

Kyrgyz

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Preface

This short grammar of the Kyrgyz language was prepared by the author on the basis of ten-year fieldwork with the Kyrgyz of Kyrgyzstan and other Kyrgyz-speaking groups in neighbouring countries (China, Tajikistan). During that time the author mainly concentrated on oral literature and popular beliefs (Shamanism) of the Kyrgyz nomads. A good command of the Kyrgyz language was really needed during the fieldwork. Unfortunately no proper Kyrgyz grammars were available at that time. Some aspects of Kyrgyz grammar (e.g. Auxiliary verbs) are essential for understanding and translating folklore texts. The author tried to write an up-to-date grammar, which helps to understand Modern Kyrgyz. Although the book is based on personal observations, the author also used a number of Russian publications from Soviet times, grammar sketches and dictionaries.

The present monograph also gives a short introduction to the Kyrgyz people, their history, culture and linguistic ties. Then the phonology of standard Kyrgyz follows, with colloquial forms of pronunciation. After that the Morphology part lists all the main suffixes of the standard language. There is a separate part explaining the usage of auxiliary verb formations.

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0. Introduction

0.1 The Kyrgyz and their language

The subject of this book is the *Kyrgyz* literary language, the official language of the Republic of *Kyrgyzstan*.

The *Kyrgyz* are the indigenous people of *Kyrgyzstan* and they also live in neighbouring countries. The *Kyrgyz* speak a Turkic language belonging to the Northern or *Kypchak* group, but genetically related to *Southern Altai* dialects (*Altai kizhi, Telengit, Bayat*).

The *Kyrgyz* language is divided into two major dialects, which are quite different, but understandable to each other.

1) Northern *Kyrgyz* (North *Kyrgyzstan*, West Xinjiang in China)

Subdialects: Chii-Naryn, Talas, Osh, Kyzyl-Suu

2) Southern *Kyrgyz* (South *Kyrgyzstan*, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, South Xinjiang in China).
Uzbek influenced the southern dialect.

Subdialects: Chong-Alai/Jerge-Tal, Pamir-Badakhshan

Present Population of *Kyrgyzstan*:

The *Kyrgyz* constitute about 60 percent of the whole population of the country due to migration of other minorities, mostly Russians. There is a big Uzbek minority around Osh too. Out of the 5 million people of the population close to 3 million people consider themselves *Kyrgyz*, but it is difficult to tell how many of them actually speak the language on a daily level.

0.2 Geolinguistical situation

Beside the *Kyrgyz* of *Kyrgyzstan* there are numerous *Kyrgyz* minorities in the neighbouring countries as well:

Tajikistan: About 70,000 *Kyrgyz* live in two parts of *Tajikistan*. Most of them live in the *Jerge-Tal* district, south of the *Alai* region of *Kyrgyzstan*. Others live in the Autonomous District of *Badakhshan*, in the *Pamir* region. Some of the *Kyrgyz* of *Tajikistan* fled to *Kyrgyzstan* during the Tajik war in 1994, most of them have settled down in the *Chitai* Valley.

Uzbekistan: About 170,000 *Kyrgyz* used to live in some parts of Uzbekistan, mostly in the *Fergana* Valley, but some of them moved to *Kyrgyzstan* in the last ten years.

China: About 150,000 *Kyrgyz* live in China, mostly in the *Xinjiang Uigur Autonomous Region*, where they have their own Autonomous Prefecture: *Kyzyl Suu*. There are *Kyrgyz* living in the *Üch-Turpan* district (*Ak-Su* Prefecture) as well. The *Kyrgyz* minority in China uses a reformed version of the Arabic script called '*Tötö džazuu*'.

Afghanistan: About some 500 *Kyrgyz* are believed to live in the *Badakshan* Region of Afghanistan. A bigger *Kyrgyz* community used to lived there. Nobleman *Rakhmankul*, who fled to Afghanistan from the Soviets during the 1920s, led these people there. When the Soviets occupied Afghanistan in 1980 they moved to Pakistan and then to Turkey. Eventually they settled down by the *Van Lake*. The number of *Kyrgyz* living in Turkey is about 2,000.

There are also *Kyrgyz* communities in Russia (40,000) and Kazakstan (10,000).

0.3 Influences on the language

Persian and Arabic made the biggest influence (about 20%) through the Central Asian Muslim culture. These words came to *Kyrgyz* from the Central Asian *Turki* population (*Uzbek, Uigur*). The *Uzbeks* use a Persian-Tajik pronunciation for Arabic words, which is reflected in *Kyrgyz* pronunciation, e.g.

Arabic	Uzbek (Tajik)	Kyrgyz	Kazak	meaning
<i>ma'ná</i>	<i>má'ná/má'ni</i>	<i>maani</i>	<i>magyna/máni</i>	meaning
<i>hál</i>	<i>hál</i>	<i>al</i>	<i>xal(i)/ál</i>	condition, state
<i>'áshiq</i>	<i>áshiq</i>	<i>aşyk</i>	<i>gaşyk</i>	lover

Persian loan words include words of agriculture and peasant life:

Tajik (Uzbek)	Kyrgyz	Kazak	meaning
<i>nán</i>	<i>nan</i>	<i>nan</i>	bread
<i>dehqán</i>	<i>dýjkan</i>	<i>dýjkan</i>	peasant
<i>dastarxán</i>	<i>dastorxon</i>	<i>dastarkan</i>	eating cloth
<i>xoráz</i>	<i>korooz</i>	<i>xoraz</i>	cock

Western Mongolian dialects made the second biggest influence. According to my research the number of these words must be between 500 and 1000. They are mostly related to the following semantic groups:

1) Words concerning family relations through marriage:

Kyrgyz	Mongol	meaning
<i>badža</i>	<i>badža</i>	brother-in-law (their wives are sisters)
<i>abysyn-adžyn</i>	<i>abisun-adžin</i>	sister-in-law (their husbands are relatives)
<i>kuđo/kuđagyj</i>	<i>kuđo/kuđogui</i>	man/woman related through their married childred
<i>törkün</i>	<i>törküm</i>	wife's relatives (after the marriage)
<i>bölö</i>	<i>böle/büle</i>	niece or nephew (mothers or sisters)

2) Words concerning everyday nomadic life:

Kyrgyz	Mongol	meaning
<i>noĸto</i>	<i>nogta</i>	sort of bridle
<i>čagarak</i>	<i>čagarag</i>	wooden circle on the top of the yurt
<i>dönön</i>	<i>dönen</i>	four year old fold of sheep, horse, etc.

0.4 Kyrgyz writing systems

Although *Kyrgyz* language had no written form before the 19th century some of the *Kyrgyz* were literate. They learned in the *Medreses* of *Tashkent, Bukhara, Andidžhan, Kashghar* etc. These people wrote with the Arabic script and used the Turkic literary language of Central Asia: *Turki* also known in the West as *Chagatai*.

After the Soviet revolution in Russia the *Kyrgyz* literary language was established. It was based on the Northern dialect of *Chüi*. In twenty years they changed the alphabet three times from reformed Arabic to Cyrillic. See the different alphabets below:

Reformed Arabic	Tötö džazuu 1920-30	Latin 1930-40	The Cyrillic since 1940
ا	<i>a</i>	<i>A a</i>	<i>А а</i>
•	<i>e</i>	<i>B e</i>	<i>Б б</i>
ب	<i>b</i>	<i>C c</i>	<i>В в</i>
پ	<i>p</i>	<i>Ç ç</i>	<i>Г г</i>
ج	<i>dž</i>	<i>D d</i>	<i>Д д</i>
چ	<i>č</i>	<i>E e</i>	<i>Е е</i>
خ	<i>x</i>	<i>F f</i>	<i>Ё ё</i>
د	<i>d</i>	<i>G g</i>	<i>Ж ж</i>
ر	<i>r</i>	<i>Ol oj</i>	<i>З з</i>
ز	<i>z</i>	<i>I i</i>	<i>И и</i>
س	<i>s</i>	<i>J j</i>	<i>Й й</i>

ك	š	Kk	k	Кк	k/k(q)
ع	g (ɣ)	Ll	l	Лл	l
ق	k (q)	Mm	m	Мм	m
ك	k	Nn	n	Нн	n
گ	g	Ŋŋ	ŋ	Ңң	ŋ
ك	ŋ	Oo	o	Оо	o
ل	l	Өө	ö	Өө	ö
م	m	Pp	p	Пп	p
ن	n	Qq	k (q)	Рр	r
ر	o	Rr	r	Сс	s
و	ö	Ss	s	Тт	t
و	u	Šš	š	Уу	u
و	ü	Tt	t	Уу	ü
ي	j	Uu	u	Фф	f*
ى	y	Vv	v**	Хх	x
ى	i	Xx	x	Цц	c**
ف	f*	Yy	ü	Чч	č
		Zz	z	Шш	š
		Bb	y	Щщ	š**
				Ыы	y
				Яя	ja*
				Юю	ju*

*letters indicating two sounds

**letters indicating only Russian sounds

table 1.

0.5 Sociolinguistic data

Kyrgyzstan saw many waves of Russian and non-Russian immigration, mostly to towns. As a result almost half of the population was Russian or Russian speaking. The Kyrgyz themselves had to learn Russian and the new 'Soviet' intelligentsia became quite russified in the cities,

where the majority was Russian. Basically the young generation in the big cities became Russian speaking; some of them could not even communicate in Kyrgyz at a basic level.

After the collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991 *Kyrgyzstan* gained independence from Russia, and introduced its own currency in 1994 (*Kyrgyz Som*). The official language of the republic is *Kyrgyz*, but Russian is also used widely, it is the official language for the non-Kyrgyz population and for the Kyrgyz who cannot speak the language. The Kyrgyz are making efforts to reform their language, to make it suitable for all the spheres of modern life, so the language is changing. In colloquial speech the Kyrgyz use numerous Russian borrowings, which are not part of the literary language.

1. Phonology

1.1 Vowels

1.1.1. Vowel phonemes

	Illabial			Labial	
	low	mid	high	mid	high
Back	<i>a</i>		<i>y</i>	<i>o</i>	<i>u</i>
Front		<i>e</i>	<i>i</i>	<i>ö</i>	<i>ü</i>

table 2.

1.1.3. Long Vowels

Kyrgyz have all kinds of secondary long vowels, which are usually the result of disappearing *g/b* (through diphthongs) at the end of the syllable or between vowels, e.g. *tag > tau > too* „mountain”.

	Illabial			Labial	
	low	mid	high	mid	high
Back	<i>aa</i>		<i>yy (yjy*)</i>	<i>oo</i>	<i>uu</i>
Front		<i>ee</i>	<i>ii (iji*)</i>	<i>öö</i>	<i>üü</i>

Table 3. * written form

1.2. Diphthongs

Glide *j* does not have any effect on most of the vowels: *aj, ej, oj, öj, uj, üj* are not pronounced as diphthongs in Kyrgyz.

Diphthongs *yjy/iji* are often pronounced like long vowels, e.g.

<i>đjyjyma</i>	<i>đjyjyma</i>	twenty
<i>bijik</i>	<i>biik</i>	high

In the Talas dialect long vowels *-OO* and *-UU* at the end of a word can also become diphthongs, e.g.

	dialect	literary form	
<i>küjöö</i>	<i>küjöv-ü</i>	<i>küjöö-sü</i>	his husband
<i>tuu-</i>	<i>tuw-at</i>	<i>tuu-ji</i>	it gives birth (an animal)

Note: these forms are written with *b* instead of *w*, e.g. *küjöbü, tubat*

1.3. Consonants

1.3.1. Consonant phonemes

	Labial	Dental	Alveolar	Palatal	Velar
Stops	<i>p b</i>	<i>t d</i>		<i>k g</i>	<i>k*(q) -</i>
Affricatives		<i>(c)</i>	<i>č dž</i>		
Fricatives	<i>(v/f)</i>	<i>s z</i>	<i>š</i>		<i>x g*(ɣ)</i>
Nasals	<i>m</i>		<i>n</i>		<i>ŋ</i>
Lateral			<i>l</i>		
Trill			<i>r</i>		
Glides	<i>(w)*</i>			<i>j</i>	

* allophones, not indicated in writing

Table 4.

1.3.2. Not genuine Kyrgyz sounds

x only occurs in Arabic, Persian and Russian borrowings, e.g.

taryx (A *ta rix*) history

köðoxar (P *gowhar*) pearl

c, š, v, f occur only in Russian borrowings.

1.3.3. Long consonants

Double consonants are the result of assimilation of the vowels of the suffixes, e.g.

at-kar > at-tar horses

1.4 Phonological rules

1.4.1. Positions of vowels in the word of Turkic/Mongolian origin

Because of the strong labial harmony in Kyrgyz all the vowels can occur in all syllables of the word, e.g.

