Grammatical development and functioning of the arab verbal forms in the old Tatar language of the 19th century

Desarrollo gramatical y funcionamiento de las formas verbales árabes en el antiguo idioma tártaro del siglo XIX

Desenvolvimento gramatical e funcionamento das formas verbais árabes na antiga língua tártara do século XIX

Escrito por:
Ayrat F. Yusupov
Gulshat R. Galiullina
Nurfiya M. Yusupova
Zilya M. Kajumova
Kazan Federal University
E-mail: info@ores.su

Abstract

This article is devoted to the research of problems of grammatical development of the Arab verbal forms – names of actions and participles – in the old Tatar language of the 19th century. During the analysis functional patterns of masdars and participles of Arabic in the structure of art texts of this period reveal. In the article the scientific technique of the analysis of the Arab grammatical elements in the language of Tatar poetry of this period is offered; mechanisms of adaptation of the borrowed grammatical elements in grammatical aspect are defined; features of development of arabisms at the grammatical level are revealed.

The conclusion is made that the majority of the Arab verbal forms are substantivized under the influence of grammatical standards of the Tatar language and accept all paradigms of names. It is proved that the considerable part of masdars and participles don't lose the verbal values and act coupled with auxiliary verbs of Turkic origin, and a certain part of participles of Arabic in language of the studied texts act in the meaning of participles.

Keywords: old Tatar language, language history, loanwords, development, grammatical form, adaptation, substantivation, action name, masdars, participle.

Resumen

Este artículo está dedicado a la investigación de problemas de desarrollo gramatical de las formas verbales árabes - nombres de acciones y participios - en el antiguo idioma tártaro del siglo XIX. Durante el análisis revelan los patrones funcionales de los masdars y los participios del árabe en la estructura de los textos artísticos de este período. En el artículo se ofrece la técnica científica del análisis de los elementos gramaticales árabes en el lenguaje de la poesía tártara de este período; se definen los mecanismos de adaptación de los elementos gramaticales prestados en el aspecto gramatical; se revelan las características del desarrollo de los arabismos en el nivel gramatical.

Se llega a la conclusión de que la mayoría de las formas verbales árabes están substantivizadas bajo la influencia de los estándares gramaticales de la lengua tártara y aceptan todos los paradigmas de los nombres. Está demostrado que la parte considerable de los masdars y participios no pierde los valores verbales y actúa junto con los verbos auxiliares de origen túrquico, y una cierta parte de los participios del árabe en el lenguaje de los textos estudiados actúa en el significado de los participios

Palabras clave: antiguo idioma tártaro, historia del lenguaje, préstamos, desarrollo, forma gramatical, adaptación, substantivación, nombre de acción, masdars, participio.

Resumo

Este artigo é dedicado à investigação de problemas de desenvolvimento gramatical de formas verbais árabes - nomes de ações e particípios - na antiga língua tártara do século XIX. Durante a análise, eles revelam os padrões funcionais dos mascarares e os particípios do árabe na estrutura dos textos artísticos desse período. No artigo é oferecida a técnica científica da análise dos elementos gramaticais árabes na linguagem da poesia tártara deste período; são definidos os mecanismos de adaptação dos elementos gramaticais emprestados no aspecto gramatical; As características do desenvolvimento dos arabismos no nível gramatical são reveladas.

Conclui-se que a maioria das formas verbais árabes são substantivadas sob a influência dos padrões gramaticais da língua tártara e aceitam todos os paradigmas dos nomes. Mostra-se que parte considerável dos masdars e particípios não perdem valores verbais e atua em conjunto com verbos auxiliares de origem turca, e alguma parte de particípios de árabe na língua dos textos estudou interpretação no sentido de particípios

Palavras-chave: antiga língua tártara, história da língua, empréstimos, desenvolvimento, forma gramatical, adaptação, substantivação, nome da ação, masdars, particípio.

