толық айғақ болады. Олай болса, кірме сөздердің орфоэпиясы әлі күнге ғылыми тұрғыдан терең зерттелмегендігін дәлелдейді.

Қазақ сөзінің құдіретін ұққысы келетін әр қазақ академик Р.Сыздықтың [3] мына бір пікірлерін жадында ұстаса екен. Орфоэпиялық ережелерді ұсынбас бұрын олардың берілу тәртібі жайында бірер ескертпе айтуға тура келеді:

Орфоэпиялық қағидалардың ұсынылу қалпы (тәртібі, әдісі, стилі) емле ережелерінің берілу тәртібінен біраз өзгешелеу болады. Бұл құрал, бір жағынан, мектеп мұғалімдері мен балабақша тәрбиешілеріне, мектеп оқушылары мен студенттерге ұсынылғандықтан, осы ережелерді жақсы игертулері және игерулері үшін, олар кеңірек дәлелденіп, түсіндірілді. Мысалдар да көбірек келтірілді. Оның үстіне үйренушілер жаттыға түсулері үшін бұл ережелерге сөйлеу тәжірибесінде тапсырмалар беріліп отырды. Ол тапсырмаларды тек сөз сазын үйретуші мұғалімдер, консультанттар т.б. ғана емес, орфоэпия ережелерін өз бетімен игеремін деген жеке адамдар да орындауларына болады, өйткені мұндай жаттығулар ережені іс-жүзінде игере түсуге әбден көмектеседі. Ережені теория жүзінде біліп алу бар да, оны іс жүзінде пайдалана білу бар ғой.

Екінші бір ескертетін нәрсе – әрбір бапта (параграфта) ұсынылған ереженің жалғасы ретінде ережеге қатысты айтылатын қосымша түсіндірулер, дәлелдемелер беріледі. Оларды да ереже бөлігі деп тану қажет.

Сөзді дұрыс айту ережелерін, олардың түсіндірмелерін, дәлелдемелерін ұсыну үстінде сөздердің жазылуы да жиі көрсетіліп отырылады, оның себебі, бір жағынан, қазақ тілінде сөздің жазылуы мен айтылуы әрдайым бірдей түсіп отырмайтындығын ескертуде болса, екінші жағынан, жазуға қарап оқып (айтып, дыбыстап), оқуға (айтуға, дыбыстауға) қарап жазып шатасу қаупінен сақтандыруда болып отыр [4].

Қорыта келгенде орфоэпияны, сөзді дұрыс жазу мен сөзді дұрыс айтуға келгенде, жалаң теорияны, яғни ережелерді білу ғана маңызды емес, тәжірибенің де, жазу мен сөйлеудің де мәні зор екенін ескерсек екен.

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AN OUTLINE OF THE ANALYTICAL APPROACH TOWARDS THE KAZAKH VERBAL MORPHOLOGY

Abstract: The Kazakh morphology has always been one of the key research topics in the Kazakh linguistics, as well as a key matter in the Kazakh teaching methodology. Nevertheless, it is evident that some of the topics related to Kazakh verbal morphology still require a thorough research. In particular, creation and use of the modern software for morphological analysis, as well as outlining more comprehensive methods of teaching Kazakh as a second/foreign language [1] may require a different approach towards the morphological analysis. Even though the analytical morphology pattern outlined in this paper does not contradict the internal structure of the Kazakh language, it has not been in consistent use either in the academic grammars, or in the KSL/KFL teaching methodology.

The paper provides a consistent distinction between primary and secondary finite forms. The former denote a temporal and personal meaning in every single context, regardless of any peculiarities thereof, whereas the latter are essentially based on verbals (also known as non-finite verb forms) [2]. In terms of a strictly morphological approach the "secondary tenses» are predicative forms of verbals.The tense meaning conveyed by these forms lies rather in the field of semantics than in the field of morphology.

Keywords: Kazakh grammar, verbal morphology, semantics, analytical approach, finite forms, verbals, non-finite verb forms

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QAZAQTIŃ VERBALDIQ MORFOLOGÏYASINDAĞI ANALÏTÏKALIQ TÄSILDIŃ SIRTQI TÜRI

Ańdatpa: Qazaq til biliminde jäne qazaq tilin oqıtuw ädistemesinde etistik morfologiyası mäseleleri öte maŋızdı orın alıp tur. Alayda, osı salağa qatıstı keybir mäseleler tolığımen zerttelmey turıp, qazirgi taŋda da tuşımdı tekserüwge zärüw bop qaladı. Qazaq etistikteri morfologiyası salasında jaŋa täsildemeler mätinderdi morfologiyalıq, orfografiyalıq jäne t.b. jaqtardan taldaytın bağdarlamalarda, solay-aq qazaq tilin ekinşi nemese şet til retinde oqıtuwda jäne tağı basqa salalarda qoldanıla aladı.

