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Gerund in Old and Modern Kazakh Language

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Abstract. This scientific article is devoted to investigation of the peculiarities of Gerund in Old and Modern Kazakh language. The differences and similarities of Gerund and the formation and development of consistent patterns according to developing periods in history are given in this research.

The peculiarities, differences and common features of Gerund in Old and Modern Kazakh language were analyzed by comparing the language of ancient written language and the grammar of Modern Kazakh language.

Keywords: Gerund; suffix; Old Kazakh language; Modern Kazakh language; morphological characteristics; conjugation.

Materials and Methods. The main sources of this article are the works of Tomanov M., Aidarov G., Bekturov Sh., Sergaliev M.. The diachronic, semantic, comparative methods were used in this scientific article.

Discussion. The research is concerned with the history of Kazakh language and the history of language development in modern period.

Gerund is a non – finite form of the verb and formed by adding definite suffixes to the main and derived verbs. It is a consistent form of the verb, and defined by the verb-predicate. [1]

According to analyses from the point of diachrony, the Modern Gerund has the same form suffixes as in Old Kazakh language.

-yp/-ip, -up/-yp, -p. The Gerunds formed by adding these affixes are used to describe single actions, or to identify in what circumstances the action which is expressed by the main verb being used. For example:

alyp – taking

kylyp – making

oluryp – sitting

Bý eirde oluryp, tabgach buduk tuzeltim. – After settling in this country I connected my life with Tabaco people.

Bilig bilmez kisi sabig alyp, iegrü baryp ýkish kishi olgach. – Many of them perished there, not having wisdom.

Ol sabyk esidip, tun udysykym kelmedi, kuntuz olursykym kelmedi. – After hearing these words, I could not sleep at night and could not rest at noon.

-pan/-pen. The Gerunds formed with these suffixes are very similar to the Gerunds formed by -yp/-ip, -p. According to S.Y. Malov, “these Gerunds are formed with the suffixes -pan/-pen, they don’t differ semantically from each other”. Actually the Gerunds formed by -pan/-pen express action and condition and are similar to the Gerunds formed by -yp/-ip, -p from the point of meaning and function. F.ex: [2]

iorypan – leaving

sulepen – fighting

Selene kody iorypan karagyn kysdylata ebin, barkyn anta buzdym. – Going down Selenga and heavily oppressed them, I so devastated their house.

Olurypan turk budugnyn ilin torisin tuta bermish, iti bermish.- Raising, I supported and arranged tribal union and legal order of the Turkic people.

The Gerunds formed by -a/-e:

ucha — flying, dying

tuta - holding

ekche — passing

Altyn iysyg asa keltimiz, Yertis uguzug keche keltimiz. - We came here going through Altyn mob, and passing Irtysh river.

Bengu il tuta olurtachy sen. - You can live, creating an eternal tribal alliance.

The Gerunds formed by u/-ý, -iu/-iý

itinu — doing for themselves

iaratanu — creating for himself

bashlaiu — starting

Alp kaganymda adyrylu bardymyz. – We, separating from the heroic Kagan.

Buny korý bilin. - Know everything looking at this.

Kulg-Chor oplaiu tegdi. - Kulg-Chor, fighting, led the attack.

The Gerund formed bu-y/-i

iti — making

aly — taking

yty — sending

Ol sub kody bardym. - We walked leaving the flow of the river.

Turk begler turk atyn yty, tabgach kaganga kormis. - Turkic governors, folding their Turkic names, submitted to the Kagan of Tabgach people. [3]

As can be seen from the examples, the Gerunds with the endings -a/-e, -u/-ý, -iu/-iý, -y/-i in the language of the inscriptions expressed subsidiary actions or conditions that occurred simultaneously with the actions or condition expressed by the verb.

The suffixes -galy/-geli, -kaly/-keli are frequently used endings of Gerund.

They usually express the presupposed action and requires an auxiliary verbs.

algaly — taking

ýzgeli — breaking

Turk budun olurgaly, turk kagan olurgaly Shandun balyk talui ýgýzke tegmiz. – After concurring Turkish people and Turkic Kagan for further settling did not reach the town Shandunga and rivers. [4]

The gerunds are used separately and together with the verbs in the sentence. Gerund functioned as the predicate and adverbial modifier of the sentence in Old Kazakh language.

