The Hungarian Scientist V. Prőhle’s Researches on the Bashkir Language as a Valuable Source for the History of the Language the Hungarian Scientist V. Prőhle’s Researches On The Bashkir Language

Latypova Rida Marsovna, Samirkanova Gulkay Khaidarovna, Suleymanova Luiza Raufovna, Safiullina Luisa Michailovna, Absalyamova Lilyya Faritovna

Abstract—The article describes the results of the Hungarian savant Vilmos Prőhle’s scientific research. At the beginning of XX century he provided full information about the phonetic, grammatical and lexical peculiarities of the Bashkir language on a European level. The analysis of the work demonstrates V. Prőhle’s deep knowledge about the specificity of the learning language. This work is the first systemic grammar of the Bashkir language; it plays an important role in the history of language (ed.).

Keywords: the Bashkir language; a written source; the history of language; phonetics; vocabulary; grammar..

I. INTRODUCTION

Despite of the fact that the Bashkir language was one of the least studied Turkic languages before the Revolution, it is an object of interest far beyond the country. The first known facts about the Bashkirs were already known to Western Europe in XVIII century because there were a good many members of the Western countries (2, 13, 14) among those who held the staff position in the Russian Imperial Academy. It can also be explained by the close cooperation of scientists from different countries.

The famous Hungarian savant Vilmos Prőhle occupies a peculiar position among the foreign linguists who investigate the Bashkir language. He visited Bashkortostan in the summer of 1901. V. Prőhle studied the Bashkir language from the scientific point of view, analyzed its phonetic and morphological peculiarities, compiled a Bashkir-Hungarian dictionary (8, p. 48).

The question why the Hungarian scientist chose the Bashkir language as an object of his research arouses much interest.

At that time there existed several versions of the ethnogenesis of the Bashkirs. On the one hand, there is nothing surprising in the interest in the Bashkir language, because he was a Türkologist by education, and, besides Bashkir, he also described the Karachai and Balkar languages. But there is another version. On the basis of one of them – the “Ugor-Magyar” hypothesis, scientists give rise to the problem of Bashkir-Magyar relations. The ancient sources written in IX-XI centuries justify that the Bashkirs occupied the territory of the Southern Urals. According to other data, the Southern-Western Urals were inhabited by the Ugric (including the old Hungarian tribes (9, p. 16-38). These data caused the appearance of the version under consideration. The scientists who created and developed the “Ugor-Magyar” hypothesis of the origin of the Bashkirs are the following: I. Strahlenberg (1730), I. Fisher (1774), A.L. Schlözer (1813), S. Klaproth (1826), P.J. Šafárik (1847), F.W. Humboldt, M.A. Castrén (1857), D.A. Chwolson (1869) etc. At the end of XIX century the version about the Turkic origin of the Bashir people was dominant, but H. Vámbéry (1885) and W. Weissenberg (1892) wrote about the presence of the Ugor (or Magyar) component in its ethnogenesis in their works (9, p.19-21). We can presuppose that V. Prőhle investigated the Bashkir language in order to clarify this very matter.

V. Prőhle’s work called “Researches on the Bashkir Language” was published in Volumes IV-V of the periodical “Keleti Szemle” (“Eastern Review”) issued regularly in Budapest during the period 1903-1904 (15, 16). V. Prőhle compiled the linguistic material among the ordinary people. But, unfortunately, Ufa and Belebei districts heavily exerted...
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by the Tatar language were taken as the research areas. Therefore in the “Researches on the Bashkir Language” we
can observe several cases of representing Bashkir words in the Tatar language. For example: килмәҫ – cf. Bash.licht.: килмес (won’t come), килмәс – cf. Bash.licht.: килмес (won’t stay) etc. M. Umretbaev and S. Sultanov provided V. Prőhle assistance in writing his work (10, p. 164).

II. THE REFLECTION OF BASHKIR PHONETICS
IN V. PRŐHLE’S RESEARCHES

The research work consists of three parts: 1) Phonetics (“Hangtan”); 2) Morphology (“Alftan”); 3) Vocabulary (“Szojegyzekek”).

“The Bashkir language” is written in the Hungarian language, the Bashkir words are based on Latin script. The
scientist represented the sounds, which occurred in the speech of the Bashkir living in Ufa region, by 36 letters: a [a], g [ğ], ā [aa], ū [o], ă [a], ăb [aa], ì [i], у [y], y [j], [е] and [ы] differ by the size of the dot, put on the modern letters: ì [i], у [y], y [j], ā [aa], ă [a], āb [aa], ì [i], у [y], y [j], [е] and [ы].
The unit “Phonetics” consists of six parts which are devoted to the description of the sound system of the Bashkir language, sound changes in speech and accentuation. In this unit pronunciation of sounds is thoroughly described. The author intended to distinguish these sounds on the basis of the articulatory conditions, he paid attention to synharmonism. He points out that if there is a low vowel in the word, only low vowels are used in affixes, and if there is a high vowel in the root of the word, affixes can get only high vowels. Still, back and front vowels, high and low are different: atlar [atlar] (horses), säljlär [säljlär] (scythes), kašlar [kašlar] (birds), kułlar [kułlar] (eyes), säsäldäräm [säsäldäräm] (my flowers), köñem [konem] (my dog), kuḏem [kuḏem] (my eye) etc. Particles can also be low and high, depending on the vowels in the root of the word: da/da, ma/ma; -дыр/-дер, эпш/гэпш, көл/гөл, ла ғына/лә.

