

On some future tense participles in modern Turkic languages

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Abstract

This paper investigates phonetic and morphological-semantic features and the main functions of the future participle –ası/-esi in modern Turkic languages. At the present time, a series of questions concerning an etymology of the future participle –ası/-esi in the modern Turkic languages does not have a due and exhaustive treatment in the Turkology. In the course of the research, similar and distinctive features of the future participles –ası/-esi in Turkic languages were revealed. It should be noted that comparative-historical researches of the grammatical elements in the modern Turkic languages have gained a considerable scientific meaning and undoubted actuality. The actuality of the paper's theme is conditioned by these factors.

Keywords: Future tense participle –ası/-esi, comparative-historical analysis, etymology, oghuz group, kipchak group, Turkic languages, similar and distinctive features.

Introduction

This article is devoted to comparative historical analysis of the future tense participle –ası/-esi in modern Turkic languages. The purpose of this article is to study a comparative historical analysis of the future tense participle –ası/-esi in Turkic languages. It also aims to identify various characteristic phonetic, morphological, and syntactic features in modern Turkic languages. This article also analyses materials of different dialects of Turkic languages, and their old written monuments.

The results of the detailed etymological analysis of the future tense participle –ası/-esi help to reveal the peculiarities of lexical-semantic and morphological structure of the Turkic languages' participle.

A comparative historical study of the various elements of the morphological system of the Turkic languages is one of the urgent problems of Turkology. As a result, their comparative etymological and comparative historical analysis can illuminate many issues of morphological lexical structure and the historical past of the Turkic languages. Therefore, a study of participles in Turkic languages in a comparative aspect reveals the variety of the complexity of each form's values, which is the result of a long historic process.

Background and Literature Review

The study of participles in the Turkic languages can be traced to the following approaches: 1) historical approach for identifying phonetic features of participial affixes; 2) morphological approach; and 3) syntactical approach.

The scholars expressed various views on the participial forms in the Turkic languages. Thus, some researchers consider the participles as verbal names, believing that they have lost the meaning of the verb and have turned into nouns and adjectives. Other scholars added participles to the verb, suggesting that they are one of the derived forms of a verb.

In Turkological literature, there are many works devoted to the detailed study of Turkic participles. For example, the participles of the Chuvash language were investigated by I.A. Andreyev (1980). Consequently, Z. Bolatov (1955) has devoted his research to participial forms in Kazakh language, V. Aliev (1986) investigates the participles of the Azerbaijani language, Z. Korkmaz (1969) – the participles – in Turkish language, G.G. Filippov (2007) - the participles of the Yakut language, Kh. Khamidov (1990) - the participles of the Karakalpak language, T. Guzichiyev (1971) – the participles of the Turkmen language, J. Mukhtarov (1971) – the participles in Uzbek language, V.N. Tadykin (1971) - the participles of the Altaic language, etc.

Furthermore, issues of classification and origin of the participles in the Turkic languages are reflected in the works of N.A. Baskakov, F.E. Korsh, A.N. Kononov, and E.I. Ubryatova.

Relative to the syntactic features of the participle forms in Turkic languages, it should be noted that they occupy one of the dominant positions in the structure of complex sentences. So, the fundamental works of such linguists such as N.Z. Hajjiyeva (1975), A.P. Potseluyevsky (1943), and E.I. Ubryatova (1950) are devoted to the syntax of Turkic languages.

Further Related Studies

The participles are currently having a notable influence on the development of the whole syntactic system of the Turkic languages. Currently, the most topical problems of Turkic participles are: historical comparative and comparative study of the system of participles related and unrelated languages; the role of Turkic participles in the development of the syntax of the literary language in general; and also the theoretical issues that is related to syntactic function of the participle, its semantic, and its morphological ties with other functional forms of the verbs in synchronous and diachronic aspects.

In a recent research, A.E. Meshadiyeva (2013) concluded that the main values of participial forms in Turkic languages and their dialects are: a) the multiplicity of the action (every time); b) course performing of action; and C) temporary tie between two actions (yet). In modern Turkic languages, participles are characterized by adverbialization.

