

SUMMARY

Oksana Dobzhanskaya. The Journey through the Sound: an Arctic inhabitant's spatial orientation from the point of view of the Nganasan musical folklore

In the article on the material of the Nganasan musical folklore the author raises the question about the correlation between soundscapes and spatial orientations of the Arctic people. The main style opposition in the Nganasan musical folklore is between ritual and non-ritual genres. In the article the opposite genre styles as codes of spatial orientation are analysed. A shamanic ritual, which is embodied ecstatic shaman's journey, is associated with vertical moving (along the World axis that connects the Upper, Middle and Lower worlds). An epic tale, which tells about a hero's wanderings in the geography of the real historical world and the sacred world of the ancestors, correlates with horizontal moving. The article is based on the author's field materials collected on the Taimyr Peninsula since 1989.

Keywords: Nganasans, Arctic people, musical folklore, epic tale, shaman ritual

Yuriy Esin. Wheeled vehicles of the indigenous people of the Minusinsk basin sourced from the Khakas vocabulary

The article is devoted to the research of the Khakas language vocabulary on animal-drawn wheeled transport within the frameworks of a historical research. A list of names of the wheeled vehicles and their parts was compiled in the article. Identification with the historical types of transport used in the Minusinsk basin was made. In diachronic aspect three main historical levels were distinguished in the article: 1) an ancient layer dated back to the Old Turkic epoch; 2) a late layer connected with the influence of the Turkic peoples of Western Siberia in the late Middle Ages; 3) new layer formed in the course of interaction with the Russian culture and language in the XVIII — the beginning of the XXth century.

Keywords: a wheeled vehicle, Southern Siberia, the Minusinsk basin, the Khakas, the Khakas language

Tatyana Kuznetsova. On the literary traditions of Komi writer Egor V. Rochev

The literary traditions of Komi prose writer Egor Rochev are considered in the article. It is revealed, that the modern writer's features of art thinking are connected with humorous culture of Victor A. Savin, a poet, a playwright and a founder of the Komi theatre, and some features of character structure are connected with Nikolai V. Gogol's art system.

Keywords: Komi literature, literary traditions, art thinking, humorous world, irony, conditional forms, unexpected links, thinking paradoxicality

Sergey Maksimov. Ways of expressing the concept 'age' ('a person's life from birth to death') in the Udmurt dialects and their origin

On the basis of the field materials and the linguistic map in this paper we consider dialectal variants of the concept 'age' ('human life'). Almost everywhere this concept is expressed by the borrowed words: from the Russian language — *vek*, from Tatar — *daur*, *gumyr*. Using the languageographical method we have identified the donor language of the last word: *ymyr* in one of the dialects is the Chuvash (not Bulgarian) borrowing, and in another it is from the Mari language.

Keywords: the Udmurt dialects, the concept of 'age' ('human life'), linguistic map, the Russian loanword, the Tatar loanword, the Chuvash loanword, the Mari loanword

Yulia Normanskaya (with Ivan Stenin's participation). The system of phonological paradigmatic stress in the Mansi verb and its external parallels. Part I. The Ob dialect of Mansi

In the article the rules of an accent place of verbs of different types in the Ob dialect of the Mansi language are described on the basis of the field data collected by Ivan A. Stenin in 2013. The hypothesis about the correlation between the accent place of the verbs in the Ob (the field

data) and Tavdin (B. Munkácsi's data) dialects of Mansi and in the Irtysh dialect (M. A. Castrén's data) of the Khanty language is offered.

Keywords: Mansi, Khanty, accent, verb, dialects

Fanuza Nurieva. The dialectal base of the books written in “christened Tatar” in the latter half of the 19th century

In the article a christianization policy of the Volga-Kama region is briefly reviewed, and the brief historical data about christianized Tatars are provided. It characterizes the educational program made by N. I. Ilminsky for other (non-Russian) peoples and the activity of the Translation committee. The analysis of the translations provides us with the material on the spoken Tatar language of the second half of the XIX century, in which the general sound correlations are the same with the ones in the modern Tatar dialects.

Keywords: christianized Tatars, N. I. Ilminsky, Translation committee, phonetics, morphology, translations