

論文の英文要旨

論文題目

Auxiliary verbs expressing “continuation” in the Kyrgyz language

With a focus on *jat-*, *tur-*, *otur-*, *jür-*

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The objective of this study is to clarify the grammatical meaning of auxiliary verbs expressing continuation, such as *jat-*, *tur-*, *otur-* and *jür-* in the Kyrgyz language. As for the study methodologies, examples (about 4000 examples) from the works of modern Kyrgyz language have been collected and analyzed.

In this study we have analyzed only the cases where *jat-*, *tur-*, *otur-* and *jür-* appear after converbal suffixes *-a/-y*, *-(i)p*. These auxiliary verbs are used as main verbs as well and they mean “lie”, “stand”, “sit” and “move” respectively. However, these semantic usages were excluded from the range of consideration of this study.

The main reason for which I have selected these four auxiliary verbs is because they have a common grammatical meaning. First, let's have a look at the following examples:

- (1) *Men anī küt-üp jat-a-m.*
I him:ACC wait-CVB lie-PRES-1SG
- (2) *Men anī küt-üp tur-a-m.*
I him:ACC wait-CVB stand-PRES-1SG “I am waiting for him”
- (3) *Men anī küt-üp otur-a-m.*
I him:ACC wait-CVB sit-PRES-1SG
- (4) *Men anī küt-üp jür-ö-m.*
I him:ACC wait-CVB move-PRES-1SG

All these sentences are very natural in the Kyrgyz language. In each sentence four different auxiliary verbs are used. If they are translated in Japanese, each of them will mean “I am waiting for him”. Moreover, all of them express an action continuing within a certain span of time.

But, in the next example, only one of the four auxiliary verbs can be used:

- (5) *Mišik öl-üp jat-a-t.*
Cat dies-CVB lies-PRES-1SG
“A cat is dead.”

In case of (5), only the auxiliary verb, *jat-* is used. If other three auxiliary verbs (*tur-*, *otur-*, *jür-*) are used instead, there is no meaning.

Therefore, it depends on the semantic type of the main verb whether each of the auxiliary verbs can be used or not. In addition, in some cases the grammatical meaning differs not only depending on the semantic type of main verb, but also on the type of converbal suffix.

In order to clarify the grammatical meanings of these auxiliary verbs, this study has focused mainly on the semantic types of main verbs (lexical meaning of the verbs) and other grammatical elements.

In this study verbs have been broadly classified as: (movement verbs, change verbs, state verbs and inner emotion verbs). Within the broad classification of each verb, parts marked as «The verb expressing ○○» are named according to the semantic type of the main verb. 「Semantic type of

the main verb] signifies a lexical meaning common for a certain group of words. This 「Semantic type of the main verb」 can be clarified only in relation with the form of each auxiliary verb. The facts clarified in the this study can be summarized as follows.

1. In the case of *V-(i)p AUXV* form

「Movement verbs」

《Verbs expressing an action of a subject》 e.g. ,*jaz*-“to write”,*oku*-“to read”, etc

《Verbs expressing a long-term action of a subject》 e.g. ,*jaša*-“to live”,*soguš*-“to fight”, etc

《Verbs expressing a movement of a natural phenomenon》 e.g. ,*jaa*-“to fall”,*jür*-“to blow”, etc

《Verbs expressing a physiological movement of a subject》 e.g. ,*kaltıra*-“to shake”,*titire*-“to tremble”, etc

《Verbs expressing a reflexive action of a subject》 e.g. ,*kiy*-“to wear”,*kiyin*-“to wear”, etc

《Verbs expressing an optical or auditory action of a subject》 e.g. ,*kara*-“to see”,*uk*-“to hear”, etc

《Verbs expressing a movement of a subject》 e.g. ,*jönö*-“to start”,*uç*-“to fly”,*ket*-“to go”, etc

「Change verbs」

《Verbs expressing an unconscious change of the state of a subject》 e.g. ,*öl*-“to die”,*bol*-“to become”, etc

《Verbs expressing a change of an object caused by the action of a subject》 e.g. ,*sal*-“to put”*jaz*-“to untie”, etc

