







In modern Uzbek language studied participial form appears in the form *-digan* (< *turgan*) and passes the value of the present-future tense. Note that the full form of the participle – *a turgan* in modern Uzbek language is rarely used.

Examples: *ёзадиган* – *writer, the person who will write*, *кабул киладиган* – *accepting, the person who will accept* etc (Kononov 1960, p.238-239).

In the modern Tatar language the form ending in *-a torgan* refers to present tense's participles and operates as an attribute, not only in the subject, but in the object of the action. Here are some examples: *Әнә жәйләрән бөтенләй кибен бетә торган инеш* – *here is a little river which almost dries up in summer* (with the value of the subject of the action); *Светлана үрелен кенә өстәл өстеннән укый торган китабын алды* – *Svetlana, stretched, took out a book from the table, which was read* (with the value of the object of the action), etc. (Tatar grammar 1993, p. 222).

Substantivization of the form ending in *-a torgan* is not typical for the Tatar language. Substantivized form of this participle in the Tatar language was only registered in idioms and poetical works.

Example: *Ул алай түбәнгә карап авызына су капыб тора торганнардан түгел* – *He is not one of those, who looks down and keeps silence, like lost his tongue* etc. (Tatar grammar 1993, p.223).

In the dialect of the Chern Tatars (Tuba-kizhi) participial form ending in *-a torgan* has a phonetic variant *-atan//eten-yan//yten*. The participle ending in *-atan//eten//yan//yten* in this dialect belongs to the participle of the future debitive tense. Form ending in *-atan//eten//yan//yten* in dialect of Chern Tatars perceives as attributive and predicative functions.

For example: *Эрге барман кыс* – *The girl who should marry*, *атанатан кижжи* – *traveling man* (in attributive function); *кижжиниң керегине кадыт кижжи киришпейтен* – *a woman should not interfere in the Affairs of others* (in predicative function) (Baskakov 1966 p, 49).

In the dialect of the West Siberian Tatars the participle ending in *-a torgan* performs in phonetic form in *-atogon/-atagan/-etegen/-atin/-eten* and passes the value of the present tense.

Examples: *паратоган* – *the one that is going*, *келәтегән* – *the one that is coming* etc. (Akhatov 1963, p. 173).

Note that the participial form ending in *-atogon/-atagan* in a dialect of the West Siberian Tatars acts as a subject, an object and attributives.

For example: *Кәпләйтегәнем тап таса нөттө* – *My word finally ended* (in the role of subject); *Нинтәйен ат алатыганын пелмәгән игән* – *He didn't know what a horse to buy* (in the role of object); *Песөйтә калатыган кешеләр* – *We are the people who should stay at home* (in the role of attributives) (Akhatov 1963, p. 175).

In the language of the Siberian Tatars the form ending in *-a torgan* has a contracted phonetic variant – *tigan/-tagan/-tigin/-tkin* and belongs to the present tense's participles.

For example: *Ау шайлытыган катын* – *the woman who usually cooks dinner* etc. (Tumasheva 1968, p. 81).

The form ending in *-a torgan* in the modern Kazakh language appears in the phonetic version *-atin/-etin/-itin*. It is interesting to note that the participle ending in *-atin/-etin/-itin* in the Kazakh language, combined with possessive affixes, acts as a verb in a sentence.

Consider this example: *келетін кісі* – *the man who is to come* (as an attributive); *Біз Удайдын көк майсалы жагасында отыратынбыз, онда дем алатынбыз* – *We sat on the green Bank of the Udai and rested* (as predicate) (Modern Kazakh language 1962, p. 323).

In Karachay-Balkar language the form ending in *-a torgan* passes the value of the present moment of speech, and expresses the constancy and repeatability of subject and object of the action.

For example: *сәлеуе турған* – *the person who is talking* (at the moment of speech), *жаза турған адам* – *the person who is writing, often dealing with Scripture*, etc. (Grammar of Karachay-Balkar language 1976, p. 218).

Noteworthy is the following adverbial participial - participial form *-adogon, -yadogon, -edogon* in the Karaim language. Through this affix can be formed as adverbial participles and participles in the Karaim language.

Adverbial participial form, formed through the affix *-adogon, -yadogon, -edogon* passes the value of the action that takes place simultaneously with the action of the main verb. In some cases, this form combined with the affix *-cha: odogoncha*. In the modern Karaim language the affix ending in *-adogon* operates in the reduced form – *adogoch*.

For clarity, we give a few examples: *аймадогъон* – *speaking*, *ачадогъоч* – *opening*, etc. (Musayev 1977, p.61).

As noted above, the affix *-adogon* in the Karaim language forms also participial forms. The form *-adogon* forms present tense's participles from intransitive verbs.

Consider the examples: *чыгъадогъон* – *is coming out*, *келядогъон* – *is going* etc. (Musayev 1977, p.62).

Participial form in *-uvchu* is registered in Karaim, Uzbek, Tatar, Karachay-Balkar and Kirghiz languages.

In the Karaim language the affix ending in *-uvchu* forms the present and past tense's participles.

Examples: *айтувчу* – *the person who is saying* (Musayev 1977, p.62).

