

drei Lokalkasus Inessiv, Elativ und Illativ vorhanden sind; der Genitiv endungslos, die Endung des Akkusativ Singular *-v* ist, es den Komitativ nur im Singular gibt und der Abessiv begrenzt zur Anwendung kommt (S. 107—113). Ein Rückgang ist auch im Gebrauch der Possessivsuffixe zu beobachten (S. 116).

Im Unterkapitel zu den Nomina wird ein recht ausführlicher Überblick über die Formen der Adjektive, die Bildungsweise der Zahlwörter und der Pronomen gegeben.

Zusammenfassend werden in Tabellenform die Unterschiede zwischen den einzelnen Mundarten des Arjeploglappischen sowie des Arjeploglappischen zum Ume- und Lulelappischen dargelegt. Besonders behandelt sind die Einflüsse der schwedisch-lappischen Schriftsprache im Belegmaterial von I. Halász.

Die Forschungsarbeit von J. Lehtiranta verdient hohe Anerkennung und schließt eine Lücke in der Erforschung der lappischen Sprache.

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Самоучитель коми языка, Сыктывкар 1992. 287 pp.

"Самоучитель коми языка" by J. A. Cypanov was published in 1992 in Syktyvkar. This self-instructing manual follows the tradition of writing teaching aids in Russian for those who want to study the Komi language as a foreign language. The first manuals of this type were written by M. A. Molodcova (Краткий самоучитель зырянского языка, Усть-Сысольск 1925; Самоучитель языка коми, Сыктывкар, 1932).

The next period of writing teaching aids in Russian for those wanting to study Komi as a foreign language is the second half of the eighties: А. Н. Карманова, Е. А. Игушев, Русско-коми разговорник, Сыктывкар 1989; А. Н. Карманова, Современный коми язык. Учебное пособие для студентов, Сыктывкар 1986.

A. N. Karmanova's textbook is of a grammatical type. It includes a supplementary phrase-book for reference.

J. A. Cypanov offers an alternative of a communicative type.

"Самоучитель коми языка" is aimed at a wide range of students who want to study the Komi language independently or under the guidance of a teacher. It is intended not only for children, but also for teenagers and grownups. The book consists of an introduction, the main course, a Komi-Russian vocabulary, a grammar appendix and keys to test-exercises.

The introduction is concerned with the

genealogical classification of Finno-Ugric languages, the geography and population of the Finno-Ugric people. Attention is focused on the description of the Komi language in the historical aspect: the development of the Komi language, the literary language in particular, the origin and development of the Komi written language, information on the native and foreign scholars who have researched the Komi language since the 18th century. It also gives parallels to some words, their phonetics and graphic shape in cognate languages, as well as a general review of the peculiarities of the grammatical system of the Komi language. It should be noted that the information about the history of the Komi language for common readers in Russian is given in such a compressed and simple way for the first time. These problems at issue have often and widely been commented on in radio programmes, newspapers and magazines, but more often than not in the Komi language.

The main part of the manual consists of 20 lessons. The suggested topics are aimed at forming not only reading and translating skills, but also speaking skills on everyday and most common themes: acquaintance, family, house, leisure, nature, weather, etc. The manual contains a rich variety of texts of various genres on the history and culture of the native country:

poems by the most famous poets I. A. Kuratov, M. N. Lebedev, V. A. Savin, V. I. Lytkin, S. A. Popov, G. Juškov, N. Ščukin; popular science texts about the ancient Komi calendar, the relations of the Komi people with other peoples, the first Komi poet, Stefan Permskij, Komies in Siberia, etc. It also includes Komi folk songs, riddles, proverbs and sayings, anecdotes. Each lesson has the following structure: grammar and grammar exercises, a text with communicative exercises, at the end of each lesson there's a list of new words. Grammar is explained well and supplied with a sufficient number of examples, pictures, tables and schemes. However, grammar exercises seem to prevail over speech exercises and sometimes the lack of the latter is felt. The necessity of including several different topics into one lesson is also questionable (e.g. Lessons 5, 7). In the process of learning the language, the topics are sure to become wider and more difficult, but the texts and communicative exercises in one lesson should be interconnected. Yet this circumstance need not create any difficulties for the teacher, as the manual's rich textual material gives opportunities to practise speaking easily, as well as bring together the texts and exercises from other lessons.

The linguistics terminology in the Komi language is not complete yet, the overwhelming majority of terms is borrowed from Russian. However, J. A. Cypanov continues to popularize some of the terms in the Komi language, e.g. *кыввор* 'lexis', *эмакыв* 'noun', (unlike *эма ним*), *кадакыв* 'verb', *кывберд* 'adjective', *кадакывберд* 'adverb', *кывчукор* 'vocabulary', *веськӧдлана сёрникузя* 'a complex sentence'. These terms were suggested earlier by J. A. Cypanov and G. V. Fedjunjova.

Some of these terms are likely to cause arguments. Time will show if any of the suggested terms will be assimilated by the language, but it is beyond doubt that they are built according to the rules of *phenomena nomination*.

The Komi-Russian vocabulary com-

prises about 2 thousand words, which is considered sufficient for everyday communication and necessary for the manuals of communicative type. It is a pity that a Russian-Komi vocabulary is not attached, because it would have been an integral part of the manual meant for Russian learners. The vocabulary, offered by J. A. Cypanov, gives rise to some questions concerning the principle of its arrangement. We believe, for example, that some words should have been given stem variants, which were the result of historical phonetic development, such as *и уз* [*узй-*], *гар* [*гарй-*], *мӧс* [*мӧск-*], *син* [*синм-*], *лок* [*локт-*] because: 1) the infix is not uniform; 2) the manual's vocabulary contains a sufficient number of such words.

We would also like to mention that verbal forms with *-уз*, which in the Komi linguistic tradition are called *деенричастие*, are not given in uniformity, which may confuse the learners. For example, verbs *гижны*, *локны*, *мунны* can have the same forms with *-уз*, but the vocabulary gives different forms (except one coincidence *гижгад*, *мунгад*). Besides, only part of the paradigm is given, but not the whole of it. Evidently each grammatical form should not have been given as a separate word.

The inclusion of some dialectal words, such as *тӧнлун* (*тӧрыт* 'yesterday'), *миӧ* (*ми* 'we') into the vocabulary without explanation also gives rise to doubt, because they do not have either a new meaning or an emotional colouring, and are taken for duplicate words.

The grammar appendix is presented in the form of summary tables, which reflects the basic grammatical categories of the primary parts of speech: verb conjugation, the declension system of nouns and pronouns.

Despite the mentioned drawbacks the manual by J. A. Cypanov is a gratifying circumstance both for the Komi linguistics and for those who wish to study the Komi language, including the komies, who do not know their native language well.

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