

Certain Aspects of the Use of Grammatical Forms in the Language of the Almanac "Mir'at" as A Result of Language Contacts (on the Example of Pronouns)

By

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Abstract

The study analyzes the categories of pronouns of the Tatar language used in the language of the almanac "Mir'at" of the early twentieth century. In the study, the authors used comparative historical and descriptive methods. Based on the analysis, it is established that along with pronouns of Kipchak origin, pronouns characteristic of the Oguz group of languages were used, which indicates the mixed nature of the Tatar language of the early twentieth century.

Keywords: linguistics; pronouns; Tatar language; the beginning of the twentieth century; "Mir'at"; grammatical features; variability

1. Introduction

Pronouns are considered in all grammars and textbooks on the Tatar literary language. It is possible to single out the works of M.Z. Zakiev, D.G. Tumasheva, F.M. Hisamova, etc. The issues of pronouns were also investigated in the analysis of morphological features of journalistic and artistic works: Nurieva F. Sh., Gimadeeva L.I., Mirkhaeva R.F., etc.

The purpose of our research is to analyze pronouns used in the language of the almanac "Mir'at" (1900-1909).

The scientific novelty lies in the fact that for the first time an attempt has been made to analyze pronouns that have found use in the language of the articles of the almanac "Mir'at" ("Mirror").

2. Methodological Framework

The main research methods are comparative-historical and descriptive methods.

3. Results and Discussions

As we know, pronouns in the Tatar literary language are divided into categories: personal, indicative, interrogative, indefinite, definite and negative. In the source studied by

us, the following are recorded:

3.1. Personal pronouns

Min, ben «I» – indicates the speaker: *min belmiymen* «I don't know» (Kharitonova, 1908); *ben bu qadar süzne yazgan öçen pişman oldum* « I regretted writing so many words» (Boraganskogo, 1900).

According to Nasilov, the variable use of two forms, namely, "min" and "ben", was peculiar even to the language of ancient Turkic monuments (Nasilov, 1974).

The pronoun "sin" (you) - indicates the person to whom the speaker is addressing: *sin şundiý hedislärne üzem genä beläm diyep uylıysınnı ällä?* «Do you think that you are the only one who knows these hadiths? » (Boraganskogo, 1902); *siña fatihaniñ ni kiräge bar?* «What do you need a blessing for? » (Boraganskogo, 1902).

The pronoun *ul* "he", "that" – indicates a person who does not participate in speech or is completely absent at the time of the speech situation, as well as the subject in question. One or another meaning of a pronoun is determined by the context. *Ul kem bulgan?* «Who has he become? » (Boraganskogo, 1900); *ul keşe Jälil qazıy Maqsudofniñ qarındaşları bulırğa kiräk* «that person must be a relative of Jalil kaziy Maksudov» (Boraganskogo, 1900).

It should be noted that the Oguz version of this pronoun was also recorded in the texts of the almanac - «O»: *O da javap biräder...* «he answers...» (Boraganskogo, 1900).

The pronoun *bez, bezlär* "we" - denotes the speaker and other persons united by the speaker into one group on some common ground. *Yä sez insafqa kilersez yä bez* « either you will come to justice or we will» (Boraganskogo, 1900); *bezlär haman pedagogiqadan bähäs itmäyә başladıq* «we're still starting to argue about pedagogy » (Boraganskogo, 1900).

It should be noted that the personal pronoun "sez", in the source under study, can denote not only plurality, but is used for polite treatment: *sez bigeräk artıq kitäsez* « you're going too far» (Boraganskogo, 1902); *sezgä süz anlatmaq bik mäşäqätle olur* « it is very difficult to explain anything to you» (Boraganskogo, 1900).

Along with the pronoun "sez", the variant *sezlär* "you" was used in the language of the almanac articles: *sezlär bit varäsät-e al-Näbiyә* «you are the heirs of al-Nabiya» (Boraganskogo, 1902).

As noted in the Turkish grammar of Professor Zeynep Korkmaz, the plural affix – *ler* can be added to the plural personal pronouns' "biz" and "siz" to enhance the meaning («Mir'at». - Kazan: Tipografiya Bayanul'-khak", 1908).

In the modern Tatar literary language, these forms have not found their use.

The pronoun *alar* "they", indicates the persons not participating in the speech, as well as the objects in question: *alarnın berdä kiräge yuq* "there is no need for them" (Boraganskogo, 1902).

