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WORD-BUILDING FEATURES OF NOMINA ACTIONIS IN KRYMCHAK BIBLE TRANSLATIONS

Key words: Krymchak language, deverbals, word-building.

The linguistic data was taken from the manuscript of Daniel which is in the possession of Simferopol ethnographic museum. The source is marked with the letter D. Written Krymchak utilizes a wide array of deverbals, which form agent nouns and abstract nouns of action. Word-building suffixes in Krymchak texts could be written separately.

Agentive noun formants- (y)ĀI, -(y)ĪI signify the person that perform action: *yildizya baxiĉi* “astronomer”>*yildizya bax-* “to look at the stars”, *buyrucu* “commander”>*buyur-* “to order”, *qutarĉi* “rescuer”>*qutar-* “to save”, *qĭstayĉi* “oppressor”>*qĭsta-* “to press”. Deverbals suffix -ĀI can serve to form nouns and adjectives: see KD *suqlanĉi* “lovely”, KRPS *suxlanĉli* “desirable, enviable” derived from the verb *suqlan-* “to like, to desire” [2, p. 133; 1, p. 364]. In Krymchak Daniel deverbals *suhlanĉi* appears in unusual function as

adjective: Da hem âvoda-zara_leri süzmekleri ilen.. suhlançî sayıtları ilen.. kümüş da altın.. yesirlik ilen ketirir Miçraim_ya [D11:8] “And he will carry their gods, their metal (molten) images, their valuable vessels of silver and gold and captives to Egypt”.

Resultative nouns are derived from transitive and intransitive verbs with suffix -(X)v: *qıstov* “tax collector” >*qısta-* “to press”, *talov* “plunderer” >*tala-* “to loot”, *kösev* “firebrand” >*kes-* “to cut, to slay, to shear”, *aytív* “speech” >*ayt-* “to say”.

The suffix -(y)İş derives nouns from transitive verbs: *uruş* “hit, combat” >*ur-* “to hit”, *qarıyış* “curse” >*qarıya-* “to curse”, *oğşayış* “similitude, likeness” >*oğşa-* “to be similar”.

Suffix -mA derives nouns denoting result of action *ezme* “mash, blend, mix” >*ez-* “to smash, to bruise, to crumple”, *keçinme* “earnings” >*keçin-* “to earn”, *saylamalar* “elite” > “*sayla-* “to elect, to prefer” >*say-* “1. to count, to calculate, 2. to esteem, to respect”.

Suffix -mAQ appears quite frequently in the Krymchak Daniel, derives nouns denoting the subject of intransitive verb and the object of transitive verb *bilmek* “knowledge” >*bil-* “to know”, *qonmaq* “dwelling, accommodation” >*qon-* “to live, to settle, to lodge” [5, p. 165; 1, p. 311], *qaltıramaq* “trembling” >*qaltıra-* “to tremble”, *utanmaq* “shame” >*utan-* “to be ashamed”, *süzmek* “image” >*süz-* “1. to draw; 2. to melt” [1, p. 355], *qoşulmaq* “agreement” >*qoşul-* “to join”.

Infinitive nouns behave as normal nouns following full possessive and non-possessive declension paradigm: Da hem âvoda-zara_leri **süzmekleri** ilen.. suhlançî sayıtları ilen.. kümüş da altın.. yesirlik ilen ketirir Miçraim_ya [D11:8] “He will also seize their gods, their images-Pl.Poss3 and their valuable articles of silver and gold and carry them off to Egypt”.

Ol vaçıtta nebukadneçar xan şaşmaladı da turdu **abdıramaq** ilen [D3:24] “Then Nebuchadnezzar the king confused and rose up with scare”.

Adonay bizde **utanmaçı** ol yüzlerniñ xanlarımızga agalarımızya da atalarımızya ki suç ettik saña [D9:7] “Lord, the shame-Poss.3 unto us to our kings, to our princes and to our fathers, because we have sinned against you”.

Da kiyik ilen çöl_nüñ **qonmaçıñ** [D4:29] “and your dwelling-Poss.2 is with wild animals”.

The noun *selemek* “flood” >*selle-* “to wash away” [5, p. 181], absent from the dictionaries and previous edited publications is formed by analogy to *çapmaq* “flood” >*çap-* “to irrigate, to flood with” [1, p. 111].

Da küçüllük_leri ol **selemek_niñ**.. seler_ler alından [D11:22] “And the flood-Gen. of their army washed away from him”.

Da tüşürirmen **yalvarmaçım_niñ**.. alına H tañrıñ_niñ [D9:19] “I present my supplication-Poss.1.Acc before the Lord my God”.

Aorist ending in suffix -Ir could also function as noun *pekisar* “fortress” >*pekis*- “to strengthen”: da mal olarğa talar da **pekisarlar** üstüne pikir eter pikir ler.. da vaýtqa degen [D11:23] “they will plunder their property and they will approach the strongholds”.

Suffix -(X)Q forms nouns denoting the result of action from transitive verbs *töşek* “bed” >*töşe*- “to cover”, *turaç* “place” >*tur*- “to stand”, *yariç* “light” >*yari*- “to shine”, *körek* “heaven”.

Suffix -QXn forms nouns that indicate the process: *uçqun* “spark” >*uç*- “to fly” [8, p. 81–82].

Suffix -QI indicates the result of the action *içki* “a drink” >*iç*- “to drink” or the instrument with which the action is done *çalgi* “musical instrument” >*çal*- “to play (a musical instrument)”.

Suffix -(y)IN denotes the result of doing X, such as *asyiñ* “army, crowd, mass” >*yiy*- “to gather, to assemble”, compare to *iñin* [1, p. 192], *iñin*, *iyin*, *yiyin*, *iñin* KRPS 650. The verb *iñin*- is intransitive.

Compound of the group of suffixes based on -MAQ appeared in the example *yilamryayliñlar* “weeping, lamentation” >*yilamaq* “cf” >*yila*- “to weep”.

The overwhelming majority of words are evidenced in the Crimean vocabulary represented in KPRS, KD, CKD, QL. Nevertheless, there are some words and phonetic variants absent from established studies, especially in terms of deverbal nouns. Semantic studies discovered some new orthographic variants, as well as new shades of meaning of many documented words.

eźme “mash, blend, mix” >*ez*- “to smash, to bruise, to crumple” *eźme* “jam” KD 75, Trakai Karaim *eźma* “marmalade” KRPS 655.

qonmaç “dwelling” >*qon*- “to live, to accommodate”.

qoşulmaç “agreement” >*qoşul*- “to join”.

saylanma “chosen, elite”.

selemek “flood” by analogy to *çapmak* “flood (of a river)” [1, p. 111; 6, p. 624].

süzmeç “image” >*süz*- “to draw” or “metal image (in the context of Daniel)” >*süz*- “to filter, to pour”. Compare to Kyr. *сүзмө* “flat oblong metal decorations on horse garment” [9, p. 170].

turaç “place” da turğun turayñ üstüne ki yiberildim saña [D10:11] “and stand on your place, as I was sent to you”. Compare to Kyrgyz *мыпак* “place, dwelling, accommodation” [9, p. 269].

yiy “army, crowd, mass” >*yiy*- “to gather, to assemble”.

The Krymchak fragment of Daniel shows many archaic features in word-building, especially in the category of deverbal nouns, sharing these features with Middle Turkic texts.

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