconstruction:</u> Mutually corroborating data from most Samoyed languages suggest the PSam vowel system in non-first syllables was not much different from that of the first syllable. In particular, in place of J. Janhunen’s *əj etc. in non-first syllables labial vowels should be reconstructed.</p> <p><u>Reconstructive Description:</u> PSam *o, *oj, *ö, *u, *ü in non-first syllables.</p>
<p>2.30. Keto-Uralica - In: Кетский сборник. Антропология, этнография, мифология, лингвистика. Ленинград, 1982, 238-251.</p>	<p>Etymology (Ket, Samoyed, Uralic).</p>
<p>2.34. Прасамодийские серии посессивов и их рефлексy - In: Категория притяжательности в славянских и балканских языках: Тезисы совещания // Институт славяноведения и балканистики АН СССР. Москва, 1983, 107-112.</p>	<p>Reconstructive Description.</p> <p>Conclusion: Applying internal reconstruction instead of external one produces chronologically aberrant results.</p> <p>Partly revised version: 1.12, 45-49.</p>
<p>2.35. Ранние этапы этногенеза и этнической истории самодийцев в свете языковых данных. - In: Проблемы этногенеза и этнической истории самодийских народов: Тезисы докладов областной научной конференции по лингвистике. Омск, 1983, 5-10.</p>	<p>See a more detailed presentation of the topic in 2.105.</p>
<p>2.41. Phonological and morphological properties of quantity in Samoyed - In: Studien zur phonologischen Beschreibung uralischer Sprachen // Hrsg.</p>	<p>Conclusion: Enets is a «mora-counting» language (as well as Nganasan, see Hajdú UAJb. 34, NyK 66).</p> <p><u>New Descriptive Treatment, Phonetic Law:</u> Long</p>

<p>von P. Hajdú und L. Honti. Budapest, 1984 (Bibliotheca Uralica 7), 13-17.</p>	<p>(overlong) vowels and diphthongs (triphthongs) in Enets and Nganasan - as distinct from e.g Selkup - are phonologically biphonemic (triphonemic) sequences.</p> <p>Partly revised version: 1.12, 41-44.</p>
<p>2.52. <u>Самодийско-тунгусские лексические связи и их этноисторические импликации</u> - In: Урало-алтаистика: Археология, этнография, язык. Новосибирск, 1985, 206-213.</p>	<p>The final and most detailed presentation of the topic: 1.21. Москва, 2007.)</p> <p><u>Etymology</u>: Loanwords (in both directions plus parallel borrowings.</p> <p><u>Conclusions / Hypotheses</u>: Samoyed-Tungusic contacts started (long) before the disintegration of both proto-languages, probably in the vicinities of the Yenissei river. - The river basins of both Middle and Lower Yenissei had some Tungusic population before Samoyeds also came there. - Some classes of borrowings can be best accounted for as traces of wars (military slavery) and of women exchange (or kidnapping). - A participation of smaller Samoyed groups in Tungusic migrations to Pacific cannot be excluded. - The Russian penetration to the areas settled by Tunguses started in the Samoyed-settled areas.</p> <p>Partly revised version: 1.12, 278-283.</p>
<p>2.83. Самодийская лингвистическая реконструкция и праистория самодийцев. - In: Лингвистическая реконструкция и древнейшая история Востока: Материалы к дискуссиям на Международной конференции, ч. 2. Москва, 1989, 3-20.</p>	<p>= 2.105. Partly revised version: 1.12, 13-25.</p>
<p>2.89. <u>Once more on the ethnonym „Tungus“</u> - In: Specimina Sibirica III: Gedenksschrift für Irén N. Sebestyén. Quinqueecclesiae, 1990, 67-71. Authors: E. Helimski, J. Janhunen.</p>	<p>Etymology.</p>
<p>2.105. <u>Самодийская лингвистическая реконструкция и праистория самодийцев</u> - In: Сравнительно-историческое изучение языков разных семей: Лексическая реконструкция. Реконструкция исчезнувших языков. Москва, 1991, 86-99.</p>	<p><u>Hypotheses</u>: System of arguments, based mainly on loanword studies and linguistic paleontology, for the localisation of the Samoyed proto-home (around the quadrangle Krasnoyarsk - Yeniseisk - Narym - Tomsk), for determining the chronology and the routes of subsequent migrations, for tracing the formation of individual branches. An especially important role in the history of Samoyed languages</p>

	<p>was played by their contacts to Tungusic.</p> <p>= 2.83. Partly revised version: 1.12, 13-25.</p>
<p>2.99. Does the language of spirits influence the development of human language? (Evidence from Northern Samoyed).</p> <p>- In: The International Conference on Shamanism: Regional Aspect of Shamanism. Seoul, 1991, 105.</p>	<p>An abstract of 2.114.</p>
<p>2.114. Does the language of spirits influence the development of human language? (Evidence from Northern Samoyed)</p> <p>- In: Shamans and Cultures // Ed. by M. Hoppál and K. D. Howard. Budapest, 1993, 210-214.</p>	<p><u>Hypothesis</u>: Certain typological properties of archaic Uralic languages (Fennic, Lappish, Samoyed) seem to be determined by the requirements of metrical (shamanic or epic) poetry, and their stability is due to the primary relevance of the poetic (aesthetic) function of the language (also in comparison with the communicative function, etc.).</p> <p>Partly revised version: 1.12, 155-158.</p>
<p>2.119. Прасамодийские *ə™ и *ə̄: прауральские источники и нганасанские рефлексy</p> <p>- In: Hajdú Péter 70 éves // Szerk.: Sz. Bakró-Nagy M., Szij E. Budapest, 1993, 125-133.</p>	<p><u>Conclusion</u>: The system of vowel harmony in Nghanasan reflects the historical rather than contemporary relationship between velar and palatal vowels.</p> <p><u>Amendments to Reconstruction</u>: The mutually corroborating data from Proto-Uralic and from Nghanasan (vowel harmony) make it necessary to distinguish between PSam. *ə™ and *ə̄ (cf. only one PSam. reduced vowel in Janhunen's reconstruction).</p> <p>Partly revised version: 1.12, 196-201.</p>
<p>2.123. Cultural traditions in the Taimyr North: Studies in the languages and cultures of the Nghanasans and the Enets (in Bearbeitung)</p> <p>- In: Materialien zur internationalen Workshop „Sprachen undo Kulturen der (indigenen) Völker Sibiriens“ // Hrsg. von W. Veenker [Preprints]. Hamburg, 1994, 5 S.</p>	<p>Review Article</p>
<p>2.124. Factors of Russianisation in Siberia and linguo-ecological strategies</p> <p>- In: Northern Minority Languages - Problems of Survival: The 18th</p>	<p>Short version of 2.154</p>

<p>International Symposium [Preprints]. Osaka, 1994, 11 p. Abstract</p>	
<p>2.125. Proto-Lappisch und Samojedisch im Lichte der heutigen samojedologischen Forschung. - In: Lapponica et uralica. 100 Jahre finnisch-ugrischer Unterricht an der Universität Uppsala. Jubiläumsymposium: Abstracts // Hrsg. von L.-G. Larsson & R. Raag. Uppsala, 1994, 12.</p>	<p>An abstract of 2.150.</p>
<p>2.142. Samoyedic loans in Turkic: Checklist of etymologies (defekt) - In: Laut- und Wortgeschichte der Türksprachen // Hrsg. von B. Kellner-Heinkele und M. Stachowski. Wiesbaden, 1995 (Turcologica 26), 75-95. Russian version</p>	<p>Data Collection, Etymology. Partly revised Russian translation: 1.12, 301-312.</p>
<p>2.143. Turco - Samoiedica - In: Folia Orientalia 31. Kraków, 1995, 39-52. Authors: E. Helimski, M. Stachowski.</p>	<p>Etymology.</p>
<p>2.150. Protolappisch und Samojedisch: die vorgeschlagenen Wortgleichungen im Lichte der heutigen etymologischen Forschung - In: Lapponica et Uralica: 100 Jahre finnisch-ugrischer Unterricht an der Universität Uppsala // Hrsg. von L.-G. Larsson. Uppsala, 1996, 51-69. Russian version</p>	<p>Data Collection, Etymology. Conclusion: The theory which suggest the Samoyed origin of the “Protolappisch” language is unacceptable. Conclusion: There is no evidence for any intensive or prolonged contacts between Saami and Samoyeds. Partly revised Russian translation: 1.12, 202-217.</p>
<p>2.153. Очерк истории самодийских народов - In: Финно-угорский мир // Ред. Д. Нановски. Будапешт, 1996, 101-115.</p>	<p>Description. New Descriptive Treatment: Ample use of linguistic results (see 2.83, etc.) in historical treatment. Partly revised version: 1.12, 26-40.</p>
<p>2.154. Factors of Russianisation in Siberia and linguo-ecological strategies - In: Northern Minority Languages: Problems of Survival // Ed. by H. Shoji and J. Janhunen (Senri Ethnological Studies no. 44). Osaka, 1997, 77-91.</p>	<p>Description: The current sociolinguistic situation of Nganasan and Enets. Conclusion: The spread of native-Russian bilingualism, in its present form and under the present conditions, is purely detrimental from the viewpoint of linguistic ecology, leading inevitably to the loss of</p>

	<p>minor indigenous languages of Siberia.</p> <p>Conclusion: The chances for minor language preservation in Siberia, if any, consist in strengthening “ethnic barriers”, in cultivating cultural and social distinctiveness (but are we linguists ready to present ourselves as the proponents of an apartheid?).</p>
<p>2.172. Мифология и религия уральских народов - In: 1.12, 230-240.</p>	See 2.214.
<p>2.180. A szamojéd népek vázlatos története. - In: Nyelvrokonaink / Szerk. Nanovfszky György. Budapest, 2000, 109-120.</p>	= 1.9.
<p>2.184. Очерк истории самодийских народов. - In: Сородичи по языку // Ред. Д. Нановски. Будапешт, 2000, 130-144.</p>	= 2.153.
<p>2.181. A szamojéd nyelvek. - In: Nyelvrokonaink / Szerk. Nanovfszky György. Budapest, 2000, 287-290. Szerzők: Helimcskij J., Nagy Imre Cs.</p>	= 3.141. Cf. 2.185.
<p>2.185. Самодийские языки. - In: Сородичи по языку // Ред. Д. Нановски. Будапешт, 2000, 345-348. Авторы: Ч. Надь Имре, Е. А. Хелимский.</p>	Russian translation of 2.181.
<p>2.188. Глоттализация в языках средней Сибири - In: Евразийское пространство: Звук и слово. Международная конференция 3-6 сентября 2000: Тезисы и материалы. Москва 2000, 17-18.</p>	<p>Conclusion: The glottal stop in Samoyed, the glottalized tonal pitch („the second tone“) in Ket, and the pharyngealisation in Sayan Turkic are essentially the same phenomenon, consisting in the rise of a secondary glottal articulation of word-final consonants.</p> <p>Amendments to Reconstruction (implicit): At least in this point S. Starostin’s Yeniseic reconstruction needs a correction.</p>
<p>2.191. Samojedic studies: A state-of-the-art report - In: Finnisch-Ugrische Forschungen, Bd. 56, Ht. 1-3. Helsinki 2001: 175-216. Addenda</p>	<u>Review article.</u>
<p>2.195. Samoyedic studies: Successes and Perspectives - In: Vade mecum! A huszonötödik óra. (Az Uralisztikai Tanszék kiadványai 9).</p>	Partly repeats (in abridged form) 2.191.

<p>Szombathely 2001. 123-136. Handouts</p>	
<p>2.210. An outline history of the Samoyed people. - In: The Finno-Ugric World / Editor-in-Chief György Nanovfszky. Budapest: Teleki László Foundation 2004. 119-133.</p>	<p>English translation of 1.9.</p>
<p>2.222. The 13th Proto-Samoyedic vowel - In: Mikola-konferencia 2004. Szeged: SzTE Department of Finnougristics, 2005. 27-39. Handouts</p>	<p><u>Amendments to Reconstruction:</u> Nganasan distinguishes between the reflexes of PUr. *i and PUr. *e, which have been formerly believed to have coincided in Sam. *i. This amendmend leads to further reinterpretations in the system of reconstructed PSam. vowels (see a summary by A. Aikio in FUF 59: 9-11).</p>
<p>(2.230.) József Györke, Toivo Lehtisalo und einige Fragen der samojedischen etymologischen Derivationslehre Pécs. IN PRINT (Conference Proceedings, ed. by Fancsaly, Dobó / Pécs)</p>	<p>Polemics, Conclusion: Despite their significance for the Uralic studies, the monogtaphs by both Györke and Lehtisalo demonstrate the same essentially misleading approach to the historical study of derivation.</p>
<p>2.238.) Mator and Northern Samoyed. IN PREPARATION Handouts (defekt) (Materials to a paper read on May 16, 1997 for the Finno-Ugric Society, Helsinki).</p>	<p><u>Conclusion:</u> Before the desintegration of the Samoyed linguistic community, (Proto-)Mator belonged to the same dialectal unit as (Proto-)Nenets-Enets. The original ties are reflected in phonetics (e.g. the palatal articulation of PSam *a (Janhunen's *ä), grammar, and especially in vocabulary.</p>

3. Selkup

Selkup	
<p>1.1. Опыт фонологического описания на основе анализа полевых данных (фонологическая система тазовского диалекта селькупского языка) [Дипломная работа, рукопись]. Москва, 1972, 60 стр.</p>	<p>Final and most detailed presentation of the topic see in 1.4.</p>
<p>1.4. Очерки по селькупскому языку: Тазовский диалект. Ч. 1. Москва, 1980. 412 стр. Авторы: А. И. Кузнецова, Е. А. Хелимский, Е. В. Грушкина. Мое преимущественное участие: разделы 2, 3.1-3.2, 3.5-3.6, 3.7.4. REV.: (1) A. Künnap. - In: СФУ XVII, 1981, № 1, 73-78; (2) J. Janhunen. - In: FUF XLIV, 1982, 190-191.</p>	<p><u>Description</u>: Phonology, morphology.</p> <p>New Descriptive Treatment: Freedom and limits of allophonic variation.</p> <p><u>New Descriptive Treatment</u>: The principle of two stems in Selkup nominal inflection.</p> <p><u>New Descriptive Treatment</u>: The category of representation (Approach followed in the dissertation by Arkadij Gashilov, Leningrad 1988).</p> <p>New Descriptive Treatment: Principles of differentiation between case endings and postpositions.</p> <p><u>New Descriptive Treatment</u>: Presence of the collective form, absence of the category of animateness.</p> <p><u>New Descriptive Treatment</u>: The category of aspect (as distinct from Aktonsart) and its cryptotypic properties.</p>
<p>1.6. The Language of the First Selkup Books. Szeged, 1983, 268 p. (Studia Uralo-Altaica 22). REV.: (1) A. Künnap. - In: СФУ XX, 1984, № 3, 224-225; (2) B. Comrie. - In: Language 61, 1985, No. 3, 722; (3) T. Janurik. - In: NyK 87, 1985, 1. sz., 261-262; (4) J. Janhunen. - In: FUF XLVIII, 1988, H. 2-3, 318.</p>	<p><u>Data Collection</u>: The lexical stock of Southern Selkup (the dialect of Ob/Lower Chaya) in N. P. Grigorovskis publications (1870s) with parallels from other Selkup dialects and comments.</p> <p><u>Description</u>: The grammar of Southern Selkup and its interpretation by Grigorovski.</p> <p>See also 1.19.</p>
<p>1.8. Очерки по селькупскому языку: Тазовский диалект. Ч. 2: Тексты, словарь. Москва, 1993, 196 стр.</p>	<p><u>Data Collection</u>: Selkup folklore texts (28, incl. 15 taken down by me) with word-for-word</p>

<p>Авторы: А. И. Кузнецова, О. А. Казакевич, Л. Ю. Иоффе, Е. А. Хелимский. Мое преимущественное участие: Стр. 6-88. REV.: A. Künnap. - In: LU XXX, 1994, 154-155.</p>	<p>translations and comments. Data Collection: Vocabulary index to 1.4 and to the texts in 1.8.</p>
<p>1.13. Nordselekupisches Wörterbuch von F. G. Mal'cev (1903) / Hrsg. von E. Helinski und U. Kahrs. Hamburg, 2001, 155 S. (HSFM = Hamburger Finnisch-ugrische und Sibirische Materialien = Habent Sua Fata Manuscripta, Bd. 1). REV.: (1) A. Künnap. - In: LU 38, 2002, 239-240; (2) G. Klumpp. - In: UAJb. 18, 2004, 251-255; (3) T. Salminen, An old Selkup wordlist made into a modern Selkup dictionary. - In: FUF 59, 2006, 186-190.</p>	<p><u>Unknown Early Sources, Data Collection:</u> The lexical stock of Northern Selkup (the dialect of the Turukhansk region) in F. G. Mal'cevs handwritten vocabulary (1903) with parallels from Tas Selkup. Description: Selkup (as reflected by Mal'cev) in comprison with other Northern Selkup dialects.</p>
<p>1.14. Очерки по селькупскому языку: Тазовский диалект. Том 3: Русско-селькупский словарь. Разнопрофильные селькупские словари. Москва, 2002, 220 стр., илл. Авторы: О. А. Казакевич, А. И. Кузнецова, Е. А. Хелимский. Мое участие: фонетическая выверка написаний в русско-селькупском словаре и словаре топонимов. REV.: A. Künnap. - In: LU XL, 2004, 69-71.</p>	<p>Data Collection: Rusain-Selkup vocaubry, Selkup vocabularies - of word frequencies, of word frequencies alphabetical, reverse, of descriptive stems, of toponyms.</p>
<p>1.17. Селькупский язык. Учебное пособие для педагогических колледжей и высших учебных заведений / Под ред. А. И. Кузнецовой. СанктПетербург: Просвещение, 2002. 396 стр. Авторы: А. И. Кузнецова, О. А. Казакевич, Е. В. Грушкина, Е. А. Хелимский. REV.: A. Künnap. - In: LU XL, 2004, 69-71.</p>	<p>Description. Учебное пособие, в основном повторяющее (с более или менее значительными переработкой и дополнениями) работу 1.4.</p>
<p>1.19. Южноселькупский словарь Н. П. Григоровского / Обработка и издание Е. А. Хелимского. Hamburg, 2007, 225 стр. (HSFM = Hamburger Finnisch-ugrische und Sibirische Materialien = Habent Sua Fata Manuscripta, Bd. 4).</p>	<p><u>Unknown Early Sources, Data Collection:</u> The lexical stock of Southern Selkup (the dialect of Ob/Lower Chaya) in N. P. Grigorovskis handwritten vocabulary and his publications (1870s) with parallels frem other Selkup dialects and comments. See also 1.6.</p>
<p>(1.20.) О материалах А. И. Кузьминой по селькупскому языку. Авторы: Н. А. Тучкова, Е. А. Хелимский IN PREPARATION</p>	

(1.22.) Северноселькупский словарь. IN PREPARATION	To be continued, if necessary, by V. Gusev (/ J. Alatalo).
(1.23.) Marginalia ad SkWb IN PREPARATION	To be continued, if necessary, by V. Gusev (/ J. Alatalo).
2.1. К фонологической характеристике селькупского языка. - In: 5 межвузовская студенческая конференция по структурной и прикладной лингвистике: Программа и тезисы // МГУ, Филологический факультет. Москва, 1971, 61-63.	Detailed presentation of the topic see in 1.4.
2.6. О неабсолютном характере одной универсалии. - In: Лингвотипологические исследования. Вып. I, ч. 1. Москва, 1973, 231-239.	Conclusion: In Selkup relative adjectives inflectional person marking affixes are placed closer to the stem than derivational suffixes, which contradicts to one of Greenberg's universals (NB: starting with 1.8, Selkup relative adjectives are treated as forms of adjectival representation belonging to nominal inflection).
2.28. Чередование глагольных шифтеров в селькупском фольклорном повествовании. - In: Структура текста - 81: Тезисы симпозиума // Институт славяноведения и балканистики АН СССР. Москва, 1981, 102-103.	Description: Instability in using personal / temporal markers (when referring to the same participant / time) in Selkup folklore texts.
2.36. <u>Селькупские заимствования в русских диалектах</u> - In: СФУ XIX, 1983, № 3, 202-216.	Data Collection, Etymology (Russian, Selkup). Partly revised version: 1.12, 363-377.
2.43. <u>Две заметки о славянско-самодийских аналогиях</u> - In: Балто-славянские исследования 1983. Москва, 1984, 114-123.	Conclusion: Collectivity markers in Slavic and in Selkup consist of eymologically identical (from the Nostratic viewpoint) elements. Partly revised version: 1.12, 469-473.
2.44. <u>Критерии классификации диалектов селькупского языка</u> - In: Dialectologia Uralica. Erstes Internationales Symposions zur Dialektologie der uralischen Sprachen: Thesen... // Hrsg. von W. Veenker. Hamburg 1984, 44-46.	Partly revised version: 1.12, 80-81.
2.50. <u>К исторической диалектологии селькупского языка</u> - In: Лексика и грамматика языков Сибири. Барнаул, 1985, 42-58.	Data Collection: Selkup dialects in the earliest sources (17th - early 19th cent.). Partly revised version: 1.12, 68-79.

