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ABSTRACT

of the dissertation for the degree of Doctor of Sciences

**THE ROOT MORPHEMES OF THE
TURKIC LANGUAGES**

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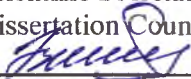
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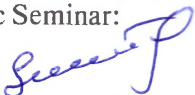
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GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE RESEARCH

Relevance of the research topic and the degree of its development. Tracing of history of development of the phonosemantic and morphonological peculiarities of the root morphemes provides insight into the protoforms, archetypes of the words of any Turkic language. There are few systemic, synthesis scientific researches dealt with the root words of the Turkic languages without taking into account etymological dictionaries. Lack of the general, perfect etymological dictionaries of the Turkic languages proves some shortcomings, gaps in the researches dedicated to the protoforms of the Turkic root words. Just root words of some Turkic languages (Azerbaijani, Kazakh, Kirghiz, Turkish) have been studied; the general directions of the development of the Turkic root words have not been completely determined, the Turkic root words have not been engaged in the comparative-typological researches comprehensively. So there is a need for new reconstructions, etymological researches in Turkology.

The urgency of the theme is also due to the fact that the primary structure of the Turkic root words was not precisely established in Turkology.

Our research will help to solve this problem. On the other hand, we hope that this dissertation will fill a gap connected with the etymological researches in Azerbaijani linguistics. Despite the different researches dealt with the root morphemes of the Turkic languages some problems have not been solved yet. The phonetic structure of the primary root words is one of the main issues of Turkology. The primacy of deafening or voicing in the ancient root words is disputable.

The primacy of open or closed syllables is explained by the contradictory opinions. The origin of most monosyllabic words in the Turkic languages have not been clarified yet. From this standpoint, there is a need to say “a new word” about the root morphemes in the Turkic languages.

B.M.Yunusaliyev, A.A.Zayonchkovsky, N.A.Baskakov,
E.V.Sevortyan, A.T.Kaydarov, A.M.Scherbak, J.A.Mankeyeva,

A.A.Yuldashev, D.M.Nasilov, D.V.Kormushin, N.Z.Hajiyeva, L.S.Levitskaya, Kh.G.Nigmatov, M.A.Cherkasky, B.İ.Tatarintsev, B.O.Oruzbayeva, A.V.Dibo, E.F.Vasilyeva, A.S.Kizlavsov, B.Atalay, N.Hajieminoğlu carried out systemic researches related to the problem of root words. Though a complex etymological dictionary of the Azerbaijani language has not been written yet there are enough researches dedicated to the root morphemes in Azerbaijani linguistics. G.K.Bagirov, H.D.Mirzayev, A.A.Akhundov, Y.G.Mammadov, S.G.Alizadeh, A.A.Mammadov, V.D.Aslanov, T.D.Hajiyev, G.S.Kazimov, B.A.Khalilov, B.B.Ahmedov, S.A.Jafarov, A.V.Tanriverdi, F.A.Jalilov, M.D.Yusifov, A.A.Rajabli and A.Sh.Tahirzadeh gave an etymological analysis of the root words and highlighted the issues of the primary word formation in their researches.

The object and subject of the research. The object of the research is the root words of the Turkic languages, the subject of the research is the structure, phonetic, morphological peculiarities of the root words.

The purpose and tasks of the research. The main purpose of the research is to study the phonetic, morphological and lexical-semantic peculiarities of the root morphemes of the Turkic languages, to carry out their etymological analysis, to trace their phonosemantic and morphonological development, to determine homogeneity of the root words in the Turkic languages with their analogous lexical parallels in the world languages.

The tasks of the research are the following:

1. To provide the scientific-critical analysis of the available researches dedicated to the etymology, root words of the Turkic languages, to clarify the theoretical issues of the etymology of the Turkic languages;
2. To analyze and assess the available theories related to the root words in the world linguistics and Turkology, to clarify the problems in the etymological researches, to show ways to solve them;
3. To reveal the stages of development of the Turkic root words;

4. To determine the primary structure of the root words of the Turkic languages;

5. To show the historical role and significance of the root words in the word-formation process, to fix the main directions of the primary word-formation process;

6. To reconstruct the archetypes of the root words of the Turkic languages;

7. To determine the ancient word families;

8. To fix the regularities of the morphonological development of the root morphemes of the Turkic languages;

9. To reveal the Nostratic root words preserved in the Turkic languages.

Research methods. The descriptive, comparative- historical and comparative-typological methods are used in the dissertation.

Basic provisions of defense:

1. The research of the structure, morphological and phonosemantic peculiarities of the primary root words of the Turkic languages allows to fix the most ancient stages of the language development because the root morphemes reflect the traces of the vocabulary of the Proto-Turkic language.

2. Study of the root words provides insight into the primary panorama of the language, its phonetic and lexical layers.

3. Identification of the ancient word families determines the main directions of the primary word-formation.

4. Unlike the traditional etymology it is possible to reveal the Nostratic layer in the Turkic languages by giving preference to the global etymology.

5. Analogies, lexical parallelism in the root words in the different languages are non-random. These analogies inform about the monogenesis essence of the world languages. Similarity of the root words supposedly formed from the onomatopoeic words in the different languages is connected with the universality of the primary human thinking.

6. The mechanism of the formation of primary structural models of Turkic word roots is closely related to morphonological and phonosemantic processes.

7. Deep etymological analyses are required to study the morphological and semantic development of root words based on monosyllabism. Phonovariance and sound transitions in homogeneous word roots must be taken into account in deep etymological studies.

The scientific novelty of the research. For the first time in Azerbaijani linguistics, the analogous, homogeneous root words are determined on the basis of almost three hundred languages; their detailed comparative-historical, comparative-typological analyses are given; the directions of the formation and development of the primary root words are shown; the mechanism of formation of root words is explained; many archetypes, word families are revealed for the first time; the phonological, semantic, morphological peculiarities of the most ancient lexical layer of the Turkic languages are determined.

The dissertation contains the scientific explanation of the correspondence between the facts of the most ancient dead languages of the world and Turkic languages; the richest material for the etymological researches of the Turkic languages, including the Azerbaijani language, the deep etymological analyses. At the same time the primary word-formative processes and their main directions are researched; it is proved on the basis of the significant fact that the phonetic phenomena with the combinatorial nature served the word formation in ancient times. Unlike the other researches carried out on the different branches of the Turkic languages, this research studies the root words of the Turkic languages comprehensively, the Nostratic root words preserved in the Turkic languages are also analyzed. The main novelty of this research is that preference is given to the global etymology which realizes, facilitates reconstruction of the primary root words as a result of the comparative research of the root words of the unrelated languages by refusing the traditional etymology.

The different researches dedicated to the root words of some Turkic languages in Turkology are based only on the material of the Turkic languages. This research contains the comparative analysis of the analogous root words of the non-Turkic languages. That is to

say, we are able to reveal the morphological, phonetic and semantic peculiarities of the ancient vocabulary of the Turkic languages in this way. Reconstruction of the root words are not based only on the ancient written monuments of the Turkic languages here, it also relies on the facts of the ancient languages and non-Turkic languages.

This dissertation is the first complex research written on the subject of Nostratic linguistics in Azerbaijani linguistics.

The theoretical and practical significance of the research. The theoretical foundations of the dissertation regarding the origin and formation of the primary words can be used in the researches related to theoretical linguistics. The practical significance of the dissertation is that a deep etymological analysis of tens of words can be carried out, the platforms of root words can be reconstructed on the basis of the rich language facts in this research. As the etymological dictionary of the Azerbaijani language has not been compiled yet this research can play the role of the important base, source for compilation of the etymological dictionary of the Azerbaijani language.

The extensive facts in the dissertation can be used as a source for compilation of the perfect, complex etymological dictionaries of the Turkic languages. The facts of the dissertation can be also used in the comparative-historical, comparative-typological, Nostratic researches.

Approbation and usage. The reports on the topic of the dissertation were made at the international Turkological conferences in Azerbaijan and abroad (Turkey, Poland, Cyprus, Hungary, Romania, Georgia), four books (one of them is collective), 102 scientific articles and thesis (33 of them is linked with the abroad) related with the theme in our republic as well as abroad discussing in worldwide international conference are printed.

The name of the organization where the dissertation work was carried out. 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 with a sign including a

separate volume of the structural units of the dissertation. The dissertation consists of an introduction, four chapters, conclusion, list of used literature, and the list of accepted abbreviations. The introduction 5 pages– 8931 signs, the first Chapter 41 pages– 83 018 signs, the second Chapter 42 pages– 83 036 signs, the third Chapter 41 pages– 81 402 signs, the fourth Chapter 112 pages– 225 617 signs, The conclusion 4 pages– 7 539 signs. The general volume is 305 pages – 489 543 signs.

THE MAIN CONTENT OF THE WORK

Introduction of the dissertation states the relevance of the topic, the degree of its development, identifies the object and subject, the purpose and tasks, the methods, the main clauses for the defense of the research, the scientific novelty, theoretical and practical significance, approbation and usage, gives information on the name of the organization where the dissertation work has been performed, the volume of the structural units of the dissertation separately and the total volume in signs.

The first chapter of the dissertation “**The scientific-theoretical foundations of the root morphemes**” consists of four subchapters. The first subchapter is called “**The history of research of the root morphemes**”. B.M.Yunusaliyev’s work “Kirghiz lexicology” is one of the first researches dedicated to the root morphemes of the Turkic languages¹. E.Z.Kajibeyov analyzed the syncretic roots and gave the etymological explanation of such roots. His book “Correlation noun – verb in the homogeneous roots in the Turkic languages” traces the history of formation of the syncretic roots and explains the structural formation of these roots on the basis of the significant facts”².N.A.Baskakov gave a detailed analysis of the phonology, structure of the root morphemes of the Turkic

¹Юнусалиев, Б.М. Киргизская лексикология / Б.М.Юнусалиев. – Фрунзе: Киргизское государственное учебно-педагогическое издательство, – 1959.– 248 с.

²Кажобеков,Е.З.Глагольно-именная корреляция гомогенных корней в тюркских языках / Е.З.Кажобеков. – Алма-Ата: Наука, – 1986. – с.95, 243.

languages, revealed the mechanism of their formation in his works “Historical-typological morphology of the Turkic languages”³ and “Historical-typological phonology of the Turkic languages”⁴. The second subchapter of the first subchapter is “**The problem of a root and stem**”. The term “root morpheme” is used in two meanings in linguistics: 1) a root of a word (as contrast of suffix); 2) An etymological root, i.e. an ancient root word. The object of our research is primary root words. That is to say a root morpheme means a primary root word in the dissertation. Sometimes the terms “root” and “stem” are mixed or equated in Turkology. G.Y.Ramstedt shows that the connection between a stem and root in the Altai languages is the same as in the Indo-European languages⁵. However the terms “stem” and “root” are either distinguished or not distinguished at all in Turkology. This contradiction attitude caused uncertainty of views on the structure of the word. It should be taken into account that the term “stem” is used in the flecational languages because there is a significant difference between a root and a stem in these languages. At that time use of the formula root+stem+suffix is unacceptable to the Turkic languages. In Indo-European languages the component of the word known as a root is complete from the morphological standpoint but it does not have independent semantics. The part named “stem” is often subjected to the morphological changes, has, certain meaning. There is parallelism of the root and word in the Turkic languages but it is impossible to see it in Indo-European languages. Sometimes a more suitable term *gövdə* is “frame” used instead of the term *asas* “stem” in Azerbaijani linguistics. The term *asas* “stem” was brought to Turkology from Indo-European linguistics. In our opinion, use of this term in Turkology is unsuccessful, it was the cause of divergence of views. In Turkic languages a root of the word has meaning, it can be used

³Баскаков, Н.А. Историко-типологическая морфология тюркских языков /Н.А.Баскаков. – Москва: Наука,–1979. –270 с.

⁴Баскаков, Н.А. Историко-типологическая фонология тюркских языков /Н.А.Баскаков. – Москва: Наука, – 1988. – 208 с.

