***Tamara Esenova, Galina Esenova* Eedzhin *cə* as a precedent phenomenon in the Kalmyk linguoculture**

The article deals with the Kalmyk tea culture formed under the influence of cattle breeding type of economic activity and nomadic lifestyle. The diversity of the language means representing the mental formation and its high value in the people's consciousness confirm that there is such a concept like «цә» 'tea' in the Kalmyk linguoculture. The concept «цә» 'tea' in the Kalmyk language is analysed in the article.

Alevtina Kamitova, Leonid Ivshin **The peculiarities of the Udmurt translation of Gospel according to St. John at the beginning of the XIX century**

The article represents the linguistic analysis of the manuscript translation in the Udmurt language of Gospel according to St. John together with the literary approach. On the basis of comparative analysis with the Church Slavonic pattern the peculiarities of the Udmurt translation are revealed, the figurative and lexical changes appeared in the process of perception and interpretation of the Gospel text are examined.

Egor Kashkin **Categorization of surface texture in the Western Khanty dialects: comparative and typological research**

This article deals with adjectives denoting surface texture in several Western Khanty local idioms. The research is carried out within the framework of lexical typology. Semantic descriptions of the lexemes in question are provided, differences between the local idioms are discussed, the results are compared with the data from other languages.

Maria Klyucheva. **On the origins of the Russian games' terms:** *salo, salki, maslo*

The article deals with the etymology of the Russian dialect terms of children's games: *salo*, *salki*, *sol'*, *maslo* (*mazlo*) and their derivatives. It is established that originally the terms *salo* and *sol'* designated certain most important loci in the game space and were descended from the Turkic-Bulgarian *salá* 'village' (with the change of meaning from local to "food"). The term *maslo* was derived from *salo* as a synonym with "food" meaning.

Igor Kyzlasov, Serguey Narylkov **The runiform (runic) inscription on the mountain pass Charykh-Pil (Khakassia)**

The authors publish a new runiform inscription found in the middle course of the Yenisei River in the Republic of Khakassia in 2012 and give its paleographic and spelling description. Nowadays the genre of these rare inscriptions is badly studied and it is difficult to understand them and the sense of making such inscriptions.

Julia Normanskaya **Stress in Proto-Samoyedic and its external correspondences. II. External correspondences of the Selkup word accent in the Northern Samoyedic and Finno-Ugric languages**

In the second part of the article the full list of the Selkup roots is given. In the first part of the article it was possible to establish the accent markings for these roots: plus marking (word accent is fixed on a root) or minus marking (word accent can move to the certain suffixes); these roots have their etymological analogues in the Nenets language. It turned out, that in the majority

of cases if the Selkup root has a plus marking, a vowel of the first syllable in Tundra Nenets is long and if the Selkup root has a minus marking, a vowel of the first syllable in Tundra Nenets is neutral. Therefore the prosodic features of the roots can be reconstructed on the Proto-Samoyed level. The article also deals with the reflexes of the Proto-Uralic vowels in the Proto-Samoyed language, their dependence from the prosodic features of the roots (which were kept in Selkup and Nenets) is shown.

Irina Pchelovodova The cartographical method of study on the Udmurt aerophones (terminological aspect)

The article deals with the terms for the Udmurt aerophones such as *šulan*, *čipson*, *pell'an*, *gumy*, *s'ur* and *byz*. The first five terms are the Proto-Permic words, they are spread in all parts of the Udmurt Republic. The last term is the Turkic word, it is spread on the South of the Udmurt Republic.

Nadezhda Sereedar The sentence models with the verbs of speech in Tuvan

The article deals with the models of elementary simple sentences with the verbs of speech in the Tuvan language. The main criterion of model separation is presence or absence of a speech recipient. Six models with the speech verbs are found in the Tuvan language. Analysis of the material shows that there are semantic, stylistic and structural differences between the models.