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Material Culture Lexicon in M.A.Castrén's Dictionary (1844) and an Audio Dictionary of the Ižma Dialect (2012): Comparative Analysis on LingvoDoc

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Abstract. This article presents a comparative analysis of the material culture lexicon in the Izhma dialect of the Komi language, utilizing data from M.A. Castrén's 1844 dictionary (revised 2022 edition) and a 2012 audio dictionary of the Beloyarsk village dialect processed and uploaded by E.V. Kashkin onto the LingvoDoc platform. The study aims to identify key trends in lexical dynamics by examining the interplay of indigenous vocabulary with borrowings, innovations, and archaisms over a period of more than 160 years. The Izhma dialect, shaped by intensive historical contacts with Russian and Nenets languages in a unique multi-ethnic environment, offers a significant case for understanding language vitality and shift. The research employed the LingvoDoc platform for processing and analyzing 127 lexemes from Castrén's work and 167 from the modern audio dictionary. Lexemes were categorized into five thematic groups: dwelling, utensils and household items, clothing and footwear, tools and crafts, and transport. Each item was compared based on its presence in sources, phonological form, meaning, and etymology, identifying direct correspondences, archaization, innovation, lexical replacement, and phonetic-morphological changes. Results indicate distinct patterns across thematic groups. The "Tools and Crafts" category exhibited the highest proportion of archaisms (50%), reflecting the decline of traditional practices. Conversely, the "Transport" group showed the most significant innovation (73.9%), driven by new terminology and borrowings. The findings underscore that observed differences are not solely lexical transformations but also reflect varying recording completeness and focus between historical and modern sources. Overall, the Izhma dialect's material culture vocabulary reveals areas of both stability and active restructuring, providing valuable insights for reconstructing lexical subsystems, analyzing contact linguistics, and describing language evolution in peripheral Komi linguistic regions.

Keywords: Izhma dialect; Komi language; lexical comparison; material culture; lexical dynamics; language contact; LingvoDoc.

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Лексика материальной культуры в словаре М. А. Кастрена (1844) и аудиословаре ижемского диалекта говора (2012): сравнительный анализ по данным платформы LingvoDoc

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Аннотация. Статья посвящена сравнительному анализу лексики материальной культуры ижемского диалекта коми языка. Исследование проведено на основе данных словаря М.А. Кастрена 1844 года (в переработанном издании 2022 года) и аудиословаря 2012 года говора с. Белоярск Приуральского района ЯНАО, обработанного и загруженного на платформу LingvoDoc Е.В. Кашкиным. Цель работы — выявить ключевые тенденции лексической динамики ижемского диалекта, изучая взаимодействие исконной лексики с заимствованиями, инновациями и архаизмами на протяжении более чем 160 лет. Особое внимание уделено ижемскому диалекту как уникальному случаю, сформировавшемуся под влиянием интенсивных исторических контактов с русским и ненецким языками в полиэтнической среде, что важно для понимания жизнеспособности языка и языковых сдвигов. Были проанализированы 127 лексем из словаря М. А. Кастрена и 167 лексем из современного аудиословаря говора с. Белоярск. Лексические единицы были категоризованы по пяти тематическим группам: жилище, утварь и предметы быта, одежда и обувь, орудия труда и промыслов, а также транспорт. Каждая лексема сравнивалась по наличию в источниках, фонологической форме, значению и этимологии. В результате анализа были выявлены прямые соответствия, случаи архаизации, инновации, лексической замены и фонетико-морфологических изменений. Полученные результаты демонстрируют различные закономерности в исследуемых тематических группах. Наибольшая доля архаизмов (50%) зафиксирована в категории "Орудия труда и промыслов", что коррелирует с исчезновением обозначаемых реалий в связи с утратой традиционных промыслов. В то же время максимальное количество инноваций (73,9%) обнаружено в группе "Транспорт", что объясняется активным развитием новой арктической терминологии и заимствованиями. Отмечается, что не все различия между источниками являются исключительно результатом лексических изменений; некоторые могут быть связаны с неполнотой фиксации. Таким образом, лексика материальной культуры ижемского диалекта демонстрирует как зоны устойчивости, так и активной лексической перестройки. Полученные данные могут быть использованы для реконструкции лексических подсистем, изучения контактных влияний и описания языковой эволюции на периферии коми языкового ареала.

Ключевые слова: ижемский диалект; коми язык; лексическое сопоставление; материальная культура; лексическая динамика; языковые контакты; LingvoDoc.

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1. Introduction

The Izhma dialect is one of the ten dialects of the Komi-Zyrian language, which belongs to the Permic branch of the Finno-Ugric language family [1-2]. Within the dialect continuum of the Komi language, the Izhma dialect occupies a special position. Its distinctive feature is a historically more intensive and prolonged contact with the Russian language compared to other Komi dialects. This long-term contact led to the formation of a mixed lexicon, which has been noted as one of the most prominent features of the Izhma dialect [2]. In the Izhma District of the Komi Republic, where a significant

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portion of its speakers reside, the local idiom remains the primary code for daily communication. According to available data, over 75% of the district's population actively uses the Komi language in everyday life [2]. Such a high proportion of speakers indicates the preservation of the language in rural areas, although Russian dominates in urban settings [3].

The vocabulary of material culture holds particular historical and cultural significance for the Izhma dialect. The formation of the Izhma dialect by the end of the 18th century occurred in a unique multi-ethnic environment, including Komi, Russian settlers, and Nenets reindeer herders. This interaction led to the enrichment of the Izhma dialect's lexicon with borrowings from Russian and Nenets languages, distinguishing it from other Komi dialects [1]. The Izhma people, having adopted reindeer herding from the Nenets, developed it into a large-scale economy and became renowned traders throughout the Russian North. This specific way of life contributed to the formation of their unique local identity, and historically, even led to the emergence of the stereotype "cunning Izhma people" or "Jews of the North" [4]. Accordingly, the lexicon of Izhma dialect material culture not only reflects adaptation to the harsh conditions of the North but is also an important marker of the unique culture and historical continuity of the Izhma people. It demonstrates how linguistic contacts and traditional economic practices have shaped the dialect's vocabulary throughout history.

