SOME SIMILAR POINTS OF JAPANESE AND UYGHUR LANGUAGES

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ABSTRACT

In this paper, we describe the similarities as well as differences between Japanese and Uyghur grammar. Being Altaic languages, these two languages share quite a lot of syntactic characteristics in common. We will try to show the similarities between two languages through the particle "mo" in Japan and suffix "ya" in Uyghur. Typically Japanese and Uyghur particles and suffixes are studied in comparison linguistics.

Keywords: Japanese, Uyghur, particle/suffix *"mo"* and *"ya"*

JAPONCA VE UYGURCANIN BENZER NOKTALARI

ÖZET

Biz bu makalede Japonca ve Uygurca arasındaki benzer ve farklı özellikleri inceleyeceğiz. Her ikisi de Altay dili olan Japonca ve Uygurcanın pek çok söz dizimsel ortak özellikleri vardır. Biz makalemizde bu iki dilin benzerliklerini Japoncadaki "mo" ilgeci ile Uygurcadaki "ya" ekini kıyaslayarak ortaya koymaya çalışacağız. Makalemizde aynı şekilde dilbilimsel karşılaştırma da yapılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Japonca, Uygurca, *"mo"* ilgeci, *"ya"* eki.

Introduction

Japanese and Uyghur are *Subject-Object-Verb* languages. Thus, in a sentence, the subject comes first, the object next, and the verb last.

Example

Subject + Object + Verb

Japanese: Okosan ga pan o kaimashita. / My mother bought bread.

Uyghur: Annam nan setivaldi.

Subject and Predicate

The predicate is the core of both the Japanese and Uyghur sentence. It comes at the end, and it must be a verb or verbal form. In Japanese and Uyghur, a verbal form is a noun plus copula or a verbal adjective.

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Examples

J: John san wa Nihongo o hanashimasu./ John speaks Japanese

U: John Yapon tilini sözliyeleydu.

In Japanese and Uyghur the predicate must be at the end of the sentence.

Gender

Japanese and Uyghur do not have gender. There are no special endings to show masculine, feminine, or neuter forms.

Articles

Japanese and Uyghur do not use *articles* before nouns.

The Dependency Structure of Sentences

In Japanese, the dependency structure of a sentence is usually represented by the relationship between phrasal units called "bunsetsu" and it is said that Japanese dependencies have the following rules:[1]

i.   Dependencies are directed from left to right.

ii. Dependencies do not cross.

iii. A bunsetsu depends on only one bunsetsu

Observing the dependency structure of sentence in Uyghur, we can also find the following characteristics that are very similar to the Japanese dependency rules above:

i.   Dependency relation of a word to another is always from left to right.

ii. Dependency links between the words of sentence do not cross.

iii. The dependent word could link to only one head word.

So Japanese and Uyghur are agglutinative languages and they have many syntactical and morphological similarities. There are also morphological differences between the two languages. For example, Uyghur has no verbal conjugations, but Japanese grammarians say that Japanese verbs do conjugate.

In this paper, we will discuss the similarities and differences of the Japanese and Uyghur particle *"mo"* and suffix *"ya"*

1. The Japanese particle **_mo_** and Uyghur **_mu_** ((too; also; (not) ~either)) indicate that a proposition about the preceding element X is also true when another similar proposition is true.

A. Subject

*J: Watashi **mo** gakusei da / desu* (I'm a student too)

*U: Men **mu** oqu uçi*

B. Topic (subject)+Direct Object

*J: Watashi wa supeingo **mo** hanasu/ hanashimasu.* (I speak Sapanish too.)

*U: Men ispançini **mu** sözliyeleymen.*

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[1] Watanabe Yasuyoshi, et al. 2000, p. 21; Kiyotaka Uchimoto, et al. 1999, p. 13.

C. Topic (subject)+Indirect Object

J: *Watashi wa Murayama-san ni **mo** purezento o ageru/ agemasu*

(I will give a present to Mr. Murayama, too)

*U: Men Murayama ependimgi **mu** sov a berimen.*

Formation:

(i)   Noun *mo*

*J: watashi **mo** (I, too/ me (as direct object), too).*

*U: Men **mu.***

(ii)   Noun (Particle)

*J: Nihon (ni) **mo** (in/to Japan, too)*

*U: Yapondi **mu.***

(iii) Noun Particle

*J: Sensei ni **mo** (to/for the teacher, too(indirect object)*

*U: Oqutquçini**mu***

*J: Furansu kara **mo** (from France, too)*

*U: Fransiyedin**mu***

*J: Igirisu de **mo** (in England too)*

*U: Engliyedi**mu***

*J: Tomodachi to **mo** (with my friend, too)*

*U: Dost bilen**mu.***

Examples

(a) *J: Hato-san wa Nihon e itta. Ruisu-san **mo** (Nihon e) itta.*

(Mr. Hart went to Japan. Mr. Lewis also went to Japan)

*U: Hart ependim Yapon a ketti. Lewis ependim **mu** Yapon a ketti.*

(b) *J: Hayashi-san wa tenisu o shimasu. (Kare wa) gorufu **mo** shimasu.*

(Mr. Hayashi plays tennis. He plays golf, too.)

