POSSESSIVE AFFIXES IN THE YAKUT LANGUAGE

Dariya Ivanovna Chirkoeva
Candidat of Sciences in Philology, Head of the Department of the Yakut language of the North-Eastern Federal University n. a. M.K. Ammosov, Yakutsk, Russia

Nataliya Nikolaevna Petrova
Candidate of Economic Sciences, Associate Professor of the Department of Economics and Finance of the North-Eastern Federal University n. a. M.K. Ammosov, Yakutsk, Russia

Elida Spirdonovna Atlasova
Candidat of Sciences in Philology, Associate Professor of the North-Eastern Federal University n. a. M.K. Ammosov, Yakutsk, Russia

Lyudmila Nikolaevna Popova
Candidate of Philosophy, Associate Professor of the Department of Sociology and Personnel Management of the North-Eastern Federal University n. a. M.K. Ammosov, Yakutsk, Russia

ABSTRACT
This article investigates the system of possessive affixes in the Yakut language differentiated in persons and subject relations; the target feature is typical of all Turkic languages. Grammatical forms of the category of possessiveness are examined, the main phonetic changes in the use of possessive affixes are described, and its role in a word-form among other formal indicators and modifiers is described. More detailed research is dedicated to the main morphological method formed by the means of special forms, so-called affixes of possessiveness regarded as a form of inflection, as well as a word-formation.

Keywords: affixes, category, possessives, Turkic languages

INTRODUCTION
The concept of categories of possessiveness is much broader than the concept of belonging. Possessiveness includes as a grammatical category relation not only between an agent and a particular object, but also a certain relation between people. The emergence of the category of possessiveness initially is based on the logical content, i.e. component "owner" from a logical point of view is associated with the notion of "man". An owner could basically be represented by a human being - a person, but in a figurative sense, it can be an inanimate object.

It should be noted that the category of possessiveness as a characteristic and peculiar phenomenon attracts the attention of many researchers. As a result, the grammatical category of possessiveness was presented in the studies of all Turkic languages. One group of linguists (Dmitriev, Sevortyan, Kononov, Maisel et al.) concentrated main focus on semantic affixes of possessiveness and the others (Baskakov, Ubryatova, Potseluevsky, Balakan, et al.) - on the syntactic functions of these affixes. The category of possessiveness is regarded in morphological and syntactic categories in grammar studies.

Thus, the category of possessiveness, typical of all Turkic languages, is closely associated with other morphological categories, due to the following factors:

a) the system affixes of possessiveness differing in person and numeral;
b) the semantic differences of words with affixes of possessiveness;
c) the difference in the meaning of the words with the affixes of possessiveness and their role in the sentence.
It spread into predicative relations of a subject to an action, but the scope of functioning and form of its expression have a lot of diversity in every language. In Yakut the absence of genitive case and extensive use of possessive forms led to the diversity of a category of possessiveness, both morphological expression and field of application functioning. Linguistics in one way or another regularly addressed to the issue of the category of possessiveness. Category of possessiveness as an object of scientific study was first considered in the early works of grammar (Kazem-Bek 1846, Betlingk 1851, Melioransky 1897, Ashmarin 1898, Melioransky 1900, Yastremsky 1900, Catania 1903).

However, special scientific study of the issue of category of possessiveness in Turkic languages was developed later. Numerous studies and grammar of Turkic languages emerged extensively paying special attention to the category of possession; monographic studies on specific categories of supplies in Turkic languages were widely published.

As a rule, affixes of possessiveness are presented in two ways: after vowel roots and consonant ones. After pointing out some turkologists’ points of view about the primacy of "vowel option" affixes of possessiveness, N.K. Dmitriev came to the conclusion "that both options appeared simultaneously and always existed in parallel, as in the Turkic languages vowel and consonant roots outcome, obviously, at the same time and in parallel" (Dmitriev, 1956: 25). The author did a review of the affixes of possessiveness in their "consonant" option. Bashkir, Tatar, Kumyk, Yakut and Chuvash schemes, Turkish, Turkmen, Altai paradigms were selected as examples in the target work. According to the author Yakut scheme deserved special attention, while noting that "the special feature of the Yakut language is that there is no plural distinction between the affix of possessiveness after the consonant roots and after vowel roots" (Dmitriev, 1956: 30).