Modern Turkic dialects of the given language registered phonetic variants of participial forms that was not found in modern literary Turkic languages (*-dignə* Derbent dialect of Azerbaijani language, *-diyhce/-dihcaz/-diyhcez<dih+ca(z)* Erzurum dialect of the Turkish language, etc.). Furthermore, G.G. Filippov (2010) considers participial forms in the system of verbal forms.

Purpose and Scope

The purpose of this paper is to study the grammatical and semantic features of participle form *-ası/-esi* in the modern Turkic languages and dialects. The purpose of the study involves the formulation and solution of the following tasks:

1. To give the full grammatical description and a detailed etymological analysis of the future tense participle form *-ası/-esi* in modern Turkic languages;
2. To consider the etymology of the study of the participle form *-ası/-esi* in Turkic linguistics;
5. To analyze the phenomenon of conversion and transition of the participle form *-ası/-esi* to other parts of speech; and
6. To determine syntactic functions of the participle form *-ası/-esi* in modern Turkic languages and dialects.

Definition of Terms

The participles in general, linguistics, includes such verbal forms that denote an action (state) attributed to the person or object as their attribute (property). Meanwhile, the particular semantic content of the participle is the expression of the feature that manifested in time. However, the defining morphological feature is its declinability.

Limitations

The relevance of the study lies in the fact that in Turkology, there are no special monographic researches devoted to detailed comparative analysis of participles in the modern Turkic languages. Participial forms are studied only in a separate Turkic language. On the other hand, in a separate Turkic language, only one of participial forms is studied. So, the studied participial forms are not investigated systematically in the Turkic languages.

This determines the topicality of theoretical and practical analysis of Turkic participial forms.

Hypotheses

The future tense participle *-ası/-esi*, recorded in the 11th century by Mahmud Kashgari is still observed in the Turkic languages.

The sphere of the use of the participle *-ası/-esi* in the Turkic languages is significantly limited, particularly in the Turkic languages of the Kipchak group. On this occasion, the statement of A. M. Sherbak is noteworthy: "As in Oghuz and some Kipchak languages, the participle of *barası* type occupies a significant place, although there is a marked narrowing of its functioning's sphere, particularly in the Kipchak languages and in the predominant use of sustainable grammatical combinations" (Sherbak, 1977: 171).

Furthermore, turkological literature offers several theories and hypotheses on the explanations of the origin of the participle affix on *-ası/-esi* in the Turkic languages. The most widespread hypotheses are as follows:

- 1) By attaching to the auxiliary verb *-a/-e* + aff. *-sı/-si*, which forms verbal nouns [8, § 19];
- 2) Gerund aff. *-a/-e* + possessive aff. 3-person *-sı/-si*;
- 3) Gerund aff. *-a/-e* + aff. *-sıg/-sı*, which forms nouns from nouns [12, § 188];
- 4) aff. *-gu/-gü*, which forms verbal nouns + *-sı/-si* [14, § 793];
- 5) aff. *-gi*, which forms verbal nouns + conditional mood aff. *-sa* [1; 20];
- 6) In the Chuvash language, the affix which forms nouns of the future tense possibility *-as/-es* + affix of predicativity 3 person *-i/-I*; and
- 7) An affix, which forms verbal nouns *-ga/-ge* + *-a/-e* + aff. *-sı/-si*, and which forms nouns from nouns (Benzing, 1941: 57-58).

As we can commonly see in the above hypotheses regarding the origin of the affix on *-ası/-esi* is the fact that the affix is formed by the merge of two affixes, namely: the affix *-a*, which dates back to the ancient participle affix of the necessity future tense *-ga/-ge*.

Participles affix *-ga/-ge* can be found in the old Anatolian texts: *dirilgesi, ölgesidiür* and so on (Buluç, 1954: 130).

Etymological interpretation of the first part of the participle affix on *-ası/-esi* is beyond any doubt. However, there are very contradictory views regarding the origin of the second component of this affix.

Thus, the second component *-sı/-si* of the affix on *-ası/-esi* is considered as an affix, which forms verbal nouns (V. Bang); possessive affix which forms nouns from nouns (K. Brokelman); comparative affix *-sı/-si* (J. Deny); affix of the conditional mood *-sa/-se* (N.A. Baskakov, M. Räsänen) etc.

According to H. Ediskun, the participle affix on *-ası/-esi* was formed through the inclusion of the possessive affix *-sı/-si* to the future tense affix *-ga/-ga* (Ediskun, 1963: 249).

