INTERNATIONAL EVALUATION OF RESEARCH AND DOCTORAL TRAINING AT THE UNIVERSITY OF HELSINKI 2005–2010

RC-Specific Evaluation of LDHFTA – Linguistic Diversity: Historical, Functional and Typological Approaches

Seppo Saari & Antti Moilanen (Eds.)
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University of Helsinki
Administrative Publications 80/80
Evaluations
2012
**Title:**

**Summary:**
Researcher Community (RC) was a new concept of the participating unit in the evaluation. Participation in the evaluation was voluntary and the RCs had to choose one of the five characteristic categories to participate.

Evaluation of the Researcher Community was based on the answers to the evaluation questions. In addition a list of publications and other activities were provided by the TUHAT system. The CWTS/Leiden University conducted analyses for 80 RCs and the Helsinki University Library for 66 RCs.

Panellists, 49 and two special experts in five panels evaluated all the evaluation material as a whole and discussed the feedback for RC-specific reports in the panel meetings in Helsinki. The main part of this report is consisted of the feedback which is published as such in the report.

Chapters in the report:
1. Background for the evaluation
2. Evaluation feedback for the Researcher Community
3. List of publications
4. List of activities
5. Bibliometric analyses

The level of the RCs’ success can be concluded from the written feedback together with the numeric evaluation of four evaluation questions and the category fitness. More conclusions of the success can be drawn based on the University-level report.

**RC-specific information:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Main scientific field of research:</th>
<th>Participating category:</th>
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<tr>
<td>Humanities</td>
<td>1. Research of the participating community represents the international cutting edge in its field</td>
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**RC's responsible person:**
Janhunen, Juha

**RC-specific keywords:**
descriptive linguistics, historical linguistics, comparative linguistics, areal linguistics, linguistic typology, ethnolinguistics, sociolinguistics, genealogical taxonomy, cross-linguistic comparisons, diachronic reconstruction, language contacts, substrate studies, linguistic endangerment

**Keywords:**
Research Evaluation, Meta-evaluation, Doctoral Training, Bibliometric Analyses, Researcher Community

**Series title and number:**
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2012/hallinnon_julkaisuja_80_80_2012.pdf
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Foreword

The evaluation of research and doctoral training is being carried out in the years 2010–2012 and will end in 2012. The steering group appointed by the Rector in January 2010 set the conditions for participating in the evaluation and prepared the Terms of Reference to present the evaluation procedure and criteria. The publications and other scientific activities included in the evaluation covered the years 2005–2010.

The participating unit in the evaluation was defined as a Researcher Community (RC). To obtain a critical mass with university-level impact, the number of members was set to range from 20 to 120. The RCs were required to contain researchers in all stages of their research career, from doctoral students to principal investigators (PIs). All in all, 136 Researcher Communities participated in this voluntary evaluation, 5857 persons in total, of whom 1131 were principal investigators. PIs were allowed to participate in two communities in certain cases, and 72 of them used this opportunity and participated in two RCs.

This evaluation enabled researchers to define RCs from the “bottom up” and across disciplines. The aim of the evaluation was not to assess individual performance but a community with shared aims and researcher-training activities. The RCs were able to choose among five different categories that characterised the status and main aims of their research. The steering group considered the process of applying to participate in the evaluation to be important, which lead to the establishment of these categories. In addition, providing a service for the RCs to enable them to benchmark their research at the global level was a main goal of the evaluation.

The data for the evaluation consisted of the RCs’ answers to evaluation questions on supplied e-forms and a compilation extracted from the TUHAT – Research Information System (RIS) on 12 April 2011. The compilation covered scientific and other publications as well as certain areas of scientific activities. During the process, the RCs were asked to check the list of publications and other scientific activities and make corrections if needed. These TUHAT compilations are public and available on the evaluation project sites of each RC in the TUHAT-RIS.

In addition to the e-form and TUHAT compilation, University of Leiden (CWTS) carried out bibliometric analyses from the articles included in the Web of Science (WoS). This was done on University and RC levels. In cases where the publication forums of the RC were clearly not represented by the WoS data, the Library of the University of Helsinki conducted a separate analysis of the publications. This was done for 66 RCs representing the humanities and social sciences.

The evaluation office also carried out an enquiry targeted to the supervisors and PhD candidates about the organisation of doctoral studies at the University of Helsinki. This and other documents describing the University and the Finnish higher education system were provided to the panellists.

The panel feedback for each RC is unique and presented as an entity. The first collective evaluation reports available for the whole panel were prepared in July–August 2011. The reports were accessible to all panel members via the electronic evaluation platform in August. Scoring from 1 to 5 was used to complement written feedback in association with evaluation questions 1–4 (scientific focus and quality, doctoral training, societal impact, cooperation) and in addition to the category evaluating the fitness for participation in the evaluation. Panellists used the international level as a point of comparison in the evaluation. Scoring was not expected to go along with a preset deviation.

Each of the draft reports were discussed and dealt with by the panel in meetings in Helsinki (from 11 September to 13 September or from 18 September to 20 September 2011). In these meetings the panels also examined the deviations among the scores and finalised the draft reports together.

The current RC-specific report deals shortly with the background of the evaluation and the terms of participation. The main evaluation feedback is provided in the evaluation report, organised according to the evaluation questions. The original material provided by the RCs for the panellists has been attached to these documents.
On behalf of the evaluation steering group and office, I sincerely wish to thank you warmly for your participation in this evaluation. The effort you made in submitting the data to TUHAT-RIS is gratefully acknowledged by the University. We wish that you find this panel feedback useful in many ways. The bibliometric profiles may open a new view on your publication forums and provide a perspective for discussion on your choice of forums. We especially hope that this evaluation report will help you in setting the future goals of your research.

Johanna Björkroth
Vice-Rector
Chair of the Steering Group of the Evaluation

Steering Group of the evaluation
Steering group, nominated by the Rector of the University, was responsible for the planning of the evaluation and its implementation having altogether 22 meetings between February 2010 and March 2012. They all represent the University of Helsinki.

Chair
Vice-Rector, professor Johanna Björkroth

Vice-Chair
Professor Marja Airaksinen
Chief Information Specialist, Dr Maria Forsman
Professor Arto Mustajoki
University Lecturer, Dr Kirsi Pyhältö
Director of Strategic Planning and Development, Dr Ossi Tuomi
Doctoral candidate, MSocSc Jussi Vauhkonen
Panel members

CHAIR
Professor Wim van den Doel
Contemporary history, history of European relations with the world beyond Europe
Leiden University, the Netherlands

VICE-CHAIR
Professor Kerstin Jonasson
Romance languages, linguistics
Uppsala University, Sweden

Professor Regina Bendix
European ethnology, scientific history of ethnography, folklore
University of Götingen, Germany

Professor Paul Cobley
History, American studies, communication, semiotics
London Metropolitan University, Great Britain

Professor Troels Engberg-Pedersen
Theology, early Christian thought, ancient philosophy
University of Copenhagen, Denmark

Professor Erhard Hinrichs
Linguistics, language technology, infrastructures
Eberhard Karls Universität Tübingen, Germany

Professor Jutta Scherrer
Intellectual and cultural history of Russia, history of ideologies
L'École des hautes études en sciences sociales (EHESS), France

Professor Klaus Tanner
Theology, ethics
University of Heidelberg, Germany

Professor Pauline von Bonsdorff
Aesthetics, art education
University of Jyväskylä, Finland

The panel, independently, evaluated all the submitted material and was responsible for the feedback of the RC-specific reports. The panel members were asked to confirm whether they had any conflict of interests with the RCs. If this was the case, the panel members disqualified themselves in discussion and report writing.

Added expertise to the evaluation was contributed by the members from the other panels.

Experts from the Other Panels
Professor Caitlin Buck, from the Panel of Natural Sciences
Professor Allen Ketcham, from the Panel of Social Sciences
Professor Erno Lehtinen, from the Panel of Social Sciences
Professor Jan van Leeuwen, from the Panel of Natural Sciences

1 Professor Engberg-Pedersen contributed in the report writing although was not able to take part in the meetings in Helsinki.
2 Professor Tanner was involved in the discussions in Helsinki, but not in the pre-work and writing of the reports.
EVALUATION OFFICE
Dr Seppo Saari, Doc., Senior Adviser in Evaluation, was responsible for the entire evaluation, its planning and implementation and acted as an Editor-in-chief of the reports.

Dr Eeva Sievi, Doc., Adviser, was responsible for the registration and evaluation material compilations for the panellists. She worked in the evaluation office from August 2010 to July 2011.

MSocSc Paula Ranne, Planning Officer, was responsible for organising the panel meetings and all the other practical issues like agreements and fees and editing a part the RC-specific reports. She worked in the evaluation office from March 2011 to January 2012.

Mr Antti Mollanen, Project Secretary, was responsible for editing the reports. He worked in the evaluation office from January 2012 to April 2012.

TUHAT OFFICE
Provision of the publication and other scientific activity data
Mrs Aija Kaitera, Project Manager of TUHAT-RIS served the project ex officio providing the evaluation project with the updated information from TUHAT-RIS. The TUHAT office assisted in mapping the publications with CWTS/University of Leiden.

MA Liisa Ekebom, Assisting Officer, served in TUHAT-RIS updating the publications for the evaluation. She also assisted the UH/Library analyses.

BA Liisa Jäppinen, Assisting Officer, served in TUHAT-RIS updating the publications for the evaluation.

HELSINKI UNIVERSITY LIBRARY
Provision of the publication analyses
Dr Maria Forsman, Chief Information Specialist in the Helsinki University Library, managed with her 10 colleagues the bibliometric analyses in humanities, social sciences and in other fields of sciences where CWTS analyses were not applicable.
Acronyms and abbreviations applied in the report

External competitive funding
AF – Academy of Finland
TEKES - Finnish Funding Agency for Technology and Innovation
EU - European Union
ERC - European Research Council
International and national foundations
FP7/6 etc. /Framework Programmes/Funding of European Commission

Evaluation marks
Outstanding (5)
Excellent (4)
Very Good (3)
Good (2)
Sufficient (1)

Abbreviations of Bibliometric Indicators
P - Number of publications
TCS – Total number of citations
MCS - Number of citations per publication, excluding self-citations
PNC - Percentage of uncited publications
MNCS - Field-normalized number of citations per publication
MNJS - Field-normalized average journal impact
THCP10 - Field-normalized proportion highly cited publications (top 10%) INT_COV - Internal coverage, the average amount of references covered by the WoS
WoS – Thomson Reuters Web of Science Databases

Participation category
Category 1. The research of the participating community represents the international cutting edge in its field.
Category 2. The research of the participating community is of high quality, but the community in its present composition has yet to achieve strong international recognition or a clear break-through.
Category 3. The research of the participating community is distinct from mainstream research, and the special features of the research tradition in the field must be considered in the evaluation.
Category 4. The research of the participating community represents an innovative opening.
Category 5. The research of the participating community has a highly significant societal impact.

Research focus areas of the University of Helsinki
Focus area 1: The basic structure, materials and natural resources of the physical world
Focus area 2: The basic structure of life
Focus area 3: The changing environment – clean water
Focus area 4: The thinking and learning human being
Focus area 5: Welfare and safety
Focus area 6: Clinical research
Focus area 7: Precise reasoning
Focus area 8: Language and culture
Focus area 9: Social justice
Focus area 10: Globalisation and social change
1 Introduction to the Evaluation

1.1 RC-specific evaluation reports

The participants in the evaluation of research and doctoral training were Researcher Communities (hereafter referred to as the RC). The RC refers to the group of researchers who registered together in the evaluation of their research and doctoral training. Preconditions in forming RCs were stated in the Guidelines for the Participating Researcher Communities. The RCs defined themselves whether their compositions should be considered well-established or new.

It is essential to emphasize that the evaluation combines both meta-evaluation and traditional research assessment exercise and its focus is both on the research outcomes and procedures associated with research and doctoral training. The approach to the evaluation is enhancement-led where self-evaluation constituted the main information. The answers to the evaluation questions formed together with the information of publications and other scientific activities an entity that was to be reviewed as a whole.

The present evaluation recognizes and justifies the diversity of research practices and publication traditions. Traditional Research Assessment Exercises do not necessarily value high quality research with low volumes or research distinct from mainstream research. It is challenging to expose the diversity of research to fair comparison. To understand the essence of different research practices and to do justice to their diversity was one of the main challenges of the present evaluation method. Understanding the divergent starting points of the RCs demanded sensitivity from the evaluators.

1.2 Aims and objectives in the evaluation

The aims of the evaluation are as follows:

- to improve the level of research and doctoral training at the University of Helsinki and to raise their international profile in accordance with the University's strategic policies. The improvement of doctoral training should be compared to the University's policy.
- to enhance the research conducted at the University by taking into account the diversity, originality, multidisciplinary nature, success and field-specificity,
- to recognize the conditions and prerequisites under which excellent, original and high-impact research is carried out,
- to offer the academic community the opportunity to receive topical and versatile international peer feedback,
- to better recognize the University's research potential.
- to exploit the University's TUHAT research information system to enable transparency of publishing activities and in the production of reliable, comparable data.

1.3 Evaluation method

The evaluation can be considered as an enhancement-led evaluation. Instead of ranking, the main aim is to provide useful information for the enhancement of research and doctoral training of the participating RCs. The comparison should take into account each field of science and acknowledge their special character.

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3 The panellists did not read research reports or abstracts but instead, they evaluated answers to the evaluation questions, tables and compilations of publications, other scientific activities, bibliometrics or comparable analyses.

4 Policies on doctoral degrees and other postgraduate degrees at the University of Helsinki.
The comparison produced information about the present status and factors that have lead to success. Also challenges in the operations and outcomes were recognized.

The evaluation approach has been designed to recognize better the significance and specific nature of researcher communities and research areas in the multidisciplinary top-level university. Furthermore, one of the aims of the evaluation is to bring to light those evaluation aspects that differ from the prevalent ones. Thus the views of various fields of research can be described and research arising from various starting points understood better. The doctoral training is integrated into the evaluation as a natural component related to research. Operational processes of doctoral training are being examined in the evaluation.

**Five stages of the evaluation method were:**
1. Registration – Stage 1
2. Self-evaluation – Stage 2
3. TUHAT\(^5\) compilations on publications and other scientific activities\(^6\)
4. External evaluation
5. Public reporting

### 1.4 Implementation of the external evaluation

**Five Evaluation Panels**

Five evaluation panels consisted of independent, renowned and highly respected experts. The main domains of the panels are:
1. biological, agricultural and veterinary sciences
2. medicine, biomedicine and health sciences
3. natural sciences
4. humanities
5. social sciences

The University invited 10 renowned scientists to act as chairs or vice-chairs of the five panels based on the suggestions of faculties and independent institutes. Besides leading the work of the panel, an additional role of the chairs was to discuss with other panel chairs in order to adopt a broadly similar approach. The panel chairs and vice-chairs had a pre-meeting on 27 May 2011 in Amsterdam.

The panel compositions were nominated by the Rector of the University 27 April 2011. The participating RCs suggested the panel members. The total number of panel members was 50. The reason for a smaller number of panellists as compared to the previous evaluations was the character of the evaluation as a meta-evaluation. The panellists did not read research reports or abstracts but instead, they evaluated answers to the evaluation questions, tables and compilations of publications, other scientific activities, bibliometrics and comparable analyses.

The panel meetings were held in Helsinki:
- On 11–13 September 2011: (1) biological, agricultural and veterinary sciences, (2) medicine, biomedicine and health sciences and (3) natural sciences.
- On 18–20 September 2011: (4) humanities and (5) social sciences.

\(^5\) TUHAT (acronym) of Research Information System (RIS) of the University of Helsinki

\(^6\) Supervision of thesis, prizes and awards, editorial work and peer reviews, participation in committees, boards and networks and public appearances.
1.5 Evaluation material

The main material in the evaluation was the RCs’ self-evaluations that were qualitative in character and allowed the RCs to choose what was important to mention or emphasise and what was left unmentioned.

The present evaluation is exceptional at least in the Finnish context because it is based on both the evaluation documentation (self-evaluation questions, publications and other scientific activities) and the bibliometric reports. All documents were delivered to the panellists for examination.

Traditional bibliometrics can be reasonably done mainly in medicine, biosciences and natural sciences when using the Web of Science database, for example. Bibliometrics, provided by CWTS/The Centre for Science and Technology Studies, University of Leiden, cover only the publications that include WoS identification in the TUHAT-RIS.

Traditional bibliometrics are seldom relevant in humanities and social sciences because the international comparable databases do not store every type of high quality research publications, such as books and monographs and scientific journals in other languages than English. The Helsinki University Library has done analysis to the RCs, if their publications were not well represented in the Web of Science databases (RCs should have at least 50 publications and internal coverage of publications more than 40%) – it meant 58 RCs. The bibliometric material for the evaluation panels was available in June 2011. The RC-specific bibliometric reports are attached at the end of each report.

The panels were provided with the evaluation material and all other necessary background information, such as the basic information about the University of Helsinki and the Finnish higher education system.

Evaluation material

1. Registration documents of the RCs for the background information
2. Self evaluation material – answers to the evaluation questions
3. Publications and other scientific activities based on the TUHAT RIS:
   3.1. statistics of publications
   3.2. list of publications
   3.3. statistics of other scientific activities
   3.4. list of other scientific activities
4. Bibliometrics and comparable analyses:
   4.1. Analyses of publications based on the verification of TUHAT-RIS publications with the Web of Science publications (CWTS/University of Leiden)
   4.2. Publication statistics analysed by the Helsinki University Library - mainly for humanities and social sciences
5. University level survey on doctoral training (August 2011)
6. University level analysis on publications 2005–2010 (August 2011) provided by CWTS/University of Leiden

Background material

University of Helsinki
- Basic information about the University of the Helsinki
- The structure of doctoral training at the University of Helsinki
- Previous evaluations of research at the University of Helsinki – links to the reports: 1998 and 2005

The Finnish Universities/Research Institutes
- Finnish University system
- Evaluation of the Finnish National Innovation System
- The State and Quality of Scientific Research in Finland, Publication of the Academy of Finland 9/09.

