Mordvin

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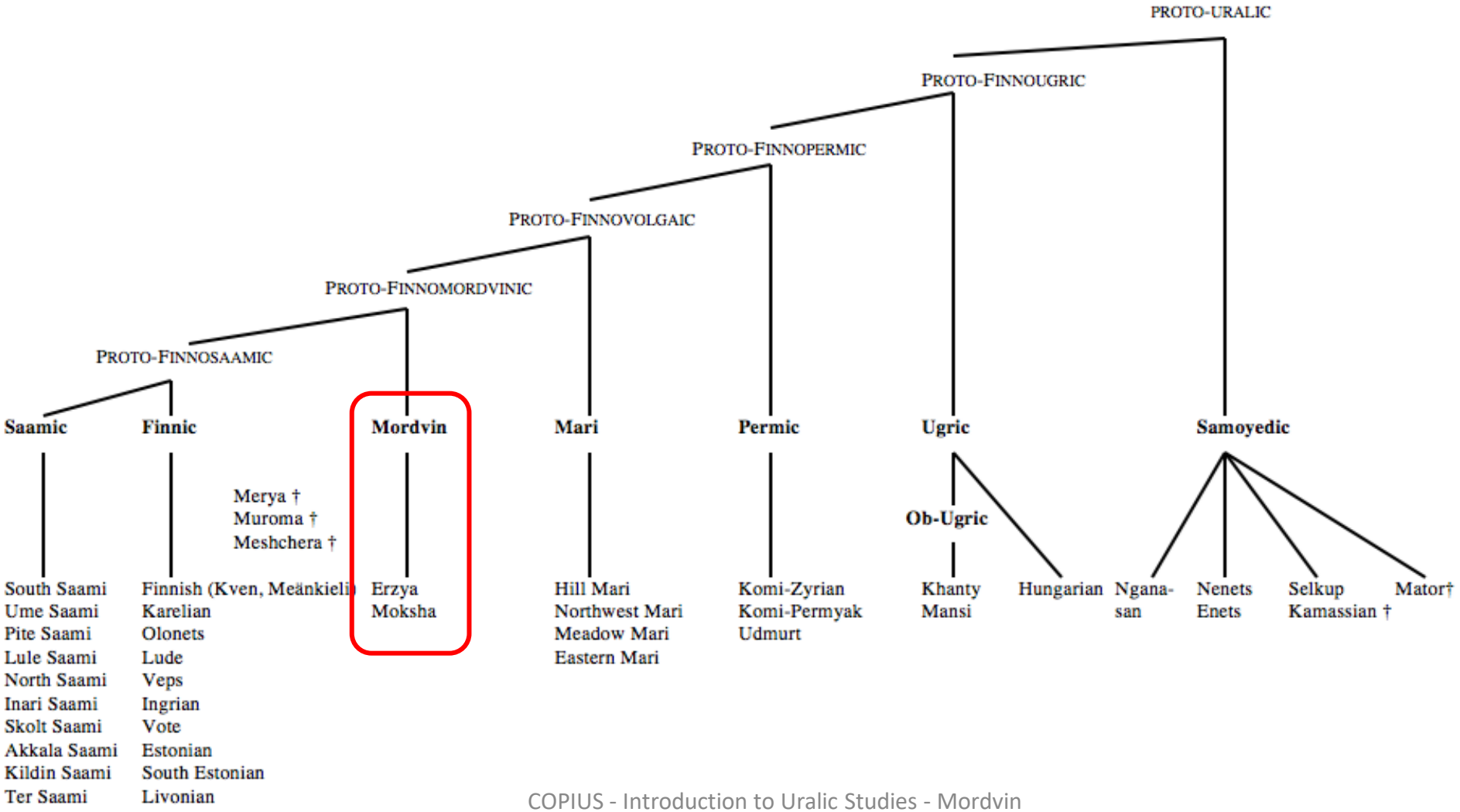
Genealogical classification

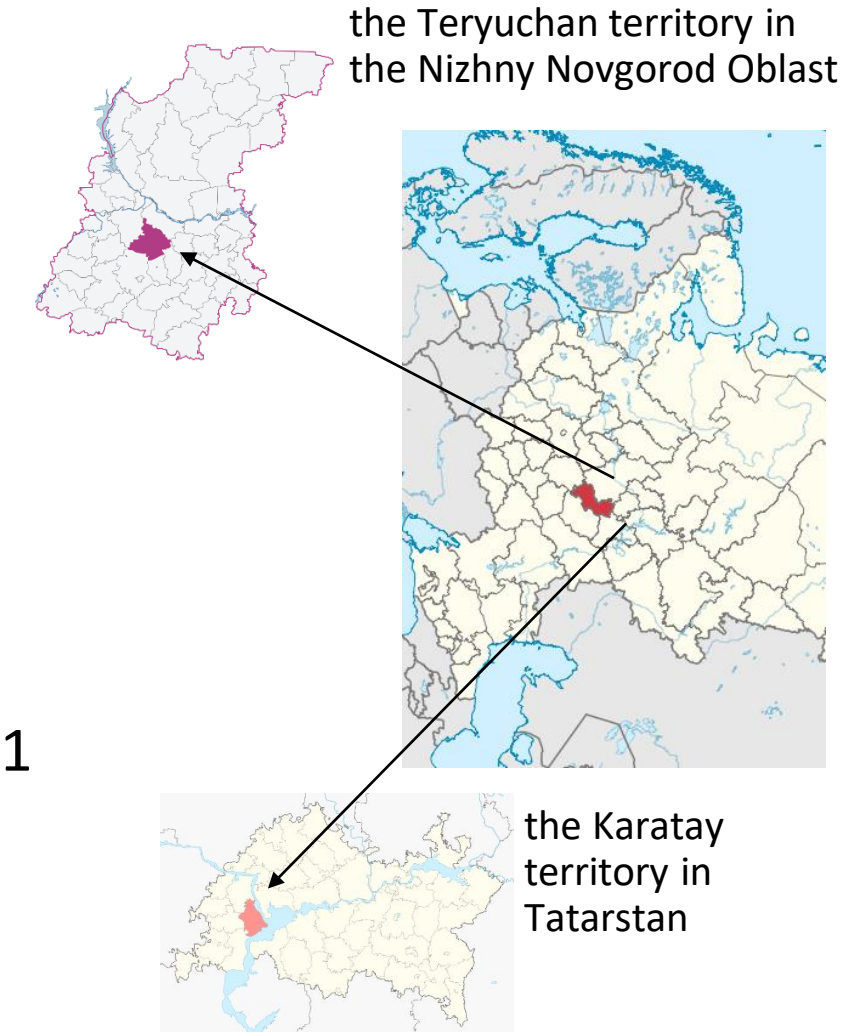


Census

	Total	Speakers	% of speakers
1959	1 258 100	982 576	78.1
1979	1 191 800	865 246	72.6
1989	1 072 900	750 000	67.0
2002	843 350	614 260	72.8
2010	744 237	431 692	58.0

