

FORMS OF CONJUGATION OF PARTICIPLES OF THE YAKUT LANGUAGE

ФОРМЫ СПРЯЖЕНИЯ ПРИЧАСТИЙ ЯКУТСКОГО ЯЗЫКА

YAKUT DİLİNDE PARTİSİPLERİN ÇEKİM BİÇİMLERİ

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ABSTRACT

The article describes existing of five forms of the verb conjugation in the modern Yakut language, part of which is used in participles conjugation. It gives the author's interpretation of the origin of some affixes conjugation in the Yakut language.

Key words: Personal Endings, Affix Of Predictability, Affix Of Attachment, Conjugations, Seam, Ligaments, Short Affix Of Predictability.

АННОТАЦИЯ

В статье дается описание существующих в современном якутском языке пяти форм спряжения глагола, часть которых используется в спряжении причастий. Дается авторская трактовка происхождения некоторых аффиксов спряжения в якутском языке.

Ключевые слова: Личные окончания, аффикс сказуемости, аффикс принадлежности, спряжения, сращения, связки, краткий аффикс сказуемости.

ÖZET

Makalede modern Yakut dilinde fiil çekimlerinin mevcut beş çeşidinin tanımını yapmakta ve partisilerin çekimine odaklanmaktadır. Makalenin yazarı, Yakut dilinde eklerin bazılarının kökeni üzerinde yorumlar yapmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Şahıs Ekleri, Tahmin Ekleri, Aidiyet Ekleri, Fiil Çekimleri, Çekim Ekleri Kısaltmaları

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With the help of personal endings participle is taken as a final form, in other words, show the time, mood, person, number of the subject's actions. Therefore, a personal end sometimes becomes multimeaning. For example, the end -уҥ means: 1) imperative mood; 2) plural form; 3) 1st (*baryаҕуҥ* 'let's go¹) or 2nd personal noun (*baryҥ* 'go'); 4) additional meaning of time immediately after the moment of speech.

People studying Yakuts find in the Yakut language two forms of conjugation (1, s.226). However, in the forms of conjugation in the Yakut language, too, there are not so simple, unclear cases. In Turkic languages indicate the presence of mainly three forms of verb conjugations: 1) conjugations of verbs of the present, a present-future time and other times together with the possible inclination (in the Yakut language this form is expressed with affixes of predictability); 2) conjugation of the elapsed time, and the conditional mood (in the Yakut language it corresponds to the possessive affixes); 3) conjugation of imperative and desirable moods (Yakut language it coincides with imperative conjugation) [2, p.22-40).

In the Turkic languages of the time and the inclination of the show except for imperative different forms. Therefore, the personal ends are a special form of a designation of the person and number of subject. Scholars suggest that these forms are descended from the personal pronouns [3).

The idea that the possessive ends of the Yakut language constitute the short form of affixes predictability, i.e. personal pronouns, expressed O. N. Betlingk (4, p.289). However, the facts of the Yakut language show that the origin of this an affix not easier than the explanation specially studying further this phenomenon E.V.Sevortyana (3): 1) as can be seen from the possessive declension, forms *-byn*, *-бун*, *-n*, perhaps are later form (5); 2) when conjugation of *bararym* 'I walked, it was so', *bararyҥ* 'you walked, it was so', *barara* 'he walked, it was so' added not actually affix of facility, it is the short form *jetim* 'I was', *jetih* 'you were', *jetje* 'he was' (6); 3) it is difficult to assert categorically that affix facility, which in the Yakut language is attached to the names: *оҕо-m*, *оҕо-н*, *оҕо-to*; *оҕо-but*, *оҕо-бут*, *оҕо-loro* derives directly from a personal pronouns, and its abbreviated form turned into forms of conjugations: *bar-d-ym*, *bar-d-уҥ*, *bar-d-a*; *bar-d-ybyt*, *bar-d-ygyt*, *bar-d-ylar*. It is impossible that concepts *min* 'I' and *mijenje* 'my' had the same form; 4) n other Turkic languages-there are facts supporting the transformation of really available *-byn*, *-gyn* in the condensed *-m* and *-н* (7), for example, in Gagauz, Azerbaijani, Karachay-Balkar, and Crimean Tatar languages instead *-byn* appears *-m/-ma*, and in the 3rd noun in the majority of Turkic languages ending to the condensed form is not added. In the Chuvash language reduction is evident in all their faces. Form actually contains several homonymous meanings.

Thus, possessive form and form affix predictability when verb conjugations have a different origin. The fact that they were in the same shape as a result of shrinkage of an affix predictability phenomenon has really occurred in other Turkic languages (8). In addition, in the Yakut language "possessive end" with the meaning of the elapsed time, formed as a result of reduction of insufficient verb *je-* when verb conjugations recently passed time with affix *-t*.

