# SUMMARY

*Maria Amelina.* **Stress in underived nouns with homogeneous vocalic structure in the Yamal dialect of Tundra Nenets. Part I. Phonetic words with low and middle vowels.**

In the article the field data collected by the author during the work with native speakers of the Gydan dialect of Tundra Nenets in Gyda village (Tazovski municipal district, Yamalo-Nenets Autonomous Okrug) in September 2011. The article deals with the problems of suprasegmental phonetics of the Gydan dialect (the idiom of Gyda and the Gydan tundra of the Tazovski municipal district). The basic and secondary acoustic correlates of stress (word accent) in the disyllabic underived nouns with homogeneous vocalic structure (with low and mid vowels) in the Gydan dialect are considered in the article. In the paper the combinatorics of the primary and secondary acoustic correlates of stress in the Gydan dialect is considered and the conclusion that the word accent in the Gydan dialect is expiratory and quantitative with tonal features is presented, i. e. the main acoustic correlates of stress are temporal, expiratory and tonal marking of a stressed vowel compared with the unstressed. While marking of a stressed vowel of the first syllable is mainly based on the expiratory emphasis, marking of a stressed vowel of the second syllable is mainly based on the temporal emphasis and tonal and expiratory marking is not obligatory.

*Keywords:* Tundra Nenets, the Gydan dialect, stress, acoustic correlates of stress, low vowels, mid vowels

*Tatiana Bondarenko.* **Passivization of matrix predicates in the light of constructions with accusative subjects: the case of Barguzin Buryat.**

This paper discusses sentences involving passivization of matrix predicates that take finite CPs with accusative subjects in Buryat. It examines several potential derivations of such sentences, including long-distance passivization, raising and control structures. I argue that long-distance movement in Buryat is limited to restructuring verbs that do not take ECM-clauses. Therefore, the long-distance passivization analysis is excluded for the predicates under consideration. Two other potential derivations — the raising structure and the control structure are both attested in Buryat and can be distinguished by different agreement patterns on embedded verbs.

*Keywords*: matrix passivization, ECM, Buryat, accusative subjects, raising, control

*Anna Dybo.* **Again on the subject of the history of personal-numeral conjugation in Turkic languages.**

The article makes an effort to trace the paradigmatic unification processes in the development history of the system of personal flections of primary predication in Turkic languages and dialects. This method allows to verify the Proto-Turkic reconstruction and reconstruct a number of intermediate states for this morphological subsystem. At the same time, it demonstrates some results of contact interaction in dialectal continua, which repeatedly appeared in Turkic territories.

*Keywords:* Morphological reconstruction, paradigmatic unification, inter-dialectal interaction, intermediate reconstructions, conjugation, Turkic languages

*Yulia Normanskaya, Natalia Kosheliuk.* **Archival Pelym-Russian dictionary, compiled by the Russian priest, father Konstantin Slovtsov, as a source for estimating the accuracy of recordings in the Mansi dictionaries of A. Kannisto and B. Munkácsi.**

The article deals with the material from the newly-found in the National Library of Finland Pelym-Russian dictionary, which was compiled by father Konstantin Slovtsov in 1905. Previously the Pelym dialect of Mansi, which has now disappeared, was thought to only be covered by the dictionaries of the Finnish linguist A. Kannisto and the Hungarian linguist B. Munkácsi, whose data often contradicts each other. We used additional data from modern northern and eastern Mansi dialects, as well as Slovtsov's dictionary, to establish which one is more accurate. The analysis

showed that, while certain words were not similar from the outside, all authors recorded Pelym vowel phonemes fairly consistently and clearly; at the same time, Slovtsov's dictionary has almost phonological transcriptions, while Kannisto and Munkácsi give pronunciation variants of vowels. The Proto-Mansi reconstruction, made by comparing modern Mansi dialects, is mostly consistent with [Kannisto 2013], which agrees with the traditional notion of it being more accurate than Munkácsi. But Munkácsi and Slovtsov have only two Proto-Mansi phonemes recorded wrongly: Munkácsi *a and *ę, Slovtsov *e и *ę. It can be attributed to the specifics of the native languages of the authors. It is worth noting that Russian priest father K. Slovtsov has achieved an accuracy in the phoneme recording, which can be compared to a distinguished Hungarian linguist, and that it was his dictionary introduction into scientific use that allowed to verify the hypothesis of the Kannisto's recordings' highest accuracy.

*Keywords:* Mansi dialects, Pelym, archival data, field data, comparative-historical linguistics.

### *Fanuza Nurieva*. **A linguistic monument of the Sergach Mishars' dialect: a confession text from the 19th century.**

Studying a translated missionary monument — a confession written in the folk-spoken language of Sergach Mishars in the later half of the 19th century — is of great interest for comparison with modern spoken and literary Tatar language. This test, being a linguistic monument of the dialect of the Sergach Mishars, contains extensive material on the spoken language, which has sound correspondences with contemporary dialects of the Tatar language; ancient dialectic relations can be traced through it, as well. The article aims to obtain new information about the Mishar dialect system of that period using the translated text. Our research allows to introduce factual areagraphic material into scientific use, and thus promotes a more complete study of the centuries-old history and culture of the nation in their local performances.

