

THE RESEARCH INTO SIBERIAN LANGUAGES AND EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS FOR STUDENTS REPRESENTATIVES OF SIBERIAN INDIGENOUS PEOPLES AT NOVOSIBIRSK UNIVERSITY AND THE INSTITUTE OF PHILOLOGY FROM 1960 TO THE 1980S

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Résumé

La visée essentielle de cet article est de proposer l'inventaire de ce qui a été entrepris en Sibérie occidentale depuis plus d'un quart de siècle dans le domaine de la recherche sur les langues sibériennes. Il constitue un descriptif chronologique exhaustif des programmes, des publications, des centres et des chercheurs relatifs à ce domaine.

In this paper we would like to present the information about educational work and research in the field of Siberian philology, conducted nowadays in Western Siberia.

The traditional study centres of all languages of the former USSR and educational centres for representatives of indigenous peoples have always been Moscow and Leningrad (St Petersburg). The Universities and the two branches of the Institute of Linguistics in Moscow and Leningrad were responsible mostly for doctorate studies of national intelligentsia ; besides there existed in

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Leningrad the famous Herzen Pedagogical Institute (now reorganized as the Pedagogical University of St Petersburg) with a Northern Peoples Department, where teachers for national schools were educated, the students being selected from all over Siberia¹. The traditions of these centres were laid out by many distinguished linguists, turkologists and mongolists, samoyedologists and ob-ugrologists, etc.

These centres continue their work, but since the 1940s there has appeared a new tradition of Siberian studies in Siberia itself.

The Tomsk (Prof. Dulzon's) school

The first and best known is the Tomsk school, founded by Prof. A.P. Dulzon ; 1900-1973. A professor in germanistics, after exile to Siberia in 1941, he got interested in the languages of Siberian indigenous peoples and worked out a collective research project "The Genesis of Aboriginal Peoples of Siberia and Their Languages" (published in 1952). Now this group includes about 40 people. In 1971 Prof. A.P. Dulzon was awarded a State prize for his monograph *The Ket language* (1968).

In the Laboratory of Linguistics of the Tomsk Pedagogical Institute there exist archives of unique linguistic materials, collected in the fieldwork in the areas of indigenous population, mostly the tributaries of the Ob and Yenisey rivers : lexical materials of Ket, Selkup, Chulym Turkic, Nganasan, Dolgan languages ; 187 volumes, 800-1000 pages each, of field journals. In 1990 a Laboratory of the Languages of the Peoples of Siberian North was opened at this institute, headed by Dr. A.A. Kim. Lately they started to organize, together with a Selkup teacher A. Timonina, the Selkup language groups in primary schools in Selkup villages, some teaching materials are being prepared². The history and bibliography of this school have been already published and several times updated³.

The Novosibirsk centre of Siberian studies

This centre appeared later than in Tomsk, in the 1960s. In 1961 at the Institute of Economics and Industrial Organization (Siberian Branch of the USSR Academy of Sciences) a Section of Humanitarian Studies was opened ; in 1966 it was reorganized as a separate Institute of History, Philology and

Philosophy. In 1991 it split into four smaller institutes ; one of them — the Institute of Philology, directed by the Corr. Member of the Russian Academy A.B. Soktojev.

The Philology department at all stages of its development has had as its main purpose the study of the languages and cultures of the indigenous peoples of Siberia and the teaching of national intelligentsia. It was headed from the beginning by Prof. V.A. Avrorin (Avrorin V.A., 1907-1977⁴) ; a well-known specialist in Tungus-Manchurian languages, the author of the grammar of the Nanai language, the Corr. Member of the Russian Academy, who came from Leningrad to organize both linguistic studies and training of new specialists in Siberia (simultaneously he was the first Dean of the new Humanities department at Novosibirsk University).

Prof. V.A. Avrorin and his wife, linguist, folklorist and ethnographer Dr. E.P. Lebedeva, taught the first groups of students, who studied Evenk language (three groups, the first one — 1962-67).

