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Phono-Morpho-Lexical Similarity of Auxiliary Morphemes of the Dictionary «Mukaddimat Al-Adab» (XII-Century) Az-Zamakhshari with Kazakh Language

Similitud fonomorfoléxica de morfemas auxiliares del diccionario «Mukaddimat al-Adab» (siglo XII) Az-zamakhshari con la lengua Kazaja

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ABSTRACT

The article provides a linguistic and historical overview of the problem of integration and differentiation of kinship and affinity of languages, including the features of unions. Based on the conducted linguistic analysis, the authors come to the conclusion that if adverbs in languages of different genders and tribes of Turkic origin are the result of the integration of Turkic languages, then the division in the middle ages of Turkic languages (modern national languages, such as Kazakh, Kyrgyz, Uzbek and other languages) is the result of the division of Turkic languages into branches, groups and subgroups.

Keywords: Auxiliary morphemes, integration and differentiation of languages, Karluk, Kipchak, Oguz and Bulgar groups of turkic languages.

RESUMEN

El artículo ofrece un panorama lingüístico e histórico del problema de la integración y diferenciación del parentesco y la afinidad de lenguas, incluidas las características de las uniones. Sobre la base del análisis lingüístico realizado, los autores llegan a la conclusión de que si los adverbios en idiomas de diferentes géneros y tribus de origen turco son el resultado de la integración de idiomas turcos, entonces la división en la edad media de los idiomas turcos (idiomas nacionales modernos, como el kazajo, el kirguís, el uzbeko y otros idiomas) es el resultado de la división de los idiomas turcos en ramas, grupos y subgrupos.

Palabras clave: Integración y diferenciación de lenguas, Karluk, Kipchak, morfemas auxiliares, Oguz y grupos búlgaros de lenguas turcas.

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INTRODUCTION

Problems of integration and differentiation of languages, internal and external factors affecting their formation and development, issues of kinship and affinity of languages in the history of linguistics have been studied in depth. Linguistic studies on the problems we have been considering at the end of the 19th and early 20th centuries were conducted on the basis of French, German, Spanish, Icelandic, Italian and Russian languages (Allan:2013; Robins:2013; Amirova: 2010; Gafiyatova et al.: 2016; Yilmaz et al.: 2016, pp.195-198; Yusupova&Dunaeva: 2016; Husnutdinov et al.: 2017, pp.194-201; Ibrahimova et al.: 2017, pp.626-633). As a result of the studies, it was found that geographically closely located languages can be similarly based on two types of proximity: kinship of languages and affinity of languages. Thus, kindred languages are those in which the sound composition, ancient roots and affixes, grammatical forms and their changes, which are the means of communication of related tribes and people, are common. About forty Turkic dialects and languages that exist in the world are proof of this (Boeschoten:1998, pp.1-15; Johanson:1998, pp.81-125; Burankulova: 2019, pp.306-310). In turn, the kinship of languages is facilitated by the neighbouring and mixed location of several people, as a result of which common features appear at different levels of the language, which is confirmed by the existence of several language unions in the modern world (Nedeva: 2014; Rakhimova et al.: 2014, pp.43-45).

The authors believe that the ideas expressed in the presented scientific and theoretical research are primarily associated with the medieval language related to the Turkic languages. In this regard, the statement that only unrelated languages belong to the language Union loses its relevance. The medieval languages of the Turkic tribes are the result of integration, while the modern individual Turkic languages are the result of differentiation. Consistently analyzed by the authors of the article materials of the dictionary «Mukaddimat al-adab» Zamakhshari allow us to assert that its content is an indicator of the integration era, and modern Turkic languages – of the differentiation era (Иванова: 2017, pp.139-147; Yerbulatova et al.: 2019, pp.984-987).

The main purpose of comparisons and contrasts of a particular language with other languages and materials of written monuments makes it possible to determine the reason for the relationship and correlation of kindred or not kindred languages or written monuments, which can become the basis of evidence-based characteristics of languages from the point of view of their kinship or affinity.

METHODOLOGY

To determine the genealogical relationship of one language with other languages, one written monument with other monuments, or the relationship of a particular language with a written monument, we mainly use descriptive, diachronic, and typological methods that allow us to compare and contrast the phonetic, lexical, and grammatical units of languages (monuments).