The evaluation panels were provided also with other relevant material on request before the meetings in Helsinki.
1.6 Evaluation questions and material

The participating RCs answered the following evaluation questions which are presented according to the evaluation form. In addition, TUHAT RIS was used to provide the additional material as explained. For giving the feedback to the RCs, the panellists received the evaluation feedback form constructed in line with the evaluation questions:

1. Focus and quality of the RC’s research
   - Description of
     - the RC’s research focus.
     - the quality of the RC’s research (incl. key research questions and results)
     - the scientific significance of the RC’s research in the research field(s)
   - Identification of the ways to strengthen the focus and improve the quality of the RC’s research

The additional material: TUHAT compilation of the RC’s publications, analysis of the RC’s publications data (provided by University of Leiden and the Helsinki University Library)

A written feedback from the aspects of: scientific quality, scientific significance, societal impact, innovativeness
   - Strengths
   - Areas of development
   - Other remarks
   - Recommendations

Numeric evaluation: OUTSTANDING (5), EXCELLENT (4), VERY GOOD (3), GOOD (2), SUFFICIENT (1)

2. Practises and quality of doctoral training
   - Organising of the doctoral training in the RC. Description of the RC’s principles for:
     - recruitment and selection of doctoral candidates
     - supervision of doctoral candidates
     - collaboration with faculties, departments/institutes, and potential graduate schools/doctoral programmes
     - good practises and quality assurance in doctoral training
   - Identification of the ways to strengthen the practises and quality of doctoral training, and the actions planned for their development.

The additional material: TUHAT compilation of the RC’s other scientific activities/supervision of doctoral dissertations

A written feedback from the aspects of: processes and good practices related to leadership and management
   - Strengths
   - Areas of development
   - Other remarks
   - Recommendations

Numeric evaluation: OUTSTANDING (5), EXCELLENT (4), VERY GOOD (3), GOOD (2), SUFFICIENT (1)

3. The societal impact of research and doctoral training
   - Description on how the RC interacts with and contributes to the society (collaboration with public, private and/or 3rd sector).
   - Identification of the ways to strengthen the societal impact of the RC’s research and doctoral training.

The additional material: TUHAT compilation of the RC’s other scientific activities.

A written feedback from the aspects of: societal impact, national and international collaboration, innovativeness
   - Strengths
   - Areas of development
   - Other remarks
   - Recommendations

Numeric evaluation: OUTSTANDING (5), EXCELLENT (4), VERY GOOD (3), GOOD (2), SUFFICIENT (1)
4. International and national (incl. intersectoral) research collaboration and researcher mobility

- Description of
  - the RC's research collaborations and joint doctoral training activities
  - how the RC has promoted researcher mobility
- Identification of the RC's strengths and challenges related to research collaboration and researcher mobility, and the actions planned for their development.

A written feedback from the aspects of: scientific quality, national and international collaboration

- Strengths
- Areas of development
- Other remarks
- Recommendations

Numeric evaluation: OUTSTANDING (5), EXCELLENT (4), VERY GOOD (3), GOOD (2), SUFFICIENT (1)

5. Operational conditions

- Description of the operational conditions in the RC’s research environment (e.g. research infrastructure, balance between research and teaching duties).
- Identification of the RC’s strengths and challenges related to operational conditions, and the actions planned for their development.

A written feedback from the aspects of: processes and good practices related to leadership and management

- Strengths
- Areas of development
- Other remarks
- Recommendations

6. Leadership and management in the researcher community

- Description of
  - the execution and processes of leadership in the RC
  - how the management-related responsibilities and roles are distributed in the RC
  - how the leadership- and management-related processes support
    - high quality research
    - collaboration between principal investigators and other researchers in the RC
    - the RC’s research focus
    - strengthening of the RC’s know-how
- Identification of the RC’s strengths and challenges related to leadership and management, and the actions planned for developing the processes

7. External competitive funding of the RC

- The RCs were asked to provide information of such external competitive funding, where:
  - the funding decisions have been made during 1.1.2005-31.12.2010, and
  - the administrator of the funding is/has been the University of Helsinki
- On the e-form the RCs were asked to provide:
  1) The relevant funding source(s) from a given list (Academy of Finland/Research Council, TEKES/The Finnish Funding Agency for Technology and Innovation, EU, ERC, foundations, other national funding organisations, other international funding organisations), and
  2) The total sum of funding which the organisation in question had decided to allocate to the RCs members during 1.1.2005–31.12.2010.

Competitive funding reported in the text is also to be considered when evaluating this point.

A written feedback from the aspects of: scientific quality, scientific significance, societal impact, innovativeness, future significance

- Strengths
- Areas of development
- Other remarks
- Recommendations

8. The RC’s strategic action plan for 2011-2013

- RC’s description of their future perspectives in relation to research and doctoral training.

A written feedback from the aspects of: scientific quality, scientific significance, societal impact, processes and good practices related to leadership and management, national and international collaboration, innovativeness, future significance

- Strengths
- Areas of development

9
9. Evaluation of the category of the RC in the context of entity of the evaluation material (1-8)

The RC’s fitness to the chosen participation category
A written feedback evaluating the RC’s fitness to the chosen participation category

- Strengths
- Areas of development
- Other remarks
- Recommendations

Numeric evaluation: OUTSTANDING (5), EXCELLENT (4), VERY GOOD (3), GOOD (2), SUFFICIENT (1)

10. Short description of how the RC members contributed the compilation of the stage 2 material

Comments on the compilation of evaluation material

11. How the UH’s focus areas are presented in the RC’s research?

Comments if applicable

12. RC-specific main recommendations based on the previous questions 1-11

13. RC-specific conclusions

1.7 Evaluation criteria

The panellists were expected to give evaluative and analytical feedback to each evaluation question according to their aspects in order to describe and justify the quality of the submitted material. In addition, the evaluation feedback was asked to be pointed out the level of the performance according to the following classifications:

- outstanding (5)
- excellent (4)
- very good (3)
- good (2)
- sufficient (1)

Evaluation according to the criteria was to be made with thorough consideration of the entire evaluation material of the RC in question. Finally, in questions 1-4 and 9, the panellists were expected to classify their written feedback into one of the provided levels (the levels included respective descriptions, ‘criteria’). Some panels used decimals in marks. The descriptive level was interpreted according to the integers and not rounding up the decimals by the editors.

Description of criteria levels

Question 1 – FOCUS AND QUALITY OF THE RC’S RESEARCH

Classification: Criteria (level of procedures and results)

Outstanding quality of procedures and results (5)

Outstandingly strong research, also from international perspective. Attracts great international interest with a wide impact, including publications in leading journals and/or monographs published by leading international publishing houses. The research has world leading qualities. The research focus, key research questions scientific significance, societal impact and innovativeness are of outstanding quality.

In cases where the research is of a national character and, in the judgement of the evaluators, should remain so, the concepts of “international attention” or “international impact” etc. in the grading criteria above may be replaced by “international comparability”.
Operations and procedures are of outstanding quality, transparent and shared in the community. The improvement of research and other efforts are documented and operations and practices are in alignment with the documentation. The ambition to develop the community together is of outstanding quality.

Excellent quality of procedures and results (4)
Research of excellent quality. Typically published with great impact, also internationally. Without doubt, the research has a leading position in its field in Finland.

Operations and procedures are of excellent quality, transparent and shared in the community. The improvement of research and other efforts are documented and operations and practices are to large extent in alignment with the documentation. The ambition to develop the community together is of excellent quality.

Very good quality of procedures and results (3)
The research is of such very good quality that it attracts wide national and international attention.

Operations and procedures are of very good quality, transparent and shared in the community. The improvement of research and other efforts are documented and operations and practices are to large extent in alignment with the documentation. The ambition to develop the community together is of very good quality.

Good quality of procedures and results (2)
Good research attracting mainly national attention but possessing international potential, extraordinarily high relevance may motivate good research.

Operations and procedures are of good quality, shared occasionally in the community. The improvement of research and other efforts are occasionally documented and operations and practices are to large extent in alignment with the documentation. The ambition to develop the community together is of good quality.

Sufficient quality of procedures and results (1)
In some cases the research is insufficient and reports do not gain wide circulation or do not have national or international attention. Research activities should be revised.

Operations and procedures are of sufficient quality, shared occasionally in the community. The improvement of research and other efforts are occasionally documented and operations and practices are to some extent in alignment with the documentation. The ambition to develop the community together is of sufficient quality.

Question 2 – DOCTORAL TRAINING
Question 3 – SOCIETAL IMPACT
Question 4 – COLLABORATION

Classification: Criteria (level of procedures and results)
Outstanding quality of procedures and results (5)
Procedures are of outstanding quality, transparent and shared in the community. The practices and quality of doctoral training/societal impact/international and national collaboration/leadership and management are documented and operations and practices are in alignment with the documentation. The ambition to develop the community together is of outstanding quality. The procedures and results are regularly evaluated and the feedback has an effect on the planning.

Excellent quality of procedures and results (4)
Procedures are of excellent quality, transparent and shared in the community. The practices and quality of doctoral training/societal impact/international and national collaboration/leadership and management are documented and operations and practices are to large extent in alignment with the documentation. The ambition to develop the community together is of excellent quality. The procedures and outcomes are evaluated and the feedback has an effect on the planning.

Very good quality of procedures and results (3)
Procedures are of very good quality, transparent and shared in the community. The practices and quality of doctoral training/societal impact/international and national collaboration/leadership and
management are documented and operations and practices are to large extent in alignment with the documentation. The ambition to develop the community together is of very good quality.

**Good quality of procedures and results (2)**

Procedures are of good quality, shared occasionally in the community. The practices and quality of doctoral training/societal impact/international and national collaboration/leadership and management are documented and operations and practices are to large extent in alignment with the documentation. The ambition to develop the community together is of good quality.

**Sufficient quality of procedures and results (1)**

Procedures are of sufficient quality, transparent and shared in the community. The practices and quality of doctoral training/societal impact/international and national collaboration/leadership and management are occasionally documented and operations and practices are to some extent in alignment with the documentation. The ambition to develop the community together is of sufficient quality.

**Question 9 – CATEGORY**

Participation category – fitness for the category chosen

The choice and justification for the chosen category below should be reflected in the RC's responses to the evaluation questions 1–8.

1. The research of the participating community represents the international cutting edge in its field.
2. The research of the participating community is of high quality, but the community in its present composition has yet to achieve strong international recognition or a clear break-through.
3. The research of the participating community is distinct from mainstream research, and the special features of the research tradition in the field must be considered in the evaluation. The research is of high quality and has great significance and impact in its field. However, the generally used research evaluation methods do not necessarily shed sufficient light on the merits of the research.
4. The research of the participating community represents an innovative opening. A new opening can be an innovative combination of research fields, or it can be proven to have a special social, national or international demand or other significance. Even if the researcher community in its present composition has yet to obtain proof of international success, its members can produce convincing evidence of the high level of their previous research.
5. The research of the participating community has a highly significant societal impact. The participating researcher community is able to justify the high social significance of its research. The research may relate to national legislation, media visibility or participation in social debate, or other activities promoting social development and human welfare. In addition to having societal impact, the research must be of a high standard.

**An example of outstanding fitness for category choice (5)**

The RC's representation and argumentation for the chosen category were convincing. The RC recognized its real capacity and apparent outcomes in a wider context to the research communities. The specific character of the RC was well-recognized and well stated in the responses. The RC fitted optimally for the category.

- Outstanding  (5)
- Excellent  (4)
- Very good  (3)
- Good   (2)
- Sufficient  (1)

The above-mentioned definition of outstanding was only an example in order to assist the panellists in the positioning of the classification. There was no exact definition for the category fitness.

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7 The panels discussed the category fitness and made the final conclusions of the interpretation of it.
1.8 Timetable of the evaluation

The main timetable of the evaluation:

1. Registration November 2010
3. External peer review May–September 2011
4. Published reports March–April 2012
   - University level public report
   - RC specific reports

The entire evaluation was implemented during the university’s strategy period 2010–2012. The preliminary results were available for the planning of the following strategy period in late autumn 2011. The evaluation reports will be published in March/April 2012. More detailed time schedule is published in the University report.

1.9 Evaluation feedback – consensus of the entire panel

The panellists evaluated all the RC-specific material before the meetings in Helsinki and mailed the draft reports to the evaluation office. The latest interim versions were on-line available to all the panellists on the Wiki-sites. In September 2011, in Helsinki the panels discussed the material, revised the first draft reports and decided the final numeric evaluation. After the meetings in Helsinki, the panels continued working and finalised the reports before the end of November 2011. The final RC-specific reports are the consensus of the entire panel.

The evaluation reports were written by the panels independently. During the editing process, the evaluation office requested some clarifications from the panels when necessary. The tone and style in the reports were not harmonized in the editing process. All the reports follow the original texts written by the panels as far as it was possible.

The original evaluation material of the RCs, provided for the panellists is attached at the end of the report. It is essential to notice that the exported lists of publications and other scientific activities depend how the data was stored in the TUHAT-RIS by the RCs.
2 Evaluation feedback

2.1 Focus and quality of the RC’s research

- Description of
  - the RC’s research focus
  - the quality of the RC’s research (incl. key research questions and results)
  - the scientific significance of the RC’s research in the research field(s)
- Identification of the ways to strengthen the focus and improve the quality of the RC’s research

ASPECTS: Scientific quality, scientific significance, societal impact, innovativeness

Strengths
The acronym LDHFTA stands for “Linguistic Diversity: Historical, Functional and Typological Approaches”, a research field of descriptive-diachronic-comparative linguistics with functional and typological research directly connected with it, that represents a high international level with a long and strong tradition at UH, a multidisciplinary tradition originally focused on Uralic and Altaic studies, but today covering also other language families. The RC functions as a network of inter-departmental contacts, which covers joint projects and shared supervising of students. It is a definite strength that the different specializations in Helsinki have found a common ground, including shared research problems, coorganized seminars and copublications, as well as joint supervision of doctoral students, in spite of the tendency of diachronic linguistics to scholarly fragmentation.

The list of publications and activities of the RC’s members is greatly impressive. A large number of the publications have appeared in highly ranked scientific journals and by highly ranked publishing houses.

Recommendations
The instauration of a general chair of diachronic, comparative or typological linguistics at UH is recommended, so that these disciplines may be promoted more efficiently than now, dispersed as they are under the chairs of General Linguistics, Uralic, Finnic, and Slavonic languages, as well as under the basically non-linguistic chairs of South Asian, East Asian, and African Studies.

Numeric evaluation: 5 (Outstanding)

2.2 Practises and quality of doctoral training

- Organising of the doctoral training in the RC. Description of the RC’s principles for:
  - recruitment and selection of doctoral candidates
  - supervision of doctoral candidates
  - collaboration with faculties, departments/institutes, and potential graduate schools/doctoral programmes
  - good practises and quality assurance in doctoral training
  - assuring of good career perspectives for the doctoral candidates/fresh doctorates
- Identification of the RC’s strengths and challenges related to the practises and quality of doctoral training, and the actions planned for their development.
- Additional material: TUHAT compilation of the RC’s other scientific activities/supervision of doctoral dissertations

ASPECTS: Processes and good practices related to leadership and management

Strengths
It is a good practice to base admission on a 2–3-page research plan which the applicant draws up and comments on and which has to be accepted by the chosen supervisor. Another strength is the fact that
doctoral training often is being carried out jointly in the diverse subjects. Six candidates are enrolled in the governmentally supported Finnish Graduate School of Language Studies (‘Langnet’).

**Areas of development**

The aim “to create a competitive and appealing doctoral programme in comparative and typological linguistics with the joint efforts of the members of the present RC” represents a definite area of development.

**Other remarks**

Doctoral training has suffered from the division of the field between so many administrative entities. A unified basis for the interdepartmental cooperation across departmental boundaries would certainly make the training more efficient.

The panel wished to have some more precise information concerning the number of PhD dissertations concluded within LDHFTA during 2005–2010.

**Numeric evaluation: 4 (Excellent)**

### 2.3 The societal impact of research and doctoral training

- **Description on how the RC interacts with and contributes to the society (collaboration with public, private and/or 3rd sector).**
- **Identification of the ways to strengthen the societal impact of the RC’s research and doctoral training.**
- **Additional material: TUHAT compilation of the RC’s other scientific activities.**

**ASPECTS: Societal impact, national and international collaboration, innovativeness**

This RC is mainly concentrated on basic research, the societal impact of which is usually not direct but seen rather in the long run. However, on the global scale, research on linguistic diversity, and especially on unknown and endangered languages, is more directly connected with present needs in society. Many members of the RC have been actively involved in practical work on language rights, language protection and language revival.

**Areas of development**

According to the self-evaluation, cooperation with the private sector constitutes a problem, so the mechanisms of cooperation with the private sector would have to be improved.

**Other remarks**

The participation of the RC’s members in radio and television programs is impressive.

**Numeric evaluation: 5 (Outstanding)**

### 2.4 International and national (incl. intersectoral) research collaboration and researcher mobility

- **Description of**
  - the RC’s research collaborations and joint doctoral training activities
  - how the RC has promoted researcher mobility
- **Identification of the RC’s strengths and challenges related to research collaboration and researcher mobility, and the actions planned for their development.**

**ASPECTS: Scientific quality, national and international collaboration**

**Strengths**

The RC has a wide network of research partners at all levels: national, Nordic, European, and global. Bilateral exchange in the specific fields represented by the RC goes on with partners like Max Planck
Institute for Evolutionary Anthropology (Leipzig, Germany), the Research Centre for Linguistic Typology at La Trobe University (Melbourne, Australia), and the University of Hawaii (Honolulu, US). There are also close relations with many universities in the regions studied by the RC, especially in Russia, Asia and Africa. Linguistic fieldwork is carried out by the RC in joint operations with local partners, often outside of Europe (in Russia, China, India and Africa) and trainees from these regions also come to UH.

Areas of development
The number of researchers travelling from Helsinki to host institutions abroad has been higher than that of incoming visitors, but the ratio is becoming more balanced, which seems to be a tendency to development.

Other remarks
It is regrettable that the current financial and administrative situation does not allow invitation of individual foreign scholars for lectures or joint work nor permit regular staff members to be away for fieldwork for any prolonged periods of time.

Numeric evaluation: 5 (Outstanding)

2.5 Operational conditions

- Description of the operational conditions in the RC’s research environment (e.g. research infrastructure, balance between research and teaching duties).
- Identification of the RC’s strengths and challenges related to operational conditions, and the actions planned for their development.

ASPECTS: Processes and good practices related to leadership and management

Other remarks
Since the suppression of sabbatical leaves, the operational conditions of this RC, as for most RCs in this evaluation, do not seem optimal: too much time is spent on teaching, planning, and administration. Furthermore the practical operational basis of the research field has certainly suffered from its division between so many administrative entities. Under such conditions, doctoral training has also suffered.

2.6 Leadership and management in the researcher community

- Description of
  - the execution and processes of leadership in the RC
  - how the management-related responsibilities and roles are distributed in the RC
  - how the leadership- and management-related processes support
    - high quality research
    - collaboration between principal investigators and other researchers in the RC
    - the RC’s research focus
    - strengthening of the RC’s know-how
  - Identification of the RC’s strengths and challenges related to leadership and management, and the actions planned for developing the processes

ASPECTS: Processes and good practices related to leadership and management

Areas of development
An interesting proposal in the self-evaluation is the creation of a few focused linguistic teams, working on a limited number of general issues (for instance: reconstruction, decipherment, typology, endangerment). This might require a joint system of student enrolment, with the focus on the graduate and postgraduate levels, and with an emphasis on international teams (with foreign students, and with programmes operated in English).
Recommendations
The RC has no previous infrastructure, no leadership, and no management. The coordination of the RC represents the joint work of the heads of the academic subjects concerned: the holders of the chairs in General Linguistics, Finno-Ugrian Studies, Slavonic Philology, East Asian Studies, and African Studies. A board and/or a steering committee would most certainly be useful in view of further collaboration.

