

## RESUME

Vowel pharyngealization as an additional articulatory work of pharynx and larynx is fixed in some South Siberian Turkic languages such as Tuvan, Tofalar, Shor, Baraba-Tartar, North-Altai languages Tuba and Kumandy.

The results of the latest instrumental researches prove the pharyngealization to actively function in consonant systems of Shor, Baraba-Tartar and Tuvan. Moreover in Tuvan pharyngeal synharmony not only functions but also regulates the rules of sound combinations – both vowels and consonants – and determines the phonetic model of a word-form as a whole.

In Turkology there are some hypotheses relating pharyngealization to Yeniseic, Ket or Samoyed substrate. We share the opinion that pharyngealization is the substrate heritage of some Baikal-Sayan regional languages (including Yeniseic area) belonging to the Circum-Baikal language union. According to this hypothesis one could explain the presence of pharyngealization both in Ket and in Even and Koryak languages.