This paper deals with the word-formation in the Bashkir, one of the Turkic languages in the Russian Federation. The most productive types of word-formation processes, i.e. derivation, conversion and reduplication, are investigated from a structural, a semantic and a comparative point of view.

Keywords: word-formation, Bashkir language, derivation, suffixes, conversion, reduplication.

Typological characteristics of the Bashkir
The Bashkir as one of Turkic languages concerning agglutinating languages manifests the following essential marks in the field of word-formation: 1) some affixes join a word, and each of them expresses only one grammatical category; 2) presence of several suffixal variants which are caused by harmony of vowels: the vowel of the suffix assimilates the vowel of the stem; 3) absence of the grammatical category of gender; 4) the boundary between parts of speech is movable that causes efficiency of conversion; 5) the derivation is a productive word-formative type.

The Bashkir language, as well as other Turkic languages, doesn’t distinguish the grammatical gender. All Bashkir suffixal words are neutral from a sexual point of view. The value ‘female’, if you want to express it, is expressed by addition of the lexemes катыны ‘women’ and кыз ‘girl, maid’, e.g., нынды катыны (нынды кызы) ‘Indian woman’, дранцуз катыны (дранцуз кызы) ‘Frenchwoman’ [3, p. 23].

In the Bashkir the means of word-building and form-building don’t separate accurately from each other, the borders between them are often very indistinct. Word-formation affixes can carry out form-building function. For example, joining nouns the affix -ы can create new words with value of agent noun (ат-лы ‘horseman’), qualities of subjects (маан-лы ‘stony’), and also forms with value of possession (ат-лы ‘having a horse’, маан-лы ‘having stones’, ‘with the stones’).

Prefixation or semiprefixation as word-formation processes is not typical to the Bashkir. Some prefixes of mainly Latin and Greek origin occur in Russian loanwords (but as prefixes in the Bashkir language they aren’t distinguished), e.g., антифашист ‘antifascist’, телерепортер ‘telereporter’ etc. Similar prefixal formations with primordial Bashkir stems are individual, e.g., антидом ‘antiworld’, суперпопдол ‘superstar’. Compare with the Turkish: “The placing of European prefixes before Turkish words süper-, -de/-des-, -tele- is extremely interesting and absolutely new” [10, p. 16].

Semisuffixation as a developing phenomenon of the Bashkir language is observed in the desubstantival unproductive word-formative model S + -ман/-мэн. The suffix -ман-/мэн has developed by analogy to the European suffix -man for a designation of persons and professions, e.g., англ. postman, Germ. MIlchmann. This model is presented by individual old agent nouns: мәрежем ‘translator’, нәгерән ‘a good master’, зурек ‘pursuer’. The suffix -ман-/мэн occurs also in some ‘Tatar words. It is difficult to say something about its origin in the Tatar language [1, p. 127]. In the ‘Turkish language, on the contrary, its rate is rather above; compare derivatives with -ман/-мен in Kahramantürk [9, p. 63].

Derivation

1. Nominal derivation
The suffix -сы/-се occurs in variants -сол/-со, the vowels caused by harmony (lip variants -сол/-се occur extremely seldom). The suffix -сы/-се which attaches to the verbal and nominal bases can cover a wide range of meanings, e.g., profession (ажартымсы ‘the house painter’), qualitative characteristics (ыкылысы ‘the liar’), estimated characteristics (тамкес ‘the smoker’), occasional activity (енеге ‘the winner’), ideological orientation (желиссы ‘the Leninist’).

Besides, the suffix -сы/-се is capable to form designations of tools, subjects, things, e.g., кымсы ‘small whip’, койоңсо ‘a gift to somebody who brought a joyful message’. However the basic function of the suffix -сы/-се is the formation of Nomina agentis. With the suffix -сы denominative agent nouns are testified in dictionaries much more, than the verbal ones, as denominative word-formation in the Bashkir language is especially productive [2].

Building of Bashkir agentive derivatives is very productively which contain a material or substance designation in the deriving basis. These formations are ancient and testify the close contact of Bashkir people with the nature, e.g., таисы (таис ‘stone’) ‘mason’, атынысы (атын ‘gold’) ‘jeweler’, көмөс (комо ‘silver’) ‘jeweler; seller of jewels’, тимерсе (тимер ‘iron’) ‘smith’. Historically ‘handicraftsmans-manufacturer’ and “seller-dealer” were often incorporated in one person: compare such Turkish derivatives as айнас ‘doing and selling mirrors’ (аяна ‘a mirror’), балтас ‘doing and selling axes; the woodcutter’ (балта ‘an axe’) [4, p. 103].

