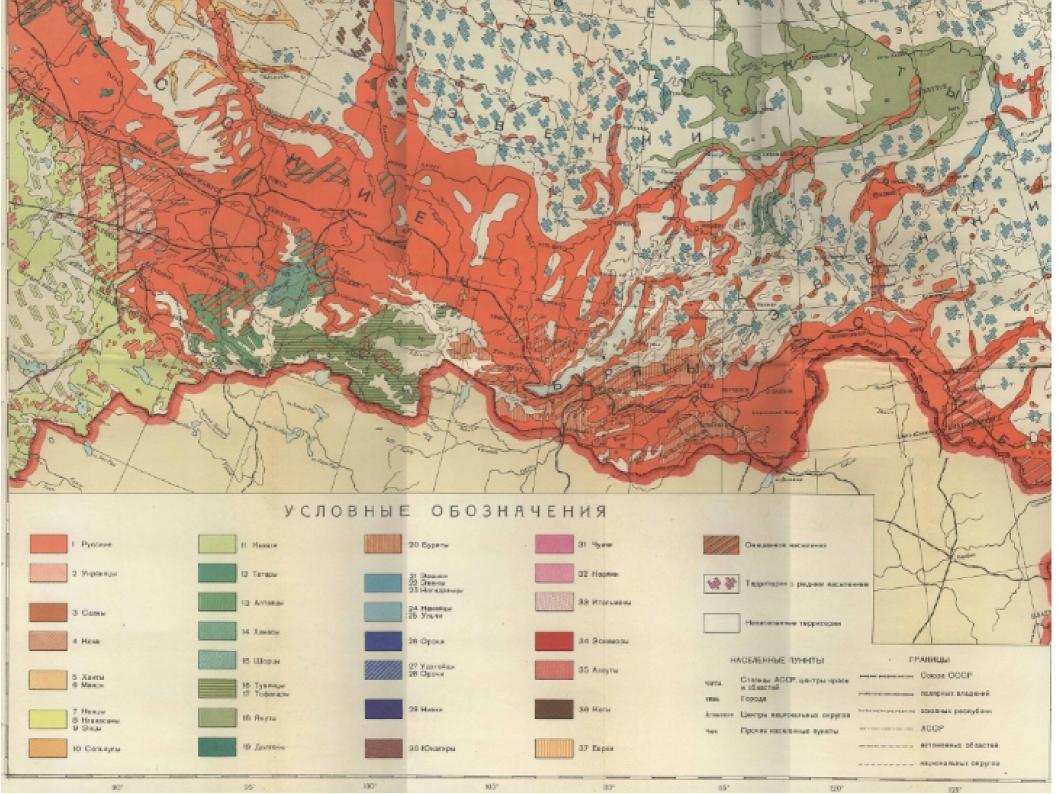
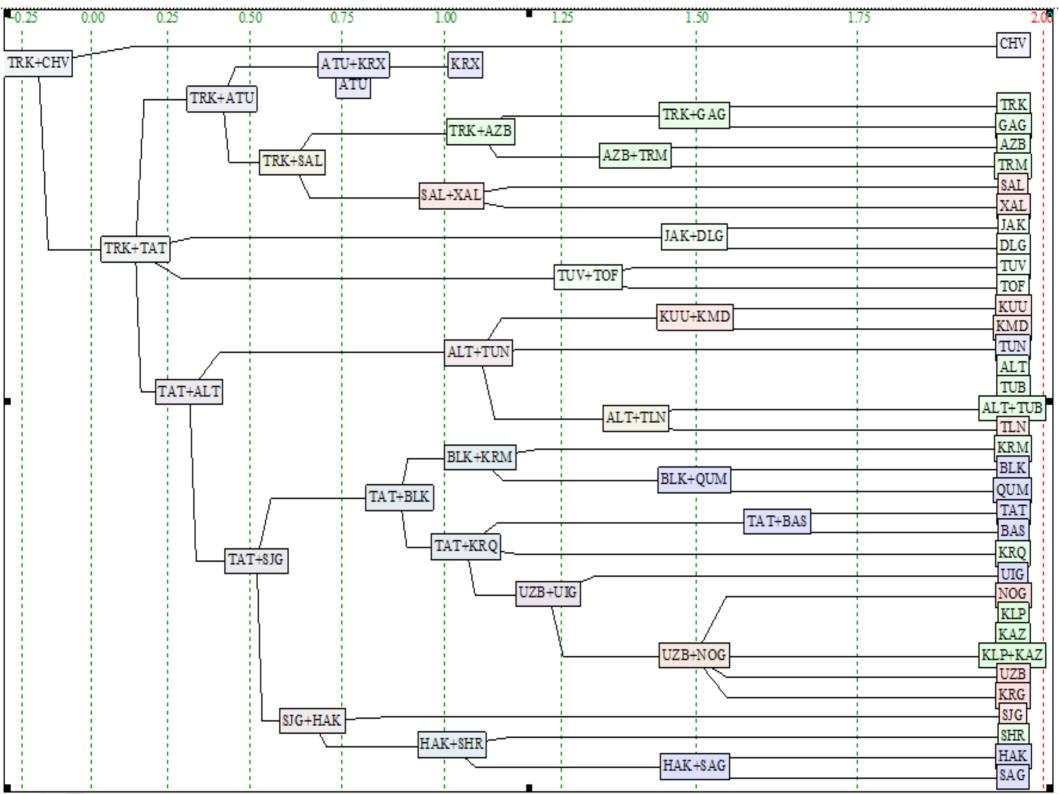


