

THE EVOLUTION OF CHARACTERS' NAMES OF THE TÚRIN'S SAGA OF J. R. R. TOLKIEN

The Story of Túrin is a part of the so-called Tolkien's "Legendarium" dating back to the very first attempts of its creation. Today's reader familiar with Tolkien's works usually finds it in "The Silmarillion", the short but detailed history of Tolkien's world. Since, it was published posthumously, "The Silmarillion" was a compilation of refined episodes stylistically and in terms of volume edited by the author's son Christopher Tolkien, representing only the skeletons of what was to supposedly be the larger stories. However, thanks mainly to the aforementioned Christopher Tolkien, we are now in access of a much larger bulk of material representing the evolution of Tolkien's texts in retrospective in 12 volume of "The History of Middle-earth", "Unfinished Tales" and other compilation materials.

The aim of the article is to establish at least some structural relations between the variants of Turin's sage and pre-Túrin's (Kalevala) material.

Since the volume of the thesis is somewhat limited we will here refer only to the limited amount of published literature. For the material related to Kalevala, we will take one of the available English renditions of Kalevala [1], and the "The Story of Kullervo" [2], From "The History of Middle-earth" compendium we will choose only "The Book of Lost Tales (Part Two)" [3] and "The Lays of Beleriand" [4], the rest of the "Legendarium" will be represented by "The Children of Húrin" [5], "The Silmarillion" [6] and "Unfinished Tales" [7].

The story of Túrin is a part of the cycle representing the so-called "First Age" of Tolkien's world, after the Exodus of Noldor from the Blessed Realm and before the imprisonment of Morgoth (the evil deity, chief antagonist of the narrative). However those stories were previously the part of the "The Lost Tales", the name given to the earlier forms of the stories, which belong to somewhat distinct, "pre-legendarium", partly same storylines, within different framework. It has its origins in Kalevala's story of Kullervo. Kalevala, the Finnish epos, compiled by Lönnrot attracted the attention of Tolkien, especially its tragic part concerning Kullervo, the hapless youngling who grew up in thralldom, all his life searching for vengeance, and his tragic death by his own hand after finding out he had seduced his own sister.

While similarities are evident, the story went different ways, Tolkien even attempted to create his own prosaic version of the story of Kullervo, enlarging it, while introducing newer names, characters and trying to get rid of plot's inconsistencies (Untamo killed Kalervo (Kullervo's father) while in the course of the narrative the latter appeared to be alive). However, throughout his life he continued to develop the story of Turin.

We are to choose several characters of both Kullervo and Túrin's narratives. But firstly we must define the roles suitable for them in both narratives. For the aims of the thesis it would be better to take roles (and therefore the name) found in both stories.

The first one of course is that of the main protagonist. The second and the third would be the roles of the father and mother correspondingly. Important for the story are the roles of the main character's siblings: sister (one of the main protagonists), another sister (died in her infancy, appears only in the latest versions of the story, might be equated to a nameless brother in Kalevala stories); the fosterer King Thingol in Tolkien's narrative or Ilmarinen (the Smith) in Kalevala, the female ruler of the forest, Melian (the Queen) in Tolkien's legend and a nameless hag in Kalevala. The main character's friend is Beleg the Bowman or a sentient dog (or just a dog) in Kalevala's narrative (it gave rise to one of the characters of another Tolkien's narrative, Huan the Hound for Beren and Luthien). As for villains we can also think of putting together the elf who mocked Turin in Thingol's halls and Ilmarinen's evil wife, as well as we can equate the evil Easterling Brodda and Kullervo's evil uncle Untamō.

