Working and Eating Together

 Some aspects of the life of Early Bronze Age peoples in Contacts in post-Seima-Turbino-Transcultural-Complex Community

Yoko Yamazaki









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PBS **tolkā*, F

Bibliography

10th December 2024

Aiming at an interdisciplinary research I

Piecing together

Loanword study in Indo-European and (West) Uralic families Historical Linguistics

&

Cultural exchanges Archaeology

&

aDNA analysis / Admixture of peoples Paleogenomics Working and Eating Together

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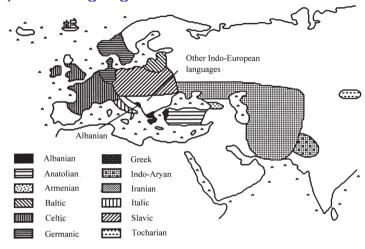
Seima-Turbino Phenomenon

PBS *tolka, Pt talkā

Background

- Balto-Slavic=(West) Uralic (dialect continuum)?
 - ▶ a Baltic word *talkā 'a working community which is treated with a feast after the completion of work' (which might have been at the Balto-Slavic stage....) borrowed into Finnic and Saamic
- ▶ The implication of this loan-item for the life and activities of those peoples in contact.
- Ideally, the results will be contextualized in a multidisciplinary scholarly discourse going on in the relevant areas....

Indo-European Languages I



Approximate geographical distribution of Indo-European languages (ca. 1000 BC)

Hock & Joseph (2019: 37)

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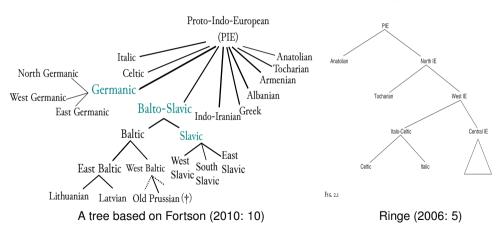
- ► Family Tree: a tree that depicts the phylogenetic relationship or the branching-out processes of the daughter branches / languages.
- Branching-out is defined based on "shared innovations".
 - Sound law
 - Analogy

	Latin	Greek	Skt.	Ave.	Goth.	OHG	Lith.	Latv.	(O)CS
'100'	*centum	έ <mark>χα</mark> τόν	śatá-	sata-	hund	hunt	šim̃tas	simts	sъto
'who	quis	τί	kás	kō	huas	hwer	kàs	kas	къ-
/what'		A. 1512				VOICE-			
'pig(let)'	porcus	_	1000	pərəsa-	192	farh	par̃šas	_	prasę
'foot'	ped-	ποδ-	pad-	pada-	fotus	fuoz	pėdà	<i>p</i> ệda	_

PIE *kmtom '100', *kwi-/*kwo- 'who/what', *porko-s 'pig', *ped-/*pod- 'foot',

IE Family Trees II

"Everyone has their own tree"..... (by our Anatolianist colleague)



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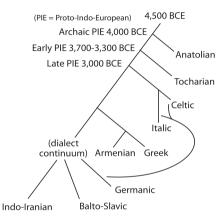
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IE Family Trees III



Anthony (2007: 57) based on Ringe, Warnow & Taylor (2002)

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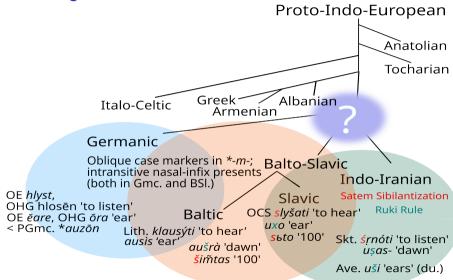
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There are good reasons....



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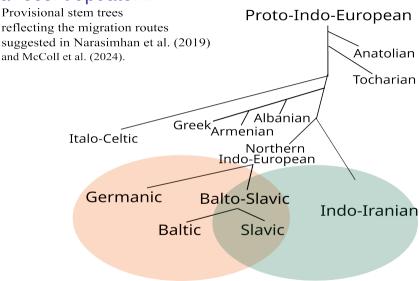
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With a recent update....



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Rantanen et al. 2022

Abbreviations

Saami → Saa.