Many of the Turkic languages possessive marker (7) how to write (Contraction form - G.F.), joins only to certain forms of conjugations and times (2). This is evidence of the

ancient origin of this form. The main reason for the loss of integrity of the possessive form of verb conjugations in other Turkic languages perhaps connected with the weakening of the possessive patterns case as a result of development of the genitive.

In the Yakut language there are five types of conjugation: 1) conjugation with affix of predictability (-byn, бун, -0, -byt, быт, -lar); 2) conjugation with affix of facility (-ym, -уһ, -a/ -ta, -byt, -быт, -lara); 3) conjugation by coalescence of ligament jet- with affix the participle (byttaah-ym, -уб, -a, -byt, -быт, -lara); 4) conjugation imperative (-yym -O, -tyn; -буһ, -уһ, -tynnar) 5) conjugation of the recent past time (-ym, -уһ, -a, -byt, -gyt, -lar).

Personal end of the form the following additional modal meanings: a) affix predictability confirms the result of actions at the moment of speech; b) possessive affix summarizes, confirms that the action actually has happened, will happen; C) personal end, particles formed from this, confirms that to the moment of speech was known that the action occurred.

Thus, used in modern Yakut language when verb conjugations forms of facility and predictability are not complete or shortened form of the personal pronouns, and affixes of different origin.

Conjugation of participles with the meaning of time

In the Yakut language many cases the meaning is a finite verb depends on what variant of personal end is added to its basis (table 1).

Table 1.

Conjugation of participles with the meaning of tim

Meaning of conjugated forms	Short affix of predictability	Affix of attachment	Or-short affix of predictability	Affix of predictability	Jebit - affix of predictability	Baar	suoҕa
Before than past tense -byt/-batah		+	+?				
Last result -byt/-batah - an tur-a /-bakka tur-a				+	+		
Long past tense. – b'p/batah			+				

Long past tense episode - byttaah/			+	(+)jetje			
-batahtaah/ -an turardaah/-bakka turardaah			+	(+)jetje			
-byt+1						1baarr jetje	1 suoh jetje
Past tense episode							
-byttaah/				+	+		
-batahtaah						+	+
-b'gg+1							
-an turardaah/				+	+		
-bakka turardaah							
Recently past tense	+						
-t/bat							
Not finished past tense							
-ar/-bat			+				
Present tense							
-a/-yy, -bat				+			
Future tense							
-yah/myah	+?	+	+?				
-ya		+					

1. Possessive conjugation participle of before than past tense -byt/-batah has the meaning of narrative before than past tense (6, 9): *Ol ytyy syttaḅyna Mukhtar kjelbitje* (JJ TA 128) 'when she cried lying, Mukhtar came'. *Onuoha Ujbaancha aryj sjergii-chjepchii*

tyhjergje dyly buolbuta (NJa КН 100) 'then Yibanche had the feeling that he was a bit more fun, easier'.

2. When conjugation of participles of before than past tense *-byt/-batah* with communication *jet-* the meaning long past tense is formed (6, 126 p.). This meaning specifies when compared with the above form: *Kini kuorakka kiiirbitje, d'yalatyn hajjy-yyjebyje byhaarbyt jetiljer (Sahaada)* 'when he came into the city, his question had already been resolved'. This form has the modal meaning of generalization: *Kini ikkis rota pozicijatygar tiijen kjelbitje, byhyy-majgy kychymjebyje buolbut jetje* (JJ TA 135) 'when he came to the position of the second company, the situation was tense'. Communication *jetje* 'was' gives added meaning confirmation: *utuabut jetje* 'was sleeper', *ahaabatah jetje* 'was not eater', *surujbut jetje* 'you were signer', *ald'appyt jetim* 'I was breaking. As a result, it is understood as a past time of a past tense - *byt/-batah*.

3. When conjugation of participles of before than past tense *-byt/-batah* with affix of predictability formed elapsed effective time (6). Participle *-byt/-batah* shows, that speaker confirms the action of the subject without clarify, when he knew, knew that the action took place: *min utujan haalbyppyn* 'I've fallen asleep', *jen kjepsjejebikkin* 'You've told', *kini kjelbit* 'He've come', *jen aahpatahhyn* 'You haven't read', *bihigi muhalaabatahpyt* 'we haven't fished by seine'.

4. Participle of before than past tense *-byt/-batah* with a particle *jebit* 'it turns out' also conjugated with affix of predictability. The meaning coincides with the above form: *Ol da ihin kyyskyn miigittjen kyrjeppit jebikkin* (SO TA 209) 'that's why he rode his daughter from me'.