In the Tatar language the affix ending in *-uvchu* has a slightly different phonetic shape: *-uchi/-uche* and, unlike the Karaim language, only refers to the present tense's

participle. In the modern Tatar language participle *-uvchu* reports:

- 1) The value of the action preceding the action of the main verb: *Ә, әнем Якуб, ул субранжа дигәннәре кайчан жыелачак сон? – диде әлеге су турында сүз кызгатучы карт – Brother Jacob, and when is this meeting? Said the old man, who started talking about water;*
- 2) The value of the action that is simultaneous with the main verb: *Түбән очка кайтып баручы Гафият, Бер ярым Миннулла, Гапсаттар һәм тагын берничә кеешә язгы чәчү турында сөйләшәләр – Returning to the other end of the street Gafiyet, Minnulla, Gapsattar and several people talked about the spring sowing (Tatar grammar 1993, p. 221).*

It should be noted that the participial form ending in *-uchi/-uche* in the Tatar language is often substantivized. It is noteworthy that in the early grammars of the Tatar language the form ending in *-uchi* was regarded mostly as the name of the actor that was pointed out by M.A. Kazembek: "Name existing in different relations can be considered as a kind of present participle. It is formed by adding the particle *-u-chi* (*-uchi*)" (Kazembek 1839, p. 67).

Let's consider some examples: *Ул төнне авылда йоклаучы булгандыр-мы, ләкин Фатыйманын күзенә йокы кермәде – did anyone sleep that night in the village, but Fatima could not sleep (Tatar grammar 1993, p. 221).*

Some participles ending in *-uchi/-uche* in the Tatar language, having lost its verbal properties, began to be used as nouns: *язучы- writer, укучы - student, etc.*

In modern Kirghiz language participial form ending in *-uvchu* has a phonetic variant *-uichu, -oochu, -chu* and is regarded as the present-future tense's participle. This form is quite often substantivized in Kirghiz language, like the Tatar language. Let's consider few examples: *Анан алдагы бир азда катты телмире тиктеп, сандыктагы кат сактоочу тулубуна салып коёт – Then she, still looking at the letter, put it in a bag for storage of letters lying on the chest (as a participle); жазуучу- writer (as a noun) etc. (Grammar of Kirghiz literary language 1987, p. 309).*

Note that an affix *-uichu, -oochu* in the Kirghiz language forms the finite form of the past tense.

For example: *Чынында атам Эргешти сыйлоочу... – actually my father always respected Ergesh... (Grammar of Kirghiz literary language 1987, p. 309).*

As you can see, in the modern Kirghiz language affix *-uichu, -oochu* participates in the formation of participles, noun and finite form of the past tense.

In Karachay-Balkar language participial form ending in *-iuchu/-uchu* formally belongs to the participles of the present tense.

However, N.A. Baskakov believes that "the form ending in *-iuchu/-uchu* is not specifically associated with any one time. It characterizes the action, as a permanent property of the

subject, which is very close to real tense" (Grammar of Karachay-Balkar language 1976, p. 218).

Participial form *-iuchu/-uchu* in Karachay-Balkar language, combined with the verb *-tur*, takes a narrative form.

For clarity, let us consider some examples: *Мал алыучу Хасан – purchasing (permanent) cattle Hassan, жырлаучу жаш – singing guy; жаза туруучу – often writing, the person who has a habit of writing (descriptive form) etc. (Grammar of Karachay-Malkar language 1976, p. 218).*

In the modern Uzbek language the form *-uvchi* is regarded as a verbal adjective, functionally contiguous with participles. This form is in Uzbek language conveys meaning as participle and noun. It is noteworthy in this regard, the statement of A.N. Kononov: "Forms ending in *-uvchi* often by the value of affix *-chi*, also referred to the face, and because, for example, the word *ёзувчи* matters: 1) constantly professional writer, 2) the writer; *терувчи* – 1) collecting, 2) collectors (Kononov 1960, p. 239).

In the Kazakh language participial form ending in *-uvchi* functions in phonetic version *-ushi*. Like other Turkic languages, in the Kazakh language this participial form often goes into the category of verbal nouns. The form ending in *-ushi*, as a participle, passes the value of the action that is performed currently.

Examples: *Үй сыпырушы кыз бир топ кагазды стол үстине койды – the Girl who cleans the room (the cleaning lady), put on the table a pile of papers (the participle); сатушы- seller, окутушы – teacher (noun) etc. (Modern Kazakh language 1962, p. 324-325).*

Some dialects of Turkish language have the participial form ending in *-ishin* (mainly occurs in the dialect of the city of Kutakhya).

This form passes the value same as the value of adverbial participle ending in *-inca*<sup>4</sup>.

Examples: *gelişin – when he comes, alışın – when he takes etc. (Gulensoy 1988, p. 114).*

## 2. Results

Though non-finite forms of the verb in Turkic languages studied in detail, but there are problems that require new approaches. In particular, the problem of comparative functional-semantic analysis of the specific non-finite forms of the verbs in the Turkic languages and their dialects has not investigated. In this regard, a comparative study of specific non-finite forms of the verbs in the Turkic languages gives the opportunity to discover their common and distinctive features.

Thus, it has become clear that the specific form of non-finite forms of the verb in Turkic languages and their dialects are characterized by the different and distinctive semantic-morphological features. Distinctive features of these forms are observed not only in their semantic, morphological, and phonetic signs.

Specific forms of non-finite verbs are the most commonly used in the Turkic languages of the Kipchak group. Some specific forms of non-finite verbs are found only in the dialects of Turkic languages (participial form ending in *-ishin*). This form occurs only in the dialect of Kutakhya of modern Turkish language.

Note that the category of negation is only available in some specific non-finite forms of verbs. Some specific adverbial participial forms are observed only in one Turkic language (the form *-dok*). This form occurs only in the modern Kumyk language. It is noteworthy that the same affix of specific participial forms has different phonetic variants (*-a torgan, atan//-eten-ytan//-yten, atin/-etin/-itin, -digan, (-a, e) -duron, -doron*)

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