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ABSTRACT

of the dissertation for the degree of Doctor of Science

**COMPARATIVE-HISTORICAL STUDY OF
NON-PERSONAL FORMS OF THE VERB
IN THE TURKIC LANGUAGES**

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INTRODUCTION

Relevance of the research topic and the degree of its development. The need to study non-personal forms of the verb in the Turkic languages is determined by the role they play in the sentence both independently and in combination with other forms and auxiliary verbs, expressing various kinds of temporal and modal shades of action. Comparative study of certain structural elements and grammatical categories in the considered languages is of great scientific importance. The comparative-historical method, as it is known, is one of the leading methods used in comparing the facts of Turkic languages and contributes to the further development of various fields of linguistics.

Comparative and historical study of various Turkic languages is the most important and necessary task of modern Turkology. The need for this study, first of all, is dictated by the fact that only the use of comparative-historical methods can more deeply penetrate into the essence of linguistic facts and their connections.

Thus, the comparative-historical analysis of non-personal forms of the verb in the Turkic languages will allow a deeper understanding of their nature as the most extensive class in the verb system. In addition, a systematic and comparative historical study of the composition, meanings and functions of non-personal verb forms in these languages will reveal both their similar and distinctive features.

Despite the fact that the non-personal forms of the verb in the Turkic languages are separately studied in detail, there are problems that require new complex approaches. Thus, the problem of systemic comparative functional-semantic analysis of non-personal verb forms in Turkic languages and their dialects has not yet been developed in Turkic linguistics. In view of this, comparative analysis of these forms of the verb in the Turkic languages makes it possible to reveal their similar and differential properties.

A comprehensive study of non-personal forms of the verb in the Turkic languages in the comparative aspect is one of the urgent tasks of Turkology, as by means of comparative historical analysis

the history of the development of their phonetic, morphological and syntactic features is revealed, as well as some issues of their formation are covered. This, in turn, justifies the relevance of the chosen topic of the thesis.

The relevance of the study also lies in the fact that in Turkology there are no special monographic studies devoted to a detailed comparative analysis of the non-personal forms of the verb of the Turkic languages. The non-personal forms of the verb are either studied only in a separate Turkic language, or in a separate Turkic language is studied only one of the non-personal forms of the verb. Thus, the studied forms of the verb were not exposed to systematic monographic study in all existing Turkic languages.

All this determines the relevance of the study and the need for both theoretical and practical analysis of non-personal verbal forms in the Turkic languages.

The object and subject of the study. The object of the study is non-personal forms of the verb (adverbial participles, participles and infinitives) in the Turkic languages and their dialects. The subject of the study is the structural-morphological, phonetic and syntactic features and grammatical status of non-personal forms of the verb in the Turkic languages and their dialects.

The purpose and objectives of the research. The main purpose of the thesis is to carry out a comparative-historical analysis of structural-morphological, phonetic and syntactic peculiarities of non-personal verbal forms in the Turkic languages to identify the degree of their similarity and differences, as well as to clarify their grammatical status and specific features.

The purpose of the research intends the formulation and solution of the following problems:

-consider the history of the study of non-personal forms of the verb in the Turkic linguistics;

-to give a full grammatical description and to carry out a detailed etymological analysis of non-personal verb forms in the Turkic languages;

-to identify similar and distinctive features of non-personal verbal forms in the Turkic languages at the semantic-grammatical and syntactic levels;

-to analyze the meaning of non-personal forms of the verb of the Turkic languages;

-to find out the grammatical status of non-personal verbal forms in the Turkic languages;

-consider the specific non-personal forms of the verb in the Turkic languages;

Methods of the research. In the thesis the complex of linguistic methods is used: descriptive, comparative-historical. The study was carried out in synchronous and diachronic aspects. In the process of study, such research methods as analogy, observation and summarizing were also used.

The methodological basis of the study was the scientific and theoretical provisions developed in the works of such prominent turkologists as V.I. Aslanov, G.I. Mirzoev, A.A. Akhundov, T.I. Hajiyev, G.Sh.Kazimov, I.B. Kazimov, A.M. Javadov, A.V. Tanryverdi, B.A. Khalilov, R.A. Rustamov, S.A. Abdullayev, S.E. Malov, N.K. Dmitriev, N.A. Baskakov, E.R. Tenishev, K.M. Musaev, G.F. Blagova, V.G. Aliyev, Y.Seidov, D.G. Tumasheva, F.Y.Yusupov, A.N. Kononov, L.H.Kharitonov, B.A. Serebrennikov, L.A. Pokrovskaya, D.M. Nasilov, A.M. Shcherbak, P.I. Kuznetsov, V.G. Guzev, J. Turgunbayev, I.A. Andreev, G.G. Filippov, J.M. Khangishiev, S.N. Abdullayev, S.N. Ivanov, K.M. Meliev, S.Zh. Musayeva, Sh.Ch. Sat, Z. Korkmaz, H. Zulfikar, O.F. Sertkaya, M.Erdem, A.Akar, A.V. Gaben, M. Gultekin, etc.

The rich factual material of the Turkic languages and their dialects, as well as ancient Turkic monuments, is obtained from general Turkic studies devoted to the study of non-personal forms of the verb. The illustrative material of the research is drawn from the classical works of Turkic writers, periodicals and samples of folk poetic creativity.

The main concepts of the thesis:

- A comparative historical study of the non-personal forms of the verb in the Turkic languages, their structure, composition, methods of expression and classification gave an opportunity to reveal the degree of similarities and differences in the phonetic, semantic, morphological and syntactic features of the studied forms of the verb.

-Non-personal forms of the verb in the Turkic languages are the result of historical processes, the evolution of systems of grammatical forms. In the process of research it is observed that the basis of non-personal forms of the verb are long-established forms with different etymology, and a separate part of these forms are new.

-Most of the non-personal forms of the verb in the Turkic languages have presently completed their process of formation and grammaticalization and represent the formed forms with their semantics and functions.

-Non-personal forms of the verb in the Turkic languages are characterized by a number of similar and distinctive features, as well as differ in their origin, semantics, and formation.

-In the Turkic languages, adverbial participles are not a completely invariable form of the verb. This view is confirmed by the facts, where there are cases of combining of some adverbial participles with the personal and case affixes in some Turkic languages. So, most adverbial participle forms of the Yakut language (with the exception of gerunds ending in – *bytynan* and *bychcha*), Karachay-Balkar, Uzbek, Turkmen, Tuvan, Bashkir, Kумыk, and other languages able to take personal and case affixes.

-Primary adverbial participles, being the most ancient by origin, are almost found in all Turkic languages and are semantically very close. The primary participle forms like secondary participle forms have participle or verbal-nominal origin. The assumption about the participial origin of primary participle forms is based on the fact that in Turkic languages adverbial participles can be used as participles, and participles can be used as adverbial participles. For example, in the Turkmen language, the participles of ending in *-ar/-er* often act as adverbial participles ending in *-ip⁴*.

-Some adverbial participle forms occur either in separate Turkic languages (adverbial participles ending in *-gach*, *-anda*, *-dok*, etc.) or are specific forms of one Turkic language (adverbial participles of Yakut and Chuvash languages). It is noteworthy that some participle forms in the dialects and sub-dialects of the Turkic languages do not function only as a participle but as an infinitive (the gerund ending in *-galy* in the dialect of West Siberian Tatars).

-Participle in the Turkic languages diachronically had a predicative function. In the synchronic aspect, it is the unity of the object and its action.

-Modern participle has undergone visible changes, as a result of which some participle forms can be attributed to the derived verbal formations.

-Turkic participles are very specific in their syntactic and morphological features. Their specificity is mainly determined by the agglutinative structure of the Turkic languages. Due to the influence of unrelated and related languages, historical processes that occurred in the Turkic languages, there are distinctive features in the syntax and morphology of these languages. This explains the special development of the participle forms of the Turkic languages.

-Some participles have only an attribute value, for example, the participle form ending in *-yasy* in the old Uyghur language, the form ending in *-mokchi* in Uzbek language, common Turkic participle in *-(y)an*, other participles are mostly passed attributive and predicative value, for example, the common Turkic forms ending in *-ar* and *-mish*, the form ending in *-aachchi* in the Yakut language.

-Regarding the grammatical status of participles in the Turkic languages, it should be noted that it is not an independent part of speech, and is a part of the verb system;

-Some participle affixes are common for the Turkic languages. At the same time, there are some participle forms inherent exclusively to the language of Old Turkic written monuments or modern Turkic languages. In addition, some participle forms in some dialects and sub-dialects of the Turkic languages act either as an infinitive (participle form in *-asi/-esi* in the dialects of the Tatar lan-

guage), or replace in the sentence the future in *-acjak* and the past in *-mish* verb tenses (participle form in *-asi/-esi* in the dialects of the Turkish language). Such peculiarities of usage depend on the influence of extralinguistic factors as well as changes in the grammatical system of Turkic languages.

-There are intermediate forms that have not yet completely passed into a particular group of non-personal forms of the verb in the system of action nouns. These include the form ending in *-ish*.

-The action nouns in the sentence act as a subject, object, and predicate. In addition to the primary action nouns, there are also secondary action nouns in Turkic languages, mainly of Kipchak group. Semantically, the secondary action nouns are the same as the primary action nouns. However, in contrast to the primary action nouns, secondary action nouns have a tinge of the past. For example, secondary action nouns ending in *-ganlyk/-genlek* in the Tatar language.

-Infinitive forms in the Turkic languages have both nominal and verbal features; however, each form is characterized by specific functional and semantic features.

The scientific novelty of the research lies in the fact that this work is the first monographic, comprehensive study of non-personal verbal forms in the Turkic languages and their dialects in functional and semantic aspect. For the first time in this work the grammatical essence of non-personal verbal forms, their basic structural-semantic, phonetic and syntactic features in the Turkic languages are considered in detail and systematically. In the thesis for the first time the method of summarizing in the study of Turkic languages was used, and the equivalents of the Old Turkic participle affixes in the Turkic languages were revealed. For the first time the grammatical status of adverbial participles, participles and infinitives in Turkic languages was revealed, the status of the invariability of the Turkic gerunds was proven. In the thesis similar and distinctive features of structural-semantic and syntactic features of non-personal verbal forms in Turkic languages in comparison with their dialects and sub-dialects were also revealed. In the process of comparative analysis, the quantitative superiority of phonetic variants of non-

personal verbal forms' affixes in dialects and sub-dialects of Turkic languages was determined. In the thesis the degree of prevalence of non-personal verbal forms in Turkic languages and their dialects is revealed for the first time, and also the specific forms of adverbial participle and participle verbal forms in Turkic languages and their dialects are investigated. The scientific significance of the thesis lies in the fact that the comparative historical study of structural, semantic and syntactic functions of non-personal verb forms in the Turkic languages will allow to understand the nature of the verb more clearly and deeply.

Comparative analysis of the same linguistic phenomenon in related languages makes it possible to more clearly reveal the essence and identify the specifics of the phenomenon.

Theoretical and practical significance of the research. *The theoretical significance of the thesis* is determined by the scope of the tasks and the obtained results. This study allows us to determine the place and role of non-personal forms of verb in the system of language. The theoretical significance of the work is determined by the importance of system descriptions of grammatical phenomena, including non-personal forms of the verb, for modern Turkology. Comparative-historical analysis of non-personal verb forms in Turkic languages, as well as in their dialects and sub-dialects contributes to more precise definition of ideas about the structure of parts of speech in these languages and its gradual development.

The practical significance of the thesis is determined by the possibility of using the materials and conclusions of the study in general and special university courses on morphology and syntax of Turkic languages. The materials of the thesis can also be used in the development of special courses and seminars on topical issues of modern Turkology, as well as theoretical and practical grammar. The materials and theoretical concepts of this work can also be used in the preparation of comparative grammars of Turkic languages. However, the study of non-personal forms of the verb in dialects and sub-dialects of Turkic languages is the basic principle for the preparation of textbooks on comparative Turkic dialectology.

Approbation and usage. The results of the study were discussed during 2010-2017 in the form of scientific reports and reports at the meetings of the Department of Turkic languages of the Institute of Linguistics named after Nasimi ANAS, as well as in national and international scientific conferences

The main concepts of the thesis are reflected in the 61 papers (of which 36 papers were published abroad) in the scientific publications recommended by the Supreme Attestation Commission under the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan and Russian Federation.

