

Egyetemi doktori (PhD) értekezés tézisei

THE LAPPISH (SAAMI) BIRD NAMES
(A linguistic analysis)

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1. The background and aims of the dissertation

The thesis is a brand new version of the university dissertation written in 1991. Except for the ornithological description, in which the only changes are that the birds which have been given names since the last version are marked, in all chapters there are new data and descriptions. Especially the etymologies have been changed, mainly the part dealing with onomatopoeia, and the one introducing new tendencies in creating North Sámi terminology.

The aim of research was to display all the Lappish bird names which can be found in printed sources, and to analyse their dialectological distribution, etymology layers, their structural types and the new process of conscious name giving. The results may be useful for further vocabulary research of Lappish language and Lappish dialects, and, on the other hand, for the terminology work in other Uralic languages. In addition, these result can help us unify Lappish vocabulary, which is characterised by extreme dividedness, thus accelerating creating terminology.

2. The structure of the dissertation and the applies methods

The thesis consists of six big chapters.

The introduction (Chapter 0) tells the history of the dissertation. Chapter 1 demonstrates the research history of the topic, including research for bird names in Hungary, research for animal and plant names in Uralic languages, laying special emphasis on Lappish animal and plant names. We can claim that the topic has been dealt with in several Uralic languages but special bird name research has only been done in Hungarian, Estonian, Udmurt, and, in the last years, in Finnish.

In order to make it easier to read the glossary and the analyses, Chapter 2 introduces the avifauna of Lapland. The description uses the traditional ornithological order and shows the geographical differences within the territory.

Chapter 3 covers the methodology questions. Here first the sources are exposed: the dictionaries, glossaries are dealt with in the order of dialects, their main features are also mentioned, and I also give information on how I have used them when compiling my glossary. The second part of the chapter shows the theoretical questions on compiling the

glossary, explaining why the alphabetical order has been chosen: all the other possibilities (etymological order, ornithological order, semantic order) would have demanded too much field work and, at the same time, promised too little result. On the other hand, as I wanted to collect and analyse all the words meaning any kind of bird, there would have been problems with such general names as 'bird of prey', 'wading bird', or very concrete meaning as 'ptarmigan in winter' etc. These words, of course, can be put in alphabetical order. The third part of the chapter introduces the structure of entries. All entries consist of two parts: data and analysis parts. The data part contains the dialect forms which can greatly differ from each other, their meanings, and the list of sources. The analysing part contains the etymology of the bird name and, if there exists such, its sources.

3. The glossary and the analyses: the new results

The largest part (137 pages) of the thesis is the glossary itself which is contained in Chapter 4. There are altogether 885 entries in the glossary which have been put together through elaborating and classifying about 1300 vocabulary entries. As for scientific result, this is the most important part because earlier there have not existed such thematic glossary which deals with the bird names of all Lappish dialects and analysing them at the same time.

3.1 The data parts of the glossary

In the data part of the glossary, I have used all printed Lappish dictionaries, glossaries and all Lappish books dealing birds which were published before 2008. I have collected the bird names occurring in these sources, and created my own alphabetical glossary after formally unifying collected data. For making it easier to read the glossary, I have transcribed or transliterated the words from some sources according to the present-day orthography, e.g. the Skolt and Kola-Lappish Dictionary by T. I. Itkonen or the Kildin-Lappish–Russian dictionary by R. D. Kuruch. Entries are numbered in order to make searching them easier. Entries without numbers are not used as bird names but they can occur as last parts of compounds, or they are such dialects forms which differ from that of the catchword. In these entries, of course, I refer to the entries in which they can be found, e.g. [vā̄lle ~ vāll l. *fáll* alatt l. 208.]. The catchword, if possible, is the North Sámi form. If the word is missing from

this dialect, the catchword is the dialect form going from South to East. Meanings are given in Latin, German and Hungarian, e.g. **spirun** 'Delichon urbica, Mehlschwalbe, molnárfeckske'. If there are different meanings in the different dialects, the meaning is given after all dialects. Some of the vocabulary meanings have been corrected, e.g. 416. S **jukkelvuogne** 'ein am Strommen vorkommender Wasservogel, zuhatagokban előforduló vízimadár → Cinclus cinclus, Wasseramsel, vízirigó'. Of course, not all of these uncertain meanings could be corrected, e.g. 400. I **jievjalvälli** 'irgendein weißer Falke, valamilyen fehér sólyom'. The sources are given in the order their publication.

