

Semantic changes in the speech of migrants: what has changed in the Estonian dialect in the North Caucasus during over 200 years¹

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Abstract: *This article is devoted to the study of the vocabulary of a little-known dialect of the Estonian language spoken in Russia in the North Caucasus in the village of Podgornoye. The article is based on the analysis of expeditionary data collected in 2021 and available on the LingvoDoc platform (LingvoDoc.ispras.ru). The first part of the article describes an analysis of semantic differences recorded in the speech of Estonian speakers from the village of Podgornoe, comparing them with the literary Estonian language and other dialects to determine the degree of archaism or innovation of the Russian dialect of the Estonian language. The second part of the article presents a glottochronological analysis of the Estonian dialect of Podgornoye, literary Estonian, and literary Finnish languages, allowing an assessment of which Estonian literary dialect or the dialect of Podgornoe is closer to the Finnish language, which is considered the most archaic among the Baltic-Finnish languages. The conclusion of the article shows that, overall, the dialect of Podgornoye, whose speakers migrated about 200 years ago, is very close to modern literary Estonian. However, we were able to identify a number of archaic meanings that have been preserved in many Estonian dialects but have been lost in the literary language. From the point of view of glottochronology, the dialect is also 1% more similar to the Finnish language.*

Key words: *Cartography, dialect, Estonian language, glottochronology, semantic shifts.*

I. Introduction

As far as we know, it is not often that dialects whose speakers live in isolation attract the attention of researchers. The question arises, what happens more often with vocabulary in such dialects, are they more susceptible to the penetration of borrowings from languages whose speakers live nearby, or, conversely, are preserved and practically unchanged?

On the LingvoDoc platform LingvoDoc.ispras.ru materials collected in 2020-2021 in the village of Podgornoye in the Andropovsky municipal district are available Stavropol Territory of Russia, where people in everyday life still speak Russian in the Estonian language. They migrated to the North Caucasus more than 200 years ago from Estonia. The sound recordings obtained as a result of a survey of the lexical questionnaire in Russian were collected within the framework of the RSCI grant No. 20-18-00403 by G.V. Polyakov.

In this article, we will assess the degree of archaic vocabulary in two ways. In the first part of this article, we will analyze the semantics of the most complete dictionary of the dialect of the village of Podgornoye <http://lingvodoc.ru/dictionary/5053/229/perspective/5053/230/view> and let's see what semantic changes have occurred in this dialect. In the second part, we will do Glottochronological analysis of the Estonian dialect. Podgornoye, the literary Estonian language and the literary Finnish language, which allows you to evaluate

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which Estonian literary or dialect v. Podgornoye is closer to the Finnish language, which is considered the most archaic among the Baltic-Finnish languages.

Part I Semantic changes

As far as we knew earlier, semantic changes in the dialects of frontiersmen, speakers of the Finno-Ugric languages were not the subject of a special study. This article will analyze such processes in the Estonian dialect of v. Podgornoye, located in the Andropovsky district of the Stavropol region. Podgornoye was established in 1815, and 70 descendants of Estonian frontiersmen still live there, and speak their language in everyday life. For the purpose of a comprehensive description of the dialect, several expeditions were carried out to the village. In Podgornoye we have recorded fairy tales, songs, stories and most importantly a dictionary containing 1869 lexemes from five native speakers. This dictionary is publicly available on the LingvoDoc platform. This article analyzes the reflexes of the Baltic-Finnish words, preserved in the dialect of the settlers from the village Podgornoye and lost in the modern literary Estonian language from the point of view of semantics. As a result of the analysis, it was revealed that the vast majority of words (more than 1800) in the Estonian dialect of v. Podgornoye have the same meaning as in the literary language. 2 cases where the cognates of the lexeme presented in v. Podgornoye were not preserved in Estonian, but are represented in Estonian dialects and other Baltic-Finnish languages were recorded: *uđuta* 'to get out', *s'j rts* 'grasshopper' this is an example of preserving the archaic Baltic-Finnish meaning. In 1 example *təəŋ'ekurk* 'heron' we can see an innovation process in the Estonian language. And 7 lexemes: *must rasq s* 'stroke', *p'estq* 'bathe', *kift'itatqer* 'poison', *l'qŋ'ik* 'flask', *kapl'itq* 'to weed', *top'iŋ* 'outer' are important, because they aren't presented in other other Estonian dialects and Baltic-Finnish languages. Our analysis showed that, probably, these changes in meaning arose under the influence of the Russian language. This is a fairly expected result, since, as was shown at the beginning of the article, semantic transitions in most cases are of an areal nature. Rather, it is surprising that such changes affected only 7 words out of 1869 lexemes used by native speakers of the Estonian language. Thus, the dialect of frontiersmen of v. Podgornoye, on one hand, is an example of the "conservation" of the language, but, on the other hand, there are innovative processes taking place in it, showing the characteristic of living languages: Estonian words are not just replaced by Russian borrowings, but change their meaning as well.

