

SUMMARY

Maria Amelina. Stress in underived nouns with homogeneous vocalic structure in the Yamal dialect of Tundra Nenets. Part II. Phonetic words with upper vowels

In the article the field data collected by the author during the work with native speakers of the Yamal dialect of Tundra Nenets in the Tambey tundra and Syo-Yakha (Yamalsky municipal district, Yamalo-Nenets Autonomous Okrug) in April—September 2010 and then added in 2014—2016 are taken into account. The article deals with the problems of suprasegmental phonetics of the Yamal dialect (the idiom of Syo-Yakha and the Tambey tundra of the Yamalsky municipal district). The basic and secondary acoustic correlates of stress (word accent) in the disyllabic underived nouns with homogeneous vocalic structure (with high vowels) in the Yamal dialect are considered in the article. In the paper the combinatorics of the primary and secondary acoustic correlates of stress in the Yamal dialect is considered and the conclusion that the word accent in the Yamal dialect is expiratory and quantitative is presented, i. e. the main acoustic correlates of stress are temporal marking and expiratory marking of a stressed vowel compared with the unstressed. While marking of a stressed vowel of the first syllable is mainly based on the expiratory emphasis, marking of a stressed vowel of the second syllable is based on the temporal emphasis, and that is explained by the general language tendencies (long pronunciation of the final open syllable and more loud and intense pronunciation of the beginning of a phonetic word compared with the end).

Keywords: Tundra Nenets, the Yamal dialect, stress, word accent, acoustic correlates of stress, high vowels

Sergey Maksimov. Mythological aspects of names of the ladybird in Udmurt

The names of the ladybird in the Udmurt language are studied well enough. The linguistic map «ladybug» and its commentary, which is mainly a linguistic analysis of ways of expressing the names of the insect, are reflected in the first edition of Dialectological Atlas of the Udmurt language. The purpose of this work is the reconstruction of mythological stories associated with the names of ladybugs.

A study of the mythological aspects of the names of the ladybugs gave the opportunity to clarify the origin and evolution of the nominations of the insect, which are more than 70. It is revealed that the reason for the huge variety of names of ladybugs was the belief according to which this bug could bring rain or predict the weather. The nursery rhymes, either published or written down by the author during expeditions served as a source for the study. The analysis of nursery rhymes about ladybug led us to the conclusion that they imitate pagan prayer to the gods in which they are asked to send rain. The ladybug itself symbolizes the red animal sacrificed to the God of weather Kuaz.

Mythological ideas and nursery rhymes have accumulated different names of the insect, which appeared in connection with changes of trends in the development of society and language. In this respect nursery rhymes to a certain extent converge with spells, thanks to them a great number of names of ladybugs emerged and preserved in the Udmurt dialects.

But not in all dialects this bug «brings the rain». Under the influence of a different (Chuvash) culture the ancient myth about the ladybird belonging to the Besermyan, Yukamensk and Glazov Udmurts (Northern Udmurts) was demolished, their nursery rhymes have disappeared, the names of the insect became unified.

Keywords: the Udmurt language, names of ladybug, nursery rhymes, mythology, reconstruction of the mythological story, influence of other cultures

Vladimir Panov. Buryat final particles in the perspective of the areal typology

The paper focuses on the phenomenon of (sentence-)final particles in the Buryat language. Described in detail for such languages as Japanese or Cantonese, final particles have not been properly described as such for Buryat. I analyze semantic and morphosyntactic properties of the most widely used Buryat final particles and their combinations. I also give an overview of final particles as an areal phenomenon characteristic of some other Mongolic languages and the languages of East and Southeast Asia and consider Buryat data within the areal context.

Keywords: final particles, Buryat language, areal typology, languages of East and Southeast Asia

DISCUSSIONS

Nurila Shaymerdinova. Analysis of consonant system in the Kazakh written monuments of the late 19th and early 20th centuries

In the article, five Kazakh written monuments of the late 19th and early 20th centuries are discussed. Some peculiarities of consonantism that appear in spelling are found out, in comparison with the modern literary Kazakh language ("bias" in favour of voiced consonants, vowel harmony violation, intra-word contractions, insertions and losses of phonemes). It is noted that the monuments at hand reflect a certain stage in the historical development of the Kazakh language, in particular, the process of the allophones' phonematization by voicelessness / sonority. We were able to single out the main factors causing the phonetic differences between the monuments and Modern Literary Kazakh (orthoepic tendencies, impact of dialects and sub-dialects on the monuments' language, influence of other languages (Arabic, Russian, and Turkic languages)).