<i>ata</i>	father	<i>baary</i>	all
<i>aryk</i>	canal	<i>ararj</i>	hardly
<i>oçok</i>	oven	<i>ešik</i>	door
<i>orus</i>	Russian	<i>teke</i>	male goat
<i>ulak</i>	kid (of a goat)	<i>tošök</i>	mattress

<i>uzun</i>	long	<i>örük</i>	apricot
		<i>bütün</i>	all

1.4.2. Vowel harmony

As most of the Turkic languages Kyrgyz is also subject to vowel harmony, which means that a word either consists of back or front vowels. Arabic, Persian and Russian loan words violate this rule, e.g.

Arabic		Persian	
<i>mamleket</i>	state	<i>köörar</i>	pearl
Russian			
<i>batinke</i>	boots		
<i>kartöškö</i>	potato		

1.4.3. Labial harmony

In literary Kyrgyz the writing indicates labial harmony.

The *y*, *i* and *a*, *e* can be subject to labial harmony after labial sounds in the first syllable, e.g.

		Turki	Kyrgyz	
<i>y</i>	<i>u</i>	<i>orusnyj</i>	<i>orustun</i>	Russian's
<i>i</i>	<i>ü</i>	<i>örükniñ</i>	<i>örükün</i>	of the apricot
<i>a</i>	<i>o</i>	<i>bota</i>	<i>boto</i>	camel's foul
<i>e</i>	<i>ö</i>	<i>töšek</i>	<i>töšök</i>	mattress

Only *a* after *u* is not subject to labial harmony, e.g.

<i>a</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>butak</i>	<i>butak</i>	branch
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In some of the dialects a word can lose its labial harmony after the second syllable, e.g.

Written form	Dialects/Colloquial	
<i>kälsöjör</i>	<i>kälsöjer</i>	if you (plural) laugh

Sometimes labial harmony can be observed in the following word too, e.g.

<i>tün ičinde</i>	<i>tün üčündö</i>	at night
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Other words can be subject to regressive assimilation in colloquial, e.g.

<i>eköö</i>	<i>ököö</i>	two (pieces)
<i>tirüü</i>	<i>türüü</i>	alive

1.4.4. Dropping of vowels

Words with (C)VCV structure and close vowels (*-y/i/u/ü*) in the second syllable can lose these sounds if the vowels are *j/r*, *r/n*, *r/k*, *j/n*, *r/p*, e.g.

<i>ajyr-</i>	<i>ajr-yp</i>	to separate/by separating
<i>mojun</i>	<i>mojn-u</i>	neck/his neck
<i>murun</i>	<i>murđ-u</i>	nose/his nose

1.4.5. Lengthening of vowels

1) *p* disappears before *-(l)p* converb while the preceding vowel is lengthened, e.g.

<i>tap-yp</i>	<i>taa-p</i>	to find/found
<i>tep-ip</i>	<i>tee-p</i>	to kick/kicked

2) *m* can also cause the lengthening of the preceding vowel in the stem before *-(l)p* converb, e.g.

<i>džum-up</i>	<i>džuump</i>	to close (eyes)
<i>köm-üp</i>	<i>köömp</i>	to bury/buried

1.4.6. In words of Turkic/Mongolian origin consonants can occur in certain positions:

Beginning	Middle/Intervocal	End
<i>b/p</i>	<i>b(w)/p</i>	<i>p</i>
<i>č</i>	<i>č</i>	<i>č</i>
<i>dž</i>	<i>dž*</i>	-
<i>d/t</i>	<i>d*/t</i>	<i>t</i>
<i>k(g)</i>	<i>k/g</i>	<i>k</i>
-	<i>j</i>	<i>j</i>
-	<i>l</i>	<i>l</i>
-	<i>r</i>	<i>r</i>
<i>m</i>	<i>m</i>	<i>m</i>
<i>n*</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>
-	<i>ŋ</i>	<i>ŋ</i>
<i>s</i>	<i>s</i>	<i>s</i>
-	<i>z</i>	<i>z</i>
<i>š</i>	<i>š</i>	<i>š</i>

table 6. *In Mongolian elements!

1.4.7. Loan-words

Words starting with *z* are Persian or Arabic, e.g.

<i>zamān</i> (A <i>zamān</i>)	time
<i>zor</i> (P <i>zōr</i>)	strong

The only word that starts with *g* (palatal) is Persian:

<i>gül</i> (P <i>gul</i>)	flower
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Nasal *n* can occur in borrowings from Mongolian, Arabic and Persian. Exception is the Turkic word *ne?* 'what?' and some words that are derived from it, e.g.

<i>neme, nerse</i> (< OT <i>ne erse</i>)	something
---	-----------

1.4.8. Words originally starting with *l* and *r* are usually pronounced with very short close vowels before them, which are indicated in writing. These are not genuine Turkic words (Arabic, Persian), and the Kyrgyz cannot pronounce initial *l/r*, e.g.

<i>raxmat</i> > <i>yraxmat/yrakmat</i>	thanks
<i>lajyk</i> > <i>ylajyk</i>	sufficient
<i>renzi</i> -> <i>irenzi</i> -	to be disappointed

1.4.9. The velar and palatal pairs of *g* and *k*

In Turkic languages the pronunciation of *g* and *k* are quite different in words with back and front vowels:

- 1) Words with back vowels have velar *g* and *k* (*γ* and *q*)
- 2) Words with front vowels have palatal *g* and *k* (*g* and *k*)

These palatal and velar pairs are not different phonemes but allophones of *g* and *k* that change according to their positions. Kyrgyz writing does not indicate them, e.g.

<i>kir-</i> (<i>gir-</i>)	<i>k</i> is palatal	to enter
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Note: palatal *k* in initial position is often pronounced palatal *g*, see 1.4.12.2.

<i>kyr-</i> (<i>qyr-</i>)	<i>k</i> is velar	to destroy
-----------------------------	-------------------	------------

In Persian and Arabic borrowings of Kyrgyz the palatal *k*, *g* are always followed by front vowels, while velar *k/g* (*q/γ* from A/P *q, γ, x*) are always followed by back vowels, regardless of vowel harmony, e.g.

<i>araket</i>	A <i>harakat</i>	action
<i>kalem</i>	A <i>qalam</i>	pen

1.4.10. Voiced and voiceless pairs of consonants *b/p, d/t, g/k (γ/q)*

These pairs can replace one another if voiced/voiceless consonants or vowels surround them:

1) Final *p/k* becomes *b/g* followed by a suffix starting with a vowel, e.g.

<i>lep-</i>	<i>leb-e-t</i>	to lick/he licks
<i>kak-</i>	<i>kag-a-t</i>	to shake/he shakes

Exceptions after *r/l*:

<i>kyrk</i>	<i>kyrk-y</i>	forty
<i>kalp</i>	<i>kalp-y</i>	lie
<i>kalk</i> (A <i>kalq</i>)	<i>kalk-y</i>	people
<i>erk</i>	<i>erk-i</i>	<i>N</i> right

2) In suffixes starting with *d/g* or *b*, these sounds become *t/k* or *p* respectively if the stem ends with a voiceless consonant, e.g.

<i>kazak+ga</i>	<i>kazak-ka</i>	to a Kazak
<i>at+dān</i>	<i>at-tan</i>	from a horse
<i>šaš+ba</i>	<i>šaš -pa</i>	don't hurry

3) Final *p* becomes *m* in verbs if the reflexive suffix *-In-* is added to the stem, e.g. *džap-* cover *džamyn-* cover oneself.

1.4.11. Dissimilation/Assimilation of consonants

1) At the beginning of suffixes:

<i>l</i> > <i>d/t</i>	<i>n</i> > <i>d/t</i>
<i>t</i> after voiceless	<i>t</i> after voiceless
<i>d</i> after voiced	<i>d</i> after voiced
except after <i>j</i> , e.g.	no exceptions

taj-lar, syj-luu

except after *r* if PLU *-LAr* is added, e.g.

tatarlar, but *harduu*

2) Dissimilation of *l* > *d*, *n* > *d*, *m* > *b* inside words can also be observed sometimes, e.g.

<i>aldā</i> < <i>alta</i> (UZ <i>ällä</i>)	some
<i>mildet</i> < <i>mindet</i> < <i>minnet</i> (A <i>minnat</i>)	duty
<i>kymbat</i> < <i>kymmat</i> (A <i>qimat</i>)	expensive
<i>moldo</i> < <i>mollo</i> (A <i>mullā</i>)	Mullah, Muslim priest
<i>haryn/kard-y</i>	belly/his belly

1.4.12. There are some phonological changes that can be observed only in colloquial speech.

1.4.12.1. Sound *b* becomes *w* after *l/r/j* or *i* between vowels, e.g.

Written	Pronounced	
<i>albajm</i>	<i>alwajm</i>	I will not take it
<i>aba</i>	<i>awa</i>	uncle

1.4.12.2. Palatal *k* in front position usually pronounced *g* in colloquial speech, e.g.

<i>käsi</i>	<i>gäsi</i>	person
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1.4.12.3. Final *z* is often pronounced *s*, e.g.

<i>kyz</i>	<i>kys</i>	girl
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1.4.12.4. Intervocal *s* is sometimes pronounced *z* in some dialects, e.g.

<i>ysyk</i>	<i>yzyk</i>	hot
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1.4.12.5. Sound *č* becomes *š* before voiceless consonants, e.g.

<i>učtu</i>	<i>uštu</i>	it flew
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1.4.12.6. If two vowels meet between two words the first vowel is not pronounced, e.g.

<i>kele albajt</i>	<i>kel-albajt</i>	he cannot come
--------------------	-------------------	----------------

1.4.12.7. Consonant assimilation not indicated in writing are the following: *z+s>ss*, *č+dž>šč*,

n+m > mm, *n+b > mb*, *n+g > ηg*, e.g.

Written	Sounds	
<i>kaz-syn</i>	<i>kassyn</i>	let him dig
<i>kön-gön</i>	<i>könğön</i>	one who agreed
<i>ynan-ba</i>	<i>ynamba</i>	don't believe
<i>üč dzüz</i>	<i>üş čüz</i>	300

1.4.12.8. Consonant *k* sounds *g* at the end/beginning of a word, in case it is surrounded by vowels, nasals and *l/r/j* sounds of another word, e.g.

written	pronounced	
<i>džaksy kyz</i>	<i>džakgy gys</i>	good girl
<i>kerek emes</i>	<i>kereg emes</i>	not needed

1.4.12.9. Colloquial allomorphs

There are several allomorphs used in colloquial speech, which are the result of some phonetic changes (construction, dropping of sounds, etc.), e.g.

<i>baramyn</i>	<i>baram</i>	I go
<i>kele čäatä</i>	<i>kel-atat</i>	she is coming

2. Morphology

2.1. Nominal morphology

Kyrgyz, as all Turkic languages, is agglutinative, morphology is mostly governed by suffixes, which are all subject to vowel harmony and other phonological rules (allophones).

1) The vowels of suffixes change according to vowel harmony. In case of borrowings the last syllable is taken into consideration.

2) The first consonants of the suffixes are also subject to assimilation/dissimilation and unvoicing rules (see phonological rules 1.4.10. and 1.4.11.)

3) The stem does not change except some phonetical rules (voicing of last *k/p*, *i* dropping vowels, dissimilation of *l/n*, etc.)

murun > murd-u his nose

kap > kab-y his sack

džük > džüg-ü his baggage

There are only two prefixes in Kyrgyz, but they originate from Persian: *bej-* "without, -less" and *na-* "not, un/m-", e.g.

bej-taanyš unknown

na-tuura not right, incorrect

Order of extension: STEM-PL-PPS-CASE, e.g.

üj-lör-übüz-dö in our houses

Note: Categorizer *-GI* can be added to LOC and GEN case suffixes (see there)

2.1.1. Nouns

2.1.1.1. Number

Kyrgyz only has two numbers, singular and plural (SIN/PL).

The suffix of the plural is *-lAr*, it has allophones after consonants:

Voiced	Glide	Trill	Unvoiced
<i>z, m, n, η, l</i>	<i>j</i>	<i>r</i>	<i>p, č, t, k, š, s, x</i>
<i>-dAr</i>	<i>-lAr</i>	<i>-lAr</i>	<i>-lAr</i>

2.1.1.2. Gender

There is no grammatical Gender in Turkic languages. In some Russian borrowings there is difference between male or female forms morphologically, e.g.