In 1963 came the well-known turkologist Prof. Ye.I. Ubryatova (Ubryatova E.I., 1907-1989) to Novosibirsk from the Moscow Institute of Linguistics ; she also started her work both at the Institute and at the University and taught a group of students of Yakut language (1963-68). The next year group (1964-69) specialized in Mansi language that was taught by Dr. A.I. Sainaxova, a native speaker, who was a post-graduate in Leningrad and wrote her theses on Mansi syntactic words⁵.

In 1965-70 students were taught Selkup language by Dr. A.I. Kuz'mina from Prof. Dulzon's Tomsk school.

In 1968 Prof. V.A. Avrorin was forced to leave Novosibirsk ; probably one of the reasons being that in 1967-68 he organized and conducted a sociolinguistic survey all over Siberia and prepared the results of it in a form of report to the government with recommendations concerning linguistic policy and education in indigenous languages⁶. Still, his pupils formed a strong group at the Institute of Philology : practically the whole Department of Tungus-Manchurian lexicography consists of Prof. V.A. Avrorin's pupils (Dr. Sulungu Onenko, Nanai, the author of Nanai dictionaries, worked there till his death in 1985 ; Dr. B.V. Boldyrev, Dr. M.D. Simonov and others) ; several of them work at other institutions (Dr. L.M. Brodskaya at the Irkutsk University, Dr. L.M. Gorelova at the Moscow Institute of Linguistics)⁷.

The regular teaching of Siberian languages at Novosibirsk University stopped in 1990 — though individual training of students continued. The further development of research and educational work in Novosibirsk is mostly due to three scientists and teachers, each creating a strong school of their own : Prof. Yelizaveta I. Ubryatova, already mentioned above, Vladimir M. Nadelyayev (Nadelyayev V.M., 1912-1985) and Prof. Maya I. Cheremisina (Cheremisina M.I., 1924-).

Prof. Ye. Ubryatova's school

Prof. Ye.I. Ubryatova⁸ — the author of the Dolgan grammar and three volumes of the syntactical description of Yakut ; the second, after Prof. V.A. Avrorin, head of the Department of Philology — has preserved at the Institute the pedagogical traditions of her predecessor Prof. A.P. Dulzon and continued the postgraduate training of specialists in Siberian languages, especially for national departments of local Siberian pedagogical institutes and for small national research institutes that were organized by administrations of many Siberian national autonomies (in Tuva, Khakassia, Gorniy Altai etc.).

Prof. Ye.I. Ubryatova's main interests lay in the studies of Turkic languages and dialects in Siberia ; her group participated in a big project of the Russian Academy of sciences "The Dialectological Atlas of the Turkic languages of the USSR", and in its last stages was practically the leading organizing centre of this work ; the own project of this group, developing the ideas and methods of the first one, was "The Dialectological Atlas of the Siberian Turkic languages", which has been completed under the supervision of Prof. Ye.I. Ubryatova's pupil, Dr. N.N. Shirobokova⁹ and consists of 200 maps with phonetical, morphological and lexical tables and commentaries. Within this frame more concrete research work was done concerning individual languages and dialects ; verb morphology, which was one of the most important criteria for linguistic mapping in this Atlas ; history of Turkic languages. Prof. Ye.I. Ubryatova herself published monographs on Yakut and Dolgan languages, on the historical grammar of Yakut ; Dr. N.N. Shirobokova has written a monograph on the phonological history of Yakut (yet unpublished).

This project was also a base for the training of new specialists, especially from the Siberian Turkic peoples themselves. Prof. Ye.I. Ubryatova's pupils are working now with Tofalar language - Prof. V.I. Rassadin, Tuvan - Dr. B.I.