The Mordvins: one nation, two languages

- Total population: ~750 000
- The Erzya 500 000
  - the Shoksha 10 000
  - the Teryuchans (Russified Erzya) 10 000
- The Moksha 250 000
  - the Karatay (Tatarified Moksha) 100
- the ratio between the Erzya and Moksha is about 2 : 1



the Erzya and the Moksha

Nomenclature

	Exonym	Endonym	
Mordvin	–	эрзят	мокшет
German	Mordwinen	Ersja	Mokscha
English	Mordvins	Erzya	Moksha
Russian	мордва	эрзяне	мокшане
Finnish	mordvalaiset	ersäläiset	mokšalaiset
Estonian	mordvalased	ersad	mokšad
Hungarian	mordvinok	erzák	moksák

URALIC LANGUAGES

F Finno-Ugric

FO Baltic-Finnic
- FO1 Finnish
- FO2 Karelian
- FO3 Veps
- FO4 Ingrian
- FO5 Estonian
- FO6 Votic
- FO7 Livonian

FS Sami languages
- FS1 Western Sami
- FS2 Central Sami
- FS3 Eastern Sami

FU Ugric
- FU1 Hungarian
- FU2 Mansi
- FU3 Khanty

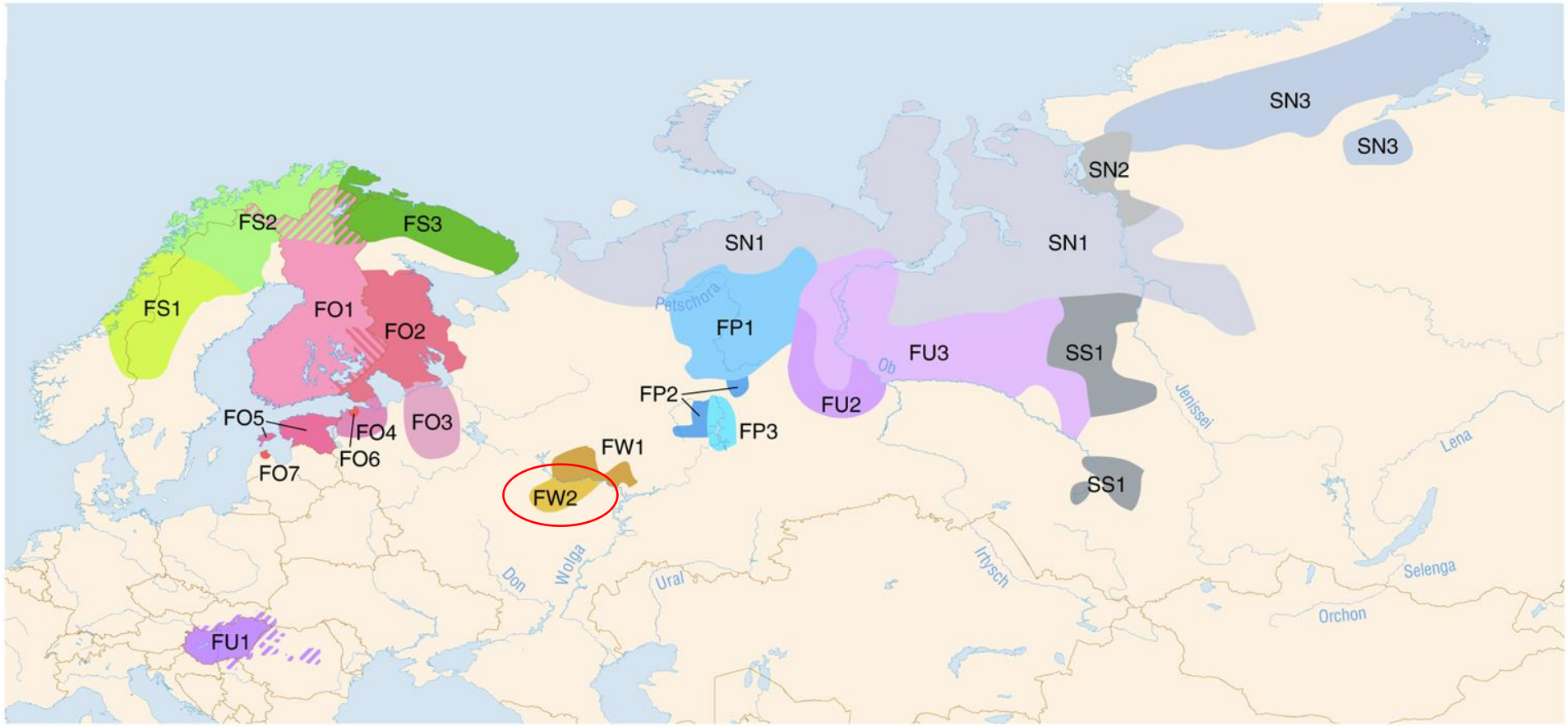
FP Finno-Permic
- FP1 Komi-Zyrian
- FP2 Komi-Permyak
- FP3 Udmurt