<i>sekretar</i>	secretary (man)
<i>sekretarša</i>	secretary (woman)

2.1.1.3. Cases

There are six cases in Kyrgyz, as in most of other Turkic languages:

Case	Suffixes
NOM	-Ø
ACC	-NI
GEN	-NIñ
DAT/ALL	-GA
LOC	-DA
ABL	-DAn

2.1.1.3.1. Case suffixes have allomorphs after the following vowels:

	Voiced and nasal	Unvoiced
After	<i>j, r, l, z, m, n, ŋ</i>	<i>p, č, t, k, s, š, x</i>
ACC	-dI	-tI
GEN	-dIn	-tIn
DAT/ALL	-gA	-kA
LOC	-dA	-tA
ABL	-dAn	-tAn

2.1.1.3.2. Uses of the Cases

2.1.1.3.2.1. The subject of the sentence or the indefinite object is in NOM, e.g.

<i>suu agat</i>	water flows
<i>suu içem</i>	I drink water

2.1.1.3.2.2. The ACC marks the definite object of a verb, e.g.

<i>bul üjdü körgön džokmun</i>	I have not seen this house
--------------------------------	----------------------------

But with reporting speech (*de-*) the object of the subordinated part is also in ACC, e.g.

<i>Meni kelet dep ojlajt</i>	He thinks that I will come
------------------------------	----------------------------

2.1.1.3.2.3. The DAT/ALL answers the questions „to whom, to what” and „to where” (*kimge*,

emnege, kajda), e.g.

<i>üjgö baram</i>	I go home
<i>bul käšige ber</i>	Give it to this person

taška okšojt It resembles to a stone

In passive sentences it marks the person or thing by which the action is taken. The passive voice is expressed by causative verb form not by passive in that case. If we omit the person or thing by which the action is taken, then passive verb forms can be used, e.g.

<i>atymdy uurularga uur datham</i>	My horses were stolen by the thieves
	I let the thieves steal my horse
<i>üj salyndy</i>	The house was build (NOM)
<i>üjdü džumuš ulurga saldyrtym</i>	The house was build by the workers
	I made the workers built the house

2.1.1.7.2.4. The LOC answers to questions „in/on/at what/whom”, „where and „when” (*emnege/kimde/kajda/kučan*), e.g.

<i>mende akča džok</i>	I don't have money on me
<i>men üjdö oturam</i>	I sit at home
<i>samt bešte</i>	at five o'clock
<i>džajynda</i>	in summer

2.1.1.3.2.5. The ABL answers to questions of „from where, from whom/what” (*kajdan/kimden/emnedem*), e.g.

<i>kimden aldym</i>	Whom did you take it from
<i>kajdan keldim</i>	Where did you come from

Also expresses LOC in motion, e.g.

<i>köpürödön öttim</i>	I crossed the bridge
------------------------	----------------------

or simply locative of an action that can be dynamic, e.g.

<i>seni bul dzerden kütöm</i>	I will wait for you here
-------------------------------	--------------------------

Comparison of nouns

<i>bul at senin atymdan džakšy</i>	this horse is better than your horse
------------------------------------	--------------------------------------

2.1.1.4. Possession

2.1.1.4.1. Possessive Personal Suffixes (PPS) are added to the thing, which is possessed (possession). They indicate the person of the possessor:

SIN	
1	-(l)m
2	-(l)ŋ
POL	-(i)šš
3	-[s]i

PL	
1	-(l)blz
2	-(l)ηAr
POL	-lηlz-dAr-
3	-[s]l

table 7.

Note: Sounds in [] brackets are used after vowels, sounds in ● brackets used after consonants.

2.1.1.4.2. Voicing of the last consonant of the stem: *b/p, g/k*, e.g.

<i>kap/kab-y</i>	sack
<i>ördök/ördög-ü</i>	duck

2.1.1.4.3. Case endings after SIN PPS

	1/2: -(l)m and -(l)η	3: -[s]l-
ACC	-dl	-n
GEN	-dlη	-n-lη
DAT	-A*	-n-A
LOC	-dA	-n-dA
ABL	-dAn	-n-An

Observations: -GA becomes -A after SIN PPS, while an additional -n- appears before the case-endings in 3rd SIN. ACC has a shortened form in Kyrgyz (-n not -nl) after 3rd SIN.

2.1.1.4.2. The Izafet form

Izafet form is used to join two nouns together. It is used with place names, time periods, nationalities etc., e.g.

<i>Biškek šaary</i>	the city of Bishkek
<i>Kyrgyz Respublikasy</i>	The Kyrgyz Republic
<i>džuma künü</i>	Friday
<i>kyrgyz kyzy</i>	Kyrgyz girl

2.1.1.4.3. The third person suffix has substantivizing and defining force e.g.

<i>anysy</i>	something that belongs to him
<i>džakšysy</i>	the better/best of it/them
<i>kijinkisi</i>	the latter one

2.1.1.4.4. Suffix -Nikl (Old Turkic -nlη-kl)

It means that something (possession) belongs to a word (possessor). It is used when the possessor is not the possessive attribute of the possession. that can be even omitted, e.g.

NOM	<i>atam-dyky</i>	my father's
Case endings after -Nikl act like after 3 rd SIN PPS -[s]l, e.g.		
ACC	<i>atam-dy-ky-n</i>	my father's
GEN	<i>atam-dy-ky-n-yn</i>	of my father's
DAT/ALL	<i>atam-dy-ky-n-a</i>	to/for my father's
LOC	<i>atam-dy-ky-n-da</i>	at my father's
ABL	<i>atam-dy-ky-n-an</i>	from my father's

2.1.1.4.5. *bar/džok* are two nouns/adjectives that mean existing and non-existing, e.g.

<i>akčam bar</i>	my money is existing/I have money
<i>akčam džok</i>	my money is not existing/I do not have money
<i>baryn-džogun bilbejm</i>	I do not know its existence or non-existence

2.1.1.5. Nouns used as postpositions (Auxiliary Nouns)

These pseudo-postpositions are created from nouns suffixed by possessive personal suffixes (PPS) and case suffixes, which change according to the usage of the postposition. The word that precedes the postposition is in GEN case, e.g.

<i>orto</i>	middle
<i>anyn ortosu</i>	the middle of that
<i>anyn ortosuna</i>	to the middle of that
<i>anyn ortosunda</i>	in the middle of that
<i>anyn ortosundan</i>	from the middle of that

Other auxiliary nouns:

<i>ald-</i> (Old Turkic <i>alyn</i>)	front
<i>aldynda</i>	in front
<i>aldyga, alga</i>	forward
<i>ast</i>	bottom, lower part or front
<i>astynda</i>	beneath, below or in front of

Note: Kyrgyz sometimes use this word instead of *aldy-* in colloquial speech.

<i>ara</i>	interval
<i>alardyn arasynnda</i>	between them

<i>arka</i>	back
<i>arým arkasynda</i>	behind him/with the help of him
<i>art</i>	rear
<i>artynda</i>	behind, at the rear of
<i>artynan</i>	from behind, or later
<i>baş</i>	head, top, beginning
<i>başynda</i>	at the top, at the beginning
<i>iç</i>	inner part, stomach
<i>içinde</i>	inside, within
<i>alaryn içinde</i>	among them
<i>eki kün içinde</i>	in two days
<i>džan</i>	side
<i>džanynda</i>	beside, next to
<i>orto</i>	middle
<i>syrť</i>	external side
<i>syrťynda</i>	outside
<i>tyš</i>	external side

Note: It is usually replaced by *syrť* in Kyrgyz

<i>tarap (A. taraf)</i>	side
<i>tarabynda</i>	on his side
<i>mangdaj</i>	front
<i>mangdajynda</i>	in front of
<i>tuš</i>	background, period
<i>tušunda</i>	by, next to, during
<i>üst</i>	top, upper part
<i>üstündö</i>	over, at the top
<i>džön</i>	direction, orientation
<i>džöntündö</i>	about
<i>boj</i>	stature, side
<i>bojunda</i>	by the side
<i>sua bojunda</i>	by the side of the river
<i>bojunca</i>	according to

2.1.2 Pronouns

2.1.2.1. Personal pronouns

SING	1 st	2 nd /POL	3 rd
Nom	<i>men</i>	<i>sen/siz</i>	<i>al</i>
ACC	<i>meni</i>	<i>seni/sizdi</i>	<i>any</i>
GEN	<i>menin</i>	<i>senin/sizdin</i>	<i>arým</i>
DAT/ALL	<i>maga*</i>	<i>saga*/sizge</i>	<i>aga*</i>
LOC	<i>mende</i>	<i>sende/sizde</i>	<i>arada</i>
ABL	<i>menden</i>	<i>senden/sizden</i>	<i>ardan/anan</i>
PL			
NOM	<i>biz</i>	<i>siler/sizder</i>	<i>ular</i>
ACC	<i>bizdi</i>	<i>silerdi/sizderdi</i>	<i>alardy</i>
GEN	<i>bizdiñ</i>	<i>silerdin/sizderdin</i>	<i>alardyn</i>
DAT/ALL	<i>bizge</i>	<i>silerge/sizderge</i>	<i>alarga</i>
LOC	<i>bizde</i>	<i>silerde/sizderde</i>	<i>alarda</i>
ABL	<i>bizden</i>	<i>silerden/sizderden</i>	<i>alardan</i>

* irregular forms (in the sother dialect they are pronounced *mayja/sayja*)
table.8.

2.1.2.1.1. Use of the personal pronouns

Personal pronouns can be omitted in a sentence in NOM/GEN case if the person of the possessor/predicate is expressed by personal suffixes/suffixed pronouns, e.g.

men baram or *baram* I go

menin újüm or *újüm* my house

1st PL in GEN case there are three possibilities, e.g.

bizdin új/ bizdin újübüz/újübüz our house

2.1.2.1.2. Suffixed personal (Personal Suffixes of the Predicate)

SING	PL
-mín (<men)	-Bíz (<biz)
-sıñ (<sen)	-sıñAr (<siler)
-sız (<siz)	-sızAr (<sizder)

table 9.

Allomorphs of -Bíz after vowels:

Voiced	Unvoiced
<i>z, m, n, ŋ, j, l, r</i>	<i>k, p, t, s, š, č, x</i>
<i>-blz</i>	<i>-plz</i>

Suffixed personal pronouns are used after nouns/adjectives, numerals, pronouns, participles/verbal nouns and converbs. They indicate the person of the subject, replacing the verb “to be”, e.g.

Men kyrgyz-myn I am Kyrgyz

2.1.2.2. Demonstratives

<i>bul, bu</i>	this
<i>ušu, ušul</i>	this right here
<i>ošol, ošo</i>	that over there
<i>al</i>	that (also used as “he/she/it”)
<i>tigi</i>	that one far away

2.1.2.2.1. Personal pronouns used mostly in colloquial language

<i>myna</i>	this
<i>ana</i>	that
<i>tigine</i>	that one far away

2.1.2.2.2. Personal suffixes expressing place

<i>mında</i>	here
<i>uşunda</i>	right here
<i>anda</i>	there
<i>oşondo</i>	over there
<i>bul dzerde/bijerde</i>	at this place
<i>bul dżakta/byjakta</i>	at this place
<i>al dżakta/ajakta</i>	at that place
<i>tigi dżakta/tyjakta</i>	at that place far away
<i>myna/mynakej</i>	here
<i>ana</i>	there

2.1.2.2.3. Compound “verbal” pronouns with verb *et-* “to do”:

<i>min-t- (mynđaj et-)</i>	do this way
<i>ušin-t- (uşundaj et-)</i>	do this way
<i>an-t- (andaj et-)</i>	do that way
<i>ošen-t- (oşondaj et-)</i>	do that way

2.1.2.2.4. Personal Pronouns with different nominal suffixes (-*ča*, -*DAj*)

<i>mynča</i>	this much	<i>mynđaj</i>	like this, this way
<i>uşunča</i>	this much	<i>uşundaj</i>	like this, this way
<i>anča</i>	that much	<i>andaj</i>	like that, that way
<i>oşončo</i>	that much	<i>oşondaj</i>	like that, that way

2.1.2.3. Reflexives

2.1.2.3.1. Reflexive or emphatic pronoun is *öz*, as an adjective it means ‘own’, e.g.

öz üjüm my own house

It can be used by PPS in GEN case, e.g.

özümđün üjüm my own house

2.1.2.3.2. With possessive personal suffixes (PPS)

<i>öz-üm</i>	myself
<i>öz-üñ</i>	yourself
<i>öz-ü</i>	himself/herself/itself
<i>öz-übüz</i>	ourselves
<i>öz-üñör</i>	yourselves
<i>öz-dörü</i>	themselves

2.1.2.3.3. Emphasizing form: *öz(ü) -öz ü*, e.g.

özü-özün öltürdä he killed himself

2.1.2.3.4. Collective form: *bir-biri* “one another”, e.g.

bir-birin süjöt they love each other

2.1.2.4. Interrogative pronouns

<i>kim</i>	who?
<i>em(i)ne</i> (OT <i>nemene</i>)	what?
<i>ne</i>	what?

