

Chagatay

Multivaluation @ Frankfurt

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1 Language Information

- Source: Bodrogligeti (2001)
- Glottlog: <http://glottolog.org/resource/languoid/id/chag1247>
- ISO-identifier: chg
- Speakers:
- Location: Turkmenistan
- Geneology: Turkic > Common Turkic > Turkestan Turkic Chagatai

2 Nominal Morphology

The nouns has two numbers - singular and plural. However, a singular noun can refer to more than one objects, and, in some cases, a plural nouns can refer to single object.

3 Verbal Morphology

The verb has different suffixes for singular and plural. However, the plural subject does not always take a predicate in plural.

4 Conjunction

The coordinating conjunctions in Chagatay are as follows: *ammā* 'but', *basa* 'and then', *dagī* 'and', *ilā* 'and', *va* 'and,but', *vale* 'but', and *valē(kin)* 'but'.

- (1) Barur bat ḥusn va qualmas bu yigitlik, qalur ammā irig söz birlä itlik.
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'Beauty vanishes fast and youth does not stay. But [what] will remain [with us] are ruse words and meanness.' [Bodrogligeti, 2001, p. 325]

- (2) Ne bolsa kāy dađı äygü amal qıl.
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'Put on whatever you have and do good.' [Bodrogligeti, 2001, p. 325]
- (3) Tüzälip ādamılār hōyın alđın, ne degāy el dađı āhır uyalđın.
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'Shape up, acquire the nature of men. Whatever people say, do not be ashamed after all.' [Bodrogligeti, 2001, p. 325]
- (4) Fiğānım tındı va firyād uctı, tarab keldi va ğam fi'l-hāl köcti.
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'My sobbing has ceased, and the cry for help has gone. Celebration has come and grief at once has moved away.' [Bodrogligeti, 2001, p. 365]
- (5) Men emdi h̄asta va ğam artmaqda; h̄iyāling allıda cān tartmaqda.
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'Now I am sick and the sorrow is increasing. Facing your mental image [my] soul is in agony.' [Bodrogligeti, 2001, p. 365]
- (6) Ōzi bir yerdä va yüz yerdä közi, tili iki va yüz ađızda sözi.
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'He himself is in one place but his eyes are in hundred places. He has two tongues but his reputation is in a hundred mouths.' [Bodrogligeti, 2001, p. 366]
- (7) Oq tāmüri cirāhatdın çıqar valē nišāni qalur.
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'The iron point of the arrow comes out of the wound but its mark stays.' [Bodrogligeti, 2001, p. 366]
- (8) Cihānda köp muğannılar valēkin bu eši yoq tur.
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'There are many singers in this world, but this one has no equal.' [Bodrogligeti, 2001, p. 366]
- (9) Zamānē h̄arf ilminä isindı, içi küydi, valē qorqup qisindı.
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'For a while she was busy with the science of characters. She was filled with enthusiasm but, being afraid, she restrained herself.' [Bodrogligeti, 2001, p. 367]
- (10) Tiriglik sarıdın urmay nafas hēç, çıqıp bat bat damı ammā kelip hēç.
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'He does not breathe at all to give sign of being alive. He is panting fast but no word comes out of [his mouth].' [Bodrogligeti, 2001, p. 367]
- (11) Ğamı Farhād yanglıĝ körgüzür zör, ğamı širin valēkin t̄ali i šor.
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'His sadness manifests the strength of a stone-cutter. His sadness is sweet but his fortune is brackish.' [Bodrogligeti, 2001, p. 367]

- (12) Bu kün tilāgim erišti valē ne fā ida?
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'Today [the object] of my desire has come, but what is the benefit?' [Bodrogligeti, 2001, p. 367]

There is also a coordination particle *-ū* that conjoins two noun phrases.

- (13) nām-ū nišān
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'name and sign' [Bodrogligeti, 2001, p. 329]

- (14) şulḥ-u şalāḥ
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'peace and reconciliation' [Bodrogligeti, 2001, p. 329]

- (15) rōz-u şab
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'day and night' [Bodrogligeti, 2001, p. 329]

- (16) kečā u kündüz
?

'night and day' [Bodrogligeti, 2001, p. 329]

5 Disjunction

Disjunction is marked by *yā* 'or', *yāḥū* 'or else', *yāḥūd* 'or'.

- (17) Tegār mü kirpükümdin cānina oq? Balānī tüş körār mü közi yā yoq?
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'Does arrow from my eyelashes hit his soul? Do his eyes see affliction in his dreams or not?' [Bodrogligeti, 2001, p. 325]

- (18) Oğlan aytı, ay ärānlār yat çārigā ot urung, yā barip avrat qumaşin kāyip
?

ävdā oturung.

'The youth said, O brave people, shoot fire into the hostile army or put on women's garments and sit at home.' [Bodrogligeti, 2001, p. 368]

- (19) Erklin ol iş dāgül köngül yiqqay, yā kişi aybini kārüp çaqqay.
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'It is incompatible with manly virtues to destroy a heart or to witness other people's faults and disclose them.' [Bodrogligeti, 2001, p. 368]

6 Prepositions and Postpositions

The use of prepositions in Chagatay is restricted to nouns borrowed from Arabic and Persian.

1. *bā* 'with'
2. *ba* 'to'
3. *bar* 'upon'
4. *ayn-i* 'exactly like'
5. *ḥilaf-i* 'contrary to'
6. *ba cuz* 'except'

Chagatay has also postpositions. They appear with different cases.

1. *bigin* 'like'
2. *bi(r)lā/bi(r)lān* 'with, together with'
3. *dek* 'exactly like'
4. *ičrā* 'in'
5. *ilā/ilān* 'with'
6. *kebi/kābi* 'as'
7. *sari* 'toward'
8. *ücün* 'for'
9. *üza/üzra* 'on, upon'
10. *burna/burnan* 'before'
11. *song/songra* 'after'
12. *tegrü* 'until'

References

Bodrogligeti, Andras J. E. (2001). *A Grammar of Chagatay*. München: Lincom Europa.