FW Finno-Volgaic
- FW1 Mari
- FW2 Mordvinic

S Samoyedic

SN Northern Samoyedic
- SN1 Nenets
- SN2 Enets
- SN3 Nganasan

SS Southern Samoyedic
- SS1 Selkup



The Republic of Mordovia

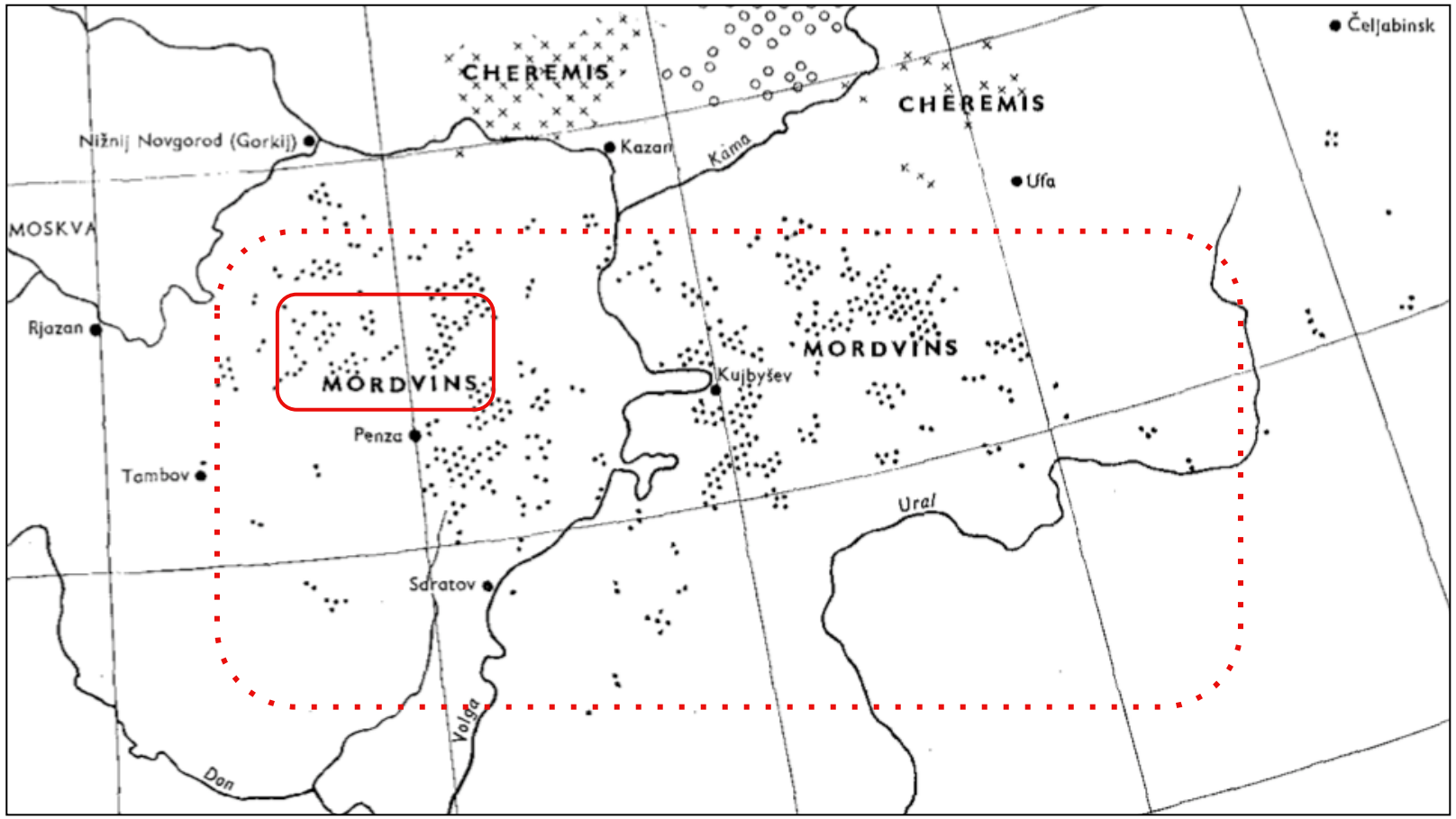
population: 834 755

443 737 Russians (53,2%)
333 112 Mordvins (39,9%)
43 392 Tatars (5,2%)

Capital: Saransk

Only about 30% of the Mordvins live in the Republic. The other 60% live scattered in the region.

Geographical distribution of the Mordvins



the Republic of Mordovia

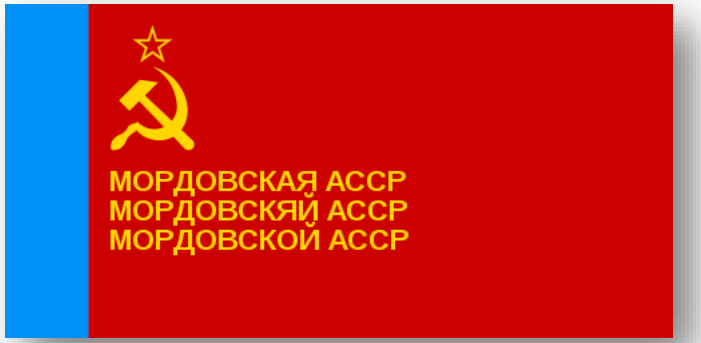
the area inhabited by Mordvins

Brief history of the Mordvin people

- From the 7th century onwards, the Volga Bulgarian Empire expanded to the Mordvin territories
- According to Nestor's chronicle, the Russians fought against the Mordvins several times in the 12th century; at that time, the Mordvin territory was wider
- 1220: Nizhniy Novgorod was founded by Russians on Mordvin territory
- 1241: the Golden Horde invaded the area. The Mongols and Tatars subjugated both the Mordvins and the Russians.
- After the collapse of the Mongol Empire, a large part of the Erzya remained under the rule of its successor, the Khanate of Kazan
- In the 14th century, part of the Mordvins came under Russian control
- 1552: the fall of Kazan, all the the Mordvins became Russian subjects

Brief history of the Mordvin people

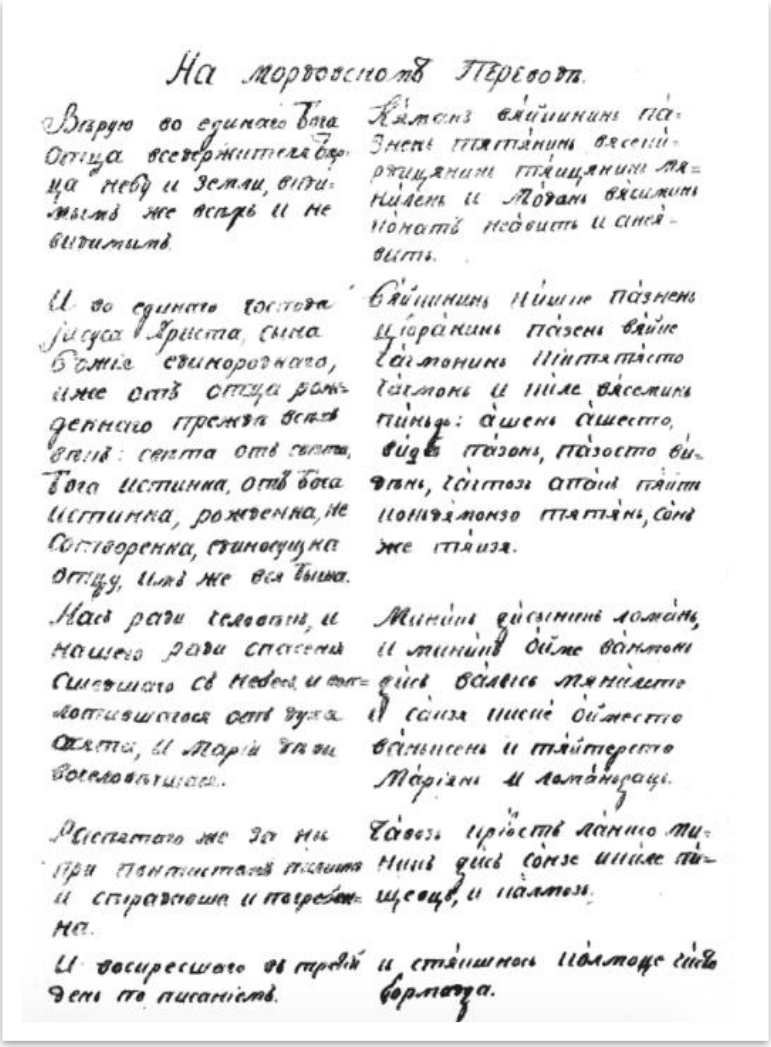
- Forced conversion, monasteries were established in the Mordvin territories, double taxation on those who did not convert
- Mordvind repeatedly rebelled against Russian rule in the 16th and 17th centuries
- The rebellions were suppressed, and the Mordvins began to flee to the east and south, with strong migration in the 18th century
- In the 19th century, Mordvins moved as far to Siberia and the Far East of Russia
- 1917: the October Revolution, forming of the Soviet Union
- 1928: the autonomous district of Mordovia is established
- 1934: Mordovian ASSR
- 1994: the Republic of Mordovia in its present form



flag of the Mordovian ASSR

Brief history of Mordvin literacy

- the first word lists containing Mordvin words date back to the 17th century
- 1785: Bishop Damaskin's Russian-Mordvin Dictionary
- Since the early 19th century, especially religious literature is being translated, both Erzya and Moksha, but literary languages are not established
- after the October Revolution (1917), educational and ideological enlightenment literature translated from Russia
- In the 1920s, both Mordvin literary languages were born
- Cyrillic alphabet from the beginning



Excerpt from a bilingual manuscript from 1791: The Nicene Creed in Church Slavic and Erzya Mordvin.

