THE LIVONIAN LANGUAGE AS USED IN LETTERS IN THE 1930S: A VIEW INTO THE CORRESPONDENCE OF THE EDITORS OF “LĪVLI”

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Abstract. Using vocabulary examples from the letters of the only two editors of the 1930s Livonian language newspaper “Līvli”, this article shows that it is possible to find new words in sources which have been little utilized up until now in linguistic studies with which it is possible to supplement the Livonian lexicon. The vocabulary examples show the types of new words and borrowing that the “Līvli” editors put to use in their correspondence and whether these reflect forms found in the 2012 “Livonian-Estonian-Latvian dictionary”, which is the largest project devoted to the Livonian language undertaken in recent times. A brief analysis is provided on the basis of these examples showing whether the spelling of these words and their grouping by declension type is done in a consistent manner or whether changes are necessary in this respect. It is concluded that in the “Livonian-Estonian-Latvian dictionary” there is a considerable diversity in declension types in need of being simplified for the following groups of borrowed words: 1) nouns ending in Latvian with -āris, -ārs and in Livonian with -ār; 2) nouns ending in Latvian with -ors and in Livonian with -or, -ōr; 3) nouns ending in Latvian with -āls, -āle, -ālis and in Livonian with -al, -āl, 4) adjectives ending in Latvian with -āls and in Livonian with -āl. Likewise, it is concluded that in newly formed words, especially borrowed international words, word formation principles are not followed consistently. Additionally, examples of possible new words, which could be added to the dictionary of the Livonian literary language, are provided in this article.

Keywords: Livonian, Livonian language sources, Livonian cultural history, language standardization, Livonian orthography, borrowings, expanding vocabulary

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1. Introduction

In the last years, as questions regarding the vocabulary and grammar of Livonian as well as those relating to its standardization have come to be resolved ever more actively, an ever increasing interest has developed
among researchers regarding unpublished Livonian sources. The reasons are simple: first of all, the information available from published sources and the history connected to their origin is well-known (see Blumberga 2009, 2011a, 2013a; Ernštreits 2011a, 2011b, 2013) and, second of all, Livonian-speaking consultants for whom Livonian is their native language and who grew up in a Livonian-speaking cultural space are no longer available.

Therefore, unpublished examples of written Livonian drawn from both professional and private correspondence, translations, poems, and other genres, found in archives, museums, libraries, research institutes, private collections, and elsewhere, have come to the attention of researchers with increasing frequency. In order to simplify the work of researchers interested in such materials, the author of this article has published a wide-ranging overview of unpublished Livonian sources available at the Estonian Cultural History Archives (Eesti Kultuurilooline Arhiiv) at the Estonian Literary Museum (Eesti kirjandusmuuseum) in Tartu (Blumberga 2014). These sources have already been used for quite some time in studying Livonian history and cultural history, but linguists have only begun to devote attention to them relatively recently and only on a small scale thus far. For example, Tiit-Rein Viitso, the editor of the “Livonian-Estonian-Latvian Dictionary” (LV 2012), which is the largest project in recent years devoted to the Livonian language, concedes that aside from materials recorded from his own language consultants, for various reasons other unpublished sources, recordings among them, have been used only to a fairly limited extent (Viitso 2012: 10–11).

Likewise, the author of this dictionary concedes that “the needs in the area of the vocabulary of Livonian have been greater than the opportunities”, that “it has been impossible to avoid the use of previously unutilized expressions in any larger article, lecture, or speech in Livonian”, and that “in the dictionary there is a string of words and phrases expressing everyday concepts that neither I nor earlier researchers have thought to ask [from speakers] in time, or that older Livonians could not remember, or that just remained unnoticed.” (Viitso T-R. 2012: 11) It is worth mentioning that in the present day there are many everyday concepts that simply did not exist in the past and that the language consultants could not have even been asked about. However, this exact same situation existed for Livonian speakers and cultivators of the written language a hundred or a hundred fifty years ago when they had to create new words in various areas of life to be able to talk about
new kinds of foods (e.g., kaffe ‘coffee’ [kafija] or kanēl ‘cinnamon’ [kanēlis]), to translate texts of a religious nature (e.g., profē ‘prophet’ [pravietis] or kāsk / pandōks ‘commandment’), to describe new technological wonders (e.g., outōbus ‘bus’ [autobuss], līndamašīn ‘airplane’ [lidmašīna], or viedalli lōja ‘submarine’ [zemūdene]), to deal with an expansion of the sphere of use of Livonian (e.g., domestic politics and foreign relations (partij ‘party’ [partija], minīstōr ‘minister’ [ministrs]), the flora and fauna beyond that found in the Livonian villages (elefant ‘elephant’, palm ‘palm tree’ [palma]), and so on). As noted by the researcher of the Livonian written language, Valts Ernštreits, the vocabulary has been extended on a continuous basis using all possible resources – borrowing, deriving new words, compounds, dialect terms, and expanding the meaning of existing words (Ernštreits 2011a: 29).

In addition to the vocabulary, another important aspect that preoccupies those using Livonian, both in terms of teaching and research, are the not fully standardized rules of a unified Livonian grammar and, to a lesser extent, orthographic principles. In more recent times, three different conferences and seminars have been organized to resolve questions relating to the Livonian literary language: 1995 in Mazirbe, Latvia, 2005 and 2011 in Tartu, Estonia. At those events, Livonian language specialists agreed on the main points of the contemporary Livonian orthography (Ernštreits 2011a: 186–187). However, in practice, when comparing Livonian texts with the “Livonian-Estonian-Latvian Dictionary”, which is the most complete dictionary of the modern literary Livonian language, one can find variation in grammatical forms that interferes with language learning and also teaching, as not all Livonian language teachers have received specialized education in Finno-Ugrian linguistics. Livonian language researchers also acknowledge that even within a single dialect (as is known, the modern Livonian literary language is formed on the basis of the Eastern Livonian dialect) there is variation in grammatical forms, for example, in the formation of the partitive case forms of nouns.

These problems were visible in 2013–2014 when the author worked on the project “Morphological Parsers of Minority Finno-Ugrian

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1 When necessary, Latvian glosses are given in square brackets following Livonian examples throughout this article. The Livonians were already a bilingual community during the most active period of development of the Livonian written language; in addition to their native Livonian language, the Livonians used the official language of communication of Latvia, namely, Latvian. For this reason, many new words came into Livonian specifically from Latvian.
Languages”, which was funded by the Finnish “Kone Foundation” and overseen by linguist Jack Rueter at the University of Helsinki. Livonian was also included among the languages of this project through the use of the declension/conjugation types worked out by T.R. Viitso in his 2012 “Livonian-Estonian-Latvian Dictionary” (Rueter 2014). A large number of Livonian texts published online and in books were analyzed electronically, i.e., searched through for new words for the purposes of expanding the dictionary, utilizing the Livonian morphological analyzer developed in the course of the projects work. After this analysis, it was necessary to conclude that even in the last decade (i.e., after the new orthographic principles had been accepted) there remained inconsistencies in the orthography and noun/verb endings found in published Livonian texts. With respect to the orthography, the situation may improve when language users begin to use the tools developed as part of this project for correcting spelling. These are available within the “LibreOffice” program for the “Microsoft” and “Macintosh” platforms (Rueter 2014: 256). These, of course, are not yet completely comprehensive (for example, inessive forms are missing for nouns as are some conjugated verb forms); however, already the current version is a great help to all who need to write in Livonian. Similarly, it was necessary to conclude that word formation principles were not always followed for newly created words, especially those relating to borrowed international words. This is a question to which Livonian language specialists should give their attention as they continue the work of standardizing Livonian.

