# ПУБЛИКАЦИИ ОСНОВНЫХ РЕЗУЛЬТАТОВ НАУЧНОЙ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ СОТРУДНИКОВ ИНСТИТУТА ЗАРУБЕЖНОЙ ФИЛОЛОГИИ И РЕГИОНОВЕДЕНИЯ В РЕЙТИНГОВЫХ ЖУРНАЛАХ, ИНДЕКСИРУЕМЫХ В БАЗАХ ДАННЫХ WEB OF SCIENCE / SCOPUS ЗА ПЕРИОД С 2017 ПО 2020 гг.

1. Tarasova Z., Khlinovskaya Rockhill E., Tuprina O., Skryabin V. Urbanisation and the Shifting of Boundaries: Contemporary Transformations in Kinship and Child Circulation amongst the Sakha // Europe - Asia Studies. – 2017. Vol. 69. – Iss. 7. – P. 1106-1125. DOI: 10.1080/09668136.2017.1375462. База данных: Scopus/Web of Science. Квартиль: Q1.

Аннотация:

In this article, we outline some of the most salient features of kinship transformations amongst the Sakha of northeastern Siberia, including the creation of new social and symbolic boundaries between individual subgroups and members of extended family groups leading to de-traditionalisation of Sakha kinship practices. We specifically focus on the shifts in people’s views on personhood and children. One of the key mechanisms of maintaining kinship-based economies and relations, ‘child circulation’ is losing its previous value in an urban environment. We suggest that these transformations have become more visible as a result of the mass migration of a traditionally rural population to towns.

2. Khokholova I.S., Zamorshchikova L.S., Filippova V.V. Indigenous place names: The cognitive-matrix analysis // XLinguae. – 2018. – Vol. 11. – Iss. 2. – P. 275-291. DOI: 10.18355/XL.2018.11.02.22. База данных: Scopus. Квартиль: Q1.

Аннотация:

The importance of this study is fueled by the attention the modern language researchers pay to the relationship between man and environment in a bid to identify the cognitive component of language phenomena. The purpose of the study lies in the comprehensive research into the toponyms (place names) of Central Yakutia using the cognitive-matrix modeling method for classifying the place names and identifying the underlying principles of their formation. The key method for studying this problem is the cognitive-matrix analysis of place names coupled with the statistical analysis method, the method of historical and geographic reconstruction, the systemic approach, the descriptive method and the GIS-mapping method. The authors have examined over 300 place names stored in the database of Khangalas Ulus in Central Yakutia. In the course of the study, the authors identified the cognitive-matrix schemas for the names of the places in the studied region. The method of cognitive modelling helped reveal the internal overlapping of the classes of components in the naming of basic geographic toponyms. This in turn led to their ambivalence. This overlapping of basic geographic toponyms (insulonyms, hydronyms, oikonyms, oronyms) has its specifics. The empirical evaluation of the place names in the studied region helped reveal the diachronic development of geographic situations, particular characteristics of landscape, hydrology, soil, vegetation, and wildlife, as well as re-enact historical events and remodel the population patterns across the territory which are related to the natural landscape. Every individual and the society as a whole evaluate the environment from the perspective of the favorable conditions and the location of the geographic objects in terms of farming. The authors discovered the perception of the world as seen by the Yakuts people through the prism of the landscape. The study also revealed the traditional system of orientation in space and the attitude to the surrounding world through the anthropocentric worldview. Man would develop the skills of spatial orientation and subjective assessment gradually, however he would always employ the cognitive “tools” around him, such as metaphor, comparison, transfer of meaning, etc. The cognitive component covers numerous aspects of cultural knowledge accumulated over centuries in this landscape territory through deciphering the semantics of the toponyms, thus revealing the historical modes in which people used to manage natural resources, engage in agriculture, find their direction in space, history and cultural experience in general; and the special attitude to natural objects and sacred places. The materials of this paper can be of great use to language researchers, historians, ethnographers, culture experts, geographers.

3. Tarasova Z., Rockhill E.K. In vitro fertilization, genetic imaginations, and values among the Siberian Sakha // Polar Geography. – 2018. – Vol. 41. – Iss. 3. – P. 182-197. DOI: 10.1080/1088937X.2018.1489429. База данных: Scopus / Web of Science. Квартиль: Q2.

