

Phonetic and Grammatical Parallels in Modern German and Chechen

Petimat Khalidovna Almurzaeva¹, Brilliant Magomedovna Abubakarova²
and Timerlan Ibrahimovich Usmanov¹

¹Kadyrov Chechen State University, Grozny, Russian Federation

²Saint-Petersburg State University of Economics, Saint-Petersburg, Russian Federation

Keywords: Phoneme, Phonetic Parallels, Juxtaposition, Aspiration, Glottal Stop (Plosive), Umlaut.

Abstract: In the era of globalization, special attention is being paid to rethinking the interaction of countries at different levels of development. Modern institutions are working to create a unified environment for the understanding of different languages and cultures. In today's world there are integrative processes of interaction between different peoples, which unintentionally affect intercultural and crosslingual issues. Revealing the laws of words formation and construction of phrases in particular languages, finding out what is common in these languages and those laws which are more peculiar to one language in comparison with the laws of another language, understanding their origin – all this large and important work will provide a serious base for studying any language. The Caucasian languages were of great interest to foreign linguists, such as A. Sommerfelt, A. Dirr, D. Braun, J. Hippert, and W. Schulze. Many works have been written about the Caucasian languages in English, German and French. In this article, we will examine phonetic parallels in the German and Chechen languages.

1 INTRODUCTION

Since ancient times Caucasian languages attracted the attention of many scholars. G. A. Klimov writes: "Even in 1862 the greatest Russian, Caucasian linguist of the last century Pyotr Uslar noted that comparative linguistics is waiting for contributions from Caucasus. At the same time, the Caucasian linguistic material is of great interest from the point of view of general linguistics theory" (*Some Phonetic and Grammatical Parallels and Contrasts in Literary German, 1970*).

The Caucasian languages were of great interest to foreign linguists as well. Many works have been written about the Caucasian languages in English, German and French.

However, not all the peoples of the Caucasus had the opportunity to study their native language under the tsarist regime.

Only after the Great October Socialist Revolution did the peoples of the entire Soviet Union get the opportunity to study their native and Russian languages. Much attention in the early years of Soviet power was paid to the study of foreign languages. Scientists worried about the question of how best to present a foreign language to the students.

The purpose of this article is to review the scholarly and methodological literature on phonetic parallels and contrasts in German and Chechen:

Comparative study is an extremely important approach. Revealing the laws of words formation and construction of phrases in particular languages, finding out what is common in these languages and those laws which are more peculiar to one language in comparison with the laws of another language, understanding their origin – all this large and important work will provide a serious base for studying any language.

Research methods: At the present stage of the development of modern linguistics, current research methods and experience enable us to study genetically unrelated and typologically dissimilar linguistic systems of Chechen and German languages. The languages of the peoples of the world make a unique system that reflects the self-awareness of ethnic groups as their speakers. When we study them comparatively, we can see both similarities and differences that are typical of the structure of a particular language.

2 LITERATURE REVIEW

In recent years special attention has been paid to comparative linguistics. A lot of works has been published comparing the grammatical structure of the Russian language with the grammatical structure of the languages of the peoples of our country. Especially noteworthy are the works devoted to teaching foreign languages in national schools, which prove the importance of comparing them with the native language (Almurzaeva, 2012).

Noting the importance of the native language in learning a foreign language, Academician L.V. Shcherba wrote: "All the efforts of the straightforward methodology... All the efforts of Direct Methods were aimed at creating in students a pure bilingualism by totally banishing the native language from the whole process of learning. However, the experience has shown that it is possible to banish the native language from the learning process (and thereby impoverish this process by not giving the foreign language any weapon to defend itself against the influence of the native one), but that it is impossible to banish the native language from the heads of students in school conditions..." (Vagapov, 2011).

In the work "Comparative characteristics of complex attributive word combinations in German and Kazakh," E. N. Nurmaganbetov notes: "The study of foreign languages in our country is not opposed to the knowledge and study of our native language. On the contrary, the knowledge of a foreign language and its laws helps one to better master one's native language. But the study of foreign languages has its own characteristics, in particular for those whose native language differs in its grammatical structure. The comparison of languages, which are unequal in structure, should establish the commonalities and differences, to identify the specific features of these languages, which is necessary for their conscious learning" (Almurzaeva, 2018)

But the comparison of a native and a foreign language should be carried out both theoretically and practically. Only this solution can contribute to a better learning of a foreign language. To implement practically a better foreign language learning is possible if students are given more exercises, which would include a grammatical parallel to the native language, as well as examples of differences and similarities of phonetic and grammatical phenomena of native and foreign languages. Setting such a question in the teaching process will facilitate the conscious learning of the foreign language.

