Modal analytical forms formed on the basis of participial forms ending with -ya, -yah in Yakut and -ar in Tuvan

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Abstract. The article provides a comparative analysis of modal indicators in the Yakut and Tuvan languages. We are talking about analytical grammatical indicators that were formed on the basis of participial forms ending with -yah and -ya in the Yakut language and the participle ending in -ar in the Tuvan language. These participial forms are the main forms in the verb system of the compared languages; they are polyfunctional participles of the past tense. And it is the ability to express by them the attribution of an action (a sign of an action) to the sphere of time that has not passed that allows them to form on their basis a variety of modal meanings - ought, necessity, assumption, desire and unreality.

1 Introduction

The Yakut and Tuvan languages, together with the Tofa and Khakass languages, according to the classifications of Turkic language researchers, belong to one branch of the development of Turkic languages – Uighur [10, p. 733; 1, p. 186]. The languages belonging to this group retain common features in the field of phonetics, morphology and vocabulary, which unite them with the language of the ancient Uighurs. Common features characterizing the Uighur group of languages are a) the presence of т~д~з instead of y in the middle of a word, for example, atah ~ adak ~ azah instead of ayak ‘leg’; b) the presence of т~s instead of y at the end of words, for example, kut- instead of kuy- ‘mountain’. The languages of the Uighur group are also distinguished by significant features of the grammatical structure and vocabulary [1, p. 186].

Comparative studies on the materials of the Yakut and Tuvan languages regarding grammatical phenomena have been carried out in a number of works (see, for example, new works [14, 16, etc.]).

2 Materials and methods

The ancient Uighur polyfunctional form ending in -gu, defined as a future participle or as a form of a verb name with a modal meaning of possibility and obligation, gave in modern South Siberian Turkic languages participial forms ending with -gu deg, -guluk. In the Yakut language, this form has a sonorous correspondence of -ya [12, p. 88; 13, p. 28; 11, p. 90-91].

The combination of -gu deg, -gy deg, -gadyk, -gadyj, -kadyj (the second component ending with deg/dyk/dah/dyj ‘as’) functions as a participle with the meaning of the future presumptive tense in the Shor, Teleut, Altai [13, p. 28], as a form of modality in the Tofa [9, p. 165], as a form of the presumptive mood in the Khakass, Altai and Tuvan [3, p. 198; 2, p. 352; 7]. It is believed that the combination of -yu tåg even in the ancient Uighur language expressed the modal meaning of supposition, doubt, hint of the possibility of the realization of an action or phenomenon [7, p. 70].

In the verb systems of the South Siberian Turkic languages, the ancient form ending with -yu is preserved only in a connected form, whereas in the Yakut, the -ya form is a very active multifunctional form. It is a finite form, which enters as a form of the future tense into the indicative, other verb forms are formed on its basis. In the Yakut, the form ending with -yu was strengthened by the affix -h (-ah, -yah) and formed the participle ending with -gah, which in the modern Yakut has the form ending with -yah and is the only multifunctional participle of the future tense [15, p. 116].

In the Tuvan, the form ending with -gy deg serves as an indicator of the probability mood [8] and is included in the structure of the modal particle of possibility as part of the analytical participle form. The first component of it is the participle ending with –a – the central form in the Tuvan verb system.

When the main verb forms in the languages under consideration, the participles ending with -yah-yah in the Yakut and with the -ar form in the Tuvan are functionally comparable.

Each participial form in the Yakut and Tuvan has a specific temporal meaning and has the potential to create a certain modal-specific meaning. Taking various affixes and combined with modal and auxiliary verbs, they form...
analytical forms of participles, complex tense forms, mood forms, modal and specific forms. And one of the functions of participial analytical forms is the expression of modal values.

3 Results and Discussion

The article presents a comparative analysis of the analytical forms of modality that arose, on the one hand, on the basis of the future participle ending with the -yah and -ya form in the Yakut and, on the other hand, the participle ending with -ar in the Tuvan. As an auxiliary element in the participial analytical forms of the Yakut, the auxiliary verbs er- and ebit- are the most active, going back to the ancient insufficient verb e-li-). Tuvan modal particles iyik, ertik also ascend to it, which also participate in the expression of modal values.

Analytical participial forms in the Yakut and Tuvan convey the meanings of ought, necessity, assumption, desire and unreal modality. The latter meaning is conveyed by forms of the subjunctive mood.