Tatarincev, Altai-kizhi - Dr. T.A. Nikolayeva, Teleut - G.G. Fisakova¹⁰ but especially intensive with Yakut and Shor languages. Her pupils are now forming the core of the staff of the Yakutsk University (e.g. the head of the Yakut department, Dr. G.G. Filippov), research Institute of language, literature and history in Yakutsk ; and a very strong group works now in Novokuzneck and Kemerovo, two industrial centres in Shoria.

The first Shor philologist E.F. Chispiyakov was a student of Prof. A.P. Dulzon, but after his death finished his research work with Prof. Ye.I. Ubryatova. The description of Shor dialects was done by her other Shor pupil F.G. Chispiyakova, the participle constructions in Shor by Dr. A.V. Yesipova, the gerundial constructions by Dr. I.A. Nevskaya, the different aspects of Shor verb morphology by Dr. I.V. Shencova, N.N. Mixailova and Dr. N.N. Kurpeshko¹¹. The compilation of the Shor grammar is planned under the general supervision of Prof. M.I. Cheremisina and Dr. N.N. Shirobokova.

The Shor group has not only collected linguistic materials and made a thorough description of this language, which is now in danger of assimilation, but also organized in 1989 at the Novokuzneck Pedagogical Institute the Shor department (headed by Dr. A.I. Chudoyakov), the courses for teachers of the Shor language (also 1989, Dr. A.V. Yesipova), are preparing textbooks and teaching materials : the Shor orthography was worked out by Dr. E.F. Chispiyakov ; after his death the manuscript was finished and published by Dr. I.V. Shencova ; the new Shor ABC-book was published by Dr. N.N. Kurpeshko¹². Now they even publish with the help of their Shor students a youth magazine "Elim" ("The Land of our Forefathers").

V.M. Nadelyayev's school

In 1966 a well-known specialist in Altaic languages, V.M. Nadelyayev¹³, was invited from Leningrad to Novosibirsk ; he organized at the Department of Siberian languages the Laboratory of Experimental Phonetic Research, where he had further developed the ideas of his teacher, Prof. L.V. Shcherba (the Leningrad phonetic school). In this Laboratory was started the project of experimental phonetical description of consonant and vocal systems, of intonation and stress in all major Siberian languages and dialects. For this aim a tremendous educational work was conducted by V.M. Nadelyayev : in 18 years more than 30 doctorants, most of them native speakers themselves, have finished their education in Novosibirsk and defended their theses in the general

frame of this project. Studies of Altai language have been conducted by Dr. M.Ch. Chumakayeva, Dr. I.Ya. Selyutina, Dr. K.V. Merkur'yev, Dr. N.A. Mandrova, Dr. V.N. Kokorin, Dr. O.F. Gerzog, Dr. N.V. Gavrilin, S.I. Mashtalir ; Tuvan - Dr. S.F. Seglenmey, Dr. K.A. Bicheldey, A.D. Tyapkin ; Shor - Dr. N.V. Shavlova, N.B. Pospelova ; Khakas - Dr. K.N. Burnakova, Dr. G.N. Kyshtymova ; Chulym Turkic - R.M. Biryukovich ; Dolgan - N.P. Bel'tyukova (Turkic languages) ; Buriat - Dr. S.P. Soktoyeva, Dr. E.I. Konyayeva, Dr. E.I. Burayeva, Dr. B.Zh. Budayev, Dr. V.M. Moxosoyeva, A.R. Badmayev (Mongolian languages) ; Evenk - Pr. I.E. Alekseev, Dr. T.Ye. Andreeva, Dr. M.D. Simonov (Tungus-Manchurian languages) ; Khanty - Dr. L.A. Verte, Dr. G.G. Kurkina ; Mansi - Dr. Yu.A. Tambovcev (Ob-Ugric languages) ; Enets - Dr. Ya.A. Gluxiy, Dr. V.A. Susekov ; Nenets - Dr. Ya.N. Popova ; Nganasan - Dr. A.K. Stolyarova, Dr. B.A. Sedel'nikov (Samoyed languages) ; Paleosasiatic Ket language - Dr. B.B. Feer ; Yukaghir - A. Klyuchevskiy, I.O. Turkin¹⁴ ; and others.