Bul maqalada mazmundalğan täsildeme qazaq tiliniŋ işki qurılımına qarsı kelmeydi, alayda qazaq tilin ekinşi nemese şet til retinde oqıtuwda jäne akademiyalıq grammatikalarda äli künge deyin qoldanılğan joq. Maqalada etistik tulğaları eki topqa bölinedi: *alğaşqı şaq formaları* ärbir kontekstte jaq pen san mağınaların bildirse, *qosımşa şaq formaları* morfologiya közqarasınan predikativ jalğawlar qosılğan jaqsız tulğalar bolıp tur. Ekinşi topqa qaraytın formalardıŋ şaq mağınası olardıŋ morfologiyalıq qurılımımen emes, semantikalıq erekşelikterimen baylanıstı.

Tirek sözder: Qazaq grammatikası, etistik morfologiyası, semantika, analitikalıq täsildeme, jaqtıq tulğalar, jaqsız tulğalar

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АНАЛИТИЧЕСКИЙ ПОДХОД К ОПИСАНИЮ КАЗАХСКОЙ ГЛАГОЛЬНОЙ МОРФОЛОГИИ

Аннотация. Проблемы казахской глагольной морфологии занимают ключевое место как в рамках собственно лингвистических исследований, так и при обучении казахскому языку в качестве второго или иностранного. Тем не менее некоторые ключевые вопросы этой области по-прежнему требуют дополнительного фундаментального исследования. При таком исследовании удобно применить не семантический (как в большинстве пособий по грамматике казахского языка), а структурно-морфологический подход. Последовательное применение такого подхода удобно как при создании программных средств морфологического анализа текста (напр. программ для текстового поиска), так и при обучении казахскому языку как второму или иностранному.

Предложенный в статье подход к морфологии казахского глагола, хотя и не противоречит внутренней структуре казахского языка, до настоящего времени не нашёл широкого применения в исследованиях и методике преподавания. Этот подход предполагает чёткое разграничение первичных (указывающих на лицо и число в любом контексте) и вторичных глагольных времён (представляющих собой предикативные формы, образованные от неличных форм глагола). Временное значение форм второй группы вторично, оно лежит прежде всего в плоскости семантики, а не морфологии.

Ключевые слова: казахская грамматика, морфология глагола, семантика, аналитический подход, личные формы, неличные формы

Introduction

It is a well-known fact that the vast majority of Kazakh verbs are conjugated according to the same model, i.e. that verb forms have the same morphological traits regardless of the verbal stem semantics [3]. This undoubtedly simplifies teaching Kazakh as a first, second or foreign language. However, it needs to be said that the approach towards the Kazakh grammar outlined in the academic publications on grammar (and consequently in school and university curricula) is based on a loosely-tied combination of morphology and semantics.

This fact does not render the whole mass of previous publications on Kazakh verbal morphology inappropriate or incorrect; indeed, at times (e.g. when teaching the language to its native speakers) it may be hard and superfluous to distinguish one side of the verb form from the other. However, an attempt of "stricter» sticking to morphology may be deemed more appropriate in a number of contexts, e.g. when teaching the language to non-natives and/or incorporating morphological analysis features into software (e.g. search engines).

One can see the difference between these two approaches very clearly, should one refer to the English examples. Indeed, on the one hand the English verb form system taught at the ESL and EFL lessons [4] contains 12 (or, in another classification, 16) *tense forms* and a number of non-finite forms (also called *verbals* [cf. Merriam-Webster]) e.g. Gerund, Infinitive, Present Participle, Past Participle. However, from a strictly morphological viewpoint, every English notional verb only has five distinct forms [cf. Izrailevič, p. 102]:

1. The Infinitive: *(to) walk, (to) arise*;
2. The 3rd person singular Present form: *(he) walks, (it) arises*;
3. The Gerund (or the Present Participle): *walking, arising*;

4. The Past Tense: *(I) walked, (you) arose*;

5. The Past Participle: *walked, arisen*.

From this classification, it can be seen very clearly that the English verb only has two morphologically distinct tenses: the Present Simple [5] and the Past Simple. All other "tense forms», albeit denoting some kind of a temporal meaning, are actually formed by combining a functional verb [6] (e.g. *will* for Future, *have* for Perfect tenses) and a notional verb. To form a semantic tense, each of the two verbs in question is used in one of the five aforementioned forms.