Despite the vast geographical expansion of Turkic languages category of possessiveness is inherent in all the languages of the group. Grammatical category of possessiveness is typical of all Turkic languages, the transmission system affixes are differentiated by indicating persons and subject relations. Although the concept of possessiveness is typical of any language speaker, it is transmitted to each language in different ways.

The ways of expression of possessives were identified in the works of the first turkologists – A.M. Kazembek (1846), O.N. Betlingk (1851), S.V. Jastremsky (1900), N.F. Katanov (1903) V.V. Radlov (1908) and others. In these researches there were first noted grammatical forms of category of possessiveness, the basic phonetic changes appearing while use of affixes of possessiveness were examined and its place in the word formation structure among other formal indicators was defined.

There are morphological, syntactic, and combined, i.e. syntactic-morphological ways of expressing the category in grammar works of Turkic languages. The linguists have different opinions. Some authors indicate only two ways, others state that the category of possessiveness is formed with 2-3 and even 4 different ways.

In the vast majority of Turkic languages the main way of expression category is a morphological method that is generated by means of special affixes. In addition to the morphological method, the category of possessiveness can be expressed syntactically, by a combination of the possessive form of personal pronouns with the name of object of possession. In Turkic languages there is also a third way of possessiveness, the so-called morphological and syntactic, "i.e., using personal pronouns in the genitive case, located in the preposition to defining one and appropriate affixes of possessiveness attached to the end of the name of the object of possession: benim dostum (my friend) "(SIGTYA 1988: 23).

In the Yakut language there are two ways of expressing the category of possessiveness, morphological and syntactic, mentioned in the works of O. Betlingk (Betlingk 1851), S.V. Jastremsky (1900), V.V. Radlov (Radlov 1908), in subsequent grammars of the Yakut language.

In a morphologic method possessive forms of nouns are formed by special forms of so-called affixes of possessiveness. This method can be applied in word formation when it comes to degree of relations,
human body parts, objects of personal use, a variety of objects and phenomena, etc. At the same lexical meaning of the target word is not changed since affix is regarded as a form of inflection: aga-agam 'father, my father', at-atum 'horse, my horse' iye-iyete 'mother, his/her mother', etc. Composition of possessive affixes among Turkic languages is approximately the same. This similarity extends to the Yakut language as well.

The forms of possessiveness in Turkic languages are classified into three groups: 1) affixes of possessiveness of the first person singular and plural; 2) affixes possessiveness of the second person singular and plural; 3) affixes of possessiveness of the third person singular and plural.

Affixes of possessiveness in Turkic languages have a close connection with the forms of personal pronouns. Between them there may be two-way connection and relation, namely: either personal pronouns are primary and affixes of possessiveness- derivatives, or, conversely, the development of affixes of possessiveness preceded the development of personal pronouns and the latest transformed later.

Development of affixes of possessiveness in personal pronouns can occur with: 1) a simple reduction and the sound reduction; 2) case forms of the personal pronoun and, moreover, in most cases a form of the genitive; 3) may be formed of content form of a word. As known, the question of the origin of affixes of possessiveness in Turkic languages continues to draw attention of many linguists.

If you look at the category of possessiveness in terms of pronominal affixes origin, it can be found that the expression of the category of possessiveness was formed not one way, but has traces of all three of the above mentioned ways. However, the expression of category of possessiveness using affixes corresponds to the first method, i.e., affixes of possessiveness in Turkic languages with reduced personal pronouns.

The processes of formation of possessiveness concept is as follows: initially, the concept of private property in the Yakut and other Turkic languages was expressed with personal pronouns: min 'I', en 'you', bihigi 'we', ehigi 'you', that were set behind defined and originally separately from defined, at 'horse', min 'I' - at min 'horse', I 'mine'. In the process of language development such personal pronouns had been strongly influenced by the defined words with which they merged gradually becoming their affixes. Thus, they lost connection with the personal pronouns used independently. In Turkic languages this relation between personal pronouns and affixes of possessiveness has not been yet lost, though native speakers no longer differentiate the personal pronouns and affixes of possessiveness.