2.84. Селькупские материалы в рукописном наследии Л. А. Варковицкой - In: СФУ XXV, 1989, № 1, 51-53. Авторы: А. И. Кузнецова, Е. А. Хелимский	Data Collection.
4.18. Рец.: А. А. Ким, Выражение категории притяжательности в диалектах селькупского языка. - In: СФУ XXIV, 1988, № 3, 224-227.	
4.21. Рец.: А. И. Гашилов, Адъективные формы существительных в тазовском диалекте селькупского языка. - In: СФУ XXV, 1989, № 1, 75-78.	
4.22. Рец.: Н. Г. Кузнецова, Глагольная подсистема кетского диалекта селькупского языка. - In: Fenno-Ugristica 16. Tartu, 1990, 197-202.	
4.25. Рец.: И. А. Ильяшенко, Местоименные слова в южных диалектах селькупского языка. - In: LU XXVII, 1991, № 2, 121-124.	
2.122. Селькупский язык. - In: Языки мира: Уральские языки. Москва, 1993, 356-371.	Description. The content mainly repeats 1.4.
2.149b. Selkup as lingua franca - In: Atlas of Languages of Intercultural Communication in the Pacific, Asia, and the Americas // Ed. by S. A. Wurm a.o. Vol. II.1. Berlin, 1996, 1035 + Map 110.	Description.
2.160. Selkup - In: The Uralic Languages // Ed. by D. Abondolo. London - New York, 1997, 548-579.	Description. The content mainly repeats 1.4.
2.183. A szölkup nyelv. - In: Nyelvrokonaink / Szerk. Nanovfszky György. Budapest, 2000, 303-304. Szerzők: Helimzskij J., Nagy Imre Cs.	= 3.142. Cf. 2.187, 2.212.
2.187. Селькупский язык. - In: Сородичи по языку // Ред. Д. Нановски. Будапешт, 2000, 358-360. Авторы: Ч. Надь Имре, Е. А. Хелимский.	Russian translation of 2.183.
2.202. Словарь Ф. Г. Мальцева (1903) и особенности языка енисейских селькупов - In: Лингвистический беспредел: Сборник статей к 70-летию А. И. Кузнецовой. Москва: Изд-во Московского унта, 2002. 155-170.	Partly revised Russian translation of the sections I-II in 1.13.
2.212. The Selkup language.	English translation of 2.183.

<p>- In: The Finno-Ugric World / Editor-in-Chief György Nanovfszky. Budapest: Teleki László Foundation 2004. 271-272. Authors: Helimski E., Nagy Imre Cs.</p>	
<p>2.217. Schóselgub y Г. Ф. Миллера и самоназвание селькупов - In: Г. Ф. Миллер и изучение уральских народов (материалы круглого стола) (HSFM = Hamburger Finnisch-ugrische und Sibirische Materialien = Habent Sua Fata Manuscripta, Bd. 3) // Hrsg. von Eugen Helimski. Hamburg, 2005. 41-46.</p>	<p>Etymology (Selkup).</p>
<p>2.218. Селькупский язык - In: Языки Российской Федерации и соседних государств: Энциклопедия. Т. III. Москва: Наука, 2005. 18-28.</p>	<p>Description.</p>
<p>2.219a. Selkup lengthening as a sound law - In: Congressus Decimus Internationalis Fenno-Ugristarum. Pars II. Linguistica. Joshkar-Ola, 2005. 195. Handouts</p>	<p>An abstract of 2.232.</p>
<p>(2.232). Продление гласных перед шва в селькупском языке как фонетический закон - LU, XLIII, No. 2, 124-133.</p>	<p><u>Phonetic Law</u>: Samoyed high- and medium-rise vowels are lengthened in Selkup, if the next syllable contained a Schwa vowel (with additional details).</p>

4. Kamas

Kamas

4.54. [Rez.: G. Klumpp.](#)
[Konverbkonstruktionen im Kamassischen](#)
- In: FUM 26/27. Hamburg 2004. 167-190.

New Descriptive Treatment.

Etymology (grammatical markers), e.g. that of the present marker *-Lja-*.

5. Mator

Mator	
<p>1.10. Die Matorische Sprache: Wörterbuch - Grundzüge der Grammatik – Sprachgeschichte (in Bearbeitung) Szeged, 1997, 475 S. (Studia Uralo-Altaica 41). REV.: (1) J. Alatalo, Ein Grundpfeiler der Samoiedologie - In: FUF 55, 1999; (2) A. Künnap. - In: LU 35, 1999.</p>	<p><u>Data Collection</u>: The sources on Mators and their language.</p> <p><u>Description</u>, partly <u>Reconstructive Description</u>: Phonology, Flexion, Derivation.</p> <p><u>Phonetic Laws</u>: Vowel assimilation (palatalisation and labialisation), h-extension (after a word-initial labialized vowel), glottal stop, possible traces of consonant gradation.</p> <p><u>Amendments to Reconstruction</u> (Proto-Samoyed), mostly concerning vowels.</p> <p>New Descriptive Treatment: Converbs (Zero-suffixed forms of verbs).</p> <p><u>Data Collection</u>: Mator Dictionary based on all available sources (when possible, with entries given in phonological notation) with comments and etymologies (etymological references).</p> <p><u>Data Collection</u>: Presumably Mator toponyms of the former Mator language area.</p>
<p>2.39. On phonology and morphophonology of Mator-Taigi-Karagas (MTK). - In: Dritte Tagung für uralische Phonologie: Kurzfassungen - Abstracts. Wien, 1984, 13-14.</p>	<p>~ 2.59. The final and most detailed presentation of the topic see in 1.10.</p>
<p>2.59. Опыт фонологической интерпретации данных по маторско-тайгийско-карагасскому языку (МТК). - In: Фонетика языков Сибири и сопредельных регионов. Новосибирск, 1986, 99-102.</p>	<p>~ 2.39. The final and most detailed presentation of the topic see in 1.10.</p>
<p>2.53. <u>Etymologica 1-48: Материалы по этимологии маторско-тайгийско-карагасского языка</u> - In: NyK 88, 1986, 119-143.</p>	<p><u>Etymology</u> (Mator, Samoyed, Uralic)</p>
<p>2.64. Two Mator-Taigi-Karagas vocabularies from the 18th century. - In: JSFOu 81, 1987, 49-132.</p>	<p><u>Unknown Early Sources</u>: Mator</p>

<p>REV.: J. Janhunen, On the interaction of Mator with Turkic, Mongolic, and Tungusic. - JSFOu 82, 1989, 287-297.</p>	<p><u>Etymology (Mator)</u></p> <p>The final and most detailed presentation of the material see in 1.10.</p>
<p>2.68. Правило Хонти для венг. fészek и его аналог в маторско-тайгийско-карагасском языке - In: СФУ XXIII, 1987, № 1, 57-60.</p>	<p>Phonetic Law: The preservation of *-s- as Hungarian -sz- after *p- (L. Honti) is a phonetic law; a similar law is the preservation of *p- as Mator b-/p- before *-s-.</p> <p>Partly revised version: 1.12, 218-220.</p>
<p>2.76. К истории этноязыковой ситуации в центре Азии: данные маторско-тайгийско-карагасского языка - In: Синхрония и диахрония в лингвистических исследованиях, ч. II. Москва, 1988, 153-166.</p>	<p>Hypothesis: The ethnocultural border between Sayan Samoyeds and Altaic (Turkic, but also Tungusic and Mongolic) peoples has been extremely stable for ca. 1,500 years; unlike many peoples of Eurasia, Sayan Samoyeds seem to have been little disturbed by military activities of their immediate Altaic neighbours.</p> <p>Partly revised version: 1.12, 284-291.</p>
<p>2.100. On the interaction of Mator with Turkic, Mongolic, and Tungusic: A rejoinder - In: JSFOu 83, 1991, 257-267.</p>	<p>Polemics, Data Collection: Proto-Turkic (or Early Turkic) and Tungusic loanwords in Mator.</p> <p>Partly revised version: 1.12, 292-300.</p>
<p>2.113. Etymologica 49-79: Материалы по этимологии маторско-тайгийско-карагасского языка - In: NyK 93, 1992-1993, 101-123.</p>	<p><u>Etymology (Mator, Samoyed, Uralic)</u></p>
<p>2.118. Маторско-тайгийско-карагасский язык. - In: Языки мира: Уральские языки. Москва, 1993, 372-379.</p>	<p>The final and most detailed presentation of the topic see in 1.10.</p>
<p>2.163. Тюркские лексические раритеты в маторском языке - In: Studia Turcologica Cracoviensia 5. Kraków, 1998, 125-134.</p>	<p>Etymology (Mator, Turkic): A selection based on the materials and explanations in 1.10.</p> <p>Partly revised version: 1.12, 313-319.</p>
<p>2.209. Missing link found: Matorica nova aus dem wissenschaftlichen Nachlass der Grossen Sibirischen Expedition - In: Mikola-konferencia 2002. Szeged: SzTE Finnugor Tanszék 2004. 59-74. Handouts</p>	<p><u>Unknown Early Sources</u>: Data from a vocabulary compiled by J. G. Gmelin (cf. 2.21) - an important additional Mator linguistic source, cf. 1.10.</p>

6. Nenets

Nenets	
<p>2.13. Об одном переходном северносамодийском диалекте (К исторической диалектологии ненецкого языка) - In: Происхождение аборигенов Сибири и их языков. Томск, 1976, 89-93.</p>	<p>Unknown Early Sources (Yurak Nenets).</p> <p><u>Conclusion:</u> A third main dialect of Nenets (on a line with Tundra and Forest dialects) - Old Eastern, or Yurak proper, exhibiting many common features with Enets - has been spoken in the 18th century in the eastern part of the Nenets ethnic territory (Tas - Yenisei).</p> <p>Partly revised and enlarged version: 1.12, 50-55.</p>
<p>2.20. Notes on the origin of prosodic features in some Samoyed and Ugric languages - In: Estonian Papers in Phonetics 1978. Tallinn, 1978, 35-38.</p>	<p><u>Conclusion:</u> The long (overlong) vowels in Nenets correspond to diphthongs in Enets, Nganasan, and Proto-Northern-Samoyed. In easternmost Nenets dialects, there is a trend to replace the opposition long (overlong) : short by a tonal opposition (falling pitch : rising pitch).</p>
<p>2.43. Две заметки о славянско-самодийских аналогиях - In: Балто-славянские исследования 1983. Москва, 1984, 114-123.</p>	<p><u>Conclusion:</u> The Hávlik's rule (as well as some other trends in the development of reduced vowels and in the rise of palatal correlation in Slavic languages) has direct analogues in Northern Samoyed, especially in Nenets.</p> <p>Partly revised version: 1.12, 396-401.</p>
<p>4.15. Rev.: J. Janhunen, Glottal Stop in Nenets (MSFOu 196) - In: СФУ XXIII, 1987, № 4, 304-310.</p>	<p><u>Conclusion:</u> Any word-final glottal stop is originally an added gottal stop.</p>
<p>2.80. Глубинно-фонологический изосиллабизм ненецкого стиха - In: JSFOu 82, 1989, 223-268.</p>	<p><u>Conclusion:</u> The versification in Northern Samoyed is dominated by the principle of isosyllabicity of lines; they normally contain six syllables each in epic and other secular poetry, and eight syllables (cf. the Kalevala metre) in sacral poetry (shamanic incantations).</p> <p><u>Conclusion:</u> For Nenets the isosyllabicity of lines becomes evident only after taking into consideration the effects of the Schwa vowel (which has been lost in many positions in the colloquial language but preserved in the language of versification).</p> <p>Approach followed in the dissertation by Jarkko</p>

	Niemi, cf. 4.37. Partly revised version: 1.12, 125-154.
2.88. Octosyllabic and hexasyllabic verse in Northern Samoyed. - In: Congressus Septimus Internationalis Fenno-Ugristarum, 2A: Summaria dissertationum. Linguistica. Debrecen, 1990, 75.	Based on 2.80 and 2.85.
4.37. Nenets songs: Melody comes second ([Rev.:] J. Niemi, The Nenets Songs: A structural Analysis of Text and Melody) - In: FUF 55, 1999.	Conclusion: Melody is a secondary means of diversifying the primary hexasyllabic structure of a song text, see 2.80
(4.39.) Tundra Nenets Morphology: The High Price of Exhaustiveness (in Bearbeitung) ([Rev.:] T. Salminen, Tundra Nenets Inflection; T. Salminen, A Morphological Dictionary of Tundra Nenets; T. Salminen, Nenets) - In: FUF (im Druck).	
2.233. A Mezen' Nenets glossary and other linguistic data from Sjögrén's papers - LU, XLIII, No. 3, 197-210.	Unknown Early Source: Western Tundra Nenets glossary compiled by Sjögren.

7. Enets

Enets	
2.14. Язык двухсот. - In: Знание - сила. Москва, 1976, № 3, 21-23.	Popular-science paper: The Enets language.
2.16. Дудинка по-энецки - Кадуга. - In: Советский Таймыр. Дудинка, 16 августа 1977.	Popular-science paper: The Pre-Russian name of Dudinka.
2.17. <u>К изучению ненецко-энецких лексических контактов</u> - In: Исследование финно-угорских языков и литератур в их взаимосвязи с языками и литературами народов СССР: Тезисы докладов Всесоюзного совещания финно-угроведов. Ужгород, 1977, 81-82.	Etymology (Enets, Nenets).
2.29. <u>Этимологические заметки по энецкой ономастике</u> - In: СФУ XVII, 1981, № 2, 119-131.	Etymology (Enets). Partly revised version: 1.12, 82-93.
4.5. <u>Рец.: M. Katzschmann - J. Puszta, Jenissej-Samojedisches (Enzisches) Wörterverzeichnis</u> - In: СФУ XVIII, 1982, № 2, 135-147.	Data Collection: Corrections, partly supplied with comments on Enets derivation and semasiology.
2.41. <u>Phonological and morphonological properties of quantity in Samoyed</u> - In: Studien zur phonologischen Beschreibung uralischer Sprachen // Hrsg. von P. Hajdú und L. Honti. Budapest, 1984 (Bibliotheca Uralica 7), 13-17.	Conclusion: Enets is a «mora-counting» language (as well as Nganasan, see Hajdú UAJb. 34, NyK 66). <u>New Descriptive Treatment, Phonetic Law:</u> Long (overlong) vowels and diphthongs (triphthongs) in Enets and Nganasan - as distinct from e.g Selkup - are phonologically biphonemic (triphonemic) sequences. Partly revised version: 1.12, 41-44.
2.45. <u>Установление диалектной принадлежности энецких материалов</u> - In: Dialectologia Uralica. Erstes Internationales Symposium zur Dialektologie der uralischen	<u>Conclusion:</u> All Enets materials, starting with the earliest sources, represent only two essentially different forms of Enets, corresponding to contemporary Tundra (Somatu, in Voroncovo) and Forest (Pee-Bae, in Potapovo) dialects.

<p>Sprachen: Thesen... // Hrsg. von W.Veenker. Hamburg, 1984, 38-43.</p>	<p>Cf. 2.47. Partly revised version: 1.12, 56-59.</p>
<p>2.47. Die Feststellung der dialektalen Zugehörigkeit der encischen Materialien. - In: Dialectologia Uralica: Materialien der ersten Internationalen Symposions zur Dialektologie der uralischen Sprachen // Hrsg. von W. Veenker (VdSUA 20). Wiesbaden, 1985, 303-308.</p>	<p>German translation of 2.45.</p>
<p>2.148. The Enets text of the Lord's Prayer from Witsen's Book - In: Ünnepi könyv Mikola Tibor tiszteletére // Szerk.: Mészáros E. Szeged, 1996, 125-132.</p>	<p>Interpretation: The earliest Enets text: Phonological reconstruction and dialectological analysis. Partly revised version: 1.12, 60-67.</p>
<p>(2.226.) Фонетика и (морфо)фонология энецкого языка в условиях языкового сдвига - В кн.: Языковые изменения в условиях языкового сдвига: Сборник статей / Отв. ред. Н. Б. Вахтин. Санкт-Петербург, 2007. 213-224. Handouts Abstract (defekt)</p>	<p>Description: Phonetic comparison of Forest Enets records made during the 20th century. Conclusion: Unusually radical and rapid change in Forest Enets phonetics between 1930s and 1960s consisted in replacing the forms belonging to full style of pronunciation by the forms which existed also before, but belonged to its reduced (allegro) style; this replacement affected the phonological and morphophonological levels as well. This abnormal replacement was made possible by the language shift and the interruption in the traditions of language use.</p>

8. Nganasan

Nganasan	
4.10. Рец.: I. A. Kortt - Ju. B. Simčenko, Wörterverzeichnis der Nganasanischen Sprache. Teil 1: Nganasan-Deutsch-Russisches Glossar. - In: СФУ XXII, 1986, № 4, 312-315.	
2.65. Встречный двунаправленный отсчет мор в нганасанском языке. - In: The XIth International Congress of Phonetic Sciences: Proceedings. Vol. 1. Tallinn, 1987, 158-161.	The final and most detailed presentation of the topic see in 2.132 / 2.159.
4.17. The game and its rules. - In: FUF XLVIII, 1988, Н. 2-3, 393.	Etymology (Nganasan, Tungus).
2.85. Силлабика стиха в нганасанских иносказательных песнях - In: Музыкальная этнография Северной Азии. Новосибирск, 1989, 52-76.	Description: Nganasan allegoric songs (kəjŋəirsa) as a folklore genre, their textual properties. <u>Conclusion, New Descriptive Treatment:</u> The songs contain coding on 3 levels, that of content and plot (allegory), of lexis and morphology (special kəjŋəirsa words and forms), of syllabics and phonetics (recomposition of lines, archaic pronunciation). Partly revised version: 1.12, 94-109.
2.131. От редактора - In: Таймырский этнолингвистический сборник. Вып. 1: Материалы по нганасанскому шаманству и языку. Москва, 1994, 3-8.	
2.127. Нганасанская кириллическая графика и фонологическая транскрипция. - In: Таймырский этнолингвистический сборник. Вып. 1: Материалы по нганасанскому шаманству и языку. Москва, 1994, 9-12.	
2.134. Презентация текстов и лексико-грамматические пометы - In: Таймырский этнолингвистический сборник. Вып. 1: Материалы по нганасанскому шаманству и языку. Москва, 1994, 13-15. Авторы: Т. Ю. Жданова., Е. А. Хелимский.	