2. “Līvli” in the 1930s – the beginning of a new path

Past cultivators of Livonian had to confront the very same questions relating to language standardization and the creation of new words. One such group was composed of the originators and editors of the one and only Livonian language newspaper, “Līvli”. As V. Ernštreits concludes in his study “The Livonian written language”, “The second period of development [for the Livonian written language] in the 20th Century very clearly began with the publication of the newspaper “Līvli” in 1931 when a string of new terms began to be used systematically in the written language /../” (Ernštreits 2011a: 203). For this reason, in discussing the opportunities provided by unpublished Livonian sources to researchers and cultivators of the Livonian language, two groups
of sources associated with “Līvli” have been selected: the private and professional correspondence of the newspaper’s only editors, Andréks Štäler and Körli Stalte. The original copies of these sources are archived at the National Library of Finland (Kansalliskirjasto), the archive of the Finnish Literature Society (Suomalaisen Kirjallisuuden Seuran arkisto), the Estonian Cultural History Archives (Eesti Kultuurilooline Arhiiv) of the Estonian Literary Museum in Tartu, and the Estonian History Museum (Eesti Ajaloomuuseum).

The main aim of this publication is to show that it is possible to find new words with which the Livonian vocabulary can be expanded in sources, which have been little used in linguistic studies up until now and that these sources, not just published texts, can be utilized for research into Livonian grammar and for the development of the Livonian language. Using examples from both of their letters, the declension types of new terms that the “Līvli” editors introduced into their correspondence will be shown as well as whether these correspond to forms found in the “Livonian-Estonian-Latvian Dictionary”. On the basis of these examples, a brief analysis will be provided showing whether orthographic norms and declension/conjugation types are followed consistently or if changes are necessary in this respect. Likewise, examples of words not included in the dictionary will be provided as an illustration of how all opportunities for expanding the Livonian vocabulary with words from original sources have not been exhausted.

The newspaper “Līvli” (The Livonian) was published first in Jelgava with Andréks Štäler as editor. Later, in the fall of 1933, the editorial office, now with Körli Stalte as editor, moved to the Livonian village of Mazirbe. For this entire period, the Helsinki Academic Kindred Peoples’ Club (Helsingin Akateeminen Heimoklubi) functioned as the unofficial publisher and seeker of financial support for the periodical. The first issue of “Līvli” was published on Christmas 1931. The location of its publication in Jelgava, which was located a good distance away from the Livonian villages of northwestern Courland (Kurzeme, in Latvian), was most likely determined by the fact that at the beginning of 1930 the young Livonians, Hilda Tserbah, Ālis Gūtman, and Pētēr Damberg, were studying at the Jelgava Teachers’ Institute and became contributors to the newspaper. Additionally, this was also the city in which A. Štäler lived. The new teachers were in the final year of their studies at the Institute in 1933 and therefore A. Štäler’s main assistants had little time to work on the newspaper. The editor of the September issue already was Körli Stalte and the location of its
publication was Mazirbe. Despite financial and other difficulties, the newspaper continued to be published until August 1939. The end of the newspaper’s publication was a result of the fact that the editor, K. Stalte, moved to Germany, due to the fact that his wife was German. (for more on the history of “Līvli” see: Blumberga 2013b: 233–238)

The history of the newspaper’s publication is as follows: one issue was published in 1931; twelve issues in 1932; four regular and two double issues were published during the Jelgava period and four issues during the Mazirbe period in 1933; six regular and one double issue in 1934; seven issues in 1935; ten issues in 1936; eleven issues in 1937; six issues in 1938; three issues in 1939. Therefore, the total number of issues was 70. There was a long pause in the publication of the periodical between October 1934 and June 1935, due to the demand from the Latvian state for a Latvian translation of the newspaper before its publication for the purposes of censorship (KA, SL 1). This requirement was only repealed in the beginning of 1937 (Tuom 1937).

3. The biographies of the editors of “Līvli”

Not much is known about the life, and especially the education, of the first editor of “Līvli”, Aandrōks Štāler (whose name also appears at times in its Latvian form, Andrejs Štālers, and its German forms, Andrei Stahler and Andreas Stahler, 1866–1943). A. Štāler was born in 1866 in the village of Kolka, which is located in the Eastern Livonian dialect region. It is known that in addition to speaking his native dialect of Livonian, he also had good knowledge of Latvian, German, and Russian (Blumberga 2006: 273). According to A. Štāler’s granddaughter, Sigrid Stahler-Gey, in the first half of his life, still during the Czarist Russian period, Štāler oversaw the laying of telegraph lines in Manchuria, but returned to Latvia in 1905 where in the following year he married his bride of Baltic German descent, Emilie Demmer. They had three sons. He and his family lived in Rīga until 1918 after which they moved to Jelgava (Šuvcāne 2010: 506–509). His final position there was that of the manager of the local telephone switchboard. The Baltic German exodus from Latvia began in 1939 and the Štāler family also left during this time. At first they settled in German-occupied Poland in the town of Gostynin (the German name for this town in this period was Waldrode). This is where A. Štāler passed away in 1943. It should be noted that as an excellent speaker of Livonian, he acted as a consultant
to Finnish linguist E.N. Setälä in 1888 and also to Finnish linguist Lauri Kettunen in the 1930s for the work on Kettunen’s Livonian-German dictionary (Blumberga 2006: 273).

