SYNTHETIC FORM OF THE PARTICIPLE WITH -АР/-ЫЫР/-БАТ (-AR/-YYR/-BAT) AND THEIR CONJUGATION

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ABSTRACT
Present participles with -ар/-ыыр/-бат (-ar/-yyr/-bat), taking different affixes and combining with auxiliary words, form the timed-modal conjugated forms. These forms are synthetic and analytical, have a specific, temporal and modal significance. In the sentence, it can be used as a definition and a simple or dependent predicate. The fundamentals of these forms have a temporary meaning, attached to the moment of speech and carried out in the present, past and future time. In this case, all forms have temporal and modal meanings associated with duration, ordinariness, episodicity, examination and possibility, obligation. Such participles are conditioned by functioning as a predicative term, thereby reflecting the attitude and evaluation of the speaker to the perfect subject in the present tense, i.e. the speaker expresses his perception of the action that is being performed, was and will be committed by the subject. The time of these actions is already expressed by the participle as a long, ordinary and present, so the speaker does not establish them, but he can testify the moment of speech as present in the past or the present and possible in the past. This time is called conditional, i.e. relative. This article describes all types of synthetic and descriptive forms of conjugation of participles with -ар/-ыыр/-бат (-ar/-yyr/-bat) in the Yakut language. Basically, all analytical forms have a nominal type of combinability of participles, which possess different degrees of fusion. In the semantics of descriptive participial forms, it is possible to distinguish different meanings in which the following is expressed: the relation of the subject to the action, established by the speaking person; attitude to this action of the speaker.

Keywords: verb, participle, present participle, synthetic forms, species value, time value, modal value, Turkic language, Yakut language.

Introduction
Each primary participial form in the Yakut language has a specific time value and has a role in creating a certain modal-species value. Because of this, any affix, an auxiliary word, combined with the participial form, form a characteristic of this participle value. So, этэ attaches 1) the significance of the examination of the effectiveness to the participle: барбыт этэ ‘I was not then, I was gone’; 2) participle with -ар a) the meaning of the action normally performed: барар этэ ‘used to go away’; b) subjunctive meaning: барар этэ ‘would go’; 3) the participle with -ыах is a subjunctive meaning: : барыах этэ ‘would go’[6. p. 103, 124, 250, 260].

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If the verbal participles with auxiliary verbs form analytical unity, expressing the nature of the course of the action irrespective of the time of its fulfillment, then the analytic unity of the participles express the course of the action in time. It is established that the species value in the Yakut language forms analytical forms of the merging and connecting verbal participles with auxiliary verbs [13, p. 10]. Species shades of analytic forms of participles are characteristic of past, present and future participles. Participles in the Yakut language also form synthetic forms of the species. In contrast to the participial forms, such formations express the nature of the course of the action in its intensity and multiplicity. Synthetic forms of the species are formed from participial forms that have rudiments in the names of nouns.

All this shows that the participle is a special verbal form, which in its long historical development, incorporating the peculiar values and properties of this category, displays them in different ways in each language and in each specific case. Forms of participles in the Yakut language are combined structurally and typologically heterogeneous, in composition and significance, synthetic and analytical formations. In this article, the form properties of the participle with \(-\text{ар}/-\text{ыыр}/-\text{бат}\) will be shown in more detail and their values are revealed.

The participle with \(-\text{ар}/-\text{ыыр}/-\text{бат}\) is available in all Turkic languages, including the language of the Orkhon and Yenisei ancient Turkic monuments. This form is also found in the ancient Uighur language. It is of the present and future tense [16, p. 94]. The participle with \(-\text{ар}/-\text{ыыр}/-\text{бат}\), taking different affixes and combining with auxiliary words, forms many forms with species - time - modal meanings. These forms are both synthetic and analytical. They are based on the temporal and modal values, attached to the moment of speech and carried out before and after the moment, and at the time of speech.