Brief history of Mordvin literacy

- futile attempts to create a common literary language in the 1920s and 30s, and again in the 2010s
- The national enlightenment movement came to a halt due to Stalin's Great Purge in the 1930s
- From the 1960s a new era of fiction flourishing
- In the early 1990s, national movement, efforts to revitalize both Mordvin languages
- 1998 a new language law is introduced in the Republic of Mordovia, where the official languages besides Russian are Erzya and Moksha
- However, the law is weak, it does not ensure the right to use Erzya/Moksha when dealing, e.g., with authorities

Эрзянь Правда, one of the few Mordvin-language newspapers still being printed

Mordvin folklore

- some old customs and practices from the ethnic religion remain
- rich folklore already collected in Tsarist Russia: epic poetry (all folklore poetry is sung), extensive fairy tales
- songs have their own syllabic metre, i.e., the same number of syllables in every verse of the same song
- lots of mythological songs that tell about the origin of the world and people; the diving of the earth from the bottom of the primordial sea; the most important of the heroes, Tyuštya
- rich lament tradition connected with death, marriage and army, i.e. rites of separation were accompanied by laments
- Mordvin folk music group Torama has collected and recorded old songs

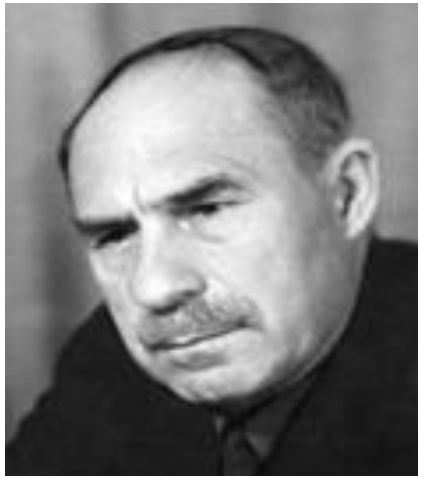
Mordvin folklore

- knowing the epic tradition, the poet Vasiliy Radaev compiled the epic Sijazhar (1960, wider 1973, 12,000 verses), describing the mid-16th century around the time of the fall of the Kazan Khanate; Radaev, however, did not use original folk poetry

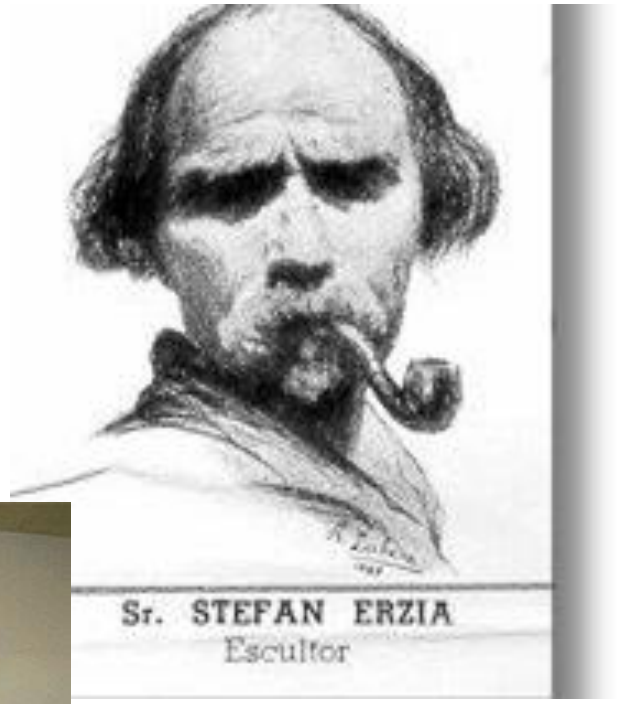
- more important, based directly on folk poetry is the 500-page *Mastorava* compiled by the folklorist Alexander Sharonov (‘Mother Earth’, 1994 in Erzya, translated into Moksha in 2001), which contains the old Mordvin worldview, mythology, history in its entirety

Mordvin culture

- Zahar Dorofeev (Захар Дорофеев) (1890-1952): the first Moksha writer, poet
- Jakov Grigošin (Яков Григошин) (1888–1939): the first Erzya writer and poet
- Kuz'ma Abramov (Кузьма Абрамов) (1914-2008): the most notable contemporary writer
- the most famous Mordvin artist is Stepan Erz'ja (Степан Эрзья) (= Stepan Nefëdov, 1876-1959), a powerful sculptor who spent 20 years in Argentina working on wood species
- [Erz'ja Museum in Saransk]



Kuz'ma Abramov



one of Stepan Erz'ja's works

The Mordvin languages

Phonology: main features

1) word-initial consonant clusters:

E *kši* ‚bread‘ (**kšə* < **krzə* < **kərzä* < **kürsä* > fi. *kyrsä* ‚bread, loaf‘)

E *kšńi* ‚iron‘

E *pškaďekśnems* ‚say (often)‘

2) vowel harmony in Erzya (E), but not in Moksha (M):

E *kudo-so* ‚house-INE’ ~ *veĺe-se* ‚village-INE’

3) Voiceless Liquida (approximants and vibrants) + /J/ in Moksha:

M *kaLt* ‚fish.NOM.PL’

Consonants (Erzya)

	lab.	alveo.	postal.	palat.	velar
Plosive	p	t		ť	k
	b	d		ď	g
Nasal	m	n		ń	(ŋ)
Affricate			c	č	ć
Fricative	(f)	s	š	ś	(χ)
	v	z	ž	ź	
Glide				j	
Lat. Approx.		l		ľ	
Vibrant		r		ŕ	

Consonants (Moksha)

	lab.	alveo.	postal.	palat.	velar
Plosive	p	t		ť	k
	b	d		ď	g
Nasal	m	n		ń	(ŋ)
Affricate			c	č	ć
Fricative	f	s	š	ś	χ
	v	z	ž	ź	
Glide				j	
				J	
Lat. Approx.		l		ľ	
		L		Ľ	
Vibrant		r		ŕ	
		R		Ŕ	