On the base of this collective research V.M. Nadelyayev has suggested that experimental phonetical data can be used for reconstruction of the history of languages and ethnic groups. An articulatory base of a language is considered to be the characteristic of the ethnic group, and not of the language itself : it is fixed on the first stage of formation of a concrete ethnos and is being preserved relatively unchanged until this ethnic group exists as a separate entity. It is also preserved if the ethnos in question changes its language as a result of intensive contacts with other ethnic groups. On this theoretical base and phonetical data V.M. Nadelyayev stated the existence of Ob-Ugric and Samoyed substratum in Turkic languages of Sayan-Altai region, of Old Turkic substratum in the Khalkha-Mongol language¹ in the central aimaks of Mongolia, described the Circumbaikal linguistic union etc. The territorial distribution of definite articulatory bases can help, in his opinion, to reconstruct the migration routes of the descendants of some underlying ethnic groups, that have left no other traces. He also made some corrections in the transcription system of L.V. Sherba ; V.M. Nadelyayev's variant is used now in the project of Turkic Dialectological Atlas, and he had organized phonetical and phonological seminars for participants of this project annually¹⁵.

The Laboratory's archives contain recorded texts and special questionnaires for about 30 languages and dialects of Siberia and neighbouring areas, and also manuscripts of the questionnaires, journals with the results of the metric analysis of experimental data. Now, after V.M. Nadelyayev's death (1985), the Laboratory was headed by his pupil Dr. I.Ya. Selyutina. Other pupils of V.M.

Nadelyayev have opened such laboratories in regional research centres : in Ulaan-Ude (Buriatia ; Dr. I.D. Burayev), Ulaan-Baatar (Mongolia ; Zh. Coloo), Yakutsk (Dr. I.A. Alekseev), Gorno-Altai (Dr. M.Ch. Chumakayeva), Kyzyl (Tuva ; Dr. Ch.A. Kunaa), Elista (Kalmykia ; Dr. P.C. Bitkeev), Kemerovo (Dr. K.V. Merkur'yev), Tomsk (Dr. Ya.A. Gluxiy, Dr. V.A. Susekov et al.).

The syntactic school of Prof. M.I. Cheremisina

In 1976 a syntactic research group was organized by Prof. M.I. Cheremisina, a specialist in general linguistics¹⁶. Having as its aim the typological description of syntactic systems in Siberian languages, this group started to work with the Altaic, later also with the Samoyed and Ob-Ugric languages. The field expeditions are regularly organized, especially to the regions where the indigenous languages are in danger of assimilation. Already while working with Altaic languages the group evolved a special methodology and an original questionnaire for the intensive gathering of comparable data, presenting the main syntactic structures of the language in question. In the process of studying these materials a common system of concepts and terminology was worked out, without which a collective work is impossible ; the overview of this system and the typological description of complex sentence structures in six Altaic and two Samoyed languages are presented in the first two monographs of the group¹⁷. All the field materials are stored partly as bounded volumes of filled questionnaires, partly as card-catalogues : it represents 35 000 phrases in 14 Siberian languages.

From the beginning Prof. M.I. Cheremisina, following a long-standing tradition, started to involve the native students in research work and organize the post-graduate education for them. Often teams were organized, native speakers helping other students to learn their language. As a result there appeared many new syntactic descriptions of Siberian languages : Dr. Yu.A. Vasil'yev and Dr. N.N. Yefremov - Yakut language, Dr. T.N. Borgoyakova-Khakas, Dr. L.A. Shamina and Dr. M.V. Oyun - Tuvan, Dr. S.N. Abdullayev - Uigur, Dr. A.T. Tybykova, Dr. L.N. Tybykova, Dr. T.P. Filistovich, Dr. N.D. Almadakova - Altai-kizhi, Dr. S. Tazhibayeva - Kazakh ; Prof. E.K. Skribnik - Buryat and Mansi ; Dr. N.B. Koshkaryova, Dr. E.V. Kovgan, Dr. V.N. Solovar - Khanty, Dr. N.N. Kovalenko - Nganasan, Dr. E.I. Martynova - Selkup language¹⁸.