Comparative analysis of the phonetics in the Chechen and German languages had not been extensively studied upto 1993. That year, there was defended the doctoral dissertation of Umadkeryeva Y.D. at St Petersburg State University «The phonological system of literary Chechen vowels in comparison with German», which compares Chechen and German with a special emphasis on diphthongs because the monophthong systems of the two languages are marked by greater affinity (Akhmanova, 2013).

It would be very interesting to look for parallels or contrasts in Chechen and German, which should be of great help in teaching foreign languages at school and university. Such research will have not only practical but also theoretical significance. The question of the proper organization of foreign language teaching in national schools is important, because the students there study their native language, Russian and one of the foreign languages. Therefore, the solution to the problem of comparing the Chechen and German languages is an urgent task.

3 RESEARCH RESULTS

This article will address, to the possible extent, some issues in the comparative study of the phonetics of the German and Chechen languages.

First of all, it should be noted that the pronunciation of p, t, k consonants in German and Chechen is of great importance in the development of correct pronunciation.

The voiceless r, t, k in Chechen dialects are always aspirated: *Пауда* – выгода, польза. *Пха* – жила. *Тур* – сабля.

The consonants p, t, k in German occur most frequently before vowels, diphthongs, and sonants l, m, r, n.

German:

- (die) Post – почта, корреспонденция
- (die) Pause – пауза, перерыв
- (der) Pelz – мех, шуба
- (die) Tanne – пихта, ель
- (der) Täu – роса
- (die) Kanne – кувшин, кружка
- (der) Käufer – покупатель.

The phonemes p, t, k in the Vainakh languages occur in any word position.

At the beginning of a word:

Chechen language

Russian language

- *пхиь* [*пхиь*] – пять

- *пен* [пиен] – стена
- *тахана* [тахина] – сегодня
- *тера* [тиера] – похожий
- *ког* [куог] – нога
- *керт* [киерт] – забор

In the middle of a word:

- *тайна* [тайна] – род
- *кепек* [кепиек] – копейка
- *датта* [датта] – печь
- *ата* [ата] – дробить
- *аькхе* [аьхкие] – лето
- *лехка* [лиехка] – гнать

At the end of a word:

- *айп* [айп] – порок
- *тон* [туон] – ружье
- *барт* [барт] – согласие
- *абат* [абат] – азбука, алфавит
- *мохк* [муохк] – страна
- *дохк* [дуохк] – туман

Chechens often aspirate Russian words with the phonemes *p*, *t*, *k* under the influence of their native language. Considering the presence of aspirated consonant phonemes *p*, *t*, *k* in the Vainakh languages, one must pay attention to the correct pronunciation of words in the German language in the Chechen schools (Almurzaeva, 2012).

A characteristic feature of the pronunciation of German vowels in the initial position is the glottal stop.

German language:

- 'atmen – дышать
- 'alle – все
- 'irren – ошибаться
- 'ordnen – приводить в порядок

The laryngeal stop that is called the glottal stop in German, so characteristic of German vowel phonemes, is also present in the Vainakh languages in the same positions. According to V. D. Timayev, "the ь sound in Chechen occurs both at the beginning of a word before vowels, as the glottal stop, and in the middle of a word between two vowels, and at the end of a word after a vowel. It also occurs in other positions: after a vowel before a consonant (лиьна «пожелал», хиьна «узнал»). P.K. Uslar considered the sound ь as a phoneme and called to mark it on the letter". [5].

Chechen language

At the beginning of the word:

- ьан [‘ан] «прострел»
- ьун [‘ун] «доска»

In the middle of the word:

- хаьан [ха‘ан] «сесть»

- лаьан [ла‘ан] «хотеть»
- дайьан [дай‘ан] «терять»
- х1оьа [х1о‘а] «яйцо»
- чоьа [чо‘а] «бурка»
- айьан [‘ай‘ан] «поднять»

At the end of the word:

- диь [ди‘] «четыре»
- кхоь [кхо‘] «три»
- пхиь [пхи‘] «пять».

