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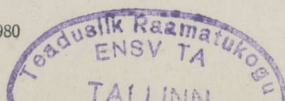
FINNO-UGRIC STUDIES IN SOVIET ESTONIA IN 1965—1980

There are two centres of Finno-Ugric studies in Soviet Estonia: Tartu State University, an educational institution with traditions of linguistic research work going back more than 150 years, and the Institute of Language and Literature of the Academy of Sciences of the Estonian SSR (referred to below as the ILL), which has been in existence for over three decades. In the study of the Estonian language these two centres have the cooperation of the Tallinn Pedagogical Institute and of the Mother Tongue Society affiliated to the Academy of Sciences of the Estonian SSR.

Soviet Estonian Finno-Ugrists have up to now dealt with sixteen Finno-Ugric and Samoyedic languages. The territorial scope of their research work ranges from the Baltic Sea to Siberia.

The work carried out or begun in Soviet Estonia in the field of Finno-Ugristics between 1940 and 1965 was reviewed in No. 3, Volume 1, of this journal («25 Years of Finno-Ugric Studies in Soviet Estonia». — СФУ 1965, pp. 161—170). Now that Soviet Estonia has become forty years old, we shall extend that survey by another fifteen years and sum up the research work done on Finno-Ugric and Samoyedic languages in Soviet Estonia in 1965—1980.

During the years 1965—1980 conditions in Soviet Estonia were in every respect favourable for the development of Finno-Ugric studies in depth as well as in breadth. By the end of the preceding period a large body of language material had been assembled. It included a collection of Estonian dialect vocabulary and place-names amounting to 2.7 million cards, approximately 100,000 pages of dialect texts as well as surveys of dialect phonetics and grammar, a constantly growing file of over 1.5 million cards of the vocabulary of literary Estonian, 150,000 cards of Votian vocabulary, also a large amount of material on the phonetics, grammar and vocabulary of other Finno-Ugric languages, 500 hours of sound recordings of Estonian dialect speech and 250 hours of recordings of the dialects of cognate languages. The foundations were laid of several major works on the Estonian language which are of essential importance for national culture; individual problems of the kindred languages were dealt with in depth, and studies were undertaken of separate language groups, above all of the Baltic-Finnic languages. The first steps were likewise made in the study of the more distant Finno-Ugric and Samoyedic languages. At the beginning of the period under review a number of promising young linguists embarked on a scientific career. Researchers who had entered the field of science or taken their degrees in the 1950s



and the early 1960s, had matured and grown richer in experience. Distinguished linguists of the older generation continued to carry out intensive research work.

The ranks of Finno-Ugrists in the Estonian SSR grew in 1965—1980, the organizational structure of research institutions improved, new research groups were formed, the links between Finno-Ugristic centres in the Estonian SSR and elsewhere in the Soviet Union became closer, international ties were extended and the amount of published research work grew considerably.

The most conspicuous features of the period are a number of new undertakings, experimentation with and adoption of new research methods, the practical implementation of new ideas, the treatment of linguistic phenomena from new aspects.

The internal development of philology or the requirements of society during this period are responsible for the introduction of various major and minor changes into the structure and trends of research of the ILL. In 1968 a work group specializing in sociolinguistics was set up at the institute. By 1973 the group had grown into a Department of Language Contacts which is engaged in the contrastive study of Estonian and Russian (present head: Helle Leemets, C. Sc.). In 1973 the former Department of Dictionaries was reorganized into a Department of Lexicology (head: Erich Raiet, C. Sc.) and a Department of Terminology and Orthology (head: Rein Kull, C. Sc.). At the same time the Language Research Department became the Department of Dialect Studies. The latter has been headed since 1976 by Valdek Pall, D. Sc. In 1972 a place-name study group was formed within this department. The work of the grammar research group set up in 1975 has been directed by Henno Rajandi, C. Sc. At the beginning of the 1970s the institute began to employ a computer in phonetic studies. Computer-assisted research work at the institute grew steadily. In 1977 the time was ripe for the establishment of a Department of Computational Linguistics (head: Mart Rimmel, C. Sc.). Work on experimental phonetics is being continued in this department. The Department of Finno-Ugric Languages has also been reorganized (head: Valmen Hallap, C. Sc.). Since 1978 the department has included a separate work group (head: Anu-Reet Hausenberg, C. Sc.) which is compiling a «Bibliographia Uralica» covering Finno-Ugric linguistic literature published in the Soviet Union.