*U: Haya i ependim pey top oynaydu. ve oluf **mu** oynaydu.*

(c)   *J: Kono machi de wa atarashi sakana ga kaemasen. Tonari no machi de **mo** (atarashii sakana ga) kaemasen.*

(You can't buy fresh fish in this town. You can't buy it in the next town, either)

*U: Siz bu yezidin yeñi beliq setivalalmaysiz. Yenidiki yezidin **mu** oh a la setivalalmaysiz.*

Notes

1.   In general in both Japanese and Uyghur, when the element X ***mo*** and ***mu*** appears in a sentence, a related sentence with the element Y (plus particle if necessary) in place of X like (2) is

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presupposed.

(1) *J: Watashi wa Nyuyoku e **mo** itta.* (I went to New York, too)

*U: Men Neyoruqqa **mu** bar an.*

(2) *J: Watashi wa Bosuton e itta.* (I went to Boston)

U: Men Boston a bar an.

Thus, when X **mo** and **mu** appear in a sentence, X **mo** and **mu** are always the element under focus in that sentence.

2. There are cases in which X mo is used, although it does not exactly replace the element Y in the presupposed sentence. For example, (3b) can be spoken after (3a)

(3) *a. J: Watashini no ie wa ima ga semai.*

(The living room of my house is small)

U: Meniñ öyumniñ yataq oyi kiçik.

b. *J: Sore ni daidokoro **mo** fubenda*

(On top that, the kitchen is inconvenient, too)

*U: Ba tiki u a xani **mu** qolaysiz*

In this case, the speaker implies that his house is inconvenient when he says (3a), and this implication is the presupposition of (3b), where the speaker elaborates on the inconvenience.

2. Japanese ***mo*** and Uyghur ***mu,*** a marker which indicates emphasis. (even; as many/much/long…as; (not) even (one);(not) any.

A. Topic (subject) +Noun

*J: Gurei-san wa konna muzukashi kanji **mo** yomeru / yomemasu*

(Mr. Gray can read even difficult *kanji* like this)

*U: Grey ependim hetta mu undaq qeyin xetlerni **mu** oquyalaydu.*

*J: Harisu-san wa konna yasashii kanji **mo** yomenai / yomemasen.*

(Mr. Harris cannot read even easy *kanji* like this.)

*U: Haris ependim hetta mu undaq asan xétni **mu** oquyalmaydu.*

B. Topic (subject) +Quantifier +Predicate (affirmative)

*J: Watashi wa kanji o hassen **mo** shitte iru /imasu*

(I know as many as eight thousand *kanji.*)

*U: Men sekkizmiñdin **mu** o uq xétni bilimen.*

C. Topic (subject) + One Counter+ Predicate (negative)

*J: Watashi wa kanji o hito tsu **mo** shiranai / shirimasen.*

(I don't know even one *kanji.*)

U: *Men Qanjidin bir **mu** xetni bilmeymen.*

D. Topic (subject) + WH-word+ Predicate (negative)

J: Watashi wa nani __mo__ tabenakatta / tabemasendeshita.

(I didn't eat anything)

U: Men hiçnimi __mu__ yimidim.

E.   Topic (subject) + V*masu*

J: Nanshi wa watashi no hanashi o kiki __mo__ shinai / shimasen

(Nancy doesn't even listen to me.)

U: Nansi meniñ sözümni hetta añlap __mu__ qoymidi.

Formation

Quantifier Japanese __*mo*__ and Uyghur __*mu*__

J: goju __mo__ (as many as fifty)   *J: hyakunin __mo__* (as many as a hundred people)

U: Eliktin __mu__ köprek.   *U: Yüzdin __mu__ köprek adem.*

One Counter Japanese __*mo*__ and Uyghur __*mu*__

J: hitori __mo__ (not) even one person)   *J: hitosu __mo__* (not) even one~)

U: Bir ademmu   *U: Birsi __mu__*

WH-word Japanese __*mo*__ and Uyghur __*mu*__

J: nani __mo__ (not) anything)   *J: dare __mo__* (not) anybody)

U: Hichnimi __mu__   *U: Hichkim __mu__*

V*masu*   __*mo*__ *shinai,*

J: hanashi __mo__ shinai (don't even talk)   *J: tabe __mo__ shinai*

U: Sözle kili __mu__   *U: Yigili __mu__*

Examples

(a)   *J: Kyo wa kuruma ga judai __mo__ ureta.*(As many as ten cars sold today.)

