

Functionalization of Participle Suffixes in Azerbaijani and Turkish Languages

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Abstract. In modern Azerbaijani and Turkish, the participle is a particular verb form. This form differs from the conjugated forms of the verb and other non-conjugated particular forms (gerunds and infinitives) regarding its lexical-semantic features, morphological characteristics, and syntactic functions. In both languages, participles precede nouns and substantivized words, indicating the attributes and qualities of the objects expressed by those words. Participants enter an attributive relationship with the words they modify and do not change according to tense, person, or number.

Participles are a category prone to substantivization. They quickly become nouns, like other parts of speech, especially adjectives, and as a result, they can function as various parts of the sentence. The features related to the participles in the Azerbaijani language are also manifested in the modern Turkish language.

In the Turkological literature, there are also considerations in which participles are evaluated as independent parts of speech. Some linguists characterize participles in Turkic languages based on their general semantic-grammatical features, considering the possessive structure of the predicate, i.e., the predicative composition. However, this does not align with the grammatical structure of Turkic languages, and thus, participles cannot be considered independent parts of speech.

Keywords: Turkish; Azerbaijani; language; participle; suffix.

INTRODUCTION

In general, participles in Turkological linguistics are defined as a word group separated from verb bases, combining the grammatical features of verbs and nouns.

Referring to participles in the Azerbaijani language, Huseynzadeh writes that the participle is a verb form that carries a dual character, which has both verbal and adjectival features. The participle indicates a characteristic of an object related to action. Here, the characteristics of an object are meant in such a way that they inherently have a meaning of action, or on the contrary, at the same time, the action itself signifies a particular aspect of an object, subject, or entity [5, p. 210].

Indeed, in participle, dynamism and movement are primarily evident. As with verb forms, participles also encompass the concept of tense (past, present, and future). As one of the verbal

characteristics of participles, it can be shown that the expression of negation is formed with the suffixes *-ma*; *-mә*. Words in this category can be either transitive or intransitive and can reflect the grammatical type category of the verb. Additionally, participles can govern the cases of nouns, thereby forming phrases, much like finite verbs. Simultaneously, participles indicate the characteristics of an object and define it in various aspects. When they become substantive, they accept the categories belonging to the noun.

It should be noted that the features related to the participles in the Azerbaijani language are also manifested in the modern Turkish language. Rustamov, who investigates the morphology of Turkic languages, writes: "Participles belonging to Turkic languages, including Azerbaijani, have both verbal and adjectival characteristics. Participles do not express the negation, aspect, voice, or tense categories specific to verbs or denote the

attribute specific to adjectives. They serve as modifiers in sentences, can become substantives like nouns, and can take quantity and possessive suffixes, constituting the typical features of participles in the Turkish language [8, p. 143].

The prominent Turkish linguist Ergin also considers participles as verb forms denoting objects concerning action. According to him, the difference between participles and adjectives is that participles define objects based not on a permanent, inherent characteristic but rather on their action or movement [2, p. 333].

In Turkological literature, there are also considerations in which participles are evaluated as independent parts of speech. Some linguists characterize participles in Turkic languages based on their general semantic-grammatical features, considering the possessive structure of the predicate, i.e., the predicative composition. However, this does not align with the grammatical structure of Turkic languages, and thus, participles cannot be considered independent parts of speech. Zeynalov states that participles are essential in the grammatical structure of Turkic languages. This category has not been distinguished as a separate group for a long time, sometimes characterized by adjectives and verbs [13, p. 266].

The suffix morphemes that form participles can not change the meaning of the verb to which they are added; they only create a particular nuance. This aspect requires a different approach to these suffixes.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The suffixes that form participles are almost identical in Azerbaijani and Turkish languages. In Azerbaijani, the participle suffixes are as follows: *-an, -ən, -miş, -miş, -muş, müş, -ar, -ər, -acaq, -əcək, -mali, -məli, -asi, -əsi, -diq, -dik, -duq, -dük* plus the possessive suffix. There is no disagreement in Azerbaijani linguistics regarding the suffixes that form participles. In Turkish, the suffixes that create participles include: *-an, -en, -r, -ar, -er, -ir, -ir, -ur, -ür, -miş, -miş, -muş, müş, -dik, -dik, -duk, -dük, -tik, -tik, -tuk, -tük* (used both with and without possessive suffixes), *-acak, -ecek, -asi, -esi*. Ergin adds the suffixes *--maz, -mez, -di, -di, -du, -dü, -ti, -tu, -tü, -mali, -meli* to this series [2, p. 336-337].

