SUMMARY

Benjamin Brosig. Aspect, tense and evidentiality in Middle Mongol

The paper contains an analysis of aspect, tense and evidentiality in Middle Mongol. This language has a fairly complex aspectual system, consisting of mostly periphrastic constructions built up from converbal, participial and final suffixes, and two different stative copula verbs. They express progressivity, habituality, genericity, perfectivity, perfect and resultativity on the present and past tense levels. Present progressivity and resultativity can both be expressed by two different constructions that differ by their aspectual scope and / or actional properties. The three past tense suffixes mark factual, firsthand and secondhand information. This evidential trichotomy is restricted to the perfective aspect, while all other aspectual past tense markers only receive firsthand or secondhand marking. No aspectual distinctions seem to be made in the future, though both the future participle and the resultative participle can form contrafactual constructions.

Keywords: Middle Mongol, aspect, tense, evidentiality, perfectivity, imperfectivity

Natalia Dubrovskaya. Noun *parka / porga* and its synonyms in the Selkup dialects

The article is devoted to the study of the term *parka / porga* in the Selkup dialects. The semantics of the word is analyzed in the light of the theory of synonymy, due to it the semantic structures of lexical units of the thematic group 'outerwear and clothing worn next to the skin' were identified and compared. The article contains some names of clothing which were not previously included into any of the known sources of the Selkup dialects.

Keywords: Selkup, dialectology, names of clothing, synonymy, semantic structure, thematic group

Denis Kiryanov. Temperature terms in the Bashkir language

The aim of this article is to describe the temperature terms domain in Bashkir. The research is a part of Maria Koptjevskaja-Tamm's project aimed at describing the typology of temperature adjectives. The research revealed that in Bashkir it is possible to distinguish the same kinds of temperature evaluation as in many other languages: tactile temperature, non-tactile temperature and personal-feeling temperature. Although all the three domains are covered with the same four lexemes, they behave differently depending on the particular domain they describe in every particular case.

Keywords: the Bashkir language, lexical typology, temperature, metaphor, adjective

Fanuza Nurieva, Endzhe Khuzina. Gender stereotypes in the Tatar proverbs

The article is devoted to the gender analysis of the tokens 'man' and 'woman' on the material of the Tatar proverbs. Axiological characteristics of man's and woman's images were studied on the basis of physiological (features of appearance, age characteristics), psychological (personality traits, intellectual abilities, relationships between a man and a woman) and status and role characteristics (behavioral characteristics, family relations, social status, property condition). The study of gender stereotypes with linguistic and cultural perspective reveals ethnically and culturally conditioned specifics of conceptualization of masculinity and femininity in the Tatar proverbs.

Keywords: Tatar, proverbs, gender stereotypes, axiology, concept, linguoculture

Indira Semenova. Quantitative stratification of the Karachay-Balkar lexicon compared with the ones of the relative languages

The article deals with the quantitative analysis of the vocabulary of the Turkic-Russian dictionaries according to the functional, syntagmatic, paradigmatic and epidigmatic parameters.

The aim of the research is to single out the lexico-semantic nucleus of the Karachay-Balkar language and to compare it with the similar nuclei of Turkish, Uzbek and Tofalar (Tofa).

Keywords: Karachay-Balkar, Turkish, Uzbek, Tofalar (Tofa), quantitative analysis, lexico-semantic nucleus

Firdaus Khisamitdinova. On the mythological concepts of the Bashkirs

The article considers the basic mythological concepts of the Bashkirs: about creation of the world and landscape formation, about the two brothers-demiurges (the deities-antagonists), about vertical (three levels of the universe) and horizontal (four cardinal directions) models of the world. The article also focuses on the characters of the Bashkir lowest mythology: the images of spirits-owners (patron-spirits) and spirits of diseases, demons and totemic ancestors of the Bashkirs.

Keywords: the Bashkirs, the Bashkir language, mythology, vertical model of the world, horizontal model of the world, totem, ethnonymy

Igor Brodski. Lexical-semantic models of the Finno-Permic composite phytonyms with determinants

In the Finno-Permic languages (the branch of the Finno-Ugric languages excluding the Ugric languages) common lexical-semantic models of composite phytonyms (names of plants) are found. Many of these models are common for all branches of the Finno-Permic languages or only for a part of them. Many of these models contain a determinant which points to the class of the nomination object. In the article the author examines such models, classifying them by existence in different branches of the Finno-Ugric languages. If there are identical or close models in contact languages, they are also specified. As it becomes clear, an unusually large number of the lexical-semantic models is common for the Baltic Finnic and Permic languages. On the other hand, in the Finno-Volgaic languages the common models are found very rarely; their majority applies to the names of mushrooms.

Keywords: the Finno-Ugric languages, lexicon, phytonymy, names of plants, lexical-semantic models, determinant

Yulia Normanskaya. On the question about the reconstruction principles of nomination models (*discussion note*)

The author of the discussion article notes the importance of the problem, that Igor Brodski deals with in the paper "Lexical-semantic models of composite Finno-Permic phytonyms with determinants". The author also pays attention to some methodic disadvantages of this work.

Keywords: the Finno-Ugric languages, lexicon, phytonymy, names of plants, lexical-semantic models, determinant