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Website: www.uzlc.tsuull.uz

MUNDARIJA

LINGVISTIKA

Munavvara Qurbonova
Bolalar nutqida emotsional deyksisning voqelanishi 6

Nurbek Ahmadjonov
O‘zbek va nemis rahbar-muloqot diskursida nutq odobi va uning lingvistik aspektlari 24

Aynel Mashadiyeva
Turkiy tillar va dialektlardagi sifatdoshlarning qiyosiy-tarixiy tadqiqi 41

Firuz Abdusalomov
Zamonaviy media diskursida harbiy leksikaning semantik transformatsiyasi 58

Elnare ALİYEVA
Türk Dillerinde İsimlerde Çoğulluğun Bazı Özellikleri 71

ADABIYOTSHUNOSLIK

Almaz Ülvi BİNNƏTOVA
Ensiklopedik Təfəkkürə Malik Mənəviyyat Memarı (İsrafil Məmmədovun “Uç, göyərçinim, uç” əsəri haqqında ədəbi qeydlər).....83

Mohida Qodirova
Tarixiy manbadan badiiy talqinga: Esondavlat begim obrazining ingliz tarixiy romanlaridagi interpretatsiyasi 95

TARJIMASHUNOSLIK

Yorkinoy Nasirdinova
“La Fermeté des faibles” – So‘fi Olloyorning “Sabot ul-ojizin” pandnoma asarining ilk fransuzcha tarjimasi.....107

Ilhom Xolmuminov
Badiiy hikoya tarjimasining kognitiv mexanizmlari va paradigmatik modellashtirish 119

SOTSIOLOGIYA

Komil Kalanov
Sun’iy intellekt texnologiyalarining sotsiologik diskurs tahlili 133

ETNOLOGIYA. ETNOGRAFIYA. ANTROPOLOGIYA

Adhamjon Ashirov
Samarqand bozorlari tarixi va o‘ziga xos xususiyatlari 156

CONTENT

LINGUISTICS

Munavvara Kurbanova
The realization of emotional deixis in children's speech 6

Nurbek Ahmadjonov
Speech Etiquette and its Linguistic Expression in Uzbek and German Leadership-Communication Discourse 24

Aynel Mashadieva
Participles in Focus: a Comparative-Historical Study in Turkic Languages and Dialects 41

Firuz Abdusalomov
Semantic Transformation of Military Lexicon in Contemporary Media Discourse 58

Elnare ALİEVA
Particular Features of Noun Pluralization in Turkic Languages 71

LITERATURE

Almaz Ulvi BİNNATOVA
Encyclopedic Thinking and the Artistic Representatıon of Spiritual Memory (Literary notes on Israfil Mammadov's work "Fly, my dove, fly").....83

Mohida Qodirova
From Historical Source to Artistic Interpretation: the Portrayal of Esondavlat Begim in English Historical Novels.....95

TRANSLATION STUDIES

Yorkinoy Nasirdinova
"La Fermeté des faibles": The First French Translation of Sufi Olloyor's Didactic Work *Sabot ul-ojizin*.....107

Ilhom Kholmuminov
Cognitive Mechanisms and Paradigmatic Modeling of Literary Translation.....119

SOCIOLOGY

Komil Kalanov
Sociological Discourse Analysis of Artificial Intelligence Technologies .133

ETHNOLOGY. ETHNOGRAPHY. ANTHROPOLOGY

Adhamjon Ashirov
The History and Distinctive Features of Samarkand Markets 156

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Participles in Focus: a Comparative-Historical Study in Turkic Languages and Dialects

Aynel Mashadiyeva[1]

Abstract

This paper presents a comparative-historical study of certain participles in Turkic languages and dialects, including both modern and Old Turkic varieties. Participles are traditionally regarded as parts of speech combining features of verbs and adjectives, playing a key role in word formation and morphosyntactic structure. Despite extensive research in Turkology, a comprehensive monographic analysis of selected participial forms has not yet been conducted.

The empirical basis of the study includes literary texts, grammars, dictionaries, and journal publications. Methodologically, it relies on comparative-historical and contrastive approaches, allowing the identification of both general patterns and unique features of individual languages. The article examines the morphological, syntactic, and semantic properties of some participles, their function in complex sentences, and their use in dialects, vernaculars, and Old Turkic written monuments.

The findings demonstrate that participles retain verbal properties while simultaneously exhibiting adjectival features, confirming their important role in the grammatical system of Turkic languages. Cross-linguistic comparison highlights typological similarities as well as distinctive traits of individual languages, deepening understanding of word-formation and morphosyntactic mechanisms.

