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FORMAL SETTING UP OF THE SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD IN THE KYRGYZ LANGUAGE

Этиштик ыңгайдын кыргыз тилиндеги формалдык түзүлүүсү

Формальное образование сослагательного наклонения в кыргызском языке

Abstract. The article deals with the grammatical category of mood in the Kyrgyz language. The work touches upon her expression of the relationship between action and reality and the speaker's goal setting, that is, the attitude of the author of the speech content of the statement. The author examines the category of the mood of the verb in the modern Kyrgyz language, which is formed in a purely synthetic way with the help of special morphological indicators (affixes) and synthetic-analytical, when not only affixes, but also service words take part in the formation of mood forms.

Аннотация. Макалада кыргыз тилиндеги этиштик ыңгайдын грамматикалык категориясы жөнүндө сөз болот. Изилдөөдө анын иш-аракет менен чындыктын ортосундагы байланышты чагылдырууга жана сүйлөөчүнүн максатына, башкача айтканда, сүйлөө авторунун айтылган сөздүн мазмунуна болгон мамилесине токтолот. Автор учурдагы кыргыз тилиндеги атайын морфологиялык көрсөткүчтөрдүн (аффикстердин) жана синтетикалык-аналитикалык жардамдын жардамы менен таза синтетикалык жол менен түзүлгөн этиштин ыңгай категориясын, жалаң гана аффикстер эмес, кызмат сөздөрү дагы ыңгай формаларын түзүүгө катыштыгын изилдейт.

Аннотация. В статье рассматривается грамматическая категория наклонения в кыргызском языке. В работе затрагивается ее выражение отношения действия и действительности и целевую установку говорящего, то есть отношение автора речи к содержанию высказывания. Автор рассматривает категорию наклонения глагола в современном кыргызском языке что образуется чисто синтетическим способом с помощью специальных морфологических показателей (аффиксов) и синтетико-аналитическим, когда в образовании форм наклонения принимают участие не только аффиксы, но и служебные слова.

Key words: grammatical category, subjunctive mood, modern Kyrgyz language, moods of the verb, affixation, verb.

Урунттуу сөздөр: грамматикалык категория, этиштин ыңгайы, азыркы кыргыз тили, этиштин маанайы, аффиксация, этиши.

Ключевые слова: грамматическая категория, сослагательные наклонения, современный кыргызский язык, наклонения глагола, аффиксация, глагол.

It was mentioned earlier that the category of mood is a linguistic universal, and therefore, manifests in many languages, including the Kyrgyz language.

The grammatical category of mood in the Kyrgyz language expresses the relation of action and reality and the speaker's goal setting, that is, the attitude of the author 's speech to the content of the utterance.

The mood category of a verb in the modern Kyrgyz language is formed in a purely synthetic way with the help of special morphological indicators (affixes) and synthetic-analytical, when not only affixes, but also functional words take part in the formation of mood forms.

In the Kyrgyz language, the subjunctive mood is not highlighted in a specific way. Apparently, this is due to the linguistic tradition that takes place in modern Turkish linguistics. However, there are five moods in the modern Kyrgyz language:

1. Indicative - баяндагыч ыңгай;

2. Imperative - буйрук ыңгай;
3. Conditional - шарттуу ыңгай;
4. Desirable - тилек ыңгай;
5. Intentions - максат же ниет ыңгай.

Except special formants that form the mood forms of the verbs, each mood is characterized by its own semantic and grammatical features. These include, first of all, the ability of mood forms to combine with personal affixes of different types, as well as attitude to the category of time, which is characterized of the indicative mood, which exists only in this category.

The subjunctive mood in the Kyrgyz language is expressed using the conditional mood (шарттуу ыңгай). This is one form of the five aforementioned forms of mood, which characterizes an action as a condition for performing some other action.

Шарттуу ыңгай denotes a condition for performing an action and is formed by a special affix -ca and personal affixes. [пер. Кыргыз Республикасынын илимдер академиясы. Азыркы кыргыз тили., 2015: 336-337 стр.].

Table of phonetic variants of the affixation -ca and personal affixes:

Person	Vowels in the last syllable of a word				number
	а, ы, у	е, и	о	ө, ү	
1-person	-ca+m	-ce+m	-co+m	-cө+m	sing. form
2-person, simple form (сен)	-ca+ң	-ce+ң	-co+ң	-cө+ң	sing. form
2-person, gentle form (сиз)	-ca+ңыз	-ce+ңыз	-co+ңыз	-cө+ңыз	sing. form
3- person (ал)	-ca	-ce	-co	-cө	sing. form
1-person (биз)	-ca+k	-ce+k	-co+k	-cө+k	plural form
2-person, simple form (силер)	-ca+ңар	-ce+ңер	-co+ңор	-cө+ңөр	plural form.
2-person, gentle form (сиздер)	-ca+ңыздар р	-ce+ңыздер	-co+ңыздар	-cө+ңыздар	plural form
3-person (алар)	-ca	-ce	-co	-cө	plural form

The negative form is formed with the negative affix -ба, which follows immediately after the stem:

Positive form:

- оку+ca → м (мен)
- ң (сен)
- ңыз (сиз)
- к (биз)
- ңар (силер)
- ңыздар (сиздер)
- (ал, алар)

Negative form:

- оку+ба+ca → м (мен)
- ң (сен)
- ңыз (сиз)
- к (биз)
- ңар (силер)
- ңыздар (сиздер)
- (ал, алар)

Also, it can have a temporary meaning, formed future forms of the past tense [Ахматов, Давлетов, Жапаров, Захарова, 1975: 114-115 стр.]

