SUMMARIES AND KEYWORDS

Z. K. Aibazova. The functioning of the Karachay-Balkar language in a metropolitan setting

The article deals with the functioning of the Karachay-Balkar language in the capital. It contains a sociolinguistic characterization of the language and some information on the number of Karachays and Balkars who reside in Moscow on a temporary or constant basis. Some attention is paid to the issue of interethnic marriages and integration of the ethnos into the society of the capital. It briefly describes the activities of the organizations and Internet communities in the framework of which Karachays and Balkars celebrate ethnic and religious holidays, organize projects aimed at supporting the ethnic language and culture, run educational activities, competitions and games. In the description of the main fields where the Karachay-Balkar language is used in the capital the author also uses the results of questionnaire surveys performed as a part of the "Languages of Moscow" project.

Keywords: Karachai, Balkar, Karachay-Balkar language, native language, Moscow, metropolis, Elbrusoid

V. V. Baranova, K. S. Fedorova. Urban multilingualism: language policy, discourses, and practice

The article deals with issues of language attitudes towards ethnic minorities' languages in modern Russian megalopolises in three aspects: language policy; citizens' attitudes towards other languages than Russian as reflected in their discourses; modern practices of everyday communication with migrants in urban context. The notion of language management is crucial for the research since it provides us with the framework revealing different actors' contribution to the situation. The paper is based on interviews with migrants in Moscow and St. Petersburg; comments about migrants and their languages on the internet; official documents. The paper shows that intolerance to accents and non-standard linguistic variants in Russia goes along with ignoring linguistic needs of non-native speakers. However, despite rather negative

attitudes to non-Russian languages and strong anti-migrant discourse typical for the Russian society, the practice of the workplace communication is more flexible.

Keywords: mobility, migrants, multilingualism, language attitudes, language management

A. N. Bitkeeva. Language adaptation of diaspora: strategies and development perspectives

The article analyzes the mechanisms of the language adaptation of the diaspora in the modern world and examines the impact of language policy and the language situation on the formation and development of the language community. Globalization has a significant impact on the processes of the functioning of languages; the influence of this process on linguistic areas requires special studies. In the twentieth century, the most significant changes in the relationship between society and language occurred after the 1990s: the linguistic communities of many countries have undergone a restructuring, a reorientation from one language to another, change in language competence, and so on. The author examines the ways of development of language communities of Oirat-Kalmyks living in different regions of the world, makes an attempt at scientific forecasting of the development of these linguistic communities which is important for studying the main trends in the development of language situations in multinational countries.

Keywords: diaspora, language situation, language policy, native language, language competence, ethnic identity

L. R. Dodykhudoeva. The impact of an urban environment on Pamiri speakers

This paper is based on a case study of Pamiri speakers from GBAO Republic of Tajikistan. We focus on several Pamiri families living in Moscow or the Moscow region. The participants are either mono-ethnic, of Pamiri, Shughnani, Ishkashimi or Wakhi origin, or are of mixed origin (Pamiri and Russian). Most of the older contributors were educated in Tajikistan in the Tajik language. In addition to Russian and their native Pamiri language — Shughnani, Ishkashimi or Wakhi — they speak fluent Tajik. Younger family members attend Russian-language schools, but speak their indigenous language in their home environment.

In the framework of the project, we spent some time with each family, and were involved in their everyday life. This enabled us to observe their mode of communication and behaviour, their language use and code switching. We also received ongoing feedback from family members of all age groups, who expressed their opinions on the issue of "mother tongue", their attitudes towards language, and their values.

In addition, we prepared a profile of each family member with reference to their language skills, and the place of language in the everyday life of the family. Based on these profiles, we created a series of tables, correlating the profile data in terms of the variables of family status, and use of mother tongue both within and outside the family environment.

