

SUMMARY

Maria P. Bezenova, Natalja V. Kondratjeva. Some peculiarities of the Udmurt translation of “The law of the Lord” (1912): graphics, orthography, phonetics

The article consists of two parts. The first part represents graphic and orthographic characteristics of the Udmurt written monument of the early 20th century. The analysis of the graphic and orthographic features of the monument is carried out in order to further consider the phonetic and morphologic features of the written source. The second part of the article describes vocalic and consonant characteristics of the Udmurt written monument. Comparing these characteristics with the materials of the dictionary [Wichmann 1987] and the data of the modern Udmurt dialects the authors attempt to describe these features as archaic or innovative.

Keywords: the Udmurt language, written monuments, graphic features, orthographic features, vocalic features, consonant features

Anar A. Gadzhieva. Analysis of the vowel and consonant systems of the first Cyrillic books in Kazakh

The author analyzes the use of vowels and consonants in six Cyrillic books, which were published within the framework of the Kyrgyz mission at the end of 19th and the beginning of the 20th century. The article deals with phonetic and morphological characteristics of the text of the book “Wisdom of Jesus the Son of Sirach” (Kazan, 1891) in comparison with the data of modern dialects and of the Literary Kazakh language. Based on a comparison of the data obtained, it was concluded that the features of the reflection of vowel graphemes in [Wisdom of Jesus the Son of Sirach 1891] almost completely coincide with [Kyrgyz-Russian dictionary 1897]. At the same time, they are reflected in the Kostanay dialect, and most of them are represented in the modern Pavlodar dialect. This indicates the proximity of the dialects of Pavlodar and Kostanay, their differences from the Eastern dialects of the Kazakh language, on the material of which the first books were created [Primer for Kyrgyz People 1892; School of Piety 1892; The Baptism of Russia 1892], and correlates with historical information about the centers for creating the first Cyrillic books.

Keywords: literary language, Kazakh language, literary norm, written monuments, phonetics of dialects

Karina O. Mischenkova. Reflections of the Proto-Evenki *s in the Evenki dialects in the late 17th century and the first half of the 18th century

One of the differential phonetic features of the Evenki dialects is the reflection of the Proto-Evenki *s. Based on this feature, the Evenki language is divided into three dialectal areas: northern (spirant), southern (sibilant) and eastern (sibilant-spirant). However, at the diachronic level, the consistency of the *s reflection within each area is not observed. The article attempts to reconstruct the distribution pattern of this differential feature based on the first written monuments of the Evenki language.

Keywords: Evenki phonetics, Evenki dialects, Proto-Evenki, sibilant, spirant, Tungusic languages

Irina A. Nevskaya, Aiiiana A. Ozonova. Attempt of the questionnaire on the nominal sentences in the South-Siberian Turkic languages and the first results

Simple sentences are modelled according to certain structural patterns linked to typical situations they represent — propositions. We consider an elementary simple clause (ESC), i.e. a clause containing only obligatory components of the situation, to be the main entity on the syntax level. ESCs can be represented by their structural schemes. Although the systems of ESCs are language specific, they also have universal core structures. This allows for comparing syntax systems of languages and dialects. Nominal simple clauses form a separate subsystem, different from that of verbal ones, due to the nature of nominal predicates themselves — they establish relations between two or more entities or notions or encode static situations.

The present questionnaire was worked out in order to collect language material on main structural and semantic types of Turkic nominal sentences; it should ensure comparability of syntactic systems of Turkic languages and dialects. Here, we present our first results of research on nominal sentences obtained using the questionnaire.

Keywords: syntax, nominal clause, existential sentences, sentence patterns, questionnaire, Turkic languages

Iraida Ya. Selyutina, Nikolay S. Urtegeshev, Albina A. Dobrinina. Telengits consonants based on instrumental data

The article presents the results of using instrumental data of the Magnetic Resonance Imaging and acoustic analyse to explore the articulatory-acoustic bases of one of the ethnic groups of South Altai — Telengits. The AAB of Telengits in the field of consonantism is characterized by a strong and moderate tension of the speech organs, weak degree of tension are the unusual settings. In addition to the main, in the formation of the specificity of the AAB of Telengits the important role played by additional articulations: labialization, palatalization, velarization, uvularization, pharyngealization; no nazalized articulations indirectly reflects the overall strong tension. A clear direct correlation between the degree of articulatory tension and the level of expression of additional features was revealed. In the most concentrated form, the set of these parameters marks the ejective settings articulated with a raised larynx. Set of characteristics of Telengits articulation detects the proximity of the Ust-Kan settings, Ongudai substantially different from Telengits implementations.

Keywords: Turkic Languages, the Altai languages and dialects, Telengit language, consonantism, articulatory-acoustic base, experimental phonetics, Magnetic Resonance Imaging, Speech Analyzer

Vyacheslav N. Khoninov. Kalmyk traditional clothing

The article contains a full description of Kalmyk traditional clothing. More than 30 names for women's and men's clothing are considered, including summer and winter, everyday and festive clothes, which are additionally characterized by differ in material (cloth, fur, hide or leather), ways of cutting and sewing, and some details of design: sheathing, trimming, decorative chiffon, ornament. As a result of the study of the names of Kalmyk traditional clothing, we can conclude that the Kalmyk costume is a unique phenomenon of material culture, which was formed not only by the Kalmyk way of life, but also by the inter-ethnic contacts with neighboring peoples.

Keywords: Kalmyk language, material culture, clothing, costume, traditional attire