
ENGLISH SUMMARIES

PROBLEMS OF STUDY AND REGULATION OF MODERN EASTERN AND WESTERN ARMENIAN

Arakelyan K., The Philological Searches of a Well-Known Historian in the Frames of His Last Monograph .- In the evening of his earthly life, in 2016 the well-known historian Academician Vladimir Barkhoodaryan put on the readers' table his last study: "The Essay of the Armenian Cultural History of Middle Ages in X-XIV Centuries", which is devoted to the history of Armenian culture in the above-mentioned period experiencing rapid flourishing in all its spheres and having achieved the highest level of its development. The article particularly analyses the part of the book, which is devoted to the philological legacy, which embodies the best spirit of the age, when themes of love, beauty, spiritual life of the Armenian people, freedom, justice, dignity, labour praising, humaneness, etc. underlay the literary works.

Arakelyan K., The Stylistic Use of Antonyms in the Stories of Nshan Peshiktashlian.- In the Armenian literature, the genre of satire reached its apogee in the 19th - 20th centuries, in the works of such Western Armenian writers as Hagob Paronian, Yervand Otian. Being one of the most brilliant satirists in the Diaspora literature, Nshan Peshiktashlian followed the legacy of the Western Armenian writers. Nshan Peshiktashlian's fiction teems with antonyms, which endow the text with unique stylistic coloring and expressiveness. Antonyms play a significant role in the creation of antithesis, which as figure of speech, is an integral component of satiric speech.

Asoyan T., Language Peculiarities of Ghevond Alishan's Works.- Gh. Alishan is one of the famous figures of the Mekhitarist Congregation. The range of his interests was quite wide: literature, folklore, history, religion, botany, etc. He also wrote poems and historical and artistic works. The article presents linguistic peculiarities of Gh. Alishan's works in the context of the development of Western Armenian in the 19th century. The linguistic situation of the mentioned period put the

intellectuals in a dilemma. On the one hand, grabar /Old Armenian/ did not concede its position, on which a huge amount of literature was created, and on the other hand, the new Armenian language established its rights in literature. There was a situation when the intellectuals had to make a choice in the use of language. Alishan used both Old Armenian and New Armenian. The article presents the linguistic features of Alishan's works written in western Armenian.

Asoyan T., On Some Features of Teaching Literary Works (according to Gr. Zohrap's novel "Happy Death").-Teaching literary works at school is a process during which the plot, content, characters of the work are presented and analyzed, linguistic and stylistic observations are made, but in order to strengthen, master and evaluate all that, it is necessary to use both traditional and modern pedagogical technologies.

By the example of Gr Zohrap's novel an attempt is made to present such principles and methods that could make a relatively systematic and complete study of similar literary works possible. However, it should be taken into consideration that each work has its own characteristics, so the scheme presented in the article is only general in nature.

Barseghyan A., Means of Text Connection in Memorial Novel "My Father" of V. Isahakyan - The text of the novel "My Father" is a coherent wholeness, realized by certain means and methods, conditioned entirely by the material and idea. Introducing, examining the linguistic features of the structure of the latter, we noticed that the connections of the sentences that make up the paragraph are closer than the connections of individual paragraphs; their connections are even closer than the connections of individual parts. It is conditioned by the more independence of the sentences.

Barseghyan A., The Intertextual Connection by Combination Presupposition.- The intertextual connection by combination presupposition is based on the similarity, conjunction, contradictory relationships arising from the discourse.

Fishenkjian (Fchenkjan) A., The Parts of Speech - the Western Armenian Grammatical Orders Examination (indefinite adjective or indefi-

nite pronoun).-The article discusses the different grammatical manifestations of authors related to indefinite adjectives and indefinite pronouns in school textbooks prepared by Diaspora Armenian intellectuals Zareh Melkonian, Mgrtich Mgrtichian, Caro Arakelaian and Hagop Cholakian.

Ghamoyan L., Historical Homonymy in the Semantic Field "Clothing".- Examining the semantic features of the Armenian words in the semantic field "clothing", we notice that there are names of clothes that have the same spelling or pronunciation in other stages of the historical development of the language or dialects, which probably originated independently and have completely different meanings. They are manifestations of historical homonymy, and in our opinion, they are either the result of a semantic eclipse or a random resemblance. Such homonyms are formed as a result of word formation, or the same word borrowed from different sources at different times acquires different meanings, and sometimes a foreign word becomes a member of the homonymous series. Such homonyms manifest their semantic features only in the appropriate verbal environment. It is possible to cause semantic confusion outside of that system and not be perceived by the reader.

Ghamoyan L., The Semantic Field "Clothing" in the Newly Formed Structures.- Language creates new words during all stages of its existence, and this is the proof of the viability of that language. In the same way, the words of the semantic field "clothing", participating in the formation of words, become components of many newly formed words. These compositions being formed by the viable word formation patterns of Armenian language can be included in its glossary and enrich the vocabulary. While some of them will stay isolated just in the context where they have been created as situational words and won't become linguistic reality.

Ghamoyan L., Word Variants in the "Clothing" Semantic Field. - At each stage of language development, word pairs or even groups are used side by side, which are an integral part of the vocabulary of the given stage. They may have the same meaning and function, but differ in their phonetic structure and word-formation features. One of these word pairs is

usually more practical and canonical, and the others may become obsolete over time.

Ghamoyan L., Borrowings of the Semantic Field "Clothing" in the Written Sources of Middle Armenian Language.- There are a number of foreign words in the Middle Armenian language (from Arabic, Persian, Greek, Turkish, etc.), that were transmitted to the Armenian language through written and oral communication, both direct contact with Armenians, and through cultural contacts with various peoples. These words reflect different aspects of life, one of which is the semantic field "clothing". There are included many words indicating the meanings of headgear, outerwear, underwear, footwear, part of clothing, textiles. Most of these borrowings are preserved and used in dialects, another part has passed literary and spoken vocabulary of Eastern and Western Armenian languages.

Nersisyan V., Study of Word Formation Issues in "Critical Grammar of the Vernacular or Modern Armenian Language" by Arsen Aydinian.-The structural features of word-stock of the Armenian language have been the subject of study since the 5th century. They are presented in the translation of "The Art of Grammar" of Dionysius Thrax and its further interpretations. Later word formation issues were tackled alongside the attempts to classify the Armenian word-stock according to the relation to parts of speech.

The given paper touches upon the study of theoretical basis of the development of Modern Armenian word formation. Particularly, we have studied the word formation issues in the "Critical Grammar of the Vernacular or Modern Armenian Language", a book by the representative of the Viennese Mekhitarist Order Arsen Aydinian.

In his book A. Aydinian conducted a profound and multifaceted analysis of word formation issues from the historic perspective. A. Aydinian gave the classification of words: simple, compound, words coined as a result of reduplication and affixation. However, he did not differentiate words coined as a result of simultaneous compounding and affixation processes.

In the book the common patterns of Modern Armenian word formation are displayed in comparison with grabar (Classical Armenian language) and dialects.

Nersisyan V., Literary Devices in the Essay "My Musa Daghatian Grandfather" by Gevorg Baghdishyan.- The article touches upon the application of literary devices (rhetoric devices) in the essay "My Musa Daghatian Grandfather" by Gevorg Baghdishyan. The application of comparisons, metaphors, figures of speech has been demonstrated with the authentic examples. There is a great number of literary devices (figures of speech) in the essay which enrich the language of the work and urge the reader to finish the essay in one breath and reflect on the problems raised in it, but also outline the old man's portrait with his life experience, profound comments and his unique philosophy of perception.

