

ches Hauptwerk ist «Suomen kielen rakenne ja kehitys» (I 1941, II 1946, 282 + 330 S.). Eine zweite, verbesserte Auflage des Buches ist im Jahre 1961 (616 S.) und eine dritte, verbesserte und vervollständigte Auflage im Jahre 1968 (527 S. im großen Format) erschienen. Das Werk ist auch ins Russische, Deutsche und Englische übersetzt worden. Im Buche wird das Wesen der finnischen Sprache ausführlich und in vielen Einzelheiten von ganz neuen Standpunkten betrachtet. Es hat überall große Anerkennung gefunden. Im ersten Teile bekommt man einen vollen Überblick über die Phonologie, Lautgeschichte, Redeteile, Wortstämme, Deklination, Konjugation und Suffixe. Im zweiten Teile werden die uralten finnisch-ugrischen Wortschichten, die verschiedenen Lehnwörter und Lehnübersetzungen, die lexikalischen Neubildungen, die Phraseologie, die Spezies, der Numerus, die Possessivsuffixe, die Kongruenz, die Verwendung der Kasus, viele Probleme der Syntax usw. dargestellt. Das Werk ist ein unvermeidliches wissenschaftliches Vademekum für alle, die Interesse für das Finnische haben und diese Sprache mit anderen finnisch-ugrischen Sprachen vergleichen wollen.

Die baltischen, slawischen, germanischen usw. Lehnwörter in den ostseefinnischen Sprachen sind von mehreren älteren und jüngeren Spezialisten erforscht worden. Lauri Hakulinen ist aber der erste, der seine Forschungstätigkeit gerade auf die Lehnübersetzungen gerichtet hat. Im Jahre 1969 hat er eine Monographie über die Lehnübersetzungen im Finnischen veröffentlicht, nämlich «Suomen sanaston käännöslainoja» (200 S.). Die Lehnübersetzungen zeigen uns ebenso gut wie die direkten Lehnwörter, welche Kontakte die finnische Sprache mit anderen Sprachen, vor allem mit der schwedischen Sprache gehabt hat. Zusammen mit R. E. Nirvi hat Lauri Hakulinen im Jahre 1948 das umfangreiche Werk «Suomen kansan sananparsia» veröffentlicht.

Lauri Hakulinen war nicht nur ein aktiver Gelehrter, er war auch ein aktiver Sportler und ein aktiver Teilnehmer am gesellschaftlichen Leben. Er spielte mit Enthusiasmus Tennis und war Wassersportler. Im Sommer 1927 hat er den Unterzeichneten vom Meeresboden herausgeholt und damit sein Leben gerettet.

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70th Birthday of Professor Paavo Siro



On August 2 the eminent scholar in the field of the Finnish language and specialist in the Mari language Professor Paavo Siro turned seventy. He was born in Helsinki. It was at the university there that he studied the Baltic-Finnic languages in 1930—1935, and received a good grounding in historical linguistics. Already as an undergraduate he became more closely acquainted with the cognate languages of Finnish: he spent three months in Estonia learning Estonian and in 1934 he accompanied his teacher Lauri Kettunen on an expedition to the Veps people. In 1935 they published the Vepsian dialect material they had gathered in a collection of texts «Näyteitä vepsän murteista» (MSFOu LXX).

The leadership of the Finno-Ugric Society intended to train the young Finno-Ugrist as a specialist in the Mari language who would edit and publish the Mari Material in the archives of the Society. In 1935 Paavo Siro was given a scholarship and sent to Ödön Beke in Hungary to learn the Mari language. During a two-year stay in Hungary the young man acquired a good command of Hungarian in addition to a knowledge of Mari.

Having returned to his native country, Paavo Siro began to prepare for publication the material in the Mari language that had been gathered by Heikki Paasonen. He brought out H. Paasonen's collection of specimens of East Mari «Tschere-missische Texte» (MSFOu LXXVIII) in 1939, and a dictionary of East Mari «H. Paasonens Osttscheremissisches Wörterbuch» (LSFU XI) in 1948. He continued the preparation for publication of the Mari material in the archives of the Finno-Ugric Society until 1956.

It appears that work on the Mari language did not provide Paavo Siro with complete satisfaction. He was increasingly attracted by general linguistics as well as by new methods of linguistic research, and this attraction has continued unabated till the present time. He has taken an especially deep interest in the theory and methods of describing syntax. At the same time he has sought to apply his new theoretical and methodological viewpoints to the study of the Finnish language.

In 1941 Paavo Siro's programmatic article «Lauseoppi uuden logiikan valossa» was published in the journal «Viritäjä». This was followed in 1943 by the articles «Lauseopin periaatteita» and «Jaolliset ja jaottomat substantiivit». Attention was drawn here to new ways of describing the syntactic structure of language and, in particular, to the possibilities of applying mathematical logic to the study of the structure of language. The author voiced his conviction that sentence structure can be described with precision by means of formal logic. It is not surprising that in those days such views were regarded as too innovatory in Finnish linguistics and they gave rise to violent controversy.