⁵Рамстедт, Г.Й. Введение в алтайское языкознание / Г.Й.Рамстедт. – Москва: Издательство иностранной литературы, – 1957. – с.43.

independently and plays a basic role in the word formation process. We do not consider use of the term *asas* “stem” from the synchronous standpoint in Turkic linguistics to be satisfactory. In most cases, a root of the word does not have any meaning in the Indo-European languages, its lexical meaning is understood only in the form of the stem. So a root, stem and suffix are components of the morphological structure of the word in these languages. The morphological structure of the word is not like that in the Turkic languages. From this standpoint, division of words into the root and stem is not correct in the modern Turkic languages; use of the terms “root” and “suffix” is enough to explain the morphological structure of the word. In our view, use of the term “stem” is appropriate only in the etymological researches, i.e. We do not completely abandon this term at all, but we are in favour of using this term appropriately. An etymological stem should mean a term that reflects the morphological development of the Turkic root word from the historical standpoint.

The third subchapter of the first chapter is called “**The origin of the root morphemes**”. The problem of formation of the root words, primary morphemes is connected with the origin of the language. Some of the similar root words in the different system languages were originally formed on the basis of the onomatopoeic words, then the allomorphs of these roots spread in the other languages. There is different statistics of the words formed from the onomatopoeic words. G.J.Ramstedt notes that vocabulary of most Altai languages is onomatopoeic. A.Yohannesson suggests that 530 of 2200 Indo-European root words were formed from the onomatopoeica. A.M.Gazov-Ginzberg shows that in the Semitic languages 1155 from 181 verb roots were formed from the onomatopoeica, but 26 were not⁶.

These statistical indicators demonstrate that the factor of onomatopoeia should not be overlooked in the etymological researches. One of the theories about the formation of the root words

⁶ Газов-Гинзберг, А.М. Был ли язык изобразителен в своих истоках? (свидетельство прасемитского запаса корней) / А.М.Газов-Гинзберг. – Москва: Наука,– 1965.– с.130-131.

is the theory of sound symbolism. According to this theory, each sound expresses certain semantics. Phonematic function and phonematic regularities of the sound are the basis of this theory. According to the theory of sound symbolism, there is connection between the primary sounds and their meaning. The Chuvash Turkologist G.E.Kornilov's ideophone theory is one of the most important theory is one of the most important theoretical ideas in Turkology. According to G.E. Kornilov's imitation theory, a primary root is not a word, it is an imitativ. In his opinion, *“the sounds of the primary root word were not phonemes, they were at the level of ideophones, and they corresponded to the modern word model from the functional standpoint. Sometime the primary roots that were at the level of a sentence which is in the modern language from the functional standpoint”*⁷. In our view, the primary root words appeared in the form of the separate sounds and number of these sounds was not so large as in the modern languages, because there were not so many words in the primary language, and a human language was not able to express it by innumerable lexemes. With the development of the language the different combinations of vowels and consonants caused the emergence of the different models of root words.

In some scientists' views, in the different system languages the similar words are formed independently as roots that reflect the same positions as a result of the same associations arising in the different situations. For example, E.Z.Kajibeyov considers that use of such words as **qar-* “to curse” in the different languages (Arab. *qa:r* “curse”, old-Europ. **qar-* “to shout” etc.) is accidental. And the similar words were formed from the onomatopoeic imitativ words independently in the different languages. However at the same time E.Z.Kajibeyov provides examples of homogeneous syncretic roots formed on the basis of the onomatopoeia in the different system languages in his researches⁸. As can be seen, there is a contradiction

⁷Корнилов, Г.Е. Имитативы в чувашском языке / Г.Е.Корнилов. – Чебоксары:Чувашское книжное издательство,–1984. –с.181.

⁸Кажобеков, Е.З. Глагольно-именная корреляция гомогенных корней в тюркских языках /Е.З.Кажобеков. – Алма-Ата: Наука, – 1986. – с.220-221.

in the Turkologist's attitude to this problem. Compare: Sem.-hamit. *gar "to be angry", Sumerian: *qir//qi//qe* "to be nervous, angry", Azerb. *qarğış, qarğımaq* "to curse", Tat. *karqa-u* "to curse". Accordance of such ancient words cannot be accidental, because such roots are product of the primary human thinking and they preserve the traces of two ancient languages. The researches confirm that ideophonec words create the basis of the first words and formed the historical-etymological structure of the root words.

The fourth subchapter of the first chapter is "**The issues of etymology in Turkology**". The primary phonetic form of the word must be reconstructed in any etymological research, because recontruction of the primary phonetic structure makes it possible to determine the directions of the development of the ancient root word. However some linguists's scientific views are mainly presented in the different etymological glossaries related to the Turkic languages, and as a result the purpose of the scientific research is unknown. The principle of analogy, semantic similarity, criterion of word family, possible alternation of sounds are significant factors in the etymological research. Though etymological glossaries related to many Turkic languages have been compiled some problems in this field have not been solved yet. The issues related to etymology of the Turkic are as follows:

1) The etymological glossary of most Turkic languages has not been compiled yet though there is a need for this. For example, though attempts have been made to compile an etymological dictionary of the Azerbaijani language, this work has not been completed.

2) Some etymological dictionaries of Turkic languages are very simple and superficial; in many cases the etymological principles are not adhered.

3) Some words that are considered to be of Turkic origin in the etymological dictionaries must be explained as roots that originate from the proto-language.

4) The roots of some words that are clearly related to the Turkic languages are attributed to the non-Turkic languages in the etymological dictionaries which is unacceptable.

5) One of the limits in the etymological researches on the Turkic languages is that the materials of the unrelated languages are not compared. However lexical parallels, analogous facts of the different system languages play an important role in reconstruction of archetypes. In short, the scope of the modern etymological researches must be wider, typological comparison should be preferred. When carrying out etymological researches one must know lexical parallels, semantic similarity, structural models of words, the people's history, their contacts with the other peoples.

The second chapter of the dissertation "**The structure of the root morphemes**" consists of five subchapters. The first subchapter is "**The issue of the primary root word**".

It is necessary to study the phonological and morphological structure of the root morphemes in order to trace their morphonological development. The problem of the primary structure of root morphemes is one of the disputable issues in Turkology. Turkologists recognize that the morphological structure of the agglutinative languages are more transparent than the flectional languages. However under the diachronic approach to this issue this transparency is not obvious. The root morphemes were subjected to the different morphonological changes as a result of the historical development. At present it is easy to separate the parts of the root words related to the Turkic languages, but it is very difficult from the diachronic standpoint. Despite the different researches dedicated to the structure, formation of the Turkic root words some problems have not been solved yet. The term "primary root" used in Turkology is relative .

Because emergence an formation of the Turkic languages is the following stage of the protolanguage. Emergence of the prototurkic language is the continuation of the Nostratic stage. Shough a certain percentage of roots inherent in the protolanguage are preserved in the modern Turkic languages, at the same time most of these words were subjected to the morphonological and phonosemantic changes. The different sound alternations in the root words of the Turkic languages have the morphonological character. The Turkic root words passed the stage of the development from the

amorphous stage of the language to the agglutinative structure. The structure of the Turkic root words was subjected to the different deformations at this stage; the differences at the morphonological levels caused semantic partition. The present Turkic root words 2-3 thousand year history. In comparison, according to Y.O.Kurilovich-E.Benvenist's theory, "*the structure of ancient Indo-European root words consisted of three sounds CVC (consonant+vowel+consonant)*"⁹.

The issue of the phonetic structure of the primary root words in Turkology was mostly reflected in N.A.Baskakov's researches. N.A.Baskakov's theory about the root words draws attention by the restrictive features. His theory is based on the following provision: the primary structure of the root word in the Turkic languages was only in the form CVC (consonant+vowel+consonant). N.A.Baskakov was criticized by most Turkologists for this hypothesis. As considered in detail this problem in his works "The historical-typological morphology of the Turkic languages"¹⁰ and "The historical-typological phonology of the Turkic languages"¹¹ and presented the CVC syllable tupe as a primary model of the Turkic root word. However N.A.Baskakov's idea was not supported by most Turkologists. He considered this type of the syllable to be the most ancient model of the Turkic root word because the syllable structure CVC was widespread in the ancient Turkic monuments, i.e. the Turkologist mainly based himself on statistic regarding this problem. N.A.Baskakov's idea is not confirmed in the written monuments of the Turkic languages, because the models of monosyllabic words occur in the different forms in the written sources. In our opinion, the ideas about formation of the type CVC in Indo-European linguistics influenced on the emergence of N.A.Baskakov's theory,

⁹Белецкий, А.А. Принципы этимологических исследований (на материале греческого языка) /А.А.Белецкий. – Киев: Издательство Киевского государственного университета им. Т.Г.Шевченко, – 1950. – с.21-23.

¹⁰Баскаков, Н.А. Историко-типологическая морфология тюркских языков /Н.А.Баскаков. – Москва: Наука, – 1979. – с.141-187.

¹¹Баскаков, Н.А. Историко-типологическая фонология тюркских языков / Н.А. Баскаков. –Москва: Наука, –1988. – с.20-61.

too.

The second subchapter of the second chapter is “**The roots with the structure VC (vowel+consonant)**”. There are different phonovariants of the roots with the structure VC (vowel+consonant) in the modern Turkic languages, for example: Tat. *iş*. “work”; Tof. *eş* “work”; Alt. *eş* “work”; Uighur. *is* “work”; Azerb. *iş* “work”. Some of the roots vowel+consonant are derivative from the etymological standpoint and this can be determined by comparison of the parallel facts of the Turkic languages, for example: Turkish. *yl* “year”; Azerb. *il* “year”; Turkish *yüz* “face”; Azerb. *üz* “face”. The number of the root words with the structure VC is different. The structure VC mainly occurs in verbs both in the ancient and modern Turkic languages. Most of such verbs were homonyms in the ancient period and they were remarkable for their multivariance, multifunctionality, for example: the verb **ak-* “to act, to rise, to collect”.

The root morpheme **ak-//*ağ-//*aq-* that is a core of many modern words is one of the most ancient word families in the Turkic languages including the Azerbaijani language. The root *ağ-* “to rise up, to climb, to bend over” is still preserved in the dialects of the Azerbaijani language [ADDL, p.15]. Some of VC root morphemes were subjected to fusion and asemantization, but some of them were preserved in the Turkic languages, for example: the root *uz* “good, skillful, craft, master” is asemantized in the word *usta* “master” in the modern Azerbaijani language¹². The traces of this root are also preserved in the Persian word *ostad* “master; teacher”, the Russian word “skillful”. The form of this root word is preserved in the Teleut language: *us* “master” [Tel.PC, p.92]. The component *al* of the word *alın* “forehead” in the Azerbaijani language is a root morpheme. The independent use of the word *al* “forehead” in the sari Uighur language confirms this fact. The word *alında* means “ahead, in the front” in the Sari Uighur language¹³. Thus the root and suffix of the

¹²Nağısoylu, M.Z. Həzininin “Hədisi-ərbəin” tərcüməsi / M.Z.Nağısoylu. –Bakı: Nurlan, –2008. – s.137.

¹³Малов, С.Е. Язык жёлтых уйгуров / С.Е.Малов. –Алма-Ата: Издательство Академии Наук Казахской ССР, –1957. – с.15.

word *alin* “forehead” in the Azerbaijani language were subjected to fusion from the historical-etymological standpoint. This word was formed from the morpheme **al-*: **al+in*. The root *or-* “to reap” of the word *oraq* “sickle” used in the Azerbaijani language is an independent morpheme in the Tuba-Kiji dialect of the Altai language¹⁴.

The third subchapter of the second chapter is “**The roots with the V (vowel) structure.**” One of the ancient forms of the words of the Turkic language in the earliest periods is a root with the structure V (vowel). Should be noted that roots which consist of only one vowel being archaized, asemantized in most modern Turkic languages. Preserved their traces in the other words. There are different roots with the structure V (vowel) in the modern Turkic languages: *ü* “house”, *i* “softness”, *ä-* “to be” (Sib.Tat.); *e-* “to reach” (Alt.) etc. This form of the root are the most “petrified” and archaized models of words in the Turkic languages. Some linguists doubt the existence of the mono-vowel (V) root morphemes in the ancient period. However the facts in the ancient Turkic written monuments prove once again the existence of such roots in the Turkic languages in the earliest periods. In N.Hajieminoğlu's opinion, “*the primary verb roots in the Turkic languages had the structure CV (consonant +vowel) and V (vowel). Based on the existence of the root with the structure 16 V (vowel)*”¹⁵.