Of the eight dissertations about Altaic and Uralic languages of Siberia, presented in 1992-93 to the newly established Specialized Council at the Institute of Philology (before this all dissertations had to be defended in Moscow or Leningrad, Finno-Ugric ones also in Tartu, Estonia, and Turkic in Alma-Ata, Kazakhstan), three were written by native speakers : V.N. Solovar, Khanty ; N.D. Almadakova, Altai-kizhi ; V.D. Telyakova, Shor.

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Finishing this part of the report, we can conclude, with understandable pride for the work our teachers have done, that their pupils, our friends and colleagues, are responsible for almost all research and education being conducted now in the national regions of Western Siberia.

Recent developments at the Novosibirsk University

In the late 1980s, with a change of policy in the former USSR on the one hand and Siberian peoples' new understanding of their national identity, which led to the emergence of a native rights movement and to a rise of interest in their language and cultural traditions on the other, the specialists from the Department of Siberian languages were at last allowed to organize the regular teaching of indigenous students at the Novosibirsk University. The aims were defined as training only not school teachers, but specialists of high qualification, researchers of their native language, folklore etc., who could be able in the future to conduct the further teaching of national intelligentsia at institutions in their national regions on a strong scientific and methodological base. For this the regional pedagogical institutions with national departments, which had long-standing contacts with Novosibirsk, were invited to send some of their students to continue their education at the university.

As a result, three special groups for Siberian students are now working at the Novosibirsk University (the first one, formed in 1990, had 8 students, in 1991 — 2 students, and in 1993 — 10 students from Tuva, Gorniy Altai and Khakassia). The first year students have the following special courses :

— "The Languages of Siberian Indigenous Peoples" (Prof. M.I. Cheremisina, Dr. L.A. Shamina ; a textbook was published in 1992¹⁹) ;

— "The Introduction into Turkology" (includes the short history of Turkic peoples ; Dr. N.N. Shirobokova) ;

— "Phonetics and Phonology of Turkic Languages" (including the practice in the Laboratory of Experimental Phonetics of the Institute of Philology ; Prof. V. Plotkin, Dr. I. Selyutina).

The second year courses :

— "Morphology of Turkic Languages" (two semesters ; Dr. N. Shirobokova) ;

— "Morphonology of Turkic Languages (one semester ; Dr. N. Shirobokova) ;

— "Turkic Lexicology and Word-building" (Dr. B. Tatarincev) ;

The third year courses :

— "Dialectology of Turkic Languages" (Dr. N.N. Shirobokova) ;

— "Old Turkic Languages" (analysis of runic and Uighur texts ; Dr. N. Shirobokova) ;

— "The Syntax of the Simple Sentence in Siberian Turkic Languages ; syntactic categories" (Prof. M.I. Cheremisina) ;

The fourth year courses :

— "Comparative Grammar of Turkic Languages" (one semester, Dr. N. Shirobokova) ;

— "The Syntax of the Complex Sentence in Siberian Turkic Languages" (Prof. M.I. Cheremisina).

In all groups a seminar in siberian turkic languages is being conducted by Dr. L.A. Shamina for students to analyze, translate and compare texts in their own mother tongue and in neighbouring Turkic languages. Each student has his own research theme which must result in a magister work ; there also exist small "research teams" for close categories in several languages (like case, voice etc.).

Besides, several culturological courses are being taught : General ethnography ; Ethnography of Siberian peoples ; Religions of Siberian peoples - Dr. N. Alekseev, Dr. A. Sagalayev ; General folkloristics ; Siberian peoples' folklore - Dr. E. Kuz'mina) and an additional course of Russian stylistics (scientific language).