Determining the genetic and kinship affinity of languages (monuments), Rasmus Rask in his work «The Origin of the Icelandic language» noted that «in the knowledge of the origin of peoples and their kinship with other peoples, there is no better tool than language. Grammar is a reliable part of the language because words can be borrowed, and the affixes of declension and case endings do not change or borrow even between related languages in comparative analysis» (Berezin: 1975; Shulezhkova: 2008). Based on the statement of one of the founders of comparative historical linguistics, we use auxiliary morphemes of the Zamakhshari dictionary and the modern Kazakh language to determine historical proximity. This is primarily due to the fact that the sound and lexical composition of languages can change and be borrowed under the influence of extralinguistic factors, while endings and suffixes remain unchanged. In this regard, as a material for analysis, we select the general auxiliary affixes of words presented in the dictionary and words of the modern Kazakh language, and by comparing and contrasting them, we determine the similarities and features.

The historical analysis of language units is carried out as a result of the use of such methods as external reconstruction, typological modification and language universals. Accordingly, for the purpose of research, the tools of the above methods are used when parsing words from the position of phono-morpho-lexical aspects. So, using the traditional classification, we grouped auxiliary morphemes into endings and suffixes, the endings, in turn, were classified into plural endings, case endings, personal endings and endings of possessiveness, suffixes – into word-forming and form-forming ones, and equally sounding affixes – into polysemy and homonymy. The Zamakhshari dictionary «Muqaddimat al-adab» has only 224 suffixes, of which only 111 are active in the modern Kazakh language. The preservation of almost half of the auxiliary grammatical forms in the modern Kazakh language is proof of the historical homogeneity of the research objects.

RESULTS

The analysis of the features of auxiliary morphemes of the Zamakhshari dictionary and the modern Kazakh language allows us to consider them in such aspects: 1) personal endings, case endings, endings of possessiveness and plurality, 2) form-forming and word-forming suffixes.

From case endings in the dictionary, there are endings:

- Of the genitive case: -dyń, -nyń, -niń;
- Of the outgoing case: -da,-de.

The endings of the original case-dan, -men, as well as the endings of the prepositional case of the modern Kazakh language are not found in the dictionary at all.

The plural endings -lar, -or are available in both comparable materials.

The dictionary also contains personal endings of the I person -m,-ym,-im, of the II person -yn,-in, of the III person -dy,-di,-ty,-ti, plural form of the III person -imiz of the Kazakh language. In the endings of possessiveness to persons and numbers, features are not observed.

It was found that of the suffixes that produce a noun from a noun, only the suffix -kek is found in the dictionary and in the Kazakh language. In the dictionary of suffixes that produce a noun from other parts of speech, there are only 42 (with different sound variations), 16 of which in the modern Kazakh language(-gish, -ek, -q, -lyq, -lik, -ma, -maq, -raq, -ik, -siz, -tyq, -shy+lylyk, -yq, -im, -ish, -khana)perform grammatical functions.

Of the 25 suffixes (-gach, -dyr, -di, -ek, -er, -qa+ra, -qach, -lú, -lúk, -lyq, -raq, -ry, -suz, -tyr, -ti, -uq, -um, -chaq, -chy, -shy, -y, -yq, -ym, -i), of adjectives, found in the dictionary, only 11 function in the Kazakh language (-dy, -ek, -er, -lyq, -raq, -syz, -shy, -y, -yq, -ym, -i). Most adjective suffixes that are not found in the modern Kazakh language are sound variations (-lúk, -suz, -um, -chy), and the comparative suffix of the adjective -raq is noted in the dictionary and in the modern Kazakh language.

There are 9 suffixes of derivative numerals (-mysh, -inchi, -nchi, -lúk, -lyq, -lik, -chi, -ik, -ish). Among them in the modern Kazakh language, there are such as -lyq, -lik. Such a relatively small number of suffixes, of course, can be connected with the fact that during the compilation of the dictionary there were also errors of scribes and specific rules of spelling and orthoepy, which also introduced their own peculiarities. Nevertheless, we can say with a certain degree of confidence that all suffixes of the numeral with phonetic changes that occur in the dictionary are not alien to our modern Kazakh language.