The roots with the structure V (vowel) are preserved in the dialects and patois of the Turkic languages, for example: *ä - // e- // i-* means “to be” in the Hami patois of the Uighur language¹⁶. The root words V (vowel) are considered to be the most ancient root words in Turkological researches, except some Turkologists' opinions. Such roots are small in number in the modern Turkic languages. The written sources confirm that there were a lot of words with the

¹⁴Баскаков, Н.А. Северные диалекты алтайского (ойротского) языка. Диалект черневых татар (туба-кижи) / С.Е.Малов.– Москва: Наука, – 1966. – с.140.

¹⁵Насиеминоğlu, N. Türk Dilinde Yapı Bakımından Fiiller / N.Насиеминоğlu. 2.Baskı. –İstanbul: Bilge Kültür Sanat, – 2016. – s.14, 21.

¹⁶Малов, С.Е. Уйгурский язык (хамийское наречие) /С.Е.Малов. – Москва-Ленинград: Издательство Академии Наук СССР, –1954. –203 с.

structure *V* (vowel) in the prototurkic period. The roots used in the Orkhon-Yenisei monuments are such: *u* “dream”. (Gül Tigin, Gırk Bitik), *u-* “to be able to, can; to be” (Gul Tigin, Turfan), *i* “to do” (Moyun Chor, Gul Tigin, Kuli Chor), *ü-* “to gather to join” (Gul Tigin, Bilge Khagan)¹⁷. G.Clauson notes that root words wich consist of one vowel were in a small number in the Turkic language, for example: *u-* “to be”; *u* “dream”; *u-* “can; to be possible”; *o* “defence”; *ö-* “to think: to remember”; *ı* “bush; tree” [GC, p.2]. These roots are mainly asemantized in the modern Turkic languages, for example: the root of the word *ağac* “tree” is the ancient morpheme *ı* “tree, forest; bush”. The word *ağac* is used in the form *iğac* in some modern Turkic languages and this fact confirms our thought. This word used in the Turkic languages in the forms *iğac* // *ağac* // *ağış* // *ağaş* // *ıyaş* means “plant; unit of measure; firewood; bush; forest”. The root *u* meant “to sleep” in the Sumerian language [SL, p.4]. Thus the root of the word *uzan-* “to lie” in the Azerbaijani language is **u* “dream”. The known alternation *d>z*, *d>y* are characteristic of hystorical phonology of the Turkic languages. The verb *udu-* meant “to sleep, to lie” in the ancient Turkic languages. Compare: Komi-Permyak. *uzni*, udmurt. *izin*, ancient Permyak. **uz* “to sleep”, Komi-Permyak. *un*, Udmurt. *um*, Mordovian. *udoms*, Mansi. *ulən* “dream” [КЭСКЯ, p.297]. Later the words *uy-*// *ud-*, *uyu*, *uyku* // *uyğu*, *udıq* “dream”, *udit* “to sleep” were formed from this root on the basis of the alternation *d-y*. The morpheme *u-* “to sleep; dream” is preserved in the following words used in the modern Turkic languages: Azerb. *yuxu* “dream”, Turk. *uyumak* “to sleep”, *uyku* “dream”, Khakas.dial. *uzu-* “to sleep”, Turkmen. *uki* “dream”, Yakut *uu* “dream”, Sari Uighur *uzu-*, Dolg. *utuy* “to slepp”. The words *uyğu* “dream”, *udıcık* “to sleep”, *udi-* “to fall asleep” used in Orkhon-Yenisei monument are derivates of the root *u* “dream”. The word *uymak* means “to sleep” in the Turkmen written monuments: *Oyandırsaq uymuş bakqti* [TKƏC, p.396]. There were quite enough root morphemes with the structure *V*(vowel) in the world languages

¹⁷ Rəcəbov, Ə.Ə. Orxon-Yenisey abidələri / Ə.Ə.Rəcəbov, Y.Məmmədov. – Bakı: Yazıç, – 1993. – s.357, 372, 380, 381.

in the pre-written period. Then they were subjected to changes as a result of the morphonological and phonosemantic development and lost their primary forms.

The fourth subchapter of the second chapter is “**The roots with the structure CV (consonant+vowel)**”. The roots with the structure *CV* (consonant+vowel) are one of the most ancient root words in the Turkic languages. There is a small number of such roots in the modern Turkic languages, but they were widespread in the ancient written sources. The written sources confirm that the type of syllable *CV* is one of the most primary forms. Usually preference is given to *CV* structure in reconstruction of the preforms in linguistics. It is no accident at all because such roots reflect the traces of the most ancient, i. e. prototurkic period. Historical emergence of the voice suffixes in the verbs and their later petrification confirm this hypothesis. The *CV* structure manifests itself in the reconstruction of the primary pronoun roots. However, the same cannot be said of all primary noun roots. The facts show most of the *CV* type roots are common in the modern Turkic languages, but a group of roots of the *CV* form is individual, i.e. they exist only in one Turkic language. It should be noted for comparison that researchers reconstruct preforms for the Indo-European languages mainly in the forms *CV*, *VC*, *CVC*. According to Y.O.Kurilovich-E.Benvenist’s theory in old-European linguistics, “*the syllables of the type CV and VC were formed as a result of evolution of the form CVC*”¹⁸. The root morphemes with the structure *CV* (consonant+vowel) were historically subjected to the phonetic, morphological changes, as a result some of them were archaized and some of them were asemantized in the Turkic languages. The primary form of some words with the structure *CV* in the modern Turkic languages was *CV*, then being subjected to suffixation it took the form *CVC*, later it took the form *CV* again as a result of reduction of the final consonant, for example: the word *su* “water” was used in the ancient written monuments in the form *suw*,

¹⁸Гамкрелидзе, Т.В. Индоевропейский язык и индоевропейцы: [в 2-х т.] / Т.В.Гамкрелидзе, В.В.Иванов. –Тбилиси: Издательство Тбилисского университета,–Т.1. – 1984. – с.249.

ie. the form *su* is historically derivative for the Turkic languages. However the primary form of the root **su* is a closed syllable (*suq//suv//sub*) for the Turkic languages, but it is in the form *CV* for the Nostratic stage, because the Nostratic stage was before the prototurkic period. Such syllable closeness is preserved in some Turkic languages: Kazakh. *suv* “water”, Chuv. *suq //šiv* “water”, Bashk. *hiv* “water”, Shor. *suğ* “water” in Azerbaijani language the final consonant fell out in auslaut, i.e. the form *su* arose as a result of reduction.

According to the theory of static reconstruction in linguistic, only one root model is taken as a basis for the proto-language period and formation of the other word models from this root is submitted. According to this theory, all root words in the Western Caucasian languages were formed only from one word-model – *CV* (consonant +vowel)¹⁹. In we apply this theory to the Turkic languages, it can be assumed that monosyllabic root words in the Turkic languages were also formed only from one root model. Ĩ

In this issue the root model *CV* dominates and this model pays off in determination of archetypes of the verb roots. In our opinion, there were several types of the ancient Turkic root words. The facts prove that the morphemes with the structure *CV* are the most ancient root forms. A very small number of them are preserved in the modern Turkic languages. The development of these roots resulted in asemantization and fusion. At present most of these roots are preserved in the structure of the roots that are considered to be simple. The *CV* root morphemes have been subjected to the structural changes as a result of the phonomorphological evolution since the primary development stage of the Turkic languages. *CV* type of syllable is a basis of the roots of many nouns, verbs and pronouns.

The fifth subchapter of the second chapter is “**The roots with the structure *CVC* (consonant+vowel+consonant)**”. According to statistics, the roots *CVC* predominate among the monosyllabic

¹⁹Тронский, И.М. Общеиндоевропейские языковые состояния (вопросы реконструкции) / И.М.Тронский. – Ленинград: Наука, –1967. – с.21-22.

morphemes in the modern Turkic languages. Some of *CVC* words were archaized or asemantized in the modern Turkic languages. For example, the word *duş* “dream” was archaized in the Azerbaijani literary language, but it is preserved in the variant *düş* in the dialects of the Azerbaijani language: *Axşam bir yaxşı düş gördüm* “I had a good dream in the evening” [ADDL, p.149]. Most of such roots are nouns and verbs. It is wrong to accept all of them as the primary morphemes of the Turkic languages. In comparison, most of the root words of the Sumerian language that correspond to the root morpheme of the Turkic languages are monosyllabic. The monosyllabic root words related to the Sumerian language have the structure *V*, *CV*, *VC* and *CVC*. The form *CVC* has a numerical superiority among them²⁰. As mentioned above, the most consistent supporter of this idea in Turkology is N.A.Baskakov. As the *CVC* type of syllable was widespread in the ancient Turkic sources, N.A.Baskakov considered that form to be more ancient²¹. In A.N.Kononov's opinion, in most root words of the *CVC* type the final consonant performed the grammatical function, later it developed into the integral part of the root-stem as a result of weakening of that function²². According to G.J.Ramstedt's and V.Bang's opinions, the final consonant of such syncretic roots performs the function of suffix²³.

Naturally, this hypothesis cannot be attributed to all roots with the *CVC* structure because some of them reflect the panorama of the initial period. Considering that the root morphemes with *CVC* form are the most archaic syllabic models for the Turkic language. It can be concluded that the ancient Turkic root morphemes were not the

²⁰Bomhard, A. A Comprehensive Introduction to Nostratic Comparative Linguistics: With Special Reference to Indo-European / A.Bomhard. – Charleston: SC, – 2014. – p.287.

²¹Баскаков, Н.А. Историко-типологическая фонология тюркских языков / Н.А.Баскаков. – Москва: Наука,–1988. – с.26-30.

²²Кононов, А.Н. Грамматика языка тюркских рунических памятников VII – IX вв./А.Н.Кононов. –Ленинград: Наука, –1980.– с.77.

²³Кайдаров, А.Т.,Кажибеков, Е.З. Из опыта этимологических исследований корневых моносиллабов казахского языка // – Москва: Теория и практика этимологических исследований,–1985. – с.43.

same type. Some of the *CVC* of roots in the modern Turkic languages etymologically were derived from the form *VC*. There are the words in the form *CVC* in the modern Turkic languages that were derived from the *VC* roots by the prosthesis *v*, *h* at the beginning of the word. For example: the primary form of the verb *hür-* “to bark” was *ür-*. Thus the *CVC* form of the verb *hür-* in the Azerbaijani language was formed as a result of the addition of the sound *h* at the beginning of the root. The same can be said of the verb *vur-* “to hit” because the primary form of this verbs *ur-*. *CVC* type is one of the most ancient syllabic forms of the Turkic languages and some of them are not derivatives, they reflect primacy, ancientness

There are *CVC* types of the roots in the modern Turkic languages that are not derivatives from the etymological standpoint, for example: *das//tas* “stone”, *bax-//bak* “to look”, *döy-//döv* “to beat” etc. It is impossible to divide such monosyllabic roots into parts. Some of *CVC* nouns preserve traces of the ancient period, but it is not observed in the verb roots, i.e. most of the such verbs are derivative from the historical - etymological standpoint. The linguists who considered the ancient Turkic root words to be only with the structure *CVC* actually affirm that the primary root words were only closed syllables. This hypothesis does not really justify itself.

The third chapter “**The role of the the root morphemes in word formation**” consists of eight subchapters. The first subchapter is called “**The ancient word formation in the Turkic languages**”. The word formation processes which took place by the morphonological and phonetic ways during the Proturkic period are the following: fusion-asegmentation, syncretism, flexion-ablaut, primary length, transposition of sounds, elision, epenthesis; but there were also other ways of word formation. The word formative potential of the language was limited on the amorphous stage of the Turkic languages the grammatical forms had not been formed yet, the primary language was at the word level. The emergence of the new words through the phonetic change in the Old Turkic languages was primarily connected with the transition from the amorphous

structure to the agglutinative structure²⁴. The phonological way of word formation that is not characteristic of the modern Turkic languages was the main derivatological process in the ancient period because in those times the word formative necessity of the Turkic languages was satisfied by this way. Sometime both consonant and vowel alternation in the monosyllabic roots in the Turkic languages resulted in word formation, for example: *kir* “steppe; field”, - *kur* “mountain”, -*xir* “vegetable garden”, *yıl-//jil* “to run”, - *yol* “way”; “road”. These facts confirm the great potential of the word formation by the phonetic way in the ancient Turkic languages. The parallel existence of the words *su* and *yu* “water” proves that stunning and voicing caused word formation in the ancient Turkic word.