The results have both theoretical and practical significance: they enrich grammatical descriptions, advance comparative Turkology, and provide a foundation for further studies in diachrony and syntax. The study contributes to a comprehensive understanding of the role of selected participles in Turkic languages and their historical-linguistic significance.

Key words: *participle, Turkic languages, dialects, comparative-historical analysis, morphology, syntax, historical grammar, typology of Turkic languages.*

[1] *Mashadiyeva Aynel* – Doctor of Philological Sciences, Associate Professor, Scientific Secretary, Institute of Linguistics named after Nasimi, Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences, Baku, Azerbaijan.
E-mail: aynel.meshadiyeva@mail.ru
ORCID ID: 0000-0001-8746-6281
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Introduction

For centuries, the participle in linguistics has been considered in different ways: as a part of the adjective system, an independent part of speech, or as part of the verb. However, what remains constant is that the participle combines the features of a verb and an adjective.

The study of participles in Turkology began in the 1950s. During this period, their morphological features, syntactic structure, and the origins of individual participles in modern Turkic languages were investigated. These studies have allowed a deeper understanding of the essence of the participle and its role in the processes of word formation and verb inflection.

In Turkic linguistics, participles are examined in detail both in specialized studies and in sections of grammars. Among the authors who devoted attention to this are A.N. Kononov, V. Aliyev, B.A. Serebrennikov, L.A. Pokrovskaya, E.I. Ubryatova, L.N. Kharitonov, A.M. Shcherbak, D.M. Nasilov, P.I. Kuznetsov, V.G. Guzev, D.G. Tumasheva, I.A. Andreeva, N.A. Baskakov, F.E. Korsh, Zh. Bolatov, T. Guzychyov, D.S. Nasyrov, J. Mukhtarov, V.N. Tadykin, and others.

Turkologists' opinions on the origin of participles differ. Some classify them as deverbal nouns, assuming that participles have lost their verbal meaning and have turned into nouns or adjectives. Others consider participles as derivative forms of the verb, emphasizing their verbal nature.

The participle represents an important element of the grammatical system of Turkic languages, exerting a significant influence on syntactic structure, especially within complex subordinate clauses. Questions of classification and origin of participles are reflected in the works of N.A. Baskakov, F.E. Korsh, A.N. Kononov, and E.I. Ubryatova, whereas their syntactic functions have been studied by N.Z. Gadzhieva, A.P. Potseluevsky, V.G. Guzev, L.A. Pokrovskaya, and other scholars.

Complex sentences as an object of syntactic analysis were examined in detail in the works of Z.Kh. Tagizade, K. Sartbaev, U.B. Aliyev, and several other researchers. At the same time, the comparative study of individual language elements remains a relevant task, as languages represent complex holistic systems, and their comparison without a systematic analysis of specific forms is fraught with difficulties. A comparative-historical approach allows for the identification of both general patterns and distinctive features of languages.

Particular attention in this monograph is paid to the participial form *–gan/-an*, which has not previously been studied on a monographic scale across all modern Turkic languages. The empirical basis of the study included texts of literary works, grammars, dictionaries, and journal publications. The work examines the similarities and distinctive features of the form *–gan/-an*, its syntactic and semantic functions, as well as its use in dialects, vernaculars, and Old Turkic written monuments, which allows for a comprehensive understanding of its role in the Turkic linguistic system.

The participle *–gan/-an* occurs in almost all Turkic languages. The evolution of the participle *–gan/-an* was first discussed by Zh. Deni. Subsequently, the study of this participial affix in Turkic languages was reflected in the works of N.K. Dmitriev, A.M. Shcherbak, G. Ramstedt, K. Brockelmann, and others. In Turkological literature, the participle *–gan/-an* was considered as participles of "present tense", "present and general tense", "without specific temporal meaning", "present-future tense", "categorical past tense". Some Turkologists believe that the phonetic variant *–an*, which is observed only in the Oghuz group of Turkic languages, represents a simplified variant of the original *–gan*.

A.M. Shcherbak interprets the variant *–an* as the result of a phonetic transformation of the form *–γan* [Shcherbak 1977, 167]. It should be noted that the contraction of the form *–γan*, as a result of the loss of *γ[g],* was predominantly observed in the Oghuz group of Turkic languages.

A similar view is held by K. Brockelmann. Thus, according to K. Brockelmann, the affix *–an* arose as a result of the simplification of geminated consonants: *tikän < tikkä [tik- "to prick"]* [Brockelmann 1954, 44].

A.N. Kononov also relates the participle *–an* to the original *–kan/-ken, -qan/-qen* [Kononov 1956, 251].

