Summaries

Maria P. Bezenova. Dialect basis of the first Udmurt translations of the Gospel of John

The article focuses on the morphological features of the first manuscript translations of the Gospel of John made at the beginning of the 19th century. The aim of the study is to determine the dialect basis of these sources.

The paper describes the main grammatical categories of the noun (number, possessiveness, case) and verb (voice, mood, tense) as well as non-finite forms of the verb (infinitive, participle, gerund). The study is based on the corpus of handwritten texts that includes the first Udmurt translations of the Gospel of John, stored in the St. Petersburg branch of the Archive of the Russian Academy of Sciences and in the Russian State Historical Archive. The analysis has been carried out by comparing the linguistic data collected from the sources with the Udmurt literary language and its dialects in order to determine the innovative or archaic nature of the features identified in the sources under analysis.

The analysis reveals a number of innovations, which indicate the dialect affiliation of the written records. The correlation of these features with modern Udmurt dialects suggests that the Upper-Cheptsa and Middle-Cheptsa dialects of the Northern dialect are the basis of the manuscripts. The sources also witness to a number of archaisms, which today can no longer be found in the Northern Udmurt dialects. In addition, in the texts under analysis, as well as in other written sources of this period, the spelling norm can clearly be traced, according to which the morphological indicators with an *u* initial are attached to stems ending in vowels and soft consonants, and in other cases the *ы* formants are used.

Keywords: the Udmurt language, written record, Gospels, morphological features, Udmurt dialects

Elena L. Klyachko. The Tungusic verb *ņeke-*: its functions and the evolution of its semantics

The paper considers *ņeke-*, a highly polysemic verb present in several Tungusic languages: Evenki, Even, Negidal, Oroch, and Udihe. The meanings of the verb include 'do', 'say', 'want', 'go' and 'hunt'. It also can be a euphemism for 'have sex'. Moreover, *ņeke-* can also be used as an auxiliary verb or as part of a discourse connective when combined with an adverb meaning 'so', and it can be found in cases of verbal anaphora. The aim of the paper is to explain how this polysemy developed. The functions of the verb have previously been described only briefly in grammars and dictionaries. However, oral corpora and elicitation experiments allowed me to discover additional meanings not previously mentioned for some of the languages. These intralingual comparisons as well as typological data made it possible for me to suggest the following development. The original meaning of the verb was 'do', marking abstract actions. It then evolved to mean 'want X', introducing another verb as X. At the same time, the verb was used to introduce ideophones. This ideophone-introducing function helped develop it into a quotative verb in some of the languages. Finally, the abstract 'do' started to mean 'move' and then 'hunt'. Its abstract 'do'-meaning is what allowed it to be used as an auxiliary and as a part of a connective. In some Evenki dialects, *ņeke-* was replaced with *ke-*, a Mongolic borrowing, which still retained the functions of *ņeke-*. Interestingly, the verb seems to be present in the Tungusic languages mentioned above, while other Tungusic languages, such as Ulch or Nanay, have a similarly functioning verb with a different stem. This may support A. M. Pevnov's hypothesis of *ņeke-* being borrowed into a branch of the Tungusic languages from a Koryak placeholder stem.

Keywords: Tungusic languages, quotative verb, discourse, hesitation, polipredication, ideophones

Saglara V. Mirzaeva. Tibetan syllable *bya* in Oirat Clear Script

Oirat (Old Kalmyk) "Clear Script" (*todo biciq*) created by Jaya Paṇḍita Nam-mkha′ rgya-mtsho (1599–1662) in the first half of the 17th century includes basic 25 Oirat letters and additional transcriptional *galig* letters aimed for spelling of Sanskrit and Tibetan lexemes. Some of these *galig* letters, namely ꙍ, following the shape of Tibetan syllable ꝫ (*bya*), was regarded as belongning to basic *todo biciq* alphabet to the beginning of 20th century, according to materials of bilingual dictionaries and primer books for Kalmyk children belonging to this period. Meanwhile, in modern Oirat studies there is still no standardized variant of transliteration of this graphic symbol. The paper *aims* to describe usage of grapheme ꙍ, which we transliterate as *ǯ*, in lexicographic and didactic materials concerning to Old Kalmyk, to analyze its characteristics in the context of the grapho-phonetic system of Old Kalmyk and also to point out the problem of the necessity to accept some unified variant of transliteration of the sign.. The study is based on materials of "Anonymous Russian-Kalmyk dictionary of the 18th century", Kalmyk-Russian dictionaries by N. Badmaev (1899) and A. M. Pozdneev (1911), primers for Kalmyk children by K. I. Kostenkov (1871) and L. Narmaev and N. Ochirov (1915). *Results*. The materials show that *galig* sign *ǯ* functions as an allograph of the grapheme *ǰ* and denotes a voiced affricative sound [дж]. The dictionaries analyzed show