2.7 External competitive funding of the RC

• The RCs were asked to provide information of such external competitive funding, where:
  • the funding decisions have been made during 1.1.2005–31.12.2010, and
  • the administrator of the funding is/has been the University of Helsinki
• On the e-form the RCs were asked to provide:
  1) The relevant funding source(s) from a given list (Academy of Finland/Research Council, TEKES/The Finnish Funding Agency for Technology and Innovation, EU, ERC, foundations, other national funding organisations, other international funding organizations), and
  2) The total sum of funding which the organisation in question had decided to allocate to the RCs members during 1.1.2005–31.12.2010.

Competitive funding reported in the text is also to be considered when evaluating this point.

ASPECTS: Scientific quality, scientific significance, societal impact, innovativeness and future significance

Strengths
ILLC has secured ample funding from outside the University of Helsinki, not least from the Academy of Finland, but also from EU and other, private foundations.

2.8 The RC’s strategic action plan for 2011–2013

• RC’s description of their future perspectives in relation to research and doctoral training.

ASPECTS: Scientific quality, scientific significance, societal impact, processes and good practices related to leadership and management, national and international collaboration, innovativeness, future significance

Strengths
The general goal of the RC is to give more national and international visibility to linguistics at the University of Helsinki, mainly by integrating the ‘traditional’ spirit of historical-comparative linguistics, as represented by fields such as Uralic and Altaic studies, with the more ‘modern’ and ‘innovative’ field of functional-typological linguistics, as represented by the framework of General Linguistics. The idea of creating a seminar for PhD students specializing in LDHFTA type of linguistics is excellent.

Areas of development
The panel fully agrees that specialized inter-departmental programmes should be developed in order to achieve the critical mass of disciplinarily focused postgraduate students needed for the planned LDHFTA seminar.

Other remarks
The publication of a textbook, ‘Helsinki Handbook of Linguistics’, intended for the international readership and congruous with the research priorities of the LDHFTA programme, should be strongly supported.
2.9 Evaluation of the category of the RC in the context of entity of the evaluation material (1-8)

The RC's fitness to the chosen participation category.
Category 1. The research of the participating community represents the international cutting edge in its field.

Strengths
The category chosen by the RC seems entirely appropriate. The argumentation and documentation is convincing. The self-assessment of its current standing nationally and internationally is thorough and realistic.

Numeric evaluation: 5 (Outstanding)

2.10 Short description of how the RC members contributed the compilation of the stage 2 material

The compilation of the texts submitted to the evaluation committee represents the joint work of the heads (chair holders) of the academic subjects concerned. Their texts have been circulated among selected other members of the RC, and the feedback from the latter has been incorporated into the final version edited by the responsible leader of the RC. Feedback from the other members of the RC has been considered as far as possible within the very limited time available for this process.

2.11 How the UH’s focus areas are presented in the RC’s research

Focus area 8: Language and culture

The RC's research is related to the focus area “Language and Culture”. The proportion of language vs. culture varies, but all members are conscious of the cultural dimension and conduct linguistic research in a multidisciplinary framework.

2.12 RC-specific main recommendations

The instauration of a general chair of diachronic, comparative or typological linguistics at UH is recommended, so that these disciplines may be promoted more efficiently than now, dispersed as they are under the chairs of General Linguistics, Uralic, Finnic, and Slavonic languages, as well as under the basically non-linguistic chairs of South Asian, East Asian, and African Studies.

Doctoral training has suffered from the division of the field between so many administrative entities. A unified basis for the interdepartmental cooperation across departmental boundaries would certainly make the training more efficient.

An interesting proposal in the self-evaluation is the creation of a few focused linguistic teams, working on a limited number of general issues (for instance: reconstruction, decipherment, typology, endangerment). This might require a joint system of student enrolment, with the focus on the graduate and postgraduate levels, and with an emphasis on international teams (with foreign students, and with programmes operated in English).

The RC has no previous infrastructure, no leadership, and no management. The coordination of the RC represents the joint work of the heads of the academic subjects concerned: the holders of the chairs in General Linguistics, Finno-Ugrian Studies, Slavonic Philology, East Asian Studies, and African Studies. A board and/or a steering committee would most certainly be useful in view of further collaboration.
The panel fully agrees that specialized inter-departmental programmes should be developed in order to achieve the critical mass of disciplinarily focused postgraduate students needed for the planned LDHFTA seminar.

The publication of a textbook, ‘Helsinki Handbook of Linguistics’, intended for the international readership and congruous with the research priorities of the LDHFTA programme, is strongly supported.

2.13 RC-specific conclusions

The research of this RC is outstanding in several respects and represents the international cutting edge in its field. A unified basis in the form of a general chair in the disciplines concerned would most certainly promote it further.
3 Appendices

A. Original evaluation material
   a. Registration material – Stage 1
   b. Answers to evaluation questions – Stage 2
   c. List of publications
   d. List of other scientific activities

B. Bibliometric analyses
   a. Analysis provided by CWTS/University of Leiden
   b. Analysis provided by Helsinki University Library (66 RCs)
International evaluation of research and doctoral training at the University of Helsinki 2005-2010

RC-SPECIFIC MATERIAL FOR THE PEER REVIEW

NAME OF THE RESEARCHER COMMUNITY:
Linguistic Diversity: Historical, Functional and Typological Approaches (LDHFTA)

LEADER OF THE RESEARCHER COMMUNITY:
Professor Juha Janhunen, Department of World Cultures

RC-SPECIFIC MATERIAL FOR THE PEER REVIEW:

- Material submitted by the RC at stages 1 and 2 of the evaluation
  - STAGE 1 material: RC’s registration form (incl. list of RC participants in an excel table)
  - STAGE 2 material: RC’s answers to evaluation questions
- TUHAT compilations of the RC members’ other scientific activities 1.1.2005-31.12.2010

NB! Since Web of Science(WoS)-based bibliometrics does not provide representative results for most RCs representing humanities, social sciences and computer sciences, the publications of these RCs will be analyzed by the UH Library (results available by the end of June, 2011)
INTERNATIONAL EVALUATION OF RESEARCH AND DOCTORAL TRAINING AT THE UNIVERSITY OF HELSINKI

RC-SPECIFIC STAGE 1 MATERIAL (registration form)

1 RESPONSIBLE PERSON

Name: Janhunen, Juha
E-mail:
Phone: (09) 191 2 3376
Affiliation: U of Helsinki, Dept of World Cultures
Street address: Unionsgatan 38 B 122

2 DESCRIPTION OF THE PARTICIPATING RESEARCHER COMMUNITY (RC)

Name of the participating RC (max. 30 characters): Linguistic Diversity: Historical, Functional and Typological Approaches

Acronym for the participating RC (max. 10 characters): LDHFTA

Description of the operational basis in 2005-2010 (eg. research collaboration, joint doctoral training activities) on which the RC was formed (MAX. 2200 characters with spaces): This RC consists of Helsinki University linguists working in the spirit of the Finnish tradition of descriptive-diachronic-comparative linguistics, from which functional, cross-linguistic and typological approaches have also sprung. The members of this RC represent different areas of specialization, but they are united by a goal of looking at the diversity of languages from a contextual and panchronic perspective, which involves the collation of linguistic phenomena with the results of other disciplines, including anthropology, archaeology, and human genetics. Central aspects of research shared by most members of the RC are descriptive field work, synchronic ethnolinguistics and sociolinguistics, dialectology, synchronic variation, genetic taxonomy, diachronic reconstruction, language contacts, areal typology, substrate studies, and linguistic endangerment. The geographical focus is on the Old World. The major groups of languages covered include, in Eurasia: Uralic, Indo-European, 'Altaic', 'Sino-Tibetan', and 'Palaeo-Asiatic', in Africa: 'Niger-Congo', 'Khoisan', and 'Afro-Asiatic', and elsewhere: 'Papuan'. Since linguistics is not structured into one comprehensive department at the University of Helsinki, and since the university has no chairs in general comparative or diachronic linguistics, or in typology, the members of this RC are divided between several administrative entities, including those of General Linguistics and Slavonic Philology at the Department of Modern Languages, Finno-Ugrian Studies at the Department of Finnish and Nordic Studies, as well as South Asian, East Asian, and African Studies at the Department of World Cultures. The RC therefore functions as a network of inter-departmental contacts, which also covers joint projects and shared supervising of students, as well as, most recently, the Helsinki Circle for Typology and Field Linguistics. At the organizational level, the RC is led by the holders of the chairs in General Linguistics, Finno-Ugrian Studies, Slavonic Philology, East Asian Studies, and African Studies. The RC also comprises university lecturers, docents, postdoctoral researchers, and doctoral students.
INTERNATIONAL EVALUATION OF RESEARCH AND DOCTORAL TRAINING AT THE UNIVERSITY OF HELSINKI

RC-SPECIFIC STAGE 1 MATERIAL (registration form)

3 SCIENTIFIC FIELDS OF THE RC

Main scientific field of the RC’s research: humanities

RC’s scientific subfield 1: Language and Linguistics Theory
RC’s scientific subfield 2: Humanities, Multidisciplinary
RC’s scientific subfield 3: --Select--
RC’s scientific subfield 4: --Select--

Other, if not in the list:

4 RC’S PARTICIPATION CATEGORY

Participation category: 1. Research of the participating community represents the international cutting edge in its field

Justification for the selected participation category (MAX. 2200 characters with spaces): There is no doubt that the Helsinki tradition of descriptive-diachronic-comparative linguistics, including the functional and typological research directly connected with it, represents a high international level. The reasons for this include not only the quality, quantity, as well as diversity and breadth, of the work carried out by the relatively small number of scholars comprised by this RC, but also the historical status of linguistic studies in Helsinki. The University of Helsinki was (in the early 19th century) the birthplace of comparative Uralic and ‘Altaic’ studies, and it was also one of the early centres of world-class comparative Indo-European and Semitic studies, later complemented by many other fields of descriptive-diachronic-comparative linguistics. After the founding of other (regional) universities in Finland (since 1920), the University of Helsinki has retained its position as the leader of linguistic studies in the country, and its linguists are also internationally very well known. The situation may be compared with the Anglo-American tradition of linguistics, in which the diachronic-comparative and ethnolinguistic-documentational approaches were almost totally neglected for decades after the introduction of new theoretical paradigms (after WW I and especially after WW II). Although these paradigms were adopted by some sections of Finnish linguistics, they never threatened the existence of the descriptive-diachronic-comparative approach in Helsinki in such core fields as Uralic, Altaic, Slavonic, and general Indo-European studies, even if these fields also have naturally absorbed the ‘useful’ parts of the new theories. Another point of comparison is offered by the non-European parts of the world where, as, for instance in Central and East Asia, descriptive-diachronic-comparative studies are today a growing field, but the quality of research is still at a low level. Between these extremes, the linguists of the University of Helsinki represent a rare exception in which an old and high-quality tradition of descriptive-diachronic-comparative linguistics survives in a modern theoretically ambitious context.

5 DESCRIPTION OF THE RC’S RESEARCH AND DOCTORAL TRAINING

Public description of the RC’s research and doctoral training (MAX. 2200 characters with spaces): This RC identifies itself by the general label "Linguistic Diversity" (LD) since the research carried out by its members is concerned with the inherent variety of human language. The principal methods used by RC are expressed

2
by the subtitle "Historical, Functional and Typological Approaches" (HFTA), implying that languages are examined in a complex framework that includes their functional (synchronic), typological (cross-linguistic) and historical (diachronic) properties. The research also comprises extra-linguistic aspects such as the relationship of languages with regions (geography and history), cultures (archaeology and cultural anthropology) and populations (human genetics and physical anthropology). Relevant issues include synchronic ethnolinguistics, genealogical taxonomy, cross-linguistic comparisons, diachronic reconstruction, language contacts, areal typology, substrate studies, and linguistic endangerment. While these issues almost fell into oblivion in mainstream linguistics in many other academic environments, they have a long history at the University of Helsinki and have always been a cornerstone of linguistic work here. Currently, there is an upsurge in descriptive-diachronic-comparative linguistics also elsewhere, but with our thriving tradition we are internationally well positioned to retain our status as one of the leading centres of competence and innovation in the field. The RC comprises members from the Department of Modern Languages, the Department of Finnish and Nordic Studies, and the Department of World Cultures. Doctoral training supervised by the principal researchers in the RC is being carried out, often jointly, in the subjects of General Linguistics, Finno-Ugrian Studies, Slavonic Studies, Indo-European Studies, Altaic Studies, and African Studies. Also, some candidates are enrolled in the governmentally supported Finnish Graduate School of Language Studies ("Langnet"). Altogether, the RC currently (end of 2010) comprises 6 chair-holding and 6 other professorial members, 13 other researchers with a principal researcher status, 8 postdoctoral fellows, and 14 doctoral students.

Significance of the RC's research and doctoral training for the University of Helsinki (MAX. 2200 characters with spaces): Obviously, it should be important for the University of Helsinki not to lose the edge it traditionally has in the field of descriptive-diachronic-comparative linguistics. The Uralists, Altaists, Indo-Europeanists, and Slavists, as well as, more recently, Africanists, typologists, and other ethnolinguists of Helsinki are internationally both active and visible and enjoy a good reputation. At least for some of these fields, notably Uralic and Altaic Studies, the linguists in Helsinki represent a top level. As far as descriptive-diachronic-comparative linguistics is concerned, there is no comparable critical mass or level of competence at any other Finnish university. On the other hand, it has to be said that the University of Helsinki has not done as much as it could have to support the overall profile of the field. For instance, there has never been a general chair of diachronic, comparative or typological linguistics at the university, which is why these disciplines are being promoted only in the context of the chair of General Linguistics and the specialized chairs of Uralic, Finnic, and Slavonic languages, as well as under the basically non-linguistic chairs of South Asian, East Asian, and African Studies. Although the university may consider it lucky to have competent linguists working in such a variety of chairs, the practical operational basis of the field has certainly suffered from its division between so many administrative entities. Under such conditions, doctoral training has also suffered, and any results obtained in it should be regarded as doubly relevant. It is also important to stress that diachronic linguistics, in particular, is a field that has an inherent tendency of scholarly fragmentation, since each language and language family is often studied within a learned tradition of its own. The fact that the different specializations in Helsinki nevertheless have found a common ground, including both shared research problems, coorganized seminars and copublications, and joint supervision of doctoral students, should be considered an important signal to the university of the basic coherence of the field of linguistic research.
INTERNATIONAL EVALUATION OF RESEARCH AND DOCTORAL TRAINING AT THE UNIVERSITY OF HELSINKI

RC-SPECIFIC STAGE 1 MATERIAL (registration form)

Keywords: descriptive linguistics, historical linguistics, comparative linguistics, areal linguistics, linguistic typology, ethnolinguistics, sociolinguistics, genealogical taxonomy, cross-linguistic comparisons, diachronic reconstruction, language contacts, substrate studies, linguistic endangerment

6 QUALITY OF RC’S RESEARCH AND DOCTORAL TRAINING

Justified estimate of the quality of the RC’s research and doctoral training at national and international level during 2005-2010 (MAX. 2200 characters with spaces): In accordance with the Finnish academic system, which emphasizes quantitative parameters as a measure of quality, the quality of the present RC can to some extent be assessed on the basis of its size and output. The RC, as announced for evaluation, comprises altogether 47 individual researchers, among whom there are 12 professors (including 2 emeriti, 2 today working at other universities and 1 currently appointed as a vice-rector of the university), 13 other scholars with a principal researcher status, 8 postdoctoral researchers, as well as 14 doctoral candidates. Of the doctoral candidates, as many as 9 are, have been, or will be enrolled in the prestigious Finnish Graduate School of Language Studies ("Langnet"). During the period under evaluation, the members of the RC have produced, according to preliminary calculations (November, 2010), 785 publications, among which there are 47 book-form works (including scientific monographs, material publications, textbooks, and edited works) and 624 scholarly papers (in periodicals and collective volumes). Of the article-size publications, 95 are listed as corresponding to the highest level of quality requirements (A1: refereed articles in specialized periodicals). The members of the RC are also actively involved in the editorial boards of refereed journals around the world. As far as the topics of research are concerned, the members of the RC are involved in c. 20 major research projects, many of them international, with an overall external funding at the level of c. 4 million EUR. Some of the cross-linguistically most relevant projects deal with topics such as (brief titles only): "Object Marking", "Syntactic Complexity", "Ditransitivity", and "Recipient/Goal Arguments". Areally and/or genealogically differentiated projects include, among others, those on “European Linguistic Diversity”, “Prehistoric Linguistic Map of Northern Europe”, and “Ethnic Interaction in Amdo Qinghai”. There are also several projects focused on specific languages such as Skolt Saami, Erza, Ob-Ugric, Forest Nenets, Nivkh, Middle Mongol, Khitan, Wutun, Rajbanshi, Mauwake, Berber, and Swahili.