Kōrli Stalte (the Latvian form of his name is Kārlis Stalte), one of the most significant figures in Livonian culture and society, was born in 1870 in Mazirbe and died in 1947 in exile in Germany. After completing his basic education, K. Stalte studied for three years in Rīga at the governorate (guberniya) secondary school, which he did not complete due to his father’s financial problems. In 1898, he married Baltic German Virginie Lindikoff and they had two children. His son died during childhood, but his daughter Margarete (1902–1978) would go on to become an important figure in Livonian culture, directing the Livonian choir and becoming a Livonian language teacher at the end of the 1930s. After marrying, Kōrli Stalte’s family lived in Rīga and Liepāja where Stalte worked as an official at the “Union” electric machinery factory and at “Nordische Bank”. After the death of his father in 1905, Stalte returned to live in his father’s house in Mazirbe where he fished and was as a sacristan and organist at the Mazirbe church. Stalte performed the duties of the sacristan until 1922. (EKM EKLA 1)

Stalte’s work relating to the maintenance of Livonian language and culture also began during this period when he participated in all of the most significant interwar Livonian projects. The Livonian community organization “Līvõd Īt” (The Livonian Association) was established in Mazirbe in 1923 and K. Stalte became its first chairman and main organizer. K. Stalte also worked for a short time as a Livonian language teacher at the village school in Mīķeļtorņis in the winter of 1923/1924 after the children of the Livonian villages of northwestern Courland were given the opportunity to study Livonian, as a result of a proposal by “Līvõd Īt” (EKM EKLA 1). Stalte’s poetry collection “Līvo lõlõd” (Livonian songs), the first collection of original poetry in Livonian, was published in Estonia in 1924 (Stalte 1924). When the first Livonian choir was organized in 1922, Kōrli Stalte and his daughter Margareta compiled its repertoire of songs. The majority of these songs continue to form a fundamental part of the Livonian choral repertoire. (Blumberga 2013c: 455–457) He is also the author of the text of the Livonian anthem “Min izāmõ, min sindimõ” (My fatherland, land of my birth). Along with his other contributions to Livonian music, one should also mention his collection of Livonian songs with accompanying musical notes entitled “Līvõkīel lõlõd” (Songs in the Livonian language), which he compiled and which was published in Helsinki in 1929 (Stalte 1929).
During the 1930s, K. Stalte worked more with Livonian itself. As he spoke both Livonian and German very well and was one of the most educated and linguistically gifted Livonians of his time, Stalte became Lauri Kettunen’s primary assistant in compiling the large Livonian-German dictionary (Kettunen 1938). Stalte spent a great deal of time translating the text of Livonian stories and folk tales into German, which Estonian folklorist Oskar Loorits had planned to publish as a collection; however, it seems that this manuscript was destroyed during World War II (Blumberga 2013a: 43).

Körli Stalte was a religious man and for this reason it was important to him that religious literature and church services would be available to Livonians in their own language. In his autobiography, Stalte writes that specifically at his prompting, a minister from Finland came to preach the Word of God in Livonian. These duties were performed by Finnish minister Helle Kallervo Erviö with funding from the Finnish religious association “Herättäjäyhdistys” (The Awakening Society). Körli Stalte compiled a collection of religious songs and translated these into Livonian, which was published as “Livlist vaimli loulāntōz” (The Livonian Hymnal) in Helsinki in 1939 (Stalte 1939). He completed what may have been his life’s greatest work, the translation of the New Testament into Livonian. The first part of this translation – the Gospels and the Acts of the Apostles – were published in 1937, but the complete “Ūž testament” (New Testament) was published in Helsinki in 1942 (ŪT 1937, ĪT 1942).

4. Vocabulary examples

All examples are first given in their original written form (A), including any errors resulting from transcription or due to carelessness, and then in the present-day orthography (B) with Latvian (C) and English (D) translations. Within the source examples (A, B, C, D) key words are given in bold, but those key words, which differ in their written form from the present-day written language or those which, in the author’s opinion, should be reviewed are given in italics (B). If several different written forms are possible then those are given, as well. The broken tone, or stød, is not shown in the written form. If not stated otherwise, word and declension/conjugation type examples from the “Livonian-Estonian-Latvian Dictionary” (henceforth, “the dictionary”) are taken from the version of the dictionary published online (LELD).
Examples of new borrowed words from the letters of Aandrõks Štäler:

1) noun direktor/direktōr 'director' [direktors], redaktor/redaktōr 'editor' [redaktors]. InSing redaktōrōks ~ redaktorōks

A. Redaktorōks võks volda minā – Aandrõks Štäler –, siepierast, ku Damberg vel käb skūolsõ, ja āb tied kui skol direktōr sie pāl vaņļõb. (KK, AKS 1)

B. Redaktorōks/redaktorōks võlks volda minā – Aandrõks Štäler –, siepierāst, ku Damberg vel käb skūolsõ, ja āb tīed, kui skūol direktōr/direktōr/direktor sīe pāl vaņļõb.

C. Par redaktoru varētu būt es – Andrejs Štālers, tādēļ ka Dambergs vēl iet skolā, un nav zināms, kā uz to skatīsies skolas direktors.

D. Aandrõks Štäler, could be the editor, because Damberg is still going to school, and it is not known how the school director will view this.

Words borrowed into Livonian at this point, which are formed based on corresponding nouns in Latvian with the ending -ors, have the endings -or and -ōr. A few words given here as examples from the dictionary (the Latvian gloss is given in square brackets immediately following the English gloss; the number of the declension type and the corresponding example word for that type are given in parentheses): autor 'author' [autors] (Type 158: tūoitōg); fosfor 'phosphorus' [fosfors] (159: kōrand); inspekto 'inspecto' [inspektors] (158); moōr 'motor' [motors] (157: sidām); kondukto 'conductor' [kondaktors] (141: analīz); marmor 'marble' [marmors] (159); profesor 'professor' [profesors] (158); traktor 'tractor' [traktors] (159). As we saw, A. Štäler used the endings -or and -ōr for this borrowed word type.

Variations in both written form and declension type are seen in examples in the dictionary, even though, in fact, all of these newer borrowings should be written with the same ending – either -or or -ōr – a point which should be agreed upon by those working to standardize the language. As the native language of the present-day Livonian descendants learning Livonian is mostly Latvian and the vowel in this ending is pronounced as a long vowel in Latvian, then it is advisable that the long vowel ō be chosen for this ending. Likewise, for the sake of simplicity, a single declension type instead of four types should be agreed upon for words of this form. This is a question of current importance, as many words of this form, which are necessary for expressing modern concepts, have not yet been included in the dictionary, e.g., administratōr 'administrator' [administrators], akumulatōr 'battery'
[akumulators], *aligatōr* ‘alligator’ [aligators], *donōr* ‘donor’ [donors],
*ekvatōr* ‘equator’ [ekvators], *faktōr* ‘factor’ [faktors], *investōr* ‘investor’
[investors], *režisōr* ‘film/theater director’ [režisors], *reaktōr* ‘reactor’
[reaktors], and so on.