Introduction

It is a well-known fact that the history of studying of lexical structure of the Tatar language and of the Arab-Persian loanwords in particular, has an extensive experience. "The first attempts of the scientific-theoretical research of the Arab-Persian loanwords in the Tatar language were made in 1912-1913 by such scientists as G. Sagdi, J. Validi, A.H. Maksudi, etc." (Yusupov A.F., 2004), and during the Soviet period the problem of lexical development of the Arab and Persian loanwords and the lexico-semantic characteristic of separate properties of loanwords was continued in the works of Sh. Ramazanov, K. Sabirov, G. Akhatov.

The significant contribution to the studying of phonetic and morphological development of arabisms and farsizm in the Tatar literary language was made by M.I. Makhmutov (Makhmutov M.I., 1966), who also raised the questions of transition (conversion) of the Arab and Persian words from one grammatical category into another being loaned by the Tatar language.

I.Sh. Aukhadiyev considered, mainly, the phonetic systems of the Arab and Tatar languages, and regularities of phonetic development of the Arab loanwords in the Tatar language (Әүхәдиев I.Sh., 1969).

Thus, the Arab-Persian lexical units in the modern Tatar literary language are investigated rather deeply. However, the system description of the loanwords functioning in the structure of an art text and questions of arabisms and farsizm

development at the level of a grammatical system and also stratification of the language phenomena in the old Tatar language of the 19th century remained out of sight of the scientists. According to the researcher's opinion, "old Tatar language of the 19th century is characterized by the increase of the share of the Arab-Persian loans" (Yusupov A.F., 2014); "till the 18th century the number of the Arab loanwords makes very small percentage of the lexical structure of the old Tatar language. In the XVIII century inflow of loanwords becomes bigger, and since the beginning of the 19th century it sharply increases. But the biggest stream of arabisms is observed from the middle of the 19th century and till 1905-1907, i.e. from the beginning of development and formation of the modern Tatar literary language" (Makhmutov M.I., 1966).

Despite the existence of a large number of works, devoted to the history of the language of this period, the scientific technique of the analysis of the Arab and Persian grammatical elements in the language of the Tatar poetry of the 19th century is not yet quite developed. It should be noted that in the works of F.Sh. Nureyeva, in the process of studying of the history of the old Tatar language of Zolotordynsky period and medieval monuments of Turkic languages, mechanisms of phonetic adaptation of the Arab vowels were studied (Khaphizova R.Z., 2015). In A.F. Yusupov's researches, mechanisms of the lexical adaptation and assimilation of the Arab-Persian loanwords, in particular, specifics of the development of Sufi and Islamic terminology in poetic works of the 19th century are revealed

(Yusupov A.F., 2015). In scientific literature the concept of system description of the main signs of the old Tatar language of the 19th century, determination of norm and variability in grammatical categories of language of this period is also developed (Husnutdinov D.H., 2016). In D.H. Husnutdinov's works (Husnutdinov D.H., 2015) the lexical structure of language of the 19th century and the Tatar literary language in general acts as a research object (Husnutdinov D.H., 2016; Husnutdinov D.H., 2016).

The purpose of this article is the research of grammatical development of arabisms as a part of verbal forms based on materials of the Tatar poetry of the 19th century and determination of the main features of regularities of their adaptation and functioning.

Sources of the research: a great number of poetic works of the 19th century published on the Arab graphics (Scientific archive of the Institute of History were sources of a research, to Language and Literature of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Bashkortostan. Fond 3. Vol. 63. Unit. of st. 47. Sh. 178). Further links (page numbers) to archival materials will be specified in brackets.

Methods

In relation to the topic of the research, the complex of the existing basic method are productively used: descriptive (methods of observation, comparison, generalization of the compared material), comparative-historical, comparative, methods of partial and continuous selection of the studied material (the Arab loanwords). During the research the elements of the etymological analysis, establishing origin of a word and excluding possibility of incorrect interpretation are also used.

