SUMMARY

Pavel Grashchenkov. **Comitative and caritive in the Turkic and Mongolic languages: their functions and potential evolution**

The article describes the basic functions of comitative and caritive. Is is shown on the data of the Turkic and Mongolic languages that they are used as adjectivizing or attributivizing markers or as a case. The paper also deals with possible ways of evolution of such markers in the Altaic languages.

Keywords: the Turkic languages, the Mongolic languages, comitative, caritive, case, attributivization

Lyubov Kara-ool. **Lexicon of pre-wedding rituals in Tuvan**

In the article the author tries to analyse the words associated with the Tuvan traditional pre-wedding rituals involving ethnographic materials. The considered lexicon is a complex entity, which includes common words, as well as words and phrases of limited use, due to the fact that many of the concepts have become outdated. The article is based on the data collected by the author during dialectological expeditions and selected from the literature and from the manuscript collection of Tuvan Institute of Humanitarian and Applied Socio-Economic Researches.

Keywords: wedding, pre-wedding rituals, Tuvan, dialect, lexeme, word phrase, meaning, mongolism, outdated lexicon

Igor Kormushin. **On some types of labial consonants in the Old and modern Turkic languages**

The author discusses a particular matter of the historical phonetics of the Turkic languages, which is a phonetic realization of the labial consonant in the language of Mahmud Kashgari's "Divan", which differs from the similar labial consonants *w*, *v* and *f*, because it is specially marked by the Arabic grapheme "fa" with two additional points (so-called "fa with three points"). The author's interpretation differs from the ones in wideknown editions of "Divan" (made by B. Atalay, R. Dankoff, etc.), but is similar to T. A. Borovkova's point of view and is based on the description of the probably similar consonant in the modern Turkmen and Tuvan languages (the bilabial voiced *β*, but not *w*). The solution of this particular matter allows us to have a fresh look at the problem of succession of the medieval Turkic language, described by M. Kashgari, and the modern Turkic languages.

Keywords: the Turkic languages, historical phonetics, consonant correlations between the Turkic languages, problem of succession, dialects, consonantism

Yulia Normanskaya. **New field and archive data on the Mansi dialects and their meaning for the Proto-Mansi reconstruction of the first syllable vowel system**

The new field and archive data on three groups of the Mansi dialects (Northern, Western and Eastern) are analysed in the article. On the basis of comparing these data and analysis them in the phonetic program the Proto-Mansi vowel system is reconstructed and it differs from the previous ones.

Keywords: Mansi, the Ob dialect, the Yukonda dialect, the Pelym dialect, phonetics, reconstruction of vowel system

Natalia Stoynova. **Essive, lative and prolative: "locative" case in Nanai**

The Tungusic languages have the so called "locative case" *-la*. It is usually polysemous; the set of its spatial meanings is quite intriguing and varies across the languages; it also tends to have no specialized function: in all its uses it competes with one of the main spatial cases to a greater or a lesser extent. *La*-case can mark a) LOCATION (essive), b) GOAL (lative), c) PATH (prolative). The paper deals with the puzzle of the meanings of the *la*-case and proposes the possible scenario of their diachronic development. This scenario suggests LOCATION+GOAL as an initial cluster of meanings and PATH as the last stage of the semantic development of *-la*. This stage can be observed in Nanai, where the central function of *-la* is prolative whereas the other two are also attested. Thus, the data of Nanai which are considered in detail in the paper let us trace and explain the diachronic semantic shifts between the spatial meanings of the *la*-case on a micro level and to make some clarifications on the category of Prolative in a cross-linguistic

perspective. The crucial notion for the polysemy of the *la*-case seems to be the CONTACT with the Trajector.

Keywords: Nanai, the Tungusic languages, locative case, essive, lative, prolative, category of case, grammar semantics

Valentin Rassadin. **Lexicon of inanimate nature in the Turko-Mongolic language affinity**

The article is devoted to the affinity of the Turkic and Mongolic languages in vocabulary, the author deals with the words denoting phenomena of inanimate nature. The author analyses the landscape vocabulary, the names of different types of soil, water objects, atmospheric phenomena, the celestial spheres etc. The data of the Khalkha Mongolian and Old Written Mongolian languages are studied in the first place, the data of Buryat and Kalmyk are used when they exist in these languages. The data of the Old Turkic language were compared with the Mongolic ones, and presence of similar words says about the Turko-Mongolic lexical affinity. In most cases analysis of the common words allows to establish their Turkic origin. The large number of common words, which origin is identifed as Turkic, indicates numerous ancient contacts between the Turkic and Mongolic languages, which led to the hybridisation of the Mongolic lexicon.

Keywords: the Turko-Mongolic lexical affinity, names of inanimate nature phenomema, landscape vocabulary, names of soil types, names of water objects, terms for atmospheric phenomena, terms for the celestial spheres, language contacts, lexicon hybridisation

Aleksey Burykin. **Methods of comparative linguistics, the Altaic theory and the Turko-Mongolic language relations (Remark on Valentin Rassadin's article)**

The article is devoted to the research of a genetic relationship of the Altaic languages, which is alternative to the hypothesis of a contact origin of the similarities between the groups of languages of the Altaic family (the Turkic, Mongolic and Tungusic languages). The author critically examines the methods of opponents' studies, shows the impossibility of solving the question of relationship of language groups outside the Altaic family, failure of some points of view on the history of the Altaic languages and V. Kotvich's false interpretation on the Altaic problem. The author shows that only the recognition of the genetic relationship of the Altaic languages allows to distinguish the original Altaic vocabulary and the multidirectional borrowings.

Keywords: the Altaic hypothesis, the Altaic theory, the Altaic language family, Turkic and Mongolic language unity, reconstruction, correspondences, borrowings