At the present, there is semantic difference between forms of *tau* and *dağ* in the Crimean Tatar language: *dağ* means “mountain”, *tau* means “forest”²⁵. Thus voice created the semantic differentiation in the same root. Sometime replacement of a consonant in the root word led to formation of new roots. For example, the root of the new word *qar//kar* “snow” is connected with the semantics “water”. The alternation *r/y* is characteristic of the Turkic languages. In the XIII century the word *gay* was used in the meaning “hail” in the Turkic languages²⁶. The word *kay* means “rain” in the modern Turkic language, the word *gay* means “snow-storm, blizzard” in the modern Turkman language. Consider the other examples: parallelism of the words *kir-//qıy-*, *kəs-//qaz-* proves the ancientness of the such word formation i.e. sometimes change of the consonant and vowel in the monosyllabic root words resulted in word formation. For example, the verbs *yet-//çat-*, *yol-//çal-* were formed by this way on the basis of the specific alternation *y~ç*.

The facts in the sources prove the differences at such phonological and semantic levels were in then Turkic tribal

²⁴ Cəlilov, F.A. Azərbaycan dilinin morfonologiyası / F.A.Cəlilov. – Bakı: Maarif, –1988. – s.100.

²⁵ Дмитриев, Н.К. Грамматика башкирского языка / Н.К.Дмитриев. –Москва-Ленинград: Издательство Академии Наук СССР, –1948. –с.16.

²⁶ Ələsgərova, T. Hüsəməddin Xoyi “Töhfe-yi Hüsəm”/ T.Ələsgərova, C.Sadıqova. – Bakı: İrşad, – 1996. – s.113.

languages in the middle Turkic period. For example, M.Kashgari showed that *yet-* was used in the Oghuz and Kypchak languages. And, *et-* was used in the other Turkic languages [DLTT, V.4, p.777].

The second subchapter of the third chapter is “**Fusion and asemantization**”. One of the ways of the morphonological word formation in the Turkic languages is formation of the fusion roots. Formation of the fusion roots in the Turkic languages reflects the development stage of the root words to the primary suffixation. In the F.A.Jalilov’s words, “*this is suffix method of fusion, combining a root with a combination of morphemes*”²⁷. In ancient times, the border root+suffix was lost in the Turkic languages in connection with the morphonological development in some root words resulting in the formation of new words. N.A.Baskakov explains fusion as historical combining of the suffixes, their functioning as a whole grammatical form. He shows that “*fusion caused the emergence of the different forms of the root morphemes*”²⁸. When analyzing these theoretical ideas it can be concluded that fusion and asemantization are interrelated language phenomena. Let’s look at the facts: *ba+ğ>bağ* “to tie”, *ı+ğac>iğac//ağac* “tree”, *uz //us+ta>* “master”, *ko+y>koy- // qoy-* “sky”, *tü+k>tük* “a hair”, *sa+y>say* “to count”, *si+n>sin* “to get broken”, *yü+k>yük* “load”. The primary morphological structure of the root words in these examples was archaized and joining the suffixes they became new words. That is to say, the primary forms were lost here, not primary meaning. Combination of the root and suffix was so strong that is very difficult to determine the border between them. Asemantization took place under the influence of fusion. We therefore believe that fusion and asemantization are the morphonological processes with the same result. Fusion that is a morphonological process and asemantization that is a lexical-semantic process took place in parallel in the ancient root words, they caused each other, for example: *sü-* “to act” > *sürmək* “to drive”, *sürgün* “exile, deportation”, *sürü* “flock”; “herd”,

²⁷ Cəlilov, F.A. Azərbaycan dilinin morfonologiyası / F.A.Cəlilov. – Bakı: Maarif, –1988. – s.102.

²⁸ Баскаков, Н.А. Историко-типологическая морфология тюркских языков / Н.А.Баскаков. – Москва: Наука, – 1979. – с.94.

sürümək “drag”, *sülənmək* “to loaf about”; *yaş/yas/yıyış* “young, new” > *yaşıl* “green”. There was development from simplicity to complexity in the morphonological structure of the Turkic languages. A tendency towards suffixation of monosyllabic roots, the morphonological development to multisyllable words caused “petrification” of the primary root words, for example: *ok* “clan, tribe” > *okuş/uquş* “tribe” etc. Historically, some of the primary root words in the Turkic languages were asemantisized and preserved their traces in the structure of the other words. Formation of the asemantic roots is directly related to the morphonological development of the words. Asemantization of the roots **ti* “life”, **yıl* “to run”, **ok* “tribe, clan”, “mother”; “seed”, **ta* “height”, **tar-* “to sow”, **or* “place” is considered in the dissertation.

The third subchapter of the third chapter of the dissertation is called “**Flexion-ablaut**”. The term ablaut means a systemic variation of vowels in the same root or affix that has morphonological character in linguistics. In the modern world linguistics this term is assessed as a phenomenon related to the flexional languages. However, in ancient times this phenomenon was in the Turkic languages and served the word formation. It can be said that the analogous morphological process in the typologically different languages were not individual at all. According to the traditional view, agglutinativity is primary, flectivity emerged later. However the similar typological phenomena in the world languages prove the fallacy of this idea. In our opinion, stadial theory does not justify itself. The protolanguage had amorphous structure, later agglutinativity and flectivity emergence; differentiation of the world languages from the typological standpoint gradually took place. As the human language originated from one whole root the typological differences in the different system languages appeared after division of the protolanguage. In comparison with the Turkic languages, flexion is increasingly observed in the Mongolian and Manchu-Tungus languages among the Altai languages. Historically, stabilization of the agglutinative structure in the Turkic languages weakened the role of flexion in the root words. Usually both in Mongolian studies and in Turkology the reason of semantic

differences in the same root morphemes is often explained by the theory of synharmonic parallels.

According to this opinion, the phonetic variants emergence in the primary root words under the influence of the law of synharmonism, later these variants acquired new shade of meaning. According to this theory that is widespread in altayistics, synharmonic variants preserve the traces of inner flexion of the Altaic languages of the preagglutinative period²⁹. The traces of flexion are easily revealed in the most of the kinship terms that are one of the most ancient lexical layers of the Turkic languages. In some kinship words flexion took place in the Ural-Altay areal. The phonosemantic divergence in most kinship and age-gender words even goes beyond the Ural-Altai areal. The traces of flexion is also observed in the monosyllabic verb roots and syncretic roots in the Turkic languages: *qap*-“to bite”; *qap*- “to part (from), to break down; to break”; *od* -“fireplace” – *üt*- “to set fire” etc. The words *koy* “riparian zone; water, river, sea cavity”, *kuy* -// *küy*- “to pour, to flow” used in the Turkic languages were also formed as a result of flexion. As rightly Mongolists assess, root words at the initial stage, too, later this process weakened³⁰. Perhaps the words *quy*//*kuy*//*küy* “sound, noise, shouting” – *qy* “noise, commotion” were formed as a result of flexion. These words are derivatives of the morpheme **ku*“sound; noise” used in the most ancient Turkic sources. There are tens of the root words formed by the phonosemantic the division in the Turkic languages. The main reason of this process is flexion. Many zoonyms, kinship terms, age-gender words, some monosyllabic words in the Turkic languages were formed by means of flexion.

The fourth subchapter of the third chapter is “**Syncretism**”. One of the primary ways of word formation in the Turkic languages is emergence of syncretic roots. One of the widespread theories about root words in Turkology is theory of syncretism. According to this theory,

²⁹Черкасский, М.А. Тюркский вокализм и сингармонизм (Опыт историко-типологического исследования) / М.А.Черкасский. – Москва: Наука, –1965. –с.55.

³⁰Бертагаев, Т.А. Морфологическая структура слова в монгольских языках / Т.А.Бертагаев. –Москва: Наука, –1969. –с.7.

the primary Turkic root words had the noun-verb structure. Scientists think that the dual beginning of the Turkic root word reflects that period when there was not serious differentiation in nouns and verbs at the grammatical level in the Turkic languages³¹. In comparison, most of monosyllabic roots in the Sumerian language, one of the most ancient languages in the world, were used as nouns and verbs³².

Syncretic roots are language facts which reflect the ancient peculiarities of the Turkic languages. There has been a decrease in the number of syncretic roots in the modern Turkic languages, there was a large number of such roots only in the ancient Turkic period. In Turkology preference is usually given to noun-verb homonymy as primary roots, i.e preference is given to the idea- that syncretic roots were initial word forms. Such words as *çat//çatmaq* “to reach”, *yay//yaymaq* “to spread”, *qat//qatmaq* “to mix”, *köç //köçmək* “to move, to relocate” used in the modern Azerbaijani language pervert the traces of syncretism. Sometime there were a large number of such words that had noun-verb homonymy in the ancient Turkic languages. Syncretic or homonymous root words are characteristic of the initial period of the Turkic languages. This fact is considered to be characteristic of initial period of the Indo-European languages, too. There are plenty of homonymous roots in the etymological dictionary of the Protoindoeuropean languages and the main part of the root words has two-three and sometimes more meanings³³. As V.Vundt notes, a stage of the language development when a noun and verb did not differ from each other, the same root word functioned both as a noun and verb³⁴. Existence of homonymy, homogenous roots at the initial stage of the language was one of the inevitable processes, because at that time morphological-syntactic richness formation of the ways of the

³¹Баскаков, Н.А. Историко-типологическая морфология тюркских языков / Н.А.Баскаков. – Москва: Наука,–1979.– с.106.

³²Bomhard, A. A Comprehensive Introduction to Nostratic Comparative Linguistics: With Special Reference to Indo-European / A.Bomhard.– Charleston: SC, – 2014.– p. 287.

³³ Андреев, Н.Д. Периодизация истории индоевропейского праязыка // – Москва: Вопросы языкознания, –1957. №2, – с. 14.

³⁴ Щербак, А.М. К вопросу о происхождении глагола в тюркских языках //– Москва: Вопросы языкознания, – 1975. №5, – с.20.

word formation were very weak, the vocabulary was “meagre”. Perhaps, this ancient phenomenon was caused by the word formative need of the protolanguage. There are a lot of features in the Turkic root words that demonstrate the relic of the protolanguage. One of these features is syncretism in the root words.

The fifth subchapter of the third a of the dissertation is “**The primary elongation**”. One of this phenomena that turned the root words into new lexemes in the prototurk period is elongation. In Turkology some scientists explain the reason of this phenomenon by the abbreviation of a syllable, some-by the accent peculiarity of the ancient language, some-by reduction, some by emergence of homonymy. The origin of the primary elongation has not been determined yet in Turkology. It is a fact that in the ancient period elongation in the root words served as a way of word formation. This phenomenon sometimes caused emergence of the homonymy and syncretism, for example: Gagauz *ara* “distance”, - *aara* “look for”, *aaz* - “to lose one`s way”, *az* “few; little”, *kaar* “snow”, *kar* - “to kneal mud”; Tofalar., Sarı Uig. “top”; upper part “- *saari*” “tea leftovers”, verb *ad* “name”, Dolg. *aat* “name”, Azerb. *aş* “to cross, to top”. Some of the monosyllabic root words are also given in the elongated variant in the G.Clauson`s etymological dictionary: *kaar* - “to mix”, *kaan* “blood” [GC, p.629] etc. Certainly, in such examples creation of the semantic differences by the primary elongation cannot be considered word formation. Primary elongation is a way of the word formation in the words the origin of which is the same, for example: Tuvan. *kat* “mother-in-law” - *kat* “woman”; Yakut. *bay* “rich” - *baay*- “to get rich”³⁵. The primary elongation is preversed in the monosyllabic root words in the modern Yakut language: *ü* “water”, *at* “horse”, *at* “name, reputation”³⁶. Some turkologists explain existence of this phenomenon in the ancient written monuments by the problem of the alphabet and suppose that dual marking of the same vowels in the monuments written with the Arabic alphabet is connected with the graphic

³⁵ Щербак, А.М. О происхождении первичных долгих гласных в тюркских языках // –Москва: Вопросы языкознания, –1967. № 6, – с.18.

³⁶ Бётлингк, О.Н. О языке якутов / О.Н.Бётлингк. – Новосибирск: Наука, – 1989. – с.425, 474.

peculiarities.