The suffix *-maz, -mez* cannot be considered an independent morpheme because it negates the suffixes *-r, -ar, -er, -ir, -ir, -ur, -ür*. It is not convincing

that the suffix *-di, -di, -du, -dü, -ti, -ti, -tu, -tü* forms a participle. Probably, the suffix *-dik, -dik, -duk, -dük, -tik, -tik, -tuk, -tük* appears in fossilized form in those examples. Cf.: *külbas-ti, beğen-di, gece konu, etc.*, the suffixes *"-mali"* and *"-meli"* are rarely used in Turkish literary language.

Banguoghlu considers the suffixes *-ici, -ici, -ucu, -ücü (üzücü haber - sad news, yeyici adam - eater man, yirtici hayvan - predatory animal, etc.)* to be participle suffixes [1, p. 425]. Hengirmen is of the same opinion: *sevindirici haber - good news, geçici hevesler - temporary passions, doyurucu yemekler - hearty meals, etc.* [3, p. 250]. However, this view cannot be agreed. The suffixes *-ici, -ici, -ucu, -ücü* are suffixes that form adjectives from verbs, and the fact that they cannot be used after the negation suffix of the verb also indicates this.

Karadoğhan shows that the suffix *-l*, which forms adjectives from verbs in the Turkish language, sometimes creates participles: *dört bir yanı örümçek ağlarıyla sarılı* -surrounded by spider webs on all four sides; *üç tarafı deniz ve rüzgarla çevrili* -surrounded by sea and wind on three sides; *kızarmış küçük ekmeklere sürülü* - spread on small toasted bread, *suya gömülü* -submerged in water, etc. [6, p. 60]. Uchar goes even further, stating that there are 14 morphemes (*-Aç, -ç, -AğAn, -AgAn, -Ak, -k, -Ik, -Uk, -GAn, -mA, etc.*) that form adjectives from verbs in the Turkish language and are considered participle suffixes: *güleç (smiling), gülünç (ridiculous), durağan (stable), süregen (chronic), alışık (accustomed), artıq (leftover), saldırgan (aggressive), atılqan (active), dolma (stuffed meal)*, and so on [12, p. 1-8]. At first glance, it becomes clear that the morphemes Uchar considers participle suffixes are not participles but adjectives derived from verbs. With such criteria, any number of participle suffixes can be determined in Turkish. For example, using Karadoğhan's method, Turgunbayev identifies three new participle suffixes in modern Kyrgyz (*-UU, -ş* suffixes) that were previously not determined by researchers of this language [11, p. 13-20], which makes it challenging to agree with the researcher's views.

All this clearly shows a diversity of opinions and disputes regarding the suffixes that form participles in Turkic linguistics. In our opinion, the following morphemes can be mentioned as serving to form participles in Turkish and Azerbaijani:

1. The suffix *-an, -ən*. In modern Azerbaijani, the suffix *-an, -ən* is added to verbs in the definite, reflexive, reciprocal, and causative forms to indicate

the doer about the action. For instance, *yazan şagird* (the student who writes), *oxuyan qız* (the girl who reads), *vuruşan dəstə* (the group that fights), *gəlməyən məktub* (the letter that does not arrive), etc.

Seyidov writes about the suffix *-an*, *-ən* that these are exclusive suffixes of the participle; therefore, participles formed with these suffixes do not mix with other categories, and there is no need to relate them to different words for their clarity as participles [9, p. 360]. While putting forward this opinion, the prominent scholar assumes that other suffixes that make participles are similar to conjugated verb forms. Thus, the suffixes *-ar*, *-ər*, *-acaq*, *-əcək*, *-miş*, *-miş*, *-muş*, *-müş* not only form participles but also act as tense suffixes, while the suffixes *-ası*, *-əsi*, *-malı*, *-məli* act as the suffixes of the necessitative and obligative forms of the verb.

It should be noted that this suffix has been active throughout the entire history of the Azerbaijani language. Mirzazadeh writes that this suffix forms participles when added to the end of definite and indefinite verbs; it indicates the characteristic, quality, and other features of a person or object. The suffix *-an*, *-ən* is closely involved in the unification and connection of a particular group of words within a specific meaning unity; that is, it forms participle compounds [7, p. 168]. Tanriverdi, who considers the suffixes *-an*, *-en* in the Azerbaijani language to be a phonetic variant of the suffixes *-gan*, *-kan*, *-ken*, *-gan*, which differ in intensity in Turkish languages, notes that this suffix is typical for all periods of development of our language [10, p. 311].