3.2 The analysing parts of the glossary

In the analysing parts I have tried to expose the etymological layers of bird denotations, i.e. the names originating from any of the proto-languages, loanwords and words of inner Lappish origin, and the structural features of bird names, i.e. root words, compounds, derivatives, and onomatopoeic words. In addition, I have found some rare etymology types which are still very important ones such as folk etymology, back-formation and alteration. Among the etymologies, there are a lot of new ones. These are usually loanwords and onomatopoeic words but in some cases I tried to prove that some words which have been considered as originating from a proto-language do not come from that period, e.g. in the word *vāžllo,nte* 'ein Seevogel mit weißen Flügelspiegeln, weißem Bauche und rötlichen Füßen, der gut fliegt und auf dem Wasser läuft, fehér szárnytükrű, fehér hasú és vöröses lábú vízimadár, amely jól repül, és a vízen fut' I think the first part is not connected with Hungarian *vöcsök* as it has been considered in many etymological dictionaries but it means 'young heifer of reindeer'. If a word has several etymologies in the sources, I come out for one of them, sometimes giving a totally new etymology, e.g.

644. N **runka** ~ **runku** | L *runka* 'Corvus corax, Kolkrabe, holló' Friis, Qv. 268., Grundstr. 869a, Niels. III/329, Samm. 385b.

There exists two etymologies of this word:

1. Scandinavian loanword, cf. Icelandic *krunka* 'plunk (raven)'. QvNordLehnw. 274.
2. Onomatopoeic word, it may be connected with Estonian *kronk* ~ *ronk* 'Corvus corax, holló' and Finnish *ronkua* 'károg' szóval. QvNordLehnw. 274.

In my opinion, the onomatopoeic origin is more possible, while the etymological connection with the Estonian and Finnish words is doubtful. Onomatopoeia is present in all these words but they could come into existence independently of one another.

Especially in the case of compounds and derivatives, I considered it very important to explain the motivation of name giving if and when the bird name consists of word(s) of surprising meaning, e.g.

254. N **giegalbahtasihkku** | I *kieuvalpottalsikkoo* | K: Ko. *kiõgǵpādaš* 'Jynx torquilla, Wendehals, nyaktekercs (wryneck)' Lag. 6259: 7., T.I.Itk. 361a, EItk. 3451., Samm. 170a.

Multiple compound: *giehka* (gen.) 'Cuculus canorus, kakukk' l. 257. + *bahtasihkku* 'back-scratcher; a small bird that follows the cuckoo, Jynx torquilla, wryneck' l. 35. (The last part in the Ko. word must have disappeared or it is not excluded that it has never been there.) The wryneck has no make an own nest but it lives in scooped trees, sometimes it even despoils the nests of smaller birds. The name can be motivated by the legend generally known in the north that in spring, the wryneck comes back earlier than the cuckoo and it prepares the nests of other birds for the cuckoo, cf. Finnish *käenpiika*, i.e. 'cuckoo's slave'.

In all the cases, I refer to the fact when a newer word appears in the glossary. In these words it was usually possible to show which language or languages served as a pattern for the Lappish bird name. These forms are often compared to one another while also grading them as not all of these new words can be considered successful, e.g.

255. N **giegalbiigá** 'Jynx torquilla, Wendehals, nyaktekercs (wryneck)' Aikio 152.

Compound: *giehka* (gen.) 'Cuculus canorus, kakukk' l. 257. + *biigá* 'woman-servant'. Probably a calque from Finnish *käenpiika* 'Jynx torquilla', i.e. 'cuckoo's slave'. The new word was unnecessary as even earlier there have been several names for the wryneck in North Saami (cf. *giegabahtasihkku* 253., *giegacizáš* 255.) and they are adaptable for being used in the scientific nomenclature.

Some of my critical remarks have been taken into consideration by the authors of the newest Lappish book on ornithology (Vest-Aikio, A.–Aikio, J.–Aikio, E. 1997. *Lottit luonddus*. Davvi Girji. Kárášjohka). Thus, for example, all anterior constituents *deagga-*

'dwarf' have been changed for *uhca*- 'small', which is nearer to the natural structure of Lappish, e.g.:

817. N **uhcalcihci** 'Emberiza pusilla, Zwergammer, törpesármány (little bunting)' Aikio 231.

Compound: *uhca* 'small' l. 808. + *cihci* 'birdie' l. 106. A new word instead of *deaggacihci* 'Emberiza pusilla' l. 175, which can be found in Samm.