By joining the affix –caк to the basis of the verb, the conditional mood of the future tense is formed. Personal affixes (1st and 2nd person) are added after the affix –ca. For example, ырдаca – if he(he) will sing, билcем – if I find out.

Apparently, from the above examples, the conditional mood in this case is transmitted into English using the conditional union if + future auxiliary verb.

By combining the auxiliary verb болcо (бол+ca) with the main verb in the participle form in –гаң, the conditional mood of the past tense is formed. Personal affixes of the 1st and 2nd person are attached to the auxiliary verb.

The grammatical semantics of mood also determines its syntactic function: a verb in a conditional mood acts as a dependent predicate in a complex sentence, in which another verb denotes an action that is a consequence of what is expressed by the conditional mood. Thus, the conditional mood serves to express the conditional-consequence connection between two actions.

Although in its basic meaning the verb in the conditional mood is used as a dependent predicate, its semantics is complicated by a number of modal shades, therefore it has a rather diverse and wide range of meanings and can be part of both complex and simple sentences. [Абдулдаев, Кудайбергенов, Захарова, Орусбаев, Турсунов, 1987: 263 стр.].

As part of a complex sentence:

A verb in a conditional mood plays the role of a predicate conditional clause, denoting a real condition under which the action of the main sentence can take place. The mood form may be accompanied by the optional union эгер, эгерде, which has a purely stylistic meaning and does not carry any subordinate function. For example: -Эгер, макул болсоң айтам. (Т. Сыдыкбеков)

The verb in the conditional mood can also be complex, consisting of a semantic verb in the form of the participle in –ган and the functional verb бол in the conditional mood. Moreover, its functions do not differ from a simple form. For example: Бирөөгө бара турган болсоң, айлыңарды кызыл кереге кылып чабам. (А. Токомбаев).

A verb in a conditional mood can play the role of a predicate tense clause, but at the same time it can retain a certain shade of a condition. For example: Силер өлсөңөр, бакыт силердин колуңарда болот. (К. Каимов).

Also, the conditional mood forms the verb predicate of the relative clause of comparison with the addition of correlative pronouns such as, кандай-ошондой, канчалык-ошончолук, кандайча-ошондойчо. For example: Колхоздо, совхоздордо дан үчүн күрөш кандай жүрсө, тоют үчүн да күрөш нак ошондой эле жүрүшү керек. (А. Убукеев).

The conditional mood, combined with the conjunction да, plays the role of a predicate concessive-adversative clause. For example: Биз, канчалык акылдуу болсок да, убакыттын кандайча өткөнүн элебей калабыз. (К. Каимов).

The verb in the conditional mood functions as a predicate clause of place. Usually adverbial words with a local meaning are used in such a sentence кайда, кайдан and others. For example: Алтын кайдан чыкса, ошол жерди каз.

The verb in the conditional mood also expresses the reason for the action that is named in the main sentence. for example: Муздак ичсем, тамагым ооруйт.

As part of a simple sentence, a verb in the form of a conditional mood has a number of modal meanings:

Indicates the desire of the speaker, the goal of his action. For example: Китепти окуп бүтсөм. This meaning can be expressed when the predicate of the main sentence is in the form of the conditional mood. In this case, the predicate of the subordinate clause can also have the form of a conditional mood, but expresses the condition under which the actor can fulfill his desire. For example: Эгер ылайык десенер, сиздин темаңызга жакын алсамбы дедим эле. (Ш. Бейшеналиев).

The repetition of the same verb, first in the form of the conditional mood, and then in the form of the future tense of the indicative mood, expresses the meaning of the possibility, but the optionality of performing an action: келсе келет, айтса айтат, чыкса чыгат and others.

When repeated, the second composition may take the form of an imperative mood. At the same time, this combination expresses permission to perform an action and to the first plan, thus, the semantics of the imperative mood appears: окуса окусун, издесе издесин, жесе жесин and others.

Also, conditional verbs are combined with functional verbs, various particles and modal words, which, for its part, introduce different modal shades into their semantics:

attaching an interrogative particle - would add the meaning of referring to the interlocutor or to oneself for advice, with a question to which the questioner actually does not expect an answer. for example: Ал жөнүндө ойлогон оюмду ага айтсамбы же айтпсамбы? the modal indicator –чы (-чи, -чу, -чү) introduces into the value of the conditional mood the shade of a request, a wish, and a connotation. For example:

Кызыл оңбос болсочу,
Кыз кубарбас болсочу,
Жигит менен кыз өлсө,
Жерге койбос болсочу.

(Токтогул).

in combination with the modal word керек, the form of the conditional mood expresses doubt, uncertainty about the performance of an action. For example: Балалык адат болсо керек.

in combination with various forms of the verb –де/деген/дейт/дейм/ the verb in the conditional mood denotes desire, intention. For example: Жөн эле барып Ысык-Көлдүн абасын жутсам дегем.

in combination with the insufficient functional verb экен, the form of the conditional mood expresses desirability. For example: Дүйнө жүзүн коммунизм жеңди деп, кары тарых өз бетине жазса экен! (Ж. Турусбеков).

Thus, studying the subjunctive mood, it becomes obvious that the relationship of the action expressed by the verb to reality can be different. Taking into account the speaker's attitude to the utterance and the purpose of the utterance, it can reflect real and unreal connections, desired and required, condition and assumption, and so on. The mood category in the Kyrgyz language expresses various modal characteristics, including them as shading in the basis of the categorical meaning of each mood.

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