In the modern Turkic languages of the Oghuz group, the form *–gan* has shifted into the category of nouns and adjectives. Nevertheless, in the written monuments of the 16th, 18th, and 19th centuries of these languages, the considered phonetic variant *–gan* functioned as a participle: *ačylγan – opened, qalγan – remaining*, etc.

On this matter, A.M. Shcherbak's remark is noteworthy: "*In the Old Turkic language of the Karakhanid period, the participles γan and myš existed in parallel and perhaps differed in some subtle semantic shades imperceptible to us. However, in the Old Turkic*

language, preference is given to the form myš, whereas in Old Uzbek there is a tendency to reduce its use due to the intensification of the use of forms γan in a wide range of functions" [Shcherbak 1977, 166].

The participle *–gan/-an* is one of the most widely distributed and multifunctional in modern Turkic languages. It is used to form participles, past tense forms of verbs [in the Kipchak and Uyghur groups], as well as nouns and adjectives: Tur. *yılan "snake", tavşan "rabbit"*; Azerb. *ayran "ayran", sıçan "mouse*"; adjectives *çalışqan "hardworking", unutkan "forgetful"*; Gag. *tuvğan "relative", baargan "shouter"*. In literary texts, the affix *–an* can form proper nouns, e.g., *Yaradan "God"*.

In the Oghuz languages, the form *–an* is considered a phonetic variant of *–gan*. In old Turkic monuments of the Kipchak and Uyghur groups, the affix –gan predominantly appears in the formation of nouns [*tabışgan "hare", bazgan "one who makes a hammer"*], whereas the participial function is noted in the Karakhanid period, and the voiceless variant –kan serves for nouns. In modern Turkic languages of the Kipchak and Karluk groups, a variety of phonetic variants are recorded: *Uygh. –gan/-kan; Uzb. –ğın/-kın; Kazakh. –gan; Kyrg. –gan/-gon; Kumyk. –gan/-igan; Karaim. –xan/-kan/-gan/-gen/-ken; Karachay-Balkar –gan,* etc.

In modern Turkish dialects, the participial affix *–gan/-an* also forms nouns [*dayangan – "enduring", çığırgan – "very loud", buyurgan – "mother-in-law"*]. Its greatest prevalence was during the Karakhanid period. According to M. Kashgari, in the 11th century, the Oghuz languages did not use this affix as a participle.

Its primary function is the formation of participles from verbal bases. In Uyghur monuments, such cases are absent, whereas in Karakhanid texts, *–gan/-an* formed present-future participles [*çapıtgan er – "executioner"*].

In Kutadgu Bilig, it also forms only present participles *[bilig bilgen ol erke – "the knowing person will be aided by the state"*] [Ercilasun 1984, 23].

In 11th–12th century monuments, the form *–gan* most often has an attributive function, less frequently adverbial or subject-object function.

In modern Turkic languages of the Kipchak group, this affix participates in the formation of past participles [Tatar, Kyrgyz, Kazakh] and present-future participles [Crimean Tatar, modern Uyghur].

As is known, participial affixes, besides expressing action,

also convey a temporal nuance. Moreover, some participial affixes participate in the formation of verb tenses.

Thus, since the Karakhanid period of Turkic languages, the past tense of a verb was formed via the participial affix –*gan.* In this regard, numerous examples can be found in Divanu Lugat-it-Turk: *Bu er ol ışıg anutgan – bu kişi o işi sürekli hazırladı – "this person completed that work"* [Atalay 1985, 156].

One of the characteristic features of the participial affix –*gan/-an* in Turkic languages is that it participates in the formation of other affixes. For example, via the phonetic variant –gan in Kipchak languages, the converbal affix –*ganda* is formed, and via the phonetic variant –*an* in Oghuz languages, the converbal affix –*anda* is formed [participial affix –*gan* + locative case suffix -*da*; participial affix –*an* + locative case suffix -*da*].

In Chuvash, the participle –*an* has an archaic character, as in modern spoken language this form is almost unused and is primarily observed in folklore [proverbs, sayings, songs, riddles], etc. In Chuvash, there are many nouns formed using the participial affix –*an*. Examples include: *avtan [from verb stem avat – "to sing"], çiken – "prick, sharp pains inside" [from çik- "to prick"], tusan – "dust" [from tus – "to scatter"],* etc.

The limited usage of the participial form –*an/-en* is explained by Chuvash language researchers as due to its morphological features.

As the Chuvash language materials show, the process of lexical substantivization of this participial form ceased long ago. This function in Chuvash is performed by the participle –*akan/-eken* [Andreev 1961, 153].