The most complex part of speech in terms of grammatical categories is the verb. Analyzing auxiliary morphemes, they were divided into suffixes that produce a verb from a verb, and suffixes that produce a verb from other parts of speech. Formative morphemes produce verb forms from the verb form the participles, indefinite form of the verb, pledge of the verb, type of the verb, negative form of the verb. For example, in the Zamakhshari dictionary, the number of morphemes of this kind that produce morphemes from other parts of speech is 26 (-a+sh, -gar, -ge, -da, -de, -dy, -di, -ki+t, -la, -le, -ma, -ne, -pú, -pi, -r, -pa, -re, -se, -t, -ta, -ugh, -uq, -i, -ik, -ir, -it), half of which, namely 11 (-da, -de, -dy, -di, -la, -le, -ma, -i, -iq, -ir, -it)to this day, have a

grammatical meaning and is actively functioning. All participle affixes – and there are 6 of them (-gan, -gen, -qan, -ken, -kun, -mek), fixed in the dictionary, except for the affix -kú n are used in the Kazakh language. Auxiliary suffixes of participles (-a, -e, -i, -ei, -p, -un, -yp, -ip – 8 suffixes), except for -ei, -un we can find in the modern Kazakh language. The indefinite form of the verb, which is expressed through the suffix -u(-ú), in the language units represented in the medieval material, is attached to the root in the form -gú, -gu, -ki, -ku, -qu, i.e. through the infixes, g, k, q, applied depending on the last sound or syllable of the root. This feature is mainly characteristic of the Karluk and Oghuz groups of languages. Forms expressing the negative form of the verb, -ma, -me, -s – are the same in the dictionary and in the modern Kazakh language.

In the Kazakh language, verbs are divided into reflexive, causative, passive and reciprocal voice verbs. The only suffix -n of the reflexive voice is fixed. There are 15 suffixes of causative voice in the dictionary (-gúz, -dúr, -ker, -kúr, -qýz, -qýr, -n, -t, -týr, -túr, -ýr, -úr, -yn, -yt), where phonetic changes occur -gúz, -dúr, -qýz, -týr, -túr, and with a complete sound match suffix -t. Suffixes of the passive voice -yl, -il were found in such variations as -ar, -al, -ýl, -úl, -yl, -il, and the suffix -s of the reciprocal voice of the Kazakh language in the dictionary occurs in the following pronunciation forms: -sh, -esh, -ýsh, -úsh, -ysh, -ish, -ch.

It is worth noting that the attachment of suffixes of the passive voice to the root of the word occurs through infixes -a, -ý, -ú, selected depending on the sound composition of the last sound or word syllable, and the suffixes of the reciprocal voice through in-fixes –e, -ý, -ú.

Moving on to the analysis, the verb mood category is divided into the imperative mood, the subjunctive mood, and the indicative mood. Suffixes of the imperative mood that occur in the dictionary are -gil, -gin, -syn, -sún, -syn, -t, they are partly reflected in the Kazakh language –gin, -syn, -t; of the suffixes of the subjunctive mood that we have isolated in the dictionary (-gai, -z), only one occurs in the Kazakh language -gai; suffixes of conditional mood in the dictionary and in Kazakh are unchanged –sa.

Past tense suffixes of the verb that we found –d, -i, -mysh, -mish, -ýn, they are also found in the Kazakh language –di, -mysh, -mish, and the suffixes of the future tense –er, -z, -maq, -mek, -r, -ýr, -er, we have marked in the dictionary the same –r, -er, -maq, -mek.

Thus, the Zamakhshari dictionary «Muqaddimat al-adab» recorded 99 suffixes of the verb, of which 42 suffixes still retain their functions in the Kazakh language and serve to form grammatical forms and grammatical meanings. This proves the historical one-root relationship between groups of Turkic language groups, such as Kipchak, Oghuz, and Karluk, and the features and differences are both the result of this dynamic change and an argument in favour of it. Zamakhshari's work is very rich in adverb suffixes: -ge, -gy, -da, -de, -dýz, -dúz, -e+l, -ki, -le, -lyq, -ik, -ch, -cha, -che, -chýq. The total number of them in the dictionary is 15, of which 7 have been preserved in the modern Kazakh language: -gy, -da, -de, -dúz, -ki, -le, -lyq.

In order to determine the homogeneity or heterogeneity of the root of a word or affix, it is necessary to identify the time of the creation of the monument of writing, determine its source language, the author and the originality of the text. To answer these questions still presents special difficulties since the monuments of writing were written several tens of centuries ago. These circumstances, as well as the fact that the spelling and orthoepic principles of the time, do not coincide with modern requirements, make it difficult to draw conclusions about the sound and syllabic compositions of words. For example, spelling and pronunciation in a dictionary of words «kónúl», «iúgúr», «iýmýr», «iolýg» does not match the spelling of the modern Kazakh language. The same applies to the entire lexicology, morphology, and syntax of the dictionary material. Az-Zamakhshari wrote almost the same thing about the dictionary «Mukaddimat al-adab» in his eponymous article by the famous Turkologist Najip E. N., who, based on the analysis of lexical and grammatical notes by Poppe N. N., managed to list and point out some shortcomings of the work of the first researcher of the Zamakhshari dictionary in 1938 (Poppe: 1938; Zhalmakhanov: 1999; Najip: 2007, pp.125-127).

