SUMMARY

Nurlan A. Atygayev. Transformation of the semantics of the term and ethnonym *kazakh* (قزاق / *qazaq* / *kazakh*) in the East Desht-i Kypchak

The article is devoted to the study of the term and ethnonym *Qazaq* / *Kazakh*, which is the ethnic name of the main population of the Republic of Kazakhstan. The article suggests that the term *Qazaq* comes from the Turkic verb *qaz-* 'dig'. Perhaps this term meant young Turkic people who switched to *qazaqliq* (free, or *qazaq* style of living), and, unlike the nomadic Kipchaks, used to live not in yurts, but in dugouts that they themselves dug up in forest and mountain ranges.

The following stages in the development of the term *qazaq* / *Qazaq* in East Desht-i Qipchaq of the 13th—14th centuries are highlighted. 1. In the 13th — the 2nd half of the 14th century, the word *qazaq* was applied to unmarried young people who temporarily broke off ties with their relatives and went to remote places, where they passed a kind of a school of survival. The term *qazaqliq* denoted the custom of "bravery and courage". 2. From the 2nd half of the 14th century to 1465, in East Desht-i Qipchaq (and in the former Chagatai ulus) the word *qazaq* was primarily applied to Chingizids, who in the conditions of political struggle were forced to abandon their original possessions and take up the *qazaqliq*. The term *qazaqliq* denoted the method of political struggle, widespread among the Chingizids, as well as the custom of "bravery and courage" as before. 3. From 1465 to the end of the 15th century, with the foundation of an independent state between Shu and Ili rivers, their neighbors began to call its subjects *Qazaqs*, and the term became a politonym. 4. From the end of the 15th century until the middle of the 16th century, the ethno-political division of Uzbek Ulus took place. Three ethnopolitical communities originating from Uzbek Ulus emerged: *Nogai*, *Shiban Uzbeks*, and *Qazaqs*. During this period, the term *qazaq* became an ethno-politonym. 5. From the middle of the 16th century till today, the terms *Qazaq* / *Kazakh* and *Alash* began to reflect the self-identification of the population of the Kazakh Khanate, Kazakhstan, and the term *Qazaq* / *Kazakh* has acquired an ethnic meaning and started to be used as an ethnonym to refer to the population of the Kazakh Khanate.

Keywords: ethnonym, politonym, *Qazaq* / *Kazakh*, *qazaqliq*, Kazakh Khanate, Kerey Khan, Janibek Khan, historical sources, "Tarih-i Rashidi"

Maria P. Bezenova. Morphological features of "The life of St. Theodore" (1913) written in the Udmurt language

The article examines the morphological features of the translation of "The Life of St. Theodore" (1913) into the Elabuga dialect of the Udmurt language. The significance of the study lies in the fact that although written records are one of the main sources for studying language history, most of Udmurt written records have not been examined yet.

The paper describes the main grammatical categories of the noun (number, possession, case) and the verb (voice, mood, tense), as well as those of the non-conjugated verb forms (infinitive, participle, adverbial participle). The analysis of morphological characteristics is based on the previously identified graphic and phonetic features of the written source and employs a comparative method: the linguistic data were compared with the data from the literary language and modern Udmurt dialects. Furthermore, whenever possible, the issues of the origin of morphological markers are raised in order to identify the innovative or archaic nature of the characteristics which are reflected in the written record at the morphological level.

As a result, a number of features in the formalization of plural indicators, adverbial participles, some case and tense forms are revealed, which make the language of the written record different from the modern literary Udmurt language and some of its dialects. At the same time, all of these features are preserved in modern South Udmurt dialects, which does not contradict the hypothesis put forward earlier and based on the analysis of the phonetic system of the source text, according to which the dialect basis of "The Life of St. Theodore" is one of the Central-Southern dialects.

Keywords: the Udmurt language, dialectology, written records, morphological features

Daria O. Zhornik. Passive voice as a means of marking information structure in Mansi: data from the Upper Lozva dialect

This article is aimed at investigating the passive voice as one of the means of marking information structure. The data we use come from our own fieldwork among the Upper Lozva Mansi in 2017—2019 conducted in villages of Ushma and Treskolje of the Ivdel district of the Sverdlovsk oblast, Russian Federation. The data gathered during field trips was assembled into a small corpus of the Northern Mansi language, and we extracted all examples of passive voice found in this corpus. In the article, we briefly summarize the views of our predecessors on the role of the passive voice in Ob-Ugric languages and afterwards we describe the general outline of information structure in Mansi by briefly depicting the use of subject and object conjugations, the passive voice and case marking. We separately analyze the passive voice constructions formed from intransitive, transitive and bitransitive verbs.