Therefore, the hypothesis according to which the second component of the affix *-ası/-esi* is the possessive affix *-sı/-si* causes us to doubt.

Subsequently, the opinion of Z. Korkmaz is noteworthy on the groundlessness of this assumption: "Hypotheses considering the component on *-sı/-si* of the affix on *-ası/-esi* as a possessive affix, are hypotheses that confuse the combination of possessive affixes *-sı/-si* and

the future tense participle affix *-a/-e* with the same form of the future tense participle affix *-ası/-esi* observed in ancient written monuments" (Korkmaz, 1969: 33).

To prove this proposal, Z. Korkmaz gave examples from various written works of Oghuz and Kipchak languages. These examples include:

Ol arabı ne kıl-asın – yapacağı bilemedi;

Akibet ne bol-asın bilüvirgil: kuşluk (yiyeceğini) yimiş and so on (Korkmaz, 1969: 33).

On the other hand, there is an opinion in Turkic linguistics that in the Turkic written monuments of the 14th-15th centuries, the meaning of the future tense affix *-a/-e* in a single use is weakening.

The value of future tense passed by the future tense affix *-a /-e* in a single use do weakens. As a result, the affix begins to transmit the value of need, desire, command, and total time.

The hypothesis that considers the component *-sı/-si* of the participle affix *-ası/-esi* as an affix, which forms nouns from nouns was criticized by Z. Korkmaz.

In this regard, Z. Korkmaz notes that the affix *-sı/-si*, which is formed from the old Turkic affix *-sıg/-sig*, in the Turkish language forms adjectives with the meaning of similarity, comparison, and reduction. However, the author cites the following examples: dial. *- süci < süt+sıg – wine, valid; ölüsü – ölü – like a dead man; acımsı – bitter* (Korkmaz, 1969: 33-34).

It should be noted that in the study, compound affixes need to be seen not only as phonetic, morphological, but also as a semantic features of the affix. For this reason, we believe that the element on *-sı/-si* of the participle affix on *-ası/-esi* as an affix which forms nouns from noun bases is unreasonable.

In our view, the problem of the origin of this participle affix in the Turkic languages has been appropriately exhaustive which was covered in the interpretation by Z. Korkmaz. Thus, in the opinion of Z. Korkmaz, the participle affix on *-ası/-esi* in the Turkic languages is formed through a merger of two semantically closest affixes on *-ga –sıg/ -ge – sig > ası/esi* (Korkmaz, 1969: 34).

Note that the affixes on *-ga –sıg/ -ge – sig* in the old Turkic language is an affix. Therefore, this affix forms the future tense participles from verbal stems. Examples include: *söz söz sözleşmesig – a word that does not need to speak; işlemeşig iş – work that does not need to perform* etc (Korkmaz, 1969: 151).

In "the *Divanu lugat-it Turk*" of Mahmud Kashgari, participles were found with the affix *-sıg/ – sig: tansuk nen – affecting thing* (MK, T. III: 382). Therefore, it is interesting to note that the affix *-sıg/ – sig* in the period after the 11th century became less common. However, despite this, studied affix continued functioning in an apocopic version, i.e. have lost the final

consonant *g* – *barsı yol* – *the way to go* (Bang, 1918: 38); Ottoman Turkish: *sinsi* < *sinsi* < *sin* – *gizlen* – *stealthy, secret* (Türkiyede Halk Ağzından Söz Derleme Dergisi III), etc.

Thus, from the foregoing, it follows that the old Turkic affix *-sig/* – *sig*, which forms the future and necessary tense participles from verbal stems and which was later used in an apocopic *-sı/-si* version, is a part of participle affix *-ası/-esi*.

It is also noteworthy to mention that M. Kashgary in his work "Divanu lugat-it Turk" identifies the affix *-gu/-gü -sı/-si*: *bu yir turgu ermes = bu yir turası tegül* – *It is a place not to stop* etc.

This identification of the affixes *-gu/-gü, -sı/-si* confirms once again the etymological connection between the affixes on *-sı/-si* and the old Turkic affix *-sig/* – *sig*.