The relevance of comparing lexicographical data from the 19th and 21st centuries is due to several factors. Early Komi (Zyrian) language glossaries and phrasebooks, starting from the 18th century, already contained Russian lexical elements and even syntactic constructions, indicating a deep and prolonged history of language contacts [5]. Comparing vocabulary recorded in the 19th century with modern data allows tracing the dynamics of linguistic changes over almost two centuries. Such a diachronic analysis makes it possible to assess the degree of preservation of indigenous vocabulary against the background of active processes of borrowing, innovation, and archaization. Diachronic comparison also reveals how new realities and changes in the Izhma people's way of life are reflected in the language through borrowings. If old borrowings demonstrate deep phonetic and morphological adaptation, and new ones less so, this indicates an ongoing process of unilateral convergence, where the Russian language acts as a dominant source of influence. Such a phenomenon may also indicate a decrease in the ability or motivation of speakers to fully assimilate borrowings, which is a sign of increasing language shift [2]. Studies note the emergence of "linguistic nihilism" among young people, i.e., the loss of value of their native language and a preference for the dominant one [6]. Observing a significant replacement of indigenous terms with borrowings even in the basic vocabulary of material culture can be considered an alarming signal for the vitality of the language and calls into question the effectiveness of current measures for its preservation. Thus, comparing lexicographical data from different eras allows not only to record linguistic changes but also to gain a deeper understanding of the sociolinguistic processes affecting language viability.

Research Aim: To conduct a comparative analysis of the material culture lexicon of the Izhma dialect of the Komi language based on data from M.A. Castrén's dictionary (1844 / 2022) [7] and the audio dictionary of the Beloyarsk village dialect (2012) [8] to identify the main trends in lexical dynamics.

2. Research Material

M.A. Castrén's dictionary, titled *Elementa grammatices Syrjaenae* (1844) [9], represents the first published systematic overview of the Izhma dialect of the Komi language. Despite its Latin title, Castrén's work is primarily dedicated specifically to the Izhma dialect (and not to the Komi-Zyrian language as a whole), which makes it a unique lexicographical monument [10]. The materials for the dictionary were collected by M.A. Castrén during expeditions to Lapland and Northern Russia in 1838–1849, during which the scholar recorded data on almost thirty languages [11]. Castrén's dictionary was published in 1844, shortly after he defended his dissertation, and includes about 1100 lexical units, as well as a grammatical sketch. In addition, the book included samples of dialectal text – translations of four chapters of the Gospel of Matthew into the Izhma dialect. A critical edition of the dictionary, prepared under the editorship of P. Kokkonen and J. Rueter, was published in 2022 as

part of the *Manuscripta Castreniana* series [12]. Unlike the original Latin edition of 1844, the new version is an English-language annotated publication with detailed comments, corrections, and a translation of the grammatical description and dictionary. The 2022 edition clarifies the grapheme and transcription features of the original, includes data from manuscript and draft materials, which allows for a more accurate reconstruction of the Izhma dialect's features in the mid-19th century. Within the framework of this study, M.A. Castrén's dictionary (1844 / 2022) was uploaded to the LingvoDoc platform for subsequent lexicographical analysis.

One of the most comprehensive sources on the Ižma dialect is the audio dictionary of the Beloyarsk variety (Priural District, Yamal-Nenets Autonomous Okrug), compiled during a 2012–2013 field expedition led by E. V. Kashkin as part of the project Dialectological Atlas of the Uralic Languages of the Yamal-Nenets Autonomous Okrug (directed by N. B. Koshkareva). The dictionary contains 1,455 entries, each including a lexeme, phonological transcription, meaning, audio recording, paradigms with contextual usage, and cognates [8].

3. Description of the LingvoDoc Platform

The LingvoDoc platform is a software system designed for collaborative documentation and analysis of endangered languages. The system has been under development since 2012 and provides researchers with extensive functionality for linguistic research [13]. LingvoDoc allows the creation of multi-layered electronic dictionaries that can be linked to a geographical map, which is especially important for dialectological studies. The system provides flexible access control using Access Control Lists (ACLs), allowing groups of researchers to collaborate on dictionaries: editing, viewing, and publishing data. The platform supports various data types, including text, images, sound files (WAV, MP3, FLAC formats), as well as linguistic markup in ELAN and Praat formats. This flexibility is especially important for working with audio dictionaries, as it allows attaching original audio recordings to dictionary entries and conducting their detailed phonetic analysis.

LingvoDoc integrates built-in computational algorithms that significantly accelerate linguistic analysis compared to traditional methods. These include automated phonological calculations, duplicate detection and elimination (deduplication), and even preliminary etymological analysis of data. The use of LingvoDoc allows overcoming a number of limitations of traditional lexicography. Old printed dictionaries, especially those created before the advent of sound recording, often contain inaccuracies in transmitting the sound of words, which cannot be verified without audio materials. For example, in B. Munkácsi and B. Kálmán's Mansi dictionary (1986), there are 2–3 transcription variants for the same word form, and without audio data, it is difficult to establish which one corresponds to real pronunciation [14]. The LingvoDoc platform, due to the ability to attach audio files and process them (including with tools like Praat), allows for experimental-phonetic analysis and significantly increases the accuracy of phonetic transcription of words [13]. This not only improves the quality of the collected data but also opens up new opportunities for dialectological and etymological research, making them more objective and verifiable. For endangered languages, where there is little time left for documentation, such technology is invaluable.

