

die folgenden verkürzten Nebensätze: die (1) referative (*Tyttö kuuli käen kukkuvan* 'Das Mädchen hörte den Kuckuck rufen'), (2) permissive (*Hän antaa veden valua* 'Er läßt das Wasser laufen'), (3) nezesive (*Poikien pitää lukea läksynsä* 'Die Jungen müssen ihre Schulaufgaben machen'), (4) fortuitive (*Minun tuli kerrotuksi asia* 'Ungewollt habe ich die Sache erzählt'), (5) temporale (*Hetken leväytyäni jatkoin matkaani* 'Nachdem ich eine Weile ausgeruht hatte, setzte ich meine Reise fort'), (6) modale (*Minä en puhu enää sinun kuultesi* 'Ich spreche nicht mehr so, daß du es hörst'), 7) Quantum- oder arbitrarive (*Asia on tietäkseni jo ratkaistu* 'Die Sache ist meines Wissens schon entschieden'), (8) finale (*Hän otti lainan ostaakseen asunnon* 'Er nahm ein Darlehen auf, um eine Wohnung zu kaufen') und (9) Status- oder statuale Satzentsprechung (*Hän odotti sydän pampailleen* 'Er wartete mit pochendem Herzen').

Die Typen 19—32 stellen eine Zwischengruppe dar, und Osmo Ikola hielt es nicht für zweckmäßig, diese zu den verkürzten Nebensätzen zu zählen, obwohl einige von diesen Typen manche Forscher anders klassifiziert haben; z. B. Quasikonstruktionen (*He eivät olleet sitä kuulevinaan* 'Sie taten so, als ob sie es nicht hörten') oder Konstruktionen mit dem 5. Infinitiv (*Koira oli saavuttamaisillaan jäniksen* 'Der Hund hatte den Hasen fast eingeholt') u. a.

Recht weit entfernt von den verkürzten Nebensätzen sind aber die infiniten-

Konstruktionen 33—50, von denen auch wiederum einige auffallen, bei denen man früher versuchte, diese ebenfalls als verkürzte Nebensätze darzustellen; z. B. die essive Prädikativkonstruktion (*Jo poikana minä hänet tunsin* 'Schon als Junge kannte ich ihn'), die Attributivkonstruktion (*Maailmaa nähnyt mies* 'Ein Mann, der die Welt gesehen hat'), die Agenskonstruktion (*Kirves on sepän takoma* 'Die Axt ist vom Schmied geschmiedet') u. a.

Bekanntlich ist der Gebrauch der verkürzten Nebensätze nicht einzig und allein dem Finnischen eigen, sondern diese kennen mehr oder weniger alle finnisch-ugrischen und sogar samojedischen Sprachen (s. dazu den vor kurzem in «Fenno-ugristica» Nr. 6 erschienen Artikel «Lauestruktuuri arengust urali keeltes» des Unterzeichneten). Dabei sind diese älter als die Nebensätze und werden zuweilen irrtümlicherweise als Ergebnis deren Verkürzung betrachtet. Es gibt keinen Zweifel, daß das Erscheinen des Werkes von O. Ikola als deutschsprachige Ausgabe den Impuls zu einer gründlicheren Erforschung der Infinitivkonstruktionen in der gesamten Finno-ugristik geben wird. Vor allem bleibt zu hoffen, daß über die verkürzten Nebensätze der ostseefinnischen Sprachen eine vergleichende Behandlung erscheint. Dafür ist schon mit der wertvollen Forschungsarbeit «Satzentsprechungen im Finnischen» von O. Ikola eine solide Grundlage geschaffen worden, die in Zukunft zum Grundbestand der Syntaxabhandlungen über die finnisch-ugrischen Sprachen gehören wird.

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M. Kneisl, Die Verbalbildung im Syrjänischen, München 1978. 151 pp.

The work under review was carried out at the Finno-Ugric seminar of the University of München under the guidance of Professor G. Ganschow. The monograph of M. Kneisl includes the following chapters: foreword, introduction, I — primary suffixes; II — secondary suffixes; III — denominal verbs without derivational elements; IV — stem building element *-j-*; V — borrowed Russian verbs; VI — borrowed Russian suffixes; VII — combinations of suffixes.