Glossing conventions

1p – 1st person plural, 1s – 1st person singular, 2p – 2nd person plural, 2s – 2nd person singular, 3p – 3rd person plural, 3s – 3rd person singular, ACC – accusative, AUX – auxiliary verb, CAUS – causative, CV – convert, CVB – accompanist convert, DAT – dative, ITER PAR – iterative, ASSUM – assumptive, COND – conditional, PREM – premonitive, PASS – passive, PAST – past tense, P/PrF – present-future participle, PrF – present-future, P/PrF – present-future participle, PL – plural, POSS – possessive, P/P – past participle, PRS – present, PTCL – participle.

Obligative

In the Yakut, two analytical forms with the meaning of the ought are formed on the basis of the -yah form: -yah tustaah (tus ‘duty’ + affix of possession -laah), -yah keringneeh (kering ‘duty, measure’ + -laah). The first has the meaning of duty with a touch of obligation, obligation and necessity [5], while the second expresses duty, which manifests itself as an internal property of the subject of action [6]. For example:

1 Yak. Komsomolka östööhhö beyetin tühen bierie suoh tustaah (NG. UD. 58)

komsomolka östööhhö beyet-i-n
komsomolka enemy-DAT herself-POSS3s-[tüh-en bier-ie suoh]
[drop-CVB-ACC AUX-P/F not tustaah]

‘Komsomolka is obliged not to drop her honor in front of the enemy’.

2 Yak. Miehe tyl bierbikkit byhyytynan, subu kurdak etieh ceriineelhepin (GC. OS. 31)

miehe tyl bier-bik-kit
kitbyhyytynan
me word give-P/P-2nd since
subu kurdak {et-ich seriir-nee-pin}
In Tuvan, it is an analytical form based on the participle ending with -ar in combination with the particle ijik (an insufficient verb i- in the ancient form of the past tense on -juk) by both named auxiliary verbs. And the main form of the conditional subjunctive mood in the Tuvan is the form ending with -ar ijik.

In the Yakut and Tuvan, the forms ending with -ya et- and -ar ijik can express the meaning of an assumption or a guess of the speaker about the possibility or impossibility of an action. For example:

(6) yak. Оҕо олор айдааннара сүүгүн олордуо суох ете (AA. SK. 605)

оо-лор айдаан-нар-а

сүүгүн

child-PL noise-PL-POSS/3s

quiet

(olor-d-uo suoh ete)

‘The noise of the children would not let them sit quietly’.

(7) yak. Алҕа хаа таҕьын буоо ар ар (AA. SK. 179)

алҕа хаа-таҕьын

mistake-ASSUM-2s AUX-PREM/3s

kihi bert könö kihi person very direct person

(буюл-uo ete)

AUX-PF

‘Maybe you were mistaken, he is a very direct person, it must be’.

(8) tuv. Men bolza bir kash deedi surguulu dooz shaap aptar iyiik men (LCH, HH, 299)

men bol-за bir kash

I be-OPT one several

деели сургулду{ dooz-a sha-ap}

(higher educations-ACC) {receive-CV AUX-CV}

a-pt-ar)

iyik

men

AUX-PFV-P/PF) PTCL 1s

‘I would be in his place (lit. if I) would have received several higher educations’.

The same form in the Yakut can express the statement and intention of the speaker if there are conditions for its commission:

(9) yak. Микиитени субу көрбүү, ол кинигелери kini sieteelen kabihie suoga ete... (AA. SK. 669)

Микиитени субу көрбүү

nikita-ACC this see-P

ухүүрет ol kinige-lер-i

suddenly.it.turns.out that book-PL-ACC

kini kиsh-TELEN kebih-ie suо5-a

he {eat-ITER AUX-P/F not-3s

ete}

AUX/3s]

‘Nikita is not only now we see (we have known him for a long time), he would not «eat» those books’.

(10) yak. Стипендижа бирдeller üöreniem ете (AA. SK. 685)

стипендижа бир-del-ler

scholarship give-COND-3p

{üoren-ie-m ete}

{study-P/F-1s AUX/3s}

‘If they gave me a scholarship, I could study’.

The next meaning of the form in the Yakut is a wish, a parting word, a dream of the speaker (more often in the 1st and 3rd persons):

(11) yak. Керженне ре кии барыта d’имееч тапталь көрсөрө буоллер... üüхүгеи да буолоо ете (NY. Seh. 541)

керженне ре кии барыта

merry-RFLP/P only person be-3s

dиrнеез таптал-y {kөр-s-өр-ө}

true love-ACC {see-REC-P/PrF/3s

буол-ler} üüхүгеи да {буол-uo}

AUX/COND) nice PTCL {be-P/PF

ete}

AUX/3s]

‘If everyone starting a family met true love... how nice it would be’.