If you look beyond the conjugation of eigenmeaning participles on *-byt/-batah* not markedly changed: a modal meaning that of before than past long before the message action (*-byt/-batah*) speaking confirms 1) that knew long ago (*-byt/-batah jet- I*); 2) that found out later (*-byt/-batah jebit II, -byt/-batah II*).

5. The meaning of the form *-byttaah/-batahtaah* + affix of facility and *-byttaah/-batahtaah jet* + affix of facility fully coincide. Therefore E.I.Korkina assumes that the conjugation of form *-byttaah/-batahtaah* + *I* came from the form *-byttaah/-batahtaah jet* + *I* (6, 134 p). She calls them the full and contracted forms.

6. *Min оҕо сылдан манна үөрөҥө сылдьыттаабым* 'as a child I was studied here'. *Jen uchuutalyн Fedora Alekseevna bijerbit sorudaбын толорботоһтооһун* 'you had not fulfilled the task of your teacher Fedora Alekseevna'.

7. To the meanings of these forms are very close to the meanings of the form *-an/-bakka turardaah* + affix of facility and *-an/-bakka turardaah jet* + short affix of predicate. E.I.Korkina believes the first is full, the other one is a contracted form (6, 134 p). Their meanings coincide: *Min bylyr, jedjer jerdjehpinje, аҕабын кытта Тајҕаҕа сылдан turardaaбым* 'long time ago, in my youth, me and my father went to Taiga'. *Ol ajaһна mannyk tubjeltje buolan turardaah jetje* 'in this trip such a case had happened.'

8. E.I.Korkina believes that the meanings of these forms corresponds to the content of the forms *-byttaah/-batahtaah* + affix of predictability + *jetje* and *-an/-bakka turardaah* + affix of predictability + *jetje* (6, 133 p). However, it is possible that this form is used in the Yakut language very rarely, neither in the literature, nor in speaking almost never occurs. It is awkward and clumsy. This meaning is used analytical form *-byt/* affix of

facility + *baar/suoh jetje* (6, 135 p). Inscribed words *baar* 'is' and *suoh* 'no' in this form expresses is the adequate to affix *-laah* meaning: *syld'ybyttaah jetim - syld'ybytyim baar jetje - syld'ybytyim suoh jetje* 'he came ones – there was no situation of his coming'.

These three forms *-byttaah/-batahtaah + I, -an/ -bakka turardaah + I, -byttaah-batahtaah + II jetje* should not be seen as distinct varieties of the past - a momentary action of a long past tense, but as the modal meaning of episodic time of before than past tense.

The form *-byttaah/batahtaah + I, -an/bakka turardaah + II* shows that the speaker confirms episodic past action: *Urut bu ətəhhə kuobah mjenjejegin saḡana biirdje honon turardaahpyn* 'before, when there was a lot of hares, I spent the night in this place once'.

9. The meaning of form *-byt + I baar/suoh* is close to the meaning of the previous form. The main content of the matches already discussed form *-byt + I baar/suoh + a/ jetje*. In fact, the difference is expressed in the notes or not the action happened "before": *Jen homuur uljetigjer kyttyspytyḡ suoh* 'you didn't participate in the harvest' - *jen ot uljetigjer kyttyspytyḡ suoh jetje* 'you didn't take part in haymaking'.

A positive aspect contains meaning of the past episodic time, the negative aspect of this does not matter. But the relevant contents of the participle on *-batah* has emotionally expressive modal shade of disagreement. Therefore it can be considered a synonym of *-batah* with the stylistic touch.

3. When a particle *jebit* "it turns out" joins the forms *-byttaah/-batahtaah, -an/ -bakka turardaah, -byt + I baar*, the meaning you receive confirmation of what had happened only now, at the time of the speech: *ohsusputtaah jebikkin* 'it turns out you have had a fight', *koməlospətəhtəəh jebikkin* 'it turns out you have not helped', *ytaan turardaah jebikkin* 'it turns out you cried once', *syld'ybakka turardaah jebit* 'it turns out he has never been'. In this case, *jebit* 'it turns out' doesn't change the meaning of time, but complements the modal meaning of confirmation.

The meaning of the form *-byt + I baar/suoh* can be explained as the previous one.