In the introduction (pp. 1—7) the author offers the following classification of verbal derivational formants of Komi: primary suffixes — secondary suffixes — combinations of suffixes. It raises certain objections. Firstly, the terms «primary» and «secondary» are more suitable to diachronic investigations, while M. Kneisl's research is based on synchronic methods. Secondly, primary suffixes, according to M. Kneisl, consist of a consonant. But when the author illustrates them

she mentions the forms «consonant+vowel» and «vowel+consonant». This particularly refers to the simple suffixes  $-l(i)-$  and  $-s(i)-$ , which consequently have the forms  $*-l-$ ,  $-il-$ ,  $-li-$  and  $*-s-$ ,  $-is-$ ,  $-si-$ . Hence, the forms  $-il-$  and  $-is-$  may be understood as secondary suffixes. «Secondary suffixes consist of morphemes, which historically can be explained from a combination of primary suffixes and at the present time are indivisible morphological units» (p. 5). It is not clear from the preceding what is the principal difference between primary and secondary suffixes especially as henceforth, in representing the history of each derivational morpheme the author does not state the time of its origin, but restricts herself to reviewing different points of view on the functions of derivational elements. To distinguish between simple and complex suffixes, (primary and secondary according to M. Kneisl) it would be expedient to use the suffix vocalism of simple formants. We shall try to illustrate this idea. When a simple verbal suffix is added to a stem, it has the «consonant+vowel» form, e. g., *ezjini* 'vspychnut', sich entzünden' (from the stem *ez-*), cf. *eztini* 'anzünden'. In case one more simple affix is joined to such a verb, e. g. *ezjilni* 'sich auf eine Weile entzünden' the vowel *i* of the suffix  $-ji-$  can be taken for the initial vowel of the following suffix  $-li-$ . In this way the forms of the simple suffixes  $-(il)-$  and  $-s(i)-$  with the initial vowel *i* are the result of erroneous wordformation analysis, especially as the functions of  $-il-$  and  $-li-$ ,  $-is-$  and  $-si-$  are identical. Consideration of the suffix vocalism of simple affixes is of great importance in combinations of suffixes, since — if we agreed with the thesis of M. Kneisl that primary suffixes consist of a consonant — the end of a word would be expressed only by consonants, which the word structure does not permit.

In the introduction the author gives the definition of the main functions of Komi derivational morphemes. They are the following: denominal — translative, resultative, instrumental, instructive, essive; deverbal — causative, momentative, frequentative, deminutive, intransitive-

reflexive-passive and reciprocal. As we see, the author makes use of the generally accepted grammatical terminology. Nevertheless it is puzzling that reciprocal and reflexive functions are distinguished, whereas up to the present time in Komi linguistics they have not been treated separately as to the category of the reflexive voice, which included verbs with reflexive proper, medioreflexive, reflexive-reciprocal and reflexive-passive meaning (see e. g., Современный коми язык I, Сыктывкар 1955, pp. 235—239). In denominal verbs it prevents the creation of a picture of hierarchical organization of their semantics. Descriptive terminology is more efficient here.

Primary verbal suffixes (pp. 8—51) fall, in the author's opinion, under the following groups: a) deverbal —  $*-l-$ ,  $*-t-$ , b) denominal —  $*-d-$ ,  $*-m-$ ,  $*-s-$ ,  $*-t-$ , c) expressive —  $*-k-$  ~  $*-g-$ ,  $*-z-$ ,  $*-z-$  ~  $*-s-$ . In connection with this classification we must note that though it can be adopted in synchronic research, we prefer to speak about denominal and deverbal functions of a suffix rather than two suffixes, since both can be traced back diachronically to one and the same formant. The identification of deverbal and denominal affixes in Komi only destroys the integral perception of the semantic structure of a verbal derivational morpheme. The suffix  $*-z-$  (p. 44—47), which in Komi forms verbs from notional parts of speech, e. g. *vazini* 'to become damp, watery' ← *va* 'water' is included into the group of expressive suffixes without any grounds.  $*-k-$  ~  $*-g-$ ,  $*-s-$  ~  $*-z-$  are the suffixes building verbs from onomatopoeic bases. In the chapter about primary suffixes M. Kneisl analyses the problem of identification of the verbal suffix  $*-r-$  in Komi, which is recognized by some linguists in combination with other suffixes in the sphere of denominal as well as deverbal wordbuilding (see M. A. Kövesi, A permi nyelvek ősi képzői, Budapest 1965; P. M. Баталова, Коми-пермяцкая диалектология, Москва 1975, p. 193). The author absolutely correctly and convincingly regards  $*-r-$  as a component of the nominal suffix  $-ir-$  (pp. 50—51). M. Kneisl does not identify the primary suffix  $-j(i)-$  in Komi, considering  $-j-$ , evidently under the influence of G. Ganschow (see