The question of origin of possessiveness affixes in the Yakut language is still open. Assuming that the ways of formation of affixes of 1st and 2nd persons in the Yakut language typologically similar to the formation of these affixes in other Turkic languages, it should be emphasized that they differ significantly from the other Turkic affixes of possessiveness in the form of the first person plural instead of Turkic – byz, -but is used , 2nd person pl., instead of -syz - -gyt. With regard to affix of possessiveness of 3rd person, it may be noted that in the Yakut language instead of well recognized Turkic y, -sy used -a, -ta, in the pl. -a joins after -lar. It can be assumed that the performance of the 3rd person in the Yakut language is the result of further development of the Turkic s, -sy.

In the Yakut language affixes of possessiveness as well as personal pronouns express the concept 'my', 'your', 'his', etc. So, instead of min diem 'my house', used only diem, which also means 'my home', and it is the latter form occurs more frequently both in literature and in everyday speech. The general grammatical meaning of the word form diem 'my house' is characterized with the possessiveness affix -m, in other words, the Yakut affixes have various syntactic functions corresponding to their notional values of personal pronouns, sometimes personally reflexive pronoun.

Thus, the category of possessiveness in Yakut and other Turkic languages finds its direct expression in the affixes of possessiveness. Selection of affixes within each type is determined with the number of words’ roots and their vocal composition in accordance with the laws of vowel harmony. Thus, in the singular when affiliating the affix of possessiveness to roots ending in a consonant, there should be a connecting
vowel inserted in the affix of possessiveness. Therefore, it is not difficult to notice that affixes of possessiveness have four varieties after roots ending in a consonant.

When forming a noun with affixes of possessiveness in the Yakut language a series of phonetic changes that are inherent in other Turkic languages, take place:

1. In addition of affixes of possessiveness to roots ending in consonants, assimilation phenomena are observed: at + byt> appyt 'our horse' murun + byt> murummut 'our noses' aan + byt> aammyt 'our door' yyt + byt> yppyt 'our milk' kyys +byt> kyyspyt 'our daughter', etc.;
2. When adding affixes of the 3rd person sing -a (-e, -o, -і) occurs interchange of consonant from -p -k, -kh to p / b, k / g, kh / x: sap + a> saba 'his cotton' ytylyk + e> ytylyge 'his gloves' harah + a> haraga 'his eyes', and halyyp +/- halyba 'his model ' etc. A similar alternation occurs when joining affixes possessiveness 1, 2 person singular: sap + (y) m> sabym 'my cotton' ytylyk + (y) m> ytylygy I 'your glove' harah + (y) m> harayym 'my eyes', etc.;
3. In addition of affixes of 1, 2 and 3 persons singular to roots ending in a consonant s there consonant interchange occurs s / h: kyys + (y) m> kyyhym 'my daughter', kyys + (y) i> kyyhyl 'your daughter', and kyys +a> kyyha 'his/her girl', muus +a> muuha 'his/her/its ice', etc.;
4. When adding possessiveness affixes to some disyllable roots consonant interchange happen r / n (Dyachkovsky 1977, 168). For example, saryn + a> sanna 'his shoulder, and murun +a> munna' his nose 'haryn + a> hannah' his stomach 'orun + о> onno' his place '), etc ;
5. When adding possessiveness affixes to words hoo 'sinus' and mooy 'neck' is an alternation й / nny: mooy + (y) m> moonnyum 'my neck' hoo + (y) ё> hoonnum 'your sinus', mooy + о> moono 'his neck', etc.;
6. When making a word with affix possessiveness sµrµn + (µ) m> sµnnµm 'my backbone' is an alternation of r / nny: sirin + e> sinne 'its udder, etc.;
7. When adding possessiveness affixes to some disyllable narrow vowel omission occurs: balys + (y) m> baltym 'my sister', kogys + (y) m> kohsym 'my back' saryn + (y) m> sannum 'my shoulder', etc.