A comprehensive study of the causes of semantic changes is the task of the future. A number of works have noted some triggers for potential semantic changes. For example, in the monograph [Normanskaya 2005], it was shown that color designations that have a significant number of connotative uses, for example, the name of white color is used in the meaning of 'good' when describing a character, it will most likely cease to be used to describe color in a few hundred years. The articles [Dubrovskaya, Normanskaya 2021] demonstrate that in Eurasia in the 18th century. there were a significant number of languages in which three colors were denoted by one word at once, for example, the Khanty word *wofte* 'yellow green, blue', Nenets *tassedenna* 'yellow, green, blue', Enets *tassäráde* 'yellow, green, blue', Nganasan *toiakúa* 'yellow, green, blue'. It turned out that if the range of such languages is large enough, then the color naming system in them will be relatively stable, but if the language is surrounded by dialects or languages with a different system, in which, for example, as in some Turkic languages, the color naming *kök* describes 'blue and green' colors, and for yellow there is a separate word, then the semantics of color designation in the language will become narrower. The article [Dubrovskaya, Normanskaya 2021] shows how a rather large area of 'yellow-green-blue' systems is gradually shrinking and the terms 'yellow-green' or 'blue-green' appear depending on the contact environment.

The article [Fedotova 2020] found that changes in basic vocabulary according to M. Swadesh's hundred-word list often have an areal nature. Of the 100 items in the list of the basic vocabulary of the Proto-Samoyed language, 15 cases were identified when semantic changes capture not only the Samoyedic languages, but areally close Turkic and Tungus-Manchu:

5 Samoyedic-Turkic parallels ('meat, body', 'earth, soil', 'earth' > 'ash', 'earth' > 'sand', 'earth' > 'clay'), mostly in the thematic group 'soils' ; 7 Samoyedic-Turkic-Tungusic parallels ('sun, day', 'sand, pebbles', 'skin, fur', 'skin, fur' > 'bark', 'hair / wool, feather', 'feather, wing', 'human, man'), mainly in vocabulary related to the animal and plant world; 3 Samoyedic-Tungus parallels ('neck, throat', characteristics 'good, beautiful' and 'soft', 'warm'). But in all the cases described earlier, we are talking about native speakers who have lived for many centuries in approximately the same geographical area, and have long linguistic contacts with speakers of other languages.

In recent years, a number of works have appeared on frontiersmen, speakers of the Finno-Ugric languages, ex. articles about the Siberian Setos [Agranat 2021], Atlas of sounding folklore texts which includes songs of the peoples of the Volga region resettled in Siberia, see more [Shakhov 2020] and others.

However, we are not aware of works that would analyze what semantic transitions occur in the dialects of immigrants, with what speed the meaning of words changes or they are simply replaced by borrowings from the language of the substrate. As shown above, semantic transitions often have an areal character, it is interesting how quickly the dialects of immigrants are built into these areas? In this article we will try to answer these

questions for the dialect of Estonian settlers who have been living for more than 200 years in the North Caucasus in the village Podgornoye, Andropovskiy district, Stavropol region.

The decree on the creation of this village was signed in 1815, since then, for more than 200 years, Estonians living in Podgornoye are surrounded by Russians, Chechens and other Caucasian peoples, and have practically no connection with Estonia. Residents of v. Podgornoye are trying to preserve Estonian culture and traditions. In the 19th century they built a Lutheran church and opened an

Estonian school, in which, until 1924, all lessons were only in Estonian. But, of course, the period of 200 years of isolation did not pass without a trace, and the original Estonian culture is being forgotten. Estonian holidays are no longer celebrated, nowadays children in the local school are taught exclusively in Russian, out of 380 people living in Podgornoye, only 70 use the Estonian language in everyday life.

As far as we know, the dialect of the Estonian language used in Podgornoye has not been previously described, therefore, in order to comprehensively describe the dialect, G.V. Polyakov, as part of the work under the Russian Science Foundation grant No. 20-18-00403 visited Podgornoye. Estonian songs, stories, fairy tales from 5 native speakers were recorded on a digital voice recorder, as well as a dictionary. The interrogated native speaker remembered about 1869 lexemes, she isolated each of the words 3 times.

Further, the audio recording of the survey was segmented in the Audacity program into separate words with Russian translation. From the segmented words, a dictionary was created, in which parallels from the modern literary Estonian language were also added. This dictionary is publicly available on the LingvoDoc platform, see [Dictionary of the Estonian dialect v. Podgornoye 2022].