       U: Bugün ondin __mu__ köprek ma ina sétildi.

(b)   *J: Sono pati ni wa onna no ko wa hitori __mo__ konakatta.* (No girl came to the party.)

       U: Bu olturu qa bir __mu__ qiz kelmeptu.

(c)   *J: Dare __mo__ sono koto o shirimasen.*(Nobody knows about it.)

       U: Bu i ni hiçkim __mu__ bilmeydu.

Besides

In Japanese __*mo*__*, Nanimo* (nothing, anything)*, daremo* (no one, nobody) and Uyghur __*mu*__

Hiçnimimu (nothing, anything)*, hiçkimmu* (no one, nobody) are used only in negative sentences. Other WH-words with **_mo_** and **_mu_** can be used in both affirmative sentences and negative sentences.

(1) *J: itsu**mo*** (always; anytime)   *J: doko**mo*** (everywhere)

*U: herqandaq ça di**mu.***   *U: herqandaq yerdi**mu.***

3. Japanese **_mo_** and Uyghur **_mu_** adv. s.o.or s.t. is longer in the same state that he or it was in some time.

A.   Topic (subject) + Predicate (affirmative)

*J: Watashi wa **mo** hirugohan o tabeta / tabemashita*

(I have already eaten my lunch)

*U: Men **mu** çü lük tamaqni yep boldum.*

B.   Topic (subject) + Predicate (negative)

*J: Hirusan wa **mo** nihongo o benkyoshite inai / imasen*

(Mr. Hill is not studying Japanese any longer)

*U: Hill ependim Yaponçini ançi **mu** uzun ügenmidi.*

Examples

(a)   **A:** *J: **Mo** shukudai o shimashita ka* (Have you done your homework yet (or already)?)

        *U: Tap uruqiñiz tügidi **mu**?*

        B: *J: Hai, **mo** shimashita* (Yes, I've already done it.)

        *U: He..e, tapru uqum **mu** tu idi.*

(b)   *J: Watashi wa **mo** sake o nomimasen.*

        *U: Men emdi haraq **mu** içmeymen.*

(c)   *J: Haruo-kun wa **mo** daijobudes.* (Hauo is al right now.)

        *U: Haruo **mu** yax i.*

4. Japanese **_mo~mo_** and Uyghur **_mu~mu_** str, (both~ and~; neither ~nor). The repeated use of a particle meaning 'also' to list elements belonging to the same part of speech.

A.   Noun + Noun

*J: Tanaka-san **mo** Nakayama-san **mo** depato ni tsutomete iru / imasu*

 (Both Mr. Tanaka and Mr. Nakayama are working for a department store.)

*U: Tanaqa ependim **mu**, Naqayama ependim **mu** soda-sariyida i leydu.*

B.   Noun + Prt + Noun + Prt

*J: Kyoto e wa basu de **mo** densha de **mo** ikeru /ikemasu*

 (We can go to Kyoto either by bus or train)

*U: Qyoto a aptobus bilen **mu**, poyiz bilen **mu** bar ili bolidu.*

C.   Adj *(i)* stem + Adj *(i)* stem

J: Kono Uchi wa hiroku __mo__ semaku __mo__ nai / arimasen

(This house is neither big nor small)

U: Bu oy çoñ __mu__ emes, kiçik __mu__ emes.

Formation

(i)   N(prt) __mo__ N(prt) __mo__ (N(prt) __mo__)

J: sensei mo gakusei mo (both teachers and students)

U: Oqutquçilarmu, oqu uçilarmu.

(ii)   Adj *(i)* stem *ku* __mo__ Adj *(i)* stem *ku* __mo__ Neg

J: okiku __mo__ chisaiku __mo__ nai (s.t. is neither big nor small)

U: Çoñ __mu__ emes, kiçik __mu__ emes.

(iii) {Adj *(na)* stem / N} *de* __mo__ {Adj (na) stem / N} *de* __mo__ Neg

J: benride __mo__ fubende __mo__ nai (s.t. is neither convenient nor inconvenient)

U: Qolayliq __mu__ emes,qolaysiz __mu__ emes.

J: sensei de mo gakusei de mo nai (s.o. is neither a teacher nor a student)

U: Oqutquçidi mu, oqu uçidi mu yoq.

Examples

(a)   *J: Nihonjin __mo__ amerikajin __mo__ yoku hataruku.*

(Both Japanese and Americans work hard.)

U: Yaponlar __mu__, Amerkiliqlar __mu__ tiriçip i leydu.

(b)   *J: Yamakawa-san wa sake __mo__ tabako __mo__ yarimasen.*

 (Mr. Yamakawa neither drinks nor smokes.)

U: Yamaqava ependim haraq __mu__ içmeydu, tamaqi __mu__ çekmeydu.