The Hungarian scientist clearly understands that one of the main peculiarities of the Bashkir language is the law of synharmonism. He points out that if there is a low vowel in the root of the word, only low vowels are used in affixes, and if there is a high vowel in the root of the word, affixes can get only high vowels. Still, back and front vowels, high and low are different: atlar [atlar] (horses), säljlär [säljlär] (scythes), kašlar [kašlar] (birds), kułlar [kułlar] (eyes), säsäldäräm [säsäldäräm] (my flowers), köñem [konem] (my dog), kuḏem [kuḏem] (my eye) etc. Particles can also be low and high, depending on the vowels in the root of the word: da/da, ma/ma; -дыр/-дер, эпш/гэпш, көл/гөл, ла ғына/лә.

The following marks were used for the specific Bashkir consonants: 8319 [з], 8 [з], 8 [з], h [h], ∏ [η] etc. They are putting up a yurt); the sound [о] is marked by putting a double dot on this letter – ŧ: бүгүлсән [бүгүлсән] (flexible), бүгүлсән [бүгүлсән] (joyful), күләм [күләм] (I am laughing).

According to their high and low pronunciation, vowel sounds are divided into two groups: low – а [a], g [ğ], ā [a], ū [o], у [y]; high – ä [ä], e [e], o [o], y [j], i [i].

The scientist pays attention to the fact that some short vowels weaken and undergo partial reduction in the course of speech, for example, бетләм – б'ләмән [бәләмән] (I know), индәләгән – индәләгән [индәләгән] (even if now), кайдалаяңа – кайдалаяңа [кайдалаяңа] (wherever), кәкүк сәкәрә – сәкәрә (a cookoo is calling), көрәсар / кәрәсар [кәрәсар] (are setting/putting up) etc.

V. Prőhle wrote about the presence of the diphthongs [ай] (hajràvs [hajraps] (bird singing)), [ып] (jăskăy [jăskăy] (living)), [яп] (ябăя [ябăя] (writing)), [ыр] (килĕу [килĕу] (coming)) in the Bashkir language. He pointed to their origin from the combinations of sounds [а], [ы], [у], [я], [ы], [ы], preserved in some Turkic languages: in Bashkir – hau [hau] (healthy), in the Chagatai language – çay [çay], in the language of the Osman Turks – çay [çay] / çâ [çâ] (soup).

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The scientist states that the Bashkir sounds [c], [h], [č] correspond to the sounds [ç] and [ç] in the Tatar language. It can be proved by a number of examples given by V. Prőhle: [c] – [ç]: Bash. салығ [салағы] – Tat. салығ [чаына] (scythe), Bash. кайкылак [кайкылак] – Tat. кайкылак [каякылык] (having returned) etc.; [h] – [ç]: Bash. харе [хара] – Tat. саре [сары] (yellow), Bash. хал [хал] – Tat. сал [сал] (float) etc.; [č] – [ç]: Bash. аул [ауы] – Tat. ауыл [ауы] (angry), Bash. иван [ицан] – Tat. иван [ицан] (safe and sound) etc. The following examples and notes are given to describe the sound [ç] in the Bashkir language: килмәҫ [килмәс] – in the modern literary language: килмәс (will not come), килмәс (will not stay), kajtkas (sylphlike)

The scientist makes mention of the correspondence between [j] – [ʒ] in the Bashkir and Tatar languages: Bash. жәү [жәу] – Tat. жәү [жәу] (swamp / swampy forest), Bash. жәң (jэң) – Tat. жәң [жәң] (angry), Bash. жүн [жүң] – Tat. жүн [жүң] (time / epoch). The frequent use of the sound [j] in the Bashkir language is also mentioned in the work: жир [жир] (song), жүргіз [жүргіз] (go), жан [жан] – жаң (soul), жәңі [жәңі] – жәң (tortment); [ж] is said to occur more frequently in borrowed words: ізажат [изажат], in modern dictionaries – ізажат (certificate). The correspondence of the sounds [н] – [ң] is also noted by the author: Bash. бүлкәнә [булкәне] – Tat. бүлкәнә [булкәне] (linked/knitted).

The scientist also pays attention to the fact that the sound [ң] is omitted in some words, what is characteristic of colloquial speech: киң [киңа] // киң [киңа] (when/if he/she/it comes), бүл [бүл] // бүл [бул] (when/if he/she/it is/takes place). One of the ancient phenomena – the use of different assimilative sound combinations is reflected in V. Prőhle’s work: хәүө [хәүе] (has gone out), арағәңа [арахынга] (between/among) etc. Nowadays this phenomenon has survived in the Middle and Karaidel dialects.