The article [Dogadushkin in print] analyzed the semantic differences of words from the dialect of v. Podgornoye in comparison with the literary Estonian language and Estonian dialects. The vast majority of words (1787) in the dialect of s. Podgornoye coincide with the literary Estonian language. But there are certain differences, in 12 lexemes, which practically coincide in sound with the literary language, but have a different meaning. We have analyzed the semantics of these words from v. Podgornoye dialect in comparison to more than 250 Estonian dialects collected in the dialect dictionary of the Estonian language [Eesti murrete sõnaraamat 1994]. As a result of the comparison, two groups were distinguished: the first group: 8 words that have a unique meaning in the dialect of

v. Podgornoye, the meaning of the second group, consisting of 4 words of the dialect of v. Podgornoye, is also represented in several dialects of the northern and southern dialects of the Estonian language. It was established that these dialects do not form a compact area, and the described meanings of the words of the second group are apparently archaic and simply lost in modern literary Estonian. Thus, due to the very small number of differences in the dialect v. Podgornoye from the literary Estonian, a hypothesis was put forward about a kind of 'conservation' of the language of the settlers.

However, the analysis of [Dictionary of the Estonian dialect p. Podgornoye 2022] showed that it contains 11 more lexemes, the reflexes of which according to [SSA] are in some Estonian dialects and in other Baltic-Finnish languages, but are absent in the modern literary language. These lexemes were also analyzed using Estonian dialect dictionaries [Vanapäruse Võru Murde Sõnaraamat 1986; Eesti murrete sõnaraamat 1994]. The list does not include compound words and lexemes, the meanings of which are in literary Estonian and s. Podgornoye are connected by obvious metonymic transitions, cf. 'turn away vs. turn; heel vs. heeled shoes'.

As a result of the comparison, three groups of words were identified:

- I group: the meaning of the word dialect v. Podgornoye is not represented in other Estonian dialects, but has parallels in the Baltic-Finnish languages;
- II group: the cognates of the words of this group have the same meaning in other Estonian dialects;
- III group: these lexemes in the dialect v. Podgornoye have a meaning not represented by their cognates either in the Baltic-Finnish languages according to [SSA], nor in 250 Estonian dialects according to [Eesti murrete sõnaraamat 1994].

The lexemes of these groups are presented below. The description of the word has the following order: transcription and meaning of the word in the dialect v. Podgornoe, parallels from other Baltic-Finnish languages according to [SSA] and from 250 Estonian dialects according to [Eesti murrete sõnaraamat 1994]. When analyzing the lexemes of the third group, in which there was a change in the meaning in the dialect of settlers, data from the catalogs of semantic transitions by A.A. Zaliznyak [Datsemshift 2002] and from the Dictionary of Russian Folk Dialects [DRFD] will be used in order to identify areas of similar semantic changes or polysemy.

I group

Retention of the Baltic-Finnish meaning lost in other Estonian dialects

'go out, walk vs. the open (sea)'

uhutq 'go out', *ulikutq* 'walk' — Fin. *ulko* (Agr) 'outside, freedom'; Kar. *ulko*:-: *ulkona*, *ulkuo*, *ulos* 'outer'; Lud. *ulgoze* 'exit', *ulkopõlīn* 'stranger'; Vep. *ulgostada* 'to defecate'; Vod. *uloz* 'exit', *ulkopõlīn* 'stranger'; Est. *ulgu*:-: *ulgumeri*, *-vesi* 'open sea'; Liv. *ullā* 'outside', *uldā*, *uldāst* 'outside', *uldzā* 'exit' [SSA, 3: 350].

In Finnish and Vepsian, the reflexes of this word have the meaning 'exit', which is obviously related to the meaning of the word *uhutq* 'exit' in the dialect s. Podgornoye. In Estonian, its reflexes are used as part of the compound word *ulgumeri*, *-vesi* 'open sea'. Thus, it can be assumed that this change in value occurred relatively recently, after the resettlement of the inhabitants of the village Podgornoye to the North Caucasus, although it cannot be ruled out that it is still preserved in some Estonian dialects even now. In any case, this is an example of the preservation of the archaic meaning in the dialect of v. Podgornoye, which, as far as we know, has not yet been recorded in Estonian dialects.

II group

The meaning of the lexeme in the dialect v. Podgornoye coincides with some Estonian dialects

'heron'

təəp'jekurk 'heron' – Est. Vas Pus, Vas Pul *tooni/kurg* 'heron' [Eesti murrete sõnaraamat 1994: 752], Fin. *tuoni* 'death, location of the dead'; in the compound word *tuonenkurki* 'white heron'; Kar. *tuoni* 'death; lower world'; Est. *tooni* 'god of the underworld' also *toone-kurg*, *toonkurg* 'heron', *toonesepp* 'death knell' [SSA 3: 309].



Fig. 1. Places in Estonia where *toonkurg* means 'heron'

It can be seen that only such a meaning as in v. Podgornoye in the word *toonkurg* is present only in the southern Estonian dialects: Vas Pus, Vas Pul, it is obvious that it is a common innovation. **'grasshopper'**

sij'rtš 'grasshopper' — Fin. *sirkka* 'cricket, grasshopper'; Kar. *tširkka* 'cricket, grasshopper; one swallow; frog; mosquito larva; place to play; a stone hammer used to sharpen a whetstone'; Lud. *tširkku* 'grasshopper'; Vep. *tširk* 'cricket, grasshopper, frog, place to play'; Vod. *širk*, *tširk* 'grasshopper'; Est. *sirk* 'grasshopper' [SSA 3: 160].

