

# Uralic-Yukaghir wordlist

Appendix to: **Early contacts between Uralic and Yukaghir.**

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## Wordlist consists of three parts:

1. Loanwords borrowed from (Pre-)Proto-Uralic to Early Proto-Yukaghir
2. Loanwords borrowed from East-Uralic to Middle Proto-Yukaghir
3. Rejected comparisons (by distribution, semantics or unique phonology)

The numbers after the Uralic word refer to Rédei 1999, after the Yukaghir word to Nikolaeva 2006.

PreY = Pre-Proto-Yukaghir (all stages before Y)

EY = Early Proto-Yukaghir

MY = Middle Proto-Yukaghir

Y = Late Proto-Yukaghir

U = (Pre-)Proto-Uralic

WU = West Uralic

EU = East Uralic

OU = Proto-Ob-Ugic

S = Proto-Samoyed

T = Proto-Tungusic

PreA = Pre-Proto-Aryan

A = Proto-Aryan

Ir. = (Proto-)Iranian

ɜ = any vowel

ɶ = any back vowel

> = was developed into

→ = was borrowed as

H = additional comparison by Häkkinen (present study)

## 1. From (Pre-)Proto-Uralic into Early Proto-Yukaghir (32 words)

### U \*ä ~ Y \*e

U *käliw 'bro/sis-in-law' 19	→ EY *käli	> MY *kelø	> Y *kel- 'brother-in-law' 780
U *säla <sup>-1</sup> 'to load' 52	→ EY *säli-	> MY *selø	> Y *(w)el- 'to carry, lift' 2603
U *käla 'to wade' 64	→ EY *käla	> MY *kelø-	> Y *kel- 'to come' 778
U *mäiki 'breast' 75	→ EY *mäiki	> MY *melkø	> Y *mel- 'breast' 1188

### U \*a ~ Y \*o

U *sala 'to steal' 51	→ EY *sala-	> MY *solø-	> Y *olo- 'to steal' 1625
U *wanča 'root' 57	→ EY *wanča	> MY *wončø	> Y *wonč- 'root' 2618
U *jama 'to die' 11	→ EY *jama-	> MY *jomø-	> Y *joba- 'to die' 707 *jompø 'disease'
U *kani 'to go' N	→ EY *kani-	> MY *konø-	> Y *qon- 'to go' 2065
U *kanta 'to carry' 17	→ EY *kanta-	> MY *kontø-	> Y *qontø- 'to carry' 2065
U *mana 'to say' 34	→ EY *mana-	> MY *monø-	> Y *mon- 'to say' 1267

### U \*i, \*ê ~ Y \*e

U *is/ča 'father' 9	→ EY *isä	> MY *ešø	> Y *ečee 'father' 403
U *piji 'stone' 45	→ EY *piji	> MY *pejø	> Y *pee <sup>2</sup> 'mountain, rock' 1758
U *is/či 'soul' 60	→ EY *isi	> MY *ešø	> Y *(w)ejnči 'spirit-protector' 429
U *ita 'to appear' 61	→ EY *ita-	> MY *etø-	> Y *jent- 'to appear' 679
U *kirki 'to fall (down)' 65	→ EY *kirki-	> MY *kerkø-	> Y *ker-/kir- 'to drop, fall' 793
U *mêni 'to go' 33	→ EY *mini-	> MY *menø-	> Y *menmø- 'to jump' 1208

### U \*u, \*ô ~ Y \*o

U *jutta 'to tie' 14	→ EY *juta-	> MY *jotø-	> Y *jodo- 'to tie, bind' 697
U *kuuli 'to hear' 24	→ EY *kuli-	> MY *kolø-	> Y *qol- <sup>3</sup> 'sound, noise' 2050
U *kuma 'face down' 25	→ EY *kuma	> MY *komø	> Y *qompø 'down on ground' 2060
U *núksi 'marten' 40	→ EY *núksi	> MY *nokšø	> Y *noqsø 'sable' 1515
U *núlka 'Abies' 41	→ EY *núlka	> MY *nolkø	> Y *nol- 'poplar, willow' 1490
U *kunča 'worm' 69	→ EY *kunča	> MY *končø	> Y *kônčø 'worm' 878
U *lunta 'bird' 73	→ EY *lunta	> MY *lontø	> Y *nontø 'bird' 1512
U *lôka 'to wash' 72	→ EY *luka-	> MY *lokø-	> Y *loyo- 'to wash' 1077

### U \*e ~ Y (\*ä >) \*a

U *čēča ‘uncle’ 5	→ EY *čēča	> MY *čäčä	> Y *čaačaa ‘elder brother, uncle’ 189
U *eka ‘uncle (pat.)’ H	→ EY *eka	> MY *äka	> Y *akaa <sup>4</sup> ‘elder brother’ 29

### U \*o ~ Y \*a

U *toxi- ‘to bring’ 56	→ EY *toxi-	> MY *ta(x)ø-	> Y *tant- ‘to give’ 2380
U *joŋci ‘swan’ 62	→ EY *joŋci	> MY *jaŋćø	> Y *laŋčø ‘goose’ 996
U *koori ‘bark’ 66	→ EY *koori	> MY *kaarø	> Y *qaar ‘skin’ 2018
U *mođi ‘berry’ 77	→ EY *mođi	> MY *malø	> Y *malčø ‘cloudberry’ 1141

### U \*ü ~ Y \*u

(No examples.)