The following 3 *monographs* were published on the topic of the thesis: “*The system of adverbial-participial forms of the verb in the Turkic languages (in comparative-historical aspect)*” (Baku: Yazichi, 2016, 234 p.), “*Grammatical status and semantics of participles in the Turkic languages*” (Baku, Shusha, 2017, 236 p.), “*Infinitives and action nouns in the Turkic languages*” (Baku: Printing house “Red N Line”OOO, 2018, 136 p.). These monographs contain systematic presentation of the results of the research. In addition, some ideas and provisions of the study were covered in the *collective monograph* titled “*Selected issues of modern science*” (Moscow: Pero, 2011).

The usage and approbation of the main concepts of the study were also carried out in the process of teaching the course “*The modern Turkic languages*” in the master study of the Institute of Linguistics named after Nasimi of ANAS.

Name of the organization where the dissertation was completed. The dissertation was performed in the department of Turkic languages of the Institute of Linguistics named after Nasimi of the Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences.

The total volume of the dissertation in symbols indicating the volume of each of the structural elements of the dissertation separately. The dissertation consists of an introduction, five chapters, conclusion, list of used literature, and the list of accepted abbreviations. The introduction consists of 10 pages, the first Chapter consists of 34 pages, the second Chapter consists of 89 pages, the third Chapter consists of 84 pages, the fourth Chapter consists of 54 pages,

and the fifth Chapter consists of 16 pages. The conclusion consists of 7 pages; list of used literature consists of 62 pages. The general volume is 362 pages – 464201 signs.

THE MAIN CONTENT OF THE WORK

In the introduction, the choice and relevance of the research topic is justified, the purpose and objectives of the work are formulated, the object, subject and methods of research are specified, the scientific novelty, practical and theoretical significance of the work is noted, the sources of language material are called, and the main concepts of the thesis are submitted.

The first chapter of the thesis, called “*The history of the study of non-personal forms of the verb in Turkology*” analyzes the main directions of the study of non-personal forms of the verb in the Turkic languages and their dialects, contains a summary statement of the issue, describes the basic concepts and terms of the Turkic adverbial participle, participle and infinitive forms of the verb.

It also touches upon the issues of invariance of adverbial participles and principles of their classification in the Turkic languages, the problem of adverbial participle forms` combining with personal, possessive, and case affixes. The first chapter contains the definition of the category of participle, the concrete definition of its grammatical status and place in the system of non-personal forms of the verb in the Turkic languages. This chapter studies the linguistic nature and specific features of the infinitive forms of the verb, determine their functional and semantic potential and inter-categorical relationships in the systems of inflection.

The first sub-chapter of the first chapter is called “*The main directions of the study of adverbial participles in the Turkic languages*”.

The category of adverbial participle in Turkic languages and their dialects has long been the research object of scientists and is an important grammatical category.

In the Turkic languages, the system of adverbial participle

forms of the verb is characterized by general and distinctive features.

A detailed comparative-historical study of the adverbial participle forms of the Turkic languages is one of the relevant problems of Turkology, as through the comparative-historical study reveals the historical development of phonetic, morphological and syntactic features of the adverbial participle, as well as some issues of their formation.

The category of gerunds were object of many PhD and doctoral theses of: V.M.Askarova (1950), A.M.Khosrovi (1950), I.P.Pavlov (1953), A.Tursunov (1958), J.D.Janmavov (1965), G.G.Mammadov (1967), M.M.Tekueva (1973), A.Annarov (1979), V.G. Aliev (1989), I.A.Nevskaya (1990), I.Suy (1995), B.M.Askerov (2004), E.G.Ergin (2007), E.Mamedova (2015), Sh.A.Musayeva (2015), etc.

In addition, the adverbial participle forms of the Turkic languages was published in a number of scientific papers of I.P.Pavlov (1953, 1955, 1957), C.Mundy (1955), G.F.Babushkin (1959, 1964), I.A.Andreev (1964), A.M.Sherbak (1960), K.A.Hadjiolova (1970), A.A.Yuldashev (1976, 1977), M.I.Cheremisina (1977, 1999, 2000, 2001), E.I.Korkina (1983, 1985), N.E.Gadzhiahmedov (1984), I.A.Nevskaya (1986), L.Johanson (1988), V.Aliyev (1989), G.R.Abdulinna (2009), A.V.Gatypova (2009), L.M.Hasanova (2010), V.I.Rassadin (2012), L.M.Ulmesova (2011), V.G. Kondratiev (1990), M.Ugurlu (1996, 2000), M.Oner (1999, 2007), B. Udjel (2000), A.Aktash (2001), G.Gulsevin (2002, 2010), E.Arikoglu (2004), A. Karadogan (2004), N.Bayraktar (2004), etc.

V.Aliyev's doctoral thesis which is devoted to the study of non-conjugate forms of the verb in the Azerbaijani language (V.G.Aliyev, Baku, 1989) and his textbook “*Adverbial participle in the Azerbaijani language*” (1989), which defines the general theoretical and specific features of the adverbial participle forms of the modern Azerbaijani language should be especially noted.

It is well known that the adverbial participle forms have a number of specific features and are always formed by special affixes. In the Turkological literature, some researchers call the adverbial

participle affixes as word-formation affixes, and others called as form-building affixes.

According to N.A.Baskakov: “*Gerunds are formed only by joining special word-formation affixes*”¹.

Y.D.Janmavov and I.P.Pavlov classifies adverbial participle affixes to the form-building affixes².

We also share this point of view and relate the adverbial participle affixes to form-building affixes, i.e. to affixes forming different grammatical forms of the word, not related to its syntactic use.

As a rule, the adverbial participle is considered as an invariable form of the verb, which expresses a secondary action, explaining another action. M.Askarov, A.M.Sherbak, N.P.Dyrenkova, I.P.Pavlov, and A. Tursunov share this opinion.

The description of Turkic adverbial participles as an invariable form was often criticized in the works of some linguists.

Such a formulation, in our opinion, does not fully reveal the nature and essence of the adverbial participles in the Turkic languages. It is very difficult to attribute this definition to the adverbial participles in the Turkic languages.

Adverbial participles in Turkic languages are not a completely invariant form of the verb. This conclusion is based on the facts of acceptance of personal and case affixes by some adverbial participles in separate Turkic languages.

The fact that testifies to the variability of the adverbial participles is the adverbial participle forms of the Yakut language, which can take the personal and number affixes. Of the nine gerunds of modern Yakut language is only a secondary participle ending in *-bytynan* and *bychcha* do not accept personal affixes. A similar phenomenon is observed in some other Turkic languages: Karach.-balk.

¹ Баскаков, Н.А. Каракалпакский язык. Фонетика и морфология: [в 2-х томах] / Н.А.Баскаков. -Москва: Издательство АН СССР, -т.2, ч.1. -1952. -с. 460.

² Павлов, И.П. Деепричастия в чувашском языке и их синтаксические функции: / автореферат диссертации кандидата филологических наук) / -Москва, 1953. -с. 2.

келгенлейинче - *as soon as you arrive here*³ ; Uzbek. *ёзгунимча* - *until I write*; Turkmen. *гелйенчем* - *until I come*⁴; Tuvan. *келгижемче* - *until I come*, etc.

It should be emphasized that the adverbial participle forms in some Turkic languages are able to take case affixes. Similar fact is recorded in Bashkir, Kumyk, Tuvan and other languages: Bashkir. - *гас, -гяс, -кас, -кяс*- *киткястан* - *having gone*; Tuvan. *келгеште, келгештен* – *coming*; Kumyk. *айтгынчадан берли* - *as you said*, etc.

In modern Turkish language the adverbial participle ending in - (y) *alı*², used with the postposition *beri*, can take ablative case affixes: *Ben mektubunuzu alalı(dan) beri iki hafta oldu* - *it has been two weeks since I received your letter*. In the old Ottoman texts, as noted by A.N. Kononov, the gerund ending in - (y) *alı*² in ablative case is used without the postposition *beri*⁵.

This phenomenon is also observed in the written monuments of XIV-XIXth century's Azerbaijani language. Thus, in the works of the outstanding Azerbaijani poet of the XIV century Nasimi, the adverbial participle form ending in - *alı/-eli* is sometimes used with affixes of the ablative case – *dan / -den*. Examples include: *Saçların düşəlidən bədri-zülfün tabına; Ey latə tapıcı sənə eyb etməzəm nədən; düşəlidən – falling*⁶.

In Rize dialect (or Rize) of the Turkish language are recorded cases of use of the participle ending in -*arak / -erek* with both ablative and local cases. Examples: “*gelu, diyor, şimdi nerdeyse, diyerekten funda'yla birlikte buni nasi duydisa miktat diyanamadi...*;

³ Урусбиев, И.Х. Спряжение глагола в карачаево-балкарском языке / И.Х.Урусбиев. -Черкесск: Ставропольское книжное издательство, Карачаево-Черкесское отделение, -1963. -с. 79.

⁴ Дмитриев, Н.К. Строй тюркских языков / Н.К.Дмитриев. - Москва: Издательство восточной литературы, -1962. -с. 414-417.

⁵ Кононов, А.Н. Грамматика современного турецкого литературного языка / А.Н.Кононов. -Москва-Ленинград: Издательство АН СССР, -1956. -с. 481.

⁶ Мамедов, Г.Г. Дееспричастия в письменных памятниках азербайджанского языка XIV-XIX веков: / автореферат диссертации кандидата филологических наук) / -Баку, 1967. -с. 16.

Bindi, bi şey yaptı, bi marifet yaptı, kuşlar bağladı attına ustine et kodi falan diyerekte...⁷; Tek tek basaraktan, bade süzerekten, ince dizerekten, gel yarım, gel aman”; diyerekte – speaking, süzerekten - pouring⁸.

The facts of combination of primary adverbial participles with case affixes are registered mainly in dialects and sub-dialects of Turkic languages, as well as in the national colloquial language.

Examples: *Qızarıfdan yerə keçmərsən, hələ bir üzümə də baxersan?* - *Why don't you blush and fall through the ground and look at me?*⁹.

The second sub-chapter of the first chapter is called “***The main directions of the study of participles in the Turkic languages.***”

The study of participles in the Turkic languages began in the 50's of the last century. During this time, turkologists have studied the main morphological features, the syntactic structure of participles, the classification, the etymology of the most participle forms of the Turkic languages.

Despite this, turkologists have not yet developed a unified approach to the study of grammatical features of participles in the Turkic languages. Apparently, it is conditioned by the use of different approaches when interpreting the functional-semantic characteristics and specifics in the participle forms in the Turkic languages. However, the scientific lack of development of the basic ideas and concepts of syntax in general linguistics is also the reason for the contradictory interpretation of conditioned phenomena in related languages.

⁷ Günay, T. Rize ili ağızları (inceleme-metinler-sözlük) / T.Günay. -Ankara: TDK yayınları, -2003. -s. 267.

⁸ Banguoğlu, T. Türkçenin grameri / T.Banguoğlu. -Ankara: TDK yayınları, -2007. -s. 431.

⁹ Ширалиев, М.Ш. Об этимологии деепричастной формы на - ыбан, - ибән, - убан, - үбән // -Москва: Вопросы языкознания, -1960. № 3, -с. 98-99.

Participles in Turkic languages are mainly studied in the following directions: in the study of modal and temporal forms, the verb mood; in the study of the origin of sporadic verbal and participial forms; in the study of syntax, especially in the analysis of compound sentences.

Participle – is a compound formation, as it, according to V.V. Vinogradov, faced “two elements” – adjective and verb.

Due to its duality, the participle is rather flexible form from the point of view of the syntactic structure of the language.

