

## Semantic-Functional Features of the Past Participle (By Comparing the Tatar and Turkish Languages)

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### Abstract

It is known that the Tatar language is a part of the Kypchak group, and the modern Turkish language is comprehended in the Oguz group. In turn, they both developed under the influence of the Arabic and Persian languages. At the beginning of the 19th century, the Oguz elements were also reflected in the Tatar literary language. The Oguz elements can be seen in the works of famous writers and poets of the time, such as Musa Akkheget, Utyz Imani, Gayaz Iskhaki, Dardmand, Gabdulla Tukay and many others. Most enlighteners of the Tatar people were educated in Turkey. For example, Dardmand lived in Istanbul in 1880-1881, studied the Turkish language and literature, communicated with prominent Turkish writers, and followed their work. After returning to his homeland, he applied the experience of Turkish poets, used certain elements of the Turkish language. An important element of the ethnic affinity of the Tatar and Turkish people is the similarity of linguistic elements, traditions, folk art. The same works, for example, «Кутадгу белек», are a key work for these languages, the basis of Tatar and Turkish literature. Religious similarities are also an important factor for the interconnection and mutual understanding of these two peoples. Therefore, a comparative study of these two languages makes it possible to draw interesting conclusions. This determines the relevance of the topic. This article gives a comparative analysis of the participles of the Tatar and Turkish languages. The scientific novelty of this article is defined by a comparative analysis of the past participles of the Tatar (-ган/-гән, -кан/-кән) and Turkish (-mış/-miş/-muş/-müſ; -dik/-dik/-duk/-dük) languages. In the course of the study, it is stated that each language, although it is part of the Turkic group, has distinctive features and peculiarities. At the same time, one can notice the influence of the Turkish language on the Tatar language. The choice of research methods is determined by the goals and objectives of the work, as well as the specificity of the studied material. The traditional methods of grammatical analysis were used in this the research: descriptive, contrastive-historical, descriptive-analytical, method of continuous sampling.

**Keywords:** Verb; Participle; Tense; Sentence; Tatar language.



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### 1. Introduction

During the existence of the Türkic protolanguage, the verb represented a rather developed part of the speech. There was a system of verbal tenses capable of expressing three tense forms – the form of the present, the form of the past and the form of the future. Quite rich was the system of verbal derivational affixes, in particular the affixes of multiple actions. The voices also existed in that period. The verb had its own means of negation, which significantly differentiated it from the noun. The origin of participles in Turkic languages is not considered to be controversial. According to the viewpoint widely held among Turkologists, participles go back to deverbal nouns with a rather diffuse meaning. These deverbal nouns had both the meaning of the nouns and the meaning of the participles, having one meaning or another depending on the context. The ancient participles of the era of the Turkic protolanguage differed significantly from those participles that we usually see in modern Turkic languages. They did not have tense and voice differentiation and were rather deverbal adjectives. The verbs of this type denoted any property inherent in the verb, for example, the effectiveness of the action. Some part of them retained their former significance of the effectiveness of the action, the other was substantiated and formed the deverbal nouns. The history of origin, the lexical and semantic sphere of the participles of the Turkic languages is very diverse and interesting for research today (Abdrakhmanova *et al.*, 2016).

An important element of the ethnic affinity of the Tatar and Turkish people is the similarity of linguistic elements, traditions, popular art. The same works, for example, «Кутадгу белек», are a key work for these languages, the basis of Tatar and Turkish literature. Religious similarities are also an important factor for the interrelationship and mutual understanding of these two peoples. Therefore, a comparative study of these two

languages makes it possible to draw interesting conclusions. This determines the relevance of the topic. In recent years, one can see quite a lot of scientific works, where they emphasize the similarity of the Tatar and Turkish languages.

Participle of a particular language was often the object of research by scholars. To date, we cannot say that there are unresolved issues in this area. The main goal of this work is a comparative analysis of the present participles of the Tatar and Turkish languages. Participle is a non-conjugated verb form, which combines the features of the verb with features of the adjective. Participle, as it is one of the forms of the verb, denotes the action, the process that happen in time: укый торган бала (читающий ребёнок / the reading child), укылган китаплар (прочитанные книги / the books to have been read). Participle can have an affirmative and negative form: язылган хат (написанное письмо / the written letter) – язылмаган хат (not written letter); can have voice forms: сөйләшә торган күршеләр (соседи, которые общаются между собой / the neighbors who communicate with each other) – the affix -ш of reciprocal voice; юылган идән (мытый пол / the washed floor) - -ыл – a form of passive voice. The participle, like other forms of the verb, can have multiple forms: паркка чыккалаган апа (тётя, которая регулярно гуляет по парку / an aunt who regularly walks in the park). In the word combinations, the participle can be both the dominant component and the dependent word. When the noun is subordinate to it, they take the affixes of cases: авылга кайта торган егет (парень, который приезжает в деревню / a boy who comes to the village) - -га – the affix of additive case; елгдан тотылган балык (из реки пойманная рыба / fish caught in the river) – -дан – the affix of ablative case. In a complex sentence, the participle can be a predicate of the subordinate clause: Әни юган халат киймәгән әле (Халат, которого постирала мама, ещё не высох / A dressing gown, which was washed by my mother, has not dried up yet) (Khisamova, 1970).

