

SUMMARY

Aleksey A. Burykin. *A. A. Petrov. Istoriya izucheniya tunguso-manchzhurskih yazykov v Rossii (Ocherki i issledovaniya)* [The history of the study of the Tungus-Manchu languages in Russia (sketches and researches)]

This publication is a review of a new book by A. A. Petrov devoted to the history of the study of the Tungus-Manchu languages in Russia from the 18th century till the beginning of the 21st century. Reference books of this type on the Tungus-Manchu languages and other languages of the peoples of the North, Siberia and the Far East of Russia have not been published for over 70 years, and they are especially relevant due to the increase in the volume of publications on these languages, a significant part of which are regional publications of universities and Siberian scientific centers.

The main part of the book is the literature on the Tungus-Manchu languages dating back to the 20th century. It is divided into three periods: the pre-revolutionary period (1900—1917), the Soviet period (1917—1991), and the Russian post-Soviet period (1992—2000). There is a certain logic in this: the biographies of most researchers of the older generation fit into one period, and each period reflects certain trends in views on the subject and asks of the study.

The book includes a number of supplements for reference. These applications make the book by A. A. Petrov a convenient textbook for students of specialized universities, a guide for refresher courses for teachers of the Tungus-Manchu languages and independent work of teachers, and a guide for foreign researchers who may have difficulties with the Russian bibliography on the subject.

A. A. Petrov's book is unambiguously useful as an everyday reference book of literature on the Tungus-Manchu languages, although, of course, researchers of biographies of scientists as well as researchers of some special problems of studying Tungus-Manchu languages will turn to other sources that provide special requests.

Keywords: Tungus-Manchu languages, biographical reference book, bibliographic reference book

Jumabay Uldanay. *Düysenälï Abdïläšïm. Eski Kazak jazba tili* [The Old Kazakh written language]

The paper presents a review of Düysenälï Abdïläšïm's monograph "The Old Kazakh Written Language" ("Eski Kazak Jazba Tili"), which is written in Kazakh and published in Beijing in 2014. The monograph is a linguistic description of the documents of the Kazakh Khanates written in the period from the first half of the 18th century until the early 19th century. The Old Kazakh documents were mostly written by Kazakh Khans and Sultans and sent to Chinese emperors of the Qing dynasty and to officials in charge of the border. Currently all the documents are preserved in the First Historical Archives of China in Beijing. The monograph is designed as a manual for university students studying Kazakh philology. The significance of the book lies in its being the first and only book providing a comprehensive linguistic description of the Old Kazakh historical documents. The monograph is divided into three chapters. The phonetics and writing system of the Old Kazakh documents are studied in the first chapter. Chapter 2 investigates the nominal morphology, in which five word classes: nouns, adjectives, pronouns, numerals, and function words, have been discussed. The last chapter presents lexical terms for temporal units. The review provides a short description of all chapters and points out that the usage of the term "Turki" is more appropriate for defining the language of the presented documents than the term "Old Kazakh Written Language", since it manifests prevalence of non-Kazakh features.

Keywords: Old Kazakh Written Language, Modern Kazakh language, Old Kazakh documents, Qing Dynasty, Kazakh Khanate, phonetics, morphology, word classes

Marina V. Kutsaeva. Mari-Tatar language contacts as reflected in the language biographies of Moscow Region Mari

The article deals with a narrow, yet important from the linguistic point of view aspect of the language biographies of representatives of the Mari Diaspora in the Moscow region — the issue of language contacts that the respondents in the sampling or senior members of their family used to maintain in the past with Tatars, and, accordingly, the Mari-Tatar bilingualism and Mari-Tatar-Russian trilingualism that existed

among them. Basing herself on the testimonies and recollections of the respondents in the sampling, the author examines the prerequisites for these types of language contacts, on the one hand, and on the other hand, studies the causes that led to the extinction of Mari-Tatar language interactions and the gradual washing out of the Tatar component from the language biographies of Mari people. Among the extralinguistic factors that contributed to the development and maintenance of these language contacts, the following ones were identified: historical and geographical (the alternating location of Mari and Tatar villages or one common village); economic (close trade and economic relations between Mari and Tatars, common labor activities on a collective farm in the Soviet period); cultural (joint cultural and leisure activities). Despite the fact that Tatar was hardly ever used by Mari people outside their day-to-day communication, it performed a number of functions, though: communicative, symbolic, emotional, and that of a secret language. A possible reason for the decline of the language contacts was, according to the data obtained, the weakening of trade and economic ties: the gradual replacement of horse-drawn transport by automobile; poor welfare in rural areas in the 1990s and, as a result, the outflow of population to city areas, the collapse of collective farms and the extinction of a great number of villages. Mari-Tatar language contacts that developed at school (at various stages of school education) or in intra-family communication were equally considered in the paper.

Keywords: internal Diaspora, Mari language, Tatar language, language contacts, multilingualism, Mari-Tatar bilingualism, Mari-Tatar-Russian trilingualism

Delyash N. Muzraeva. Syntactic features of Late Oyrat translated monuments (based on the manuscript with the translation of Tugmud-Gavji *Oülgurun Dalai* "The sea of parables")

The paper describes the syntactic features of the text of the translation of the well-known Buddhist work "The Sea of Parables", carried out by Kalmyk cleric Tugmud-gavji (*Thog-med bka'-bcu*, secular name — O. M. Dordzhiev) (1887—1980) in the late 1960s. This work is an example of the translation of the latest stage of the existence of the Oirat writing among the Kalmyks of the Volga region.