We conclude that passive voice is, as stated in previous studies, used for promoting the most topical constituent to the subject position. However, we also suppose that there are some other factors that contribute to the choice of voice in Mansi, e. g. animacy and referential properties of the constituent in question. We describe cases in which the most animate or the most definite (and not the most topical) constituent is being promoted to the subject position. We also suppose that not only these factors may separately affect the choice of voice, but also that the sum of these parameters might be crucial. We suggest that it is necessary to create a formal model which would include all the above-mentioned parameters and adequately describe the choice of voice in Mansi and in Ob-Ugric.

Keywords: the Mansi language, field linguistics, information structure, verbal morphology, passive voice, corpus linguistics

Vera I. Podlesskaya, Ekaterina S. Ermishina. Quotatives in informal Japanese discourse: grammar and pragmatics

Based on the data from Japanese personal blogs the paper addresses grammar and pragmatics of the Japanese constructions with the quotative marker *to*. The aim is twofold: (a) to describe the actual use of quotatives in informal electronic discourse; and (b) to put the Japanese data in the context of the current discussion about the nature of the direct/indirect speech opposition. Japanese is shown to be an intriguing case when it comes to distinguishing direct and indirect reports. First, it lacks standard indexicals typical for languages known as "standard average European", e.g. there is no personal agreement, first and second personal pronouns are extremely rare, hence, one can rely only on optional indexicals, like benefactives, honorifics or the so called final pragmatic particles. Furthermore, even these optional indexicals may operate controversially within one and the same utterance — some being oriented towards the external narrator (which is typical for pragmatically indirect reports) and other being oriented towards the internal speaker (which is typical for pragmatically direct reports). Second, whatever type of indexicals is used, if at all, the report is marked by the quotative marker (complementizer) *to*. This also distinguishes Japanese from standard average European languages where complementizers normally introduce only pragmatically indirect reports which constitute an embedded clause. Third, the quotation marks (*kagi*) are optional for pragmatically direct reports, especially in informal electronic discourse. The kind of data we present supports the approach to reported speech that doesn't favor either/or decisions, but rather is based on multifactorial analysis that considers the whole range of possible parameters and isolates their observed language-specific clusters.

Keywords: quotative, reported speech, direct speech, indirect speech, Japanese

Elena L. Rudnitskaya. Negative existential construction with *āčin* in Evenki: the internal syntactic structure

In the paper, the Evenki negative existential construction with *āčin* is considered. The analysis is based on the use of this construction in the 21st century's oral and written texts. The grammatical features of *āčin* are considered. In a finite clause, *āčin* agrees in number with the subject, and it cannot attach tense affixes. With these features as central for its 21st century use, we analyze *āčin* as a predicative adjective. Importantly, the *āčin* construction is not used in the noun modifier function in the 21st century Evenki. We propose that *āčin* is the head of a predicative adjective phrase (AdjPredP). The derivations of constructions with the nominative [NOM] and the partitive [PART] of missing object are compared. In the partitive object construction, the group [NP [PART] + *āčin*] is the predicate, and the subject is normally the possessor. The

formal analysis of both cases is based on the assumption that [NP + $\bar{a}\check{c}in$] is a small clause (SC$_i$). This analysis accounts for the agreement patterns of $\bar{a}\check{c}in$, and it includes the mechanisms of the nominative vs. partitive case assignment. In the adverbial use, there is a distinction between oral and written language. In the written language (that is close to the literary language), $\bar{a}\check{c}in$ has morphological properties of a noun (it can attach case and possessive affixes), and it is similar to the nominal head of a quasi-possessive construction. In the oral language, the predicative adjective $\bar{a}\check{c}in$ construction [NP [PART] + $\bar{a}\check{c}in$] is used primarily in the adverbial function. This and other oral speech innovations that create additional problems for the proposed formal analysis are discussed.