Further, this form in both languages regularly expresses the meaning of reproach, accusation, indignation (in the 2nd sometimes in the 3rd person). Intonation is of great importance here. For example:

(12) yak. Урт урьрыъар ете, акарыа (AA. CK. 213)

урт {урьрыъар ете} aкарыа

earlier {invite-P/F/2s AUX/3s} fool

‘I should have invited you earlier, you fool’.

(13) tuv. Мен ерте билген болзумца, шагда-la чедип keer ijik men

men ерте {bil-gen bol-зумца}

I earlier {know-P/P AUX-1.COND}

шагда-la {ched-ip

long.time.ago-PTCL {come-CV

ke-er} ijik men

AUX-P/PF) PTCL 1s

‘If I had known earlier, I would have come a long time ago’.

E. I. Korkina calls the form ending with -ya et- in the Yakut, a truncated version of the subjunctive mood index considers the form -yah et- [4]. The form ending with -yah et- has a wider range of meanings than -yah et- does and in addition to the value of the subjunctive modality it expresses modal shades:

a) assumptions and guesses:

(14) yak. Holkular, батар, tumuуhtar ете (AA. SK. 481)

holkular батар

calmly maybe

тумууhtar ete

{tumuuhtar ete}

{bypass-PASS-P/F/3s AUX/3s}

‘Calmly, maybe (they) would have bypassed’;

b) statements:

(15) yak. Kini sin биъар барах ете (NY. Seh. 601)

kini sin.бiр

he anyway {left-P/PF

AUX/3s]

https://doi.org/10.1051/shsconf/202213400098
‘He would have left anyway’;

c) intentions:

(16) yak. Uol ebitir ǝy buollar, beyem ideber, metallurgist idetiger, uoretieh etym (NY. Seh. 493)
uel ebit-ir ǝy buol-lar
boy be-HTCL/2s this be-COND
beyem ide-ber
myself profession-POSS/1s DAT
metallurgist ide-ti-ger
metallurg profession-POSS/3s-DAT
[üoret-ieh eti-m] [teach-P/PF AUX-1s]
‘If you were a boy, I could teach my profession as a metallurgist’;

(17) yak. Oșom, Tooromohum, ahyah etiir (AF. TA. P. 57)
oço-m Tooromoh-um
child-POSS/1s Tooromoh-POSS/1s
[ah-yah et-ii']
[eat-P/PF AUX-2s]
‘My child, Toromos, would eat’.

In the Yakut, the subjunctive mood forms [4] also functions ending with -ya ebit, which expresses the speaker’s attitude to the perfect or expected possible or desirable action of the subject:

a) preferably-subjunctive meaning

(18) yak. Tyal külühîrbetker, ićhuğej buolaue ebit (NG, 5)
tyal külühîr-be-ter [içhuğej
wind.get.stronger-NEG-COND [good
buul-uo ebit]
AUX-P/PF PTCL-PAST/3s]
‘It would be good if it were not for the wind’;

b) possibly-subjunctive modality

(19) yak. Tyyy, ehe baara buollar, miine tühüö
ebikkin (AF. Comrade. p. 347)
tyyj ehe baar-a buol-lar
well bear ectr-P/POSS AUX-COND miin-e
[tüh-üö]
sit.right-CVB-ACC [AUX-P/PF ebik-kin]
AUX-PTCL/2s]
‘Well, if he was a bear, it turns out, he would sit right (on top) of him’.

Obligative

The presumptive modality is characterized by the uncertainty of the perfection of the action, its possibilities. The analytical participial form of supposition - with the meaning of a conceivable, apparent, presumptive action or quality of an object – in the Yakut is the form ending with -yah kurdak (kurdak ‘as’). For example:

(20) yak. Kyys iüşüülüö kurdak ajayyn atta (IG. HC. 69)
kyys [iüşüülüö kurduk]
girl [scream-P/PF as if]
ajaş-y-n at-ta
mouth-POSS-ACC open-PAST/3s
‘The girl opens her mouth as if she would scream’.

In the Tuvan, the assumption is expressed by combining the participle ending with -ar with the particle bol-gu deg, which goes back to the verb bol- in the form of the possibility and assumption on -gy deg. The analytical participial form expresses an assumption based on external signs, circumstances, and a particular state of affairs. For example:

(21) tuv. Erge-chagyraga deesh demisel boop turar bolgu deg (KL, BB)
erge-chagyraga deesh demisel struggle for power
[bo-op tur-ar bol-gu.deg]
{good
[go-CV AUX-P/PF be-OBL/3s]
‘It looks like there is a power struggle going on’;

(22) tuv. Meeng bodalymmy olar detkiir bolgu deg (SHS, KHN, 5)
meeng bodal-ym-ny olar {detki-ir
my idea-POSS-ACC they [support-P/PF
bol-gu deg}
AUX-OBL/3s]
‘It looks like they will support my idea’.