Since the participle has the properties of the adjective, it expresses the dynamic feature of an object, a person, of this or that phenomenon: йөгәрә торган кыз кыз (бегающая девушка / running girl), чәчәк ата торган ләлә (цветущий тюльпан / flowering tulip).

The participle in both the Tatar language and in the Turkish language does not have the plural form, and the possessive affixes (Tumasheva, 1986).

The participle in the Tatar language, according to its temporal characteristics, has three forms: 1) the present participle (-учы/-үче; -а/-ә/-ый/-и торган), 2) the past participle (-ган/-гән, -кан/-кән), 3) the future participle (-асы/-әсе, -ачак/-әчәк, -ыр/-ер). And in Turkish, the participle has four tense forms: 1) the present participle (-(y)an/-(y)en), 2) the past participle (-miş/-miş/-muş/-müŝ; -dik/-dik/-duk/-dük), 3) the present-future participle (-(r/-ar/-er/-ir/-ir/-ur/-ür), 4) the participle expressing the future tense (-(y)acak/-(y)ecek) (- (y) (Shakirova et al., 2016).

In Tatar language, the tense of participles is revealed by a synthetic and analytical way. In Turkish, the forms of tenses are divided into two categories: simple and complex. But in meaning and in form, they basically coincide with the synthetic forms of participles of the Tatar language (Javdet-zade, 1934).

## 2. Methodology

The choice of research methods is determined by the goals and objectives of the work, as well as the specificity of the studied material. The research used mainly the traditional methods of grammatical analysis: descriptive, contrastive-historical, descriptive-analytical, the method of continuous sampling. The descriptive method involves the collection of material, its systematization that makes it possible to see different kinds or types, general and specific characteristics. Contrastive-historical approach makes it possible to identify the features of interaction between the Tatar language and the Turkish language (Nurova et al., 2016; Seilbek et al., 2018).

## 3. Results

1. In the Tatar language, the past participle has one synthetic form (-ган/-гән, -кан/-кән). And in Turkish there are two forms (-miş/-miş/-muş/-müŝ; -dik/-dik/-duk/-dük). But they all have a negative form with the help of the affix -ма, -ма.

2. The forms of the past participle of the Tatar ган/-гән, -кан/-кән and the participle of the Turkish -dik/-dik/-duk/-dük denote both past and present, and the form -miş/-miş/-muş/-müŝ is used only when describing the past tense.

3. The participles of the form -ган/-гән, -кан/-кән concretize subject, object, place or time of the process. The governing word of the participle of the form -miş/-miş/-muş/-müŝ is only the object and the subject. And the Turkish form -dik/-dik/-duk/-dük expresses the object, place or time of the process. They are often used without the governing component, and then conjugated according to cases, take the category of possessing, numbers.

4. In terms of functionality they are always attributes, and in the meaning of the name of the doer of the action they can be used as any member of the sentence (Boscán Leal and Villalobos Antúnez, 2016; Dorzhu and Ondar, 2018).

## 4. Discussion

The participle combines the features of the verb and the adjective. According to semantics, the participle, like other kinds of the verb, expresses the process. But unlike them, it expresses this process as an indication of one or another subject, person. Both in the Tatar language and in the Turkish language, participles are grouped according to the tense features. In Tatar, the participle is expressed in three forms of tense: the participle of the present, the past and the future tenses. And in Turkish, the participle has four tenses: the present, the past, the present-future and the future. The past participle in the Tatar language is expressed by the affixes -ган/-гән, -кан/-кән, that is, the synthetic

form: укылган китап (прочитанная книга / a book to have been read), узган жэй (прошлое лето / last summer). The same form is also used to designate the present tense: биегэн бала (танцующий ребенок / a dancing child). In Turkish, the past participle is formed by combining the affixes -miş/-miş/-muş/-mü: almış elbise (купленная рубашка/ the shirt to have been bought), gelmiş insan (приходящий человек / coming person) and the form -dik/-dik/-duk/-dük: aldığım mektup (письмо, которое я получил / the letter I have received), gördükleri ev (дом, который они увидели / the house they have seen). The participle of the form -dik/-dik/-duk/-dük can also denote the present. This is determined only in context (Shakirova et al., 2017).