▶ Proto-Saami → PSaa.

North Saami → NSaa.

South Saami → SSaa.

► Inari (= Aanaar) Saami → ISaa.

ightharpoonup Finnic \rightarrow Fi.

Proto-Finnic → PFi.

► Finnish → Finn

► Karelian → Kar.

► Estonian → Est.

▶ Livonian → Liv.

Mordvin → Mord.: Proto-Mordvin → PMord.

 $Permic \rightarrow Perm.: Proto-Permic \rightarrow PPerm.$

Proto-Mansi → PMansi

▶ Proto-Khanty → PKhanti

Hungarian \rightarrow Hu.



Map 2.8 The areas of intermediate Uralic protolanguages

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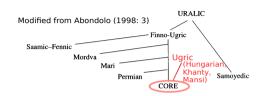
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Tree Problems also with the Uralic Family



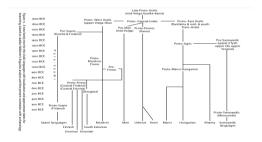




Figure 1.2 The taxonomical structure of the Uralic language

family according to the view commonly held until the 1980s, but now widely contested

Parpola 2017: 169 Aikio 2022: 4

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- ► Indo-Iranian = Proto-Uralic contact
 - 'price, value' PI-Ir. *arghá->> PU *arwV \sim *irwV? > Finn. arvo 'value, price'. Hu. ár 'price'
 - 'wealth' PI *ma(n)dza- (cf. OI mamh, Ave. maz) >> West U. *maksa-> Finn. maksa- 'to pay'
 - 'grain, barley, wheat' Pre-PI-Ir. *yewo->> Pre-Fi./PU *jewä > Finn. *iyvä* 'grain'
 - 'mead, honeywine' Pre-PI-Ir./PIE *médhu->> PU *meti 'honey, nectar' > Finn. mesi 'nectar', Mord. med', Hu. méz 'honey'
 - ▶ '100' PI-Ir. *ćatá-m >> PU *śita > Finn. sata, NSaa. čuohti, etc.... '100'

Holopainen (2019)

- Balto-Slavic = Uralic contact
 - 'frost' PBS *śarmas >> Pre-PSaa. *ćuormës > NSaa. cuorpmas 'hail'
 - 'comb' PBS *śukā >> PFinno-Saamic *śuka > PSaa. *ćokō > NSaa. čohkut 'to comb'

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'pig' PBS *porśo- (or PI-Ir. *parćas?) >> Pre-PFi./PU *porćas ~ *porśas 'pig' > Finn. porsas 'piglet', Udmurt parś, pariś, Komi porś 'pig' Kallio (2009), Holopainen (2019).

- ▶ Baltic = Finnic contact: ca. 200 loanwords (Kallio 2008: 265)
 - 'pea' PB *źirnis (Lith. žirnis, Latv. zirnis, OPru. syrne 'grain') >> Finn. herne, Tver Kar./Livvi Karelian / Veps. herneh, Est. hernes
 - 'porridge' PB *putrā (Lith. putrà, Latv. putra) >> Fi. purro
 - 'sister' PB *seser- (Lith. sesuõ, OPru. swestro) >> Finn. sisar, Tver Kar. sizar, Veps sisar, Est. sõzat
 - 'son-in-law' Lith. žéntas, Latv. znuõts >> Fi. nuode 'sister's husband'
 - bride' PB *martiā- (Lith. martì, OPru. martin 'bride', Latv. mārša 'brother's wife') >> Fi. morsian, Tver Kar. maršien 'bride'