4. Results

To identify patterns of lexical changes in the Izhma dialect of the Komi language, a comparative analysis of the material culture lexicon was conducted across five thematic groups: "Dwelling," "Utensils and Household Items," "Clothing and Footwear," "Tools and Crafts," and "Transport." This approach allowed tracing how lexical units transformed depending on their sphere of functioning and socio-cultural changes in the speakers' daily lives. The analysis was based on data from two lexicographical sources: M.A. Castrén's dictionary (1844), including 127 lexemes, and the audio dictionary of the Beloyarsk village dialect (2012), containing 167 lexemes. All lexemes were distributed into thematic groups and compared by the following parameters: presence/absence in the other source, phonological form, meaning, etymology. Within each group, the main types of lexical

transformations were recorded: direct correspondence, archaization, innovation, lexical replacement, phonetic-morphological change. The results of the linguistic and statistical analysis for each thematic group are presented below, accompanied by a precise rendering of phonetic forms from the sources and reliance on etymological data by [15].

4.1 Dwelling and Architecture

In the thematic group "Dwelling and Architecture" 23 lexemes represented in one or both dictionaries were analyzed (Table 1). 8 direct correspondences (30%) were recorded, in which lexemes are preserved with minor phonetic modifications: *kerka* – *k'ërka* 'house', *pyysjan* – *pis'an* 'sauna', *tagäs* – *tag'es* 'threshold', *veit* – *v'ejt* 'roof', *jör* → *jer* 'yard', etc. This indicates the relative stability of basic terms related to traditional constructions.

Table 1. Comparative analysis of the lexicon of the studied dictionaries by theme "Dwelling and Architecture".

No.	Meaning	Castrén 1844 / 2022	Beloyarsk Dictionary, 2012	Lytkin & Gulyaev, 1999
1.	bathhouse	pyysjan	pis'an	Pre-Permian *p8l3- 'heat, steam' (234)
2.	house	kerka	k'erka	Common Permian *ker + *k8ta (121–122)
3.	room	z'yr / žyr	žir	< Russian <i>жупа</i> 'dwelling' (103)
4.	roof	veit / vejт	v'ejт	Pre-Permian *v8l3- 'surface' (49)
5.	window	ös'yn / öšyn	øk'en'tea, əjin	Komi *öcинь 'opening' < öc- 'door' + -инь 'diminutive suffix' (213)
6.	threshold	tagäs	tag'es	Pre-Permian *t8ηk8- 'threshold' (277)
7.	garden, yard, fence	jör	jer 'enclosure'	Pre-Permian *j3r3- 'yard, enclosure' (113)
8.	shed, small cattle yard	s'y / šy	ſi	Common Permian *šö 'shed, premise' (325)
9.	ceiling	jirt	-	? Mari <i>йорган</i> 'blanket' (111)
10.	barn, storage	kum	-	? Fin. <i>kumo</i> 'threshing barnyard', borrowed from Komi into North Russian, Khanty, Mansi (145)
11.	dwelling, shed	alacjug	-	< Old Rus. <i>алачуга</i> 'hut' < Turkic (389)
12.	cellar	-	pagräm	Not in dictionary
13.	kitchen	-	käteás	Pre-Permian *köčk3- 'bend, curve, angle' (138)
14.	furnace bottom	-	pod	< Indo-Iranian, cf. Sanskrit <i>pād</i> (223)
15.	subfloor	-	pos u	Common Permian *pqs or *pqs (226)
16.	ceiling beam	-	matitea	Not in dictionary
17.	corner	-	p'el'es, räte	Formed from pel' < Pre-Permian *pel'jä 'ear'; Finno-Ugric *rät's' (218, 244)
18.	attic	-	viſka	Not in dictionary
19.	birch bark covers for summer tents	-	jodum	Not in dictionary
20.	poles in chum for hanging hooks over fire	-	tsinzi	< Nenets <i>сымзы</i> 'vertical pole inside chum' (268)
21.	chum cover	-	n'uk	Not in dictionary
22.	mat of twigs in chum	-	n'eru	Common Permian *n'ör 'vine, branch, twig' (198)
23.	inner chum cover	-	päd'n'itete	Not in dictionary

A significant portion of lexemes — 12 units (49%) — refers to innovations, presented in the 2012 audio dictionary but absent in Castrén's. These include, in particular, terms describing elements of a chum: *tsinzi* 'poles in a chum', *jodum* 'birch bark flooring', *n'eru* 'woven mat', *n'uk* 'chum covering', *ped'n'itēte* 'inner covering of a chum', etc. These elements are associated with a nomadic lifestyle and were likely absent in Castrén's area of fixation. Archaic terms (lexemes recorded by Castrén but not present in the audio dictionary) include 3 units (13%): *kum* 'barn', *jirt* 'ceiling', *alacjug* 'dwelling, shack'. The latter word goes back to Old Russian *алачуга* < Turkic, and likely fell out of active use. Thus, the lexicon of dwelling in the Izhma dialect demonstrates a balance between the preservation of stable basic terms and the expansion of the semantic field due to innovative and borrowed vocabulary, primarily related to mobile northern life. A tendency towards active vocabulary replenishment through interaction with Nenets and Russian languages is observed.