IPA:

/ʲj/
/l̥/, /l̥ʲ/
/r̥/, /r̥ʲ/

Voiceless liquids (Moksha)

kal ‚fish' (NOM.SG) > *kaLt* ‚fish' (NOM.PL)

кал калхт

viŕ ‚forest' (NOM.SG) > *viŔť* ‚forest' (NOM.PL)

вирь вирьхть

or (dialectally): *viŕť* ‚forest' (GEN/ACC.SG)

вирьть

Vocalism

Erzya:

i		(ï)
	u	
e		
	o	
		a

Moksha:

i		(ï)
	u	
e		**ə**
	o	
ä		a

Nominal conjugation

Conjugation of nominals, a.k.a. predicative conjugation, meaning that **in predicative position the nominal gets verbal personal markers**, and in past tense the preterite ending (of the conjugated verb ‘be’).

lomań 'human'

lomań-an 'I am a human'

lomań-eľiń 'I was a human'

Apart from Mordvin, this phenomenon occurs only in Samoyedic: Nenets *nye* 'woman'*> nyedəm* 'I am a woman'*, nyedămcyə* 'I was a woman'

Indefinite Declension (Erzya)

	мода /moda/ ‚land, ground‘	веле /veľe/ ‚village‘
nom	мода /moda/	веле /veľe/
gen/acc	модань /modań/	велень /veľeń/
all	моданень /modańeń/	веленень /veľeńeń/
abl	модадо /modado/	веледе /veľeďe/
tra	модакс /modaks/	велекс /veľeks/
ill	модас /modas/	велес /veľes/
ine	модасо /modaso/	велесэ /veľese/
ela	модасто /modasto/	велестэ /veľeste/
pro	модава /modava/	велева /veľeva/
lat	модав /modav/	велей /veľej/
(abe	модавтомо /modavtomo/	велевтеме /veľevťeme/)
(com	модашка/modaška/	велешка /veľeška/)

Definite Declension (Erzya)

	мода /moda/ ‚land, ground‘	веле /veľe/ ‚village‘
nom	модась /modaś/	велесь /veľeś
gen/acc	модантъ /modańť/	велентъ /veľeńť/
all/ill	модантень /modańťeń/	велентень /veľeńťeń/
abl	модадонть /modadońť/	веледентъ /veľeďeńť/
ela	модастонть /modastońť/	велестэнть /veľesteńť/
	модантъ эйстэ /modańť ejste/	велентъ эйстэ /veľeńť ejste/
ine	модасонть /modasońť/	велэсенть /veľeseńť/
	модантъ эйсэ /modańť ejse/	велентъ эйсэ /veľeńť ejse/
pro	модаванть /modavańť/	велеванть /veľevańť/
	модантъ эзга /modańť ezga/	велентъ эзга /veľeńť ezga/

Indefinite Declension (Moksha)

	мода /moda/ ‚land, ground‘	веле /veľä/ ‚village‘
nom	мода /moda/	веле /veľä/
gen/acc	модань /modań/	велень /veľəń/
all	моданди /modańďi/	веленди /veľəńďi/
abl	модада /modada/	веледе /veľəďä/
tra	модакс /modaks/	велекс /veľəks/
ill	модас /modas/	велес /veľəs/
ine	модаса /modaso/	велеса /veľəsa/
ela	модаста /modasto/	велеста /veľəsta/
pro	модава /modava/	велева /veľəva/
lat	модав /modav/	вели /veľi/
causat	моданкса /modaŋksa /	веленкса / veľəŋksa/
(abe	модафтома /modaftoma/	велефтома /veľəfťəma/)
(com	модашка/modaška/	велешка /veľəška/)

Definite Declension (Moksha)

Only three cases (nom, gen/acc, all) can be expressed synthetically in the Moksha definite declension. Other cases are formed with the postposition э- /e-/ and the corresponding case endings.

	мода /moda/ ‚land, ground‘	веле /veľä/ ‚village‘
nom	модась /modaś/	велесь /veľəś/
gen/acc	модать /modať/	велеть /veľəť/
all	модати /modaťi/	велети /veľəťi/
abl	модать эзда /modať ezda /	велеть эзда /veľəť ezda/
ill	модать эс /modať es/	велеть эс /veľəť es/ or allative
ine	модать эса /modať esa /	велеть эса /veľəť esa/
ela	модать эста /modať esta /	велеть эста /veľəť esta/ or ablative
pro	модать эзга /modať ezga /	велеть эзга /veľəť ezga /

Plural of nouns

In the indefinite declension the only plural form is that of the nominative: Е модатне /modaťńe/, М модатне /modaťńä/

In the definite declension the paradigm is complete. In Erzya, all the forms can be formed synthetically and ill, ine, ela, pro also with the help of the postposition э- /e-/ and the corresponding case endings. In Moksha, only nom, gen/acc, all are synthetical; other cases are formed with the postposition э- /e-/.

NB. Order of the morphemes in plural differs from singular: stem + plural ending + case ending.

Indefinite and definite declension

Varaka-ńť	*sa-ś*	*śimema-zo.*
crow-DET.GEN	come-3.PRAET	thirst-3.SG.PX

Kardaz-so	*ašťe-ś*	***veď***	*marto*	*kuvšin.*
yard-INE	stand-3.PRAET	**water**	with	pitcher.

No	***veď-eś***	***kuvšin-seńť***	*uľńe-ś*	*potmakske-se.*
but	**water-DET.NOM**	**pitcher-DET.INE**	be-3.PRAET	bottom-INE

‘The crow got thirsty. In a yard stood **a pitcher** with **water**. But **the water in the pitcher** was at the bottom.’

Possessive Declension

	Erzya	Moksha	
1	ćoram	ćoraźä	‘my son’
	ćoran	ćorańä	‘my sons’
2	ćorat	ćoraćä	‘your son’
	ćorat	ćoraťńä	‘your sons’
3	ćorazo	ćorac	‘his/her son’
	ćoranzo	ćoranza	‘his/her sons’
1	ćoranok	ćorańkä	‘our son/sons’
2	ćorank	ćorańťä	‘your son/sons’
3	ćorast	ćorasna	‘their son/sons’

Verbal conjugation

Differentiation between two conjugations: objective (definite, determined) and subjective (indefinite, indetermined) conjugation is typical of the Ugric and Samoyedic languages, cf. Hung. *lát-ok* 'I see' ~ *lát-om* 'I see it'.

Mordvin is the only language in the Finno-Permian branch with such a distinction. It expresses both the number and person of the subject and object with personal suffixes, e.g.:

E *soda-n* 'I know (something)' ~ *soda-sa* 'I know it', *soda-tan* 'I know you', *soda-samiź* 'they know me'

M *soda-n* 'I know' ~ *soda-san* 'I know it', *soda-ťä* 'I know you', *soda-samaź* 'they know me'

The personal suffixes differ from each other in tenses and moods.