The linguist proves that when an ending is added to the word, the final consonants [k] (к and х), [ң] change into the sounds [ŋ], [г], [ң]: колақ [колак] (ear) – көләгәм [колагым] (my ear), жүр [жүр] (Harnass) – жүр [жүр] (to harness), тап [тап] (Find!) – табу [табуу] (to find), күп [күп] (many/much) – күйб [күйб] (most).

V. Prőhle truly notes that in Bashkir words the stress always falls on the last syllable, but as for -мың, -сың (-ның), -мың (-ның), -ның (-ның), the stress falls on the preceding syllable.

III. THE REPRESENTATION OF BASHKIR MORPHOLOGY IN THE WORK. NOUN AS A PART OF SPEECH (ED.)

The unit “Morphology” consists of sixteen pages. V. Prőhle singles out such classes of words as nouns, adjectives, pronouns, numerals, verbs, conjunctions. He gives quite a bit of information about the grammatical categories of these words.

Noun (A fone).

He justifies with examples the fact that the noun has the categories of number, possession, definiteness/indefiniteness, case. The author also pays attention to the inflections which provide expressive-emotional coloring in the Bashkir language (herein, in a diminutive sense): -кай/-кай: ылык - ылык (berry); -тына/-генә, -кына/-кенә: баш-кына-йым (my poor head).

According to the author, the inflections of plurality have the forms -лар/-лар and less often -лар/-лар in the Bashkir language: атлар (амнат) (horses), сәскәеәр (flowers), хамынлар // хамилар (women). The use of such inflections can be observed in the Northwestern and Southern dialects. In the modern literary language four variants of plurality inflections are accepted, as in the Eastern dialect: -лар/-ләр, -ләр/-ләр, -ләр/-ләр, -лар/-ләр.

The following inflections are used to denote the category of possession: nouns ending in vowels add the inflections -м, -ң, -ң (сы-се), -мың, -мышың (быы-быт), -мес, -мес (без, -без); -ым, -ым (тыы, -ты), -нек, -нек (тег, -тег), -ғәл; -лары, -ләр (нары, -наре); nouns ending in consonants add -ы, -е, which precede the inflection. For example: амабыз, атапыз, атапыз (my father, your father, his/her father) // атамсыз, атамсыз (his/her father, our father) // атаманыз, атаманыз (your father, their father) // атамыз (his/her father); колагым, колагымыз (our ear, their ears); сәскә-ә, сәскә-ә, сәскә-ә (my ear, your ear, his/her ear, our ear) // колагымың (my flower, your flower, his/her flower) // сәскә-әс, сәскә-мес (his/her flower, our flower) // сәскә-әс, сәскә-әс (our flower, your flower) // сәскә-бәз, сәскә-бәз (your flower, their flowers) etc. The inflections of plurality are followed by: колаглыкым (my ears), сәскәләр-ем (my flowers), өт-ләр-ем (my dogs). The ancient inflections –мың / -меш, -ның / -неш observed in the above given examples occur in neither the modern Bashkir language nor its dialects.

As the linguist R.Kh. Khalikova remarks, the inflections -мың / -меш, -мың / -неш were used as the plurality inflections of I and II persons of the category of possession in the written monuments belonging to XVII-XVIII centuries (6, p. 61). This phenomenon has survived in the modern Kazakh language (18, p. 159). Of the Kipchak languages, this was preserved in the whole Nogai group and in Karaita Trakai; the same is preserved in the Karluk and Oguz languages. But: this is also characteristic of the literary Turkish language, therefore this may be the effect of literary tradition in the monuments, and Prőhle could get it there too.

In his work the author pays a special attention to one of the basic grammatical categories of the noun – case. He defines that there are six cases in the Bashkir language. Each case is followed by:

1) Nominative Case (Nominativus): үрын, үңүл (place, soul etc).
2) Genitive Case (Genetivus) is formed with the help of the

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affixes -ны/-пен, -ды/-ден, -ты/-тэп (of or 's/s') (monkey/pen // monkey-teen (donkey's / of the donkey), кошар-ны / кошар-тэп (birds / of the birds); in some cases the final -н is replaced with -ъ/къ-къ (attamkъыкъ (my father's / of my father), съалкъекъ (of the flower)). The modern literary language has borrowed the inflections -ды/-ден from the Eastern dialect.

3) Dative Case (Dativus) is formed with the help of the affixes -ға/-тә, -қа/-къ (to the birds), шаулә-на (to his shadow), кулы/-на (on to my hand) (even if the affixes -а/-ә aren’t highlighted, there are several examples describing them); the nouns ending in the inflections -қы/-къ (forming the category of possession – L.R.), -ғы/-ге (forming the adjective) add the affixes -па/-ң (atamкъыкъ-на (to the father’s, шауләденә/шәүләге (what is in the shadow)); in fact the affix -а/-ә is added, -н is the inflection of the accusative case. This is not an indicator of the accusative case; it is an indicator of the possessive indirect basis.