- Linguists have the following goals:
- I. Preservation of the cultural heritage created in disappearing languages;
- II. Adequate scientific description and data processing on minor languages, done with modern technical methods and theoretical linguistic approaches:
- a) proper linguistic description and classification on genealogical and typological attributes;
- b) monitoring of the actual state of language's preservation (based on field data for the last 3-5 years);
- c) monitoring of the direction and degree in which languages change during linguistic contacts on every level of the language structure: phonetics, grammar, vocabulary.



- Turkic languages and dialects in the Southern Siberia:
- Toba (Sayan) group::Tuvinian (and dialects), Tofa; Soyot.
- Kyrgyz (Khakas) group: Kyzyl, Kachin (Xaas), Koibal, Sagai, Piltir, Khakassian Shor; Mrassu Shor; Middle Chulym-Turkic; (+ Western Yugur = Saryg Yugur, + Fuyu Kyrgyz).
- Altai group:
- Northern Altai subgroup Tuba, Chalkan, Kumandy, Kondoma Shor; (?) Lower Chulym-Turkic;
- Southern Altai subgroup Altai, Telengit, Teleut;
- Kypchak group: dialects of Siberian Tatar, Eastern Bashkort and Kazakh dialects.



- Languages in contact with South Siberian Turkic languages:
- East Slavic (mostly Russian dialects from different parts of the original Russian territory);
- Mongolian (Empire Middle Mongolian; Buriad dialects; Dzungar Oyirad and dialects);
- Evenki dialects (Tungus-Manchu family);
- South Samodic languages (Mator †, Taigi †, Karagas †, Kamasin †, Selkup);
- Ob-Ugrian languages (Khanty, Mansy);
- Yenisean languages (Ket, Kott †, Arin †);
- Ancient contacts: Middle Iranian. Tocharic, Old and Middle Chinese.

- All these Turkic languages are more or less described and have been subjects of a typologic or comparative-historical analysis.
- However,
- a) practically all of them are now endangered (except for the extinct ones, attested only in old, sometimes prescientific records);
- b) in a number of dialects some features important for typologic or comparative-historical classification were never described;
- c) there was no systemic analysis of the idioms interacting with each other and the Russian language.

- New possibilities allow to introduce numerical parameters in classifications of different kinds.
- After analyzing existing recordings and obtaining new material http://dialects.altaica.ru/ for those parameters that lack, we can:
- a) create a net of parameter values that are important for genealogical and typological classification of the languages of the region, analyze these values qualitatively and quantitatively,

http://lingvodoc.ispras.ru/objects/phonology/1508262058.7607253/Dictionary%20of%20Tubalar%20(Yogach)%20-%20Lexical%20 Entries%20-%202017.10.17.png

deduce their importance for different classifications, plot them on a map http://lingvodoc.ispras.ru/#/map_search and conduct an areographic analysis which allows to discover innovations and archaisms;

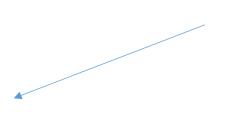
- b) create working audio corpora for those idioms that do not have them now, in particular, extensional folklore corpora; work out the quantifiably analyzable criteria for comparison for every corpus;
- http://lingvodoc.ispras.ru/#/dictionary/1207/378/perspective/1207/388/view
- http://lingvodoc.ispras.ru/#/dictionary/1247/7/perspective/1247/10/view http://lingvodoc.ispras.ru/#/dictionary/1255/8/perspective/1255/11/view

• c) build connected etymological databases of the languages in the region, which would demonstrate sets of entities being cognates; sets of entities having contact genesis; sets of entities arisen as a result of related processes in language history;

http://lingvodoc.ispras.ru/#/dictionary/75/3/perspective/75/4/view

- d) discover correlations between the classifications based on different linguistic and ethnological features, and find out which of them are relevant for historical, typological and areal relations between languages and their reflections in bilingual variations;
- e) build a dynamic model of the language relations with continual comparison with ethnological data.

Linguistic, psycholinguistic and cognitive study of bilingualism



Creating corpora of bilingual texts (Russian-Shor, Russian-Khakas, Russian-Tatar bilingualism) Creating
psycholinguistic
databases
(Russian-Shor, RussianTatar, Russian-Khakas
bilingualism)

Experimental investigation of cognitive foundations of bilingualism

- References:
- http://dialects.altaica.ru/,
- http://khakas.altaica.ru/

http://lingvodoc.ispras.ru/