Comments on how the RC’s scientific productivity and doctoral training should be evaluated (MAX. 2200 characters with spaces): In accordance with the diversity of languages, descriptive-diachronic-comparative linguistics is a field with a highly fragmented publication structure. Although linguistics is one of the most technical human sciences, it follows other areas of humanistic research in that it involves a considerable amount of individual work, with the monographic form of publication still playing an important role in a researcher’s personal record. When active collaboration between scholars is relevant, research groups tend to be small (rarely more than 2-4 members), while the disciplinary boundaries of research projects often extend beyond those of linguistics proper. The commercial periodicals in the field of diachronic-comparative linguistics (e.g. Diachronica) are not particularly relevant to work on individual languages and language families, which is why article-form publications are often placed in regionally specialized multidisciplinary periodicals (e.g. Central Asiatic Journal), in which the members of the RC are actively involved not only as authors but also as editors and reviewers. Importantly, some of the leading international forums featuring comparative Uralic and Altaic studies are published in Finland (Finnisch-Ugrische Forschungen, Journal & Mémoires de la Société Finno-Ougrienne). The situation is somewhat different in typological studies, where general international periodicals (e.g. Studies in Language, Linguistic
INTERNATIONAL EVALUATION OF RESEARCH AND DOCTORAL TRAINING AT THE UNIVERSITY OF HELSINKI

RC-SPECIFIC STAGE 1 MATERIAL (registration form)

Typology) are also widely used by the members of the RC as channels of publication. To reach and remain at the cutting edge of research, it has generally proved to be most productive to work in small specialized interdisciplinary projects with seminars and conference publications. The assessment of the present RC should be done with proper consideration of these general circumstances. Ideally, the members of the panel of reviewers should all represent foreign research institutions, since sufficient competence in the field is difficult to locate in Finnish universities. All panellists should, in principle, be able to cover several continents and language families. An on-site visit by the panel would be a must for a proper assessment of the RC.
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<th>Last name</th>
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<th>PI-status (TURAT, 29.11.2010)</th>
<th>Title of research and teaching personnel</th>
<th>Affiliation</th>
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INTERNATIONAL EVALUATION OF RESEARCH AND DOCTORAL TRAINING AT THE UNIVERSITY OF HELSINKI

RC-SPECIFIC STAGE 2 MATERIAL

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Name of the RC’s responsible person: Janhunen, Juha

E-mail of the RC’s responsible person:

Name and acronym of the participating RC: Linguistic Diversity: Historical, Functional and Typological Approaches, LDHFTA

The RC’s research represents the following key focus area of UH: 8. Kieli ja kulttuuri – Language and culture

Comments for selecting/not selecting the key focus area: By adopting the name ‘Linguistic diversity: Historical, functional and typological approaches’ (LDHFTA) this RC wishes to emphasize that its primary focus lies on human natural language. There are many approaches to the study of human language, most of which belong to the sphere of humanities. However, among all fields of human sciences, linguistics is probably the one that comes closest to natural sciences in methodology and approach. The methods used for issues like taxonomy, synchronic analysis and diachronic dating in linguistics are exact, explicit, and theoretically advanced. On the other hand, linguistics has a dimension that relates it to social sciences and especially to cultural studies. The proportion of language vs. culture in the present RC varies, but all members are conscious of the cultural dimension and conduct linguistic research in a multidisciplinary framework, as will be elaborated in more detail below. It should be mentioned that the study of linguistic and cultural diversity is also one of the focus areas of the Faculty of Arts at the University of Helsinki.

1 FOCUS AND QUALITY OF RC’S RESEARCH (MAX. 8800 CHARACTERS WITH SPACES)

- Description of the RC’s research focus, the quality of the RC’s research (incl. key research questions and results) and the scientific significance of the RC’s research for the research field(s).

Background. As a field of human sciences linguistics is an inherently multidimensional and diversified discipline in which large centralized research communities can rarely be formed. The field is structured via relatively independent research traditions, often formed around individual languages or language families, each of which is connected with a variety of extra-linguistic dimensions. Within each tradition, individual or small-team work is still the principal way of organizing research, and it also dominates when it comes to the publication of research results in the field. To some extent, the different traditions of research are linked together by the theories of general linguistics, though the overall coherence of the field depends also on the administrative solutions applied in each given research environment. At the University of Helsinki, linguistic research takes place under several language-specific chairs, divided between several different departments. Not all of the chairs and departments concerned are focussed on linguistics, and even in cases where the chair holders themselves are trained as linguists the bulk of their duties may be directed at non-linguistic and extra-linguistic issues, including cultural and area studies.

Focus of research. The present RC unites 47 researchers at different levels working on issues of historical (diachronic), functional (synchronic) and typological (comparative-contrastive) linguistics. Unlike researchers focussed on prominent and well-studied (mainly Western European) languages, the present RC is concerned with the diversity of human language, as particularly illustrated by less known, politically marginal, and possibly unwritten and previously unstudied languages. The properties of the languages studied are examined with the methods of descriptive and comparative linguistics from the genetic (genealogical) and cross-linguistic (typological) points of view with the goal of establishing and
verifying genetically, areally or universally relevant phenomena and classifications (groups, nodes). The research conducted on linguistic interaction in time and space also includes studies of substrates, lingua francas, as well as bi- and multilingualism. Ultimately, it may be hoped that the combined efforts of the RC will give at least partial answers to some of the most crucial questions concerning linguistic taxonomy, typological classification, language contacts, linguistic expansions, linguistic areas, and even the origin of human language.

Coherence between the members of the RC is created by joint projects, lectures and meetings, and shared doctoral training. The large-scale areal focus of the RC is the Old World, including both Africa and Eurasia, though when relevant, the global perspective is not neglected. The geographical areas of research of most of the members of the RC are linked together by the region of Central Eurasia (Inner Asia), from where the individual interests diverge towards the east (East Asia), north (Siberia), south (Tibet and India), northwest (Russia and Fennoscandia), west (Eastern Europe), and southwest (Anatolia, the Near East and, ultimately, Africa). Apart from English (the lingua franca of the RC), many members of the RC are united by their use of Russian as an important secondary language, relevant both as a tool and as an object of research. Other secondary languages are also important regionally (Asia, Africa). The members of the RC also share a research interest in a large number of language families and areal groups, including, in Eurasia, Uralic, ‘Altaic’, Indo-European, Dravidian, ‘Palaeo-Siberian’, Sino-Tibetan, and ‘Papuan’, as well as, in Africa, ‘Niger-Congo’, ‘Nilo-Saharan’, and ‘Afro-Asiatic’. Several members of the RC are involved in international projects on linguistic endangerment.

Methods and theories. Coherence of the RC is also enhanced by the lack of theoretical dogmatism. Although a variety of theoretical backgrounds is used as far as required by the topics of research, the RC follows no single theoretical model when describing languages as synchronic objects. Traditionally, the University of Helsinki has been the centre of what may also be called the ‘Helsinki School of Comparative Linguistics’, a tradition originally focussed on Uralic and Altaic studies, but today covering also other language families. This tradition typically involves a multidisciplinary approach to issues of language comparison and linguistic reconstruction. Disciplines used to complement linguistic conclusions include cultural anthropology, archaeology, human genetics, textual philology, and others. Combined with the impact of general linguistics, this line of research has also resulted in the creation of the ‘Helsinki Circle for Typology and Field Linguistics’. Apart from basic language documentation, the members of this circle work on issues like linguistic areas, grammatical interference, and universals of grammatical structure.

Quality of research. Although the evaluation of the quality of the RC is the task of the evaluation panel, it may be pointed out here that the present RC exhibits several features that its members regard as ‘quality factors’. These include, among others, the quantity, diversity and breadth of the professional competence shown by the members of the RC, as well as the high standard and international status of the publication channels used. Most results of research are made available in English, though it has to be stressed that in many subfields of historical-comparative-typological linguistics other major languages (Russian, German, French etc.) are also relevant as mediums of publication and communication, as are even the ‘minor’ and ‘exotic’ languages that form the objects of study. Also, it has to be recalled that ‘international’ commercial periodicals are not the only type of forum of publication in linguistics, for many important publications are made available in book-length monographs as well as in peer-reviewed conference volumes or other competently edited collective works. In some fields relevant to the present RC, many of the leading ‘international’ periodicals are actually published ‘domestically’ in Finland.
INTERNATIONAL EVALUATION OF RESEARCH AND DOCTORAL TRAINING AT THE UNIVERSITY OF HELSINKI

RC-SPECIFIC STAGE 2 MATERIAL

Innovation. Innovation and tradition are carefully balanced in this RC. Since much of the research carried out in the RC, especially in the fields of descriptive and diachronic linguistics, is inherently empirical and data-oriented, it is often reasonable to avoid theoretical experimentations and let the material speak for itself. This approach itself presupposes familiarity with all the relevant theoretical models, and the empirical methods require a critical and inherently ‘innovative’ attitude towards theoretical issues, though much of the theoretical discourse is intentionally kept ‘hidden’ behind the data. Moreover, rather than ‘innovations’, it is often advantageous to place the focus on new ‘discoveries’, such as previously unknown sources, undescribed languages, or undeciphered scripts. Without going into the details, there are many such discoveries among the research results of the present RC during the period under evaluation, as may be seen from the lists of projects and publications. On the other hand, in comparative and typological linguistics the field is more open to explicitly ‘innovative’ theoretical concepts and approaches. Again the members of the present RC are involved in several pioneering enterprises of this kind concerning, for instance, the structure, evolution and mechanisms of expansion of human language(s).

Ways to strengthen the focus and improve the quality of the RC’s research.

The situation in which linguistic research is split between several chairs and departments, some of which are not focussed on linguistics, may be seen both as a problem and as an asset. While the lack of coordinated administration and sufficient funding is clearly a problem from the point of view of coherence, the diversified patterns of interaction with other fields, including non-linguistic ones, can be fruitful in the long run, in that they nourish the multi-disciplinary approach already prevalent in the RC. Even so, it is clear that the RC is under-resourced in terms of both quantity and quality. In a small country, even within a large university, it is difficult to gather a critical mass of best brains to work in a single field pertaining to the humanities. To strengthen the field, more prospects of permanence, continuity and promotion should be available for young researchers in such general fields as comparative linguistics and linguistic typology, as well as in the important specific fields of comparative Altaic and Indo-European studies.

2 PRACTICES AND QUALITY OF DOCTORAL TRAINING (MAX. 8800 CHARACTERS WITH SPACES)

- How is doctoral training organised in the RC? Description of the RC’s principles for recruitment and selection of doctoral candidates, supervision of doctoral candidates, collaboration with faculties, departments/institutes, and potential graduate schools/doctoral programmes, good practises and quality assurance in doctoral training, and assuring good career perspectives for the doctoral candidates/fresh doctorates.

Organization of doctoral training. The entire Finnish system of PhD training and output is not comparable with that of many foreign countries, since we have so many more doctoral students (up to 20+ for a single professor) and can offer so much less individual supervision. Moreover, the professors and other ‘principal researchers’ are also responsible for undergraduates, which for every chair holder far outnumber the active doctoral students. The Faculty of Arts, in collaboration with its four departments, of which three are represented in the present RC, supports all doctoral students by providing courses and seminars on a wide range of general topics such as ‘introduction to academic life from the postgraduate point of view’, ‘academic writing’ (also in English), ‘research ethics’, ‘philosophy of science’, ‘conference presentation’, ‘popularization of science’, and ‘teaching skills’. In the period under assessment, the Faculty has reviewed its policies on PhD admission, supervision, as well as examination of theses. It has also recently revised its PhD degree requirements in line with the Bologna process, particularly with a view to employability both within and outside the academia. At the state level, there are several graduate schools, of which one, Langnet, is involved in fields relevant to the present RC.
Postgraduate requirements. The requirements for a postgraduate degree are either an approved doctoral dissertation or an approved Licentiate thesis, plus studies worth 50+10 credits, where the 50 credits should be drawn from the discipline the doctoral student was admitted to, while the remaining 10 credits promote various types of practical, academic or extramural working skills. Most postgraduate students proceed directly to the PhD degree, but the ‘intermediate’ degree of Licentiate is still an option. The main reason for the relative (though decreasing) popularity of the Licentiate degree is that it offers a chance for the student to make a temporary pause and/or to receive feedback in a system which otherwise cannot offer too much individual supervision. Also, the Licentiate degree serves as a temporary option for those students who, for either personal or research-related reasons, have to change their topic in the course of research. In practice, the difference between the two postgraduate degrees is that the Licentiate thesis can be shorter and somewhat less ambitious (corresponding, roughly, to the American standard) than the actual PhD thesis (which used to correspond to the German habilitation standard). Most postgraduate students end up writing a monograph-form thesis (recommended size: 200 pages), which needs not be commercially published but which is distributed either electronically via the university web pages or in a restricted number of printed copies. The Faculty also offers the option of presenting a thesis composed of a coherent collection of several separately published articles.

Principles of postgraduate recruitment. Admission to doctoral studies is presently (since 2003) screened and granted by a faculty-level committee twice a year. A prospective applicant must first find a principal supervisor with substance-wise relevant qualifications, normally a full professor in active office. The Faculty has been reluctant to accept docents and other extra-staff teachers as principal supervisors. Having found a supervisor, the applicant draws up a 2-3-page research plan which must be commented on and finally accepted by the supervisor. All application materials are then sent to the respective Department Head, who is obliged to accept or reject them. The Head sends the accepted applications to the faculty committee for ultimate acceptance or rejection. By way of example, the faculty-level acceptance rate was 70 % in September 2010 (64 out of 91 applications accepted). It is not uncommon for professors to decline admission already at the stage of initial contact if it is clear that the applicant’s general qualifications are not satisfactory, if the proposed topic of research is not acceptable for scholarly reasons, or if there is no expertise on it among the regular staff of the chair. Prospective doctoral students are not required to have ensured adequate full-time financial support when applying for admission. It goes without saying that this degree of freedom tends to prolong doctoral studies and completion of the thesis. For this reason, very few postgraduate students in linguistics can complete their theses in the normative time of four years.

Methods of supervision. Supervision is carried out both in personal discussions with the student and in postgraduate seminars. Due to the diversified administrative structure of the RC, there have been no centralized mechanisms of supervision, which is why most students still take their postgraduate seminars in the context of their own departments. The Faculty of Arts has issued recommendations for the supervision of postgraduate students in order to share and disseminate experiences of good supervision in the Faculty. These recommendations are discussed in most postgraduate seminars. For some students, though not for all, the Faculty has assigned a second supervisor (apart form the chair holder in the field of the student), but the contribution of the second supervisor is often minimal, since neither the Faculty nor the departments allocate any financial resources to this activity. In some cases, supervisors and doctoral students sign a mutual contract spelling out the rights and obligations of each party. Compared with the methods of supervision, the practices of defense are more developed. The Faculty enforces strict rules for pre-examination of doctoral theses prior to the public defense. Two preliminary external examiners are appointed from outside the department, normally from outside the University of Helsinki, and very often from abroad. At the public defense, either one of these or a third
external examiner functions as the official opponent. After the public defense, the thesis is graded according to an eight-step scale by a two-person committee consisting of the official opponent and an independent representative of the faculty (a professor from another department).

Patterns of collaboration. The Faculty of Arts has since 2010 been carrying out a great reform of departmental structures. This reform comes untimely from the point of view of the present evaluation, as the new structures have not yet been set in place. The planning of doctoral programmes in the new system is still in its infancy and no decisions have been made. However, there is a general sentiment that the environment for successful doctoral training must be larger than a single academic language discipline. Contacts have already been taken in order to establish new inter-departmental forms of supervision and seminar work, for instance, between the chair of General Linguistics and the linguistic subjects at the Department of World Cultures. Externally, an important framework for doctoral training is provided by the national graduate school Langnet, which currently finances 6 post-graduate students of the present RC for periods of 2 to 4 years. Langnet also provides seminars, workshops and supervision mechanisms of its own. For international contacts, postgraduate students are encouraged to take part and present papers in seminars, workshops and conferences abroad. Students are also encouraged to apply for admission to summer courses at places like the Max Planck Institute for Evolutionary Anthropology (Leipzig, 2 students) or the Summer Institute of Linguistics (US, 2 students).

- RC’s strengths and challenges related to the practises and quality of doctoral training, and the actions planned for their development.

The greatest challenges for the training of postgraduate students in the fields of linguistics represented by the present RC are, obviously: first, to create and maintain the necessary structures of inter-departmental cooperation in an administrative system in which linguistic subjects most probably will continue to be divided across departmental boundaries; second, to attract the best possible student material to the field in a situation in which the humanities are undergoing a social and economic downgrading as compared with the ‘hard’ sciences; and third, to provide the necessary supervision and structures of financial support for the students so that they can complete their programme. One possibility would be to try to create a competitive and appealing doctoral programme in comparative and typological linguistics with the joint efforts of the members of the present RC. Creating such a programme will not be easy, especially since nothing is now known about the future principles for budgetary allocations across disciplines, departments or RCs.

- Description of how the RC interacts with and contributes to the society (collaboration with public, private and/or 3rd sector).

The role of basic research. The members of the present RC concentrate mainly on basic research which, as such, is not directly connected with any administrative, economic or other material interests that readily exist in the surrounding society. In this respect, the research carried out by the RC is no different from the basic research carried out in, for instance, general (non-applied) natural sciences, though for reasons of established bias the general public tends to hold a view that linguistics, as a field of ‘human’ sciences, is of inherently less ‘use’ than natural sciences. In reality, the fundamental social usefulness of all basic research lies in the fact that it is ‘basic’, which also means that its results are available to whatever use the surrounding society may turn out to have for them. A difference between linguistics and natural sciences is, however, that the time span required from research to applications is often longer in linguistics. This also means that the research results remain valid for a much longer period than in natural sciences.
INTERNATIONAL EVALUATION OF RESEARCH AND DOCTORAL TRAINING AT THE UNIVERSITY OF HELSINKI

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The global responsibility. At the global level, the issue of linguistic diversity, as studied by the RC, is most acutely connected with the phenomenon of linguistic endangerment, which currently affects 80-90% of the world’s languages, that is, in absolute terms some 5,000 spoken languages. Therefore, many members of the RC have been actively involved not only in scholarly work on little-known and/or previously undescribed languages, but also in practical work on language rights, language protection and language revival. This work has also included the creating of practical orthographies for unwritten languages, the designing of Romanization systems for languages written in other than the Roman script, and the developing of new approaches to language documentation for practical community use. In these fields, the members of the RC have acted in cooperation with both local grass-roots-level groups and large international NGOs, including the UNESCO. The Finnish state has also shown support to some of these activities, especially those directed at the documentation and revival of the Finno-Ugric languages spoken in Russia.

The geographical scope. Since the members of the RC represent competence on a variety of different languages, and since they are actively involved in field projects in their areas of specialization, many of which lie outside of Europe, the RC as a whole provides a pool of regional expertise on several little-known parts of the world, especially in Asia and Africa, but also in the more remote parts of Europe. There is considerable demand for this type of expertise in both public administration and the private sector, both in Finland and abroad. In Finland, the members of the RC also contribute to the popular discourse concerning the ‘roots’ of the Finns, a field that requires an unbiased look at the combined information provided by comparative and diachronic linguistics, toponymy, cultural anthropology, history, archaeology, and human genetics. These topics receive occasional media coverage, and the RC has an important task in countering the politically biased non-professional fantasies that often prevail among the general public.

Ways to strengthen the societal impact of the RC’s research and doctoral training.

Unfortunately many of the structures, both public and private, that would potentially benefit of the expertise of the RC are unable to use it. It may be considered a weakness of the RC that many of its members are not actively looking after cooperation possibilities with the private sector. This problem is, however, connected with the administrative solutions applied at the University of Helsinki. In spite of governmental recommendations concerning the importance of extra-academic fund-raising by joint projects with the private sector, the university has not introduced mechanisms that would allow the gain from such operations to be channelled to those levels that are actually involved in them. There is no question that the mechanisms of cooperation with the private sector will have to be improved. If properly exploited, the knowhow of the RC could potentially create significant economic and societal connections in regions often considered as peripheries, but which actually represent rising political powers and/or rapidly-growing markets.

Description of the RC’s research collaborations and joint doctoral training activities and how the RC has promoted researcher mobility.