In Gagauz, the participle –*an* is one of the most commonly used participial forms. The participle under consideration in Gagauz mainly conveys present tense meaning, which is generally characteristic of the Oghuz group of Turkic languages. In Gagauz, as in other Turkic languages, the participle –*an*, when substantivized, can take case affixes, plural, and possessive endings: *Bu dÿnäda ÿÿsÿs kalana – "to the one left an orphan in this world"* [Pokrovskaya 1964, 233].

A.N. Kononov believes that in modern Turkish, the participle is represented only by the forms –*[y]an/-[y]en* and is not a separate morphological category, but merely a syntactic function of certain tense stems [Kononov 1956, 251].

However, this view is debatable: participles in Turkish are

distinguished within the nominal system and can be transitive or intransitive. Forms *–[y]an/-[y]en* denote action as a characteristic of a person or object, usually in the present, less often in the past *[gelen – "coming", yazan – "writing/wrote"]*. For precise expression of present tense, the combination –mekte olan is used: *Ocakta kaynamakta olan çorba… The soup that is boiling on the stove* [Yaşar Kemal].

Sometimes participles *–[y]an/-[y]en* are reduplicated to convey duration, perception of fact, praise, indifference, or completed action: *giden gidene koşan koşana; ölen öldü; bilen bilir; Haydi, giden gitsin!; Giden gitmiş - Who goes, let them go, who runs, let them run, who dies, dies, who knows, knowgo ahead, let them go, the one who went has gone* [Ediskun 1963, 248].

In Turkish, the participle *–[y]an/-[y]en* often serves as the subject: *Fakat, dinleyen kim?- But who is listening?* [Karaosmanoğlu 184].

In Old Ottoman, the participle *–gan* is observed in the phonetic variant *–an*: *täŋriji görän kiši gözlar ačar – "in the person seeing God, the eyes open",* etc. [Guzev 1979, 68].

In the Book of Dede Korkut, the participle *–[y]an/-[y]en* is also observed: *Gönlün yuca tutan ərdə dövlət olmaz,* etc. [Demirchizade 1999, 56].

In modern Azerbaijani, the temporal nuance of the participial form *–an* depends on the main verb of the sentence, the temporal adverb, and the general context of the sentence. Examples include: *şəhəri hədələyən [past tense] - the one who threatened the city; Baş tutan sövda deyil – it is not successful love, [general tense],* etc.

In Azerbaijani, the participle under study primarily functions in a sentence as an attributive, subject, nominal predicate, object, or adverbial; for example: *təngişən nəfəsini – the one whose breath is constrained [attributive]; Mərd ölənlər – the deceased brave ones [subject]; Bakıya gedənlərdir – they are the ones going to Baku [nominal predicate]* [Azərbaycan dilində feli sifət 1989, 39] etc.

It is also noteworthy that the participle *–an* is consistently attested in Old Azerbaijani. Here, the participial form under consideration was used as an attributive, subject, and object. Examples include: *Ləblərindən saçılan lölöi şəhvarə fəda [as attributive] - May my life be sacrificed for the royal pearls [beautiful words] that spill from your lips, yaqasın qurtaran [as subject], bimar olandan sor – ask the sick person who will cure you. [as object]* [Fuzuli].

The participle *–an* in modern Turkmen belongs to past-tense

participles. The participle under study is one of the most commonly used participial forms in Turkmen. In modern Turkmen, similar to other Turkic languages, the past-tense participle *–an* takes person, number, and case suffixes. When substantivized, the participle functions as a noun: *Oturançılar gülüşdiler – "Those who sat laughed"* [Kerbabayev].

Attention is drawn to the negative suffix, which forms the negative aspect of the participle *–an* in Turkmen.

Thus, the negative aspect of the participial form *–an* in Turkmen is formed with the affix *–mazyk/-medik*, which is not observed in any of the other Oghuz Turkic languages: Turkm. *geçirmedik*; Azerb. *keçirməyən*; Tur. *geçirmeyen*, etc.

The negative form *–ma + –yan/–meen*, typical of other Oghuz Turkic languages, appears in 18th–19th century Turkmen poetry. Examples include: *zalymlar elinden ülke aşmayan – "did not change place from the hands of enemies"* [Magtymguly].

It is noteworthy that both positive and negative forms of the participle *–an* in Turkmen have given rise to complex verbal forms such as *alamok [al–an–ym–yok] – "I did not take"*, which convey present-past tense meanings.

Of interest is the fact that in Kumyk, the participle *–gan*, together with the modal word *йок ["no"]*, may also be used with its antonym *бар ["yes"],* i.e., both positive and negative forms exist in this complex verbal construction: *Барганым йок – "I did not have to come"; сорaганым бар – "I had the opportunity to ask",* etc.

Similarly, positive and negative forms of these combinations are observed in the speech of the Turkmens of Stavropol, which is presumably due to the influence of Turkic languages geographically close to Turkmen, e.g., *эшитгеним бар – I have heard*, etc.