3.3 The analysing chapter

In Chapter 5, I have analysed the data of the glossary. The analyses are both quantitative and quantitative and they cover the dialectological distribution, etymological types and structures of bird names and the tendencies in giving new names. In the analysing parts, some groups of data are also shown on diagrams and maps.

3.3.1 The dialectological distribution

While analysing the dialectological distribution of Lappish bird names, I have examined how many words are there in each dialect that do not occur in other dialects and the possible combinations of words occurring in several dialects. Thus, I have analysed words occurring in two, three, four, five, six or all the dialects. I have also examined the connection between the etymological layers and dialect distribution. The result was that words originating from Uralic, Finno-Ugric etc. proto-languages and also early Scandinavian loanwords are usually known in the largest part of Lapland. Later Scandinavian loanwords cannot be found in Inari, Skolt and Kola Lappish dialects while Russian loanwords occur only in these dialects. Finnic loanwords, i.e. Finnish, Karelian and Lydian, can be found in all Lappish dialects.

3.3.2 The etymological layers

From the point of view of historical-comparative linguistics, the most important etymological layers are words originating from proto-languages, i.e. Proto-Uralic, Proto-Finno-Ugric, Proto-Finn-Permian, Proto-Volgaic, Early Proto-Finnish and Proto-Saami. Among these etymologies, there are several ones which have already been queried in earlier literature. Some of these etymologies are re-evaluated in the newest Finnish etymological

dictionary, Suomen sanojen alkuperä (SSA). As SSA deals only with those Lappish words that have an equivalent in Finnish, I had to introduce my own approach in several cases. Thus, I have not accepted the Finno-Ugric origin of the word 838. *vāž-loṅte* and I have raised new ideas for the origins of the following words: 59. *beštor*, 193. *dovtta*, 263. *giärgedje* ~ 431. *kieratj*, 302. sz. *guoik 'gáhrít*, 563. L *pačak-ciöce*, I *paaccalodde*, K: T *picce*. As for words originating from proto-languages I have called the attention to a kind of inconsequence in dictionaries: if a word is certainly of e.g. Proto-Finno-Volgaic origin and it can perhaps be originated from Proto-Uralic, it must be a part of uncertain etymologies of Proto-Finno-Ugric and Proto-Finno-Permian as well. In spite of this logical thought, these etymology forms are missing from the dictionaries.

The source languages for loanwords can be Scandinavian languages, Finnish (or, occasionally, other Finnic languages as well), and Russian. In addition, during the last decades, also scientific Latin and English may have influenced Lappish bird names.

The biggest group of loanwords is that of Scandinavian ones. It is usually rather complicated to define which Scandinavian language a given bird name comes from but if the word is known in those Lappish dialects that nowadays are geographically not connected with the source languages, or the word is only known in Danish or Icelandic, we can be sure that the word originates from an early period. In the case of uncertain etymologies, I have always tried to explain why it is doubtful and also tell my own opinion about the probability of the etymology.

Finnic loanwords usually originate from Finnish but we can find one Karelian and one Lydian word as well. In this group, the similarities may also be the result of common origin but the question can relatively easily be decided on the base of phonetic criteria. As for bird names, also onomatopoeia can cause confusion because onomatopoeic words often show irregular phonetic development.

Russian loanwords can be found exclusively in the east of the territory. The small amount of Russian loanwords can be explained by the fact that linguistic contacts between Lappish and Russian are relatively new and, as Lappish people live closer to the nature than Russian people do, Lappish has borrowed less names for the flora and fauna from Russian than Russian from Lappish, cf. 15. *alei^ska* 'Clangula hyemalis' < *алейка* 'Clangula hyemalis' – while the Russian word comes from 20. *allokaj* 'Clangula hyemalis'.

3.3.3 Words of inner Lappish origin: compounds, derivatives, onomatopoeic words and other types of origin

In the case of inner Lappish origin, I have analysed compounds that form the biggest group of the bird names, derivatives, onomatopoeic words and also such infrequent etymology types as back-formation, alteration, folk etymology and a smaller chapter deals with baby-talk forms.