Verbal conjugation

The use of definite conjugation assumes that the verb is transitive (can have a direct object), that there is a definite direct object (e.g., a pronoun or a noun in definite or possessive declension).

As the object is expressed with the verbal suffix, it can be omitted in sentences with a verb in objective conjugation.

In addition, the situation must be perfective (perfective aspect). In most other cases the indefinite conjugation is used.

However, the rules governing the use of the definite conjugation are plenty and have not been thoroughly researched. There are differences between Erzya and Moksha in the use of the definite conjugation.

Verbal conjugation

In Mordvin, the number and person of the object are always identified.

A verb in definite objective conjugation can contain the components of mood, tense and personal ending which indicates both the subject and the object:

sod-i-mik 'you knew me'
know-PRET-2SG>1SG

sod-ińďeŕavľ-i-ťiń 'I would have known you'
know-CONDIT.CONJ-PRET-1SG>2SG

Indefinite conjugation, Erzya

Present

	Singular	Plural
1	*sod-a-n*	*sod-a-tano*
2	*sod-a-t*	*sod-a-tado*
3	*sod-i*	*sod-i-ť*

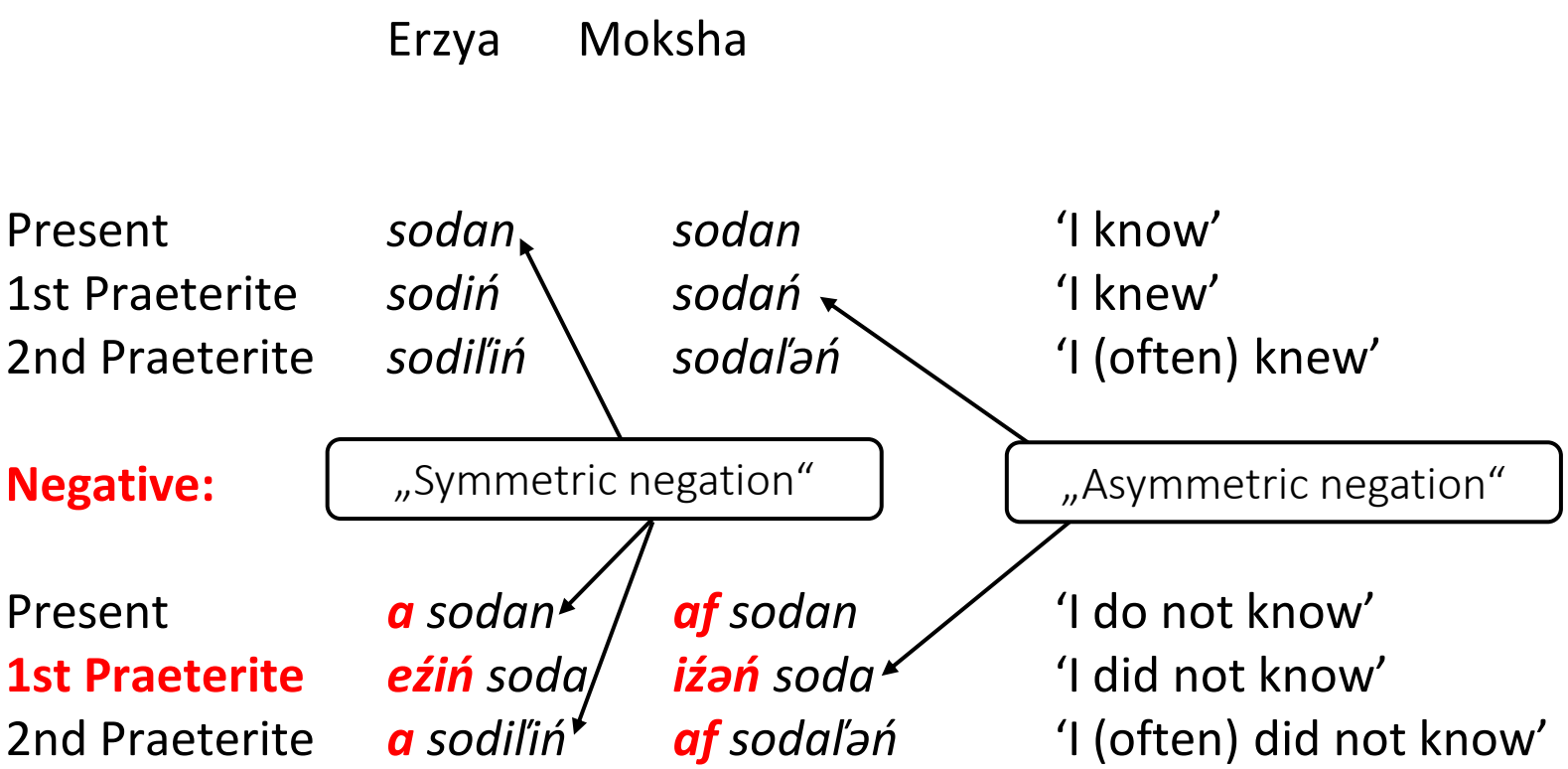
1st Preterite

	Singular	Plural
1	*sod-i-ń*	*sod-i-ńek*
2	*sod-i-ť*	*sod-i-ďe*
3	*sod-a-ś*	*sod-a-śť*

Definite conjugation, Erzya present tense

Obj. / Subj.	3SG	3PL	2SG	2PL	1SG	1PL
1SG	*sodasa*	*sodasiń*	*sodatan*	*sodatadiź*	-	-
2SG	*sodasak*	*sodasiť*	-	-	*sodasamak*	*sodasamiź*
3SG	*sodasi*	*sodasińźe*	*sodantanzat*	*sodatadiź*	*sodasamam*	*sodasamiź*
1PL	*sodasińek*		*sodatadińź*		-	-
2PL	*sodasink*		-		*sodasamiź*	
3PL	*sodasiź*		*sodatadiź*		*sodasamiź*	

Negation


Erzya
Moksha
Present
1st Praeterite
2nd Praeterite
sodan
sodiń
sodiľiń
sodan
sodań
sodaľəń
'I know'
'I knew'
'I (often) knew'
Negative:
„Symmetric negation"
„Asymmetric negation"
Present
1st Praeterite
2nd Praeterite
a sodan
eźiń soda
a sodiľiń
af sodan
iźəń soda
af sodaľəń
'I do not know'
'I did not know'
'I (often) did not know'

Moods

The Mordvin languages have few tenses: present and two preterites, of which the second expresses habitual action (somebody used to do something) and is not very frequent.

Instead, there are many moods in Mordvin, more than in any other language within the Finno-Ugric group: imperative, subjunctive*, desiderative, conditional, subjunctive of the conditional and optative.

*Subjunctive is called conjunctive in most Mordvin grammars.