Abundance of rhetorical devices (literary devices), idioms (phraseological units), aphorisms, conversation as the main means of the plotline, grandfather Movses's philosophy of life, on the one hand, outline clearly and complete fully grandfather Movses's portrait, and on the other hand, develop the collective image of grandmother Iskuhi and like-minded members of her family.

New words, Volume 5 (dictionary)

The volume 5 of "New Words" contents 1520 words. The words presented in this volume are not included in other explanatory and new words Armenian dictionaries. There are 100 abbreviations that are deciphered and then followed by their examples. The volume 5 of "New Words" will be useful for compiling explanatory dictionaries.

Papikyan S., Terminological Observations.-The modern world is developing rapidly. New scientific branches and inter-sciences, such as astrophysics, astrobiology, biochemistry, etc., are developed. Especially significant progress is achieved in the fields of robotics, computer technology and information technology. Often it is difficult to possess the large amount of information appearing in different scientific systems.

Term systems in all languages are formed by different means of term creation, but each language, as well as term system, has also its peculiarities due to the general development level of the given field and the peculiarities of that language. The commonly used words converted into terms due to the change of the meaning (similarities of external and internal features, combination, functional changes, etc., the basis of which is reinterpretation) have a certain role in the terminology. Interpenetrations always take place between terms and non-terms. Common words losing some of their features become terms and vice versa, terms enter the common vocabulary. There are no barriers between them.

Common words converted to metaphorical terms have a certain role in term creation. Moreover, the transition of changing the meaning and becoming term can be reasoned and understandable based on the obvious external similarity, as well as not obvious, when there is no clear basis of reinterpretation, in this case, the customs of people, historical events etc.

Safaryan T., The Erroneous Writings of Armenian in Latin Characters in Social Networks and Their Influence on Armenian Language. -Language mistakes on Internet, alongside with a lack of literacy, are routinely transmitted from Armenian written with Latin letters. Most of the mistakes are related to incorrect spelling. Linguistic confusion is created with the use of the computer symbols. The conjunctions, auxiliary verbs, prepositions, adverbs of attitude are connected to word. This dangerous phenomenon must be prevented by scientific-analytical intervention in order to preserve the purity of the native language (Armenian language).

Sukiasyan H., Zakaryan H., Principles of Translation of Foreign Terms into Armenian (on the example of medicine terms).-The main principle of appropriation of foreign terms is their possible Armenization.

The next important principle is to express the written Armenian Language purely through the Mashtots writing system, with the obligatory requirement of transliterating untranslatable foreign words and elements with that system.

When Armenizing foreign terms, the general criteria of the Armenian terminology are applicable, according to which a new or preferred term should be productive, regular (subject to derivational

paradigms and rules of the Armenian), transparent (self-explanatory), precise, effective (as brief as possible), having single meaning (if possible), without confusing homonyms, without pronunciation-written options, euphonic (easy to pronounce), peculiar and impressive, harmonious in terms of expressiveness and conventionality.

Sukiasyan H., Torunyan N., Transliteration of Foreign Medical Terms into Armenian.- Transliteration has its special place in the whole of the scientific terminology, and for transliteration a set of clear rules and profound knowledge on using these rules accurately are necessary. Transliteration is the spelling of words from one language with characters from the alphabet of another. Ideally, it is a one-for-one character-by-character replacement. The preservation and regulation of the transliterating rules for medical terms is a current issue in the modern Armenian language. Transliterated terms obey the spelling rules of the transliterated language. While transliterating foreign (borrowed) terms, it is necessary to be guided by orthographic rules of the Armenian language.

Knowledge on transliteration rules is necessary for every health care professional.

Sukiasyan H., Koshatashyan S., The Levels of Armenian as a Foreign Language Teaching.- The work is dedicated to those who don't know the Armenian language providing the students with the necessary knowledge. Not only will it help them to acquire professional skills and competence, but also it will secure the further use of the knowledge in their professional activities.

Sukiasyan H., Koshatashyan S., Teaching and Learning of Foreign Students in RA Universities.- The article mainly focuses on the need to teach Armenian to foreign students. For foreign students, the primary factor in the process of teaching is to have a desire to learn foreign languages, for which it is necessary to create an environment for communication.

Telyan L., Calques in the Vocabulary of the Modern Armenian Language. – Calquing foreign words has long been one of the most effective ways of enriching the vocabulary of the Armenian language. The

examination of the material of the latest dictionaries of neologisms shows that a significant part of it has been created precisely through calquing. The article is an attempt to functionally classify these entities.

Telyan L., The Armenian language Norm and the Use of Prepositions and Postpositions.- The syntactic norm, which is an integral part of the general language norm, is characterized as asset of stable and unified language means and rules for their use.

The use of certain prepositions and postpositions from the point of view of their correspondence to the syntactic norm of the modern Armenian language is considered in the article. The author of the article indicates characteristic deviations and suggests ways of eliminating them. The analysis was conducted on the material of the language of the media, as well as everyday life speech.

Telyan L., On Some Observations about Syntax. – Predication and sentence are defined and interpreted in different ways in textbooks and different scientific papers. The article is an attempt of comparison, analysis and evaluation of the current viewpoints. The paper comprises contradictory interpretation and the variety of use of certain syntactic units and of the respective terms.

Tokhmakhyan R., Tioyan S., The Formal Description of Armenian Vowel Words.- The article attempts to introduce the semantic groups of vowel words. It can contribute to typological and applied research.

ISSUES OF GENERAL-COMPARATIVE AND APPLIED LINGUISTICS

Avetyan S., Two Tendencies of Analogical Changes in the Aorist Paradigm of Modern Eastern Armenian (a synchronic and diachronic examination). – The root-aorist of certain irregular verbs and the *-gp-(tsr)-* aorist of causatives in Eastern Armenian have historically displayed a tendency to be replaced by the *-tg-(ets)-* aorist. The *-tg-* aorist of causatives, unlike that of irregular verbs, is not accepted as standard in the literary language. However, the evidence from Armenian dialects makes it clear that one and the same analogical process is responsible for the

existence of the -եց- aorists in the case of both causatives and irregular verbs. Therefore, the absence of the -եց- aorist of causatives in Literary Modern Eastern Armenian can be accounted for by another competing tendency – to avoid the non-euphonic pronunciation caused by the presence of the consonant g (ts) in two successive syllables in the aorist stem. On the other hand, in the modern colloquial language, է-(e)-conjugation simple verbs tend to substitute the root aorist for the original -եց- aorist. Besides, in the case of intransitive verbs the change is accompanied by the replacement of the active inflections with the mediopassive ones. The latter two changes are readily explainable by the influence from some dialects, where both phenomena represent a general morphological pattern, having resulted historically from a number of analogical changes.