3.2. Demonstrative pronouns.

Bu "this", o "that", oşbu "this one", şu "that one", burada "here", menä "here", etc., indicate signs of objects, actions, other signs and correlate with adjectives, adverbs and particles. For example: *Bu brilliantlar, bu enjelär, bu zinnätlär qat-qat barmaklarını tutırğan*

yözeklär sezgä ni öčen kiräk? «Why do you need these diamonds, these pearls, this jewelry, rings worn one after another on your fingers» (Nauka, 1969); oşbu (Közge) nam risaläne yazmaya başladım «I started writing this brochure called "Mirror"» (Boraganskogo, 1900). The pronoun oşbu is an ancient Turkic compound word: oşbu > oş (this is what was said, what is known to the interlocutor) +bu (this) (Kharitonova, 1903).

Şu noqsanlarımızı ıslaha çalışalım «we will try to correct those shortcomings» (Tatarskaya grammatika.T.1. - Kazan': Tat. kn. izd-vo., 1993); menä ısul-ı jädid digän narsä çıqtı « here there was a thing called ysula jädid» (Boraganskogo, 1900).

Interrogative pronouns: qayčan «when», niçek «how», qayda, nărădä «where».

Qayčan qartaymaska inde. «When not to grow old...» (Boraganskogo, 1900); ata balalarına *niçek* karıyır, elbet hökemät tä reayalarına şul küz belän qarasa kiräk «as a father treats his children, so does the state treat its subjects» (Boraganskogo, 1900); *qayda* bulsa da hiç mäğnä yuq... «wherever it is doesn't matter» (Boraganskogo, 1900); jömhuriyet *nărădä*? «Where is the republic?» (Boraganskogo, 1900).

It is noteworthy that in the language of the monument, two variants of the interrogative pronoun "where" were actively used, the Turkic-Tatar "qayda" and the Oguz - "nărădä".

3.3. Negative pronouns

Are formed from interrogative pronouns using particles: hiç, bernärsä, hiçber.

Bernärsä basılmamış kebi ide... « as if nothing was printed...» (Boraganskogo, 1900); läkin *hiçberse* bezneñ tatarda yuqtır... « however, the Tatars have none of this...» (Boraganskogo, 1900).

3.4. Determinative pronouns

Bazı kimsänälär ike öç urında hidmät idälär « some people work in 2-3 places» (Boraganskogo, 1900); *bazı* keşelär qabul idär vä bazıları reddedir « some people will accept, some will refuse» (Boraganskogo, 1900).

Determinative pronouns are mainly formed by merging interrogative pronouns, as well as abstract nouns and adjectives with the meaning of time, place, etc. with the pronoun *här*, part is the result of rethinking the meanings of the predicative *bar* "is" and the adjective *böten* "whole".

Semey halqı *hämmäse* nogay « residents of Semipalatinsk are all Nogais» (Tatarskaya grammatika.T.1. - Kazan': Tat. kn. izd-vo., 1993); ama aqçasızlık hastalığı Hındistan çuması kebi *här* yergä särayat itte «but the disease of lack of money, like the Indian plague, has spread everywhere» (Boraganskogo, 1900; Alebiosu, Akintoke, & Oginni, 2021; Aleksandra, 2021).

3.5. Reflexive pronouns

The pronouns *üz* and *kändi* are used in the language of the almanac. These pronouns functioned without any differences. However, it is worth noting that in the modern Tatar literary language, only the pronoun *üz* is used.

Üz kuli belän balta totmış «he held an axe with his own hands» (Nauka, 1969), Şağıyr Puşkin *kendisi* rus vä mäzhäbe hristiyan oldugu haldä... «despite the fact that the poet Pushkin was a Russian and a Christian by religion...» (Boraganskogo, 19).

4. Conclusion

From the above analysis, it can be concluded that the language of the almanac "Mir'at" had a mixed character, along with pronouns of the Kipchak language group, pronouns characteristic of the Oguz group of languages could also be used (For example: personal pronouns – ben, o; interrogative – nărădä, indefinite – bazı, reflexive – kendi etc.) Thus, it can be concluded that the Tatar language of this period was variable and has not yet formed into a literary language with its own stable norms.

5. Recommendations

The content of article represents value to the specialists who teaches Turkic languages in High School and does research about historical grammar of Tatar language.

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