<p>2.126. Малые камлания большого шамана - In: Таймырский этнолингвистический сборник. Вып. 1: Материалы по нганасанскому шаманству и языку. Москва, 1994, 17-29. Авторы: Н.Т.Костеркина, Е. А. Хелимский</p>	<p>Description New Descriptive Treatment: A form of shamanic séances in which the shaman invites the spirits to his body instead of making transcendental travels himself. Cf. 2.109, 2.110, 2.112.</p>
<p>2.133. Первое камлание. Второе камлание / Публикация: Н. Т. Костеркина, Е. А. Хелимский, Т. Ю. Жданова. - In: Таймырский этнолингвистический сборник. Вып. 1: Материалы по нганасанскому шаманству и языку. Москва, 1994, 30-106.</p>	<p><u>Data Collection</u>: Publication of the texts of incantations sung during two Nganasan shamanic séances.</p>
<p>2.136. Указатель слов к текстам камланий. - In: Таймырский этнолингвистический сборник. Вып. 1: Материалы по нганасанскому шаманству и языку. Москва, 1994, 107-146.</p>	<p>Data Collection. A word-index to 2.133.</p>
<p>2.132. Очерк морфологии и словоизменительной морфологии нганасанского языка. - In: Таймырский этнолингвистический сборник. Вып. 1: Материалы по нганасанскому шаманству и языку. Москва, 1994, 190-221.</p>	<p><u>Description</u>, with numerous elements of <u>New Descriptive Treatment</u>: <u>Phonetic Laws</u>: Formulation of laws of rhythmic gradation, syllabic gradation, nunation and vowel harmony in Nganasan (as well as of other morphonologic mechanisms in this language). Partly revised and abridged Russian translation of 2.159.</p>
<p>2.128. Нганасанские заимствования в долганском языке: к выходу в свет долганского словаря М.Стаховского - In: Таймырский этнолингвистический сборник. Вып. 1: Материалы по нганасанскому шаманству и языку. Москва, 1994, 234-237.</p>	<p>Etymology (Dolgan). Partly revised version: 1.12, 320-322.</p>
<p>2.129. Нганасанско-русские языковые связи - In: Контактологический энциклопедический словарь-справочник, выпуск I: Северный регион. Москва, 1994, 129-137.</p>	<p>Description.</p>
<p>2.139. Nganasan as a literary language -</p>	<p>Conclusion: Without having ever had a written form,</p>

<p>and further reflections on literary languages - In: Zur Frage der uralischen Schriftsprachen // Hrsg. von G. Zaicz. Budapest, 1995, 149-153. Russian version</p>	<p>the Nganasan possesses all properties of a standard, cultivated language.</p> <p>Conclusion: The „typical“ ways of developing standard written languages for ethnic minorities are often misleading and counterproductive.</p> <p>Partly revised Russian translation: 1.12, 162-163.</p>
<p>2.144. Загадки-иносказания в нганасанском фольклоре - In: Малые формы фольклора: Сборник статей памяти Г. Л. Пермякова. Москва, 1995, 270-282.</p>	<p>Description: Riddles as a specific form of Nganasan allegoric songs (kəjŋəiɾsa), see 2.85.</p> <p>Partly revised version: 1.12, 110-117.</p>
<p>2.159. Nganasan - In: The Uralic Languages // Ed. by D. Abondolo. London - New York, 1997, 480-515.</p>	<p>See 2.132.</p>
<p>2.182. A nganaszan nyelv. - In: Nyelvrokonaik / Szerk. Nanovfszky György. Budapest, 2000, 299-301. Szerzők: Helimskij J., Nagy Imre Cs.</p>	<p>= 3.140. Cf. 2.186, 2.211.</p>
<p>2.186. Нганасанский язык. - In: Сородичи по языку // Ред. Д. Нановски. Будапешт, 2000, 355-357. Авторы: Ч. Надь Имре, Е. А. Хелимский.</p>	<p>Russian translation of 2.182.</p>
<p>2.211. The Nganasan language. - In: The Finno-Ugric World / Editor-in-Chief György Nanovfszky. Budapest: Teleki László Foundation 2004. 267-269. Authors: Helimski E., Nagy Imre Cs.</p>	<p>English translation of 2.182.</p>
<p>2.207. Nganasan Shamanistic Tradition: Observations and Hypotheses - In: Rediscovery of Shamanic Heritage // Ed. by M. Hoppál & G. Kosa, Budapest: Akadémiai Kiadó, 2003. 195-210.</p>	<p>= 2.221.</p>
<p>2.221. Nganasan shamanistic tradition: Observations and hypotheses - In: Shamanhood: An endangered language / Ed. by J. Pentikäinen and P. Simoncsics. Oslo: Novus forlag, 2005. 85-98.</p>	<p>= 2.207.</p>

9. Ugric

Ugric	
<p>1.2. Древнейшие угорско-самодийские языковые связи (Анализ некоторых аспектов генетических и ареальных взаимоотношений между уральскими языками). [Кандидатская дисс., рукопись]. Москва, 1978, 311 стр. REV.: (1) Т.Р. Вийтсо. - In: СФУ XVI, 1980, № 3, 237-240; (2) A. Künnap. - In: Fenno-Ugristica 7, Tartu, 1980, 116-126; (3) P. Alvre, Kandidaativäitekiri ugri-samojeedi keelesooseist. - In: Keel ja Kirjandus XXIII. Tallinn, 1980, № 4, 254.</p>	<p>See 1.5 (book version of the dissertation, with several sections added or omitted).</p>
<p><u>1.3. Древнейшие угорско-самодийские языковые связи (Анализ некоторых аспектов генетических и ареальных взаимоотношений между уральскими языками)</u> Автореферат канд. дисс. Тарту, 1979, 20 стр.</p>	<p>Abridged text (resp. long summary) of 1.2.</p>
<p>1.5. Древнейшие венгерско-самодийские языковые параллели (Лингвистическая и этногенетическая интерпретация). Москва, 1982, 164 стр. REV.: (1) Р. Агеева. - In: РЖОН-С-Я, 1983, № 2, 39-43; (2) J. Lehtiranta, Ein kühnes Forschungsunternehmen. - In: FUF XLV, 1983, 273-279; (3) Gy. Décsy. - In: Ural-Altäische Jahrbücher 56, 1984, 165; (4) J. Puszta, Az ősi magyar-szamojéd egyezésekről. - In: Magyar Nyelv, Budapest, 1986, LXXXII. évf., 2. sz., 236-242.</p>	<p><u>Description</u>: The classification of the Samoyed languages and the process of their divergation in the light of newer conclusions (cf. 2.5, 2.13).</p> <p><u>Data Collection, Conclusion</u>: The lexicostatistics of the Samoyed languages; dating the age of their individual branches (which arose after the disintegration of the Proto-Samoyed community) with ca. 2,000 years.</p> <p><u>Polemics</u>: Refutal of some hypotheses about “special relationship” between Samoyed and some of the Fino-Permic languages (D. Bubrih, J. Gulya).</p> <p><u>Conclusion</u>: Samoyed and Ugric languages are historically linked by AG relationship within the Eastern Uralic area.</p> <p><u>Conclusion</u>: The distinctions between verbal conjugations (subjective, objective, possibly also reflexive) must have existed already in Proto-Uralic, at least in its Eastern area.</p> <p><u>Reconstructive Description</u>: Endings (in Sg) and</p>

	<p>functions of the three verbal conjugations in (Eastern) Uralic.</p> <p><u>Conclusion:</u> The suppletive accusative forms of personal pronomina with the stem *ki are a feature of the Eastern Uralic area.</p> <p>Conclusion: The secondary local case markers with the co-affix *n are a feature of the Eastern Uralic area.</p> <p>Conclusion: The marking of causative verbs with a sequence of two markers of factitive verbs is a feature of the Eastern Uralic area.</p> <p><u>Conclusion:</u> The co-existence of two forms of the numeral '2', an attributive and a non-attributive (marked for dual), is a feature of the Eastern Uralic area.</p> <p>Conclusion: The development of non-palatal sibilants to dental fricative *θ (later partly to *t) is a feature of the Eastern Uralic area.</p> <p>Etymology (Hungarian, Samoyed, Uralic, Nostratic).</p>
<p>4.7. Rez.: L. Honti, Geschichte des obugrischen Vokalismus der ersten Silbe - In: СФУ XXI, 1985, № 1, 63-76.</p>	<p>Polemics, Conclusion: Inacceptability of systematic appeal to „sporadic“ phonetic changes.</p> <p><u>Polemics, Reconstructive Description:</u> The reinterpreted system of Proto-Ostyak vowels.</p> <p><u>Amendments to Reconstruction</u>, e. g. *-w- and *-γ- in Ob-Ugric.</p> <p><u>Phonetic Laws</u>, e.g. Wog. *ää : Ostj. *ä : Hung. e : Ural. *ä vs. Wog. *ä : Ostj. *ä : Hung. ë : Ural. *i/*ü.</p>
<p>2.92. Ugrica: Этимологии с историко-фонетическим подтекстом - In: NyK 91, 1990, 63-68.</p>	<p>Amendments to reconstruction, Phonetic Laws: Several Uralic, Ob-Ugric, Hungarian reconstructions and phonetic rules made more precise by etymological analysis.</p>
<p>2.166. Umlaut in Diachronie - Ablaut in Synchronie: Urostjakischer Umlaut und ostjakischer Ablaut</p>	<p>A more detailed presentation of the topic see in 2.189.</p>

<p>- In: Diachronie in der synchronen Sprachbeschreibung: Materialien zum Internationalen Uralistischen Symposium: Hamburg, 6.-10. Oktober 1999 // Hrsg. von E. Helimski (MSUA 21). Hamburg, 1999, 39-44. Handouts</p>	
<p>2.189. Ablaut als Umlaut im Ostjakischen: Prinzipien und Grundzüge der lautgeschichtlichen Betrachtung - In: Fremd und Eigen: Untersuchungen zu Grammatik und Wortschatz des Uralischen und Indogermanischen, in memoriam Hartmut Katz. Wien: Edition Praesens, 2001, 55-76.</p>	<p><u>Reconstructive Description, Phonetic Laws</u>: The vowel alternations in Ostyak result from an Umlaut-type development under the influence of the the Proto-Ostyak vowels of the second syllable, which later mostly disappeared or lost their distinctive qualities (Ablaut from Umlaut). In many stems these Umlaut-type developments took place in all paradigmatic forms and derivates, so that there are no synchronic vowel alternations in such stems (Umlaut without Ablaut).</p> <p><u>Conclusion</u>: The vocalism of the first syllable of Vogul and Permic, partly perhaps also of Hungarian and Cheremis, underwent similar developments, though in a smaller extent and only exceptionally resulting in vowel alternations.</p> <p>Approach to Proto-Ostyak reconstruction followed in the dissertation by Mihail Zhivlov.</p>
<p>2.190. Der Ostjakische Vokalwechsel und die natürlichen Gesetze der Lautentwicklung (Paar Kommentare zu Hontis Diskussionsbeitrag) - In: FUM 23. Hamburg 1999 (2001), 39-44.</p>	<p>Polemics: Stressing and making more explicit some claims and results in 2.177 and 2.189.</p>
<p>2.199. Eine Regel der Konsonantenkompatibilität im Ostjakischen - In: Wúša wúša - Sei begrüßt!: Beiträge zur Finnougristik zu Ehren von Gert Sauer dargebracht zu seinem siebzigsten Geburtstag (VdSUA 57) // Hrsg. von E. Helimski und A. Widmer. Wiesbaden: Harrassowitz, 2002. 111-116.</p>	<p>Phonetic Law: Dental and cacuminal stops and nasals do not co-occur in the same (non-borrowed) stem in Ostyak.</p>
<p>(4.60.) Отзыв официального оппонента о диссертации М.А. Живлова «Реконструкция праобско-угорского вокализма» (Москва: РГГУ, 2006; 198 стр.)</p>	
<p>(4.61.) Rez.: Anna Widmer: Studien zu Sprache und Ethnokultur der ugrischen Völker. Wissenschaftliche Abhandlung zum Vollzug der Habilitation (defekt)</p>	

10. Hungarian

Hungarian	
<p>2.25. Чередование долгот, консонантный ауслаут и ударение в истории венгерских именных основ - In: Balcanica. Лингвистические исследования. Москва, 1979, 118-133.</p>	<p><u>Phonetic Law</u>: The Hungarian monosyllabic nominal stems with quantitative vowel alternation (type nyél : nyelet, víz : vize) go back to original (Uralic, Proto-Hungarian, borrowed) monosyllabic consonantal stems; the theory of «compensatory lengthening» in such stems is wrong.</p> <p><u>Conclusion</u>: Proto-Hungarian must have had a stress pattern with non-initial stress and with retraction of stress from high vowels, similar to that in many languages of the Volga-Kama area and in Ossetic (an early form of the Volga-Kama Sprachbund to which Proto-Hungarian belonged in 1. mill.).</p> <p><u>Conclusion</u>: Hungarian long vowels (except á and those resulting from contraction or monophthongisation) go back to stressed vowels.</p>
<p>2.55. Г. Ф. Миллер и венгерская этимологическая традиция - In: Историография и источниковедение стран Центральной и Юго-Восточной Европы. Москва, 1986, 232-243.</p>	<p><u>Conclusion</u>: The tradition of studying the earliest etymological layers in Hungarian (Uralic stock, Turkic loans) goes back (via Gyarmathi, Schlözer, Fischer) to G. F. Mueller.</p> <p>Partly revised version: 1.12, 221-229.</p>
<p>2.101. Slavic/Latin/German stress and Hungarian vowel harmony. - In: Finnisch-ugrische Sprachen zwischen dem germanischen und dem slavischen Sprachraum: Symposium aus Anlaß des 25-jährigen Bestehens der Finnougristik an der Rijksuniversiteit Groningen. Groningen, 1991, 14.</p>	<p>An abstract of 2.111.</p>
<p>2.111. Slavic/Latin/German stress and Hungarian vowel harmony - In: Finnisch-ugrische Sprachen zwischen dem germanischen und dem slavischen Sprachraum. Vorträge des Symposiums aus Anlaß des 25-jährigen Bestehens der Finnougristik an der Rijksuniversiteit Groningen. Amsterdam - Atlanta, 1992, 45-54.</p>	<p><u>Phonetic Law</u>: When words containing both back and front vowels were borrowed into Hungarian from European languages, their harmonic class was determined by the stressed vowel of the source word.</p> <p>Partly revised version: 1.12, 456-461.</p>

<p>2.152. Tágra nyílják! - In: Ünnepi könyv Domokos Péter tiszteletére // Szerk. Bereczki A, Klima L. Budapest, 1996, 114.</p>	<p>Etymology (Hungarian, Uralic). Etymology (Hungarian, Uralic).</p>
<p>2.167. Underlying stem shapes in Hungarian: An outline of an alternative approach - In: Diachronie in der synchronen Sprachbeschreibung: Materialien zum Internationalen Uralistischen Symposium: Hamburg, 6.-10. Oktober 1999 // Hrsg. von E. Helimski (MSUA 21). Hamburg, 1999, 45-47.</p>	<p>Description: Principles and examples of presenting underlying morphological shapes of Hungarian nominal stems (differing from the system suggested in D. Abondolo, Hungarian Inflectional Morphology).</p> <p>New Descriptive Treatment: The treatment of Hungarian stems with a half-closed connecting vowel as „vocalic“ stems (with an original narrow Auslaut vowel) and those with an open connecting vowel as „consonantal“ stems is historically more adequate and leads to a more economic morphological description.</p>
<p>2.194. Zu den ossetischen Lehnwörtern im Ungarischen - In: Finnougrier und Indoeuropäer: Kontakte der Sprachen, Kontakte der Literaturen. Finno-Ugrians and Indo-Europeans: Linguistic and Literary Contacts. Internationales Symposium, 22.-24. November 2001, Groningen. Programm / Abstracts / Zusammenfassungen. Hrsg. von R. Blockland und C. Hasselblatt. Groningen 2001. 27.</p>	<p>An abstract of 2.200.</p>
<p>2.200. Zu den iranischen Lehnwörtern im Ungarischen - In: Finno-Ugrians and Indo-Europeans: Linguistic and Literary Contacts. Proceedings of the Symposium at the University of Groningen, November 22-24, 2001 (Studia Fenno-Ugrica Groningana 2) // Ed. by R. Blokland and C. Hasselblatt. Maastricht: Shaker, 2002. 105-111. Handouts</p>	<p>Data Collection, Etymology: Iranian/Alan/Ossetic loanwords in Hungarian: A systematisation.</p>