1. Participle on *-ar*, conjugated with affix facility, forms in the Yakut language the elapsed time. E.I.Korkina called it passed unfinished activity (6, 103-124 p): *bararym, bararyḡ, barara, bararbyt, barargyt, barallara* 'I went, you have went, he went, we went, you were going, they went'. This form has a meaning, completely coincides with the conjugation *-ar* with the verb *je-* in the form of the past tense on *-t*: *barar jetim, barar jetin, barar jetje, barar jetibit, barar jetigit, barar jetiljer* 'sometimes, I went, you have went, he went, we asked you to go, they went'. *Chooruos d'onun ahtan sanaargyyra, aryk kistjejen ytyyra* 'Chooruos, grieving family, bored, night secretly wept.' *Түгүн тыһјејен ијјетин кәрәр јетје* 'night in a dream saw mother'. *Min kinini chaastatyk kərər jetim* 'I saw him often'. *Bolgarija narodnaj armijatyn sovetnigynan yljeliirim* (VP OD 125) 'he was adviser to the people's army Bulgaria'.

This form has some of modal meanings: 1) speaking acknowledges that the action was happening in the past; 2) specify multiple, familiarity actions; 3) mapping recently past tense is the meaning of recently past tense; 4) the completion or incompleteness of action is not mentioned.

The negative aspect of this form is formed with the help of an affix *-bat*. Therefore, meanings of recently past tense and before the past usual action are combined: *Min kiniljergje syld'ybatym (syld'aachchyta suohpun - syld'ybat jetim - biligin syld'ybatym)* 'I

didn't go (did not have the habit of going – I didn't go recently)'. As you can see, this meaning use *-aachchyta suoh + II, -bat jet + I*. The form *-ar jet.+ I* also has the meaning coincides with the meaning of subjunctive mood: *jen kjelbjetjeḡiḡ buollar, min bu kurduk kylje olorbot jetim* 'if you hadn't come, I would not sitting, laughing'.

2. Conjugation of the participle *-bat + II* forms the form with the meaning of the present tense: *kørø- byn, kørø-ḡyn, kørø-r, kørø-byt, kørø-ḡyt, kørø-llør* 'I see, you see, he sees, we see, you see, they see'; *kørbøp-pyn, kørbøk-kyn, kørbøt, kørbøp-pyt, kørbøk-kyt, kørbøt-tør* 'I don't see, you don't see, he doesn't see, we don't see, you don't see, they don't see'

Proceeding from the fact that other Turkic languages *-bat* corresponds to the *-mas* or *-mar*, so *-bat* formed in the following way: *-bat < -mas(-maz), a -mas(-maz) < -mar* (7, 425 p; 10, 227 p; 11, 325 p). E.I.Korkina is agree with this (6, 44 p).

Meaning of the form *-bat*, that means the negative aspect of this time, differs slightly from the values of the positive aspects: *min ychygjejdik yllybyn* 'I'm singing good' - *min ychygjejdik yllaabappyn* 'I'm singing bad' (not quite correspond to the value of the positive aspects, so they say *kuhaḡannyk yllybyn* 'singing bad'). *Borokuot ørys ustun ustur* 'steamer sails along the river' - *borokuot ørys ustun ustubat* 'steamer doesn't sail along the river' (usually taken action, here coincide values). In addition, in the sense of desire *min barabyn* 'I go (will go)' is used less often, and the opposite *min barbappyn* 'I'm not going (will not go)' is more frequently used.

4. Future tense on *-yah/-ymyah, -ya conjugats* with affix of facility: *oloruoḡum-oloruom, oloruoḡuḡ - oloruoḡ, oloruoḡ-oloruo, oloruoḡput, oloruoḡhut, oloruoḡtara* 'I will live, you will live, he will live, we will live, you will live, they will live'; *olorumuoḡum-olorumuom, ororumuoḡuḡ - ororumuoḡ, ororumuoḡa - ororumuo* 'I won't live, you won't live, he won't live'.

Form of negative aspect is formed even with the help of word *suoh* 'no': *baryam suoḡa, baryaḡum suoḡa, baryaḡ suoḡa, baryaḡuḡ suoḡa, barya suoḡa, baryaḡa suoḡa, baryahput suoḡa, baryahhytsuoḡa, baryahtara suoḡa* 'I won't go, you won't go, he won't go, we won't go, you won't, they won't go'.

Conjugation participle on *-yah* together with the participle *jet-* has a different meaning than its conjugation with affix facility, forms the subjunctive (6, 250 p): *Yørjehpin jetjeḡḡje bytjerdjebin, ijjeljejeḡ aḡabar kørøḡyḡoh jetim* 'if you successfully graduate, you would have helped mother and father'. *Jen byḡyn hojutaabakka kjelijeh jetiḡ* 'today you would have come without delay'. And the value of the possessive conjugation participle on *-yah* is quite different: the speaker is sure that the action be done after the moment of speech. *Sotoru tugu ytljeljeḡbikkitin kiirjen kørø syld'yaḡum* (SD IB 102) 'I will come to see how you are working'. However, the predictive text decline in the original case designation meanings of the past tense, gives reason to withdraw it from the *-yah jet+m >yaḡum*: *Jen kjelijehittjen bihiḡehje syld'a ilikkin* - "Since you've been come, you didn't come to us".