4) According to the examples of Prőhle, the Accusative Case (Accusativus) is marked by the affixes -ны/-пен, -ды/-ден, -ты/-тэп (атамкъы-на (the father), съалкъекъ (the flower), кулы/-на // кулы/-ны // кулы/-тэп (the ear)), but the nouns ending in the inflections -қы/-къ, -ғы/-ге take -н (ты/-пен) (атамкъыкъыкъ (the father’s), кулыдәйләген (what is in my hand)). This is how Prőhle writes.

5) Locative Case (Locativus) is formed by adding the affixes -лы/-лә, -ға/-тә (in the modern literary language -лы/-лә, -ға/-тә to the noun, but the nouns ending in -қы/-къ, -ғы/-ге get the affixes -ным/-лә, -тый/-тә. For example: кулы (in the hand), шаулә (-a) (in the shadow), тәрәк/-тә (on the pillar), кулы/-на (in his/her hand), шаулә-лә / шаулә/-лә (in his/her shadow), атамкъыкъыкъ-на (at/in my father’s) (-н is the element of definiteness) (4, p. 38). The scientist states that the present case can also have the inflection -ғы/-ге: кулы/-ге (what is in the lake), шаулә/-ге (what is in the shadow), шауләлә/-лә (what are in the shadow). In the modern literary language the locative case includes words denoting the place and the time of performing an action (17, p. 184). The inflections -ғы/-ге, -къ/-къ (what is in the shadow) added to the nouns in the locative case are used to form relative adjectives. At the same time they denote the location of the object: кулынга акъол (the swan in the lake) (17, p. 156).

6) Ablative Case (Ablativus) is formed by adding the affixes -дан/-дән, -ты/-тэп (rarely -нан/-пәң) and the ancient variant -ды/-тәп and the affixes -дан/-дән after the inflections -қы/-къ, -ғы/-ге (in fact -н is the affix of the accusative case followed by the inflection -ны/-пен: ата/-дан (from the father), шаулә/-дан (from the shadow), кулы/-дан (out of / from hand), эт/-тәп (from the dog), кулыдә / кулыдән (from his/her hand), шауләлән (-лә / шауләләдән (from his/her shadow), кулыдәләдән // кулыдәләдән (from what is in my hand).

As is seen, when marking the case affixes, the linguist was under a delusion due to the element -н. We can find the following information about the element -н in the modern Bashkir language: “When III person of the category of possession gets case affixes, the element -н appears between the case affix and the possession significative”. Firstly, it separates two vowels; secondly, it serves as a basis of definiteness for forming other cases, therefore only the element -н is present in the accusative case (17, p. 185-186).

Then the author provides lots of examples to describe nouns with the inflections of possession and plurality, ending in low and high vowels and consonants, changing their forms according to the category of case. In this part of the work comparative words with the affixes -дай/-дәй, -тәй/-тәй are also considered, but not in the case of category: май-дай (like a mountain), гол-дай (like a flower), мау-мау (like stone). Nowadays these affixes are studied by linguists not as the affixes belonging to the category of case, but as the inflections of forming adjectives.

R.F. Zaripov relates them to the category of case (5).

V. Prőhle truly notes that in the Bashkir language the category of gender (i.e. the biological gender of animals and persons) is actualized by lexical means. For example, himnen (masculine): ата (father), ап (man), ата үрдәкс (male duck), ата үрдә (he-wolf), ап бала (boy); попет (feminine): ап (aunt), апа (mother), ҡыз (girl), ап үрдәкс (female duck), ап үрдә (she-wolf), ҡыз бала (girl).

There are no articles of definiteness-indefiniteness in the Bashkir language; the word деп is used to denote the indefiniteness of the noun. But the author doesn’t give examples to justify this statement. The affixes of plurality and the category of case are treated as means of expressing definiteness-indefiniteness.

The author also pays attention to the fact that in poetic and folklore texts some proper and common nouns with the affixes of plurality express the idea of singularity in order to add emotional coloring to speech:

Ак-әлекәләрә ыскәндә (While crossing the Ak-idel’kai)
Изы ырләдәым ышка искәндә, (I sang a song while rowing),
Игү ғәмәлләрен зий булағас. (If you are unhappy),
Мен шайкәләрәрә ынғайына. (It’s no use living a thousand times).

We can observe cases when definiteness-indefiniteness is expressed by declensional affixes: a) the affixal variant of the genitive case denotes definiteness (хандың ҡыры) (the khan’s daughter), the variant without an affix expresses indefiniteness (хан ҡыры) (a khan’s daughter); b) the dative case implies that an action is related to some object or place (its inflectionless variant isn’t taken into account): ҡыр атаңына ыткын (the girl said to her father), ыңға ғәмәлләр (they entered the water); c) if the noun in the accusative case is without an affix, it denotes an indefinite object: ҝайда-ғалама барын, ғәләнән булым кәрәне сүгө батың дөйләргә (wherever you go, you must have a friend to meet you and to take care of your horse); ғәләнән (took/bought a goose); ғәләнән иәсәрәгә (to make a Russian); d) nouns in the locative case answer the questions ҡайда? (where?) (hol? hova?) ға? (when?) (mikor); they denote the time and the place of performing an action:

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ADJECTIVES AND PRONOUNS IN GRAMMAR

IV. THE GRAMMATICAL CATEGORIES OF ADJECTIVES AND PRONOUNS IN GRAMMAR

Adjective (A melleknev).