The participle with \(-\text{ар}/-\text{ыыр}/-\text{бат}\) in Turkic languages

The participle with \(-\text{ар}/-\text{ыыр}/-\text{бат}\) in Turkic languages has different phonetic variants and semantic varieties. There is a form with \(-\text{п}\) without an initial vowel, there is a form with \(-\text{ар}/-\text{ыыр}/-\text{бат}\) without phonetic options, there are forms with \(-\text{ар}/-\text{ыыр}/-\text{бат}\) both with limited phonetic options, and with 8 variants of vowels, there is form with \(-\text{ыыр}\) with 4 phonetic options. In Oguz languages, there are forms with \(-\text{дывр}\) and \(-\text{йор}\) with limited phonetic variants of the vowel.

The negative form with \(-\text{мас}/-\text{маз}\) in all Turkic languages, basically, is the same; it has forms with \(-\text{бас}\) in the Kyrgyz, Altai, Khakassian, Shor, Tuvan, Tofian, Chulym languages, in Azerbaijani, Gagauz, Turkmen - a form with \(-\text{мар}\). In Turkology, negation of \(-\text{мар}\) is considered a late phenomenon, and the form with \(-\text{мар}\) is older than the positive form with \(-\text{ар}\). In the Yakut language, the negative form of the present participle in \(-\text{бат}\) is homonymous with the negative form of the categorical past tense of \(-\text{ты}\), they differ in the affixes of conjugation, and also contextually: корбутум 'I did not see', корбутуну 'I do not see ', корбутунус 'we did not see', корбутунут 'we do not see'. The participle with \(-\text{ар}/-\text{ыыр}/-\text{бат}\) in Turkic languages semantically varies from the meaning of the present time to the designation of the future tense with an imminent categorical modal tinge. So, in the Yakut language, the participle with \(-\text{ар}/-\text{ыыр}/-\text{бат}\) means a constant sign with the meaning of the present tense and the present-usually occurring time: суруйар киңи 'the person who usually writes', киңи суруйар 'man writes'. The participle with \(-\text{ар}/-\text{ыыр}/-\text{бат}\), depending on the semantics of the word being defined and the context of the phrase or conjugation, can denote past, present, future time and possible, necessary action: көмөр салоол 'flying airplane', 'airplane that must fly' 'the plane that flew and can fly', салоол көмөр 'the plane used to fly'.

In Tofalar language, the participle with \(-\text{ар}/-\text{бас}\) expresses both the future time and the sign that will appear in the future, as well as a constant sign: синагар киңи 'the person who will read', оорунар ог 'school in which they study' "[8, p. 194]. To express the present tense in Tofalar, the present participle with \(-\text{у}/-\text{ы}/-\text{бас}, -\text{бейн}\) is used [ibid., P. 187, 204], which in meaning corresponds to the participle with \(-\text{ар}/-\text{ыыр}/-\text{бат}\) of the Yakut language: мыңда туру киңи тамылгагас 'a man standing here does not smoke', туру дыс 'we stand'. According to the observations of V.I. Rassadin, among the Siberian Turkic languages similar forms of the present time exist in the Tuvan, Altai languages, where they are used only as a finite form of the verb; a short form with \(-\text{а}/-\text{ы}\) is available in the Altai language [8, p. 189]. Among other Turkic languages are noted in Nogai, Kazakh, Kyrgyz, Uzbek, Karakalpak, Turkmen languages [ibid., P. 190]. According to E.I. Ubratova, the participle with \(-\text{а}/-\text{ы}\) was an
To express the present tense in Turkic languages, participles with -ыр, -ча, (-ыр чатыр), -дур (-а туру), -дор (-ыр дор ~ -ы дор) are used. The participle with -ыр is considered parallel with -ар, an ancient independent form: the first of them meant the present concrete (certain), and the second - the present indefinite or present-future time [3, p. 100]. In the Azerbijani language, the participle with -ыр stands for the present, and the participle with -ар is the categorical future time [2, p. 136-138].

The participle with -ар in these languages, in addition to the future tense, expresses the present normal time, which is considered the ancient semantics of the aorist. In the history of Turkic languages, the participle of the future tense had originally the meaning of constant, ordinary action, and not of this present moment and not of the future. Later, the meaning of the future tense arose, which continues to coexist with the meaning of a constant, ordinary action: бодаар 'he think', 'one who always thinks (to whom it is natural to think)' [5, p. 302-301]. Similar values are also characteristic in the Tof, Khakass and other Turkic languages of Siberia.