The main method of a research is the *descriptive method* with its main components – observation, comparison, generalization and tipologization of the compared material. For the purpose of the complex analysis of grammatical forms of a verb the *comparative method* was applied, it gives the chance to reveal features of interaction of the Tatar language with Arab in the course of poetic works creation. When making the identification of similar, general signs, specific features of unrelated (Arab and tyurko-Tatar) languages the *comparative and typological method* were also applied. *The comparative-historical method* was used in the analysis of semantic features of the word usage of the revealed language units in the diachronic aspect in the comparison with the modern Tatar literary language.

Results

1. To language of the Tatar poetry of the 19th century grammatical norms the different systems of languages are characterized: Turkic (Tatar) and easten (Arab, Persian). In the grammatical system the Arab grammatical elements are used, generally as a part of personalized parts and also as a part of the substantivized verb forms which are presented by masdara I, II, III, IV, VIII, X breeds of Arabic and participles of the valid and passive pledges.

2. The majority of the Arab verbal forms is substantivized under the influence of grammatical standards of Tatar and accepts all paradigms of names. A considerable part of masdar and participles don't lose the verbal values and act in combination with auxiliary verbs of the Turkic origin.

3. The similar combination and a variety of separate grammatical forms were promoted by written and literary traditions of that time and genre specifics of poetry thanks to which the diverse language facts in the system of the poetic diction become expressive or stylistic means.

Discussion

It is known that "the loanwords which are used in language of poetic works of the 19th century from the grammatical point of view belong to nouns, adjectives, verbs, pronouns, adverbs and also auxiliary parts of speech (a conjunction, a particle, interjections and modal words, pretexts)" (Yusupov A. F., 2015). Within this article the attention is focused only on the borrowed action names – the masdara and the Arab participles, which are used in language of the Tatar Sufi poetry of the 19th century.
In the language of the Tatar Sufi poetry of the 19th century along with the action names of the tyurko-tatar origin, *names of action of Arabic – masdars* are actively used. "Masdar is the most common grammatical form of Arabic used in language of the studied texts" (Yusupov A. F., 2004).

It is specified in the Arab grammars "the action name in Arabic transfers the abstract name of the action or a state without any points to the

person, time, pledge and other concrete characteristics of a verb" (Grande B.M., 1993).

It is known that the majority of the Arab masdar in the texts of works of art are substantivized under the influence of grammatical standards of Tatar language and act in the sentence as a noun. It should be noted, that in Arabic there is the same tendency – an active substantivization of masdars and their transition to the category of nouns.

There are few models of formation of the Arab masdars. In language of the studied poetic works the following forms of masdar are met: I breed: *zaman* (97) "time, time, era", II breed: *tädbir* (83) "foresight", III breed: *xitab* (82) "address; speech", IV breed: *iman* (134) "belief", VIII breed: *iftiraq* (94) "parting", X breed: *istiqamät* (124) "honesty, truthfulness", etc.

It should be noted, that masdars of Arabic are substantivized and often pass into the category of nouns. The similar phenomenon is common also for the borrowed names of actions which, being substantivized, gain all grammatical features of nouns of Turkic origin. It is necessary to emphasize that all breeds of the Arab masdars in language of the studied sources change on numbers, incline on cases and can have the terminations of category of accessory. For example: *čönki sadryna jazyldy γyjšqy xat (82)"because in heart (soul) is written the love letter"*.

In language of the Tatar poetry of the studied period the Arab masdars are actively used with postpositions of Turkic origin *berlän, ilä, berlä* «с»: *sadd qyla ixlas ilä (83)* "will establish the bans zealously", *ixtyjaryŋ berlä kermeššän yaramät julyna (98)* "voluntarily went on the way of greed".

It should be noted that primordially Arab verbal forms in language of the Tatar Sufi poetry of the 19th century aren't used and loanwords in crude forms never act as a verb. Verbs from the Arab bases are formed, generally or in a suffixed way, or by means of auxiliary verbs.

