

darauf beschränkt hat, ein Sammelinhaltsverzeichnis herauszubringen, sondern daß die ins einzelne gehenden Personen- und Sachregister den gesamten Inhalt der Zeitschrift erfassen. Solche Register sind einem jeden mit seiner Zeit Schritt haltenden Sprachwissenschaftler, Literaturhistoriker und

Folkloristen notwendige Hilfsmittel, denn sie geben einen guten Überblick über einen guten Teil dessen, was in den letzten zehn Jahren auf dem Gebiet der Philologie geleistet worden ist.

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Paul Ariste, *A Grammar of the Votic Language* (= *Indiana University Publications. Uralic and Altaic Series, Vol. 68*), Bloomington—The Hague 1968. IX + 121 pp.

Indiana University (Bloomington, Ohio, U.S.A.) has become an important publishing centre in the field of Fenno-Ugric studies in post-war years. About a hundred works have already appeared in the series devoted to the Uralic languages. These publications include reprints of bibliographical rarities (the works of J. Sajnovics, S. Gyarmathi, M. A. Castrén, F. J. Wiedemann, etc.), original publications or translations of handbooks necessary in the teaching of the Fenno-Ugric languages. The latter category now includes an English-language edition of P. Ariste's "Vadja keele grammatika" (Tartu 1948). A comparison with the original reveals that this is not a mere reprint, but that the author has added new and valuable material to the grammar. It is likewise significant that some theoretical points have been dealt with from a different aspect.

1.

The additions begin already in the preface where alongside references to earlier works (A. Ahlqvist, D. Tsvetkov, L. Kettunen) one finds a reference to T.-R. Viitso's paper "The Phonology of the Luutsa-Liivtšülä Subdialect of the Votic Language" (ESA VII 1961).

New material may be found throughout the grammar, but the more extensive additions seem to be concentrated in the first chapter (Phonology). The cases *ga* (*sgaza*), *üe* (*lüettä*), *ue* (*juella*), *ao* (*maod*), *io* (*siottu*), *uo* (*kuottu*) have been added to the diphthongs occurring in a stressed syllable (p. 3). The list of diphthongs in

non-first syllables (pp. 3, 4) has been supplemented by *oa* (*alkoa*, *tüttärikkoa*) and *öä* (*tüttöä*). The paradigmatic alternation of the stop consonant *t* is discussed in greater detail (p. 13): *t : d'* (*Mafo : Madõlla*) and *t : jj* (*riteņen : rijjeļa*). The treatment of speech melody is more comprehensive than in the original Estonian edition. Attention is drawn quite frequently to several phonetic features of the Jõgõperä-Luuditsa subdialect (pp. 2, 6 et passim).

Although the author proceeds in his work from the subdialect spoken at Kattila and in its immediate vicinity, the reader is also given a fair idea of the divergences characteristic of other subdialects. The names of villages such as Mati, Pontizõõ, Kõrvõttula, Lempola, Pummala, Pihlaala, Itšäpäivä, etc. occur as sources of the illustrative material. The earlier Jõepära has been replaced in the translation by the Votic Jõgõperä, but Liivküla still occurs instead of Liivtšülä (p. 70).

The part devoted to compound words under Word Derivation now includes a section on reduplicative particles (*upi-üsi* 'completely new', p. 121, etc.), and one would have expected to find a corresponding note (if not an independent paragraph) in the Table of Contents. According to the present classification word derivation does not comprise adverbial suffixes. As the latter are dealt with to a certain extent earlier on in connection with adverbs (p. 105), a pertinent reference would have been in place.

A number of misprints (including such as are not included in the corrigenda

given at the end of the Estonian edition) no longer vex the reader, e. g. on p. 18 *puđ.ējē* (earlier *puđđejē*, p. 23), the word *enellēz* (missing on p. 63) has been added to the illustrative sentence on p. 57, etc. The wording of some rules has also been altered, e. g., on p. 15: "... Votic also has suffix gradation, which is dependent on the position of the phone in the word (cf. earlier "... which is dependent on the position of the phone in the sentence", p. 19); on p. 23: "... the same ending as for the singular is added to the plural stem" (cf. earlier "... is added to the plural sign (Est. *tunnus*), p. 28), etc. The example *dabuni opežita* 'a herd of horses', which was earlier construed as a partial object is now regarded as a partial subject (p. 21).

It should be pointed out that much attention has been paid to different possibilities of translation and that literal renderings have not been scorned alongside literary ones (e. g., p. 100). A sloping line is frequently used to separate variant renderings of single words, e. g. *jāi kotō* 'he/it remained at home' (p. 24), (*tämä*) *annaB* 'he/she gives' (p. 67), *senelē* *лаввалē* 'on this/that table' (p. 72), *māna-latsē* 'from below/under the ground' (p. 37), etc. The great fidelity with which Votic examples have been translated is also apparent in such cases as *kuivattagā* *kalat.päivüz* 'dry (pl.) the fish (pl.) in the sun' (p. 24) and *Važō* 'Vasili (proper name)' (p. 11). The note provided in the latter case would appear to be superfluous because on p. 16 there is a special editorial note on the use of capital initials in Votic proper names. Attention is likewise drawn in this note to the sign denoting a syllable boundary (,) and to the pronunciation of the vowels *ē* and *ε*. There is no reference, however, to the pronunciation of the letter *ä*, which occurs, e. g., in the word *rublä* (p. 25).