Avetyan S., The Extension of the Ending ՈՒՅ to Certain Irregular Verbs in Some Dialects by the Principle of Family Resemblance. – It is argued in the paper that the analogical extension of the aorist ending ուց of causative verbs to certain irregular verbs in some Armenian dialects (cf. the aorist forms դրրուց, տըվուց, բերուց, թողուց) can be accounted for by the principle of family resemblance. Specifically, the aorist stem of the verb դընել due to its phonotactic structure being highly similar to that of the final (suffixal) part of causative verbs (cf. դըր-ի, դըր-իր... and հսոցըր-ի, հսոցըր-իր...), has played a pivotal role in the formation of this class of irregular verbs, thereby serving as the prototype within the group. In the subdialect of Lori both the monosyllabicity and phonotactic structure CVC of the aorist stem have been conceived of as two equally important criterial features by speakers in determining the class membership. That is why the verbs անիլ/անել and սսիլ/սսել, as having phonotactic structure VC, have failed to join the class and acquire the ending ուց. However, the class has been expanded further in the subdialects of Shamshadin-Dilijan and Ashtarak due to the fact that the phonotactic structure VC also became permittable (cf. the aorist forms սը-ի, սը-իր, սը-ուց...).

Avetyan S., The Accent-Shift-Conditioned Vowel Alternations in Modern Eastern Armenian (a synchronic and diachronic examination). –

The article is devoted to the synchronic and diachronic examination of the vowel alternations which are commonly referred to as accent-shift-conditioned sound changes in grammars and textbooks of Modern Eastern Armenian. Although these alternations all had their source in regular sound change, namely, the reduction and/or loss of certain vowels and diphthongs in pretonic syllable, now they are no longer a productive phonological pattern in the modern literary language, having already become lexicalized and morphologized to a more or less extent. On the other hand, analogical leveling is occurring intensively, which accounts for the abundance of reduced and non-reduced doublets. And as expected, the frequency of use with its preserving effect, has a pivotal role in determining the choice of the variants: the original alternations are retained relatively well and the reduced variants are still more preferable and accepted in the literary language in the case of high-frequency words. In contrast, with relatively low-frequency words the alternations are almost lost, with the non-reduced variant having been generalized throughout the paradigm, or, if the variation stage still persists, the non-reduced variant is already conceived of as more preferable and standard in the literary language.

Avetyan S., To What Extent Flexive or Agglutinative is the Old Armenian Nominal Declension? –

It is widely accepted that the Old Armenian nominal declension was mainly characterized by cumulative (flexive) exponents and it exhibited some elements of agglutination (some separative exponents) as well. However, the question of the exact identification and distinction of the cumulative and separative markers within the paradigm is controversial and scholars' views vary. It is argued in the article that only the instrumental can unequivocally be acknowledged as having separative exponents (with its case marker ւ/վ/ք occurring both in the singular and plural, and plural marker $-\text{ք}$), whereas the ending of the nominative plural $-\text{ք}$ as well as those of the genitive-dative-ablative plural $-\text{ց}$ and of the accusative-locative plural $-\text{ու}$ should be considered cumulative case-number markers. The cumulative character of the latter endings is borne out partly by different syncretisms in different paradigms or in the singular and plural within the same paradigm, partly

by the fact that the plural cumulative markers are often opposed by other cumulative case-number markers in the singular (namely, by the genitive-dative-ablative singular marker -յ or by the ablative singular marker -է) in different declensional types.

Baghramyan S., Expressions of Simple Sentences in Armenian Proverbs and Sayings, Depending on the Purpose of Communication.-

The purpose of this article is to highlight the manifestations of a simple sentence in Armenian proverbs and sayings, depending on the purpose of communication. According to the purpose of communication, simple sentences of the Modern Armenian language are divided into four groups or types: narrative, interrogative, imperative, exclamatory. The main distinguishing feature of these sentences is the tone, which in all cases is a mandatory grammatical feature for differentiating them.

Grigoryan G., Experimental Study of the Affricates of Modern Armenian Language. -

The affricates of Armenian language have been studied using the latest experimental phonological software methods of sound analysis, which has once again proved that these are as "simple" sounds as sonants or voiced consonants. New examples, new phonetic positions, phonetic combinations have been used in the study of affricates. The series of words, containing affricates, were collected according to certain principles. Recordings of the mentioned word series were made, calculations and data processing of the physical dimensions of the affricates were performed.

Grigoryan G., The Use of Armenian Language in the State of California According to the Speakers' Place of Birth. -

Taking into consideration the decline in the use of the Armenian language in the Diaspora, we have set a goal to determine the level and frequency of use of the Armenian language in one of the largest colonies of Armenians who have immigrated to California State, the USA. From the analysis of statistical data, it becomes clear that the majority of families speak Armenian (more than 70%). The number of English users is the lowest (around 2%). In 25-26% of cases, the family mixes English with Armenian.

Ghukasyan S., Everyday Dictionary.- The vocabulary contains over 5000 words. The words are in Russian, Turkish, Arabic, and Persian. The foreign words are written as they are heard, explanations are in literary Armenian. Russian words are given in three versions: words having one pronunciation, words having more than one pronunciation and compound words. Turkish, Arabic and Persian words have no differences in pronunciation, like the Russian ones, therefore they have two versions - words and compound words.

In the subsection “Words That Came to Turkish from Arabic”, the words are noted that the Armenian probably borrowed either from Arabic or from Turkish or from both at once. The same can be said about words that came to Turkish from Persian. The vocabulary also contains subsections of slangs and colloquial words. If the word was absent in Armenian, a new word was created. In the subsection of newly created words there are 440 entities.

Hakobyan F., The Problems of the Automation of Word-Formation Analysis. - The article presents the possibilities and problems of automating word-formation analysis of words in computerized word processing systems. It is noted that the automatic analysis system of word-formation will contribute to the automation of word-formation analysis of the text, the study of word-formation patterns. One of the main preconditions for its creation is the formal description of the Armenian word formation and the choice of the technological basis of the program.

Hambarzumyan V., Armenian and Celtic (Comparative-typological Variativity). Studying the relationship between the Armenian and Celtic languages in terms of comparing Indo-European languages has some noteworthy limitations. Previously, this was the subject of historical and comparative linguistics, and more recently, linguistic typology. However, today we do not have a separate (the more so, as comparative and variative) study of these languages or any of their areas (phonology, vocabulary, etc.). This work, one might say, somehow fills this gap. The internal boundaries of the written sources of the Armenian and Celtic languages belong to the 1st millennium AD (8th-9th centuries), although in fact they relate to earlier times. They are also present in living languages today, with not only hereditary traits, but also new achievements

("innovations") as a result of self-development and interaction with other languages.

One of the branches of the Indo-European languages is the Celtic languages, which are currently widely distributed in Western Europe, further more Irish was widespread in Ireland, Welsh and Scottish in Great Britain, Breton in France, and until recently, the living language Man was widely spoken on the Isle of Man (Great Britain). The number of speakers of these languages, according to demographic data of the 70s of the before last century, ranges from two and a half to three million, and the communication function mainly occurs in two languages, primarily in the native language, and sometimes in English or French. The type of phonetic isoglosses were previously defined as a general regularity, but there are also a number of exceptions that can be described as deviations from the regularities. So far, we do not have a separate research of the Armenian-Celtic lexical isoglosses. There was a partial reference to the consideration of specific issues related to the comparative study of the Armenian language. We are referring to material included in such works over the past decades as part of a general comparison. The separation of semantic (thematic) groups of isoglosses is carried out by distribution in comparative linguistics.

A separate study of linguistic (phonetics, root-theory, morphology, etc.), as well as extralinguistic (cultural and spiritual life, mythology, etc.) coincidences that historically exist between Armenian and other Indo-European languages is one of the urgent problems of modern humanitarian science. This study is a separate experience in that comprehensive field, which implies special perspectives on the path of scientific work.