In Turkic linguistics many research works and sections in the grammatics is separately devoted to the study of participles of the Turkic languages. So, participle was considered in works of A.N.Kononov, A.A. Akhundov, V.I.Aslanov, T.I.Hajiev, G.Sh.Kazimov, V.G.Aliev, I.B. Kazimov, A.M.Javadov, A.V.Tanriverdi, B.A.Khalilov, R.A.Rustamov, A. S.Abdullaeva, B.A.Serebrennikov, L.A.Pokrovskaya, L.N.Kharitonov, A.M.Sherbak, D.M.Nasilov, P.I.Kuznetsov, V.G.Guzev, D.G.Tumasheva, I.A. Andreev, N.A.Baskakov, R.I.Baysurina, M.Z.Zhamyanova, L.A. Shamina, G.G.Filippov, A.R.Underhill, F.Y.Yusupov, M.I.Cheremisina, V.G.Kondratyev, J.M.Khankishiyev, S.N.Abdullayev, U.B.Aliyev, S.N.Ivanov, V.G.Kuliyev, K.M.Meliyev, G.I.Mirzoyev, S.J.Musayev, Sh.Ch.Sat, A.Z. Abdullayev, Z.I.Budagova, A.A.Guliyev, O.F.Sertkaya, H.Zulfikar, A.Akar, B.Joshkun, G.Dogan, M.Erdem, A.V.Gabain, M. Gultekin, A.Kaliyev, A.R.Karabekogly, F.Karabulut, Z.Korkmaz, etc.

Participial forms were the object of many PhD and doctoral theses of V.G.Aliyev, M.A.Matjanova, A.A.Aymyrzaeva, D.M.Mukhtarov, E.D.Saidova, J.Ibragimov, A.S.Abilov, Z.Bolatov, A.Y.Giniyatullina, G. Yergaliyev, A.V.Yesipova, Sh.Karimov, A.M.Miziyev, G.I.Mirzoev, S.J. Musaev, D.S.Nasyrov, Sh.Ch.Sat, F.M.Khisamova, A.Ustuner, etc.

Turkologists expressed different opinions about the origin of participial forms in the Turkic languages. For example, some researchers classify participle to the category of verbal nouns, believing that they have lost the meaning of the verb and become nouns

and adjectives. Other turkologists classify participle to the verb, assuming that they are one of the derived forms of the verb.

In order to establish the system of participle and its categorical status in the Turkic languages, it is necessary to substantiate one's own concept regarding their grammatical classification. The deep and contradictory process of forming of the system of Turkic participles predetermined not only the inconsistency of their system properties, but also a diverse approach to them.

The Turkic literature has different perspectives on the categorical status of the participle. Some researchers consider the participle as a (independent) non-personal form of the verb, which combines the features of the verb and adjective.

Both in Turkology and Azerbaijani linguistics, the categorical status of participles was one of the controversial issues. Some researchers considered the participle as a separate part of speech, others – as groups of words included in the category of verbs and adjectives. Until 1960, participial forms were identified with verbal adjectives.

In the Azerbaijan linguistics, the question of the categorical status of participles has also been controversial. In the grammars of 1938-1960, the participle was included in the adjective section, in the following years - in the verb section.

Participle as an independent part of speech was considered at the time of compiling ancient grammars, and in particular the term “participle” was introduced by the founders of the school of Stoics.

One of the founders of comparative-historical linguistics A.Kh.Vostokov numbers participles among adjectives¹⁰. Thus, for the first time in Russian linguistics participle was considered as an independent part of speech. Like A.Kh.Vostokov, M.V.Lomonosov also referred participle to the number of independent parts of speech.

¹⁰ Востоков, А.Х. Рассуждение о славянском языке, служащее введением к грамматике сего языка // -СПб: Труды Общества любителей Российской словесности при Московском университете, -1820. Т.XVII, Ч.XIX, -с. 5-61.

However, in linguistics there was an opinion about the dual nature of participles. So, V.A.Bogoroditsky first noted the transitional position of the participle¹¹.

Only in scientific works of the II-nd half of the XIX-th century and in the beginning of the XX-th century the point of view, according to which the participle has the properties of the verb and adjective, became widespread. The grammatical status of the transitional parts of speech became the subject of discussion in the XIX century.

The problem of determining the status of hybrid parts of speech was also considered by V.V.Vinogradov. According to V.V. Vinogradov, participle is a “flow of forms” that comes directly from the verb and is introduced into the system of adjectives.

Participle, as noted by I. I. Meshaninov, is “*a very ancient language form, which developed in parallel with the verbal, and maybe even preceded it*”¹²

In this regard, it is very difficult to consider the participle as a verbal formation, but it is undeniable that the modern participle has undergone visible changes, as a result of which some participle forms can be attributed to the derived verbal formations.

In the opinion of I.I.Meshaninov, the participle comes from the noun bases. The similarity of the participle and some verbal properties of is interpreted by the I.I.Meshaninov that the participle was formed of nominal predicative form, while the verb has also several common signs of predicativity.

Linguists who consider the participle in the Turkic languages as an independent part of speech justify their point of view by the fact that the participle has morphological features, lexical semantics and acts as an attribute.

In our opinion, these features cannot be considered sufficient for the recognition of the participle as an independent part of speech.

¹¹ Богородицкий, В.А. Введение в татарское языкознание в связи с другими тюркскими языками / В.А.Богородицкий. -Казань: Татгосиздат, -1953. -с. 120.

¹² Мещанинов, И.И. Члены предложения и части речи / И.И.Мещанинов. -Л.: Наука, -1978. -с. 237.

As you can see, in the process of long-term grammatical studies participles were considered as: 1) a part of the adjective system; 2) a part of the verb system; 3) an independent part of speech.

Thus, the fact is undeniable that the participle has the features of both the adjective and verb.

We tend to the point of view that participle in the Turkic languages is not an independent part of speech.

Following features of the participle are the proof of this hypothesis: 1) the words that are part of a particular independent part of speech, have their own part of speech semantics, and perform the appropriate function; the participle also conveys the value of that part of the speech, as which it is used in context; 2) independent parts of speech are formed by means of lexical and grammatical affixes, and the participle by means of the functional and grammatical affixes; 3) independent parts of speech have own categories and grammatical values, while the participle is passed categorial-grammatical meaning of a verb and an adjective.

In addition, it is well known that each part of speech has a certain set of both semantic and grammatical features. Parts of speech that do not have a well-developed composition of features will never be defined as independent.

The third sub-chapter of the first chapter is called “*The main directions of the study of infinitives in the Turkic languages*”.

The study of the infinitive category as one of the non-personal forms of the verb, as well as individual infinitive forms in the Turkic languages is one of the urgent problems of Turkic linguistics.

Turkological literature offers several terms to denote the grammatical categories of the infinitive: an indefinite form of the verb, an indefinite mood, an inconclusive mood, a verbal form of the purpose, a purpose verb or the supine, an infinitive, a masdar, an indefinite nominal form of the verb, a verbal noun, an action noun, verbal nouns, etc.

So, V.A.Gordlevski, P.M.Melioransky, A.Kazimbek, N.F.Katanov called the infinitive as “undefined mood” A.Gulamov,

A.N.Borovkov, N.K. Dmitriyev, A.N.Kononov – as “infinitive”, K.K.Yudakhin, I.A.Batmanov, N.L. Dyrenkova, V.V.Reshetov, K.K.Sartbaev – as “verbal nouns”, V.M.Nasilov, U.Aliev, B.K.Kutlymuratov, N.A.Baskakov, M.B.Balakaev, B.Toychubekova – as “action nouns”, A.M.Sherbak – as “substantive verbal nouns”, etc.

The considered non-personal form of the verb in Azerbaijani linguistics is called *masdar*. This term has been used in Azerbaijani grammar since the 30^s of the 20th century.

It is interesting to note that the term *Masdar*, borrowed from Arabic, is also registered in Georgian. This term was recorded in the works of Mahmud al-Kashgari and some Eastern linguists.

In Turkology some linguists have often identified the concept of the infinitive and the verbal noun (M.Huseynzade, A.Akhundov). Also, according to the L.Khanbutayeva the concept of the verbal noun and the infinitive are identical.

In this regard, it is noteworthy the following statement of L.Khanbutayeva: “*In order to prove this fact; suffice it to study the etymology of the infinitive in diachronic aspect*”¹³.

In Russian linguistics, the most common term of this non-personal verbal form in relation to the Turkic languages was the term *infinitive*.

Most revealing in this respect the statement of K.G.Ishbaev: “*The term “infinitive” /lat. Infinitivus - indefinite/ also does not fully correspond to the nature of this category in the Turkic languages. But it is successful because, being an international term; it does not require calculus and is generally understood*”¹⁴.

We also believe that the most appropriate and successful term for the category of infinitive in the Turkic languages is the term *infinitive*.

¹³ Xanbutayeva, L.M. Müasir Azərbaycan və ingilis dillərində infinitiv (ümumi-tipoloji tədqiqat) / L.M.Xanbutayeva. -Bakı: Kitab aləmi, -2003. -s. 24.

¹⁴ Ишбаев, К.Г. Инфинитивные формы глагола в башкирском языке: / автореферат диссертации кандидата филологических наук) / -Уфа, 1975. -с. 2.

It should be noted that in Turkology in the 60-80's the most commonly used term was the term *an action noun* (M.Iskhakov 1960, B.K. Kutlymuratov 1968, B.Toychubekova 1968, K.Meliyev 1976, K.Netaliyeva, etc.). These researchers consider the term *action nouns* to be the most successful term applied to this category in the Turkological literature. They justify this point of view by the fact that the terms *infinitive* and *verbal nouns* by the meaning they convey, do not reveal any semantic or morphological essence of these forms.

B.K.Kutlymuratov notes that: “...*Of all the above, the term “action nouns” (хәрекет аты) is more appropriate, since the terms “verbal nouns” and “infinitive” do not fully correspond to the content of the category of action nouns in the Turkic languages, for the reason that in isolated verbal nouns (nouns and adjectives) verbal features are not preserved, and in action nouns verbal features are preserved*”¹⁵.

Until now, turkologists have not come to a common opinion regarding the nature of the infinitive as an independent grammatical category.

In this regard N.K.Dmitriyev wrote: “...*The very concept of the infinitive as a grammatical category is rather shaky and uncertain. The infinitive is a cross between conjugated verbal forms and verbal nouns. The specificity of the infinitive in various languages is very different*”¹⁶.

M.A.Kazimbek's monograph “*General grammar of the Turkish-Tatar language*”, being one of the first works on the study of the infinitive in the Turkic languages, initiated the study of this non-personal form of the verb in all its diversity. M.A.Kazimbek in his work meant infinitive by the term *action noun*.

The research of A.A.Akhundov, V.G.Aliyev, G.Mirzazadeh, M.Huseynzade, S.Jafarov, M.Shiraliyev, F.Zeynalov, M.Askerov,

¹⁵ Кутлымуратов, Б.К. Имена действия в современном каракалпакском языке: / автореферат диссертации кандидата филологических наук) / -Нукус, 1968. -с. 4.

¹⁶ Дмитриев, Н.К. Грамматика башкирского языка / Н.К.Дмитриев. -Москва-Ленинград: Издательство АН СССР, -1948. -с. 178.

N.K. Dmitriyev, N.A.Baskakov, V.M.Nasilov, A.N.Kononov, I.A.Batmanov, L.A.Pokrovskaya, B.A.Serebrennikov, N.Z.Hajiyeva, A.G.Gulamov, V.D. Arakin, B.K.Kutlumuratov, G.Sh.Borukulova, N.E.Gadjiakhmedov, D.M. Murzayeva, V.G.Guzev, A.M.Miziyev, M.Z.Zhamyanova, E.Melgaziyeva, R.G.Zakieva, G.D.Ibragimov, E.D.Saidova, L.A.Shamina, L.M.Ulmezova, N.R.Kharisova, D.E.Akbaba, E.Alkaya, K.Eraslan, F.Gokce, J.Turgunbaer, Y.Yilmaz et al. has great importance for the study of the infinitive in the Turkic languages.

In the scientific work of V. Aliyev “*Non-conjugate forms of the verb in the Azerbaijani language. Masdar, Baku, 1986*” the history of masdar, as well as their paradigmatic and syntagmatic features were thoroughly studied.

The observations of V.D. Arakin concerning the historical development of the infinitive in the Turkic languages are of particular interest: “*In all probability, the infinitive began to develop only after the collapse of the common Turkic language for individual languages*”¹⁷.

In our opinion, it is difficult not to agree with the above hypothesis of V.D. Arakin, which is confirmed by quite weighty facts.