The form with -ыыр of the Yakut language can be compared with the form with -йыр of the ancient Türtüc language as a phonetic transformation of the basis of the verb and affix: аңаа + ўп > аңыыр, сүүр + ўп > сүүүңәр; мөрөө + ўп > мөрүүгүр, көр + ўп > көрөр. N.D. Dyachkovsky believes that the insertion -и in the basics with a short vowel appeared "as a result of the re-decomposition of the basis of present-future participle forms into -ар/-ыыр and gerunds into -а. The insertion -и, which does not form part of the affixes of these forms and appears only when bases are based on a vowel, was rethought in the Yakut language as the ultimate element of the basis "[4, p. 241]. Thus, in the Yakut language, two forms appeared from the form -йыр > -йиыр, adjacent to the basics, which end in a vowel, and -ар after the bases on the consonant. In languages that did not need such a decomposition, the interlaced -и remained in the same function, or passed as in the ancient Turkic language into the present-future affix. Apparently, affixes of the present time -а/-иа and the gerundive part with -а/-иа have been formed as a result of this phenomenon in many Turkic languages. The analysis of the secondary participle transformations by -ар shows the following typological phenomena: 1) when the final aorist's affix is omitted, participles are formed with -үр [8, p. 187]. O. N. Betlingk noted a similar phenomenon in the Yakut language in the middle of the 9th century [1, p. 331]. Apparently, E.I. Ubryatova is right that the sacramental form -а/-иы functioned first in ancient times, which was superseded by the participle with -ыр, -а/-и. Secondly, the form of this ordinary, long time in the Siberian and southeastern Turkic languages formed from the verbal participles with -ыр, -а/-и with the help of auxiliary verbs to sit, stand, lie, go (сидеть, стоять, лежать, идти) in the form of aorist. In this case, the form of the aorist is usually omitted, and the verbal participles merge with the auxiliary verb. Only one or two bases become more productive in each language or group of languages from 4 auxiliary verbs. In the Siberian Turkic languages the form -дыр is widespread, which is also found in Kyrgyz, Kazakh and other Turkic languages, a form -дор/-йур is in Oguz languages (Turkmen, Turkish, Azerbijani).

The Yakut form -ар/-ыыр, perhaps, is secondary form. The following facts lead to this assumption: 1) affixes of conjugation of participle with ар/-ыыр correspond to the form of conjugation of Siberian Türtüc (late) participles: бар-ар 'he leaves', бара иккисин 'did not go away yet', барааччыбын 'usually left'; барырым from барар этим 'used to leave', бара иккисим 'did not go away' from the bar or by this; 2) with the affixes -м, -г, -а is used not only as a form of past tense: барырым 'left', but also as the name of the action 'future leave', and with a bunch эт- as form of past tense: 'and the subjunctive mood: барар этим 'would go away'.

Apparently, the two forms of the participle with ир/-ийр and -ар/-иар in the Siberian Turkic languages, with the meaning of the future and present time, merged in the Yakut language, which is manifested in their function, semantics and conjugation.
Forms of conjugation of the participle with -ин/-ар/-бат in the Yakut language

In Turkic linguistics, two forms of conjugation are accepted: affix of prediciency and affix of belonging. The predicate affix has a full and contracted form of conjugation. We proposed the existence of five forms of conjugation in the Turkic language: the affix of belonging, the short form of the predicative affix (conjugation of the categorical form of the past tense), the full form of the predicative (conjugation of nominal predicates), the conjugation of the imperative mood and the form of conjugation resulting from the contraction -э + ти + form of predictability [14].

In the Yakut language, the participle with -ин/-ар participates in the formation of two temporal forms of the verb (present and past unfinished) [6, p. 34, 103].

In the form of the present time, the participles with ины/-ар and -бат in the Yakut language are conjugated by the full affix of predicability. At the same time, in the meaning of the present time, the participle of -ин/-ар is used only in the form of the third person of the singular and plural. In the form of the 1st and 2nd persons is used only in the form -ин/-ар. O.N. Betlingk believed that in these cases the participle with -ин/-ар lost the sonorous sound -п [1, p.331]. The first position seems to us erroneous, since the form with -ав/-ар the plural with "not lost" -р shows the past tense: Был ичоочлор Ыюккусйааг алагоробут, отгон эили Чуранчыга бааргыт. - At that time, we lived in Yakutsk, and you were in Churapcha. the participles with ины/-ар in the 3rd person is part of the present tense, and therefore O.N. Betlingck's second assumption can be accepted.