In spite of the fact that a compound always consists of two parts, formally multiple compounds have been examined separated from two-component compounds because the former category is rather infrequent in Lappish. According to S. Károly, attributive structures should be dealt with together with compounds because functionally they do not differ from each other (Károly S. 1977: 376–384). When analysing compounds, I have examined the anterior and posterior parts, their grammatical and semantic categories. Among the semantic categories, we can find bird names, names for other animals, names of parts of the body, names of natural phenomena (e.g. topographical, hydrographical, and climatic ones), names of colours, and words referring the size. There are some posterior parts that formally are not nouns. In these cases we can claim that the word used to be a multiple compound, there used to be a third part, i.e. a posterior part (usually a bird name) at the end of the word and it has disappeared. More than half of the whole data, altogether 522 words belong to the compounds, in addition there are also 41 multiple compounds. As for posterior parts, most of them are bird names. When we find an other posterior part in a compound, they are usually parts of the body and in this case it can be presumed that it is a bahuvrihi-word. The anterior parts may mean another bird (e.g. (pl. 276. *goahppelfállli* 'Accipiter gentilis' < *goahppil* 'Tetrao urogallus, capercaillie + *fállli* 'Falco',), other animal (e.g.. 92. *bussáskuolffi* 'Strix aluco' < *bussá* 'cat' + *skuolffi* 'Nyctea scandiaca'), plant name (pl. 44. *beahcecizaš* 'Loxia curvirostra' < *beahci* 'common fir' + *cizaš* 'birdie'), a word referring to the habitat of the bird (e.g. 230. *gadde-cicce* 'Calidris maritima' < *gadde* 'coast' + *cicce* 'birdie'), other natural phenomenon (e.g. 169. *dálveruoivil* 'Carduelis flavirostris' < *dálvi* 'winter' + *ruoivil* 'Carduelis cannabina'), part of the body (e.g. 34. *bađošgaccet* 'Aegithalos caudatus' < *bađoš* 'tail (of a bord)' + *gaccet* 'Parus cinctus'). Adjective as anterior parts of compounds usually refer to the colour of the bird (e.g. 398. *jievja-oppuv* 'Nyctea scandiaca' < *jievja* 'white' + *oppuv* 'Bubo bubo') or size

(e.g. 822. *uhcaviroš* 'Calidris minuta' < *uhca* 'small' + *viroš* 'Calidris'). The anterior part can also be an onomatopoeic word which can also be a deverbal derivative or a pure onomatopoeic stem (e.g. 82. *bumbbaloddi* 'Asio flammeus' < *bumbá* 'ululating' + *loddi* 'bird').

As a bird name is always a noun, and thus the suffixes occurring in them do not give enough information about the word, derivatives were examined starting from their roots, at the same time referring to the fact when formally there is a formally adjective or participle suffix in the word. There is no typical suffix for bird names but diminutive suffixes occur rather frequently in them. Roots of derivatives were classified on the base of their word classes and semantic categories. Noun roots semantically represent the habitat of birds, e.g. 885. *vuovlaš* 'Calcarius lapponicus' < *vuovda* 'hole' + *-laš* nounal suffix), several natural phenomenon (e.g. 168. *dalvek* 'Larus hyperboreus' < *dálvi* 'winter' + *-k* nounal suffix), other bird names, in which there can always be found diminutive suffixes (e.g. 607. *rávgoš* 'Philomachus pugnax' < *rávvgu* 'Philomachus pugnax' + *-š* diminutive suffix), other animals (e.g. 318. *guöleka* 'Larus' < *guolli* 'fish' + *-ka* nominal suffix), parts of the body (e.g. 557. *njunnalat* 'Mergus albellus, Zwersäger, kisbukó' < *njunni* 'bill, nose' + *-lat* nominal suffix), plant names (e.g. 576. *piä'z3maš* 'Carduelis flammea' < *piä'z3* 'larch' + *-maš* nominal suffix), names of materials (e.g. 658. *ruovddagas* 'Dryocopus martius' < *ruovdi* 'rail' + *-agas* nounal suffix), words referring to size (e.g. 64. *čuörmalas* 'pullus mergi' < *čuorpmas* 'a small piece of sg' + *-las* adjective suffix), words referring to things in connection with human beings (e.g. 493. *liidn'elláš* 'Motacilla alba' < *liidni* 'coverchief' + *-láš* nominal suffix). There were only five adjective roots, in addition, two of them are uncertain because of semantic reasons. The certain ones are the following: 78. *bulddogas* 'Corvus corax' < *bulddas* 'thick, fat' + *-(a)gas* nounal suffix, 79. *buldán* 'Corvus corax' < *bulddas* 'thick, fat' + *-n* nounal suffix, 273. *girjuš* 'Tetrao urogallus ♀' < *girjái* 'many-coloured' + *-š* diminutive suffix, uncertain ones are 465. *laajjere* 'Eudromias morinellus' < *?laajjie* 'soft, mild' and 468. *láfol* 'Eudromias morinellus' < *?láfos* 'soft, mild, warm'. In the case of deverbal derivation we must mention that these roots are usually onomatopoeic ones and bird names derived from them are often formally participles which are used as nouns (e.g. *gilljon* 'Anser erythropus' < *gilljut* 'kiált' + *-n* the suffix of past participle). In these derivatives a deverbal suffix is often followed by a diminutive suffix as well which serves grammatical designation.