11. Hungaro-Slavica

Hungaro-Slavica	
<p>2.74. Венгерский язык как источник для праславянской реконструкции и реконструкции славянского языка Паннонии. - In: X Международен конгрес на славистите: Резюмета на докладите. София, 1988, 78.</p>	<p>Ab abstract of 2.75.</p>
<p>2.75. Венгерский язык как источник для праславянской реконструкции и реконструкции славянского языка Паннонии - In: Славянское языкознание. X Международный съезд славистов: Доклады советской делегации. Москва, 1988, 347-368.</p>	<p><u>Reconstructive Description</u>: The Slavic dialect (language) of Pannonia as evidenced in its substrate influence on Hungarian.</p> <p>Approach followed in the dissertation by Ron Richards.</p> <p>Partly revised version: 1.12, 416-432.</p>
<p>2.72. Király и olasz. К истории ранних славяно-тюрко-венгерских связей - In: Славяне и их соседи. Место взаимных влияний в процессе общественного и культурного развития. Эпоха феодализма: Сборник тезисов // Институт славяноведения и балканистики АН СССР. Москва, 1988, 53-55.</p>	<p>Hypothesis: The role of the Turkic ethnicum and language in early post-Conquest Hungary is evidenced i.a. by words (király ‚king‘, olasz ‚Roman, Italian‘) that have been borrowed into Hungarian from Slavic via Turkic.</p> <p>Partly revised version: 1.12, 433-435.</p>
<p>2.77. Славянский интердиалект в Венгрии Арпадов? - In: Славяне и их соседи. Место взаимных влияний в процессе общественного и культурного развития. Эпоха феодализма: Сборник тезисов // Институт славяноведения и балканистики АН СССР. Москва, 1988, 63-66.</p>	<p>More detailed presentation of the topic see in 2.86.</p>
<p>2.86. Славянское койне в Венгрии Арпадов и происхождение славяно-венгерских топонимов в Трансильвании - In: Материалы к VI Международному конгрессу по изучению стран Юго-Восточной Европы. Лингвистика. Москва, 1989, 48-55.</p>	<p>Hypothesis: Pannonian Slavic was used as a Slavic koine in different parts of historical Hungary (including e.g. Transylvania and Banat); non-Slavic population of the country used it rather than local Slavic dialects. Therefore many substrate toponyms and other loanwords in Hungarian, obviously borrowed outside Pannonia, exhibit phonetic features typical of loans from Pannonian Slavic.</p> <p>Partly revised version: 1.12, 462-466.</p>

<p>2.81. Изучение ранних славяно-венгерских языковых отношений (Материалы и интерпретации. Вопрос об этноязыковых контактах венгров с восточными славянами) - In: Славяноведение и балканистика в странах Зарубежной Европы и США. Москва, 1989, 184-198.</p>	<p>Review Article.</p> <p>Conclusion: There are no indications of any intensive linguistic contacts between Ancient Hungarians and Slavs (Eastern Slavs) before the Conquest.</p> <p><u>Conclusion:</u> The study of early Slavic-Hungarian language contacts is regretfully too often dominated by preconceived nationalistic views (claiming historical priority of these or those Slavic neighbours in the pre-Conquest Hungary; concealing the role of the Slavic population in the pre-Conquest and the Arpads' Hungary by J. Melich and his followers).</p> <p>Partly revised version: 1.12, 404-415.</p>
<p>2.94. К корпусу ранних славянских заимствований венгерского языка - In: Uralo-Indogermanica. Балто-славянские языки и проблема урало-индоевропейских связей: Материалы 3-ей балто-славянской конференции, I. Москва, 1990, 76-82.</p>	<p>Etymology (Hungarian).</p>
<p>2.101. Slavic/Latin/German stress and Hungarian vowel harmony. - In: Finnisch-ugrische Sprachen zwischen dem germanischen und dem slavischen Sprachraum: Symposium aus Anlaß des 25-jährigen Bestehens der Finnougristik an der Rijksuniversiteit Groningen. Groningen, 1991, 14.</p>	<p>An abstract of 2.111.</p>
<p>2.111. Slavic/Latin/German stress and Hungarian vowel harmony - In: Finnisch-ugrische Sprachen zwischen dem germanischen und dem slavischen Sprachraum. Vorträge des Symposiums aus Anlaß des 25-jährigen Bestehens der Finnougristik an der Rijksuniversiteit Groningen. Amsterdam - Atlanta, 1992, 45-54.</p>	<p><u>Phonetic Law:</u> When words containing both back and front vowels were borrowed into Hungarian from European languages, their harmonic class was determined by the stressed vowel of the source word.</p> <p>Partly revised version: 1.12, 456-461.</p>
<p>2.120. Ранняя славянская христианская терминология в венгерском языке. - In: XI Medzinárodný zjazd slavistov: Zborník resumé. Bratislava, 1993, 117-118.</p>	<p>An abstract of 2.121.</p>
<p>2.121. Ранняя славянская христианская терминология в венгерском языке - In: XI Международный съезд славистов. Славянское языкознание: Доклады</p>	<p>Data Collection</p> <p>Conclusion: The Hungarian terminology of Christianity of Slavic origin does not consist of an</p>

<p>российской делегации. Москва, 1993, 46-64.</p>	<p>„Orthodox“ and a „Catholic“ layer: it reflects the tradition of Pannonian christianity which was formed before the mission of Cyril and Methodius and long before the final schisma.</p> <p>Partly revised version: 1.12, 436-451.</p>
<p>2.161. [Diskussionsbeiträge] - In: XI. medzinárodný zjazd slavistov. Záznamy z diskusje k predmeseny'm referátom. Bratislava, 1998, 32-35, 63-65, 82-84, 136-137, 443-444.</p>	<p>Polemics, i.a. on 2.121.</p> <p>Etymology (Slavic, Russian).</p> <p>Partly → 2.165.</p>
<p>2.174. Лексико-семантические раритеты в ранних славянских заимствованиях венгерского языка - In: 1.12, 452-455.</p>	<p>Etymology (Slavic, Hungarian).</p>
<p>2.205. Bécs und Pécs vor dem Hintergrund der ungarischen Vertretung der slawischen Nasalvokale - In: Ünnepi könyv Honti László tiszteletére // Szerk. Bakró-Nagy Marianne, Rédei Károly. Budapest: MTA Nyelvtudományi Intézet, 2003. 181-193.</p>	<p>Etymology (Slavic, Hungarian).</p> <p>Phonetic Law: Additional details of phonetic substitution of Slavic nasal vowels in Pannonian Slavic, cf. 2.75</p>

12. Permian

Permian	
<p>2.4. Влияние русского языка на употребительность внешне-местных падежей коми-зырянского языка. - In: Теоретические и экспериментальные исследования в области структурной и прикладной лингвистики. Москва, 1973, 213-217.</p>	<p>Conclusion: A trend to replace external local case endings with postpositions in Izhma Komi can be attributed to Russian influence.</p>
<p>2.18. К описанию и диахроническому изучению пермских тональных систем. - In: Конференция „Ностратические языки и ностратическое языкознание“: Тезисы докладов // Институт славяноведения и балканистики АН СССР. Москва, 1977, 38-39.</p>	<p>More detailed presentation of the topic see in 2.19.</p>
<p>2.40. Permi szófejtések - In: NyK 86, 1984, 1. sz., 196-199.</p>	<p>Etymology (Permian). Hypothesis: Proto-Permians must have had contacts with such a Turkic language in which *j- changed into a voiced velar consonant, possibly *ǰ- (> Perm. g-).</p>
<p>4.33. Рец.: В. К. Кельмаков, Формирование и развитие фонетики удмуртских диалектов - In: LU XXX, 1994, № 1, 66-69.</p>	<p>Conclusion: Derivation with subsequent strong reduction of the derivative suffixes (as in Permian) can create a wrong picture of “stem alternation”.</p>
<p>4.53. Zum Schwärmen: Eine Replik zu Michael Geisler - In: FUM 26/27. Hamburg 2004. 165-166.</p>	
<p>(4.57.) Rez.: Michael Geisler: Vokal-Null-Alternation, Synkope und Akzent in den permischen Sprachen (VdSUA 68) Wiesbaden: Harrassowitz, 2005. 320 S. - FUM. IN PRINT.</p>	<p>Polemics, esp. against the over-differentiation between syncope processes in Proto-Permian, Udmurt, and Komi.</p>
<p>(4.59.) Рец.: Michael Geisler: Vokal-Null-Alternation, Synkope und Akzent in den permischen Sprachen (VdSUA 68). Wiesbaden: Harrassowitz, 2005. 320 S. - Linguistica Uralica. IN PREPARATION.</p>	

13. Northwestern Finno-Ugric

Northwestern Finno-Ugric	
<p>2.15. Some preliminary data on lexical tonal oppositions in Estonian. - In: Estonian Papers in Phonetics 1977. Tallinn, 1977, 35-38.</p>	<p>One section of 2.19.</p>
<p>2.58. <u>О прибалтийско-финском языковом материале в новгородских берестяных грамотах</u> - In: В. Л. Янин - А. А. Зализняк, Новгородские грамоты на бересте: Из раскопок 1977-1983 годов. Москва, 1986, 252-259.</p>	<p>Data Collection: Fennic linguistic data in birch-bark letters from Novgorod.</p> <p><u>Interpretation:</u> The birch-bark letter No. 403 from Novgorod contains a Fennic-Russian glossary.</p> <p>Interpretation: The oldest Fennic text in the birch-bark letter No. 292.</p> <p>Partly revised version: 1.12, 338-348.</p>
<p>2.95. <u>Славянские (новгородско-псковские) заимствования в прибалтийско-финских языках: -а и -и в рефлексах имен мужского рода</u> - In: Uralo-Indogermanica. Балто-славянские языки и проблема урало-индоевропейских связей: Материалы 3-ей балто-славянской конференции, I. Москва, 1990, 41-43. Авторы: С. Л. Николаев, Е. А. Хелимский</p>	<p>Conclusion: In early Fennic borrowings from (Northern) Slavic and early (Novgorodian) Russian the final *ə of original masculine o-stems is reflected as a/ä, while the final *u (ъ) of original u-stems is reflected as u/ü.</p> <p>Partly revised version: 1.12, 331-332.</p>
<p>2.145. <u>Сверхдревние германизмы в прибалтийско-финском и других финно-угорских языках: История проблемы в краткой аннотированной и комментированной библиографии</u> - In: Этноязыковая и этнокультурная история Восточной Европы. Москва, 1995, 3-37.</p>	<p>Review Article, Polemics.</p> <p>Conclusion: The studies by J. Kovulento and his followers demonstrate a massive misuse of the etymological method, induced by its similar misuse in contemporary Indo-European linguistics (the extremes of laryngealism and of the theory of determinatives, etc.). Only very few new etymologies stemming from the research of this school deserve attention.</p> <p>Partly revised version: 1.12, 511-535.</p>
<p>2.125. Proto-Lappisch und Samojedisch im Lichte der heutigen samojedologischen Forschung. - In: Lapponica et uralica. 100 Jahre finnisch-ugrischer Unterricht an der Universität Uppsala. Jubiläumsymposium: Abstracts //</p>	<p>An abstract of 2.150.</p>

<p>Hrsg. von L.-G. Larsson & R. Raag. Uppsala, 1994, 12.</p>	
<p>2.150. Protolappisch und Samojedisch: die vorgeschlagenen Wortgleichungen im Lichte der heutigen etymologischen Forschung - In: Lapponica et Uralica: 100 Jahre finnisch-ugrischer Unterricht an der Universität Uppsala // Hrsg. von L.-G. Larsson. Uppsala, 1996, 51-69. Russian version</p>	<p>Data Collection, Etymology.</p> <p>Conclusion: The theory which suggest the Samoyed origin of the “Protolappisch” language is unacceptable.</p> <p>Conclusion: There is no evidence for any intensive or prolonged contacts between Saami and Samoyeds.</p> <p>Partly revised Russian translation: 1.12, 202-217.</p>
<p>2.198. Paul Johansen als Philologe und Etymologe - In: Reden und Vorträge auf der Festveranstaltung am 14. Dezember 2001 aus Anlaß des 100. Geburtstages von Prof. Fr. Paul Johansen (23. 12. 1901 - 19. 04. 1965). Hamburg 2002. 34-46.</p>	<p>Description.</p> <p>Conclusion: Johansen’s polyhistoric approach to etymology is superior to narrow linguistic professionalism in etymologic studies.</p> <p>= 2.225</p>
<p>2.225. Paul Johansen als Etymologe - In: Nordeuropa als Geschichtsregion. Beiträge des III. Internationalen Symposiums zur deutschen Kultur und Geschichte im europäischen Nordosten vom 20.-22. September 2001 in Tallinn (Estland) / Hrsg. von J. Hackmann und R. Schweitzer. Helsinki - Lübeck, 2006. 72-84. Handouts</p>	<p>S. 2.198.</p>
<p>2.220. Наследие северо-западной группы финно-угорских языков в субстратной топонимии и лексике: Реконструкции, историческая фонетика, этимология - In: Ономастика в кругу гуманитарных наук: Материалы международной научной конференции. Екатеринбург, 20-23 сентября 2005 г. Екатеринбург: Изд-во Уральского университета, 2005. 71-74. Handouts</p>	<p>Short version of 2.227.</p>
<p>2.223. The „Northwestern“ group of Finno-Ugric languages and its heritage in the place names and substratum vocabulary of the Russian North - In: The Slavicization of the Russian North / Ed. by J. Nuorluoto (Slavica Helsingiensia 27). Helsinki, 2006. 109-127.</p>	<p><u>Hypothesis</u>: The Finno-Ugric substratum languages of the Russian North - “Lop”, “Toima”, Merya, possibly also Tver’ - form, together with Finnic and Saamic, the Northwestern group of Finno-Ugric languages. Its dissolution must have started ca. 3,000 years ago in the Upper Volga area.</p>

<p>Handouts</p>	<p><u>Conclusion:</u> The sources of substratum toponyms and vocabulary of the Russian North were phonetically and lexically closer to Proto-Northwestern (and, if enough archaic, even to Finno-Ugric) forms than to Finnic and Saamic forms.</p> <p>Etymology (Onomastic).</p> <p><u>Etymology:</u> River names in -нъга reflect Northwestern “*-n juka”-constructions.</p> <p>Partly revised English translation of 2.227.</p>
<p>2.227. Наследие северо-западной группы финно-угорских языков в субстратной топонимии и лексике: Реконструкции, историческая фонетика, этимология - In: Вопросы ономастики 3. Екатеринбург, 2006, 38-51.</p>	<p>S. 2.223.</p>

14. Nostratic and Indo-Uralic studies

Nostratic and Indo-Uralic studies	
<p>2.2. Селькупские дополнения к nostrатическим этимологиям</p> <p>- In: Конференция по сравнительно-исторической грамматике индоевропейских языков: Предварительные материалы // Институт славяноведения и балканистики АН СССР. Москва, 1972, 85-86.</p>	Etymology (Selkup).
<p>2.3. Брод через реку времени.</p> <p>- In: Знание - сила. Москва, 1973, № 10, 35-37.</p>	Popular-science paper: The Nostratic theory.
<p>4.2. Конференция по вопросам nostrатического языкознания.</p> <p>- In: ССл, 1977, № 6, 121-125. Авторы: Р. В. Булатова, Е. А. Хелимский.</p>	
<p>2.43. Две заметки о славянско-самодийских аналогиях</p> <p>- In: Балто-славянские исследования 1983. Москва, 1984, 114-123.</p>	<p>Conclusion: Collectivity markers in Slavic and in Selkup consist of eymologically identical (from the Nostratic viewpoint) elements.</p> <p>Partly revised version: 1.12, 469-473.</p>
<p>2.46. Проблема границ nostrатической макросемьи языков.</p> <p>- In: Лингвистическая реконструкция и древнейшая история Востока: Тезисы и доклады конференции. Проблемы изучения nostrатической макросемьи языков. Москва, 1984, 31-48.</p>	<p>Review Article</p> <p>Conclusion: To keep Nostratic studies apart from „omnicomparison“, other language (macro)families comprarable with it in time depth must be exactly defined.</p>
<p>2.48. Proto-Uralic reconstruction in its Nostratic context</p> <p>- In: 6-й Международный конгресс финно-угроведов: Тезисы, т. II. Сыктывкар, 1985, 77.</p>	<p>Conclusion: The Nostratic comparison may be an effective means of filling gaps ain the reconstruction of Uralic vocabulary and grammar.</p> <p>Conclusion: The objective comparison and the pronominal nominizer *miÇ must be regarded, in view of external data and despite their restricted spread, as Proto-Uralic.</p>
<p>2.61. Решение дилемм пратюркской реконструкции и nostrатика</p> <p>- In: ВЯ, 1986, № 5, 67-78. REV.: Б. И. Татаринцев, К согласованию nostrатической теории с результатами изучения тюркских языков. - ВЯ, 1989, № 3, 20-32.</p>	<p>Polemics: Proto-Turkic reconstruction.</p> <p>Conclusion: New arguments in favour of the more traditional Turkic reconstruction (M. Räsänen, N. Poppe, V. M. Illič-Svityč).</p>

	<p>Etymology: A critical assessment of the etymologies of presumable Indo-European borrowings in Proto-Turkic.</p> <p>Partly revised version: 1.12, 243-255.</p>
<p>2.62. Труды В. М. Иллич-Свитыча и развитие ностратических исследований за рубежом. - In: Зарубежная историография славяноведения и балканистики. Москва, 1986, 229-282.</p>	<p>Review Article</p> <p>Polemics / Conclusion: Anti-Nostratic argumentation by G. Doerfer and others can essentially be used to “refute” the results obtained in any domain of comparative and historical linguistics.</p>
<p>2.63. A „new approach“ to Nostratic comparison - In: Journal of the American Oriental Society 107, 1987, No. 1, 97-100.</p>	<p>Review (must belong to section 4) of A. R. Bomhard: Toward Proto-Nostratic: A New Approach to Comparison of Proto-Indo-European and Proto-Afroasiatic.</p> <p>Polemics / Conclusion: Standard procedures of comparative linguistics can be imitated on a low quality level (see 2.82), in this case they do not prove anything.</p> <p>Partly revised version: 1.12, 476-480.</p>
<p>2.93. Идеи и сферы исследований Пауля Аристэ на международной конференции по урало-индоевропеистике. - In: LU XXVI, 1990, № 4, 314-317.</p>	<p>A more detailed presentation of the topic see in 2.156.</p>
<p>2.97. Уральский консонантный ауслат ~ индоевропейская гетероклиза? - In: Конференция „Сравнительно-историческое языкознание на современном этапе: Памяти В. М. Иллич-Свитыча“: Тезисы докладов // Институт славяноведения и балканистики АН СССР. Москва, 1990, 11-13.</p>	<p>Phonetic Law: It is probable that there exists a correlation between monosyllabic consonantal stems in Proto-Uralic and heteroclytic stems in Proto-Indo-European (the source of both phenomena must belong to the Nostratic level).</p> <p>Partly revised version: 1.12, 474-475.</p>
<p>2.102. К топохронологии уральско-алтайских этноязыковых связей. - In: Славистика - индоевропеистика - ностратика. К 60-летию со дня рождения В. А. Дыбо: Тезисы докладов // Институт славяноведения и балканистики АН СССР. Москва 1991, 26-29.</p>	<p>Review Article.</p>
<p>2.107. Comments on K. Rowenchuk’s Paper.</p>	<p>Issues of Nostratic studies.</p>

<p>- In: Nostratic, Dene-Caucasian, Austric and Amerind: Materials from the First International Interdisciplinary Symposium on Language and Prehistory // Ed. by V. Shevoroshkin. Bochum, 1992, 96-98.</p>	
<p>2.156. Uralo-Indogermanica. Балто-славянские языки и проблема урало-индоевропейских связей (in Bearbeitung) - In: Балто-славянские исследования 1988-1996. Москва, 1997, 224-249.</p>	<p>Review Article. Comments to a conference in Moscow (1990) and its proceedings.</p>
<p>2.171. Early Indo-Uralic linguistic relationships: Real kinship and imagined contacts - In: Early Contacts Between Uralic and Indo-European: Linguistic and Archaeological Considerations. (MSFOu 242) // Ed. by C. Carpelan, A. Parpola and P. Koskikallio. Helsinki, 2001. 187-205. Abstract Handouts</p>	<p>Polemics: The kinship theory (Nostratic theory) explains the cumulative evidence of the most ancient Indo-Uralic parallels better than any contact theories. Issues of direct and lateral (areal) kinship, gradual loss of kinship transparency, etc.</p> <p>Hypothesis: Counting and numerals were a cultural innovation that spread in Eurasia ca. 5,000-6,000 years ago, therefore the presence/absence of common numerals correlate with the age of language families.</p> <p>Partly revised version: 1.12, 489-501.</p>