It is obvious that the Baltic-Finnish lexeme *sirk* 'grasshopper', lost in literary Estonian, has been preserved as in the dialect s. Podgornoye, as well as in other Estonian dialects. Unfortunately, this word is not yet in [Eesti murrete sõnaraamat 1994], so its exact areal localization is unclear. But, given that many cognates of this word in other Baltic-Finnish languages have the same meaning 'grasshopper', it is obviously an archaism preserved in the dialect of v. Podgornoye and lost in literary Estonian.

III group

The meaning of the lexeme in the dialect v. Podgornoye differs from other Estonian dialects and the Baltic-Finnish languages

'starling vs. thrush'

mušt'rastq 'starling' — Fin. *rastas* 'thrush'; as part of a compound word: *laulu*-, *musta*-, *räkättirastas*, *rästähän* 'thrush, starling'; Kar. *rassas*, *rasta-hai-ne* 'thrush'; Lud. *ratšuo*i, *riätšöi* 'thrush'; Vod. *rassa* (*Kett*),

rasas (Ahləv) ‘thrush’; Est. *rästas*, also *räästas*, *raastas* ‘thrush’, *musträstas* ‘blackbird’; Liv. *rastā: liegā-rastā* ‘song thrush, nightingale’ [SSA 3: 23]

Such a transition or polysemy is not described in the catalog of semantic transitions by A.A.

Zaliznyak. But it is obvious that the physical similarity of these birds, and the fact that both names in Russian dialects according to [DRFD] are associated with the meaning ‘one who loves to sing’, served as a trigger for the transition.

‘to bathe vs. wash’

p'iestq ‘to bathe’ – Est. *pesema* ‘purified by water’ S L Ha Jä Rak Sim TaPö, Plt Pil Jõe VNg Jõh IisR ViK Iis Var Trv Hls Vig Tõs Khn Juu Kod KJn Kuu Lüg Vai Pst Ran Nõo Puh KodT Võn Saa Kõp Vil [Eesti murrete sõnaraamat 1994: 373], .

– Fin. *pestä* (Agr; yl.) ‘wash’; Kar. *pešä* ‘wash, wash, clean, beat’; Lud. *peštä* ‘wash’; Vep. *pesta* ‘wash’; Vod. *pesä* ‘wash’; Est. *pesta* ‘wash’, *pesu* ‘wash’; Liv. *pie zžə* ‘to wash’ [SSA 2: 318].

According to the catalog of semantic transitions, such a ratio of meanings is quite frequent, cf. Selkup *ȳrgu*, Zulu *hlamba*, English *bathe*, Dagurian *humpaaagu* ‘to bathe, wash’. It can be noted that in the modern Russian language *bathe* according to the dictionary [Ozhegov, Shvedova 1994] means ‘immerse in water for washing, refreshment’. According to [DRFD 16: 99], the first meaning of the word *bathe* is ‘wash in a bath’, which is recorded in the Kuban and Rostov regions, which are located relatively close to the village Podgornoye. Thus, it is obvious that this transition in the Estonian dialect of the inhabitants of the village Podgornoye occurred under the influence of the Russian language.

‘poison vs. be sick, hurt’

kiftviṭ *ataera* ‘poison’ – Est. *kivistama* ‘to hurt’ Iis Kad Jõh Vai Hel Jõh Vai Kad Hel Vai [Eesti murrete sõnaraamat 1994: 297]

– Fin. *kivistää* (Agr; yl.) ‘to hurt, hurt’; Kar. *kivisteä* ‘crush, petrify, force, touch’; Lud. *kibištadä*, -štada ‘to be sick’; Vep. *kibištada*, *kibištada* ‘to be sick’; Est. *kivistada* ‘get sick’, *kibestada* ‘embittered’; Liv. *ki ʔžʔ* ‘to crush, petrify’ [SSA 1: 754].

Such a combination of meanings is not described in the database of semantic transitions, but if we turn to [DRFD], it is clear that in Russian dialects *poison* is often used instead of the word *hurd*, and according to [DRFD 44: 337] it has the meaning ‘damage, spoil something; sorcery to cause illness, to inflict damage’, which is very close to the Estonian *kivistama* ‘to hurt’.

‘flask vs. big plate, dish, pot’

lʲæpʲnʲik ‘flask’ – Est. *lännik(as)* ‘big meal plate’ Röp Se Tor Kod Pal Hls Hel Nõo Urv Lut [Eesti murrete sõnaraamat 1994: 701]

– Fin. *lännikkö* ‘low wooden milk container’; Vod. *lännikko* ‘cup of butter’; Est. *lännik* ‘dish, pot’ [SSA 2: 97].

