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FUNCTIONAL-SEMANTICMUTUAL SUBSTITUTION OF CASES IN THE TURKIC-SPEAKING LITERARY MONUMENTS OF THE GOLDEN HORDE PERIOD

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ABSTRACT

The XIIIth – XIVth centuries were played the most important role of the development of the history and culture of Turkic nations and in the formation of the medieval Tatar ethnos. This period in the history of the Turkic literary language is marked, on the one hand, the beginning of kypchakizatsiya language monuments; on the other hand, Tatar literary language of a later period (XV – XVIII centuries) in its traditions goes directly to the literary language of the Golden Horde period that is to the written literary language of XIII – XIV centuries and Turkic-speaking monuments of this period are of direct relevance to the history of the Tatar language. This article attempts to analyze the functional-semantic mutual substitution cases in the Turkic-speaking literary monuments of the Golden Horde period. And the Turkic-speaking monuments of this period are directly related to the history of the Tatar language. Turkological science has achieved significant success in the linguistic study of Turkish written monuments, which has the great importance both for tracing the evolution of the cultural and historical process of individual nations, and for recreating the history of Turkic languages. Despite this, written monuments of the history of the Tartar literary language of the earlier period (XIII – XIV centuries) have not been studied sufficiently. An attempt to analyze the functional-semantic interchange of cases in Turkic-speaking literary monuments of the Golden Horde period is undertaking in this article.

INTRODUCTION

XIII – XIV centuries represent the first stage of the formation of the Tatar literary language on the basis of complex ethno-cultural processes and the interaction of folk-spoken and written forms of language in this region [1: 5], [2: 271]. The study of the written language of the Golden Horde period is interested not only for the history of the study of the Tatar language and literature, but also for the history and language of the nations whose history is associated with the Golden Horde period.

In the XIV century during the era of Golden Horde domination the large paintings of fiction in the Volga region, Khorezm, the Crimea and in the remote, but allied with the Volga region Mamluk Egypt were created. Thus, the literary monument «Kassas al-anbiya» was written by Nasreddin Rabguziin 1310 – 1311 years in the northern part of Khorezm. The poet of Khorezm completed the poem «Mukhabbat-name» (1353) in the lower reaches of the Syr Darya. Mahmud al-Bulgari created the work «Nahj al-Faradis» (1358) in Sarai. In 1369, from the pen of Hisam Kyatib the dastan «Jumjuma Sultan» was came. One of the important monuments of literature of that period was the poem «Khosrov and Shirin» (1342), without which it was impossible to make a single step to represent the Turkic-speaking literature of the Middle Ages, in particular the literary process of the Golden Horde [3: 96].

The category of the case in these Turkic-speaking literary monuments is typical for all parts of speech that have a substantive meaning. Declension by the cases of nouns is a historical category, therefore, this system was characterized in different chronological periods by its own characteristics and declension paradigms. E.V. Sevortyan, on the basis of a comparative study of the case category in Turkic languages notes that «the development of the case system went in the direction of quantitative reduction of cases, transfer of case values and functions by ad positions» [4: 61]. For example, in the Orkhon-Yenisey literary monuments of the VI–VIII centuries the common, genitive, accusative, local-temporal and instrumental cases were used [4: 16].

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The solution of the tasks and, consequently, the achievement of the research objective are facilitated by the use of several complementary methods for analyze various aspects of such a complex object of study as text: comparative-historical, methods of structural-morphological and contextual analysis. The main methods of work are the hypothetical-inductive method in the framework of the system-functional approach. The object of our research is literary monuments of the Golden Horde period, such as «Khosrov and Shirin» by Kutba [5] and «Gulistan Bit-Turki» by Saif Sarai [6].

RESULTS

A significant part of the vocabulary of the monuments under study is nouns which, according to their lexical meaning, are diverse and designate domestic, social and political, religious and spiritual, material, abstract and other concepts; they are formed by grammatical categories of number, affiliation, case and predicability in texts. The declension category extends to all parts of speech that are substantiated or have substantival meaning.

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The basic case is the original form from which other case forms are formed with the help of the corresponding specific morphological parameters; has a variety of grammatical meanings, which basically coincide with the corresponding values and functions of the basic case in modern Turkic languages. There are nouns, names of actions and any substantivized word in the common case, both in its pure basis and with affixes of affiliation.

The possessive case in the language of the poem is represented by the high-frequency affix -nyŋ, depending on the vocalism, having phonetic variants as -niŋ, -nuŋ/ - nüŋ.

The dative-oriented case is attested in the monuments of this period indicated by the following affixes: by Kipchak -qa, -ɣa, -кä, -gä and Oguz -a/-ä. There is a predominance of the Kypchak forms of the dative-oriented case. The Oguz language variant occurs sporadically. The dative case is managed by the verbs of motion; verbs expressing feelings, experiences, and also some names, i.e. like in the modern Tatar language.

The original case is completed by the affixes -dyn/-din and -dan/-dän in the Turkic-speaking literary monuments of the Golden Horde period.

As for the local-temporal case, it is known to be polyfunctional and polysemantic in the Turkic languages.

DISCUSSION

As analysis shows in Turkic-speaking literary monuments of the 13th-14th centuries the one case in the meaning of another, in other words, the variation of casesis used. The study of functional-semantic content of cases was carried out by G.F.Blagova's methodical reception of exarticulation and distinction of basic and peripheral microsystems of declension [7: 100].