Thus, the meaning conveyed by the participial form *–an* in Turkmen differs from that in other Oghuz Turkic languages. In Turkmen, the participle *–an*, similar to the Kipchak languages, expresses past tense, whereas in Oghuz Turkic languages it conveys present or present-future tense.

It is noteworthy that in 18th–19th century written Turkmen monuments, the participle *–an* appears in the form *–gan*, which is typical of Kipchak Turkic languages: *ачылмаган пир гунчаны гөзләрмән – "I search for the unopened fresh bud"* [Guzyçyev 1971, 8].

Some Turkologists attribute the use of the phonetic variant *–gan* in Turkmen written monuments to the influence of Old Uzbek.

In this regard, T. Guzuçyyev remarks: *"...the participles –gan are ubiquitous in our materials from the 18th–19th centuries, which may be due to the influence of Old Uzbek on the language of the monuments under study*" [Guzyçyev 1971, 8].

It should also be noted that in dialects and vernaculars of modern Turkmen, the participle *–gan* is also attested. We consider the presence of *–gan* in these dialects to be the result of the influence of geographically close Uzbek and Karakalpak languages.

Interestingly, in the Karakalpak dialects of Turkmen, the affix *–gan* also forms past-tense verbs, e.g., barganlar instead of baranlar. The past-tense form *–gan*, typical of Kipchak Turkic languages, is frequently observed in the Chovdur, Sakar, and Salyr dialects: *Chovdur dialect – barlaghan – "he checked"; Salyr dialect – gitgen – "he left"* [Turkmen dilinin dialektlerinin ocherki 1970, 320–321].

Mahmud al-Kashgari noted both phonetic variants of the participial affix *–gan/-an*, which confirms the ancient origin of both variants.

Although in Karachay-Balkar the participle *–gan* belongs to past-tense participles, it sometimes conveys present and future tense. In Karachay-Balkar, this participle has the following phonetic variants: *-g'an, -khan, -n'an, -gen, -n'en*. For example: *alg'an – "having taken", tutkhan – "holding"*, etc.

As noted above, the participle *–gan* in Karachay-Balkar can express present tense. When conveying present tense, it indicates a characteristic that existed in the recent past and continues to the present: *Ol tegsiegen jash kimdi? – "Who is that dancing guy?"* [Urusbiev 1963, 62].

In Tatar, the participle *–gan* has variants with voiced and voiceless consonants *[-ган/-гән, -кан/-кән]* and is a past-tense participle. This affix forms past-tense verb forms, can be substantivized, and may take case, number, and possessive suffixes: *bargan kishi – "the person who walked/went", almagan keshe – "the person who did not take something", Bii belmägänge orun tar [proverb] – "To the one who cannot dance, there is little room"* [Modern Tatar Literary Language 1969, 247].

Example of this affix forming both past tense verb and participle: *Annary tönnär buye äbkäm hikäyat söylägän. Kechkenädän anlaşılğan shatlygım, kaygym minem - Yesterday my brother told me a story. I understood my joy and sorrow from the evening.* ["Tugan Tel", Gabdulla Tukay].

Here, *–gan* forms the past tense verb *[söylägän – "told"]* and

the participle *[anlaşılğan – "understood"].*

Similarly, in Kazakh, the participle *–ğan/-gen, -kan/-ken* is common and belongs to past-tense participles: *söyleгeн zhigit – "the speaking/performed young man"*, etc.

State verbs in Kazakh *[otyr, jatyr, tur, jür]* as participles *–ğan*, when functioning as modifiers, express imperfective aspect.

Temporal nuances depend on context: *Kewe senimen kele jatqan kisi – menin zholdasym – "The person who went with you yesterday is my companion"; Myna kele jatqan kisi – menin zholdasym – "The person who is coming now is my companion"* [Modern Kazakh Language, 1962, 322].

In the first example, the participle *kele jatqan* conveys past tense; in the second – present tense.

In Kazakh, the participle *–ğan* with person suffixes functions as the predicate, expressing past tense: *Biz bul mashinany audandan äkelgenbiz – "We brought this car from the district"* [Modern Kazakh Language, 1962, 322].

The negative of this participle can be formed in three ways: negative suffix *–ma/-me/-ba/-be/-pa/-pe – kelmegen "did not come"*; negative particle *emec – bolğan emespiz "were not"*; negative word *jok*. With *jok*, the participle takes person and possessive suffixes: *körgen joksyn – "you did not see", körgen jok – "he/she did not see",* etc.

In the Aral-Syrdarya dialect of Kazakh, the participle *–gan* combines with the modal word kerek: *alsa üyine kelgen kerek – "he possibly came home"* [Nurmagambetov 1974, 79].