In this regard, we documented how the speakers understood their ethno-linguistic identity. Our survey also examined how this understanding helps them in their daily and professional lives. One key aspect was the effect of living in a different country, with particular reference to the transition to urban lifestyle, and the resulting impact on family life. We explored whether new skills and technological change influenced the relationship between parents and children. We questioned if this inter-generational process occurs in the traditional way, i.e. from parents to children, as in the case of mother tongue and traditional farming practices, or if the direction is reversed, as parents strive to adapt to the changing values of the urban consumer environment. In this regard, we examined models of inter-generational communication inside the family, from elder to younger (and vice versa), and between siblings. We also explored circumstances of usage of particular languages in family and community.

Through this approach, we elucidate how processes of globalisation and urbanisation affect minorities and influence their worldview, identity, and priorities, in terms of the way they use their mother tongue. We consider how fast-changing sociolinguistic situations trigger intense change in mother tongues, their vocabulary and usage, especially with regard to young people.

Finally, the project demonstrates how the transition to an urban environment impacts the significance minorities accord to cultural, religious and other values, but most especially to language.

Keywords: Pamiri languages, ethnolinguistics, sociolinguistics, mother tongue, language shift, transmigration

Yu. V. Egorova. On stylistic inhomogeneity in the speech of migrants

The article analyzes the variant of the Russian language of Moscow migrants from the point of view of the stylistic affiliation of lexical units with no neutral properties. The study is based on the interviews of Moscow labor migrants, taken as part of the RANEPA project "Labor Migration and Territorial Mobility in Russia: Economic, Social and Political Factors." Respondents are heterogeneous in terms of ethnic, age and gender characteristics, among them people from Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, Ukraine. All of them studied Russian at home and used it as a means of communication, even at home. The presented version of the language is marked by a stylistic heterogeneity, a property that is attributed to modern media discourse and is conditionally called "stylistic disorder". At the same time, stylistic discursive practice is considered as a single whole among respondents of different ethnic groups and depends on their level of education. A special place in the lexicon of the interviews is taken by the official and business style, which is connected with the conditions of the communicative situation, and with the active communication of migrants with Russian officials. Another pole of the presented variant of the language is vernacular1, whose units are actively used by migrants, despite their belonging to the middle age group.

Keywords: labor migrants, stylistics, stylistic heterogeneity, lexeme, official-business style, vernacular

A. V. Gromova. LARI ONLINE: dialect materials on Persian websites (on the basis of language varieties of Larestan)

The national and local media of Iran offer a broad range of news material dedicated to different cultural events concerning various dialects and in particular the Larestan language varieties. Apart of a vital importance for the future documentation and description of Lari considered to be an endangered language, numerous internet publications of small thematic vocabularies, proverbs and brief stories in dialects, poems with Persian translation or even without it, meet the demand of a rather wide audience able to enjoy reading the dialect poems or at least, comprehend them. Our analysis aimed to reconstruct some features of language attitudes of the Larestani community toward their vernaculars demonstrates that the local dialects, although overshadowed by Persian, the official language of Iran, are perceived as a milestone

of the local sociocultural identity and an essential part of the national cultural heritage.

Keywords: dialects, documentation, endangered languages, Fars, internet, Iran, language attitudes, Larestan, Lari, media, Persian language

M. Ya. Kaplunova. On the functioning of the Chinese and Vietnamese languages in Moscow at the beginning of the XXI century

The article deals with the description of the functional development of the Chinese and Vietnamese languages on the territory of Moscow at the present time. The main communicative spheres of these languages are viewed, extralinguistic factors affecting the functioning of Chinese and Vietnamese among the linguistic communities of the city are analyzed. Taking into consideration the results of the interviews and survey conducted by the author among the representatives of the Chinese and Vietnamese ethnic groups living in Moscow at the age of 18–39 allows to reveal some additional peculiarities in the functioning of their ethnolects in the Russian capital by means of comparative study.