The sixth subchapter of the third chapter is called “Elision”. One of the means of word formation in the ancient Turkic languages was sound reduction. Sound reduction historically, was one of the phonetic means of the word formation and tens of words were formed through this way. Studies show that in the ancient times new words were formed through epenthesis at the beginning of the root (anlaut) and through sound reduction at then end of the root. Such parallels in the Turkic languages as *kol//göl//höl//öl*, *kur//ur//ür* can be examples of these facts. These examples prove taht sound reduction in these root words is the cause of word formation. Sound reduction is connected with the development of the phonological system of the language and is combinatorial, but at the initial stage of the language sound reduction performed the derivatological function. Generally, consonant reduction in anlaut of the root words is very characteristic. This characteristic feature manifests itself in the phonosemantic development of most root words. Formerly combinatorial phonosemantic phenomena in the Turkic languages resulted in the semantic differences in the root words. Speaking of derivatological function of reduction in the root words we mean ancient monosyllabic root words. Consonant reduction both at the beginning and the end of the word was a combinatorial phenomenon, for example: *yıl-il* “year”, *yut-ud* “to swallow”, *yız-iz* “trace”, *yit-it* “to get lost”, etc. The researchers prove that voiced consonants in the monosyllabic root morphemes were more subjected to reduction than voiceless consonants in the Turkic languages³⁷. The reason for this is connected with the strong and stable position of voiceless consonants in the ancient Turkic root words. Let us consider the following fact: the root **yar-* was historically formed from morpheme **ya-* “to shine, to be lighted, to sparkle”. This root is preserved in the words *yarın* “morning; tomorrow”, *yaruk* “light” in the Turkic languages. Later the allomorph *ar//er//ir* “morning” was formed from that root as a result of the consonant *y*. Compare: Azerb. *erkən*, *ertə* “early in the morning”; Turkm. *ırki* “in the morning”. Consonant reduction in the root words is

³⁷Yusifov, M.İ. Oğuz qrupu türk dillərinin müqayisəli fonetikasi / M.İ.Yusifov. – Bakı: Elm, – 1984. – s.112.

connected with the phonotactic peculiarities of the Turkic languages, for example: Azerb. *six-*, Dolg. *ik* “to squeeze, to press”; Turkish *kuş/quş* “bird”; Sumerian *us* “a domestic duck or goose”. The principle of language economy should be taken into consideration here, because the law of economy in the language manifests itself primarily in the phonological system. A.Martine, a founder of the economy principle which manages the functionality the phonological system of the language³⁸. Historically, the roots with the open syllables transformed into the closed ones, and at the same time the roots with the closed syllables transformed into the open ones. In many cases, these phonological phenomena carried out word formative and caused formation of new roots in the function Turkic languages.

The seventh subchapter of the third chapter is called “**Prothesis**”. At present prothesis is considered to be a combinatorial phenomenon; but in the ancient times sound prothetics prepared the ground for formation of new roots. Prothesis historically was one of the ways of formation of new words. This fact can be determined through the etymological analysis of the verbs *ax-//ak-* “to follow” and *yağ-* “to pour, to flow”. There is some separation from the semantics of the verb *ax-* in the verb *yağ-*. Taking into account the ancient variant *aq-//ak* of the verb *ax-* we can assume that this word was formed from the ancient root **ka* “water” as a result of metathesis. Sh.V.Nafikov accepts the idea of homogeneity of the verbs *yağ-* and *ax-*³⁹. The verb *ax-//ak-* is the variant *ak-* in the modern Turkish and Turkmen languages. The verb *ak-* in the Azerbaijani language reflects the reflex *k//x*. E.Z.Kajibeyov shows homogeneity of the verbs *yağ-* and *ax-*, too. He also compares the root *aq-* “to flow” with the noun-verb correlate in the Turkic languages with the root *ku* “water”; to flow” in the Hamito-Semitic languages⁴⁰. It should be noted that at present there is a root

³⁸ Мартине, А. Принцип экономии в фонетических изменениях (проблемы диахронической фонологии) / А. Мартине. – Москва: Издательство иностранной литературы, – 1960. – с.16.

³⁹ Нафиков, Ш.В. Борзальные элементы в башкирском языке / Ш.В.Нафиков. – Уфа: Гилем, – 2003. – с.214.

⁴⁰ Кажобеков, Е.З. Глагольно-именная корреляция гомогенных корней в тюркских языках / Е.З.Кажобеков. – Алма-Ата: Наука, – 1986. – с.132.

ka//ku “water” in the different languages. The verb *ak-//ax-//aq* “to flow” was formed from this ancient root as a result of metathesis in the different languages. The analogous comparison: *kuy-//quy-//kud-* “to flow”, to pour”, - *kud-//kuy-* <**ku* “water” in the Turkic languages. Thus the verb *yağ-* was formed by adding the sound *y* to the beginning of the verb *aq-//ak-//ax-*. Compare: Manch. *aqa* “rain”, Hittite. *eku* “drink”, Assyrian. *agu* “to flood”, protogerm. **agra* “flood, deluge”, Jap. *aka* “holy water”; Latvian. *aka* “well”; Selk. *ak.* “river mouth”; Khanty dial. *yax-* “river”, Buryat. *axa* “a big river”. The analogy between the ancient Sumerian verb *ṣu* “to pour”, to flow” and the root *su* in the Turkic languages proves the relation between the semantics “to flow” and concept “water”. The root *ok//ög//oq* “mother, tribe, kin” used in the Turkic languages caused prothetic word formation in the roots *-doğ-* “to give birth (to)”, “to arise”- **tox* “seed”, *it-//id* “to send” - *yet-* “to reach”. The parallels *us//huş*, *in//hin*, *ıs//his* in the Turkic languages once again prove that prosthesis caused word formation in the root words.

The eighth subchapter of the third chapter is called “Metathesis”. Comparison of facts both in dead languages and in the ancient written monuments and root words in the modern Turkic languages makes it possible to determine the direction of the development of the primary roots. For example, the word *usdamaq* “to be thirsty” in the dialects of the Azerbaijani language shows metathesis in the word *su* “water” were also used in the ancient Turkic sources. For example, the words *usak* “thirst”, *usuk* “to be thirsty” were used in the Uighur written monuments related to the VII century: *usaki yança içgül* “when you are thirsty drink water”; *er usuktu* “the man is thirsty” [GC, p.245]. The morpheme is in the verb *islanmaq* “to get wet” proves the role of the metathesis in word formation, i.e. the variants and allomorphs of the same root were formed by transformation *ıs-sı-su*. B.A.Khalilov confirms that is in the verbs *islanmaq* “to get wet” was subjected to metathesis and the primary form was *si//çi*⁴¹. There are *usu-* “to drink”, *uşağ* “without water”; “to be thirsty”, *usmak* “to be thirsty” in the ancient Turkic monuments. The verb *us-* means “to be thirsty” in the

⁴¹Xəlilov, B.Ə. Feillərin ilkin kökləri / B.Xəlilov. – Bakı: ADPU, –1998. – s.80.

modern Sari Yighur language. There is morpheme **is* “water” in the etymological root of the verb *islan-//islan* “to get wet”. Compare: Mong. *us//usun* “water”, *uslaq* “watery”, Urar. *isina* “ditch”; “irrigation system”. The word *usu* “water” is also used in the Turkish conversational language. Thus the root *is//us* was formed as a result of the alternation *i-u*. There is a variant *ussu* in the dialects (Salyan) of the Azerbaijani language. The verb *usa-//usu* “to be thirsty” is used in the Uighur dialects⁴². Actually, there are other hypothesis for then origin of the verb *islanmaq* “to get wet”. For example, G.K.Bağirov links the root of this word with the morpheme *is//is* “smell, stench”⁴³. Hypothesis is not reflected in the semantics of the word, i.e. the semantic principle must be abided here as the notion *islanmaq* “to get wet” is connected with the concept “water”. Supporting our opinion we note that İ.Z.Eyyuboglu shows that the word *ıslak* “wet” in the Turkish language was formed from the word *sulak //uslak* [TDE, p.334]. Though metathesis is a combinatorial phonetic phenomenon it historically manifested itself as a derivatological process in the ancient Turkic languages, for example: in some Turkic languages: (Khakas, Karakalpak, Altai, Kirghiz) the verb *uk-//uq* – means “to hear; to listen”. Probably, the word *oxu* – was formed from this root, too, because the verb *oxu-//oxi-* means “to call” in the epos “Kitabi-Dede Korkud”. The verb *uk-//uq* “to hear” in the Turkic languages was formed as a result of metathesis of the root **ku* “voice, sound”. Later the verb *uk-//uq-* “to hear” acquired the meaning “to understand, to comprehend” in the Turkic languages. Thus study of the history of the asemantization, flexion, the primary elongation, syncretism, metathesis, elision in the Turkic languages shows that in the ancient periods plenty of words were formed through these methods.

The fourth subchapter of the dissertation “**The nostratic root words in the Turkic languages**” consists of four subchapters. The Nostratic Theory that confirms the relationship of the different system languages is based on the two important principles: the analogous

⁴²Севортян, Э.В. О случаях падения начальных согласных в тюркских языках // –Ленинград: Turcologica, – 1976. – с. 149.

⁴³Bağirov, Q.K. Azərbaycan dilində feillərin leksik-semantik inkişafı / Q.K.Bağirov. – Bakı: Maarif, –1974. –s.117.

sound alternations and lexical confirmity. There have been the different views on the formation of the languages from the same root in the world linguistics since the beginning of the XX century. These views crossed the border of the comparative-historical method and sometimes caused the disputes, protests. In the modern period, the idea of monogenesis is one of the realities accepted by the modern world linguistics. For more than a century quite a lot of significant facts have proved existence of the common, homogeneous root morphemes in the world languages.

According to the conception of macro-language, the present language families emerged later. The traces of the proto-language are observed in the typologically different languages. In the world linguistics H.Pederson's, A.Trombetti's, V.M.İllich-Svitych's, A.B.Dolgopolsky's, A.R.Bomhard's, S.A.Starostin's, S.A.Melnichuk's, O.Mudrak's, S.Paliga's and M.Ruhlen's researchers in this field prove the truthfulness of the idea of monogenesis. The analogous root words in the world languages can be divided into 3 groups: 1) accidentally similar roots; 2) the words that entered the language as a result of the relations, contacts (communication); 3) homogeneous roots. The words with the same origin in the different system languages are Nostratic roots. Such words are relicts of the Nostratic stage of the world languages. It is wrong to attribute the common root words in the world languages, i.e. such roots derive from the common protolanguage. Naturally, the Nostratic root words took the form according to the specific phonetic, morphological peculiarities of any language.

The second subchapter is called “**Nostratic noun roots**”.

The noun roots are related to some homogenous words in the world languages. Let us consider the morphonological and semantical conformities between the differentiation-relative languages or languages that are not considered to be relative:

*An “alive, living creature”. There are different meanings of the root morpheme **an* in the world languages. Plenty of new words were formed from the root morpheme *an* with the different meanings in the world languages: “alive, body, breath, soul, human”. The root morpheme **an* split into allomorphs *in//ən//am//um* in the different languages. The root **an (h-an)* “ancestor” was used in the ancient Indo-

European languages. The nostratic root *an* was a primary source, nest for many derivative words. There is analysis only of the semantics “animal” of this root in the “Etymological dictionary of the Turkic languages”. However the root morpheme **an* is an etymological basis of many words with the meanings “body, God, soul, human, animal”. Let us consider the semantic variants of the Nostratic root morpheme: **An* “body, soul, heart, breath, life, spirit”. There is a root in “body” which is an allomorph of the root *an* in the modern Turkmen language. The word *yn//jin//in* “body” was used in the ancient Turkic languages. The root morpheme *an//in* was subjected to the various phonetic changes in the different languages. Transition of open vowels to closed ones and vice-versa is a characteristic phonological feature of root words. The prothetic sounds emerged as a result of the morphological development in this nostratic root: Indian. *tanu* “body”, Pers. *tən* “body”, Chuvash. *çan* “body”, ancient Pers. *tanu* “body”, Scythian. *tanu* “body”. That is to say, the primary consonants in the root words *tan//çan* are prosthetic. The word *tən* in the Persian language is a phonovariant of the Nostratic root **an*. There is a root **an(ə)* “to breathe” among the root words restored by J.Pakorny for the Proto Indo-European languages [PIEED, p.115]. This fact is an indicator of syncretism. *Tin-//tin-* “to breathe, to rest” in the Turkic languages (the root of the words *dinc, dincəl, dinlən* is also from here) the word **an* “to breath” in the Indo-European languages originated from the same nest. Here *t* is a prosthetic sound, the root *in* is the allomorph of the word **an*. Compare: Soy. *tin* “life; breath”, Kypch. *tin* “alive”. There is thi morpheme in the origin of the some mythological notions. There is a word **one* “shaman, soul” in the Altai languages. The Altai etymologists restore this morpheme as the root of thee word *onqon*. Compare: Sanksrit. *anqa* “body”, the ancient Icelandic. *and//andi* “soul, spirit, breath, life”, *anda* “to breathe”, Norv. *anda* “to breathe”, Greek. *animus* “breath”, protogerm. **anadan* “soul, spirit”, **anan* “to breathe”, Iran. **an* “breath, to breathe”, “soul, spirit”, ancient Indo-European *anə* “to breathe”, *ansu* “soul”, **an* “breath”, “to breathe”, Lat. *animus* “soul, spirit, breat”, Chin. *hun* “soul, spirit, the soul of a dead person”, Pers. *can* “soul, life, living, heart”.