In Bashkir, the participle *–gan* is highly productive. Depending on context, it may express present and future tense: *Äsähen ränýeten, qarghysh algan keshe yälsay almay shul – "The person cursed by his mother cannot escape"* [Amanat journal]. In modern Bashkir, it has voiced and voiceless variants: *-kan/-kən; -ğan/-ğən*, and belongs to past-tense participles.

In Nogai, the participle *–gan* is past tense, mainly functioning as a modifier, though it can serve as a predicate: *Onın işinde bolmagan emis terek jok – "No fruit trees that were not there" [modifier]; Yokedin yapyragy yumsak, sheshekeileri iyisli, butaklary yanyakka ken yayilgan – "The leaves and linden are soft, flowers fragrant, branches widely spread"* [*Grammatika nogaiskogo iazyka: Fonetika i morfologiia,* 1973, 267].

In Nogai, the participle *–gan* combined with the simile suffixes *–day/–dey* is visually similar to the converbal form *–ganday/-gendey*.

In Karakalpak, the participle *–gan* is past tense. It can combine with modal particles *-eken, -edi*: *Ony tüsürüp bir jerge alyp jıǧǧan eken – "She dropped and collected them in one place, it seems"; Balasy toydrayın – dep qarrrı etin alg'an edi – "The old man bought meat to feed his son"* [Baskakov 1952, 439].

The phonetic variant *–an* appears mainly in Oghuz Turkic languages. However, in some mixed Turkmen-Karakalpak dialects, the variant *–an/-en* occurs: *alan = alg'an – "the one who took"*, etc. This presence is likely due to Turkmen influence.

The participial affix *-gan* in Karakalpak dialects of Turkmen functions as past tense, as in Kipchak Turkic languages.

It is observed in Chovdur, Sakar, and Salyr dialects: *Chovdur – barlaghan – "he checked"; Salyr – gitgen – "he left"* [Туркмен дилинин диалектлеринин очерки 1970, 320–321].

This also reflects Kipchak influence on Turkmen dialects.

In Uzbek, the participle *–gan* has voiced and voiceless variants *[–gan/-ken]* and is past tense: *o'qigan – "read", taklif etgan – "proposed", chiqqan – "gone out", berilgan – "given"* [Kononov 1960, 238].

Before the Old Uzbek period, the participle *–gan* was widespread and used in both predicative and attributive functions.

In Yusuf Balasaguni [11th century], it occurs frequently: *Törütkän, igidkän, keçürgän idim – "Created, elevated, and conducted"* [Nasilov 1974, 63].

Similarly, in Yellow Uyghur, the participle *–gan* is past tense and functions as a modifier: *Kelgen kyse – "the person who came", algan pıtıǧ – "the taken/purchased book"* [Tenishev, & Todaeva 1966, 33].

In modern Uyghur, *–gan* is the most commonly used participle, past tense. It can also express present tense depending on context. It functions as a verbal noun, predicate, or participle: *Okuǧanim yok – "I did not read"; män okuǧan – "I read"; män okuǧan kitap – "the book I read"* [Nadzhip 1960, 91].

In modern Tuvan, *–gan* is past tense, though sometimes conveys present tense: *chytkan – "lying"*. It has voiced and voiceless variants: *–gan/-kan: tutkan – "holding", kılgan – "done".*

The negative aspect uses a compressed affix: *albaan = al-ba-gan – "did not take"*.

In Tuvan, the participle forms indicative past-tense conjugated verbs: *Bo oruktap-choraan men – "I walked this road"* [Iskhakov & Pal'mbakh 1961, 301].

It also functions as a verbal noun [subject/object]: *Kelgenim – "my coming"*. It takes possessive and case suffixes: *chirtkeninge – "to the one regretting" [dative]; körbäänin – "to the one who did not see" [accusative]* [Iskhakov & Pal'mbakh, 1961, 301].

It is interesting to note that the participle *–gan*, when taking a locative case suffix in a sentence, semantically approaches the converbal form *–anda/-əndə*, which is attested in Azerbaijani: Tuvan *keshkende – "having crossed"*; Azerb. *keçəndə – "having crossed, when one crosses"*, etc.

The participle *–gan* is also attested in Tofalar. In this language, participles *–gan*, similar to Kipchak languages, belong to past-tense participles and have the phonetic variants *–gan/-gen; -kan/-ken*.

The negative form of this participle in Tofalar is formed with the negative affix *–ba*. The participle *–gan*, combined with the negative affix *–ba*, fuses with it into a single complex affix.