Keywords: Turkic languages, Kazakh, orthography, literary norm, consonantism, loanwords, phonetic shifts

Anna Dybo, Julia Normanskaja. The first Cyrillic books in Kazakh as a base for studying the history of dialects and creating a literary standard

Through the analysis of the use of vowels and consonants in five Cyrillic books which were published within the framework of the Kyrgyz mission at the end of 19th and beginning of the 20th century, one can suggest that they were written using at least four different spelling systems:

Type I is represented by books [School of Piety 1892, Primer for Kyrgyz People 1892]. In them, only correspondences to Lit. Kaz. *i*, *γ* frequently have special writings. Labial vowel harmony is presented only on the narrow non-initial vowels and reflects in approximately 50% of cases, regardless of the frontness of a word and latitude/narrowness of the root vowel. At the end of the word *-ō* is used quite regularly (about 95% of cases) in concordance with Lit. Kaz. *-n*, which may be associated with initial focus on the Arabic spelling used by Central Asian Turks; i. e. with the fact that spelling principles were under development while creating these new books.

Type II — [The Baptism of Russia 1892]. Special writings are used not only for Lit. Kaz. *i*, *γ*, but for *ɥ*, *ə*, *e*, *ə* as well. Labial vowel harmony in the narrow non-initial vowels is fairly consistently reflected, much more often than in [School of Piety 1892, Primer for Kyrgyz People 1892], but only after narrow labial vowels (*y*, *ɣ*) of the first syllable. After extensive labial root vowels vowel harmony it is almost never shown. Writing *-ō* in concordance with Lit. Kaz. *-n* is very rare.

Type III — [Kyrgyz-Russian dictionary 1897]. Contains special writings for all vowels except *υ*, in about 20% of the cases. These writings show a resemblance to the Tatar-Bashkir reflecting the Turkic vowels, which can be attributed to the influence of neighboring dialects. Writing *-ō* in concordance with Lit. Kaz. *-n* is not recorded for native vocabulary. Labial vowel harmony looks peculiar: in narrow vowels of non-initial syllables it is consistently shown after narrow labial root vowels and much less consistently after broad labial root vowels; on the broad vowels of non-initial syllables it is shown only in front vowel words after narrow *ɣ*. It seems that the grammar [Katarinsky 1906] applies to the same type, but this issue needs further study.

Type IV — [Primer 1908]. Spelling is almost identical to the spoken norm of modern literary Kazakh language according to [Musaev 2008].

This scheme correlates with historical information about the location of the four Mission centers in the Semipalatinsk and Akmola regions:

- Tsentralnyj camp in Semipalatinsk Zarechnaya Slobodka.
- Malovladimirskij camp in the village of Malo-Vladimirskoje, Semipalatinskij district.
- Bukonskij camp in the village of Preobrazhenskij, Ustkamenogorskij district.
- Alexandrovskij camp, in the Alexandrovskij village, Pavlodar district.

On the basis of historical data we know that until 1895 the books were only created in the Semipalatinsk region; so types I and II can be reliably associated with the camps of Semipalatinskij and Ustkamenogorskij districts (and corresponding dialect substratum can be assumed for them).

Information that Sultan Bahtigireeva from Uralsk participated in the creation of the type III books [Kyrgyz-Russian dictionary 1897; Katarinsky 1906] suggests that the place of the creation of these books were the Akmola region camps, and specifically Alexandrovskij camp in the Pavlodarskij district.

Features of vowel harmony in the [Primer 1908], which bring it together with, on one hand, the modern literary language, and on the other hand, with the type III books [Kyrgyz-Russian dictionary 1897; Katarinsky 1906] permit us to assume that the place of its creation was also Alexandrovskij camp in the Pavlodarskij district. This is indirectly confirmed by the authors' observations of the modern dialects of the Kazakh language.

Keywords: Turkic languages, Kazakh language, orthography, literary norm, phonetics of dialects

REVIEWS

Polina Dambueva. Review of the book by Ch. Bawden “A Tract for the Buryats”. Wiesbaden, 2012. 131 p.

This review is devoted to the book by Ch. Bouden “A Tract for the Buryats” (Wiesbaden, 2012. 131), in which the author writes about Christian treatises — translations of the Gospel for the Buryats and Kalmyks on Written Mongolian and old Kalmyk languages published in St. Petersburg in the first half of the XIX century.

Keywords: the author, the book, Gospel, Buryat, Kalmyk, Mongolian, translation, publisher, contents of the book