To the author's point of view, the fact that a similar distinction is not explicitly outlined in Kazakh grammar books (especially those intended for non-native speakers) leads to a significant inconsistency: it is neither obvious nor immediately understandable for a learner of the language that in certain contexts certain verb forms can "function as verbals» (e.g. participles), whereas in others the same lexical units "function as tenses» [7]. On the other hand, a clear distinction between primary and secondary tenses (see clarifications below) can gives the learner a clearer impression of the Kazakh morphology as a whole. Besides, it also has an impact on the algorithms used in the language-related software.

A List of Kazakh Verb Forms

Within the Kazakh grammar it is also possible to distinguish between the *primary finite forms* and the so-called *secondary tenses*. To distinguish one of these groups form the other, the following criterion can be used: primary finite forms denote a personal meaning in every context, regardless of its peculiarities [8]. From the perspective of syntax it means that all such forms can only function in the sentence as (verbal) predicates [9]. The list of primary finite forms in Kazakh is rather short [10]:

1. The (Witnessed) Past Tense:

a. 1st person: *aldım, keldim; aldıq, keldik*

b. 2nd person: *aldıŋ(dar), keldiŋ(der);aldıŋız(dar), keldiŋiz(der)*

c. 3rd person:*aldı, keldi; aldılar, keldiler*

1. The Optative-Imperative Mood:

a. 1st person: *alayın, keleyin; alayıq, keleyik*

b. 2nd person: *al(ıŋdar), kel(iŋder); alıŋız(dar), keliŋiz(der)*

c. 3rd person: *alsın, kelsin; alsındar, kelsinder*

1. The Conditional Mood:

a. 1st person: *alsam, kelsem; alsaq, kelsek*

b. 2nd person: *alsaŋ(dar), kelseŋ(der);alsaŋız(dar), kelseŋiz(der)*

c. 3rd person: *alsa, kelse; alsalar, kelseler*

It will be proven in this paper that none of the other Kazakh verb forms suits the aforementioned criterion: these forms either cannot denote any personal meaning at all, or do not denote it in every possible context. Thus, all other Kazakh verb forms are infinite. The "semantic tenses» formed on their bases can be called secondary[11]. For instance, the present tense forms (*qaraymın, qaraysıŋ, qaraydı* etc., from the stem *qara-* "to look») are all formed on the basis of one of the gerunds (*qaray* "looking», cf. *Äliya mağan **qaray-qaray** ötip ketti.* "**Looking** at me **all the time**, Äliyawalked past me").

Some (but definitely not all) of the aforementioned infinite forms can actually denote a temporal meaning, e.g. in case they are used in their predicative forms. However, the same predicative suffixes can also be added to the nominal forms, that do not belong to the verbal paradigm. For instance, no one would characterize the forms like *jigitpin* "I am a

lad», *ädemisiŋ* "you are beautiful» or *oqıtuwşımız* "we are teachers» as verb forms or tense forms, despite the fact that all of them include a predicative suffix. Thus, the only reason that the predicative forms of verbals are considered tense forms lies within their semantics. To put it differently, there is no strictly morphological difference between the forms like *jigitpin* "I am a lad», *ädemisiŋ* "you are beautiful»*oqıtuwşımız* "we are teachers» on the one hand, and *alıpsıŋ* "you have seemingly taken», *alğanmın* "I happened to take» or *kelmekpiz* "we are going to come» on the other [12].

For a similar reason, none of the constructions involving functional verbs (cf. *alğan edi* "he took <at the time>», *keletin boldı* "he decided to come», *oqıp jatır* "he is reading/studying») will be discussed in this paper (some of them have been mentioned in [Musayev; Dotton]). From the morphological viewpoint these are not verb forms, but rather constructions, in which each of the verbs is used in a distinct morphological form [13].

Thus, within the outlined approach, the list of modern Kazakh verbals includes the following forms [14]:

1. *Ala, kele*
2. *Alar, keler*
3. *Alarlıq, kelerlik*
4. *Alatın, keletin*
5. *Alğalı, kelgeli*
6. *Alğan, kelgen*
7. *Alğandıq, kelgendik*
8. *Alğanşa, kelgenşe*
9. *Alğasın, kelgesin*
10. *Alğay, kelgey*
11. *Alğı, kelgi*
12. *Alıp, kelip*
13. *Almaq, kelmek*
14. *Almaqşı, kelmekşi*
15. *Aluw, kelüw*
16. *Aluwşı, kelüwşi*

All these forms belong to the verbal paradigm in general, i.e. can be formed from the stem of any notional verb, regardless of its meaning. Some other forms, like a verbal noun in *-ıs, -is* (cf. *aytıs* "popular poetic competition» from *ayt-* "to say») or the one in *-ma, -me* (cf. *kirispe* "introduction» from *kiris-* "to introduce, to let enter», *aŋdatpa* "comment, explanation» from *aŋdat-* "to explain, to let know») are not regular in that respect: they cannot be formed from any given notional verb. Besides that, there is a number of forms (e.g. *-malı, -meli*, cf. *almalı,*, the one that needs to be taken», *bermeli* "the one that has to be given») which are not peculiar to the modern standard Kazakh language, but to some of its dialects [cf. Tektigul].Such forms will not be analysed in this paper.