G. G a n s c h o w, Zur Frage der Geschichte der syrjänischen *j*-Stämme. — Festschrift Alo Raun, Bloomington 1977) a stem-building element, alternating with \**k-* ~ \**g-*, a pseudosuffix. The analysis of motivated and motivating verbs shows, nevertheless, that alongside the structural infix *-j-* in a certain group of verbs the suffix *-j(i)* can be isolated, e. g. *ešjini* 'hängenbleiben', cp. *ešgdni* 'aufhängen, daraufhängen (tr.), herabhängen lassen'.

The functions of suffixes are defined by the author as a result of comparing motivated and motivating words. It is known that motivated words are structurally and semantically more complex than motivating ones. The author often ignores one of these characteristics, which, to our mind, causes a great number of mistakes in examples. So, the verb *mozđini* 'in Freundschaft, in Eintracht, in gutem Einvernehmen leben' (p. 17), from the viewpoint of M. Kneisl, is motivated by the postposition *moz* 'wie nach Art jemandes, Art und Weise'. Though, semantically these words cannot be compared. V. I. Lytkin and J. S. Guljajev connect it with Proto-Permian \**mōz* 'convenient, pleasant, suitable', cf. Ud *mozja* 'convenient, suitable' (KÖCK 173). It follows from the meaning that the word *šommini* 'sauer werden' (p. 21) is, most likely, formed from the adjective *šoma* 'sauer', not from the noun *šom* 'Sauerteig, Teig, den man sauer werden lässt'. On p. 32 there are two dictionary entries — *niršini* 'einander pressen' frequ. zu *nirni* P. 'pressen' and *niršini* 'gepresst, gerieben werden, einander pressen'. We are of the opinion that they should be taken together (on the grounds discussed above). The verb *gerištini* 'pflügen (mom.)' (p. 36) is mistakenly given as an example of a derivative with the suffix *-t(i)-*, whereas we can separate the suffix *-išt-* in it, and it is motivated by the verb *gerni* 'pflügen' rather than the noun *geriš* (by the way, erroneously written as *geriš*) 'Ackerman'. In synchronic studies direct (immediate) motivating relations are mostly taken into account, that is why the verbs *jogeštini* 'schmutzig machen, voll Kehrriecht machen' and *guranēštini* 'Vertiefungen machen (oder Gruben), mit Vertiefungen od. Gruben

versehen' (p. 35) are evidently built from the adjectives *jogēš* 'voll Kehrriecht' (F 331 = D. Fokos-Fuchs, Syrjänisches Wörterbuch, Budapest 1959) and *guranēš* 'voll Gruben, Vertiefungen' (F 276), not from the nouns *jog* 'Kehrriecht, Müll, Schnutt' and *guran* 'Vertiefung, Grube, Graben' since the last mentioned differ structurally from the derivatives by more than one derivational morpheme. The reflexive verb *sorsini* 'sich mischen, sich mengen, gemischt werden' (p. 24) is more likely to be motivated by the verb *sorni* 'mischen, mengen, vermischen, verwirren' than the noun *sor* 'Mischung, Gemisch', because it is rather difficult to combine in one word-building act the transformation of a noun into a verb and the direction of an action on the subject. Analogically, the verbs *geršini* 'gepflügt werden' and *izšini* 'gemahlen werden' (p. 25) are derived from the verbs *gerni* 'to plough' and *izni* 'to grind, to mill' and not the nouns *ger* 'Pflug, Hakenflug' and *iz* 'Stein, Ural'. The author is not always consistent in maintaining the principle of word-building analysis, according to which a derivative is structurally more complex than a motivating word. Thus, it is highly improbable that the verbs with the suffix *-k(i)-* *brotkini* 'brummen, murmeln', *tatskini* 'schlagen, so das es klingt, zerschlagen' (p. 40) come from the verbs *brotki* *kivni* 'id.' and *tats* *munni* 'zerbrechen', where *-kivni-* and *-munni* are secondary verbal suffixes, originating from independent words. The same applies to the verb *jugini* 'klingen, tönen, donnern, rauschen', to M. Kneisl's mind derived from the verb *jura* *kivni* (p. 41). It seems more likely that the verb *sežđini* 'sich aufklären, heiter werden' (p. 15) is built from the adjective *sež* 'heiter, klar, hell (vom Wetter, vom Himmel), wolkenlos' (F 883) and not *sedž* 'rein, klar, nicht trüb, nicht durchsichtig'. The verb *legžini* 'sich bewegen, schwanken, zittern' (pp. 46—47) is given as an example with the suffix *-ž(i)-*, but semantic analysis shows that it is a variant of the reflexive suffix *-š(i)-*. The inchoative suffix *-ž(i)-* of the Komi language is illustrated quite

correctly by the verb *gizini* 'anfangen Wel- len zu schlagen' built from the verb *gini* 'wogen, sich bewegen'.