Although the primary task of the language subdepartments of Tartu State University is teaching, the Subdepartment of Estonian and the Subdepartment of Finno-Ugric Languages have always been significant centres of research work. During the period under review changes have taken place in the leadership of both departments. Professor Arnold Kask, D. Sc., who had directed the work of the Subdepartment of Estonian for 20 years, handed the post over in 1975 to his younger colleague Professor Huno Rätsep, D. Sc. In 1977 the head of the Subdepartment of Finno-Ugric Languages Professor Paul Ariste, D. Sc., was succeeded by Professor Ago Künnap, D. Sc.

The Department of Estonian Philology of Tartu State University has trained specialists of very many institutions in the Estonian SSR which need philologists: schools, publishing houses, editorial boards of magazines and newspapers, libraries, museums, and, last but not least, various research establishments. In 1966—1980 105 Estonian language specialists and 95 specialists in Finno-Ugric languages graduated from Tartu State University. Of these persons 46 have taken up research work in Finno-Ugristics. The degree of Candidate of Science has been acquired by 25 and that of Doctor of Science by 6 linguists.

The Subdepartment of Finno-Ugric Languages of Tartu State University is held in high esteem by other centres of Finno-Ugric studies in the Soviet Union for the help it has given in training postgraduate students. Many specialists in Mari, Mordvinian, Udmurt and other Finno-Ugric languages, who have taken a postgraduate course in Tartu under the direction of Professor P. Ariste, are now well-known scientific workers conducting intensive research on their mother tongue.

Alongside Tartu State University another institution of higher education has lately acquired a greater significance than formerly in the study of Estonian. This is the Tallinn Pedagogical Institute with its Subdepartment of Estonian Language and Literature (head: Hoide Sikk, C. Sc.), where there are several candidates of science who have completed a postgraduate course at the ILL.

Let us now take a closer look at what has been achieved during the past fifteen years by Estonian linguists working on the Finno-Ugric and Samoyedic languages.

The Livonian language, still spoken on the territory of the Latvian SSR by about 150—200 elderly people, has been studied mostly at Tartu State University, more recently also at the ILL. The main task has been to collect data on and tape-record a language that is dying out. The historical destiny of Livonian has been dealt with by P. Ariste (1) and by Eduard Vääri, D. Sc. (2). E. Vääri has focussed his attention primarily on suffixes in Livonian (3, 4). His doctoral dissertation «Algupärased tuletussufiksiv liivi keeles» (Original Derivational Suffixes in Livonian, defended in 1975) is one of the more extensive studies of derivation in Finno-Ugristics. The dissertation shows that the system of original suffixes in Livonian (a total of 41 have been used to derive nouns, verbs and invariable words) has already ceased to function as a whole so that these suffixes no longer serve to derive new words.

Problems of the phonology of Livonian are being dealt with by Tiit-Rein Viitso, C. Sc. He has published several articles in this field and has read papers at various conferences (5). Livonian material has also been examined in graduation papers of students majoring in Finno-Ugric languages at Tartu State University.

The Department of Finno-Ugric Languages of the ILL has set itself the task of carrying out a complex study of the Baltic-Finnic languages spoken in Leningrad Region, i.e. Votian, Izhorian, and the local Finnish dialects.

The Votian language is now almost extinct (it is spoken today by fewer than a score of persons in some villages of Leningrad Region) and Estonian linguists have sought to preserve as much of it as possible in written form as well as on tape recordings. Research has been carried out mainly in three directions. As the result of collective work a dictionary of the Votian language (160 author's sheets) has been compiled by the Department of Finno-Ugric Languages. The first part of this work has been edited for publication in 1980 by Elna Adler, C. Sc. and Merle Lepik, C. Sc. The dictionary fills a gap which hindered the more thorough study of the history of the vocabulary of the Baltic-Finnic languages. P. Ariste's folkloristic publications (7—11), E. Adler's collection of texts (12), and the edition of Votian proverbs compiled along comparative lines by the folklorist Vaina Mälk, C. Sc. (13), help to perpetuate the ethnographic individuality, beliefs, customs and folklore of the Votians. Studies devoted to separate questions of the origin of Votian words, word composition, idiomatic expressions, and grammar have appeared in the ESA, СФУ and elsewhere. P. Ariste's Votian grammar has been published in an English translation by Indiana University.