The participles with -ин/-ар and -бат in the form of the past unfinished and usually performed action are conjugated by the affix formed from the contraction --э+тп+ a short form of predicency.

Conjugation of the participles with -ыны/-ар and -бат by the predicative affix

The participles with -ар/-ыны is available in all Turkic languages. Researchers note the following meanings of this participle: present-future time in Azerbaijani, Crimean-Tatar, Turkish, Khakass, Yakut; the future certain time in Baraban-Tatar, Karaites, Tof, Shor; future indefinite time in the Gagauz, Karakalpak, Kumyk, Nogai, Turkmen, Uighur (yellow), Chulym; the future time in Tuva; future estimated time in Bashkir, Kazakh, Karachay-Balkar, Kyrgyz, Uzbek, Uighur; future indefinite time in the Tatar language [11. p.39].

The meaning of each form depends on different situations: syntactic function (word combination), combinations with affixes and auxiliary words. Sometimes, depending on the subjective perception of the researcher, one meaning may be interpreted differently. Common among the meanings found in different languages can be considered the following: 1) the meaning of the present tense; 2) a specific color of permanent action; 3) the meaning of the future tense; 4) modal shades inherent in the future of the time (omitting, hypothetical), general modal shades (certainty, uncertainty, indecision). The main values of the participle with -ин/-ар in the Yakut language are: 1) "the characteristic inherent in this subject in general or at the present time"; 2) "a sign that will or may appear in the future" [12, p. 224-225].

In other Turkic languages, these participles are conjugated by full or short forms of predicency.

In this position, the participle with -ар/-ыны has the following meanings: 1) constant action; 2) the usual action; 3) the earlier action that began and continues at the moment of speech; 4) the action that is taking place at the moment. For examples: 1) Кын позшыптыйн икитүүгө кыйыл көрө болор. 'The work created by his poetry shows one'. Трубачев ардоо вөрөнө буга түшүүчү алгыс Дмитриевич бирдүүгү (ЕН К 33) " Алгыс Дмитриевич knows that Trubachev is an old man, which is considered (excellent) gardener. Сүүр түлү эркиң, кыз сулуу эркиң 'The earth revolves around the sun, the moon revolves around the earth'. 2) Кыны уюунун күлүүкүнүн сарбаптуу айыркыр ууин күнү үлуүтүүгө же кызыктуу 'He orders to condemn and send to the remote areas those who say bad things about his power'. Дорор алдоо ыркайына түүнүп бишлир бөйүү аркактар толуктууну жана харбаптый сөзүүге таас кызыктуу да чоң ыркайына дабайылдыр. 'A person without fear overcomes the rocky mountains that have risen to the skies to save a friend who is in trouble'. Сокуп этилбизи кылынчалар, кылынчалынын уюмдуулуу, ханаңдыны дүйүү курдук сору харбап көрөр. 'They do not give food, they will let us feel hunger, it's better to sleep, how long will
they torture us'. Уручуу дуукаахтарбынт Бытаттна уолун кытта кыстаан олорорлор 'Our former neighbors live with the son of Yaigua'. Аасыйтуу ыздылдэ билинчөрбүрүү күрүүд, чынчыл ыздылдуу кыттылла туран 'As I said last week, the Week of Youth is still being held'. 4) Манаар чолчөйбүттин уоло тымына. 'Makar sighed with relief'. Итти билигин кылынчычы сагарар. 'Now he speaks angry'.

The conjugation of the participles with -ар/-ышр and -бат by "the affix of belonging"

This form is more correctly called conjugation of participles with -ышр/-ар and -бат by the affix from the contraction -о+ты+short form of predicability: мин барар этым>мин барарым - I used to go away; I usually went away. Эн барар этым>эн барарым - you used to go away; you usually went away. Кын барар этым>кины барара - he used to go away; he usually went away. Бынгы барар этым>бныг барарым - we used to go away; we usually went away. Энги барар этым>энги барарым - you used to go away, you usually went away. Кындыр барар этым>кындыр баралары - they used to go away; they usually went away.