Compared with the meaning of the form *-ya* calls the action that will be done in the future, without the affirmative modality, sometimes it states specifically: *Manna tohtoon jeriḡ, min toḡoḡḡo ihitinnjerijem* (JJ TA 201) 'here, wait a little, I will inform the owner'. *Ihjen kjebis, tyrgjennik ytyøryøḡ* (BB U 241) 'drink it, you are quickly going to be alright'.

Absence in the 3rd person of an affix of conjugation and the originality of the semantics of this form suggest that the conjugation similarly with conjugation form on *-t*: *bar+dy+m* "gone", *bar+ya+m* "will go".

Conjugation of participles with a modal meaning (with a meaning of indirect orbital)

E.I.Korkina described nine minor orbital in the Yakut language (6). Of these, four orbital formed from the word: have-to inclination subjunctive mood unrealized actions inclination usually-do actions. The origin of the four conjugations: Yes, possible, conditional, alleged - from participles proved by historical comparisons, part of them is confirmed by facts and modern language (6, 12 p). Not revealed sacrament origin only one indicative, imperative, however, and here we assume the existence of deep kinship with their sacraments (2, 6 p), but here we have a more ancient phenomenon, which laid the prehistory of participles.

Comparable conjugation of inclinations of the Yakut language (Table 2).

Table 2

Conjugation of participles with a modal meaning

Conjugation forms meaning	Affix of facility	Эт- short affix of predicate	Affix of predicate	Jebit- affix of predicate
Have-to mood -ardaah/-battaah -yahtaah/- ymyahtaah -ya suohtaah -yah (kjeriññejeh) tustaah -ya suoh (kjerinn.) tustaah -ymyah (kjeriññ.) tustaah	+	+	+	+ jebit
Estimated mood forms (all tenses) +byuyyulaah	+	+	+	+
Possible mood (main tenses) + kurduk	+	+	+	+
Prognosis mood (main tenses and their mood forms) + ЫДЬ			+	
Subjunctive mood -ya/-ymya, -yah/-ymyah-ya suoh		+		+ jebit

Affirmative mood -yyуyLya suoh	+suoh		+	
Mood of usually-do actions – aachchy -aachchy +1 suoh/-aachчыта суох -ap/-бар			+	
	+	+ suoh	+	
		+		
Mood of non-exercised actions -a ilik	+	+	+	+
Mood of confident action -aa,-ar/-bat ini			+	
Possible mood -tah/-batah +1 buoluo	+			
Conditional mood -tah(1)na/-matah(1)na	+			

1. Conjugation of have-to mood like the meaning of names with affix *-laah*: the contents of the text shows that it stems from similar nominal combinations *at- taa*бум, *ynahtaa*бум < *attaah jetim*, *ynahtaah jetim* 'was with a horse, was with cow < has a horse, had a cow'. To the meaning of *min attaah kihim*, *min ynahtaah kihim* 'my man with a horse, my man with a cow' directly joins possessive affix. Joining an affix of predictability (*barardaah- pyn*, *barbyttaah-pyn* 'should go, it was time went') and conjugation with the help of particles *jebit + III* is because this form serves as the nominal predicate.

2. Subjunctive mood is formed with conjugation of particles *jet- i jebit-*. Therefore, its conjugation is also associated with conjugation participles on *-t* and *-byt* with an auxiliary verb *Je-*.

3. Conjugation of possible (*-tah*) and conditional (*-tahpyna*) moods goes to ancient traditions of the conjugation of participles on *-tah*. Conjugation of *-batah* before the past tense in the sense of finite verb is joining possessive affixes, and conjugation with affix of predictability *barbatah + II* – by the late formation associated with a modal value of the particle *jebippin* 'it turns out I was', indicator of nominal predicate form.

4. Usually-do action mood, unrealized action, affirmative, hypothetical, conditional (*-tar*) moods all conjugated also affix predictability. However, the causes of the formation of the conjugation may not be of the same time and type. Modern participles on *-aachchy*, *-a*

ilik taken as affix of predictability nouns: *uchuutal + byn* 'teacher (me)', *baraachchy + byn* 'going (me)', *bara ilik + pin* 'still not going (me)'.