Hambardzumyan V., "Ode for the Holy Resurrection" of Grigor Narekatsi.- The poetic composition of St. Grigor Narekatsi is the best example of the ancient Armenian literary language of the 10th century, containing not only written-canonical, but also colloquially-dialect words, word forms and expressions of the language of that time. From this point of view, we conduct a phonological, lexical and semantic analysis of several words of "Ode for the Holy Resurrection".

In particular, there are the following features and deviations from the literary norm: 1. Phonetic changes, ie, the merger of the vowel phoneme, deaf consonants instead of voiced. 2. New words (i.e. unfixed in

the “New Dictionary of the Armenian Language” [1-2, Venice, 1836-1837]: 3. words of the spoken variant of language: 4. The use of the plural noun with the particle –եր (-er), 5. A new interpretation (etymology) of words զանձ [ganj] «treasure», զիլ [gil] «gil», սուղ [taŌ] «ode» etc.

The experience of analyzing the vocabulary of the mentioned work is important for a new study of the history of the Armenian language as a whole.

Hambardzumyan V., On the use of Armenian Variative Forms in H. Thumanyan’s Artistic Works.- The analysis of the language of Thumanyan’s works presupposes a new scientific-stylistic approach, which is based not only on the literary or colloquial layers of Armenian, but also on the Western Armenian version. The language of the magnificent poet is the best example for the comprehensive inclusion into new literary Armenian.

Hambardzumyan V., Reference to the Vocabulary of Theodore Krtenavor’s Works.- The seventh century of the Armenian spiritual and ecclesiastical life produced many famous people, thanks to whom their epoch was named as the crown pearl of the Armenian history. They represented a whole galaxy: one of them is Theodoros Krtenavor of noble origin, teacher of the pious. His ecclesiastical and theological works contribute valuably to the history of the Armenian lexicology. The language of Theodoros Krtenavor’s works (7th century) has not yet undergone a separate linguistic study; only a small part of the neologisms of his works has been included in the new dictionaries of the Classical Armenian language. And one can say that his ecclesiastical-literary heritage has been noticed only in the context of theological discussions and issues concerning the history of the Armenian Church. However, the language, in particular the vocabulary of the works of this self-sufficient spiritual thinker, teacher of two Catholicoi of the Armenian Church, is of great importance in studying the history of the Classical Armenian language as a whole. In the article, we present a lexicological analysis of those words, which are either not found in the “New Armenian Dictionary” (vols. 1–2, Venice, 1836–1837), that is they are conditionally, with reservation, considered to be neologisms of their time, or have been noted through works of other authors of different times. Lexical

neologisms are sometimes shaped, so to speak, in fantastic ways of word formation (i.e. multi-component formation of a complex or suffixed word) of the Armenian language, which testifies to the author's original thinking and wordmaking. And thus, the vocabulary of Theodoros Krtavor as a whole is of great importance in studying anew the history of the Armenian language.

Hambardzumyan V., The Expression "Armenian King of the Goats" of Ph. Buzand: Semasiology and Typology.- Author refers to the expression "Armenian king of the goats" in the History of Buzand by the very notion that the word goat, being native, is parallel only to Greek αἴξ 'goat'. After all, its synonym-version բառ [kcaŌ] 'he-goat' is nothing more than the second component of the compound word վիշապաբառ [višapakcaŌ] 'dragon's killer', the third – the goat's totem phenomenon has been widespread in the mythical notions of the Armenian Highland community, and thus passed to the neighboring congregation as well, and in this case to the Ianian,- and all this is the basis for the emergence of the phenomenon from the pre-Indo-European origins that have passed and are preserved in the linguistic and mythical formulations of the ancient natives of the legacies of the Highlands.

The Persian equerry has addressed the Armenian king Arshak with a long-standing ancient, so legendary Persian phrase that is translated by Buzand, and that passage is brought to show Vasak's courage.

Hambardzumyan V., Etymological Review. The article gives the etymology of the following: այգի [aygi] 'garden; vineyard' < IE *oi-
ui(ā). հաւ(աւ)- [haw(an)] 'pleasant; agreeable < IE *g^[h]ab^[h]-, սկէլ
[skel] 'guard. keep watch; look after' < h₁*sek'- / *sk'-.

Hambardzumyan V., Issues of Armenian Language Studies Covered in the Publication of the Periodical "Bazmavp"(1843-1893)-. The review "Bazmavp", during the mentioned years, published over fifty articles on the Armenian language studies which in this paper are classified into ten groups – covering Armenian language structure and history, as well as some extra-linguistic factors of the evolution of the language as a means of communication – more precisely, different periods of its

development. Moreover, we have made a special reference to some more considerable and relevant articles published in the above-mentioned periodical (for instance, the papers by A. Bagratuni, Gh. Alishan, A. Sukryan, etc.), with the aim to analyze and evaluate the most significant phases of development of Armenian Studies in the respective periods of development which have not lost their relevance yet, especially, for modern researches on the Armenian language within the framework of contemporary linguistic theories.

Mikayelyan S., The Arabic Borrowings of Malkhasyants's "Armenian Explanatory Dictionary".- The article studies the Arabic borrowings of Armenian according to Armenian explanatory dictionary compiled by St. Malkhasyants. Research shows that a group of words are still viable in Armenian today, a group of words are used in parallel with the Armenian equivalent, and a number of words, having lost their viability, have been pushed out of the active vocabulary.

Mikaelyan S., The Layer of Arabic Loanwords in the Dialectal Units of Aragatsotn Region.-The article examines the vocabulary of Arabic loanwords in the dialectal units of Aragatsotn Region according to the speeches of a number of villages in the district of Aparan. The study shows that this word layer is mainly subject to the phonetic and word-formation patterns of the Aparan speech. The observed exceptions are due to the various circumstances of borrowing process — different periods of time, through and influenced by a source language.

Sargsyan M., The principles of the New Electronic Proofreader for Armenian-Speaking Texts. In the age of digital technologies, the electronic text has become an integral part of our lives. The existence of an electronic text, in its turn, not only contributed to the emergence of various electronic readers but also to the field of various tools for compiling, editing, and proofreading electronic text. Recently, electronic proofreaders have become very popular. In our previous articles, we talked about the existing Armenian electronic proofreaders, their shortcomings, advantages, and perspectives. In this article, we will present the principles and features of the new electronic proofreader of Armenian texts.

Sargsyan M., The Features of the Electronic Database of the Armenian Word-Formation.- The database of the formal description of Armenian language vocabulary enables to find necessary data by a search system, to realize data comparison, observation. To do all these we have created a model, which enables all users of the database of the formal description of vocabulary to get the needed information. The database queries enable us to get the complete picture of word-formation, exceptions, irregularities. Two types of searches may be expanded: simple and advanced. Our electronic database is unique in its kind, with the volume and vocabulary coverage, and will completely solve the problems of word-formation. The database can serve a wide range of people.

Sargsyan M., Self-Sacrificing Linguist. Gevorg Jahukyan.- There are scientists who dedicate their whole conscious life to science, the development of science, research. They are unique devotees of science, apostles of research and scientific work, whose life is endless, and the scientific legacy has long served thousands of generations. Academician of the Armenian SSR Academy of Sciences, Honored Scientist of the Armenian SSR Gevorg Jahukyan, born in Lori, is one of those scientists, a tireless devotee of linguistics.