15. Altaic

Altaic	
<p>1.18. Тунгусоманьчжурский языковой компонент в Аварском каганате и славянская этимология: Материалы к докладу на XIII Международном съезде славистов / Universität Hamburg, Institut für Finnougristik / Uralistik. Hamburg, 2003, [38] S. (The booklet includes the reprints of 2.170 and 2.175 as its second and third parts.). Handouts (defekt)</p>	<p>Etymology: Further etymoloical evidence in favour of the <u>Hypothesis</u> of Manchu-Tungus origin of European Avars (Avar glossae and proper names, Avar loanwords in Slavic, Manchu-Tungus origin of the word <i>хоругвь</i>).</p>
<p>2.38. A distinctive feature which became a phoneme: The case of Monguor - In: 5th International Phonology Meeting: Abstracts. Wien, 1984, 27.</p>	<p>Phonetic Law: In Monguor the Proto-Mongolic non-initial unvoiced consonants underwent «splitting» into a corresponding voiced consonant and an aspiration (equivalent to [-voiced]). This latter produced different unvoicing effects, incl. its transformation into a secondary prothetic fricative in words with vocalic Anlaut.</p> <p>Partly revised version: 1.12, 267.</p>
<p>2.57. О двух фонетических законах в алтайских языках - In: Историко-культурные контакты народов алтайской языковой общности: Тезисы докладов XXIX сессии РИАС. Ташкент, сентябрь 1986 г. II: Лингвистика. Москва, 1986, 121-124.</p>	<p>See 2.38 and 2.61.</p>
<p>2.60. Происхождение древнетюркского чередования г ~ з и дилемма „ротацизма-зетацизма“ - In: Советская тюркология. Баку, 1986, № 2, 40-51.</p>	<p>Phonetic Law: The Proto-Turkic *r2 (*f), still before its change to z, lost its additional feature and merged with *r in most consonant clusters. This phonetic law acconts for most cases of the alternation r ~ z in Turkic as well as for the rare occurrence of z in clusters.</p> <p>Partly revised version: 1.12, 256-266.</p>
<p>2.61. Решение дилемм пратюркской реконструкции и ностратика - In: ВЯ, 1986, № 5, 67-78. REV.: Б. И. Татаринцев, К согласованию ностратической теории с результатами изучения тюркских языков. - ВЯ, 1989, № 3, 20-32.</p>	<p>Polemics: Proto-Turkic reconstruction.</p> <p>Conclusion: New arguments in favour of the more traditional Turkic reconstruction (M. Räsänen, N. Poppe, V. M. Illič-Svityč).</p> <p>Etymology: A critical assessment of the</p>

	<p>etymologies of presumable Indo-European borrowings in Proto-Turkic.</p> <p>Partly revised version: 1.12, 243-255.</p>
<p>4.16. XXIX сессия Постоянной Международной Алтаистической Конференции - In: Вестник АН СССР. Москва, 1987, № 5, 72-78. Авторы: Д. Д. Васильев, Е. А. Хелимский.</p>	
<p>4.24. Rev.: G. Doerfer, Grundwort und Sprachmischung: Eine Untersuchung an Hand von Körperteilbezeichnungen - In: Word 43, 1991, No. 2, 322-330.</p>	
<p>2.104. Об одном диакритическом приеме создания древнетюркского рунического алфавита - In: Исследование языковых систем в синхронии и диахронии: К 70-летию Э. Р. Тенишева. Москва, 1991, 150-158.</p>	<p><u>Conclusion:</u> The Turkic runic letters for “z” and “š” are derived from those for “r” and “l” with the same diacritic sign as the letter for “ń” is derived from that for “n”; this proves that at the time when the runic alphabet was created the later “z” and “š” were still pronounced as “r” and “l”.</p>
<p>4.34. Рец.: К. Н. Menges, Drei Schamanengesänge der Ewenki-Tungusen Nord-Siberiens - In: ВЯ, 1995, № 4, 139-141.</p>	
<p>4.38. Rev.: R. A. Miller, Languages and History: Japanese, Korean, and Altaic - In: Orientalistische Literaturzeitung 93/3, 1998, 389-394.</p>	<p>Polemics against the “wishful thinking” characteristic of some proponents of the Altaic theory; the explanatory force of the latter are limited.</p> <p>Amencments to Reconstruction, Phonetic Laws: The reconstruction of two Altaic accent types is problematic; merger of all Altaic liquids in Proto-Korean, interpretation of Koreans<i>shih</i>.</p>
<p>2.170. On probable Tungus-Manchurian origin of the Buyla inscription from Nagy-Szentmiklós - In: Studia Etymologica Cracoviensia 5. Kraków, 2000, 43-56. German version, Handouts</p>	<p><u>Interpretation:</u> The «Buyla inscription» in Greek letters on a dish from the Nagy-Szentmiklós is interpreted as written in a language close to Pre-Manchu.</p> <p><u>Hypothesis:</u> A population of Manchu-Tungus origin played a prominent role in the European Avar Qaghanate.</p>

	Partly revised version: 1.12, 268-277. Reprinted as second part in 1.18.
2.175. Язык(и) аваров: тунгусо-маньчжурский аспект - In: Folia Orientalia 36 (Studia in Honorem Stanislai Stachowski Dicata). Kraków 2000, 135-148.	<u>Etymology</u> : Etymological evidence in favour of the <u>Hypothesis</u> of Manchu-Tungus origin of European Avars (avar, Bayan, бояр-). Cf. 2.208. Reprinted as third part in 1.18.
2.204. Тунгусо-маньчжурский языковой компонент в Аварском каганате и славянская этимология - In: Zbornik povzetkov / 13. Mednarodni slavistični kongres, Ljubljana, 15.-21. avgusta 2003. 1. del: Jezikoslovje // Ured. F. Novak. Ljubljana: ZRC SAZU, 2003. 140-141.	An abstract of 1.18.
2.208. Die Sprache(n) der Awaren: Die mandschu-tungusische Alternative - In: Proceedings of the First International Conference on Manchu-Tungus Studies (Bonn, August 28 - September 1, 2000). Vol. 2: Trends in Tungusic and Siberian Linguistics // Ed. by C. Näher. Wiesbaden: Harrassowitz 2004 (Tunguso-Sibirica 9). 59-72. Handouts	Partly revised German translation of 2.175.
(2.231.) Proto-Turkic / Early Turkic in its phonetic evolution and its contacts, 1st millenium A.D IN PRINT (Conference Proceedings, ed. by Claus Schönig / Istanbul)	<u>Conclusion</u> : On a line with Turkic, and even more than Turkic, Manchu Tungus served as the source of the earliest mutual cultural borrowings within Altaic (cf. 1.18). <u>Conclusion</u> : It is wrong to identify all such early Turkic idioms which show r in place of Common Turkic z as Bulgar (cf. 2.104). <u>Conclusion</u> : Accordingly, it is wrong to qualify all early Turkic loans in Hungarian as Bulgarisms and to expect their special affinity to the forms attested in Chuvash.

16. Altaic and Samoyedic

Altaic and Samoyedic	
1.21. Самодийско-тунгусские лексические параллели. Авторы: А. Е. Аникин, Е. А. Хелимский Москва, 2007.	
2.52. Самодийско-тунгусские лексические связи и их этноисторические импликации - In: Урало-алтаистика: Археология, этнография, язык. Новосибирск, 1985, 206-213.	(The final and most detailed presentation of the topic: 1.21. Москва, 2007.) <u>Etymology</u> : Loanwords (in both directions plus parallel borrowings). <u>Conclusions / Hypotheses</u> : Samoyed-Tungusic contacts started (long) before the disintegration of both proto-languages, probably in the vicinities of the Yenissei river. - The river basins of both Middle and Lower Yenissei had some Tungusic population before Samoyeds also came there. - Some classes of borrowings can be best accounted for as traces of wars (military slavery) and of women exchange (or kidnapping). - A participation of smaller Samoyed groups in Tungusic migrations to Pacific cannot be excluded. - The Russian penetration to the areas settled by Tunguses started in the Samoyed-settled areas. Partly revised version: 1.12, 278-283.
2.76. К истории этноязыковой ситуации в центре Азии: данные маторско-тайгийско-карагасского языка - In: Синхрония и диахрония в лингвистических исследованиях, ч. II. Москва, 1988, 153-166.	Hypothesis: The ethnocultural border between Sayan Samoyeds and Altaic (Turkic, but also Tungusic and Mongolic) peoples has been extremely stable for ca. 1,500 years; unlike many peoples of Eurasia, Sayan Samoyeds seem to have been little disturbed by military activities of their immediate Altaic neighbours. Partly revised version: 1.12, 284-291.
2.100. On the interaction of Mator with Turkic, Mongolic, and Tungusic: A rejoinder - In: JSFOu 83, 1991, 257-267.	Polemics, Data Collection: Proto-Turkic (or Early Turkic) and Tungusic loanwords in Mator. Partly revised version: 1.12, 292-300.
2.128. Нганасанские заимствования в долганском языке: к выходу в свет долганского словаря М.Стаховского - In: Таймырский этнолингвистический сборник.	Etymology (Dolgan). Partly revised version: 1.12, 320-322.

<p>Вып. 1: Материалы по нганасанскому шаманству и языку. Москва, 1994, 234-237.</p>	
<p>2.142. Samoyedic loans in Turkic: Check-list of etymologies (defekt) - In: Laut- und Wortgeschichte der Türksprachen // Hrsg. von B. Kellner-Heinkele und M. Stachowski. Wiesbaden, 1995 (Turcologica 26), 75-95. Russian version</p>	<p>Data Collection, Etymology. Partly revised Russian translation: 1.12, 301-312.</p>
<p>2.143. Turco - Samoiedica - In: Folia Orientalia 31. Kraków, 1995, 39-52. Authors: E. Helimski, M. Stachowski.</p>	<p>Etymology.</p>
<p>2.163. Тюркские лексические раритеты в маторском языке - In: Studia Turcologica Cracoviensia 5. Kraków, 1998, 125-134.</p>	<p>Etymology (Mator, Turkic): A selection based on the materials and explanations in 1.10. Partly revised version: 1.12, 313-319.</p>

17. Yukagir

Yukagir

2.158. [Юкагирский язык](#)

- In: Языки мира:

Палеоазиатские языки.

Москва, 1997, 155-168.

Авторы: И.А. Николаева, Е. А.

Хелимский.

Description, with numerous elements of New Descriptive

Treatment: Yukagir grammar basically reconsidered in comparison with the description suggested by E. A. Krejnovič.

Conclusion: The specific system of 3 verbal conjugations in Yukagir derives from a system in which the rhema of a sentence was obligatorily treated as its grammatical predicate.

18. Yeniseic

Yeniseic	
<p>2.30. Keto-Uralica - In: Кетский сборник. Антропология, этнография, мифология, лингвистика. Ленинград, 1982, 238-251.</p>	<p>Etymology (Ket, Samoyed, Uralic).</p>
<p>2.54. Архивные материалы XVIII века по енисейским языкам (teilweise beschädigt) - In: Палеоазиатский сборник. Ленинград, 1986, 179-212.</p>	<p>Unknown Early Sources: Pumpokol, Arin and “Kansk” (Kott) vocabularies from the 18. century.</p> <p>Conclusion: „Kott“ and „Assan“ are the same Yeniseic language.</p>
<p>2.188. Глоттализация в языках средней Сибири - In: Евразийское пространство: Звук и слово. Международная конференция 3-6 сентября 2000: Тезисы и материалы. Москва 2000, 17-18.</p>	<p>Conclusion: The glottal stop in Samoyed, the glottalized tonal pitch („the second tone“) in Ket, and the pharyngealisation in Sayan Turkic are essentially the same phenomenon, consisting in the rise of a secondary glottal articulation of word-final consonants.</p> <p>Amendments to Reconstruction (implicit): At least in this point S. Starostin’s Yeniseic reconstruction needs a correction.</p>
<p>(2.228.) S-Singulatives in Ket IN PRINT (Sergei Starostin In Memoriam, ed. by V. Shevoroshkin, Ann Arbor).</p>	<p>Conclusion: The opposition general : singulative, independent of the opposition Pl: Sg (though these two oppositions are often insufficiently distinguished), can be etymologically traced in a number of nominal paradigms of the Ket language.</p>

19. Indo-Iranian, Baltic and Finno-Ugric

Indo-Iranian, Baltic and Finno-Ugric	
<p>2.49. Fenno-ugrica в „ятвяжском“ словаре? - In: Tarptautine baltistų konferencija: Pranešimų tezės. Vilnius, 1985, 234-235.</p>	<p>Conclusion / Hypothesis: The «Yatvingian» word list published by Z. Zinkevičius (Baltistica XXI/1-2) contains several words with obvious correspondences in Finno-Ugric languages, especially in Proto-Hungarian.</p> <p>Partly revised version: 1.12, 402-403.</p>
<p>2.67. Наблюдения над балтийским языком польско-“ятвяжского” словарика. - In: Балто-славянские исследования 1985. Москва, 1987, 121-134. Авторы: В. Э. Орел, Е. А. Хелимский. Написанная мною часть опирается на 2.49.</p>	
<p>4.26. Рец.: А. В. Лушникова. Стратификация индо-уральских языковых контактов - In: LU XXVII, 1991, № 3, 218-222.</p>	<p>Hypothesis: Original formulaion of the “Andronovo Aryan” hypothesis, s. 2.155.</p>
<p>2.151. The southern neighbours of Finno-Ugrians: Iranians or an extinct branch of Aryans („Andronovo Aryans“)? - In: Symposium „Finnisch-ugrische Sprachen in Kontakt“: Abstracts. Groningen, 1996, 27.</p>	<p>An abstract of 2.155.</p>
<p>2.155. The southern neighbours of Finno-Ugrians: Iranians or an extinct branch of Aryans („Andronovo Aryans“)? - In: Finnisch-ugrische Sprachen in Kontakt. Vorträge des Symposiums aus Anlaß des 30-jährigen Bestehens der Finnougristik an der Rijksuniversiteit Groningen 21.-23. November 1996. Maastricht, 1997, 117-125. Handouts</p>	<p><u>Hypothesis</u>: A considerable part of Aryan borrowings in Finno-Ugric languages stems neither from Proto-Aryan nor from Iranian (or Indic), but from “Andronovo” Aryan which goes back directly to Proto-Aryan and existed from ca. 18th/16th till ca. 9th/7th cent. BC simulataneously with Proto-Indo-Iranian, later with Early Indic and Early Iranian.</p> <p>English version of 2.164.</p>
<p>2.164. Южные соседи финно-угров: иранцы или исчезнувшая ветвь ариев (арии-андроновцы)? - In: ПОЛУТРОПОН: к 70-летию Владимира Николаевича Топорова.</p>	<p>See 2.155. Partly revised version: 1.12, 502-510.</p>

Москва, 1998, 61-72.

20. Slavic, Russian

Slavic, Russian	
<p>1.18. Тунгусоманьчжурский языковой компонент в Аварском каганате и славянская этимология: Материалы к докладу на XIII Международном съезде славистов / Universität Hamburg, Institut für Finnougristik / Uralistik. Hamburg, 2003, [38] S. (The booklet includes the reprints of 2.170 and 2.175 as its second and third parts.). Handouts (defekt)</p>	<p>Etymology: Further etymoloical evidence in favour of the <u>Hypothesis</u> of Manchu-Tungus origin of European Avars (Avar glossae and proper names, Avar loanwords in Slavic, Manchu-Tungus origin of the word хоругвь).</p>
<p>4.3. Новый славистический журнал в США. - In: ССл, 1980, № 5, 107-109.</p>	
<p>4.4. Рец.: R. de Bray, Handbook of Slavic Languages, vol. 1-3. - In: МАИРСК. Информационный бюллетень, вып. 5. Москва, 1981, 34-37.</p>	
<p>4.6. Лингвистические публикации издательства „Славика“ (США) - In: ССл, 1982, № 6, 82-90.</p>	
<p>2.37. Славянское сравнительно-историческое языкознание в США. - In: Славяноведение и балканистика в зарубежных странах. Москва, 1983, 245-287.</p>	<p>Review Article</p>
<p>2.43a. Две заметки о славянско-самодийских аналогиях - In: Балто-славянские исследования 1983. Москва, 1984, 114-123. 2.43b. Две заметки о славянско-самодийских аналогиях</p>	<p>A: Conclusion: The Hávlik's rule (as well as some other trends in the development of reduced vowels and in the rise of palatal correlation in Slavic languages) has direct analogues in Northern Samoyed, especially in Nenets.</p> <p>B: Conclusion: Collectivity markers in Slavic and in Selkup consist of eymologically identical (from the Nostratic viewpoint) elements.</p> <p>Partly revised version: 1.12, 396-401 and 469-473.</p>
<p>4.9. Книга Р. Л. Ленчека о структуре и истории словенского языка. - In: МАИРСК. Информационный бюллетень, вып. 12. Москва, 1985, 61-64.</p>	
<p>4.12. Библиография исторической болгаристики за пределами Болгарии.</p>	

- In: Зарубежная историография славяноведения и балканистики. Москва, 1986, 315-317.	
4.13. Новый славистический журнал в Финляндии. - In: ССл, 1986, № 2, 119-121.	
4.14. Рец.: Н. Birnbaum - P. T. Merrill, Recent Advances in the Reconstruction of Proto-Slavic (1971-1982). - In: ССл, 1987, № 6, 120.	
2.73. *Vele, *bolje - In: ССл, 1988, № 4, 54-59.	Etymology (Slavic). Partly revised version: 1.12, 325-330.
2.98. Этимологические заметки - In: Исследования по исторической грамматике и лексикологии. Москва, 1990, 30-42.	Etymology (Russian). Partly revised version: 1.12, 353-357.
2.117. Краткий обзор основных этапов истории советского славяноведения. - In: Славяноведение в СССР: Биобиблиографический словарь. New York, 1993, 6-48. Авторы: Е. П. Аксенова, А. Н. Горяинов, В. А. Дьяков, В. Э. Орел, М. А. Робинсон, Е. А. Хелимский.	Review Article
2.157. Два шишá: Turkic šiš(ik) and Fennic hīsi in Russian - In: Studia Etymologica Cracoviensia 2. Kraków, 1997, 151-157.	Etymology (Russian). Partly revised version: 1.12, 358-362.
2.162. Поздняя праславянская фонетика в свете данных финно-угорских языков - In: XII. Międzynarodowy Kongres Slawistów. Streszczenia referatów i komunikatów: Językoznawstwo. Warszawa, 1998, 197.	Amendments to Reconstruction: Establishing of genuine phonetic values of Late Common Slavic letters/sounds/phonemes in view of data from borrowings (corroborated by many other considerations).
2.161. [Diskussionsbeiträge] - In: XI. medzinárodný zjazd slavistov. Záznamy z diskusje k predmeseny'm referátom. Bratislava, 1998, 32-35, 63-65, 82-84, 136-137, 443-444.	Polemics, i.a. on 2.121. Etymology (Slavic, Russian). Partly → 2.165.
2.165. К интерпретации древнерусских текстов: 1. Нарцы; 2. Шестники - Балто-славянские исследования 1997. Москва, 1998, 563-569.	Interpretation. Partly revised version: 1.12, 333-337.