Usually-do action moods and unrealized actions conjugated with particles *jet-*, *jebit-* and take possessive affixes. The form of on *-aachchy* with these particles manifests itself as a nominal predicate (*kørøechchy jetim* 'I was a spectator', *kørøechchy jebippin* 'it turns out, I am a spectator'). Form on *-a ilik* acts as a personal form of the verb (*kørø ilik jetim* 'I had not seen yet', *kørø ilik jebippin* 'it turns out, I haven't seen (not looking)'). The origin of the conjugation the forms of uncompleted action with "conjugated affix" from the reduced form *jet* + a short affix the predicate can be seen from its content (*kørø ilik jetim* > *kørø iligim* 'I have not seen'). The form usually-do action with possessive affix retrieves the meaning of the name of the figure, the value of the predicate no, not used (*kørøechchym* 'my looking').

Joining an affix predictability to probation, the orbital (*-tar*), perhaps in the same way as the accession of personal pronouns to modern participles of Yakutian language: *d'ijebjer kjeljen + min ottootum* (*d'ijebjer kjeljen min ottootum* 'when I got back I worked on haymaking', *dojdugar baraary + gyn taaryjaar* (*dojdugar baraary jen taaryjaar*) 'when you'll come back home, come to me', *otu ohsoot tuta homujan ihjelljer* 'the hay is removed right after turning', *jejigin kørðør + byn uoskujuoh jetim* (*jejigin kørðør min uoskujuoh jetim*) 'when I saw you, I'd calmed down'.

Combinative participle on *-a/-yy* does not accept affixes of predictability, but is used with personal pronouns: *ot yrğyy min barsyam* 'I will go with you to crop the grass', *оҕо кørø jen haalbytyҥ* 'you have been looking for a child'. The value of other adverbial participle when used with the affix predictability and coincides with personal pronouns, for example: *onu kørøn min kjellim* ~ *onu kørømmyn kjellim* 'After I saw this, I came'; *onu kørøøry min kjellim* ~ *onu kørøørybyn kjellim* 'came to see this'; *onu kørøøt min kjellim* ~ *onu kørøøtyn kjellim* 'come, seeing this,' then how *-a min*, *-a jen* gets the value of the goal (*onu kørø min kjellim* I arrived to see1).

What form this time of the Yakut language is formed not by joining participle on *-a/-yy* affixes of predictability, and joining an affix of predictability to the participle on *-ar*, shows even conjugation of the conditional mood *-tar*. It is seen that the educated this way, necessarily must be, and is the ultimate (participle) form. And a participle with affix of predictability correlate definition with a word or a combination of the subject to the predicate: *uchuutal -min* 'I am the teacher', *barar min* 'me going'.

1. Conjugation of an affirmative and possible conjugations, though it is impossible to prove formed, probably, by type of conjugation of the present time.

With regard to the conjugation imperative, there is no way to prove the facts of the Yakut language. We call it the most ancient type of an affix of predictability.

Forms of conjugation of verb finite forms in modern Turkic languages have a different design that shows a different depth of their origin.

Thus, the analysis of conjugation involved in finite forms in the comparison with the conjugation of other functional forms of the verb confirms the following:

2. In the Yakut language participle have three different forms of conjugation: 1) homonym personal conjugation in the form of an affix of facility on *-m*, *-H*, *-a/-ta*, *-byt*, *-ᵚyt*, *-lara*; 2) conjugation with affix of predictability and 3) the new prefix of "facility"

when contraction conjugation insufficient verb *je-* in the form of categorically past tense on *-t: jet + im > -m, jet + iH > -H, jet + je > -je* (table 3).

Table 3.

Conjugation of finite forms of the verb and participles of the Yakut language

Verb forms	Ancient affix of predicate	Jet- -m (- , -je)	affix of predicate	Jebit-affix of predicate	affix of affiliation	
Present tense -a/-yy	-	-	-	+	-	-
Past tense -t/-bat	(+)	-	-	-	-	-
Past tense -an tura	-	-	-	+	-	-
Conditional -tar	-	-	-	+	-	-
Conditional -tah () na		+?	-	-	-	+?
Conditional -tah		+?	-	-	-	+?
Possible -aaja	-			+	-	-
Affirmative -yyhy		-		+	-	- ya suoh II
Imperative	(+)	-	-	-	-	-
Usually-do -aachchy -		-	-	+	-	I suoh - ta suoh II- ta
-byt/-batah		+?	{+}	+	+	X+?
-ar/-bat	-	+	+	[+] X	+ {+}	X
-ya/-mya	+?	{+}		-	+	-
-yah/-myah/-ya suoh		+?	{+}	X	{+}	I suoha X
-a ilik	-	+	+	+	+	X
-byttaah/-batahtaah	-	+	+	+	+	X

-ardaah/-battaah	-	+	+	+	+	X
-yahtaah/- ymyahtaah	-	+	+	+	+	X
-an turardaah	-	+	+	+	+	X

Note. () – has an ancient conjugation; {} – have time modal meanings; [] - use only in the 3rd noun; X - the noun use in combination; I - conjugation with affix of facility; I. - conjugation with affix of predictability; + - conjugation has predictive value; +? - uncertain conjugation etymology.