4.2 Utensils and Household Items

The materials of the thematic group "Utensils and Household Items" reflect both the stability of the basic vocabulary of the Izhma dialect and its development in conditions of changing cultural and household realities (Table 2). A total of 67 lexemes were involved in the comparison, recorded either in M.A. Castrén's dictionary (1844), or in the audio dictionary of the Beloyarsk village dialect (2012), or in both. The largest share consists of lexemes represented only in the 2012 dictionary – 32 units (47.8%). Many of them reflect either new household items characteristic of the 20th–21st centuries, or regional specifics not captured in Castrén's expeditionary dictionary. These include, for example, *kateaj* 'swing', *p'el'en'itēa* 'diaper', *jodum* 'birch bark covers for summer chums', *n'eb'l'uj* 'young reindeer hide', *balagán* 'curtain'. Some units go back to Nenets or Russian borrowings, others continue the indigenous vocabulary of the Izhma dialect (*kiŋ* 'case', *n'eru* 'mat').

Table 2. Comparative analysis of the lexicon of the studied dictionaries by theme "Utensils and Household Items".

No.	Meaning	Castrén, 1844 / 2022	Beloyarsk Dictionary, 2012	Lytkin & Gulyaev, 1999
1.	doll	akanj	akan'	Based on Komi language, -а́нь – diminutive suffix (31)
2.	spoon, ladle	dar	dar	Common Permian *dar8 < Iranian, cf. Sanskrit darvi- 'spoon' (87)
3.	birch bark vessel	dooz	dōz	Common Permian *dōz or *dōz 'type of dish' (94)
4.	mortar	gyr	gir	Pre-Permian *kūre- 'hollowed wooden vessel' (85)
5.	needle	jem	jem	Proto-Uralic *äjmä (99)
6.	basket, box (for storing dishes in a chum)	kuda	kuda	Pre-Permian *k8nt3 'bag' (411)
7.	pot, vase	gyrnic / gyrnjicj	-	< Old Russian <i>гѣръньць</i> 'pot' (86)
8.	matches	iiztäg	-	Komi *iz-teg 'solid combustible sulfur' (110)
9.	pillow	juruu	-	Pre-Permian *jüre 'base', 'root', 'head' (335) + Pre-Permian *ala- 'low' (295)
10.	bowl	kumka	-	Not in dictionary
11.	bath broom	koräs / koräsj	-	Derived from <i>кор</i> 'leaf' (134). Pre-Permian *kor- 'leaf' (133).
12.	hand spindle	kozjalj	-	Not in dictionary
13.	clay pot, vessel	kub	-	Not in dictionary

No.	Meaning	Castrén, 1844 / 2022	Beloyarsk Dictionary, 2012	Lytkin & Gulyaev, 1999
14.	stool, footrest	kokuu	-	Common Permian *køk 'leg, foot' (129) + Pre-Permian *ala- 'low' (295)
15.	bandage, dressing	körtäd	-	көрм- (кортаны) + derivational suffix -öd (142). Pre-Permian *kert3- 'to tie, to bind, to fasten' (142)
16.	feeder, feeding trough	ljasni / ljasjnji	-	< Russian ясли (393)
17.	broom; spruce branches	lys	lis	Pre-Permian *lüs 'conifer needle' (164)
18.	whip	ors	ors	Common Permian *ors 'whip' (209)
19.	knife	purt	purt	< Iranian, cf. Old Persian *para du- 'knife' (233)
20.	needle eye	pys	pis	Common Permian *püs-. Pre-Permian history of the word is unclear (237)
21.	hook	vugyr	vugúr wugúr	Pre-Permian *waŋk3- 'hook, handle' < Indo-Iranian, cf. Sanskrit vaŋka- 'curved, bent' (69)
22.	scissors	s'ýran / šýran	řiran	Pre-Permian * šřr3- 'to cut, to slice' (327)
23.	kettle	pört	-	Pre-Permian *p řrtt3 'dish, vessel' (229)
24.	cauldron	-	pərt	Pre-Permian *p řrtt3 'dish, vessel' (229)
25.	towel	suläk	-	< Russian сулок 'small width, small towel' (266);
26.	towel	-	kít'ijkán	Derived from чышкыны 'to wipe off, to wipe clean'. Pre-Permian *č8č3 (315)
27.	pole, post	majeg	-	Common Permian *maj3g < Iranian; cf. Ossetian mēχ, mīχ 'stake, stick' (168)
28.	rag	rusum	-	The root of the word is pyz, which is also seen in words pyz-paz 'scattered', pyz-размунны 'to crackle, to collapse, to disperse', pyzýны 'to wear out (clothes, shoes)' (245);
29.	rag	-	bon	< Iranian, cf. Old Indian bandhá (40)
30.	shingle, lath	sartas	-	Pre-Permian *sārta- 'chip' (250)
31.	candle	sis / sjisj	s'is'	Pre-Permian *s'ist3 or s'ikst3 'wax' (257)
32.	salt shaker	solantäg	-	< Veps-Karelian *solan-tohi or *solan-tuohi 'birch bark (for) salt' (261)
33.	comb	synan	-	Common Permian *sün- (268)
34.	plate, cup	tasti / tasjti	-	< Iranian, cf. Old Persian taš'ti 'cup' (278)
35.	ointment, salve	maitas / majtas	-	Common Permian *maj- 'to smear, to crumble finely' (167)
36.	nail, peg, plug	tuu	-	Pre-Permian *tola (284)
37.	broom, brush	tug	-	Pre-Permian *t8 ñkā 'end, top, protruding part' (285)
38.	lining	uutys	-	y8 'bottom', y8m 'padding' (295)
39.	mirror	vizlysjan / vizljysjan	-	Common Permian *v3ž'- 'to guard, to hold, to contain, to look'; Pre-Permian *wič3- 'to guard, to be careful' (55-56)
40.	bed	volj	-	Воль 'hide' + насъ 'clothing'. Pre-Permian *oδ'e- 'bed' (62)
41.	insole	-	vol'es	Pre-Permian *oδ'e- 'bed' (62)