2. The suffix *-miş*, *-miş*, *-muş*, *-müş*. This suffix forms participles with past tense content in the modern Azerbaijani language. Huseynzadeh groups the suffixes *-miş*, *-miş*, *-muş*, *-müş*, *-acaq*, *-əcək*, *-ar*, *-ər* together: "The second group includes participles related to the past and future tenses of the verb. This group includes participles mainly formed by suffixes containing the verb's concepts of past, definite future and indefinite future tenses" [5, p. 213]. This suffix has been active in forming participles in the modern Azerbaijani language and the language of written monuments of Azerbaijan. According to Mirzazadeh, this suffix forms participles when added to the end of definite and indefinite verbs. Participles formed with the suffix *-miş* can be either affirmative or negative [7, p. 168]. Tanriverdi writes that the suffix *-miş*, *-miş*, *-muş*, *-müş* expresses the sign of movement and the quality of the object related to

the past tense and has remained stable throughout the historical periods of our language: *Qurumuşca köksimdə südim oynar* - My milk stirs in my dried up chest ("Kitab"); *Eşq məmur eyləmək istər pozulmuş könlümü* - Love desires to make my broken heart its servant (Fuzuli).

The suffix *-miş*, *-miş*, *-muş*, *-müş* also forms participles in modern Turkish. Banguoglu reviews the participles formed with this suffix under the name of past tense participles and notes that this suffix most often forms participles from verbs in the passive and definite forms: *geçmiş* (passed), *düşmüş* (fallen), *kokmuş* (smelled), *kurumuş* (dried), *kesilmiş* (cut), *bükülmüş* (bent), *ka-vrulmuş* (roasted), *katlanmış* (folded), *tanınmış* (known) [1, p. 423]. Hengirmen also shows that past tense participles are formed with this suffix [3, p. 251].

Rustamov writes that the suffixes *-miş*, *-miş*, *-muş*, *-müş*, when added to verb roots, give the meaning of the narrative past tense, forming participles: *kullanılmış araba* (used car), *satılmış ev* (sold house), *çarşidan alınmış et* (meat bought from the market), *ölmüş adam* (dead man) [8, p. 144].

It should be noted that the suffix *-miş*, *-miş*, *-muş*, *-müş* is more commonly found in the Oghuz group of Turkic languages. In the Kipchak group of Turkic languages, this suffix's functional area has been narrowed under the influence of the suffix *-qan*, *-qen*. Nevertheless, this suffix is often encountered in the language of ancient and medieval Turkic monuments. Particularly in the language of works reflecting Mamluk Turkish, we witness the parallel processing of the suffixes *-miş*, *-miş*, *-muş*, *-müş* with *-qan*, *-qen*. In the language of ancient Turkic written monuments, participles formed with the suffix *-miş*, *-miş*, *-muş*, *-müş* fulfil the function of an extended definition by determining a specific member or forming an extended modifier. Additionally, participles with the suffix *-miş*, *-miş*, *-muş*, *-müş* can become substantives and act as the beginning or completion of the sentence.

3. The suffix *-acaq*, *-əcək*. In modern Azerbaijani, this suffix is added to various types of verbs to form participles with future tense semantics (sometimes absolute tense). The suffix *-acaq*, *-əcək* can be used on its own or can take possessive suffixes for all persons, being used in forms such as *-acağım²*, *-acağın²*, *-acağın²*, *-acağımız²*, *-acağınız²*, *-acaqları²*. Y. Seyidov writes about this suffix that the suffix *-acaq*, *-əcək* functions both as a tense suffix and a participle suffix; its second function is weaker compared to the first;

however, in any case, they participate in the formation of participles [9, p. 360-361].

Not only in our modern language but also in the language of Azerbaijani written monuments, the suffix *-acaq, -əcək* served in forming participles. Tanriverdi notes that in the language of the monuments, this suffix creates participles with future tense semantics: *Oğul, sən varacaq yerün tolamac-tolamac yolları olur* - Son, the roads to the place you will go are winding and meandering ("Kitab"); *Dünya turacaq yer deyil, ey can, səfər eylə* - The world is not a place to stay, oh dear, set out on a journey (Nasimi) [10, p. 311].

It should be noted that the suffix *-acaq, -əcək* is also found in other languages belonging to the Oguz group. For instance, this suffix appears as *-(y)acak, -(y)ecek* in Gagauz and as *-cak, -cek* in Turkmen. Cf.: in Gagauz *şaşılacak iş* (a surprising job), *unudulmayacak yazılar* (unforgettable writings); in Turkmen *işlencek iş* (a job to be done), *uklacak çağa* (a child to sleep), *yazılacak hat* (a letter to be written), etc.