So, V.D. Arakin argues his hypothesis by the fact that Turkic languages do not have the common form of the infinitive, which was able to ascend to one of the Turkic infinitive form, and by the fact of uneven development of the infinitive forms in the Turkic languages.

The historical development of an infinitive in Azerbaijani linguistics has been highlighted in the works of G. Bagirov, Kh. Mirzazadeh, R. Madatova, I. Veliyeva, etc.

In Turkic languages, the infinitive is one of the non-personal forms of the verb, characterized by morphological features, syntactic functions, and certain semantics. Infinitive forms not only differ from the personal forms of the verb, but also from other non-personal forms of the verb (participle, gerund).

¹⁷ Аракин, В.Д. Инфинитив // -Москва: Сравнительно-историческая грамматика тюркских языков, Морфология, - 1988. Выпуск 2, - с. 483.

The second chapter, called “***Morphological and syntactic characteristics of adverbial participles in the Turkic languages***”, carries out the analysis of lexical and semantic essence, morphological and syntactic properties of primary and secondary adverbial participle forms of the verb in the Turkic languages and their dialects. A thorough analysis of each adverbial participle form made it possible to identify both their similar and differential morphological and semantic features.

This chapter traces the course of the historical development of each adverbial participle verb form in the Turkic languages. The second chapter determines on specific examples the degree of prevalence of a particular form, and carries out a detailed analysis of the case government of adverbial participles. This chapter studies in detail the hypotheses concerning etymology of adverbial participle affixes in the Turkic languages.

The second chapter consists of 2 *sub-chapters* and 9 *paragraphs*. The first sub-chapter of the second chapter contains 2 *paragraphs*, the second sub-chapter – 7 *paragraphs*.

The second chapter explores the lexical-semantic entity, phonetic, morphological and syntactic features of the primary adverbial participle forms of the verb ending in $-ip^4$, $-a^2$ and the secondary adverbial participle forms of the verb ending in $-dikcha^4$, $-indja^4$, $-ali^2/-gali^2$, $-madan^2$, $-iken^2$, $-arak^2$, $-gach^2$ in the Turkic languages and their dialects. During the process of systemic comparative-historical analysis of primary and secondary adverbial participle forms of the verb the similar and different morphological and semantic features are identified, the historical development of each adverbial participle form of the verb in the Turkic languages is characterized. The second chapter considers in detail the views concerning the etymology of the adverbial participle affixes of the Turkic languages, and carries out their consistent comparison.

The first sub-chapter of the second chapter is called “***The primary forms of adverbial participles in the Turkic languages***”.

The first sub-chapter of the second chapter studies the adverbial participle forms of ending in $-ip$ and $-a/-e$.

The adverbial participle form ending in *-ip* is the most common form of all the gerunds of Turkic languages. Apparently, the reason for the wide use in the language is that this form, in most cases, for stylistic purposes replaces part of the homogeneous predicates and expresses a variety of meanings.

The etymology of the adverbial participle has not yet been established. There are contradictory statements about the origin of this adverbial participle form.

Regarding the origin of this adverbial participle form the view of A. N. Kononov is most reliable.

Thus, in his opinion, morpheme *-b*, *-p* in the above-mentioned Turkic and Mongolian gerunds, like the corresponding adverbial participle forms of the Tungus-Manchu languages, probably goes back to the common Altai verb *-b* = the Turkic-Mongolian verb *bol* - *be*, *become*¹⁸.

The adverbial participles in the language of the Orkhon-Yenisei monuments were used more widely than in the Turkic languages. This form in the language of Orkhon-Yenisei monuments is used with an unvoiced consonant “*p*”, and in some Turkic languages - with a voiced consonant “*b*”. Note that the primary form of the adverbial participle ending in *-ip* is the form with an unvoiced consonant “*p*”.

The main values of the adverbial participle form ending in *-ip*⁴ are the values of manner.

In the modern Gagauz language, unlike other Turkic languages, words related to adverbial participle can follow not only before it, but also after it. It is possible that this feature of the adverbial participle is a consequence of the influence of the Slavic languages' syntax on the Gagauz language.

¹⁸ Кононов, А.Н. Опыт реконструкции тюркского деепричастия на - *n*, - *b̄*, - *й(б)*, -*пан*, -*бан*, - *баны*, -*банын* (материалы к сравнительно-исторической грамматике тюркских языков) // -Москва: Вопросы языкознания, -1965. №5, - с. 110.

In the written monuments of the Turkic languages of Oghuz group, except for the adverbial participle affix ending in $-ip^4$, the affix ending in $-\gamma p^4/-yip$, $-\gamma ban/-iben$, $-uban/-uben$ is also recorded. This adverbial participle affix was also registered in the dialects of modern Azerbaijani language: in Kuba, Zagatala, Kazakh and partially in Shamakha dialects. In the language of Azerbaijani epos “*The Book of Dede Korkut*” the affix ending in $-iban^4$ takes element $-\gamma/-i:-ubani^2$. This form is found in the language of “*The Book of Dede Korkut*”, in Kuba and Zakatala dialects of Azerbaijani language, as well as in the old Anatolian language.

In most Turkic languages, the adverbial participle ending in $-ip^4$ functions not only as an adverbial participle, but also as a form of the indicative mood of a personal verb.

An interesting fact is that in the modern Kumyk language the form ending in $-ip^4$ is used only as a gerund.

To denote the incompleteness of the action in Tatar, Nogai and Karakalpak languages the gerund ending in $-ip^4$ joins the affix $-rak/-rek$, which in Kumyk (Kipchak group) and Azerbaijani (Oghuz group) languages is combined with adjectives to ease the feature and quality.

The adverbial participle ending in $-a$, $-e$, $-y$ in the Turkic languages of the Oghuz group is used, as a rule, only in a doubled form. These gerunds convey the multiplicity and duration of action.

In the Turkic languages of the Oghuz group the adverbial participles ending in $-a$, $-e$, $-y$, formed from different bases, are repeated with synonymic or antonymic verbal bases: Gagauz lang. *бакына-бакына* - *looking around*, *дүшä-калка* - *falling-rising*, Turkmen lang. *сага-сага* - *milking*, *гөре-биле* - *seeing-knowing*, *отура-тура* - *sitting-standing* Turkish lang. *korka korka* - *fearing*, *bağıra çağıra* - *raising screams and shouts*, Azerbaijani lang. *danişa-danişa* - *speaking*. Note that in the Azerbaijani language this adverbial participle, formed from different verbal bases, acts in the sentence mainly as an adverb. An undouble form of the gerund ending in $-a^2$ in Turkish language is found in stable phrases: *Film on bire beş kala biter* - *the film ends at five minutes to eleven*.

In the modern Gagauz language an undouble form of this adverbial participle is observed only as a component of the form of impossibility – *ala-bilmää* - *not to be able to take*.

In the modern Turkmen language, the gerund ending in *-a²* in a single form is used with verbs *билмек* - *to know*, *бермек* - *to give*, *зормек* - *to see*, *алаверу* – *take a minute*, etc.

The adverbial participle ending in *-a²* in the language of Orkhon-Yenisei monuments is used only in a single form and has no negative form.

The second sub-chapter of the first chapter is called “***The secondary forms of adverbial participles in the Turkic languages***”.

The second sub-chapter of the second chapter investigates secondary adverbial participle forms of the verb ending in *-dikcha⁴*, *-indja⁴*, *-ali²/-gali²*, *-madan²*, *-iken²*, *-arak²*, *-gach²*

The adverbial participle affix ending in *-madan/ -meden* in the Turkic languages has a similar phonetic appearance and mainly denotes the adverbial modifier of manner. In dialects and sub-dialects of these Turkic languages adverbial participle ending in *-madan/-meden* may have other phonetic variants, namely *-madın/-medin*, *-mazdın/-mezden*, *-mādin/-madın*.

There are different and contradictory views in the Turkological literature concerning the etymology of the adverbial participle affix ending in *-madan/ -meden*. Hypotheses concerning the origin of this affix were considered in the works of many scholars, among which we can specify V. Thomsen, G. Ramstedt, V.V. Radlov, V. Bang, C. Brockelmann, P.M. Melioranski, A.M. Sherbak, A.N. Samoilovych, J. Deny, M. Ergin, Z. Korkmaz, M. Oner, S.E. Malov, V.G. Kondratyev, etc.

Having studied the existing theories concerning the etymology of the adverbial participle affix ending in *-madan/-meden* in the Turkic languages, we conclude that the above views are ungrounded.

In our opinion, the hypothesis of M. Oner is the most evidential. Thus, according to his view this negative adverbial participle affix was formed by the syntax of a complex sentence and is directly

related to the problem of forming sentences with the past-categorical tense verbs in the 3rd person singular as the noun.

The adverbial participle ending in *-dikcha⁴* mainly peculiar to the Turkic languages of Oghuz group. In this case, the adverbial participle ending in *-dikcha⁴* is also found in the Turkic languages of the Kipchak group (Crimean Tatar, old Tatar, etc.).

The form ending in *-dikcha⁴* in the Turkic languages and their dialects mainly conveys the values of the multiplicity of the action (whenever), the gradualness of the action and the temporal relationship between the two actions (yet).

In some Turkic languages the adverbial participle ending in *-dikça⁴* has a phonetic variant ending in *-dikçan⁴* (For example, in the Gagauz language: *ойнадыкчан* - *dancing*).

14th-19th-centuries written monuments of the Azerbaijani language are characterized by a combination of the adverbial participle form ending in *-dikça⁴* with possessive affixes: *baxdığım*da – *when I looked*; *gördüyündə* - *when he saw*, etc.

Note that in the heroic epic “*The Book of Dede Korkud*” the form ending in *-dikça⁴* used with the word *ləyin* in some cases conveys the value of instantaneous action. Here is an example: *Ani gördüğündələyin yel kimi yetdi*¹⁹ (*gördüğündələyin* - *seeing*), etc.

The dialects of the Turkic languages register such phonetic variants of the adverbial participle form of ending in *-dikça⁴*, which are not found in the literary Turkic languages (phonetic variant *-dignə* in Derbent dialect of the Azerbaijani language, *-diyhce/-dihcaz/-diyhcez* < *dih+ca(z)* in Erzurum dialect of the Turkish language, etc.).

Unlike other Turkic languages, in the Gagauz language, in some dialects and sub-dialects of Turkic languages, as well as in written monuments the adverbial participle ending in *-iken/-ken* obeys law of vowel harmony; in the modern Gagauz language, like the dialects of the Turkish language, is also registered the phonetic variant *-кана* in addition to the variant ending in *-кан/-кән*.

¹⁹ Dəmirçizadə, Ə.M. Kitabi-Dədə Qorqud dastanlarının dili (təkrar nəşr) / Ə.M.Dəmirçizadə. -Bakı: Elm, -1999. - s. 127.

The phonetic variant ending in *-kana/-kene* is quite common in the dialects of the region of Eastern Thrace of Turkish Republic and the Anatolian, Aydin, Denizly, Isparta, Ushak, Erzindjan, Tokat, Ordu, Nevsehir, Yozgat and Sivas dialects of the Turkish language.

In the language of Kutadgu-Bilig and Dastan “*The Book of Dede Korkud*” the adverbial participle affix ending in *-iken/-ken* (here *-erken*) is used only with present-future tense verbs (*-ar/-er*); the adverbial participle ending in *-iken/-ken* in the Turkmen language is able to accept personal affixes, which is not observed in other Turkic languages.

The adverbial participle ending in *-indja⁴*, *-gancha²*, *-gyncha⁴* in Uzbek, Karakalpak, Karachay-Balkar, Tuvan, Altai, Shor, Turkmen languages accepts personal affixes (historically possessive affixes).

The phonetic variant ending in *-gincha⁴*, *-gancha²* were widespread in the Turkic languages of the Kipchak group. The adverbial participle form ending in *-indja⁴* is found mainly in Turkic languages of Oghuz group. It is significant that the form ending in *-indja⁴* is also registered in some Kipchak group Turkic languages, for example: in Crimean-Tatar language - (Southern dialect *-ынже*, *-инже*, *-унже*, *-юнже*).

