

Summary

Daniar E. Kasenov, Daria A. Paramonova. Status of the evidential perfect in the Terek dialect of Kumyk language

This paper aims to describe the relationship between evidentiality and perfect aspect in the Terek dialect of Kumyk language. It also provides the comparison with other Turkic languages and with a focus on comparison with related languages of the Kipchak group. The paper shows that the aspectual form of perfect does not have any evidential restrictions on its interpretation in Terek Kumyk. Additionally, the paper discusses the status of the particle *eken/=mken*, which is diachronically related to the perfect form of the auxiliary verb, but which is just a particle and not a part of the complex verbal form since it cannot bear the verbal morphology in the current state of the grammar of the Terek dialect of Kumyk language. In addition to the evidential status of the particle *=mken*, which can be defined as the inferential marker, the paper also discusses its interaction with interrogative semantics (on the basis of polar and *wh*-questions), adding to the existing typology of evidential-interrogative interactions. The main conclusion which can be made considering the interrogative contexts where *=mken* particle is either infelicitous or obligatory is that there is no such phenomenon as interrogative flip in Terek dialect of Kumyk language. We will as well provide some diagnostics proving that the interrogative contexts with the investigated evidential particle can be rather defined as conjectural questions (the situation in which the speaker does not expect the listener to answer his question).

Keywords: Turkic languages, Kipchak languages, Kumyk language, Terek dialect, evidentiality, perfect, interrogative constructions

Ksenija M. Lapshina, Elizaveta V. Kopylova, Ekaterina P. Matyukhina. Verbs of change in Finnish

This paper focuses on the main verbs of change in Finnish — *muuttaa*, *vaihtaa* and *korvata* and their frequentative derivatives. The verbs are analysed within the frame-based approach to lexical typology, which suggests that a semantic field can be divided into several situation types, or frames. Lexemes map differently onto the frames in the world's languages, which provides the foundation for the typological study of lexical systems. According to typological data, we distinguish four core frames for 'change': Modification, Replacement, Substitution and Exchange. Modification implies that the Subject changes the Object's intrinsic qualities (*The cook modified the recipe to make the dish less spicy*). Replacement means that the Subject stops using the Object for a certain purpose and starts using another Object instead (*I replaced a burn-out lightbulb*). Substitution is similar to Replacement but presupposes that the Subject and the new Object have the same function (*He is such a good player that nobody can substitute him*). Exchange is a reciprocal act where the Subject gives the Object to another Subject and receives another Object in return (*We exchanged postcards*).

We also analyse strategies of direct object coding for *muuttaa* and *vaihtaa*, which reveal some additional semantic oppositions. In Finnish, the distinction between partitive and genitive direct object marking is primarily aspectual. However, we show that the direct object marking of *vaihtaa* provides support for distinguishing a separate frame of Switching. This is also bolstered by evidence from Serbian and Norwegian.

Keywords: Finnish, lexical typology, frame approach, verbal semantics, differential object marking

Irina P. Novak. Determining regular phonetic correspondences in the Karelian dialects. Consonantism

This article is a continuation of the study of the phonetic system of Karelian sub-dialects using the Cognate Analysis algorithm on LingvoDoc linguistic platform, more specifically, their consonantism. Source data for the study was lexical dialectal materials dating to 1979—1981 on 24 Karelian sub-dialects, sampled from the "Comparative Onomasiology Dictionary of Karelian, Veps, and Sami Dialects" (2007). A comparison of these data with corresponding material on six Veps sub-dialects gives ground to conclude that the Veps substrate has played the lead role in shaping the Livvi and Ludic Karelian supradialects. The correspondence series produced by the software in tabular form highlighted the main distinctions in consonantism between Karelian dialects. These include, first of all, voiced/voiceless opposition, distribution of front fricative consonants, degree of consonant palatalization, distribution of the consonants *j / d'*, vocalization of the consonant *l*, retention/contraction of geminates in postsonorant and coda positions. Having involved uncertain correspondence series in the analysis, we managed to determine the

main functional features of some correspondence phenomena more precisely and to expand their list. A comparison of the resultant vocalism and consonantism maps suggests a division of Karelian sub-dialects into two large zones: the Karelian Proper, comprising the northern, southern (Central Russia), and middle (Middle Karelia) subgroups, and the Livvi-Ludic one, which falls into the Livvi and the Ludic subgroups depending on features of the vocalic system. The Ludic sub-dialect of Vlg. Gallezero occupied an intermediate position between them. The results of this study will be used in making a Karelian dialect classification based on linguistic data.

