SUMMARY

Roman V. Gaidamashko, Larisa G. Ponomareva. Materials on History of the Study of the Komi-Permyak Manuscript Heritage of Archpriest Antony Popov (1784—1788)

The article cites materials on the history of studies that Russian linguists have conducted from 1962 to 2018 of the Komi-Permyak manuscript heritage of Archpriest Antony Popov (1784—1788), and lists inaccuracies, omissions and errors noted in the researches. Our preliminary observations have found that the Komi-Permyak manuscript heritage of Archpriest Antony Popov is little-known to a wide range of linguists and is not involved in the analysis during comparative historical studies.

Keywords: Komi-Permyak language, monuments of writing, manuscripts of the 18th century, history of Komi-Permyak linguistic studies

Polina I. Li. An Experimental Phonetic Study of the First-syllable Vocalism in the Vakh Dialect of Khanty

This article presents the results of the experimental phonetic research of the vowels in the first syllable in the Vakh dialect of Khanty. The research was based on the field materials collected by the author in the village of Korliki (Khanty-Mansi Autonomous Okrug— Yugra). This material was then processed using the Praat speech analysis software. Qualitative and quantitative features of the processed vowel are cited.

Keywords: Vakh dialect of Khanty, vowels in the first syllable, vowel quality, vowel quantity, formant analysis

Yulia V. Normanskaya. Who Stood at the Beginnings of the Crimean Tatar Literary Language?

In the scientific literature, the generally accepted view is that the dialect basis of the modern literary language, which was created in 1928, was Kipchak dialect, differs significantly from the first dictionaries, prepared in the 19th century under the leadership of Ismail Bey Gasprinsky on the basis of Oguz dialects. In article, on the basis of the analysis of the electronic summary dictionary of the literary Crimean Tatar language and the first Crimean Tatar dictionaries [Bodaninsky 1873, Tatar-Russian dictionary 1902, Russian-Tatar (Crimean Tatar) 1906] on the signs distinguishing Kipchak and Oguz languages, it was revealed that it is not possible to identify the signs that reliably distinguish the dialect of the first dictionaries and the modern Crimean Tatar language. Between them there is a complete linguistic continuity, so we can assume that the literary language was not created in 1928 after the linguistic conference, but instead in the 19th century, by the Crimean Tatar educators.

Keywords: Crimean Tatar language, the Kypchak languages of the Oguz languages, the first Cyrillic dictionaries

Anna V. Dybo, Philip S. Krylov, Vera S. Maltseva, Aleksandra V. Sheimovich. Segmental Rules in the Automatic Parser for the Khakass Corpus

The article describes a fragment of the work process of an automatic parser for Literary Khakass. It analyzes data using "synthesis", i. e., through multiple straight and reverse passes that check various hypotheses. The article describes the transformation of a morphophonological transcription of a word-form into an orthographic one. Literary Khakass is not very normative as a language, and existing grammars do not reflect every feature of its morphophonology well enough. Thus, for some stages of the process we use rules derived from our analysis of the corpus data and of the dialectal materials we have collected.

Keywords: Khakas language, morphophonology, agglutination, automatic parsing, language corpora