E.I. Korkina deduces this form of conjugation from the verb -о in the form of a categorical past tense with -ты [6. p.116], conjugated with a short affix of predicability, and not affix of belonging. This new affix is synonymous with affix of belonging. It is appropriate to clarify one important circumstance. Researchers believe that the value of past tense in this form conveys affix of belonging. However, the affix of belonging does not have a temporary semantics, also the fact that the past tense is passed by an affix with -ты is an obvious fact. It is always observed in nominal predicates: Ончолорго мин эдар этым>ончолорго мин эдарым. We are in agreement with this assumption and believe that this form of conjugation goes back to personal pronouns from the time when they did not have an additional element -и [15, p. 107-110].

The participle with -ышр/-ар with this affix indicates a species value, which E.I. Korkina calls the form of the past unfinished time of participle with -ышр/-ар. These forms, depending on the semantics of the verb stem and the structure of the refinement members of the sentence, are updated in different ways. Verbs of speech, feelings and movements denote a constant, usually-performed and repetitive action. Examples: ...уарыр ыылбак тыик эркэ сүрдуу эн ыыр... 'he tried hard to catch up in his studies'. Изин сороогун кыңыргы кылыккан, онно баыйын сордуура 'He tied up and tormented debtors without taking the debt on time'. Уол топто да собуллар, онтон кыңыргы, оңүрлүү санырына 'He liked this, but he was angry and offended'. Онтон кыңы, кын куора кыйда деп күт, кын кайдах күттөлөр, зэни көөр баран кын кайдак күттөлөр, көөр күттөлөрүн түнүнүн кыстакылар 'When they came, they talked about who shot a rabbit, who was scared or not afraid to see a bear'. The verbs of the static action түр 'standing', сят 'lying', олор 'live, sit', etc. with the form of the past unfinished time more often designate the action in which the speaker as witness or witness confirms this. This semantics acts as one of the components of meaning in the above examples, but it has a secondary, concomitant sound. Thus, in this form there is not a change of one action to another, but a decrease of one and a strengthening of another value. Examples: Кырорту уыларыбыт эббэ ээли дэ, уопсай костуугун урруккүүнөн тураны 'The city has changed a lot, but the overall look remained the same'. Василий Михайлович Петров сис туткан баран топтору-таары ызылдылы сүлдөрө 'Petrov, with his hands behind his back, walked back and forth'. Уураанынан улун сирэ элэ хаана дыя тун кындарлара 'The Sakha Cradle was laid on the great great land'. Болоссаат ортутурлар сүүлүү улуун мас сыйтар 'A long tree (log) lay in the middle of the square'.

Thus, the conjugated form -ым (-ыг, -а, -быт, -ышт, -лара) changes the present-future meaning of the participle with -ар/-ышр/-бат to the past, the verified action, which, depending on the semantics of the verb, expresses either constant, or the usual repetitive action.

The semantics of the participle with -ар/-ышр + эт + short affix of the prophetic

E.I. Korkina considers that the general semantics of the participle with -ар in the predicative function in the modern Yakut language is the present-future time [6, p.52]. The value of the elapsed time passes the conjugated part, emanating from the insufficient verb -о in the form of past tense to -ты with the affix of belonging [10, p.47]. This auxiliary verb gives to the participle -ар/-ышр two opposite meanings in the relative past of time: the customary and subjunctive modal that is usually committed. Thus, one meaning indicates a recurring action in the past, which is presented as an incomplete past tense of the verb, it can be treated as a normally-performed and repetitive action: көрөр этым 'I saw'. Another value confirms the possibility of the subject under certain conditions to perform an action,
expressed by participle with -ар: көрөр этим 'I saw'. There is no way to reliably state that the participle with -ар/-ывыр had: 1) a timeless significance; 2) the meaning of the future tense; 3) the meaning of the present tense. Apparently, the participle with -ар/-ывыр came from a complex form that showed a species or species-temporal value of a constant sign and a long-lasting effect. It sometimes manifests itself even now: Уруп Михайлов үйлээбэятин истэ-бээгээ ыырээ бүрээ/а 'Previously, he knew what Mikhailov was doing'. Мазепа дьон тьыльн бүхээн истибээт хүрдүү ахайбаттык дэлбээдэрээр/а 'It seemed that Mazeppa did not hear people's words at all, walking about without noticing anything'.