Regarding the first element of the affix on *-ası/-esi* – *-a/-e / -ga/ -ge*, it is necessary to notice that in some Turkic languages, the affix became less common and has lost the value of the future tense.

Thus, it follows that in restoring this value of the affix, an affix *-sı /-si* which is known to form the future tense participle in the Turkic languages, was attached to it.

Turkologists addressed such linguistic techniques to restore the original meanings of some affixes and to revive obsolete affixes in Turkic languages. This recovery is usually achieved with the help of a pleonasm, i.e. accumulation of synonymous grammatical methods. In this regard, Z. Korkmaz's statement is noteworthy: "Indeed, the Turkish language addressed the amplifying methods according to which the synonymous affixes join to obsolete affixes to restore them to their original values. And this was realized by pleonasm" (Korkmaz, 1969: 37).

Z. Korkmaz cites the following examples: *yakut. tünür/ tünürüt, tünürütter* – *matchmakers*, old ottoman, and *gelüben* – *coming, çağrışuban* – *shouting down, diyübeni* – *telling*, etc. In Z. Korkmaz's opinion, this pleonastic method occurs with the participle affix *-ası/-esi*.

Furthermore, we also share Z. Korkmaz's point of view, as a detailed analysis of participle affix *-ası/-esi* which gives grounds to suggest that the first element of the affix was changed. Thus, this results in the transition (*-ga/ -ge* > *-a/-e*) and loosening of the ancient value of the future tense, need. Having lost the value of the future tense considered, the participle affix began to pass the value of the present and the present-future tense.

In this respect, the examples given below are indicative: *ahirinde terazu çün aşıla /degmesii dürlü ile bir nakd ile gele, can meta'nın azın çok sayalar/ ten kumaşın kamu hiçe sayalar*– *In the end, adjusting scales, all come with cash, but don't set at naught most goods, as well as all tissues* (Korkmaz, 1969: 37).

Thus, from the above, it becomes clear that to eliminate the loosening of the value of future tense of participle form *-ası/-esi*, the synonymous old Turkic affix *-sig/- sig > -si/-si*, which forms the necessary future tense participles were joined to it.

The cases of *-ası/-esi* participle forms' use have also been recorded in "Divanu lugat-it Turk" of Mahmud of Kashgari. For example, *bu turası yer degil – It is not a place to stop* [MK, II, 68]. Note that in the above Old Turkic monument of the 11th century considered, participle form performs a function similar to the function of the future tense participle *-acak/ -ecek*.

The participle *-ası/-esi* in the Azerbaijani language belongs to the seldom used participle forms. This form occurs mainly in spoken language. In the Azerbaijani language, the participle *-ası/-esi* applies to the future tense participles. Principally, it acts in the sentence in an attributive function.

As noted by B.M. Askerov: "In both languages (Turkish and Azerbaijani – A. M.), the frequency of the participial forms used and formed by the affixes *-ası/-esi*, *-yası/-yesi*, is significantly decreased now" (Askerov, 2003: 180).

B.M. Askerov also noted that "however, in natural spoken speech and the art literature, the use of this participle form is observed in both substantive and adjectival functions" (Askerov, 2003: 96).

In the Old Azerbaijani language, the participle form *-ası/-esi*, being notable for the multifunctionality, passed on the value of the present, optative, and the subjunctive mood. As noted by T. Banguoglu: "Participle *-ası/-esi* in the Turkish language belongs to the archaic participle form and is similar to the participle *-acak /-ecek* meaningfully" (Banguoğlu, 2007: 427). However, it should be noted that the participle form in the Turkish language have lost their syntactic functions. Participle *-ası/-esi* in the modern Turkish language was preserved only in fossilized forms: *Annemi göresim geldi – I want to see my mother; gidesi onun yok – he doesn't want to go* etc.

Participle form *-ası/-esi* is found in dialects and subdialects of the Turkish language. So, dialects and subdialects of Kutahya affix *-ası/-esi* usually expresses future tense, and also sends the value of need or desire. Consequently, it should be noted that the participial affix *-ası/-esi* in the dialects of this area is mostly used when expressing curses: *urganlara gelesi, teneşir pahlaysı, hışım inesi, ocā sönesice* etc.