The borrowed Arab masdars perform with affixes of a predicates also as a personalized predicate: *anlar ošbu bäxredä istiγraqyjdyr (132)* "they are shipped in this sea".

Besides, a certain part of the Arab masdars don't lose the lexical and grammatical values and, being used in verbal value, participate in formation of complex verbs. In these constrictions Arabic masdars act as a personalized part, and an auxiliary verb is the word of Turkic origin. The analysis of the borrowed names of actions shows that the Arab masdars often correspond to auxiliary verbs of *itü / idü, äjläü, qyjlu, qalu* and form the following designs:

Masdar + auxiliary verb of *itü / idü*. For example: *bäne ülem ilä tähdid itmäŋez (127)* "don't frighten me by death". The constraction "masdar + an auxiliary verb of itü/idü" is the most widespread model, in these constrictions the first component – masdar – expresses the name of action or a state, and the second component – an auxiliary verb "verbals" it.

Masdar + auxiliary verb of *äjläü*. For example: *kändüŋä zolym äjlämeš sän, hiz kem zolym itmädeŋ (99)* "offended yourself, unfair to nobody you were".

Masdar + auxiliary verb of qyjlu. For example: *ber näzar qyjlyyl bu qanly küŋlemä (91)* "glance in my blood-stained soul". In the complex verbs formed on this model the archaism shade remains.

Masdar + auxiliary verb of qalu. For example: *warlyyyma iltifat, iγtibarym qalmady* "became inattentive to himself (to his existence)". The model "masdar + an auxiliary verb of qalu" in the language of poetic texts is recorded only in a negative form and as a personalized part only the Arab masdar of the VIII breed is used.

In the language of the Tatar Sufi poetry of the 19th century *Arabic participles* of the active and passive verbs are also distinguished from the borrowed verbal forms.

The Arab participles differ from participles of the tyurko-tatar origin in the fact that expression of time meaning does not belong to them. In the Arab participle there are no forms for various times, they can be equally carried to any time depending on a tense of the verb of the sentence.

Researches show that Arabic participles in the language of the studied texts act in actually involved, substantivized and verbal-nominal values and also in combination with some auxiliary verbs.

The majority of the Arab participles occur in the studied works in actually participle value, i.e. act in attributive function. They are used generally in

value of an adjective and serve as definition to the words expressing values of the subject or subject to action: γasyj "guilty, rebellious; the sinner", cafi "tormenting". For example *bän xodanyŋ ber yarib, γasyj-u cafi qoly män (87)* "alien I am to the god, the slave I am, I torment him".

It should be noted that participles of passive voice are used in attributive function less than participles of active voice. At the same time, it is possible to give several examples: *möläüwäs* «stained, contaminated»: *kem möläüwäs tänläri xuš aridyr su ayyny (91)* "the polluted bodies are washed well with the water current".

The Arab participles are often substantivized, accepting grammatical paradigms of a case, number and accessory:

- participles of active voice. For example: *zahir* «clear, external, outdoo»: *zahirdan abad ikän, wäjran idär (83)* "if from outer side serviceable, then breaks it".

- participles of passive voice. For example: *mänzum* "written in poems, poetic; strung" : *bu mänzumny dijän uš ber fäqirder (122)* "told this the poor one".

In the language of poetic works these participles of passive voice are used in the substantivized value more actively, than participles of active voice. The substantivized participles of passive voice in the main case with affixes of passive voice are used in structure the izafetnt constractions and act as definitions. For example: mätlub "required; demanded, best-selling", mäxbub "darling, the beloved; favourite": *čön hämmä taläbäläreŋ mätluby sän, čön hämmä γašyjqlaryŋ mäxbuby sän (132)* "because for all students you are desired because for all lovers you are the favorite".

The Arab participles in the form of the main case are used as the address which is entered by means of special particles or prefixes: *möstäcib* «granting a request; executing»: *sän qabul itkel any, i möstäcib (134)* «you accept it, oh, questioned».