Linguistic Evidence for Indo-European = Uralic contacts III

- ▶ Baltic = Saamic contact: 32 loanwords (Aikio 2017: 73)
 - Lith. *vìngis* 'curve' >> NSaa. *faggi* 'hook'
 - Lith. *lãšis*, Latv. *lasis*, OPru. *lasasso* >> PSaa. *lōse > NSaa./Lule Saa. *luossa* 'salmon' ISaa. *luosa*
 - Lith. *šerdė̃*, Latv. *serde* 'core' >> SSaa. *saertie* 'reindeer heart (as food)'
- Germanic = Finnic and/or Saamic contact
 - 'hoof' Paleo-Gmc. *kāpa->> Pre-PFi. *kapa + suffix *-ja(w) > Finn. kavio 'hoof'
 - 'to forge' PGmc. *asjon >> Mid.-PFi. *ašjo > Finn. ahjo 'to forge'
 - 'red' PGmc. *rauða >> PFi. *rauta 'iron'
 - 'red' Proto NGmc. (ON rauðr) >> PSaa. *ruovtē 'iron'
 - ▶ king PGmc. *kuninga-z >> PFi. kuninkas, PSaa. *konenkes 'king'
 - 'cattle' PGmc. *nauta >> PFi. *nauta 'cow'
 - 'cow' Proto NGmc. (ON kussi) >> PSaa. *kuse 'cow'

Saarikivi (2022: 34ff.)

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- Slavic = Finnic contact
 - 'voke' PS *iiźes- (sic) (oblique case of *jьgo; CS igo) >> PFi. *iskese- (Fi. ies, pl. ikeet 'yoke')
 - 'bar' PS *źirdi- (ORu. žьrdь) >> PFi *širti > *hirsi (Finn. hirsi 'beam')
 - [a river name] PS *dvainā (> *dvæinā; Ru. Dvina) >> PFi. *väina (Finn. Väinä)

Kallio (2006)

Piecing Together the fragments

Archaeology

- \triangleright Yamna Culture (one of "Kurgan Cultures"; mid 4 3 Mill. BCE, Danuve \sim Ural) → Spread of Corded Ware Cultures ca. 3 Mill. BCE in Europe (Gimbutas 1963).
- Spread of metallurgy / trading network called Seima-Turbino Transcultural Complex in the ranges of Corded Ware Cultures in Eastern Europe \sim Northern forest-steppe zone ca. 2200 – 1900 BCE, cf. Chernykh (1992).
- Overlapping the secondary homelands of Uralic languages...
 - → Were they Uralic speaking people?
 - Language/Cultural contacts with IE speakers.

Piecing Together the fragments

Paleogenomics

- ► Haak et al. (2015), Narasimhan et al. (2019): a massive migration from the Eurasian steppes into Europe and South Asia in the 3 Mill. BCE (cf. Anthony 2007: 83ff.):
- Siberian gene flow
 - Uralic speaking populations of the Volga-Ural region show high frequency of Y-Haplogroup N (\rightarrow connection to Uralic speaking populations)
 - Y-Haplogroup N spread from Siberia to Fennoscandia later than 3000 BCE and reached the Baltic region 500 BCE (cf. Mittnik et al. 2018, Saag et al. 2019).
 - Admixture of the steppe ancestry and Siberian gene flow in the Seima-Turbino sites, cf. Childebayeva, Fricke, Rohrlach, et al. (2024).



 $Figure\ modified\ from\ Narasimhan\ et\ al.\ (2019)\ based\ on\ Fortson\ (2010:\ map\ 1.1,\ p.\ 12),\ Hock\ \&\ Joseph\ (2019:\ 37).$

Piecina Together the fragments

What the analysis of ancient DNA tells us about the migration routes:

- Migration routes particular populations (e.g., of Yamna-ancestry, Siberian gene flow).
- NB: genetic information itself does not tell anything about the language that its carrier spoke.
- But the spread of a language was surely caused by the migration / move of its speakers.

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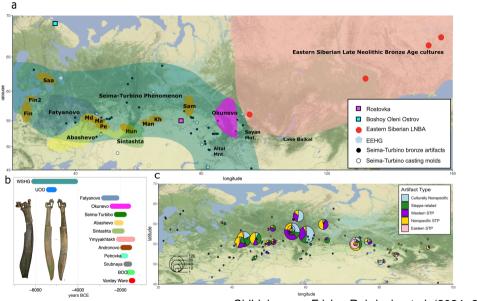
A "metallurgical network": "The region is linked through comparable artifact types, by closeness to ores, and by shared metallurgical technologies not easily transmitted without movement of craft workers or even groups of travelers." (Linduff 2016: 1607).

