

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.18454/RULB.2018.14.2.4>**ОТНОШЕНИЯ МЕЖДУ ОТГЛАГОЛЬНЫМИ ИМЕНАМИ И ПРИЧАСТИЯМИ В ОРХОНСКИХ ПАМЯТНИКАХ**

Научная статья

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**Аннотация**

Словоизменение и словообразование - два различных процесса морфологии, но у них нет строгих отличительных особенностей. Флективные суффиксы могут использоваться как для словообразования, так и для словоизменения в современных тюркских языках. Диахронический анализ тюркских языков иллюстрирует переход от грамматических суффиксов к лексическим. И это не единственный возможный процесс, с увеличением производительности и грамматикализации значений, словообразовательные морфемы, особенно суффиксы, образующие имена от глаголов в языке орхонских памятников, стали использоваться в глагольном словоизменении в современных тюркских языках.

**Ключевые слова:** тюркские языки, древнетюркский язык, словообразование, суффикс, грамматикализация, лексикализация.

**THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN DEVERBAL NOMINALS AND PARTICIPLES IN ORKHON INSCRIPTIONS**

Research article

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**Abstract**

Inflection and derivation are two very different processes in morphology. However, there are not strict distinctive features between them. Inflectional suffixes can be used for word-formation and vice versa even in the modern Turkic languages. Diachronic analysis of Turkic languages demonstrates transformation from grammatical to lexical suffixes. It is not the only possible process, because with the increasing productivity and the grammaticalization of meaning, derivational morphemes, especially suffixes making nominals from verbs in the language of Orkhon Inscriptions began to be used in verbal inflection in the modern Turkic.

**Keywords:** Turkic languages, Old Turkic, word-formation, suffix, grammaticalization, lexicalization.

**Introduction**

Orkhon Inscriptions are among the oldest examples of Turkic written language. Therefore they are very significant for turkological researches. There are some word-formation features in the language of Orkhon Inscriptions that are interesting for turkology, including lexicalization and grammaticalization of derivational suffixes. The processes lexicalization and grammaticalization are especially found in derivational suffixes that make nouns and adjectives from verbs. Analyses prove that some derivational suffixes that make new words from verbs in Orkhon Inscriptions are used as the markers of infinitive verb forms in modern Turkic languages.

**Method**

Methodology of this research is based on general linguistics and turkology. We use the descriptive method, morphematical analysis and comparative method as the base method of our paper.

**Discussion**

Many turkologists mention change from inflectional to derivational suffixes in Turkic languages when they talk about the use of the suffixes of participles as derivational suffixes [10, P. 190], although the material of Orkhon Inscriptions proves an opposite process.

We are not going to show the properties of these morphemes that are close to derivational ones, we are going to talk about their usage as regular derivational suffixes in

Orkhon Inscriptions and compare it to their functions in modern Turkic.

We look at this process as a special type of grammaticalization. But most of the researchers focus on the change from words and word roots to suffixes when they talk about grammaticalization, they do not usually mention the change from lexical suffixes to grammatical ones, i.e. derivation to inflection [6, P. 6].

Some suffixes that function as markers of participles in modern Turkic are used to make nouns and adjectives from verbs in Orkhon Turkic. This process occurs as these suffixes become more common and began to be added to every verb regardless their meaning. These suffixes include not only basic suffixes like *-γan*, *-γu*, but also complex suffixes, namely *-γučī* and *-maqčī*.

**Results**

**The suffix *-γan*** is one of the main markers of participle and past tense in the modern Turkic. It is mainly used in Turkic languages, except Oghuz group. In Orkhon Inscriptions, however, this suffix was registered as a suffix making nouns and adjectives from verbs.

In Orkhon Inscriptions the words made with *-γan* include the following:

***Qapaγan*** 'conqueror', 'personal name' (Ongin 4): *qap-* 'to catch', 'to conquer'.

***Qoryan*** 'fortress' (BK east 31): *qori-* 'to protect' [14, P. 90].

**Tabisʻyan** ‘hare, rabbit’ (T 8): \**tap-/tab-* ‘to move quickly, to gallop, to jump’, and \**tabis-/tabiš-* is the cooperative voice of that verb.

Participles with the suffix *-yan* are widespread in the modern Turkic languages: *žaqsı bilgen* ‘knowing well’, *mektepke ketken oquuču* ‘the student who went to school’, *žasay turgan işterim* ‘my works to be done’ (Kirg.) [15, P. 273-282].

The derivational function of *-yan* still exists in some Turkic languages: *čalışgan* ‘hard-working’, *burulyan* ‘whirlpool’ (Azerb.), *yapışqan* ‘sticky’ (Tur.), *talqan* ‘oat’ (Karak.); *žarılyan* ‘cleft’, *alžayan* ‘mad’ (Kar.-Bal.); *tubayan* ‘captive’ (Sal.). The grammaticalization of the morpheme *-yan* began not so late, in Chaghatai, it was used as a suffix of participle, e.g. *alyan* ‘buying, bought’, *kelgen* ‘coming, came’, and even as a suffix of past tense; Samarqandnı Iskender binā qilyandir ‘Iskender established Samarqand’ [4, P. 53].

Some turkologists claim that the derivational function of the morpheme *-yan* is older than its inflectional function [12, P. 446]. To our opinion, the morpheme *-yan* became the suffix of participle, because as a derivational suffix, it also depicted the subject of the action.

