

Maria K. Amelina. From small-scale multilingualism to “the big shift” to Tundra Nenets: linguistic ideologies and language shift dynamics in Tukhard Tundra and the Lower Yenisei area (20th — the beginning of the 21st century)

In the article the data collected by the author during the expedition (November and December 2017) to Tukhard (Karaul rural settlement, Taimyrsky Dolgano-Nenetsky District) and the nomadic settlements of reindeer herders in Tukhard tundra (the Lower Yenisei area) are considered. In the first section of the article the question about the boundaries of Tukhard tundra, the key “milestones” of Tukhard history and the data on the population of the region are considered. In the second section the author describes the material of the research: the detailed sociolinguistic interviews with the analysis of genealogical lines, “family trees” and language biographies of the native speakers of the Tukhard idiom of the Taimyr (Yenisei) dialect of Tundra Nenets. In the third section the author deals with the main difficulties and problems of the method of sociolinguistic reconstruction according to the data of language biographies. In the fourth section there are the lists of surnames of different local ethnic groups, living in Tukhard tundra (Tundra Nenets, Tundra Enets, Forest Enets, Dolgans, etc.). In the fifth section of the article the author illustrates the possibilities of the method of sociolinguistic reconstruction according to the data of language biographies: the peculiarities of small-scale multilingualism functioning in the conditions of mixed marriages and economic activities of representatives of different local ethnic groups; also the author shows how the loss of multilingualism (“the big shift to Tundra Nenets”) occurred. In the sixth section of the article the author describes the linguistic ideologies (language ideologies) in Tukhard tundra and the Lower Yenisei area in the 20th century (and at the beginning of the 21st century). The author also highlights the uniqueness of the local group of Tukhard Nenets, in which a lot of different ethnic components are “dissolved”.

Keywords: Tundra Nenets, Tundra Enets, Forest Enets, Dolgan, language biography, sociolinguistics, linguistic ideologies, language ideologies, small-scale multilingualism, local ethnic group

Nurlan A. Atygayev, Omirbek Hanayi. About the time of fixation of hydronym “Syrdarya” in historical sources

In the presented article, the issue of the time of fixation of the well-known hydronym «Syr Darya» in written historical sources is considered.

The Syr Darya River is one of the main (in length and water content) rivers of Central Asia. It flows through the territory of several post-Soviet countries — Tajikistan, Uzbekistan and Kyrgyzstan, but the bulk of the river is located on the territory of Kazakhstan. The Syr Darya River is one of the most frequently mentioned hydronyms in the Muslim historical and geographical literature of the late Middle Ages and the New Age. In these written works, the river is referred to under various names: Seykhun, Khojend River, Shakhrukh River, Shash River and Akhsiket River.

In modern historical and geographical literature, the opinion that the name “Syr Darya” appeared only in the 19th century is firmly established. In this article, the authors criticize this established opinion. The materials for this study are information and data from written sources — medieval historical and geographical works, archival documents, and geographical maps. The work also widely uses the findings of scientific research of scientists of the preceding period.

The authors conclude that the name “Syr Darya” is found in historical, mainly in Turkic-language, writings from at least the second half of the 16th century. Since the end of the 17th century, this name is recorded in Russian archival sources, and from the beginning of the 18th century in Western European maps and writings.

Keywords: Syrdarya River (Syrdarya river), historical sources, geography, archival documents, maps

Maria P. Bezenova. The peculiarities of the translation of “God’s Law” (1912) into Udmurt: nominal morphology

This article examines the nominal morphologic characteristics of the translation of “God’s Law” into the Udmurt language. The relevance of the study lies in the fact that Udmurt written monuments have not yet been thoroughly studied. Thus far more than 400 pre-revolutionary Udmurt monuments have been found, but most of them have not been described. It is necessary to analyze those written monuments, as

they provide important information for language reconstruction and help determine the chronology of linguistic phenomena.

The description of morphological characteristics in the article is based on previously identified graphic and phonetic features of the translation of “God’s Law” into Udmurt. Its linguistic material is compared with data from literary language and modern Udmurt dialects.