During the period under discussion Arvo Laanest, D. Sc. became the leading specialist in the **Izhorian language**. Having published a linguo-geographical study of all the Izhorian dialects in 1966 (14), and a collection of language specimens (15), he concentrated on problems of the phonology and morphology of Izhorian. This work was summed up in his doctoral dissertation defended at the beginning of 1979, and in which he was the first to give a parallel analysis of Izhorian phonetics and morphology (16). The study contains a vivid account of the contacts of Izhorian with neighbouring languages, of the principal stages in the development of Izhorian — the Old Karelian period, the Old Izhorian period, and the period of the independent development of present-day Izhorian dialects. As a result of annual expeditions to the northwestern part of Leningrad Region (Izhorian is still spoken there today to some extent in about 30 villages) the collections of Izhorian material in the Department of Finno-Ugric Languages have grown.

The **Finnish dialects** of Leningrad Region have been studied by M. Leppik. She has dealt with the problem of the relationship of the Kurgola dialect to other Finnish dialects. Her monograph on the history of the phonological structure of the Kurgola dialect (17) sheds much light on this subject as well. She has shown that the dialect developed from the dialect of the former Säkkijärvi parish, one of the eastern dialects of Finnish. This is proved by the numerous common features in both dialects.

The formation of the plural stem in Finnish in comparison with kindred languages has been extensively examined in Paul Alvre's monograph «Morfologis-äännehistoriallinen tutkimus monikkovartalon muodostuksesta suomessa verrattuna sukukieliin» (Morphological and Sound-historical Study of the Formation of the Plural Stem in Finnish as Compared to Related Languages) for which he received the degree of Doctor of Philology in 1966. A wealth of material from the present-day literary language and dialects, comparative illustrations from earlier literary Finnish and related languages have made it possible for the author to approach and treat various phenomena from new angles (18).

The Subdepartment of Finno-Ugric Languages of Tartu State University began to collect material on the Kalinin-Novgorod dialect of **Karelian** during summer expeditions made by students to the area of the Valdai subdialect in the early 1950s and to the Dzorža dialect area beginning with 1964. These expeditions, the field work involved, and the resulting student papers have been supervised by Paula Palmeos, C. Sc., who is the main Estonian Finno-Ugrist to have studied the living Karelian language. In her published articles and papers delivered at international congresses she has dealt with Karelian phonetics (19), grade alternation (20), the case system (21), prepositions and postpositions (22), derivation (23), and the phonetics of connected speech (24). On the basis of the literature P. Alvre has drawn some conclusions about the development of genitive plural forms in Karelian (25). Material of the Karelian language has been collected in recent years also by the Department of Finno-Ugric Languages of the ILL.

The largest work we have to date on the **Vepsian language** is a candidate's dissertation «Äänisvepsa murde väljendustasandi kirjeldus» (A Description of the Expression Plane of the Onega Vepsian Dialect) (26) defended by T.-R. Viitso in 1966. In this work the principles of glossematics were used for the purpose of analysis. As the author made a number of emendations of and additions to glossematic theory, the dissertation is not only an important achievement in the study of Vepsian, but also of significance from the standpoint of general linguistics. In recent years Aime Kährik of the ILL has specialized in the study of the

Vepsian verb. She has gathered material from the South Vepsian dialect and published several pertinent papers (27). Among other things she has dealt with the influence of two language areas on the tense category system of the South Vepsian verb (28). Vepsian lexical and other material has also been collected on the spot (mainly from the South Vepsian area) and analyzed in graduation papers by students of Tartu State University.

The **Lappish language** has been studied by Karl Kont, C. Sc., who has concentrated during the period under discussion on the analysis of Lappish pronouns (29). Some students of Tartu State University majoring in Finno-Ugric languages have also gone on expeditions to the Kola Lapps under the guidance of K. Kont. One of them, Väino Klaus, wrote a graduation paper on adverbs in the Eastern Lappish dialect (1974), and has continued to study the Lappish language (30).

The **Mordvinian languages** and **Mari** have been studied very intensively during recent decades by Mordvinian and Mari linguists themselves, several of whom have completed postgraduate courses at Tartu State University. Some additional research has been carried out by the Estonian Finno-Ugrists V. Hallap (31) and Paul Kokla, C. Sc. (32, 33). These languages have also been dealt with in student graduation papers at Tartu State University.