Various views have been proposed regarding the etymology of the suffix *-acaq, -əcək*, which creates participles with future tense semantics in Turkic languages, including Azerbaijani and Turkish.

4. *-ar, -ər* suffix. One of the suffixes used for participles in Azerbaijani is the suffix *-ar, -ər* (with *-z* after the negation form of the verb): *gülər üz* - smiling face, *axar su* - streaming water, *yanar ürək* - burning heart, *solmaz çiçək* - unfading flower, *aşılmaz dağlar* - insurmountable mountains, *alınmaz qala* - invincible castle, etc. It should be noted that the suffix *-ar, -ər* has a weak function of creating a participle. This suffix mainly functions as a tense suffix and forms the indefinite future tense. For this reason, Y. Seyidov writes that the dynamism of the action is weakened in the participles formed with the suffix *-ar, -ər*. Such participles are closer to the adjective, and the permanent tone of the sign is strengthened in them [9, p. 361]. Huseynzadeh shows that the suffixes *-ar, -ər* (as well as *-z*) added to the affirmative and negative forms of active and passive verbs create participles that denote habits, characteristics, partial qualities, and so on [5, p. 215]. Participles formed with the suffix *-ar, -ər* do not only form future tense participles. Researchers indicate that participles formed with this suffix express a sentence for all tenses.

Researchers note that the suffix *-ar, -ər* forms participles in the language of Azerbaijani written

monuments. Tanriverdi writes that although the suffix *-ar, -ər* formally corresponds to the indefinite future tense suffix, it differs sharply in content; specifically, the suffix *-ar²* also forms participles that denote habits, characteristics, and qualities: *Görər gözüm aydını oğul!* (My son, the light of my clear eyes!) *Tutar belim qüvvəti oğul!* (The strength of my back, son!) *Qalın Oğuz imrəncisi, canım oğul!* ("Kitab"); *Həbibim, fəsligüldür bu, axar sular bulanmazmi?* (Füzuli) [10, p. 311]. According to Mirzazadeh, the suffixes *-ar, -ər* are added to the end of known and unknown verbs to indicate the state or character of an object. For example, *Yanar od olub çəkib zabanə* - "It has become a burning fire" (Füzuli) [7, p. 167].

The suffixes *-ar, -ər* in modern Turkish are observed in the phonetic variants *-r, -ar, -er, -ir, -ür, -ür* (negative form: *-maz, -mez*). Ergin says that with the help of this suffix, participles expressing a comprehensive time are formed: e.g., *ol-ur* (existing thing), *dayanıl-ır* (durable thing), *gör-ür* (seeing eye), *tut-ar* (holding hand), *geç-er* (valid coin), and mentions that these suffixes are unproductive [2, p. 335]. Banguoghlu expresses a similar opinion: *gülər yüz* (smiling face), *içilir su* (drinkable water), *olur iş* (possible work), *yenir ayva* (edible quince), *söz dinler çocuk* (obedient child), *saygi değer hanım* (respectable lady), *şaka bilmez adam* (humorless man) [1, p. 425-426].

Rustamov notes that in Turkish, the suffixes *-r, -ar, -er, -ir, -ür, -ür*, and the negative suffixes *-maz, -mez* are added to verb stems to create participles expressing the broad (general) tense: *gülər (yüz)* (smiling face), *işe yarar (ev)* (functional house), *bakar (kör)* (looking blind), *tütmez (ocak)* (non-smoking stove), *dayanılmaz (acı)* (unbearable pain), *içiler (su)* (drinkable water) [8, p. 144].

The *-ar, -ər* suffix is active in creating future tense participles in other Turkic languages. For instance, in Turkmen, we see expressions *sovlmaz yaz, barar yer, gülər yüz* (smiling face), *akar suv* (flowing water); in Gagauz *damnar yaş, kalkar döşək*; in Uzbek *kurar kuzim, aytar suzinq, yürar yul* (walking road); in Karachay-Balkar *okur adam* (reading person), *tutar it*; in Tatar, *kiler keşe, sayrar koş* [13, p. 270].