Personal possessive affix in the first person singular in the Yakut language has two phonetic variants: after roots ending in a vowel - form -m, after roots in a consonant - (u) m - (i) m - (u) m, - (µ) m: tobom 'my head' tabam 'my deer' buhagum 'my knife. "Lexical and phonetic identity with personal pronoun in nominative case of the same person is typical of affixes of possessiveness: min 'I', which in combination with the noun and affix 1st person sing represents concept of “mine”: min Atym 'my horse'. Depending on the syntactic position in the sentence the word min 'me, my' basically means its value of self-expression, usage of this word gives the utterance, and with it the whole text, subjective tone. And also it appears in the role of determinator, for example: Min kellim 'I came'- min 'I' is the one who says, that the name of the person. Min ogom kelle 'my son came ' - min 'my' is the definition of the word (determined) ogo 'child'. The mentioned above second option of pronoun min 'I' in the meaning of ‘mine’ is consistent with the specifics of the possessiveness affix 1st p. sing -m, (y) m. Buhalgam sytte 'My knife has been lost. "In the second sentence despite the loss of min “I” pronoun in the sense of mine due to affix preserved pronouns character act as a determinator in the sentence.

Thus, as the affix of possessiveness 1st person sing -m and pronoun ‘min’ in the meaning of ‘mine’ are generally interconnected. Characteristically, both meanings are stylistically limited. The first - the pronoun ‘min’ in the meaning of ‘mine’ occurs mainly in specialized applications, in bookish speech, the second - affix of possessiveness in the composition of words – on every day speech. Some examples of use: Onno min kuorurdarym ygyster (AA TA 1, 209) ”There are a lot of my trump cards'. Ovom iydih, өчүгөөс yes ETE (A Sofri 77) 'How intelligent my child was' Min kirim Chooruos ataxastammyt (AA SC 25). 'My friend Chooruos was so offended'. - Tuohhunan yaldayyn? -Ataayym Yaldar (AA TA 1185). – What’s the trouble? - The leg (my) hurts. "

Affix of possessiveness 2nd person singular is close to the personal pronoun in the nominative basically of the same person. As known, the pronoun en 'you' - is not only a special destination indicator of the speech act, but also the expresser (indirect) of subjectivity of the narrative, which is indicative of the speaker, his presence in the speech situation. En pronoun 'you' appears in the vicinity of the min 'I', somehow presented

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in the statement or elsewhere in response replicas destination. And the pronoun en in the Yakut language expresses the concept of 'your' acting as defined in the sentence: En oskuolaya mirenevin 'Do you attend school' or Min mirenevin duo? 'I do and do you?' In these examples pronoun en 'you' is used in the expression of the subject - the speaker and as an indicator of dialogic speech.

The second meaning of the pronoun en - is the role of determinator 'your' - can be expressed with affix of possessiveness 2nd person singular -η, -ηŋ in omission of pronouns 'en' 'you' in the meaning 'your': En ovoŋ tuygumnük mirene 'Your child studies very well'. Or ovoŋ tuygumnük mirene 'Your child studies very well. " -η affix expresses the concept of en 'yours'. This usage is widespread in speech Uolbut sudaaryskay buulan ınten Kalb buolbat, duo, emehešien! - Sidquz byraatyn kyncharyyan kebiste (AA IC 20)'- Old woman, your son has arrived, becoming a complete sudar! - Fedot stared at his brother. “

Affix of possessiveness 1st person plural in the Yakut language after any root has forms -byt (-bit, -but, -but) uolbut 'our son' byraappt 'our brother'. Comparing affix of possessiveness 1st person pl with the personal pronoun of the same person and numeral, you will notice that they are close by value. Both pronouns and affixes of possessiveness include a semantic volume of a component such as a plurality. For pronouns, this means a noun of not a single person in his communicative role, and two or more. This multiplicity appears less obvious than in the category of numerals. But in addition to person expression pronoun birigi 'we' refers to the definition of a defined, i.e. concept of possessiveness. Similarly, the affix of possessiveness 1st person plural has the same feature-byt as birigi pronoun 'we' as a definition of 'our'. This form has the notion of identity. If birigi word meaning 'our' passiveness and multiplicity are seen as a set of aggregation expressed with pronoun birigi, the multiplicity and at the same time possessiveness a noun form axabyt 'Our Father' is in fact a grammatical status as expressed with word-changing affixes -byt (-bit, -but). Affix -byt includes meaning birigi of pronoun 'we', so the concept of possessiveness remains in the pronoun omission: Birigi tiergemmit yraas 'Our yard is clean 'and Tiergemmit yraas 'Our yard is clean. It once again confirms the assumption of common origin of personal pronouns and affixes of possessiveness.