Moods: Imperative

Imperative expresses direct command/prohibition, and therefore it has only the forms of 2SG and 2PL:

Erzya

2SG *kunda-k , moľ-ť*

2PL *kunda-do, moľe-ďe*

Moksha

kunda-k, moĽ-ť

kunda-da, moľə-da

kundams ‘to grab’, *moľems* ‘to go’

Moods: Subjunctive (Conjunctive)

The subjunctive expresses what one would do or would have done:

Erzya	**Moksha**
soda-vľi-ń	*soda-ľə-ń* ‘I would know/I would have known’ etc.
soda-vľi-ť	*soda-ľə-ť*
soda-voľ	*soda-ľ*
soda-vľi-ńek	*soda-ľə-mä*
soda-vľi-ďe	*soda-ľə-ďä*
soda-voľ-ť	*soda-Ľ-ť*

The Moksha forms coincide with those of the second preterite.

Moods: Conditional

The conditional expresses condition:

Erzya	**Moksha**
sodi-ńďeŕa-n	*soda-ńďäŕa-n* ‘if I knew’, etc.
sodi-ńďeŕa-t	*soda-ńďäŕa-t*
sodi-ńďeŕ-i	*soda-ńďäŕä-j*
sodi-ńďeŕa-tano	*soda-ńďäŕa-tama*
sodi-ńďeŕa-tado	*soda-ńďäŕa-tada*
sodi-ńďeŕ-iť	*soda-ńďäŕä-J’ť*

The conditional can be conjugated in past tense, too.

Moods: Conditional–Conjunctive

The conditional can also take the conjunctive suffix:

Erzya	**Moksha**	
sodi-ńďeŕa-vľi-ń	*soda-ńďäŕä-ľə-ń*	‘if I would know, if I would have known…’
sodi-ńďeŕa-vľi-ť	*soda-ńďäŕä-ľə-ť*	
sodi-ńďeŕa-voľ	*soda-ńďäŕä-ľ*	

etc.

Moods: Desiderative

The desiderative expresses desire to do something:

Erzya	**Moksha**
mor-ikseľ-iń	*mora-ľəksaľə-ń* ‘I wanted to know, I would have wanted to know’, etc.
mor-ikseľ-iť	*mora-ľəksaľə-ť*
mor-ikseľ	*mora-ľəksaľ*
mor-ikseľ-ińek	*mora-ľəksaľə-mä*
mor-ikseľ-iďe	*mora-ľəksaľə-ďä*
mor-ikseľ-ť	*mora-ľəksaĽ-ť*

Moods: Optative

The optative expresses exhortation and polite request.

Erzya	**Moksha**
soda-z-an	*soda-z-an*
soda-z-at	*soda-z-at*
soda-zo	*soda-za*
soda-z-dano	—
soda-z-dado	—
soda-s-t	*soda-s-t*

Non-finites

The Mordvin languages have several non-finites.

The basic infinitive has the suffix E *-mo, -me,* M *-ma, -mä.*

It can take the case endings of ablative, elative, illative and prolative and act as a gerund governed by the predicate of the sentence.

The infinitive-participle with the suffix E/M *-ma* has a necessitive meaning ‘something that has to be done’. It can be used either as an attribute or as a noun predicate.

Non-finites: Participles in Erzya

Mordvin has several participles some of which are unproductive and can be formed from a few verbs only.

The productive participles in Erzya are:

- present active participle ending in *-i* or *-ića,* e.g. *sod-i(ća)* ‘one who knows’
- past active/passive participle ending in *-ź*, e.g. *soda-ź* ‘one who knew; one who was known’
- agent participle ending in *-vt*, used if the agent of the verb is expressed, e.g. *Mišań rama-vt alaša* ‘horse bought by Miša’

Non-finites: Participles in Moksha

The productive participles in Moksha are:

- present active participle ending in *-j/-i,* e.g. *soda-j* ‘one who knows’, *ńiľ-i* ‘one who swallows’
- past active/passive participle ending in *-f* (= E *-vt*), e.g. *soda-f* ‘one who knew; one who was known’; can be used also with an agent, e.g. *Mišań rama-f alaša* ‘horse bought by Miša’

Non-finites: Gerunds

As stated earlier, several gerunds can be formed from the basic infinitive with case-endings. E.g. infinitive + elative expresses simultaneous action: E *soda-msto*, M *soda-m-sta* ‘(while) knowing’; infinitive + prolative expresses cause: E/M *soda-m-ga* ‘because of knowing’, etc.

Both Erzya and Moksha have a gerund ending in *-ź* (cf. Erzya past participle), which expresses manner, e.g. E *tuś avaŕďe-ź* ‘(s/he) left crying’. The gerund is also used temporally, then it expresses passed action, e.g. M *šiń valgə-ź* ‘after the day dawned’.

Learning Mordvin

Unit 5 *Veťeće peĺks*

GRAMMAR

Infinitives

In addition to the *-ms* infinitive (the dictionary form of verbs), Erzya verbs also have a *-mo /-me* infinitive. The choice of which infinitive to use depends on the syntactic role of the infinitive expression as well as the semantic properties of the phrase it modifies. (Those learners familiar with Finnic languages will note that the Erzya *-ms* and *-mo/-me* infinitives correspond fairly well to the *-da* and *-ma* infinitives in Estonian, or to the first infinitive and third infinitive in Finnish).

soda-ms, -mo 'to know';
stuvto-ms, -mo 'to forget';
meŕe-ms, -me 'to say'.

The table below provides examples of words which are typically used in conjunction with the *-ms* infinitive (1) as well as words typically used together with the *-mo/-me* infinitive (2).

1. *eŕavi* 'is necessary, must', *sati* 'is enough', *meźe* 'what', *kov* 'where (to)', *ška* 'time', *staka* 'difficult', *uĺi meźe* 'there is something', *araś meźe* 'there is nothing'	a. *meŕems* 'to say', *sodams* 'to know', *udoms* 'to sleep', *jarsams* 'to eat', *stuvtoms* 'to forget', *ťejems* 'to do, make', *śormadoms* 'to write'
2. *karmams /purnams* 'to begin (doing something)', *anokstams* 'to prepare', *moĺems* 'to go', *sams* 'to come', *maštoms* 'to know how to', *tonadoms* 'to get used to'	b. *moramo* 'to sing', *ťejeme* 'to do, make', *lovnomo* 'to read', *sodamo* 'to know', *śormadomo* 'to write', *jarsamo* 'to eat', *kortamo* 'to speak', *kunsolomo* 'to listen', *tonavtŕieme* 'to study, learn'