### U \*e ~ Y \*a

U *ēla ‘under’ 1	→ EY *ola-	→ MY *alø	> Y *aal ‘below, under’ 33
U *šę/ođka ‘duck’ 82	→ EY *šođka	→ MY *šađkø	> Y *salŋø ‘loon’ 2280

<sup>1</sup> = Rédei has a word U \*säle- (\*sälke-) ‘to sit down, get in’ based on Komi and Samoyed cognates, but semantically even better fits a word U \*säla- ‘to load’ with wider distribution (Sammallahti 1988).

<sup>2</sup> = Could in theory also come from Samoyed \*pâj or even Tundra Nenets pæ, although the latter option is not very probable, considering the geographical distance.

<sup>3</sup> = Semantically very improbable comparison.

<sup>4</sup> = Comes probably from Evenki akaa ‘elder brother’, but it matches well with other phonologically and semantically similar word \*čaačaa of Uralic origin. It is common that the same word denotes both older brother and younger uncle (male relatives of age between ego and his father) for example in Khanty (Csepregi 1998).

## 2. From East-Uralic into Middle Proto-Yukaghir (24 words)

### U \*ä ~ Y \*a

U *čäčä ‘trap’ 59	> EU *čäčä	→ MY *šäsø	> Y *sas ‘triangle trap’ 2169
U *sära ‘vein, root’ 78	> EU *Lära	→ MY *läřø	> Y *larqa ‘root’ 1007

### U \*a ~ Y \*a

U *aji ‘mouth’ 3	> EU *aŋə	→ MY *aŋø	> Y *aŋa ‘mouth’ 74
U *saxi- <sup>5</sup> ‘to arrive, get’ H	> EU *Layø-	→ MY *laqø-	> Y *laqa- ‘to reach, arrive’ 1004

### U \*i ~ Y \*i

U *imi- ‘to suck’ 10	> EU *imə-	→ MY *imø-	> Y *iw- ‘to suck’ 614
U *nimi ‘name’ 35	> EU *nimə	→ MY *nimø	> Y nim, niw ‘name’ 1532 *ñuu <sup>6</sup>

### U \*u ~ Y \*u

U *kumi ‘loose snow’ 26	> EU *kuma	→ MY *kumø	> Y *kuu ‘snow’ 921
U *kurki ‘crane’ 18	> EU *kurkä	→ MY *kurkø	> Y *kurčø ‘Siberian white crane’ 955
U *kunta ‘family, group’ 27	> EU *kunta	→ MY *kuntø	> Y kudeje ‘family, clan’ 924 *kuđe- ‘to begin’
U *puna- <sup>7</sup> ‘to plait’ 49	> EU *puna-	→ MY *punø-	> Y *pun- ‘to tell, narrate’ 1938

### U \*u ~ Y \*i

U *kura ‘knife’ 29	> EU *kura	→ MY *kurø	> Y *kire ‘knife’ 836
U *kuŋi ‘moon’ 28	> EU *kuŋə	→ MY *kunø	> Y *kininčø ‘month, moon’ 830

### U \*e ~ Y \*e, \*ø

U *e- ‘not’ 7	> EU *e-	→ MY *e-	> Y *øj-lø ‘is not (“no-is”)’ 418
U *ema ‘mother’ 8	> EU *ema	→ MY *emø	> Y *eme- ‘mother’ 451
U *jä/ela ‘sun, day’ 13	> EU *jä/ela-	→ MY *jelø-	> Y *jeelø- ‘boil (dry)’ 671
U *lexi- ‘to be’ 70	> EU *leŋə-	→ MY *le(ŋ)ø-	> Y *lø- ‘to be’ 1018
U *sewi- ‘to eat’ 79	> EU *Leŋə-	→ MY *leŋø-	> Y *leŋ- ‘to eat’ 1019

U \*o ~ Y \*o, \*ö

U * <i>hómala</i> ‘hare’ 36	> EU * <i>hóma(la)</i>	→ MY * <i>hómø</i>	> Y <нема> = [ <i>héma/hóma</i> ] ‘hare’ 1409
U * <i>šola</i> ‘intestine’ 83	> EU * <i>sola</i>	→ MY * <i>solø</i>	> Y * <i>solijø</i> ‘intestine, gut’ 2273
U * <i>poski</i> ‘cheek’ 47	> EU * <i>poγLə</i>	→ MY * <i>pojłø</i>	> Y * <i>poojø</i> T: ‘cheek’; K: ‘tan’ 1841
U * <i>koji</i> ‘male’ 21	> EU * <i>kojə</i>	→ MY * <i>kojø</i>	> Y * <i>køj</i> ‘boy, young man’ 855

U \*ü ~ Y \*ü, \*ö

(No examples.)

