SUMMARY

Bezenova Maria. **The Christian admonition of St. Tikhon in the Votyak language (1891): verbal morphology.**

The article considers the verbal morphological characteristics of one of the Udmurt written monuments of the late 19th century. The author takes into account these features, compares the results obtained with the data of the literary language and of the modern Udmurt dialects, and attempts to identify innovative and archaic verbal morphological indicators.

Keywords: the Udmurt language, dialectology, the monuments of literature, verbal morphology

Kyzlasov Igor. **Inscriptions on the stele of Kopyonski chaatas in Khakassia (on the dating of the South Yenisei runic script).**

Almost thirty years ago, several runiform alphabets related to each other and used in the early Middle Ages were distinguished in both European and Asian parts of Eurasia. Those alphabets do not belong to any of the already known runiform Turkic written systems, i. e., Orkhon, Yenisei or Talas. This article is the first publication of two short inscriptions found in 1940 on a stele of the Kopyonsky chaatas in Khakassia by S. V. Kiselyov and L. A. Evtyukhova and studied by the author of the article in their original form. These inscriptions belong to the so-called South Yenisei writing that has not yet been deciphered. Nowadays, a handful of written monuments made in this writing are known on the territory of the Altai-Sayan uplands and Mongolia. This script came to those parts of Asia from outside between the end of the 8th and the first half of the 9th centuries, and neighbored with the Yeniseian script. It is possible that the South Yenisei inscriptions were made by people of Manichaean faith in some Turkic language.

Keywords: Southern Siberia, early Middle Ages, burial ground Kopyonsky chaatas, runiform letters, Turkic people

Maksimov Sergey. **Secondary spatial cases in the Udmurt language: the evolution of research and terminology, and the reasons for their formation.**

The article is aimed at studying secondary spatial cases which are used in the Northern dialect zone of the Udmurt language. The research is based on previous studies, including the latest ones conducted in the 21st century, and also the author's own observations on the dialects. Special attention is paid to controversial aspects, for example, to the issue concerning the semantics of the cases expressing the meaning of "home, hearth", in other words, the DOMUS localization. This type of localization is typologically quite rare, and therefore many researchers failed to understand the specificity of secondary cases in the Udmurt dialects. Because of the unusual semantics of the cases, their names have not been endorsed yet, and I propose calling them domicile local cases, and in the Latin version to use the term *domus*. I also set forth and justify the idea that the analyzed cases have developed due to late contacts between the Northern Udmurt dialect speakers and the Komi population.

Keywords: Udmurt language, secondary spatial cases, domicile local cases, DOMUS localization, Komi languages, contacts of the Permic languages

Ovsjannikova Maria. **Encoding of two-place predicates' arguments in Forest Enets.**

The paper examines the valency classes of two-place predicates in Forest Enets. The data were gathered using a questionnaire aimed at the typological study of encoding of two-participant events as well as from the corpus of texts in Forest Enets. The questionnaire data show that some of the events that tend to be encoded intransitively in other languages of Northern Eurasia are encoded with transitive verbs in Enets, i. e. 'be afraid', 'help'. Intransitivity in Enets is also associated with imperfectivity of the verb and inanimacy of the object participant. Two types of variation were studied using the data from the texts. First, the Stimulus of experiential verbs and

the Addressee of speech verbs can be encoded either by the dative case or by the postposition *dⁱez* 'in the direction'. Second, the Companion participant can be encoded either by the locative case or by the postposition *nɔʔ* 'with'. In both cases, pronominal participant are predominantly case-marked, while noun phrases allow for freer variation between case and postposition. The choice of encoding is also associated with the type of the verb. The postposition *dⁱez* 'in the direction' is the favoured means of encoding for the Stimulus of perception verbs, whereas with speech verbs it is used only marginally. Of the two means with comitative meaning, the locative case tends to encode Companion participants that are obligatorily present in the event denoted by the verb (symmetric verbs), and the postposition *nɔʔ* 'with' is used otherwise. Finally, non-subject encoding of Experiencers and Possessors is discussed.

Ponaryadov Vadim. **On alternate suffix vowels in Udmurt.**

The article deals with the problem of choice of two possible vowels in singular possessive suffixes and in the instrumental marker in Udmurt. Two hypotheses existed in scientific literature until now: one stated that choice of vowels depends on development of Udmurt words from two different classes of Proto-Finno-Ugric stems, the other supposed that it is conditioned semantically. After conducting research on an extensive textual corpus we have confirmed that both etymological and semantic relations exist, however, each of them works only in a limited number of cases. Establishing the boundaries of use of etymological and semantic factors allows determining the limits of Udmurt data relevance for the reconstruction of Proto-Finno-Ugric stem classes.

Normanskaya Yulia, Bezenova Maria. **On the importance of the first missonary books for studies of the Udmurt language history. A discussion article on V. V. Ponaryadov's paper "On alternate suffix vowels in Udmurt".**

In this discussion article we have analyzed the hypotheses proposed in the paper by V. V. Ponaryadov about the connection *ы / э*-vowels of the suffixes in the Udmurt language and Proto Finno-Ugric stems, from the perspective of diachronic typology. We have also checked Ponaryadov's rule on the material of other Udmurt sources from different periods (archival and field data).

Kondrateva Natalia, Strelkova Olga. **Labor est etiam ipse voluptas... (on the occasion of the 50th birthday of the Udmurt linguist M. Samarova).**

This work contains a biographical sketch of Mira Samarova, an Udmurt linguist. The author analyzes her contribution to the development of Udmurt linguistics, in particular considering her publications in onomastics, as well as her work in language teaching.