SUMMARY

Maria Bezenova. **The "Christian admonition of St. Tikhon in the Votyak language" (1891): nominal moprhology**

The article represents nominal morphologic characteristics one of the Udmurt written monument of the late 19th century. Taking into account these features and comparing received results with the data of the literary language and the modern Udmurt dialects the author attempts to highlight the innovative and archaic nominal morphological indicators.

Keywords: the Udmurt language, dialectology, the monuments of literature, nominal morphologic

Ekaterina Lyutikova. **Agreement, case and licensing: Evidence from Tatar**

The paper presents a study of case assignment and agreement phenomena in Tatar. Although these processes overlap to the great extent, I argue that they are brought about by two distinct mechanisms. Case can be viewed as a morphological exponent of Vergnaud-licensing — structural licensing of argument DPs by governing heads. Person-number agreement in Tatar is a morphological reflex of a separate process, person licensing, that applies to 1st / 2nd person pronouns exclusively. The only structural configuration where 3rd person nominals can enter into agreement relation is a subject-predicate configuration where number agreement is available. This asymmetry reflects the contrast of obligatory licensers, which every finite clause contains, and secondary licensers, which are merged only when needed for convergence. The data presented in this paper provide a strong evidence for divorcing agreement from structural licensing, but against elimination of syntactic case from the system of licensing conditions governing well-formedness of syntactic representations.

Keywords: syntactic case, agreement, DP licensing, noun phrase structure, differential argument marking, person licensing condition, Tatar

Yulia Normanskaya, Ramil'a Karimova, Zarema Ekba. **Is V. V. Katarinski the author of the first Bashkir-language book?**

The first Cyrillic books in the Bashkir language are Primer of 1892 and Dictionary of 1899. Previously V. V. Katarinski was considered to be the author of both of them, while he is explicitly specified as such only in the dictionary. We have conducted a linguistic analysis that revealed that the Primer, the earliest Bashkir Cyrillic book, contains a number of significant differences from the Dictionary. V. M. Katarinski is the author of the Dictionary, which consists of two dialectal lexical groups, the southern one and the eastern one. The southern forms are identical with the language of M. A. Kuvatov, the author of Bashkir Proverbs. The author of the eastern forms is unknown, and their characteristics are different from the books by A. G. Bessonov, made in the South-Eastern and North-Eastern dialects.

Keywords: the Bashkir language, the first book, phonetic features

Gulkay Samirkhanova. **Satirical and humorous in the works of Rashit Nazar**

Rashit Nazar is a Bashkir poet whose works determine the stage of satire and humour development in Bashkir literature. In his satirical and humorous poems and fables the poet highlights the vital problems of his days which are still topical nowadays. The author exposes the faults of both human character and society in his works. The poet uses the comical and satirical expressive means for creating the comic effect. The endorsement of human ideal is achieved by shaping anti-ideal by means of using allegory, irony, hyperbole, grotesque, paradox, sophism and alogism. The works of Rashit Nazar differ in brightness and metaphorical language, uniqueness of images and incisive satirical pathos.

Keywords: satire, humour, comical, satirical, satirical pathos, irony, sarcasm, grotesque, sophism, alogism

Josefina Budzisch. **On the non-possessive use of possessive suffixes in Central and Southern Selkup**

This paper is a corpus based study of the usage of the possessive suffixes of Central and Southern Selkup; the focus lies on the non-prototypical use. The data base consists of texts published in the years 1879 — 2015 which are being evaluated in a project by the German Research Foundation.

The study has shown that, additionally to the prototypical possessive use, the suffixes are also used in a non-possessive sense: primarily to mark known referents to the hearer. These cases can be divided into three groups: (i) anaforic use, (ii) immediate situation use, and (iii) larger situation use. In Central and Southern Selkup, the only suffix which is used in this regard is the third person singular suffix. Its use is always optional.

Keywords: Selkup, Southern Selkup, Central Selkup, Definiteness, Identifiability, possessive suffixes

Nadezhda Fedotova. **On the order of the personal-possessive declension suffixes in the Selkup language**

The article shows what changes occur when one breaks the order of affixes in possessive noun forms in Selkup, which can reveal the occurrences of a non-possessive use of possessive suffixes. Moreover, it demonstrates how 1SG.POSS and 3SG.POSS suffixes can be included into the stem of a noun and be declined according to the impersonal declination paradigm. Additionally, it describes the way in which the possessive suffixes contribute to word building.

Keywords: Selkup language, possessive declination, possessive suffixes