The adverbial participle ending in *-gali/-geli,-ali²* mainly expresses the meaning of time and purpose. In some Turkic languages the adverbial participle ending in *-gali/-geli,-ali²* can express both meanings: time and purpose. For example, in the *Old Turkic language, Karakalpak, Kyrgyz, and Crimean-Tatar* languages. In the *Uzbek, Uighur, Kazakh* languages this form expresses mainly a purpose value, and the value of time is secondary.

The majority of scholars offer a hypothesis on the primacy of the phonetic variants *-galy/-ganly²* (V. Kotvich, A.N. Kononov, Y.D. Janmavov).

We also tend to the view of the primacy of the form ending in *-ganly/-genly*, which functions in some Turkic languages.

The adverbial participle form ending in *-galy/-aly* in the language of Orkhon-Yenisei monuments means mainly a purpose: *Kisi kop oγly ölgäli törümis – Human sons are all born to die*²⁰, etc.

The following feature of an affix ending in *-galy/-aly* is of great interest. The affix ending in *-galy/-aly* in some dialects and sub-dialects of Turkic languages and in the language of Orkhon-Yenisei monuments is used in the formation of infinitive forms.

As noted above, in the language of the Orkhon-Yenisei monuments the adverbial affix ending in *-galy/-aly* also forms an infinitive.

The form ending in *-galy/-aly* is also registered in the language of Turkic monuments of 9th–15th centuries Uighur writing. In these monuments this adverbial participle form mainly used as an infinitive forms and performs the following phonetic variants: *-галы, -гэли, -галы, -гэли*: *Биз кэлдүк буларны һэлак қылгалы сэни қутқаргалы - We came (in order) to kill them and to save you*²¹.

The adverbial participle form ending in *-aly/-galy* in some Turkic languages can be combined with affixes of the ablative case and with the postposition *berli*; for example: Turkish language: *Ben mektubunuzu alalı (dan) beri iki hafta oldu - it has been two weeks since I received your letter*²²; Karakalpak language - *Менинь кызым туьгъалы бери кюнге шыкъкъан джокъ - My daughter didn't go out in the sun since birth*²³.

Form ending in *-aly/-galy* in the works of Nasimi rarely combines with ablative case affix *-dan/-dən*. Example: *Saçların düşəlidan bədri zülfün tabına, ey latə tapici sənə eyb etməram nədən - düşəlidan – falling* (Nesimi, fourteenth century).

²⁰ Ахметов, М.А. Деепричастия в языке орхоно-енисейских памятников и их отношение к современному башкирскому языку // -Баку: Советская тюркология, -1974. №3, -с. 49.

²¹ Насилов, В.М. Язык тюркских памятников уйгурского письма XI-XV вв. / В.М.Насилов. -Москва: Наука, -1974. -с. 51.

²² Кононов, А.Н. Грамматика современного турецкого литературного языка / А.Н.Кононов. -Москва-Ленинград: Издательство АН СССР, -1956. -с. 481.

²³ Баскаков, Н.А. Каракалпакский язык. Фонетика и морфология: [в 2-х томах] / Н.А.Баскаков. -Москва: Издательство АН СССР, -т.2, ч.1. -1952. -с. 471.

The adverbial participle ending in *-aly/-galy* in the modern Turkmen language can take personal affixes. Example: *гелелим - since I arrived, гиделиниз - since you have been gone*, etc.

In the famous written monuments of early fourteenth century (1303) Old Kipchak language *Codex Cumanicus* (Dictionary of Kipchak languages), the gerund ending in *-gach/-gech* passed the value. The adverbial participle form ending in *-gach/-gech* is found mainly in Turkic languages of Kypchak, Karluk and Uighur-Oghuz group. The gerund ending in *-gach/-gech* in the Oghuz group Turkic languages and in the language of Orkhon-Yenisei monuments is not registered.

Many linguists believe that the adverbial participle form ending in *-gach/-gech* has a late appearance.

In this regard, the statement of L.M. Khasanova is remarkable: “*In the language of the Orkhon-Yenisei monuments it does not occur. It may be evidence of its relatively late emergence*”²⁴.

Concerning adverbial participle forms ending in *-gach/-gech* in the Yakut language it should be noted that this form corresponds to the gerund ending in *-aat*. Some linguists are inclined to the hypothesis of Mongolian origin of the Yakut gerund ending in *-aat*, while others see it in connection with the Turkic adverbial participle affix ending in *-gach/-gech*.

The view of the Mongolian origin of the adverbial participle affix ending in *-aat* was supported by V.L. Kotvich, N.N. Poppe et al.

Unlike N.N. Poppe, V. Radlov does not share this opinion. According to V. Radlov, the formant *-aat* of the Yakut language is not associated with the affix *-gach*, since the common Turkic *-č* in Yakut language corresponds to *-s*, and not to *-t*²⁵.

These adverbial participles in the Mongolian languages refer to the action preceding the action of the main verb. Therefore, there

²⁴ Хасанова, Л.М. Система деепричастных форм глагола в башкирском языке: / автореферат диссертации кандидата филологических наук) / - Уфа, 2010. -с. 8.

²⁵ Сравнительно-историческая грамматика тюркских языков. Морфология / Под ред. Э.Р.Тенишева. -Москва: Наука, -1988. -с. 480

is no complete coincidence, with the adverbial participle ending in *-aat* of the modern Yakut language, but there is a certain semantic similarity.

It is known that the Yakut language has been in contact with the Mongolian languages for a long time, as a result of which the prevailing set of phonetic, grammatical and lexical properties of these languages have passed into it. If we take into account this fact, we can assume the Mongolian origin of the adverbial affix ending in *-aat* in the Yakut language.

However, regarding the etymology of the gerunds ending in *-gach/-gech* E.I. Ubryatova gives a different interpretation. According to E.I. Ubryatova, the gerund finds a parallel with the Turkic adverbial participle form ending in *-gach/-gech*. For this reason E.I. Ubryatova said: *“Phonetically, such a comparison is justified. In the Yakut language there are other affixes: with primary ɕ, that fell out and gave a long vowel (compare, for example, the affixes –ɕax, əəx), the finite –c of the affixes formed from –sh, –z, –ch, in many cases passed into the –t (-byt from –mish, –bat from –maz, –byt from –byz, etc.)”*²⁶. According to the view of E.I. Ubryatova, the identity of the Yakut gerunds ending in *-aat* with the Turkic gerund ending in *-gach/-gech* is substantiated by their ability to attach case affixes²⁷.

In our view, a scientifically based point of view E.I. Ubryatova is very convincing.

The adverbial participle ending in *-gach/-gech* characterizes the action in the temporal, causal relation, as well as the action preceding the action of the main verb, and also takes the affixes of the ablative and local cases.

Approximately in all considered Turkic languages, the adverbial participle form ending in *-gach/-gech* performs in various pho-

²⁶ Убрытова Е.И. Исследования по синтаксису якутского языка. Ч.II. Новосибирск: Наука, 1976, с.44.

²⁷ Убрытова, Е.И. Исследования по синтаксису якутского языка / Е.И.Убрытова. -Новосибирск: Наука, -1976. -с. 43-44.

netic variants (-каш/ -гаш, кас/-кэс, -зас/-зэс, -заш/-зэш/-каш/ -кэш, -гъачох/-гъчох/-качох/-кячох, etc.).

Separate adverbial participle forms of Turkic languages are used not only as an adverbial participle, but also as a personal verbal form (-ip⁴).

The third chapter, called “*Morphological and syntactic characteristics of participles in the Turkic languages*” gives the characteristic of structural-semantic, morphological-syntactic and phonetic features of participles in the Turkic languages and their dialects, determines the composition, and also contains the definition of the category of participle, the specification of its grammatical status and place in the system of non-personal forms of the verb in the Turkic languages. This chapter defines the general and specific features in the means of representation and functioning of the participles in the Turkic languages, describes the basic concepts and terms of the participles and the principles of their classification in the Turkic languages, and interprets their etymology.

The third chapter of the thesis consists of 3 *sub-chapters* and 6 *paragraphs*.

The third chapter examines the present participles ending in -an/-gan, past participles ending in -mish⁴, -dik⁴, future and present-future participles ending in -adjak², -asi², -ar².

Participles in Turkic languages are characterized by a rich variety of functional-semantic features and specific categorical characteristics. The Turkic participles had a predicative function from the diachronic point of view. In the synchronic aspect, they represented the unity of the object and its action.

Ancient participle forms function almost in all Turkic languages -an, -ar.

Some participles are observed or in some Turkic languages (participles ending in -zadaz/-gedek in Khakas and Shor languages, -адогъон/-ядогъон in the Karaim language, etc.), or are non-standard forms of one Turkic language (participles of the modern Yakut and Chuvash languages).

The first sub-chapter of the third chapter is called “*The present participles in the Turkic languages*”.

This sub-chapter of the third chapter deals with the present participle ending in *-an/-gan*.

It is noteworthy that some participle forms in the dialects and sub-dialects of the Turkic languages convey different shades of time. For example, the participle ending in *-an* in the modern Turkmen language differs from the meaning of such in other Oghuz group Turkic languages. The phonetic variant ending in *-an* is characteristic for the Oghuz group Turkic languages. In the Turkic languages of the Oghuz group and also in the Chuvash language the participle form ending in *-an* conveys the meaning of the present tense.

In the Oghuz languages participle affix ending in *-an* forms the participles and nouns from verbal stems. In the Turkic languages of the Oghuz group, the form ending in *-gan* passed into the category of nouns and adjectives. But, despite this, in the 16th, 18th, 19th centuries written monuments of these languages the phonetic variant *-gan* acted as a participle: *açylyan* - *opened*, *qalyan* - *remaining*, etc.

Since the Old Turkic period, in the ancient and modern Turkic languages the participle affix ending in *-gan* have performed various functions and was one of the most common participle affixes. The main functions of the affix ending in *-gan/-an* in the Turkic languages are: a) the formation of nouns; b) - - - participles; C) - - - - tenses of the verb; d) - - - - grammatical affixes; d) - - - - compound verbs.

Since the Proto-Turkic language participle affix ending in *-gan* originally acted as the participle, but later formed nouns from verbal stems.

In most Turkic languages of the Kipchak and Uygur groups, the participle form ending in *-gan/-an* expresses the past tense.

In the Turkmen language the participle form ending in *-an*, like the Kipchak languages, expresses the meaning of the past tense, whereas in the Turkic languages of the Oghuz group the studied participle form conveys the meaning of the present, present-future tense.

Noteworthy is the fact that in the 18th-19th centuries written monuments of the Turkmen language participle form ending in *-an* functions as variant *-gan*, which is mainly typical for Kipchak group Turkic language: *ачылмаган тир гунчаны гөзләрмән – I'm looking for fresh unopened bud*²⁸. The presence of the phonetic variant ending in *-gan* in the written monuments of the Turkmen language is explained by some turkologists as a consequence of the influence of the old Uzbek language. The participle ending in *-gan* is also observed in dialects and sub-dialects of the modern Turkmen language.

In our opinion, and in this case, the presence of the participle ending in *-gan* in the dialects and sub-dialects of the Turkmen language is a result of the influence of Uzbek and Karakalpak languages, which are geographically close to the Turkmen language.

It is interesting to note that in the Karakalpak dialects of the Turkmen language the affix ending in *-gan* also forms the past tense, compare: *барганлар* – instead of *баранлар*. The form of the past tense ending in *-gan*, which is typical for the Turkic languages of the Kipchak group, is often observed in the Chovdur, Sakar dialects of the Turkmen language. A similar phenomenon is also found in non-adjacent dialects of the Turkmen language, such as Salir dialect, etc. Consider the examples: Chovdur dialect of Turkmen language – *барлагъан* – *he checked*, Salir dialect of Turkmen language – *гитген* instead *гиден* – *he has gone*²⁹, etc.

Like the Tatar language, in the Kazakh language the participle form ending in *-ган/-ген, -кан/-кен* is quite common and refers to the past participle, for example: *сөйлеген жігіт* – *spoken Dzhigit*, etc.

The participle form in Tuvan language can convey not only the meanings of the past, but also the present and future tenses.

²⁸ Гузычыев, Т. Причастия в письменных памятниках туркменского языка XVIII – XIX вв.: / автореферат диссертации кандидата филологических наук / -Ашхабад, 1971. -с. 8.