**An* “human”. One of the main meanings of the Nostratic root

morpheme an in the world languages is “human”. Korean. *in* “human”, Sumerian. *un* “population, mass”, ancient Indian. *janas* “tribe”, Ind. *jan* “human”, Oyrat. *ənqe* // *anqi* “kin, tribe”, Chin. *jin* “human”, “human, population, people”, Alt. *yon* “people”, Shor. *çon* “people”, Chuv. *çin* “human, people, society, husband”, Yakut. *don* “people, population”, Tohalar. *onk* “human”. *D, ç, y, z, j, r* in anlaut of these words are prothetic sounds and there are alternations *a-o, a-i, a-ı, a-ə, a-u* in these words. Our research shows that new words were formed from the Nostratic root morpheme **an* in the different system languages. As noted above, the sound prosthesis that is typical of the primary word - formation manifests itself in anlaut in the phonological development of this root morpheme. For example, Komi. *zon* “boy, son”. The Komi etymologists think that this word is homogeneous with the word *jan//can//jana* “human, creation” in the ancient Indian language [КЭСКЯ, p.106-107]. There is a word *ins* “human” in the Arabic language. The root in the pair words *in-cin, ins-cins* used in the tales means “human”. Thus there is a morpheme **an* in the root of the Arabic word “*insan*”. The root **an* “human” branched by the semantic lines “man”-“woman” in the world languages.

**An* “animal”: The common meaning “animal” of the root **an* have narrowed in the modern Turkic languages: Alt., Tat.dial. “deer”; Karakalpak, Nagai, Kirghiz “wild animal”; Shor, Kazakh. “wild animal”. Some Turkologists suppose that this word was formed from the verb root *ağ-av-ov*. In our opinion, this ancient word has no relation to the verb root *ov-//av-*. The origin of the word an is connected with the noun root. The root **an* is one of the most ancient words and its origin is Nostratic. Our research shows that plenty of word with the semantic “animal” were formed from the Nostratic root **an* in the world languages, for example: Lat. *animal*, Arab. *anz* “goat”, Amer. *ano*. “young animal”. Ther is prosthesis of the different consonants and alternation *a~o* in the development of this root, for example: Komi *çani* “foal”, Eston. *sonn* “ox”, Fin. *soni* “ox”. There are parallels *anq* “wild animal”, *anqla* “to hunt” in the Mongolian language. The word *anq* “hunting” was used in the ancient Mongolian language. The word *an* means “wild animal, hunting” in the Siberian Tatars” dialects. Perhaps the word *in* “den, lair, burrow” in the modern Turkic languages and the

root **an* were formed from the same root nest. The word *an* is registered in the meaning “hunting” in the ancient Turkic written monument. The word *önük* formed from this root is used in the meaning “tiger cub” in the ancient Turkic written monument.

**Ka* “life, being, existence; alive”: according to the ancient Indo-European peoples’ mythological thinking, most of the names of the living things were formed from the same root **ki // *kei* “life, alive” and plenty of the names with the semantics “human” and names of many species of plants and animals were formed from this root in the Indo-European dialects⁴⁴. The parallel examples show that this morphological and semantic process is the common equiarity not only for the Indo-European languages but also for all world languages. This process can be traced in the Turkic languages, too. In the Protoaltai language the consonant *k* is one of the sounds that takes an intervocal position. According to the universal laryngeal theory *k* is one of the primary consonants formed in the language. This consonant was subjected to the phonological changes with the reflexes *k//q//g//x//h* as a result of the historical development. According to the ancient Indo-European people’ mythological thinking, there is *qa* regular etymological connection between the meanings “spirit-soul-, human-animal-God” in the Indo-European dialects. Division of the names of creatures into two groups-is the subsequent process⁴⁵. According to the Egyptian mythology, the sound *k* is one of the main elements forming the human essence. The words with the morpheme **ka* developed on the meanings “animated-life-body-spirit-human-animal-God” in the world languages.

**Ka* “body, soul, spirit”. The etymological analyses show that there was branching on the semantics like “body-animated” in the development of many primary root words. The word *xo* “animated” is used in the Sari Uighur language which is considered to be one of the

⁴⁴Гамкрелидзе, Т.В. Индоевропейский язык и индоевропейцы: [в 2-х т.] / Т.В.Гамкрелидзе, В.В.Иванов. – Тбилиси:Издательство Тбилисского университета, – Т.2.– 1984. – с.465.

⁴⁵ Гамкрелидзе, Т.В. Индоевропейский язык и индоевропейцы: [в 2-х т.] /Т.В.Гамкрелидзе, В.В.Иванов. – Тбилиси:Издательство Тбилисского университета, – Т.2.–1984. – с.467-468.

most ancient Turkic languages. The characteristic alternation *k-x* should be taken into account. *Ka* means “divine, earthly spirit” in many people’s languages. For example: *ka* “spirit” in Indian mythology, *ka* “spirit, soul, body” in Sanskrit. *Ka* means “human soul, spirit, life” in Egyptian mythology. The word *ku* means “spirit” in the Maya language supposedly of who are American aborigens have genetic relationship with the Turkic languages⁴⁶. The word *kot* “soul, spirit” is used in the modern Bashkir language. Compare: ancient Chin. *gu* “body, person, human”; Arab. *gutman* “body”, Scythian. *kaya* “body”, Chin. *huo //gua* “alive”, Tungus. Manch. *konan* “evil spirit”, Jap. *ki* “spirit”, *kataqi* “spirit”, *kadzo* “spirit”. The word *qut//kut* meant “life force, divine force, spirit, soul” in the ancient Turkic languages. *Kut* means “life force” in Yakut mythology. There is the word **kuen* “life force, life power” in the German languages in parallel⁴⁷. The word *kut* means “soul, spirit” in the Altai, Telaut languages.

The word *hun* “heart, spirit, the soul” of a dead person” with the reflex *k//h* is used in the Chinese language. Thus there is the morpheme **ka // *ku* in the origin of the words *kut* and *kun* from the historical-etymological standpoint. This morpheme **ku* is one of the allomorphs of the root **ka*. *Qut* means “life, force, spirit” in the Altai and Kirghiz languages. At the present the word *kut//qut* “force” used in the dialects of the Azerbaijani languages preserve that the trace of the protosemantics “life force”. These morphemes *ku//qə* means “soul” in the West Caucasian languages⁴⁸.

**Ka* “human”: Sometime the word *ka//qa* “relative, kinsman” was used in the ancient Turkic languages. *Ka* means “family” in the Korean language that has genetic relationship with the Turkic languages. The form *CVC* (consonant+vowel) of this root with the reflex *k//g* was used in dead languages: Sumerian: *ku* “ancestor”, ancient Egypt. *ka* “person, human”, Akkad. *ga* “human, man”. The primary form *CV* (consonant + vowel) is preserved in the Dagur

⁴⁶ <http://kitap.net.ru/karimullin.php>.

⁴⁷ Николаев, А.С. Исследования по праиндоевропейской именной морфологии / А.С.Николаев. – Санкт-Петербург: Наука, – 2010. – с.232.

⁴⁸ Məlikov, İ. Xatt-ümumtürk paralelləri // – Bakı: Azərbaycan filologiyası məsələləri, – 1984. II buraxılış, – s.101.

language related to the Mongolian language: Dag. *ku* “human”. Thus one of the allomorphs of the root **ka* is in the modern Dagur language. The word *ku* “family, kin, tribe” with the reflex *k//h* is used in the modern Chinese language. Historically, there was morphonological fusion **ka <ka+n//ka+ m//ku + m// ka+ t//ka+r//ka+s* in this nostratic root. Let us consider the similar roots in the world languages: Osset. *xo* “sister”, Mong. *küü* “boy”, Evenk. *ko* “child”, *ku //ko* “son”, Kalm. *ki* “tribe”, protojap. **kua* “child”, Amer. **qai* “woman”, Hamito-Semitic. **gav* “man, human, population”. The relic of the root **ka* “human” is traced in the etymological basis of the above mentioned examples. A. Von Gabain supposes that “*the word ka “family, relative” used in the ancient Turkic written sources originates from the Chinese root kia “family”*”⁴⁹. This assumption denies the scientific truth because there is also the word *ka* “family” in the Uighur language. M. Rasanen assumes that the root *ka* “relative, brother” in the Turkic languages was formed from the Korean word *ka* “family” [VEEWT, p.214]. At present, the word *ka* “family” is used in the Japanese language, i.e. the root *ka* is preserved as an independent word in some modern Altai languages. The development of the root morpheme **ka* on the semantics “human” can be explained by the phonological laws. As the sound in anlaut in this root morpheme is guttural from the articulatory standpoint the alternation *h>g>k>q* are natural change. The Nostratic root **ka* branched out on the phonovariants *ku-ki-ko-qa-qo-xo-go* and asemantized in the structure of dozens of words.

**Ka* “animal”: the archetype **ka* “living creature” is in the origin of many derivative words with the semantics “animal” in the modern languages. There are different examples demonstrating the root morpheme **ka* which means the names with the semantics “animal” in the independent form, for example: Khakas. *ka* “deer”, Alt., Tel. *ka* “bear - cub”. There are similar facts in the other language, too: Tal. *ga* “bull”, Sansk. *go* “ox”, ancient Egypt. *ga* “a type of bull”, *gu* “a kind of cattle”, Sumer. *ku* “sheep”, Baoan. *qa* “fox”. The examples show that the sound alternation in the homogeneous root morphemes turned them

⁴⁹Gabain, Von A. Eski Türkçenin Grameri / A. Von Gaben. – Ankara: Türk Tarih Kurumu Basımevi,– 1988. – s.276.

into the roots with the new semantics. There are traces of this root in the mythological vocabulary that is one of the primary sources of the language facts: ancient Turkic. *kat* “mythical animal”, Yak. *kai* “a large horrible wild animal”, ancient Chinese *kui* “strong mythical animal”. *Ka//kau* is “Bull, God” in Egyptian mythology. The morphonological and semantic transition in the protoroot morpheme **ka* “animal” can be traced by their comparison with the similar derivative roots related to Ural-Altai, Indo-European, Kartvel, Dagestan, Slavic and other languages. The derivatives of the root **ka* “animal” from a parallel with the derivatives of the morpheme **ka* “human”. These analogous language factors prove that the protoform was in the shape of **ka* and the origin of the above mentioned words is the same. Thus, the different names of the animals were formed from the Nostratic root **ka* “animal” in the world languages. Perhaps, these facts may seem accidental phonetic and semantic conformities. However, having analyzed the morphonological peculiarities of the analogous words of the typologically different, unrelated languages, their universal sound alternations, the historical essence of the sound reflexes we can safely say that the origin of these words is the same.