Note: *ne* is the only genuine Kyrgyz word that starts with *n*

kajsy (OT *kajysy*) which?

2.1.2.4.1. Case endings are the same as for nouns and adjectives

<i>emneni</i>	what?
<i>emnenin</i>	of what?
<i>emnege</i>	to what, for what or why?
<i>emnede</i>	in what?

emneden from what or sometimes why?

2.1.2.4.2. Other forms deriving from *kaj* and *ne*

kanča/kančo how much?

kačan when?

kandaj what kind of, how?

neče how much/many?

nege why?

2.1.2.4.3. Pronouns expressing space

kajda where in/to ALL/LOC

kajdan where from ABL

kaj džakta/kaĵakta at what place

kana/kanakej where is it?

2.1.2.4.4. Compound “verbal” pronoun

kan-t- (*kanđaj et-*) what to do, how to do?

2.1.2.5. Indefinite pronouns

bir neče some/few

birdeme (<*bir neme*) something

bir-biri each other, one another

biröö someone

bir kiši someone

baška, özgö other

nerse (OT<*ne erse*) something

nečen, ečen some, a few

ečak, nečak sometime ago

eč (P *heč*) no

eč kim no one

eč kačan never

eč kajda nowhere

ečteke (<*heč neme*) nothing

kee (P *gäh*) some

keede sometimes

kee bir some/few

alda (Uzbek *ällä*) some

alda kačan sometimes, long ago

Indefinite pronouns can be formed by suffix *-Dir* too, e.g.

kačandyr sometimes

emnegeđir for some reason

2.1.2.6. Quantitative pronouns

ar (P *har*) all, every

ar kim everybody

ardeme everything

ar üjdö in every house, in all the houses

baary (<*bar-y* 3. PPS) everything, everyone

baaryn bilet he knows everything

baary keldi everyone came

Note: *baary* can be replaced by *bardygy*

bar all

bar tarap all sides

bardyk every, all

bardyk jerde everywhere

büt, bütkül all

tügöl, bütün, bükülü all, complete

höp much, many

ae few, little

2.1.3. Numerals

2.1.3.1. Cardinals

ones	tens	higher numbers
1 <i>bir</i>	10 <i>on</i>	100 <i>džüz</i>
2 <i>eki</i>	20 <i>džyjrma</i>	1000 <i>mirj</i>
3 <i>üč</i>	30 <i>otuz</i>	
4 <i>tört</i>	40 <i>kyrk</i>	
5 <i>beš</i>	50 <i>etüü</i>	
6 <i>alty</i>	60 <i>altymyš</i>	
7 <i>džeti</i>	70 <i>džetimis</i>	
8 <i>segiz</i>	80 <i>seksen</i>	
9 <i>toguz</i>	90 <i>tokson</i>	

2.1.3.2. Ordinals.

The suffix *-(l)nčl* is added to cardinals to express ordinals

Notes: „first” *birinči* can be replaced by *algač*. The word *ekinči* “second” can also mean “other” or “again”.

2.1.3.3. Collectives.

-OO can be used until ten. If the cardinal ends with *-l*, that last vowel disappears, e.g.

<i>bir-öö</i>	one piece	<i>alt-oo</i>	six pieces
<i>ek-öö</i>	two pieces	<i>džet-öö</i>	seven pieces

-OO+PPS expresses collectives out of a group, e.g.

biröö (<*biröb-ü* 3. PPS) one of them

Note: an additional *-n* appears between the stem and the case-endings (see 2.1.1.4.3.), e.g.

<i>biröö-nö</i> (< <i>biröb-ü-nö</i>)	to one of them
<i>ekööbüz</i>	two of us

It can be used as a conjunction, e.g.

Axmet ekööbüz Akhmed and I (we together)

2.1.3.4. Distributives *-Ar*

bir-er by one, some

This suffix is rarely used in Kyrgyz and usually replaced by ABL *-Dan*, e.g.

<i>bir-den</i>	by one
<i>eki-den</i>	by two

2.1.4. Adjectives

Adjectives morphologically do not differ from nouns, except that if they are in qualifying position (attribute) they precede the qualified noun without the *İzafet* form (see there), e.g.

<i>kyrgyz kyz</i>	Kyrgyz girl (noun)
<i>suluv kyz</i>	beautiful girl (adjective)

2.1.4.1 Comparison

The comparative degree is expressed by putting the second member of the comparison in ABL case, e.g.

al myndan džakšy that is better than this

Superlative is expressed by the intensifying word *eŋ* “most”, e.g.

eŋ džakšy the best

Or simply by ABL case of words like *baary* “all”, e.g.

baaryman džakšy the best of all

2.1.4.2. Adjectival categorizers

2.1.4.2.1 *-Gl* suffix derives adjectives from nouns of time and space.

After vowels and *z* After voiceless consonants, nasals, *j, r*

<i>-gl</i>	<i>-kl</i>
<i>džaz</i>	spring (noun)
<i>džaz-gy</i>	spring (adjective)
<i>džaj</i>	summer (noun)
<i>džaj-ky</i>	summer (adjective)
<i>tömön</i>	low, down
<i>tömön-kü</i>	lower

It can also be used after LOC *-DA-gl*, e.g.

šoar-dagy the one in the city

2.1.4.2.2. There is a special suffix in Kyrgyz *-An/ıAdAn* (*-Gl-DAn*), this is the ABL of the *-Gl* suffix, it is used after adjectives of time, e.g.

<i>bajyr-ky</i>	ancient
<i>bajyr-tan/bajyr-tadan</i>	from ancient times
<i>murda-gy</i>	early, old
<i>murda-tan</i>	since early times

2.1.4.2.3. Categorizers *-ij* (A *-i*), *-mAn* (P *-mand/man*), e.g.

<i>asker</i> (A <i>'askar</i>)	troops
<i>askerij</i> (A <i>'askari</i>)	military
<i>köč</i>	moving of nomad households
<i>köčmön</i>	nomad, nomadic

2.1.5. Adverbs

All adjectives can be used as adverbs without any morphological changes depending on its role in the sentence, e.g.

<i>al džaksy adam</i>	he is a good man
<i>al džaksy bilet</i>	he knows it well

There are some adverbs that can be used only as such, but most of them are derived from verbs or nouns/adjectives, e.g.

džöb pedestrian/on foot

Some suffixes used for adverbs:

-(l)n and *-I* (Old Turkic INS) used only in a few cases, e.g.

tegin for free

bir künü one day

ušu džyly this year

-In with LOC is used with season names to express time, e.g.

küz/küzün-dö autumn/in autumn

kyš/kyšyn-da winter/in winter

-GAr I (Old Turkic LAT) survives also in some adverbs, e.g.

ilgeri long ago

džogoru upwards

teskeri the other way

tyškary besides, apart from, outside

2.1.5.1. Spatial

öädö/öjdö, džogoru upwards

yläyj, tömön down

artka, kajin back(ward)

beri towards, since

ary away

karšy against

2.1.5.2. Temporal

bügün<bul kün today

kečee, kečöb yesterday

ertej tomorrow

bir künü one day

kün-ü-gö everyday

murday künü day before yesterday

bürsügünü<biri si künü day after tomorrow

ertesi künü next day

byltyr last year

byjyl<bu džyl this year

emki džyl next year

ertej menen in the morning (*taj* means dawn)

tän, tümi menen at night

kündüz daytime

kečinde in the evening

tän içinde at night

nüštö at noon

aman (<andan kijin) then

erte early

keč late

tez-tez frequently

murun, murda before

emi now

Note: The word *emi* 'now' in Kyrgyz is usually replaced by *acır* (A *hädir*), while Kyrgyz use it in certain expressions, usually in a meaning „well”, e.g.

emi emne kylabyz? Well, what shall we do now?

ali (A hädö/häli) "yet", it is used with negative e.g.

ali kelgen džök he has not arrived yet

Note: this form is usually replaced by the verbal modifier *elek*, see 2.2.1.3.2.

acyr (A hädir) now

dagy again

kajra again, repeatedly

džyl sajyn every year

ulam continuously, always

taka j, dajyma (A däiman) always

2.1.5.3. Causal

birge, čoguu, košo together

Note: it is used together with postposition *menen*, see there.

2.1.5.4. Degree adverbs

ötö very

obdan (P äbädan) very

ajabaj (from aja-) very

kaltyr (not) at all

özgöčö especially

bir-otolo totally, for good

<i>araj</i>	hardly
<i>(ogo) beter (P behtar)</i>	even more
<i>otajy(n)</i>	on purpose
<i>deerlik</i>	hardly

2.1.6. Nominal categorizers

2.1.6.1. Nominalizers

2.1.6.1.1. Denominal

-čA suffix has several usages:

1) It expresses that somebody speaks in a language, e.g.

kyrgyz-ča in Kyrgyz (language), in the Kyrgyz way

2) It also means 'in a way' or 'according to', e.g.

ajtyš-y-n-ča according to what he says

menimče in my opinion

boju-n-ča according to

baškača in a different way

-DAj (<OT deg) means "like", "as", e.g.

toodoj bol be like a mountain

-čA and -DAj act like case suffixes, which means that an additional -n- appears between 3rd person PPF and čA/-DAj, e.g.

amyn ajtkary-n-daj boldu It happened as he said it would

amyn ajtyšy-n-ča according to what he says

-čI expresses profession, e.g.

džylky horse

džylkyčy horseman

-LUU expresses that a word possesses a thing or a quality, e.g.

tuzdu salted, something that has salt in it

akyldu witty, someone who has wits (clever)

-LI (or -LUU) joins two things that belong to each other, e.g.

edželi-siñdi(li) sisters, older and younger

-siz means that something/somebody lacks a thing or a quality (-less), e.g.

maani siz meaningless, has no meaning

-LIK creates general nouns from nouns and adjectives (-ness), e.g.

dēaš young

<i>džaštyk</i>	youth
<i>dajar</i>	ready
<i>dajardyk</i>	readiness

It also means that something/someone comes from a place, e.g.

Bišbektik from Bishkek

-LAš means that a word belongs to a group, e.g.

džoldoš companion (on a trip), friend, husband

-čII means that someone likes something, e.g.

čynčyl one who likes the truth, truthful

-LAK used for places, e.g.

taštak a place full of stones

2.1.6.1.2. Deferrable Nominizers

-mA, e.g. *tart-ma* drawer

-(A)r-mAn, e.g. *oku-r-man* reader

-(I)k, e.g. *böl-ük* part

-I, e.g. *tol-u* full

-GI, e.g. *čal-gy* schyte

-(In)-(I)č, e.g.

kuban-yč happiness

kork-un-uč fear

ryn-č peaceful

-Ak, e.g. *džat-ak* accommodation

-čAAk, e.g. *unut-čaak* absent-minded

-GIn, e.g. *sür-gün* exile

-(I)m, e.g. *süjlö-m* sentence

-In, e.g. *eg-in* cereals

-GIč, e.g. *kys-kyč* brace

-Gir, e.g. *bilgir* knowledgeable

-UU/OO-č, e.g. *at-ooč* (from *at-*) nouns and adjectives

-čAl, e.g. *üşü-k-čöl* one who is always cold

-čAn, e.g. *kalpak-čan* one who wears a hat

2.1.6.2. Augmentatives

-(l)rAAk used to intensify the meaning of an adjective, but sometimes can be translated as comparative, e.g.

erte-reek quite early, earlier

Intensive adjectives produced by duplicating the first syllable adding a *-p*, e.g.

kap-kara very black, pitch dark

2.1.6.3. Diminutives

Diminutives of personal names are derived from the first two sounds of them plus adding *-(e)ke* regardless of vowel harmony, e.g.