Аннотация:

This paper explores the recent burst of genetic imaginations among the Sakha people of northeastern Siberia as it is reflected in their discourse on genofond (gene pool). We argue that this discourse, which claims the genetic uniqueness of the Sakha, has not only facilitated their ethnic solidarity but has also contextualized the hyper-biologisation of their parenthood whereby they view the use of new reproductive technologies, such as in vitro fertlisation (IVF), both as an opportunity for a reproductive autonomy from their kin, as opposed to fostering, and as a crucial alternative strategy for the multiplication and well-being of their nation. Drawing on the anthropology of values, we suggest that this is a peculiar case of value reversibility. Sakhas’ shift from a collectivity-based reproduction within extended kin network to seemingly more individualistic new reproductive technologies is actually their contribution towards an even wider collectivity though now of a more imagined quality – their nation.

4. Bashkirov M., Ikonnikova A. Métis communities of iakutiia: Historical memory and ethnocultural representation // Region: Regional Studies of Russia, Eastern Europe, and Central Asia. – 2019. – Vol. 8 . – P. 127-147. DOI: 10.1353/reg.2019.0009. База данных: Scopus. Квартиль: Q2.

Аннотация:

This article recounts the emergence of métis communities and the process of ethnocultural representation in the Sakha Republic. Contact between the Russian settlers and the local population led to the emergence of métis communities whose culture is distinct from that of both their Russian and native ancestors. Today, representatives of the métis (or Russian old settler) communities of Iakutiia living in different parts of this region of the Russian Federation do not see themselves as being a separate, distinctive, and cohesive community. Despite a history of contact and interaction, as well as markers of a shared historical past, each of these communities has its own localized identity, which prevents the formation of a "supra-community" of métis at the regional, let alone national, level. Another major feature of these groups is nonetheless a historical memory, which is largely based on the myth of their origins, which plays a more important role than perceived racial features, language, or even cultural practices.

5. Grenoble L.A., Kantarovich J., Khokhlova I., Zamorshchikova L. Evidence of syntactic convergence among Russian–Sakha bilinguals [Utvrđivanje sintaktičke konvergencije u dvojezičnih govornika Ruskoga jezika i jezika Sakha] // Suvremena Lingvistika. – 2019. – Vol. 45. – P. 41-57. DOI: 10.22210/suvlin.2019.087.05 База данных: Scopus / Web of Science. Квартиль: Q2.

Аннотация:

Evidence of syntactic convergence among Russian-Sakha bilinguals This paper illustrates the implementation of two basic experiments to test word order changes in Russian and Sakha, languages in long-standing contact. We hypothesize that changes in word order may correlate with deeper structural changes and language shift. The experiments show that some speakers are shifting from Sakha to Russian: 4 from a sample of 30 speakers could not produce texts in Sakha, and one third of the sample produced sentences with some errors. At the same time, there were a significant number of mistakes in the Russian production experiments, indicating interference from Sakha and/or imperfect learning. A sociolinguistic questionnaire showed a high level of accuracy between speakers' self-assessment of their proficiency in each of the target languages as measured by the experiments shown here. Moreover, the simple experiments themselves revealed a number of other production errors and proved to be a reasonable indicator of less than fluent proficiency and of at least the initial stages of language shift.

6. Romanova L., Balter V., Simon L., Gerard P., Pokatilova N., Crubezy E. Diet of autochthonous populations in Yakutia using isotopic, ethnographic, historical and archaeological data // Journal of Archaeological Science: Reports. – 2019. – Vol. 28. DOI: 10.1016/j.jasrep.2019.102022. База данных: Scopus / Web of Science. Квартиль: Q1.

Аннотация:

This article investigates, for the first time, the diet of the Yakut population between the 15th and 19th centuries AD. Analyses of the stable isotopes of carbon and nitrogen in human and animal bone collagen were used for the study. The stable isotope values were then compared through four historical periods, three geographical areas, sexes, and socio-economic groups determined by the presence or absence of artefacts in the excavated tombs. The results highlight the variety of dietary practices among the Yakuts. There are significant differences between the North, characterised mostly by the consumption of herbivores, the Viluy region, where fish had an important role, and Central Yakutia with a diversified diet. No differences were seen between the diets of men and women. The group of elites had a stable diet based on meat and milk consumption. Samples before 1700AD had δ15N values that were higher than samples from other periods, probably due to greater consumption of fish and foal meat. These data were compared with ethnographic, historical and archaeological information so as to better depict the diet of these past populations.