General situation. Many of the individual members of the RC are both nationally and internationally well known, as is also the work carried out at the University of Helsinki on comparative and typological linguistics, in general. The RC comprises several members originally coming from other universities within Finland, or from abroad, while many members coming from the University of Helsinki have also spent large parts of their careers in other universities and institutions, as well as in field work in various parts of the world. Both major conferences and more focussed workshops on a variety of linguistic
topics are organized regularly by the members of the RC, who also for their part attend similar events in other research environments. For these reasons, the RC has a wide network of research partners at all levels: national, Nordic, European, and global. It would be impossible to give here a list of all the universities and institutions with which there are extant relations of collaboration. It may be noted, however, that many of these relations have first been created at the individual level, from which they have gradually been raised to the level of projects, research groups, departments, and universities.

Bilateral exchange. Much of the mobility of the RC takes place in the form of bilateral academic exchange. Some of the more important partners in the specific fields represented by the RC include the Max Planck Institute for Evolutionary Anthropology (Leipzig, Germany), the Research Centre for Linguistic Typology at La Trobe University (Melbourne, Australia), and the University of Hawaii (Honolulu, US). Importantly, there are also close relations with many ‘peripheral’ universities in the regions studied by the RC, especially in Russia, Asia and Africa. Areas of collaboration include, for instance, linguistic typology and language documentation. In general, the number of researchers travelling from Helsinki to host institutions abroad has been higher than that of incoming visitors, but the ratio is becoming more balanced.

Exchange of trainees. Especially those members of the RC who have projects and/or other collaboration in Russia, Asia or Africa, have brought students and doctoral candidates (though not all of them linguists) to Helsinki. During the period of evaluation there have also been several post-doctoral research fellows staying in Helsinki, especially from China and Russia. These visits, which have lasted up to 2 years per person, have been organized with the help of the bilateral exchange relations of the university. Part of the postdoctoral work has been carried out in the form of joint projects, which have resulted in publications.

Fieldwork. Most members of the RC are engaged in linguistic fieldwork, often outside of Europe. Typical target regions are Russia, China, India and Africa. Fieldwork normally takes place in joint operations with local partners, who include both scholars, students, and ethnic activists. In most cases, fieldwork is carried out in periods ranging from 2 weeks to 3 months. In some cases, language informants have also been brought to Finland for training and elicitation work. Information gathered in the course of fieldwork is an important source of new publications by many members of the RC.

- RC’s strengths and challenges related to research collaboration and researcher mobility, and the actions planned for their development.

Although some subjects covered by the present RC have considerable external funding for specific projects, the lack of permanent university-based research funding is the single most serious problem for research collaboration and researcher mobility. Neither the departments nor the university, as a whole, can support the organization of conferences and workshops. Individual fieldwork projects are also outside of regular funding. Regular staff members often finance their conference travelling and fieldwork from their own private resources, but young researchers have to rely on project money or on a limited system of university support (the so-called ‘Chancellor’s Travel Grant’). The university has currently no resources to finance the invitation of individual foreign scholars for lectures or joint work. A general organizational problem is that the current financial and administrative situation, which has, for instance, no system of sabbatical leaves, does not allow regular staff members to be away for fieldwork for any prolonged periods of time.
Description of the operational conditions in the RC’s research environment (e.g. research infrastructure, balance between research and teaching duties).

General situation. At the closing of the period under evaluation, the present RC consisted of 11 full professors, including emeriti, 11 university (senior) lecturers, 11 other members with a PhD degree, including docents (Privatdozenten), and 14 doctoral candidates (postgraduate students). Apart from the doctoral students listed as members of the RC, the professorial members also have a large number of other doctoral students working on topics outside of the present RC. It has to be recalled that the teaching load at both the undergraduate and graduate levels, and the number of students supervised at all levels, is at the University of Helsinki much higher than in research-oriented universities in other countries (as in the United States). The University does have a separate research unit specialized in humanities (the so-called ‘Collegium’), but it is not properly integrated with the rest of the university, and its impact for the general situation in linguistics remains minimal.

Allocation of priorities. Following a recommendation issued by the Finnish government, the University of Helsinki requires its research-active staff to be involved in four sectors: (1) research, (2) teaching, (3) administration, and (4) societal interaction (= the so-called ‘third sector’). When evaluating the output of a staff member (as for the purpose of determining the level of payment), all these four sectors are considered. Due to the high number of students, a considerable part of working time is consumed by teaching, including undergraduate teaching. Recently, much stress has been placed on the ‘quality of teaching’, which is why teaching has to be given a high priority in the daily work. Another growing sector is administration, which includes, apart from routine tasks, planning exercises, structural reforms, and evaluation processes. The sector of societal interaction involves the links with the surrounding society, as measured by, for instance, the number of popular publications, general lectures, and media appearances. All of this leaves frustratingly little time for actual research. Officially, the staff members, including professors, follow an annual working scheme of 1,600 hours of work, but in practice most research work is done outside of this norm. This should be considered when evaluating the research output of the present RC.

Financial base. It has to be recalled that Finland has currently no system of sabbatical leaves for research-active university teachers. Such a system existed until recently within the framework of the ‘Academy of Finland’, but it has been discontinued and has not been replaced by new structures. Due to on-going university reforms, the budgetary foundation of the University of Helsinki has been weakened, and the effect of this has been particularly acutely felt in the humanities. Research expenses (on top of the regular salaries) have never been covered by universities in Finland, which is why research is standardly financed from external sources, including the ‘Academy of Finland’ and several private foundations. However, the extant systems of external funding today tend to favour very large ‘projects’, which does not always correspond to the needs of small-scale and/or highly specialized linguistic research.

RC’s strengths and challenges related to operational conditions, and the actions planned for their development.

The University of Helsinki is openly striving at a profile of a ‘research university’, and in many fields, especially in natural sciences and medicine, it allocates resources to creating infrastructures favourable for research. In fields that receive such support from the university it is possible to reduce the teaching load of the individual staff members, decrease the number of students per teacher, invite international colleagues and students to work on joint projects, and even allow regular staff members to focus on...
research during periods of sabbatical leave. Unfortunately, none of these favours has yet been allocated to linguistic subjects, and especially not to those represented by the present RC. It has to be concluded that the operational conditions of the field represented by the present RC can only be improved by administrative decisions made at the levels of the faculty and the entire university. To some extent, they are also dependant on ministerial-level decisions concerning the Finnish university system as a whole.

6 LEADERSHIP AND MANAGEMENT IN THE RESEARCHER COMMUNITY (MAX. 4400 CHARACTERS WITH SPACES)

- Description of the execution and processes of leadership in the RC, how the management-related responsibilities and roles are distributed in the RC and how the leadership- and management-related processes support high quality research, collaboration between principal investigators and other researchers in the RC, the RC’s research focus and strengthening of the RC’s know-how.

General background. Due to the status of linguistics at the University of Helsinki as a field split between several different chairs, subjects, and departaments, the present RC represents essentially an ad hoc group created expressly for the purpose of the current process of evaluation. This decision is connected with the relatively large normative size of ‘research communities’, as set by the university. Normally, functional research communities in linguistics would be smaller. For this reason, the RC has no previous infrastructure, no leadership, and no management. The coordination of the RC and the compilation of the texts submitted to the evaluation committee represents the joint work of the heads (chair holders) of the academic subjects concerned, as explained in some more detail further below. Feedback from the other members of the RC has been considered as far as possible within the very limited time available for this process.

Size of cooperative entities. As has already been mentioned in the section on the ‘Focus and Quality’, research on linguistics, and especially on the type of historical-comparative-typological linguistics as represented by the present RC, is typically carried out in small teams, or even individually. In many cases, the partners of the teams and individuals working on specific problems, such as previously undescribed languages, are based in other research environments. With the help of modern communications, research communities are easily formed without daily physical contact, and an individual scholar can be a member of several ‘virtual’ research communities whose members are scattered all around the world. This is a particularly convenient way of organizing team work and research communities in linguistics, which does not require expensive laboratories and permanent research stations (with the exception of fields such as phonetics and neurolinguistics).

Extant links of cooperation. It follows from the preceding that some of the most important links that many members of the present RC have with their professional colleagues are not located within the RC, but outside of it. This does not mean that there are no previous links between the sections and individuals comprised by the RC, for there are, in fact, many patterns of extant interaction and cooperation. Some of the academic subjects concerned, as exemplified by, for instance, Uralic and Altaic studies, today located in different departments, are closely connected by a shared historical background. Also, all of the ‘specialized’ subjects involved in the RC are conscious of the role of General Linguistics as a theoretical link between them. As has been pointed out above, the RC also has a certain geographical ‘centre’ (Central Eurasia) and some commonly used secondary languages (Russian). Most importantly, the linguists of the present RC may all be regarded as members of the ‘Helsinki tradition’, comprising both the ‘Helsinki School of Comparative Linguistics’ and the ‘Helsinki Circle for Typology and Field Linguistics’.
INTERNATIONAL EVALUATION OF RESEARCH AND DOCTORAL TRAINING AT THE UNIVERSITY OF HELSINKI

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- RC’s strengths and challenges related to leadership and management, and the actions planned for developing the processes.

The principal requirement for any truly meaningful research cooperation between linguists at the University of Helsinki would be the improvement of the basic conditions of research, as elaborated above (more teachers, less students, less administrative work, more time for research, more adequate systems of research funding). Ideally, the linguists at the university could be gathered into a few focussed teams, working on a limited number of general issues (for instance: reconstruction, decipherment, typology, endangerment). This might require, for instance, a joint system of student enrolment, with the focus on the graduate and postgraduate levels, and with an emphasis on international teams (with foreign students, and with programmes operated in English). Only when the structures for this type of focussed work are created, will it be relevant to start discussing the issues of leadership and management. As a whole, the university should redirect its resources from ‘management’ (= planning and reporting) towards operative work.

7 EXTERNAL COMPETITIVE FUNDING OF THE RC

- Listing of the RCs external competitive funding, where:
  - the funding decisions have been made during 1.1.2005-31.12.2010, and
  - the administrator of the funding is/has been the University of Helsinki

- Academy of Finland (AF) - total amount of funding (in euros) AF has decided to allocate to the RC members during 1.1.2005-31.12.2010: 3895000

- Finnish Funding Agency for Technology and Innovation (TEKES) - total amount of funding (in euros) TEKES has decided to allocate to the RC members during 1.1.2005-31.12.2010:

- European Union (EU) - total amount of funding (in euros) EU has decided to allocate to the RC members during 1.1.2005-31.12.2010: 784000

- European Research Council (ERC) - total amount of funding (in euros) ERC has decided to allocate to the RC members during 1.1.2005-31.12.2010:

- International and national foundations – names of international and national foundations which have decided to allocate funding to the RC members during 1.1.2005-31.12.2010, and the amount of their funding (in euros).
  - names of the foundations: Helsinki University funds, Kone Foundation, Volkswagen Stiftung, Helander Foundation, NOS-HS
  - total amount of funding (in euros) from the above-mentioned foundations: 424000

- Other international funding - names of other international funding organizations which have decided to allocate funding to the RC members during 1.1.2005-31.12.2010, and the amount of their funding (in euros).
  - names of the funding organizations:
INTERNATIONAL EVALUATION OF RESEARCH AND DOCTORAL TRAINING AT THE UNIVERSITY OF HELSINKI

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- total amount of funding (in euros) from the above-mentioned funding organizations:

- Other national funding (incl. EVO funding and Ministry of Education and Culture funded doctoral programme positions) - names of other national funding organizations which have decided to allocate funding to the RC members during 1.1.2005-31.12.2010, and the amount of their funding (in euros).
  - names of the funding organizations: Nordic Nuclear Safety Research
  - VTT Technical Research Centre
  - total amount of funding (in euros) from the above-mentioned funding organizations: 20000

B RC’S STRATEGIC ACTION PLAN FOR 2011–2013 (MAX. 4400 CHARACTERS WITH SPACES)

- Description of the RC’s future perspectives in respect to research and doctoral training.
  New opportunities. The RC sees the present evaluation round as a positive opportunity to enhance and, if possible, reorganize the resources and structures that underlie linguistic research at the University of Helsinki. This creates a chance to increasingly integrate the activities carried out in the ‘traditional’ spirit of historical-comparative linguistics, as represented by fields such as Uralic and Altaic studies, with the more ‘modern’ and ‘innovative’ field of functional-typological linguistics, as represented by the framework of General Linguistics. Opportunities may also open to increase contacts with other fields of linguistic research, especially computational linguistics. The general goal of the RC is to give more national and international visibility to linguistics at the University of Helsinki, as a whole. Ultimately, it may be hoped that this will also make it possible to create a truly operative ‘Helsinki School of Linguistics’, with the focus on the fields represented by the present RC (LDHFTA = historical, functional, and typological approaches to linguistic diversity). It may be recalled here that the linguists of Helsinki are basically working outside of the ‘normal’ Indo-European scope, which still dominates much of Western linguistic discourse. For this reason, also, the University of Helsinki has a good foundation to develop into a major centre of innovation in the field.

  Methods of operation and cooperation. It goes without saying that the time span of only three years, 2011-2013, as envisioned by the Evaluation Committee, is much too short to allow any profound administrative or financial changes to take place in the university, or elsewhere in the academic structures in Finland. Therefore, any reforms that are to be carried out rapidly and effectively in the field of linguistics, will have to be conceptualized and implemented directly by the units participating in them, with or without the support of higher-level structures in the university administration. At the present stage, the RC can see three areas in which increased cooperation can bring relatively quick results:

  Joint training projects. As a first measure, the subjects comprised by the present RC will start joint teaching operations, in particular, a seminar for PhD students specializing in LDHFTA type of linguistics. The RC is aware of the existence of the state-level graduate school of Langnet, to which several members of the RC actually belong, but it is necessary also to create a similar and perhaps more focussed structure within the University of Helsinki itself. From autumn, 2011, a new type of LDHFTA postgraduate seminar will be operated by the joint efforts of the principal researchers comprised by the present RC. This cooperation will possibly be extended to the level of (under)graduate teaching as well.

  Joint enrolment of doctoral students. In the long run, the university will have to reform its system of doctoral student enrolment. The current system in which doctoral students are enrolled into ‘subjects’ corresponding to the BA and MA programmes, is not functioning well, since many subjects, such as those in Asian and African Studies, are inherently heterogeneous as far as discipline, theory, and methods are concerned. A critical mass of disciplinarily focussed postgraduate students can only be
achieved in specialized inter-departmental programmes. Ultimately, the university should accept only such PhD students who can be thematically incorporated into well-focussed research communities such as LDHFTA, which can also provide appropriate teaching and supervision.

Joint publication projects. Also in order to enhance the visibility of the ‘Helsinki School of Linguistics’, and to disseminate the experience and knowhow that actually exists within it, the RC is planning to produce joint publications on selected linguistic topics. A first priority will be on producing an advanced textbook with the working title ‘Helsinki Handbook of Linguistics’. This textbook, intended for the international readership, will comprise specialized chapters on topics central to the members of the RC and congruous with the research priorities of the LDHFTA programme.

The RC is structured via the academic and administrative entities (fields, disciplines, departments, chairs, professorships) comprised by it. The chair-holding professors in the various fields have acted as coordinators for their respective entities. The professors who have taken an active part in the process are: Axel Fleisch (African Studies), Juha Janhunen (East Asian Studies), Fred Karlsson (General Linguistics), Jouko Lindstedt (Slavic Philology), and Janne Saarikivi (Finno-Ugrian Studies). The chair holders have also been responsible for writing the preliminary texts for the answers to questions 1-8. As far as has been possible, their texts have been circulated among selected categories of other members of the RC, and the feedback from the latter has been incorporated into the final version edited by the responsible leader of the RC. Several physical meetings have been held between the chair-holding professors, while the other members of the RC have been contacted for consultation either in person or by email.
1 Analysis of publications

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<th>2005</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2007</th>
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<th>2009</th>
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<td>22</td>
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## 2 Listing of publications

### A1 Refereed journal article

**2005**


**2006**

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LDHTA/Janhunen


2007
Kittilä, S 2007, *‘On the encoding of transitivity-related features on the indirect object’,* Functions of Language, vol 14, no. 1, pp. 147-164.

2008
Grüntal, R 2008, *‘Suomen sukukilaiset tutkimus ja Kolimaisten kielen tutkimuskeskus’,* Virittäjä, vol 112, no. 4, pp. 577-582.
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LDHTA/Janhunen


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RC-SPECIFIC TUHAT COMPILATIONS OF PUBLICATIONS DATA 2005-2010

2009


2010


IdstrÖm, A 2010, ‘What Inari Saami idioms reveal about the time concept of the indigenous people of Inari’, Yearbook of Phraseology, no. 1, pp. 159.


A2 Review in scientific journal

2008


2009


2010


A3 Contribution to book/other compilations (refereed)

2005


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LDHTA/Janhunen


2006


2007


Груздева, Е. 2007. ‘Kompleksnie präsentativne yazykovykh izmenenii v usloviiakh yazykovogo svedeniya [Language representation of language changes in the conditions of language shift (Nivish example)], ‘Языковые изменения в условиях языкового сведения’, Nestor, Sankt-Peterburg, pp. 188-212.


Грэнталь, Р. 2007. ‘Morphological change and the influence of language contacts in Estonian’, Beiträge zur morphologie, Germanisch, Baltisch, Ostseefinnisch, University press of southern Denmark, Odense, pp. 403-432.


International Evaluation of Research and Doctoral Training at the University of Helsinki

Rc-Specific Tuhat Compilations of Publications Data 2005-2010

LDHTA/Janhunen


Rybatzki, V 2007. 'Turkic personal names in Middle Mongol sources?': Einheit und Vielfalt in der turkischen Welt. herausgegeben von Hendrik Boeschoten and Heidi Stein., Turcologica, Harrassowitz Verlag, Wiesbaden, pp. 7-23.


Saarikivi, J 2007. 'General characteristics of Finno-Ugrian substratum toponymy of the Russian European North', in RL Ptilkainen, J Saarikivi (eds), Borrowing of Place Names in the Uralian languages, Onomastica Uralica, no. 4, pp. 87-140.


2008


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RC-SPECIFIC TUHAT COMPILATIONS OF PUBLICATIONS DATA 2005-2010

LDHTA/Janhunen


2009


Salo, M 2009, ‘On the Asiatic wild asses (Equus hemionus & Equus kiang) and their vernacular names’, in PM Kozhin, A Aivazyan (eds), Kazakhs and Turkic past and present, Central Asia and beyond, Indiana University, Indiana University Press, Bloomington, pp. 67-77.


Zralý, V 2009, ‘On the Asiatic wild asses (Equus hemionus & Equus kiang) and their vernacular names’, in PM Kozhin, A Aivazyan (eds), The early mongols. language, culture and history., Indiana University Uralic and Altaic series, Indiana University, Denis Simor Institute for Inner Asian Studies., Bloomington, pp. 30-45.