Affix *-ası/-esi*, combined with the negative affix *-ma*, reproduces phraseological units with a trace of goodwill. For example, *kör olmayası - you are not going blind* etc. It is also noteworthy to mention that the participial affix *-ası/-esi* in dialects and subdialects of Kutahya sends the value of the adverbial participles *-ınca/-ince*:

Bu işleri yapasıya ölen olur; dayreler açılması gadak ben onu getirrin etc.

işleri yapasıya- doing the work, dayreler açılması – opening the apartment (Gülensoy, 1988: 112).

In addition, in some cases, the affix *-ası/-esi* in dialects and subdialects of Kutahya replaces the proposalin, the future (*-acak*) and the past (*-miş*) tenses of the verb. Therefore, this can be explained with concrete examples as shown below:

Hankı geri gelirse, o vurulasyaimiş “vurulacakmış” işleri amirleri; ava çıkdımıs yere düşesi “düşmüş” heralde etc.

vurulasyaimiş “vurulacakmış”- will be killed, düşesi “düşmüş” – fell.

In the following example, the participial affix *-ası/-esi* sends the value *-mamak için – not to*; compare: *dün bu vakitte yemin ettik gavurdan kaçmayası (kaçmamak için), gokmayasıya (korkma- mak için), sen nereye geçiyon etc.*

kaçmayası (kaçmamak için) – not to run away, gokmayasıya (korkmamak için) – not to be frightened of (Gülensoy, 1988: 112).

As we can see, we investigated participial affix in the dialects and subdialects of Kutahya unlike other dialects of Turkic languages that is not used as participles.

Participle *-ası/-esi* is registered in the Salir dialect of the Turkmen language and Turkmen dialects of Karakalpak language.

Participle *-ası/-esi* in the Bashkir language has a phonetic variant e.g. *-аһы / -әһе; алаһы - is the one who should take; киләһе – the one who was to come; укыһы китан – book that will be read, etc.*

Analyzable participial form in the Bashkir language belongs to the future tense participles. Therefore, it is used rarely in comparison with other participles. Participle *-ası/-esi* in the Bashkir language is mainly seen in those dialects of Bashkir language, which increasingly came under the influence of the Tatar language.

Like the Tatar language, the participial form *-ası/-esi* in these dialects were combined with words *килә* or *бар*. Consider the following examples: *алаһы килә - he wants to take; язаһы бар – he wants to write etc.*

Regarding participle *- аһы/-әһе (-ahi/-ehe)* in the Bashkir language, N.K. Dmitriev said: "In its significance, this participle belongs to the class of so-called passive constructions, i.e., the subject is not a socially active object, but rather the socially passive object (Dmitriev, 1948: 192).

Along with the future tense participle form *-ar/-er*, there is the remnant participial form *-aç/s/-əç/-e* in Kudey subdialect of the Bashkir language. In Chuvash and in the middle dialect of the Tatar language, it is in the meaning of the infinitive:

Алаңынын аузы йаман, үләсенен күзе – who intends to take, his mouth is terrible, who will die soon, his eyes are scary (the proverb) etc (Burganova, 1962: 43, 4).

In the modern Tatar language, the participle *-asi/-esi* has the following phonetic variants: *-асы/-әсе/-йысы/-исе (-asi/-ese/-yisi/-ise)*, fulfills the attributive function, and stands as the name of the action: *киләсе кеше – the man who should come*, etc.

Studied participial form can be substantivized in Tatar language. Participle *-asi/-esi* in the Tatar language belongs to the participles of the future tense with a trace of obligation: *күзләрем алмый карыймын кайтасы юлларына – looked at the road on which you must come; бетерәсе эшем бар иди – I have things that need to end etc* (Tatar grammar, 1993: 215–216).

It is significant that a negative form of participle *-asi/-esi* is almost not used in the Tatar language. This form can be found only in the combinations formed by the auxiliary verb *иде* (*ide*): *бу эшнә озакка сузмыйсы идее – no need to delay this case*.

In some cases, in the Tatar language, the negative aspect of the participle *-asi/-esi* is expressed by means of negative particle *түгел*: *Моннан ары аяк та атпыйсы кеше түгел ул – More and his foot will not step there (literally: After that, be a man, not coming back)* (Tatar grammar, 1993: 215–216).