(2.229.) Аист и его возможные
этимологические родственники (клѣст,
глицт)
Москва. IN PRINT (Сб. памяти Топорова,
ИСБ, Москва).

Etymology (Russian, Slavic).

21. Russian in Northern Eurasia

Russian in Northern Eurasia	
2.36. Селькупские заимствования в русских диалектах - In: СФУ XIX, 1983, № 3, 202-216.	Data Collection, Etymology (Russian, Selkup). Partly revised version: 1.12, 363-377.
2.95. Славянские (новгородско-псковские) заимствования в прибалтийско-финских языках: -а и -у в рефлексах имен мужского рода - In: Uralo-Indogermanica. Балто-славянские языки и проблема урало-индоевропейских связей: Материалы 3-ей балто-славянской конференции, I. Москва, 1990, 41-43. Авторы: С. Л. Николаев, Е. А. Хелимский	Conclusion: In early Fennic borrowings from (Northern) Slavic and early (Novgorodian) Russian the final *ə of original masculine o-stems is reflected as a/ā, while the final *u (ъ) of original u-stems is reflected as u/ü. Partly revised version: 1.12, 331-332.
2.103. О нескольких лексических реликтах новгородской и севернорусской колонизации - In: Русский язык и языки народов Крайнего Севера. Проблемы описания контактных явлений: Тезисы докладов. Ленинград, 1991, 89-90.	Etymology (Uralic languages - borrowings from Russian). Partly revised version: 1.12, 349-350.
2.137. Уральские народы во взаимодействии с Русью и новгородскими славянами: проблемы интерпретации лингвистических данных - In: Европейский Север. Взаимодействие культур в древности и средневековье: Тезисы докладов. Сыктывкар, 1994, 101-102.	
2.146. Фактор Мангазейского морского хода в этнонимии и топонимии - In: Славянские языки в зеркале неславянского окружения: Тезисы международной конференции // Институт славяноведения и балканистики РАН. Москва, 1996, 74-76.	<u>Hypothesis</u> : There were three ways of Russian penetration in Siberia: the southern route (approximately along the future Transsiberian Railway), the Yugra route, and the Mangazeya sea route (through the Samoyed regions). The latter played a foremost role for the earliest penetration to Central and Eastern Siberia, as attested by linguistic evidence. Partly revised version: 1.12, 351-352.
2.203. Трансьевразийские аспекты русской этимологии In: Русский язык в научном освещении	Review Article, Etymology (Russian).

2 (4). Москва, 2002. 75-90.	
<p>2.220. Наследие северо-западной группы финно-угорских языков в субстратной топонимии и лексике: Реконструкции, историческая фонетика, этимология</p> <p>- In: Ономастика в кругу гуманитарных наук: Материалы международной научной конференции. Екатеринбург, 20-23 сентября 2005 г. Екатеринбург: Изд-во Уральского университета, 2005. 71-74.</p> <p>Handouts</p>	Short version of 2.227.
<p>2.223. The „Northwestern“ group of Finno-Ugric languages and its heritage in the place names and substratum vocabulary of the Russian North</p> <p>- In: The Slavization of the Russian North / Ed. by J. Nuorluoto (Slavica Helsingiensia 27). Helsinki, 2006. 109-127.</p> <p>Handouts</p>	<p><u>Hypothesis</u>: The Finno-Ugric substratum languages of the Russian North - “Lop””, “Toima”, Merya, possibly also Tver’ - form, together with Finnic and Saamic, the Northwestern group of Finno-Ugric languages. Its dissolution must have started ca. 3,000 years ago in the Upper Volga area.</p> <p><u>Conclusion</u>: The sources of substratum toponyms and vocabulary of the Russian North were phonetically and lexically closer to Proto- Northwestern (and, if enough archaic, even to Finno-Ugric) forms than to Finnic and Saamic forms.</p> <p>Etymology (Onomastic).</p> <p><u>Etymology</u>: River names in -нъга reflect Northwestern “*-n juka”-constructions.</p> <p>Partly revised English translation of 2.227.</p>
<p>2.227. Наследие северо-западной группы финно-угорских языков в субстратной топонимии и лексике: Реконструкции, историческая фонетика, этимология</p> <p>- In: Вопросы ономастики 3. Екатеринбург, 2006, 38-51.</p>	S. 2.223.
<p>(2.236) Ladoga and Perm revisited IN PRINT (SEC / Stachowski)</p>	Etymology.

22. Govorka

Govorka	
<p>2.69. „Русский говорка место казать будем“ (Таймырский пиджин) - In: Возникновение и функционирование контактных языков: Материалы рабочего совещания // Институт востоковедения АН СССР. Москва, 1987, 84-93.</p>	<p><u>Description:</u> The «broken» Russian spoken by older aboriginals on the Taimyr peninsula (govorka) is a language of its own, with a vocabulary mainly of Russian origin and with a grammar of Ural-Altai type.</p> <p>A more detailed presentation of the topic see in 2.173.</p>
<p>2.135. Таймырский пиджин - „Говорка“. - In: Контактологический энциклопедический словарь-справочник, выпуск I: Северный регион. Москва, 1994, 298-303.</p>	<p>A more detailed presentation of the topic see in 2.173.</p>
<p>2.149a. 'Govorka' - the pidgin Russian of the Taymyr Peninsular area - In: Atlas of Languages of Intercultural Communication in the Pacific, Asia, and the Americas // Ed. by S. A. Wurm a.o. Vol. II.1. Berlin, 1996, 1033-1034 + Map 110.</p>	<p>A more detailed presentation of the topic see in 1.10.</p>
<p>2.173. „Говорка“ - таймырский пиджин на русской лексической основе - In: 1.12, 378-395. English version</p>	<p>Description.</p> <p>New Descriptive Treatment: Ural-Altai typological substratum, Features of the “post-Govorka continuum”.</p>

23. Phonetic laws

Phonetic laws	
(Phonetic Reconstruction and Phonetic Laws: Formulations of rules of historical phonetic developments and of morphophonology / generative phonology)	
<p>1.10. Die Matorische Sprache: Wörterbuch - Grundzüge der Grammatik – Sprachgeschichte (in Bearbeitung) Szeded, 1997, 475 S. (Studia Uralo-Altaica 41). REV.: (1) J. Alatalo, Ein Grundpfeiler der Samojedologie - In: FUF 55, 1999; (2) A. Künnap. - In: LU 35, 1999.</p>	<p><u>Phonetic Laws</u>: Vowel assimilation (palatalisation and labialisation), h-extension (after a word-final labialized vowel), glottal stop, possible traces of consonant gradation.</p> <p><u>Amendments to Reconstruction</u> (Proto-Samoyed), mostly concerning vowels.</p>
<p>2.12. О соответствиях уральских а- и е-основ в тазовском диалекте селькупского языка - In: СФУ XII, 1976, № 2, 113-132.</p>	<p><u>Phonetic Laws</u>: A system of phonetic rules regulating the correspondences between Proto-Uralic and Selkup stem types and final vowels. This system remains essentially valid also in the framework of the Proto-Samoyed reconstruction by J. Janhunen (though can be optimized by dividing the processes into at least 2 stages - from Proto-Uralic to Proto-Samoyed and only then to Selkup).</p> <p><u>Etymology</u> (Selkup, Uralic).</p>
<p>2.23. Реконструкция прасеверносамодийских (ПСС) лабиализованных гласных непервых слогов - In: Конференция „Проблемы реконструкции“ (Тезисы докладов) // Институт языкознания АН СССР. Москва, 1978, 123-126.</p>	<p><u>Amendments to Reconstruction</u>: Mutually corroborating data from most Samoyed languages suggest the PSam vowel system in non-first syllables was not much different from that of the first syllable. In particular, in place of J. Janhunen's *əj etc. in non-first syllables labial vowels should be reconstructed.</p> <p><u>Reconstructive Description</u>: PSam *o, *oj, *ö, *u, *ü in non-first syllables.</p>
<p>2.25. Чередование долгот, консонантный ауслат и ударение в истории венгерских именных основ - In: Balcanica. Лингвистические исследования. Москва, 1979, 118-133.</p>	<p><u>Phonetic Law</u>: The Hungarian monosyllabic nominal stems with quantitative vowel alternation (type nyél : nyelet, víz : vizet) go back to original (Uralic, Proto-Hungarian, borrowed) monosyllabic consonantal stems; the theory of «compensatory lengthening» in such stems is wrong.</p> <p><u>Conclusion</u>: Proto-Hungarian must have had a stress pattern with non-initial stress and with retraction of stress from high vowels, similar to that in many languages of the Volga-Kama area and in Ossetic (an</p>

	<p>early form of the Volga-Kama Sprachbund to which Proto-Hungarian belonged in 1. mill.).</p> <p><u>Conclusion:</u> Hungarian long vowels (except á and those resulting from contraction or monophthongisation) go back to stressed vowels.</p>
<p>2.38. A distinctive feature which became a phoneme: The case of Monguor - In: 5th International Phonology Meeting: Abstracts. Wien, 1984, 27.</p>	<p><u>Phonetic Law:</u> In Monguor the Proto-Mongolic non-initial unvoiced consonants underwent «splitting» into a corresponding voiced consonant and an aspiration (equivalent to [-voiced]). This latter produced different unvoicing effects, incl. its transformation into a secondary prothetic fricative in words with vocalic Anlaut.</p> <p>Partly revised version: 1.12, 267.</p>
<p>2.41. Phonological and morphonological properties of quantity in Samoyed - In: Studien zur phonologischen Beschreibung uralischer Sprachen // Hrsg. von P. Hajdú und L. Honti. Budapest, 1984 (Bibliotheca Uralica 7), 13-17.</p>	<p><u>Conclusion:</u> Enets is a «mora-counting» language (as well as Nganasan, see Hajdú UAJb. 34, NyK 66).</p> <p><u>New Descriptive Treatment, Phonetic Law:</u> Long (overlong) vowels and diphthongs (triphthongs) in Enets and Nganasan - as distinct from e.g. Selkup - are phonologically biphonemic (triphonemic) sequences.</p> <p>Partly revised version: 1.12, 41-44.</p>
<p>2.57. О двух фонетических законах в алтайских языках - In: Историко-культурные контакты народов алтайской языковой общности: Тезисы докладов XXIX сессии РИАС. Ташкент, сентябрь 1986 г. II: Лингвистика. Москва, 1986, 121-124.</p>	<p>See 2.38 and 2.61.</p>
<p>2.60. Происхождение древнетюркского чередования г ~ з и дилемма „ротацизма-зетаизма“ - In: Советская тюркология. Баку, 1986, № 2, 40-51.</p>	<p><u>Phonetic Law:</u> The Proto-Turkic *r₂ (*r̥), still before its change to z, lost its additional feature and merged with *r in most consonant clusters. This phonetic law accounts for most cases of the alternation r ~ z in Turkic as well as for the rare occurrence of z in clusters.</p> <p>Partly revised version: 1.12, 256-266.</p>
<p>2.65. Встречный двунаправленный отсчет мор в нганасанском языке. - In: The XIth International Congress of Phonetic Sciences: Proceedings. Vol. 1. Tallinn, 1987, 158-161.</p>	<p>The final and most detailed presentation of the topic see in 2.132 / 2.159.</p>

<p>2.68. Правило Хонти для венг. fészek и его аналог в маторско-тайгийско-карагасском языке - In: СФУ XXIII, 1987, № 1, 57-60.</p>	<p>Phonetic Law: The preservation of *-s- as Hungarian -sz- after *p- (L. Honti) is a phonetic law; a similar law is the preservation of *p- as Mator b-/p- before *-s-.</p> <p>Partly revised version: 1.12, 218-220.</p>
<p>2.74. Венгерский язык как источник для праславянской реконструкции и реконструкции славянского языка Паннонии. - In: X Международен конгрес на славистите: Резюмета на докладите. София, 1988, 78.</p>	<p>An abstract of 2.75.</p>
<p>2.75. Венгерский язык как источник для праславянской реконструкции и реконструкции славянского языка Паннонии - In: Славянское языкознание. X Международный съезд славистов: Доклады советской делегации. Москва, 1988, 347-368.</p>	<p>Reconstructive Description: The Slavic dialect (language) of Pannonia as evidenced in its substrate influence on Hungarian.</p> <p>Approach followed in the dissertation by Ron Richards.</p> <p>Partly revised version: 1.12, 416-432.</p>
<p>2.92. Ugřica: Этимологии с историко-фонетическим подтекстом - In: NyK 91, 1990, 63-68.</p>	<p>Amendments to reconstruction, Phonetic Laws: Several Uralic, Ob-Ugric, Hungarian reconstructions and phonetic rules made more precise by etymological analysis.</p>
<p>2.97. Уральский консонантный ауслат ~ индоевропейская гетероклиза? - In: Конференция „Сравнительно-историческое языкознание на современном этапе: Памяти В. М. Иллич-Свитыча“: Тезисы докладов // Институт славяноведения и балканистики АН СССР. Москва, 1990, 11-13.</p>	<p>Phonetic Law: It is probable that there exists a correlation between monosyllabic consonantal stems in Proto-Uralic and heteroclytic stems in Proto-Indo-European (the source of both phenomena must belong to the Nostratic level).</p> <p>Partly revised version: 1.12, 474-475.</p>
<p>2.101. Slavic/Latin/German stress and Hungarian vowel harmony. - In: Finnisch-ugrische Sprachen zwischen dem germanischen und dem slavischen Sprachraum: Symposium aus Anlaß des 25-jährigen Bestehens der Finnougristik an der Rijksuniversiteit Groningen. Groningen, 1991, 14.</p>	<p>An abstract of 2.111.</p>
<p>2.106. Bisyllabic consonantal and trisyllabic vocalic stems in Fenno-Permian and further - In: Rédei-Festschrift. Wien - Budapest,</p>	<p>Amendments to Reconstruction. Partly revised version: 1.12, 191-195.</p>

1992, 195-200.	
<p>2.111. Slavic/Latin/German stress and Hungarian vowel harmony - In: Finnisch-ugrische Sprachen zwischen dem germanischen und dem slavischen Sprachraum. Vorträge des Symposiums aus Anlaß des 25-jährigen Bestehens der Finnougristik an der Rijksuniversiteit Groningen. Amsterdam - Atlanta, 1992, 45-54.</p>	<p><u>Phonetic Law</u>: When words containing both back and front vowels were borrowed into Hungarian from European languages, their harmonic class was determined by the stressed vowel of the source word.</p> <p>Partly revised version: 1.12, 456-461.</p>
<p>2.119. Прасамодийские *«^ и *«_ : прауральские источники и нганасанские рефлексy - In: Hajdú Péter 70 éves // Szerk.: Sz. Bakró-Nagy M., Szij E. Budapest, 1993, 125-133.</p>	<p><u>Conclusion</u>: The system of vowel harmony in Nganasan reflects the historical rather than contemporary relationship between velar and palatal vowels.</p> <p><u>Amendments to Reconstruction</u>: The mutually corroborating data from Proto-Uralic and from Nganasan (vowel harmony) make it necessary to distinguish between PSam. *əTM and *ə̄ (cf. only one PSam. reduced vowel in Janhunen's reconstruction).</p> <p>Partly revised version: 1.12, 196-201.</p>
<p>2.132. Очерк морфонологии и словоизменительной морфологии нганасанского языка. - In: Таймырский этнолингвистический сборник. Вып. 1: Материалы по нганасанскому шаманству и языку. Москва, 1994, 190-221.</p>	<p><u>Phonetic Laws</u>: Formulation of laws of rhythmic gradation, syllabic gradation, nunation and vowel harmony in Nganasan (as well as of other morphonologic mechanisms in this language).</p> <p>Partly revised and abridged Russian translation of 2.159.</p>
<p>2.140. Proto-Uralic gradation: Continuation and traces - In: Congressus Octavus Internationalis Fenno-Ugristarum. Pars I: Orationes plenariae et conspectus quinquennales. Jyväskylä, 1995, 17-51. REV.: A. Künnap, On the interrelationship between *ś- and *j-preterite in Uralic languages. - UAJb. N. F. 16, 1999/2000, 139-142.</p>	<p><u>Phonetic Laws</u>: (the R-S-Model): Consonant gradation in its original form affects (phonetically) all consonants and consonant clusters. Rhythmic gradation weakens the initial articulatory phase of consonants placed between an even-numbered (unstressed) and an odd-numbered (stressed) vowel. Syllabic gradation weakens the final articulatory phase of consonants in the beginning of a closed syllable. Syllabic gradation affects only those consonants that remain unaffected by rhythmic gradation.</p> <p><u>Conclusion</u>: The phonetic outlook of weak grades, as well as the scope of neutralisation between strong and weak grades or between rhythmically and syllabically weak grades, are not determined by the R-S-Model and remain language-specific.</p>

	<p><u>Conclusion</u>: The validity of the R-S-Model in Fennic, Lapp, and Nganasan makes the postulation of the Proto-Uralic gradation (as a phonetic, not necessarily a phonological, mechanism) inevitable.</p> <p>Partly revised version: 1.12, 167-190.</p>
<p>2.141. The Proto-Uralic origin of consonant gradation (in Bearbeitung) - In: Московский Лингвистический Журнал 1. Москва, 1995, 34-40.</p>	<p>Short version of 2.140.</p>
<p>2.159. Nganasan - In: The Uralic Languages // Ed. by D. Abondolo. London - New York, 1997, 480-515.</p>	<p><u>Phonetic Laws</u>: Formulation of laws of rhythmic gradation, syllabic gradation, nunation and vowel harmony in Nganasan (as well as of other morphonologic mechanisms in this language). See 2.132.</p>
<p>2.162. Поздняя праславянская фонетика в свете данных финно-угорских языков - In: XII. Międzynarodowy Kongres Slawistów. Streszczenia referatów i komunikatów: Językoznawstwo. Warszawa, 1998, 197.</p>	<p>Amendments to Reconstruction: Establishing of genuine phonetic values of Late Common Slavic letters/sounds/phonemes in view of data from borrowings (corroborated by many other considerations).</p>
<p>2.166. Umlaut in Diachronie - Ablaut in Synchronie: Urostjakischer Umlaut und ostjakischer Ablaut - In: Diachronie in der synchronen Sprachbeschreibung: Materialien zum Internationalen Uralistischen Symposium: Hamburg, 6.-10. Oktober 1999 // Hrsg. von E. Helimski (MSUA 21). Hamburg, 1999, 39-44. Handouts</p>	<p>A more detailed presentation of the topic see in 2.189.</p>
<p>2.177. Umlaut in Diachronie - Ablaut in Synchronie: Urostjakischer Umlaut und ostjakischer Ablaut - In: Проблемы изучения дальнего родства языков на рубеже третьего тысячелетия: Доклады и тезисы научной конференции 29 мая - 2 июня 2000 г. Москва 2000, 194-200. Handouts</p>	<p>A more detailed presentation of the topic see in 2.189.</p>
<p>2.188. Глоттализиация в языках средней Сибири - In: Евразийское пространство: Звук и слово. Международная конференция 3-6 сентября 2000: Тезисы и материалы. Москва 2000, 17-18.</p>	<p><u>Conclusion</u>: The glottal stop in Samoyed, the glottalized tonal pitch („the second tone“) in Ket, and the pharyngealisation in Sayan Turkic are essentially the same phenomenon, consisting in the rise of a secondary glottal articulation of word-final consonants.</p>