Desiderative

In the Yakut, combinations of participles ending with -ar and -yah in the form of accusative/ dative / genitive / main cases are used to express the desired modality in combination with words having the semantics of desire, intention, aspiration (baja ‘desire, aspiration; hunting, desire, dream’; sanaa ‘thought, dream, goal, aspiration, intention, desire’; ‘thought, thought, intention, intention, desire’; tolkuj ‘thought’, etc.). For example:

(23) yak. Kolhuurka baryan başalaah osoloru
haarchahîtyy satyryr ebikkit (ser. TP. 275)
kolhozka bar-yän baş-laah
collective.farm-DAT go-P/F wish-POSS
oço-lor-u [haarchah-taa-yy
child-PL-ACC [prevent-CVB-ACC
sat-yrr ebik-kit]
AUX-PrF PTCL-PAST/2p]
‘Refuses, they intend to prevent children wishing
(aspiring) to go to the collective farm’.

(24) yak. Ürük üörehhe tuttarsyah başalaah kellibit
ürük.üöreh-he tut-tars-yäh
university-DAT enter-CAUS-REC-P/F
başa-laah kel-1-ibit
desire-POSSV come-PAST/1p
‘We came with a desire to enter a university’, where the form ending with -yah başalaah (sanaalaah) (the name of the action) acts as a circumstance.

In the Tuvan, in addition to the synthetic forms of desiderative (-sa, -ksa), there is a similar Yakut form ending with -ar käteldig, where the second component is translated as ‘having a desire, having a desire’. It is regularly used in speech. For example: 
(25) tuv. Chalyy üjemni charashtyр, högliğ, solun, khostug charttap ertificate kizeldig men (VH, CHA)
[chalyy,üje-m-ni] charashtyр
[ya]y
[högliğ solun khostug
[chartta-p ertificate-kizel-di]k
[live-CV spend-P/F] wish-POSSV
men
1s
'I wish to spend my beautifully, cheerfully, interestingly, freely'.

4 Conclusion

Thus, in the South Siberian Turkic languages, verb forms dating back to the ancient form ending with -γу are used with the service element tāɡ with the meaning of assimilation and express the meanings of assumption and possibility. In Yakut, the ancient form ending with -γу actively functions in the sound ending with -γа and one of its functions is the expression of modal values as part of analytical forms. Functionally, it corresponds to the participial form ending with -ar in the Tuvan.

A comparative analysis of the analytical forms of modality formed on the basis of the forms ending with -γа and -γах in the Yakut and the participle ending with -ar in the Tuvan showed the following.

1. The compared participial analytical forms with modal meanings in the Yakut and Tuvan reveal structural correspondences. Differences are found in terms of semantics with respect to additional meanings, while the basic meanings coincide.

2. The modality of duty in the Yakut and Tuvan have structural correspondences in “the form of the participle -yahl-ar + lexemes with the meaning ‘duty, rule’ + affix of possession” – -yah tustaah, -yah kerinneeh, -ar uzhurlug. Yakut forms of indebtedness convey both “external” and “internal” indebtedness. At the same time, in the Tuvan, only “external obligation” is marked.

3. The modality of necessity in the Yakut is conveyed by complex analytical forms: -yahl-ar in the form of accessories + baar /urar, -yahl-yahlx baar. The lexeme baar ‘is’ gives the modal meaning of necessity a shade of desire. In the Tuvan language, the form ending with -ar khererek expresses an “external” categorical necessity.

4. The unreal modality represented by the analytical forms of the subjunctive mood in the languages under consideration is expressed, as in other Turkic languages, by structures constructed according to the scheme “future participle form + auxiliary verb in the form of the past tense/ particle”.

5. The presumptive modality in the Yakut is conveyed by the form ending with -yah kurduk with the meaning of a conceivable, apparent, presumptive action or quality of the object. In the Tuvan, the participial form bolgu deg particle expresses an assumption conditioned on external signs. Participation in the analytical forms of the assumption of the elements of “assimilation” of kurduk and deg is characteristic both for the languages under consideration and for the Turkic languages of Southern Siberia.

6. Analytical means of expressing the desired modality on the basis of participle forms ending with -ar and -yah in the Yakut and Tuvan include words adjacent to them with the semantics of desire, intention, aspiration.

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