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Devyatkina E.M., Shkapa M.V. Mordovian names for weapons: comparing linguistic and archaeological data.

In the article the names of the arms complex in the Mordvin languages are analyzed. A reconstruction of arms names in Proto-Mordvin, Proto-Finno-Ugric and Proto-Uralic and an analysis of their semantic modifications in modern languages and dialects allow to compare linguistic, historical and archeological data. The Proto-Mordvin arms complex which is reconstructed from linguistic data was sufficiently rich. The influence of Turkic ethnos was considerable at that time. The borrowings from Baltic and Iranian to Proto-Finno-Volga can be found at an earlier stage. Only three names have Uralic etymology.

Karpova L.L. Degrees of qualitative adjectives in North-Udmurt dialects.

The article deals with the means of expressing moderative and intensive degrees of qualitative adjectives in Northern Udmurt dialects. Moderative forms of adjectives in dialects under study, as well as in other dialects of Udmurt, are formed by the means of suffixes and do not distinguishably differ from each other. Specific features of Northern Udmurt dialects are observed in functioning of such words as *л'э'кос*, *йун*, *проч*, *йун л'э'к* with the meanings 'much, very much, too much' which participate in forming the intensive degree of adjectives. These lexemes are typical of Northern Udmurt dialects and not common in other dialects of Udmurt.

Normanskaya Yu.V. Verifying the localization of Turkic ancestral homes based on comparison of linguistic and archaeological data about Turkic weapon system.

In this article we attempt to compare the data found in both linguistic and archaeological works on the subject. In the first part of the article, called "Proto-Turkic weapons complex", we list the names of different weapons, reconstructed for the proto-Turkic (i.e., their reflexes are found in Chuvash) and compare these names with the archaeological data about the weapons in the burial complexes of Ordos, dated by VIII-IV centuries BC.

In the second part of the work, called "Common Turkic weapons complex", we have collected the names of the weapons which had been preserved from the proto-Turkic as well as new words which appear only in common Turkic (i.e. their reflexes are not found in Chuvash, but are attested in Yakut-Dolgan and/or Siberian group of languages). These names are compared with the findings of weapons in Hun-Sarmat burial complexes of Sayan-Altai region, dated by II century BC — V century AD.

Nurieva I.M. Udmurt folk song terminology in the context of historical and cultural tradition.

The article is devoted to studying of the Udmurt song terminology, which is regarded as an evidence of historical linguistic contacts and as a source for reconstruction of semiotic functions of singing. The separate analysis of terms of song improvisations of Northern Udmurts, collected during the field work recently, has showed the interconnection between a language and a form of song text.

Rassadin V.I. Pronouns in Mongolian languages.

This article is an attempt to determine the place of pronouns within the grammatical system of the modern literary Mongolian languages from the point of view of their correlation with the parts of speech of notional words. The article proposes a detailed classification of pronouns (demonstrative words with the function of substitution) of the modern Mongolian languages developed by the author. We compared Mongolian system of pronouns and the Turkic system and found typological similarity between them.

Rudnev P. Why Turkish *kendisi* is a pronominal.

This article is dedicated to the study of Turkic morphologically complex reflexive *kendisi*. Based on the new data, we review the existing approaches to explaining the behaviour of *kendisi* and propose our own analysis. We suggest including this anaphoric means into the class of pronominals and explaining its behaviour by Principle B of the Binding Theory.

Khabtagaeva B. Yakut elements of Mongolic origin in Evenki.

In this paper, I have proposed some phonological, morphological and semantic criteria which characterize Yakut elements of Mongolic origin in Evenki. On the basis of these criteria, it is possible to distinguish between direct borrowings from Mongolic and indirect borrowings via Yakut language.

In spite of the fact that Evenki dialects in Yakutia and the Barguzin Evenki dialect in Buryatia belong to the eastern group of Evenki dialects, the phonetic features of their Mongolic elements demonstrate that the Mongolic sources of the two loanword groups and the periods of borrowing were different. The Mongolic elements of the Evenki dialects borrowed via Yakut belong to the early period, but they do not show “daguroid” peculiarities, e.g.:

- the absence of the Middle Mongolic initial *h-*, which is typical for direct borrowings;
- the development of a long vowel in place of the Mongolic *VgV* sequence according to the Yakut phonetic rules, while the sequence is preserved in direct borrowings;
- in most cases the regressive assimilation of the Mongolic vowel *i* has not yet occurred in both groups of borrowings;
- the preservation of the Mongolic initial consonants *č-* and *ǰ-* in both groups of borrowings;
- the Mongolic sequence *si* has not developed into *ši*.

Accordingly, at least two different Mongolic languages must be presumed to have existed in the Baikal region, where intensive linguistic contacts among the Turkic, Tungusic and Mongolic tribes took place.

Etymological notes

Teush O.A. New material on Komi loans in the dialects of Russian North (Lena district of Arkhangelsk region).

The history of the research of Komi borrowings in Russian is quite rich; however, the degree of Komi influence on the formation of the vocabulary in the dialects of Russian North is not fully investigated. In the article one can find Komi etymologies of Russian dialectal words newly recorded by the Toponymic Expedition of the Ural University.

Reviews

Gusev V.Yu. Review of collective monograph “Sketches on phonetics of disappearing Samoyed languages (Enets, Nganasan, Selkup): analysis of distribution and phonemic composition”.

Shluinsky A.B. Review of the monograph by Sorokina I.P. “The Enets Language”.

A researcher and his scientific school

Mischenko O.V., Teush O.A. Ural-Altaic problematics in the works of Aleksandr K. Matveev: in memory of the researcher

Personalia

On the anniversary of Dmitri M. Nasilov

Lyudmila Vasil'evna Khomich