When: 2200 - 1900/1600 BCE

Where: Northern Eurasia (Eurasian Metallurgical Province)

What is found:

- bronze products (rings, bracelets, headdress, etc.); tools (fish hooks, awls, socketed axe); weapons (socketed spear, knife, etc.)
- moulds for casting metals (axe, sickle, knife, etc.)
- workshops (e.g., Mosolovka, where crucible fragments spattered with drops of copper congealed run-off from cracks of moulds alongside dozens of lumps of copper were found. The copper came from the eastern Ural region, cf. Chernykh 1992: 208)



Childebayeva, Fricke, Rohrlach, et al. (2024: 2)

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Seima-Turbino Transcultura

Uralic expansion: a rapid expansion with Seima-Turbino network along the rivers:

- No IBD (isolation by distance) effects on Uralic vocabulary and I-Ir. loanwords → rapid spread
- no substratum effects
- a number of separate innovations in the individual branches

• • •

Grünthal, Heyd, et al. (2022).

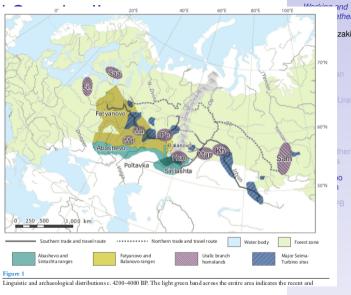
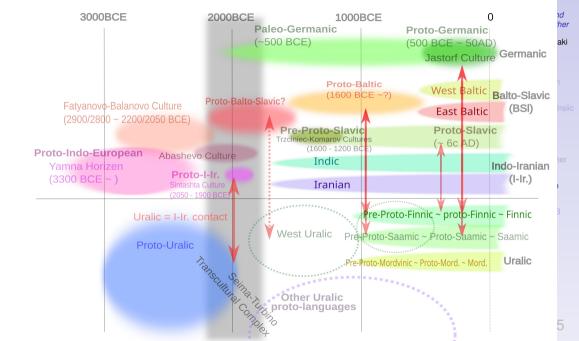


Figure: Nichols (2021: 359)



PBS *tolka PB *talkā

- ► Thomsen (1890: 226): Baltic *talkā 'a community of workers that was treated with a feast after work' >> Finnic, e.g., Finnish talko, pl. talkoot 'id.', Tver Kar. talkohuš 'holding a feast for workers', Votic talko 'id.', Livonian talk 'id.'. etc.
- Also borrowed in Proto-Saamic *tuolkō 'bribe' (> Ume Saa. duol'goo, NSaa. duolgu. Lule Saa. duolggo. s. Kuokkala 2018: 31)

Sorting the data on the IE side:

(cf. Trautmann (1923: 321), Vasmer (1953-1958: III, 116), LEW (1053), ME (III, 127). LKŽe)

- Nominal data:
 - Baltic
 - Lith. talkà (AP4) 'collective labor of the whole or a part of the village: a feast for helpers'
 - Latv. tàlka 'evening feast for workers assigned to a heavy field work' tàlks 'a crowed of workers of both genders together that one efficiently hosts for a referred work'
 - OPru. tallokinikis (voc. sq.) 'a free man'
 - Proto-Baltic *talka 'a community of workers that was treated with a feast after work: or the feast itself'

PBS *tolka PB *talkā

Slavic

- Bulg. tláka 'serfdom; a free-will work for mutual help' OPol. tłoka 'serfdom, agricultural communal labor' Ru. toloká, Ukr. toloká 'construction work of the community'
- Bu. tolokno 'crushed oatmeal' Belarus. tolokno 'a dish prepared from oatmeal in cold water' >> borrowed to Lith. talaknà (4) 'bad porridge, thin puree'
- PS *tolka, acc. *tôlko 'a communal labor; workers' (AP c, cf. Dybo 1981: 24) *tolk-no- 'crushed oatmeal; oatmeal porridge'
- ▶ Proto-Balto-Slavic *tolkā 'a community of workers that was treated with a feast after work: or the feast itself'
- ► Celtic(!?)
 - Old Welsh talch (m.) 'bran' Welsch talch (m.) 'ground grain, oatmeal' (< *talko- < *tlk-sko- (?) cf. Matasović 2009: 367)

