

SUMMARY

Victoria V. Vorobeva, Irina V. Novitskaya. Strategies of encoding predicative possession in the Priural and Kazym dialects of the Khanty language

The article presents research findings resulting from an analysis of the strategies used to encode predicative possessive relations which were identified in a corpus of texts (62 texts, 5181 sentences) in the Priural (Obdorsk) and Kazym dialects of Khanty language. The most common strategy of encoding predicative possession in Priural (Obdorsk) and Kazym dialects is a transitive one based on the verb *sob. tǎjtī*, *pol. tǎjtī*, *kaz. tǎjtī* ‘to have’, which is used to express the main conceptual features of possession (abstract, physical/temporal, alienable, inalienable, inanimate). An intransitive strategy can be represented by the construction that is based on the locative/existential sentence with the verb *sob. u(l)tī*, *pol. o(l)tī*, *kaz. wō(l)tī* ‘to be’. Following L. Stassen, it is defined as an adnominal possessive construction wherein the possession is indexed on the possessed. Negative possession is encoded differently in the transitive and intransitive strategies. While the “standard” syntactical negation, expressed by the negative particle *sob. ān*, *pol. ān*, *kaz. ān*, *χōn* ‘no, not’, is used in the transitive strategy, a special negative existential verb — *sob. āntam*, *pol. āntam*, *kaz. āntōm* “not to be” — is common in negative intransitive constructions.

Keywords: Khanty language, Priural (Obdorsk) dialect, Kazym dialect, predicative possession, habeo-verb

Yulia V. Normanskaya. Proto-Permic accent: Internal and external reconstruction

This article analyzes the field data on phonological paradigmatic accent in the verbal paradigms, which were collected by L. G. Ponomareva in 2016—2018 in various settlements of the Yus’va district (Permskiy Krai) located at a distance of 30 km from each other: Doeg, Timino, Pikunovo, Mukachevo. Comparative analysis of these data with the already published materials on Finno-Volga, Proto-Samoyedic, Khanty and Mansi accent paradigms allows to reconstruct the accent paradigm for the Proto-Uralic language, and to discover that Permic verbal paradigms are very archaic and directly succeed the Proto-Uralic ones.

Keywords: accent, vowels, comparative-historical linguistics, Permic languages, Finno-Volga languages, Samoyedic languages, Ob-Ugric languages, Proto-Uralic language

Alexander V. Savelyev. Viktor Vishnevsky's *Načertanije...* and the language of Chuvash written culture in the early 19th century

The article deals with the orthography and linguistic evidence provided by Viktor Vishnevsky’s “*Načertanije...*” (“Inscription”), one of the most famous Chuvash books from the first half of the 19th century. This text is shown to have induced a large number of spelling techniques that were used in Chuvash literacy until as late as the 1860s. Linguistically, “*Načertanije...*” is not identical to any of other previously studied texts in pre-standard Chuvash; frequent forms with parallels in the northwestern extremity of the Viryal dialect area coexist with a smaller number of forms that can be associated with the central part of the Chuvash-speaking area. This provides evidence of a dialect shift occurring somewhere in the linguistic history of the so-called Anat Yenči varieties of Chuvash.

Keywords: pre-standard Chuvash, Chuvash dialectology, Viktor Vishnevsky, the history of Chuvash, Chuvash

Sergei G. Tatevosov. On the periphrastic verbal subparadigm of Tatar

The paper aims at establishing a few descriptive generalizations about the structure of periphrastic verbal subparadigm of Tatar. Tatar makes use of two auxiliaries, *i-* ‘be’ and *bulu* ‘be’, the former having a restricted paradigm, the latter being a regular verb featuring the whole range of synthetic and periphrastic options. Both morphological and syntactic evidence suggest that lexical verbs enter periphrastic configurations as participles. The whole periphrastic subparadigm consists of 3264 indicative finite forms. The paper also surveys the relationship between periphrastic verbs and so-called serial verb constructions, as well as a number of issues surrounding the structure of a few copular constructions.

Keywords: Tatar, verbal paradigm, periphrasis

Leonid M. Ivshin. Vocabulary of the Northern Udmurt in recent studies

The monograph under review describes the distinct vocabulary features of the Middle Cheptsä dialect of Udmurt in its modern use. This study is relevant mainly because there are no similar lexicographical descriptions of the regional dialectal vocabulary. The book contains more than 7000 dictionary entries, complete with Russian translations (with elements of explanation where necessary) and illustrations of the

living examples of the words' use. The vocabulary included not only reflects the specific features of the dialect, but also ethnographic and ethno-cultural features of the territory described. The materials from the book could be used to compile a comparative dictionary of Udmurt dialects.

Keywords: philology, Udmurt, Middle Cheptsá dialect, vocabulary, specifics

Serafima S. Sibatrova. Eugenia Kovedyaeva — A Mari linguist (on the 100th anniversary)

The paper gives a brief overview of career and scientific work of the Mari linguist Eugenia Kovedyaeva, who was a senior researcher at the Finno-Ugric Department of the Institute of Linguistics of the USSR Academy of Sciences. The article presents a significant contribution the researcher has made to the development of Mari and the Finno-Ugric linguistics. Kovedjajeva published 4 monographs: on the methodology of teaching of Russian pronunciation for the Mari school students and on the problems of the Mari linguistics (phonetics, areal linguistics, dialectology).

Keywords: methodologist, linguist, the Mari language, phonetics, areal linguistics, dialectology