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THE STUDY OF URALIC LANGUAGES AT THE INSTITUTE OF LINGUISTICS OF THE ACADEMY OF SCIENCES OF THE U.S.S.R.

The majority of linguists who study the Finno-Ugric (the Uralic) languages at this institute belong to the Sector of Finno-Ugric Languages in Moscow, the others work at the Leningrad branch of the institute.

Traditionally the Sector of Finno-Ugric Languages pays much attention to fundamental collective themes. The last volume of the bulky collective work «ОСНОВЫ финно-угорского языкознания» (Foundations of Finno-Ugric Linguistics) was published in 1976. This is the joint work of linguists of the Moscow Institute of Linguistics and linguists of scientific institutions in different centres of the U.S.S.R. (Moscow, Tallinn, Tartu, Petrozavodsk) and Hungary (Budapest, etc.). Another major collective work «Историко-типологические исследования по финно-угорским языкам» (Historical and Typological Studies of the Finno-Ugric Languages) was published in 1978. It was prepared under the supervision of B. A. Serebrennikov. At present the majority of the members of the Sector are working on a new collective theme «Ареальные исследования по восточным финно-угорским языкам» (Areal Research on the Eastern Finno-Ugric Languages, the estimated volume is about 70 author's sheets; the work is being done under the supervision of B. A. Serebrennikov).

In addition to participating in work on collective themes at the Sector of Finno-Ugric Languages, the members of the Sector also take an active part in contributing to the themes of other sectors and problem groups of the Institute of Linguistics and other institutions. R. M. Batalova (Moscow) and A. S. Gantman (Perm) have compiled a Komi-Permian—Russian dictionary (70—75 author's sheets). In addition to words and phrases of the literary language the dictionary also includes dialect words. In 1978 A. P. Feoktistov will complete his research into the etymology of loanwords and words of unknown origin in the Mordvinian languages. The entries in the dictionary which are in accordance with those etymologies will be included in the «Этимологический словарь мордовских языков» (Etymological Dictionary of the Mordvinian Languages), which will be published in Hungary, where the words coming from the Finno-Ugric (Uralic) parent language or from its branches are being studied (the planned dictionary will comprise 45 author's sheets). A. P. Feoktistov has also written a section of the collective monograph «Социальная и функциональная дифференциация литературных языков» (Social and Functional Differentiation of Literary Languages). T. I. Teljašina took part in the collective work «Историческая топонимика» (Moscow 1977, Historical Toponymy). K. J. Majtinskaja has written a part of the collective monograph «Состояние сравнительно-исторического изучения языков различ-

ных семей» (The State of Comparative-Historical Studies of Languages of Different Families). K. J. Majtinskaja also takes part in the preparation of a new joint work of the Institute of Linguistics of the Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R. «Языки мира» (Languages of the World). She has drawn up a list of the Uralic languages and their dialects, worked out a rough scheme of articles about the Uralic languages, etc.

The problems of Finno-Ugric languages in the Institute are being studied not only jointly, but specialists of the Finno-Ugric languages are working also on individual themes. T. I. Tepljašina's «Антропонимические модели пермских языков» (Anthronymical Models of the Permian Languages) was published in 1978 (9 author's sheets). In 1978 three monographs was sent to press. They include the work by J. I. Rombandejeva «Синтаксис мансийского (вогульского) языка» (Syntax of the Mansi (Vogul) Language, it will comprise about 12 author's sheets). The main parts of the work are devoted to word combinations, the structure of the simple sentence and its word order, the structure and word order of the compound sentence. Special attention is paid in the monograph to logical stress and to the means of expressing the opposition of marked — unmarked members. The supplement to the work contains texts in Finno-Ugric transcription with their Russian translations. The monograph «Историко-сопоставительная морфология финно-угорских языков» (Historical-Typological Morphology of the Finno-Ugric Languages) by K. J. Majtinskaja consists of a theoretical introduction, eight chapters (The Category of Mood; The Category of Tense; The Category of Person; The Category of Number; The Category of Case; The Degrees of Comparison; Numerals; Pronouns) and a summary. The work deals with the types and subtypes of the process of the genesis and development of the forms of the corresponding grammatical categories and also the genesis and formation of numerals and pronouns. The work deals with the processes that have taken place after disintegration of the community of the Finno-Ugric languages (about 19 author's sheets). In the monograph «Развитие падежных систем прибалтийско-финских языков» (Development of the System of Cases in the Baltic-Finnic Languages) by J. S. Jelisejev (about 15 author's sheets) the formation of case suffixes is traced from the Finno-Ugric period up to the present-day Finno-Ugric languages.

The Sector of Finno-Ugric Languages is likewise engaged in training post-graduate students. During the recent years some post-graduate students have defended their candidate's dissertations: N. D. Манова «Сложноподчиненные предложения в коми языке в историческом освещении» (Complex Sentences in the Komi Language in the Light of History); V. A. Ljašev «Фонетико-морфологические особенности вымского диалекта коми языка» (Phonetical-Morphological Peculiarities of the Vym Dialect of the Komi Language); A. N. Rakin «Названия травянистых растений и ягод в коми языке» (Names of Herbaceous Plants and Berries in the Komi Language); N. S. Aljamkin «Порядок слов в мордовских языках» (Word Order in the Mordvinian Languages). The post-graduate student A. F. Šutov is completing his dissertation «Абсолютные обороты со своим подлежащим в удмуртском языке» (Absolute Constructions with their Own Subject in the Udmurt Language).

Two collaborators, N. M. Tereščenko and N. I. Terješkin are working at the Leningrad branch of the Institute of Linguistics. They are taking part in the elaboration of a joint work «Материалы и исследования по палеоазиатским, самодийским и хантыйскому языкам» (Materials and Studies in the Field of the Paleoasiatic, Samoyede and Hanti Languages). N. M. Tereščenko is working on the Samoyede dialects while N. I. Terješkin is studying the Hanti dialects. N. I. Terješkin has prepared dictionaries of the West-Hanti and East-Hanti dialects for publication.