As a result, the following phonetic variants emerge: *–baan/-bəən; –vaan/-vəən; –paan/-pəən; –maan/-məən – e.g., albaan – "not having taken", annavaan – "not having desired"* [Rassadin 1978, 187].

The past-tense participle *–gan*, common in Kipchak Turkic languages, finds a parallel in modern Khakas. In Khakas, the participle *–gan*, being a past-tense participle, denotes an action related to the past: e.g., *irtken chyl – "the past year"; kilgen kizi – "the person who came"*, etc. [*Akademiku Vladimiru Aleksandrovichu Gordlevskomu, k ego semidesiatiletiiu* 1953, 111].

In Khakas, besides the phonetic variant *–gan*, the variant *–an/-en* is attested, typical of Oghuz Turkic languages. This variant occurs after vowel stems: *oynaan, töreen*, etc.

The negative form of the participle *–gan* in Khakas is formed with the affixes *–paan/-peen; –baan/-been; –maan/-meen: e.g., kilbeen*.

It is noteworthy that Khakas also has negative converbal forms *–paan/-baan/-maan*, but in slightly different phonetic shapes, namely: *–pin/-bin/-min*: e.g., *pirda nime choohtabin, parbysty – "having said nothing, he left"*, etc.

In Chulym-Turkic, past-tense participles are formed with the affixes *–ğan/-kan; –g̃ān/-k̃ān*. When these affixes attach to stems ending in vowels, the consonants k, g drop, resulting in a contracted variant: *sana:n – "read"; ti:nnen kizhi – "the person who read"*, etc.

The participle *–gan* in Chulym-Turkic, like in other Turkic languages, functions both predicatively and attributively. It can serve as a syntactic predicate: e.g., *Valä sykta:n chatkan, ata:zy sokkan –*

"Valya cried, lay down, her father beat her", etc. [*Iazyki narodov SSSR* [Vol. 2], 1966, 340].

In Altai, the participle *–gan* has the phonetic variants: *-kan/-ken – tutkan, kechken; -gan/-gen – bargan, kelgen; -kon/-kön, -gon/-gön.*

The participle *–gan* in Altai functions as a present-past tense participle: e.g., *kiygen kiyim – "clothes that I wore/wear"*, etc. It can also combine with the comparative particle *-day*: e.g., *akkan-day – "flowing like milk"*, etc. [Dyrenkova 1940, 146].

In the Kumandin dialect of Altai, the participle *–gan* has the variants: *–gan/-gen; –kan/-ken; –an/-en* and is past-tense. In this dialect, the participle functions as a modifier, predicate, subject, and object. In negative form, it mainly functions as a predicate: *Ol bir daa aitpaninzaan – "He said nothing"* [Baskakov 1967, 12–13].

Thus, a comparative analysis of the participial form *–gan/-an* in modern Turkic languages leads to the following conclusions:

Participial affixes in modern Turkic languages play an important role in forming tense markers and in word formation.

Since Old Turkic, the participial affix *–gan* in both ancient and modern Turkic languages has performed various functions and is one of the most widespread participial affixes.

From the Proto-Turkic period, the affix *–gan* initially functioned as a participle, and later formed nouns from verbal stems.

The participle *–gan/-an*, distinguished by multifunctionality, is the most widely used in modern Turkic languages. It forms not only participles but also past-tense verb forms in Kipchak and Uyghur Turkic languages.

In most modern Turkic languages, the participle *–gan/-an* expresses past tense.

Oghuz Turkic languages typically exhibit the phonetic variant *–an*. In Oghuz Turkic languages [except Turkmen], the participle *–an* conveys present tense.

The participle –an also expresses present tense in Chuvash.

In Oghuz languages, the affix *–an* forms participles and nouns from verbal stems.

In modern Oghuz Turkic languages, the form *–gan* has shifted to nouns and adjectives. Nevertheless, in 16th–19th century written monuments, *–gan* functioned as a participle: e.g., *ačylγan – "opened"; qalγan – "remaining"*, etc.

The participle –gan can combine with other grammatical affixes to form converbal forms *[–ganda/-anda]*.

In Chuvash, the participle *–an* does not combine with postpositions or auxiliary nouns and rarely takes possessive or case affixes; it can take case suffixes only in negative contexts: e.g., *Vatta khyvmanah halal tukhman – "Who does not respect elders will not have happiness"*.

The phonetic variant *–an* of *–gan* occurs mainly in Oghuz Turkic languages. However, in some mixed Turkmen-Karakalpak dialects, the variant *–an/-en* occurs: e.g., *kelen = kelgen – "having come"*.

The meaning conveyed by the participle *–an* in Turkmen differs from other Oghuz Turkic languages. In Turkmen, *–an*, like in Kipchak languages, expresses past tense, whereas in other Oghuz languages it conveys present or present-future tense.

