

who are interested in the problems of language planning, both in countries with established traditions of language planning and in those where language planning has no firm tradition.

It is interesting to compare the edition under discussion with Tauli's first book in this field, which was published in Estonian in 1938.²

In the early version of Tauli's language planning theory there was much philosophizing about language ideals and the evolution of languages towards perfection or decay. These obscure terms, however, did not contribute to clarification of the problems of language planning. In the new book the author admits the impossibility of evaluating languages as a whole and suggests the evaluation of concrete linguistic features from the viewpoint of communicative efficiency. This more flexible and realistic position in the new book is without doubt a more reliable one.

² V. Tauli, *Oigekeelsuse ja keelekorralduse põhimõtted ja meetodid* (= Akadeemilise Emakeele Seltsi Toimetised, nr. 17), Tartu 1938.

In the early version V. Tauli sometimes attempted to label or to settle all linguistic problems from vacillating, tentative (e. g. in the case of the Estonian *hea* ~ *hää*, *pea* ~ *pää* problem) and inconsistent standpoints. In the new book a more tolerant attitude towards other possible standpoints is obvious also when concrete problems are dealt with.

V. Tauli has always regarded the revolutionary work of J. Aavik with great sympathy whereas J. Veski's monumental but traditional work in language planning and terminology creation has been somewhat overshadowed. The same happens once again in Tauli's new book.

It is obviously not easy to write a theoretical book on a wide range of practical problems. The creation of an abstract theory of language improvement appears to be as staggering a task as writing abstractly about writing itself.

V. Tauli has written a good abstract book on this subject. But the best book on language planning problems still remains to be written.

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<https://doi.org/10.3176/lu.1971.3.10>

Valter Tauli, *Keelekorralduse alused*, Stockholm 1968. 218 pp.

The Estonian version of Tauli's language planning theory is from the theoretical standpoint less interesting than the English edition. Thus, it does not take the place of the more theoretical English book even for Estonian practical linguists. Self-evidently, the concrete Estonian material in the book under discussion needs to be considered in full extent by those who regulate language norms in Literary Estonian.

The theoretical introduction of the book is not at all superficial, it is popular in a good sense and wholly satisfactory in extent. The problem of the relations of the spoken colloquial language and the literary language (p. 17 ff.) is of particular importance in Estonian language planning work (cf., e. g. the colloquial imperative forms with *ärme* 'let us not' or the forms of the conditional mood without personal endings which are not legalized).

Very interesting is the treatment of quantity contrasts in Estonian (p. 44 ff.).

Indeed, the distinction between the second and third degrees of quantity does not play too important a role in the actual functioning of the spoken or the written language. Nevertheless this distinction is present in large parts of the morpho-phonological system. Therefore, the regulation (not too rigid) of these quantity degree alternations is necessary. In his discussion of foreign sounds (p. 46 ff.) in Estonian Tauli states that only the voiceless foreign phonemes *f* and *š* have been adopted by the Estonian phonemic system, while the voiced foreign sounds (resp. phonemes) *b*, *d*, *g*, *z*, *ž* cannot be assimilated because there is no place for them in the system of phonological oppositions of Estonian. Up to now the orthoepic norms of Estonian do not take into account this clear state of affairs, demanding a voiced pronunciation in the case of *z* and *ž* (but not in the case of *b*, *d*, *g* in foreign words).

The Estonian derivational suffix *-na* is

rather interesting for the reason that its phonological structure is exceptional: on the one hand, geminates like *nn* cannot occur in the weak- or secondary-stressed non-first syllables but only in main-stressed syllables; on the other hand, orthoepic pronunciation norms demand a main stress in the first syllable in words like *lauljanna*, *sõbranna*, etc. As pointed out by Tauli (p. 48), it is an obvious example of an unfounded and contradictory orthoepic norm.

In some cases Tauli's argumentation seems to be far-fetched. Thus, in discussing the genitive constructions in Estonian, Tauli finds that in Estonian it is difficult to express a meaning like *li filio del doktoro, kel es tre richi* (p. 59). It would be really awkward to express this meaning in Estonian by means of a subordinate clause. Usually in such cases the simple genitivus possessivus construction *väga rikka arsti tütar* 'the daughter of a very rich doctor' wholly satisfies the demands of style and clarity in most cases. The other example of this kind is Tauli's sentence *See on selle rentniku kes müüb mele aedvilja tütar* 'She is the daughter of this leaseholder who sells us vegetables' (p. 85), which normally occurs only as *See on selle rentniku tütar, kes mele aedvilja müüb*. The latter form of the sentence is the only acceptable one for the native sense of language and it is wholly unambiguous since the pronoun *selle* 'of this' may belong only to the word *rentnik* 'leaseholder' and not to the word *tütar* 'daughter'.

Tauli argues against the accusative as a separate case in artificial interlanguages. In this connection it should once again be remembered that some Estonian grammarians have on syntactic grounds justified the accusative case (without any special inflectional ending) as a member of the morphological paradigm.

Tauli's attitude with regard to Estonian grade alternation (and in particular with regard to consonant mutation) is clearly negative. Such an attitude is a logical consequence of his theoretical position condemning complicated morpheme alternations. Consonant mutation is really to some extent a phenomenon that becomes less frequent. The much more regular

quantity degree alternations do not show such a tendency.