The *-ar, -ər* suffix in ancient Turkic languages creates participles indicating future tense. In Old Turkic, these suffixes (*-ir, -ir, -ur, -ür, -yur, -yür, -ar, -ər*) form the basis of verbs used as *verbum finitum* in the present and indefinite future tenses. Such participles are rarely used in the Goyturk language. These participles are also used in the

aspect of negation in the non-definite future tense: *körür közüm görməz təg, bilir biligim bilməz təg bolti, özüm sakintim*.

5. *-asi, -əsi* suffix. One of the suffixes that forms participles in the Azerbaijani language is *-asi, -əsi*. This suffix creates participles indicating future tense from verb roots expressing affirmation: *olasi iş-* possible job, *deyiləsi fikir* -thought to be said, *baxiləsi məsələ* -issue to be considered, *oxunəsi kitab-* book to be read, *gediləsi ev*, etc. When word forms formed with the suffix *-asi, -əsi* are used before nouns, they function as participle suffixes. In other words, in different contexts, this suffix produces the necessary form of the verb. Hence, it becomes evident that the suffix *-asi, -əsi* is a homonymous suffix and performs two different functions - that of a participle suffix and that of forming the necessary form of the verb.

Sayidov writes concerning the *--asi, -əsi* suffix (as well as the *-mali, -məli* suffix) that these suffixes are predominantly used as grammatical markers of the verb form category; their frequency of use as participle suffixes is weak. However, as participle suffixes, they also possess grammatical shades of verb form categories [9, p. 361].

Researchers indicate that in the Azerbaijani written monuments, the suffixes *-asi, -əsi* were occasionally used until the XVIII century and subsequently became more established, predominantly forming participles from verbs of indefinite form: *Bilməzəm kim neylədim bu qan olası könlümə* (I don't know who did what to my heart) [7, p. 169-170].

Modern Turkish suffixes *-asi, -esi* are added to verb roots to form adjectives. According to M. Ergin, these suffixes denote future tense participle forms: *yakıl-asi* (to be burn), *ol-asi* (possible to become), *çik-asi, geber-esi* (to be dead), *ezil-esi* (to be crushed), and so on. In ancient times, this productive suffix was not used as frequently as *-acak, -ecek*. In ancient Anatolian Turkish, this suffix has sometimes been used as a shape and sometimes as a tense suffix [2, p. 337]. In Turkish, Banguoghlu mentions the infrequent use of the *-asi, -esi* suffixes. According to him, examples like *patlayasi, geberesi* demonstrate that this suffix has become fossilized [1, p. 427]. Modern Turkish materials indicate that *-acak, -ecek* suffixes are used as equivalents to the *-asi, -esi* suffixes: *Bir çiçek istiyorum ben bakmasam solacak, Bir kanat istiyorum beni yerden alacak* - I want a flower that will wither if I don't take care of it, I want a wing that will lift me off the ground [8, p. 145].

6. One of the suffixes used to form participles in the modern Azerbaijani language is *-mali, -məli*: *yeməli alma* (an apple that should be eaten), *içməli su* (water that should be drunk), *görülməli iş* (a task that should be done), *oxunmalı kitab* (a book that should be read), and so on. In our language, this suffix is mainly added to affirmative and sometimes negative verbs, creating participles that express the quality of an object or event and its distinguishing features. It should be noted that the use of the *-mali, -məli* suffix as a participle in our language is quite limited. This suffix more commonly forms the necessary form of the verb.

CONCLUSIONS

This suffix was not productive in the language of written monuments of Azerbaijan. According to Tanriverdi, until the 18th century, this suffix was almost unused in our literary language. In his view, the *-mali, -məli* suffix, indicating future tense through the synthesis of morphemes *-ma, -mə* and *-li, -li*, is significant in contemporary literary language as a participle-forming suffix [10, p. 312]. Mirzazadeh shares a similar opinion: "The suffix *-mali, -məli* was limited to the place of the suffix of the necessary form of the verb until the 17th century. This limitation also manifests in participles" [7, p. 169].

In modern Turkish, the *-mali, -məli* suffix is not used as a participle-forming suffix. Ergin writes that while this suffix emerged in Western Turkic languages as a participle-forming suffix, it has been more commonly used in Azerbaijani than observed in Turkish [2, p. 337]. In Turkish, this suffix primarily indicates the necessary form of the verb: *ben okumaliyim* (I must read), *biz yazmamaliyiz* (we shouldn't write), *siz okumali misiniz?* (do you have to read?).

Regarding the origin of the suffixes *-mali, -məli* Ergin states that this suffix, derived from the combination of the suffixes *-ma, -me*, which form nouns from verbs, and the suffixes that form adjectives from nouns, was in the form of *-malü, -melü* in old Anatolian Turkish. This suffix possesses future tense semantics as a participle-forming suffix [2, p. 337].