The common case can replace the accusative case in the texts under this study. Note that the non – affix case replaces the accusative in the function of direct object. The object is in turn determined by a personal or demonstrative pronoun or by affix of filiation. For example, a) otačyŋdyn jašurma igiŋ äj žān do not hide your illness from your doctor, oh soul [8: 47]. This usage is also fixed in the work of Seif Sarai «Gulistan» [9: 107].

The non – affix case in the texts under study transmits adverbial meanings: jajaluŋ tandur issi erkän ötmäk 'bake bread while it is hot in tandoor' [10: 137]. The value of direction is also fixed In «Khosrov and Shirin»: ol sävdadyn ötrü tuty saxra 'Because of this grief he went to the desert' [11: 203]. According to the fair statement of G.F.Blagova, these phenomena are also characteristic of the Chaghatai language literary monument of «Babur-nam» [12: 271], are recorded in other written monuments of the Golden Horde period [9: 73]; [10: 102]; [11: 57], and also in the Old Tatar language of a later period. [13: 193].

The interchangeability of the possessive case with some other is not fixed in the research of literary monuments.

The dative-oriented case can replace the original and local-temporal cases in the language of Turkic-speaking literary monuments of the Golden Horde period. The state verb jatmak 'lie' and aɣnamak 'lie, lie around', for example, in «Khosrov and Shirin» by Qutba are combined with the name of the nominative case, instead of the local one. Such a phenomenon is found in many Turkic-speaking literary monuments of the period under study: tobraqqa aɣnab 'roaming the earth' [5: 76]. The interchangeability of the directive and the original cases is fixed in other literary monuments [8: 43].

According to F.S. Bayazitova, the facts of the mixing of these cases still exist in some dialects and dialects of the Tatar language [13: 79]. The directive caseis used in the meaning of the local and Samarkand-Bukhara groups of Uzbek dialects, in the Yakut language and, in some occasions, in the Tuvan and in the modern Uighur languages [14: 67], also in the dialects of Tatars of Kazakhstan [15: 205]. The verb sormaq' to ask' in Uighur, Uzbek, and also in the languages of the Kypchak group is combined with the noun in the original case, and combined in Khosrov and Shirin with the direction that is characteristic for the modern Turkic language: nedin munteg teju 'aqlymqa sordym «I asked myself: why?» [16: 96].

The functioning of postpositional constructions is different from the modern Tatar language in the language of the literary monuments of the Golden Horde period: ölümlüklär taba 'towards convicted to death' [5: 59]. Compare: the postposition taba requires the form of the nominative case in the modern Tatar language.

The priority usage of affixes of an original case -dyn/-din and -dan/-dän is not observed: a) ačɣylandy jyraq bardy šahdin 'She was angry and moved away from the Shah' [5: 51]; b) qutulɣaj-sän bu qaðɣu qoðɣudyn 'You will get rid of these grief' [5: 18]; c) käðik, quš, adämi, žinn u päridän ʀof all creatures – animals, birds, humans, gins and peri' [6: 72]. The usage of the Old Uigur-type of the format -dyn in the language of «Khosrov and Shirin» is explained by the influence and preservation of writing and literary traditions. This ancient form of the case is still used in dialects of the Tatar language. This is due to the fact that the old-baptized Tatars separately developed for centuries and, as a result, kept the ancient features of the language. As L.T.Mahmutova notes, the affix -din is also used in the Mishar dialect [17: 112].

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The functional-semantic features of the original case are described in details in the researches of V.G.Gusev [18]. The single occasions of interchange of this case are fixed in the literary monuments. This usage is typical for some medieval literary monuments: öküš qurban qylyb ol šah uɣandyn 'that shah, bringing many sacrifices to god' [6:32].

The function of a form of a local-temporal case in Turkic-speaking literary monuments of the Golden Horde period. Thus, in the language of «Gulistan» by Saif Sarai, besides place designation and time, he also transfers the meaning of direction: a) murādym erdi ol kim bu qabuyda kelib jol tabsamän teb bu tabuyda 'my dream was to get to that court and find my way to the service' [6: 48]. The local-temporal case replaces the dative case: oturtty bir jyɣač tübindä any 'planted it under the tree' [6: 29].

The characteristic feature is the use of the locative case in the original function. Examples from the sources under research: a) ynaɣlarda biri ajdy 'one of the friends told [6: 62]; b) tüsrür bašda tažyn 'removes the crown from the head'; c) bu söz ajmyšda soŋ kečti bir anča 'after this conversation, some time passed' [5: 101]. This usage is observed in many monuments of the Middle Turkish period.

SUMMARY

Thus, the variation of cases is observed both in the formal plan and in the semantic one in the Turkic-speaking literary monuments of the Golden Horde period. E.V.Sevortyan notes that this is due to incompleteness in the ancient period of the process of semantic differentiation of cases and the stabilization of the means of language, including verbal control, which different from many respects from the modern one [4: 46]. In the process of the historical development of languages, these differences are eliminated, and the phenomenon of functional-semantic interchange of cases is observed only in dialects and speech.

CONCLUSION

The research of the morphological features of the written monuments of the Golden Horde period, in particular the phenomenon of interchange of cases, in addition to determining the character of the language of the researching literary monuments made it possible to come to certain detailed conclusions about the features of the evolution of the written literary language of the Golden Horde period (XIV century). Research of the literary monuments of the Middle Ages by system analysis of its morphological features greatly expand the representation of grammatical structure of the literary language of the Golden Horde period, which played a huge role in the formation of the Tatar written literary language.

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