Tauli's other examples from Estonian morphology (including the treatment of concord, co-ordination and compound verbs) should admonish us to caution as regards too rigid standardization norms.

The short section devoted to the relations of syntax and logic (p. 91 ff.) is remarkable. Indeed, these relations are too often confused by Estonian grammarians (among others, by Veski in his derivatives).

One particular theoretical question must be discussed in more detail: the phonetic and orthographic shape of international words, especially in terminology. We agree wholly with Tauli, that foreign phonemic features which are alien to the language, should be avoided even in international words (Principle L 4, p. 97). At the same time the principle of the invariability of morphemes is here more irrelevant (cf. p. 158) and some simplifications of phonemic composition should be possible. Thus, we find that *assürioloog* is not better than *assürooloog* 'Assyriologist' (except as for considerations of international unification).

It should be emphasized that Tauli sees no theoretical reasons for rejecting so-called hybrid words (such as Estonian *sandarmeeria* or *kummeerima* (adapted stem and foreign derivational suffix)). This standpoint is, of course, correct, and should be rationally taken into account when dealing with such phenomena (cf. p. 159).

The principle of internationality (p. 96 ff., cf. V. Tauli, Introduction to a Theory of Language Planning (= Acta Universitatis Upsaliensis. Studia Philologiae Scandinavicae Upsaliensia 6), Uppsala 1968, p. 70 ff.) deserves to be recalled in the cases of incorrect new word-coinages which have been proposed in recent years to replace international words in everyday Estonian, e.g. *meene*: *meenme* for *suvenir* 'souvenir' or *säästsus* for *ökonomiam* 'economy' (the stem alternation in the first word would be almost unique and the sequences *nm* or *sts* following a long vowel are rare or alien in Estonian). How careful one must be in such an undertaking becomes evident from the occasional lapses of even such great masters of Estonian language normalization as J. V.

Veski and E. Muuk, or J. Aavik in coining new words. The orthographic-orthoepical dictionaries compiled by J. V. Veski and E. Muuk present the words *mau:maui* 'puffy', which must be pronounced as [maïwi], although one firm rule of Estonian states that [w] does not occur before *i*. J. Aavik has proposed the artificially coined verb *juuvima* 'to accept', which contradicts the phonological rule forbidding *uuw*-sequences in word stems. Too great activity in the creation of new words may slip out of control. Tauli suggests several methods of coining new words freely (resp. artificially) by means of combining or altering sounds (pp. 135—140; cf. Introduction, pp. 103—108), but he does not touch upon the dangers inherent in these methods.

In Estonian language normalization work two controversial leading ideas have played a role: naïve purism and too rigid reliance on the etymological principle. We can only join Tauli in condemning both of these tendencies.

Against the background of Tauli's theoretical postulates some other problems of Estonian normalized grammars become more evident. Thus, Tauli states that an arbitrary distinction between synonyms is harmful (p. 110; cf. Introduction, p. 81); Estonian normalizers have sought to introduce many such distinctions. The latter include differentiation of *järgi* 'according to' and *järele* 'after, behind', which in careless or non-normalized speech are still used in both meanings.

The meaning and usage shift is dealt with by Tauli very instructively (pp. 110—112; cf. Introduction, p. 81). The Estonian grammarians cannot accept the fact that

semantic identity levels the distribution of such adjectives as *taoline, säärane, selline* 'such'. The meaning shift is a natural phenomenon and it occurs nowadays as well as in the past. Usually grammarians adopt only forgotten meaning shifts. There are other cases of meaning and usage shift in contemporary Estonian which must wait for recognition (the conjunction *kuna* 'while' → 'while' and 'whereas', *omistama* 'to attach; to ascribe' → 'to give; to ascribe'). Tauli remarks: "If a meaning shift has become general, one has to accept it" (p. 111; cf. Introduction, p. 82). This is the only reasonable standpoint.

Some other specific observations in this book deserve to be noted and sometimes supplemented.

The transliteration problems touched upon in the book (p. 167 ff.) have been discussed in Estonia in recent years (by T.-R. Viitso, M. Hint and others) proceeding from the same rational principles which underlie Tauli's treatment.

It should be emphasized once again that Tauli's approach is characterized by undivided sympathy with freedom in linguistic convictions and by tolerance of different opinions.

V. Tauli has done more than anybody else for the benefit of the Estonian language planning theory. His contribution to general language planning theory is remarkable. It is clear that not all his postulates and suggestions are practically or tactically realizable. Nevertheless, even his non-practical standpoints should not be ignored.

MATI HINT (Tallinn)

Károly Rédei, Die syrjänischen Lehnwörter im Wogulischen.
Budapest 1970. 195 стр.

Рецензируемая работа¹ состоит из двух основных разделов: фонология заимствований (стр. 15—60) и перечень заимствованных слов (стр. 70—179). Кроме того,

¹ Данная работа представляет собой докторскую диссертацию, защищенную К. Редеем в 1967 г. в Институте языкознания Венгерской Академии наук. Автор рецензии был одним из официальных оппонентов при защите диссертации.

дан ряд небольших глав, посвященных разным проблемам данной темы, как-то: критерии установления заимствований (стр. 13—14), история соприкосновений манси и коми (стр. 68—77), классификация заимствований по значениям (стр. 81—89) и т. д.

Работа К. Редеем является первой монографией, посвященной проблеме заимствований из коми языка в мансийский.