For the fifth year some comparative courses are planned — Turkic, Mongolian and Tungus-Manchurian languages ; other Siberian languages.

Several new textbooks are prepared for publications — "Introduction into Turkology" (Dr. N.N. Shirobokova), two books of practical exercises for Tuva and Altai languages by Prof. M.I. Cheremisina and Dr. L.A. Shamina, a textbook on the typology of syntax (simple and complex sentences in Turkic languages in comparison with other Siberian languages) by Prof. M.I. Cheremisina — but because of recent financial problems the funds cannot be found for their publication.

Up to now the Chair of general linguistics mostly invited specialists from the Institute of Philology for this teaching ; in autumn 1993 it was decided to organize a separate Chair of Siberian languages at the Humanities Department of Novosibirsk University.

Recently the contacts with Khanty-Mansiysk are developing very productively. In 1991 the Research Institute of Social, Economic, National and Cultural Revival of Ob-Ugric Peoples was established in Khanty-Mansiysk with the aims of research into language and culture of Ob-Ugrians ; preparation and publishing of textbooks and books for children's reading (both in Khanty and Mansi languages and in Russian) ; research into new methods of teaching, ethnopedagogics and ethnopsychology — e.g. now the new experimental school "Kasum-Kash" is organized in the Kazym village to provide school education on a national culture basis ; etc. Some publications of this Institute have already appeared²⁰. Within this structure almost all local scientific cadres were united ; its director is the specialist in pedagogical methodology, the author of many school textbooks of the Khanti language, Dr. Ye.A. Nyomysova.

Still, many of the planned research directions cannot be realized for the lack of trained specialists ; they must be specially taught for this purpose, and it is now being done. The scientists from Novosibirsk are lecturing in Khanty-Mansiysk (Prof. E.K. Skribnik, Dr. N.B. Koshkaryova and others) ; the special courses for the staff are organized twice a year at the Novosibirsk University (Prof. M.I. Cheremisina, Dr. N.B. Koshkaryova, Dr. E.V. Kovgan and others) ; two doctorants are studying in Novosibirsk, writing dissertations on Khanty complex verbs (S.I. Val'gamova) and modal predicates (A. Kaksin), and more are planning to come. Several common research projects are on different stages of realization : the compilation of the Khanty grammar (syntax) is planned ; the work with the computer data-base on Ob-Ugric languages was started, and it already includes a representative volume of folklore texts both unpublished (from the private archives) and published in

rare editions (in 1930-50s or in the local newspapers in 1970-80s) ; on this base a preparation and publication of more textbooks is planned ; the phonological basis of Khanty orthography is being discussed in order to improve the recent one.

In contact with this institute, also work the ethnographers from Tomsk, Dr. N.V. Lukina and Dr. V.M. Kulemsin, and the Hungarian folklorist Eva Schmidt, who came for a long-time work to the region and established in the Beloyarski village the Ob-Ugric Folklore Centre ; they supervise the education of doctorants in the field of ethnography and folkloristics. (In January 1994 the first ethnographical dissertation was defended by a Khanty student of Prof. N.V. Lukina, Tatyana Moldanova).

In 1993 a branch of Nizhnevartovsk Pedagogical Institute was opened in Khanty-Mansiysk ; the first 16 students are trained as teachers of Russian and Khanty languages, half of them are Khanty with a good command of their mother tongue. The teaching is supervised by Prof. M.I. Cheremisina ; most courses are being taught by specialists trained in Novosibirsk : Khanty phonetics (A. Kaksin on the base of experimental work done by Dr. L.A. Verte and Dr. G.G. Kurkina) ; Khanty syntax (Dr. V.N. Solovar) ; Introduction into general linguistics and Finno-Ugristics (Dr. N.B. Koshkaryova).

