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Z. G. ZORINA (Yoshkar-Ola, Russia). Formant characteristics of stressed vowels in Western Ma anguage	
The article presents the spectral characteristics of vowels in the Western Mari language. According the results of the acoustic analysis it gives a brief description of articulatory features of Gornomariysk and Lugomariyskih vowels	to cy
Keywords: Gornomariysky language; Lugomariysky language; vowels; spectral analysis.	
G. P. IVANOVA (Novosibirsk, Russia). Comparative constructions in the Vepsian language	
The article considers different types of comparative constructions in the Vepsian language, namely mon- predicative (comparative phrases, sentences with comparative predicates and other members of the sentence which express comparison) and polypredicative (complex sentences with subordinate comparative clauses)	e,
Keywords: comparison; comparative construction; Vepsian language.	
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The article analyzes the transformation processes in the Udmurt literature at Perestroika period. The ma attention is drawn to the category of art space, because since the mid 1980th the spatial form of world perception is undergoing major changes in Udmurt culture. Spatio-temporal organization of the text is gradual shifting from the rural environment to the sphere of urban civilization: archaic consciousness of the portrayer characters perceives urbanized environment as a threat and the attention of the alien forces.	p- ly
Keywords: Udmurt literature; art space; archaic space; demythologization; topos.	
Г. I. KUBANTSEV (Saransk, Russia). Formation of early Mordovaian literary system in the act	a-
The article considers academic and research concept of Hungarian scholar Peter Domokos on the event conditions and period of formation of early Mordovian literary forms as a stage of development of spiritu culture of Mordovian people in the Finno-Ugric historical and cultural context.	
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M. V. MOSIN (Saransk, Russia). Morphological variations in the Erzya language newspaper texts of the Company of the Erzya language newspaper texts	
The article studies morphological variants in the texts of first newspapers published in 20–30th of XX centurin the Erzya language. It analyses word-formative and derivational suffixes, their relation to numerous Erzy dialects and Erzya literary language.	ry
Keywords: word-building; derivation; dialect; Erzya literary language; variant.	
A. N. RAKIN (Syktyvkar, Russia). Structural and derivational system of meteorological vocabular of the Permian Komi language	
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<i>Keywords:</i> Komi-Perm language; Meteorological vocabulary; structural types; single-word meteonims; composites; compound names.	n-
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The article studies two groups of Kama Udmurts – Kuedinsky and Bashkir. Both groups hold early pre Christian beliefs, but unlike Bashkir Udmurts, Kuedinsky did not properly appreciate the native language Perhaps it is connected to the Russian environment, and the inevitable assimilation.	
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A. A. TARASOV, T. P. ZHUTKINA, M. E. PROKINA (Saransk, Russia). Experience of social transformation of Mordovia village within the last fifty year 51 It reviews and summarizes historical experience of the Republic of Mordovia in development and improvement of social sphere of a village at the period of the last fifty years. It demonstrates the focus on qualitative changes in that have taken place in housing and household sectors, welfare, educational and cultural levels of the inhabitants of villages in the region. It emphasizes the attention on the problem of "unpromising" villages of Mordovia, the formation of a negative evaluation of the rural way of life. Keywords: village modernization; social services in rural areas; rural settlements of the Republic of Mordovia: "promising" and "unpromising" settlements; attractiveness of rural way of life; agricultural towns. Yu. P. SHABAYEV (Syktyvkar, Russia), N. N. LOGINOVA (Saransk, Russia), Ural language family and its role in the development of Russian civilization 62 It considers the area of interaction of the Ural peoples. It highlights: socio-cultural dynamics, problems of preservation of the Uralic languages and cultures, national movements, ethno-cultural processes and policies. Keywords: language; Ural language family; Finno-Ugric group; ethnos; ethnic community; nationality; nation: civilization. **CULTURAL STUDIES** A. A. BULYCHEVA (Saransk, Russia). Tendencies of the development of the national libraries of the Finno-Ugric world in the information society 73 The article analyzes the activities of the libraries of the Finno-Ugric world. It studies the current state and trends