No.	Meaning	Castrén, 1844 / 2022	Beloyarsk Dictionary, 2012	Lytkin & Gulyaev, 1999
42.	pole, perch	zib	-	Not in dictionary
43.	perch, pole	zor	-	Not in dictionary
44.	flint	bija iiz	-	No generally accepted etymology (40)
45.	hide for sitting on a sled	-	amd'ór	Not in dictionary
46.	handle (of bucket, etc.); knob (of door, etc.)	-	vug wug	Pre-Permian *waŋkə- 'hook, handle' < Indo-Iranian, cf. Sanskrit vaṅka- 'curved, bent' (69)
47.	birch bark box	-	b'eróŋka b'iróŋka	Not in dictionary
48.	bolt, latch	-	igan	Common Permian *jüg- 'latch, bolt' (109)
49.	birch bark covers for summer chums	-	jodum	Not in dictionary
50.	broom (for sweeping)	-	gəl'ik	Not in dictionary
51.	swing	-	kateaj	Not in dictionary
52.	stove damper	-	juŋka	Not in dictionary
53.	young reindeer hide (up to 1 year old)	-	n'eb'l'uj	< Nenets няблюй 'calf hide, removed approximately in September, suitable for malitsa' (187)
54.	shoe stretcher	-	kəpil	Not in dictionary
55.	diaper, swaddling cloth	-	p'el'en'itea	Not in dictionary
56.	dish box	-	p'agr'ev'ite	Not in dictionary
57.	washstand, hand-washer	-	rukəm'éj	Not in dictionary
58.	reindeer hide bag for sewing accessories	-	tuteu	< Nenets туця'(н) '(small) bag for sewing accessories' (288)
59.	thread spool	-	tureteka	Not in dictionary
60.	box; sled body	-	lar	Not in dictionary
61.	mat in a chum	-	kəv'er	Not in dictionary
62.	grass mat	-	nor'i	Not in dictionary
63.	twig mat in a chum	-	n'eru	Common Permian *n'ör 'vine, branch, twig' (198)
64.	blanket	-	əd'jála	Not in dictionary
65.	canopy, curtain	-	balagán	Not in dictionary
66.	thimble	-	teun'kúmku	Pre-Permian *č'ŋe- 'finger' (314)
67.	cover, case	-	kij	Common Permian *küš 'peel, shell' (155)

Direct correspondences between sources account for 16 lexemes (23.9%). This category includes, in particular: *dar* 'spoon', *dooz* – *dəz* 'box', *gyrnic* – *gir'ič* 'pot', *gyr* – *gir* 'mortar', *jem* 'needle', *kuda* 'basket', *lys* – *lis* 'broom', *ors* 'whip', *purt* 'knife', *pys* – *pis* 'eye of a needle', *šyran* – *firan* 'scissors', *sisj* – *s'is* 'candle', *vugyr* – *vugúr* / *wugúr* 'hook'. The last example is of particular interest: the audio

dictionary presents forms with *v* and *w*, while Castrén's dictionary (2022) only records the form with *v*. Given the editorial normalization of spelling in the 2022 publication (replacement of *w* with *v*), it can be assumed that the original Castrén recording used the form *wugyr*, which is preserved in modern speech.

Archaic terms, i.e., lexemes recorded only in Castrén's dictionary and absent in the 2012 dictionary, comprise 16 lexemes (23.9%). Among them are: *kozjalj* 'spinning wheel', *ljasni* 'feeding trough', *solantäg* 'salt shaker', *tasti* 'plate', *vizlysjan* 'mirror', *uutys* 'gasket', *sartas* 'shingle', *synan* 'comb'. Some of these lexemes may have fallen out of active use, while others may not have been recorded in the audio collection for various reasons. Semantic discrepancies (shifts) were noted in 1 case (1.5%) — the pair *pört* (in Castrén's dictionary: 'kettle') and *pært* (in the 2012 dictionary: 'pot'). Despite the coincidence of the phonological form, the denoted objects differ in purpose, which may indicate a reinterpretation of the lexeme in the context of a changing material world. Lexical replacements were recorded in 2 cases (3.0%): *suläk* 'towel' (1844) → *kít'ijkán* (2012), *rusum* 'rag' (1844) → *bon* (2012). However, even here, it cannot be excluded that Castrén's original lexemes were simply not recorded in the dictionary.

4.3 Clothing, Footwear, and Adornments

The lexicon denoting clothing, footwear, and decorative elements demonstrates a stable connection with tradition, but at the same time reveals pronounced innovative processes (Table 3). The analysis table included 28 lexemes, compared based on M.A. Castrén's dictionary (1844) and the 2012 audio dictionary of the Beloyarsk village dialect. Innovations — lexemes present only in the 2012 dictionary — account for 11 units (39,3 %). Among them are borrowed forms: *p'im* 'pimy', *sap'eg* 'boot', *t'øbek* 'tobors', *gate* 'trousers', *pandi* 'hem trim of malitsa', as well as indigenous lexemes absent in Castrén: *fir* 'shoelace for clothing', *von* 'shoelace', *kiz* 'button', *sir* 'fringe', *teifjan* / *teufjan* 'kerchief'.

Table 3. Comparative analysis of the lexicon of the studied dictionaries by theme "Clothing, Footwear, and Adornments".