All the aforementioned non-finite verb forms do, to some extent, retain their nominal traits. This includes, but is not limited to, their ability to accept case suffixes [15] and to be used in possessive forms. Thus, from the morphological perspective the Kazakh verbals can be classified into three groups as follows:

1. Non-inflectable verbals;
2. Inflectable verbals that do not accept predicative suffixes;
3. Inflectable verbals that can accept predicative suffixes.

The morphological traits of the Kazakh verbals belonging to each of the three groups will be described in the subsequent sections of this paper.

Non-Inflectable Verbals

Some of the non-finite verb forms are not inflectable in modern Kazakh, i.e. they do not accept predicative, possessive or case suffixes. In other words, the suffix of such a verbal cannot be followed by any other suffix.

1. *-ğalı, -geli*form

This form denotes the starting point at which an action denoted by the sentence's predicate starts taking place, cf.[Musaev, p. 283]:

*Elimizge täwelsizdik **alğalı** beri qanşa qandas keldi?* "How many compatriots have arrived to our country *since the time it acquired* independence?» [TengriNews]

*Jüregim sen **kelgeli** baqıttı.* "My heart is happy, *<ever> since youcame*» [16].

However, in case this form is immediately followed by another verb form (i.e. by an auxiliary verb), it denotes a slightly different meaning. In this case, it can be translated with an infinitive preceded by the constructions *about to, going to* etc.:

*Äkem maşina **alğalı** jür.* "My father is about to buy a car».

*Satıp **alğalı** jatqan päterdi qalay tekserüw kerek?* "How do you check the apartment you are about to buy?»[Islam.kz]

In the above examples this form is followed by a functional verb (*jat-, jür-*), which functions as verbal predicate. These sentences can be rendered word by word in the following way: "My father *walks prior to* buying a car», "How is it necessary to check the apartment *lying prior to buy*»? Indeed, these renderings do sound strange, since normally the functional verbs are omitted when translating a sentence. However, such a word-by-word translation has been placed here in order to emphasize the fact that the meaning of anteriority is present in these contexts [cf. Dmitriev, pp. 146-157].

In a broader sense of the word, the *-ğalı* form also denotes a kind of starting point in the two latter sentences; however, unlike in the two former examples, no subsequent action or state is explicitly mentioned in the context.

Considering the meaning of the *-ğalı, -geli* form (it shows the secondary action's temporal relation to the main action in the sentence, or suggests that such a temporal relation can be revealed in the wider context) it would be appropriate to name it "antecedent gerund» (Latin: *gerundium antecedentis*), i.e. the gerund of the preceding action.

2. *-ğanşa, -genşe* form

This form denotes an action that is to occur *in place* of the action denoted by the verbal predicate, or an action that takes place *before the start* of the action denoted by the predicate[17].

*Qolıma qaruw **alğanşa**, baqtaşı bolğanım artıq.* "<For me> being a herdsman is better **than taking** a weapon into my hands». [Azattıq]

*15 jasar jasöspirim jattığuwda därigerler **kelgenşe** köz jumğan.* "A 15-year-old has passed away at a workout session *beforethe doctorsarrived*» [KazTAG].

In the contexts like the first one above, the author does not refer to an actual action that took place before another one, but rather to a potential possibility to do something. It is also emphasized that the possibility was not (and probably will not be) taken advantage of. In other words, he prioritizes one action over the other one. Thus, in the author's view, an appropriate term for that form would be *gerundium prioritatis*.

3. *-ğasın, -gesin* form

This form can convey the basic meaning of anteriority[18]. In the sentences where this form is used, the main clause predicate either describes a posterior action, or a consequence of the action denoted by the *-ğasın, -gesin* form.

Azamattıq **alğasın** *şeteldik küyew qaşıp ketti.* "*After acquiring*<the Kazakhstani> citizenship the foreign groom suddenly disappeared» [Abai.kz].

Meniñ oyımşa bul Q ärpi <...> *Elimizdiñ atı Qazaqstan* **bolğasın**, *ultımız qazaq* **bolğasın**. "I believe the letter Q <is essential for Kazakhs>, **since** our country **is** called *Qazaqstan* and our nation *qazaq*» [Jaqıpov].

Given that this form itself denotes an anterior action, it would be appropriate to describe it with the term "perfect gerund» (Latin: *gerundium perfecti*).