Salamat *Sake*

-ke(j) can be used after the names of the relatives

atake father

tajake/tajke uncle by the maternal side

dženeke sister-in-law (elder brother's wife)

-nAAkAj

taty-nakaj (<tattu, taty-) sweet

džakšy-nakaj nice

-taj (not subject to vowel harmony!!)

erke-taj spoiled (child)

kuluntaj little colt

-čAk/čAk

kitepče small book, booklet

kulunčak little colt

2.1.7. Other word categories

2.1.7.1. Postpositions

2.1.7.1.1. Postpositions with NOM case

2.1.7.1.1.1. *menen* (<OT *birlen/bilen*) 'with'

Formerly it was used with GEN, especially after pronouns, but in Kyrgyz only singular pronouns *men, sen, al, bul, ošol, ušul* preserved a contracted form of GEN (*-NIn>-nI*), in some dialects they can also be used in NOM, e.g.

any menen (<*any*+*menen*) or *al menen* with him

meni menen (<*menin menen*) with me

ošonu menen with this

It can also express the meaning 'through/across', e.g.

too menen keldik we came through the mountains

Between two words it is used as a conjunction, e.g.

kyrgyz mene n kazak Kyrgyz and Kazak

It is often used with adverbs *čoguu, birge* 'together', e.g.

došum menen čoguu together with my friend

2.1.7.1.1.2. *üčün* 'for'

Formerly it was also used with GEN, especially after pronouns, but in Kyrgyz only SIN pronouns *ošol, ušul, al, bul* preserved a contracted form of GEN (*-NIn>-nI*), although they can also be used in NOM, e.g.

ošon üčün or *ošol üčün* for this, for that reason

kelgeniñ üčün raxmat thank you for coming

2.1.7.1.3. Other postpositions

turaluu about, concerning, e.g.

bul söz turabau about this word

Note: Usually replaced by the secondary postposition *džömündö*

syjaktuu like, similar

Sometimes replaced by *oñdäu, syñary, symal*

ošol syjaktuu like that

džakka (DAT *džak* side) toward

uj džakka baran I go home (towards my house)

arkyluu via, through, e.g.

Biškek arkyluu keldim I came via Bishkek

čakty about, around. e.g.

on čakty adam about five people

aldymda before, e.g.

keler aldymda before you come

sajyn every, every time, by, e.g.

džyl sajyn every year, year by year

an sajyn (<*any*+*sajyn* GEN) even more

bojdon (*boj*+ABL) in a way

<i>eski bojdon kaldy</i>	it remained in the old way
2.1.7.1.3.1. ACC case	
<i>közdöj</i>	towards
<i>kara j</i>	towards, around
In Kyrgyz often replaced by <i>közdöj</i> plus ACC, see there.	
<i>toonu kara j</i>	towards the mountain
2.1.7.1.3.2. DAT/ALL case	
<i>karşy</i>	against
<i>džooogo karşy</i>	against the enemy
<i>čejin, dejin, dejre</i>	until
Some postpositions by the verb <i>kara-</i> to look:	
<i>karaba j</i>	regardless of
<i>karabastan</i>	in spite of
<i>maal</i>	during, around
<i>taŋga maal</i>	around sunrise
2.1.7.1.3.3. ABL case	
<i>murun, murda</i>	ago
<i>mynadan eki džyl murun</i>	two years ago
<i>kijin</i>	after
<i>üč künden kijin</i>	three days later
<i>beri</i>	since
<i>tört aylan beri</i>	since four months
<i>ary, nary</i>	further (rarely used)
<i>mynadan ary</i>	further this
<i>baška</i>	except
<i>džgö/tyškary</i>	except, apart from
<i>džylkydan baška deok</i>	there is nothing except horses
<i>körö (kör-)</i>	compared to, rather
<i>andan körö kyrgyzčın aj</i>	rather say in Kyrgyz
<i>aşun, ašyk (aš-)</i>	more
<i>eki džüzdön aşun</i>	more than 200
<i>ulam</i>	due to
<i>ošondon ulam</i>	due to this

2.1.7.1.4. Postposition used after Participles and Verbal nouns

-*Gen*, e.g.

<i>kelgen syjaktuu</i>	it seems that he arrived
<i>kelge n soj</i>	after he came

Note: *soj* 'after' is usually replaced by *kajin*

<i>tijiš(tüü)</i>	must (used in third person)
<i>kelüügö tijiš</i>	he must come
<i>šašan bo jdon</i>	in a hurry
<i>kelgen sajyn</i>	every time he came

Pospositions (modal words) *kerek/mümkün* are used with verbal noun *-(I)š* plus PPS

<i>kerek</i>	must	<i>mümkün (A mümkün)</i>	may
<i>keliš-im kerek</i>	I must come	<i>keliš-im mümkün</i>	I may come
<i>keliš-ij kerek</i>	you must come	<i>keliš-ij mümkün</i>	you may come
<i>keliš-i kerek</i>	he must come	<i>keliš-i mümkün</i>	he may come

2.1.7.2. Conjunctions

<i>džana</i>	and (used freely with nouns), e.g.
<i>atam, bajkem žana men</i>	my father, my brother and I
<i>menen</i>	and (used between two nouns), e.g.
<i>atam menen agam</i>	my father and my brother
<i>da, dağy</i>	and (used between verbs, sentences), e.g.
<i>ajty da ketti</i>	he said it and left
<i>ne..ne..</i>	neither...nor... (<i>P na...na...</i>) in dialects
<i>ne at ne ešek</i>	neither horse nor donkey
<i>bolbosun</i>	no matter
<i>dže (P já)</i>	or
<i>(dže) bolboso</i>	or
<i>bir-ok</i>	but
<i>sebebi (A sabab)</i>	because
<i>antkeni</i>	because
<i>nege deseng</i>	because
<i>demek, degi</i>	well, it means
<i>ajtmakčy</i>	well, as a matter of fact
<i>basa</i>	well

<i>ne bolso da</i>	whatever
<i>kantken menen</i>	whatever
<i>bolgon menen</i>	even though
<i>botso da</i>	even though

2.1.7.3. Particles

2.1.7.3.1. Excluding particle *gana* and “only, just”, e.g.

<i>men gana bitem</i>	I know it only
-----------------------	----------------

2.1.7.3.2. Emphasizing/excluding particle *ele* (Mon. *ele*)

<i>oşol ele kün</i>	the same day
---------------------	--------------

This particle can be used as *gana* „only” as well, e.g.

<i>Bir ele kün</i>	just one day
--------------------	--------------

2.1.7.3.3. Including particle *tügül, turgaj* “not only, but”

<i>ol kelgen tügül,</i>	he not only came but
-------------------------	----------------------

<i>köp nerse ap-heldi</i>	brought a lot of things
---------------------------	-------------------------

2.1.7.3.4. Emphasizing/uncertainty particle *go* (Taj. *ku*) e.g.

<i>oşondo go</i>	likethat in deed, probably like that
------------------	--------------------------------------

2.1.7.3.5. Interrogative particle *-BI*

Allomorphs after vowels:

Voiced	Voiceless
<i>z, m, n, ŋ, l, r, w, j</i>	<i>p, t, k, s, š, č, x</i>
<i>-bi</i>	<i>-pi</i>

It stands always at the end of the sentence, and it is used if there is no interrogative pronoun in the sentence, e.g.

<i>al kyrgyz-by?</i>	is he Kyrgyz?
----------------------	---------------

But: *kandaa kyrgyz bar?* How many Kyrgyz are there

2.1.7.3.4. *-dIr* particle means uncertainty, it is often used by words *balkim* (P *balka*), *mümkün* (A *mumkin*), e.g.

(*balkim/mümkün*)

<i>alkişi bargan-dır</i>	he might have gone there
--------------------------	--------------------------

<i>akçası bar-dır</i>	he might have some money
-----------------------	--------------------------

2.1.7.3.5. *da/dagy* particle expresses “too, as well, also”, e.g.

<i>al da bilet</i>	He know it as well
--------------------	--------------------

If it is used with NEG it means „either/neither, nor”

<i>Al da kelgen džok</i>	He did not come either
--------------------------	------------------------

2.1.7.3.6. *teŋ* “equal” can be used as particle meaning “all”, e.g.

<i>üçöö teŋ</i>	all three
-----------------	-----------

<i>baary teng bilet</i>	all of them know
-------------------------	------------------

note: in Kazak this form is expressed by particle *DA* (*üşew de, bári de*)

2.1.7.3.7. *-el* means “and what about?”, e.g.

<i>senči?</i>	and what about you?
---------------	---------------------

2.1.7.3.8. Particles used with verbs (converbs and participles)

<i>kele-t</i>	comes
---------------	-------

<i>kelip-tir</i>	has come (apparently)
------------------	-----------------------

It can also disappear before the interrogative particle *-BI*, e.g.

<i>kele-bi?</i>	is he coming?
-----------------	---------------

But <i>kelip-tir-bi?</i>	has he come, I wonder?
--------------------------	------------------------

<i>al kele-bi?</i>	is he coming?
--------------------	---------------

But <i>kačan kele-t?</i>	when is he coming?
--------------------------	--------------------

Contracted forms with the the verb to be (*e-*): *bele<bi ele, beken<bi eken*

<i>kelet beken</i>	is he coming, I wonder?
--------------------	-------------------------

<i>ajtsaŋçy</i>	would you say it, please
-----------------	--------------------------

<i>kelči</i>	please come
--------------	-------------

<i>ajtajmçy</i>	please, let me say it
-----------------	-----------------------

2.2. Verbal morphology

2.2.1. Verb

The stem itself means imperative 2nd person SIN, e.g.

<i>kel</i>	come (you SIN)
------------	----------------

The stem of the Kyrgyz verbs usually remain the same, it rarely changes. Exceptions:

1) Voicing of the last *p* and *k*:

p>b before consonants, *p* disappears before converb *-(l)p* while lengthening the vowel.

k>g before consonants, e.g.

<i>kak->kagyp</i>	to shake
----------------------	----------

<i>tap->tab-uu/taa-p</i>	to find
-----------------------------	---------

2) the dropping of *-I-* in the second syllable of the stem, e.g.

ajyr-> ajr-yp to tear
 3) In some dialects one-syllable verbs with a final m have irregular forms with converb *-(I)p*, e.g.
köm->köm-üp/kööm-p to bury
džum->džumup/džuum-p to close (eyes)

2.2.1.1. Order of extension

STEM-CAT: CAUS/PASS/REC/REF-NEG-MOD: PAR/CON/FAM-PS

kir-giz-be-p-ir he did not let him enter
 [enter-CAUS-NEG-CON/EVID.PAST-PART]

2.2.1.1. Personal suffixes

2.2.1.1.1. Class I

The *-DI* recent past tense and *-sA* conditional finite forms take Class I personal suffixes, which are almost like PPS. They only differ in 1st PL: *k** (unknown origin).

	SING	PL
1	<i>-m</i>	<i>-k*</i>
2	<i>-ŋ /ŋlz*</i>	<i>-ŋAr/ŋlzdAr*</i>
3	-	-

* polite form

2.2.1.2. Class II

Imperative Mood suffixes take Class II personal suffixes, which are quite similar to Class I personal suffixes:

	Mood suffix	Personal suffixes	
		SIN	PL
1 st	SIN <i>-(A)j-</i> PLU <i>A/j-l-*</i>	<i>-In(<-Im)</i>	<i>-Ik, -I</i>
2 nd	<i>-0-</i>	<i>-0 (<:(I)ŋ)**</i>	<i>-GILA</i>
		<i>-GIn</i>	<i>-GIn</i>
POL	<i>-0-</i>	<i>-(I)ŋlz</i>	<i>-(I)ŋlz-dAr</i>
3 rd	<i>-sIn</i>	<i>-0</i>	<i>-0</i>

* In singular the mood suffix is *-(A)j-*, while in plural it changes to *-A/j-l-* (*-A* after consonants, *-j* after vowels). Furthermore the Kyrgyz usually omit the last *-k* personal ending, e.g.

** This form is used in the Southern Dialect.

barajy-n let me go
baraly (or baralyk) let us go
 tabel. 10.

2.2.1.3. Comparison of personal suffixes:

SIN	PPS	finite forms	IMP mood:
		<i>-DI</i> and <i>-sA</i>	<i>-(A)j-, A/j-l-, -0, -sIn</i>
1 st	<i>-(I)m</i>	<i>-m</i>	<i>-In (<Im)</i>
2 nd	<i>-(I)ŋ</i>	<i>-ŋ</i>	<i>-0 (<In)</i>
POL	<i>-(I)ŋlz</i>	<i>-ŋlz</i>	<i>-(I)ŋlz</i>
3 rd	<i>-(s)I</i>	<i>-0</i>	<i>-0</i>
PL			
1 st	<i>-(I)blz</i>	<i>-k</i>	<i>-Ik/-I</i>
2 nd	<i>-(I)ŋ-Ar</i>	<i>-ŋ-Ar</i>	<i>-(I)ŋ-Ar, -GILA</i>
POL	<i>-(I)ŋlz-dAr</i>	<i>-ŋlz-dAr</i>	<i>-(I)ŋlz-dAr</i>
3 rd	<i>-(s)I</i>	<i>-0</i>	<i>-0</i>

table. 11.