The **Komi language** is the speciality of A.-R. Hausenberg, whose dissertation defended in 1973 is a comparative-historical study of the names of wild and domestic animals in Komi (34). The scientific adviser of this dissertation was the internationally known Komi linguist Professor V. Lytkin. The study is important for the light it sheds on both the development of the Komi vocabulary and the ancient lexical strata of the Finno-Ugric languages in general. The dissertation also deals with cases of ancient and more recent language contacts which help to clarify the links of the Komi with their closer and more distant neighbours.

A number of articles on Komi place-names have been published by Adolf Turkin, C. Sc., a Komi linguist working in the Estonian SSR (35, 36).

Of the Ugric languages the **Hanti language** has come to be studied for the first time by Estonian Finno-Ugrists. In a candidate's dissertation (defended in Budapest in 1977) Tõnu Seilenthal, a lecturer of Tartu State University, has given a profound survey of the structure of postpositions in Hanti. The author has dealt with 72 Hanti postpositions, studied their occurrence in different dialects, and examined their etymology and semantics (37).

The **Samoyedic languages**, **Kamassian** in particular, have been very intensively studied during the period under review. This is comprehensible in view of the fact that the last two old persons who knew Kamassian were discovered in 1963 and 1964. The Samoyedic language became the speciality of A. Künnap who wrote his graduation paper on Kamassian in 1965. In that and the following years he published several articles and defended his candidate's dissertation at Tartu State University in 1969 on «Kamassi keele fleksioonisufiksids (võrrelduna teiste lõuna-samojeedi keelte fleksioonisufiksitega)» (The Inflexional Suffixes of Kamassian (In Comparison with the Inflexional Suffixes of the Other Samoyedic Languages)). In his subsequent works A. Künnap has thrown light above all on many aspects of Kamassian morphology (38—40) and published Kamassian texts. At the same time he has extended his research to include the Samoyedic languages in general (41). A. Künnap's doctoral dissertation (1974) is a comparative-historical study of declension and conjugation in the Samoyedic languages (42).

On the basis of material of the **Selkup language** A. Künnap has analyzed the relations of word inflexion and word derivation in the Samoyedic

languages (43). He has also discussed presumable morphological parallels in the Selkup and Ket languages. The infinitival verb forms of **Enets** and **Nganassan** have been examined in a separate work (44).

In numerous articles, papers presented at conferences of Finno-Ugrists of the Soviet Union, at international congresses and symposiums, Soviet Estonian linguists have analyzed general problems of the language family, dealt with phonetic, grammatical and lexical phenomena on a comparative basis in all the Finno-Ugric languages or in individual language groups. The works of a generalizing character include a book about which Professor P. Ariste has said that it opens the gate to the past and present of the Baltic-Finnic languages. This is A. Laanest's «Sissejuhatus läänemeresoome keeltesse» (Tallinn 1975; An Introduction to the Baltic-Finnic Languages). The work provides a survey of the ethnic history of the Baltic Finns, it deals with the characteristic features and principal dialects of the languages, presents data on the development of literary languages and the history of research on the Baltic-Finnic languages, it contains a detailed account of the former and present sound systems of these languages and of their morphology, and a concise outline of their syntax and vocabulary. A version of this book, revised and expanded by the author, will be published in a German translation.

In the present survey an account of research on the **Estonian language** comes last. It is only natural that Estonian, the national language of the republic, is studied in Soviet Estonia to a greater extent and more thoroughly than any other Finno-Ugric language. Owing to this the material given below has been arranged according to subject matter and it is, at the same time, of a more generalized character as it is primarily the major works and publications in a given field which are mentioned.

In the area of Estonian dialectology the main task during 1965—1980 was the collection of material from the rapidly receding dialects. The Dialect Archives of the Institute of Language and Literature, which contain material sent in by correspondents of the Mother Tongue Society and by participants in the dialect collecting competitions sponsored by the society, have grown considerably over the past fifteen years. They now comprise over 4,200,000 cards of dialect words and place-names, over 120,000 pages of dialect texts, phonetic and grammatical surveys of dialects, and almost 1,900 hours of dialect speech recordings. The Estonian dialect archives have become a collection of material of great scientific value which is intensively used by Soviet as well as foreign linguists, ethnographers and folklore specialists.