The great scientist has done a great deal of scientific work. His activity is very diverse, his contribution is quite large in all fields of linguistics, he referred to the study of almost all fields. Being a great innovator and supporter of anything new, he has rendered great service not only to the development of Armenian but also to the development of world linguistic thought in the field of providing scientific and accurate solutions to various linguistic issues. Even today, linguistic questions, many of which have been given scientific and exhaustive answers by Jahukyan, become the subject of a clash of scientific arguments and views. He was one of the greats who made Armenian linguistics known to the world, and the provisions he put forward are still relevant today and widely used.

Sargsyan M., Synonymous Terms in the General Linguistic Works of G. Jahukyan. – G. Jahukyan is one of the outstanding representatives of the modern period of Armenian linguistics. The scientific heritage of the famous linguist is quite extensive and multifaceted. As a great innovator, devoted to science, he paved his own Jahukyan path, studying various

linguistic phenomena. Terminology is an integral part of Jaukyan's scientific heritage. In this article, we refer to synonymous terms found in the general linguistic works of the author. We present a study of the newly created synonyms of Jahukyan according to the following principles: by reason of origin, by the number of components, by the number of members, by semantic and functional relations.

Simonyan N., Semantic Relations of Armenian Verbs *ձուլել/թափել*. - The article touches upon the etymological and lexical meanings of the verbs *ձուլել/թափել*, as well as it provides examples proving the semantic and functional similarities. The etymology of the root *ձուլ/ձօւ* is also specified, and it is proposed to refer to the same i.-e. preform as the root *ձուլել* (*g'heu-).

STUDY OF ARMENIAN DIALECTS

Abrahamyan A., The Demographical and Dialectal Descriptions of Some Old Villages Situated in the Kasakh River Basin.- In a manuscript copied in 1644, there is an evidence of place-names of some settlements in Aragatsotn Region. The article gives the demographical and dialectal descriptions of those settlements from ancient times up to World War I.

Barnasyan J., Records of the Fairy Tale of H. Tumanyan “The Liar” in Different Dialects of Armenian (research on the peculiarities of language thinking). – While realizing the collecting works of dialects of Armenian, as a kind of generalization of the provided work, is given a task to translate HovhannesTumanyan's fairy tale “The Liar” in the recorded dialect. From the hundreds of conversational units that were once recorded and in stock, let us selectively take to examination a bunch of different dialects - to represent a number of realities conditioned by differences in language thinking. Naturally, a similar research besides linguistic significance also has a cultural value and may be useful also for other scientific disciplines.

Barnasyan J., The Pronouns Functioning in Mush Dialect (semantic usage study).- Studying the pronouns functioning in Mush dialect, necessary materials were brought together from the monographs generalized by both dialectal and folk studies, as well as from the records of different idioms of that dialect that decades ago in the result of collective works were saved up in the dialectological department of the Language Institute. We have submitted original pronoun forms and several interesting facts.

Barnasyan J., Diphthongization as a Grammatical Means in Some Dialects of Armenian.- The prevailing part of the Armenian dialects is not characterized by diphthongs and triphthongs. We are convinced of this while carrying out collection works with the Armenian dialects. For Armenian dialects the usage of simple vowels and diphthongs is most characteristic, as, for example, in the current largest - Ararat dialect, where all diphthongs and triphthongs of ancient Armenian have undergone a phonetic change. Dialectologist A. Gharibyan studied and appreciated the interesting reality of the transformation of diphthongization into a grammatical means, such as the grammatical means of transition from an indefinite gender of a noun to a definite gender in the dialects of Kesab, Qabusie in Syria.

Gevorgyan G., General Description of the Language Features of Arabkir City - The speech of Arabkir City is characterized by the abundance of pairs of phonetical grammar character and vocabulary couples, and is presented as a unique manifestation of Armenian dialect. The article is important for the preservation of the preserved state of the dialectal units facing the loss of the Western Armenian territory and the fact that the dialectal material is saved from irreversible loss. In this article is presented the general description of the dialectic features of Arabkir's speech, which is done according to the Armenian Dialectal Atlas's program "Arabkir".

Katvalyan V, Dialectal Overview of the Republic of Armenia, Volume 2, Region of Kotayk. - The work describes in general terms the dialect units used in the Kotayk Region, provides information on the origin of the population, dialect affiliation of speeches, and gives dialect characteristics

of the region's settlements. The book also includes speech samples and a list of words written in dialect transliteration. The work can provide useful material for further research in the field of Armenian studies, help to clarify many issues of the Armenian dialectology, the history of the Armenian language. It will also be useful for specialists in Armenian folklore, ethnography and demography. The available material can be used in encyclopedic works, in training courses.

Katvalyan V., Fiction Speech as an Important Source for Learning a Dialect Language.- The study of the manifestations of the dialect language in H. Tumanyan's story "Arjaors" makes it possible to state that many features of the Lori dialect are quite ancient, they can become the basis for the historical study of this dialect unit, on the other hand, it is obvious that the observation of dialectal realities in fiction is also important from the point of view of complementing ideas about the means of expression of the Armenian language.

Katvalian V., Some Remarks on the Vocabulary of the Dialectal Armenian Language. - Dialect vocabulary is of great interest for the historical layers, word-formation and semantic features. Dialects are a source of enrichment of the vocabulary of the literary Armenian language, but the dialectal language is primarily an integral part and wealth of the Armenian language, and its comprehensive study is important not only for linguistics, but also for ethnography, the history of the Armenian people, cultural studies and other disciplines.

Katvalyan V., The Speech of Parpi.- The speech of the village of Parpi is still a dialectal unit, which has retained the main features of the Ararat dialect. This speech is characterized both by its own characteristics and by similarities and differences with other speeches of the dialect.

Katvalyan V., The Relation of Some Speeches of Kotayk Region to the Van Dialect.- The speeches of the village of Lernanist and the districts of Kakavadzor, Jrrat and Vanatur in the city of Hrazdan represent a combination of several features that are considered to be characteristic of the Van dialect only. One must think that we are dealing with the manifestations of the Van dialect, especially when the difference in the

number of features of the considered speeches from the Van dialect does not exceed twenty from 100 ones listed in the table of G. Dzhaoukian's multi-feature classification.

Katvallyan V., Mixed Speeches in Kotayk Region.- Various extralinguistic and linguistic factors can lead to the formation of mixed types of speeches. The role of the Eastern Armenian linguistic environment in the formation of mixed speeches in the Kotayk region was significant.

Katvallyan V., Old Armenian Realities in the Sasun dialect. - In the Sasun dialect, the Old Armenian realities represent a significant layer, testifying to the long history of the dialect, its richness and the spatio-temporal integrity of the Armenian language. A systematic study of the ancient layers of the Sasun and other dialects can make a significant contribution to the historical study of the Armenian language.

Katvallyan V., Maku Speech in the Region of Kotayk. - All four variants of the Maku speech used in the Kotayk Region are primarily characterized by the common features of this speech. Other features of the speech are manifested partially or in variable forms. The observed variants of the speech do not differ significantly, to some extent the speeches of Kakhisi and Garni stand out.

Khachatryan H., The Names of Several Auxiliary Structures to Houses in the Dialects of the Armenian Language.- In the study of the dialectal manifestations of the concepts reflecting the semantic field of house and household, we have identified in the dialects of Armenian several names for auxiliary structures to houses, such as *գրվիք* [tsvik], *ամբրոց* [ambrots], *մրղակ* [mghak], *բակ* [bak], *խորհուծոց* [khordanots], and *գախատուն* [tsakhatun], which can all be loosely translated into English as “pantry” or “utility room”.