PBS *tolka PB *talkā

- Verbal data:
 - Baltic
 - Lith. aptilkti, -sta, -o 'to become silent, tamed'? According to LEW (1094). the verb belongs to *tìlti* 'to become quiet' with a -k- formant.
 - Slavic
 - Old Church Slavonic *tlěšti. tlьko 'to beat, strike'
- as if derived from an IE verbal root *telk- 'to beat, crush' (cf. LIV² 623)

Proto-Balto-Slavic *tolka or Proto-Baltic *talka V

Reconstructible Derivational History on the IE Side

```
late PIE verbal root *telk- 'to crush, beat'
       Nominal formation: *tolk-ó- 'something crushed'
                \rightarrow 'crushed grain' \rightarrow 'porridge'
       [cf. R(o)-ó-type formation, cf. Nussbaum 2017]
               Collective: *tolk-eh2- 'meal, food'
               > PBS *tolkā 'feast (for workers)'
                            (oxytone)
    PS *tolka (AP c) PB *talka (oxytone, non-acute root)
'group of workers/labor'
                           'group of workers/feast for workers'
```

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Phenomenon

*talkā

- ▶ PBS *tolkā 'feast (for workers)' >> West Uralic dialect continuum?
- ► The possibility that PBS *tolkā / PB *talkā gained a derivational suffix *-j (diminutive?) when it entered the dialect continuum.
 - ▶ Phonologically, the suffixes *-j and *-w had an effect to labialize their preceding vowels (cf. Holopainen 2019: 252).
 - Pre-PSaa./WU *tolkā/*talkā + *-j > PSaa. *tuolkōj
 - Root vocalism
 cf. core PIE *ĝ^halḡ^ho-/*ĝ^halḡ^heh₂ (rather *ĝ^holḡ^ho-/*ĝ^holḡ^heh₂)
 PU *ćelkaw 'pole, rod' → *ćelka-j > PSaa. *ćuolkōj > NSaa. čuolggu 'rod for pushing nets under ice', ISaa. čuolguu 'darning needle';
 - Regular reflexes of PU *ćęlkaw > PSaa. *ćuolkę > SSaa. tjoelke, tjoeltje, tjåaltje 'rod for pushing nets under ice'; PFi. salko > Finn. salko 'long pole or rod' (cf. UEW (460ff.), Holopainen 2019: 250, Aikio 2020: 122)

'frost' PBS *śarmas (rather *śormos) >> Proto-Finno-Saa. *śormeš (Álgu) > Pre-PSaa. *ćuormës > NSaa. çuorpmas 'hail'; Finn. härmä 'hoar frost'

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► A Proto-Baltic loanword resulting from Uralic = Baltic contact brought

► The etymology of PB *talka has a particular connection with agricultural

▶ It is possible that the feast after work meant by PB *talkā developed out of an agricultural labor (e.g., crushing grains using threshers), which is in general depends on social relationships (cf. Ofstehage 2023 [2020]).

about by Seima-Trubino translcultural network.

such as community labor.

context, cf. PBS *tolk-ó- 'porridge ← *crushed grain'.

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 Seima-Turbino as metallurgy networks: employer = Uralic (incl. Finnic) speakers (hunter-gatherers, cf. Grünthal, Hevd. et al. 2022: 492⁶)

PBS *tolka PB *talkā

- ► The loanword *talkā was motivated by an unfamiliar concept?
 - ▶ Uralic people were hunter-gatherers, while Baltic people were familiar with agriculture and related concept (although archaeological evidence lacks, linguistic evidence exists)
 - ▶ Uralic people were not familiar with the feast after work that Proto-Baltic people practiced. That motivated them to loan PB *talka.
- ▶ *talkā in the context of genetic admixture in at least two Seima-Turbino sites (Childebayeva, Fricke, Rohrlach, et al. 2024) & of Uralic expansion into some IE population territory & loanwords:
 - ▶ IE and Uralic-speaking peoples working together in the workshops of metalluray:
 - ▶ loaning of *talkā must have happened as a part of their cultural exchange of (eating) habits, also as supported by food-related loanwords.

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I IV2 Rix, Helmut & Martin Kümmel (2001).

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MF Mīlenbachs, Kārlis and Jānis Endzelīns, eds. (1923–32).

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BS *tolkā, l

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BS *tolka, PB

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