In the base of semantic transitions, such a semantic transition or combination of values is not described. But according to [DRFD 7: 78] the word *pot* also has the meaning ‘reservoir for storing milk; *korchaga* (that is, a vessel) for brewing beer. Therefore, given the closeness of the meanings of the words *pot* according to [DRFD 7: 78] ‘a container for milk, beer’ and a flask, a flask according to [Ozhegov, Shvedova 1994] ‘a flat bottle for wearing on a belt, braid; a large vessel for transporting liquids’, it becomes obvious that the change in meaning also occurred under the influence of Russian dialects.

‘weed vs. hoe, forked hook, rake’

kaplʲitq ‘weed’ – *kabli* ‘a forked hook for collecting potatoes or pulling out a load of manure’ Muh L K Kod M Puh San Lei Lut Mär Vig Kse Khn PJg Ris Kei Juu Sim Pst Hel [Eesti murrete sõnaraamat 1994: 446]

– Fin. (Mechelin 1842; itämurt.) ‘soap’; Kar. *kapli*, *skablʲi* ‘iron cleaning, hose’; Lud. *skabl*, *skobelʲ* ‘iron cleaning, hose’; Vep. *skobelʲ* ‘cleaning iron, hose’; Est. *kabli*, *kõbli*, *kõblas* ‘small hand hoe, rake’, *kablida* ‘with a rake, loosen the ground with a hand rake’ [SSA 1: 590].

According to the explanatory dictionary [Ushakov 2008], a hoe is a ‘primitive agricultural tool for cultivating the soil for sowing; agricultural tool for weeding and loosening row spacing, hilling plants’. Thus, the connection Est. *kabli*, *kõbli*, *kõblas* ‘small hand hoe, rake’ used for weeding and verb in v. Podgornoye *kaplʲitq* ‘weed’ becomes evident.

‘noise vs. dispute, turmoil’

1. Dictionary of Estonian language (200 words)	2. Dictionary of Stavropol dialect of the Estonian language (vil. Podgornoye)	3. Dictionary of Finnish language (200 words)
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tor'iin 'noise' — Fin. *tora* 'quarrel, dispute'; Kar. *tora* 'quarrel, fight, battle, war'; Lud. *tora* 'fight'; Vep. *tora* 'struggle, dispute'; Vod. *torrua* 'to reproach'; Est. *tõra* 'argument, turmoil', *tõre* 'irritable', *tore* 'beautiful; hard', *tõrelda* 'to reproach, fight' [SSA 3: 208].

According to the dictionary [Ushakov 2008], the second meaning of the word noise is 'shouts, loud conversation, scolding', which is very close to the meaning of the Estonian word *tõra* 'dispute, turmoil'. Thus, the change in meaning is connected with the ambiguity of the Russian word noise.

'external vs. around'

ompprus 'external' — Fin. *ympäri* 'about'; Kar. *ympäri* 'near, around, in places'; Lud. *ümbär(i)* 'around, around'; Vep. *ümbri* 'about, round'; Vod. *ümperitsē* 'about'; Est. *ümber* 'near, around'; Liv. *immər, ümmər, imbər* 'about' [SSA 3: 474].

According to the dictionary [Ushakov 2008], one of the meanings of the word about is 'around, at the closest distance from something, close, next to someone', which is close to the meaning of the word external 'outside, outside of something'. Obviously, this transfer of meanings also arose under the influence of the Russian language.

II. Glottochronological analysis of the vocabulary of the Podgornoye village in comparison with Estonian and Finnish languages.

Currently, on the LingvoDoc platform, in the "Tools" section, for each dictionary created by a user or to which they have obtained rights, there are options available for "Glottocronological Analysis of Dialects" and "Glottocronological Analysis of Languages." In the "Glottocronology" feature, the formula for the rate of language decay based on the number of differences in the lists of basic vocabulary, proposed by S. A. Starostin, is installed. Based on this formula, an algorithm for constructing language family trees was also created, implemented in the Starling DBMS (starling.rinet.ru). For more information, see [Burlak, Starostin 2005]. In LingvoDoc, the "Glottocronology..." option allows comparison of dictionaries containing no fewer than 50 words from M. Swadesh's word list, which are previously connected by etymological links. The calculation results can be viewed in the form of a table showing the calculation results based on the formula and the percentage of etymologically related words in the word lists, a similarity graph in 2D and 3D format, lists of related words, and lexemes that have no cognates in the word lists, and loanwords. All this data can also be downloaded as an XLSX file. In this article, we will present the results of the glottochronological analysis of three sources:

- 1) The word list compiled in the village of Podgornoye in 2020, see <http://LingvoDoc.ispras.ru/dictionary/3619/199180/perspective/3619/199181/view>;
- 2) A dictionary containing 200 words of the Finnish literary language, see <http://LingvoDoc.ispras.ru/dictionary/7225/1/perspective/7225/2/view>;
- 3) A dictionary containing 200 words of the Estonian literary language, see <http://LingvoDoc.ispras.ru/dictionary/7227/1/perspective/7227/2/view>;

The list of related words is provided below in Table 1.