M. Kneisl refers the morphemes *\*-ed-*, *\*-al-*, *\*-am-*, *\*-as-*, *\*-olt-*, *\*-pt-*, *\*-š(t)-* to the group of secondary verbal suffixes (pp. 52—58). The author draws our attention to the fact that there is no uniform phonetic criterion according to which suffixes are grouped. The morphemes *\*-pt-*, *\*-š(t)-* seem to be more primary than secondary belonging to Pre-Finno-Ugric. Correspondences in most of the Finno-Ugric languages testify to it. Besides, at the present time it is already universally recognized that in Pre-Finno-Ugric there could have been structurally complex affixes. It is quite another matter if we bear in mind that these morphemes constitute a component of the modern complex suffixes *-ept* and *-išt*. It should be noted that the verbal suffixes *-ekt* and *-est* of modern Komi should be added to the above mentioned complex affixes (identifying them with their characteristic initial vowel). Among the secondary suffixes the author names *\*-am-*. The analysis of the language material reveals that it may be a dialect variant of the simple primary suffix *-m(i)-*. Arguments in favour of our supposition are the following. *-am(m)-* is used in Upper Sysola, Lower Vyčegda, Udora, the Luza-Letka dialects of Komi-Zyrian. In some of them alongside *-amm* the form *-avm* is represented, e. g. LL *matavmi* 'to approach, to come naerer (to)', LV *kokn'avmi*, *kokn'ami* 'to play the fool, to be light-minded, light-headed', LV *mortjammi*, *mortjavmi* 'to reach manhood, gain in strength, grow stronger'. The form *-amm* could have originated from the combination of the suffixes *-av-* (< *-al-*) and *-m(i)-*, where the first *v* was subjected to assimilation. By the way, Komi researchers agree that geminated consonants might be the result of regressive or progressive assimilation (see e. g. B. A. Сорвачева, Удорский диалект коми языка. Научный отчет за 1969—1972 г. Архив Коми филиала АН СССР, ф. 5, оп. 2, ед. хр. 92, p. 147).

In this chapter we can also notice, to our mind, certain erroneous cases of word-formation analysis of verbs. Thus, the

semantics of the verb *zelavni* 'straff gespannt, fest werden, hart werden' (p. 60) does not allow its being motivated by the word *zev* 'sehr'. Evidently, it is derived from the adjective *zelid* 'straff, fest, hart' (F 1279) in which the suffix *-id* has fallen out. The verb *kitšlavni* 'einen Umweg machen V, um etwas herumgehen (etwas umgehen)' (p. 63) is most evidently built from the noun *kitšov* 'Umweg, Kreis' (F 444), not *kitšil*; otherwise it is difficult to explain the change *l > l* in the derivative. The frequentative function of the suffix *-al-* is wrongly illustrated by the verb *vetalni* freq. zu *vetni* '(mehrere Objekte) einholen, erreichen' (p. 65), since the modern verb *vetalni*, motivated by the noun *vet* 'V Ud Traum' (F 1198), has the meaning 'V träumen, einen Traum sehen'. The Komi suffix *-olt-* (*-ovt-*) is used chiefly in the deverbal sphere, that is why the verb *soro-vtni* 'vermischen, durcheinermischen' (p. 78) is most probably motivated by the verb *sorni* 'mischen', not the noun *sor* 'Mischung, Gemisch'. The author is right when she points out that the primary function of the suffix *-išt* was, evidently, deverbal. Denominal functions developed on the analogy of other derivatives. Hence, the verbs which M. Kneisl adduces as denominal (p. 85), can also be motivated by verbs with the suffix *-av-* (*-al-*), e. g. *gimištni* 'donnern, poltern (mom.)' < *gimavni* 'donnern' (F 249) and *tsardištni* 'blitzen' < *tsardavni* 'blitzen' (F 1083), forming correlations of one-time ~ many-time (continual) actions. The verbs *zirjištni* 'to shovel up' < *zir(j)* 'shovel' or *zibjištni* 'to push off with the pole' < *zib(j)* 'pole' can be given as proper denominal.