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

Julia V. Normanskaja. Does the North-West dialect belong to Meadow or Hill Mari?

In the scientific literature there are two points of view about the classification of the Northwestern Mari. G. Berecki refers it to the Mountain Mari language, and Mari scientists believe that the Northwestern Mari occupies an intermediate place between Mountain and Meadow Mari languages. Is it possible that earlier the Northwestern Mari was Meadow, and later it got areal Mountain Mari features? To answer this question, in the article were analyzed 4 books created in the late XVIII — early XIX centuries. Two in the Pyzhansk subdialect of the Yaransk dialect of the Northwestern Mari: 1) A Short Cheremis dictionary with a Russian translation, created by Vasily Kreknin and John Platunov in 1785, and 2) the manuscript of the Mari Gospel of Matthew, prepared by the priest of the Vyatka Sergii Bobrovsky in 1821. Two books published in the first half of the XIX century in the Mountain Mari language were used for comparison: 3) A. Albinsky Cheremis grammar. Kazan, 1837 and on Meadow Mari: 4) The beginning of Christian learning or a short sacred history and a short catechism, in the Meadow Cheremis language. Kazan, 1841.

Keywords: Northwestern Mari, Meadow Mari, Mountain Mari, first books, graphic features

Fanuza Sh. Nurieva, Margarita M. Petrova, Milyausha M. Sungatullina. How Turkish lexicon changed (Lexicographic analysis of Hieronymus Megiser's Turkic-Latin grammar 'Institutionum linguae Turcicae libri quatuor', 1612)

The article is devoted to the analysis of vocabulary in Hieronymus Megiser's grammar book "Institutionum linguae Turcicae libri quatuor" (1612). The fourth book of the grammar entitled "Dictionarium Latino-Turcicum et Turcico-Latinum" ("Latin-Turkic et Turcico-Latin Dictionary"), which includes about 2500 words, is devoted to the material under consideration. The article gives a general characteristic of this lexicon, analyzes the construction and design of dictionary entries. As the material of the dictionary were the records of the Turkic language, widespread in Anatolia (Asia Minor) at the turn of the XVI—XVII centuries, the comparative analysis was carried out with reference to the lexicon of the modern Turkish language. As a result, the groups of vocabulary that have been preserved without significant changes were identified. This group includes names of toponyms belonging to the territory of modern Turkey, names of kinship, professions, names in the field of agriculture, names of plants and animals, important human activities. The biggest changes in the modern Turkish language in comparison with I. Megiser's dictionary have been made to toponymic names of European countries, names of wild birds, medicinal plants, spices, which are not found on the territory of Turkey. Megiser's dictionary has preserved for modern historical linguistics the Turkic names that were in use in the XVII century, and in modern Turkish they have become historicisms, replaced by modern European names.

Keywords: Hieronymus Megiser, grammar book, historical lexicography, Latin, Turkic, Turkish, interlingual correspondences

Tatiana R. Ryzhikova. Articulatory peculiarities of the Baraba-Tatar phoneme /ii/ (on MRI data)

The paper considers the articulatory features of the Baraba-Tatar sound *i* studied by the magnetic resonance imaging. The MRI data were taken from four women — bearers of Barabian and then analyzed in LEPR IP SB RAS (Laboratory of Experimental-Phonetic Researches, Institute of Philology, Siberian Branch of the Russian Academy of Sciences). The results showed that all realizations of *i* could be deduced to the phoneme /ii/ — front narrow tense ejective vowel. Ejectiveness of vowels is not typical of the Southern-Siberian Turkic languages but occurs in Ket.

By the height and backness (row) the Barabian phoneme /ii/ is close to the Sagay dialect of Khakas. The vowel shift, which is known to have taken place in Volga-Tatar and Bashkir, is also fixed in Khakas and Kumandy, and is supposed to occur in Baraba-Tatar. In the Siberian Turkic languages it affects only front vocalism.

Pharyngealization can be both a constitutive characteristic of a vocal system (e. g. in Tuvan, Tofa, Tuba) and additional one (in Baraba-Tatar). It is stated to add some specific acoustic effect of sound tenseness to pronunciation.

Vowel nasalization discovered in Barabian occurs in the Siberian Turkic languages sporadically and can be both motivated (as a result of progressive or regressive co-articulation with the nasal consonants) and non-motivated.

Some additional articulatory characteristics of the phoneme /ii/ prove it to be tense and witness the whole vocal system of Baraba-Tatar to be a unique cluster of both constitutive and differential features.

Keywords: the Baraba-Tatar language, vowel system, ejectives, pharyngealization, MRI, experimental-phonetic research