The author notes, relative adjectives are mainly formed with the help of the affixes -лы/-ле, -ыы/-ры (-сы/-се), rarely the ancient affixes -лып/-лег: аляп (having a horse), көле (having an eye), аларкып (beneficent/merciful), көнчө (weak/powerless), дәүләр (headless) etc. Their meanings can be conveyed in the following way: көк иүк (have/no strength/power) (noun in III person + modal word).

There are examples on compound adjectives in the research under consideration: мәләмә төмөле (with a marble base) (noun+adjective), сыскан дәүрү (with a mouse ridge); ага сы белек, үйлән калып Балқан тау (Balkantau with high trees, cold ground), хөрмәт (black fur coat).

Then the change of adjectives according to the degrees of comparison is considered in the work: үзүл (pretty), үзүләр (prettier), үзүләр гүзәл (prettiest), бигрәк гүзәл, артығыраҡ гүзәл, артығыраҡ гүзәл (the best)

The comparative degree with the superlative degrees: the comparative degree is formed by the affixes -Ып/-Ыг/-Ын (your), аларның (their)); the superlative degree: the comparative degree is formed with the help of the affixes -лып/-лег/-мене, -лып/-лег/-мине (my), беҙне/-бәдә (us), һине/сән (you), аңа (to him/her/it) // аңарга (to them): the accusative case: миң // бән // өй // бәндән (from me), бәндән (from me), бәндән // бәндә (from me), бәндә // бәндә (at/in/on me), әңдә // әңдә // әңдә (at/in/on you), ана (at/in/on her), ана (at/in/on her), ана // ана // ана (from him/her/it).

As the author notes, relative adjectives are mainly formed with the help of the affixes -лып/-лег/-мене, -лып/-лег/-мине (my), беҙне/-бәдә (us), һине/сән (you), аңа (to him/her/it) // аңарга (to them): the accusative case: миң // бән // өй // бәндән (from me), бәндән (from me), бәндә // бәндә (from me), бәндә // бәндә (at/in/on me), бәндә // бәндә (at/in/on you), ана (at/in/on her), ана (at/in/on her), ана // ана // ана (from him/her/it).

The linguistic states that adjectives, like verbs, can fulfill the function of a predicate in sentences: миң иң (I am safe and sound), миң күрә (I am old).

When the personal (demonstrative, interrogative) pronouns in the definite accusative case add the inflections -лып/-ле, the category of possession is formed (мыны (my), хөрмәт (your), буыр (our), үйлән (their)); they can take the inflections of plurality (минләр (my/mines)).

The author defines the change of the (attributive) pronoun үү by person and case: үүңе (myself), үүңе (yourself), үүңе (yourself).

When demonstrative pronouns (Nutato nevmasok) come separately, they change by case, but when they are followed by a noun, they never change. For example, the nominative case: бу (this), буар (these), иш (that), ишар (those), үү, ой (this); the genitive case: миңе (of this, yours), буар (of these), миңе (of that), ишар (of these); the dative case: миңе (from this, you), миңе (from him/her/it).

The pronoun ылы (this) is given in the ancient form бу (as

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in the Tatar, Altaic, Kumyk, Nogai, Turkmen, Uzbek, Uigur languages (1, p. 62-63). When it declines, the initial sound [s] turns into [s] under the influence of the sound [t] (7, p. 91).

According to the norms of the modern literary language, the initial sound [s] is retained. The linguist gives some more examples of demonstrative pronouns: бүгәй (so/like this), алаа (so/like that), мүнәдәй (so/like this), иңдәй (so/like that) (now these words are used instead of demonstrative adjectives), ул тәкәл (so/such), ул тәкәл (not so), ул әләй (so/so much), ул сәкәл (then), ында (here), ында (there), ундә (already), ундә (already), мунә // мәғә (here is/are).

Then the author describes the character of interrogative pronouns, shows their declination: the nominative case: көм, күләр (who), иң, ней, нигәр (what), кайсы / кайны (which); the genitive case: көмә (whose), кайсыңа (which); the dative case: көмә (to what), кайсыңа (to which); the accusative case: көмә (what), кайсыңа (which); the locative case: көм (in/on/at what), кайсыңа (in/on/at which), (where); the ablative case: көмә (from what), кайсыңа (from which).

There are examples which justify that they have the category of possession: кайсында / кайсыңа (which of you). The interrogative pronouns also include such words as иңдәй? (what kind of) иңәсек? (which?) (how) иңис? // иңчәй? // иңчәдәр? (how many/how much) касап? (when) кайда? // кайын? (where) кайын? (where from) иңәс рәт? // иңәс рәтләр? (how many times) as well as the interrogative particles каса // көмә (where), каса // көмә (why); a special attention is paid to the pronoun нимә, which is frequent in the modern literary language: the author demonstrated its several morphological and phonetic variants, as in the Northwestern dialect: нәсә, нәрсә, нәрсәкәй.

