

The Journal of Intercultural Studies.  
Extra Series No. 1, 1986. Uralic Studies Volume  
(Kansai University of Foreign Studies Publication)

«The Journal of Intercultural Studies», a joint periodical of a number of Japanese universities, has been in circulation for some time already.

The end of 1986 saw the appearance of its supplement — Uralic Studies Volume. The latter was compiled and prepared for publication by the distinguished Japanese Finno-Ugrists Tamotsu Koizumi and Yasumoto Tokunaga. The volume was published by the Intercultural Research Institute of Kansai University of Foreign Studies and contains eleven papers by Japanese Uralists who represent the Institute as well as various other research centres of Japan.

The first volume opens with an introductory article by T. Koizumi called «Linguistic Survey of Uralic Studies in Japan» (pp. 1—5). It appears the Japanese have been interested in Finnish and Hungarian already over a period of several decades. The groundwork was laid by the Finn G. J. Ramstedt who was not only the first Finnish ambassador in Japan but also a prominent scholar in the field of Altaic studies in Japan. Research into Uralic languages was started later than into Altaic languages. Since G. J. Ramstedt was a specialist in both language families, he succeeded in guiding the Japanese scholar into the field of Finno-Ugric studies. A number of textbooks of Finnish and Hungarian have been published. Various books and journals have constantly provided detailed information about the research in progress in the field of phonology, morphology and syntax, as well as in some more specific areas. At the end of article T. Koizumi presents a complete bibliography over the years 1941—1984 of what has been published in the area of individual languages and Uralic studies, resp. Finno-Ugric studies. In the area of individual languages, besides Hungarian and Finnish, also Estonian and Mari have been studied. The most prolific authors are Tamotsu Koizumi, Yasumoto Tokunaga, Takashi Ogishima and Kazuto Matsumura.

Tamotsu Koizumi is also the author of the paper entitled «Temporal Verbals in Uralic» (pp. 6—29). The author supports the view that in Proto-Uralic various

constructions with verb-nouns served as counterparts of subordinate clauses in Indo-European languages. Such a fundamental feature of the syntax of Uralic languages can be accepted without any disagreement. The aim of T. Koizumi's paper is to investigate various types of temporal verbal expressions in Uralic languages and to suggest a possible construction conveying temporal relations in Proto-Uralic. To do so, the author has analysed the Finnic languages, Lappish, Mordvinian, Mari (Cheremis), Permian, Ob-Ugric, Hungarian and the Samoyedic languages. T. Koizumi concludes that the general use of temporal verbals to denote simultaneity can be observed in almost all Uralic languages.

The paper «Determination in Hungarian and Finnish» by Mika Wasada (pp. 30—39) examines the functional elements to be used to express determination in Hungarian, i.e. the definite, indefinite and zero articles. The Finnish language has no article. Therefore, in order to express determination it uses stress, subject-verb order, subject or object case contrast, subject-verb agreement as well as personal and demonstrative pronouns. Especially interesting is the treatment of determination and aspect in Finnish as manifested in *poika söi kalan* 'the boy has eaten the fish' and *poika söi kalaa* 'the boy ate some fish'. Such determination phenomena exist also in other Finnic languages. The partitive case implies the imperfective aspect of the verb whereas the nominative and accusative (or genitive) case imply the perfective aspect of the verb.

Hiroshi Shoji's paper «On the development of quotation particles in Cheremis and Votyak from the verb of saying in finite form» (pp. 40—50) is a thorough description and analysis of the subject. Udmurt (Votyak) and Mari (Cheremis) have special types of expression for quotation and the quoted content of speech or thought. The author has also found relevant parallels in various other Finno-Ugric languages (even in Estonian and Finnish) as well as in Russian and Turkic languages.