Even though A. Štāler used the Livonian form *direktōr* for the corre-
sponding Latvian word *direktors*, this word is a part of the category
described above and should be written as *direkt*ōr. The Livonian
entries in the dictionary ending in -ōr have been derived from words
in Latvian ending in -ris, -rs, -ers, -urs, -re: *mētōr* ‘meter’ [metrs]
(Type 237: *kīndōr*); *pulvōr* ‘powder’ [pulveris] (237); *astōr* ‘aster’
[astere] (237); *brennōr* ‘a dish for roasting food over coals’ [brenners]
(237); *bunkōr* ‘bunker’ [bunkurs] (237); *dāldōr* ‘thaler’ [dālderis]
(237); *orkestōr* ‘orchestra’ [orķestris] (159: *kōrand*); *gattōr* ‘sawmill’
[gateris] (237); *helikoptōr* ‘helicopter’ [helikopters] (237); *kleppōr*
’an old, lame horse’ [kleperis] (237); *klīstōr* ‘paste’ [klīsteris] (237);
*kluōstōr* ‘cloister’ [klosteris] (237); *koreandōr* ‘coriander’ [koriandrs]
(237); *kresīōr* ‘cruiser’ [kreiseris] (237); *littōr* ‘liter’ [litrs] (237);
*pippōr* ‘pepper’ [pipars] (237); *teātōr* ‘theater’ [teātris] (237), and others.
Following this same principle, other useful words could be added to the
dictionary, for example: *adaptōr* ‘adapter’ [adapteris], *blendōr* ‘blender’
[blenderis], *buldozōr* ‘bulldozer’ [buldozers], *džempōr* ‘sweater, jumper’
[džemperis], and others. There is less variation in terms of declension
type for this groups of words; however, there is need for standardization
here, too.

It should be noted that a Livonian-derived form, *tuoimiji*, has been
created for the word *redaktōr* (LV 2012: 338).

2) noun *kalendōr* ‘calendar’ [kalendārs], PStg *kalendōrt*
   A. /../ ku völji kalendōr livō kīelsō ulző tund; /../ kust seljist kalendōrt
       sāb vōstō. (EKM EKLA 2)
   B. /../ ku völji kalendōr livō kīelsō ulző tund; /../ kust seljizt kalendōrt
       sāb vōstō.
   C. /../ ka esot iznācis kalendārs lībiešu valodā; /../ kur tādu kalendāru
       var nopirkt.
   D. /../ that a calendar in Livonian has come out; /../ where such a
       calendar can be purchased.

The form for ‘calendar’ used in the dictionary differs from that
used by Štāler: *kalendār*, PStg *kalendārō* (Type 141: *analīz*), which
corresponds to the word formation principles of the group of words
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ending in Latvian in -āris, -ārs: eksemplar 'copy' [eksemplārs] (Type 129; amāt); februār ‘February’ [februāris] (129); hektār ‘hectare’ [hektārs] (130; kultūr); honorār ‘honorarium’ [honorārs] (141); inventār ‘inventory’ [inventārs] (141); janvār ‘January’ [janvāris] (157; sidām); nektār ‘nectar’ [nektārs] (233; tidār); honorārs (141); inventārs (141); janvārs (157; sidām); nektārs (233); notārs (233); pensionārs (pensionārs) (141); povārs ‘chef’ [pavārs] (233); sekretār ‘clerk, secretary’ [sekretārs] (129).

As we see, the Livonian ending also has two forms: -ar and -ār. As these international words have been borrowed by way of Latvian, where they are pronounced and written with a long vowel ā, then Livonian, too, should agree on a single written form using long ā for words of this group. Likewise, a single declension type, instead of the current five, should be agreed upon for these words.

Other words formed according to the same principle could also be included in the dictionary, for example: gitār ‘guitar’ [ģitāra], angārs ‘hangar’ [angārs], akcessuārs ‘accessory’ [aksesuārs], bibliotēķārs ‘librarian’ [bibliotēķārs], dolār ‘dollar’ [dolārs], repertuārs ‘repertoire’ [repertuārs], seminārs ‘seminar’ [seminārs] (the latter two terms have already been used on the web portal “Livones.net”), and others.

It should also be noted that a Livonian form āigarontōz was once derived for the word ‘calendar’ (LV 2012: 23).

3) noun material/materiāls ‘material’ [materiāls], PSp metalō/materiāltō

A. Pālō ienōd materialōd yl Ls 15,- ma sātiz mašinodoks ūnō. (KK, AKS 2)
B. Pālō ienōd materialōd/materiālōd yl Ls 15 ma sōtiz mašinōdoks ūnō.
C. Pāri palikušos materiālus par Ls 15 es aizsūtīju kopā ar mašinām.
D. I sent the remaining materials for Ls 15 along with the machines.

A. ../ materialōtō ka āb ou vel mittō suggō. (KK, AKS 3)
B. ../ materialōtō/materiāltō ka āb ūo vel mittō suggō.
C. ../ – arī materiālu [avīži] vēl nav it nemaz.
D. ../ – also there still aren’t any materials [for the newspaper] at all.

The forms given in the dictionary for the word ‘material’ do not correspond to that used by A. Štāler: materjal (Type 129; amāt; PSp materjalō) has undoubtedly been borrowed from Estonian (cf. Estonian materjal), but the other form is found in the compound bōv|materjāl ‘building material’ [būvmateriāls] – so, materjāl, PSp materjālō (Type
It is interesting that the form used by A. Štāler and that found in the dictionary differ in their singular partitive forms. Incidentally, it is not rare at all for the case forms of particular words to differ between sources. This also is a language standardization question that has not been fully resolved.

The word ‘material’ [materiāls] is a member of the group of words borrowed from Latvian ending in -āls, -āle, -ālis. Words of this group found in the dictionary include, for example: ideal ‘ideal’ [ideāls] (Type 129: amāt); instrumental ‘instrumental’ [instrumentālis] (141: analīz); kanāl ‘channel’ [kanāls] (does not appear as a unique entry, but is used within the compound zāp|kanāl ‘bile duct’ [žultskanāls, or more commonly in Latvian, žultsvads] (233: tidār); lineāl ‘ruler’ [lineāls] (141); magistrāl ‘main road’ [magistrāle] (141); metāl ‘metal’ [metāls] (129); morāl ‘morality’ [morāle] (157: sidām); tsentrāl ‘exchange, switchboard’ [centrāle] (130: kultūr); zīnāl ‘(traffic) signal’ [zīnāls] (233); žurnāl ‘magazine’ [žurnāls] (129). Therefore, the form given by A. Štāler, material, though it is written with a short vowel a, unlike the dictionary forms, corresponds to this group’s principles of word formation. The entries in the dictionary from this word group are generally written using the long vowel ā, though not all words (e.g., ideal ‘ideal’ [ideāls]). This words of this group, too, are of five different declension types, when it would be sufficient to use a single one.

The following borrowings would also be possible: admirāl ‘admiral’ [admirālis], arsenāl ‘arsenal’ [arsenāls], fināl ‘finale’ [fināls], kanibāl ‘cannibal’ [kanibāls], karnevāl ‘carnival’ [karnevāls], katedrāl ‘cathedral’ [katedrāle], minerāl ‘mineral’ [minerāls], origināl ‘original, master copy’ [origināls] (already used in: LJ 2007: 5) as well as portāl ‘web portal’ [portāls], areāl ‘area’ [areāls], festivāl ‘festival’ [festivāls], which are already used on the web portal “Livones.net”, and others.