The principal objective of Estonian dialectologists is the compilation of a large dictionary of Estonian dialects. The Department of Dialect Studies of the ILL is currently working on words beginning with the letter *l*. Alongside with the compilation of the manuscript, the first part is being prepared for publication.

In 1977 the Department of Dialect Studies together with the Department of Computational Linguistics started preparatory work for research on the lexical relations of Estonian dialects. By the beginning of 1980 concise data on dialect words (entry words, principal dialect variants, distribution, meaning) had been fed to a computer to the extent of half of the total card file. A dictionary of concise data will be published in two volumes.

During the period under discussion it is mainly lexicological studies that have been published in the field of Estonian dialectology. They include several papers on the origin of dialect words by P. Ariste and P. Palmeos, as well as Mart Mäger's two books on the popular names of birds (45, 46), and Lembit Vaba's candidate's dissertation (defended

in 1978) on Latvian loanwords in Estonian dialects and the literary language, which is of interest for Baltic-Finnic and Baltic linguistics alike (47), etc. Volumes II—III have appeared of the series «Eesti murded», viz. «Keskmurde tekstid» (Central Dialect Texts) compiled by Mari Must (1965) and Hella Keem's «Tartu murde tekstid» (Tartu Dialect Texts, 1970); Aili Univere's work «Idamurde tekstid» (Eastern Dialect Texts) is ready for publication. The Mother Tongue Society has brought out a third collection of dialect texts sent in by correspondents; this is Aadu Toomessalu's «Tuulik, kadakas ja leib» (Windmill, Juniper and Bread, 1969). A gramophone record of examples of Estonian dialect speech has been issued (1977).

Place-name studies are closely linked with dialect studies and they have made rapid progress during the last decades. Outstanding for its thoroughness and the refined research methods used is V. Pall's monograph (and doctoral dissertation) on the place-names of northern Tartumaa (48). Part 1 (1969) of the work contains the etymologies of place-names, and Part 2 (1977) examines the structure, types, distribution, principles of name-giving, and data on the settlement history of the area studied. Analogous in its composition is Jaak Simm's candidate's dissertation on the place-names of the Võnnu parish settlement area (1973). In her candidate's dissertation (1972) Koidu Uustalu has dealt with the German names of manorial estates in South Estonia and has established that two-thirds of them are of Estonian origin. Both of these dissertations have been partly published. Papers on place-names have been published also by Heino Gustavson, Marja Kallasmaa, Enn Tarvel, Leo Tiik and others. As the result of collective work a dictionary of Estonian settlement names has been compiled at the ILL.

Personal names have been studied first and foremost by the late Edgar Rajandi, who published «Raamat nimedest» (A Book about Names, 1966). This is a small lexicon of names with data on their meaning, origin, history and occurrence.

The history of the Estonian language has been dealt with in study aids published by the university. They include a history of phonetics and books on the history of the literary language by A. Kask (49, 50), as well as a historical morphology by H. Rätsep (51). Juhan Peegel has brought out studies of the language of old alliterative folk-songs (52). The development of the literary language has been dealt with by A. Kask, Aino Valmet, Henn Saari and Eeva Ahven. The evolution of compound nouns throughout the history of literary Estonian has been examined in R. Kull's candidate's dissertation (1967). Three collections of papers have been devoted to the life and work of the linguists J. V. Veski and J. Aavik, who played a notable part in the development of literary Estonian (53—55).

At Tartu State University the study of the history of the vocabulary of literary Estonian has become an independent line of research. A card file is being compiled of the vocabulary of earlier literary Estonian. The file now contains more than 200,000 cards. The vocabulary of the national epic «Kalevipoeg» has been thoroughly investigated in Jaak Peebo's candidate's dissertation (1973). Valve Kingisepp has produced a monographic survey of O. W. Masing's role in the development of the vocabulary of literary Estonian. The collection and analysis is in progress of material on the development of the word stock of the literary language at the beginning of this century. Lexical studies are published by the Subdepartment of the Estonian Language in the series «Sõnasõel», of which four issues have appeared so far.

In the field of lexicology and lexicography the biggest work

is a 6-volume defining dictionary of literary Estonian now being compiled by the Department of Lexicology of the ILL. Work on the dictionary has reached Volume 5. The beginning of the dictionary has been prepared for publication. The card file of the literary language on which this dictionary is based now comprises 3,420,000 cards and is a rich source of material for lexicographical and lexicological studies.

