

THE PREDICATIVE PERSONAL ENDINGS IN TATAR AND THEIR ACCENT

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The preterit forms of Tatar verbs are as shown below :

person	singular	plural
1	yazdə'm "I wrote."	yazdə'q "We wrote."
2	yazdə'ŋ "You wrote."	yazdeγə'z "You wrote."
3	yazdə' "He wrote."	yazdelə'r "They wrote."

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 :

person	singular	plural
1	yazámən "I write; ~ yazám I am writing."	yazábəz "We write, we are writing"
2	yazásəŋ	yazásəz
3	yazá	yazálar

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

person	singular	plural
1	yazγánmən "I might have written."	yazγánbəz "We might have written."
2	yazγánsəŋ	yazγánsəz
3	yazγán	yazγannár
1	yazacáqmən "I am to write."	yazacáqbəz "We are to write."
2	yazacáqsəŋ	yazacáqsəz
3	yazacáq	yazacaqlár
1	yazármən "I'll write."	yazárbəz "We'll write."
2	yazársəŋ	yazársəz
3	yazár	yazarlár

Below is given three paradigms of other parts of speech, which have the same endings as those shown above :

person	singular	plural
1	tatármən "I am a Tatar."	tatárbəz "We are Tatars."
2	tatársəŋ	tatársəz
3	tatár	tatarlár
1	matúrmən "I am beautiful."	matúrbəz "We are beautiful."
2	matúrsəŋ	matúrsəz
3	matúr	maturlár
1	mondámən "I am here."	mondábəz "We are here."
2	mondásəŋ	mondásəz
3	mondá	mondálar

2. I will discuss here, whether the endings in *yazálar* on the one hand and those in *yazγannár*, *yazacaqlôr*, *yazarlár*, *Tatarlár*, *maturlár*, and *mondalár* 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 xalqə' "the Tatar people" (*xalə'q* "people")
altə'n säγäté "a gold watch" (*altə'n* "gold", *säγät* "watch")

In these phrases *tatár* and *altə'n* are nouns, because they require the suffix $-ə \sim -e$ in the nouns governed by them. However, observe the following :

matúr xalə'q "beautiful people"
altə'n säγät "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 tatárbəz* "We are (really) Tatars."
- 1') *bez tatarlár* "We are Tatar persons."
- 1'') *bez tatarlərbəz*. "We are (really) Tatar persons."
- 2) *bez matúrbəz*. "We are (really) beautiful."
- 2') *bez maturlár*. "We are beautiful persons."
- 2'') *bez maturlərbəz*. "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 mondá*. "We are here."
- 3) *bez mondábəz*, "We are (really) here."
- 3') \times *bez mondalár*.
- 3'') $+$ *bez mondalərbəz*.

The sentences 3''') and 3) are grammatical, whereas 3') and 3'') are not. However, the following 1''') and 2''') are ungrammatical.

1''') \times *bez tatár.*

2''') \times *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''') \times *bez (\sim sez) yazγán.*

4') \times *bez (\sim sez) yazγannár.*

4'') \times *bez (\sim sez) yazγannárbəz (\sim -səz).*

5''') \times *bez (\sim sez) yazacáq.*

5') \times *bez (\sim sez) yazacaqlár.*

5'') \times *bez (\sim sez) yazacaqlárbəz (\sim -səz).*

6''') \times *bez (\sim sez) yazár.*

6') \times *bez (\sim sez) yazarlár.*

6'') \times *bez (\sim sez) yazarlárbəz (\sim -səz).*

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

4) *bez yazγánbəz; sez yazγánsəz.*

5) *bez yazacáqbəz; sez yazacáqsəz.*

6) *bez yazárbəz; sez yazársez.*

2.3. Therefore, we come to the conclusion that *yazγán*, *yzacáq*, 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 *yazγán*, *yzacáq*, and *yazár* are participles of the verb *yaz-*.

As participles the forms *yazγán*, *yzacáq*, and *yazár* can have the plural suffix *-lar* (\sim -*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* (\sim *nár*) in *yazdálár* (§ 1.), *yazγannár*, *yzacaqlár*, and *yazarlár* (§ 1.2.) is a plural suffix whereas *-lar* in *yazárlar* (§ 1.1.) is not.

It is very probable that *yazálar* is the contracted form 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 başlà- “to start to write”

yazá - yazá “continuing to write”

4. Although *yazγán*, *yazacáq*, and *yazár* are participles of the same verb, their grammatical functions are not completely the same.

yazγán 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 :

qayna'r su “hot water” (*qayna'-* “to boil”; *su* “water”)

yanár taw “a volcano” (*yaná-* “to burn”; *taw* “mountain”)

yazár xälém yuq. “I am not in the mood for writing.” (*xäl* “strength”; *yuq* “There is no”)

yazár qul yazmäs dáräcädä' “to such an extent that even a good hand cannot write” (*qul* “hand”; *däräcä'* “degree”)

kürér küz kürmä's dáräcädä' “to such an extent that it is invisible even to good eyes” (*küz* “ene”; *kör-* “to see”)

pärdä' kütärelér aldändä “before the curtain is raised” (*pärdä'* “curtain”; *kütärel-* “to be raised”; *ald-* “before”)

yazγán şikellè “likely that one wrote”

yazacáq şikellè “likely that one will write”

yazár tösl'ö kürendé. “He seemed to write.” (*kürén-* “to be seen”)

yazγán öç'ön “for the fact that one wrote”

× *yazacáq öç'ön*

yazár öç'ön “in order to write”

yazγánləqtan “due to the fact that one wrote”

yazacaqla'q (bookish)

yazarla'g ber käyü'z yuq. “There is no paper such as can be used to write on.” (*ber* “one”; *käyü'z* “paper”)

yazγana'm bar. “I have once written.” (*bar* “There is”)

yazγana'm yuq. “I have never written.”

× *yazacaγa'm bar.* (∼ *yuq.*)

yazacaγemna' belä. “He knows That I will write. (–*ne* [the accusative ending]; *bel-* “to know”)

× *yazara'm*

yazγanγá kürä' “because one wrote”

× *yazacaqqá*

yazarγá “to write in; order to write”

yazarγá tel- “to want to write”

yazarǵá yarı'j. "One is allowed to write."

yazarǵá yarámıy. "One should not write."

yazarǵá kirä'k. "It is necessary to write."

yazarǵá kirä'kmi. "It is unnecessary to write."

ni yazarǵá yuq. "There is nothing to write."

yazǵannán so'n "after having written"

suzelǵannán suzälá bará. "It continues extending after extending." (Suzäl- "to extend"; bar- "to go")

× *yazacaqtán*

× *yazardán*

yazǵandá "when one is (~ was) writing"

× *yazacaqtá*

× *yazardá*

5. Observe the accent of the following forms :

a) *yazdälár*

b) *yazálar*

c1) *yazǵannár*

c2) *yazacaqlár*

c3) *yazarlár*

The forms taken off the ending *-lar* (~ *-nar*) differ in grammatical function from each other. The first two, *yazdä'* and *yazá* are finite forms, but the latter is etymologically a gerund and still preserves adverbial functions as observed above (§ 3). The last three, *yazǵán*, *yazacáq*, 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.