In this work we have involved written sources from the Archive of the Kalmyk Scientific Center of the Russian Academy of Sciences: a manuscript in Oyrat "Clear Script" ('*Todo bičiq*'), called "The Sea of Parables" (*Oülgurun dalai*, notebooks 1—4, 289 folios), translated by Tugmud-gavji, as well as the Tibetan text '*Dzangs blun zhes-bya-ba theg-pa chen-po'i mdo* ('The Mahāyāna Sutra called "The Wise and the Fool"'), which served as the basis for translation.

Based on the analysis of the translation text of Tugmud-gavji in comparison with its Tibetan original, the author of the article notes a number of characteristic syntactic features inherent in the translation language of the Kalmyk literator. They relate to the order of words in the sentence, the types of sentences (according to the purpose of the statement, structural types, etc.). In a number of examples, the translator strictly follows the syntax of the Tibetan original, but, as is almost always observed with the facts of interference, this following is not rigid. In sentences differing in the purpose of the statement, there is a great degree of dependence on the Tibetan original. In the transmission of structural types of sentences, the translator in most examples follows the original. The work demonstrates that Tugmud-gavji adheres to the translation technique characteristic of literal (word-to-word) translations of Buddhist texts, which developed in the second half of the 17th century, which was used by Zaya Pandita and which consists in the fact that the author strictly adheres to the original Tibetan text, trying not to release fragments or some words of the original from the translation. Observations indicate a good knowledge of the Tibetan language by the translator and a noticeable Tibetan influence on the written Oyrat language in its formation through the practice of translating Buddhist texts.

Keywords: Oyrat "Clear Script" ('*todo bičiq*'), "The Sea of Parables", Tugmud-gavji, Syntax, word order, literal (word-to-word) translation

Rimma T. Muratova. Analytical forms of color-signifying lexemes in the modern Bashkir language (on materials of electronic corpus of prose, folklore and publicism)

The article is devoted to the study of analytical forms of color designations in the Bashkir language and the identification of the features of their use in the literary language and folk colloquial speech. The relevance of the research is due to the need to study this group of color designations using the new

achievements of linguistic science, namely, the possibility of access to a large volume of texts that contain almost all the lexical richness of the Bashkir language. Corporuses of the Bashkir language were used as such material: the corpus of prose, the corpus of folklore, the corpus of publicism, and other Internet resources. It was revealed that the analytical method in the Bashkir language forms color designations by color tone, saturation, brightness. In the analytical form, the names of color tones of the following nature are used: two spectral colors (*кызғылт һары* ‘orange’, *кызғылт кык* ‘violet’), shades located between the two main spectra (*јәшкелт зәңгәр* ‘greenish blue’, *һарылт јәшел* ‘yellowish green’), shades of spectral, non-spectral and achromatic colors (*һарылт көрән* ‘yellowish brown’, *сејә қидил* ‘cherry red’). A combination of two or more words also conveys such characteristics as color saturation (*қуји қидил* ‘thick red’, *тоноқ зәңгәр* ‘dull blue’), brightness of tone (*ақһил зәңгәр* ‘light blue’, *қарайусқил јәшел* ‘dark green’), piebald color (*һари ала* ‘yellow piebald’).

Keywords: color terms, Bashkir language, analytical forms, corpus of the Bashkir language

Elena M. Napolnova. Semantics of the verbs “eat” and “drink” in Turkish

Lexicological studies are designed to reveal as much as all possible information about the compatibility and semantic features of object names of various kinds, hidden in the subconscious of native speakers and necessary for the correct construction of statements, which is a condition for an adequate mutual understanding of communicants.

In modern Turkish society, the attitude concerning food in general can be described as cultic. Ye- ‘eat’ and iç- ‘drink’ are used without an object, in combination with the object name, with or without an accusative ending, or with an ablative ending if the action is directed not at the entire object as a whole, but at a part of it. Ye- is combined with the names of food, the consumption of which involves chewing, and requires mandatory filling in the semantic valence of the object of action. İç- used for liquids, soup, medicines and tobacco products. The usage of the verb “drink” in relation to smoking is usually associated with a pleasant tasting experience. Both verbs are used on their own and as parts of the intransitive compound verbs *yemek ye-* ‘eat, take food’ and *içki iç-* ‘drink alcohol’, which differ in the degree of lexicalization and, unlike the simple verbs *ye-* and *iç-*, focus the effect of the action on the agent. The metaphorization of *ye-* developed in two main ways: on the basis of the idea of “eating” as violence and destruction peculiar to the Turkic languages, as well as on the basis of tracing translation of Persian expressions. The metaphorization of the pleasant or unpleasant taste of food does not possess any systematic characterization. İç- not subjected to metaphorization.

Keywords: vocabulary of the Turkish language, verbs of eating and drinking in the Turkic languages, metaphors in the Turkish language