No.	Meaning	Castrén, 1844 / 2022	Beloyarsk Dictionary, 2012	Lytkin & Gulyaev, 1999
1.	belt	jy / ji	ji	Pre-Permian *jäje 'belt' (111)
2.	ring	kyc'j / kyčj	t'un' kitʃ	Pre-Permian *k'öčä 'circle' (155); Pre-Permian *č'öŋe- 'finger' (314)
3.	footwear	kömkot	kəmkot	Compound word: <i>köm</i> 'footwear' and <i>kot</i> 'burial footwear', in the past also 'footwear'; during the formation of this compound word, <i>köm</i> and <i>kot</i> probably designated two varieties of footwear (141)
4.	fur gloves	kypys / kepysj	kəpis'	<i>Ке-нысь</i> 'hand'-'mitten'. Pre-Permian *pəs'z 'mittens' (121)
5.	fabric, cloth	noj	noj	Origin is unclear (193)
6.	parka	parka	parka	Not in dictionary
7.	sleeve	sos	sos	Derived from <i>coŭ</i> 'hand' with denominal suffix -c. Common Permian *sqjzs(к-) (262)
8.	shirt	dörem	-	Common Permian *dërem 'shirt' (-m is a suffix) (96).
9.	headband for the bride	jurnoj	-	Pre-Permian *jüre 'base', 'root', 'head' (335) + Common Komi nqj 'cloth'. Origin is unclear (193)
10.	linen clothing, canvas	döra	-	Common Permian *dëra 'fabric' (96)
11.	pair of shoes	köm	-	Pre-Permian *k'öme- 'footwear' (141)

No.	Meaning	Castrén, 1844 / 2022	Beloyarsk Dictionary, 2012	Lytkin & Gulyaev, 1999
12.	bandage, dressing	körtäd	-	From <i>корт-</i> (<i>кортавны</i>) + derivational suffix <i>-öd</i> (142). Pre-Permian *kertз- 'to tie, to bind, to fasten' (142)
13.	women's cloak, fur coat (in general)	pas / pasj	-	Common Permian *pas' 'fur coat' (217)
14.	clothing	paskam / pasjkäm	-	Common Permian *pas' 'fur coat' (217) + <i>кõм</i> 'footwear'
15.	pocket	zep / zjep	-	Wichmann assumes borrowing from Old Chuvash or from Russian with initial z' (105)
16.	rag, cloth	-	dëra / dërá	Common Permian *dera 'fabric' (96)
17.	scarf	-	teifjan / teuf'jan	Derived from <i>чышкыны</i> 'to wipe off, to wipe clean'. Pre-Permian *č8čз (315)
18.	button	-	kiz'	Common Permian *küžз- 'piece of fabric for joining edges of clothing (footwear) by tying a knot' (123)
19.	stockings	-	l'ip'itea	Not in dictionary
20.	boot	-	sap'eg	Not in dictionary
21.	shoelace	-	von'	Pre-Permian *wüñä or *üwä 'belt, sash' (67)
22.	pimy (traditional Komi winter boots)	-	p'im	< Nenets p'iemmp 'reindeer fur footwear' (221)
23.	cord, lace	-	řir	Common Permian *řür- (326)
24.	fringe	-	sir	Common Permian *sür- (268)
25.	tobory (type of footwear)	-	t'øbek	< Samoyedic, cf. Yurak tōBrā 'reindeer hide footwear' (283)
26.	fabric	-	təvar	Not in dictionary
27.	trousers	-	gate	< Russian гачи 'trousers' (75)
28.	trim of the malitsa hem	-	pandi	< Nenets, cf. pāntat, панд 'trim, patch (on the hem)' (216)

Direct correspondences were established for 7 lexemes (25.0%): *kypys* [*kepysj*] – *køpis* 'mittens', *noj* 'fabric', *sos* 'sleeve', *parka* 'parka', *jy* [*ji*] 'belt', *dörem* – *dřrem* 'shirt', *kõmkot* – *kāmkot* 'footwear'. These lexemes demonstrate the stability of the basic corpus of traditional clothing and only minor phonetic discrepancies. Archaic terms, present only in Castrén's dictionary and absent in the 2012 audio dictionary, comprise 8 units (28.6%): *paskam* [*pasjkäm*] 'clothing', *pasj* 'women's cloak, fur coat (in general)', *kõm* 'pair of shoes', *körtäd* 'bandage', *jurnoj* 'bride's headdress', *döra* 'cloth', *zep* [*zjep*] 'pocket'. These words may have fallen out of active use, been displaced by new terms, or not been captured in the audio recording of modern dialectal material. Lexical replacement was established in 1 case (3.6%): *kyčj* → *t'un' kit'* 'ring' — here a transition from a single-component designation to a descriptive construction is observed. Semantic discrepancies were recorded in 1 case (3.6%): *döra* (1844) 'cloth' → *dëra* (2012) 'rag' (possible shift in meaning).

4.4 Tools and Crafts

Thematic group shown in Table 4 includes 38 lexemes related to the economic and craft realities of the Izhma Komi. Comparing data from M.A. Castrén's dictionary (1844) and the audio dictionary of

the Beloyarsk village dialect (2012) allows identifying both stable elements of traditional terminology and tendencies of its loss or renewal.

Table 4. Comparative analysis of the lexicon of the studied dictionaries by theme "Tools and Crafts".