Affix of possessiveness 1st person plural and the corresponding birigi pronoun meaning 'our' is usually presented as a compound of min 'i' + en 'you' min 'i' + Kini 'he' min 'i' + kiniler 'they' min 'i' + ehigi 'you'. For example, in the sentence Agagyt kelle 'Our father came' affix of possessiveness can express:
1) The combination of min 'my' and en 'your', which means that in this case, refers to my father and yours. i.e. in the meaning –byt is expressed duality of the subject numeral, "the speaker + another person";
2) The combination of min 'my' and ehigi 'your', i.e. refers to my and at the same time your father; this value is close to the previous sentence due to communication nature, as in this case aggregation is expressed as well , connection of a speech initiator with other persons, namely with a group of partners. In the first case, definiteness and specificity of min 'I'+en 'you' are expressed, this value implies a certain ambiguity min 'i' + ehigi 'you';
3) The combination of min 'my' and Kini 'his', i.e. expresses a particular subject (the speaker) and the object of speech. Affix -byt in this case expresses combination of a speaker and 3rd person, which is presented by a speaker as both the object of speech, and its peer entity;
4) The combination of mines 'my' and Kini 'their. This is a case when a speaker unites himself with a particular group of persons. -Byt affix expresses the concept of possessiveness: Uolbut ititen kihirgeete, er ylla byhyylaah (KM SV 21) 'Our son is getting very proud of it, he has found empowerment in it. "Chugastaa gy yallarbyt bihigi kyraky ballygamytygar muhunnular (KM SV 25) 'Our neighbors have gathered at our house. " Haya, hu "toymmut" de kostbyt? (SO D 28) 'Has our lord' appeared finally?
Affix of possessiveness 2nd person plural has a form of -yt and options (-ktyt, -gyt, -hyt, -nyt). Ehigi personal pronoun meaning 'your' and related forms of 2nd person pl. are characterized in contrast to the singular pronoun and affix values with more specificity. For example, in the sentence Agagyt kelle 'came your father' or Ehigi agagyt kelle 'you father came' ehigi pronoun can express: 1) the value of en + en + en ... (+ your +your+ yours ...); 2) the value of en + Keene (your + his/her); 3) the value of en + kiniler (+ your their). In the absence of pronouns ehigi (your) this value combines affixes of possessiveness: Agagyt kelle 'your father came.'
The Yakut affix of possessiveness 3rd person singular after the vowel roots has the form -a (-te-to, -ti), and at the roots of a consonant -a (-e, -o, -i) iyete 'his mother' kytyote 'his son', byata 'his rope' ata 'his horse.' Affix of possessiveness 3rd person plural after all roots has a form -a (-e, -o, i), as it joins the multiplicity affix -lar (-ler, -lor, -lir) ogoloro 'their children', kinigelere 'their books', 'Attar' their horses', etc.

The personal pronoun 3rd person singular Kini as a determinator takes the value of his (her): kini saata 'his gun', Kini iyete 'his mother'. Affix of possessiveness 3rd person -a, -ta is identical with it meaning: Agata hannaa ere barbyta... (AA SK 7). 'His father had gone off somewhere. "Baay don miinen kelbit minelere byhyilaahatra" (IG HK 5). 'I think it was the horse that they (the rich) have arrived. " Munjuuraptakah balavannara ularyybat (AA SKA 355). 'The Mugurovyh’s yurt has not been changed'.