We are inclined to think that the chapter on denominal verbs without suffixes, built lexico-semantically (pp. 86—88), falls out of the structure of the monograph. It is evidently not necessary in the work devoted to the study of word-building formants. In this chapter the verb *džugłini* in the meaning 'verwirren, verwickeln' (p. 87) is taken for a conversive. In fact, this is the meaning of the verb *džugłini*. In this case it cannot be motivated by the adjective

*džugil* 'traurig, betrübt, bekümmert, niedergeschlagen'. Semantically it is compared with the verb *d'žugni* 'verwirren, verwickeln' (F 180).

Concerning borrowed Russian verbs the author writes that they are borrowed into Komi chiefly in the form of 3 p. sg. and only exceptionally in the imperative form, and only *-it-* is presented as a borrowed suffix (pp. 93—97). Detailed study of language material against the background of other Finno-Ugric languages leads us to the conclusion that verbs, on the contrary, are borrowed mainly in the imperative form and as a result of separating the verbal imparative stem, to which the suffix *-t(i)-* was joined, the modern verbal suffixes *-ait*, *-eit*, *-uil*, *-nit* are formed, which are able to build verbs from borrowed verbal and nominal as well as native Komi stems, e. g. *gažuitni* 'to drink hard' < *gaž* 'gaiety, joy', *vižnitni* 'to draw a line' < *viž* 'line' (for detailed treatment see, e. g. В. Черных, Заимствованные глагольные суффиксы в коми языке. — СФУ XVII 1981).

Much attention is paid to combinations of suffixes in Komi (pp. 98—140), which are classified according to quantitative criteria as consisting of two, three or four components and described in detail revealing how simple and complex affixes (primary and secondary with M. Kneisl) take part in them. Nevertheless, the analysis of the functions of suffix combinations does not differ essentially from the analysis of derivatives containing one formant and, in fact, is reduced to defining the function of the following suffix in relation to the preceding in the verb structure. It would be of interest, in our opinion, to state the semantic principles according to which affixes become complex, especially in two-suffix combinations. Besides, it is necessary to establish the rules of identification of suffix combinations. They, in particular, predetermine that in identifying suffixes and their combinations different morphological changes on the level of the stem and a derivational formant as well as on the level of suffixes must be taken into account. In the verb *potkədlini* 'spalten (freq.)' (pp. 133—134), from the author's standpoint, there is the combination of suffixes *\*-k- + \*əd- + \*-l-*,

whereas *k* is the alternating consonant of the stem, which appears before the vowel of the complex suffix. The verb with the derivational element *-k-* from the stem *pot-* is not found in Komi. Analogous alternation *k ~ ø* may be seen in the verb *petkəd'tšini* 'sich zeigen, erscheinen, zum Vorschein kommen' (p. 136), where the combination is consequently *-əd + (-tš(i)-)*, not *\*-k- + \*əd- + \*-š-*, and in the verb *uskəd'tšil-* 'sich (in den Fluss) werfen' (p. 140), where there is then the combination *-əd + (-tš(i)-) + -l(i)-*. The question also arises whether it is necessary to take into account free and bound motivating stems in the process of identifying combinations of suffixes. Since suffix combinations are understood as complexes built according to the principle of the free tie of their components, each of which is separated in the process of consequent identification of motivation stages and because of free root morphemes coming forward in the majority of such derivative verbs we cannot deny such a possibility. Thus, in the verb *novlədli-* (p. 134) the authors finds the combination *\*-l- + \*əd- + \*-l-*, though the stem *nov-* (*nol-*) is bound and is not used independently (without the *l-* suffix) in Komi. As an example of the combination *\*-d- + \*əd- + \*-š-* the author mistakenly gives the verb *buređt'tšini* 'beruhigen, zureden, mit Beruhigen, Zureden beschäftigt sein V., sich beschwichtigen Pr' (p. 136), where the suffixes *-əd- + (-tš(i)-)* are combined. The verb *ovmeđt'tšini* 'sich niederlassen, sich ansiedeln' has, from the point of view of M. Kneisl, the following motivation stages: *ovmeđt'tšini* < *ovmeđni* 'ansiedeln, jemandem ein Haus zum Wohnen einrichten, ansiedeln, sich ansässig machen' < *ovmini* 'anfangen zu leben, sich häuslich einrichten, sich einsiedeln' < *ovni* 'leben, sein, wohnen' (p. 137). The stage *ovmini* seems to us rather doubtful since in ČČKЗД it is not fixed in the mentioned meaning, hence identifying the combination of three and not two suffixes is also questionable.