Having analysed “God’s Law” in the Udmurt language, some features were revealed in the design of morphological indicators of the plural, possessiveness and some case forms. However, in general, the analysis showed that at the level of nominal morphology the text is archaic in character, as only three features that distinguish the language of the monument from the literary Udmurt language and most modern dialects were identified. A comparison of the linguistic data of “God’s Law” with the literary language and modern Udmurt dialects does not contradict our hypothesis regarding the dialectic affiliation of the written source, when it is considered that all of the identified innovative features are present in the modern Middle-Cheptsä dialect of the northern dialect of the Udmurt language.

Keywords: the Udmurt language, dialectology, the monuments of literature, nominal morphology

Nadezda I. Danilova, Fedor N. Diachkovskiy. The Great explanatory dictionary of the Yakut Language: bases, premises, structure

The paper highlights cultural and scientific importance of the Great Explanatory Dictionary of the Yakut Language. Large-scale work on systematization and scientifically proven formation of the national stock of Yakut vocabulary has its objective basis, particular objectives and scientific principles. Thus, the paper considers the history of development of Yakut lexicography in detail which is closely connected to development of Turkic studies in the late 17th century. A great progress in development of Yakut lexicography is related to the universal access of population to secondary education, formation and development of the Yakut literary language. At present, the body of lexicographic work in the Yakut language contains a substantial list of dictionaries of various types: bilingual, dialectological, phraseological, etymological, learners’, and terminological. It is emphasized that the material basis and aid for the Dictionary, along with lexicographic work, was the whole body of Yakut academic books as well as grammatical descriptions of the Yakut language. Yakut literature with developed system of genres was an important premise for compiling the Dictionary. The Dictionary used the whole body of literature published in Yakut that was systematized in alphabetic order, folklore texts as well as texts that contained archaic, dated, and dialect vocabulary. It is noted that selection of words was based on the given type of dictionary and the idea of comprehensive representing vocabulary of the modern Yakut language. The headwords are arranged in alphabetic order, with each word having its entry, i. e. a set of information that describes word’s meaning or meanings, its grammatical, stylistic, etc. behavior. The major method of explanation was selected to be description. The authors successfully coped with the task of representing extensive and multifaceted information for each word.

It is certain that “Great Explanatory Dictionary of the Yakut Language” marks a new beginning for Yakut lexicography. This fundamental work will serve, first of all, experts in lexicology and lexicography as it contains scientific linguistic information on systematic arrangement of the Yakut lexical stock, offering considerable scope for further studies of categorization mechanisms and formation of the linguistic picture of the world as well as various comparative studies.

Keywords: lexicography, Yakut language, explanatory dictionary, semantic word structure

Elena M. Napolnova. The analysis of semantics of the Turkish lexeme *yer*

The study of the semantics of the Turkish lexeme *yer* with the main meanings ‘place’, ‘ground’ and a number of secondary meanings aims to get as close as possible to understanding all the information that a native speaker subconsciously has when using it. The meanings and features of the use of *yer* are determined by naive notions, the need to express modern scientific knowledge and the peculiarities of the nomination process in modern Turkish. In the Turkish language, it is legitimate to specify ‘place’ as the first meaning of *yer*, since only for it there are no synonyms or substitutes, a greater number of secondary meanings are formed from it, and it is more widely represented as a derivational base.

Keywords: vocabulary of the Turkish language, the components of a naive model of the world, common Turkic vocabulary

Julia V. Normanskaja, Natalia A. Kosheliuk. The unpublished Mansi dictionary of P. S. Pallas — an earlier unknown Mansi dialect?

The article presents an analysis of a previously unpublished Mansi dictionary, which was discovered in A. M. Sjögren holding of St. Petersburg Branch Archive of the Russian Academy of

Sciences. Its authorship, the place and time of its creation are unknown. The attention can be drawn to the fact that the wordlist coincides with the dictionaries by P. S. Pallas, which were collected in the 18th century. However, in the book by P. S. Pallas “Comparative Dictionaries of all Languages and Dialects Collected by the Right Hand of the All-Important Person” (Saint Petersburg, 1787—1789), these materials are missing for some unknown reason. The article presents the results of the analysis of the dictionary’s features concerning dialectal differentiation in comparison to other dialects of the Mansi language.