3. The first form of an affix of "facility" through which conjugated primary participle is "later formed" oMasamption ancient an affix predictability, as with the development of personally-predicative declination it acquired an additional element of 'n', the form of certainty, background genitive, and the harbinger of a possessive an affix. Occurred permutation forms: initial affix predictability without 'n' gave place to the possessive conjugation as additional important element 'n' "moved" to case affix, and the new affix predictability with an additional 'n' was the indicator of the final form, so all cased participles forms purchased a new form possessive conjugations, and the forms that before the appearance of this process passed in final form, laid up in their ancient forms of conjugation. It is a form of authoritative desired orbital, the explicit form of the past tense. As a result of development conjugated-predicative declination in the 3rd noun appeared affix and in the sacrament of finite forms of the verb.

4. The second form of an affix of "facility", formed from the combination of *jet-* in the form of an ancient affix of predictability on *-m* (*-S*, *-0*) has, unlike the first, the semantics of the past. Nothing but the homonym conjugation, either with the first form of an affix of "belonging", or with this form of an affix of facility it has.

Affix of facility, evolved from the ancient personal pronouns with the help of an additional item *ije* < *igi* and form of certainty 'n!', as a result of development of the possessive declension contraction and final element has passed in the form of cases and took the shape which exists now in Turkic languages. On these processes demonstrate homonymy *min* 'me' and *min* 'my' in the Yakut language; presence of '*ije*' in declination of personal pronouns, item '*igi*' in the forms of personal pronouns are plural (*bihigi* 'we', *jehigi* 'you') in the Yakut language; compliance of affixes of predictability and facilities in the plural (*-byt*, *-byt*). Affix facilities appeared as a result of the inducement of personal pronouns, possessive form, and affix of predictability in its latest form formed through declination indicator pronouns, as a form of certainty. In both cases, the cased element is 'n', in the 3rd noun of affix of predictability *ol + n* (*barbyt ul/ol + n + ton* > *barbyt + y/a + n + tan* > *barbyt + y/a + ttan*).

5. Thus, an affix of predictability has four options forms: the oldest form, which is available in case authoritative desired orbital (*-yy*, *-yah*, *-aar*) and the explicit form of the last tense *-t*. As a result of the development of the declination predicative member in the 3rd noun, it acquired additional executive element *-a/ta*. So conjugated the conditional forms on *-tah* (*na*), alleged inclination on *-tah*, participle on *-byt/-batah*, *-yah/-myah*. This is the second form.

The fourth form was formed as a result of the conjugation of combination *jet-* (*barar + jetim* > *bararym*). On this form of conjugated all secondary forms (table. 3). The third form

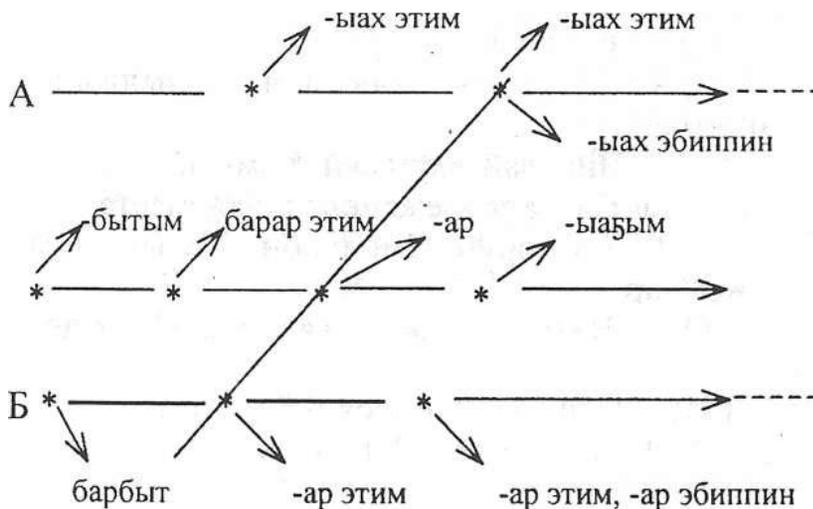
is the one that exists in all Turkic languages as an affix of predictability. On this form of conjugated later finite forms of the verb (or obliquity: conditional on *-tar*, possible on *-aaja*, affirmative on *-yyhy*, usually-do action on *-aachchy*; last- episodic time *-an tura-* and present- future on *-a/-yy*, where the participle on *-ar* is the 3rd noun form.