Khachatryan H., Dialectal Representation of Words Expressing Kinship Relations in the Aragatsotn Region.- The article studies the unique words expressing kinship relations used in the dialectal vocabulary of Sassounians (people from Sassoun) residing in the Talin and Ashtarak Regions of Aragatsotn Marz, including the following: *դուդ*, *դույո* [dade,

dayo] (mother), *դաճո* [dado], *ճոճո* [chocho], *բարբրնդաճ* [barndad], *բարբրնմամ* [barnmam] (grandmother), *ճոբո* [chobo], *բարբրնբաբ* [barnbab] (grandfather), *քրքաբ* [qybab] (godfather), *քրմամ* [qymam] (godmother) etc.

Khachatryan H., Peculiar Lexico-Semantic Developments in the Hamshen Dialect.- This article examines some words in the Hamshen dialect that have manifested peculiar semantic developments, such as the word *petq* (*bedq* - need, *bed ynush* - to wait) which is used in the dialect with the meaning “**good, healthy, to wait**”, the word *parapel* (*barbush*) which is used in the dialect with the meaning “**to finish**”, the verb *vayel* (*v^oyush*) which is used in the dialect with the meaning “**to cry**”, the word *golel* (*kolush*) which is used in the dialect with the meaning “**to burn**”, the word *urishel* (*urishush*) which is used in the dialect with the meaning “**to separate**”, the word *yeghyam* which is used in the dialect with the meaning “**ice**”, the word *banjar* which is used in the dialect with the meaning “**cabbage with open leaves**”, the word *tatav* which is used in the dialect with the meaning “**heavy rain**”.

Khachatryan H., Dialectal Representation of Words Expressing the Semantic Field of House and Household in the Aragatsotn Region.- The article studies the dialectal versions of the words “*tandour* (*eastern stove and oven*) *air shaft*, *threshold*, *niche*, and *ceiling*” reflecting the semantic field of “house and household” in the Aragatsotn Region, such as: 1. **tandour** (eastern stove and oven) **air shaft** (*թանդրի օղակնգր*) - *ակ* [ak], *ագուգու*, [aguga], *սրնդու* [syndu], *ձորձ* [dzordz], 2. **threshold** (*շեմ*,) - *շեմ* [shem], *սեմ*, [sem], *շեմգալ* [shemgal], *դրնդի*, [dyryndi], 3. **niche** (*դռնասխորհ*) - (open cabinet in the wall of the room) *ակնատ*, [aknat], *պատրիարխան* [patryrhan], *պատուխան* [patukhan], *դոլաբ* [dolab], *թոթք* [tareq], 4. **ceiling** (*սառսառ*) - *արիք* [ariq], *օջորք* [ojorq].

Mesropyan H., Armenian Dialects in Works of Aksel Bakunts.- The language of Aksel Bakunts is a highly cultural expression of fiction literature. It skilfully combines the literary Armenian language and some linguistic realities of the eastern and western territorial versions of our language. He uses, in particular, expressions from the Kanaker dialect, of the Ararat dialect of the eastern faction, from the Gandzak subdialect of

the Karabakh dialect, as well as from the western provincial dialects of Mush, Van, Sasun, Arabkir, Kharberd, Erzinka and Shirak speaking Karin dialect.

Also forms of folklore are widely used in the works of Bakunts: proverbs and sayings, words of blessing, curses, phraseological units, dialectal descriptive expressions, which stylize and depict the language of the writer.

Mesropyan H., Plant Names in the "Program of Collecting Materials of the Armenian Dialectological Atlas".- The program created at the current level of development of dialectology, which takes into account the experience of similar questionnaires in other languages, is the basis of all future dialectal work. It also greatly contributes to the completion of the plant word bar. The separation and study of the plant names of the Armenian dialects and the associated vocabulary are important for the history of Armenian general lexicology.

Mesropyan H., Dialect Equivalents of the Concept of «Խնձկ» [xunk] ("Incense"-in Armenian).- Burning incense is a religious ritual of spiritual piety and for that purpose incense and incense oils were used. Burning incense is performed during the Holy liturgy and other religious ceremonies to spread the smell of the incense. The aim of burning incense ceremony is to sanctify the church and the people with Godly blessing; thus each prayer rises to the God with the smoke of censer: "My prayer goes up as the incense before your Lord", says Prophet David [Psalm:140:2]. "The service officer who performs the burning incense is the deacon who is handed the censor by the bishop during the ordaining and lets him to burn the incense". However during the ceremonies all the clergy burn the incense while leading the procession, explains Archbishop Maghakia Ormalyan. Burning incense is performed during the following periods of piety; while saying "Lord for all", at the beginning of reading the Armenian church psalms from the Gospel and during the psalm "Whitsuntide", while singing "Glory to Lord" and "Holy God", singing the main songs and saying prayers or "Long live" during the Liturgy. Incense is also burned during the ceremonies performed out of church such as during the Pentecost, funerals and other religious ceremonies. Sometimes it becomes necessary to burn incense for non-religious purposes in the

houses, various institutions, cemeteries and elsewhere. While speaking about the root stem *խունկ* [xunk] (“incense” in Armenian) Hr. Acharyan considers it as a borrowing word from Persian and it was known as “qend” (“to light”) in the Indo-European protolanguage and in Latin it was known with “incondo” (“to burn”) version. The Dictionary of St. Malkhasyants writes about the word *խունկ* [xunk] (“incense” in Armenian) “Juice with sweet aroma which licks from various kinds of trees, becomes solid and makes pleasant odor while burning”. As the ceremonies are performed with the immediate participation of the people the words referring to the ceremony were applied by the people and later on as borrowings they were imported into the dialect vocabulary, mainly preserving the word forms of the literary language. A number of words and word forms of the dictionary are associated with “incense” and “incense burning”. St. Malkhasyants’ Dictionary registered the compound word *խունկ ծղխել* [xunk cəxel] (“to smoke incense”) as a synonym to *խնկարկել* [xnkarkel] (“to burn incense”) with the meaning of “to praise” and “to flatter”. In Kesab, Aramo, Svedia and other dialects to the verb *խնկարկել* [xnkarkel] (“to burn incense”) is synonym *բուրվաւ աւել* [burvaʔ anel] (“to do censer”), *բուրվաւ գգել* [burvaʔ gɛʔel] (“to put censer”) word-combinations. Hrachya Acharyan considers synonym to this combinatins *խունկ արկաւել* [xunk arkanel] (“incense doing”) word-combination, which is also mentioned in New Haykazian dictionary. In regional dialect versions the word *խունկ* [xunk] (“incense”) often completes verbal combinations with the word *մոմ* [mom] (“candle”); incense and candle, *խնկով-մոմով* [xənkov-momov]. The completed research denotes that the word *խունկ* [xunk] is utilized in all the Armenian dialects with various versions. The more common the implication of the religious word in the dialects the more phonetic variations it has. The word *խունկ* [xunk] has not numerous synonyms which as the examples denote are mainly specific to Western Armenian local versions.