The text was studied according to its graphical and phonetical features as well as according its dialectal differentiation. This fact and the addition of a comparative analysis of the dictionary with the modern information obtained in the fieldwork permit establishing that the language of the dictionary has an affinity with the Konda (earthern) and Middle-Ob (northern) dialect (the transition of Proto-Mansi **k* into *x* before Proto-Mansi back vowels, the reflex of **ɣ* before consonants and at the end of a word). This is confirmed by the lexical isoglosses common with the dialect, recorded near the river Beryozovaya and presented in the dictionary by P. S. Pallas. But in the dictionary a special form of conjugation is marked, which was previously described only for western dialects. The dictionary also shows the archaic preservation of the Proto-Mansi **ʃ* that turns into *s* in the northern Middle-Ob and Sosvinsky dialects, and Proto-Mansi **ɣ* in the intervocal position that turns into *w* in all dialects except for the western Lozvinsky.

Thus, the considered dictionary presents both archaic peculiarities and innovative northern and western features, which does not give us the opportunity to consider it as one of the traditionally distinguished dialect groups. Perhaps, the further study of the Mansi texts of the 18th century will indicate the necessity of the revision of the dialect classification of the Mansi language for that period.

Keywords: comparative linguistics, Mansi language, Mansi dialects, dialectal differentiation, Andreas Johan Sjögren

Vadim V. Dyachkov. Elementy tatarskogo yazyka v tipologicheskom osveshchenii [Elements of the Tatar language in a typological perspective]

The article provides a review of the collective monograph “Elementy tatarskogo yazyka v tipologicheskom osveshchenii [Elements of the Tatar language in a typological perspective]” (Moscow, 2017). This book describes a wide range of grammatical and semantic phenomena in the Mishar dialect of the Tatar language (< Turkic), both from a typologically and a formally oriented perspective. The monograph is supplemented with a phonological sketch and texts in the Mishar dialect. However, the book primarily focuses on morphological and syntactic phenomena that are of special interest to linguistic typology. The semantics of three future tenses is thoroughly investigated in Chapter 2. Chapter 3 examines in detail the semantics of double causatives and associative derivation as well as the argument structure of denominal and deadjectival verbs. Chapter 4 investigates different types of genitive constructions and factors determining their distribution. Chapter 5 is dedicated to the problems of differential object marking, complex verb predicates and syntax of comparative constructions. Indexical shift is described in Chapter 6. Other morphological categories and syntactic constructions are also covered in greater or lesser detail, and much empirical data are provided for every phenomenon mentioned. The review gives a brief description of all chapters and highlights several topics which are particularly significant typologically, with focus on their contribution to linguistic theory.

Keywords: Turkic languages, Tatar language, review, future tense, double causatives, denominal verbs, comparative constructions, differential object marking, indexical shift

Anita V. Solovyeva. Elementy mokshanskogo yazyka v tipologicheskom osveshchenii [Elements of the Moksha language in a typological perspective]

The reviewed book is a striking example of systematization of fieldwork research results based on the interaction of different generations and approaches to the description of language material. In the heart of the book lie dialectal data that were collected during fieldwork with speakers of the Central dialect of the Moksha language in the Mordovian villages of Lesnoje Cibajevo, Lesnoje Ardashevo, and Lesnyje Sijaly. The book consists of not only a typologically oriented description of language material, but also an analysis within both functional and formal approaches. It provides a broad description of Moksha morphology, semantic and syntactic interface.

The author of the review aims to analyze the advantages and disadvantages of each of the thirty-six chapters of the monograph, noting their significance in comparison with existing studies on Moksha.

Keywords: grammar, linguistic fieldwork, Finno-Ugric languages, the Moksha language