This educational work is supported by teaching materials prepared and published at the Novosibirsk University : textbooks on Khanty verb morphology (Prof. M.I. Cheremisina, Dr. E.V. Kovgan), on the Khanty simple sentence (Prof. M.I. Cheremisina, Dr. V.N. Solovar), on the Khanty complex sentence (Prof. M.I. Cheremisina, Dr. N.B. Koshkaryova)²¹. A collection of Khanty tales (Kazym dialect) with Russian translation, dictionary and commentaries by V.N. Solovar and N.B. Koshkaryova is in print ; now they are compiling a textbook on Khanty lexicology. An analogous collection of tales in Surgut dialect is being prepared by N.B. Koshkaryova and F.I. Sopochina, in Mansi language — by Dr. K.V. Afanasyeva, E.K. Skribnik and G.T. Yakushko.

These new developments make us hope that the research into Siberian languages and education of national students in Siberia have entered a new phase and in a few years some interesting results can be expected from a new generation of native scholars.

We would like to express our gratitude to all who helped us to compile this review and accompanying linguistic bibliography : Dr. A.A. Kim, Dr. I.Y. Selyutina, Dr. L.A. Shamina ; and to Dr. K.-P. Elpel from the Hamburg university computing centre, who assisted in information exchange and struggles with equipment.

NOTES

1. In Siberia there exist several pedagogical institutions where the national students are being taught : professional schools in Khanty-Mansiysk and Salekhard for teachers of primary schools and kindergartens (Dolgano-Nenets autonomous region) ; colleges with national language departments — in Tuva (Kyzyl), Khakassia (Abakan), Shoria (Novokuzneck), Altai (Gorno-Altai). In Yakutia (Yakutsk) there also exists a national university with Yakut department and a newly opened department for representatives of other peoples living in Sakha (Yakut) republic : Evens, Evenkis, Dolgans, Yukaghirs. In Buriatia (Ulaan-Ude) the national university was opened recently on the base of the former pedagogical institute. (The plans for such a reform also exist in Gorno-Altai).
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Besides, the selected bibliography of Prof. Ye.I. Ubryatova we would like to present here some facts of her biography, not only official, but how we remember them from her own telling.

Prof. Ye.I. Ubryatova graduated from the department of Russian at the Irkutsk University in 1929 and worked in Verchne-Bulaysk school till 1932, when she was sent to the Taimyr peninsula as a teacher of the primary boarding-school in Chasovnya, a small settlement in the Dudinka region. There she learned Dolgan language : her old and almost blind Dolgan informant agreed to dictate tales to her, but only if he would not be interrupted ; sometimes she wrote 6-8 hours at a time, sitting cross-legged in a dark low tent (she was very tall). Later she herself wondered, that so few mistakes were made, although her command of the language was far from perfect at that time.

In 1934 Ye.I. Ubryatova began her doctorate studies at the Institute of the Northern Peoples in Leningrad ; her consultant was a well-known turkologist Prof. S.E. Malov (who left in his will his library to her, his favourite pupil). Her first dissertation (April 1940) was about the Dolgan language. After that she worked in Moscow, at the Institute of Linguistics of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR. At that time she helped many doctorants from Turkic republics of the former USSR in their studies.

In 1950s Ye.I. Ubryatova participated in the reform of the writing system and orthography in Yakutia ; in 1953 she defended her second dissertation on the syntax of the Yakut simple sentence. Since 1955 she was the head of the Turkic department at the Institute of linguistics, in 1963 moved to Novosibirsk to work at the Institute of History, Philology and Philosophy.