Words from A. Štāler’ letters with new meanings or those not included in the dictionary:

1) nouns stipendij ‘scholarship’ [stipendija] and vēlikš ‘country, state, government’ [valsts, valdība] (EKM EKLA 2)
A. /../ ku sāiti tietotā y tal stipendi mād mā vēlikš puolstā labā.
B. /../ ku sāiti tietotā il stipendi mād mā vēlikš puolstā.
C. /../ kad [viņš] uzzināja par stipendiju no mūsu zemes valdības.
D. /../ when [they] learned of the scholarship from our country’s government.
The word ‘scholarship’ is not included in the dictionary, though it has been used earlier in published texts where it is written as stipendij (for example, LJ 2007: 8). The word ‘nation, state’ [valsts] has the following forms in the dictionary: vald, valst, vēliksēks, but ‘government’ [valdība] is given as vald. The word vēliks is used with this meaning in two examples, but is not given as a separate entry: vēliks īnda – ‘state price’ [valsts cena] (LV 2012: 75); Ministīord kabinēt um Leţmō vald vēliks agā vald kuordimi vāldatātajī. – ‘The Cabinet of Ministers is the state government or the state’s highest executive power.’ [Ministru kabinets ir valsts valdība jeb valsts augstākā izpildvara.] (LV 2012: 99)

2) interjection tienū ‘thanks’ [paldies] and noun fotōbilda ‘photograph’ [fotogrāfija, fotoattēls]
   A. Sūr tienu il fotobildad. (KK, AKS 1)
   B. Sūr tienū il fotobildad.
   C. Liels paldies par fotogrāfijām.
   D. A big thanks for the photographs.

The fact that the widely used word tienū ‘thanks’ has not been included in the dictionary is, most likely, an oversight. At the same time, the pleasant compound fotō + bīlda ‘photo + image’ [foto + bilde] has earned a place in the dictionary of the Livonian literary language, which currently only contains fotō ’photo’ [foto].

3) noun ländznādīļ ‘last week’ [pagājušā nedēļa]
   A. Ma Tād kērad, ja neitst Hilda Zerbach rāntōd sai ländz nādīļ sydamt. (KK, AKS 1)
   B. Ma Tād kērad ja neitst Hilda Tserbach rōntōd sai ländznādīļ sidāmt.
   C. Es Jūsu vēstules un Hildas Cerbahas jaunkundzes grāmatas saņēmu pāgājušās nedēļas vidū.
   D. I received your letter and Ms. Hilda Tserbah’s books in the middle of last week.

The dictionary contains the compound ländzāigast ‘last year’ [pagājušais gads, pērnais gads]. This similar compound could also be included.

4) adverb eggilōdōn ‘last night’ [vakarvakarā]
   A. Eggilōdōn ni ne voļš amād kolm sītš min jūs. (KK, AKS 1)
   B. Eggilōdōn ni ne vōltō amād kuolm sīdš min jūs.
C. Vakarvakarā tad viņi visi trīs bija šeit pie manis.
D. Then last night all three of them were here with me.

This word supplements the following adverbs already present in the dictionary: ēdōn ‘in the evening’ [vakarā], tām ēdōn ‘tonight’ [šovakar], and mūp ēdōn ‘tomorrow night’ [rītvakar].

5) adverb lāndsūvvō ‘last summer’ [pērnvasar]
   A. /../ māddō lāndsūvvō sai ūz piņdžoņ pandōks ulzō andtōd. (KK, AKS 1)
   B. /../ māddōn lāndsūvvō sai ūž piņdžoņ pandōks ulzō andtōd.
   C. /../ mums pērnvasar tika izdots jauns pensijas likums.
   D. /../ last summer a new law on pensions was issued for us.

The following adverbs related to sūvvō ‘in the summer’ [vasarā] are found in the dictionary. The example tulbīz sūvvō (~ tulbō sūvvō) ‘next summer’ [nākamvasar] appears with sūvvō (LV 2012: 302) and the example tāmsūvvō lopānđōksōl ‘at the end of this summer’ [Īs vasaras beigās] appears with the adverb lopānđōksōl ‘at/in the end’ [beigās] (LV 2012: 173). Even so, the adverb tāmsūvvō ’this summer’ [šovasar] is not raised to the level of a separate entry. A. Štāler’s form piņdžoņ for pensīj ‘pension’ [pensīja] is also interesting.

6) noun vēlimi ‘permission’ [atļauja]
   A. /../ um vajag ka politsei vēlimiz. (KK, AKS 1)
   B. /../ um vajāg ka politīs vēlimiz.
   C. /../ ir vajadzīga arī policijas atļauja.
   D. /../ police permission is also necessary.

As the dictionary contains the word lubā ‘permission’ [atļauja], it may not be necessary to include a word with the same meaning derived from the verb vēlō ’to permit; to wish (to/for someone); to choose’ [laut; novēlēt; izvēlēties]. However, even only as a synonym, this word serves to enrich the lexicon of Livonian.

7) noun kvīt ‘receipt’ [kvīts]
   A. /../ sis ma sātōb tādōn /../ kvīt īl ne ažād. (KK, AKS 4)
   B. /../ sīz ma sōtōb tāddōn /../ kvīt i īl ne ažād.
   C. /../ tad es jums nosūtīšu I./../ kvīti par šim lietām.
   D. /../ then I will send you /../ a receipt for these things.

The word kvīt ‘receipt’ [kvīts] does not appear in the dictionary.
8) noun *tuoim* ‘editorial board’ [redakcija]
   A. “LĪVLIZ” *tuoim* tapārtõb, ku tämmõn um täpĩ̃tõn /../ (KK, AKS 5; a typewritten letter)
   B. “Līvliz” *tuoim* tapārtõb, ku tämmõn um täpĩ̃tõn /../
   C. “Līvli” *redakcija* apliecina, ka tai ir patapināta /../
   D. The “Līvli” *editorial board* certifies that it lent to her /../

   The word *tuoim* does not appear in the dictionary; however, there are various forms derived from the verb *tuoimõ* ‘to edit, to compile’ [rediģēt, sastādīt]: the noun *tuoimiji* ‘editor’ [redaktors] and the adverb *tuoimimizõl* ‘at the editorial office/board, under edit/revision’ [redakcijā, redīģēšanā].

9) verb *ilzõ andõ / ilzando* ‘to indicate, to show, to name’ [norādīt, uzrādīt, nosaukt] and noun *nimtimi* ‘name’ [nosaukums]
   A. /../ ja sāl um *ilzādamõst*: Aīgakēra *nimtimi* (Benennung), “Līvli”. (KK, AKS 6)
   B. /../ ja sāl um *ilzõ āndamõst / ilzāndamõst*: āīgakēra *nimtimi* (Benennung), “Līvli”.
   C. /../ un tur ir *jānorāda*: laikraksta *nosaukums* (Benennung), “Līvli”.
   D. /../ and there must be shown: the *name* of the newspaper (Benennung), “Līvli”.

