

SUMMARY

Hristo Kyuchukov. Turkish spoken by Bulgarian Muslim Roma in Berlin

The paper presents the recent situation of Bulgarian Muslim Roma, speakers of Turkish, migrants in Germany. After their arrival to Germany most of the Bulgarian Muslim Roma contact the Turkish community, because they speak a variety of Turkish and it serves as a tool of communication. Being in a new environment, Bulgarian Muslim Roma learn a new for them variety of Turkish spoken in Berlin, considering it a High variety in terms of diglossia; that way, a new form of diglossia between two dialects is created. The paper describes changes in Turkish language spoken by Roma as well as forms of code-switching between Turkish and Bulgarian. At the same time, a new phenomenon among Bulgarian Muslim Roma is observed — a process of assimilation towards the Turkish community. All linguistic and social phenomena among the Muslim Roma community can be explained by means of existing theories in the field of sociolinguistics.

Keywords: Muslim Roma, Turkish, bilingualism, diglossia, German migrants

DISCUSSIONS

Viktoria Bakula. Vocalism of the first syllable in the Kildin Sami dialect (case study of Matthew 1878)

The article is devoted to the history of the emergence of the first written monuments of the dialects of the Russian Sami and to the vocalism of the first syllable according to the Gospel of Matthew 1878 in comparison with the modern Kildin Sami dialect.

Keywords: the first written monument, vowel system, phonetic features, vowels of the first syllable

Julia Normanskaja. Matthew 1878 as a monument of exact reflection of the archaic stage of Kildin Sami

On the basis of words considered in [Бакула 2016] we demonstrate those changes in the analysis of the system of correspondences between the vowels of the first Gospel, the contemporary standard Kildin and Proto Sami languages, which are made by the elimination of borrowings. The reason for this elimination is that borrowings generally have specific correspondences in other languages. It turns out that the system of vowel graphemes of the monument is much closer to the Proto Sami reconstruction than the modern Kildin one. It is interesting to note that the analysis of field materials of the modern Voronin dialect of the Kildin language reveals that the Voronin system of vowel phonemes is also close to the system of vowel graphemes of the first Gospel, whereas the modern Kildin one is very innovative.

Keywords: Sami languages, vocalism, first monuments

Maria Bezenova. The Udmurt written monument “Christian admonition of Saint Tikhon in the Votyak language” of 1891 (“Зеч кыльёс. Святой Тихонлэн зечлы дышетэм кыльёсыз”): consonant features

The article represents consonant features of the Udmurt written monument of the late 19th century. Comparing these characteristics with the materials of the dictionary [Wichmann 1987] and the data of the modern Udmurt dialects the author attempts to describe these features as archaic or innovative.

Keywords: the Udmurt language, dialects, written monuments, consonant features

Valey Kelmakov. Comment on the paper by M. P. Bezenova “The Udmurt written monument “Christian admonition of Saint Tikhon in the Votyak language” of 1891 (“Зеч кыльёс. Святой Тихонлэн зечлы дышетэм кыльёсыз”): consonant features”

In the analysis of Udmurt texts written in the end of the 19th century it is important to distinguish between the properties of certain dialects and the phenomena belonging to the long written tradition of Udmurt.

Keywords: peculiarities of dialects, all-Udmurt phenomena, written tradition

Iraida Selyutina. Phonetic-phonological investigations of the languages of Siberia in the Nadelyaev Laboratory of experimental phonetic research of SO RAN

The article highlights the results of instrumental studies of the sound systems of languages of indigenous minorities of Siberia and adjacent regions. The presence of such languages in Siberia, which vocal and consonant systems are structured by the parameters of the larynx movement, regularities of a developed pharyngeal harmony revealed in the Tuvan language and the obligatory pharyngealization of

the Russian borrowings by the Tuvinians — all these factors witness the important role of pharyngo-laryngeal part of a vocal tract for specifying Siberian peoples' articulatory-acoustic bases (AAB) and phonological systems in their languages.

Though having a relative proximity, the principles of a structural-taxonomical organization of the consonant systems of the Mongolian languages are typologically different.

A comprehensive analysis of instrumental data on the Tungus-Manchu phonetics through the example of the Evenk language shows that the specifics of the Evenk AAB is determined by more forward localization of articulatory settings of consonants than in the majority of the surveyed Turkic and Mongolian languages of Siberia.

The shifts of Khanty articulatory settings to the center of the oral part of the resonator cavity — the forelingual consonants' push back, and, on the contrary, the guttural settings' move forward — are similar to the previously identified processes in the segment of the vocal systems of the South Siberian Turkic languages, for which it is assumed Ugro-Samoyedic substrate.

The reasons for discrepancies between phonic and phonological systems in the Turkic languages of southern Siberia are the heterogeneity of substrates, the different nature of turkization, the specifics of multi-temporal and multi-dimensional contacts of ethnic groups and the differences in their articulatory-acoustic bases.

Keywords: languages of the peoples of Siberia, instrumental phonetics, phonology, articulatory-acoustic base, language contacts

Natalia Aralova. On alleged substrate effects in some languages of Siberia (comment on the paper by I. Ya. Selyutina "Phonetic-phonological investigations of the languages of Siberia in the Nadelyaev Laboratory of experimental phonetic research of SO RAN")

This is a comment on the paper by I. Ya. Selyutina "Phonetic-phonological investigations of the languages of Siberia in the Nadelyaev Laboratory of experimental phonetic research of SO RAN". The theoretical framework adopted in the paper ("the theory of articulatory-acoustic bases", proposed by V. M. Nadelyaev) assumes that a substrate influence in phonetics and phonology will occur automatically in a situation of language shift, which is questionable. Moreover, a strict definition of "articulatory-acoustic basis" is not provided, making it difficult to assess the theory. Selyutina also specifically present a hypothesis (likewise based on Nadelyaev's work) that pharyngealization in Even is a result of substrate influence. This particular proposal, however, runs counter to molecular anthropological evidence, which indicates that Evens are genetically speaking Tungusic, and from a historical phonological point of view pharyngealization can be explained as an internal development.

One of the most intriguing results in Selyutina's paper concerns the fundamental frequency in Tuvan pharyngealized vowels. Normally one would not expect pharyngealization to be accompanied by a characteristic fundamental frequency. Even if one assumes that pharyngealization is accompanied by glottalization, the particular f_0 contour described in the paper is unexpected.

Finally, I. Ya. Selyutina reports some data on special laryngeal anatomical features of South Siberian Turkic peoples, who are supposed to descend from speakers of Uralic and Yenisseian languages who underwent language shift. But anatomical measurements from speakers of the supposed substrate languages are not presented, and it would be very surprising — indeed, sensational — to find any connection between a certain anatomical phenotype and specific features of a language.

Keywords: experimental phonetics, acoustic phonetics, languages of Siberia, pharyngealization, language contact