The words иң / иңәс (each), бер / берәм (one), бәрәм / бәрәм (all), иң иңәр (only), ынды кем (everybody), ныс, бер, берә, берәс, ныс бер / берәм (nothing/no one) кәстә / кәстә (what), бер кәстә / кәстә (something), ныс / ныс (that), бер көрәсәй (something), кеңә (somebody else) (in the meaning of somebody else (mas valaki)), башка, дүңә, иңөнсә (инке / инеке / инекен) (other/another) are considered to be interrogative pronouns. The author pays attention to the fact that the Bashkirs can replace the pronoun бер кем (everybody) with кем бүлә / бүлә (da (anybody).

Thus, according to V. Prőhle, pronouns fall into four groups: ләп (personal), күрәмәне (demonstrative), көрәмәле (interrogative) and баяндачылкан (indefinite) pronouns. There is no information about other groups. Indefinite pronouns are represented in an obscure way. They embrace words belonging to different groups, even numerals and conjunctions: бер (each), бер (one), бәрәм, бәрәс, бәрәлә (all), иң иңәр (only), бер кем (everybody/everyone) – attributive pronouns; ныс, ныс бер (nothing/no one) – negative pronouns; кәстә, бер кәстә, ныс / ныс (that) – interrogative pronouns; иңөнсә / иңөнсә (other/verbatim the second) – numeral; башка, дүңә (other) – conjunctions. In the modern Bashkir grammar pronouns are divided into seven groups: personal, demonstrative, interrogative, attributive, indefinite, negative and possessive pronouns.

V. THE REFLECTION OF NUMERALS AND CONJUNCTIONS IN THE RESEARCH & RESULTS

Numeral (Szamnevek).

Numerals fall into such groups:
1) Cardinal numerals (Számjegyek): бер (one), ике (two), ос (or) (three), итмә (four) (seven), нысә (eight) (eight), мүтәз (мүтәз) (nine), жырдым // жырдым (twenty), жырдым // жырдым (eighty), ио / ио (hundred), мәртәбә (thousand). In the author’s opinion, the same cardinal numerals have the following forms: берәм (one), ике (two), ос (three), дүртәу (four), бишәр (five), алтау (six), аитмә (seven). In the modern grammar they are treated as collective numerals.

2) Ordinal numerals (Sorszamnevek) (in the modern literary language: numerals of order): берынче (berynche) (first), икешәр (second), осөр (third), дүртәу (fourth), бишәрә (fifth), алтау (sixth).

3) The cases when the words (nouns) рәт, мәртәбә, мәртәбә (time), used with cardinal numerals, come together with the numeral бер (one) and denote repeated actions, are classified separately and named as multiplicative numerals (Szorzoszamok): бер рәт, бер мәртәбә (one time/once).

4) Distributive numerals (Osztoszamok): берәр (by/in one), икешәр (in two), осөр (in three), дүртәу (in four), бишәр (in five), айынрәр (in sixes), итмәрәр (in seven), айынрәр (in eightes).

5) Numerals of measure (Hozzavetoleges szamokat) are truly noted to be formed with the help of the affixes -лап/-лап (-лап/-лап); these additions are added to collective numerals: берәм-лап (by one), дүртәу-лап (by four), икешәр-лап (by two). Therefore V. Prőhle’s examples turn into adverbs, and in the modern literary language the numerals of measure add the inflections of cardinal numerals.

Even if the fractional and quantitative numerals aren’t described in the work, the numerals are correctly classified according to their meaning. In the modern textbooks of the Bashkir language numerals are considered to fall into seven groups: cardinal, ordinal, distributive, collective, fractional, quantitative numerals and numerals of measure.

Conjunction (Nevotok).

Of all the functional parts of speech, only the conjunctions are described thoroughly in the work. The author notes that prepositions and interjections may also occur in speech. According to the case form of the substantivized words which the conjunctions are linked with, conjunctions fall into three groups: 1) conjunctions requiring the nouns in the nominative case and the pronouns in the genitive case: бәлән, бәлә (with), шәл (or), кәчәбә, кәчәбә (like), осөр (оону) (for/in order to); 2) conjunctions used with the nouns in the dative case: чәләй (till), мәбә (to/towards), күрә (due to), йыйыл (nearly/close); 3) conjunctions used with the nouns in the ablative case: иңәсөр (earlier/before), булыа (so/like this), нук (сүн) (late), Йәрәх (far). The same material is given in
The verb is the most complicated part of speech, therefore it is paid a peculiar attention in the work.

The initial form of the verb (i.e., the infinitive) coincides with the present representation of it (II person of the imperative mood). There are compound (i.e., analytical) verbs in the Bashkir language, as in other Turkic languages. For example: бардым үп (help), нәмәш үл (pray namaz), үәфат үл (die), ант эс (swear) etc.