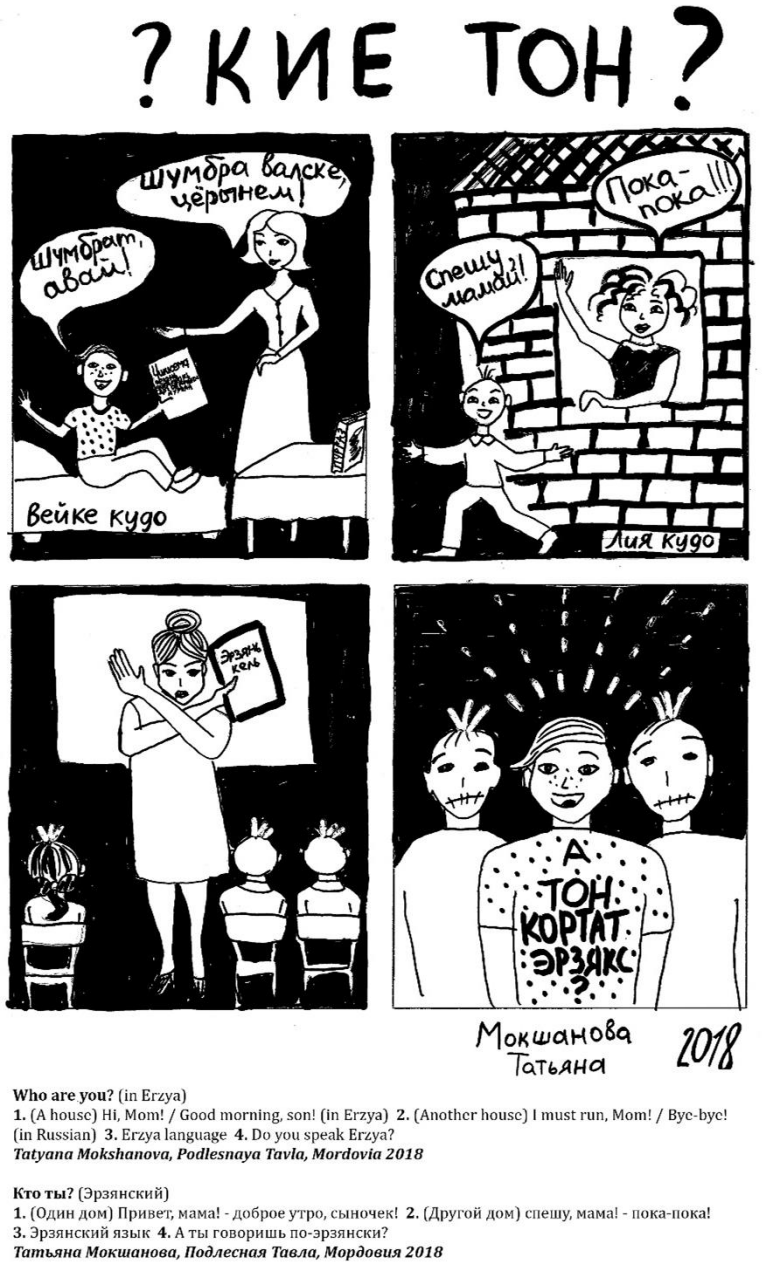
Aasmäe, Niina 2014. *An introductory course of the Erzya language*. University of Tartu, Tartu (118 pages)

www.murre.ut.ee/arhiiv/naita.php?t=kasikiri&id=5504

Mordvins now

- Mordvin languages suffer serious decline
  - declining age groups
  - rural depopulation (language is richest in the countryside)
  - frequent language shift (Erzya and Moksha use Russian with each other)
  - poor appreciation of one's own language
- Mordvin is only taught as an optional subject in school
- TV and radio broadcast is only a few hours a week
- weak identity, little native-language youth culture

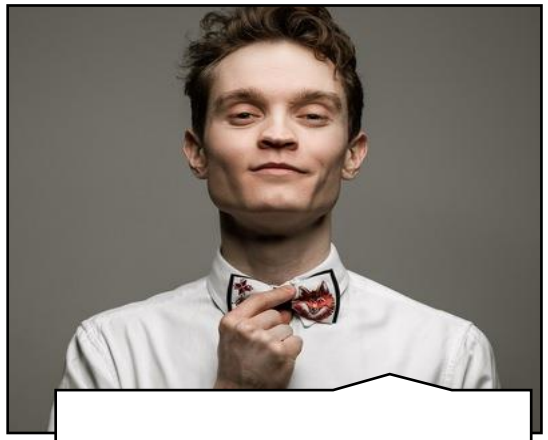
Erzya-language comic by Tatiana Mokšanova depicting how Erzya is forbidden to be spoken at school

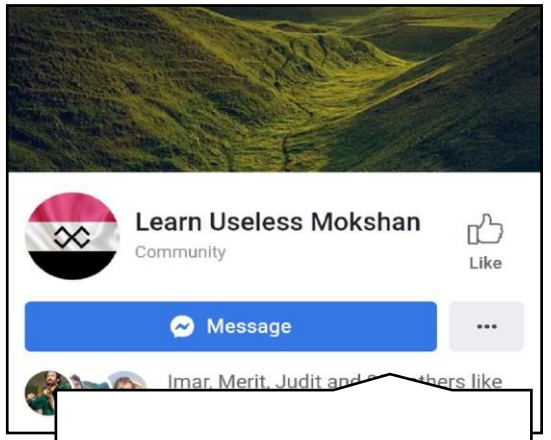


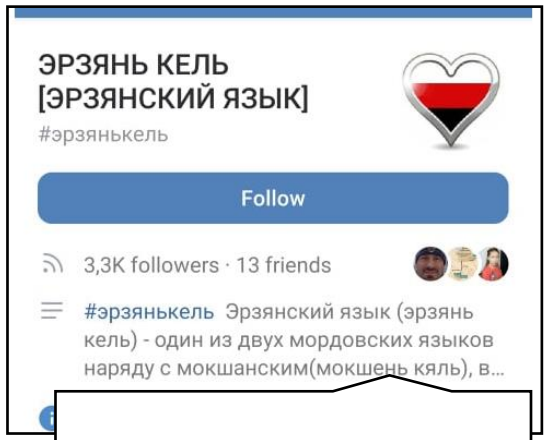
Who are you? (in Erzya)
1. (A house) Hi, Mom! / Good morning, son! (in Erzya) **2.** (Another house) I must run, Mom! / Bye-bye! (in Russian) **3.** Erzya language **4.** Do you speak Erzya?
Tatyana Mokshanova, Podlesnaya Tavla, Mordovia 2018

Кто ты? (Эрзянский)
1. (Один дом) Привет, мама! - доброе утро, сыночек! **2.** (Другой дом) спешу, мама! - пока-пока!
3. Эрзянский язык **4.** А ты говоришь по-эрзянски?
Татьяна Мокшанова, Подлесная Тавла, Мордовия 2018

Contemporary Mordvin media







Further Mordvin media

News:

http://www.mokshen-pr.ru/http://www.mokshen-pr.ru/

https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCBtkh2BMcNWJPX87uFhzGpQ/videos?disable_polymer=1

Radio:

https://vaigel.ru/

Culture:

https://vk.com/club78443596

Children's pages:

https://vk.com/club118080936

http://chilisema.ru/

Corpora:

http://gtweb.uit.no/u_korp/?mode=mdf (moksha)

http://gtweb.uit.no/u_korp/?mode=myv (erzya)

http://volgakama.web-corpora.net/index_en.html

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