The borrowed Arab participles can independently function as a predicate. At the same time they are made out by affixes of a predication of the corresponding person: *sadiq* "truthful, sincere; true": *qany šul är kem, küze ačyq, süze sadiq dorur (92)* "it is possible to consider the person only the one that who has clear eyes and truthful words"/

As well as masdars, participlees are quite often combined with auxiliary verbs and function as a component of a complete predicate. These designs are formed by means of the following auxiliary verbs: *äjlä, irsä, ula, it, qyjla, qala, kilä.* For example: *xasyjl* "result, consequence; formed": *nä xasyjl ula bäŋa jalyyzymdan (90)* "what happens (will) be mine because of loneliness".

Conclusions

Thus, in language of the Tatar Sufi poetry of the 19th century the Arab grammatical elements are used, generally as a part of the substantivized verb forms which are presented by masdaras of I, II, III, IV, VIII, X breeds of Arabic and participles of the active and passive voice. The majority of the Arab verbal forms are substantivized under the influence of grammatical standards of the Tatar language and accept all paradigms of names. A considerable part of masdars and participles don't lose the verbal values and act in combination with auxiliary verbs of Turkic origin.

Acknowledgements

References

Grande B.M. (1963). The course of Arabic grammar in comparative-historical illumination. – Moscow: Eastern Literature Publ.– 594 p. (In Russ.).

Husnutdinov D.H. (2015). Functional and semantic of Tatar language verbal sinlexis // Journal of Language and Literature, Vol. 6. Issue 2, pp. 348-350.

Husnutdinov D.H. (2016) Sagdieva R.K., Mirzagitov R.H., Comparative constructions in G. Ibragimov's works // Journal of Language and Literature, Vol. 7, Is. 4, pp. 42-45.

Husnutdinov D.H. (2016). Yusupov Z.F., Shakurova M.M., Yusupov A.F., Mirzagitov R.H. Practical aspect of comparative research on the material of the russian and tatar languages: XIX-XXI centuries // Journal of Language and Literature, Vol. 7. No. 2. May, pp. 191-194.

Husnutdinov D.H. (2016). Yusupov A.F., Yusupova N.M., Shakurova M.M. Attribution of

grammatical system of the language of tatar sufi poetry of the 19th century (on the basis of personal and impersonal forms of the verb) // Modern Journal of Language Teaching Methods, Special Issue, pp. 27-31.

Khaphizova R.Z. (2015). Salakhova I.I., Nuriyeva F.S. Phonetic adaptation of Arabic vowels in medieval turkic languages monuments // Journal of Language and Literature, 6(2), pp. 83-86.

Makhmutov M.I. (1966). Phonetic and grammatical development of Arabic borrowings in the Tatar literary language: Avtoref. dis. ... for Candidate of Philological Sciences. – Kazan– 20 p. (In Russ.).

Scientific archive of the Institute of History, Language and Literature of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Bashkortostan. Fond 3. Vol. 63. Unit. of st. 47. Sh. 178. (In Tatar).

Yusupov A.F. (2004). Morphological Features of the Language of Works By Sufi Poet of the First Half of the Nineteenth Century Shamsetdin Zaki: Dissertation for Candidate of Philological Sciences. – Kazan– 226 p. (In Russ.).

Yusupov A.F. (2014). Arab-Persian borrowings in language of the Tatar poetry of the XIX century // Philology. Questions of theory and practice, No. 12 (1), pp. 208-210. (In Russ.).

Yusupov A.F. (2015). Specifics of Sufi and Islamic terminology use in the poetry of the XIXth century // European Journal of Science and Theology, Vol.11, No.5. pp. 275-284.

Yusupov A.F. (2015). Sufi vocabulary in the Language of poetic works of the XIX century // Islamic studies, No. 3, pp. 71-77.

Әүхәdiev I.Sh. (1969). About the Fhonetic borrowing of Arab borrowings / Questions of Tatar linguistics. – Kazan: Kazan University Publ– pp. 112-134. (In Tatar).