The suffix -даш/-дәш/-таш/-тәш/-раш/-раш ‘creates various kinds of sociative nouns that are grouped round following semantic niches:
1. joint site, joint place or general origin: кызматкен (кыз ‘strip of land between two fields’) ‘a neighbor of the strip of land between two fields’, авылдаш (авыл ‘a village’) ‘an inhabitant of the same village’;
2. ‘agent’ in the broad sense of the word: союзлана (соо ‘the union’) ‘the ally’, күрсташ (кур ‘course’) ‘the fellow student’;
3. ‘contemporary’-derivatives: кызык (кык ‘age’), көрс (кор ‘circle of people; occurring; society’), жамандаш (жаман ‘epoch’) ‘contemporary’;
4. derivatives – relationship designations:
of non-native bases that create derivatives with ым. So, from the Arabian bases following adjectives are derived: вахъятъ ‘temporary’ from вахъятъ 'time', сефер ‘secretly’ from сефер 'secret', шартъ ‘conditional’ from шарт ‘condition’. Adjectival derivatives from the bases borrowed from Russian are most widely presented, e.g., парлы ‘pair’ from пар ‘pair’, роттел ‘decent’ from рот ‘a number, an order’.

Suffix -и7ez is reduced to a designation of absence of property or the quality, named by the basis, and rarely of incompleteness of its display. Thus, adjectives with the suffix -и7ez appear almost always as antonyms in relation to the words made from similar bases by means of the suffix -ы, e.g., керней ‘pure, faultless, innocent’ from кер ‘dirt’, кондой ‘confused’ from кон ‘sense’, сиңзезд ‘boundless’ from сиз ‘border’. Verbs (эрәни7ез ‘unsuitable’ from ярда ‘to correspond’) or pronouns (кеңез ‘without you’ from ыз ‘you’) can sometimes act as bases.

3. Verbal derivation

Prefixation in sphere of verbal word-formation is absolutely alien to the Bashkir language. Suffixation isn’t a productive way of word-formation in the Bashkir verbal word-formation. Here it would be possible to specify basically two tendencies: on the one hand, formation of verbs from nominal and partially verbal bases by means of suffixes which today are neither productive nor active and don’t participate any more in verbal word-formation, for example, -лиш, -лип, -хат, -ай, -ар, -аз etc. Many of these suffixes have grown together with verbal roots so they aren’t perceived any more as suffixes [6, p. 48]. Secondly, it is a question of the Bashkir verbal suffixes, which are incorporated in a verbal root, namely, the negation suffix -ым/-ым and numerous suffixes of verbal pledges -л, -ли, -м, -и, etc., e.g., йыуылы ‘to wash’ – йыуылы ‘to be washed’ – йыуылы ‘to wash oneself’ – йыуылыр ‘to force to wash’ – йыуылыр ‘to help to wash’. As at such suffixal formations we deal with formation of grammatical forms, it is quite justified to name this way of word-formation in the Bashkir language “intraverbal grammatical word-formation” [6, p. 64].

4. Adverbial derivation

The most productive suffix of formations of adverbs is the suffix -ыл/-ял. Bases in plural form are mostly prevalent, e.g. балагарас ‘childly’, кужларас ‘thriftily’, ыныларас ‘weeks’, ыныларас ‘for years’. From forms of the genitive case of personal pronouns the suffix -ыл/-ял forms adverbs with value of similarity, likening by that what is expressed by the initial basis, e.g., миңепс ‘in my opinion’ from миң ‘mine’, безенеп ‘our way’ from безен ‘ours’. The suffix -ай/-ау is one of the most specific suffixes of adverbs. In the Bashkir there are about 50 adverbs with this suffix formed from various bases. Among them the special place is occupied with adverbs with value of time, the moment of the action expressed by the initial basis, and formed from some verbal nouns with -ыл/-ылы (башылы ‘by the way, on the way’, хайлылы ‘at returning’) and nouns – names of a season or parts of days (кылылы ‘in the winter’, кытылы ‘before dark, before twilight’). Adverbs with the suffix -ыл/-ял are derived from nouns with concrete-material meaning, from some cardinal numbers and few qualitative adjectives, e.g., аксасы ‘with money’, сейләш ‘in a
crude kind’, ике ыт ‘doubly’, олтө ‘three times as much’.

Conversion

Conversion (also known as zero derivation, zero suffixation) in agglutinating languages is a specific phenomenon. All parts of speech pass into each other without formal morphological change. In the Bashkir the borders between parts of speech ‘verb’ and ‘noun’ (and in general between all parts of speech) are movable, “since verbs may also be nominal stems” [8, p. 38]. For the Bashkir language not only such types of conversion, as “verb → noun” (жарык ‘to write’ – жарык ‘the letter’) or “participle → noun” (үкшүс ‘reading’ – үкшүс ‘reader’) are peculiar, but also such converted types, as, for example, “verb (infinitive) → adjective” or “participle → adverb”: ирек ‘to thaw’ – ирек ит ‘defrosted meat’; ырытшаны (a participle of the present from the verb ырытшаны ‘to alternate’) – ырытшаны ‘serially’, ‘by turns’. In these cases we deal with so-called “contextual or occasional conversion” [5, p. 158].