Keywords: existential negation, Evenki, oral language, written texts, grammatical features, formal-syntactic analysis, partitive, nominative, small clause

Natalia S. Yakhontova, Enkhbatyn Munkhtsetseg. Discrepancies in the thematic order in the explanatory Manchu-Mongolian dictionary (1717)

The article examines the Mongolian corpus of the explanatory bilingual Manchu-Mongolian dictionary (1717) focusing on the correspondence of the Mongolian words (or phrases) to the topic of the section in which they are placed. Due to a clear structure of the dictionary and a list of all chapters and sections names it is easy to find a Manchu or a Mongolian headword in it. However, many headwords in addition to the main explanation, have additional ones that explain the meaning of the word in special cases. There are three among them — the explanation of the meaning of the homonym of the Manchu headword, its figurative meaning and the meaning of phrases with the headword, where a different meaning appears. Therefore, the connection with the topic of the section is lost. In the Mongolian part of the dictionary this different meaning is naturally translated by a different word and thus the connection with the headword is lost as well. Without reference to the Manchu part it is almost impossible to find or to explain the appearance of such Mongolian words in a section. The cases described do not affect the thematic structure of the dictionary on the whole because of their insignificant number. However, the statement that the Mongolian part of this dictionary can be used separately as a Mongolian dictionary is not completely accurate.

Keywords: lexicography, bilingual dictionary, explanatory dictionary, thematic dictionary, Manchu language, Mongolian language, additional explanation, topic of a section, types of discrepancies

Leonid M. Ivshin. A new life of the unique manuscript (*O. A. Sergeev.* Vasiliy Kreknin, Ioann Platunov «A short Mari dictionary with Russian translation»: a linguistic analysis (supplied with a dictionary). Yoshkar-Ola, 2020. 348 pages)

This publication is a review of a new book by O. A. Sergeev, which presents a historical, linguistic and paleographic analysis of the handwritten Mari-Russian dictionary of the second half of the 18th century by V. Kreknin and I. Platunov. This is the second scientific reference edition of the author related to the series "From the history of Russian lexicography". It introduces the reader to the history of the creation, dialect and lexical features of a unique bicentenary lexicographic work. As an appendix, the monograph contains a "Brief Cheremis Dictionary with a Russian translation" with the use of modern Mari language data. Thus, materials on the Mari language of the end of the 18th century will become available to a wide range of readers. The publication of handwritten works becomes relevant due to the increased interest of researchers in the study of the history of the language, the problems of the emergence and development of writing, and the literary language in the late 20th and early 21st centuries. The development of these tasks requires a broad involvement of handwritten and published works in the scientific circulation, which for many languages, including Mari, are one of the most important sources that recreate a more or less complete picture of the language development (graphics, spelling, punctuation, vocabulary) at a certain stage. The book by O. A. Sergeev is a valuable research that is of great interest, first of all, for students of philology and graduate students as a textbook for studying the course of the history of the Mari literary language and / or linguistics. It can be used by researchers-theorists in the field of Finno-Ugric linguistics, as well as by all those interested in the material and spiritual culture of the Mari people.

Keywords: the old Mari written language, lexicographic manuscript, handwritten dictionary, dialects, vocabulary

Julia V. Normanskaja. The first Mari dictionary — an archaic text or concordance of the words from different Mari dialects? (*O. A. Sergeev.* Vasiliy Kreknin, Ioann Platunov «A short Mari dictionary with Russian translation»: a linguistic analysis (supplied with a dictionary). Yoshkar-Ola, 2020. 348 pages)

This review analyzes the ways in which the Concise Cheremis-Russian Dictionary differs from the literary Mari language in order to answer the following question: was the dictionary compiled in the Pizhan subdialect of the Yaransk dialect of Northwestern Mari, which was spoken at that time in the Kukarskaya Sloboda, where the dictionary was created, or, as O. A. Sergeev claims, "words belonging to all the main dialects of the modern Mari language can be found in the Concise Cheremis-Russian Dictionary" [Сергеев 2020: 17]?

To answer this question, a comprehensive graphic-phonetic analysis of the dictionary has been carried out. Three innovative features inherent in the Yaransk dialect have been identified (PMari *$ć > ц$, PMari *-$j > 0$, PMari *$ńč́$, *$ńʒ́$, *$nǯ > нз$) together with five more features that are characteristic of other first books: the preservation of the PMari *i, the reflection of PMari *$ö$ as o and PMari *w as b, and the retention of vowel harmony. The only feature that occurs neither in the nineteenth-century books, nor in the modern dialects is the PMari *$ö > e/э$, which may indicate a later origin of Mari $ö <$ Finno-Ugric *e than previously thought. Thus, the review shows that the dictionary could have been written in the Pizhan subdialect of the Yaransk dialect, which differed significantly from its modern state in the 18th century as it retained many archaic features characteristic of other first books. The analysis of the dictionary allows one to refine the history of the Yaransk dialect and the dating of certain sound changes.

Keywords: Mari dialects, chronology of the dialect's changes, first books, graphics, phonetics