The specific affixes of the category of voice (Igekepzk) are illustrated in the research: a) the causative voice (Causativ kepzo): -дүр/-дәр, -түр/-тәр, -т, -тәй/-тәй (-дүр/-дәр), -күй/-кәз (-күй/-кәз), -үй/-үе (-үй/-үе), -ләр/-ләр (op/yr), -гәр/-гәр. For example: ултыр (sit down) – ултыр (put/sit down), кей (put on) – кейгә (put on), ак (flow) – ар (flow) (flow), сык (go out) – сыгар (take out), күр (see) – күрпәст (show) (now words with the affix -әр occur in the Northeastern dialects); b) the passive voice (Passiv kepzk): -мәл/-әл, -әл/-әл, үл/-ләл -а after verbs, -мән/-ән after the sound [ә] (man (find) – табдыл // табзлы (be able to write), без (know) – бәлзен (be known); c) the reciprocal voice (Vissahato igekepzk): -мән/-ән, -әп/-әп, -үн/-үп, -оң/-әң (azda (deceive) – аздан (be deceived), үл (put) – үлдә (be put), күр (see) – күрән // күрән (be seen); d) the cooperative voice (Coperativ kepzo): -мән/-ән, -мән/-ән, -үн/-үп, -оң/-әң (карә (look) – кара (help to look after), кайра (sing) – кайра (help to sing), бүз (divide) – бүзә (help to divide), кү (come) – күә (help to come); e) the reiterative voice (Gyakorito kepzo): галал/-гала, гала/-кала (ултыр/-гала (sit down), ес/-кала // ёч/-кала (smell)).

The category of affirmation-negation. There are the following ways of expressing negation: a) the affixes -мәй/-мәй (Үл (come) – үләм (don’t come), үләм (perform) – үлым (don’t perform)); b) the word түгәл (сән ир түгәл (not a real man)); c) the modal word юк (no) negating the performance of an action (юк ине, юк ыңым). Affirmation is expressed by the words бар (a modal word), бар ине, бар ыңым.

Personal verbs fall into four groups, as in the modern Bashkir language:

1) Һал ыңым (adverbial participle). According to the way of formation, adverbial participles may be of the following kinds: a) adverbial participles with the affixes -ә/ -ә added to consonants, the affix -и added to vowels: бара кылә, ашай йөрөй, кылма – кылмай, ашама – ашамай; b) adverbial participles with the affixes -са/-са (-чә/-чә); үң (үң) кылым (until you come). According to the norms of the modern literary language, the future adverbial participle is formed by adding the affixes -са/-се to the past participle (the forms of the affixes -рәнә и -рәнә); c) adverbial participles with the affixes -рә/-рә, -кә/-кә (-чә/-чә, -кәч/-кәч): кәрәс (having entered), кыс бүгләгә (when evening comes); d) adverbial participles with the affix -и added to the infinitive ending in a vowel; the affixes -ым/-ең (-он/-оң, -ун/-үң) added to the infinitive ending in a consonant: алын (having got), бәйлән (having linked), харан (having watched), күрән // күрән (having seen), тәрәп (having stood up). As for the negative form, the affixes -ңый/-ңий are used here: караңының, кылмәгә. This kind of the negative form doesn’t occur now; the forms -мәйбү, -мәйәү can be observed in the written monuments of XVII-XVIII century [Ishberdin etc. 1993: 61]. The scientist doesn’t take into account the negative affixes -мәй/-мәй, -мәйча/-мәйча, -мәййылса/-мәййылса, the forms -ыңыйл, -ыңылса accepted in the modern literary language.

2) Denominative verbs are formed by adding the following inflections: a) -у (妞у), -ү (үү), -ау/-ау: бар // барыу (going), күл // күләү (coming), аш (eating), кылмәү (not coming); this form can also change by person: барыуым (my going), кылмәүүү (your not coming); b) -ыш/-ыш, -оң/-оң, -ун/-үн: кон батысы (sunrise), күлми (fight/war), төмәнлы (breath); c) -мыш/-мыш, -мыш/-мыш, -мөш/-мөш, -мөш/-мөш: төрөл (food), ормон (hard life), ярмый (fate), димеш (gossip), димешер (gossips).

3) Participles change according to the category of voice: a) affixes forming the past participle: -тән/-тән, -кан/-кан (алган (got), бәйләнгән (knitted), атка (shot), сыккыл (went out); үңәл (hurried up); ас (the tree struck by lightning), сәсәк (befell); б) affixes forming the present participle: -асы/-асы, -ауа/-ауа, -сы/-сы (үңа/-үңа (to eat), азылы / азылы (to be taken)); sometimes the archaic inflection -мәлый/-мәләй may occur (чаңыңла); d) affixes forming the future participle: -р, -рәр/-рәр, -әр/-әр, -өр/-өр, -үр/-үр (аңыр (will eat), бәйтәр (will knitt), үңәр (will go), өңәр (will do), ашәр (will find), сыгәр (will go out), ашәр (will harness), ултырмәр (will put), табылыр (will be found), күрүрү (will show), үңәр (will harvest); negation is expressed by -мәс/-мәс: ашамас (will not eat), емәс – (мәс) (will not drink).