	Amendments to Reconstruction (implicit): At least in this point S. Starostin's Yeniseic reconstruction needs a correction.
<p>2.189. Ablaut als Umlaut im Ostjakischen: Prinzipien und Grundzüge der lautgeschichtlichen Betrachtung - In: Fremd und Eigen: Untersuchungen zu Grammatik und Wortschatz des Uralischen und Indogermanischen, in memoriam Hartmut Katz. Wien: Edition Praesens, 2001, 55-76.</p>	<p><u>Reconstructive Description, Phonetic Laws:</u> The vowel alternations in Ostyak result from an Umlaut-type development under the influence of the the Proto-Ostyak vowels of the second syllable, which later mostly disappeared or lost their distinctive qualities (Ablaut from Umlaut). In many stems these Umlaut-type developments took place in all paradigmatic forms and derivates, so that there are no synchronic vowel alternations in such stems (Umlaut without Ablaut).</p> <p><u>Conclusion:</u> The vocalism of the first syllable of Vogul and Permic, partly perhaps also of Hungarian and Cheremis, underwent similar developments, though in a smaller extent and only exceptionally resulting in vowel alternations.</p> <p>Approach to Proto-Ostyak reconstruction followed in the dissertation by Mihail Zhivlov.</p>
<p>2.190. Der Ostjakische Vokalwechsel und die natürlichen Gesetze der Lautentwicklung (Paar Kommentare zu Hontis Diskussionsbeitrag) - In: FUM 23. Hamburg 1999 (2001), 39-44.</p>	<p>Polemics: Stressing and making more explicit some claims and results in 2.177 and 2.189.</p>
<p>2.199. Eine Regel der Konsonantenkompatibilität im Ostjakischen - In: Wúša wúša - Sei begrüßt!: Beiträge zur Finnougristik zu Ehren von Gert Sauer dargebracht zu seinem siebzigsten Geburtstag (VdSUA 57) // Hrsg. von E. Helimski und A. Widmer. Wiesbaden: Harrassowitz, 2002. 111-116.</p>	<p>Phonetic Law: Dental and cacuminal stops and nasals do not co-occur in the same (non-borrowed) stem in Ostyak.</p>
<p>2.205. Bécs und Pécs vor dem Hintergrund der ungarischen Vertretung der slawischen Nasalvokale - In: Ünnepi könyv Honti László tiszteletére // Szerk. Bakró-Nagy Marianne, Rédei Károly. Budapest: MTA Nyelvtudományi Intézet, 2003. 181-193.</p>	<p>Etymology (Slavic, Hungarian).</p> <p>Phonetic Law: Additional details of phonetic substitution of Slavic nasal vowels in Pannonian Slavic, cf. 2.75</p>
<p>2.219a. Selkup lengthening as a sound law - In: Congressus Decimus Internationalis Fenno-Ugristarum. Pars II. Linguistica.</p>	<p>An abstract of 2.232.</p>

<p>Joshkar-Ola, 2005. 195. Handouts</p>	
<p>2.222. The 13th Proto-Samoyedic vowel - In: Mikola-konferencia 2004. Szeged: SzTE Department of Finnougristics, 2005. 27-39. Handouts</p>	<p><u>Amendments to Reconstruction</u>: Nganasan distinguishes between the reflexes of PUr. *i and PUr. *e, which have been formerly believed to have coincided in Sam. *i. This amendmend leads to further reinterpretations in the system of reconstructed PSam. vowels (see a summary by A. Aikio in FUF 59: 9-11).</p>
<p>2.232. Продление гласных перед шва в селькупском языке как фонетический закон - LU, XLIII, No. 2, 124-133.</p>	<p><u>Phonetic Law</u>: Samoyed high- and medium-rise vowels are lengthened in Selkup, if the next syllable contained a Schwa vowel (with additional details).</p>
<p>4.7. Rez.: L. Honti, Geschichte des obugrischen Vokalismus der ersten Silbe - In: СФУ XXI, 1985, № 1, 63-76.</p>	<p>Polemics, Conclusion: Inacceptability of systematic appeal to „sporadic“ phonetic changes.</p> <p><u>Polemics, Reconstructive Description</u>: The reinterpreted system of Proto-Ostyak vowels.</p> <p><u>Amendments to Reconstruction</u>, e. g. *-w- and *-γ- in Ob-Ugric.</p> <p><u>Phonetic Laws</u>, e.g. Wog. *ää : Ostj. *ä : Hung. e : Ural. *ä vs. Wog. *ä : Ostj. *ä : Hung. ë : Ural. *i/*ü.</p>
<p>4.38. Rev.: R. A. Miller, Languages and History: Japanese, Korean, and Altaic - In: Orientalistische Literaturzeitung 93/3, 1998, 389-394.</p>	<p>Polemics against the “wishful thinking” characteristic of some proponents of the Altaic theory; the explanatory force of the latter are limited.</p> <p>Amendments to Reconstruction, Phonetic Laws: The reconstruction of two Altaic accent types is problematic; merger of all Altaic liquids in Proto-Korean, interpretation of Koreans<i>shih</i>.</p>

24. Study of the archival sources from the 18th – early 19th cent.

Study of the archival sources from the 18th - early 19th cent.	
<p>1.10. Die Matorische Sprache: Wörterbuch - Grundzüge der Grammatik – Sprachgeschichte (in Bearbeitung) Szeged, 1997, 475 S. (Studia Uralo-Altaica 41). REV.: (1) J. Alatalo, Ein Grundpfeiler der Samojedologie - In: FUF 55, 1999; (2) A. Künnap. - In: LU 35, 1999.</p>	<p><u>Data Collection</u>: The sources on Mators and their language.</p> <p><u>Data Collection</u>: Mator Dictionary based on all available sources (when possible, with entries given in phonological notation) with comments and etymologies (etymological references).</p>
<p>1.16. Gerhard Friedrich Mueller: Nachrichten über Völker Sibiriens (1736-1742) / Hrsg. von E. Helinski und H. Katz. Hamburg, 2003, 258 S. (HSFM = Hamburger Finnisch-ugrische und Sibirische Materialien = Habent Sua Fata Manuscripta, Bd. 2). REV.: G. Klumpp. - In: UAJb. 18, 2004, 251-255.</p>	<p><u>Unknown Early Sources</u>: G. F. Muellers ethnographic diary with vast ethnographic information and numerous data from Siberian languages, supplied with word indices, etc.</p>
<p>2.13. Об одном переходном северносамодийском диалекте (К исторической диалектологии ненецкого языка) - In: Происхождение аборигенов Сибири и их языков. Томск, 1976, 89-93</p>	<p>Unknown Early Sources (Yurak Nenets).</p> <p><u>Conclusion</u>: A third main dialect of Nenets (on a line with Tundra and Forest dialects) - Old Eastern, or Yurak proper, exhibiting many common features with Enets - has been spoken in the 18th century in the eastern part of the Nenets ethnic territory (Tas - Yenisei).</p> <p>Partly revised and enlarged version: 1.12, 50-55.</p>
<p>2.21. Лексикографические материалы XVIII - начала XIX вв. по саяно-самодийским языкам - In: Языки и топонимия, вып. VI. Томск, 1978, 47-58.</p>	<p>Data Collection, Establishing relationships between primary and secondary sources.</p> <p><u>Conclusion</u>: An unknown manuscript from 1730s - 1740s served as source of Sayan Samoyed data in Pallas' Zoographia Rosso-Asiatica (1811). This manuscript was found later, s. 2.209.</p>
<p>2.54. Архивные материалы XVIII века по енисейским языкам (teilweise beschädigt) - In: Палеоазиатский сборник. Ленинград, 1986, 179-212.</p>	<p>Unknown Early Sources: Pumpokol, Arin and "Kansk" (Kott) vocabularies from the 18. century.</p> <p><u>Conclusion</u>: „Kott“ and „Assan“ are the same</p>

	Yeniseic language.
<p>2.55. Г. Ф. Миллер и венгерская этимологическая традиция - In: Историография и источниковедение стран Центральной и Юго-Восточной Европы. Москва, 1986, 232-243.</p>	<p><u>Conclusion</u>: The tradition of studying the earliest etymological layers in Hungarian (Uralic stock, Turkic loans) goes back (via Gyarmathi, Schlözer, Fischer) to G. F. Mueller.</p> <p>Partly revised version: 1.12, 221-229.</p>
<p>2.115. Samoyedic vocabularies from the 18. century: A list of archive manuscripts - In: Ural-Altäische Jahrbücher: Neue Folge, Bd. 12, 1993, 249-265.</p>	Data Collection.
<p>4.35. Etymologien aus dem 18. Jahrhundert ([Rez.:] J. E. Fischer, Vocabularium Sibiricum (1747): Der etymologisch-vergleichende Anteil. Bearbeitet und herausgegeben von J. Gulya (Opuscula Fenno-Ugrica Gottingensia, Bd. VII) (in Bearbeitung) - In: FUF 54: 1-2, 1997, 185-192.</p>	Unknown Early Sources (Fisher's amateurish etymologizing - as an additional proof of his dependence from Mueller in his, to a great extent adequate, Uralic etymological research).
<p>2.169. Einige Angaben zu Toponymie und Ethnonymie des sajansamojedischen Siedlungsgebietes aus den Jahren 1739-1740 bei G. F. Mueller (in Bearbeitung) - In: Europa et Sibiria: Gedenkband für Wolfgang Veenker (VdSUA 51) // Hrsg. von C. Hasselblatt und P. Jääsalmi-Krüger. Wiesbaden, 1999, 181-189.</p>	Unknown Early Sources: G. F. Muellers data on Sayan Samoyed tribe names and on place names of Upper Yenisei and adjacent regions.
<p>2.201. Таймыр, нижний Енисей и бассейн Таза в начале XVIII века: заметки Г. Ф. Миллера по этнологии, этнонимии и топонимии Мангазейского уезда - In: Языки мира. Типология. Уралистика: Памяти Т. Ждановой: Статьи и воспоминания. Москва: Индрик, 2002. 592-616.</p>	Unknown Early Sources: G. F. Muellers data on ethnology, tribe names and place names of Lower Yenisei and adjacent regions.
<p>2.209. Missing link found: Matorica nova aus dem wissenschaftlichen Nachlass der Grossen Sibirischen Expedition - In: Mikola-konferencia 2002. Szeged: SzTE Finnugor Tanszék 2004. 59-74. Handouts</p>	Unknown Early Sources: Data from a vocabulary compiled by J. G. Gmelin (cf. 2.21) - an important additional Mator linguistic source, cf. 1.10.
<p>2.216. Этнонимия уральских и сибирских народов в рукописном наследии Второй Камчатской экспедиции - In: Г. Ф. Миллер и изучение уральских народов (материалы круглого стола) (HSFM = Hamburger Finnisch-ugrische und Sibirische Materialien = Habent Sua Fata Manuscripta, Bd. 3)</p>	Unknown Early Sources, Data Collection.

<p>// Hrsg. von Eugen Helinski. Hamburg, 2005. 19-40. Handouts</p>	
<p>2.224. Краткий обзор данных по этнонимии сибирских и уральских народов в рукописном наследии Второй Камчатской экспедиции - В кн.: Три столетия академических исследований Югры: От Миллера до Штейница. Ч. 1. Академические исследования Северо-Западной Сибири в XVIII в.: История организации и научное наследие. Екатеринбург, 2006. 197-209.</p>	<p>A short version of 2.216.</p>
<p>2.233. A Mezen' Nenets glossary and other linguistic data from Sjögrén's papers - LU, XLIII, No. 3, 197-210.</p>	<p>Unknown Early Source: Western Tundra Nenets glossary compiled by Sjögren.</p>

25. Folklore, mythologie, religion

Folklore, mythology, religion	
<p>1.8. Очерки по селькупскому языку: Тазовский диалект. Ч. 2: Тексты, словарь. Москва, 1993, 196 стр. Авторы: А. И. Кузнецова, О. А. Казакевич, Л. Ю. Иоффе, Е. А. Хелимский. Мое преимущественное участие: Стр. 6-88. REV.: А. Künnap. - In: LU XXX, 1994, 154-155.</p>	<p><u>Data Collection</u>: Selkup folklore texts (28, incl. 15 taken down by me) with word-for-word translations and comments.</p> <p>Data Collection: Vocabulary index to 1.4 and to the texts in 1.8.</p>
<p>1.11. Samojedit ja šamanismi: Viisi luento samojedeista, šamanismista ja uralilaisesta kulttuurista / Käänn. ja toim. Larisa Leisiö ja Timo Leisiö. Tampere, 1998, 85 s. (Tampereen yliopiston Kansanperinteen laitos. Julkaisusarja n:o 26).</p>	<p>Lectures (in Finnish translation) essentially based on 2.105 and 2.153, 2.32 and 2.214, 2.80, 2.85, 2.126, with supplements and comments of the editors' or from the minutes of the lecture course.</p>
<p>2.31. <u>К реконструкции мифологических представлений финно-угорских народов</u> - In: Балто-славянские исследования 1981. Москва, 1982, 162-192. Авторы: А. Ю. Айхенвальд, В. Я. Петрухин, Е. А. Хелимский.</p>	<p>Reconstructive Description. Cf. 2.78.</p>
<p>2.32. Самодийская мифология. - In: Мифы народов мира: Энциклопедия. Т. 2. Москва, 1982, 398-401.</p>	<p>Description.</p>
<p>2.33. Финно-угорская мифология. - In: Мифы народов мира: Энциклопедия. Т. 2. Москва, 1982, 563-568. Авторы: В. Я. Петрухин, Е. А. Хелимский.</p>	<p>Description.</p>
<p>3.20-42. Ича. Корс-Торум. Кызы. Лозы. Лунг. Минлей. Мир-Суснэ-Хум. Мось. Моу-нямы. Мых-ими. Най-Эква. Нга. Нгылека. Нум. Нуми-Торум. Пор. Пугос. Пуныг. Сихиртя. Тадебцо. Тодоте. Хотал-Эква. Этпос-Ойка. - In: Мифы народов мира: Энциклопедия. Т. 1-2. Москва 1980-1982.</p>	
<p>2.70. Finnugor mitológia. - In: Mitológiai enciklopédia. I. köt. Budapest, 1988, 530-538. Authors: J. Helimskij, V. Petruhin.</p>	<p>Hungarian translation of 2.33.</p>
<p>2.71. Szamojéd mitológia. - In: Mitológiai enciklopédia. II. köt. Budapest 1988, 566-570.</p>	<p>Hungarian translation of 2.32.</p>
<p>3.50-72. Etposz-ojka. Hotal-ekva. Kors-Torum. Lung. Mih-imi. Mir-szuszne-hum. Mosz. Naj-</p>	

<p>ekva. Numi-Torum. Por. Pugosz. Pupig. Icsa. Kizi. Lózi. Minlej. Mou-njami. Nga. Ngüleka. Num. Szihirtják. Tadjebcjo. Todote. - In: Mitológiai enciklopédia. I-II. köt. Budapest 1988.</p>	
<p>2.78. On earliest Finno-Ugrian mythologic beliefs: Comparative and historical considerations for reconstruction. - In: Uralic Mythology and Folklore // Ed. by M. Hoppál and J. Pentikäinen. Budapest - Helsinki, 1989 (Ethnologia Uralica 1) , 155-159. Authors: A. Ajkhenvald, E. Helimski, V. Petrukhin.</p>	<p>Hungarian translation of 2.31.</p>
<p>2.79. Samoyedic mythology: Dynamic phenomena and the problem of archaic layers. - In: International Symposium on „Folklore in Slavonic, Finno-Ugrian and Indian Literatures“. New Delhi, 1989, 39-41.</p>	<p>Conclusion: Anti-stadial approach: Inconsequencies and heterogenities in mythology may be stable rather than indicate a transitoty state. Typologically pure mythologies can hardly exist.</p>
<p>2.80. Глубинно-фонологический изосиллабизм ненецкого стиха - In: JSFOu 82, 1989, 223-268.</p>	<p><u>Conclusion:</u> The versification in Northern Samoyed is dominated by the principle of isosyllabicity of lines; they normally contain six syllables each in epic and other secular poetry, and eight syllables (cf. the Kalevala metre) in sacral poetry (shamanic incantations).</p> <p><u>Conclusion:</u> For Nenets the isosyllabicity of lines becomes evident only after taking into consideration the effects of the Schwa vowel (which has been lost in many positions in the colloquial language but preserved in the language of versification).</p> <p>Approach followed in the dissertation by Jarkko Niemi, cf. 4.37.</p> <p>Partly revised version: 1.12, 125-154.</p>
<p>2.85. Силлабика стиха в нганасанских иносказательных песнях - In: Музыкальная этнография Северной Азии. Новосибирск , 1989, 52-76.</p>	<p>Description: Nganasan allegoric songs (kəjŋəiŋsá) as a folklore genre, their textual properties.</p> <p><u>Conclusion, New Descriptive Treatment:</u> The songs contain coding on 3 levels, that of content and plot (allegory), of lexics and morphology (special kəjŋəiŋsá words and forms), of syllabics and phonetics (recomposition of lines, archaic pronunciation).</p>