There are also some other alterations and corrections in the translation, e. g. a textual reference has been added to the paragraph on comitative II (p. 17); in connection with gemination, the vicinity of Mati village has been mentioned in

addition to Eastern Votic (p. 18); numerals have been substituted for numbers (p. 65 et passim); the word "verst" has been provided with an explanation "= 0.6629 miles" (p. 30); and the simple preterite of *ä*-verbs is mentioned alongside that of *a*-verbs (p. 70). The wording has been changed on p. 64 and elsewhere. All this appears to be useful for the English-speaking reader of the book.

2.

Although "A Grammar of the Votic Language" would seem to be a success technically as far as publications of this type are concerned, there are certain minor flaws which make it inferior in some respects to the original edition. As the subheadings occur within the text, some way should have been devised of making them stand out more distinctly (by under-scoring or by spacing out as in the original). The use of the book in its present form is rendered slightly inconvenient because no extra space has been added before a new part (paragraph). It is also somewhat unusual to find that the swung dash (~) is run together with preceding as well as following words, that the sign of length (-) sometimes extends beyond the relevant vowel (e. g., p. 2), and that *x* is used as the symbol for the velar fricative *χ*. For technical reasons the bilabial spirant *φ* is represented by *φ* (p. 9). What is worse, however, is that on pages 13 and 14 the same symbol *φ* stands for something totally different, viz. the disappearance of a sound. As the table on p. 7 is ruled, one would have expected the same in the table on p. 1. Voiceless reduced sounds should be represented by capital letters instead of small letters (p. 2). Under the word *mändžämmäc* (p. 10) there are some redundant marks.

The placing of verbs has been changed in several cases (p. 80 ff.) and this has created a danger of ambiguity. On p. 81 the sign ~ has been omitted twice although it is necessary there. A sloping line is often used instead of the sign ~ or of a comma (e. g., p. 58); this usage is not disturbing although it differs from that in the original edition. On p. 57 the

sentence "... which will be described in the following paragraphs" is misleading because what follows is a continuation of the same paragraph.

In some cases errors have crept in where they do not occur in the original, e. g. on p. 24 — *päivǖz* (should read *päivǖz̄*), on p. 110 — *Trifona jūrēz* (instead of *Trifonā jūrēz*). The treatment of the ending *-l/-a* as that of the allative on p. 26 seems to be erroneous because as an apocopic form it is characteristic only of the adessive.

The original edition employs the terms plural instructive as well as singular instructive. In the translation the latter is referred to as a genitive (e. g. on pages 19 and 64). This is in line with a number of modern studies. As a result of a rearrangement of material the same example *kahē tšezzē* 'the two of us' occurs in the translation once as a genitive (p. 19) and once as an instructive (p. 36). Examples of the singular can be found in connection with the instructive also on pages 36 and 107.

In the Table of Contents of the translation the paragraph number has been omitted in the case of the comparison of adjectives (p. VIII).

P. Ariste's "A Grammar of the Votic Language" is a succinct and concise account of the structure of one of our closest kindred languages (comparisons with A. Ahlqvist's grammar of 1856 have not been overlooked). The book is not only a good textbook for the student, but also an indispensable manual for every philologist interested in acquiring a broader knowledge of his mother tongue.

The Votic language has preserved a number of archaic features which have disappeared in Estonian, e. g. the declension of the *nud*-participle (*елетта елүүд*, p. 69). Hence the Estonian (*oleme*) *olnud* may probably also be traced back to the historical form **olnudēt*, i. e. to the nominative plural of the word *olnut*. In the coastal dialect of Northeast Estonia the word *olnut* has given rise to the type *olned* (cf. Jõgõperä Votic *еллэд* and Finnish *olleet*). The archaic partitive *kõlluzia* 'the dead (part. pl.)' (p. 51), however, permits one to draw the conclusion that both in Votic as well as elsewhere (cf. South Estonian *jahenuisille* 'the cooled (allat. pl.)' it is the *-nut* type and not the *-nu(k)* type which should be considered as primary. The different new formations have presumably everywhere developed from the phonetic fusion of the active and passive participles.

Although P. Ariste's "A Grammar of the Votic Language" has now appeared in two editions, the need for study aids makes it necessary for the author to consider bringing out a new Estonian edition. Our linguists have still not written grammars of the Isurian and Liv languages. This was pointed out already in the preface to the first edition of "A Grammar of the Votic Language". The material collected by Academician P. Ariste during several decades should provide a solid foundation for a Votic syntax. This worthwhile work must also be undertaken before the Votic language dies out entirely together with the last of the Votes.

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Hajdú Péter, *Chrestomathia Samoiedica*, Budapest 1968.
239 S., 1 Karte

Die Samojedistik ist das in der urralischen Sprachwissenschaft am meisten vernachlässigte Gebiet. Die samojedische

Grammatik aus der Mitte des 19. Jh. von M. A. Castrén ist — obwohl sie von großer Bedeutung und auch heute noch