LDHTA/Janhunen


A4 Article in conference publication (refereed)

2005


LDHTA/Janhunen


2006


2007


2008


2009


International evaluation of Research and Doctoral Training at the University of Helsinki

RC-SPECIFIC TUHAT compilations of publications data 2005-2010
2010


B1 Unreferred journal article

2005


2006


2007


2008

2009

2010
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RC-SPECIFIC TUHAT COMPILATIONS OF PUBLICATIONS DATA 2005-2010

LDHTA/Janhunen


2008


2010


B3 Unreferred article in conference proceedings

2005

Ahlgqvist, A 2005, O sledah inno-ugorskoj kulţury na Jaroslavskoj zemle (na osnovе dannыh toponимi).;

Ahlgqvist, A 2005, O drvenih elementah kul’turoj sredy sovremennoj rasajskoj provincii (na primere kul’tovih kamnej Jaroslavskogo kraja).

2006


2007

Kuzmin, D 2007, Formirovanie etnolingvistichekoi kart Karel’skogo Belomor’ja po svedenijam toponimii.;

Kuzmin, D 2007, K probleme formirovanija naselenija zapadnogo Poberezh’ja Belogo morja (po dannym toponimii).
INTERNATIONAL EVALUATION OF RESEARCH AND DOCTORAL TRAINING AT THE UNIVERSITY OF HELSINKI

RC-SPECIFIC TUHAT COMPILATIONS OF PUBLICATIONS DATA 2005-2010

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2008

2009

2010

C1 Published scientific monograph

2005

2006

2007

2008

2009

2010

C2 Edited book, compilation, conference proceeding or special issue of journal

2005

2006

2007
Saarikivi, J, Pitkänen, R (eds) 2007, Borrowing of place names in the Uralian languages, Onomastica Uralica, no. 4, Debrecen.

2008
INTERNATIONAL EVALUATION OF RESEARCH AND DOCTORAL TRAINING AT THE UNIVERSITY OF HELSINKI

LDHTA/Janhunen

INTERNATIONAL EVALUATION OF RESEARCH AND DOCTORAL TRAINING AT THE UNIVERSITY OF HELSINKI

RC-SPECIFIC TUHAT COMPILATIONS OF PUBLICATIONS DATA 2005-2010


2009


2010


D1 Article in professional journal

2005


2006


2007


2009

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UNIVERSITY OF HELSINKI

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D2 Article in professional hand or guide book or in a professional data system, or text book material

2005

2010

D4 Published development or research report

2008

2009

D5 Text book or professional handbook or guidebook or dictionary

2006

2007

2008

2009

2010

E1 Popular article, newspaper article

2005
INTERNATIONAL EVALUATION OF RESEARCH AND DOCTORAL TRAINING AT THE UNIVERSITY OF HELSINKI

LDHTA/Janhunen


Lehtinen, T 2005, "Ymmärtäisikö nykysuomalainen muinaissuomea?", Tiede, vol 25, pp. 64.


2007


2009
INTERNATIONAL EVALUATION OF RESEARCH AND DOCTORAL TRAINING AT THE UNIVERSITY OF HELSINKI

RC-SPECIFIC TUHAT COMPILATIONS OF PUBLICATIONS DATA 2005-2010

LDHTA/Janhunen

Virkkula, J 2009, 'Kroatian sukunimistöstä hengästyttävästi', Idäntutkimus, no. 4, pp. 70-71.

2010

E1 Popular contribution to book/other compilations

2005

2007

2009
Salminen, T 2009, 'Nenetsu go', in S Kaji, Y Nakajima, T Hayasi (eds), Jiten sekai no kotoba 141, Taishukan Shoten, Tkyo., pp. 44-47.

E2 Popular monograph

2005

2006
Janhunen, J 2006, [Abstract]: Mannenheim at Labrang, Research Center for China’s Borderland History & Geography, University of Helsinki, Urumqi.
INTERNATIONAL EVALUATION OF RESEARCH AND DOCTORAL TRAINING AT THE UNIVERSITY OF HELSINKI

RC-SPECIFIC TUHAT COMPILATIONS OF PUBLICATIONS DATA 2005-2010

LDHFTA/Janhunen

2007

I2 ICT programs or applications

2010
Mordvin_Erzya_Abramov_Kachaman-pachk_1964.imdi
Mordvin_Erzya_Abramov_Esetj-kansosj-a-marjavi_1967.imdi
Mordvin_Erzya_Abramov_Lomantne-tejevstj-malaceks_1961.imdi
Mordvin_Erzya_Abramov_Erzjanj-cjora_1_1971.imdi
Mordvin_Erzya_Sharanov-Aleksandr_Mastorava_1994.imdi
Mordvin_Erzya_Abramov_Erzya-Dictionary_Manuscript_1990.imdi
Mordvin_Erzya_Abramov_Isjak-jakinj-Najmanov_1987.imdi
Kom-Fin-Eng Dictionary
Mordvin_Erzya_Bryzhinski-Mikhail_Polovt_1983.imdi
Mordvin_Erzya_Bryzhinski-Mikhail_Erjamodo-nadobija_1991.imdi
Mordvin_Erzya_Abramov_Velenj-tejej_1980-1.imdi
Mordvin_Erzya_Abramov_Oljachinj-kise_1989.txt
Mordvin_Erzya_Abramov_Purgaz1988.imdi
Mordvin_Erzya_Abramov_Erzjanj-cjora_2_1973.imdi
INTERNATIONAL EVALUATION OF RESEARCH AND DOCTORAL TRAINING AT THE UNIVERSITY OF HELSINKI

RC-SPECIFIC TUHAT COMPILATIONS OF OTHER SCIENTIFIC ACTIVITIES 2005-2010

LDHTA/Janhunen

1 Analysis of activities 2005-2010


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity type</th>
<th>Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Supervisor or co-supervisor of doctoral thesis</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prizes and awards</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Editor of research journal</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Editor of research anthology/collection/conference proceedings</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peer review of manuscripts</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Editor of series</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Assessment of candidates for academic posts</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Membership or other role in review committee</td>
<td>15</td>
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<tr>
<td>Membership or other role in research network</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Membership or other role in national/international committee, council, board</td>
<td>84</td>
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<tr>
<td>Membership or other role in public Finnish or international organization</td>
<td>42</td>
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<tr>
<td>Membership or other role of body in private company/organisation</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other tasks of an expert in private sector</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Participation in interview for written media</td>
<td>83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Participation in radio programme</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Participation in TV programme</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2 Listing of activities 2005-2010

Supervisor or co-supervisor of doctoral thesis

Axel Fleisch,
Ph.D. supervision. Conceptions of mental illness and treatment in Ghana. Anu Quarshie, Axel Fleisch, 2008 → ..., Finland
Ph.D. supervision. Language policies and language dynamics in Namibia. Marika Bäckman, Axel Fleisch, 05.2008 → ..., Finland
Ph.D. supervision. Language documentation of Uduk (Koman). Donald Killian, Axel Fleisch, 2009
Ph.D. supervision. Horsemanship in Ancient Egypt. Yukiko Sasada., Axel Fleisch, 05.2010 → ..., Finland
Ph.D. supervision. Threatening speech acts in Ancient Egypt. Saara Uvanto, Axel Fleisch, 11.2010 → ..., Finland

Lotta Aunio,
Supervision of doctoral thesis, Lotta Aunio, 28.03.2006 → 03.04.2006, Finland

Bertil Tikkanen,
Supervision of doctoral dissertation, Bertil Tikkanen, 2005 → 2010, Finland

Seppo Kittilä,
Supervision of doctoral thesis, Seppo Kittilä, 01.06.2007 → 31.12.2007, Finland

Matti Miestamo,
Supervision of a dissertation, Matti Miestamo, 2004 → ...
A Complex Case, Matti Miestamo, 2007
Supervision of a dissertation, Matti Miestamo, 2009 → ...
Supervision of a dissertation, Matti Miestamo, 2009 → 2010, Finland
Supervision of a dissertation, Matti Miestamo, 2010 → ..., Finland

Janne Saarikivi,
Supervising, Janne Saarikivi, 2008 → 2011
Supervising, Janne Saarikivi, 2008 → 2012, Finland
Supervising, Janne Saarikivi, 2008 → 2012
Supervising, Janne Saarikivi, 2008 → ..., Estonia
Konstantin Zamyatin, Janne Saarikivi, 2009 → 2013, Finland
Supervising, Janne Saarikivi, 2009 → 2013, Finland
Supervising, Janne Saarikivi, 2009 → ..., Finland
Supervising, Janne Saarikivi, 2009 → 2015, Finland
Supervising, Janne Saarikivi, 2010 → 2014, Finland

Riho Grünthal,
PhD Thesis supervision, Riho Grünthal, 2006 → 2010, Finland
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RC-SPECIFIC TUHAT COMPILATIONS OF OTHER SCIENTIFIC ACTIVITIES 2005-2010

LDHTA/Janhunen


Tapani Lehtinen,

Jouko Lindstedt,
Thesis supervision: Johanna Vírkula, First Name Choices in Zagreb and Sofia, Jouko Lindstedt, 1999 → ..., Finland
Thesis supervision: Nina Graves, The Use and Functions of Three Perfect Grams in Macedonian Around Lake Ohrid, Jouko Lindstedt, 2002 → ..., Finland
Thesis supervision: Max Wahlström, The loss of case inflection in Macedonian and Bulgarian, Jouko Lindstedt, 2009 → ..., Finland

Juhani Nuorluoto,
Väitöskirjan ohjaus: Jouni Vaahtera, Evoljucija sistemy glasnyh fonem v nekotoryh russkih govorah Vologodskoj oblasti, Juhani Nuorluoto, 2002 → 2010
Väitöskirjan ohjaus: Nina Graves, Juhani Nuorluoto, 2002 → 2010
Väitöskirjan ohjaus: Dragana Cvetanovic, Juhani Nuorluoto, 2007 → ...

Prizes and awards

Asko Parpola,
Kalaignar M. Karunanidhi Classical Tamil Award 2009, Asko Parpola, 23.06.2010, India

Fred Karlsson,
Honorary Member of Smålands Nation i Uppsala, University of Uppsala, Fred Karlsson, 2005, Sweden
Member of The Royal Academy of Sciences, Fred Karlsson, 2005 → ..., Sweden
Presented with the volume A Man of Measure. Festschrift in Honour of Fred Karlsson on his 60th Birthday., Fred Karlsson, 17.02.2006, Finland
Member of The Royal Swedish Academy of Letters, History and Antiquities, Fred Karlsson, 2008 → ..., Sweden
Honorary Member of Åbo Nation vid Helsingfors universitet, Fred Karlsson, 08.12.2010, Finland

Matti Miestamo,
Joseph Greenberg Award, Matti Miestamo, 25.07.2005

Arja Hamari,
Väitöskirjapalkinto, Arja Hamari, 14.03.2009, Finland

Santeri Junttila,
Lauri Kettusen rahaston gradupalkinto, Santeri Junttila, 2005

Tapani Lehtinen,
Award for a Good Academic Textbook (Kielen vuosituhannet 2007), Tapani Lehtinen, 18.12.2008, Finland
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RC-SPECIFIC TUHAT COMPILATIONS OF OTHER SCIENTIFIC ACTIVITIES 2005-2010

LDHTA/Janhunen

Editor of research journal

Axel Fleisch, Nordic Journal of African Studies, Axel Fleisch, 01.01.2009 → …, Finland

Lotta Aunio, Africa in the Long Run: Festschrift in the Honour of Professor Arvi Hurskainen, Lotta Aunio, 01.01.2006 → 31.12.2006, Finland

SKY-Journal of Linguistics, Lotta Aunio, 01.01.2007 → 31.12.2007, Finland

Studia Orientalia, Lotta Aunio, 01.01.2007 → 31.12.2007, Finland


Studia Orientalia, Lotta Aunio, 01.01.2008 → 31.12.2008, Finland

Juha Janhunen, Altai Hakpo, Juha Janhunen, 01.01.2005 → 31.12.2005, South Korea

Finnisch-Ugrische Forschungen, Juha Janhunen, 01.01.2005 → 31.12.2005, Finland


Mongolian Culture Studies, Juha Janhunen, 01.01.2005 → 31.12.2005, Japan

Studia Orientalia, Juha Janhunen, 01.01.2005 → 31.12.2005, Finland


Seppo Kittilä, Journal of African Languages and Linguistics, Seppo Kittilä, 01.01.2007 → 31.12.2007, Netherlands

SKY Journal of Linguistics, Seppo Kittilä, 01.01.2007 → 31.12.2007, Finland


Puhe ja kieli, Fred Karlsson, 01.01.2005 → 31.12.2005, Finland


Puhe ja kieli, Fred Karlsson, 01.01.2006 → 31.12.2006, Finland

Puhe ja kieli, Fred Karlsson, 01.01.2007 → 31.12.2007, Finland

Virittäjä, Fred Karlsson, 01.01.2007 → 31.12.2007, Finland

Recursion and human language, Fred Karlsson, 01.01.2008 → 31.12.2008, United States


Language Complexity: Typology, Contact, Change, Kaius Sinnemäki, 01.01.2006 → 31.12.2006, Finland

Language Complexity: Typology, Contact, Change, Kaius Sinnemäki, 01.01.2007 → 31.12.2007, Finland

Tapani Salminen,

Riho Grünthal,
Emakeele Seltsi Aastaraamat, Riho Grünthal, 2004 → 2011
Folia Uralica Debreceniensia, Riho Grünthal, 2004 → 2011, Hungary
Eesti Kirjandusmuuseum, Riho Grünthal, 01.01.2006 → 31.12.2006, Estonia
Jyväskylä studies in humanities 53, Riho Grünthal, 01.01.2006 → 31.12.2006, Finland
Magyar Nyelv. / Magyar Nyelvtudományi Társaság, Budapest., Riho Grünthal, 2008 → 2011, Hungary
Peer review of a research article, Riho Grünthal, 2008
Uralica Helsingiensia, Riho Grünthal, 2008 → 2013, Finland

Petri Kallio,
Diachronia, Petri Kallio, 01.01.2006 → 31.12.2006

Santeri Junttila,
Esihistoriamme myytit, Santeri Junttila, 01.01.2008 → 31.12.2008, Finland

Magdolna Kovács,
Fred Karlsson, Matti Miestamo & Kaius Sinnemäki: Language Complexity: Typology, Contact, Change, Magdolna Kovács, 01.01.2006 → 31.12.2006, Finland
SKY Journal, Magdolna Kovács, 01.01.2006 → 31.12.2008, Finland

Tapani Lehtinen,
Finnisch-ugrische Forschungen, Tapani Lehtinen, 1993 → 2011, Finland

Juhani Nuorluoto,
Reviewer of Bosanski jezik: Casopis za kulturu bosanskoga knjizevnog jezika, Juhani Nuorluoto, 2005, Bosnia and Herzegovina
Reviewer of Scando-Slavica, Juhani Nuorluoto, 2006 → 2007, Denmark

Johanna Virkkula,
Zunamen: Zeitschrift für Namenforschung, Johanna Virkkula, 01.01.2006 → 31.12.2011, Germany
Zunamen, Johanna Virkkula, 01.01.2007 → 31.12.2007, Germany
Zunamen, Johanna Virkkula, 01.01.2008 → 31.12.2008, Germany

Editor of research anthology/collection/conference proceedings
Matti Miestamo,
A Man of Measure : Festschrift in honour of Fred Karlsson on His 60th Birthday, Matti Miestamo, 2005 → 2006
New challenges in typology : Broadening the horizons and redefining the foundations, Matti Miestamo, 2005 → 2007
Language complexity : Typology, contact, change, Matti Miestamo, 2006 → 2008

Anna Idström,
Endangered Metaphors, Anna Idström, 2010 → 2011
LDHTA/Janhunen

Peer review of manuscripts
Axel Fleisch,
Africana Linguistica, Axel Fleisch, 2008, Belgium
African Linguistics for Understanding and Progress, Axel Fleisch, 2009, Germany
Seppo Kittilä,
Comparing Constructions across Languages, Seppo Kittilä, 15.01.2010 → 31.01.2010, Germany
Experienced action constructions in Umphamhu: Involuntary experience, from bodily processes to externally instigated actions, Seppo Kittilä, 05.02.2010, Germany
Report on a paper submitted to the journal Virittäjä, Seppo Kittilä, 10.02.2010 → 23.02.2010, Finland
Ekaterina Gruzdeva,
Review of the manuscript submitted to Cognitive Linguistics, Ekaterina Gruzdeva, 2010
Fred Karlsson,
Referee for SKY Journal of Linguistics, Fred Karlsson, 2002 → …, Finland
Referee for Speech and Language, Fred Karlsson, 2002 → …, Finland
Referee for Deaf Studies in Finland, Fred Karlsson, 2003 → …, Finland
Official opponent at the defense of PhD Riitta-Liisa Valijärvi, Uppsala University, Finno-Ugrian Studies, Fred Karlsson, 2007, Sweden
Peer review for International Journal of American Linguistics, Fred Karlsson, 11.08.2010
Matti Miestamo,
SKY Journal of Linguistics, Matti Miestamo, 2006
Approaches to Language and Cognition (eVarieng series), Matti Miestamo, 2007
La négation et les énoncés non susceptibles d’être niés, Matti Miestamo, 2007 → 2008, France
SKY Journal of Linguistics, Matti Miestamo, 2007 → …
Folia Linguistica, Matti Miestamo, 04.2008
New Challenges in Typology II, Matti Miestamo, 07.2008, Germany
New Challenges in Typology II, Matti Miestamo, 11.2008, Germany
Quantitative Investigations in Theoretical Linguistics conference, Matti Miestamo, 2008, Finland
Language contact and change, theme session at the ICML XII conference, Matti Miestamo, 2009, Estonia
The development of negation, Matti Miestamo, 05.2006, United Kingdom
Uralica Helsingiensia, Matti Miestamo, 2009 → …
Linguistic Typology, Matti Miestamo, 03.2010, Germany
Studies in Language, Matti Miestamo, 04.2010, Netherlands
Syntactic Structures of World Languages, Matti Miestamo, 11.2010, United States
The Linguistic Review, Matti Miestamo, 12.2010
World Atlas of Language Structures Online, Matti Miestamo, 03.2010, Germany
World Atlas of Language Structures Online, Matti Miestamo, 08.2010, Germany

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Kaius Sinnemäki,
Reviewer for SKY Journal of Linguistics, Kaius Sinnemäki, 2010, Finland

Janne Saarikivi,
Suomalais-Ugrilaisen Seuran aikakauskirja = Journal de la Société Finno-Ougrienne, Janne Saarikivi, 2007 → ..., Finland

Virittäjä, Janne Saarikivi, 2010 → ..., Finland

Riho Grünthal,
Journal de la Société Finno-Ougrienne, Riho Grünthal, 1999 → 2011, Finland