Unlike German, the hard onset occurs in all positions in Chechen and has a semantic meaning, e.g: ‘ан «прострел» – ант «недостаток, дефект».

D.S. Imnaishvili writes that "A. Shiffner did not designate the laryngeal plosive consonant between two vowels, ... because he did not hear live Chechen speech, he wrote *ii*, *uu*, *iea* instead of *i'i*, *u'u*, *iea* [1-2].

The pronunciation of labialized front vowels *ö*, *ü* is not easy for students, as there are no such sounds in Russian, but this phenomenon is not a problem in the Chechen schools.

In German, the phoneme (Ø:) is found in most cases at the beginning and in the middle of a word.

German language

At the beginning of a word:

- (das) Öl – (Ø: l) – масло, нефть
- (die) «Ökonomie – (Økono'mi:) – экономия
- Öde (Ø: də) – пустынный, скучный

In the middle of a word:

- (die) Börze [b Ø: zə] – кошелёк, биржа
- (die) Mönr [m Ø: və] – чайка
- böse [b Ø: zə] – злой, сердитый

The German long, closed, labialized sound (Ø:) corresponds to the phoneme оь in the Vainakh languages. In most cases, the letter combination is transmitted by the diphthong (уоь) and (юоь). This diphthong is widely used in Chechen in all positions.

At the beginning of a word:

- оьшу [уоьшу] – нуждается, нужно
- оьцуйтура [уоьцуйтура] – позволял брать, покупать
- оьт1уйтура [уоьт1уйтура] – позволял рваться
- уохьуйтура [уоьхьуйтура] – позволял показывать

In the middle of a word:

- лоьраш [луоьраш] – врачи
- боьха [буоьха] – грязный
- лохьуйтура [луоьхьуйтура] – позволял искать
- гоьнаш [гоуьнаш] – матрацы

At the end of a word:

- гоь [гуоь] – матрац

- *доь* [доуь] – сеять
- *кхобь* [кхуобь] – фасоль (Desheriev, 1963)

The labialized long phoneme (y:) in German corresponds to the long monophthong (уь) in Chechen.

German language Chechen language

- (der) Süden [zu:dən] – юг
суьдхо [суьдхо] – судья
- (dis) Güte [gy:tə] – доброта
[гуьржийн] – грузинский

The labialized short form (y) in German corresponds to the short form (уь) in Chechen.

German language Chechen language

- brüllen [brüllən] – рычать
- дужа [дужа] – ложиться
- (die) Dürre [dyrə] – засуха
- туьха [туьха] – соль

The long sound (y:) in German corresponds to the long diphthong уьй in Chechen.

German language Chechen language

- (die) Tür [ty: r] – дверь
туьра [туьйра] – сказка
- (das) Grün [gry: n] – зелень
гуьйрие [гуьйрие] – осень

It should be noted that in most cases the Chechen language uses words with a diphthong (уьй).

In Ingush there is no long monophthong (уь:), but instead there are diphthongs in the same words (ий) and (yo).

Chechen language Ingush language

- *буьду* (*буь да*)
бийда (*бийда*) – сырой
- *чуьна* (*чуь на*)
чуона (*чуона*) – чугунный

The Chechen short monophthong (уь) corresponds to the short sounds in the Ingush language (и), (y).

Chechen language Ingush language

- *муьста* (*муьста*)
- *миста* (*миста*) – кислый
- *туьха* (*туьха*)
- *тух* (*тух*) – соль

There are no sounds in the Ingush language like the German long sound (y:) and short sound (y). Consequently, the correct pronunciation of the German long (y:) and short (y) sounds for the Ingush audience needs to be given, and examples of the related Chechen language also need to be given.

Since this sound does not exist in Russian, it is difficult to set this sound correctly. In teaching German to students in a national classroom it is not particularly difficult because these sounds can be found in their languages. Y. D. Desheriev notes that

nasalized phonemes are present in the Batsbi language.

Nasalization of such vowels is pronounced strongly enough (almost like in French) (Desheriev, 1963):

ламна – горные, *кортма* – головные,
(ва:ха) – жить, *ваха* – идти.