Material subjected to analysis Y. Wichmann, Syrjänisches Wortschatz nebst Hauptzügen der Formenlehre, Hel-

sinki 1942; D. Fokos-Fuchs, Syrjä-nisches Wörterbuch, Budapest 1959; ССКЗД makes clear to us some merits and drawbacks of the work. In the dictionaries where these words are registered dialects are pointed out, and the author is able to define dialect variants of suffixes, but references to a certain dialect prevent the creation of a picture of their functioning in the literary language. Besides, when comparing motivated and motivating words the rule must be observed that both should belong to one and the same dialect, since their meanings in various dialects may be different. The author has not always followed this-rule, e. g., the derivative *mozdini* in the Udora dialect is built, in M. Kneisl's opinion, from the word *moz*, used in the Vyčegda, Lower Vyčegda and Sysola dialects and in Komi-Permiak (p. 17). The author lacks consistency in defining the functions of suffixes. Thus, she speaks of the reflexive meaning of the suffix *-š(i)-* but derives it from many-time (continual) relations existing between the derivative and the basic word (see e. g., pp. 27, 70).

In addition to such shortcomings of the work there are misprints and spelling mistakes to a great degree distorting the form of Komi words, e. g. *d'ženmini* in-

stead of *d'ženmini* 'kurz oder kürzer werden' (p. 22); *kutišni* < *kustini* instead of *kuštišni* 'sich entblößen, gerupft werden' < *kuštini* 'reinigen, rupfen, entblößen' (p. 29); *veššini* instead of *vežšini* or *veššini* '(etwas miteinander) tauschen' (p. 30); *veržert-* instead of *vežert-* 'verstehen, begreifen' (p. 37); *zimgini* instead of *zimgini* 'mit Gerassel fest hinwerfen' (p. 41); *navzini* < *nav* instead of *navzini* 'miauen' < *nav* 'miau!' (p. 49); *gorašni* instead of *goršašni* 'gierig, gefräßig sein...' (p. 70); *ťšinašni* < *ťšin* instead of *tšinašni* 'rauhherig oder vom Rauch schwarz werden' < *ťšin* 'Rauch' (p. 72); *kišjašni* instead of *kišjašni* 'auf dem Bauche auf der Erde kriechen' < *kiššini* instead of *kiššini* 'kriechen' (p. 91).

At the end of the monograph the author gives a list of abbreviations (of dialects and certain works on the problem), a bibliography as well as a map of the Komi-Zyrian dialects and a map reflecting the alternation of *l* ~ *v* within them. These maps no doubt are necessary in connection with the methods of investigation proposed by the author.

VERA ČERNYCH (Syktyvkar)

А. С. Кривошекова-Гантман, Л. П. Ратегова,  
Коми-пермяцкие говоры, Пермь 1980. 70 с.

Рецензируемое учебное пособие «Коми-пермяцкие говоры» является первой попыткой дать сведения студентам и учителям родного языка и литературы о территориальных разновидностях коми-пермяцкого языка, основанные на новейших экспедиционных материалах. Образцы текстов, приведенных в книге, подкупают документальной точностью. Образцы диалектной речи представляют собой рассказы информаторов — коми-пермяков преклонного возраста — о дореволюционном быте и труде крестьян, о жизни современной деревни. Использованы и отрывки из произведений устного народного творчества: сказки, былички, пословицы, поговорки, загадки. Многие публикуются впервые. Материал представляет большой

интерес не только для лингвистов, но и для фольклористов и этнографов. С выходом в свет этого труда возникает настоятельная необходимость сопоставления его с монографией Р. М. Баталовой «Коми-пермяцкая диалектология». Авторы пособия стремятся по возможности исправить некоторые положения книги Р. М. Баталовой.

Опубликование рецензируемого труда следует считать примечательным прежде всего потому, что в научный оборот вводится много новых языковых фактов. Пермистика располагает теперь дополнительными текстами по кудымкарско-нивенскому (35), косинско-камскому (18), нижнеиньвенскому (6), нердвинскому (3), оньковскому (2), лупинскому (2) диа-