No.	Meaning	Castrén, 1844 / 2022	Beloyarsk Dictionary, 2012	Lytkin & Gulyaev, 1999
1.	stick, staff	bed	b'ed	< Pre-Permian *p3nt3 (38)
2.	whetstone	zud	zud	Common Permian *z8'd 'whetstone' (106)
3.	shovel	zyr	zir	Not in dictionary
4.	axe	cjer	teer	Common Komi *č'ęĭ 'axe' (303)
5.	knife	purt	purt	< Iranian, cf. Old Persian *para δu- 'knife' (233)
6.	sickle	cjarla	tearlaa	< Chuvash, cf. s'urla, s'orla 'sickle' (Turkic *čarla) (302)
7.	pitchfork	läbin	lebun	Derived from лэптыны (165), Common Permian *leb- 'to fly', *l3b- 'to float up' (165)
8.	hook	vugyr	vugúr / wugúr	Pre-Permian *waŋk3- 'hook, handle' < Indo-Iranian, cf. Sanskrit vaŋka- 'curved, bent' (69)
9.	whip	ors	ors	< Iranian, cf. Sanskrit astra- 'whip, scourge' (208)
10.	dragnet	tyy	ti	Parallels with Khanty and Mansi (292)
11.	harrow	agas	-	< Baltic-Finnic *ägäs or *äYäs (30)
12.	shaft, handle	voz' / vož	-	Common Permian *wōž3- 'shaft'. Pre-Permian *8č8- (60)
13.	ard (plowshare)	amäs / amäsĭ	-	< Common Permian *am3ž3 'plowshare' < Iranian, cf. New Persian ämäž 'plow handle' (32)
14.	spear	s'i / ši	-	Pre-Permian *šuje, *šoje 'spear', 'point' (325)
15.	broom, brush	tug	-	Pre-Permian *t8'nkä 'end, top, protruding part' (285)
16.	arc, bow	vudz' / vudž	-	Pre-Permian *wančē- 'bow, fiddle bow' (69)
17.	pole, perch	zib	-	Pre-Permian *s3mp3 (105)
18.	perch, pole	zor	-	Common Permian *zqr 'small pole, lever'
19.	beam, pole for carrying water, yoke	sjoor	-	Common Permian *s'qri (253)
20.	trap	läcj	-	Pre-Permian *läms'ü 'snare' (165)
21.	broom; spruce branches	lys	-	Pre-Permian *lūs 'conifer needle' (164)
22.	plow	gör	-	Pre-Permian *k3r3- 'to dig, to excavate, to pick' (80)
23.	pole, post	majeg	-	Common Permian *maj3g < Iranian, cf. Ossetian mēχ, mīχ 'stake, stick' (168)
24.	wedge, key (carpenter's)	narvi	-	Etymology is unclear (186)
25.	butt of an axe	-	teer tiĭ	Pre-Permian *t8čka- 'butt (of an axe, hammer)' (293)
26.	float	-	tab	Pre-Permian *t8mb3- (277)

No.	Meaning	Castrén, 1844 / 2022	Beloyarsk Dictionary, 2012	Lytkin & Gulyaev, 1999
27.	barrel	-	boteka	Not in dictionary
28.	handle (of a bucket, etc.); handle (of a door, etc.)	-	vug / wug	Pre-Permian *waŋk3- 'hook, handle' < Indo-Iranian, cf. Sanskrit vaṅka- 'curved, bent' (69)
29.	sinker	-	k'eb'ed	Baltic-Finnic *kebed 'light' (119)
30.	thick short stick	-	pal'ite	< Russian (215)
31.	drill	-	napárja	Not in dictionary
32.	sawhorse (for cutting firewood)	-	kəzla	Not in dictionary
33.	shoe tree (for stretching shoes)	-	kəpil	Not in dictionary
34.	rifle	-	p'ij'f'al'	Not in dictionary
35.	wad (in a hunting rifle)	-	pl'as	Not in dictionary
36.	stern oar	-	pelis	Common Permian *pəlis 'oar' (218)
37.	hammer	-	mələt	Not in dictionary
38.	ryuzha (fishing gear)	-	r'uza	Not in dictionary

Direct correspondences were established for 7 lexemes (18.4%): *bed* – *b'ed* 'stick', *zud* – *zud* 'whetstone', *purt* 'knife', *cjer* – *teer* 'axe', *ors* 'whip', *läbin* – *lebun* 'fork', *cjarla* – *tearla* 'sickle'. These cases demonstrate both the preservation of meanings and the closeness of phonological structure.

Archaic terms, present only in the 1844 dictionary, comprise 16 lexemes (42.1%): *agas* 'harrow', *amäs* / *amäs*j 'ard', *voz* / *vož* 'handle', *s'i* / *ši* 'spear', *tug* 'broom', *tyy* 'seine', *vudž* / *vudž* 'bow', *zib* 'pole', *zor* 'pole', *sjoor* 'yoke', *lys* 'brush made of coniferous branches', *gör* 'plow', *majeg* 'post', *narvi* 'wedge', *zyr* 'shovel', *läcj* 'trap'. Their absence in the 2012 dictionary can be explained both by the disappearance of the denoted realities and by the non-recording of these lexemes within the expeditionary sample. It is also possible that some words are preserved in the passive vocabulary of speakers but were not actualized in speech.

Innovations, represented only in the 2012 dictionary, number 14 lexemes (36.9%): *tab* 'float', *boteka* 'barrel', *vug* / *wug* 'handle (of a bucket, door)', *k'eb'ed* 'sinker', *pal'ite* 'stick', *napárja* 'auger', *kəzla* 'trestle', *kəpil* 'shoe stretcher', *r'uza* 'fishing device', etc. It is probable that some of the lexemes presented only in the 2012 audio dictionary were also known in the 19th century, but for various reasons were not recorded by M.A. Castrén.

4.5 Transport and Harness Elements

The analysis of vocabulary related to transport and harness elements covers 23 lexemes (Table 5). A comparison of data from M.A. Castrén's dictionary (1844) and the audio dictionary of the Beloyarsk village dialect (2012) allows recording both elements of stable nomination and signs of terminological renewal.

Direct correspondences were established for 4 lexemes (17.4%): *pyž* – *piž* 'boat', *dadj* – *dod* 'sledge', *pur* 'raft', *megyr* – *m'egir* 'bow (horse harness)'. These lexemes retain not only their meaning but also their structural-phonetic features, reflecting the stability of basic transport terminology.