The fact that in the Bashkir it is possible to convert any verbal form into a noun, a pronoun, a numeral, an adverb, a particle or an interjection allows to deny the presence of parts of speech. But, nevertheless, in the Bashkir language we speak about traditional parts of speech, anyway we can not deny them due to the multifunctional character of some words. It means, for example, that words which are in the conversion relation to each other can be considered as usual lexical and grammatical homonyms. If we didn’t distinguish parts of speech in the Bashkir it would be senseless to speak about conversion. On the contrary, the conversion problem appears in Turkic languages as one of the most actual and is considered within the sphere of word-formation. So, in the Tatar language conversion along with derivation and composition concerns the most important ways of nominal word-formation [5].

There are adjective conversion, conversion of an infinitive and conversion of participles in the Bashkir.

Adjective conversion is a highly productive type from all types of conversion. Both simple (титип ‘silly’ – титип ‘silly person’) and derivative (үй ыс ‘thoughtful’ [from үй ‘thought’] – үй ыс ‘thoughtful person’) adjectives can be converted.

Infinitive conversion is formation of nouns from the initial form of a verb (infinitive). The initial form of a verb is more often converted without formal change into an action name (Nomen actionis), e.g., алағ ‘to lie’ – алағ ‘a lie’, ашы ‘to eat’ – ашы ‘meal’, үшү ‘to play’ – үшү ‘a game’. In some cases the infinitive root is converted into Nomen agents and Nomen actionis, e.g., ағышу ‘to be ill’ – ағышу ‘the patient; illness, disease’, аршай ‘to beat birches’ – аршай ‘the executioner; punishment by birches, whips’.

Participle conversion: From the historical point of view the Bashkir derivatives with -сы represent the converted participles of the present, e.g., жарыксы ‘writing’ – жарыксы ‘the writer; the one who writes’, көпөү ‘expecting’ – көпөү ‘the shepherd’ [7, p. 315-316]. The majority of Bashkir participles became substantives and is not perceived any more as participles. So, some participles of future tense with -(ыр) have passed into a class of nouns and became lexicalized, e.g., алыч ‘the liar’ from алыч ‘to lie’, юлбасар ‘the robber’ from юл ‘way’ + басар ‘coming’.

Reduplication

Reduplication in the Bashkir language (and in general in other Turkic languages) is much more ancient than other word-formation types, i.e. derivation and determinative composition. It has remained till now in the language and testifies to archaic character of the Bashkir.

The turkologist Gustav Ramstedt still specified the phenomenon of reduplication in his book “Introduction to Altay linguistics”: “...the Turkish national literature where it is developed best of all, has a big stock of synonyms, word doublets and in himself senseless rhyme words which are liked by everybody only for the deliberate word sound and are used only as stylistic means” [11, p. 253-254].

The following adverbs and adjectives can be seen as full reduplications: ыктын-ыктын ‘from time to time’, көп-көп ‘repeatedly’, бүй-бүй ‘in a whisper’; азылын-анылын ‘urgent-urgent’.

In the Bashkir language incomplete reduplication is observed, if:

1) the second component represents the phonetically changed variant of the first component, e.g., малай-шалай (малай ‘boy’) ironically ‘boys’, тимер-томор (тимер ‘iron’) ‘iron objects’.

2) the second component differs phonetically from the first one, e.g., ағы-тән (әгә ‘the young man’) ‘guys, young men’, кәп-кәлән (кәп ‘the neighbour’) ‘neighbors’.

In these examples it is a question of connection of autosemantic and synsemantic roots. The second component of such formations cannot be used independently. Two independent roots may be connected with each other either antonymously (апа-әпә ‘mother-father’, i.e. ‘parents’, әр-кәпән ‘the husband and the wife’, i.e. ‘spouses’) or synonymously (үңүн-үңүн ‘the brother-tribe’, i.e. ‘relatives’, әпәң-кәпәң ‘woman-girl’, i.e. ‘women’).

Conclusion

During our research the basic word-formation processes in the modern Bashkir language have been considered. Various examples show that word-formation types of the Bashkir language don’t differ practically from the word-formation types of the European languages (e.g., German, English). However, there are some specific features explained by language typology.

In the nominal word-formation of the Bashkir language we distinguish derivation (suffixation), composition (determinative and copulative), abbreviation and reduplication. In the field of derivation the denominative suffixation is especially developed. The determinative composition has a close connection with syntax, so it is difficult in some cases to differentiate between compound words and syntactic constructions. It is necessary to pay attention to high efficiency of such way of word-formation as reduplication which testifies to archaic character of the Bashkir language. However between reduplication and copulative composition in certain cases borders are washed away, that forces some turkologists to consider words-repetitions in composition section. Such ways of word-formation as suffixal derivation, composition and reduplication equally participate in formation of adjectives and adverbs. In the Bashkir word-formation conver-
formation of adjectives, adverbs, pronouns, verbs and verbal forms is strongly developed. In verb formation analytical composition is productive, prefixation is absent and suffixal derivation playing a form-building role (formation of pledges) is poorly developed.

References: