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Serial postpositions in the Udmurt language and function words in the Kazakh language (comparative analysis)

Abstract. *Postpositions in many languages have evolved from significant words through grammaticalization. In the Udmurt language, as in many other Finno-Ugric languages of Russia, they are divided, separated into two groups: serial and non-serial postpositions. In the Kazakh language, function words are divided into two groups: function words and postpositions. The subject of our study was serial postpositions of the Udmurt language and function words of the Kazakh language, since in the essence of these categories of words there are similar features. The conclusion suggests itself - these two categories of words, although they are denoted by different terms, clearly show a striking typological similarity. In both languages, these categories of words occupy a middle position between nominals (mostly nouns) and postpositions. Nouns have their own independent lexical meaning, have the ability to decline, take possessive suffixes, and the postpositions have lost their original (lexical) meaning, so they perform only grammatical functions, just like case affixes, only, unlike the latter, they are a separate word and do not adjoin nominal basis. This circumstance can be explained from the point of view of the morphological (typological) classification of languages - both languages belong to agglutinative languages.*
Keywords: *postpositions, functional words, agglutinative languages, Finno-Ugric languages, Turkic languages, typological similarity.*

Introduction

The Udmurt language, according to the genealogical classification, belongs to the Permian group of the Uralic language family, closely related to it are the Komi (-Zyryan) and Komi-Permyak languages. According to the typological classification, Udmurt is an agglutinative language. Like many other Finno-Ugric languages of Russia, the Udmurt language has in many cases been analyzed from the point of view of Russian studies, the tools and methods used when considering inflectional languages, in particular, the Russian language, have been used. As a result, individual phenomena of the language are analyzed insufficiently or along a different trajectory, and, in this case, less suitable.

The postpositions of the Udmurt language belong to the official parts of speech, while a separate category of postpositions is essentially a transitional link between significant and auxiliary parts, in this respect, there is a striking typological similarity in the Udmurt and Kazakh languages.

Research methods

The main research method is the comparative method when the grammatical and lexical-semantic properties of the service parts of speech (postpositions and function words) of the Udmurt and Kazakh languages are compared. The theoretical basis and factual material were grammars, monographs and scientific articles devoted to the study of the Finno-Ugric and Turkic languages. One of the research methods is a typological comparison, the results of which, in the end, were an evidence base, a weighty argument in determining the grammatical properties of serial postpositions in the Udmurt language.

Discussion

Postpositions in many languages have evolved from significant words through grammaticalization. In the Udmurt language, as in many other Finno-Ugric languages of Russia, they are divided, separated into two groups: serial and non-serial postpositions. The postpositives that do not have their own «series» are isolated, and they can carry different meanings, such as causal, temporary, or comparative, etc.: *ӝытлы быдэ* ‹every evening›, *тонэн йырин* ‹because of you›, or *нюлэс пыр* ‹through the forest›.

Serial postpositions mainly denote local relations, although they can express others as well, for example, temporal meanings. A distinctive feature of these adpositives is that they always make up a certain series, the members of which are formed from one root morpheme by marking the derivative base with different case affixes. But at the same time, the formants act as derivational suffixes, which in other cases are always carriers of grammatical meaning and also perform relative functions. This fact, according to most researchers of the Udmurt language (see: [1, p. 89; 2, p. 587; 3, p. 32–33; 4; etc.]), became possible because postpositions are characterized by "petrified" form, which (by its origin) is the corresponding form of a declined noun [5, p. 316]: *ӝӧк вылэ* ‹on the table› *ӝӧк вылын* ‹on the table›, *ӝӧк вылысь* ‹from the table›, *ӝӧк вылысен* ‹from the table›, *ӝӧк вылтй* ‹on the table›.

All these postpositions are formed from the noun *выл* ‘upper part; surface›, but, nevertheless, are not its word forms, and each of them acts as an independent lexeme. They form a series together, since "they are, as it were, at an intermediate stage of development between independent nouns and postpositions" [5, p. 317–318], as a result of which they have not yet completely lost contact with the noun from which they were formed, retaining its semantic shade. Similarly, a series of postpositions arose from other nouns: *ул* ‹bottom›, *дур* ‹edge›, *азь* ‹front side; facade', *бер* ‘rear; back part', *шор* ‘middle', etc., and are "petrified forms" of local cases [6, p. 332]. Accordingly, serial postpositions have an invariable form.

In the Kazakh language, function words are divided into two groups: function words and postpositions. Postpositions have lost their lexical meaning, they are unchangeable, so namely they cannot take grammatical forms of cases and express "different grammatical relations between objects or between actions and objects": *бейбітшілік туралы* 'about the peace' [7, p. 16–17]. Function words «express various spatial relationships», can be declined by cases and have a lexical meaning: *алд* ‹front, front part›, *арт* ‹back, back part›, *бас* ‹top, beginning, source›, *үст* ‹top, upper part› [8, p. 237].

The subject of our study was serial postpositions of the Udmurt language and function words of the Kazakh language, since in the essence of these categories of words there are similar features. In the course of this study, we have to perform a comparative analysis and identify similar and different features.

In the Kazakh language, function words can take the form of three cases (out of seven possible): *үстелдің жанына* ‹to the table, at the table› (illative case), *тақтаның алдында* ‹in front of the board› (inessive case), *үйдің касынан* ‹from the house› (elative case) [8, p. 237–238]. In Udmurt, an incomplete paradigm is also presented, consisting of forms of six cases (out of the fifteen possible), denoting local relations: *корка доры* ‹to the house› (illative case), *корка дорын* ‹at the house› (inessive case), *корка дорысь*

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‹from home› (elative case), *корка дорысен* ‹from home› (egressive case), *корка дортй* ‹near the house› (prolative case), *корка дорозь* ‹to the house› (case). At the same time, in relation to serial postpositions of the Udmurt language, according to scientific grammars, we are talking only about external similarity, but functionally they differ radically: the affix present in the postposition is similar to a relative case formant (for example, -ы, ын, -ыш, etc.), but, nevertheless, is a derivational suffix; when it is attached, a new lexeme is formed.

In the Kazakh language, function words, as well as independent parts of speech, for example, nouns, can decline in possessive declension like: *алдымда* ‹in front of me›, *алдыңда* ‹in front of you›, *алдында* ‹ahead, in front of him›, *алдымызда* ‹in front of us› [8, p. 237]. And in the Udmurt language, serial postpositions can make up a series of such lexemes, where possessive suffixes are clearly visible in their composition: *корка дорам* ‹next to my house›, *корка дорад* ‹next to your house›, *корка дораз* ‹next to his house›, *корка дорамы* ‹next to our house›, *корка дорады* ‹next to your house›, *корка доразы* ‹next to their house› [6, p. 335].

Along with personal-possessive and case formants, some other affixes can adjoin postpositions in Udmurt, in particular, the plural suffix *-ос (-ёс)*, the demonstrative *-эз (-ез, -ыз):* *нюлэс дуръёсын* ‹literally: along the edges of the forest›, *корка вӧзысез* ‹one who is next to the house›. A similar property of function words of the Kazakh language is also noted by researchers: "function words in the inessive case, taking the endings *-қы/-кі, -гы/-гі*, are translated into English as "the one that is, stands, lies…": *шкафтың іші-нде-гі кітап* ‹a book that lies (stands) in a cupboard› [8, p. 271]. As K. M. Musaev notes [8, p. 237], the auxiliary words " <…> can take on a plural affix": *Олардың қас+тар+ын+да біраз арба тұр* 'There are several carts next to them'.

Conclusion

After analyzing the serial postpositions of the Udmurt language and the function words of the Kazakh language, the conclusion suggests itself

- these two categories of words, although they are denoted by different terms, clearly show a striking typological similarity. In both languages, these categories of words occupy a middle position between nominals (mostly nouns) and postpositions. Nouns have their own independent lexical meaning, have the ability to decline, take possessive suffixes, and the postpositions have lost their original (lexical) meaning, so they perform only grammatical functions, just like case affixes, only, unlike the latter, they are a separate word and do not adjoin nominal basis. This circumstance can be explained from the point of view of the morphological (typological) classification of languages - both languages belong to agglutinative languages - nevertheless, the historical development of each of these languages has a great importance, but this, of course, is the subject of a completely different, separate study.

According to the results of our study, taking into account the typological similarity of the two languages in relation to a similar category of words, the conclusion suggests itself that in the Udmurt language the so-called serial postpositions differ quite significantly from non-serial postpositions in that they can take different forms that are completely identical to case, possessive, and other grammatical forms of nouns. Thus, the non-serial postpositions of the Udmurt language, in fact, cannot change by case, cannot have other word forms, i.e. are an invariable part of the speech. Serial postpositions, as well as function words of the Kazakh language, in most cases have not lost their semantic connection with the lexical base, can change by cases, numbers, are able to take possessive and deictic suffixes, respectively, although they belong to the official parts of speech, nevertheless, have the ability to change, take various grammatical forms.

The system of postpositions of the Udmurt language is represented by two types: the first are invariable ones (otherwise: proper postpositions) and there are also variable ones. Postpositions, at least denoting spatial relations, unlike most auxiliary parts of speech, can have grammatical forms. This feature is inherent in both Udmurt and Finno-Ugric [10], Mari [11], Volga-Finnish

[10], Khanty [12, p. 143–145], etc.) languages, which is due to their historical development and their agglutinative essence. In general, about the Finno-Ugric languages, S. Saarinen writes that "although postpositions are most often defined as an invariable part of speech, in practice in the Finno-Ugric languages they quite often change, at least in several cases, and those expressing spatial relations often have a complete declension paradigm for local cases" [13, p. 163]. Thus, in the Udmurt language, the so-called serial postpositions are not separate lexemes, "petrified forms" of nouns, but are different case forms of one lexeme.

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Удмурт тіліндегі қайталанатын және қазақ тіліндегі қызметтік сөздердің салыстырмалы талдауы

Аңдатпа. Көптеген тілдердегі постпозициялар грамматикаландыру нәтижесінде маңызды сөздерге айналды. Удмурт тілінде, Ресейдің көптеген басқа фин-угор тілдеріндегідей, олар бөлінеді, екі топқа бөлінеді: сериялық және сериялық емес постпозициялар. Қазақ тілінде функционалды сөздер екі топқа

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бөлінеді: функционалды сөздер және постпозициялар. Біздің зерттеуіміздің тақырыбы удмурт тілінің сериялық постпозициялары және қазақ тілінің функционалды сөздері болды, өйткені сөздердің осы санаттарында ұқсас белгілер бар. Қорытынды өзін - өзі көрсетеді-сөздердің осы екі категориясы әртүрлі терминдермен белгіленсе де, таңқаларлық типологиялық ұқсастықты айқын көрсетеді. Екі тілде де сөздердің бұл категориялары номинативтер (негізінен зат есімдер) мен постпозициялар арасында орташа орын алады. Зат есімдердің өзіндік лексикалық мағынасы бар, иіліп, өзіне тән жұрнақтарды қабылдай алады, ал постпозициялар бастапқы (лексикалық) мағынасын жоғалтты, сондықтан олар тек грамматикалық функцияларды орындайды, мысалы, аффикстер сияқты, тек соңғыларынан айырмашылығы, олар тәуелсіз сөз болып табылады және номинативті негізге жақын емес. Бұл жағдайды тілдердің морфологиялық (типологиялық) жіктелуі тұрғысынан түсіндіруге болады - екі тіл де аглютинативті тілдерге жатады.

Түйін сөздер: постпозициялар, функционалдық сөздер, аглютинативті тілдер, фин-угор тілдері, түркі тілдері, типологиялық ұқсастықтар.

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**Сравнительный анализ серийных послелогов в удмуртском и
служебных слов в казахском языках**

Аннотация. Постпозитивы во многих языках произошли от знаменательных слов в результате грамматикализации. В удмуртском языке, как и во многих других финно-угорских языках России, они делятся на две группы: серийные и несерийные постпозиции. В казахском языке функциональные слова делятся на две группы: функциональные слова и постпозиции. Предметом нашего исследования стали серийные постпозиции удмуртского языка и функциональные слова казахского языка, так как в сущности этих категорий слов есть сходные черты. Вывод напрашивается сам собой - эти две категории слов, хотя и обозначаются разными терминами, явно демонстрируют поразительное типологическое сходство. В обоих языках эти категории слов занимают среднее положение между номинативами (в основном существительными) и постпозициями. Существительные имеют свое самостоятельное лексическое значение, обладают способностью склоняться, принимают притяжательные суффиксы, а постпозиции утратили свое первоначальное (лексическое) значение, поэтому выполняют только грамматические функции подобно падежным аффиксам, но в отличие от последних они являются самостоятельными словами и не примыкают к номинативной основе. Это обстоятельство можно объяснить с точки зрения морфологической (типологической) классификации языков - оба языка относятся к агглютинативным языкам.

Ключевые слова: постпозиции, функциональные слова, агглютинативные языки, финно-угорские языки, тюркские языки, типологическое сходство.

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