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- Kurpeshko N.N., 1990: Shor pichik : bukvar' dl'a shorskix shkol. - Kemerovo. - 112 c.
13. The life of Vladimir M. Nadelyayev, outstanding mongolist and turkologist, a specialist in phonetics of Siberian languages, an unforgettable teacher, deserves to be described in a novel. He started his work as a village teacher at 17 (in 1929); in 1932 he was one of 20 young teachers sent to Taimyr peninsula to teach Dolgan children (1933-8, 74° N., Korgo-Kuel settlement in Khatanga region). To the place of his future work (the school, that did not yet exist) he travelled from December 1932 till April 1933. It was a region as big as Belgium, with 316 people living in it ; the time — right after the Taimyr anti-Soviet uprising ; parents did not want their children to be taught by Russian teachers (there were many

cases when nomads broke their camp in the night and left the newcomers alone). V.M. Nadelyayev, however, travelled with reindeer-herders, in autumn 1933 he could already speak Dolgan fluently, then started in plays with children to draw pictures and write simple Dolgan texts for them. Soon a "school-tent" was assembled, transported by six reindeers : twelve children lived and were taught there. Each night, when the children were asleep, he drew by candlelight a new page for his ABC-book. (It is kept now in the Taimyr museum, together with Dolgan grammar and textbooks that he wrote and which were used by other teachers, too. The modern Dolgan ABC-book and the orthography of Dolgan also are his works). Often V.M. Nadelyayev came across the tundra to visit Ye.I. Ubryatova and her other colleague, whose school was several kilometres from his, in Chasovnya settlement, also after his pupils were asleep, to discuss literature and listen to the many poems that Ye.I. Ubryatova knew by heart.

After a year his "travelling school" was stationed in a small house by the Syndassko bay. The parents have left enough food ; he made an oven, baked bread, sewed clothes for the children. In a measles epidemic, when many children and even adults died, he saved all his pupils. After that he won the trust of local people completely, adults started taking lessons by him, too. He was at that time 23 years old.

In 1939 V. Nadelyayev was sent to Leningrad University for further studies. He chose mongolistics as a main subject, as he believed it was important for his work with Yakut language (Dolgan was considered to be a dialect of Yakut at that time), but studied turkology as well. He finished his studies in 1944 (surviving in the blockade of Leningrad) and was proposed to join the Department of Orientalistics ; there he worked for 15 years.

In 1947 a group of students came to Leningrad University from Tuva, that was just annexed, to study philology, history, economics, geographical sciences. They knew practically no Russian, none at the University knew Tuvan. V. Nadelyayev learned to speak Tuvan, prepared lectures in this language, not only taught them, but also introduced them to Russian culture, Leningrad museums and theatres, buying tickets for them from his own small salary. His pupils are Dr. Ch. Kunaa ("The simple sentence in Tuvan") and Dr. Sh. Sat ("Development of Tuvan language"), Dr. Aranchin — a historian and ex-President of Tuvan Supreme Council (an interesting coincidence : the recent President of Tuvan Supreme Council, Dr. K. Bicheldey, is also his pupil — but already from Novosibirsk), Dr. Chadamba ("Tuvan dialects"), Dr. Ch. Mongush ("Verb

morphology in Tuvan"), the writer M. Kenin-Lopsan and many others. For this work he was awarded a honorary scientific title of Tuvan Republic.

Later the same happened with first groups of Buryat and Mongolian students.

In 1958 V.M. Nadelyayev was invited to the Department of Altaistics of the Institute of Linguistics, Russian Academy of Sciences, to participate in a work on a Dictionary of Old Turkic (published in 1969). He wrote a project of graphical representation of Old Turkic vocabulary, a structure of an entry, an instruction for compilers ; himself compiled all entries from a to alpiq and an appendix — a list of grammatical forms ; he was one of the four editors.

In 1966 V.M. Nadelyayev was invited to work in Novosibirsk, at the Institute of Philology and Philosophy, Siberian branch of Russian Academy of sciences ; in 1968 he opened a Laboratory of Experimental phonetics and worked there till his death in 1985.

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Abbreviations

Avtoref.kand.dis. -	Avtoreferat kandidatskoi dissertatsii
L. -	Leningrad
M. -	Moskva
NGU -	Novosibirskiy Gosudarstvenniy universitet
SFU -	Sovetskoye finno-ugrovedeniye. Tallinn.
UAJb -	Ural-Altaische Jahrbücher. Neue Folge. Otto Harrassowitz - Wiesbaden.