   The verb *ilzõ andõ* is given only one definition in the dictionary – ‘to entrust’ [uzticēt]; however, according to that which A. Štāler has written, the meaning of this word could be expanded according to its context to include ‘to indicate, to show, to name’ [norādīt, uzrādīt, nosaukt].

   The noun *nimtimi* ‘name’ [nosaukums] is found in the dictionary with a different meaning and not as a separate entry. This is noted in the examples appearing with the word *suoŗm* ‘finger’ [rokas pirksts]: *Sūormõd: pēgal, eģdisuoŗm, sidāmi, nimtimi (~ kūldakāndaji), piški-Ants*. ‘Fingers: thumb, index finger, middle finger, ring finger (~ the gold bringer), pinky/little finger (~ little Ants)’ [Pirksti: īkšķis, rādītājpirksts, vidējais, bezvārda (~ zeltνēsis), mazais pirkstīņš (~ mazais Ansītis)]. (LV 2012: 309) The word *nim* is found in the dictionary with the meaning ‘name’ [nosaukums, vārds]. Štāler’s word is formed on the basis of the verb *nimtõ* ‘to name, to call’ [dēvēt, saukt]. As the “Līvli” editor was writing to Finns, for whom Livonian was not well known, he included a translation in German, just in case, after the words, which he himself may not have been completely certain.
It is surprising that the word ‘street’ [iela], without which it is not possible to survive in the present day, is not included in the dictionary. As there are no streets in the villages traditionally inhabited by the Livonians on the coast of northern Courland, there was no need for such a word. Still, as the area inhabited by the Livonians expanded, streets also came into their lives, though not their Livonian name. The Latvian borrowing iel ‘street’ [iela] is found in L. Kettunen’s Livonian dictionary (Kettunen 1938: 67). This Latvian borrowing was used in the newspaper “Livli” (e.g., īlist ./../ lekštō kubbō īlīz L. Volganski jūr, Raina ielē Nr. 10, kus amād saitō tuntōbōks tē lōda jūs (Livli, 1933, no. 11, pg. 3) – ‘The members of the [Livonian] Association went together to Association member L. Volganski at Rainis Street no. 10 where everyone got to know each other at the tea table’, as well as continues to be used in the present day (for example, in invitations to events).

The German name for Anna Street in Jelgava was Annenstraße. Die Straße has two meanings in German, ‘street’ [iela] and ‘road’ [celš], and Štāler knew German very well. The compound he offers, Anniz|riek, is formed from the Livonian word riek ‘road’ [celš] and the genitive singular form of the woman’s name Anni ‘Anna’ [Anna] – Anniz. Even though the form offered by Štāler has not been accepted for wider use, it is worth discussing whether the basic meaning of riek should be included to include the meaning ‘street’ [iela].

Words from K. Stalte’s letters with new meanings or those not included in the dictionary:

1) adjective nēlaēļi ‘four-part’ [cetbalsīgs]
   A. /../ skūlopatijī P. Damberg, kis ni um sānd kūož rāndas, līvlist vail, um kubbō murtōn nēla ēliz lōlajid kūor. (EAA 1)
   B. /../ skūlopatijī P. Damberg, kis ni um sōnd kūož rāndas, līvlist vail, um kubbō murtōn nēlaēļiz lōlajid kūor.
   C. /../ skolotājs P. Dambergs, kurš tagad ir dabūjis [darba] vietu jūrmalā starp liēšiem, ir sarūpējis četrblasilu dziedātāju kori.
   D. /../ the teacher P. Damberg, who has now received a JOB on the coast among the Livonians, has put together a four-part singers’ choir.
Only the adjective set\|\_\_ē\_\_i ‘many-part’ [daudzbals\_\_gs] is found in the dictionary. Following this example, the words ī\_\_d\|\_\_ē\_\_i ‘one-part’ [vienbals\_\_gs], kō\_\_d\|\_\_ē\_\_i ‘two-part’ [divbals\_\_gs], and so on, which are not found in the dictionary, could also be formed.

2) noun ruj\_\_it ‘illness’ [slim\_\_iba]
    A. Siz minnõn um tieutõmõst, ku ma märts kūs aigakerrō “Līvli” āb sōta ulzō andō ruj\_\_it pūolst /../ (EAA 1)
    B. Siz minnõn um tieutõmõst, ku ma märts kūs āigakerrō “Līvli” āb sōta ulzō andō ruj\_\_it pūolst /../
    C. Tad man ir jāpazīno, ka marta mēnesē es nespēšu izdot laikrakstu “Līvli” slim\_\_ībās dēj.
    D. Then I must announce that in the month of March I will not be able to publish the newspaper “Līvli” due to illness.

The noun rujā is found in the dictionary, both as the noun ‘illness’ [slim\_\_iba] and the adjective ‘ill’ [slims]. It would be good to introduce this word used by K. Stalte, as it would only enrich Livonian and would allow one to avoid any confusion in the use of the word rujā. K. Stalte, in translating the New Testament, also derived other words based on the same principle: nukrit ‘sin, transgression’ [apgrēcība], mōistlit ‘prudence’ [prātgūms], pāllit ‘nakedness’ [kailums], and so on.

3) adjective ūomõgali ‘eastern’ [austrumu-]
    A. Māddōn, ūomõgalist līvlistōn /../ (KK, AKS 7)
    B. Māddōn, ūomõgalizt līvlistōn /../
    C. Mums, austrumu lībiešiem /../
    D. For us, eastern Livonians /../

In the example sentence, the word ūomõgali is in its genitive plural form.

4) adjective individuāl ‘individual’ [individuāls]
    A. /../ jegayd individuāl kūlōmiz pierrō /../ (KK, AKS 7)
    B. /../ jegāid individuāl kūlōmiz pierrō /../
    C. /../ pēc katra individuālās dzīrdes /../
    D. /../ by each person’s individual hearing /../

The dictionary includes some borrowed words of this type, which end in -āls in Latvian: aktuāl ‘urgent, current’ [aktuāls] (Type 141:
analīz); feodāl ‘feudal’ [feodāls] (141); formāl ‘formal’ [formāls] (130: kultūr); normāl ‘normal’ [normāls] (233: tīdār); reāl ‘realistic’ [reāls] (129: amāt); spetsiāl ‘special’ [speciāls] (141). Once again, the words of one group which could be declined according to the paradigm of a single declension type, are grouped instead into at least four different declension types. The dictionary could be supplemented, for example, with these words of this group: biseksuāl ‘bisexual’ [biseksuāls], digitāl ‘digital’ [digitāls], dokumentāl ‘documentary’ [dokumentāls], fatāl ‘fatal’ [fatāls], federāl ‘federal’ [federāls], finansiāl ‘financial’ [finansiāls], globāl ‘global’ [globāls], horizontāl ‘horizontal’ [horizontāls], kulturāl ‘cultural’ [kulturāls], and so on.