4. *-ğay, -gey* form

In modern Kazakh this form is predominantly used in one construction: *-ğay, -gey + edi*, conveying the optative meaning: *alğay ediŋ* "had you written», "if <only> you had written».

It is worth noting that the auxiliary verb *e-* (initially "to be») can be preceded either by a word belonging to a non-verbal part of speech (e.g. a noun, an adjective, etc.) [19], or by a verbal. In other words, this auxiliary verb can never be preceded by a finite verb form.

Moreover, it needs to be said that the form under consideration does not convey a proper temporal meaning [20], and therefore cannot be classified as a participle or a gerund. In view of the above, and considering the subjunctive meaning it conveys, the author considers it appropriate to name this form "subjunctive noun» (Latin: *nomen subjunctivum*).

Inflectable Verbals Not Accepting Predicative Suffixes

The next group of the Kazakh verbals can be defined as inflectable verbals that can accept possessive and/or case suffixes, but not the predicative ones.

1. *-ğandıq, -gendik* form

This form denotes an abstract meaning, and is not mentioned (nor described) in the Kazakh grammar. This form can accept both possessive (*alğandığım* "my having taken») and case suffixes (of which the most common is *ablativus causae*, e.g. *alğandıqtan* "due to having taken»). Although in principle this form is declinable, not all of its case forms are used equally: in fact, compound forms referring to both the person and the case (cf. *alğandığıma* "due to my having taken») are extremely rare.

Morphologically, the *-ğandıq* suffix consists of *-ğan-* (the Past Participle suffix) and *-dıq-* (a phonetic variant of *-lıq*, which in turn is an abstract suffix). Given that this form cannot be classified as a participle (although it is undeniably derived therefrom) nor as a gerund, the author finds it appropriate to name it "I abstract noun" (Latin: *nomen abstractum I*).

2. *-ğı, -gi* form

This form is predominantly used in an optative construction [Musayev, p. 217] with the auxiliary verb *kel-*, e.g. *alğım keledi* "I would like to take», *bergiŋ kelmedi* "you didn't want to give». It is clear from the above examples that this form can accept possessive suffixes, thus denoting the person the modal construction refers to. It does not denote a temporal meaning on its own; rather, the temporal relations of the aforementioned construction are denoted by the auxiliary verb. In view of the fact that this form cannot be classified as a participle or a gerund and denotes a modal meaning, the author deems it appropriate to name it the "modal noun» (Latin: *nomen modale*).

The *-ğı-, -gi-* form can be used without a possessive suffix, although such a use is quite rare in Modern Kazakh. Besides, it is worth noting that this form can accept an abessive

suffix, cf. *alğısız* "not worth taking», *kelgisiz* "not worth coming to»: *Jaqsıdan jaman tuwar, bir ayaq asqa **alğısız**, jamannan jaqsı tuwar, adam aytsa **nanğısız**.* "'A bad one, not even worthy of eating with, can spring from someone good; a good one can spring from someone bad, to everyone's great surprise» (a Kazakh proverb, [cf. Orazbekulı]).

3. *-rlıq, -rlik* form

This form [21] denotes an abstract meaning, and is not mentioned (nor described) in the Kazakh grammar. Unlike the *-ğandıq* form described above, this abstract form generally does not accept either possessive or case suffixes. Although in principle this form is declinable, its case forms are barely used in the modern language. In a number of contexts the *-rlıq* form can accept the definitive suffix (*izafet*), which in this case has an emphatic meaning and underlines the form's syntactical function (sentence subject): *Al şaşkadan mına sportşılarımızğa teŋ **kelerligi** bolğan joq: Abdurahman Karimov (Sayram), Akajon Izatullayev (Türkistan).* "As for draughts, no one has matched [22] the following of our players: Abdurahman Karimov from Sayram and Akajon Izatullayev from Türkistan» [VisitKazakhstan.kz].

Morphologically, the *-rlıq* suffix consists of *-r-* (the Future Participle suffix; *-mas-, -mes-* in the negative form) and *-lıq-* (an abstract suffix; it changes to *-tıq-, -tik-* in the negative form owing to the precedent *-s*). Given that this form cannot be classified as a participle (although it is undeniably derived therefrom) nor as a gerund (since it does not denote a temporal meaning, be it primary or secondary), the author finds it appropriate to name it "II abstract noun» (Latin: *nomen abstractum II*).

4. *-uw, -üw* form

This form is consistently described in all Kazakh grammars as a verbal noun denoting an action or a process (a common English term for that form is "noun of action», Latin: *nomen actionis*) [cf. Musayev, p. 116].