Nasalized consonants are rare in the Vainakh languages. However, nasalization of vowel phonemes under the influence of a subsequent "н" is quite common. The nasalization of consonants can be observed in the following words of the Chechen and Ingush languages.

German language Chechen language

Ingush language

- | | | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------|---|---------|
| <i>lang</i> – длинный | <i>маьнга</i> | – | кровать |
| | <i>миенги</i> | – | кровать |
| <i>singen</i> – петь | <i>гаьнгли</i> | – | качели. |
| | <i>кляьнк</i> | – | мальчик |
| <i>bringen</i> – приносить | <i>аьнгли</i> | – | стекло |
| | <i>мангал</i> | – | коса |
| <i>die Wange der</i> – щека | <i>мангал</i> | – | коса |
| | <i>хьуонк</i> | – | черемша |
| <i>der Onkel</i> – дядя | <i>хьонка</i> | – | черемша |

Nasalized vowels occur more frequently in Vaynakh languages than nasalized consonants. Any vowel in the Vaynakh languages can be nasalized. Vowels in the Vaynakh languages are nasalized in any word position. In Chechen, nasalized sounds occur more frequently than in Ingush. Я. Vagapov writes that vowels in different parts of speech can be nasalized [8, p. 159].

See: nouns in the genitive case:

- *ламна* – *ламнан* – горные,
- *неха* – *нехан* – людей; людской;

possessive pronoun:

са – сан – я, мой, *вай* – *вайн* – мы, наш;

Quantitative and ordinal numerals:

шолгIачу – *шолгIачун*, *цхьанна* – *цхьаннан*,

in the second – to the second, one – to one;

adjectives:

- *кIай* – *кIайчу* – (*кIайнан*) – белый,
- *цIие* – *цIиечун* – (*цIиенан*) – красный;

infinitive form of the verb:

- *ваха* – *вахан* – пойти,
- *ва* – *ван* – прийти.

Long and short vowels

«Long and short vowels are phonetically opposed in all Nakh languages:

Batz (*ва:х(a)!*), Ingush (*ва:ха!*),

Chechen (*ва:ха!*) – живи (о мужчине), but Batz. (*ваха*).

ингушский (*вах*), чеченск. (*вах*) – опьяни!» (Desheriev, 1963).

Long and short vowels in both German and Vainakh have a word distinctive function.

German language

- kam [ka:m] – приходил
- (der) Kamm [kam] – гребень, расческа, гребень (волны гор)
- (der) Staat [sta:t] – государство, штат
- (die) Stadt [stad] – город
- (die) Saat [za:t] – посев, всходы, семя
- satt [zat] – сытый, насыщенный
- (das) Beet [be: t] – грядка, клумба
- (das) Bett [bet] – кровать, постель

Chechen language Ingush language

вах (*ва ха*) *вах* (*ва ха*) – жить
вах (*в а ха*) *вах* (*вах*)' – пойти
лала (*ла ла*) *лала* (*ла ла*) – расплавиться, плавиться

лалла! (*лалла*) *лалла!* (*лалла*) – гони (imperative form from гнать)

Chechen language

веза (*ве за*) *веза* (*вце за*) – любить
веза (*веза*) *веза* (*виеза*) – тяжелый
догIа (*догIа*) *дIагIа* (*дIоагIа*) – ключ от замка
догIа (*догIа*) *дIогIа* (*дIуогIа*) – дождь

Umlaut and ablaut

The German vocalization system is characterized by changes in the root vowel. There are two types of vowel changes: umlaut, ablaut.

An umlaut (or "mutation") is a partial assimilation of a root vowel to an ending vowel, that is, an umlaut in German refers to the transformation of a vowel of a more stressed syllable by the influence of "i" or "j" of the subsequent less stressed syllable. An umlaut is formed by the effect of "i" or "j" on "a" of a root syllable. The short "a" of the root syllable, influenced by the "i" or "j" of the following syllable, was transformed (mutated) into "e":

- in Gothic *sandja*, *-iagjan*, *satjan*;
- in ancient German *sendan*, *legan*, *setzan*;
- in modern German *senden*, *legen*, *setzen*.

According to V. M. Zhirmunsky, later on, the umlaut was extended to other vowels "...the umlaut covers all posterior vowels (a, o, i), both long and short, the corresponding diphthongs, and also extends to those cases of vowel mutation of short 'a' that did not exist in Old Upper German (the so-called secondary umlaut a).