5) noun kvīt ‘receipt’ [kvīts] and adjective obāld ‘late’ [vēlu]
   A. Ma pālab andō andōkst, ku kvīt y| kaimdōt rā ma nei obāld kaimōb. (KK, AKS 8)
   B. Ma pōlab andō andōkst, ku kvīt i| kaimdōd rō ma nei obāld kaimōb.
   C. Es lūduz piedošanu, ka kvītī par atsūtīto naudu es nosūtu tik vēlu.
   D. I ask forgiveness that I’m sending the receipt for the received money so late.

The word kvīt is not found in the dictionary (see also the example from A. Štāler). There also are no entries containing the adjective obāld ‘late’ [vēlu]; however, ēbbō and obīņ do appear with the same meaning.

6) noun alākēratiji ‘signatory, signer’ [parakstītājs]
   A. Mina poliz statutād alakēratijid kuba tūlda /../ (EKM EKLA 3)
   B. Minā pōliz statūtōd alākēratijid kubbō tūlda /../
   C. Es lūduz sapulcēties statūtu parakstītājus /../
   D. I ask that the signatories of the statutes gather /../

The dictionary contains the verb alā kēratō ‘to sign’ [parakstīties], but does not contain its derived noun form alākēratiji ‘signatory, signer’ [parakstītājs].

7) noun riekrō ‘travel funds, money for the costs associated with a trip’ [celanauda]
   A. /../ ku sie rekro amad kuba panksta. (EKM EKLA 3)
   B. /../ ku sie riekro amād kubbō pankstō.
   C. /../ ka to celanaudu visi samestu.
   D. /../ that everyone would throw together that money for travel costs.
The Livonian language as used in letters in the 1930s

The dictionary does not contain the word *riekrō* ‘travel funds, money for the costs associated with a trip’ [ceļanauda]. This compound is formed from the words *riek* ‘road’ and *rō* ‘money’ (cf. the corresponding Latvian term *ceļanauda* = *ceļš* ‘road (gen.sg.)’ + *nauda* ‘money’). The verb *kubbō pānda* is only given in the dictionary with the meaning ‘to compile, to compose’ [salikt ~ sastādīt]. This should be supplemented with the meaning ‘to throw together (money)’ [samest (naudu)].

8) noun *pāvalēba* ‘daily bread’ [dieniškā maize]
   A. /../ ku set entš *pāvalēba* /../ (EKM EKLA 4)
   B. /../ ku set entš *pāvalēba* /../
   C. /../ ka tikai savu *dieniško maizi* /../
   D. /../ if only one’s *daily bread* /../

The term *daily bread* is formed from the words *pāva* ‘day’ [diena] and *lēba* ‘bread’ [maize].

9) noun *vastōkēra* ‘response letter’ [atbildes vēstule]
   A. /../ mina ka kēratiz R. jemandon ja sai tām kādsto vāgo jōvamiļiz *vastukēra*. (EKM EKLA 5)
   B. /../ minā ka kēratiz R. jemāndo ja saim kāssto vāggō jōvamiļiz *vastūkēra*.
   C. /../ es arī uzrakstīju R. kundzei un saņēmu no viņas ņoti labvēlīgu *atbildes vēstuli*.
   D. /../ I also wrote Mrs. R and received a very positive *response letter* from her.

The dictionary contains the words *kēra* ‘letter’ [vēstule], *vastūtōks/vastūks* ‘response’ [atbilde], *vastūkst andō / vastūtō / vastū kuostō* ‘to respond’ [atbildēt]. These words are supplemented by K. Stalte’s proposed term formed from the adverb *vastō* ‘across, towards, against’ [pretī] and the noun *kēra* ‘letter’ [vēstule].

10) noun *sōlli* ‘ambassador’ [vēstnieks, sūtnis]
    A. R. jemand mēdi vīž Suoma *sōlliz* jurā /../ (EKM EKLA 5)
    B. R. jemānds mēdi vīž Sūomō *sōlliz* jūrā /../
    C. R. kundze mūs aizveda pie Somijas *vēstnieka* /../
    D. Mrs. R took us to the *ambassador* of Finland /../
The dictionary contains the word *kaimdõb* ‘ambassador’ [sūtnis, vēstnieks], which is derived from the verb *kaimõ* ‘to send’ [sūtīt, nosūtīt]. It is interesting that K. Stalte uses a word *sōti*, which is derived from a verb with a similar meaning *sōtõ* ‘to send, to accompany’ [sūtīt, pavadīt].

11) verb *ilzkēratõ / ilzõ kēratõ* ‘to write’ [uzrakstīt] and noun *kērapülka* ‘pencil’ [zīmulis]
   A. /.../ ta um *ylzkēratōt* set kērapülkaks (Bleifeder). (SKS 1)
   B. /.../ ta um *ilzkēratōd / ilzõ kēratōd* set kērapülkaks (Bleifeder).
   C. /.../ tas ir uzrakstīts tikai ar zīmuli (Bleifeder).
   D. /.../ this is written only with pencil (Bleifeder).

The dictionary contains the words *bleifēdõr* ‘pencil’ [zīmulis], which is a borrowing from German (*die Bleifeder*), and *kēratõbpūlka* ‘writing materials’ [rakstāmpiederums]. The word *kērapülka*, used by K. Stalte, is a compound composed of the nouns *kēra* ‘article, ornamental design’ [raksts; ornaments] + *pūlka* ‘peg, dowel’ [pulķis]. The word *kirjapulk*, which is formed in a similar fashion, is found in Estonian.

12) verb *vājastõ* ‘to burden, to bother’ [apgrūtināt, traučēt]
   A. /.../ ja pālab ka sītš vel ykškōrd andōkst, ku ūob sēkōks Tēdzi vājastōn. (SKS 2)
   B. /.../ ja pōlab ka sīdš vel ikškōrd andōkst, ku ūob sēkōks Tēdzi vājastōn.
   C. /.../ un lūdzu arī šeit vēlvienreiz piedošanu, ka esmu Jūs ar to apgrūtinājīs.
   D. /.../ and please forgive me here too again, for having burdened you with that

This word is not found in the dictionary.

13) nouns *kūk* ‘cake’ [kūka, kūciņa] and *papiros* ‘cigarette’ [papiross]
   A. Tegiž tē, *kūkad, papirosad* ja nei ārmaz vastōvātami /.../ (EKM EKLA 5)
   B. Tegiž tē, *kūkōd, papirosōd* ja nei ārmaz vastōvōtāmi /.../
   C. Atkal tēja, *kūkas, papirosi* un tik mīla uzmēmšana /.../
   D. Tea, *cakes, cigarettes* again and such a warm reception /.../
The dictionary contains the words *tort* ‘torte’ [torte], *sōja* ‘white bread’ [baltmaize], and *peppõrkok* ‘gingerbread’ [piparkūka], but there is not a single word about cakes. However, there could be: *kūk*, pl. *kūkõd*. The word *paperos* ‘cigarette’ [papiross] is found in the dictionary, but judging by its written form, Estonian has been used as the intermediary language for this borrowing (cf. Estonian *pabeross*). K. Stalte’s proposed form *papiros*, on the other hand, is more similar to Latvian.