Table 1 – The roles and names appearing in various variants of both stories

	The Children of Hurin	Unfinished Tales	The Simarillion	The Lays of Beleriand (Earlier version of the poem)	The Book of Lost Tales Part Two	Tolkien's Story of Kullervo	Kalevala (English translation by Keith Bosley)
The main protagonist	Túrin	Túrin	Túrin	Túrin	Túrin	Kullervo	Kullervo
Mother	Morwen (Eledwen (Elfsheen))	Morwen (Eledhwen, the elven-fair)	Morwen	Morwin	Mavwin (Mavoinë)	Kalervo's wife (nameless)	Kalervo lass (nameless)
Father	Húrin (Thalion (the Steadfast))	Húrin (Thalion)	Húrin	Húrin (Thalion, Thalion Erithámrod, the Steadfast, the Unbending), Hurin	Úrin (the Steadfast)	Kalervō, Kalervo, Kalervoinen, Kampo, Kampa, Keime	Kalervo
Sister (main)	Niënor (Mourning), Níniel (Maid of Tears)	Nienor (Niniel) (Mourning)	Nienor (Niniel)	Nienor, Níniel	Nienori, Nienóri, Níniel	Wanōna (weeping), Oanōra	nameless maiden
Sister (deceased)/ brother in Kalevala	Urwen (Lalaith)	Urwen (Lalaith)	Lalaith	not present	not present	nameless	not present
The King of the Forest/ the Smith in Kalevala	Thingol	Thingol	Thingol	Thingol	Tintoglin, Tinwelint (Linwë)	Āsemo	Ilmarinen, Ilmari
The Queen of the Forest	Melian	Melian	Melian	Melian (Mablui)	Gwedheling	Nameless, Blue-robed Lady of the Forest, Blue	nameless, a hag, a blue-cloaked thicket-dame

The friend The hunter / sentient dog in Kalevala	Beleg (Cúthalion/ Strongbow)	Beleg (Strongbow)	Beleg (Cúthalion / Strong- bow)	Beleg (the hunter, the bowman)	Beleg (the hunts man)	Forest Woman Musti, Mauri	Blackie
Villain: The mocking elf/Smith's evil wife (in Kalevala)	Saeros	Saeros	Saeros	Orgof	Orgof	nameless, daughter of Koi Queen	nameless, Ilmari's mistress
Villain: The Easterling evil uncle (in Kalevala)	Brodda	Brodda	Brodda	not mentioned, however supposed	Brodda	Untamō, Untamo, Untamoinen, Unti, Ūlto	Untamo
Names and epithets taken by the character himself or given by others	Agarwaen (Bloodstain ed) the son of Úmarth, Adanedhel (Elf-man), Turambar (Master of Doom), Thurin (the Secret), Neithan (The Wronged), Mormegil (Black Sword)	The Dragon- helm, Neithan (the Wronged), Thurin Adanedhel (the Secret), Agarwaen the Black Sword of Nargoth- rond, Mormegil (the Black Sword), Turambar	Neithan (the Wron- ged), Agarwaen the son of Úmarth, Mormegil (the Black Sword), Turambar	Túrin Thaliadrin, Túrin Thalion	Mormagli, Mormakil (black sword), Blacks- word of the Rod othlim, Turambar (Turumart), Turambar son of the weary forest	Kalervan- poika, Säkehonto, Säki, Honto, Säri, Särihontō	Warrior, the blue- stockened gaffer's son

From the Table 1 we can already establish some structural resemblance between the two storylines. The names are of course not similar, however, the relationships between the character roles are self-evident. More than that, the epithet added to the main protagonist's sister is similar – “weeping” in Tolkien's version of Kullervo's story, and “Mourning”, “maid of tears” in Tolkien's legendarium. Also notable is the amount of epithets, nicknames, name-variations applied to both of the main protagonists. In Kullervo's story Tolkien applied a lot of self-made Finnish name-variations (instead of the original Kalevala's “the blue-stockened gaffer's son”), in Tolkien's Legendarium the number of epithets and extra names is growing almost with each version of Túrin's story.

As was mentioned before the volume of this work doesn't allow for more detailed presentation of the research, however the complete overview of the whole published material on the topic would reveal more structural resemblances and demonstrate more detailed evolution of names from both storyline therefore revealing linguistically biased structure of such evolution.

Список цитированных источников

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