《Verbs expressing a change of a social status of a person》 e.g. ,*baš koš*-“to marry”,*ajıraš*-“to divorce”

《Verbs expressing a gradual change of a subject》 e.g. ,*küçö*-“to increase”,*kiçirey*-“to diminish”, etc

「State verbs」

《Verbs expressing a spacial relation of a subject》 e.g. ,*kurča*-“to surround”,*kapta*-“to show”, etc

《Verbs expressing a mimetic action of a subject》 e.g.,*düküy*-“to look stoop-shouldered”,*seley*-“to have a surprised look”, etc

《Verbs expressing a concurrent action of a subject》 e.g.,*kuçakta*-“to hold”,*tizele*-“to put knees on the floor”, etc

「Verbs of inner emotons」

《Verbs expressing a thinking action of a subject》 e.g. ,*oylo*-“to think”,*bil*-“to know”, etc

《Verbs expressing an emotion of a subject》 e.g. ,*kork*-“to be afraid”,*kuban*-“to please”,*keyi*-“to worry”, etc

《Verbs expressing an evaluative attitude of a subject》 e.g. ,*siymiktan*-“to be proud of”,*çarča*-“to be tired”, etc

It can be concluded that the semantic types of main verbs are as indicated above. Typical examples of verbs have been listed but not all the verbs can be classified neatly as given above. For example, the verb *jaz*- 「to write」 can also be classified as 《Verb expressing a movement of a subject》 as well as 《Verb expressing a long-term action of a subject》, depending on different syntactic or grammatical conditions in which it may appear. In other words, the same verb will not always be classified as the same 「Semantic type of main verb」. In addition, types of verbs, frequency etc. will be different for each of the auxiliary verbs.

Moreover, the grammatical meaning of ⟨continuation of an action⟩ is expressed by 「action verbs」 and the grammatical meaning of ⟨state of results of a change⟩ is expressed by 「change verbs」. However, we have pointed out that, apart from these grammatical meanings, grammatical meanings such as ⟨repetition of an action⟩, ⟨preparation for an action⟩, ⟨development of a change⟩ etc. can appear depending on the form of each auxiliary verb or under particular grammatical or syntactic conditions in a sentence.

2. In the case of *V-a/y AUXV* form

In the case of this form, specific characteristics for each auxiliary verb could be distinguished from the data used in this study (approximately 526 examples), regardless of the fact that the number of examples was significantly limited. Moreover, we haven't found any examples of the form *V-a/y otur-* in this study. The form *V-a/y AUXV* can be summarized as follows.

In the case of *V-a/y jat-* form, we have understood from the data used in this study that it combines only with four verbs. It was especially numerous when combined with verbs that express

and action of a subject, *kel-* “to come” and *bar-* “to go” . Apart from these, it was combined with *kör-* “to see” and *al-* “to accompany”.

In the case of movement verbs, it expresses the meaning of ⟨continuation of an action⟩ at the present moment. In addition, we could confirm that, depending on grammatical or syntactic conditions in a sentence, it can express grammatical meanings of ⟨state of results of a change⟩ , ⟨development of a change⟩ and ⟨regression of a change⟩ .

In the case of *V-a/-y tur-* form, most of the examples appeared in the fixed form [V-a/-y tur-gan] or imperative form [V-a/-y tur-IMP]. Moreover, speaking about the semantic types of the main verbs, most of them express «an action of a human being» .

In the case of *V-a/-y jür-* form, only the semantic type of «verbs expressing a cooperative action of a subject» and [jür-always in imperative] form could be found. In the former case, it expresses long-term ⟨continuation of an action⟩ and in the latter ⟨continuation of an action⟩ in the future.

Therefore, we could confirm that in the case of *V-a/-y AUVX* form there are many restrictions, both in semantic types of main verbs and in the forms.

As it was already mentioned above, this study is based on a large number of examples extracted manually from numerous literary works and it discusses aspectual meanings of these auxiliary verbs, focusing in the first place on the semantic types of main verbs preceding these auxiliary verbs, as well as co-occurrence with other elements, correlation between the auxiliary verbs, frequency of use etc. Therefore, we consider objective verification based on actually used examples to be of great importance.