The negative suffix forming the negative aspect of *–an* in Turkmen *[–mazyk/-medik]* is not attested in other Oghuz Turkic languages: e.g., Turkm. *gechirmedik*; Azerb. *keçirməyən*; Tur. *geçirmeyen*, etc.

Conclusion

Overall, the results of the present study confirm that the participial form in *-gan/-an* constitutes one of the key categories of the verbal system of the Turkic languages, characterized by a high degree of structural stability and functional flexibility. Its evolution demonstrates a complex interaction of diachronic and typological factors, as a result of which an affix of common origin is realized in modern Turkic languages through a wide range of semantic and grammatical functions.

The distribution of the functions of participles in *-gan/-an* across different language groups reflects not only the Common Turkic heritage but also the specific features of local grammatical systems, shaped by both internal laws of linguistic development and interlinguistic contact. Thus, the analysis of this form makes it possible to regard it as an indicator of deep processes of grammaticalization and functional differentiation in the Turkic languages, which underscores its theoretical significance for comparative-historical morphology and general Turkology.

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Turkiy tillar va dialektlardagi sifatdoshlarning qiyosiy-tarixiy tadqiqi

Aynel Mashadiyeva[1]

Abstrakt

Mazkur maqolada turkiy tillar va dialektlardagi ayrim sifatdosh shakllarining qiyosiy-tarixiy tadqiqi yoritilgan bo‘lib, unda hozirgi turkiy tillar bilan bir qatorda qadimgi turkiy til materiallari ham tahlilga tortilgan. Sifatdoshlar an’anaviy ravishda fe’l va sifat turkumlariga xos xususiyatlarni o‘zida mujassam etgan grammatik birlik sifatida talqin qilinadi hamda so‘z yasalishi va morfosintaktik tizimda muhim o‘rin egallaydi. Turkologiyada sifatdoshlarga oid ko‘plab tadqiqotlar amalga oshirilgan bo‘lsa-da, ayrim sifatdosh shakllarining monografik yo‘nalishdagi mukammal tahlili hanuz yetarli darajada olib borilmagan.

Tadqiqotning empirik asosini badiiy matnlar, grammatika, lug‘atlar va ilmiy jurnal maqolalari tashkil etadi. Metodologik jihatdan ish qiyosiy-tarixiy hamda chog‘ishtirma tahlil usullariga tayangan bo‘lib, ular turkiy tillardagi umumiy qonuniyatlar va alohida tillarga xos o‘ziga xos jihatlarni aniqlash imkonini beradi. Maqolada ayrim sifatdoshlarning morfologik, sintaktik va semantik xususiyatlari, ularning qo‘shma gaplar tarkibidagi funksiyasi, shuningdek, sheva, lahja hamda qadimgi turkiy yozma yodgorliklardagi qo‘llanilishi tahlil qilingan.

Tadqiqot natijalari sifatdoshlarning fe’llik xususiyatlarini saqlab qolgan holda sifatga xos belgilarni ham namoyon etishini ko‘rsatadi hamda ularning turkiy tillar grammatik tizimidagi muhim o‘rnini tasdiqlaydi. Tillararo qiyosiy tahlil tipologik umumiyliklar bilan bir qatorda, ayrim tillarga xos farqli jihatlarni ham ochib beradi va bu holat so‘z yasalishi hamda morfosintaktik mexanizmlarni chuqurroq anglashga xizmat qiladi.

Mazkur tadqiqot natijalari nazariy va amaliy jihatdan muhim ahamiyatga ega bo‘lib, grammatik tavsiflarni boyitadi, qiyosiy turkologiya rivojiga hissa qo‘shadi hamda diaxroniya va sintaksis yo‘nalishidagi keyingi tadqiqotlar uchun mustahkam ilmiy asos yaratadi. Tadqiqot turkiy tillardagi ayrim sifatdosh shakllarining vazifasi va ularning tarixiy-lisoniy ahamiyatini kompleks tarzda anglatishga xizmat qiladi.

Kalit so‘zlar: *sifatdosh, turkiy tillar, dialektlar, qiyosiy-tarixiy tahlil, morfologiya, sintaksis, tarixiy grammatika, turkiy tillar tipologiyasi.*

[1] *Mashadiyeva Aynel* – filologiya fanlari doktori, dotsent, Ozarbayjon Milliy Fanlar Akademiyasi huzuridagi Nasimiy nomidagi Tilshunoslik instituti ilmiy kotibi, Baku, Ozarbayjon.
E-mail: aynel.meshadiyeva@mail.ru
ORCID ID: 0000-0001-8746-6281
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