Keywords: Chinese community, Vietnamese community, languages of Moscow, linguistic landscape, language functioning, spheres of communication

K. A. Kozhanov. The language of Kishinyovare Roma in Moscow and Moscow Region

The paper describes the community of Kishinyovare Roma who live in Moscow and the Moscow region. Basic socio-historical information about this Romani ethnic group who arrived in Russia in the beginning of the 20th century from Bessarabia is given. The dialect of Kishinyovare Roma belongs to the North-Vlakh group of Romani dialects and is close to the dialects of Kelderar'a and Lovar'a Roma which are also spoken on the territory of Russia. Phonetic, lexical and grammarical features of the dialect are discussed in detail. A special section discusses how the dialect was influenced by Romanian and Russian. Special attention is paid to the borrowing of morphology and verb borrowings.

Keywords: Romani, Kishinyovare Roma, language contact, borrowing of morphology, verb borrowings

M. V. Kutsaeva. The problem of Chuvash language maintenance in the conditions of internal diaspora

The article deals with the problem of preserving the Chuvash language in the diaspora of the Moscow region on the basis of the author's own sociolinguistic survey. Due to regular contacts with the native land, as well as modern telecommunication means, the representatives of the first generation of diaspora on the whole have no anxiety to lose their ethnic language; the problem of ethnic language vitality rather concerns second generation members, as intergenerational language transmission in the family is weak. Possible ways to maintain Chuvash in the diaspora seem to be, on the one hand, plunging into language environment in the Chuvash village when on holidays, and, on the other hand, attending Chuvash language courses in Moscow.

Keywords: internal diaspora, Chuvash language, language maintenance

O. A. Leontovich. The all-seeing eye of the city through the prism of sociolinguistics

The paper analyses semiotic signs used in surveillance as a common urban communication practice. The dual nature of signs is used to construct the situations of surveillance, which include a subject, object, place, time, aim of surveillance, and consequences of actions seen as forbidden or undesirable. The semiotics of the urban landscape reflects the asymmetrical relationship between unidentified representatives of power structures as the subjects of surveillance, and common citizens as its objects.

Keywords: urban communication, social visibility, surveillance studies, urban semiotics, critical discourse analysis.

A. B. Likhacheva. The linguistic daily life of Vilnius from the perspective of axiological sociolinguistics

The difficult historical fate of Vilnius has a direct continuation in the city's present life: in its ethnic heterogeneity, manifestations of linguistic nationalism and at the same time — in its usual linguistic polyphony. The paper discusses the contradictory attitude of the population of Vilnius towards local, historically determined

Lithuanian-Polish-Russian multilingualism. The opinions of scholars and writers are presented, as well as content from online publications and forums where the subject of urban languages is brought up, and also parts of interviews with respondents of sociolinguistic research projects conducted by the specialists of Russian studies at Vilnius University.

The field of research outlined in the article can be called *axiological sociolinguistics*, for which the evaluative aspect of using different languages in everyday life is important.

Keywords: axiological sociolinguistics, sociolinguistic specifics, linguistic nationalism, multilingualism, sociolinguistic interviews, online resources, local languages, ethnic minorities, language-related attitudes.

N. Martinovich. Cognate languages: an unequal affinity. The community of ethnic Serbs in Moscow

This paper focuses on the ethnic Serbian community of Moscow. The article focuses on various social and linguistic aspects which create the particular linguistic profile of local citizens of Serbian descent and determine the degree of the preservation of ethnic language. The survey took place in 2017–2018 in Moscow within the framework of the project "Languages of Moscow". The research was conducted on the basis of the interviews with Serbian native speakers residing in Moscow, of web sources, linguistic literature, census data and author's personal experience. The aim of the study is to describe some basic characteristics of Serbian-Russian interaction and provide an ethnolinguistic "portrait" of the Serbian community in Moscow.

Keywords: Serbs in Moscow, Russian, Serbian, ethnolect, linguistic interference, cognate languages, preservation of ethnic language, assimilation

Y. Matras. The Multilingual Manchester research model: An integrated approach to urban language diversity

The article describes the conditions and the environment under which the Multilingual Manchester research unit was launched as a new model of engagement led research and teaching on urban multilingualism. It describes the local setting and the city's linguistic diversity, and the range of activities that makeup the project agenda. It then features to case studies: The development of new digital tools to collect

data on language diversity, and the forming of a public narrative on language diversity.'