The requirements of lexicographical work have led to additional research on individual problems of lexis and have resulted in a number of studies dealing with the vocabulary of present-day literary Estonian. These works include E. Raiet's candidate's dissertation (1966) which analyzes the dependence of the forms of foreign words in the literary language on the source and intermediary languages; Valve Põlma's candidate's dissertation (1967) on onomatopoeic verbs in literary Estonian; Rudolf Karelson's observations based on the card file of the literary language (56); Feliks Vakk's studies in the field of idioms and phraseology (57, 58).

Since the early 1970s, mainly at Tartu State University but likewise at the Tallinn Pedagogical Institute, the methods of mathematical statistics have come to be used also in lexical studies. Statistical investigations of Estonian material have been carried out, first and foremost, by Juhan Tuldava and Astrid Villup (59, 60). Five collections of linguo-statistical papers have appeared as issues of the TRÜT.

A new, larger and fuller edition of the orthological dictionary «Õigekeelsussõnaraamat» (edited by R. Kull and E. Raiet, containing about 115,000 entries) came out in 1976. It is an indispensable book of reference for the general public, teachers, schoolchildren, editors, journalists and specialists in very many fields. The entries in this dictionary have now been stored on computer tape and this makes it possible to carry out a variety of special studies and obtain the necessary word-lists for research or the needs of language regulation work.

A large number of bilingual dictionaries have been issued, the bigger of these being German-Estonian, Estonian-German, Estonian-Russian, Estonian-English, French-Estonian, Finnish-Estonian, Estonian-Finnish, Swedish-Estonian, Latvian-Estonian, Lithuanian-Estonian dictionaries, and dictionaries of Russian, German and English idiomatic expressions.

In the Department of Language Contacts of the ILL the manuscript has been completed of a 3-volume Russian-Estonian dictionary which is larger than any of its predecessors.

In 1965—1980 work on terminology gained momentum and acquired new forms. The main objective has been the unification of terminology in different fields of science and technology. The larger and more important terminological dictionaries are Russian-Estonian dictionaries of printing and publishing (1965), mining, electrical engineering (1969), law (1971), planning and designing (1974), building (1975), engineering (1975), technology (1975, over 50,000 terms), names of professions and occupations (1979, over 10,000 terms), an English-Russian-Estonian patent dictionary (1976), etc. The Estonian-English-German-Russian dictionary of information terms (1977) is, in a sense, a specimen of the latest stage of development of terminology in the Estonian language as regards its structure, word choice and definitions.

Since 1973 systematic work has been done to standardize terminology. The principles and experience of terminological work have been summarized and described in articles by the linguists R. Kull, H. Saari, Asta Veski and others (61, 62), as well as by other specialists such as Uno Mereste, Ustus Agur, Leo Jürgenson. The terminology of livestock raising has been thoroughly analyzed in a candidate's dissertation by Siiri

Kasepalu (1977). Tiit Erelt has completed the manuscript of «Eesti oskuskeel» (Estonian Terminology), a handbook in which she sums up the experience of terminological work on the basis of Estonian material.

The investigation of the phonetic structure of Estonian has concentrated mainly on the articulatory and acoustic analysis of Estonian vowels and sonorants (Arvo Eek, Georg Liiv, M. Remmel), sentence intonation (Kullo Vende), and word intonation (Urve Lippus, Ellen Niit, M. Remmel).

New information about the quantity system of Estonian has been obtained as the result of the articulatory and acoustic description of vowels and sonorants. The spectral regions characteristic of sonorants have been determined in the course of the study of sonorant acoustics. By using automatic classificatory algorithms and discovery procedures the phonological means of the Estonian language have been classified and systematized on the basis of phonetic (primarily acoustic) features. Research has been carried out on the fundamental frequency of Estonian vowels, the intonation of questions and answers, and, more recently, also on the characteristic prosodic features of the dialects of the coastal districts of Estonia. This research has resulted in the defence of three candidate's dissertations (A. Eek 1971, K. Vende 1974, M. Remmel 1975), and in the completion of two more dissertations.

Beginning in 1972 the Laboratory of Experimental Phonetics of the ILL (since 1977 its Department of Computational Linguistics) has published annual collections of papers in English entitled «Estonian Papers in Phonetics» (EPP) which contain the bulk of the research carried out by the workers of the laboratory. This includes studies of word intonation, spectral analysis, articulation and perception, as well as descriptions of research methods and procedures. «EPP 1978» consists of the reports delivered at the all-Union symposium on accentology organized by The Department of Computational Linguistics in 1978.

