THE PREDICATIVE PERSONAL ENDINGS IN TATAR
AND THEIR ACCENT

by
SHIRO HATTORI

The preterit forms of Tatar verbs are as shown below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>person</th>
<th>singular</th>
<th>plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>yazda'm &quot;I wrote.&quot;</td>
<td>yazda'q &quot;We wrote.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>yazda'ñ &quot;You wrote.&quot;</td>
<td>yazdeñêz &quot;You wrote.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>yazda ' &quot;He wrote.&quot;</td>
<td>yazdeñar &quot;They wrote.&quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

These are finite forms, which usually finish a sentence. In regard to the
accent they are forms with accented final syllables, so that their endings always
have an accent.

However, there are various finite forms with unaccented endings, which
I classify first into two groups.

1.1. All the forms in the paradigm below un accented endings:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>person</th>
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<th>plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>yazaman &quot;I write; ~ yazam I am writing.&quot;</td>
<td>yazabo &quot;We write, we are writing&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>yazasen</td>
<td>yazasez</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>yaz</td>
<td>yazalar</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1.2. The forms in the following paradigms have unaccented endings,
except for the third person plural:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>person</th>
<th>singular</th>
<th>plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>yazganman &quot;I might have written.&quot;</td>
<td>yazganbuz &quot;We might have written.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>yazganseñ</td>
<td>yazgansez</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>yazgan</td>
<td>yazgannar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>yazacaqman &quot;I am to write.&quot;</td>
<td>yazacaqbuz &quot;We are to write.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>yazacaqseñ</td>
<td>yazacaqsez</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>yazacaq</td>
<td>yazacaqlar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>yazarmen &quot;I'll write.&quot;</td>
<td>yazarbuz &quot;We'll write.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>yazarseñ</td>
<td>yazarssez</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>yazar</td>
<td>yazarlar</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Below is given three paradigms of other parts of speech, which have the same endings as those shown above:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>person</th>
<th>singular</th>
<th>plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>tatármən “I am a Tatar.”</td>
<td>tatárəbəz “We are Tatars.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>tatárəŋəŋ</td>
<td>tatárəz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>tatár</td>
<td>tatarlər</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>matúrmən “I am beatiful.”</td>
<td>matúrəbəz “We are beautiful.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>matúrəsəŋ</td>
<td>matúrəsəz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>matúr</td>
<td>maturlər</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>mondármən “I am here.”</td>
<td>mondəbəz “We are here.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>mondásən</td>
<td>mondəsəz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>mondá</td>
<td>mondələr</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. I will discuss here, whether the endings in yazələr on the one hand and those in yazənnər, yazəcaqlər, yazərlər, Tatarlər, maturlər, and mondələr on the other are the same or not.

The words tatár and matúr are a noun and an adjective, respectively. Observe the following phrases:

tatár xələ “the Tatar people” (xələ’q “people”)
altə’n säyätə “a gold watch” (altə’n “gold”, säyä’t “watch”)

In these phrases tatár and altə’n are nouns, became they require the suffix -ə ~ -ə in the nouns governed by them. However, observe the following:

matúr xələ’q “beautiful people”
altə’n säyä’t “a golden watch”

In these phrases matúr and altə’n are adjectives, because they do not require the suffix.

2.1. Observe the following sentences:
1 ) bez tatárəbəz “We are (really) Tatars.”
1’ ) bez tatarlər “We are Tatar persons.”
1” ) bez tatarlərəbəz “We are (really) Tatar persons.”
2 ) bez matúrəbəz “We are (really) beautiful.”
2’ ) bez maturlər “We are beautiful persons.”
2” ) bez maturlərəbəz “We are (really) beautiful persons.”

All of them are grammatical, although 1, 1’), and 1”); 2), 2’), and 2”)
are slightly different in meaning from each other.

Observe the following sentences:

3” ) bez mondə “We are here.”
3 ) bez mondəbəz “We are (really) here.”
3’ ) × bez mondələr.
3” ) + bez mondələrəbəz.
The sentences 3"n) and 3) are grammatical, whereas 3') and 3") are not. However, the following 1") and 2") are ungrammatical.

1") × bez tatár.
2") × bez matúr.

Now it has become clear that the words tatár, matúr, and mondá have different grammatical functions from each other.

2.2. On the other hand, it is to be noted that all the sentences given below are ungrammatical:

4") × bez (∼ sez) yazğán.
4') × bez (∼ sez) yazğannár.
4") × bez (∼ sez) yazğannárboz (∼ -soz).
5") × bez (∼ sez) yazacáq.
5') × bez (∼ sez) yazacaqlár.
5") × bez (∼ sez) yazacaqlárboz (∼ -soz).
6") × bez (∼ sez) yazár.
6') × bez (∼ sez) yazarlár.
6") × bez (∼ sez) yazarlárboz (∼ -soz).