2.2.1.1.4. Class III

There are other suffixes that can be used to produce non-finite forms as well: verbal nouns, participles and converbs. They take suffixed personal pronouns, just like other nouns and adjectives:

	SIN	PL
1	<i>-mIn/m**</i>	<i>-Blz</i>
2	<i>-sIn/slz*</i>	<i>-sInAr/slzdAr*</i>
3	<i>-(D)r/t)</i>	<i>-(D)r/t)</i>

* polite form

** *-mIn* has a shortened form after conver *-A/j*

Note: suffixed particle *-D/r/t* (see there) is not PPS and it is only used after converbs in standard language, e.g.

2.2.1.2. Basic tense-aspect-mood (TAM) categories can be expressed by the following verbal forms:

1) Finite verbal suffixes: PAST-*DI*, COND *-sA* and IMP *-(A)j-/A/j-l-, -sIn*

2) Verbal noun and Participles

3) Converbs

4) AUX verbal forms (consisting of a main verb and one or more auxiliary verbs) TAM categories expressed by AUX verbs can be found under paragraph 2.3.

2.2.1.2.1. Tense categories

2.2.1.2.1.1. Present-Future (P/F) is formed by converb *-Aj*. It expresses an action that takes place usually or will take place in the future, e.g.

kel-e-t 'he comes (usually)' or 'he will come'

2.2.1.2.1.2. PAST

2.2.1.2.1.1. *-DI* recent past expresses an action that took place not long ago and still has relation with the present, e.g.

keldi he arrived, he has arrived

It can also express present that will take place soon, e.g.

kettim I am leaving (right now), I am off

2.2.1.2.2.2. General past with participle *-GAn* expresses an action that took place long ago and has been finished already, e.g.

kelgen he arrived (but he might be gone now)

2.2.1.2.2. Aspectual suffixes

2.2.1.2.2.1. Continuous

The following verbs can express simple present and present continuous with the same form, e.g.

džat-at he is lying/he lies

tur-at he is standing/he stands

otur-at/otur-at he is sitting/he sits

džür-öt he is walking/he walks

Other verbs stand with AUX (see there) to express present continuous and other continuous forms.

Present Continuous can be expressed by *-Irl/-I* in the Talas dialect. This form only used with *tur-/džat-/otur-/džür-* and it becomes *-I-* after *tur-*, *otur-*, *džür-*:

džatyry he is lying

turu (<tur-uru) he is standing

oturu (<otur-uru) he is sitting

džürü (<džür-ürü) he is walking

Another continuous form is *-UU(-OO)-dA* (verbal noun *-UU+LOC*) tense, which expresses an action that is under way. It is used in written language, e.g.

bulij salynuuda this house is under construction

Form *-y-luu (<-uu-luu)* also expresses continuity, e.g.

džazyлуу It is written (all the time)

2.2.1.2.2.2. Habitual past (HAB.PAST) is expressed by participle *-čU<-UU-čU*. Probably originally this form was used by *ele (ede/edi)* (PAS of the verb 'to be'). In some dialects still the old form *-UU-čU* is used, e.g.

kel.čü (ele) he used to come

kele-üü-čü he used to come (in some dialects)

2.2.1.2.3. Mood suffixes

2.2.1.2.3.1. Conditional (COND)

In the first part (protasis) of the conditional sentence, which contains the condition (if) the verb takes *-sA* conditional suffix, e.g.

ketse if he comes/when he comes

There are other AUX forms as well (see there).

2.2.1.2.3.2. Optative *-GAj* expresses an action that is wished by the speaker, e.g.

atam kelgej (ele) I wish that my father came

This form is usually replaced by form *ketse eken*

saparyñ džakšy bolgoj May your trip be good

2.2.1.2.3.3. Evidential (EVID)

2.2.1.2.3.3.1. EVID.FUT is expressed by FUT Participle *-(A)r* or *-(AA)r*. It expresses an action that will probably take place in the future, e.g.

keler, keleer he might come

This form is often used in proverbs as general present, e.g.

süjlöj-süjlöj čecen bolor by speaking he will become a rhetoric

2.2.1.2.3.3.2. *-(I)p* EVID.PAST expresses a past tense that is not certain. The speaker did not see the action itself, e.g.

kel-i-p-tir apparently he has arrived

Or it has the meaning that something seems to be the case to the speaker, e.g.

oorup kalypsyn I suppose that you are sick

2.2.1.3.3.4. Imperative Mood has different suffixes for different persons:

1 st	2 nd	3 rd
<i>-(A)j-</i>	<i>-0or-GIn</i>	<i>-sIn</i>
<i>-(A)j-l-</i>	<i>-GIIA</i>	<i>-sIn</i>

They take Class II personal suffixes (see there).

2.2.1.3.3.6. Desirative expressed by *-MAk/MAk-čI*, where *-MAk* is a shortened form of

-MAkčI, e.g.

al kelmekči he wants to come

2.2.1.3. Negation (NEG)

2.2.1.3.1. In Turkic languages the verb is usually negated by adding *-BA* suffix to the stem.

Allomorphs after vowels:

voiced	voiceless
<i>z, m, n, ŋ, w, j, l, r</i>	<i>p, t, k, s, š, č</i>
<i>-bA</i>	<i>-pA</i>

-(A)r participle has the only irregular NEG form: *-BA-s*

kelbes he is not coming

Note: *kelbeeris* is used in colloquial speech only.

The NEG of converb *-(I)p*, the *-BA-p* form is only used in EVID.PAST, in other forms the

NEG of converb *-A/j*, the *-BA-j* form is used instead, e.g.

kel-be-j-t he is not coming

kel-be-p-tir he might have not come

ket-pe-j kalčy he did not leave

The NEG of *-GAn* is *-BA-gAn* but other form with *džok/emes* (see below) also can be used,

e.g.

kel-be-gen he did not arrived at that time

The NEG of *-DI* is *-BA-dI* but it is often replaced with other forms (see below), e.g.

kelbedi did not come

Other NEG forms *-BA-sA*, *-BA-gAj*, etc.

kelbese if he does not come

kelbegej I wish he did not come

2.2.1.3.2. Some verbal forms can be negated by noun/adjective *džok* 'non-existent' or the negative of the verb to be' *emes* (see there). These forms have slightly different meaning, e.g.

kel-gen džok he did/has not arrived

kel-gen emes he did not arrive at all

Other forms also exist with AUX *emes*, see 2.3.4.

Modal word *elek* can be found only in Siberian languages (*Altai, Tuva, Yakut*), it is used with converb *-A/j* and means that the action has not happened yet, e.g.

kele elek has not arrived yet

2.2.2. Verbal categorizers

2.2.2.1. Transitivity (Voice)

2.2.2.1.1. Reflexive verb (REF): *-(I)n-*

džuu- to wash

džuu-n- to wash himself

2.2.1.1.2. The passive verb (PAS): *-(I)l-*

bašta- to start

bašta-l- to be started

Exceptions:

After *-l-* it becomes *-In-*

al- to take

al-yn- to be taken

After verbalizer *-LA-* it becomes *-n-*

baj-la- to bind

baj-lan- to be bound

Other exceptions:

kör-ün- to be seen

2.2.1.1.3. The reciprocal or co-operative verb (REC): *-(I)š-*

This suffix has different functions:

1) It can express that the action is mutual or reciprocal between two sides, e.g.

al süjlöštü (ary menen) he spoke to him

2) Co-operative, which means that one did something together with others:

al sabakka katyšty he attended the class (together with others)

3) It can express an action that was taken by a group of people together, thus meaning plurality, e.g.

alar baryšty they went (together)

2.2.2.2. Verbalizers

2.2.2.2.1. Denominal

-LA-

baş, başta- to start

-A-

baş, bošo- to empty

-Aj-

ae-aj- to become less

köb-öj- to become more

kiči-r-ej- (from *kiči* irregular) to become smaller

-(A)r-

eski-r- to grow old

džaš-ar- to become young

kog-ör- to become blue

-sIrA-

kül-üm-sürö- to smile

däetim-sire- (*Ayatim*) to feel lonely

-sA-

suu-sa- to be thirsty

-sI- suffix is usually used with participle *-GAn*, meaning “it seems like”, e.g.

yjla-gan-sy-äy it seemed like she cried

she pretended to cry

-sI-n-

däürök-sün- to be afraid

-GAr-

at-kar- to fulfill

baş-kar- to lead

es-ker- to remind

2.2.2.3. Causativizers

In Kyrgyz the causative has two meanings:

1) to make somebody do something

2) to let someone do something

After consonants it takes *-t-* suffix, e.g.

oku-t- to teach, to make s. study

After consonants it can take *-Dir-*, *-Dar-*, *-Ir-*, *-Ar-*, *-Glz-*, *-GAz-*, *-Iz-*, *-GAR-* suffixes, e.g.

kön-dür- to convince, to make him accept

kaz-dyr- to make him dig

kal-tyr- to make him stay

kel-tir- to make him come

öl-tür- to make him die, to kill

čap-tyr- to make it gallop, to gallop

kes-tir- to make him cut

kir-giz- to make him enter

kij-giz- to dress him/her up

ač-tyr- to make him open

čyg-ar- to make him go out, to take out, lead out

ag-yz- to make it flow

öt-kör-/öt-köz- to make it pass

oo-dar- to make him turn around

Exceptions:

kör-sö-t- to make him see, to show

kork-u-t- make him afraid, frighten

For the use of the causative see DAT case.

2.2.2.4. The repetitive verb: *-(I)š-tIr-*

sura- to ask

suraštyr- to ask around

2.2.2.5. Iterative verb: *-GI-LA-*, *-(A)-LA-*

tepkäle- to keep on kicking

tebele- to kick/step a couple of times

2.2.3. Verbal modifiers

2.2.3.1. Verbal nouns/Participles

2.2.3.1.1. Participles

2.2.3.1.1.1. Future form *-AčAk** is not productive, it is only used with the following words meaning future:

<i>keleček</i>	future
<i>boločok</i>	future
<i>keleček muun</i>	the future generation

2.2.3.1.1.2. EVIDP/F participle *-(A)r* is used generally, e.g.

<i>keler</i>	the one who may come/the one who usually comes
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-(A)r-lik despite the *-Lik* nominal suffix derives adjective, e.g.

<i>a jartıyk söz</i>	word that is worth to say
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2.2.3.1.1.3. PAST participle *-GAn*

<i>kelgen kiši</i>	the person who came
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2.2.3.1.1.4. PAST participle *-(I)mİš* is only used with AUX *bol-* to express predicative (PRED) mood, see there.

2.2.3.1.1.5. Other participles with *-čI* are *-MAk-čI** and *-UU-čU/-čU**, e.g.

<i>kelmekči</i>	one who wants to come
<i>kelüüčü, kelčü</i>	the one who usually came

Suffix *-čU* can be used with *-DAj* to express possibility, e.g.

<i>kyjın bolčudaj kün</i>	a day that can become hard
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2.2.3.1.2. Verbal nouns

The main difference between verbal nouns and participles is that verbal nouns cannot be used as adjectives.

2.2.3.1.2.1. *-UU/(-OO)* is the main verbal noun suffix in Kyrgyz. It is sometimes considered infinitive, which does not exist in Turkic languages, e.g.

<i>kelitü (kel-)</i>	coming, to come
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If the verb ends with *-I-*, the last vowel is absorbed, e.g.

<i>ačy-</i>	to get sour	<i>ačuu</i>	getting sour
<i>ač-</i>	to open	<i>ačuu</i>	opening

If the verb ends with *-A-*, the last vowel is absorbed to suffix *-UU*, which after that becomes *-OO* (*<-AU*), e.g.

<i>džaša-</i>	to live	<i>džašo</i>	living
<i>til-</i>	to wish	<i>tiloo (tulbo)</i>	wishing

2.2.3.1.2.2. *-(I)š* form is common in *Turkistani* languages and Kyrgyz, it can replace *-UU* in most cases, e.g.

<i>keliši mümkün</i>	his coming is possible
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One syllable verbs ending with vowels can take only the *-(I)š* form, e.g.

<i>de-</i>	to say	<i>deš</i>	saying
<i>dže-</i>	to eat	<i>džeš</i>	eating

2.2.3.1.2.3. *-GAn-lik*

By adding the nominal suffix *-Lik* to *-GAn* makes it clear that it is a noun not an adjective, but sometimes it can be replaced by simply *-GAn*. It is often used with ABL to express reason, e.g.

<i>al kelgendikten</i>	because he came
------------------------	-----------------

2.2.3.1.2.4. Other verbal nouns

-mAj is used mainly for listing, e.g.

<i>okumaj, dżazmaj</i>	reading and righting
<i>kız kuumaj</i>	chasing the girl (a nomadic horde game)

*-mAk** is rarely used in Kyrgyz as verbal noun. It is usually used as verb of intention (see there), e.g.