**The suffix *-yu*.** There is not a final decision regarding this suffix among the linguists. While A.N. Kononov demonstrates this suffix as morpheme semantically related to future participle [7, P. 90], T. Tekin claims that it makes the nouns depicting the name of the action and its subjects [14, P. 90]. A.M. Scherbak assumed that one of the meanings given by this suffix is present-future tense [11, P. 159]. J. Eckmann calls its meaning ‘requirement-future’ [4, P. 54].

In Orkhon Inscriptions, this suffix was used in the following instances:

**Qor(i)yu** ‘guard’ (BK east 41): *qorı-* ‘to protect’.

**Kürägü** ‘rebel, runaway’ (KT east 23): *küre-* ‘to run away’.

**Qarayu** ‘guard’ (T 53): *qara-* ‘to look’.

*-yu* continued its life as a derivative suffix in the later times. The use of *-yu* in those stages of Turkic language history is proved by written monuments. Here are some examples: *urunyu* ‘fighter’, *bičyu* ‘knife’, *soryu* ‘saw’, *bilägü* ‘grindstone’, *kežgü* ‘cloth, garment’. The suffix *-yu* was used as marker of future participle beginning from the same monuments, like *qılmaqu qılınč* ‘the work that will not/must not be done’, *quqarqu tınlıylar* ‘the creatures that will/might be rescued’ [5, P. 56], *yürügüdä turur* ‘goes in front of the army’ (Oghuz Kaghan, 13<sup>th</sup> c.); *ickü yegü bilä mäşyul ärmış* ‘was busy with drinking and eating’ (Old Uzb.) [11, P. 159]. And this process continued until now: *mingi* at ‘a horse to ride’ (Karak.) [1, P. 406].

The information given above does not deny the role of *-yu* as a derivative suffix in modern Turkic languages, e.g. *bölgü* ‘distribution’ (Azerb.), *buryu* ‘brace’, *bilgi* ‘knowledge’ (Tur.), *külgü* ‘laughter’ (Uigh.), *pičqi* ‘saw’ (Tat.), *durqu* ‘threshing-floor’, *ačixi* ‘yeast’ (Kar.-Bal.).

**The suffix *-yuči*.** *-yuči* is another suffix that was used to make nominals from verbs in Orkhon Inscriptions.

**Ayyučı** ‘adviser’ (T 10): *ay-* ‘to say’. It was also used as the suffix of participle in the word *itgüči* ‘making’: Barq *itgüči* bediz yaratıyma bitig taş *itgüči* Tabğach qağan čıqanı Čang Sengün kelti (KT north 13) ‘Tabğach kaghan’s nephew Chang Sengun who makes buildings, creates ornaments, makes written monuments came’. *Itgüči* is used together with the participle *yaratıyma* ‘creating’, and the suffix *-yuči* is added the second parts of the constructions *barq it-güči* ‘making building’ and *bitig taş it-güči* ‘making written monuments’ which is typical for the markers of participles.

Even though there were traces of it as a derivational suffix, e.g. *ölürgüči* ‘murderer’, *qolyučı* ‘beggar’, *čihışguži* ‘thief’ (Sal.), *satyuži* ‘seller’, *čöruyuži* ‘sly’; *bileuču* ‘grinder’, *žirlauči* ‘singer’ (Kar.-Bal.); *-yuči* and its modern phonetic variation *-uvči* continued their function as the suffixes of participle in the later stages of Turkic language history: *qımaquči* ‘torturing’, *tapınyučı* ‘obeying’ (Kashghari), *olip borıuvči* ‘taking’ (Uzb.); *degüči* ‘story-teller’, *kežgüči* ‘traveller’ (Chag).

*-yuči* is a complex suffix made from *-yu* and *-či* which is a derivative suffix making nouns from nouns.

**The suffix *-maqçı*.** This suffix also became the suffix of participle in modern period, for instance, *kälmäkši adam* ‘a man who will come’ (Kaz.), *a<sup>o</sup>lma<sup>o</sup>qçı bulip* ‘decided to buy’ (Uzb.); *žıymekši* ‘the one who will eat’, *işpekši* ‘the one who will drink’ (Karak.). In some modern Turkic languages it functions even as a suffix of future tense: *barmaqçıman* ‘I will go’ (Kirg.), *uqımaqçımin* ‘I will read’ (Tat.) [11, P. 162].

This suffix was used only once in the language of Orkhon Inscriptions: *armaqçı* ‘liar’: ...*tabğach bodun täbligın kürlig üčün, armaqčısın üčün...* (KT east 6) ‘...because Tabğach people were cunning and sly, because they were liars...’ This noun was formed from the word *ar-* ‘to deceive, to lie’ (KT south 5).

### Conclusion

The change from derivative suffixes to the inflectional ones occurred in Turkic languages, as well as the opposite process. The main reason of the lexicalization of inflectional suffixes is the petrification of grammatical forms as independent words, but the reason of the grammaticalization of derivational suffixes can be seen in the increase of the productivity of those morphemes. When the suffix begins to be added to each member of the same word class, the derivational function of this morpheme vanishes and this suffix transforms into an inflectional one. The grammaticalization of the derivational suffixes to the indicators of participle is a productive process in Turkic languages and the oldest traces of grammaticalization belong to the language of Orkhon Inscriptions.

Another thought on this matter claims that the functions of grammatical and lexical suffixes in the ancient written monuments of Turkic languages are similar [2, P. 5]. This process is proved with the words used in Orkhon Turkic.

### Конфликт интересов

Не указан.

### Conflict of Interest

None declared.

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