In the Gagauz and Turkmen languages, which are part of the Oghuz group, the suffix *-mali, -məli* does not function as a participle-forming suffix but rather as an indicator of the verbal category alone. Cf.: in Turkmen men must pass "*mən geçmeli*" (I must pass), "*sən geçmeli*" (you must

pass), “*mən almaliyam*” (I must not buy), “*sən almalisan*” (you must not buy), “*görməliyəm*” (I must see), “*qalxmalisan*” (you must rise), “*deməməliyəm*” (I must not say), “*açmamalisan*” (you must not open); In Gagauz, “*mən almaliyam*” (I must buy), “*sən görməlisən*” (you must see), “*biz almaliyiq*” (we must buy), “*siz görməlisiniz*” (you must see), “*diil görməməlidir*” (he/she must not see).

From this, it becomes clear that the *-mali*, *-məli* suffix only participates in forming participles in the Azerbaijani language.

7. *-diq*, *-dik*, *-duq*, *-dük* suffix. One of the suffixes participating in the formation of participles in the Azerbaijani language is *-diq*, *-dik*, *-duq*, *-dük*. Since this suffix cannot be used independently, personal suffixes are added to it to form participles across all persons: *diğim⁴*, *-diğın⁴*, *diği⁴*, *-diğimiz⁴*, *-diğiniz⁴*, *-diqlari⁴*. The suffix *-dik*, *-dik*, *-dük*, *-dük* can be added to verbs of all types, which indicates that it is a fairly productive suffix: *yazdığım kitab* (the book I wrote), *yazdırdığım kağız* (the paper I had written), *aldırdığım köynək* (the shirt I had bought), *vuruşduğu cəbhə* (the front he fought in), etc.

Mirzazadeh mentions that the *-diği*, *-digi* suffix, observed in Azerbaijani written texts, is the most productive among participle-forming suffixes and has been extensively used in all periods of our literary language. The *-diği*, *-digi* suffix is structurally complex, combining elements such as the past tense suffix *-di⁴*, the noun-forming suffixes *-q*, *-k*, and finally, personal endings. Although the suffix *-diği*, *-digi* express the third person, they can be used according to context for all three persons, singular and plural. The semantic feature of the *-diği*, *-digi* suffix in participle-forming adjectives primarily relates to the past tense [7, p. 170]. Tanriverdi also shares pertinent insights about this suffix: *Başından getmədi hərgiz sənünlə içdigim*

badə -I have never forgotten the drink I drank with you (Hasanoghlu); *Canani mənim sevdigimi can bilir ancaq* -Only the soul knows that I love her (Nasimi) [10, p. 312-313].

Many scholars consider *-diq*, *-dik*, *-duq*, *-dük* participles to be a distinguishing feature of Oghuz group Turkic languages, indicating that in Gagauz, Turkic, and Turkmen languages, this form is used in conjunction with the negation of the verb.

-diq, *-dik*, *-duq*, *-dük* participles are observed in the language of ancient Turkic written monuments. The *-duk*, *-dük*, *-tuk*, *-tük* suffix creates participles used in these monuments' determinative, completive, and adverbial functions. In Goyturk language, *-duk*, *-dük*, *-tuk*, *-tük* are the most productive participle-forming suffixes. Participles with the suffix *-duk*, *-dük*, *-tuk*, *-tük* cannot be translated into modern Turkish languages with the same suffixes in most cases. For instance: “*közin körmədük, kulkakin esidmədük bodunimin ilgərü kün toğsikina...*” translates to “Not seeing with the eyes, not hearing with the ears, my people wait for the sunrise in the east...”. One aspect to note is that in modern Turkic languages, *-diq*, *-dik*, *-duq*, *-dük* participles are rarely used without a personal suffix. In contrast, such participles didn't need to accept a personal suffix in ancient Turkic languages. For example: “*Kağanim ben Bilgə Tonyukuk ötüntük ötuncümün esidüberti*” translates to “My Khan, I, Bilge Tonyukuk, heard the request that I made myself...” (Ton. 15); “*Türk bodun illədük ilin içginu idmiş, kağanladuk kağanin yitürü idmiş*” translates to “The Turkish people destroyed the land they had built and expelled the Khagan they had chosen” and so on.

This indicates that participles occupy a special place in the grammatical structure of Turkic languages and elucidate the rich phonetic-semantic aspects of this category.

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