²⁹ Туркмен дилинин диалектлеринин очерки / проф. Н.А.Баскаковун ред. алт. -Ашгабат: Ылым, -1970. -с. 320-321.

In the Khakas language, in addition to the phonetic variant ending in *-gan*, there is also a variant of ending in *-an/-en*, which is characteristic for the Turkic languages of the Oghuz group. This phonetic variant is observed after vowel bases. Compare: *ойнаан - dancing*, *мөреен - forming* etc.

It is known that the phonetic variant ending in *-an* is recorded mainly in the Turkic languages of the Oghuz group. However, the phonetic variant of the participle ending in *-an/-en* is found in some mixed Turkmen-Karakalpak sub-dialects of Karakalpak language. For example: *келен = келген – coming*; *алан = алган – taking*, etc.

It seems to us that the presence of the variant ending in *-an/-en* in the Karakalpak language is explained by the influence of the Turkmen language.

The second sub-chapter of the third chapter is called “***The past participles in the Turkic languages***”.

This sub-chapter studies the past participle ending in *-mish⁴*, *-dik⁴*.

In the Old Turkic language, in contrast to modern Turkic languages, the participle form ending in *-dik⁴* in the attributive function is used without possessive affixes.

Despite the fact that the participle form ending in *-dik⁴* in the Turkic languages belongs to the past participles, depending on context, it can express the meaning of the present and future tense. The form ending in *-dik⁴*, being inherent mainly in the Turkic languages of the Oghuz group, is also found in some Turkic languages of other groups (Bashkir, Tuvan, Yakut), etc.

The participle ending in *-miş⁴* in the Turkic languages of the Oghuz group (with the exception of the Turkmen language) compared to the participle form ending in *-mash /-mesh* in the Chuvash language is the most productive. The participle ending in *-miş⁴* in the Turkic languages of other groups generally acts either in substantivized or a temporal form of the verb.

The third sub-chapter of the third chapter is called “***The Future and present-future participles in the Turkic languages***”.

This sub-chapter analyzes the participle in *-adjak²*, *-ast²*, *-ar²*.

Regarding the participle form ending in $-ar^2$; $-ir^4$, note that in Turkic languages this form mainly expresses two meanings: present-future and future tense. Unlike other Turkic languages, in the Yakut language this participle form, in addition to the meaning of the present-future tense, also expresses the meaning of the past tense.

In the Oghuz group Turkic languages, the participle ending in $-ar^2$; $-ir^4$ mainly acts as an attribute (Azerbaijani, Turkish, Gagauz language). In the language of the Orkhon-Yenisei monuments, the participle form ending in $-ar^2$; $-ir^4$ can simultaneously perform 3 functions: attributive, substantive and predicative.

The form ending in $-ar^2$ in the language of the yellow Uighurs refers to the future participles. Note, that in the language of the yellow Uighurs, this participle affix occurs only with wide vowels $-a/-e$: *самар тавар* - silk, which will be sold, *кайнап су* – water, which will boil³⁰.

In Khakas language, in contrast to other Turkic languages, considered participle form, taking some case affixes can express past tense action: *Пулут аралі кун көрөрдө, Пус алтынан суз ізерде...* When the sun looked through the clouds when they drank the water from the ice...³¹ It is important to note that the participle form ending in $-ar^2$ only in the Yakut language is able to express the value of the past tense.

The analysis of participle affix ending in $-asi^2$ suggests that the first element of the affix is changed. As a result of these changes there was the transition ($-ga/-ge > -a/-e$) and the unraveling of the ancient values of the future tense. Having lost the meaning of the future tense, the considered participle affix began to convey the meaning of the present, present-future tense.

To remove the weakening of future tense value of participle form ending in $-asi^2$, it was attached with the synonymous Old Tur-

³⁰ Тенишев, Э.Р. Язык желтых уйгуров / Э.Р.Тенишев, Б.Х.Тодаева, -Москва: Наука, -1966. -с. 33.

³¹ Грамматика хакасского языка / под ред. Н.А. Баскакова -Москва: Наука, -1975. -с. 236.

kie affix ending in *-sig/-sig* > *-si/-si*, that forms a future tense participle.

In the Old Turkic written monuments the considered participle form performs a function similar to the function of the future participle ending in *-adjak*².

Participle ending in *-asi*² in the modern Turkish language has lost its syntactic functions and are preserved only in stable expressions. Participle ending in *-asi*² in the dialects and the sub-dialects of Kutahya passes the value of the gerunds ending in *-indja* (*-ınca/-ince*): *Dayreler açılması gadak ben onu getirrin* – *When the apartments open, I'll take him (her) away*, etc.³² The affix ending in *-asi*² in the dialects and sub-dialects of Kutahya in some cases, replace in the sentence the future and past tenses verb ending in *-acaq* and *-miş*: *Hankı geri galırsa, o vurulasyaımuş* “*vurulacakmış - will be killed*” *işeleri amirleri; ava çıkdımıs yere düşesi* “*düşmüş - fell*” *heralde*³³, etc.

However, the participle affix ending in *-asi*² in these dialects also conveys the meaning - *mamak için* - *not to*: compare: *dün bu vakitte yemin ettik gavurdan kaçmayası* (*kaçmamak için* – *not to run*), *gokmayasıya* (*korkmamak için* - *not to be afraid*), *sen nereye geçiyon*, etc.

It is significant that the negative form of *-asi*² is almost not used in Tatar language. In the dialects and sub-dialects of Tatar language, the participle form ending in *-asi*² acts primarily as an infinitive. This form is most common in the middle dialect of Tatar language (Zakazansk, Nagornaya groups of sub-dialects, Podberezenski, Zakazansk-Nizhnekamsk-Kryashen sub-dialects).

It is clear from the above that most Turkic participles are multifunctional: they act both in attributive and predicative functions. However, some Turkic participles appear only in the attributive function. These include the participle ending in *-an* in Azerbaijani, Turk-

³² Gülensoy, T. Kütahya ve yöresi ağızları (inceleme-metinler-sözlük) / T.Gülensoy. -Ankara: TDK yayınları, -1988. - s. 111-112.

³³ Gülensoy, T. Kütahya ve yöresi ağızları (inceleme-metinler-sözlük) / T.Gülensoy. -Ankara: TDK yayınları, -1988. - s. 112.

ish and Gagauz languages, the participle ending in *-mokçi* in Uzbek languages, etc.

The fourth chapter of the thesis, called “*Morphological and syntactic characteristics of infinitives in the Turkic languages*” explores grammatical features, gives syntactic characteristics of the common Turkic infinitives ending in *-mak²* and *-ma²* and specific infinitives in *-arga²*, *-ganlik²*, *-oo/-oov*, *-ish* and also reveals the origin of the infinitive forms in the Turkic languages and their dialects. In addition, this chapter traces the history of the study of the infinitive; identifies the most common types of Turkic infinitives.

The fourth chapter consists of 2 sub-chapters and 6 paragraphs.

Issues on the nature of the infinitives of the Turkic languages are commonly covered in descriptive grammars, papers and studies. The problems of the Turkic infinitive covered in separate monographs, textbooks, PhD and doctoral theses, papers of A.A. Akhundov, V.G. Aliyev, H.Mirzazadeh, M.Huseynzade, S.Jafarov, M.Shiraliyev, F. Zeynalov, M.Askerov, N.K. Dmitriyev, N.A. Baskakov, V.M. Nasilov, A.N. Kononov, I.A. Batmanov, L.A. Pokrovskaya, B.A. Serebrennikov, N.Z. Hajiyeva, A.G. Gulamov, V.D. Arakin, B.K. Kutlymuratov, G.Sh. Borukulova, N.E. Gadzhiahmedov, D.M. Murzayeva, V.G. Guzev, A.M. Miziyev, M.Z. Zhamyanova, E.D. Saidova, L.A. Shamina, L.M. Ulmezova, N.R. Kharisova, D.E. Akbaba, E. Alkaya, K. Eraslan, F. Gokche, J.Turgunbaer, Y. Yilmaz, D.G. Tumasheva, F.M. Khisamova, F.Y. Yusupov, etc.

The first sub-chapter of the fourth chapter is called “*Grammatical features of common Turkic infinitives*”.

This sub-chapter of the fourth chapter considers the common Turkic infinitives in *-mak²* and *-ma²*.

Most scientists on the etymology of the infinitive ending in *-mak/-mek* in the Turkic languages hold the point of view that this affix was formed by two affixal morphemes *-ma* and *-k*. This point of view was first expressed by V. Bang in 1916.

One of the characteristic features of the infinitive ending in *-mak/-mek* in Nakhchivan dialect is that this form is more often used with affixes *-lykh²(-lix/-lġ/-lix/-lik/-liy)*: *danışmağlġ* – to talk, *deməlix* – to speak, etc. A similar phenomenon is also observed in the Sharur sub-dialects of the Azerbaijani language. So, in these dialects the infinitive affix ending in *-mak/-mek*, in some cases, is combined with the formant *-lykh²*: *Mının pişməliyi keşdi* – his cooking time has passed; *Döyməliyə qalsa, bı unnan bərt döyülməlidir* – If anything, she has deserved the beating more than he³⁴, etc.

There is also a variant ending in *-maklyk/-meklik* in modern Turkish language. In this language, this form is called “common infinitive”. The form ending in *-maklyk/-meklik* syntactically is grammatical synonym of form ending in *-ma*. However, in Turkish language this form is less common than form ending in *-ma*. The form ending in *-maklyk/-meklik* passes a value with the hints of the ability of the subject to perform the action. In the sentence this form acts as an expanded, principal part of the sentence, an expanded secondary part of the sentence (object, adjunct, attribute): *Bizim alaka göstermemeliğimiz pek acı bir şeymiş* – It is very sad that we are not interested³⁵.

As we can see from the above example, the form ending in *-maklyk/-meklik* takes possessive affixes. In addition to this, this form can also take case affixes.

Note also that phonetic variant ending in *-maklyk/-meklik* is observed in the Karakalpak language: *келмеклик* – the process of arrival, etc.

Unlike other Turkic languages, the infinitive ending in *-mak/-mek* in Kyrgyz language also has phonetic variants with labial vowels: *-mak/-mek/-mok/-mök*. This form in the modern Kyrgyz language

³⁴ Имамкулиева, К.Г. Шарурские говоры азербайджанского языка: / автореферат диссертации кандидата филологических наук) / -Баку, 1991. -с. 21.

³⁵ Кононов, А.Н. Грамматика современного турецкого литературного языка / А.Н.Кононов. -Москва-Ленинград: Издательство АН СССР, -1956. -с. 466.

compared to other infinitive forms is less common and conveys the meaning of intention and wishes.

It is noteworthy that the phonetic variants with labial vowels -*mok/-mök* also function in the Ersarin, Tekin, Saryk, Karakalpak dialects of the Turkmen language: Ersarin dialect - *дүшмөк* – literary variant – *дүшмек* – *to fall*, etc.

The infinitive ending in *-ma/-me* is one of the ancient infinitive forms. In the Turkic languages the form ending in *-ma/-me* has passed a rather difficult way of development. The considered infinitive form is found in the earliest 5th-11th centuries Old Turkic written monuments.

In the Turkic languages of the Kipchak group (Tatar, Bashkir, etc.), the infinitive form of ending in *-ma/-me* coincides in its meaning with the infinitive form ending in *-yrga*.

The second sub-chapter of the fourth chapter is called ***“Grammatical features of specific infinitives and action nouns in the Turkic languages”***.

The second sub-chapter of this chapter examines the infinitives ending in *-arga*² and the action nouns ending in *-ish*⁴, *-ganlyk*² and *-oo/-oov*.

Regarding the etymology of the infinitive ending in *-arga*² in Turkology there is a common point of view, according to which this form is a combination of the future participle ending in *-ar/-er/-yr* and the dative case affix *-ga/-ge*.

In some Turkic languages, this form is the only infinitive form (for example, in Khakas language: *ойнурга* – *to play*, etc.).³⁶ It should be noted that the form ending in *-arga*² is found in Bashkir, Khakas, Tatar, Nogai, Karachay-Balkar, Chulym-Turkic languages, in rare cases in the Tofalar language.