The third subchapter of the fourth chapter is called “**Nostratic verb roots**”. Verb roots are also related to the group of Nostratic words in the Turkic languages. Let us consider some of them:

**Ya-* “to sparkle, to shine, to glow, to warm, to warm up”. There are such word nests in the Turkic languages that later dozens of new words were formed from them. One of the such word nests is the Nostratic root morpheme **ya* “to sparkle, to shine, to glow, to warm, to warm up”. There are the following derivatives of the root **ya* in the world languages: *yan-//çun-//san-//dan-//den-//gün-//kün-*. The verb *yan-* in the Azerbaijani language was formed from the root **ya-*. There is a derivative *çun-* through the alternation *y-ç* in the Chuvash language. There are traces of this base in the different languages: the ancient Chinese dialect. *yan* “light”, Chin. *yan* “smoke”, *yan* “to ignite, to burn out”, *yang* “to fry”. The anlaut *y* of this Nostratic root is replaced by the anlaut *d* in some languages: the ancient Indo-European **dau//*du* “to light”, **dei* “to sparkle”, the ancient Chin. *dian* “to shine, to sparkle”, Balt.-Slav. **din//*dein* “sunny time of day”, Buryat. *den* “candle”,

Russian. *день* “day”. It is known that the alternation *d>y* is very specific and its essence is universal in the world languages. A.Y. Anikin relates the root **den*, **dine* “day, twenty-four hours” in the Baltic languages to the verb **di* “to sparkle, to glitter” of the ancient Indo-European origin⁵⁰. We suppose that the word *gün* “day; sun” in the Turkic language was formed from the derivative *yan-* basing ourselves on this analogy.

**Ke-* “to move”. The root of the verbs *get-//git-//qit-//gəz-//gəl-//qel-//kel-//kəl-//kil-*, *gir-//qir-//kir-//qal-//kal-//, qaç-//koş-//qov-//qon-, köç-, keç-* in the Turkic languages is connected with this morpheme. For the first time in Turkology A.A. Zayonchkovsky showed that the verbs *kel-*, *ket-*, *keç-*, *kez-* were formed from the verb root **ke* in his article written in 1961⁵¹. The form *CV* of this Nostratic verb was used in the ancient languages: Urartu. *ka* “go ahead, to march ahead”, the ancient Egypt. *ka* “to leave”, Sum. *gi* “to return, to send”, Sansk. *gu* “to go”, Iran. *ga* “to go”, the ancient Jap. *ki* “to come”, Ind. “to reach”.

The word *gi* “step” in the ancient Egyptian language proves that the morpheme **ke* used to be syncretic root. The form *CV* of this root is also preserved in some modern languages: Sem. *gi* “to come”, Kor. *ka* “to go away”, Chin. *gu* “to go away, to leave”, English *go*, Jap. *ga* “to come, to visit”. This morpheme occurs among the reconstructed roots in many languages: Kartv. *ga* “to carry”, the ancient Indo-European. **ga* “to go”, Skythian. **ga* “to go”. The form *gə-* “to come” is also used in the Azerbaijani spoken language.

The reflex *k/g* was often formed in the development of this root. So the root, origin of the verbs *gəl-*, *get-*, *gəz-* is the same. The new roots were formed by the morphonological way from this morpheme of the syllable type *CV* (*consonant+vowel*) as a result of the alternation *k-g* in anlaut. The verb *gəl-* is in the form *ka-//ke* in the Uighur language:

⁵⁰Аникин, А.Е. Этимология и балто-славянское лексическое сравнение в праславянской лексикографии / А.Е.Аникин. – Новосибирск: Сибирский хронограф, – 1998. – с.310.

⁵¹Зайончковский, А.А. К вопросу о структуре корня в тюркских языках. Глагольные основы моносиллабические (односложные) типа С+Г (согласный+гласный) // – Москва: Вопросы языкознания, –1961. №2, – с. 33.

kesam “if I come”.

The extensive facts preserved above prove that plenty of new words with the semantics of movement were formed from the Nostratic root **ke* - in the world languages. There is a detailed etymological analysis of the Nostratic **bi* “to be”, **ba* “to tie, to tighten the knot”, **öl* “to perish”, **ir* “to reach, to come, to walk, to follow, to follow”, *ke* “to cut” in the dissertation.

The fourth subchapter of the fourth chapter “**Nostratic pronoun roots**” consists of three paragraphs. The first paragraph of the fourth subchapter is “**Personal pronouns**”. The singular forms of the I and II personal pronouns are usually divided into the parts *mə+n* “I”, *sə+n* “you” in Turkology. V.V.Radlov, V.L.Kotvich, J.Deni, B.Shott, G.J.Ramstedt, N.K.Dmitriyev, A.N.Kononov, F.G.İskhahov and others think that the etymological basis of the personal pronouns in the I person, was *bi//be* or *mi//me* and in the II person was *si//se*⁵². This cannot be regarded as acceptable. Thus, it is possible to reconstruct the singular of the I person in the form *CVC* (consonant+vowel) for then Turkic languages: **bi*. There is no doubt about homogeneity of the personal pronoun **bu* and demonstrative pronoun *bu* “this” in the Turkic languages. This phenomenon is, a trace of flexion which is the way of the ancient word formation. Let us consider the analogous, parallel facts in the non-Turkic languages: Bao. *be*, Fin. *mina*, French. *moi*, Telu., Pid., the ancient Irish. *me*, Goth. *mi-k*, Selk. Kamas. *man*, Irish. *me*, Swahili. *mimi*, Udm. Mon., Yuk. *met* “I”, the ancient Irish. *minn* “my”. V.M.İllich-Svitich reconstructed the protoform of the pronoun *mən* “I” in the form **bi* for the protoaltai languages [OCHЯ, V.2, p.147]. The allomorphs *bə//bi//bu//mə//mi//mu* “I” were historically formed as a result of ablaut, the alternation *b-m* in this root is the later sonorous combination. The pronoun *biz* “we” is in the different phonetic variants in the non-Turkic languages: the ancient Per. *mi*, Komi-Zyrian. *mi*, the ancient Mongolian. *bid*, the ancient Manch. *be*, the ancient Evenki. *bu*, Bel. *mi*, Irish. *muid*, Lithuan. *mes*, Norw. *me*, Serb. *mi*, Ukr. *mi*, Eston. *me*, Evenki dial. *bu*, Tung-Manch. *bu*,

⁵²İslamov, M.İ. Türk dillərində əvəzliliklər / M.İ.İslamov. – Bakı: Elm, – 1986. – s.7.

Mong. *baq*, Komi-perm. *mi*, Udm. *mi*. There is no doubt that the above mentioned pronoun roots have the same origin because of the specific alternation $b > m$. The singular and plural of the I person are formed by flexion in the Mongolian and the Manchu-Tungus languages and this fact provides a real basis for revealing of etymology of the personal pronouns: Neg., Udege., Ulch., Oroch. *bi* “I”- *bu* “we”. This fact confirms the important role of the flexion as the ancient word formation in the morphonological development of root words. Komi etymologists reconstruct the protoform of the pronoun root which expresses the plural of the I person in the form **mi* in the Permic languages. As the pronouns *bən//mən* “I” and *biz* “we” were formed from the demonstrative pronoun *bu* “this” reconstruction of the protoform of the pronoun *biz* in the form **bu* is more logical.

The singular of the II person is reconstructed in the form **sɪ* in Turkology and this pronoun is supposed to be derivative from the pronoun *ʃu*. The singular of the II person is reconstructed in the form **si* for the protostratic languages. The pronoun *es* that expresses the singular of the II person in the Chuvash language is the variant of the pronoun **se* subjected to the metathesis. Compare: the ancient Greek dial. *su//sü*, Tung. *si*, Manch. *si* “you”, the ancient Irish. *si // sissi* “you”⁵³. The primary root of the pronoun *sən* “you” is also preserved in the modern Salar language: *se* “you”. The pronoun *sən* “you” is used with the anlaut ζ in some languages: Yuk. *çe*, Oirat. *çi*, Mong. *çi*. “you”. The reflex $s//\zeta$ occurs in the singular and plural of the II person in some languages: Sakh. *ʃu*, Chechen. *ʃu* “you”, Georgian. *ʃen* “you”, Buryat. *ʃi* “you”. The reflex $s//z$ occurs in the pronoun root **si//*sə//*se* that expresses the singular and plural of the II person in the world languages: Basque. *zu* “you”, Germ. *sie* (zi) “you”, Hittite. *zik*. “you”, Sumerian. *za* “you”. The singular of the II person in the Indo-European and Slavic languages, For example, Rus. *ты* “you”, Pers. *to* “you”, Germ. *du* “you” and the sounds $d//t$ in anlaut in the pronoun **se//*si* in the Turkic languages are similar from the articulatory

⁵³ Гамкрелидзе, Т.В. Индоевропейский язык и индоевропейцы: [в 2-х т.] Т.В.Гамкрелидзе, В.В.Иванов. – Тбилиси: Издательство Тбилисского университета, – Т.1.– 1984.–с.254.

standpoint, and their alternation is quite a natural phenomenon. The singular of the the III person was used in the forms *ol* and *an* in the ancient Turkic language. The ancient form of the pronoun *o* “he, she, it” which expressese the singular of the III person is preserved in the variant *ol* in the spoken Turkish language. This pronoun is in the variant *ul* in the modern Bashkir language and in the variant *al//an* in the Kirghiz languages. The form *ol* used to be in the Azerbaijani language, too. The singular of the III person was mainly expressed by the word *an* in the ancient Turkic written sources: *Anun canı azad olsun*. The origin of the pronouns *ol* and *an* is the same on the basis of the characteristic sonorous alternation. Actually this pronoun was historically formed as *ol//on//an+lar*. Compare: the ancient Turkic *ol//an* “he, she, it”, Rus. *он* “he”, *ону* “they”, Pers. *an* “he, she, it”, Fin. *han*. “he, she”, Sumer. *E-ne-ne* “they”, Koryak. *inan* “he, she”. In our opinion, the origin of the pronoun *an* is connected with the protostratic root **an* “alive, creature”

The second paragraph of the fourth subchapter is “**Demonstrative pronouns**”. The levels of use of the demonstrative pronouns *ol//an//ol//bu//şol//şu//ku* that are the main deictic indicators were historically quite different in the Turkic languages. There is a demonstrative pronoun *en//in//ın* “this” in the Iranian languages. Perhaps there is an etymological relation between this pronoun **an* “that” in the ancient Turkic languages. The pronoun *an* means “this” in “Kutadgu bilik”, too: *Kayu türlüğ er me sözün sözlese anı ukşa bilse yana kizlese* [KB, V.1, p.277]: “He must listen to anybody’s words, but he must not to say it openly” [KB, V.2, p.277]. *Anav* in the modern Kazakh language and *in//ın* Khalaj. language mean “this” mean “this”. Compare: Assyrian. *anmu* “this”, *annu* “this, that” Etruscan *an* “that”, Pers “that”, the ancient Icelandic *hann* “that”, Mong. *ene* “this, that”. B.İ. Tatarinstev connects the origin of the words *anaar*, *anaa* “there” in the Tuvinian language with the demonstrative pronoun **an* “that” [ЭТЧув.Я, V.1, p.133]. This hypothesis is convincing enough. The pronoun **an* “that” was also “petrified” in the word *anda* “there” in the Tuvinian language. The demonstrative pronoun **an* is also preserved in the word *anarı* “that side, on the other side” in the Azerbaijani dialects and in the word *anda* “there” in the Urum language. *Anq* “the

right side” in the modern Karahcay - Balkar language, *anau* “that side” in the Kazakh language, *anday* “so, such” in the Kirghiz language. Probably the origin of these words is also connected with the root **an*. Compare: Fin. *han*, Chuv. *ene* “that”, Khal. *in/in* “this”, Sumer. *e-ne* “that”, Urar. *ini* “this”, the ancient Indo-Europe. *an* “there, thitherward”, Iran. *ana//ane//un* “that”, Jap. *ano* “that”. In our opinion, there is a genetic relation between these pronoun roots. There are demonstrative pronouns with the anlaut and demonstrative particles in the modern Turkic languages: Kumyk. *teqe* “this, Tat.dial. *teqe //tee*, Kazs. *tiiney* “that”, “one”, Tat.dial. *tə* the demonstrative particle, Fin-Ug. *ta//tə* “this”⁵⁴. F.A.Jalilov writes that there was a demonstrative pronoun **se //te* in the Turkic languages in ancient times and its trace is preserved in many languages⁵⁵. The anlaut *t* in the demonstrative particle *tana* “that, this, this one” in the Uighur language proves the homogeneity between the Russian pronoun *ты* “you” and Persian *to* “you”. The demonstrative particles, pronouns *ta//tu//to* used in the Turkic languages reflect the relic of the relationship with the other languages. Compare: Alt.dial. *tu*, Fin-Ugric. *ta//tə* “this”, Mari. *to*, Mordov. *to* “that”, Komi-Permyaak. *ta* “this”, Udm. *tu*, Fin. *tuo*, Hung. *to* “that”, Mong. *ter* “that”, Rus. *mom, me* “that, those”, the ancient Slavic. **eto//*eta*, Bel. *qeta*, the ancient Ind. *etat* “this”. O.N.Turbachev shows that the pronoun *eto* “this” in the Slavic languages consists of the parts *e+ta* [ЭССЯ, V.6, p.8]. There is a demonstrative pronoun *tiqil* in the Kirghiz language. K.Seydakmakov think that the demonstrative pronouns *se(n)*, *si(z)*, *si(ler)* and *tiqi(<ti+qi)*, *şul //şol* are etymologically close [КТКЭС, p.194]. There was the same demonstrative pronoun in the ancient languagees. Toh. *tu*, the ancient Perm. *ta*, the ancient Egyp. *ta*. “this”, the ancient Chin. *ta* “that”. There used to be a demonstrative pronoun *tu* “this is, that is” in the dialects of the Tatar language which is archaized now. The above mentioned analogous facts prove the Nostratic origin of the demonstrative pronoun

⁵⁴Махмутова, Л.Т. Опыт исследования тюркских диалектов. Мишарский диалект татарского языка / Л.Т.Махмутова. – Москва: Наука, – 1978.– с.125.