in the development of partnership network of libraries of Finno-Ugric territories of the Russian Federation. Keywords: library; Finno-Ugric world; information space; culture; science; user; innovative technologies. A. G. BURNAEV, E. V. LEVINA (Saransk, Russia). Dance view of Mordovian wedding: the problem 78 of comparison The article analyses the selected works of choreographers on Mordovian weddings, and raises the issues of matching scenic and traditional versions of ethnic content, which are connected with individual reflection and the embodiment of wedding characters on stage. Keywords: choreographic view; choreography; choreographic performance; plastique; choreographic text; Mordovian wedding. T. V. VOLDINA (Khanty-Mansiysk, Russia). Fire as a binding and transforming power and the Water as a symbol of life and death in the traditional culture of the Ob Ugrians 83 On the basis of published works of the author and the field data collected by the author, it summarizes the features of perception and the tradition of honoring the elements of fire and water in different groups of the Khanty and Mansi. In the traditional worldview of many nations the elements of fire and water are universal markers of the universe. According to the mythological views of the Ob-Ugric peoples, magical, cleansing and transforming properties of Water and Fire and their symbiosis as Firewater have the impact on life, death and subsequent rebirth, which is reflected in the extant ancient myths. Keywords: Ob Ugric peoples; traditional outlook; mythology; the cult of Water; the cult of fire; sacred Fire water. A. V. LEBEDEV (Saransk, Russia). The relationship of religious and mythological subjects of Finno-Ugric and Turkic ethnic groups of the Volga region (based on the concept "creation of the world") 90 The article deals with the concept "creation of the world" in religious and mythological items of Finno-Ugric and Turkic groups of the Volga region. It analyses the issues of culture interrelation, and concludes on the common Christian and mythological foundations of various national worldviews. Keywords: national worldview; Mordovia mythology; world creation; Turkic peoples; moral norms. A. N. PAVLOVA (Yoshkar-Ola, Russia). Costume in the system of traditional culture of Mari nation 97 The article considers Mari ethnic costume as a part of traditional culture, dynamically developing system consisting of interconnected elements. Mari costume was formed alongside with the adjustment of the ethnic group to the climatic conditions of the region; it played an important role in the process of inculturation, embodied the aesthetic ideas and formed aesthetic preferences, as well as it was closely linked to the ritual sphere, religious and magical concepts of the ethnic group Keywords: traditional culture; Mari costume; costume for education system; aesthetic ideas; ceremonial cul-

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I. N. SHKOLKINA (Saransk, Russia). Ethnic character of Finno-Ugric peoples and Russians: a perfect spiritual and moral person as a goal of public education The article considers the issues of identity and specificity of Russian and Finno-Ugric culture, mental characteristics of these peoples, and the role of ethno-ethics and ethno-pedagogics in the education of the moral in the youth as the members of multiethnic society and their ethnicity. Keywords: Finno-Ugric world; mentality; education; moral feelings; conscience; consciousness; culture. L. A. CHELMAKINA, E. G. MOSKALEVA, E. G. SARANTSEVA (Saransk, Russia). Development of ethno-tourism as a major factor of social and economic development of the Republic of Mordovia Mordovia has a high tourist and recreational potential. Unique objects of the national cultural and historical heritage are located on the territory of Republic of Mordovia; it hosts important economic, cultural and sports activities. It discusses the prospects of development of ethno-tourism in the Republic of Mordovia, which is able to eliminate the disparities between the types of international and domestic tourism. It studies the constraints of this business and the impact of the folk arts and crafts business on the tourist attractiveness of the Republic.
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Keywords: tourism; ethnographic tourism; ethno-tourism; national traditions; crafts.
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Yu. A. ELISEEVA (Saransk, Russia). All-Russian Conference with international participation "Cultural worlds of Finno-Ugria: experience of the past in the models of the future"
Yu. G. ANTONOV (Saransk, Russia). Researcher of Finno-Ugric literature of Russia: on the 80th anniversary of the birth of Peter Domokos
A. S. LUZGIN, V. I. ROGACHEV (Saransk, Russia). The Erzyas: photo-chronicle of traditional culture
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