In the dialects and subdialects of the Tatar language, the form *-asi/-esi* mainly acts as an infinitive. However, the investigated form is the most common in the middle dialect of the Tatar language (zakazansky, upland groups of subdialects, podberezensky, zakazansky and nizhnekamsky-krya-shensky subdialects). Form *-asi/-esi* occurs very rarely in the subdialects of the western dialect (the mordovians-kalataevsky, chistopolsky, chistopolsky-kryashensky, melekessky, baykibashevski, sterlitamaksky) (Makhmutova, 1962: 67).

Participial form *-asi/-esi* in the Uzbek language is an infrequent participle. Affix *-asi/-esi* is the affix of the participle only in diachronic terms.

In addition, some scientists consider this participle form in the modern Uzbek language as the adjectives. On this occasion, M.D. Shahnazarova's statement is remarkable: "Not all forms of the participle will retain all signs of verbal character in an attributive function: "element" of the predica-tivity, the value of tense, property of government, etc. In losing the features of verbal character, it can proceed in adjectives or approach them. Such forms include participles *-агон, -аси, -ар, (y)вчи, -диган (-agon, -asi, -ar, -uvchi, -digan)*, and a double form (a negative and a positive) of participles *-(a)p*" (Shahnazarova, 1971: 29).

It is interesting to note that in the dialects of the Uzbek language (shakhrisabsky, tashkentky, kuraminsky), participle form in *-əcu* (*-esi*) is registered. In these subdialects, participle *-мыш* (*-mish*) is also observed.

Methodology and Design

In the paper, we used a range of linguistic methods which is a descriptive and comparative historical. Hence, the study was conducted in synchronic and diachronic aspects.

Sampling

The study involves materials of modern Oghuz and Kipchak Turkic languages and dialects of the ancient Turkic written monuments.

Instrumentation

The methodological basis of the study of scientific and theoretical principles was developed in the writings of eminent scientists- turkologists. These scientists include S.E. Malov, N.K. Dmitriev, N.A. Baskakov, E.R. Tenishev, K.M. Musaev, G.F. Blagova, V. Aliev, Y. Seidov, D.G. Tumasheva, F.Y. Yusupov, A.N. Kononov (1956), L.N. Kharitonov (1960), B. A. Serebrinnikov (1963), L.A. Pokrovskaya (1964, 1976), D.M. Nasilov (1966), A.M. Sherbak (1977, 1981), P.I. Kuznetsov (1982), V.G. Guzev (1990) et al.

The factual material of the Turkic languages and their dialects, the written monuments of the studied languages, and also the Old Turkic written monuments were drawn from dictionaries research, explanatory, etymological and bilingual dictionaries, concrete languages, and written monuments. Furthermore, illustrative material was drawn from classical works of the Turkic writers, periodicals, and samples of folk-poetic creativity.

Conclusion and Recommendations

In conclusion, a detailed analysis of the participial affix *-asi/-esi* suggests that the first element of the affix was changed. As a result, the transition (*-ga/ -ge > -a/-e*) and weakening of the ancient values of future tense occurs. Having lost the value of the future tense, this participial affix began to pass the value of the present and the present future tense.

Hereby, it becomes apparent that in eliminating the weakening of the future tense's meaning of participial form *-asi/-esi*, the affix attached the synonymous Turkic affix *-sig/ - sig > -si/-si*, which forms the necessary-future tense participles.

In Old Turkic written monuments, the participial form *-asi/-esi* performs a function similar to the function of the future tense participle *-acak/ -ecek*.

Participle *-ası/-esi* in the Turkic languages belongs to the infrequent participial forms. Thus, this form occurs mainly in spoken language. This participial form in some Turkic languages (e.g. in Turkish) has lost its syntactic functions. Participle *-ası/-esi* in the modern Turkish language was preserved only in fossilized forms.

It is significant that a negative form *-ası/-esi* in the Tatar language is hardly used. Thus, it is a notable fact that some scientists consider this participial form in Uzbek language as the adjectives. Therefore, this paper is intended for researchers, linguists, and specialists in Turkology, and students of the faculty of Oriental studies.

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The Illustrative Materials

Türkiyede Halk Ağzından Söz Derleme Dergisi III.

MK – Mahmud Kashgari “Divan-u lugat-it-Turk” II, III etc.

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