Table 1. list of related words in 3 idioms

white <i>valge</i>	white <i>valge</i>	white <i>valkoinen, valkea</i>
big <i>suur</i>	big <i>suur</i>	
to see <i>nägema</i>	to see <i>neha</i>	to see <i>nähdä</i>
water <i>vesi</i>	water <i>vesi</i>	water <i>vesi</i>
night <i>öö</i>	night <i>uð</i>	night <i>yö</i>
hair <i>juuksed</i>	hair <i>juuksed</i>	hair <i>hius, hiuksed</i>
louse <i>täi</i>	louse <i>tæi</i>	louse <i>täi</i>
all <i>kõik</i>	all <i>kiək</i>	all <i>kaikki</i>
eye <i>sil</i>	eye <i>sil'm</i>	eye <i>silmä</i>
head <i>pea</i>	head <i>pia</i>	head <i>pää</i>
mountain <i>mägi</i>	mountain <i>mæki</i>	mountain <i>mäki</i>
to burn <i>põlema</i>	to burn <i>pil'ætata</i>	to burn <i>palaa</i>
chest <i>rind</i>	chest <i>rind</i>	chest <i>rinta</i>
two <i>kaks</i>	two <i>kaks</i>	two <i>kaksi</i>
tree <i>puu</i>	tree <i>pu</i>	tree <i>puu</i>
rain <i>vihm</i>	rain <i>vihm</i>	
road <i>tee</i>	road <i>tie</i>	road <i>tie</i>
smoke <i>suits</i>	smoke <i>suits</i>	
to eat <i>sööma</i>	to eat <i>suja</i>	to eat <i>syödä</i>
woman <i>naine</i>	woman <i>naine</i>	woman <i>nainen</i>
stomach <i>kõht</i>	stomach <i>kiht</i>	
fat <i>rasv</i>	fat <i>rasv</i>	fat <i>rasva</i>
star <i>täht</i>	star <i>tæht</i>	star <i>tähti</i>
land <i>maa</i>	land <i>maa</i>	land <i>maa</i>
to know <i>teadma</i>	to know <i>tiata</i>	to know <i>tietää</i>
tooth <i>hammas</i>	tooth <i>ammas</i>	tooth <i>hammas</i>
name <i>nimi</i>	name <i>nimi</i>	name <i>nimi</i>
stone <i>kivi</i>	stone <i>kivi</i>	stone <i>kivi</i>
skin <i>nahk</i>	skin <i>nahk</i>	skin <i>nahka</i>
knee <i>põlv</i>	knee <i>pilv</i>	knee <i>polvi</i>
bark <i>koor</i>	bark <i>koorik</i>	bark <i>kaarna</i>
root <i>juur</i>	root <i>juur</i>	root <i>juuri</i>
bone <i>kont</i>	bone <i>kont</i>	
bone <i>luu</i>		bone <i>luu</i>
red <i>punane</i>	red <i>punane</i>	red <i>punainen</i>
blood <i>veri</i>	blood <i>veri</i>	blood <i>veri</i>

round <i>ümar</i>	round <i>ɥmmargune</i>	
to fly <i>lendama</i>	to fly <i>lentata</i>	to fly <i>lentää</i>
leaf <i>leht</i>	leaf <i>leht</i>	lead <i>lehti</i>
moon <i>kuu</i>	moon <i>kuu</i>	moon <i>kuu</i>
many <i>palju</i> (many), <i>paljud</i> (many)	many <i>pal'lu</i>	many <i>paljon</i>
man <i>mees</i>	man <i>mies</i>	man <i>mies</i>
us <i>meie, me</i>	us <i>meie</i>	us <i>me</i>
meat <i>liha</i>	meat <i>liha</i>	meat <i>liha</i>
new <i>uus</i>	new <i>uus</i>	new <i>uusi</i>
foot <i>jalg</i>		
foot <i>jalg</i>	foot <i>jalk</i>	foot <i>jalka</i>
nose <i>nina</i>	nose <i>nina</i>	nose <i>nenä</i>
cloud <i>pilv</i>	cloud <i>pilv</i>	cloud <i>pilvi</i>
fire <i>tuli</i>	fire <i>tuli</i>	fire <i>tuli</i>
one <i>üks</i>	one <i>uks</i>	one <i>yksi</i>
ash <i>tuhk</i>	ash <i>tuhk</i>	ash <i>tuhka</i>
feather <i>sulg</i>	feather <i>sul'k</i>	feather <i>sulka</i>
liver <i>maks</i>	liver <i>maks</i>	liver <i>maksa</i>
to drink <i>jooma</i>	drink <i>juva</i>	drink <i>juoda</i>
full <i>täis</i>	full <i>tæis</i>	full <i>täysi</i>
to come <i>tulema</i>	come <i>tulla</i>	come <i>tulla</i>
bird <i>lind</i>	bird <i>lint</i>	bird <i>lintu</i>
horn <i>sarv</i>	horn <i>sarv</i>	horn <i>sarvi</i>
mouth <i>suu</i>	mouth <i>suu</i>	mouth <i>suu</i>
hand <i>käsi</i>	hand <i>kæsi</i>	hand <i>käsi</i>
fish <i>kala</i>	fish <i>kala</i>	рыба <i>kala</i>
seed <i>seeme</i>	seed <i>sieme</i>	seed <i>siemen</i>
heart <i>süda</i>	heart <i>suta</i>	heart <i>sydän</i>
to sit <i>istuma</i>	sit <i>istuta</i>	sit <i>istua</i>
to say <i>üttelema</i>	say <i>ɥtelta</i>	
to hear <i>kuulma</i>	hear <i>kuulta</i>	hear <i>kuulla</i>
dog <i>koer</i>	dog <i>koer</i>	dog <i>koira</i>
sun <i>päike</i>	sun <i>pæjke</i>	
to sleep <i>magama</i>	sleep <i>makata</i>	lay <i>maata</i>
to stand <i>seisma</i>	stand <i>seista</i>	stand <i>seisoa</i>
	dry <i>kuiv</i>	
dry <i>kuiv</i>	ear <i>kirv</i>	dry <i>kuiva</i>