5. Conclusions and suggestions

First of all, only 15 letters were used for the vocabulary examples and from these only a portion of the total vocabulary, that relevant to the topic of this article, was included. This testifies to the point that it is still possible to expand and enrich the vocabulary of Livonian utilizing unpublished sources of Livonian lexical material and also that this task should not be forgotten even if all of the native speakers of Livonian have passed on.

Second of all, the good work, which has been done on questions of language standardization, must be continued. The example vocabulary cited in this article, the accompanying short analyses, and juxtaposition with the “Livonian-Estonian-Latvian Dictionary” published in 2012 show that there remains sufficient work to be done in this field. As it is necessary to agree on the principles governing the representation of words already borrowed or yet to be borrowed into Livonian, word formation principles (e.g., rules laying out when compounds are used or when a concept should be expressed using separate words), the need for unifying noun declension types, and so on, it would be useful to establish a Livonian language commission at either the University of Tartu or under the auspices of the Latvian Language Agency. This commission could also certify borrowed words and place them into a database accessible to everyone. All of this is necessary for Livonian to be able to develop as a modern language with a corresponding vocabulary. These unresolved questions are delaying the development of high-quality pedagogical materials and therefore also language learning, as well as prevents there from being an answer to the question that language learners ask most often “What’s really the right way to say this?”
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Source archives and their abbreviations

Estonian Literary Museum, Estonian Cultural History Archives (Eesti kirjandusmuuseum. Eesti Kultuurilooline Arhiiv = EKM EKLA)
1. 175. f., 19:5. m. K. Stalte’s autobiography, addressed to O. Loorits. 01.02.1931.
2. 175. f., 56:3. m. A. Štāler’s letter to R. Dziadkovska. 16.01.1933.
3. 175. f., 4:16. m. K. Stalte’s letter to O. Loorits. 30.10.1922.
4. 175. f., 4:16. m. K. Stalte’s letter to O. Loorits. 30.11.1922.
5. 175. f., 4:16. m. K. Stalte’s letter to O. Loorits. 03.03.1923.

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Kokkuvõte. Renāte Blumberga: Liivi keel 1930. aastate kirjadest: pilk ajakirja “Līvli” toimetajate kirjavahetusele. Artiklis näidatakse 1930. aastatel ilmunud liivikēlese ajakirja “Līvli” mõlema toimetaja Aņdrõks Štāleri ja Kōrli Stalte kirjadest leiduvate sõnavaranäidete abil, et ka seni keeleteaduslikes uurimustes vähe kasutatud allikatest on võimalik leida uusi sõnu liivi keele sõnavara täiendamiseks. Sõnavaranäited annavad ettekujutise sellest, milliseid uudis- ja võõrsõnu kasutasid “Līvli” toimetajad oma kirjavahetuses ning kas need langevad kokku viimasse aja suurimast kirjakeele allikast – 2012. aastal ilmunud “Liivi-eesti-lāti sōnaraamatus” – esitatud vormidega. Nende näidete alusel esitatakse ka lühianalüüs selle kohta, kas sōnaraamatu sõnade kirjutusviis ja muutevormistik on reeglipäras ning kas selles osas on vaja muudatusi. Jõutakse järeldusele, et “Liivi-eesti-lāti sōnaraamatus” on täheldatav kõikuvus sõnade muutevormides. Seda oleks tarvis ühtlustada järgnevates võõrsonade rühmades: 1) nimisõnadel, mille lõpp lāti keele on -āris,
-ārs ja liivi keeles -ār; 2) nimisõnadel, mille lõpp on läti keeles -ors ja liivi keeles -or, -ōr; 3) nimisõnadel, mille lõpp on läti keeles -āls, -āle, -ālis ja liivi keeles -al, -āl, 4) omadussõnadel, mille lõpp on läti keeles -āls ja liivi keeles -āl. Samuti järeldati, et uudissõnades – eriti puudutab see rahvusvahelisi laene – pole järgitud kindlaid sõnaloome põhimõtteid. Artiklis on esitatud ka näiteid võõrsõnades, mille abil saaks liivi kirjakeele sõnaraamatut täiendada.

Märksõnad: liivi keel, liivi keele allikad, liivi kultuuriajalugu, keelekorraldus, liivi ortograafia, laenud, sõnavara täiendamine

Kubbõvõttõks. Renée Blumberga: Līvõ kēļ 1930. āgastōd kēris: pilk āigakēra “Līvli” tuoišimij kēravaitōkṣō. Kēra nägtōb 1930-dis āgastīs ulzō tund āigakēra “Līvli” môlmōd tuoišimij Aņdrōks Štālja ja Kōrli Stalle kēris lieudōbōd sōnāvīļa nägtōbōd abkōs, ku īž siedaig sōŋō kēlteiudlīžis tuņšlōksis veiō kōlbatōd ovātīs või lieudō ūži sōŋdi līvō kēl sōnāvīļa tāu-tōntōmiz pierāst. Sōnāvīļa nägtōbōd āndabōd jēddōnāgētsō sēstō, mingīzi ūōdks- ja vōrśōndi kōlbatizt “Līvlīz” tuoišimij eŋts kēravaitōksōs ja või ne sadābōd kubbō perīž āiga sūrimōs kērakēl ovātōs – 2012. āgastōn ulzō tund “Līvōkēl-ēstikēl-leştīl sōnārōṅtōs” – nägtōd formōdōks. Nānt nägtōkst pūoŋ pāl sōb andōd īti anālīz sēstō, või sōnārōṅtōs sōnād kēratimi ja nōtkiijid formōd ātō pandōkspierīrzīt agā nēsī um vajāg mōtōkēsi. Um pierāldōd, ku “Līvōkēl-ēstikēl-leştīl sōnārōṅtōs” um nādōb ābīdlit sōnād mōtāntimīs tīpis. Sīedā vôls īdlistōmōst nēsī vōrśōnad tīpis: 1) ažāsōnād, ku leštēls tutkāmōl um -āris, -ārs ja līvō kīels -ār; 2) ažāsōnād, ku leštēls tutkāmōl um -ors ja līvō kīels -or, -ōr; 3) ažāsōnād, ku leštēls tutkāmōl um -āls ja līvō kīels -al, -āl. Vel um pierāldōd, ku ūdōkssōŋsī – tēkiz rovdvailižis tāpēntōd sōŋsī – āb ūt piddōt viššōd sōnāvītīmiz pūoṃmōkēd. Kēras ātō tūoḏōd ka nägtōkst vōrśōŋsī, missōks sōb līvō kērakēl sōnārōṅtōzt tāu-tōntō.