The action nouns ending in *-ish* is a very ancient form. This form is found in the monuments of Bilge-Kagan and Kul-Tegin:

³⁶ Грамматика хакасского языка / под ред. Н.А. Баскакова -Москва: Наука, - 1975. -с. 173.

ypyu from yp – to beat, to hit; in ancient monuments of Uighur writing: *ilis- hitching from to hitch, alqus – blessing* etc.³⁷

In Turkic languages, the action noun ending in *-(i)sh* is especially productive in Uighur, Uzbek, Turkmen, and Kyrgyz languages.

The sphere of the usage of verbal forms ending in *-ganlyk/-genlek* in Turkic languages is different. The considered form is most common in the Karakalpak, Uighur, and Kumyk languages. In the Tatar language form ending in *-ganlyk/-genlek* is a multipurpose and combines grammatical features of nouns and verb.

The form ending in *-oov* is a very ancient form in the Turkic languages. In Turkology, the phonetic development of the form ending in *-oov* is presented in the following way: *-(oo)v <-gu <-ig*.

The form ending in *-gu* in the written monuments of the old Uzbek language is most common. However, despite the fact that the above forms were historically phonetic variants of the same affix, the forms ending in *-(oo)v* and *-gu* in the modern Uzbek language currently function as independent affixes and perform their inherent functions.

In the Diwan of Mahmud Kashgari is registered form ending in *-gu (-gy)*: *мырꞑу ер*³⁸.

In the Kyrgyz language, this form has a phonetic variant *-uu//oo*. In Turkic languages the infinitive form ending in *-oov* mainly acts as the action noun.

However, we come to the conclusion that *-uu//oo* form in the Kyrgyz language combining with the affixes of the dative case is more consistent with the category of the infinitive in other Turkic languages: *жазууга болбойм – it cannot be written*, etc.

The fifth chapter, called “***Specific forms of non-personal forms of the verb in the Turkic languages***” carries out a comparative analysis of morphological and syntactic features and also reveals

³⁷ Соколов, С.А. О некоторых отглагольных именах в турецком языке (Отглагольные имена на *-dik, -acak, -mak, -maklık, -ma, iş*): / автореферат диссертации кандидата филологических наук) / -Москва, 1952. -с. 18.

³⁸ Махмуд ал-Кашгари Диван Лугат ат Турк. Перевод, предисловие и комментарии З.А.Ауэзовой -Алматы: Дайк-Пресс, -2005. -с. 71.

the etymology of the specific adverbial participle forms in *-abas/-ebes*, *-ishliy/-eshli*, *-agadan/-egeden*, *-adogon/-yadogon*, *-dyynan/-dyjaanan*, *-ishyn/-ishin*, *-ban*, *-dok*, *-yk/-k* and participle forms ending in *-galak/-khalak/-kelek*, *-gadag/-gedek*, *-khadag/-kedeg*, *-adag/-edeg*, *-uvchu*, *-a/-e duron/-doron* in Turkic languages and their dialects.

There are such non-personal forms of the verb, which are found only in some of Turkic languages and their dialects, i.e. are specific to a particular Turkic language.

The first sub-chapter of the fifth chapter is called “***Morphological and syntactic features of specific adverbial participle forms in the Turkic languages and their dialects***”.

The first sub-chapter of the fifth chapter examines the specific adverbial participle forms in *-abas/-ebes*, *-ishliy/-eshli*, *-agadan/-egeden*, *-adogon/-yadogon*, *-dyynan/-dyjaanan*, *-ishyn/-ishin*, *-ban*, *-dok*, *-yk/-k*.

The adverbial participle ending in *-abas/-ebes* is a specific form of Kachynski dialect of the Khakas language and semantically similar to the adverbial participle form ending in *-ip*⁴: *күлөбөс* – coming, *салабас* – laying, etc.³⁹ This form is not used in the negative form.

The form ending in *-ishliy/-eshli* is one of the specific adverbial-participle forms of the Turkic languages formed through a combination of noun affix *-ish/-esh*, the verbal affix *la/-le* and the adverbial participle affix in *-a/-e*, *-iy/-i*. This gerund is registered in the modern Tatar language and its dialects.

Specific adverbial participle form ending in *-agadan /-egeden*, *-agada /-egede// -gadyн/-gedin* functions in the modern Turkmen language. This form is not registered in other Turkic languages.

The adverbial-participle and participle form ending in *-adogan*, *-yadogon*, *-edogon* is noteworthy in the Karaim language:

³⁹ Грамматика хакасского языка / под ред. Н.А. Баскакова -Москва: Наука, -1975. -с. 243.

айтадогъон – *speaking* (gerund). In Karaim language the participle ending in *-adogon* also functions as a participle: *чыгъадогъон* – *coming out*, etc.⁴⁰

Gerunds ending in *-diinan* and *-dijaanan* are specific forms of the Gagauz language: *ачтыынан* - *blooming*, etc.⁴¹

It should be noted that the adverbial participle affix ending in *-diinan* is also registered in the dialects of Eastern Thrace of Turkey (Doğu Trakya ağızları): *ekin tarlasını gordunen* – *after seeing the sowing fields*⁴².

In some dialects of the Turkish language there is an adverbial participle form ending in *-yşin/-ishin* (mainly found in the dialect of the city of Kutahya, but in some cases it is also observed in the Mugla dialect).

This form passes the value to the same value of gerunds in *-indja*⁴. Examples: *gelişin* (Kütahya dialect) – *gelince* (literary language) - *when he (she) will come*, *alışın* (kütahya dialect) – *alinca* (literary language) – *when he (she) will take*⁴³, etc.

There is a specific adverbial participle form ending in *-ban* (*-ban*) in the Uzbek language, which is mainly used in poetry (not to be confused with the historical adverbial participle form of the Azerbaijani language *-ib+an* = *gəluban* – *coming*, etc.): *Toxtä deban ikki kişi tosdi yol* – *Two people blocked the road, saying, stop*⁴⁴.

The form *-dok* is another specific gerund in Turkic languages. This adverbial participle form occurs only in the modern Kumyk language. This affix is attached to the verbal form ending in -

⁴⁰ Мусаев, К.М. Краткий грамматический очерк караимского языка / К.М.Мусаев. -Москва: Наука, -1977. -с. 62.

⁴¹ Покровская, Л.А. О некоторых деепричастных формах в гагаузском языке // -Москва: Тюркологические исследования, -1963. -с. 73.

⁴² Günşen, A. Doğu Trakya ağızlarının şekilbilgisini belirleyen temel özellikler // -Ankara: Turkish Studies International Periodical for the Languages, Literature and History of Turkish or Turkic, -2008. с.3/3, -s. 445.

⁴³ Gülensoy, T. Kütahya ve yöresi ağızları (inceleme-metinler-sözlük) / T.Gülensoy. -Ankara: TDK yayınları, -1988. - s. 112.

⁴⁴ Coşkun, V. Özbek türkçesi grameri / V.Coşkun. -Ankara: TDK yayınları, -2014. - s. 171.

gan/-gen. Example: *тургъан +докъ – once I am up, гелген+докъ - as soon as he came*⁴⁵, etc.

The affix *-k* was registered in the dialects of the Turkic languages, which took place in the common Turkic era, where this affix formed participles. An interesting fact is that affixes *-ik, -uk, -k, -ike* in the dialects of the Turkmen language, namely Ersarin and Chovdur, forms adverbial participles. Example: *зөрүк зъайтды - visiting* instead of the literary *зөрүн зайтды - visiting*⁴⁶, etc.

The second sub-chapter of the fifth chapter is called “***Morphological and syntactic features of specific participle forms in the Turkic languages and their dialects***”.

The second sub-chapter of the fifth chapter analyzes the specific participle forms ending in *-galak/-khalak/-kelek, -gadag/-gedek, -khadag/-kedeg, -adag/-edeg, -uvchu, -a/-e duron/-doron*.

The participle affix ending in *-galak* is found in the Altai, Khakas, Shor, Tuvan, Barabinsk dialect of Siberian Tatars, Kyrgyz and Yakut languages. In Kyrgyz and Yakut languages this affix functions in the following phonetic variants: *-a elek* (Kyrgyz language) and *-a ilik* (Yakut language).

In our opinion, the functioning of the participle ending in *-galak* in the “Siberian” Turkic languages, as well as in the modern Yakut language is the result of the influence of the Old Kyrgyz language.

The form ending in *-gadag/-gedek, -khadag/-kedeg, -adag/-edeg*, in Khakas language is a estimated future participle and goes well with both positive and negative forms of the verb. This form is also found in the Shor language.

Participle form ending in *-uvchu* was registered in Karaim, Uzbek, Tatar, Karachay-Balkar and Kyrgyz languages.

⁴⁵ Джанмавов, Ю.Д. Деепричастия в кумыкском литературном языке / Ю.Д. Джанмавов. -Москва: Наука, -1967. -с. 183.

⁴⁶ Аннауров, А. Эрсаринский диалект туркменского языка / А.Аннауров, Р.Бердыев, Н.Дурдыев [и др.]. -Ашхабад: Ылым, -1972. - с. 171.

In the Karaim language, the affix ending in *-uvchu* forms both present and past participles: *айтывчу - speaking*, etc.⁴⁷

In Tatar language the ending in *-uvchu* has a slightly different phonetic variant ending in *-uchi/-uche* and, unlike the Karaim language, only refers to the present participles.

In the Olam dialect of the Turkmen language is registered the specific participle form ending in *(-a, -e) -duron, -doron* = literary - *yan/-yen*. Compare: *чыкъадорон* = literary - *чыкян* – *coming out*⁴⁸, etc.

In the dialect of the Chern Tatars (Tuba-Kizhi) participle form ending in *-a torgan* has a following phonetic variant: *-atan//eten, -itan//iten*. This participle in studied dialect refers to the proper future participles.

In the dialect of West Siberian Tatars participle ending in *-a torgan* acts in phonetic variant ending in *-atogon/-atagan/-etegen/-atin/-eten* and passes the value of the present tense.

The form ending in *-a torgan* in the modern Kazakh language acts as a phonetic variant *-atin/-etin/-ityn*.

In Conclusion, the main results of the study are summarized and conclusions are formulated, and further prospects for work on this problem are outlined.

The study allows us to draw the following conclusions:

1. The main difference between personal and non-personal forms of the verb of the Turkic languages is that personal forms are inherent only in verbal categories, for non-personal, in addition to verbal features, grammatical categories of other parts of speech are also characteristic. For example, the participles of the Turkic languages, in convenient verb, have temporality, combine with the case and personal affixes, and take the affixes of plurality. The participles usually perform attributive function in the sentence.

⁴⁷ Мусаев, К.М. Краткий грамматический очерк караимского языка / К.М.Мусаев. -Москва: Наука, -1977. -100 с.

⁴⁸ Гаджиева, Н.З. Проблемы тюркской ареальной лингвистики (среднеазиатский ареал) / Н.З.Гаджиева. -Москва: Наука, -1975. -с. 175.

2. Modern Turkic languages are rich in adverbial participles, which is due to the functioning of genetically related and semantically-functional forms. The most ancient participle forms are found almost in all modern Turkic languages (-*ip*, -*a/-e*). Some adverbial participles are found either in separate Turkic languages (adverbial participles -*gach*, -*anda*, -*doc*, etc.) or they are specific forms of one Turkic language (adverbial participles of the Yakut and Chuvash languages). Interesting is the fact that some adverbial participle forms in the dialects and sub-dialects of the Turkic languages do not function only as a participle but as an infinitive (the gerund ending in -*galy* in the dialect West Siberian Tatars).

3. Adverbial participles in the Turkic languages mainly perform the function of the adjunct of time, cause, purpose, method or manner of action. In the lexical-semantic aspect of the adverbial participle forms convey the value of a homogeneous verbal predicate, the function of the predicate of the subordinate clause, the function of the predicate of compound sentences' first component; the function of the secondary predicate.

4. The interpretation of Turkic participial forms as an invariable form is groundless. Since, in most Turkic languages, adverbial participle forms can take affixes of case, number and person. First of all, this phenomenon is inherent in the adverbial participles of the Yakut language, which are able to take affixes of person, number, as well as case. Comparative analysis shows that adverbial participles in Turkic languages are in most cases combined with affixes of the ablative and local cases: Turkish language - *basaraktan* – *stepping on*; Bashkir language - *кайткастан* – *returning*; Kumyk language - *айтгъынчадан берли* - *long before you told*; Tuvan language - *келгеште* – *coming*, etc.