that <i>too</i>		that <i>tuo</i>
you <i>sina</i>	you <i>sina</i>	you <i>sinä</i>
to kill <i>tapma</i>	kill <i>tapa</i>	kill <i>tappaa</i>
ear <i>kõrv</i>		ear <i>korva</i>
tail <i>händ</i>	tail <i>sapa</i>	tail <i>häntä</i>
cold <i>külm</i>	cold <i>kü l'm</i>	cold <i>kylmä</i>
good <i>hea</i>	good <i>jaa</i>	good <i>hyvä</i>
human <i>inimene</i>	human <i>inimene</i>	human <i>ihminen</i>
what <i>mis, mida</i>	what <i>miss</i>	what <i>mikä, mitä</i>
black <i>must</i>	black <i>must</i>	black <i>musta</i>
this <i>see</i>	this <i>sie</i>	this <i>se</i>
I <i>mina</i>	I <i>mina</i>	I <i>minä</i>
tongue <i>keel</i>	tongue <i>kiel</i>	tongue <i>kieli</i>
egg <i>muna</i>	egg <i>muna</i>	egg <i>muna</i>
	nail <i>küün</i>	ноготь <i>kynsi</i> ноготь
	swim <i>ujuta</i>	swim <i>uittaa</i>

The calculation resulted in the following proximity outcome for the analyzed idioms, see Table 2.

Table 2. Proximity of 3 idioms in percentage of matches and according to the decay formula

	1. Dictionary of Estonian language (200 words)	2. Dictionary of Stavropol dialect of the Estonian language (vil. Podgornoye)	3. Dictionary of Finnish language (200 words)
1	n/a	0.50 (93%)	1.36 (82%)
2	0.50 ² (93%)	n/a	1.30 (83%)
3	1.36 (82%)	1.30 (83%)	n/a

So, we see that the word list of the Podgornoye village and the literary Estonian language coincide by 93%. Such a percentage of matches is typical for different dialects within one language. This confirms that despite the migration of speakers, the speech of Podgornoye remains a dialect of the Estonian language and has not acquired a degree of differentiation exceeding 90%, which is characteristic of distinct languages.

From Table 4, it can be observed that the dictionary of the Finnish language shows slightly greater proximity (83%) by 1% with the speech of Podgornoye compared to the literary Estonian language (82%). These calculations overall corroborate the results obtained in the first part of this article, during the analysis of semantic transitions in the Stavropol dialect of Estonian, indicating that the speech of the Podgornoye settlers serves as an example of certain language 'conservation' in relation to modern literary Estonian.

²The first figure is the result according to the formula of the grottochronological decay of Starostin S.A., and the second is the percentage of matching words in the hundred-word list

III. Conclusion

So, as a result of the analysis, it was revealed that the vast majority of words (more than 1800) in the Estonian dialect v. Podgornoye have the same meaning as in the literary language. It was found that in cases where the cognates of the lexeme presented in p. Podgornoye is not preserved in the literary Estonian language, but is represented in Estonian dialects and other Baltic-Finnish languages, only in 2 cases *ututq* 'to get out', *sij rts* 'grasshopper' we are talking about the preservation of the archaic Baltic-Finnish meaning, in 1 example *tæñ'ekurk* 'heron' 'About the inside of the Estonian innovation process, and 7 lexemes: *muštrasqs* 'starling', *p'estq* 'bath', *kifvitatqer* 'poison', *liqñ'ik* 'flask', *kapl'ita* 'weed', *omprus* 'outer' is not important, not represented in other Estonian dialects and Baltic-Finnish languages. Our analysis showed that these meanings probably appeared under the influence of the Russian language. This is a fairly expected result, since, as was shown at the beginning of the article, semantic transitions in most cases are of an areal nature. Rather, it is surprising that such changes affected only 7 words out of 1869 lexemes used by native speakers of the Estonian language.