As mentioned before, the following sentences 4), 5), and 6) are grammatical:

4) bez yazğánboz; sez yazğánsoz.
5) bez yazacáqboz; sez yazacáqsoz.
6) bez yazárboz; sez yazársoz.

2.3. Therefore, we come to the conclusion that yazğán, yazacáq, and yazár on the one hand and tatár, matúr, and mondá on the other have different grammatical functions respectively, although both of them can have the same predicative personal endings.

The reason is that tatár is a noun, matúr an adjective, and mondá a case form of a demonstrative, whereas yazğán, yazacáq, and yazár are participles of the verb yaz-. 

As participles the forms yazğán, yazacáq, and yazár can have the plural suffix -lar (∼ -nar) [cf. § 1.2.]; but as verbal forms they have to concord with the pronouns indicating their subjects [cf. § 2.2.). The sentences 4")), 5")), and 6") are ungrammatical, because 4'), 5'), and 6') are already ungrammatical.

3. In this way, we conclude that -lár (∼ nár) in yazdlár (§ 1.), yazğannár, yazacaqlár, and yazarlár (§ 1.2.) is a plural suffix whereas -lar in yazálár (§ 1.1.) is not.

It is very probable that yazálár is the contracted from of yazá + alár “they”. The form yazá is etymologically a gerund, so that the following expressions are found:
yazá tor- “to keep writing”
yazá bel- “to know to write; to be able to write”
yazá al- “to be allowed to write; to be possible to write”
yazá başla- “to start to write”
yazá – yazá “continuing to write”

4. Althought yazýán, yazacáq, and yazár are participles of the same verb, their grammatical functions are not completely the same.

yazýán keşé “a person who wrote (it)”
yazacáq keşé “a person who is to write (it)”

× yazár keşé

But we find several fixed (fossilised) or idiomatic expressions:

gayna’r su “hot water” (gayna’- “to boil”; su “water”)
yanár tav “a volcano” (yaná- “to burn”; tav “mountain”)
yazár xâlém yuq. “I am not in the mood for writing.” (xâl “strength”; yuq “There is no . . . .”)
yazár qul yazmás dârâcâdá “to such an extent that even a good hand cannot write” (qul “hand”; dârâcâ “degree”)
kürér kûz kûrmâ’s dârâcâdá “to such an extent that it is invisible even to good eyes” (kûz “ene”; kûr– “to see”)
pârdâ’ kûtârel’er aldândâ “before the curtain is raised” (pârdâ’ “curtain”; kûtârel– “to be raised”; ald– “before”)
yazýán šikellé “likely that one wrote”
yazacáq šikellé “likely that one will write”
yazár tôslö kürendé. “He seemed to write.” (kûrén– “to be seen”)
yazýán oğ’ón “for the fact that one wrote”

× yazacáq oğ’ón

yazár oğ’ón “in order to write”
yazýánlogtan “due to the fact that one wrote”
yazacaqla’q (bookish)
yazarla’g ber kûrâ’z yuq. “There is no paper such as can be used to write on.” (ber “one”; kûrâ’z “paper”)
yazâna’m bar. “I have once written.” (bar “There is . . . .”)
yazâna’m yuq. “I have never written.”

× yazacaya’m bar. (∼ yuq.)
yazacaçemna’ belâ. “He knows That I will write. (∼ne [the accusative ending]; bel– “to know”)

× yazara’m

yazýan’á kürâ “because one wrote”

× yazacaqqa

yazâr’á “to write in; order to write”
yazâr’á tel– “to want to write”
yazarγá yari'j. “One is allowed to write.”
yazarγá yarāmīy. “One should not write.”
yazarγá kirā'k. “It is necessary to write.”
yazarγá kirā'kmi. “It is unnecessary to write.”
ni yazarγá yuq. “There is nothing to write.”
yazγannān so'n “after having written”
suzelγannān suzalā barā. “It continues extending after extending.” (Suzal—“to extend”; bar—“to go”)

× yazacaqtán
× yazardā
  yazγandā “when one is (~was) writing”
× yazacaqtá
× yazardā

5. Observe the accent of the following forms:
   a) yazdalár
   b) yazālar
   c1) yazγannár
   c2) yazacaqlár
   c3) yazarlár

The forms taken off the ending -lar (~-nar) differ in grammatical function from each other. The first two, yazdl and yazā are finite forms, but the latter is etymologically a gerund and still preserves adverbal functions as observed above (§ 3). The last three, yazγán, yazacág, and yazár are participles.

Thus, Tatar has three categories of predicative forms of verbs in regard to the function and the accent:

   a) which have accented endings,
   b) which have unaccented endings,
   c) which have unaccented endings, except for the third person plural forms.