P. Ariste's work «Eesti keele foneetika» (Estonian Phonetics) has remained the most significant book about the Estonian phonetic system as a whole, and four new editions of it appeared in 1965—1980.

Problems of phonology and morphophonology have been dealt with the most productively during the period under review by Mati Hint and T.-R. Viitso. Works have been published on the stress system and quantity system, palatalization, the phonology of foreign words, and other questions, attention having been devoted also to the practical application of this research (63, 64). A survey has been written of P. Ariste's part in the development of Estonian phonology (65). M. Hint's monograph «Eesti keele sõnafonoloogia I. Rõhusüsteemi fonoloogia ja morfofonoloogia põhiprobleemid» (Word Phonology of Estonian I. The Main Phonological and Morphophonological Problems of the Stress System) has come out as a separate book (1973, the first version was defended as a candidate's dissertation in 1971), as has his «Häälikutest sõnadeni. Emakeele häälikusüsteem üldkeeleteaduslikul taustal» (From Sounds to Words. The Sound System of the Mother Tongue on a General Linguistic Background; 1978).

In the publications dealing with the structure of Estonian brought out during the past decade, problems of morphology and syntax have been examined most often and in particular detail. This has been done both with traditional methods and, to an increasing extent, also with new methods. One doctoral and eight candidate's dissertations have been written and defended.

A number of fascicles of a descriptive-normative Estonian grammar intended to be a university textbook were published by Tartu State

University in 1965—1973. These cover the numeral and pronoun, the conjunction and interjection, compound words and word composition, the adverb, the preposition and postposition. The authors were A. Kask, P. Palmeos and A. Veski. The ILL has brought out a large syntax of the Estonian simple sentence in book form. This book «Eesti lauseõpetuse põhihooni I» (Main Features of Estonian Syntax. I, 1974), was written by Aino Admann, Karl Mihkla, Lehte Rannut and Elli Riikoja. On the basis of a rich stock of material collected from literature, the book describes the types of simple sentences, the occurrence of parts of the sentence and other elements in present-day literary Estonian. Numerous articles, devoted mainly to morphological questions, have also been published along traditional lines.

In the early 1960s the investigation of Estonian by means of new methods was begun at Tartu State University. In 1965 a research group consisting of lecturers, postgraduate and undergraduate students was set up at the Subdepartment of the Estonian Language. Its aim was to shed light on the structure of Estonian with modern methods, above all with those of generative grammar. The most important work of this trend, and at the same time also one of the most significant studies of Estonian syntax ever carried out, is the doctoral dissertation (1974) of H. Rätsep, the founder and supervisor of the group. This work dealing with the structure of the simple sentence in Estonian was published in 1978 (66). The dissertation analyzes verbal government structures and ascertains the principal types of elementary sentences in Estonian.

The linguists belonging to the research group have published most of their works in «Keel ja struktuur», a publication of the Subdepartment of the Estonian Language of Tartu State University, 11 issues of which have come out since 1965 under the editorship of H. Rätsep and E. Uuspõld. They have likewise published their papers in the series «Keele modelleerimise probleeme», brought out as issues of the TRÜT in 1966—1975, and in the printed theses of the annual meetings of the Generative Grammar Group (GGG) in 1969—1972. Parts of several works defended as candidate's dissertations have also appeared in these publications. They include investigations of the structure and meanings of adverbial sentence contractions (Ellen Uuspõld), derivational relations of verbs and verbal substantives (Reet Kasik), gradation and comparison of adjectives (Mati Ereht), regulation of orthoepy (M. Hint), problems of the relationship between semantics and syntax (Haldur Oim), syntactic aspects of old folk-songs (Helle Niinemägi-Metslang), etc.

In view of the increasingly urgent need for a complete grammar covering the entire structure of present-day Estonian, the ILL has begun preparatory work on a scientific grammar. At present this work is in the analytical stage, the results of the analysis of separate items are being published in scientific editions, as short studies or collections of papers in the series «Ars Grammatica» (67—72).