Thus, the dialect of settlers v. Podgornoye, on the one hand, is an example of the "conservation" of the language, but, on the other hand, innovative processes are taking place in it, which are characteristic of living languages: Estonian words are not just replaced by Russian borrowings, but change their meaning.

List of abbreviations

Amb — Ambla

Ann — Anna

Ans — Ansekiila

Aud — Audru

Emm — Emmaste

Ha — Harjumaa

Hag — Hageri

Haid — Ida Harjumaa

HaLo — Loode-Harjumaa

HaLä — Lääne-Harjumaa

Han — Hanila

Har — Hargla

Hei — Helme

Hi — Hiiumaa

HJn — Harju Jaani

Hlj — Haljala (rannikumurre)

HljK — Haljala (keskmurre)

Hls — Halliste

HMd — Harju-Madise

Hää — Häädemeeste

Iis — Iisaku (idamurre)

IisK — Iisaku (keskmurre)

IisR — Iisaku (rannikumurre)

Jaa — Jaani

JJn — Järva-Jaani

JMd — Järva-Madise

Juu — Juuru

Jõe — Jõelähtme (rannikumurre)

JõeK — Jõelähtme (keskmurre)

Jõh — Jõhvi

Jä — Järvamaa

Jäm — Jämaja

Jür — Jüri

Kaa — Kaarma

Kad — Kadrina

Kam — Kambja

Kan — Kanepi

Kei — Keila

Khk — Kihelkonna

Khn — Kihnu

Kir — Kirbla

KJn — Kolga-jaani

Kod — Kodavere (idamurre)

KodT — Kodavere (Tartu murre)

Koe — Koeru

Kos — Kose

Kra — Kraasna

Krj — Karja

Krk — Karksi

Kr1 — Karula

Kse — Karuse

Ksi — Kursi

Kui — Kullamaa

Kuu — Kuusalu (rannikumurre)

KuuK — Kuusalu (keskmurre)

Kõp — Kõpu

Käi — Käina

Kär — Kärla

Lai — Laiuse

Lei — Leivu

Lih — Lihula

LNg — Lääne-Nigula

Lut — Lutsi

Lä — Läänemaa

LäEd — Edela-Läänemaa

LäLo — Loode Läänemaa

LäLõ — Lõuna Läänemaa

LäPõ — Põhja-Läänemaa

Lüg — Lügánuse

Mar — Martna

Mih — Mihkli

MMg — Maarja-Magdaleena (idamurre)

MMgT — Maarja-Magdaleena (Tartu murre)

Muh — Muhu

Mus — Mustjala

Mär — Märjamaa

Nai — Naissaare

Nis — Nissi

Noa — Noarootsi

Nõo — Nõo

Ote — Otepää

Pai — Paide

Pal — Palamuse

Pee — Peetri

Pha — Püha

Phl — Pühalepa

Pii — Pilstvere

PJg — Pärnu-Jaagupi

Plt — Põltsamaa

Puh — Puhja

Pä — Pärnumaa

PäLo — Loode-Pärnumaa

PäPõ — Põhja-Pärnumaa

Pär — Pärnu

Põi — Pöide

Rak — Rakvere (keskmurre)

RakR — Rakvere (rannikumurre)

Ran — Rannu

Rap — Rapla

Rei — Reigi

Rid — Ridala

Ris — Risti

Rõn — Rõngu

Rõu — Rõuge

Räp — Rāpina

Sa — Saaremaa

Saa — Saarde

Said — Ida-Saaremaa

SaLä — Lääne Saaremaa

San — Sangaste

Se — Setu

Sim — Simuna

SJn — Suure-Jaani

TaPõ — Põhja-Tartumaa

TMr — Tartu-Maarja

Tor — Tori

Trm — Torma

Trv — Tarvastu

Tõs — Tõstamaa

Tür — Türi

Urv — Urvaste

Vai — Vaivara

Var – Varbla

Vas — Vastseliina

Vas Pul

Vas Pus

Vig — Vigala

ViK — Virumaa (keskmurre)

Vil — Viljandi

VJg — Viru-Jaagupi

VII — Valjala

VIPõ — Põhja-Vilj andimaa

VMr — Väike-Maarja

VNg — Viru-Nigula

Võn — Võnnu

Vän — Vändra

Äks — Äksi

Fin – Finnish

Kar – Karelian

Lud – Ludian

Vep – Vepsian

Vod – Vodian

Est – Estonian

Liv – Livian

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