# SUMMARY

*Ekaterina Logunova*. **On hiatus in Korean**

The paper studies vowel strings in the Korean language. Each string is evaluated as allowed or disallowed on two different levels: phonemic and morphophonemic. When two vowels occurring together morphophonemically form a phonemically disallowed string, they are replaced by a different phonemic string. Rules to convert morphophonemic vowel strings to phonemic strings are listed in the paper. It is also shown that in all the cases where phonemically disallowed string is not replaced, either a morphophonemic or an etymological explanation of this abnormality can be found. Linguistic data, on which the paper is based, are mainly drawn from $18^{th}$—$19^{th}$ century texts.

*Keywords:* the Korean language, hiatus, morphophonology, phonology, phoneme syntagmatics

*Galina Pozdeeva.* **The Selkup dialects: verification of standard classifications and new dialect division**

The article describes an attempt to verify standard classifications of the Selkup dialects. The analysis of text materials of the northern, central and southern dialects allows to introduce a transitional dialect of the Selkup language.

*Keywords:* Selkup, dialectology, dialect classifications, verification, transitional dialect

*Aleksandr Savelyev.* **Vocalism of the Chuvash dialects in Peter Pallas's Dictionary**

The article gives a detailed analysis of the Chuvash vocalism reflected in Pallas's Dictionary that dates back to the XVIII century. It is established that the dictionary's orthography reflects quite unambiguously the features of both the Viryal and Anatri dialects of the Chuvash language. A number of dictionary entries preserve archaic features of the Chuvash vocalism that are not attested in the later records.

*Keywords*: the Chuvash language, Pallas's Dictionary, historical phonology, vocalism, dialectology

*Andrey Filchenko.* **Negation in Eastern Khanty and Southern Selkup**

The paper reviews the morphosyntactic, prosodic, semantic, pragmatic and sociolinguistic features of negation in two endangered indigenous Uralic languages of Western Siberia: Eastern Khanty and Southern Selkup. These languages have remote genetic affiliation falling respectively within the Finno-Ugric and the Samoyedic branches of the Uralic language family. At the same time they are characterized by the extended cultural and linguistic contact in the area of the middle Ob river in Tomsk region. Based on the available corpus the data is analyzed in the general typological context, with a prospect for local areal Siberian and genetic Uralic perspective. From the typological standpoint Eastern Khanty and Southern Selkup syntactic negation strategies demonstrate consistent overall symmetry in accordance with the dominant SOV word order tendencies. However, there are special cases of asymmetric strategies associated with existential negation and negation with indefinite / negative proforms.

*Keywords:* typology, negation, Selkup, Khanty, asymmetry, Western Siberia

## ETYMOLOGICAL NOTES

*Maria Klyucheva*. **Mari terms of games with bones, sticks and pieces of wood (in the Turkic, Russian and Finno-Ugric context)**

The article deals with the etymology of Mari terms of children's games with bones, sticks and pieces of wood: *dover'ka, dyrka, tera, jyvyli, sak, suka, shygyle, shakl'aka, shakmak.* Turkic origin of most of them is established, in some cases through the Russian dialects. The Mari lexemes in question are compared with related game terms in Russian and the Finno-Ugric languages (mostly of Turkic origin).

*Keywords:* Mari games with bones, sticks and pieces of wood; terms of children's games, the Finno-Ugric languages, the Turkic languages, the Russian dialects, borrowings

## DISCUSSIONS

**Maria Kaysina. The dialect base of the first Gospel according to St. John in Udmurt (Comment on the article "The peculiarities of the Udmurt translation of Gospel according to St. John at the beginning of the XIX century" by Alevtina Kamitova and Leonid Ivshin, No 2 (7) 2012)**

The article represents phonetic characteristics of the Udmurt manuscript translation of Gospel according to St. John. The main purpose of the work is the analysis of dialect base of the manuscript

translation. The author also considers two alphabet books (1847) in the Sarapul and Glazov dialects of Udmurt and comes to the conclusion about the dialect base of the translation.

### *Valentin Rassadin*. Grammatical mood in the Mongolian and Turkic languages

In the article the author has a view that grammatical mood is a grammatical category expressing the way actions refer to the reality and proves that a language reflects the reality with its forms of grammatical moods. The article proves existence of the system in the Mongolian languages that consists of four independent moods — temporal, modal, adverbial and irreal, each including forms that correspond to tense, modality and person. A comparison with the system of grammatical moods in Old Turkic reveals the typological similarity and absence of material base that proves their independent formation.

### *Sergey Krylov*. Comments on the article "Grammatical mood in the Mongolian and Turkic languages" by Valentin Rassadin

### REVIEWS
*Valentin Gusev. Honti László.* Anyanyelvünk atyafiságáról és a nyelvrokonság ismérveiről: tények és vágyak [On genetic relations of Hungarian and criteria for language relationship: facts and wishes]