(c)   *J: Ototo ni __mo__ imoto ni __mo__ hon o katte yarimashta.*

 (I bought books for both my younger brother and younger sister)

U: Men ukam i __mu__, siñlim i __mu__ her ikkilisige kitap setivaldim.

(d)   *J: Kazue wa bijin de __mo__ fubijin de __mo__ nai.*

 (Kazue is neither beautiful nor ugly.)

U: Kazue çirayliq __mu__ emes, set __mu__ emes.

(e)   *J: Kono tatemono wa kireide __mo__ rippade __mo__ arimasen.*

 (This building is neither pretty nor magnificent.)

U. Bu bina çirayliq __mu__ emes, körkem __mu__ emes.

In Japanese and Uyghur the particles *__"mo"__* and *__"mu"__* have similar grammatical rules in sentences. But there are some differences. The Japanese language never uses question marks in the

question sentence. But modern Japanese language is sometimes employ __*ka*__ as a question marker. A sentence becomes a question by adding the particle __*ka*__ the end. You can think of __*ka*__ as the question marker. Also question sentences never end with the particle __*mo*__.

According to *Divanu Lugatit-Turk*, the Uyghur particle __*mu*__ at the end of sentences makes a statement into a question, also not using a question mark. However, modern Uyghur must use a question mark in these sentences.

Example

bu atmu (Is this a horse?)

bu at seniñ mu (Is this your horse?)

bu it mu (Is is a dog?)

bardiñ mu (Did you go?)

keldiñ mu (Did you come?)[2]

When Uyghur uses the particle __*mu*__ at the end of a sentence, it becomes a question sentence. Also the particle __*mu*__ describes possibility.

Incidentally, Uyghur particle __*mu*__ is __*mo*__ in the Kashgar and Hotan dialects.

5. The Japanese suffix __*ya*__, when added to noun, means to the place or shop where that thing is sold, or the person or shopkeeper who sells it.

Example

niku / meat _____ *niku* __*ya*__ / butcher's shop

hon / book_____ *hon* __*ya*__ / bookshop, clerk

kamera / camera_____ *kamera* __*ya*__ / camera shop, clerk, owner

Also Uyghur a suffix __*ya*__ attached to names of shops, inns and restaurants or persons engaged in certain occupations.

Examples

 ukkan __*ya*__ /shop's *satirach* __*ya*__ /baber's

 ulçi __*ya*__ / florist's *qasap* __*ya*__ / butcher's

oqutquçi __*ya*__ /teacher's *diqqan* __*ya*__ /farmer's

The Japanese suffix __*ya*__ is sometimes used to downgrade a person. This use, however, is very restricted. Examples follow:

*hazukashigari-**ya*** (a shy person)

*ibari-**ya*** (a haughty person)

*kodori-**ya*** (an affected person)

But in Uyghur the suffix __*ya*__ is used to downgrade and upgrade a person and sometimes used for question sentences. This is very common. Examples follow:

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[2] Mahmud al-Kashgari, **Divanu Lughatit – Turk,** p.345

*U o ri **ya*** (he is a thief)

*U tolimu esil adem **ya*** (he is very excellent person)

*Siz oqu uçimu **ya**?* (are you a student?)

The Uyghur suffix **ya** is only used in Kashgar and Hotan dialects. But it is not used in modern Uyghur literary language.

In both Japanese and Uyghur **ya** is a coordinate conjunction that is used to list two or more items (nouns or noun phrase) in an inexhaustive fashion. In the Uyghur suffix **ya** changes to ***lar /ler***

Examples

(a) *J: Yamamoto-san **ya** Sumisu-san ga tenisu o shite iru.*

(Mr. Yamamoto, Mr, Smith and others are playing tennis)

*U: Yamamoto, Simid ependim**ler** ve ba qil**ar** pey top oynavatidu.*

(b) *J: Boku wa biru **ya** wain o nonda.*

(I drank beer, wine and things like that)

*U: Men pive, arap ve ba qa nersi**ler**ni içtim.*

But in Uyghur, the suffix **ya** sometimes expresses many possibilities in the sentence.

Examples

*U: Siz opurmu **ya** qassapmu?* (Are you a driver or a butcher?)

When the Uyghur suffix **ya** ends a sentence, it becomes question. If it is comes at the beginning of the sentence it becomes an exclamation.

Example:

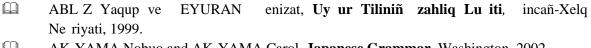*U*: *Nime i qildiñiz-**ya** ? (What have you done?)*

U: Ya Allah! (My god!)

The Japanese and Uyghur suffix **ya** have many similarities and differences.

6. Conclusion

In **t**his paper, we have analyzed two agglutinative languages, Japanese, Uyghur, which have many syntactical and morphological similarities and differences. And we can understand some similar points of these two languages through the comparison of particles ***"mo"*** and ***"ya"***.

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