lograph of the grapheme *ǰ* and denotes a voiced affricative sound [дж]. The dictionaries analyzed show diachronic changes in its spelling also when the basic for *todo biciq* script principle of following the rules of Tibetan orthography (namely when the vowel *a* is included in the syllable) was broken, and the vowel *a* began to be written as a separate "tooth". Moreover, A. M. Pozdneev dictionary and the "Primer of Kalmyk" by L. Narmaev and N. Ochirov show that by the period under consideration (end of 19th — beginning of 20th cent.), graphic symbols *ǰ* and *ȝ* as allographs of the sound [дж] were disctibuted in the position of free variation, i. e. they could replace each other.

Keywords: Old Kalmyk, "Clear Script", *todo biciq*, Jaya Paṇḍita Nam-mkhaʹ rgya-mtsho, dictionaries, *galig* letters, Tibetan

Irina P. Novak, Julia V. Normanskaja. Determining regular phonetic correspondences in the Karelian dialects. Vocalism

The article presents the results of the analysis of the vocal system of Karelian dialects using the "Cognate analysis" tool on the LingvoDoc platform. The dialect data used in this article is sourced from the "Comparative Onomasiological Dictionary of Karelian, Vepsian, and Sami languages" (2007), which meticulously recorded the state of 24 Karelian language dialects four decades ago. Vepsian data from six locations was also used in this work, which is an important condition for establishing the correct place of Ludikov dialects in the system of Balto-Finnic languages. The materials used have allowed us to conclude that vowel phonemes are more important in the Karelian language than in Vepsian, in which rising diphthongs and long vowels are not represented. In this study five groups of vowels were subjected to a detailed analysis, revealing dialectal differences in vocalism among the Karelian language dialects: final vowels of the nominative form of nouns, long vowels, systems of rising and falling diphthongs, as well as the vowel harmony phenomenon. The positioning of the discussed phenomena was identified and the conditions for its appearance were described. Similarly, the main dialectal differences in the Karelian language in the field of consonantism are to be identified. Comparison of the obtained results will make it possible to clarify the isoglosses of dialect-differentiating phenomena, determine their nature, and thereby come close to solving the urgent problems of Karelian dialectology.

Keywords: Karelian language, dialectology, linguistic geography, dialectometry, dialect classification, cognate analysis, inter-dialect correspondence, phonetics, vocalism

Sergei G. Tatevosov. Scales, measures, and endpoints: a few observations on the calculation of telicity. Evidence from Karachay-Balkar

This article examines the range of interpretations of degree achievements and manner of motions verbs in combination with measure expressions ('one hundred meters' in 'run one hundred meters'; 'ten degrees' in 'heat by ten degrees') and endpoint expressions ('to the school' in 'run to the school'; 'to ninety degrees' in 'heat to ninety degrees'). There are two typologically attested interpretational options. One is realized in English and similar languages: both types of predicates show obligatory telicity with both types of expressions. The other option is: obligatory telicity only obtains with measure expressions, whereas endpoint expressions yield variable telicity. This latter pattern is found in Karachay-Balkar, a Turkic language spoken in the Caucasus.

The article offers an analysis which treats both degree achievements and manner of motion verbs as denoting measure of change functions. I argue that there are two derivations in which such verbs can participate. The first derivation creates a function that takes a degree of change as an argument. This is a path to obligatory telicity. This is how predicates with measure expressions are derived in both languages; endpoint expressions in English are interpreted in a similar way. In Karachay-Balkar, however, a different derivation is available for endpoint expressions: they provide the maximal degree on a scale associated with a measure of change function. The scale ends up being totally closed, which makes available both minimum and maximum standards of comparison [Kennedy, Levin 2008]. The former creates an atelic, the latter a telic predicate; the variable telicity is thus accounted for.

Keywords: scalar structure, actionality, telicity, degree achievments, manner of motion verbs, measure expressions, endpoint expressions, Karachay-Balkar