SUMMARY

Elena Napolnova. **Verbs of Motion in the Modern Turkish Language (Vertical Direction)**

The advancement of technology and scientific knowledge has generated the need to describe the new types of movement in above ground space by linguistic means. In contrast to the horizontal direction, movement in the vertical direction is not differentiated by the manner of the movement. The direct and secondary meanings of the verbs *çık-*, *in-*, *kalk-*, *çök-*, *düş-*, *havalan-*, *yüksel-*, *alçal-* are reviewed in the article. This group of verbs is characterized by active development of semantics and subjective compatibility, as well as by the absence of strict semantic boundaries between verbs and by a complex system of synonyms and antonyms.

Keywords: Turkish, verbs of movement, movement in overground space, semantics of the verbs of movement, vertical movement

Yulia Normanskaya. **Clarification of the Protoselkup reconstruction of vowels of the first syllable. Part II. Analysis of archival audio materials on the Togur sub-dialect of the Middle-Ob dialect of Selkup**

In the article we discuss some evidence for the existence of long vowels in Proto-Selkup. These vowels are preserved in the Selkup dialects. We have analyzed the audio recordings of the Togur dialect of the middle Ob subdialect of the Selkup language, which were collected in phonetic laboratory in Novosibirsk in 1973 from Fiona Tobolzhina (born in 1911), using Praat phonetic software. The resulting glossary is currently available online at http://lingvodoc.ispras.ru. We have found that minimal pairs for long and short vowels exist in this dialect. While analyzing the Togur dialect wordlist and comparing it to E. Helimski's Middle Taz dictionary we have found out that the length of vowels in these dialects coincide, regardless of their speakers living geographically far from each other, indicating its Proto-Selkup character, which is very accurately presented in the dictionary of J. Alatalo. Further analysis of Proto-Selkup vowel length and comparing it with the Nenets data showed that it has the Proto-Samoyedic character and was relevant for the development of vowels from Proto-Uralic to Proto-Samoyedic.

Keywords: Selkup language, Ob dialect, experimental phonetic, comparative linguistics

Sonya Oskolskaya, Natalia Stoynova. **Evolution of the existential negation marker in Nanai**

The paper deals with the existential negation marker *aba* ('not to be, not to exist') in Nanai (Tungusic) and its non-existential uses as a part of a standard (verbal) negation construction. These uses vary across dialects and at least one of them is inconsistent with the existing general views on the evolution of negative existentials into standard negators.

Keywords: Nanai, Tungusic languages, negation, existential negation, negative existentials, grammaticalization, grammaticalization cycles, negative-existential cycle.

Arkady Baulo, Natalia Tuchkova. **Myth about diving birds who pulled out the Earth, world structure and the way into the world of the dead: folklore heritage of the Selkups of Upper Ket′ in the materials of the Novosibirsk ethnographic expedition of 1980**

The paper presents a brief overview of the materials collected during the ethnographic expedition from Novosibirsk to the Selkups in 1980, directed by Izmail Gimuev. In it, a sample of a shaman's song is being published for the first time. The song is sung while in trance and was performed by N. Kondukov — a shaman and a storyteller, who is well-known in the Upper Ket' district of the Tomsk region. In this song the shaman describes his way into the world of the dead and gives his comments regarding the structure of the universe and the history of the creation of the world (a version of the diving bird myth).

Keywords: Selkup folklore, shamanic singing, stories about animals, the myth about a diving bird

Sergey Kovylin, Natalia Saynakova. **On the specifics of the Middle-Ob dialect and trying to determine the Söshkup / Söshkum dialectal local group settlement borders based on toponymy**

The paper discusses analyzing and describing the peculiarities of the Middle-Ob dialect / the dialect of Söshkup / Söshkum. Scientific literature has not yet described this issue enough. For the first time, all the materials on hydronyms and toponyms of the river Ob Söshkup / Söshkum dialect-local group, recorded by linguists from the informants living in Ivankino village, were gathered, analyzed and generalized. Toponymic materials are used in this research as criteria for drawing the borders of the Söshkup / Söshkum dialect-local group dwelling.

Keywords: toponymy, dialect peculiarities, Ob sösqum / sösqup, Middle-Ob dialect

***Sergei Tatevosov*. Will, will and will: on the semantics of tense in the Mishar dialect of Tatar**

The paper surveys grammatical devices of future time reference in the Mishar dialect of Tatar. As in many other languages, these devices, known as Present, Future I, and Future II, do not manifest clear semantic contrasts and exhibit overlapping distribution. After discussing existing perspectives on similar temporal systems in a variety of languages established in the typological and model-theoretic literature, I propose to analyze Future 2 as involving an unpronounced universal modal quantifier. A sentence in the future tense serves the scope of this quantifier, whereas the restrictor, phonologically silent, is analyzed, informally, as 'no matter whether p', where p is a contextually salient proposition.

Keywords: future time reference, modality, quantification