In the Tatar language, as a rule, the participle does not have a category of possessing. Plural affixes and possessive forms in the Tatar language are connected to the subordinating component: укыган хатым (письмо, которое я прочитал / the letter I have read), укыган хатыгыз (письмо, которое вы прочитали / the letter you have read), etc. These features are also characteristic of the participle of the form -miş/-miş/-muş/-mü of the Turkish language. And the participle of the form -dik/-dik/-duk/-dük are easily used with the categories denoting possession: aldığım kitap (the book I have taken), aldığınız kitap (the book you have taken). The past participle in Tatar and Turkish has a negative form. In the Tatar language, a negative form is used with the help of the affix -ма/-мә: көткән кунак (жданный гость an expecting guest) – көтмәгән кунак (нежданный гость/ an unexpected guest). Turkish -ma: gelmiş insan (приходящий человек / the person coming) – gelmemiş insan (человек, который не пришёл / a person who have not come), aldığım kitap (книга, которую я взял / the book I have taken) – aldımam kitap (the book I have not taken) (Kajumova et al., 2017).

The participle of the Tatar language of the form -ган/-гән, -кан/-кән concretizes the subject: киткән кеше (человек, который ушёл / the person who has left), the object: төзелгән бина (построенное здание / building being built), the place: ял иткән авыл (the village in which we have been resting), time: көткән вакыт (долгожданное время / long expected time). The Turkish participle of the form -miş/-miş/-muş/-mü concretizes the subject: Istanbulda yaşamış dostumuz (друг, живущий в Истанбуле / a friend who lives in Instambul), the subject: yazılmış hikaye (написанный рассказ / a written story). The participles of the form -dik/-dik/-duk/-dük denote the object: açık bıraktığı oda kapısı (оставшаяся открытой дверь комнаты/ an open room door), the place of the process: bulunduğum soka (the street I live in) and the time of the process: deşarı çıktığımız zaman (время, когда вышли на улицу / the time we came out). In these languages, the past participle is quite often substantivized and appears in the meaning of the name of the doer of the action. In this case, they are case conjugated, take the category of numbers and possession: Күп торганнан сорама, күп йөргәннән сора (Не спрашивай у долгожителя, а спроси у того, кто много ходит / Do not ask the long-livers, but ask the one who walks a lot) (Proverb). Benim aradığım burada var mı? (Вещи, которые я ищу здесь есть? Are there he things I am looking for?). Yalnız olmuşları topla (Собери только спелые / Gather only the red-ripe).

The participle of the form -ган/-гән, -кан/-кән and -miş/-miş/-muş/-mü can have a category of voice. This feature is not inherent in the form -dik/-dik/-duk/-dük. All forms of the past tense of the participle of the Tatar and Turkish languages in the sentence are attributes, and even the predicative of the subordinate clause in the complex sentence. The forms of the past participle of the Turkish language were very often used in works by Tatar writers, poets in the twentieth century. In modern Tatar literature, this tendency does no longer exist. But in the Tatar language there are certain words in which the affixes of the past participle of the Turkish language preserved -miş/-miş: тормыш (жизнь / life), язмыш (судьба, то есть в значении написанное судьбой уже давно / destiny, that is, meant to be); -dik/-dik: калдык (остаток / remnant), табылдык (находка / find). These words are currently used only as nouns (Kononov, 1956).

## 5. Summary

It may be concluded that the participle of -ган/-гән, -кан/-кән is widely used in the Turkic languages of the Kypchak group, and the participle of -miş/-miş/-muş/-mü is typical for the languages of the Oguz group. But despite this, the features of the participles in both Tatar and Turkish are affinitive. As terms of history, the form -ган/-гән, -кан/-кән and the form -miş/-miş/-muş/-mü, -dik/-dik/-duk/-dük were made by combining two affixes of verbal adjectives: -к and -ан; --м and -ыш, -иш; -д and -ык. Comparative study of linguistic phenomena has revealed similarities and differences. It follows that every Turk language has its own rules and features.

## 6. Conclusion

The participle is a commonly used form of the verb in the Tatar literary language, as well as in the modern Turkish language. The participles in these two languages have the same semantics, functionality. They have the categories of tense, negation and affirmation, voice. For them, the category of person and number is not peculiar. At the same time, each language has its own grammatical features. Modern Tatar literature can use certain elements (borrowed words, means of linking words, affixes, order of words in a sentence, etc.) from any Turkic language. In the Tatar language, in some words, there are the affixes -мыш and -дык, but it is reflected in the form of nouns. Therefore, the comparative analysis of the Turkic languages is used very often.

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