6. Primary participles form on *-byt/ -batah* has conjugation with *jet-*, but conjugated with late and modern affixes of predictability. The participle on *-ar/-bat* are non-conjugated with ancient affix of predictability and have no verb conjugations late affix of predictability, and conjugated as a secondary participles.

7. All the secondary participles (*-a/-yy ilik*, *-ardaah*, *-yahtaah*, *-byttaah*, *-an turardaah*) are non-conjugated with ancient affix of predictability, but conjugation with *jet-*, also conjugated with modern affix of predictability. It proves the fact that the multifunctional Yakut participles, as a special system, has received more than strong growth in the late period of its independent existence.

8. Complex conjugation primary participles reflected in their aspect and time-modal meanings. The participle *-byt/-batah* conjugates for all three types of conjugation. The time-type changes the semantic. When conjugation with affix *-m* (-Н, *-ta*) expresses the meaning of before past (long past) time, when conjugation with a bunch of *et* - meaning long past relative time when conjugation with modern affix of predictability - meaning long past effective time. The participle on *-ar/-bat* conjugates only for two types of conjugation. With affix *-m* (-Н, *-a*) expresses past incomplete (relative present time, with a bunch of *et* - indicates incomplete elapsed time, usually-do action, subjunctive action (with *jebit-* has the same meaning); with affix of predictability is used only in the 3rd noun singular and plural numbers, the remaining persons manifests itself as substance participle. Participle *-yah/-myah/-ya suoh* conjugates for two types of conjugation too. With affix *-m* (-Н, *-a*) represents the future, with a bunch of *et* - desirable and subjunctive actions. With affix predictability manifests itself as substance participle, and with a bunch of *-jebit* expresses subjunctive action.

9. All primary participles with the combination *jet-* and the ancient affix predictability express different time-type and time-modal meanings. If late affix (ancient converted possessive affix) they show their original semantics, with combinations *jet-* and *jebit-* denote not only the relative time of action, but additional species-temporary (*-byt/batah*, *-ar/-bat*) and time - modal (*-ar/-bat*, *-yah/-myah/-ya suoh*) meanings (see the scheme).



10. All this suggests that the primary participles are also not uniform by origin, of the same type on grammatical characteristics. Synonymy form *-ar* and *-arym* shows that it is more later education, because it is similar to similar phenomena in secondary participles.

11. Relative times are formed by a combination *jet-*. However, she shifting predicate in secondary participles in the past, not always simultaneously carries him in the past and at the time of the speech by the primary participles. In this regard, sometimes it also requires a conditional period, which specifies the moment of speech. For this reason formed, apparently, subjunctive modality with two relative temporary axes: the first of them in the past pushed, the other one is in the future. When the condition shows the past, subjunction can show the time elapsed (B) if the same condition indicates future, subjunction is in the future (A).

12. Primary and secondary participle with affix facilities are used in their substantive meaning and indicate the subject of action, belonging to the person mentioned in the form of an affix (*barbyтым* 'mine, gone', *bararym* 'mine, is outgoing', *bara iligim* 'mine, is not outgoing' etc.). The use of affixes of conjugation *-m* (-н, *-a/-ta*) with forms on *-ya*, *-aachchy*, *-yah*, probably, is connected with the form of conjugation combination *jet-*, or ancient modified form of an affix of predictability, or semantic transformation *baraachchym suoh* 'I have no outgoing' in 'I don't usually leave (left)' is impossible.

Reductions

-byt+1 - affixes of facility

-byt+I - affixes of predictability

-ar+Sh - *-ar jetim>arym*, *-ar jeti I>ary I*, *-ar jetje>ara...*

JaN SSSR TJa 1966 - The languages of the USSR peoples. T.II Turkic languages.

JJ TA - Jerilik Jeristiin. Talylybyt ajymn'ylar.

NJa KY - Nikolaj Jakutskaj. Komystjejech ырыјје.

Sahaada-Sahaada - weekly newspaper.

SO TA - Suorun Omolloon. Talylybyt ajymn'ylar. VP OD - Vasiliij Protod'jakonov. Oloh dolgunnara. SD IB - Sofron Danilov. Ijje buor.

BB U - Bolot Bootur. Uhuktuu.

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