In the semantics of the participle with -ар/-ывыр, the meaning of a constant and long-term action may be conveyed either by indicating the past action in combination with the present time, or by a combination of the infinitive with the indication of the present action.

**Conclusion**

1. The participle with -ар/-ывыр/-бат in the determinative function has a present, permanent and future meaning. It is used as a definition and predicate of the qualifying clause.
2. The participle with -ар/-ывыр/-бат forms two synthetic conjugated forms: 1) the affix of the predicative (in the positive form is used only in the third person) көрөр "He sees" - көрөрүм "I do not see." which expresses the actual action, the present time, witnessed by the speaker of the action. 2) the "new" affix resulting from the contraction of the element э+ты+ the primary predicate -м (-ы, -ты) көрөрүм "I saw" - көрөрүм "did not see". This form has the value of a normal past action and a re-committed action. The value of both forms in the view-time characteristic is the same: constant and present. They are differ only in the nature of the survey of the speaker: the first form refers to the present regardless of the moment of speech, and in the second form - the past present is spoken at the moment of speech.
3. The participle with -ар/-ывыр/-бат, when conjugated with -э and in the form of the past categorical time with the ancient predicate affix, expresses the same momentary values: confirmation of the perfect action, past time (it was committed), and episodicity.
   If we compare these two forms, then the values of the survey differ in the following: the speaker confirms that he witnessed the occurrence of the episodicity of the past action in the form -ар/-ывыр/-бат+м; and in the form ар/-ывыр/-бат + э+ты+ predicate affix - the speaker confirms: first, that he was a witness of a sporadic action in the past; secondly, in addition to this value is still attached to the possible in the past accomplishment of the action.
4. The participle with -ар/-ывыр/-бат, when conjugated with a bunch of э- and in the form of an effective long-past time -быт with a modern predicative affix (э+быт+быт), expresses the same momentary meanings: an episodic past and a possible past of action, and by the nature of the survey is synonymous with the form -быт/-батах + predicative affix, i.e. shows the resultant effect detected at the time of speech.
5. All secondary participles (-а/-ыры эил, -ардаах, -ыкьтаах, -ан турардаах, -быттаах/-батахмаах), including all involved analytic forms, do not conjugate with the ancient affix of predicable, but have full and conjugated conjugations with э-т-, also conjugated with a modern affix of predicability. This confirms the fact that the finite use of the Yakut participles, as a special system, received a stronger development in the late period of the independent existence of the Yakut language.
6. The complex conjugation of primary participles does not affect their temporal meanings. Thus, the species-temporal semantics of the participle is preserved, and the additional meanings added by the conjugation are connected only with the survey of the speaker. The participle with -ар/-ывыр/-бат conjugates in all three types of conjugation. Conjugation with the affixes -м, -э, -тэ expresses the values: usually the last action performed; Conjugation with эт-value: the usually committed past and relative possible time; Conjugation with a modern affix of predictability - the meaning of the present-future tense.
7. The participle with -ар/-ывыр/-бат with the bond эт- with this ancient predicate affix expresses two meanings: 1) past possible action; 2) the usually performed (repeated) past action: "it already was committed and the speaker was the witness of which" and when conjugated "affix of belonging" shows one meaning: the same repeated past action, the witness of which was also a speaker. Therefore, we can assume that the second form originated from the first as a result of its contraction. Also, all secondary participles show the fact of contracting this form. Therefore, it can also be assumed that the "affix of belonging" in this position was derived from the confluence of эт+им, but it later separated semantically.
8. The participle with -аp/-ыыр/-бат with эбут particle with the late (full) predicate affix also expresses the repeated past action with an effective tinge, but the speaker was not a witness of this action, he learned about it or remembered later.

9. The general conclusion: firstly, the semantics of the participle in form formation remains unchanged (-аp/-ыыр/-бат - present-future action); secondly, the forms of conjugation according to their meaning express the attitude of the speaker to this action as evidence of personality and the time of its discovery; Thirdly, analytical and synthetic word-forming elements add only additional species-modal values.

REFERENCES