Vardanyan A., Interdialect of North Goghtn in Dialectal Overview of Nakhijevan.—The territory of Nakhijevan, covering the provinces of Goghtn and Nakhchavan of the Vaspurakan ashkhar, the Sharur province of the Ayrarat ashkhar, the Jahuk and Yernjak provinces of the Syunik ashkhar of historical Armenia, being the crossroads of various ethnographic regions, repeatedly being subjected to mass migrations of the

population, possessed an exceptional dialect. On the eve of the events of 1918-1920, when the majority of the population were Armenians, the territory of Nakhijevan covered about seven dozen Armenian settlements, cities, and villages. The overwhelming majority of the population spoke the dialects of the settlers who had settled in the territory since 1828 - the Khoy dialect (33 settlements), as well as the Maragha dialect (3 settlements). Local dialects have also survived - the Agulis dialect (7 settlements), the Jugha dialect (1 settlement), the Ararat dialect (4 settlements), the Artsakh-Syunik dialect (7 settlements), the Jahuk-Vayk interdialect (2 settlements), the subdialects of North Goghtn (6 settlements). As a result of internal displacements of the population, inter-subdialects were also formed - Julfa (Jugha-Khoy), Ordubad (Agulis-Khoy). According to the traditional single-feature classification of Armenian dialects, the dialects of Nakhijevan belong to the "um" and "lis" branches of the Armenian dialects - with two-degree, three-degree and four-degree consonant systems, and according to the multi-characteristic statistical classification developed by Gevorg Jaukyan, the Eastern (Meghri-Agulis), southeastern (Khoy-Maragha), northeastern (Ararat) and extremely northeastern (Artsakh-Shamakhi) dialect groups of the eastern grouping of Armenian dialects. The last unexplored dialectal unit of the territory of Nakhijevan is a group of dialects of the northern villages of the historical province of Goghtn - Bist, Mesropavan, Vohoghi, Ramis, Paraka (in the past also Khurst), representing a rather close linguistic relationship. In our research, we applied to these five dialects the principle of multi-characteristic statistical classification developed by Gevorg Jahukyan and found out that the phonetic and morphological features of the dialects mentioned show quite close proximity. The low level of differences between the signs (only 5.5-9.5 units) indicates that these five dialects of North Goghtn can be considered as dialects of the same dialect or interdialect, which fully corresponds to the interval of 0.5-22 unit differences established by G. Jahukyan. The position of dialect in North Goghtn with respect to neighboring dialects was also clarified by applying the principle of multi-character statistical classification. As the comparison criteria, we chose the traditional autochthonous dialects geographically closer to North Goghtn - Agulis, Artsakh-Syunik and Meghri. The results of the comparison show that the dialects of North Goghtn have the closest relationship both with the Artsakh-Syunik dialect (the difference is 21.5

units, which is almost the border of the dialect transition to the dialect), and with the Meghri dialect (the difference is 23 units) and Agulis (the difference is 25 units), therefore, they called the interdialect of North Goghtn.

Vardanyan A., The Morphological Features of Subdialects of North Goghtn.— A study of the phonetic characteristics of unexplored subdialects of the northern villages of Bist, Mesropavan, Voghohi, Ramis, Paraka of the Goghtn province of Vaspurakan ashkhar of historical Armenia indicates that, from the point of view of morphology, these five subdialects have quite close linguistic relations.

Using also the multi-feature statistical principle of classification of Armenian dialects developed by Gevorg Jahukyan, it turns out that 50 morphological signs of the above-mentioned subdialects differ from each other by at least 1 and at most 4.5 units. Consequently, according to morphological features, the five subdialects of Northern Goghtn can be considered as subdialects of the same dialect or inter-dialect.

Vardanyan A., Historical Boundaries of the Spread of the Jahuk-Vayk Inter-dialect.— In our studies, the Vayots Dzor inter-dialect was called the common dialect of more than a dozen autochthonous villages of Vayots Dzor and northern Nakhichevan, which occupies an intermediate position between the Araratian and Jugha dialects of the northeastern dialect group of the eastern group of dialects of the Armenian language. However, some recent historical and linguistic facts indicate that the Vayots Dzor inter-dialect in the past had more extensive distribution borders (the villages Nors, Garagush, the borough Jahuk of Nakhijevan), therefore this inter-dialect was renamed the *Jahuk-Vayk inter-dialect*.

Vardanyan A., Ethimology of the Ethnonym “Zok”. – Etymology of the ethnonym *Zok* (speakers of Agulis dialect of the Armenian language) was studied by many researchers, but to this day the question still remains insufficiently studied.

Nicholas Marr and Ararat Gharibyan derived this ethnonym from the ethnonym *Sak* Scythians. Kerovbe Patkanyan, Sargis Sargsyants and A.Ayvazyan believed that the ethnonym *Zok* is just a nickname

derived from the pronouns *hok, dok, nok* (“this”, “that”) used in the dialect with definite article *z* - *zhok, zdok znok*.

According to M. Abeghian, the ethnonym *Zok* is derived from the form *Zohak* named after the mythical Median king *Azhdahak*. This version was supported by Leo and S. Umaryan. The material provided by the Agulis dialect, as well as the testimony of Movses Khorenatsi, the father of the Armenian history, suggest that this version can be considered the most likely one.

Vardanyan A., Children's Vocabulary of Armenian Dialects.–

According to the basics of occurrence, the words of children's vocabulary of Armenian dialects can be divided into the following groups: words arising from interjections (*uf* - "pain, hurt", *äch* - "sweet, pleasant", *akh(a)* - "beat"); words arising from onomatopoeia (*vuvu* - "car", *(f)ufu* - "hot food", *me* - "ram"); abbreviated-simplified versions of dialect words (*aja* - "ear", *(ch)achi* - "eye", *okor* - "bone"); words that have survived from the ancient layers of the vocabulary of the Armenian language, worthy of a separate study (*papa* - "bread" (comes from the Indo-European root word **pap(p)a*), *titi* - "nose" (comparable to the word *titita*, which has that same meaning in the Hittite language), *bu(a)* - "water" (comparable to the word *ab*, which has the same meaning in Persian).

ISSUES OF HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE ARMENIAN LANGUAGE

Grigor Tatevatsi, "Book of Questions" (paraphrased from the original by S. Grigoryan).- "Book of Questions" of Grigor Tatevatsi is an encyclopedic work. The book raises various philosophical, religious, theological, pedagogical, socio-economic and other various issues with questions and answers.

Grigoryan S., Stylistic Usage of the Antonyms of the "Summer Tome" of the "Peaches Book" by Grigor Tatevatsi.- At the end of the “Summer Tome” of the “Preaches Book” by Grigor Tatevatsi, Panegyric of Grigor Tatevatsi dedicated to his teacher Johann Vorotnetsi is posted.

In this small work, which is a variety of stylistic devices, in this case the use of antonyms is more thorough. The use of antonyms is very often accompanied by conjunctions "but", "or", etc.

Grigoryan S., Examination of the Proper Names of the "Book of Questions" of Grigor Tatevatsi.- Examination of the proper names of the "Book of Questions" of Grigor Tatevatsi shows that these names are a rich environment of historical information, and they can also serve as a separated dictionary of proper names, and become a supplement to ever published dictionaries of proper names.