There are examples justifying the fact that participles can add the affixes of the categories of possession and case, like nouns and adjectives: алын (to eat), алыны (to be taken); sometimes the archaic inflection -мәлый/-мәләй may occur (чаңыңла); d) affixes forming the future participle: -р, -рәр/-рәр, -әр/-әр, -өр/-өр, -үр/-үр (аңыр (will eat), бәйтәр (will knitt), үңәр (will go), өңәр (will do), ашәр (will find), сыгәр (will go out), ашәр (will harness), ултырмәр (will put), табылыр (will be found), күрүрү (will show), үңәр (will harvest); negation is expressed by -мәс/-мәс: ашамас (will not eat), емәс – (мәс) (will not drink).

4) Describing the infinitive, the author gives examples on the widely spread affixes -рга/-рга, -рга/-рга, -рга/-рга, -рга/-рга, -рга/-рга which occur in some dialects, the negative affixes -мәка/-мәка which are used to form the infinitive: із рәгә (to write), йөрөрә (to go), хәйырәрә (to return), үңәрә (to study), үңәрә (to die), ашырылмаса (not to part), кынлы (not to leave). V. Pröhle highlighted the affixes -мәга/-мәга which occur very seldom: ішәк асыма бара, ңындыгы бүгләмәс, сүнүүләгә бөлөмөш (modern: хәйырәрә бөлөмөш); besides the author noted the archaic affixes -мәкә/-мәкә which denoted an infinitive in certain situations: яырл күләл. There are several words about the rare affixes -мәл/-мәл in the work: хәйылм.
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The last unit of the work under consideration is devoted to the description of the category of mood of personal verbs, their declination by person, number, affirmation-negation.

The scientist states that the imperative mood possesses only the forms of II and III persons. V. Prőhle notes that II person of the imperative mood can also be denoted by the affixes -ғыл/-гел (-ғул/-гүл) or -hana/-хана (-сана/-сена) – in the modern literary language: әжәл (will you write, please), әрөгүл (сорғул) – әрөң (could you ask, please). Nowadays these archaic polite forms of expressing order, request or address -hana/-хана occur only in folklore texts and poetry (17), and the forms -ғыл/-гел can be observed only in written monuments (6, р. 61).

The author shows that the singular and plural forms of I person can be expressed by the affixes -айым/-әйем, -айық/-әйек, -йык/-йем, -йым/-йем: әлайым (let me take), әлайык (let us take), әлайем (let me come), әлайек (let us come), эңәйым (let me search), эңәйек (let us search), әйырәйым (let me sing) – әйырәйек (let us sing). In fact, I person of the imperative mood is studied in the composition of the suppositional mood in the modern Bashkir language.

The author describes two forms of the indicative mood (Ортативус): a) the form of the definite past tense with the affixes -ды/-де, -ты/-те (-дө, -ду, -тө, -тү), -ны/-не:

| Number | Person | барлык | юксык |
|-------|--------|--------|-------|
| Singular | | | |
| I | йаҙдым (I wrote) | сыҡтым (I went out) | төрдөм (I got up) |
| II | йаҙдый (you wrote) | сыҡты (you went out) | төрдо (you got up) |
| III | йаҙ (he/she wrote) | сыҡ (he/she went out) | төрдө (he/she got up) |
| Plural | | | |
| I | йаҙдылар (they wrote) | сыҡтылар (they went out) | төрдөлар (they got up) |
| II | йаҙдыңыз (you wrote) | сыҡтыңыз (you went out) | төрдоңыз (you got up) |
| III | йаҙдыйлар (they wrote) | сыҡтылар (they went out) | төрдөлар (they got up) |

b) the form with the affixes -кай / -кәй, -кай / -кәй:

| Number | Person | Affirmation |
|-------|--------|-------------|
| Singular | | | |
| I | килгәймен (I came) | сыккаймын (I went out) |
| II | килгәйен (you came) | сыккайың (you went out) |
| III | килгәй (he/she came) | сыккай (he/she went out) |
| Plural | | | |
| I | килгәйләр (we came) | сыккайлар (we went out) |
| II | килгәйең (you came) | сыккайлар (you went out) |
| III | килгәйләр (they came) | сыккайлар (they went out) |

However, the given examples don’t correspond to the modern literary language. As the scientists who study the
The conditional mood is formed by the affixes -ha/-ha (-са/-са).

The conditional mood is formed by the affixes -ha/-ha (-са/-са).
5. Зарипов 1971 — Зарипов Р.Ф. Категория падежа в башкирском языке. Автореферат. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. Уфа, 1971. 23 с. (Zaripov R.F. Kategorija padezha v bashkirском jazyke. Avtoreferat. diss. ... kand. filol. nauk. Ufa, 1971. 23 s.)

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