<i>kelmegin bilgen dżok</i>	he did not know that she would come
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These two suffixes with *bol-* can produce AUX verbal forms (see there).

*-GI** form is taken from the *Turkistani* languages (*Uzbek/Uigur*) *-GU* probably has the same origin as Kyrgyz *-UU*, e.g. Uig *jazguči*, Kyr *dżazuču* writer. It is used only with PPS and the AUX verb *kel-* (see there) or with *bar/dżok*, e.g.

<i>bar-gy-sy bar</i>	he wants to go
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Together with suffix *-DAj* it can be used as a participle, e.g.

<i>dżaman bolgudaj iš</i>	a thing that can become bad
---------------------------	-----------------------------

2.2.3.2. Converbs

Converbs are very common in Turkic languages and the easiest way to join verbs together is to use converbs. They have very important role with AUX verbal forms where the second AUX verb often loses its meaning.

2.2.3.2.1. Imperfect converb *-A/j* (*-A* after consonants, *-j* after vowels) used if the two actions occur at the same time (IMP), e.g.

džügürö čyktı he came out running

2.2.3.2.2. Perfect converb *-(l)p* is used if the first action precedes the second, while the first verb takes suffix, e.g.

ajtp ketti said and left

The NEG form of the two converbs is the same, if they are used as converbs (see NEG).

2.2.3.2.2. Other converbs

'Since' can be expressed by converb *-GA-n/* but it is rarely used, e.g.

al kelgeni üč kün boldu 3 days passed since he came

Note: this converb is also used in AUX verbal forms *džat-*, *kel-* etc. (see there). 'Since' is usually expressed by *-GAN* PPS plus DAT, e.g.

kelgenine üč kün boldu 3 days passed since he came

'Until' is expressed by *-GIČA* (*-čA<če jin* until), or *-GANčA* e.g.

al kelgenče/kelgiče until he comes

NEG form is different, it is *-mAjInčA*, e.g.

al kelmejinče men ketpe jm I will not leave until he comes

Comparison also can be expressed by *-GANčA*, e.g.

munu alğančo any al take that rather than this

It should not be confused with *-GAN-In-čA* (participle *-GAN* with PPS and suffix *-čA*), e.g.

ajt-kan-y-n-ča according to what he said

Note: It is usually replaced by forms of *ajtyšynčo* or *ajtymyndo*.

"Without" is expressed by *-BAS-tAN* (NEG participle *-(A)r* plus ABL), e.g.

maga ajpastan barba do not go without telling me

-(A)r plus PPS with postposition *menen* expresses „as soon as”, e.g.

keleri menen as soon as he arrived

"Although/but" is expressed by *-GAN* with PPS plus *menen/bolso da*, e.g.

kelgeni menen although he came

kelgen bolso da although he came

Emphasizing *-GAN bojdon*, e.g.

džügürgön bojdon ketti he indeed left running

Doubled forms:

-A/j -A/j doubles converb expresses repeated or continuous action, e.g.

bara-bara by going continuously gradually

"Just as" can be expressed by participle *-(A)r -BAS-tA*, e.g.

kün čygar-čyktasto Just as the sun was rising

2.3. Auxiliary verb (AUX) formations

2.3.1. Uninflected stems of nouns/adjectives plus AUX formations with *et-*, *kyl-*, *bol-*, e.g.

urumsat et- to give permission, to permit

pajda bol- to appear

džokkyl- to destroy

2.3.2. Inflected Lexical Stem of Verbs plus AUX formations

2.3.2.1. The forms of the verb "to be" (*e-<* OT *er-*) has only some few forms preserved in modern Kyrgyz, which can be used for TAM formations: *ele/eken* and NEG *emes* (see there).

2.3.2.1.1. Tense formations

Pluperfect (PLU) is expressed by adding *ele* to some of the Tense suffixes, e.g.

PAST.PLU *-GAN ele*, e.g.

bargan ele he had gone (before)

HAB.PAST.PLU *-čU (ele)* e.g.

barču (ele) he used to go

In the Southern dialects it is replaced by *barat ele* from.

2.3.2.1.2. Modal formations

2.3.2.1.2.1. Subjunctive (SUBJ) mood: *-A/j-t* plus *ele/bolču* or *-mAk (ele)*

In Conditional sentences the second part (apodosis) takes the SUBJ form according to the type of the condition:

1) Remote condition: the verb of the protasis is in conditional mood; the verb of the apodosis takes finite form *-A/j-t* plus *ele*, or future participle *-(A)r ele* in Talas dialect e.g.

Kelsej džakšy bolot ele It would be good if you came

2) Unfulfilled condition: the verb of the protasis is in conditional mood, the verb of the apodosis is expressed by participle *-mAk* plus *ele*, which is usually omitted, e.g.

Kelse džakšy bolmok (ele) It would have been good if he had come

This form sometimes can also be used for remote conditions, e.g.

Kelseñ džakšy bolmok It would be good if you came

Unfulfilled condition can be expressed by finite form *-Aj-t* plus *bolču*, e.g.

men any alat bolčurnun I would have taken it

2.3.2.1.2.2. Evidential (EVID) mood is expressed by *e-ken* (<OT *er-ken*),

with participle *-GAn* for PAST, e.g.

kyz alğan eken he apparently got married

or with converb *-Aj-(t)* for PRE, e.g.

barateken he is likely to go

or with conditional *-sA*, e.g.

berse eken if he would come

Probabative (POB) *-GAn or -Aj-t imiš* (<OT *ermiš*), e.g.

kelgen imiš he might have arrived

barat imiš he may go

2.3.2.2. The word “to be” (*e-*) is often replaced by *bol-* “to become”. Its PAST form *ele* expresses SUBJ, while its P/F form does not exist at all, e.g.

džakšy (-) *džakšy bolot*

it is good it will be good

džakšy ele *džakšy bolgon*

it would be/it used to be good it was good

eken has limited usage, e.g.

džakšy eken *džakšy bolgon eken*

it seems good it seems/seemed good

džakšy ekenin bilem *džakšy bolgonun bilem*

I know that it is good I know that it was good

- *džakšy bolgondo*

when it is/was good

The verb *bol-* too can be replaced with the verbs expressing DUR: *džat-*, *džür-*, *tur-*, e.g.

üjädö džatnan it was in the house

čöntögümdö džürdü it was in my pocket

bul äerde turat it is here

2.3.2.2.2. Auxiliary formations by *bol-*

2.3.2.2.2.1. Modal formations

Intentive/Desirative (INT/DES) *-mAj*, *-mAk(čl)* plus *bol-*, e.g.

Almatyga barmaj boldu he intends to go to Almaty

any öltürmök boldu he decided to kill him

Pretenditive (PRET) *-GAn-dAj* or *-(l)miš* plus *bol-*, e.g.

uktagandaj boldu he seemed like sleeping

yjlamyš boldu he pretended crying

Negative form is expressed by *-mAksAn* plus *bol-*, e.g.

Körmöksön boldu he pretended that he did not see

2.3.2.2.2.2. Aspectual formations:

Capability (CAP) *-UU-GA* or *-sA* plus *bol-*

ičüügö/iče bolo-bu? is it possible to drink

Conditional (COND) *-Aj turgan*, *-(A)r*, *-GAn* plus *bolso*

Keler bolso if he will come

Kele turgan bolso if he comes, if he wants to come

Kelgen bolso if he came

2.3.2.3. Auxiliary functions of the verb of quoting *de-*

2.3.2.3.1. Not real AUX formations

Turkic languages do not use reporting speech they simply quote the sentence that somebody said, e.g.

men helem dedi He said that he would come

If the subjects of the two sentences are not the same, the subject of the quoted sentence is in ACC case, e.g.

meni kelet dedi He said that I would come

2.3.2.3.2. Other AUX formations with *de-*

Desirative mood is expressed by IMP *(Aj)-yn* plus *de-*, e.g.

barajyn dep atat He wants to come/would like to come

oşonu aña jyn dep keldim I came to say that

2.3.3. AUX formations with other verbs

2.3.3.1 Aspectual AUX formation

2.3.3.1.1. Capability (CA): -A/j plus al-

kele alasyn-by? can you come

With imperative expresses good advice: *bil-*

tuura dāza bil! be careful, write properly

2.3.3.1.2. Continuous/Durative (CONT/DUR/EPIS)

These aspects can be expressed by converb *-(I)p* plus *tur-*, *džūr-*, *džat-*,

oltur-/otur-, e.g.

kat džazyp turat he is writing a letter

usually writes

at minip džūröt he is riding a horse

usually rides

The following two forms can only express present continuous:

okup otyrat he is learning now

uktap džatat he is sleeping now

Verbs expressing direction *kel-* and *bar-* take *-A/j* Imperfect Converb plus *džat-at*, e.g.

kele džatat he is approaching

bara džatat he is going away

Colloquial forms *bar-atat*, *kel-atat*

Converb *-(I)p* is rarely used and expresses not present continuous but simply repeated action,

one comes or goes after the other, e.g.

ke lip džatat they come one after another

baryp džatat they go repeatedly

Verbs *tur-* and *džūr-* express Habitual/Episodical mood, e.g.

yrdap džürdü he sang often

In Habitual/Episodical mood the verbs *kel-*, *bar-* also takes converb *-(I)p*, e.g.

bizge keli p tur! come to us often

kinogo baryp džürdüm I used to go to the movies often

If the action takes place gradually and continually *-(I)p bara* or *kele džatat* is used, e.g.

džaksy bolup bara džatat gradually it becomes better

tüşüp kele džatat it is falling towards us (slowly)

2.3.1.2.3. Continuous -A/j plus *ber-*, e.g.

sijlöp berdi he kept on talking

džürö berdi he went on

Sometimes expresses that the action is developing, e.g.

džakyndaj berdik we already got close

2.3.1.2.4. Completive/Perfective have different forms with slightly different meaning.

Converb *-(I)p* plus AUX *kal-/koj-/sal-/ket-/čyk-/džiber-/tašta-/ij-/büt-*

ölüp kaldy he died

oorup kaldy he got sick

kelip kaldy he arrived (and stayed)

ajtyp kojdu he told about it

bilip kojdu he found out about it

mas bolup ketti he became drunk (but now he is sober)

ujkam kelip ketti I felt sleepy (but I am still awake)

ajtyp sal say it quickly

okup čyktym I have read it

urup džiberdi/ijdi suddenly he hit him

yjlap ijdi/dži berdi suddenly started to cry

urušup taštady I criticized him (and left)

ölrünip taštady he killed him (and went away)

ičip büttim I have drunk it, I am finished

2.3.1.2.4. Inchoative (INCH) *-(I)p* plus *kel-*, *bar-*, e.g.

bala sijlöp kelet the child started to speak

ajygy p barat he is getting well

-(I)p plus *kel-* can also express an action that started a long time ago and has not been finished yet, e.g.

köptön beri okup kelet He has been studying for a long time

saktap kelgen salt preserved tradition

2.3.1.2.5. Accidental *-(I)p kete/kala/kojo džazda/tašta-*, e.g.

ölüp kala džazdady Almost died

Note: *-A/j džazda-* (<*džaz-*) formation is only used with other AUX in Kyrgyz.

2.3.1.2.5. Unexpected/Quick action: *-A/j* plus *ket-*, *tüs-*, *kat-*, e.g.

<i>otura ketti</i>	he suddenly sat down
<i>tabyła kalđy</i>	suddenly it was found
<i>aga džaga tüšrü</i>	it immediately pleased him
<i>kele kalđy</i>	he suddenly arrived

2.3.1.2.6. Attemptive mood: *-(I)p kör-*, *kara-*, e.g.

<i>ičip körčü</i>	try and drink some
<i>at minip körgön</i>	I tried to ride a horse
<i>okup karadym</i>	I read it a little

2.3.2.7. Polite mood with imperative *-A/j kör-*, *koj-*, *ber-*, *sal-*, *tur-*

<i>Kuda j, saktaj kör</i>	My God, save me!
<i>kire ber!</i>	come in, please
<i>ajta ber!</i>	come on, say it
<i>ajta koj</i>	come on, say it
<i>ajta sal</i>	say it, don't worry
<i>tura tur!</i>	wait a little
<i>džacyp ala tur</i>	write it down and wait
<i>al kelgenče ketip kala tur</i>	go away and wait until he comes

2.3.2.8. Desiderative mood

-GA-nl džat- to be about to do, e.g.

<i>bargany džatty</i>	he was about to go
<i>kelgeni džatat</i>	he is about to come

Intention: *-GI* with PPS and *kel-*, e.g.

<i>barğym kelet</i>	I want to go
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2.3.2.9. Evidential/ Probabative

-GAn or *-A/j-t* plus *okšojt* means "it seems", e.g.