Thus, the following alternations are established: comp. *a - e* (or *a*), *o - o*, *u - u*»...". And then V. M. Zhirmunsky notes: "In New German, as a result of the

diphthongization of the narrow long *и*, *ie* and the extension of the diphthong *öu*, the alternation *au - äu* (*eü*) (*öy*) took place, comp. *Naus - Nauser* (comp. *u - iu*), *laufen - Zaufer* (cf. *oi - öü*)".

A similar process of transformation of the phonetic and morphological structure of nominal and verbal stems in connection with the emergence and spread of umlaut can be traced in the Vainakh languages. The formation of umlaut was developing in the Chechen and Ingush languages during their independent development.

The development of umlaut in the Chechen and Ingush languages was accompanied by a rearrangement of the ancient phonetic and morphological structure of the nominal and verbal roots:

Chech. imper. mood (*маца* – посыпь), present time (*мосу//госа*), just past tense (*теци*) etc.

As Prof. Y. D. Desheriev notes, there are two kinds of umlaut in the Vainakh languages: the labial and the soft umlaut.

In Chechen and Ingush, the "lip" umlaut is preserved in verb forms formed from the Present Tense stems:

чеч. *олун* – говорящий,
охун – пашущий;

Past Imperfect Tense

олура – говаривал,
охура – вспахивал.

In Chechen and Ingush, "soft" umlaut also occurs in the stems of verb forms that go back to the stems of the just past tense: чеч. (*аьхна*) / (*э:хина*) – вспахал недавно (*аьлла*) / (*элина*) – сказала недавно.

The alternation of vowel bases, similar to the German one, exists in the Vainakh languages. Prof. Y. D. Desheriev notes that these alternations were established as a result of the "soft" umlaut.

е - а (*даха - диехна*) – опьянел
(*вах* – *виехна*) – ушел
(*ваша* – *вежарий*) – брат, братья

ө - о *гIо - гIюнаш* – помощь, содействие, защита.

Ablaut is an ancient phonetic phenomenon, which is peculiar not only to the Germanic but also to the Indo-European languages. Ablaut is a vowel alternation, which does not depend on the vocalization of the following syllable. In German, as in the other Indo-European languages, the ablaut has a word-forming function. The first is evident in strong verbs: the ablaut forms the basis of a whole paradigm of strong verbs (strong verb series). In modern German, there are 8 rows of ablauts (die Ablautsreihen).

The characteristic feature of the first series is the diphthong "ei": in the infinitive, preterite, and participle the same vowel appears – the short or long phoneme "i", e.g.: *reiten – ritt – geritten – ездить верхом, greifen – griff – gegriffen – хватать, схватить, schweigen – schwieg – geschwiegen – молчать, treiben – trieb – getrieben – гнать, поуждаться.*

The characteristic feature of the second series is the long "i" in the infinitive. In the preterite and participle there is the same vowel, the long or short phoneme "o", e.g.: *fliegen – flog – geflogen – летать, schließen – schloß – geschlossen – закрывать.*

The characteristic feature of the third row is the combination of a sonorant and any other consonant:

(a) The vowels in this alternate as follows: *e – a – o – helfen – half – geholfen – помогать;*

b) nasal with a consonant: nd, ng, nk,

In this case the vowels are alternated *i, a, u*; e.g.: *binden – band – gebunden – связывать.*

The characteristic feature of the fourth row is the vowels: *e – a – o*: *nehmen – nahm – genommen – брать.*

A characteristic feature of the fifth row is the vowels: (as in rows 3 and 4) any consonant other than a sonorant: *e – a – o*: *geben – gaq – gegeben – давать.*

The characteristic feature of the sixth row is the vowels *a – и – a* *tragen – trug – getragen – нести.*

The characteristic feature of the seventh row is the vowel *i*. In the preterite the vowels in the infinitive are different, but they always coincide with the third form, e.g.: *halten – hielt – gehalten – держать, heißen – hieß – geheißен – звать, называться, rufen – rief – gerufen – кричать.*

The characteristic feature of the 8th row is the vowel *o* in the second and third forms; the infinitive can be *e, ö, ü, a*, e.g.:

schmelzen – schmolz, geschmolzen – плавить, löschen – losch – geloschen – тушить.