Valuable and manysided help in the study of grammar has been and is being given by the Department of Computational Linguistics of the ILL. The general principles and methods of the study and description of the Estonian morphological system have been elaborated in the candidate's dissertation of Ülle Viks «Классификаторная модель эстонской морфологии (автоматический синтез глагольных словоформ)» (1978). A computerized dictionary of literary Estonian has been produced on the basis of the orthological dictionary and can be used to solve theoretical and practical problems of grammar.

Computer-assisted research into Estonian has developed especially rapidly during the period under discussion. The following is

an outline of the principal directions of this research at the ILL. According to its subject matter this work may be classified as follows (1) speech research (including historical phonetics and phonology), (2) grammar, and (3) ethnogeography (to a certain extent).

The most important results to date in the investigation of speech are the production of a type of compact speech synthesizer using Soviet-made microprocessors; the production of software for the modelling of processes of historical phonetics and phonology involving sudden changes; a man-machine dialogue system for the investigation of acoustic signal perception; the elaboration of the theoretical basis of a new class of algorithms specially meant for the processing of speech and its implementation in a computer (73).

Work in the field of grammar is concentrated on using information obtained from computerized dictionaries for the purpose of optimizing phonological, morphophonological and morphological descriptions, and for the achievement of orthological systemicity (67).

In the area of ethnogeography three objectives have been set, viz. the creation of a large, constantly growing bank of data about the distribution on the territory of the Estonian SSR of various (including linguistic) phenomena associated with human activities; the creation of retrieval and classificatory algorithms, the working out of the principles of detecting and eliminating probable errors in the data and the implementation of the pertinent software. At the beginning of 1980 the data bank contained almost 200,000 items on distribution (linguistics, folklore, demography, history, etc.) (74).

This review of Estonian language studies would remain incomplete if we did not mention the work carried out in the field of orthology (correct usage) and language planning. The keen interest taken by users of Estonian in the development and regulation of their mother tongue is of long standing and has been widely reflected in the press. It is in the latter as well as over the radio that linguists have dealt with an extremely wide range of cases of language usage, corrected mistakes, explained the meaning of new words, drawn attention to the erroneous use of words or grammatical forms and constructions. A part of the advice given has later been collected and published as separate books. Such publications have been produced by Elmar Elisto, Ester Kindlam, Uno Liivaku, Henno Meriste and H. Saari; articles on relevant matters have been frequently published by T. Erelt, R. Kull, E. Riikojä, Helju Vals and many others. Several of the linguists mentioned here and earlier on are engaged in systematic language regulation work within the 17-member republican commission for correct language usage.

The linguists of the Estonian SSR have ample opportunities for publishing the results of their work. The following is a list of the periodical and serial publications of the republic which print material on the Finno-Ugric and Samoyedic languages. The list includes the journals «Советское финно-угроведение — Soviet Finno-Ugric Studies» (published since 1965), «Keel ja Kirjandus» (since 1958), «Eesti NSV Teaduste Akadeemia Toimetised. Ühiskonnateadused» (since 1952); several series of the «Tartu Riikliku Ülikooli Toimetised», such as «Tõid eesti filoloogialalt» (5 issues since 1962), «Keele modelleerimise probleemid» (5 issues in 1966—1975), «Fenno-ugristica» (6 issues since 1975), «Tõid keelestatistika alalt» (5 issues since 1976); the publications of the Subdepartment of the Estonian Language of Tartu State University — «Keel ja struktuur» (11 issues since 1965) and «Sõnasõel» (5 issues since 1972); the publications of the Language and Literature Institute — «Estonian Papers in Phonetics» (8 issues since 1972) and «Ars Gram-

matica» (6 issues since 1977); the «Emakeele Seltsi Aastaraamat» (24 issues since 1955), «Eesti NSV TA Emakeele Seltsi Toimetised» (13 issues since 1958) and «Kodumurre» (14 issues since 1960).

Data on the linguistic literature dealing with Finno-Ugric and Samoyedic languages that appears throughout the Soviet Union can be found in «Bibliographia Uralica», a publication of the Institute of Language and Literature (compiled by Osvald Kivi and Maeve Leivo, editor A.-R. Hausenberg). Volume 17 of this publication (covering 1978) will come out in 1980. The large «Bibliographia Uralica. 1918—1962» appeared in 1976.

To sum up all the foregoing briefly, it may be said that in Soviet Estonia and the Soviet Union as a whole, the study of the Finno-Ugric and Samoyedic languages has undergone a very rapid development over the past fifteen years, growing in quality and quantity as well as in scope and depth.

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