*Keywords:* baptized Tatars, XIX century, translation committee, phonetics, Sergach subdialect, Mishars

### *Indira Semenova*. **Quantitative description of the Karachay-Balkar vocabulary (based on the material of the Concise Karachay-Balkar-Russian dictionary).**

The article deals with the quantitative analysis of the vocabulary of the Concise Karachay-Balkar-Russian dictionary according to the functional, syntagmatic, paradigmatic and epidigmatic parameters. The aim of this research is to single out the lexico-semantic core of the Karachay-Balkar language. The investigation is based on the theoretical conception of polyparametric analysis worked out by V. Titov.

*Keywords:* quantitative lexicology, parametric analysis, Karachay-Balkar language, vocabulary stratification, functional, syntagmatic, paradigmatic and epidigmatic parameters, lexical-semantic core

### *Olesya Khanina*. **Advantages of digital technologies: a description of front vowel allophones, of a glottal stop, and of verbal object cross-reference in Enets.**

The paper discusses digital resources now existing for Enets (a corpus and sound dictionaries) and illustrates new descriptive possibilities entailed by their usage. Two examples from the Enets phonology, known for its extreme variability, and one example from Enets grammar are used for the purpose. Firstly, a distributional analysis of front vowel allophones [i], [ɨ], and [e] is suggested; the logic of this distribution had so far eluded scholars of Enets: it turns out to be connected both to optional palatalization of the preceding consonant (and this connection is statistical rather than categorical, which means it could hardly be described without the data on the frequency of various phonetic realizations of Enets phonemes, provided now by the sound dictionary) and to the existence of all three allophones [i], [ɨ], and [e] by /e/, though not by /i/. Secondly, all types of phonetic realizations of the glottal stop phoneme are listed with spectrograms, and this description allows for rebutting of an earlier hypothesis by [Siegl 2013]

that a recent sound change could be observed here. Thirdly, analysis of all interrogative sentences taken out from the Enets corpus helps to understand what controls the presence of the object cross-reference marker in an Enets verb. A story of creation and usage of the Enets digital resources speaks for advantages of these new methodological approaches and invites scholars of other underdescribed languages to follow the path.

*Keywords:* digital technologies, linguistic methodology, vowels, allophones, phonetic variation, glottal stop, verbal object cross-reference, Enets, Samoyedic

*Vitaly Shabykov, Raisiya Kudryavtseva.* **Linguistic situation in the Mari El Republic in early 2010s: a sociolinguistic analysis.**

In this article, key features of the linguistic situation through the prism of social consciousness in Mari El are discovered, based on the sociological study carried out in 2012. The most relevant oppositions under consideration are: the Maris versus Russians (two main and most numerous population groups of the Republic of Mari El), and the adult population versus youth. Particular emphasis has been placed on describing the Mari language from the sociolinguistic point of view.

*Keywords:* the Republic of Mari El, sociolinguistics, the language situation, the Mari language.

*Nikolay Urtegeshev, Iraida Selyutina, Tatyana Ryzhikova.* **Phonetic transformations in the sandhi positions in the Tuvan analytic constructions**

The article is devoted to the study of sound transformations occurring in the triple adverbial participle analytic constructions (AC) of the Tuvan language. The analysis of phonetic changes in the position of the sandhi — external (anlaut and auslaut) and internal (morphemic boundaries) allows to make conjectures about the processes of intra-language synthesis. The results of auditive observations revealed three classes of AC, which differ in location of the external pause between words, which plays an important role in the process of phonetic changes. The most frequent phonetic change in Tuvan AC in the positions of external and internal sandhi is the loss of the affix of the adverbial participle $=(y)p$ reduction which occurs due to the loss of its informativity as a part of AC. In the cases where this affix is stored, it mostly performs the function of an interfix. Elimination in $1^{st}$ class ACs ($V_1 + V_2 + V_3$) of the pauses between words, which in other classes perform a delimitative function between the components of AC, indicates greater activity of the process of synthesis of components of triple complexes of the $1^{st}$ class compared to AC-2 ($V_1 /=/ V_2 + V_3$) and AC-3 ($V_1 + V_2 /=/ V_3 (+ L)$) classes, where the phonetic transformation are at an initial stage. In the materials on Tuvan language presented in the article various stages of the process of morphological simplification are recorded. This process is the result of truncation of some part of a complex analytic form, which some Turkic languages have already experienced.

*Keywords*: Tuvan language, adverbial participle analytical constructions, phonetic transformation, sandhi, processes of synthesis

*Arzhana Mayzina.* **Taisiya Makarovna Toshchakova, the first linguist of Altay (for the 115th anniversary).**

This work contains a summarized review of the life and activities of the first Altai scientist in the field of linguistics, Taisiya Makarovna Toshchakova. Her contribution to the development of Altaic linguistics is analyzed.

*Keywords:* the Altai language, spelling, grammar, syntax, dictionaries