Editing Tatishchev's Kamas vocabulary

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1. Vasilij Nikitič Tatiščev's questionnaire

- historian

- 1720–1722, and 1734–1737 director of the Ekaterinburg based Imperial Mining Agency of the Urals

- puts down a Bashkir rebellion 1737–1739

- Governor of Astrakhan 1741–1745

Portrait by N. Brize

- part of the language comparison movement (reconstructing people's histories after the Babylonian language confusion; cf. G. W. Leibniz: "Certum est nihil majorem ad antiquas populorum origines indagandas lucem praebere, quam collationem linguarum. / Certainly is there nothing more eligible to enlighten the history of ancient peoples than the comparison of languages", 1768: Leibnitii Opera omnia, vol. 6, part 2, p. 228), in 1734 T. had developed a lexical questionnaire, which, however, was not accepted by the Russian Academy of Sciences

- T. sent it on his own initiative and costs to various posts in Kazan and Siberia,

- answers were received from 1737 on.

2. The Kamas vocabulary

- "Izvestie o Krasnojarske i o živuščix tam narodax na voprosy g. Tatiščeva 1735 i 1738 godov" (without exact date) includes vocabularies of Kamas (pp. 43–55), Kacha Tatar (31–42), Arinic (55–66ob), and "Kanic" (Kott) (78ob–90)

- richest Kamas source from the 18th century: 404 answers to 497 Russian headwords, ca. 350 Kamas stems with 479 tokens;

- translated by Kamas Tatar Surastaj Sudačakov, interpreter Cossack Ivan Kovrigin, and local civil servant Egor Kačaev; Sudačakov had to attest on oath that the vocabulary does not include any expressions unknown in the *Kamasinskaja Zemlica*:

Сей Камасинской землицы перевожен с русского на ка-
масинской язык чрез толмачество коиного
казака Ивана Ковригина и чрез камасинского та-
тарина Сурастая Судачикова Что он по своей
вере и по шерти против русского звания сказывал
верно а что выше нареченных словах иных нет
чает сказать что во оной Камасинской землице
не имеется о сем и знямя свое приложил
Знаме 〃 Сурастая Судачакова вместо его бело-
месной посадской Егор Качаев вместо ж то-
лмача Ивана Ковригина руку приложил

"Of this Kamas land translated from Russian into Kamas through Cavalry Cossack Ivan Kovrigin as interpreter and through the Kamas Tatar Surastaj Sudačikov; that he according to his faith and on oath corresponding to the Russian title answered correctly, and that among the above listed words some are absent he wants to say that in this Kamas land there is no knowledge about that; and he attached his signature.

The sign 𝑙 of Surastaj Sudačakov; instead of him free town-dweller Egor Kačaev and also instead the interpreter Ivan Kovrigin attached his hand [signature]" (reading and literal translation by Eugene Helimski).

- first reading by Hartmut Katz (before 1996); support by Eugen Helimski who had organized copies of the original at the State Archive of Old Documents in Moscow (RGADA f. 199 o. 2 nr. 516 d. 2, pp. 43–55)

- 18th century Russian cancellary script, difficult to read, positional and free variation of characters, no distinction of ь and ъ!

3. Some observations

1) elsewhere not attested: *izin* (? *ezin*, *ĭzin*) 'joint < PS *ę̆sə̆jn* 'Gelenk, Glied' in 50.303 *izin müjü* 'joint finger' <исенмию> 'пясть' ('metacarpus');

2) restricted Christian terminology, e.g. 43.1 богъ 'God': *num* <нумъ>, 43.3 святы 'saint': *num=že* <нумже> 'also *num*', 43.6 ангел 'angel': *num=že* <нумже>, 43.8 царство небесное 'Kingdom of Heaven': *num=že* <нумже>;

3) strong Turkic lexical impact, e.g. replacement of autochthonous designations of animals, e.g. 44ob.85 *kara kuš* 'eagle (lit. black bird, Tu.)' (<каракушъ> 'орелъ') instead of *ńiʔ*;

4) exocentric determinative compound 49.251 *oʔb jada* 'neighbour (lit. one-village)' (<обеда> 'сосед');

5) isogloss between 18th century Kamas sources and Koibal: *süme* 'wild reindeer' (Tat. 44ob.66 <сумя>, Mue. <sumjä̀> ~ <smjä>, Koib. Sp. <суме>) vs. *kaguldan ~ kaldan ~ kagdan* (Castrén <‹kagdán>, Donner [kåγdɒn], Eagle [kål̀dån], Fat [kå̄γuлdan]). Implications for the Kamas dialect taxonomy:

Kamas				
Koibal	Steppe	Forest		
		Forest I		Forest II
		Fat	Eagle	
Pallas 18th c. Spasskij 19th c.	Müller, Tatiš-čev 18th c.	Donner, Kün-nap 20th c.	Castrén 19th, Donner 20th c.	Castrén 19th c.

6) finite or participle formations for abstract nouns, e.g. 49ob.278 смертъ 'death': *kuza kü-te* <куса куме> 'person die-PTCP'; 49ob.275 болезнь 'disease': *kuza iẑən-bi* <куса исынби> 'person become.ill-PST.PTCP';

7) numerals (1–3), adjectives and participles often come with the word *kuza* 'person': 51.344 два '2': *šide kuza* <шитекуса> 'two persons'; 51.345 три '3': *nagur kuza* <нагуркуса> 'three persons'; 52ob.413 добръ 'good': *jakši kuza* <яакши куса> 'good person'; 52ob.408 тих 'quiet': *šüme kuza* <шемя куса> 'quiet person'; 52ob.407 скор 'hurry': *manzəra-žik kuza* <мансыражик куза> 'hurry-PTCP person)'; nominalizer function with participles and adjectives;

8) present tense in -GU (instead of -GA) as attested also by Castrén, e.g. in 54ob.482 *nönə-leʔ i-gü-m* <ненилейкум> 'I am hearing (hear-CV be-PRS-1SG)';

9) no assimilation of present/future tense *l-* with n-stems (yet), e.g. 53ob.444 *uja am-la* <уямло> 'meat eat-FUT.3SG' (vs. Donner: *am-nə*), 53ob.451 *pim-le* <пимлĕ> 'fear-FUT.3SG' (Donner: *pim-nə*);

10) o-dialect (vs. u), e.g. 43ob *sorno* 'rain', 45 *kölij* 'raven', 46ob *oltərok* 'valley', 47 *köbrük* 'bridge', 51.336 *balto(ʔ)* 'axe', 51.342 *moltək* 'gun', 52.391 *kök* 'green'; cf. also Russian spelling, e.g. 47ob 'черемоха'; but 49.265 *matur kuza* 'warrior (lit. hero person)';

11) n-dialect (n ~ l alternation), e.g. 45.98 *nejü=bə* <неюба> 'swan=COORD/QUEST'; 47ob.206 *nem* <нем> 'bird cherry [черемоха]'; 53ob.453 *anba* 'sleep' in *anba-nə šo-laʔ i-ge* <анбан шолой|га> 'sleep-LAT come-CV be-PRS.3SG (is coming into sleep)' (KW 4b *alma*);

12) Koibalism *š > s* in some words, e.g. 54ob.475 *bazə-sti-m* <босыстым> 'I shall wash' (Donner: *bazə-šti-m*).

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4. Edition

- currently completing of lemma identification, clearification of readings; general phonological issues;

- vocabulary edition (1) in print: journal, faksimile + word list + comments; (2) larger data base (e.g. INEL);

- Suggestions welcome!