Mémoires de la Société Finno-Ougrienne, Riho Grünthal, 2003 → 2011, Finland


Linguistics, Riho Grünthal, 2008 → 2010, Germany

Võro instituudi toiminduasaqt / Võru instituut, Võru, Riho Grünthal, 2008 → 2009, Estonia

Idäntutkija, Riho Grünthal, 2009

Merja Salo,
Voprosy Filologii; Uralo-Altaiskie issledovanija / Journal of Philology; Ural-Altaic Studies, Merja Salo, 2010 → ..., Russia

Jouko Lindstedt,
Editorial Board of "Esperantologio - Esperanto Studies", Jouko Lindstedt, 1999 → ..., Czech Republic

Review of a paper submitted to a volume on language complexity, Jouko Lindstedt, 2006, Finland

Review of a paper submitted to "Kosmopolis", Jouko Lindstedt, 2010

Review of a paper submitted to a volume on possessivity in South Slavonic, Jouko Lindstedt, 2010, Japan

Max Wahlström,

Editor of series
Riho Grünthal,
Mémoires de la Société Finno-Ourienne, Riho Grünthal, 1994 → 2011, Finland

Assessment of candidates for academic posts
Fred Karlsson,
Assessment of the candidates for a university lecturership in computational linguistics, University of Uppsala, Fred Karlsson, 2006, Sweden

Assessment of the candidates for a professorship in applied linguistics, University of Jyväskylä, Fred Karlsson, 2007, Finland

Matti Miestamo,
Estonian Science Foundation, Matti Miestamo, 11.2010, Estonia

Riksbankens Jubileumsfond, Matti Miestamo, 08.2010, Sweden

Riho Grünthal,
University of Tromsø, Riho Grünthal, 03.2010 → 10.2010, Norway

Jouko Lindstedt,
Referees in promotion to professor (Bulgarian language), University of Uppsala, Jouko Lindstedt, 2008, Sweden

Referees in promotion to professor (Russian language), University of Uppsala, Jouko Lindstedt, 2008, Sweden

Juhani Nuorluoto,
Lausunto professorin virantäytössä, Juhani Nuorluoto, 04.2008 → 05.2008, Finland

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Membership or other role in review committee

Seppo Kittilä,
A member in the scientific committee of "Workshop on referential hierarchies in three-participant constructions", Seppo Kittilä, 15.11.2010 → 23.05.2011
Member in a scientific committee, Seppo Kittilä, 01.03.2010 → 23.09.2010, France
Member in the scientific committee of SLE2011 conference, Seppo Kittilä, 01.11.2010 → 11.09.2011
SLE Nominating Committee, Seppo Kittilä, 01.09.2010 → 31.08.2015, United Kingdom

Fred Karlsson,
Member of panel evaluating teaching at the Faculty of Humanities, University of Iceland, Fred Karlsson, 2005 → ..., Iceland
Member of the Schur Committee, University of Helsinki, Fred Karlsson, 2008, Finland
Member of follow-up panel evaluating quality of teaching at the Faculty of Humanities, University of Iceland, Fred Karlsson, 2009, Iceland
Member of panel evaluating quality of research at the Department of Linguistics, University of Stockholm, Fred Karlsson, 01.01.2010 → 25.11.2010, Sweden

Janne Saarikivi,
Membership of the editorial board, Janne Saarikivi, 2007 → ..., Hungary
Võru instituudi väliaandõq = Võru instituuti toimetised, Janne Saarikivi, 2007 → ..., Estonia
Uralica Helsingiensia, Janne Saarikivi, 2008 → ...

Santeri Junttila,
Pedagogisen yliopistonlehtorin ja puheviestinnän lehtorin virantäyttötoimikunta, Santeri Junttila, 12.2008 → 03.2009

Jouko Lindstedt,
Review for the Austrian Science Fund, Jouko Lindstedt, 2010

Juhani Nuorluoto,
Reviewer for Slovenian Research Agency, Juhani Nuorluoto, 2006, Slovenia
Slovenian Research Agency, Juhani Nuorluoto, 12.2008, Slovenia

Membership or other role in research network

Axel Fleisch,
Computational Morphology in African Languages, Axel Fleisch, 2004 → ..., South Africa
Linguistic diversity. Historical and functional approaches, Axel Fleisch, 01.01.2008 → ..., Finland

Seppo Kittilä,
Member in the supervisor board of the national graduate school Langnet, Seppo Kittilä, 01.01.2010 → 31.12.2010, Finland

Liisa Vilki,
Evidentiality in Relation with other Qualificational Categories, Liisa Vilki, 2009 → ...

Janne Saarikivi,
Founder, Janne Saarikivi, 08.2007 → ...
Fellow, Janne Saarikivi, 01.08.2008 → 31.01.2009, Norway
Member, Janne Saarikivi, 2008 → 2009, Norway
Academy Club for Young Scientists, Janne Saarikivi, 2009 → 2010, Finland

Anna Idström,
Widespread idioms, Anna Idström, 2008 → 2010
Membership or other role in national/international committee, council, board

Axel Fleisch,
2nd workshop SFCA, Membership in Program Committee, Axel Fleisch, 12.2010 → 08.2011, Switzerland

Lotta Aunio,
Suomen Itämainen Seura ry, Lotta Aunio, 01.01.2005 → 31.12.2005, Finland
Suomen Itämainen Seura ry, Lotta Aunio, 01.01.2006 → 31.12.2006, Finland
Suomen Itämainen Seura ry, Lotta Aunio, 01.01.2007 → 31.12.2007, Finland
Suomen Itämainen Seura ry, Lotta Aunio, 01.01.2008 → 31.12.2008, Finland
Juha Janhunen,
Suomen Itämainen Seura, Juha Janhunen, 01.01.2005 → 31.12.2005, Finland

Bertil Tikkanen,
Suomen Itämainen Seura, Bertil Tikkanen, 01.01.2006 → 31.12.2006, Finland
Suomen Itämainen Seura, Bertil Tikkanen, 01.01.2007 → 31.12.2007, Finland
Suomen Itämainen Seura, Bertil Tikkanen, 01.01.2008 → 31.12.2008
Hallituksen jäsen, Bertil Tikkanen, 01.01.2010 → 31.12.2010, Finland

Asko Parpola,
European Association of South Asian Archaeologists, Asko Parpola, 01.01.2005 → 31.12.2005

Seppo Kittilä,
Suomen kieltieteilijäyhdistys, Seppo Kittilä, 01.01.2008 → 31.12.2008, Finland
Scholarly expert, Seppo Kittilä, 25.05.2010, Belgium

Ekaterina Gruzdeva,
The Hans Rausing Endangered Languages Project, School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London, Ekaterina Gruzdeva, 01.01.2007 → 31.12.2007, United Kingdom

Fred Karlsson,
Member of the Permanent International Committee of Linguists, Fred Karlsson, 1987 → 2011, Netherlands
Vice Chairman of the Swedish Literature Society in Finland, Fred Karlsson, 2001 → …, Finland
Member of the EROHS Expert Group, Fred Karlsson, 2003 → 2005, Belgium
Member of panel evaluating work at HUMLab, University of Umeå, Fred Karlsson, 2004 → 2005, Sweden
Member of the Expert Group on Research Infrastructures, Fred Karlsson, 2004 → 2006, Finland
Chairman of the Board of the Helsinki Collegium for Advanced Studies, Fred Karlsson, 2005 → 2006, Finland
Helsingin yliopiston tutkijakollegium, Fred Karlsson, 01.01.2005 → 31.12.2005
University of Iceland, Faculty of Humanities (member of evaluation group), Fred Karlsson, 01.01.2005 → 31.12.2005
University of Umeå, Evaluation of HUMLab (member of evaluation group), Fred Karlsson, 01.01.2005 → 31.12.2005
Kansainvälinen lingvistikomitea, Fred Karlsson, 01.01.2006 → 31.12.2006, Netherlands
Nordic Association of Linguists, Fred Karlsson, 01.01.2006 → 31.12.2006, Finland
Svenska Litteratursällskapet, Fred Karlsson, 01.01.2006 → 31.12.2006, Finland
Chairman of panel evaluating research in Languages and Philosophy, University of Lund, Fred Karlsson, 2007 → 2008, Sweden
Kansainvälinen lingvistikomitea, Fred Karlsson, 01.01.2007 → 31.12.2007, Netherlands
Nordic Association of Linguists, Fred Karlsson, 01.01.2007 → 31.12.2007
Nordic Association of Linguists, Fred Karlsson, 01.01.2008 → 31.12.2008
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Chairman of the Organization Committee of the Annual Meeting of the Gypsy Lore Society, Fred Karlsson, 26.08.2009 → 29.08.2009, United States

Member of the Organization Committee of the 8th International Conference on Romani Linguistics, Fred Karlsson, 02.09.2010 → 04.09.2010

Matti Miestamo ,

Deputy member of the steering group of the Department of General Linguistics, Matti Miestamo, 2004 → 2006

Deputy member of the steering group of the Faculty of Arts Library, Matti Miestamo, 2004 → 2006

Kaius Sinnemäki ,

Board member in a scientific organization, Kaius Sinnemäki, 02.2004 → 02.2008, Finland

Suomen kieltieteilinen yhdistys (SKY), Kaius Sinnemäki, 01.01.2005 → 31.12.2005, Finland

Suomen kieltieteilinen yhdistys (SKY), Kaius Sinnemäki, 01.01.2006 → 31.12.2006, Finland

Langnet, valtakunnallinen kenttätutkimuksen tutkijakoulu, Kaius Sinnemäki, 01.01.2007 → 31.12.2007, Finland

Student member of a Steering Committee, Kaius Sinnemäki, 01.2007 → 01.2009, Finland

Student member of an Executive Board, Kaius Sinnemäki, 01.2007 → 01.2009, Finland

Suomen kieltieteilinen yhdistys (SKY), Kaius Sinnemäki, 01.01.2007 → 31.12.2007, Finland

Vice-chairman of a scientific organization, Kaius Sinnemäki, 02.2007 → 02.2008, Finland

Langnet, valtakunnallinen kenttätutkimuksen tutkijakoulu, Kaius Sinnemäki, 01.01.2008 → 31.12.2008, Finland

Tapani Salminen ,


Riho Grünthal ,


Kansainvälisen fenno-ugristikongressikomitean Suomen-jaosto, Riho Grünthal, 01.01.2006 → 31.12.2006, Finland

Kansainvälisen fenno-ugristikongressikomitean jäsen, Riho Grünthal, 01.01.2005 → 31.12.2005, Finland


Kansainvälisen fenno-ugristikongressikomitean Suomen-jaosto, Riho Grünthal, 01.01.2006 → 31.12.2006, Finland

Kansainvälisen fenno-ugristikongressikomitea, Riho Grünthal, 01.01.2006 → 31.12.2006

Keiloppi ja konteksti II symposiumin (2007), Riho Grünthal, 01.01.2006 → 31.12.2006, Finland

Suomalais-Ugrilainen Seura, Riho Grünthal, 01.01.2006 → 31.12.2006, Finland

Estonian Research Council, External expert (Viron tiedeneuvoston kv. jäsen), Riho Grünthal, 01.01.2007 → 31.12.2007, Estonia

Humanistinen tiedekunta, Helsingin yliopisto, Riho Grünthal, 01.01.2007 → 31.12.2007, Finland

Kansainvälisen fennougristikongressikomitean Suomen-jaosto, Riho Grünthal, 01.01.2007 → 31.12.2007

Kansainvälisen fennougristikongressikomitea, Riho Grünthal, 01.01.2007 → 31.12.2007

Kansaliskirjasto, Riho Grünthal, 01.01.2007 → 31.12.2007

Keiloppi ja konteksti II symposiumin (2007) järjestelytämikunta, Riho Grünthal, 01.01.2007 → 31.12.2007, Finland

Suomalais-Ugrilainen Seura (Kansalliskirjasto) neuvottelukunnan jäsen, Riho Grünthal, 01.01.2007 → 31.12.2007

Suomalais-Ugrilainen Seura, Riho Grünthal, 01.01.2007 → 31.12.2007


Kansainvälisen fennougristikongressikomitea, Riho Grünthal, 01.01.2008 → 31.12.2008

Kansaliskirjasto, Riho Grünthal, 01.01.2008 → 31.12.2008
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Slavilaisen kirjaston (Kansalliskirjasto) neuvottelukunta, Riho Grünthal, 01.01.2008 → 31.12.2008
Suomalais-Ugrilainen Seura, Riho Grünthal, 01.01.2008 → 31.12.2008, Finland
Helsingin yliopisto, Riho Grünthal, 2010 → 2013, Finland
Helsingin yliopisto, Riho Grünthal, 2010 → 2012, Finland
Humanistisen tiedekunta, Helsingin yliopisto, Riho Grünthal, 2010 → 2013, Finland
Langnő doctoral programme, Riho Grünthal, 2010 → 2011, Finland
Suomalaisen Kirjallisuuden Saurua, Riho Grünthal, 2010 → 2011, Finland
Suomen kielten, suomalais-ugrilaisen ja pohjoismaisten kielten ja kirjallisuuslaitos, Riho Grünthal, 2010 → 2013, Finland
Suomen kielten, suomalais-ugrilaisen ja pohjoismaisten kielten ja kirjallisuuslaitos, Riho Grünthal, 2010 → 2013

Magdolna Kovács,
Magyar Tudományos Akadémia, Magdolna Kovács, 01.01.2007 → 31.12.2007, Hungary

Tapani Lehtinen,
Deputy auditor, Tapani Lehtinen, 01.01.2000 → 2011, Finland

Jouko Lindstedt,
Finnish Association of Slavists, Board member, Jouko Lindstedt, 1986 → 2010, Finland
International Committee of Slavists, Jouko Lindstedt, 1993 → 2010
Academy of Esperanto, Jouko Lindstedt, 1998 → …
Finnish Romani Language Board, Chair, Jouko Lindstedt, 2008 → …, Finland

Juhani Nuorluoto,
Puheenjohtaja, Suomen Slavistipiiri r.y. - Finlands Slavistkrets r.f., Juhani Nuorluoto, 2005 → 2007, Finland

Membership or other role in public Finnish or international organization

Lotta Aunio,
FIDA International, Lotta Aunio, 01.01.2006 → 31.12.2006, Finland
FIDA International, Lotta Aunio, 01.01.2007 → 31.12.2007, Finland

Seppo Kittilä,
Chairperson of a scientific organization, Seppo Kittilä, 22.02.2008 → 11.02.2011, Finland

Fred Karlsson,
Chairman of the National Board for the Romani Language, Fred Karlsson, 2001 → 2008, Finland
Member of the Prize Committee (Gad Rausing’s Prize, 1 million SEK), Fred Karlsson, 2003 → 2005, Sweden
Chairman of the Arts and Social Sciences Fund, Fred Karlsson, 2004 → 2006, Finland
Chairman of the External Board of the Research Institute for the Languages of Finland, Fred Karlsson, 2004 → 2006, Finland
Member of the Sub-Committee on Linguistic Studies, Academia Europaea, Fred Karlsson, 2004 → 2008
Treasurer of Nordic Association of Linguists, Fred Karlsson, 2004 → 2008
Chairman of the Organization Committee of the symposium Approaches to Complexity in Language, Fred Karlsson, 25.08.2005 → 28.08.2005, Finland
Iberialais-amerikkalainen säätiö, Fred Karlsson, 01.01.2005 → 31.12.2005
KOTUS, Romankielten lautakunta, Fred Karlsson, 01.01.2005 → 31.12.2005
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Lausin gin palkinnon jakotoimikunta, Fred Karlsson, 01.01.2005 → 31.12.2005
Svenska Litteratursällskapet, Fred Karlsson, 01.01.2005 → 31.12.2005, Finland
Tieto-Finlandia-palkinnon esivalintaraati, Fred Karlsson, 01.01.2005 → 31.12.2005
Helsingin yliopiston tutkimuslaitokku, Fred Karlsson, 01.01.2006 → 31.12.2006, Finland
Iberilalais-amerikalainen säätiö, Fred Karlsson, 01.01.2006 → 31.12.2006, Finland
Kotimaisten kielten tutkimuskeskus, Fred Karlsson, 01.01.2006 → 31.12.2006, Finland
Kotimaisten kielten tutkimuskeskus, romanikielen lautakunta, Fred Karlsson, 01.01.2006 → 31.12.2006, Finland
Member of the Organization Committee of the Joint Henry Sweet Society Annual Colloquium and XIX Internationales Colloquium SgdS in Helsinki, 17-19.7.2007, Fred Karlsson, 2007, Finland
Member of the Senate, University of Helsinki, Fred Karlsson, 2007 → 2009, Finland
Romanikielen lautakunta, Fred Karlsson, 01.01.2007 → 31.12.2007, Finland
Josuuluksen säätiö, Fred Karlsson, 01.01.2008 → 31.12.2008, Finland
Svenska litteratursällskapet i Finland rf, Fred Karlsson, 01.01.2008 → 31.12.2008, Finland
Matti Miestamo,
Member of the executive board of the Helsinki Collegium for Advanced Studies (representative of the staff), Matti Miestamo, 2010 → 2014
Janne Saarikivi,
Member, Janne Saarikivi, 1996 → ...
Secretary, Janne Saarikivi, 2004 → 2005
Suomalais-ugrilaisten kansalaisjärjestöjen hanke (Finno-Ugrian NGO schooling project), Janne Saarikivi, 2009 → ..., Finland
Suomalais-ugrilaisten kielpesähanke (Finno-Ugrian language nest project), Janne Saarikivi, 2009 → ..., Finland
Riho Grünthal,
M. A. Castrénin seuran kirjallisuuspalkintolautakunnan puheenjohtaja, Riho Grünthal, 01.01.2005 → 31.12.2005, Finland
Optusministeriöin nimittämä Suomen sukunsaajajärjestöjen selvitysneuvosto, Riho Grünthal, 01.01.2005 → 31.12.2005, Finland
Sukukansaajajärjestöjen neuvoittolautakunta (M.A.Castrénin seura), Riho Grünthal, 01.01.2007 → 31.12.2007, Finland
Sukukansaajajärjestöjen neuvoittolautakunta (M.A.Castrénin seura), Riho Grünthal, 01.01.2008 → 31.12.2008, Finland
Magdolna Kovács,
Suomi-Uunkari Seura, Magdolna Kovács, 01.01.2006 → 31.12.2006, Finland
Tapani Lehtinen,
Member of the Commission for Digitising the Audio Archive of Research Institute of the Languages of Finland, Tapani Lehtinen, 2000 → 2006, Finland
Assessor, Tapani Lehtinen, 2009, Finland
Jouko Lindstedt,
State Examination Board for Official Translators, member for the Bulgarian language, Jouko Lindstedt, 1983 → 2005, Finland
Juhan Nuorluoto,
Hague International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia, Juhan Nuorluoto, 11.2008, Netherlands
Johanna Virkkula,
Kääntäjien tutkintolautakunta, Johanna Virkkula, 01.01.2006 → 31.12.2008, Finland

Membership or other role of body in private company/organisation
Fred Karlsson,
Vice-member of the Board of the Sigrid Juselius Foundation, Fred Karlsson, 2004 → 2009, Finland
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Nordic Association of Linguists, Fred Karlsson, 01.01.2005 → 31.12.2005
Member of the Board of SEEDCAP II, KY, Fred Karlsson, 2006 → 2009, Finland
Member of the Board of of WebALT Inc., Fred Karlsson, 2006 → 2009, Finland
Iberiais-amerikkalainen säätiö, Fred Karlsson, 01.01.2007 → 31.12.2007, Finland
Svenska litteratursällskapet, Fred Karlsson, 01.01.2007 → 31.12.2007, Finland
Member of the Board of the Sigrid Juselius Foundation, Fred Karlsson, 2010 → ..., Finland

Matti Miestamo,
Deputy Accountant of the Linguistic Association of Finland, Matti Miestamo, 2005 → 2006
Accountant of the Linguistic Association of Finland, Matti Miestamo, 2007 → ...