5. The adverbial participles of Turkic languages are divided into primary and secondary. The most ancient adverbial participle forms of Turkic languages are primary adverbial participle, which can be used in double versions, as well as with auxiliary verbs.

6. Turkic adverbial participle forms mainly acted as adverbial participles, and later served as the basis of personal forms of the in-

dicative mood. The facts of Old Turkic writing monuments are the evidence of this assumption. For example, in the Old Turkic languages the adverbial participles ending in *-ip* were not used as temporary forms of the indicative mood of the personal verb, but functioned in the attributive-adverbial function relative to the other verb.

7. The adverbial participle ending in *-dikcha*⁴ is mainly peculiar to Turkic languages of Oghuz group. In this case, the adverbial participle ending in *-dikcha*⁴ is also found in the Turkic languages of Kipchak group (Crimean Tatar, old Tatar, etc.).

8. The adverbial participle ending in *-aly*²/*-galy*² mainly expresses the time and purpose meaning. In some Turkic languages adverbial participle ending in *-aly*²/*-galy*² can convey both meanings: time and purpose. In some dialects and sub-dialects of the Turkic languages the form ending in *-aly*²/*-galy*² is used as infinitives. For example, in the dialect of West Siberian Tatars: *ултыргалы* – *to sit down*, *кайткалы* – *to come back*; in Aysk sub-dialect of Eastern dialect of the Bashkir language: *һуғышканы кәс кәрәк* – *чтобы сразиться, нужна сила* – *in order to fight, we need strength*, in Tobolo-Irtysh, Barabinsk, Tomsk dialects of the Siberian Tatars: *киткәле* – *to go away*, *кайтқалы* – *уезжать*, *белгәле* – *to know*.

9. Separate adverbial participle and participle forms in Turkic languages are used not only as gerunds and participles, but also as a personal form of the verb (gerund ending in *-yp*⁴, the participle ending in *-mysh*⁴, *-adjak*², *-ar*², *-gan*² (in the Turkic languages of Kipchak group)).

10. Gerunds, participles and verbal nouns in Turkic languages are used not only as a subordinate clause, and as expanded parts of the sentence. The following concepts can serve as the proof of this view: a) the predicate of the subordinate clause is transmitted by the personal forms of the verb, the subject of the subordinate clause can act only in the nominative case. Personal agreement of the subject and predicate of subordinate clause is a prerequisite, and such agreement in the adverbial participle, participle, conditional constructions is not observed; b) the subordinate clause usually conveys a relatively legitimate conception, and the adverbial participle, parti-

cial phrases are not able to express a complete conception; c) the subordinate clause denotes either one of the members of the main clause or the entire main clause, while the adverbial participle, participial phrases are interfaced only with the selected members of the main clause; d) the subordinate clause is able to function independently, whereas the adverbial participle, participial phrases are not used beyond the complex sentence; e) components of compound sentences can act as separate sentences (narrative, exclamatory, interrogative, hortatory, simple, etc.), whereas the adverbial participle, participle constructions always function as constructions; f) the subordinate clause linked to the main clause by subordinating conjunctions, subordinating intonation, particles, the connective words etc., whereas the adverbial participle, participle constructions communicate with part of the sentence by means of case forms and postposition.

11. Ancient participle forms function in almost all modern Turkic languages –*an*, –*ar*. Participial forms in the Old Turkic language and in modern Turkic languages are characterized by the peculiarities of their use. Separate participial affixes are common to the Turkic languages. At the same time, some participial forms are registered unique to either the language of Old Turkic written monuments or modern Turkic languages. In our opinion, such peculiarities of usage depend on the influence of extralinguistic factors as well as changes in the grammatical system of Turkic languages. Old Turkic participial forms correspond to the following participles in modern Turkic languages: form ending in –*gu* (–*gu*/–*gü*, –*qu*/–*kü*) corresponds to the future participle –*adjak* (–*acak*/–*ecek*), forms ending in –*dachy* (–*dačy*), –*gma*, –*gli* (–*gli*) corresponds to present participle in –*an*/–*en* in the Oghuz group Turkic languages, –*gan* in the Kipchak group Turkic languages, the form ending in –*syg* corresponds to the participle ending in the –*maly*/–*meli* (for example, in Azerbaijani language), the form ending in –*yug* corresponds to the participle ending in –*mysh*⁴, the form ending in –*gulug* (–*yuluq*) corresponds to the future participle –*adjak*/–*edjek*. The participle form ending in –*yug* with various phonetic variants has been preserved only in modern Tuvan, Khakas and Tofalar languages. In the Tuvan language, this form

functions in the phonetic variant *-chyk*, in Khakas - *-chykh*, Tofalar - *-chjyk*. In modern Turkic languages, the participle form ending in *-gli* (*-(y)gly/- (i)gli/- (y)gly/- (i)kli*) is not used. However, rudiments of this form were registered in the language of “ *The Book of Dede Korkud* “ - *görüklü –seeing*.

12. Among the Turkic languages of the Oghuz group, the Turkmen language occupies a separate position: in the functioning of the system of non-personal verbal forms in the Turkmen language the influence of the Kipchak languages is mainly found. So, in Turkmen language, like the Turkic language of the Kipchak group, the participle ending in *-an/-en* convey the value of past tense, while in the Turkic languages of the Oghuz group the examined participial form passes the value of the present, present-future tense, the gerund in *-yp⁴* is combined with the affix *-rak*, the gerund ending in *-indja⁴* takes the personal affixes. In XVIII-XIX centuries` written monuments of the Turkmen language participial form ending in *-an* functions in a phonetic variant *-gan*, which is mainly characteristic to Kipchak group Turkic language: *ачылмаган нур гунчаны гөзләрмән – I am looking for a fresh unopened bud*.

13. In the Turkic languages some past participial forms pass the value of the present and future tense (for example, form ending in *-gan* in *Karachay-Balkar, Tuvan, Shor languages*) and, on the contrary, the present-future and future participles also express the value of the past tense (for example, form ending in *-ar²*; *-yr⁴* in the Yakut language). In the language of Orkhon-Yenisei monuments the participial form ending in *-ar²*; *-yr⁴* can simultaneously perform 3 functions: attributive, substantive and predicative.

14. Regarding the grammatical status of participles in the Turkic languages, we tend to the point of view that the participle in the Turkic languages is not an independent part of speech. The following properties of the participle are the proof of this hypothesis: a) the words that are part of an independent part of speech, have their own semantics, and act in the corresponding function; and participle also conveys the meaning of the function of the part of speech, as it is used in the context; b) independent parts of speech are formed by

means of lexical and grammatical affixes, and participles are formed by means of functional and grammatical affixes; c) independent parts of speech have their own categories and grammatical meanings, while participles convey categorical and grammatical meanings of the verb and participle. It is known that each part of speech has a certain set of both semantic and grammatical features. Parts of speech that do not have a well-developed composition of features will never be defined as independent.

15. Despite the fact that the participial form ending in (*-dykʰ*) in the Turkic languages, belongs to the participles of the past tense, depending on context, can express the meaning of the present and future tense. The participial form ending in (*-dykʰ*), which is inherent mainly in the Turkic languages of the Oghuz group, is also found in some Turkic languages of other groups (Bashkir, Tuvan, Yakut), etc.

16. Most Turkic participles are multifunctional: they act both in attributive and predicative functions. However, some Turkic participles appear only in the attributive function: for example, the participle *-an/-en* in the Azerbaijani, Turkish and Gagauz languages, the participle *-mokchi* in the Uzbek language, etc. The Yakut language stands somewhat apart in the family of Turkic languages. Only in the Yakut language all participles are multifunctional: they appear in attributive and predicative functions.

17. Infinitives, being hybrid forms, combine nominal and verbal properties. Among the Turkic infinitives there are forms occupying the “intermediate” position in the stage of formation, which until now have not yet moved into some category of non-personal forms of the verb: for example, the forms ending in *-ysh*, *-oov*.

18. In spite of the fact that in some Turkic languages and their dialects “action nouns” and “infinitives” were synonymous terms of one verbal form, in our opinion, action nouns should be separated from infinitives and considered as a separate verbal form.

19. In Turkic languages, the infinitives function with different activity. In other words, in some Turkic languages a few infinitive forms are the only form and are widespread enough, in the rest of Turkic languages other forms act as an infinitive. For example, in

the Azerbaijani language, only the infinitive form ending in *-mak/-mek* is usually considered as an infinitive. Forms ending in *-ysh*, *-ma/-me*, *-oov*, *arga/-erge/-yrga/-irge* in Turkic languages of Kipchak and Karluk groups act in various phonetic variants as an infinitive and action nouns.

20. In some Turkic languages, the infinitives do not have negative aspects (e.g. in Kumyk language form ending in *-mak* does not have a negative form).

The main concepts of the thesis are reflected in the following publications:

Publications that published in journals recommended by the Supreme Attestation Commission under the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan and the Russian Federation:

1. К вопросу о деепричастии на *-madan/-meden* в тюркских языках // Баку: Актуальные проблемы изучения гуманитарных наук, -2011. №3, -с. 105-112.
2. Türk dillərində feli bağlamaların dəyişməzliyi məsələsinə dair // -İran-Tehran: Varlıq-Quarterly Journal in Turkish and Persian, -2012. -s. 84-92.
3. Сравнительно-этимологический анализ причастия будущего времени на *-асак/-есек* в тюркских языках // -Баку: Актуальные проблемы изучения гуманитарных наук, сентябрь, -2012. №2, -с. 36-45.
4. К вопросу о сравнительно-историческом анализе причастия будущего времени на *-asi/-esi* в тюркских языках // -Баку: Ученые записки. Серия Язык и литература Бакинского Славянского Университета, -2012, №1, -с. 42-49.
5. Сравнительно-исторический анализ инфинитива на *-ma/-me* в тюркских языках // -Горно-Алтайск: Мир науки, культуры, образования” международный научный журнал, -2012. №6 (37), -с. 39-43.

6. О сходных и отличительных особенностях деепричастной формы на *-iken/-ken* в тюркских языках: синхронический и диахронический аспекты // -Баку: Bakı Universitetinin Xəbərlər, humanitar elmlər seriyası, -2012. №4, -с. 13-20.
7. К вопросу о сравнительно-историческом исследовании семантико-морфологических особенностей причастной формы на *-dik⁴* в современных тюркских языках // -Тамбов: Филологические науки. Вопросы теории и практики, -2013. №3, ч.2, -с. 133-138.
8. Синхронно-диахронический анализ инфинитива на *-mak/-mek* в тюркских языках // -Баку: Dilçilik İnstitutunun Əsərləri, -2013. №1, -с. 82-99.
9. Структурно-семантические и синтаксические особенности деепричастной формы на *-dikça⁴* в современных тюркских языках // -Иркутск: Вестник Иркутского Государственного Лингвистического Университета, -2013. № 2(23), -с.161-168.
10. К вопросу о деепричастной форме на *-galı/-geli* в тюркских языках // -Пятигорск: Вестник Пятигорского государственного лингвистического университета, -2014. №1, -с. 71-75.
11. К проблеме сравнительного анализа причастия на *-miş⁴* в тюркских языках // -Республика Карелия, Петрозаводск: Ученые записки Петрозаводского Государственного университета, Серия: Общественные и гуманитарные науки), -2014. №7(144), -с. 52-56.
12. Сравнительный анализ нестандартных инфинитных форм глагола в тюркских языках и диалектах // -Баку: Dilçilik İnstitutunun Əsərləri, -2016. №1, -с. 199-214.
13. The problem of knowledge of the non-finite forms of the verb in the Turkic languages // -Баку: Terminologiya məsələləri, -2017. №1, -р. 90-96.

14. Теоретические аспекты изучения инфинитива в тюркских языках // -Bakı: Dilçilik İnstitutunun Əsərləri, -2017. №1, -с. 240-248.
15. Основные аспекты изучения категории деепричастия в тюркологии // -Bakı: Tədqiqələr, -2017. №3, -с. 41-54.
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