Keywords: multilingualism, civic university, public engagement, language diversity, cities

S. A. Moskvitcheva, L. M. Safina. Motivation to learn a language in a minority situation: the Tatar language in Moscow's internal diaspora

The article deals with the types of motivation of learning a language in a minority situation (in terms of Tatar language in conditions of Moscow inner diaspora). A theoretical construct "motivation" as a tool to describe similar linguistic situations appears to be of significant importance because it determines in many aspects vectors of preserving and development of a minority language. The analysis of motives is based on such parameters as a need for a language taking into consideration the factors of linguistic environment in interaction with deep aspirations of an individual (autonomies, competencies and social closeness).

Keywords: a language in a minority situation, inner diaspora, Tatar language, need for a language, motivation of learning a language, linguistic environment.

D. Smakman. Studying the sociolinguistics of cities. Considerations and methods

This article lays out ways to study communication patterns in cities. It starts by explaining the aspects of urban communication that make the city a relevant object of study. It does so by pointing out the role that urban investigations can play in theorisation on human communication in diverse settings, and it explains how the data of such research can be used towards the solution of practical communication problems. It explains how phenomena such as liminality, language regimes, rituals, and political correctness have been understudied and could enlighten our perspective on how communicative tools are used in urban communication. Finally, examples of insightful urban research are presented.

Keywords: city, urban communication, public space, stakeholders, conflict, solutions, research methodology, anthropology, ethnography, sociology

A. A. Smirnitskaya. Diglossia and Tamil varieties in Chennai

The article makes an introduction to the modern linguistic landscape in the city of Chennai, India. The author discusses the coordination of language varieties, their status, and particular characteristics of their speakers. Special attention is paid to linguistic features of all the four Tamil variants spoken in the city: the phonetics of Colloquial Tamil in comparison with Literary Tamil, the vocabulary of Chennai Tamil slang, and the codeswitching in the Tamil — English mix, the so-called "Tanglish". Preliminary results of the research concerning the role of Colloquial Tamil and Chennai Tamil slang in the daily life of the speakers are presented.

Keywords*:* Tamil, sociolinguistics, Colloquial Tamil, Literary Tamil, diglossia, Tanglish, Chennai Tamil, Madras bhasha, code-switching, linguistic landscape, slang.

Varia

V. I. Kimmelman, E. A. Khristoforova. Quotative constructions in Russian Sign Language: a corpus research

This paper presents a corpus research on quotation in Russian Sign Language (RSL). We describe basic constituents of quotative constructions in RSL and analyze prosodic markers of quotation. In addition, we describe the differences in marking of direct and indirect quotation. We specifically focus on comparing our findings to similar constructions in other signed and spoken languages.

Keywords: Russian Sign Language, reported speech, quotation, direct speech, indirect speech, nonmanual markers, role shift

P. S. Piispanen. Turkic lexical borrowings in Samoyed

In this paper, more Turkic borrowings into the Samoyed languages are described in phonological and semantical terms. Turkic loanword etymologies are given for several non-etymologized Proto-Samoyed (PS) roots, including PS *kürə̂-~*kür- 'to run'; PS *jumpə̂ 'moss'; PS *jårə̂- 'to cry'; PS *jär 'center, middle'; PS *kə̂j- 'to go', PS *kə̂jm- 'short' and PS *årə̂ 'size' (> PS *årkå 'big'). These seven borrowings add to the previously known corpus of around thirty other Turkic borrowings into PS.

Local Turkic borrowings are found as Samoyed Mator *kargui~xargoj* 'raven' and Karagas *karhúl* 'raven'. Further, the hitherto undiscovered *Wanderwort* character of PS *kün 'navel' is comparatively discussed. Additionally a rare Turkic sound law is described.

Keywords: lexical borrowing, Samoyed, Turkic, Mongolic, Tungusic, Mator, Karagas, Wanderwörter