In word formation, too, ablaut is predominantly associated with strong verbs and leads to versatility in the substantivation of verbs, e.g.:

sprechen – sprach – Besprechung – Sprache, говорить – говорил – обсуждение – язык (разговор),

stehen – stand – Stehen – Stand,

stehen – стоял – стояние – место, ларек, киоск,

kommen – kam – Kommen,

приходить – приходил – приход.

Primary alternation in the Vainakh languages, as Professor Y. D. Desheriev notes, is a phenomenon

similar to the Germanic ablaut (Desheriev, 1963). Ablaut in Vainakh languages can be observed in the formation of the category of singularity, plurality and alternation of verbal stems, for example, (a) *on (ue)*:

хахкар – прокатить

хихкар – катать

лахкар – гнать

лиехкар – гнали (много раз);

лачкъар – прятаться

лиечкъар – прятались (неоднократно)

Most often in the Vainakh languages ablaut appears in nominative stems, opposing the stems of nominative and indirect cases in some words, the stems of different indirect cases in others. For example:

Chechen-Ingush

Nominative case:

дуог – сердце,

Ergative case:

Chechen дагуо (vowel alternation *yo – a*), Ingush диэгуо: (vowel alternation *yo – иэ*).

A. Gandaloeva in her work «The Modern Ingush Language. Phonetics» concludes that «Ablaut is also widespread in the Nakh languages, but in lesser degree in Ingush» (Gandaloeva, 2019).

The phenomenon of vowel alternation when the verb form is changed is considered in the work of R. I. Dolakova. When forming the form of the just past tense from verbs with the root "ие", this root diphthong turns into long «и» (ий).

Chechen language

д – иезар – д – из – и – быть необходимым, любить

д – иелар – д – лз – и – смеяться

д – иешар – д – иш – и – читать, учиться

тиедар – тид – и – резать

тиешар – тиш – и – верить

4 CONCLUSIONS

From the foregoing, we can conclude that both German and Vainakh languages are characterized by:

1. The asphyxiation of voiceless consonants (p), (t), (k).
2. Similar sounds (Ø), (y), (a) – (уоь), (yo), (a).
3. Long and short vowel phonemes.
4. Presence of umlaut and ablaut.
5. The presence of glottal plosive stop in German and in the Vainakh languages.

The phenomena that make up the contrasts in Vainakh and German are as follows:

1. Palatalization of consonants is absent in German, to consonants in the Vainakh languages it is inherent to some extent.
2. Unlike German, the glottal plosive stop occurs in all positions in Chechen

REFERENCES

- The Chechen language*, 1999. p. 160.
- Almurzaeva, P. Kh., Dzambulatova, M. M., 1997. Semantic similarity of the modal verb lassen in German with the class verb dita in Chechen (Abstracts of reports of a scientific conference). Theses of reports of the regional scientific-practical conference dedicated to the 25th anniversary of the Chechen State University. p. 263.
- Almurzaeva, P. Kh., 2012. *The borrowed vocabulary of the Chechen language*.
- Almurzaeva, P. Kh., 2012. *The borrowed vocabulary of the Chechen language*. p. 151.
- Almurzaeva, P. Kh., Kharikhanova, B., A., 2018. Interference at the phonetic and pronunciation level. *Izvestiya*. 2 (10). pp. 105-109.
- Akhmanova, O. C., 2013. *Dictionary of linguistic terms*. p. 608.
- Vagapov, A. D., 2011. *Etymological Dictionary of the Chechen Language*. p. 733.
- Vagapov, Y., 1962. Nasalization of vowels in the modern Chechen literary language. *Izvestia*. 3. 2. Linguistics. p. 159.
- Gandaloeva, A. Z., 2019. *The modern Ingush language. Phonetics*. (Textbook for university students). p. 200.
- Desheriev, Yu. D., 1963. *Comparative and Historical Grammar of Nakh Languages and the Problems of the Origin and Historical Development of Mountain Caucasian Peoples*. p. 556.
- Some Phonetic and Grammatical Parallels and Contrasts in Literary German, Chechen and Ingush. - Issues of Philology.*, 1970. A Collection of Articles by Teachers of the Chechen-Ingush Pedagogical Institute. Grozny, pp. 86-113.
- The system of the past tense in the Chechen and Ingush languages. Proceedings of the Chechen*, 1961.