There are some differences between Old and Modern Kazakh Gerunds. The main points of difference are as follows:

In Modern Kazakh language, Gerund is formed by adding of the same suffixes in Old Kazakh language: -a/-e/-i, -p/-yp/-ip, -kaly/-keli, -galy/-geli. [5]

F. ex:

Kolenke basyn ýzartyp,

Alystan kozdi zhasyrğa.

Kundi uakyt kyzartyp,

Kok zhiekten asyrğa (Abai).

But the suffixes as -ty, -u/-ý, -iu/-iý, -pan/-pen are not used in Modern Kazakh language.

Morphological and semantic features of Gerund differ from other types of non- finite form of verbs in Modern Kazakh language.

The content of Gerund includes some properties of Verb and Adverb. F.ex: asyg-yp soiledi, asyg-a soiledi. Having in the content the property of adverb gerund function as Adverbial Modifier: Sen ketkeli ush ai otti. Gerund in this sentence answers to the question “when?”.

There are four types of mood category of the verb in Kazakh language: indicative mood, imperative mood, desirable mood, conditional mood. But Gerund is used only in imperative mood: ait-yp zhiber, ok-yp ber, ait-a sal.

The Gerund may be part of predicate with the help of auxiliary verbs: zhat, otyr, bol, bit and plus main verbs with endings. -yp/-ip/-p, -a/-e/-i, -kaly/-keli, -galy/-geli, for example : bar-a zhatyr, kel-ip otyr, ok-yp boldy, zhaz-yp bitti. [6]

The Gerunds with the endings -a/-e/-i, -p/-yp/-ip can conjugate in singular and plural forms and function as a predicate in the sentence:

Singular	Plural
Men bar-a-myn, bar-yp-pyn	Biz bar-a-myz, bar-yp-pyz
Sen bar-a-syn, bar-yp-syn	Sender bar-a-syndar, bar-yp-syndar
Siz bar-a-syz, bar-yp-syz	Sizder bar-a-syzdar, bar-yp-syzdar
Ol bar-a-dy, bar-yp-ty	Olar bar-a-dy, bar-yp-ty

According to Sh. Bekturov, M. Sergaliev, Gerund in Modern Kazakh language has Tense category:

1. Alternative Tense of Gerund. The Gerund of this group is formed by adding -a/-e/-i suffixes to the main verb or to the non-finite form of the verb. F.ex:

Er shekisperi berispeidi (proverb)

People don't lose their position without fighting.

2. Gerund of the past simple tense. The suffixes -p/-yp/-ip are used with the Gerunds of this group:

Shyntas zhatyp kalypty (T.Akhtanov)

Shyntas was lying.

3. Gerund of the future simple tense. It is formed by adding -kaly/-keli, -galy/-geli suffixes to the main verb or to the non-finite form of the verb. [7] F.ex:

Men sizge barlyk shyndykty aitkaly otyrmyn. (Abishev)

I am going to tell the truth.

Gerunds can function in Modern Kazakh language sentences:

➤ as Adverbial Modifier of purpose and reason

➤ as a part of predicate

Conclusion. Kazakh language had several periods of developing and one of them is Old Period.

The Kazakh Gerunds in OP had a set of developed form suffixes and some of them are functioning nowadays and some of them are not used.

The Kazakh Gerunds function as a part of predicate together with auxiliary verbs and adverbial modifier in OP and Modern Period (MP) and having the properties of a verb some Gerunds with special form endings can conjugate and have Mood and Voice categories.

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Аннотация. Научная статья посвящена исследованию особенностей Герундий в древнем и современном казахском языке. Формирования и развития Герундий в истории, сходства и различия в древнем и современном языке даны в этом исследовании и были проанализированы путем сравнения древней письменности и грамматики современного казахского языка. Изучение данной проблемы позволит определить роль Герундий в теоретической грамматике.

Ключевые слова: Герундий; суффикс; древний казахский язык; современный казахский язык; спряжение; морфологическая характеристика.