In 1946 Paavo Siro joined the editorial staff of «Nyky Suomen sanakirja» and this enabled him to acquire as even deeper insight into the standard Finnish language

in even greater detail. He took part in work on the dictionary till 1954.

Paavo Siro's doctoral dissertation «Puhumista merkitsevät verbit itämerensuomalaisissa kielissä. Ilmausyhteyksiin pohjautuva merkityso pillinen tutkimuskoe» (MSFOu XCIII) was published in 1949. This work contains a semantic description of verbs of speaking and saying in the Baltic-Finnic languages. The subject of the dissertation was not new for Paavo Siro because already in 1933 he had written a *pro gradu* work on it. At first he intended to write a monograph on language history which would have concentrated on semantic changes. In the course of time, however, he became more and more fascinated by the problems of the synchronic description of semantics and syntax and linguistic history receded into a short final chapter of the book. Already in this study Paavo Siro proceeded from what is now well-known as logical predicate argument analysis and it is on this basis that he presented his classification of the types of expression, distinguishing intransitive expressions (e.g. Hän puhui 'he (she, it) spoke'), transitive (e.g. Hän puhui totta 'he spoke the truth'), transitive-predicative (e.g. Äiti sanoi poikansa ahkeraksi 'Mother said her son was diligent'), and dicitive (e.g. Hän sanoi, että voisimme lähteä 'he said that we might start going') expressions. On the basis of these types the book analyzes the semantics of the verbs of speaking and saying in all the Baltic-Finnic languages.

In 1953 Paavo Siro began to work at the University of Turku, becoming an associate professor of Finnish and its cognate languages in 1955. Paavo Siro spent over ten years in Turku and this period appears to have been productive both as regards teaching and research. A group of young masters of art and licentiates gathered around him and a seminar was conducted for the purpose of developing their linguistic views. Paavo Siro inspired and guided this group of young linguists, many of whom have since become notable scholars.

During his University days Paavo Siro's research interests concentrated on Finnish syntax. In 1956 his second more extensive study «Die finnischen Lokalkasus als Bestimmungen des Verbums» was published in the transactions of Turku Uni-

versity (Series B 57). The book deals with the use of the local cases in standard Finnish and pays particular attention to the so-called relationship rule according to which an adverbial that stands in a local case in an intransitive sentence very often refers to the subject and in a transitive sentence to the object. The author divides the adverbials into three groups: predicative adverbials which have the same referent as the subject of an intransitive sentence or the object of a transitive sentence; habitative adverbials which indicate the acquisition, possession or relinquishment of something; locative adverbials which indicate place or situation. Paavo Siro's work has been seminal for later researches along the same lines in Finland (R. Bartens, A. Alhoniemi and others).

The detailed analysis of local cases was followed in 1964 by «Suomen kielen lauseoppi», a work which sums up and systematizes its author's standpoints, and which gives a description of Finnish sentence structure proceeding from form, resorting to definitions of content only in case of extreme need. Attention is focused in the book on the analysis of the simple sentence, the syntactic functions of grammatical forms being examined in particular detail. The principles underlying the work received support from André Martinet's «A Functional View of Language» which had only just appeared (1962). Paavo Siro's work has retained its novelty up to the present day.

In 1965 Paavo Siro was elected the first professor of the Finnish language at Tampere University (at that time still the Tampere Higher School of Social Sciences). It was his task to develop an institute of Finnish at this higher school, to build up its staff and to direct their work. Thanks to Professor Paavo Siro Tampere University became an acknowledged centre of synchronic studies of Finnish where an electronic computer has been efficiently used for the collection and processing of

material. Paavo Siro worked at Tampere University until he retired in 1972.

The professor's open-minded and appreciative attitude to everything new finds vivid expression in his «Sijakielioppi» which appeared in 1975. This book is a fairly clear-cut continuation of his earlier work in the field of case syntax. It applies the findings of John M. Anderson's «The Grammar of Case» (1971) to shed light on the deep structure of Finnish syntax. The structure of simple sentences is explained by means of four deep cases (nominative, ergative, locative, ablative) with resort in case of need to primary and secondary features. The problems of the total and the partial object and of existential sentences that are extremely topical in Finnish linguistics lie at the centre of attention in this lucid and comprehensive work. Once again a book by Paavo Siro contains many new ideas and has given rise to a discussion of opinion among linguistic circles in Finland. The direction outlined in case grammar has been pursued in his latest studies («Sijamuotojen syntaksia» — Sanomia, Turku 1979; «Mistä substantiivi ja verbi tulevat?» — Rakenteita, Turku 1978, etc.).

Paavo Siro has rendered yeoman service in establishing the synchronic trend in Finnish linguistics and in training linguists. Always receptive to what is new, although at the same unconditionally firm in his principles, he has proceeded along a scholarly path which may have seemed sadly solitary at first, but which has now become one of the main avenues of Finnish linguistics. The high level of research into present-day Finnish is probably the best acknowledgment of the work of Professor Paavo Siro. May we wish the venerable professor unflagging energy in his in depth studies of the Finnish language and in keeping abreast of new trends in linguistics.

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