This verb form can accept both possessive (*kelüwim* "the fact of my coming») as well as case suffixes (cf. *kelüwge* "to the fact of coming»). Notably, the nominative form of *nomen actionis* cannot accept a predicative suffix, yet its locative form can (cf. *kelüwdemin* "I am <in the process of> coming» [Musayev, p. 118].The nominative and dative forms of this verbal noun can also be used in modal constructions, cf. *kelüwim kerek* "I have to / need to come», *kelüwge tiyis* "he is to / has to / is supposed to come» [23].

Verbals Accepting Predicative Suffixes

The third group of the Kazakh verbals can be defined as inflectable verbals that can accept predicative suffixes. In fact, some of the forms included into this group can accept all three types of suffixes: possessive, predicative and case.

1. *-a, -e* form

This form has been consistently described as a gerund in most Kazakh grammars. The predicative form of this gerund (cf. *alamın, alasıŋ, aladı* etc.) is known as the present tense. When it comes to the form's semantics, it can also denote things and processes occurring in general (i.e. irrespective of the moment of speech) or referring to the future. In view of the example above (*Äliya mağan qaray-qaray ötip ketti*) it would be appropriate to name this form "frequentative gerund» (Latin: *gerundium frequentativum*).

Indeed, it can be observed that the initial meaning of this form is not actually bound to a certain period of time. This observation concerns its predicative form ("the Present-Future Tense» in the textbook by K. Musayev) as well: depending on the context peculiarities, it may denote an action in the past, present or future. Another proof of this form's initial

nonfinite (i.e. nominal) character is the fact that it can be followed by an auxiliary verb *tur-* (initially "to stand») denoting a progressive meaning.

As is the case with the other Kazakh gerunds, *gerundium frequentativum* does not accept possessive nor case suffixes.

2. *-ar, -er* form

This form is described in the textbook by K. Musayev as the "Improbable Future Tense" [Musaev, pp. 224–225]. Given that this tense is secondary in its nature (the form can function on its own without any further suffixes, cf. example below), it would be appropriate to regard the form as a participle. To distinguish it from other participles

The predicative forms of the *-ar/-er* participle have been described correctly (both in terms of structure and semantics), however, it was not mentioned in the textbook that this form can accept possessive and/or case suffixes:

Olarmen pikir alısuw mümkin emes degen tujırımğa **keleriŋ** *anıq.* "It's obvious **that you will** <eventually> **come** to the conclusion that it's not possible to talk to them» [24].

Eger de osı ömirge **keleriŋde** *sağan taŋdaw jasalsa, kim bolıp keler ediŋ?* "Had you been given a choice **when coming** into this world, who would you have become?»

Oralıp qayta **kelmesiŋ** *mälim.* „It is evident that you **will not**<be able to>**come back**».

Another participial trait of this form is clearly visible from the very terms used in the Kazakh grammar. This form (without any further suffixes) can function as an attribute if it precedes a noun, cf. *keler şaq* "the Future Tense» [25] from *kel-* "to come».

3. *-atın, -etin* form

This form is consistently described in the Kazakh grammar books as the Present Participle, and its predicative form as one of the past tenses [Musayev, p. 232-233]. Historically, this form originates from a construction *-a turğan-*[26], that eventually contracted to *-atuğın-/-etuğın* (note the lack of vowel harmony), cf. *Sonday kelisimdi, ädepti, qolınan bäri* **keletuğın** *qız eken.* "<She's actually> a very gentle, polite girl, the kind that everything <always> works out for» [Mutanov 2017]. This old form eventually contracted further, developing two phonetic variants (thus *-atın, -etin* becoming a distinct participial suffix).

In modern Kazakh, this participle accepts possessive (*alatınım* "the thing that I am taking», *keletiniŋ* "the fact that you are coming») and case suffixes (e.g. *alatınğa* "to the one who is able» or "to the one who gives»):

Al ol jaqqa barsam, **alatınım** *üş ese kem, 100-aq som bolmaq.* "And if I go there, <the wage>**thatI will receive** will be three times less, just about 100 soms» [Mıŋjasar].

Nesiye qaytara **alatınğa** *beriledi.* „A loan is given **to the one who can** pay it back» [Turapbayulı].

The formal term for this form currently used in the Kazakh grammar books ("Present Participle», Latin: *participium praesentis*) seems appropriate, despite the fact that this form can also denote a progressive action in the recent past, a plan for the nearest future, as well as a trait or ability not linked to a time period.

4. *-ğan, -gen* form

This form is consistently described in Kazakh grammar books as the Past Participle, and the corresponding predicative form as the remote past tense [Musayev, p. 70-71]. E. Tenišev states, that the initial meaning of this form was extratemporal, i.e. not directly linked to a period of time [cf. Tenišev, p. 420]. The remnants of its primary extratemporal character can still be found in modern Northwestern Turkic languages, incl. Bashkir and Kazakh [cf.