Archaic terms, recorded only in the 1844 dictionary, are represented by 2 lexemes (8.7%): *söpecj* 'rudder', *sijes* [*sjijes*] 'collar (part of harness)'. Their absence in the 2012 dictionary may be associated with the loss of the denoted realities or with the specifics of field recording, where these units were not actualized in the informants' speech.

Table 5. Comparative analysis of the lexicon of the studied dictionaries by theme "Transport and Harness Elements".

No.	Meaning	Castrén, 1844 / 2022	Beloyarsk Dictionary, 2012	Lytkin & Gulyaev, 1999
1.	boat	pyz' / pyž	piž	Pre-Permian *pučz (235)
2.	raft	pur	pur	Pre-Permian *p8rз, *parз 'heap', 'crowd', 'flock' (233)
3.	sleigh	dadj	dod'	Common Permian *død'з (94)
4.	horse collar	megyr	m'egir	Common Permian *meg 'bend, curve' (171)
5.	rudder	söpecj	-	< Baltic-Finnic via Russian. Finnish <i>sapsi</i> , <i>sapsa</i> , <i>sapso</i> 'rudder, helm' > Russian (Siberian and archaic) <i>coneу</i> 'rudder, rule' (263)
6.	collar (part of horse harness)	sijes / sjijes	-	Common Permian *s'ijes (255)
7.	hide for sitting on a sleigh	-	amd'ór	Not in dictionary
8.	strap	-	l'amka	Not in dictionary
9.	stern oar	-	pelis	Common Permian *pēlis 'oar' (218)
10.	sleigh for transporting good clothing, soft tanned hides	-	van'd'éj	Not in dictionary
11.	rattle (on a reindeer)	-	tatekan	Not in dictionary
12.	box; sleigh body	-	lar	Not in dictionary
13.	bone piece or iron ring for holding the rein	-	xalsúla	Not in dictionary
14.	pole used to drive reindeer in harness	-	xar'éj	Not in dictionary
15.	reindeer harness	-	sal'ámka	< Nenets <i>ca</i> 'trace' + < Russian <i>лямка</i> 'strap' (248)
16.	button in reindeer harness	-	tealak	Not in dictionary
17.	women's sleigh (for a woman with a child)	-	bálka dad'	Not in dictionary
18.	bridle	-	s'erm'ed	Pre-Permian *s'erm8- (251)
19.	hunting skis	-	l'ampa	< Nenets <i>lampə</i> (166)
20.	skis	-	liz'	> Old Russian <i>лыжъ</i> , <i>лыжи</i> 'skis' (164)
21.	box; sleigh body	-	lar	Not in dictionary
22.	rowing oar	-	øpásnej	Not in dictionary
23.	place for a child in women's sleigh	-	bolk	Not in dictionary

Innovations, exclusively present in the audio dictionary, comprise 17 lexemes (73.9%). These include both borrowed units (*sal'ámka*, *lar*, *bálka dad'*) and lexemes denoting Arctic transport realities (*xar'éj* 'driving pole', *l'ampa* 'hunting skis', etc.). The predominance of the innovative layer indicates the active development of the thematic subsystem under the influence of ecological, economic-cultural, and interlingual factors. Besides the objective change of realities, a probabilistic factor cannot be excluded: some lexemes might have functioned in the 19th century as well, but were not recorded by

M.A. Castrén due to limited contact time with informants and the peculiarities of the dialectal situation.

5. Conclusions

The conducted comparison of the material culture lexicon in M.A. Castrén's dictionary (1844) and the audio dictionary of the Belayarsk village dialect, Priuralsky District, Yamalo-Nenets Autonomous Okrug (2012), revealed a wide range of lexical correspondences and discrepancies, conditioned both by the temporal gap between the sources and by different methodological approaches to recording linguistic material. The analysis covered 5 thematic groups (Table 6): dwelling and architecture, utensils and household items, clothing, footwear, and adornments, tools and crafts, and transport. In total, 183 lexemes were examined: 127 from Castrén's dictionary and 167 from the 2012 dictionary. This allowed identifying quantitative and qualitative patterns in the development of the Izhma dialect lexicon of the Komi language over more than 160 years.

The largest proportion of archaisms (lexemes present only in the 1844 dictionary) was recorded in the "Tools and crafts" group (50%), which likely reflects the disappearance of the denoted objects due to the loss of traditional crafts. At the same time, the maximum number of innovations (lexemes present only in the 2012 dictionary) was found in the "Transport" group (73.9%), which is explained by borrowings and the active development of new Arctic terminology. The study also showed that not all differences between the dictionaries should be interpreted as a result of lexical changes: the absence of a number of lexemes in one of the sources may be related to incomplete recording, peculiarities of field conditions, or a focus on different thematic layers. Thus, the lexicon of material culture in the Izhma dialect of the Komi language demonstrates both areas of stability and active lexical restructuring. The obtained data can be used for reconstructing lexical subsystems, studying contact influences, and describing linguistic dynamics on the periphery of the Komi language area.

Table 6. Distribution of Lexemes by Semantic Groups and Types of Correspondence.

Semantic Group	Total Lexemes	Direct Equivalents	Lexical Replacements	Archaisms	Innovations
Dwelling and Architecture	23	6 (26.1%)	2 (8.7%)	2 (8.7%)	12 (52.2%)
Utensils and Household Items	67	17 (25.4%)	2 (3%)	18 (26.9%)	30 (44.8%)
Clothing, Footwear, and Adornments	28	7 (25%)	2 (7.1%)	8 (28.6%)	7 (25%)
Tools and Crafts	38	7 (18.4%)	1 (2.6%)	19 (50%)	11 (28.9%)
Transport and Harness Elements	23	4 (17.4%)	0 (0%)	2 (8.7%)	17 (73.9%)

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