DISCUSSION

Consideration of homonymous and polysemantic affixes makes it possible to determine the following: first, it is not always possible to distinguish them in the etymological aspect, and secondly, to investigate in comparative historical terms the homogeneous and heterogeneous affixes of modern Turkic languages, including the Kazakh language. We can only observe the dynamics of their changes, i.e. the expansion or contraction of their grammatical functions. The affix *-a* has three grammatical meanings and can act as an adverbial suffix (*as-a-dar*, *ait-a-dur*), a word-forming adverb suffix from a verb (*yash-ur-a-zhasyryn*), a word-forming verb suffix from a noun (*yash-a*, *yashyn-a-nayzagaidynzharkyldauy*). All 3 grammatical meanings of the suffix *-a* are used both actively and passively in modern Kazakh:

- The affix *-ar* in the dictionary functions as a formative suffix has two grammatical meanings and acts as the suffix of the passive voice (*ag-ar*, *at-ar*, *yyg-ar*) and the suffix of the future participle (*ach-ar*, *bar-ar*). The suffix *-ar* is active in the modern Kazakh language;

- The affix *-ge*, being both the ending and the suffix, has three grammatical meanings. For example the ending of the dative case *-ge* (*belg-ge*, *egin-ge-iyqqa* - to the shoulder) is found in the dictionary, and although etymologically the end of the dative case, it can also act as a suffix of the adverb producing them from the nominal parts of speech (*bir-ge*) and from the verb. In the modern Kazakh language, this affix has turned into either a passive or a dead suffix (*el-ge-di-eledi*, *esirge-gen*);

- The suffix *-gen* has the following grammatical meanings: the participle suffix (*egil-gen*, *esir-gen*); suffix of a noun that produces it from a numeral (*yeti-gen* - *jeti qaraqshy zhuldyzy* - Star Big Dipper; *yeti-gen* – *jetinin biri* - one-seventh part). In the modern Kazakh language, the suffix *-gene* in the last indicated grammatical function exists only as a de-etymologized suffix.

- The affix *-da* was used as a single form in 4 grammatical meanings. They are: ending of the local case (*aqsham-da*, *iapan-da*) from a historical point of view, a suffix that forms an adverb (*iol-da*), a suffix that forms a verb from a noun (*abad-da*, *an-da-ońda*, *baiqa*), a suffix that forms an adverb from an adverb (*astyda-ki*), that is, it performs the functions of a suffix and affix. In addition, an affix *-da* is used to form words, such as complex affixes, an adjective with a suffix that makes an addition to the dative case (*ier-da-ǵy*), the suffix of the verb and the suffix of the participle (*an-da + i – arıdaǵyn*, *baiqaǵyn*), suffix that forms a prefix from a noun and is combined with a common verb suffix (*iol-da-sh*).

CONCLUSION

The conclusion shows that many suffixes that are not used in the modern Kazakh language differ only in phonetic composition, and their grammatical functions do not differ from the suffixes that we have isolated in the dictionary. The Zamakhshari dictionary does not provide contextual examples in accordance with the genre of the work, so it is difficult to say whether the entire vocabulary of the Turkic dialects of that time is covered. It is worth noticing that most of the affixes available in the dictionary are used in modern Turkic languages, including Kazakh, some of them with phonetic changes perform functions both actively and passively.

The laws of lingual and labial synchronism are not always observed, as a result of which there is soft-hard assimilation of Turkic dialects. There are several reasons for phonetic disorders: a) in the Middle Ages, as it is known, the Turkic languages were integratively related to the Arabic, and Persian languages, resulting in there is the influence of superstrate, interstates and extralinguistic factors; b) this, on the one hand, once again confirms the hypothesis of the appearance of Karluk languages at the junction of Kipchak and Oghuz languages; c) an indicator of the existence of a Turkic language Union is that some affixes simultaneously have features of Kipchak, Karluk, and Oghuz languages. The materials of the dictionary show that before the differentiation of Turkic languages into genetic branches, they had a common language basis.

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