Chernev]. Despite that, the term "Past Participle» can be considered appropriate, given that the other Kazakh participles mainly refer to other periods of time (present and future respectively).

This form, just like the other Kazakh participles, can accept both possessive (*bolğanım* "my being, my having been», *kelgeniŋ* "the fact of your coming / having come») and case suffixes (*alğanğa* "due to having taken» or "to the one who took»):

*Qolıma qaruw alğanşa, baqtaşı **bolğanım** artıq.* "<For me>**being** a herdsman is better than taking a weapon into my hands». [Azattıq]

*Quwanıp qaldıq sizdiŋ at **kelgenge** <...>.* "We are glad **that** your horse **has come**» [Jansügirov].

5. *-ıp, -ip* form

This form has consistently been described in the Kazakh grammar books as one of the gerunds, and its predicative form as the non-evident Past Tense [Musayev, p. 228-229]. As is the case with all other gerunds, this form cannot accept possessive nor case suffixes.

The *-ıp, -ip* gerund (in its non-predicative form) can denote an action simultaneous with the main action in the sentence (*şay **işip**, kitap oqimın* "I am reading a book **whiledrinking** tea»), or a part of the sequence of actions leading to the main one in the sentence. Considering this fact, it would be appropriate to name it "imperfect gerund» (Latin: *gerundium imperfecti*).

Unlike in some other Northwestern Turkic languages (e.g. in Bashkir), the Kazakh imperfect gerund has a predicative form called "Non-Evident Past Tense» in the textbook by K. Musayev [cf. Musaev, pp. 93-94]

6. *-maq, -mek* form

This form is described in the textbook by K.Musayev as the Intentional Future Tense [Musayev, p. 227]. However, taking into consideration the aforementioned criterion, it can be said that this form is not devoid of nominal traits. For instance, it still retains some of the case forms, e.g. ablative:

*Apattıŋ aldın **almaqtan** ümittenip, Almaniyağa attandı.* "Hoping **to prevent** the catastrophe, he left for Germany» [Bayğut].

Unlike in the case of the proper (primary) tenses, the *-maq* form cannot be negated synthetically in Modern Kazakh [27]. Instead, it requires the negative auxiliary verb form [28]. *emes*, just like all other words pertaining to nominal parts of speech: *almaq emespiz* "we are not going to take». This is another proof that the *-maq* form, albeit belonging to the conjugational paradigm, has not completely lost its nominal traits. Owing to the fact that this form denotes intention, it would be appropriate to name it the I noun of intention (Latin: *nomen intentionis I*).

7. *-maqşı, -mekşi* form

In his textbook, K.Musayev describes this form as "a variant of *-maq/-mek* form», and thus of the Intentional Future Tense [Musayev, p. 228]. Such a designation, albeit rooted in the form's semantics, is not very accurate in terms of morphology. The formant under consideration consists of two distinct suffixes: *-maq/-mek,* described in the previous section, and *-şı/-şi,* which forms nominal derivatives denoting people.

Like the form described in the previous section, the *-maqşı/-mekşi* form can only be negated analytically: *almaqşı emespin* "I am not going to take». The fact that this form can be followed by an auxiliary *e-* (*edi*) constitutes another proof that this form is initially nominal: *Körpeni qımtanıp alıp, köz şırımın **almaqşı edi**.* "Wrapping up in a blanket, he

wanted to take a nap» [Äbilqayır].

Owing to this form's semantic similarity to the *-maq/-mek* form, it would be appropriate to name it the second noun of intention (Latin: *nomen intentionis II*). Similarly to e.g. Bashkir [cf. Çernev], the Kazakh form under consideration has barely retained any case forms, cf. *Öliktiñ ğamalı fidiyasın* **almaqşığa** *bolar*. "It is as if the deceased one had given <alms>***to the one who is going to receive*** the fidyah» [Talqanbayeva].

8. *-uwşı, -üwşi* form

This formant consists of two distinct suffixes: *-uw/-üw* described above (forming *nomina actionis*) and *-şı/-şi*, which forms nominal derivatives denoting people. This compound suffix forms the names of professions and occupations from verbal stems (cf. *oqıtuwşı* "teacher", *oquwşı* "student, reader»). More generally, it can be said that this formant denotes a person (or, very seldom, an object) performing the action expressed by the verbal stem. Thus, it would be appropriate to name this form "agent noun» (Latin: *nomen agentis*).In the older texts the same form could be used in the meaning of the present participle [cf. Wälidi].