The young Japanese Finno-Ugrist Kazuto Matsumura has contributed a topical paper «Subordinate clauses formed by the *mE*-participle in Mari» (pp. 51—65). Part of the data used in the paper have been taken from printed sources. It is noteworthy that K. Matsumura obtained the majority of examples from a native speaker of the meadow dialect and researcher of Mari dialectology Anatolij Kuklin when he visited Tartu University and the Institute of Language and Literature in Tallinn in 1980 and 1981. Therefore the examples are up to date and reflect the contemporary usage of the language.

The paper «How to express judgements» by Tetsurō Ikeda (pp. 60—77) is devoted to the comparison of the Hungarian sentence structure *hol volt, hol nem volt, volt* with the Japanese structure *nan-tomo ie nai*. The author concludes that there exist obstacles which do not enable

the speaker or hearer to judge easily in various cases of the communication process. One can express one's own thoughts by using both positive and negative ideas of judgement. The author presents seven possibilities of judgement.

Besides the above-mentioned, the volume also contains the following papers: «Reexamination of the social history of the Nentsy» by Shiro Sasuki (pp. 78—85), «Maria Jotuni's «The maid in the rosery»» by Takashi Ogishima (pp. 86—88) and «Kalevala in entrance examination for junior high school in Japan» by Tasuku Kikugawa (pp. 89—92), all of which deal with the problems of ethnography and literature.

The volume closes with a summary by the editor Yasumoto Tokunaga «Education of the Uralic languages in Japan» (pp. 93—94).

PAUL ARISTE (Tartu)

Mauno Koski, *Värien nimitykset suomessa ja lähisukukielissä*, Savonlinna 1983 (SKST 391). 366 S.

Mauno Koski hat sich mit dem finnischen Wortschatz beschäftigt und dabei besonders mit der Erforschung von Derivationsproblemen. Mit der vorliegenden umfangreichen Monographie «*Värien nimitykset suomessa ja lähisukukielissä*» (Farbbezeichnungen im Finnischen und in nah verwandten Sprachen) stellt sich Koski die Aufgabe, darüber Klarheit zu schaffen, ob die Farbbezeichnungen des heutigen Finnischen bis in die ostseefinnische Grundsprache oder in einen ihrer Dialekte reichen (S. 9). Zu diesem Zweck analysiert er ausführlich die Systeme der Farbbezeichnungen des Finnischen und anderer ostseefinnischer Sprachen — zieht Vergleiche, verfolgt deren Entwicklung, untersucht genau die Herkunft einzelner Bezeichnungen und Veränderungen in der Bedeutung, behandelt mit der Farblexik verbundene Ableitungsprobleme, bringt Angaben zu Etymologien der Farbbezeichnungen und präzisiert diese. Fakten aus östlichen finnisch-ugrischen Sprachen bezieht er nur bei konkreten Etymologien ein, denn das System der Farbbezeichnungen dieser Sprachen wird nicht beschrieben. Die Rekonstru-

ierung des lexikalischen Systems (oder der Systeme) der Farbbezeichnungen für die dem früheren Ostseefinnischen vorangegangenen Sprachperiode ist ziemlich *unreal* sowie von einer Rekonstruierung des finnisch-ugrischen Farbsystems sollte man auch nicht reden, konstatiert Koski (S. 45). Im heutigen Finnischen und Ungarischen gibt es keine einzige gemeinsame Farbetymologie. Die Farbnamen der entfernt verwandten Sprachen sind entweder das Resultat späterer Entlehnung oder haben sich auf der Basis des eigenen Wortschatzes über Bedeutungsveränderung bzw. Spezialisierung herausgebildet. Aufgrund des letztgenannten Sachverhaltes deutet auch nicht unbedingt die gemeinsame etymologische Herkunft auf das Alter des Wortes als Farbnamen hin.

Bei der Erforschung der Genesis des lexikalischen Systems der ostseefinnischen Farbbezeichnungen stützt sich Koski auf die breite Aufmerksamkeit und Zustimmung gefundene Theorie der amerikanischen Wissenschaftler Brent Berlin und Paul Kay über die sieben universalen Ent-