⁵⁵Cəlilov, F.A. Azərbaycan dilinin morfonologiyası / F.A.Cəlilov. – Bakı: Maarif, – 1988. – s.159.

**tu.*

The third paragraph of the fourth subchapter is called “**Interrogative pronouns**”. Along with the personal and demonstrative pronouns there are also conformities both in phonetics and semantics of the interrogative pronouns in the world languages and these facts are not accidental at all. The reason of the analogous facts in many interrogative pronouns in the different system languages have not been researched yet in linguistics.

The view on the descent of the interrogative pronouns from the demonstrative and personal pronouns is proved by the existence of the parallel facts in the world languages. One of the pronoun root that makes an analogy in the different languages is the morpheme **mi*: Alt.dial. *mi*, Kartv. *maj*, Hung. *mi*, Sumer. *mi*, the ancient Korean **mō* “what”, the ancient Hebrew. *mi*, Aram. *mən*, Georg.dial. *min*, Kush. *mi*, Akkad. *man/manum*, Kartv. **min*, Meg. *min*, Chan. *min* “who”. G.A.Klimov reconstructs the archetype of the pronoun *min* “who” in the Kartvelian languages in the form **mi* [ЭСКЯ, p.135]. This pronoun root is in the variants **mi* “what” in the ancient Turkic language, *men* in the modern Chuvash language. Comparing this pronoun in the Turkic languages with the Arabic. *mən* “who”, Korean. *muat* “what”. M.Ruhlen concludes that they have the same root⁵⁶. V.M.İllich-Svitich shows that the Nostratic pronoun *mi* “what” and interrogative particle – *mi* in the Turkic languages are homogeneous [ОСНЯ, V.2, p.153]. So the interrogative particle – *mi*⁴ in the Azerbaijani language preserves the trace of the Nostratic morpheme **mi* “who, what”. Most of the interrogative pronouns starting with the consonant *h* in the modern Azerbaijani language were used with the consonants *k//q* in anlaut in ancient times: *harada* – *qanda* “where”, *haçan* – *kaçan* “when”, *hansı* – *qansı* “which” etc. That is to say the anlaut *k//q* was before the anlaut *h* anlaut *k//q* in the interrogative pronouns is preserved in some Turkic languages: Alt. *kaçan* “when”, Kumyk. *kayda*, Tof. *qayda* “where”, *qaysı* “which”. The interrogative

⁵⁶Рулен, М. Происхождение языка: ретроспектива и перспектива // – Москва: Вопросы языкознания, –1991. №1, – с. 12-13.

pronoun **ka* “which” was used in the ancient Turkic language. A.von Gabain shows that such interrogative pronouns **kan, kanta, kandin, kança* used in the ancient Turkic sources originated from the root **ka*⁵⁷. Compare: Pers. *ku* “where”, Lat. *qui* “which”, the ancient Slavic. **kadu* “where”, *какъ* “how”, Bulgar.dial. *ka* “how” etc. Undoubtedly, the origin of all these pronouns is connected with the root morpheme **ka*. The origin of most interrogative pronouns in these languages is explained by the morpheme *ka* in the “Etymological dictionary of the Slavic languages”. At present the interrogative pronoun **ka* is used in the dialects of the Slavic languages.

Thus descent of some interrogative pronouns from the root **ka* in the Turkic languages is not accidental. The parallel, analogous words prove that the Nostratic morpheme **ka* is in the root of the interrogative pronouns meaning “what, when, which, where, what time, how, how many, how much”. This interrogative pronoun *ka* is preserved in the modern Sari Uighur language: *ka* “which”.

The main results and findings of the dissertation are summarized in the “**Conclusion**”.

1.The factor of onomatopoeic words played a special role in formation of rootwords, because most of the primary words were formed as a result of onomatopoeia. Precisely sounds not words were in the finished form in the protolanguage. Sound symbolism is also one of the main factors in the formation of primary word models. That is to say there was connection between the primary sounds and their meaning.

2.The structural formation of root words passed several stages. The primary monosyllabic root words sometimes were subjected to fusion several times. Comparison of the facts of dead languages, especially the words of the Sumerian language is very important for study of this process.

3.The root words of the Turkic languages can be divided into two groups from the etymological standpoint: the Nostratic roots and roots of Turkic origin. The Nostratic roots are common root words that occur

⁵⁷ Gabain, Von A. Eski Türkçenin Grameri /A. Von Gabain. – Ankara: Türk Tarih Kurumu Basımevi, – 1988. – s.15.

in the typologically different languages. The words of Turkic origin are common roots that occur in the typologically of different languages. The words of Turkic origin are common roots that are preserved only in the written monuments and at the present stage of the Turkic languages. The root words of the Turkic languages passed the following stages of development: the Nostratic stage (the most ancient layer with the common base of the Indo-European and non-Turkic languages), the Ural-Altai stage, the Altay stage, the Turkic stage.

4. The initial structure of the root words of the Turkic languages was in the forms V (vowel), CVC (consonant+vowel+consonant), CV (consonant+vowel), VC (vowel+ consonant). That is to say the primary root words are based on the monosyllabic model. The root words with the structure V (vowel) and CV (consonant+vowel) are most subjected to archaization and fusion in the modern Turkic languages.

5. The root words were subjected to the phonosemantic separation, morphonological changes on the sage of the development from the amorphous stage to the agglutinative structure. Some of the root words preserved their independence but some of them were asemantized. Multivariance, homonymy, amorphness, syncretism that are universal for the root words of the protolanguage are also typical for the primary Turkic root words. Multivariance in the root words is manifestation of the ancient dialect differences.

6. The research shows that the word which was archaized, petrified, became a dead root in a certain Turkic language preserves its independence in the other Turkic language or its dialect. That is to say the word which is considered to be a simple one from the synchronous standpoint for a certain Turkic language is a derivative word for the other Turkic language.

7. The variability in the Turkic root words later was a main source for emergence, formation of new roots. The emergence of new allomorphs, phonetic differences, variation in the primary root words concluded with word formation. At the same time, research of root morphemes is very important for study of the primary word formation processes. In the ancient periods the phonological and morphonological ways as a derivativological process dominated in the root words. The phonological factors played the leading role in formation of the new

root words at the stage before affixation.

8. At present, the phonetic phenomena that are considered to be combinatorial (elision, metathesis, epenthesis, alternation) carried out the derivatological function and served word formation in the ancient periods. The primary elongation, syncretism, fusion-asemantization are also the ways of the primary word formation.

9. The research proves that the facts and sources of the Turkic languages are not enough to carry out the complex etymological analysis of the root words in the Turkic languages. The analogous facts of the unrelated languages must be used during the reconstruction of the root words of the Turkic languages. In many cases, analogous language facts resembling lexical parallels actually prove the genetic unity, the similarity of the protolanguage for all people. The notion “related languages” traditionally used in linguistics is a conditional term. Actually, this term expresses the name of the language families formed after separation from the primary, root language. All languages are related regardless of their typology, the origin of all languages is the same .

10. The modern world languages originated from one, common language – the protolanguage. The protolanguages originated from the primary protolanguage were partitioned for thousands of years and caused formation of the current language families. The Nostratic stage is the stage during which the protolanguages were not partitioned yet. The homogenous words preserved in the different system languages prove the monogenesis of the world languages. As the root words are the result of the primary human thinking they have the same origin in the different system languages.

11. The verb etymological analysis of the ancient root words of any language family determines that they are homogenous roots originated from the protolanguage. The Nostratic root words were subjected to the different morphological, semantic changes in the different languages, the sound reduction took place at the beginning or at the end of a word in a certain language, but there was epenthesis at the beginning or at the end of the root word in the other language and the word acquired a new form. The comparison of the root words of the Turkic languages with the root words of the Indo-European languages

which is the largest language family shows that the stress on the first syllable, deaf anlaut, formation of the primary word models on the basis of the monosyllabic ones, syncretism, variation are their common features.

12. The homogeneous root words are the most commonly found in nouns, verbs and pronouns in the world languages. The Nostratic analysis of the root of many simple, monosyllabic nouns, verbs reveals that they are derivative from the etymological standpoint in the modern Turkic languages. The Turkic languages as the most ancient branch of the Altai languages preserve the homogeneous root words most of all. The main reason for this is the agglutinative structure of the Turkic languages. Some of the verb roots that are even considered to be the purest part of speech in the modern Turkic languages and verbs used in the world languages have the same origin. The origin of some monosyllabic verb roots that are supposed to be of Turkic origin is also connected with the Nostratic periods, for example: *get-//git-*, *kəs-//qaz*, *öl-*, *yan-//yak-* etc.

13. The Nostratic lexical layer mainly include personal, demonstrative, interrogative pronouns, some monosyllabic verbs, kinship terms, the words which express the sacral notions. In some Nostratic root words the semantic branching historically took place in the direction “living, breath, body, spirit, animal, human, God”. This semantic process is observed in the roots **ka*, **an*, **bod* and their detailed etymological explanation is given in the research. The research prove that such monosyllabic words as **ka*, **an*, **ku*, **ke*, **ya* were used in the protolanguage and later dozens of derivative words were formed from this word family.

14. The primary structural model of the Nostratic root words was mostly in the form CV (consonant+vowel). The final consonant of most roots with the structure CVC (consonant+vowel+consonant) functions as a petrified suffix. Spontaneous sound alternation played an important role in formation of the different allomorphs of the Nostratic root words in the world languages .

15. The formation of various types of root pronouns is historically a later process. In the early period of language development, the same pronominal roots were polysynthetic in nature;

they appeared in personal, demonstrative and interrogative functions. The fact that the same root of a pronoun in different languages has different semantics confirms this idea. Our study shows that the roots of *ba // bu // ma // mi, sa // si // şu, ka // ku, an // un // en, ta // tu // ti* performed the function of both personal and demonstrative and interrogative pronouns and had the same origin in different system languages.

16. Pronouns preserve traces of the most ancient vocabulary of any language. So study of the morphological development of the pronoun roots is very important from the standpoint of the research of ancient vocabulary. Precisely analogy of pronoun roots in the different languages is proof that pronouns belong to the group of the most ancient words because the common root morphemes both in the related and unrelated languages are the most ancient lexical layer of the primary protolanguage. Mutual interference, transformation of the pronoun roots, semantic changes are the result of the historical evolution and differentiation of the world languages. Emergence of the phonological and semantic differences of the homogeneous pronoun morphemes that occur in the different system languages is connected with the individual development of the world languages.

17. When interpreting sound transitions in the roots of words of nostratic origin, it is necessary to apply the universal laryngeal theory. The essence of the transitions **ku – bu – mu – vu – su – yu – xu – hu “su”, *ka – bi // bu – sı – şı – şu – tu* “I, you, he, she” can be explained on the basis of this theory. The fact that single-root words having the same phonological structure and different semantics in different languages are associated with their distance from each other from the temporal and areal points of view as a result of the fragmentation of proto-language.

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

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 4. Türkologiyada kök və əsas problemi // – Bakı: Tədqiqlər, –2006. №4, – s.92-99.
 5. Kök morfemlərin söz yaradıcılığı prosesində rolu // – Bakı: Tədqiqlər, – 2007. №1, – s.101-107.
 6. Türk dillərində iş feillərində məna ayrılığı // – Bakı: Tədqiqlər, – 2007. №2, – s.117-128.
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