This form can accept possessive (cf. *oqıtuwşım* "my teacher»), predicative (cf. *satuwşımız* "we are salespeople») and case suffixes (cf. *aluwşıdan* "from the one who takes», *oqıtuwşıŋızğa* "to your (pl.) teacher»). Its primary nominal character can also be illustrated with the fact that it can be followed by the auxiliary verb *e-*. The construction can denote either a habitual or lasting action in the past ("used to») or a potential one ("would»):

Alayda olardıŋ ornında <…> Qoqan xanı men Taşkent küşbeginiŋ qanday adamdar ekenin anıqtap **aluwşı edim**. "Still, if I were them, I **would check** what kind of people the Khan of Kokand and the viceroy of Tashkent are» [Ruspayev].

Öytkeni, men onı memleket jäne qoğam qayratkeri retinde ğana emes, ülken-kişige birdey iltipatı mol, kisilikti adam retinde de **bilüwşi edim**. "This is because I **knew** him not only as a statesman and a social activist, but also as a very humane person». [Mutanov 2013].

Conclusions

Summing up, all the aforementioned Kazakh verbals can be classified into three distinct groups: verbal nouns (Latin: *nomina*), participles (Latin: *participia*) and gerunds (Latin: *gerundia*). Thus, the whole spectrum of Kazakh verb forms, including the finite ones (Latin: *verba finita*) comprises 27 distinct forms:

1. *Nomina:*
a. *Nomen actionis* (ACT, e.g. *aluw, kelüw*);
b. *Nomen agentis* (AGENT, e.g. *aluwşı, kelüwşi*);
c. *Nomen intentionis I* (INT1, e.g. *almaq, kelmek*);
d. *Nomen intentionis II* (INT2, e.g. *almaqşı, kelmekşi*);
e. *Nomen modale* (MOD, e.g. *alğı, kelgi*);
f. *Nomen abstractumI* (ABSTR1, e.g. *alğandıq, kelgendik*);
g. *Nomen abstractum II* (ABSTR2, e.g. *alarlıq, kelerlik*);
h. *Nomen subjunctivum* (SUBJ, e.g. *alğay, kelgey*);
2. *Participia:*
a. *Participium perfecti* (PART.PERF, e.g. *alğan, kelgen*);
b. *Participium præsentis* (PART.PRES, e.g. *alatın, keletin*);
c. *Participium futuri* (PART.FUT, e.g. *alar, keler*);
3. *Gerundia:*
a. *Gerundium imperfecti* (GER.IMPERF, e.g. *alıp, kelip*)

b. Gerundium perfecti (GER.PERF e.g. *alğasın, kelgesin*)

c. Gerundium antecedentis (GER.ANT e.g. *alğalı, kelgeli*)

d. Gerundium prioritatis (GER.PRIOR, e.g. *alğanşa, kelgenşe*)

e. Gerundium frequentativum (GER.FREQ, e.g. *ala, kele*)

4. Verba finita:

a. Optativus-imperativus (IMP, e.g. 3sg *alsın, kelsin*);

b. Conditionalis (COND, e.g. 3sg. *alsa, kelse*);

c. Imperfectum (PAST, e.g. 3sg *aldı, keldi*).

The forms belonging to the last group can only function as verbal predicates and thus cannot take either possessive or case suffixes. The research has showed that the situation with the other forms may vary substantially. The forms' ability to accept possessive, case and predicative suffixes is shown in the table below:

Form	Declination	Possessive	Predicative
ACT	+	+	[+]
AGENT	+	+	+
INT1	[+]	−	+
INT2	[+]	−	+
MOD	[+]	+	−
ABSTR1	[+]	+	−
ABSTR2	−	[+]	−
SUBJ	−	−	−
PART.PERF	+	+	+
PART.PRES	+	+	+
PART.FUT	+	+	+
GER.IMPERF	−	−	+
GER.PERF	−	−	−
GER.ANT	−	−	−
GER.PRIOR	−	−	−
GER.FREQ	−	−	+
IMP	−	−	+
COND	−	−	+
PAST	−	−	+

The sign [+] in the first column of the table implies, that the declination of the concerned form is restricted, i.e. not all theoretically possible forms exist in the real language [29]. The same sign has been used in the second column to indicate that only one possessive form [30]. is peculiar to *nomen abstractum II*. Finally, the same sign in the third column suggests, that the nominative form of *nomen actionis* cannot take predicative suffixes, yet its dative form can.

It is evident that the issues discussed in this paper require further research. The author hopes that despite all the possible flaws and lacks of this article it will contribute to revealing a new research perspective in the fields of Kazakh morphology, teaching methodology and language structure. A comparison of the verb forms used in different Turkic and Altaic languages (both in terms of their number and functions), as well as their historical development and the influence of language contacts on the form use constitute prospective lines of research within these fields.

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