Hovhannisyan L., Lexicological Archaisms in Artsakh (Karabagh) Dialect. - The Old Armenian word constructions composed of prepositions *q* [z], *ընդ* [ənd], *ի* [i] are considered to be dialectal archaisms. There are some words that are not attested in classical Armenian. Sometimes the presence of prepositions is seen only through the etymology: for example, in classical Armenian *ընդ ուր* [ənd our] "towards where", in dialect *թօռը* / *թօրը* [t'ōřə / t'ōrə]: Words with the roots *կալ-* [kal] "to hold, to catch", *հար-* [har] "to strike" exist also in the dialect, even some dialectal words were not attested in classical Armenian, such as *քթըկալ* [k'ēt'kal] "mask", *քամհար* [k'amhar] "windy place". The equivalent of classical Armenian *թերթ* [t'ert'] "leaf" in the dialect is *թեր* [t'ēr]: this variant is older and comes from PIE *pter-.

Hovhannisyan L., The Analysis of the Iranian Loan-Words in Armenian in the Works by G. Jahukyan. - G. Jahukyan has discussed various problems concerning the loan-words, he has proposed new etymologies and specified the original sources of these borrowings. Jahukyan is the first scientist who has identified the words borrowed in pre-literature period.

Hovhannisyan N., Compound Verbs in the Handwritten Dictionaries of Synonyms.- Considering the synonymous rows of handwritten dictionaries of Medieval Armenian, A. Amalian notes, that sometimes synonymy is expressed in more than one word (synonym), with a whole phrase, in a descriptive way. The note by A. Amalyan can be supplemented by analytical constructions, of which R. Kazaryan states, that in the Middle

Armenian language, composite verbs are distinguished. According to researchers, "antiquity" of handwritten dictionaries of synonyms "quite reach the 12th century, but refer to an earlier period". Consequently, also the handwritten dictionaries of synonyms of the 18th century can be attributed to the "earlier period", namely before the publication of the dictionaries of the ancient Armenian language or possibly in parallel to it. The aforementioned phenomena are also observed in the synonymous rows of handwritten dictionaries synonyms of the 18th century, which clearly identify the composite verbs taken from Armenian literature.

To support the argument, the composite verbs are represented by the following classifications: composite verbs recorded in the Bible, only in textual examples, in different dictionaries published in the 18th century and later.

Hovhannisyan N., Word Combinations and Expressions in the Handwritten Dictionaries of Synonyms.- Considering the synonymous rows of handwritten dictionaries of medieval Armenia, A. Amalian notes, that sometimes synonymy is expressed in more than one word (synonym), with a whole phrase, in a descriptive way. According to researchers, "antiquity" of handwritten dictionaries of synonyms "quite reach the 12th century, but refer to an earlier period". Consequently, also the handwritten dictionaries of synonyms of the 18th century can be attributed to the "earlier period", namely before the publication of the dictionaries of the ancient Armenian language or possibly in parallel to it. The aforementioned phenomena are also observed in the synonymous rows of handwritten dictionaries of synonyms of the 18th century, which clearly identify the word combinations and expressions taken from Armenian literature.

To support the argument, the word combinations and expressions are represented by the following classifications: word combinations and expressions recorded in the Bible, only in textual examples, in different dictionaries published in the 18th century and later.

Khachatryan V., Some Questions of the Plural Form of Noun in Modern Armenian.- This article examines expressions of plurality in modern literary Eastern Armenian that deviate from the general pattern. Acceptable forms have been suggested for existing pairs. It has also been noted that some manifestations guide the course of normal change.

Khachatryan V., Hellenisms in the Works of Gh. Parpetsi.- This article examines some of the Greek-influenced words and grammatical realities that are found in the works of Parpetsi. Prepositions, suffixes and compound words have been noticed, which are unusual for Armenian and are typical of Greek word-formation.

Mkhitaryan G., On the Issue of Armenian-Urartian Language Relations.- G. Jahukyan's scientific works highlight the research devoted to the genealogical similarities of Armenian and Urartian, Armenian and Hayasian, as well as Armenian and other ancient languages which are of great importance for the formation of the Armenian language, for restoration of various cultural layers of people speaking these languages. Having devoted many years to studying the language of Urartian inscriptions the great scholar notes that the use of Urartian words coincides with various semantic manifestations of Armenian words. G. Jahukyan comes to the conclusion that the vocabulary and system of cuneiform formulas have an Armenian character, and they can be considered to be the first written texts of the Armenian language. It is obvious that the Armenian-Urartian linguistic relations are more than interaction. There is no doubt that chronological, territorial, local, toponymic, cultural and linguistic facts testify in favor of the Armenianness of Urartu.

Mkhitaryan G., Ancient Musical Instruments in Armenian Translation of The Bible.- The Bible as a cultural and historical masterpiece summarizes more compatible and comprehensive information about ancient music. The name of musical instruments and musical terms are found in various Old Testament books, they are also used in Deuterocanonical books and partly in New Testament. Studying music terms helped to identify the qualitative role of foreign words existing between foreign and Armenian lexical funds. As the process of cross-language transformation is being processed, a substitution of one sort of sign system to another, there is a risk of semantic-specificity loss. The use and meaning of new words compared to foreign names of musical instruments provide an answer concerning the inner-linguistic system and reveal the sources and development trends of music vocabulary.

Sirunyan T., Manukyan T., "Definitions of Grammar" the First Brief Grammar of the Greco-Latin Type (17th century).- A work entitled "Definitions of Grammar" is preserved in 24 manuscripts of Matenadaran: the oldest is from the 17th century, and later was written in the 19th century.

The "Definitions of Grammar" is essentially a Greco-Latin type work, with a traditional representation of Grammar, based on the Grammar of Dionysius Thrax, supplemented by novelties from Latinizing grammars of Classical Armenian, mostly alien to Armenian. The main material of this work is purely grammatical and presented hierarchically: from letter to word, without any section on the syntax. At the end there is an appendix entitled "Instruction on Grammar" with some information on the punctuation and a few notes on spelling.

The work of Simeon Jughayets'i is considered the first-born Grammar of the Modern period, which circulated in hand-written form since 1637. The oldest extant manuscripts of the "Definitions of Grammar" are from 1621 (M 2018), 1624 (M 2292) and 1634 (M 1686); hence at least chronologically this Grammar undoubtedly predates the handwritten work of Jughayets'i, and is the first handbook of Greco-Latinizing type grammar of Armenian. So the new terms and formulations of this text occurring in other Grammars of that time should be considered as borrowed from the "Definitions of Grammar".

Sirunyan T., Manukyan T., Some Grammatical Phrasebooks of the Middle Ages (18-19th centuries). Their Nature and Sources.- The genre of "Question-answer" in Armenian grammar existed in the 14-15th centuries and reached the end of the 19th century. There are grammar phrasebooks in which the basic concepts of grammar are explained using questions and answers.

The study of these grammars in the history of Armenian grammar ends in the 17th century. To determine the specifics of grammars of the 18-19th centuries, we studied four grammars of late period contained in the manuscripts of the Matenadaran named after M. Mashtots M 4335, 9616, 9770, 11101.

The main advantage of these works should be considered as a schematic representation and their transfer in the form of lessons, since they usually do not contain theoretical innovations, but only reproduce well-known grammars briefly.

Tadevosyan H., Diseases Named after Animals in the Work "Book of Cures of Horses" (13th century). - The article discusses eleven names of diseases created by the names of animals that were used in the 13th century medicine book "Book of Cures of Horses". The author notes that in the Middle Ages, these words were used in medical terminology, four of them were used only in this work, five remained only in the Middle Armenian vocabulary, preserved and recorded in the Modern Armenian explanatory dictionaries.