In all languages, one of the most important etymological types of bird names is onomatopoeia as one the most characteristic features of a bird is exactly its sound. I tried to be very careful when verifying or proving onomatopoeia because Lappish is not my mother tongue, consequently, my phonetic-phonologic base differs from that of native Lappish speakers. On the other hand, as the sound is still the same, onomatopoeic origin can be presumed in most of the cases. Onomatopoeia can be present in other etymology types as well, e.g. in words of proto-language origin, in loanwords and, of course, onomatopoeic bird names can occur as parts of compounds or roots of derivatives. In addition, in the case of some folk etymologies, we can also presume an onomatopoeic origin (e.g. 584. *puuž-puuž-läänte* 'Charadrius hiaticula').

Other, less frequent types of etymology are folk etymologies (e.g. 849. *vilgesčoavžžu* 'Tringa nebularia' < *vilges* 'white' l. 844. + *čoavžžu* 'Tringa' l. 154., cf. *viglacoavžžu* 'Tringa nebularia, greenshank' l. 845.); back-formation (e.g. 264. *gillja* 'Anser erythropus' < *gilljut* 'to howl, to cry'); and alteration (e.g. 80. *bulfan* 'Corvus corax' < 79. *buldán* 'Corvus corax').

3.3.4 Tendencies in artificial naming

A whole chapter shows the tendencies in artificial, scientific name giving. In the case of Lappish, it can be observed only in North Saami where there exist several ornithological publications as well. For naming the elements of flora and fauna, it was the Swedish scientist Linné who established the binomial system in the second part of the 18th century. According to this system, a scientific name is an attributive structure or a compound in which the base refers to the genus, while the attribute determines the species. These kinds of structures can be created in all languages and the scientific, Latin nomenclature uses this system like languages that have biological nomenclature. In Lappish, the new bird names usually represent compounds, especially calques, which were created on the base of surrounding languages, i.e. Norwegian, Swedish, Finnish as these languages have had their nomenclatures for decades or even centuries. Structures used in them could be adopted in Lappish as well. It is often very difficult to prove which of the surrounding languages has served as source language as creators of new words usually speak both Finnish, Swedish and/or Norwegian (e.g. 214. *fiskesbeštor* 'Motacilla flava' < *fiskes* 'yellow' + *beštor* 'Motacilla alba', cf. Finish (*pohjan*)*keltävästäräkki*, Norwegian *gulerle*, Swedish *gulärkla* 'i.q.'). There are some new

words that could have been influenced by other languages (e.g. 52. *bealljelođgu* Aikio 144 'Asio otus' < *beallji* 'fü'l' + *lođgu* 'Asio flammeus', cf. English *long-eared owl* 'Asio otus', German *Waldohreule* 'Asio otus'). Sometimes, of course, Saami neologists have also invented new words which have no analogy in other languages, e.g. 57. *beibbošcihci* 'Passer montanus' < *beibboš* 'Fringilla coelebs' + *cihci* 'kismadár').

4. Summary

To sum up, we can claim that the system of Lappish bird denotations does not show many differences from that of other Finno-Ugric and/or other languages: there are peoplish and artificial names, general expression and names referring to genera or species, there are dialectical and generally known words among them, and even their etymological and structural types coincide with other languages. On the other hand, there are such special Lappish features which are also interesting, e.g. the strong dialectological distribution, the dominance of peoplish names as a consequence of the lack of official nomenclature, and the different proportion of types of origin. There are also some feature which, without this research, could have remained hidden, e.g. the connection between dialects and etymology. In addition to it, I exposed some new etymologies and queried some traditional etymologies. Along with the fact of a new linguistic monograph, these features form the most important results of the thesis.

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