<i>kelgen okšojt</i>	It seems that he arrived
<i>alət okšojt</i>	it seems that he will take it

Note: this AUX verb also takes the personal suffixes, e.g.

kelet okšojumun I suppose that I will come

2.3.3.1. Voice function of auxiliary verbs

2.3.3.1.1. Self-Benefactive *-(I)p al-* and Benefactive *-(I)p ber-*, e.g.

<i>satyp aldym</i>	I bought it (for myself)
<i>džururup aldym</i>	I washed myself
<i>okup berdim</i>	I read it (to somebody)
<i>ajyp ber!</i>	tell it (to me)

2.3.3.2. Cislocative and Translocative: *-(I)p bar-/ket-*, *kel-*, e.g.

Direction of an action: *bar-* „leave for some place”, *ket-* „to leave from some place”, *kel-* „come/arrive”, e.g.

<i>čaap keldi</i>	he galloped here
<i>čaap ketti</i>	he galloped away from here
<i>čaap bardy</i>	he galloped to that place

It also expresses direction after the action was taken:

<i>barypkeldi</i>	he went there, but came back
<i>surap kel</i>	ask him and come back
<i>kelip ketti</i>	he came but left
<i>yrdap ket</i>	sing a song and then you can go

Verbs of direction: *-A/j* plus *bar-*, *kel-*, *ket-*, e.g.

<i>ajta bar</i>	go and tell it
<i>ala kel</i>	come and bring it with you
<i>ala ket</i>	go and take it away

Intention with direction *-GAnl* plus *kel-*, *bar-*, e.g.

<i>kuda tüškönü keldi</i>	He came to get married
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Constructed forms with *alyt*

<i>alyt bar->apar/alpar-</i>	to take somewhere
<i>alyt kel->apkel-</i>	to bring here

Other verbs that express direction: *čyk-*, *kajt-*, *tüš-*, e.g.

<i>džügürüp čykty</i>	he ran out
<i>toogo ördöp čykty</i>	he climbed up the hill
<i>baryp kajity</i>	went there and returned back

dubaldan sekirip tüštü jumped down from the wall
kelip tüštü arrived and sat down

2.3.4. Negation (NEG)

The negation of AUX formation is quite complicated, because either the main verb or the AUX verb can be negated, sometimes both

2.3.4.1. NEG Participle of the verb to be *emes* usually simple means “not”, e.g.

džakšy emes it is not good

But in AUX formations with participles *-GAN*, *-čU*, *-(A)r*, *-mAk* expresses an action that will never happen, e.g.

bolgonemes It never had been

bolor emes It will never be

bolmok emes It would not be

bolču emes It did not happen

2.3.4.2. AUX formation where the main verb is negated:

COND/DUR: *-BA-j džatat*, e.g.

kelbej džatat he is not coming

PERF: *-BA-j koj-/kat-*, e.g.

könböj kojdu he did not agree

barbaj kaldy he has not gone

POL *-BA-j ele koj!*, e.g.

Barbaj ele koj! You shouldn't go

2.3.4.3. NEGAUX formation when the AUX verb is negated:

CAP: *-A/j alba-*, e.g.

džaza albajt he cannot write

HAB: *-(I)p džürbö-*, *-UU(OO)čU bolbo-*, e.g.

ažyp džürbösin he should not say that

ajtuču bolbo do not say that

Probabative: *-A/j berbe-/kojbo-*, e.g.

bolo berbejt it will not happen always, it might not happen

berile kojbos this might not be given again

CAP: *-(I)p bol-bo-*, e.g.

sözün tüšünüp bolbodu It was impossible to understand his word

2.3.4.4. Double NEG expresses certainty: *-BAj kojbo-*, e.g.

ažpaj kojbojt he will definitely say it

2.3.4.5. There is an AUX with *daa-* (Mon *daga-*) used with NEG, it is the only form in Kyrgyz where the AUX precedes the main verb, e.g.

daap tüšünbödüm I could not understand it

3. Sample texts

Er-Töstük is a popular folk tale among Inner Asian people, it was first mentioned by W. Radloff. The author collected this text in South Kyrgyzstan, 1999.

Transcript

1. *Töštük čoŋoj-du.*

[Töshtük][to grow big-PAST]

2. *toguz aga-sy-nyn džogot-gon-u-n bil-be-j-t.*

[nine][older brother-PPS 3-GEN][to disappear-PAST.PART-PPS 3-ACC][to know-NEG-CV.IM-PRT]

3. *Töštük segiz taz-dyn ordo at-yp džat-kan-y-n kör-ö-t.*

[Töshtük][eight][bald-GEN][game with sheep's knee-bone][to shoot-CV.PER][AUX: to lie-PAST.PART-PPS 3-ACC][to see-CV.IM-PRT]

4. *a-ny kör-üp: men da ordo at-yp ojno-j-m de-p üj-ü-nö kel-di.*

[he-ACC][to see-CV.PER][I][too][to shoot-CV.PER][to play-CV.IM-PS 1][AUX: to say-CV.PER][house-PPS 3-DAT][to come-PAST]

5. *-Ata, čükö ber, ojno-j-m - de-di.*

[father][sheep's knee-bone][to give][to play-CV.IM-PS 1][to say-PAST]

6. *Ata-sy bir kap čükö ber-di.*

[father-PPS 3][one][sack][sheep's knee-bone][give-PAST]

7. *ojun bašta-l-yp ordo-go kir-di.*

[game][start-PAS-CV.PER][playground-GEN][enter-PAST]

8. *at-kan čükö-lör-ü džajna-p kal-dy.*

[shoot-PAST.PAR][knee-bone-PLU-PPS 3][to scatter-CV.PER][AUX:to leave-PAST]

9. *segiz taz-dyn se giz kap čükö-sü-n büit ut-up al-dy.*

[eight][bald-GEN][eight][sack][knee-bone-PPS 3-ACC][all][win-CV.PER][AUX:to take-PAST]

10. *segiz taz segiz čükö-lör-ü-n tala-š-ty ele.*

[eight][bald][eight][knee-bone-PLU-PPS 3-ACC][argue-REC-PAST][AUX:to be]

10. *Töštük segiz taz-dy segiz džak-ka togolo-t-o koj-du.*

[Töštük][eight][bald-ACC][eight][side-ACC][roll-CAUS-CV.IM][AUX:to put-PAST]

11. *Džeke-Taz: Sen bol-so baj-dyn bala-sy-syň,*

[Jekö-Taz][you][AUX:to become-CON][rich-GEN][child-PPS 3-PP.PS 2]

12. *koj-uy köp, čükö-nün emne kereg-i bar?*

[sheep-PPS 2][many][knee-bone][what][need-PPS 3][exist]

13. *an-dan köro toguz aga-ň-dy taa-p al-saň bol-o!*

[that-ABL][rather][nine][brother-PPS 3-ACC][to find-CV.PER][AUX:to take-CON.PS 2][AUX:to become-CV.IM]

14. *biz kede-j-byz, ak čyjpyl-ybyz-dy ber-gin! - de-ä.*

[we][poor-PP.PS.PL 1][white][big bone-PPS.PL 1-ACC][to give-IMP.SIN 2][to say-PAST]

15. *Töštük: büit ayt-kan söz-ün čyn bol-so,*

[Töštük][all][say-PAST.PART][word-PPS 2][true][to become-CON]

16. *men-in bir kap čükö-m-dü da al-gyla! de-p*

[I-GEN][one][sack][knee-bone-PPS 1-ACC][too][to take-IMP.PL 2][to say-CV.PER]

17. *büt toguz kap čükö-mü kajra taz-dar-ga ber-di.*

[all][nine][sack][knee-bone-ACC][back][bald-PLU-DAT][to give-PAST]

18. *Men-in toguz agm-m-dyn kandaj-tyk-tan džogol-gon-u-n ayt! - de-di.*

[I-GEN][nine][brother-PPS 1-GEN][what kind-ABL][disappear-PAST.PAR-PPS 3-ACC][to say][AUX: to say]

19. *Eteman baj-dyn mal-džylky-sy köp bol-gon.*

[Elaman][rich-GEN][stock][horse-PPS 3][many][become-PAST.PAR]

20. *džajyt džet-iš-pe-gen-dik-ten džylky-sy-n ajdm-t-yp,*

[pasture][be enough-REC-NEG-PAST.PAR-ABL][horse-PPS 3-ACC][to drive-ACC-CV.PER]

21. *toguz bala-sy-n too-go džiber-gen.*

[nine][child-PPS 3-ACC][mountain-DAT][send-PAST.PAR]

22. *alar ošol ääak-ta džür-üp džylky-sy menen džogol-up ket-iš-ken.*

[they][that][side-LOC][to walk-CV.PER][horse-PPS 3][POST: with][to disappear-CV.PER][to go-REC-PAST.PAR]

23. *Töštük al söz-dü uk-kan-dan kajin üj-ü-nö kel-e-t.*

[Töštük][that][word-ACC][to hear-PAST.PAR-ABL][POST: after][house-PPS 3-DAT][to come-CV.IM-PAR]

24. *Ata-sy-nyň kara usta-ga džasa-t-yp koj-gon mylyg-y-n al-yp,*

[father-PPS 3-GEN][black][master-GEN][to make-CAUS-CV.PER][AUX: to put-PAST.PAR][rifle-PPS 3-ACC][to take-CV.PER]

25. *alty kulač Ak-Bakaj-ty min-ip aga-lar-y-n izde-p čyk-ty.*

[six][yard][Ak-Bakaj-ACC][to mount-CV.PER][brother-PLU-PPS 3-ACC][to search-CV.PER][AUX:to exit-PAST]

26. *too-don too-go kydyr-yp, bel-den bel aš-yp džür-üp bir džyl öt-tü.*

[mountain-ABL][mountain-DAT][to wander-CV.PER][hill-ABL][hill][to pass][AUX:to walk-CV.PER][one][year][to pass-PAST]

27. *ošen-t-ip džür-üp Töštük bir özön-dön džylky kör-ö-t.*

[to do so-CV.PER][AUX:to walk-CV.PER][Töštük][one][valley-ABL][horse][to see-CV.IMP-PAR]

Translation

Töštük grew up. He does not know that his brothers have disappeared. He saw that the eight balds played a game with knee-bones (ordo). Having seen it he comes home saying: I play that game (ordo) as well.

- Father, give me knee-bones - he says. His father gave a sack of knee-bones. Having started the game he entered to the game (ordo). The knee-bones that he shoots scatter around. He wins all the eight sack of knee-bones of the eight balds. The eight balds tried to argue for their eight (sack of) knee-bones. Jekö Taz says:

- You are the son of a rich (man). You have a lot of sheep, what do you need the knee-bones for? You would better find your nine brothers. We are poor, give us our white main bone. - He says. Töštük:

- If it is true what you say, I will give my own knee-bones as well. Tell me, why have my brothers disappeared? - He says.

- Elaman Bai (rich) had many livestock and horses. The pastures were not enough, so he drove his horses away sending his nine sons to the mountains. Wandering there they disappeared.

Töštük having heard this word comes home. He took the rifle made by his father's master Kara (Black). He mounted his nine-yard long horse Ak-Bakai and left to search for his

brothers. He went from one mountain to the other, passed one hill after the other. One year has passed. Wandering like this Töshtyk saw horses in a valley.

Abbreviations

ABL	Ablative
ACC	Accusative
ADJ	Adjectival
ADV	Converbal
ALL	Allative
AUX	Auxiliary
BEN	Benefactive
CAP	Capabilitive
CAT	Categorizer
CAUS	Causative
CLOS	Cislocative
COLL	Collective
CON	Conditional
CV	Converb
CV.IM	Imperfect Converb
CV.PR	Perfect Converb
DAT	Dative
DES	Desiderative
DIM	Diminutive
EMPH	Emphatic
EVID	Evidential
FUT	Future
GEN	Genitive
IMP	Imperative
INCH	Inchoative
INS	Instrumental
INT	Intentional
ITER	Iterative
LOC	Locative
NEG	Negative
P/F	Present-Future
PART	Participle

PASS	Passive
PERF	Perfect
PL	Plural
PLU	Pluperfect
POSS	Possessive
PROB	Probabative
PRT	Particle
RFL	Reflexive
RSL	Resultative
SBEN	Self-Benefactive
SBJ	Subjunctive
TLOC	Translocative
A	Arabic
P	Persian
R	Russian
M	Mongolian
UZ	Uzbek
UIG	Uigur
OT	Old Turkic
C	Consonant
V	Vowel
PPS	Possessive Personal Suffix
PS	Personal Suffix
TAM	Tense-Aspect-Mood
1	First Person
2	Second Person
3	Third Person

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