	Partly revised version: 1.12, 94-109.
<p>2.88. Octosyllabic and hexasyllabic verse in Northern Samoyed.</p> <p>- In: Congressus Septimus Internationalis Fenno-Ugristarum, 2A: Summaria dissertationum. Linguistica. Debrecen, 1990, 75</p>	Based on 2.80 and 2.85.
<p>3.73-100. Ди'а. Дяйку. Ича. Калташ-Эква. Корс-Торум. Кызы. Лозы. Лунг. Минлей. Мир-Суснэ-Хум. Мось. Моу-нямы. Мых-ими. Най-Эква. Нга. Нгылека. Нум. Нуми-Торум. Пор. Пугос. Пупыг. Сихиртя. Тадебцо. Тодоте. Урэр. Хотал-Эква. Шаркань. Этпос-Ойка.</p> <p>- In: Мифологический словарь. Москва, 1990.</p>	
<p>2.99. Does the language of spirits influence the development of human language? (Evidence from Northern Samoyed).</p> <p>- In: The International Conference on Shamanism: Regional Aspect of Shamanism. Seoul, 1991, 105.</p>	An abstract of 2.114.
<p>2.108. Incorporation of elements of Russian orthodoxy and Soviet ideology into shamanism.</p> <p>- In: Third Circumpolar Universities Cooperation Conference: Abstracts. Rovaniemi, 1992, 112.</p>	Short version of 2.116.
<p>2.109. Pequeñas sesiones de un gran chamán nganasan.</p> <p>- In: Diógenes 158, 1992, Abril - Junio, 39-54. Authors: E. A. Helimski, N. T. Kosterkina.</p>	Partly revised Spanish translation of 2.126.
<p>2.110. Petites séances d'un grand chamane nganasan.</p> <p>- In: Diogéne 158: Chamanes et chamanisme au seuil du nouveau millénaire, 1992, Avril - Juin, 37-51. Authors: E. A. Helimski, N. T. Kosterkina.</p>	Partly revised French translation of 2.126.
<p>2.112. Small séances with a great Nganasan Shaman.</p> <p>- In: Diogenes 158, 1992, April - June, 39-55. Authors: E. A. Helimski, N. T. Kosterkina.</p>	Partly revised English translation of 2.126.
<p>4.30. <u>Рец.: В. В. Напольских, Древнейшие этапы происхождения народов уральской языковой семьи: Прауральский космогонический миф</u></p> <p>- In: Этнографическое обозрение, 1992, № 3, 153-154.</p>	
<p>2.114. <u>Does the language of spirits influence the</u></p>	Hypothesis: Certain typological properties of

<p>development of human language? (Evidence from Northern Samoyed) - In: Shamans and Cultures // Ed. by M. Hoppál and K. D. Howard. Budapest, 1993, 210-214.</p>	<p>archaic Uralic languages (Fennic, Lappish, Samoyed) seem to be determined by the requirements of metrical (shamanic or epic) poetry, and their stability is due to the primary relevance of the poetic (aesthetic) function of the language (also in comparison with the communicative function, etc.).</p> <p>Partly revised version: 1.12, 155-158.</p>
<p>2.116. Займствования из православной религии и советской идеологии в ритуальной практике нганасанского шамана - In: Традиционные культуры и среда обитания. I Международная конференция: Тезисы. Москва, 1993, 98-100.</p>	<p>Conclusion: The shamanistic rites of the Nganasans are open to external influences; elements from both Russian Orthodoxy and Soviet ideology are interpreted and incorporated in the same way.</p> <p>Partly revised version: 1.12, 159-160.</p>
<p>2.126. Малые камлания большого шамана - In: Таймырский этнолингвистический сборник. Вып. 1: Материалы по нганасанскому шаманству и языку. Москва, 1994, 17-29. Авторы: Н.Т.Костеркина, Е. А. Хелимский</p>	<p>Description</p> <p>New Descriptive Treatment: A form of shamanic séances in which the shaman invites the spirits to his body instead of making transcendental travels himself.</p> <p>Cf. 2.109, 2.110, 2.112.</p>
<p>2.133. Первое камлание. Второе камлание / Публикация: Н. Т. Костеркина, Е. А. Хелимский, Т. Ю. Жданова. - In: Таймырский этнолингвистический сборник. Вып. 1: Материалы по нганасанскому шаманству и языку. Москва, 1994, 30-106.</p>	<p><u>Data Collection</u>: Publication of the texts of incantations sung during two Nganasan shamanic séances.</p>
<p>2.144. Загадки-иносказания в нганасанском фольклоре - In: Малые формы фольклора: Сборник статей памяти Г. Л. Пермякова. Москва, 1995, 270-282.</p>	<p>Description: Riddles as a specific form of Nganasan allegoric songs (kəjŋəirša), see 2.85.</p> <p>Partly revised version: 1.12, 110-117.</p>
<p>4.37. Nenets songs: Melody comes second ([Rev.:] J. Niemi, The Nenets Songs: A structural Analysis of Text and Melody) - In: FUF 55, 1999.</p>	<p>Conclusion: Melody is a secondary means of diversifying the primary hexasyllabic structure of a song text, see 2.80.</p>
<p>2.172. Мифология и религия уральских народов - In: 1.12, 230-240.</p>	<p>See 2.214.</p>
<p>2.207. Nganasan Shamanistic Tradition: Observations and Hypotheses</p>	<p>= 2.221.</p>

<p>- In: Rediscovery of Shamanic Heritage // Ed. by M. Hoppál & G. Kosa, Budapest: Akadémiai Kiadó, 2003. 195-210.</p>	
<p>2.214. Финно-угорские и самодийские народы. - In: Мифы и религии мира: Учебное пособие. Москва: РГГУ, 2004. 245-256.</p>	<p>= 2.172.</p>
<p>2.221. Nganasan shamanistic tradition: Observations and hypotheses - In: Shamanhood: An endangered language / Ed. by J. Pentikäinen and P. Simoncsics. Oslo: Novus forlag, 2005. 85-98.</p>	<p>= 2.207.</p>
<p>(4.61.) Rez.: Anna Widmer: Studien zu Sprache und Ethnokultur der ugrischen Völker. Wissenschaftliche Abhandlung zum Vollzug der Habilitation (defekt)</p>	

26. Theory and methods

Theory and methods	
<p>2.7. Типы фонетических колебаний и процедура полевого исследования - In: Конференция молодых научных сотрудников и аспирантов (Тезисы докладов) // Институт востоковедения АН СССР. Москва, 1973, 201-202.</p>	<p>Conclusion: Phonetic variation (showing itself as inconsistent transcriptions in primary field records) may (a) be due to objective (target language) and subjective (researcher) reasons, (b) remain an allophonic phenomenon or affect the system of phonemes.</p> <p>Conclusion: When working with primary field records, one of the main tasks may be viewed as bringing unreliable elements together to a reliable construction.</p>
<p>2.8. От лета 974-го. - In: Знание - сила. Москва, 1974, № 2, 48-50.</p>	<p>Popular-science paper: The glottochronological method.</p>
<p>2.9. Детективная лингвистика. - In: Знание - сила. Москва, 1975, № 2, 24-27.</p>	<p>Popular-science paper: Languages in contact and change.</p>
<p>2.27. Притяжательность (посессивность) и способы ее выражения (предварительный вариант анкеты). - In: Структура текста - 81: Тезисы симпозиума // Институт славяноведения и балканистики АН СССР. Москва, 1981, 1-6. Авторы: А. В. Головачева, Вяч. Вс. Иванов, Т. Н. Молошная, Т. М. Николаева, Т. Н. Свешникова, Е. А. Хелимский.</p>	
<p>2.56. К изучению и оценке надежности индоевропейско-семитских лексических параллелей. - In: Балканы в контексте Средиземноморья: Проблемы реконструкции языка и культуры (Тезисы и предварительные материалы к симпозиуму) // Институт славяноведения и балканистики АН СССР. Москва, 1986, 164-167.</p>	<p>Short version of 2.82.</p>
<p>2.63. A „new approach“ to Nostratic comparison - In: Journal of the American Oriental Society 107, 1987, No. 1, 97-100.</p>	<p>Review (must belong to section 4) of A. R. Bomhard: Toward Proto-Nostratic: A New Approach to Comparison of Proto-Indo-European and Proto-Afroasiatic.</p> <p>Polemics / Conclusion: Standard procedures of comparative linguistics can be imitated on a low</p>

	<p>quality level (see 2.82), in this case they do not prove anything.</p> <p>Partly revised version: 1.12, 476-480.</p>
<p>2.66. Глоттохронологическая методика Шилы Эмблтон в приложении к креольским языкам. - In: Возникновение и функционирование контактных языков: Материалы рабочего совещания // Институт востоковедения АН СССР. Москва, 1987, 24-27. Авторы: В. И. Беликов, Е. А. Хелимский.</p>	<p>Conclusion / Polemics: Glottochronological method cannot be applied to dating “mixed” (pidgin, creole) languages.</p>
<p>4.20. Рец.: N. S. Trubetzkoy, Opera slavica minora linguistica. - In: ССЛ, 1989, № 6, 110-112.</p>	
<p>2.82. К оценке надежности индоевропейско-семитских лексических сопоставлений - In: Палеобалканистика и античность. Москва, 1989, 13-20.</p>	<p>Conclusion: Hypotheses of distant relationship, even when supported by claims to have discovered “phonetic laws”, can be refuted by presenting “cognate series” of the same quality, which illustrate other, obviously wrong “phonetic laws”.</p> <p>Partly revised version: 1.12, 481-486.</p>
<p>2.90. A plea for combining synchrony and diachrony in the descriptions of Uralic dialects. - In: Congressus Septimus Internationalis Fenno-Ugristarum. Rundtischgespräch „Dialectologia Uralica“ // Hrsg. von W. Veenker. Hamburg, 1990, 24-26.</p>	<p>Conclusion: A purely synchronic approach in dialectology is unproductive and must be rejected.</p> <p>= 2.91</p>
<p>2.91. A plea for combining synchrony and diachrony in the descriptions of Uralic dialects. - In: Congressus Septimus Internationalis Fenno-Ugristarum, 2A: Summaria dissertationum. Linguistica. Debrecen, 1990, 74.</p>	<p>= 2.90</p>
<p>4.23. Рец.: Сравнительно-историческое изучение языков разных семей: Теория лингвистической реконструкции - In: ВЯ, 1990, № 4, 138-145.</p>	<p>Polemics, mainly on general issues of theory and methods of comparative and historical linguistics (internal reconstruction, semantic reconstruction, etc.).</p>
<p>2.96. „Смешанные“ состояния и типологическая реконструкция - In: Всесоюзная конференция по лингвистической типологии: Тезисы докладов // Институт языкознания АН</p>	<p>Conclusion: Anti-stadial approach: Any attempts to reconstruct „typologically pure“ proto-languages (purely agglutinative, with purely „active“ Sprachbau, etc.) are ill-advised, because</p>

<p>СССР. Москва, 1990, 180-182.</p>	<p>typologically pure languages do not exist. Partly revised version: 1.12, 487-488.</p>
<p>4.31. Rev.: Ph. Baldi (ed.), Linguistic Change and Reconstruction Methodology. - In: Word 44, 1993, No. 1, 140-150.</p>	
<p>4.32. Rev.: Studies in the Historical Phonology of Asian Languages. - In: Diachronica X, 1993, No. 1, 111-118.</p>	
<p>2.130. Номинативная мини-загадка: На стыке загадки, метафоры и лексического субститута - In: Исследования в области балто-славянской духовной культуры: Загадка как текст, 1. Москва, 1994, 256-263. Abstract</p>	<p>Conclusion: At least in some languages of Siberia (Uralic and non-Uralic), very short nominative metaphoric riddles (of the type: „What is it: a [living] labaz? - An elk.“) serve as a source of non-trivial semantic developments and of lexical replacements. Partly revised version: 1.12, 118-124.</p>
<p>2.145. Сверхдревние германизмы в прибалтийско-финском и других финно-угорских языках: История проблемы в краткой аннотированной и комментированной библиографии - In: Этноязыковая и этнокультурная история Восточной Европы. Москва, 1995, 3-37.</p>	<p>Review Article, Polemics. Conclusion: The studies by J. Kovulento and his followers demonstrate a massive misuse of the etymological method, induced by its similar misuse in contemporary Indo-European linguistics (the extremes of laryngealism and of the theory of determinatives, etc.). Only very few new etymologies stemming from the research of this school deserve attention. Partly revised version: 1.12, 511-535.</p>
<p>4.42. Diachronie in der synchronen Sprachbeschreibung: Zum Thema des Symposiums - In: Diachronie in der synchronen Sprachbeschreibung: Materialien zum Internationalen Uralistischen Symposium: Hamburg, 6.-10. Oktober 1999 // Hrsg. von E. Helimski (MSUA 21). Hamburg, 1999.</p>	<p>Polemics against the (pseudo-)Saussurean separation of synchrony from diachrony which leaves the historical perspective aside.</p>
<p>2.178. On „eye-witnessed“ ethnic hostilities in the Taimyr North: Critical remarks to the „Tundroviki“ by D. G. Anderson - In: Siberia and the Circumpolar North: Contributions by Anthropologists and NGOs. Wien, 2000, 26-27.</p>	<p>Short version of 4.43.</p>
<p>2.196. „Этническая рознь“ на Таймырском</p>	<p>= 4.43.</p>

<p>Севере (кто ищет, тот всегда найдет...) - In: Сибирская заимка: Профессиональный подход к изучению Сибири (ссылка). Вахтин</p>	
<p>4.43. „Этническая рознь“ на Таймырском Севере (кто ищет, тот всегда найдет...) [Рец. на кн.:] Д. Дж. Андерсон. Тундровики: Экология и самосознание таймырских эвенков и долган. - In: Этнографическое обозрение, № 5. Москва, 2001, 173-180.</p>	<p>Polemics against the “socioanthropologic” replacement of traditional ethnologic research which leaves the historical perspective aside. Ethics of field studies.</p>

27. Sociolinguistics

Sociolinguistics	
4.28. Рец.: S. Lallukka, The East Finnic Minorities in the Soviet Union. - In: Этнографическое обозрение, 1992, № 4, 162-167.	
2.123. Cultural traditions in the Taimyr North: Studies in the languages and cultures of the Nganasans and the Enets (in Bearbeitung) - In: Materialien zur internationalen Workshop „Sprachen und Kulturen der (indigenen) Völker Sibiriens“ // Hrsg. von W. Veenker [Preprints]. Hamburg, 1994, 5 S.	Review Article
2.124. <u>Factors of Russianisation in Siberia and linguo-ecological strategies</u> - In: Northern Minority Languages - Problems of Survival: The 18th International Symposium [Preprints]. Osaka, 1994, 11 p. Abstract	Short version of 2.154.
2.138. <u>Языковая ситуация в России</u> - In: Грани XLIX, 1994, № 172, 302-314.	Conclusion: Problems and contradictions in the issues of language policy and language planning are inevitable; the main dilemma is that of individual freedom vs. preservation of minor languages. = 2.176
2.139. <u>Nganasan as a literary language - and further reflections on literary languages</u> - In: Zur Frage der uralischen Schriftsprachen // Hrsg. von G. Zaicz. Budapest, 1995, 149-153. Russian version	Conclusion: Without having ever had a written form, the Nganasan possesses all properties of a standard, cultivated language. Conclusion: The „typical“ ways of developing standard written languages for ethnic minorities are often misleading and counterproductive. Partly revised Russian translation: 1.12, 162-163.
2.147. Этническое сознание и темпы языковой эволюции (in Bearbeitung) - In: Этническое и языковое самосознание: Материалы конференции // Институт народов России. Москва, 1995, 157-159.	Conclusion: In two essentially different situations, ethnic consciousness slows down language evolution (preventing the desintegration of a dialectal space) or precipitates language degradation (urging people to imitate speaking a language which they do not master).

<p>2.154. Factors of Russianisation in Siberia and linguo-ecological strategies - In: Northern Minority Languages: Problems of Survival // Ed. by H. Shoji and J. Janhunen (Senri Ethnological Studies no. 44). Osaka, 1997, 77-91.</p>	<p>Description: The current sociolinguistic situation of Nganasan and Enets.</p> <p>Conclusion: The spread of native-Russian bilingualism, in its present form and under the present conditions, is purely detrimental from the viewpoint of linguistic ecology, leading inevitably to the loss of minor indigenous languages of Siberia.</p> <p>Conclusion: The chances for minor language preservation in Siberia, if any, consist in strengthening “ethnic barriers”, in cultivating cultural and social distinctiveness (but are we linguists ready to present ourselves as the proponents of an apartheid?).</p>
<p>2.176. К оценке современной языковой ситуации в России с точки зрения лингвоэкологии. - In: Res Linguistica: К 60-летию В. П. Нерознака. Москва 2000, 238-248.</p>	<p>See 2.138</p>

28. Personalia, bibliographia

Personalia, bibliographia	
(1.20.) О материалах А. И. Кузьминой по селькупскому языку. Авторы: Н. А. Тучкова, Е. А. Хелимский IN PREPARATION	
4.40. Современные зарубежные лингвисты: Биобиблиографический справочник. Ч. 1-3. Москва 1981-1989. (Автор ряда статей.)	
2.84. Селькупские материалы в рукописном наследии Л. А. Варковицкой - In: СФУ XXV, 1989, № 1, 51-53. Авторы: А. И. Кузнецова, Е. А. Хелимский	Data Collection.
4.36. Hartmut Katz 1943-1996 - In: FUF 54: 3, 1997, 391-395.	
2.197. Verzeichnis der Rara aus dem Nachlaß von Wolfgang Steinitz. Uralistik, Sprachen und Völker des Nordens - In: Berliner Beiträge zur Hungarologie 12, 2001. 181-209. Verf.: E. Helinski, G. Sauer	Data Collection.
4.47. Laudatio auf István Futaky vor der Mitgliederversammlung der Societas Uralo-Altaica am 24. November 2000 -In: FUM 24/25, Hamburg, 2002, 17-19.	
4.49. Научное наследие Тани Ждановой: Материалы и исследования по нганасанскому языку - In: Языки мира. Типология. Уралистика: Памяти Т. Ждановой: Статьи и воспоминания. Москва: Индрик, 2002. 7-12.	
4.50. [О Тане.] - In: Языки мира. Типология. Уралистика: Памяти Т. Ждановой: Статьи и воспоминания. Москва: Индрик, 2002. 637640.	
3.152. Феэнкер, Вольфганг - В кн.: Энциклопедия Югры	
4.51. To Péter Hajdú (2.7.1923 - 19.09.2002) - In: NyK 100. Budapest 2003. 20-21.	
4.55. Verzeichnis der Hochschulschriften zur Finnougristik in Deutschland 1997-2004 (mit Ergänzungen 1995-1996) - In: FUM 26/27. Hamburg 2004. 231-248.	
2.198. Paul Johansen als Philologe und Etymologe - In: Reden und Vorträge auf der Festveranstaltung am 14. Dezember 2001 aus Anlaß des 100. Geburtstages von Prof. Fr. Paul Johansen (23. 12. 1901 - 19. 04. 1965). Hamburg 2002.	Description. Conclusion: Johansen's polyhistoric approach to

34-46.	<p>etymology is superior to narrow linguistic professionalism in etymologic studies.</p> <p>= 2.225</p>
<p>2.225. Paul Johansen als Etymologe - In: Nordeuropa als Geschichtsregion. Beiträge III. Internationalen Symposiums zur deutschen Kultur und Geschichte im europäischen Nordosten vom 20.-22. September 2001 in Tallinn (Estland) / Hrsg. von J. Hackmann und R. Schweitzer. Helsinki - Lübeck, 2006. 72-84. Handouts</p>	S. 2.198.
(3.153.) Hajdú, Péter	

29. Collected

Collected

1.12. **Компаративистика,
уралистика: Статьи и
лекции (defekt)**

Москва, 2000, 639 с.

REV.: A. Künnap. - In: LU 36,
2000, 306-309.

The collection includes partly revised (or translated into Russian) versions of a number of papers originally published in 1881-2000, as well as several new papers (2.172 - 2.174). See references to individual papers of this collection.