U \*e ~ Y \*o/\*ö

U * <i>héri</i> ‘wet, bog’ 38	> EU * <i>hērə</i>	→ MY * <i>horø</i>	> Y * <i>horo</i> ‘moss, lichen’ 1525
U * <i>peni-</i> ‘to put, set’ 43	> EU * <i>penə-</i>	→ MY * <i>ponø-</i>	> Y * <i>pön-</i> ‘to put’ 1861
U * <i>šelka</i> ‘pole, staff’ 81	> EU * <i>selka</i>	→ MY * <i>solkø</i>	> Y * <i>čolqø</i> <sup>8</sup> ‘spike for breaking ice’ 311

<sup>5</sup> = Sammallahti (1988) considers this word Finno-Permic, but there may be cognate in Samoyed if Nganasan root *toj-* fits here (derivatives: ‘to bring’, ‘to move’).

<sup>6</sup> = Nikolaeva reconstructs \**hūu* although this is only the Kolyma Yukaghir form.

<sup>7</sup> = Rédei presents parallels for the semantic development ‘to plait’ > ‘to plait a story’.

<sup>8</sup> = Initial consonant should be \**s*.

### 3. Words omitted because of uncertainty (30 words)

The phonological shapes of Rédei (1999) are not updated in these words.

2. U \**amə-* ‘to sit’ (only East Uralic distribution).

4. U \**äčä* ‘father’ (neither need nor phonological basis for this word; see \**íša/iča*).

6. U \**čoka-* ‘to dry’ (uncertain word).

12. U \**jäje* ‘belt’ (more plausible reconstruction U \**üxji* [Sammallahti 1988] does not match with the Y word any more).

15. U \**kađa-* ‘to leave, disappear’ (the only word with U \**a* ~ Y \**u* and therefore judged improbable).

16. U \**käktä* ‘2’ (too irregular in Uralic to say anything certain).

20. U \**kämä* ‘hard’ (the only word with U \**ä* ~ Y \**i* and therefore judged improbable).

22. U \**koje* ‘dawn’ (semantically improbable compared to Y ‘god’).

23. U \**konta* ‘frost, cold’ (uncertain word).

30. U \**kəłə* ‘worm’ (uncertain word).

31. U \**lapa* ‘blade, shoulder’ (uncertain word).

32. U \**lapə* ‘shovel’ (uncertain word).

37. U \**hōηda-* ‘to hunt, fetch’ (more plausible reconstruction U \**hōxi-* [Sammallahti 1988] does not match with the Y word any more).

39. U \**hōrə* ‘moss’ (uncertain word; unnecessary, as U \**héri* 38 has in Mordvin the meanings ‘grass, lawn; turf’ [Aikio 2006: 11]).

42. U \**paljə* ‘thick, much’ (uncertain word).

44. U \**päηe-* ‘head’ (the only word with U \**ä* ~ Y \**u* and therefore judged improbable).

46. U \**poča* ‘reindeer’ (the only word with U \**o* ~ Y \**e* and therefore judged improbable).

48. U \**pučkə* ‘inner core’ (semantically improbable compared to Y ‘half’).

50. U \**pəłə* ‘ice crust’ (only East Uralic distribution).

53. U \**soja* ‘sleeve’ (only word with U \**o* ~ Y \**u* and therefore judged improbable).

54. U \**soηi-* ‘to enter’ (U \**s* ~ Y \**s* cannot match in the old loanword).

55. U \**solče* ‘pole’ (uncertain word).

58. U \**alə* ‘to swear’ (the only word with U \**a* ~ Y \**i* and therefore judged improbable).

63. U \**kača* ‘edge (of axe)’ (word is found only in Finnic and has plausible Northwest-Indo-European etymology; see Koivulehto 2001: 240).

67. OU \**koon-* ‘to hang’ (only Ob-Ugric distribution).

68. U \**kuñci-* ‘ant’ (semantically improbable compared to Y ‘duck’; Nikolaeva 2006 has no such word meaning ‘ant’).

71. U \**lewli* ‘life-soul’ (the only word with U \**e* ~ Y \**u* and therefore judged improbable).

74. U \**łηjkə* ‘split up’ (uncertain word).

76. U \**mentä-* ‘to shoot over, miss’ (uncertain word).

80. U \**sula-* ‘to thaw, melt’ (the only word with U \**u* ~ Y \**a*, and therefore judged improbable, although U \**s* ~ Y  $\emptyset$ ).

## Literature

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