Riho Grünthal,
Suomalais-ugrilaisen kulttuurirahaston säätiö, Riho Grünthal, 2001 → 2011, Finland
Suomalais-ugrilaisen kulttuurirahaston säätiö, Riho Grünthal, 01.01.2005 → 31.12.2005, Finland
Suomen Viron-instituutin säätiö, Riho Grünthal, 01.01.2005 → 31.12.2005, Finland
Tuglas-seura, Riho Grünthal, 2005 → 2011, Finland
Tuglas-seuran, Riho Grünthal, 01.01.2005 → 31.12.2005, Finland
Suomalais-Ugrilainen Seura, Riho Grünthal, 2006 → 2011, Finland
Suomalais-ugrilaisen kulttuurirahaston säätiö, Riho Grünthal, 01.01.2006 → 31.12.2006, Estonia
Suomen Viron-instituutin säätiö, Riho Grünthal, 01.01.2006 → 31.12.2006, Estonia
Tuglas-seura, Riho Grünthal, 01.01.2006 → 31.12.2006, Estonia
Suomalais-ugrilaisen kulttuurirahaston säätiön hallitus, Riho Grünthal, 01.01.2007 → 31.12.2007, Finland
Suomen Viron-instituutin säätiön hallitus, Riho Grünthal, 01.01.2007 → 31.12.2007, Finland
Tuglas-seuran hallitus, Riho Grünthal, 01.01.2007 → 31.12.2007, Finland
Suomalais-ugrilaisen kulttuurirahaston säätiön hallitus, Riho Grünthal, 01.01.2008 → 31.12.2008
Suomen Viron-instituutin säätiön hallitus, Riho Grünthal, 01.01.2008 → 31.12.2008, Finland
Tuglas-seuran hallitus, Riho Grünthal, 01.01.2008 → 31.12.2008, Finland

Santeri Junttila,
Sukukansojen ystävät ry., Santeri Junttila, 01.01.2007 → 31.12.2007, Croatia
Sukukansojen ystävät ry, Santeri Junttila, 01.01.2008 → 31.12.2008, Finland

Tapani Lehtinen,
Auditor, Tapani Lehtinen, 2000 → 2009, Finland

Jouko Lindstedt,
Finnish Esperanto Foundation, Chair, Jouko Lindstedt, 2001 → ..., Finland
Suomen Varsovan-instituutin ystävät ry., hallituksen jäsen, Jouko Lindstedt, 2006 → 2009, Finland

Johanna Virkkula,
World Organization of the Scout Movement, European Region, Rovers Working Group, Johanna Virkkula, 01.11.2004 → 31.05.2007
Finlands Svenska Scouter, verksamhetsgruppen, Johanna Virkkula, 01.01.2005 → 31.12.2005, Italy
Suomen Partiolaiset, kasvatustavoityrhmän ohjausryhmä, Johanna Virkkula, 01.01.2005 → 31.12.2005, Italy
World Organization of the Scout Movement, European Region, RoCoReKi-tomikunta, Johanna Virkkula, 01.03.2005 → 31.05.2007
Finlands Scouter, medlem i programutvecklingsskommittén, Johanna Virkkula, 01.01.2006 → 30.09.2006, Finland
Finlands Scouter, viceordförande för programförnyelsesprojektet, Johanna Virkkula, 01.01.2006 → 31.12.2006, Finland
Finlands Svenska Scouter, utbildningsinstruktör, Johanna Virkkula, 01.01.2006 → 30.09.2006, Finland
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LDHTA/Janhunen

World Organization of the Scout Movement, Adolescence and Young Adults Task Team (World Scout Bureau), Johanna Virkkula, 01.01.2006 → 31.12.2006
World Organization of the Scout Movement, RoCoReKi editorial team, Johanna Virkkula, 01.01.2006 → 31.12.2006

Other tasks of an expert in private sector
Fred Karlsson,
Chairman of the Committee planning the future of the Research Institute for the Languages of Finland, Fred Karlsson, 2008 → 2010, Finland
Chairman of the General Prize Committee (Allmänna prisnämnden), Fred Karlsson, 2009 → 2011, Finland

Participation in interview for written media
Axel Fleisch,
Ett lappäcke av språk, Axel Fleisch, 03.2008, Finland
Lotta Aunio,
Suomi-Tansania-seuran järjestämä "Tanzania Culture Week", Lotta Aunio, 10.10.2008 → 31.12.2011, Finland
Tiedelinko, Lotta Aunio, 17.10.2008 → 31.12.2011, Finland
Juha Janhunen,
Bertil Tikkanen,
Vasabladet, Bertil Tikkanen, 22.11.2005 → 31.12.2011, Finland
Asko Parpola,
Kulttuurien museo, Helsinki, Asko Parpola, 15.03.2000 → 31.12.2011, United States
Didrichsenin tasinseuran esitelmä, Asko Parpola, 31.01.2001 → 31.12.2011, United States
Erkki Niinivaaran -seuran seminaarit, Asko Parpola, 12.05.2001 → 31.12.2011, United States
"I do not believe in a full decipherment of the Indus script", Asko Parpola, 04.03.2008, India
Deciphering the Indus script: Challenges and some headaway, Asko Parpola, 15.04.2010, India
Parpola and the Indus script, Asko Parpola, 17.06.2010, India
Fred Karlsson,
Studentbladet, Fred Karlsson, 01.01.2002 → 31.12.2011, Finland
Svenska Litteratursällskapets årshögtid, Fred Karlsson, 05.02.2005 → 31.12.2011, Finland
Interview with Hufvudstadsbladet concerning the official status of Swedish in Finland, Fred Karlsson, 05.12.2010, Finland

Matti Miestamo,
Kielikyyn, mars!, Matti Miestamo, 14.12.2007
Pirahãt puhuvat suhisten ja hymisten, Matti Miestamo, 06.03.2007, Finland
Suomi on yhtä aikaa kumma ja tavis, Matti Miestamo, 2009, Finland
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Kaius Sinnemäki,
Tieteen päivat 2005, Suomen kielitieteellisen yhdistyksen järjestämä posterioitteily aiheesta "Kielten monet kuvauskset" (Tieteiden yö), Kaius Sinnemäki, 13.01.2005 → 31.12.2011, Finland

Liisa Vilkki,
Kieltotopografia, Tuusulan kansalaisopisto, Liisa Vilkki, 01.01.2004 → 31.12.2011, Finland

Helsingin työväenopiston yleisliitto, Liisa Vilkki, 30.08.2005 → 31.12.2011, Finland

Janne Saarikivi,
Etsijä, 01.01.2000 → 31.12.2011, Hungary

Vihreä Lanka, 01.01.2000 → 31.12.2011, Finland

Ylioppilaslehti, 01.01.2000 → 31.12.2011, Finland

Hiidenkivi, 01.01.2003 → 31.12.2011, Finland

Turun Sanomat; YK:n kielten päivä lokakuussa 2001, Riho Grünthal, 01.01.2001 → 31.12.2011, Finland


Kielten opetuslaitoksen koulutusilta, Kulttuurien museo, Tapani Salminen, 01.01.2001 → 31.12.2011, Finland

Riho Grünthal,
Äsiksi ten opetajien liiton (ÄDL) kesäforum, Riho Grünthal, 02.08.2000 → 31.12.2011, Finland

Helsingin Kulttuurien museon Volpaan mutkassa -näyttelyyn oheiskuvaaja, Riho Grünthal, 01.02.2001 → 31.12.2011, Finland


Turun Sanomat; YK:n kielten päivä lokakuussa 2001, Riho Grünthal, 01.01.2001 → 31.12.2011, Finland


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Mita on suomalais-ugrilaisuus ja kielisukulaisuus?, Riho Grünthal, 09.11.2003 → 31.12.2011, Finland
Kieli ja sivistys, Riho Grünthal, 27.10.2005 → 31.12.2011, Finland
Postumme Villem Grünthal, Riho Grünthal, 10.06.2005 → 31.12.2011, Finland
Suomalais-ugrilaiset Vendjän politiikassa myyrikkässä, Riho Grünthal, 02.11.2005 → 31.12.2011, Finland
Interview, Riho Grünthal, 23.08.2010, Russia
Interview, Riho Grünthal, 08.01.2010, Finland
Santeri Junttila , suomentutkimus Luento Helsinki, Junttila, 18.11.2008 → 31.12.2011, Finland
Merja Salo , Akukoskien lähikko Helsinki, Salo, 23.11.2001 → 31.12.2011, Finland
Tapani Lehtinen , Interview in Yliopiso-magazine, Tapani Lehtinen, 2006, Finland
Arja Ahtqvist , Lehtihastattelu Jaroslavín kaupunkilehdessä, Arja Ahtqvist, 17.11.2010, Russia
Jouko Lindstedt , Yleisötilaisuus, HYK, Jouko Lindstedt, 19.05.2003 → 31.12.2011, Sweden

Participation in radio programme
Axel Fleisch , Do de Ilengües. Zulu, Axel Fleisch, 29.09.2010, Spain
Lotta Aurio , radio-ohjelma, Lotta Aurio, 10.08.2005 → 31.12.2011, Finland
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Asko Parpola,
Radio-ohjelma, YLE, Asko Parpola, 01.10.2005 → 31.12.2011, United States

Fred Karlsson,
Radio Vega, Fred Karlsson, 29.01.2008 → 31.12.2011, Finland
Address broadcasted on Svenska Dagen 6.11.2010, Fred Karlsson, 06.11.2010, Finland
Slaget efter 12, Fred Karlsson, 22.01.2010, Finland

Tapani Salminen,
haastattelu radiossa, Tapani Salminen, 01.01.2005 → 31.12.2011, Finland

Riho Grünthal,
elokuussa 2005 Joshkar-Olasa pidetyn fennougristikongressin aikaan 6 haastattelua Marin tasa vallan tiedotusvälineille (televisio, radio), 1 Monovan tasavallan televisiille, 1 Helsingin Sanomille, Riho Grünthal, 01.01.2005 → 31.12.2011, Finland
Itävallan (Wienin) radio, haastattelu, Riho Grünthal, 01.01.2008 → 31.12.2011, Finland
Petraskion radio, haastattelut uutisohjellassa (suomeksi ja vepsäksi) ja joulukuussa (suomeksi), Riho Grünthal, 01.01.2008 → 31.12.2011, Finland

Merja Salo,
Tutkijan muotokuva, Merja Salo, 24.09.2005, Finland

Arja Ahiqvist,
Suora puhelinointihohjelma, asiantuntijana, Arja Ahiqvist, 18.02.2008, Finland

Juhani Nuorluoto,
Esiintyminen Kroatiassa radiossa, Juhani Nuorluoto, 01.01.2008, Croatia

Participation in TV programme

Asko Parpola,
TV-ohjelma Voimala, Asko Parpola, 18.10.2005 → 31.12.2011, United States

Seppo Kittilä,
Tutuuden Torvi, Seppo Kittilä, 17.04.2010

Fred Karlsson,
TV-haastattelu, Fred Karlsson, 11.05.2005 → 31.12.2011, Finland

Matti Miestamo,
Interview on the world’s languages and language endangerment, Matti Miestamo, 21.01.2005, Finland

Janne Saarikivi,
Appearance in YLE TV News, Janne Saarikivi, 07.2007 → …, Finland

Riho Grünthal,
Interview, Riho Grünthal, 09.08.2010, Hungary

Merja Salo,
Merja Salon haastattelu, Merja Salo, 13.02.2007, Russia

Arja Ahiqvist,
Haastattelu Jaroslav Iin kaupungin TV-kanavalla, Arja Ahiqvist, 21.10.2010, Russia

Jouko Lindstedt,
INTERNATIONAL EVALUATION OF RESEARCH AND DOCTORAL TRAINING AT THE UNIVERSITY OF HELSINKI

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Juhani Nuorluoto,
Esiintyminen Kroatian TV:ssa ja radiossa, Juhani Nuorluoto, 25.05.2007, Croatia
Appendix B.b.

Maria Forsman, Chief Information Specialist, DSocSc
Helsinki University Library 7.7.2011

The bibliometric analyses by Helsinki University Library (HULib)

Background: The bibliometric analyses – especially citation analyses – have raised a lot of discussion and critics among researchers in social sciences and humanities. Researchers view that bibliometric analyses are often unfair to these fields of sciences because they do not give a good enough picture of the publishing. Citation databases – Web of Science and Scopus – cover only weakly the main publications in these fields. Also, in humanities and social sciences monograph is still the main form of publishing, and it does not include in these article databases.

At the University of Helsinki, the above mentioned concerns have been taken into account in the evaluation. The Evaluation Office has ordered analyses from the Helsinki University Library (HULib) for the participating researcher communities that are weakly represented in Web of Science. The database for the HULib analyses is TUHAT (https://tuhat.halvi.helsinki.fi/portal/en/) including all the publications that the researchers have considered important.

Based on this data, information specialists at HULib have carried out the following analyses:

1) Number of authors/publication/year as a table; a pie of authors/publication in the period 2005-2010;
2) Language of publication/year; a pie of language of publication in the period 2005-2010;
3) Articles/journal/year; journals have been compared by ISSN with the Norwegian, Australian and ERIH (2007-2008) journal ranking lists; number of articles in ranked journals;
4) Publisher/monograph type (according to TUHAT database); monographs have been compared with the Norwegian publisher ranking list. According to this, it has been counted how many monographs are published by a leading scientific publisher (2) or a scientific publisher (1).
5) Conference publications (from TUHAT database) especially in computer sciences; compared with the Australian conference ranking list.

Where relevant, some additional analyses and notes concerning the publication culture of a scientific field have been added. Overall, these analyses complement the other evaluation material and lists of the publications of the participating researcher communities.

If the publications of the RCs were less than 50 or and the internal coverage less than 40 percentage, the WoS analyses were considered not reliable. These RCs were 58 altogether.

In addition, both Leiden and Library analyses were done to the RCs if WoS analyses covered less than 40 per cent of the peer review (A+C) publications of the RC. These RCs were 8 altogether.

The appendix includes the analyses of the RC under discussion.
Analysis of publications by Helsinki University Library – 66 RCs altogether

**Biological, Agricultural and Veterinary Sciences**

Luukkanen, Olavi – VITRI  
Valsta, Lauri – SUVALUE

**Natural Sciences**

Abrahamsson, Pekka – SOFTSYS  
Kangasharju, Jussi – NODES  
Ukkonen, Esko – ALKO  
Väänänen, Jouko – HLG

**Humanities**

Aejmelaeus, Anneli – CSTT  
Anttonen, Pertti – CMVG  
Dunderberg, Ismo – FC  
Havu, Eva – CoCoLaC  
Heikkilä, Markku – RCSP  
Heinämäa, Sara – SHC  
Henriksson, Markku – CITA  
Janhunen, Juha – LDHFTA  
Kajava Mika, – AMNE  
Klippi, Anu – Interaction  
Knuuttila, Simo – PPMP  
Koskenniemi, Kimmo – BAULT  
Lauha, Aila – CECH  
Lavento, Mika – ARCH-HU  
Lukkarinen, Ville – AHCI  
Lyytikäinen, Pirjo – GLW  
Mauranen, Anna – LFP  
Meinander, Henrik – HIST  
Neväalainen, Terttu – VARIENG  
Pettersson, Bo – ILLC  
Pulkkinen, Tuija – Gender Studies  
Pyrhönen, Heta – ART  
Ruokanen, Miikka – RELDIAL  
Saarinen, Risto – RELSOC  
Sandu, Gabriel – LMPS  
Tarasti, Eero – MusSig  
Vehmas-Lehto, Inkeri – TraST  
Östman, Jan-Ola – LMS

**Social Sciences**

Airaksinen, Timo – PPH  
Engeström, Yrjö – CRADLE  
Granberg, Leo – TRANSRURBAN  
Haila, Anne – Sociopolis  
Hautamäki, Jarkko – CEA  
Heinonen, Visa – KUMU  
Helén, Ilpo – STS  
Hukkinen, Janne – GENU  
Jallinoja, Riitta – SBII  
Kaaninen, Timo – SCA  
Kettunen, Pauli – NordSoc  
Kivinen, Markku – FCRES  
Koponen, Juhani – DEVERELE  
Koskenniemi, Martti – ECI  
Kultti, Klaus – EAT  
Lahelma, Elina – KUFE  
Lanne, Markku – TSEM  
Lavonen, Jari – RCMSER  
Lehtonen, Risto – SocStats  
Lindblom-Ylänne, Sari – EdPsychHE  
Nieminen, Hannu – MECOL  
Nuotio, Kimmo – Law  
Nyman, Göte – METEORI  
Ollikainen, Markku – ENFIFO  
Pirttilä-Backman, Anna-Maija – DYNASOBIC  
Rahkonen, Keijo – CulCap  
Roos, J P – HELPS  
Simola, Hannu – SOCE-DGI  
Sulkunen, Pekka – PosPus  
Sumelius, John – AG ECON  
Vaattovaara, Mari – STRUTSI  
Vainio, Martti – SigMe

The next appendix includes the analyses of the RC under discussion.
Category 1. The research of the participating community represents the international cutting edge in its field.
Number of authors in publications/year

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The commonest language is English (55%), as Finnish (33%) in the second place.

23 articles were in languages other than covered by the research information system (shown here as Undefined).
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Book publishers

Publisher ranking (based on Norwegian ranking list)
2 = leading scientific
1 = scientific
no = non-scientific or not ranked

C1 Published scientific monograph (12)
C2 Edited book, compilation, conference proceeding or special issue of journal (28)
D5 Text book or professional handbook or guidebook or dictionary (8)
E2 Popular monograph (5)

7 books of 53 have been published by a high ranked leading scientific publisher, 9 by a ranked scientific publisher.

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