SUMMARIES

Olga Zavyalova, Vladimir Kazimirov **Ethnic relations and ethnic stereotypes of Maninka people in Guinea (on the basis of Kankan University students anqueting)**

The paper concerns the specific stereotypes of Maninka people in the field of interethnic relations with other ethnic groups. Data are based both on diagnostic anqueting and personal interviews collected during field trip to Guinea.

Yulia Karnaeva **Visual anthropology and Africa (methodological problems)**

The paper analyzes the methods of visual anthropology and their application to African photo and video data.

Nikolay Steblin-Kamenskiy **Anthroponymics of Wollo**

This chapter presents data collected in the Wollo region of Ethiopia during the fieldwork in summer, 2011. The main objective of the research was to investigate the system of personal names of the Wolloye people. The research is based on interviews and lists of inhabitants of qebele 15 of Haberu wereda. The Wollo's anthroponymical system is notable for the fact, that it consists of both Amharic and Arabic names. Islam and Christianity especially in the rural areas are characterized by mutual tolerance and interconnection, which can be illustrated by the personal name usage. Nevertheless in recent years Arabic names has become increasingly preferred to Amharic. Economic and social reasons of this shift along with interpretations of Amharic names are discussed in the following chapter.

Evgeniy Shurygin **The correction of kinship groups paradigm of Borana ethnic group**

Borana is one of the ethnic groups that inhabit the South of Ethiopia and Northern Kenya. Borana have managed to preserve their traditional social organization, which is based on the unique mixture of two types of age classification systems as well as complex tree of groups based on kinship. Facing the influence of the growing urbanization of the area Borana nevertheless appeared to be able to compensate and modify their social institutions in order to keep to their ethnic identity and the way of living. One of the most remarkable changes applied to the kinship groups, which number experienced almost an

exponential growth from the middle of the XX century. This paper suggests the list of the kinship groups arranged into the hierarchical tree in the accordance with the traditional law of the Borana – Sirna Gada. Presented data was carried out during our field research in the November of 2013.

Valentin Vydrin **Goo: Presentation of a language**

Up to now, Goo (spoken in a dozen of villages to the north of Man, western Côte d'Ivoire) was mentioned, if at all, as either a dialect of Tura, or a "mixture of Dan and Tura". It turns out that Goo is a separate language: in Swadesh-100 list it has 85% of common vocabulary with Tura and 80% with Dan.

Goo has 4 level tones, 4 degrees of aperture of vowels, and a ±ATR contrast). Goo has several series of subject pronouns, there are some indications of the beginning of transformation of subject pronouns into personal predicative markers. Of special interest is the progressive construction which results from two cycles of grammaticalization.

A Goo-Russian dictionary containing more than 700 entries is included, with parallels in Dan-Gweetaa and Tura languages.

Valentin Vydrin, Mamadi Diané **Segmental phonology of Guinean Maninka**

The inventory of the vowels and consonants of Maninka is presented, with special attention to some difficult cases: the phonological status of the syllable-final nasal element and of the long vowels, of certain peripheral phonemes. The allomorphy of certain phonemes is discussed. Orthographic systems of the Guinean Maninka are displayed, among these the N'ko writing system.

Art'om Davydov **"Two trees", a maninka tale: glossed text, commentary, translation**

The article is the publication of a field-recorded folk tale in the maninka-mori language.

Alexander Zheltov **Elements of Nyong morhosyntax (Adamawa, Niger-Congo)**

The paper deals with basic elements of Nyong morphosyntax. The Nyong language is spoken Adamawa province of Nigeria, to the south-west from Yola. The paper presents field data collected during the field trips to this region and concerns nominal morphology (number and number agreement), pragmatic/deictic particles, difference between adjectives and qualificative verbs, verbal forms, system of TAM constructions, types of nominal predication, correference of subjects, ditransitive constructions.

Lora Litvinova **Possessive pronouns in Kugama**

Kugama is the Adamawa language (Niger-Congo), which is spoken in the state of Adamawa in Nigeria. As far as we know there are no studies on kugama grammar. The linguistic expedition to Nigeria in January-February 2014 initiated a study of its basic morphological and syntactic properties. This paper gives a brief information on possessive pronouns in Kugama, which are of great typological interest. At the moment possessive pronouns in Kugama can be divided into two types. The first one is presented as a possessive suffix. It is attached to a noun, which means a part of body or kinship. The six suffixes mark number and person of possessors. Moreover, Kugama has a great variety of independent forms of possessive pronouns, which collocate with the rest group of words. The possessive pronouns agree with possessor in number and person, and with possessee head in number. Thereby there are twelve independent forms of possessive pronouns. Although a mention should be made that detailed information is still lacking and this subject requires further study and correction.

Anastasiya Lyakhovitch **Possessive pronouns in Wakka**

The article based on the field data collected during the trip to Eastern Nigeria. It presents varius types of possessive constractions in the Wakka language (Adamawa, Niger-Congo), the difference being based on the opposition between relational and autosemantic nouns in the function of possessee.

Elena Perekhval'skaya **Traditional narrative structure (the Mwan language)**

The article analyses the structure of the traditional narrative in Mwan, one of the small South-Mande languages. It is shown that this register is highly formalized which helps the listener to follow the plot, to distinguish the main line of the story and to track the reference of the main characters. The specific usage of tense and aspect verbal forms in this type of discourse is discussed.

Anastasiya Russkih **The syntactic role of tones and vowel length in Kinyarwanda**

The article analyzes the roles of tones and vowel length in Kinyarwanda language. The Kinyarwanda is official language of Rwanda. The prosodic level plays an important role. It has morphosyntactic function taking part in formation of relative forms, conditional mood and taxis.