The morphological way of expressing possessiveness combines two types: first, the use of a single noun with an affix of possessiveness; secondly, the use of the noun with the affix of possessiveness and noun preceding in the nominative case. The first case is usually used in the 1st and 2 persons. The presence of pronouns is optional: iyem, byraattarym Tuoh ere diiller (KHKK 199). 'Mum, my brothers are saying something. " Sarahtuttarun togo hoyutaaylar? 'Why are your employees late?' Tobom, yaldar 'My head hurts.' The second type of expression with a morphological method differs from the first one, which is usually used to express complex concepts: Saha tyle 'the Yakut language', Muora kyyla 'sea beast', ostuol oonnuuta 'table game'. In the Russian language the first component of such combinations is transferred with adjectives, not a noun. The second part acts as a possessive word that can take case affixes. Thus, the second part of the possessive construction (determined by possessiveness), usually expressed with a noun, always has an associated affix of possessiveness that points person and numeral of the first part of the structure. It follows that the expression of morphological features of the first part of possessive constructions in the Yakut language is rendered not only with pronouns but also with possessive formants in nouns denoting the subject of possession. It is also confirmed with the frequent omission of the first part of possessive constructions. In this case, the only indication of the person and numeral of the subject of possession is affix of the second part of possessive construction. The use of the first part of the possessive construction in the role of possessive determinator is often dictated by the need to emphasize the possessiveness of the subject to a particular person. The omission of the first part of the possessive construction is quite possible in personal pronouns 1 and 2 persons, i.e. their absence is compensated with affixes of possessiveness. As mentioned, almost rare case is omission of the first parts of possessive phrases when they are expressed with personal pronouns of the 3rd person. This is explained with the fact the "words have grammatical category of the 3rd person (there may be more than one in sentences), resulting in the deletion of the first term that causes confusion as it gets unclear possessiveness connection." (Avrorin 1959 149). The main role in the expression of the subject and numeral of possessiveness refers to personal possessive affixes, and not the first part of the structure. In order to properly understand the nature of the category of possessiveness as a morphological category, it is necessary, above all, to determine the nature of expressed value. Basically value of possessiveness is regarded in relations between objects, when one of them has a direct relations and impact to another, or is it an integral part.

Thus, dealing with ways and means of possessiveness expression we take into account the following circumstances: 1) what a method presents; 2) how widely and frequently it is sued in the language; 3) what parts of speech it expresses.

To accept an element of possessiveness (in this case, affixes) as a grammatical unit, it is necessary to show that this is an obligatory affix. It seems any possessiveness affix is typical of nouns, but it is not necessary. Obligatory element should be the value that is represented in all word forms and are easy to be identified on any formal basis.

At the core of division of values elements in required and optional must be a common feature, rather than a specific expression. Any element in word form is a concrete expression of a common feature. Thus, the "possessiveness" is a concrete realization of a common feature of "category". However, if you put in a basis of classification not a common attribute (category), but its specific expression (possessiveness), the nouns are divided into two parts between which there is a close connection. The existence of a simple noun implies a very high probability of existence of noun possesses which differs from the first by presence of the possessiveness affix. Thus, if the classification
is based on a common feature some nouns may have a particular value of this feature as obligatory or optional. If it is taken as a basis for classification of specific characteristic value, it is always characterized by a series of nouns as a sign of mandatory.

Category possessiveness in the Yakut language "can be expressed syntactically and by the means of special possessive pronouns" (GSYALYA 1981, 127): miene 'my, eyiene 'your', kiniene 'his', bihiene 'our', ehiene 'your', kiniler kiennere 'their', which were examined in the following linguists’ works (Betlingk 1851, 426), SV Jastremsky (Yastremsky 1900, 14), E.K. Pekarskiy’s dictionary (P 1073), L.N. Kharitonov (Kharitonov, 1947, 165), Grammar of the Yakut language (GSYALYA 1981, 210-213). According to NE Petrov, Yakut possessive pronouns trace back to the personal pronouns, however the phonetic development of possessive pronouns is as follows: min kiene> mingiene> minigiene> migiene> miyiene> miene (GSYALYA 1982, 210). "In addition there may be combinations where the possessive pronoun takes affix of possessiveness: Mienim saahym 67th 'I am 67 years old.' These facts suggest that in the modern Yakut language the form of possessive pronouns is still kept the genitive (possessive) case "(Voronkin 1979, 472). -Iene Element, with which the personal pronouns are formed to possessive forms, is explained in different ways: some researchers compare it with the collecting numeral, the other group of linguists consider it as the transformation of the ancient form of possession, and the third group still believe that it is the result of contraction kiene words, one of the indicators of possessiveness. The latter way in semantic terms is more acceptable - in conjunction with the word kiene personal pronouns refer to the object belonging to this person (Danilova, 1991, 98).

In other Turkic languages possessiveness category is expressed by means of morphological and syntactic forms where the subject of possessiveness is presented with a genitive case that has no use in the Yakut language, and object of possessiveness - depending on the type of phrases can be a determinant, an expressed affix of the persons of possessiveness. The genitive of personal pronouns such as: mienim (my) senti³ (yours) is usually used as the subject.

The Yakut possessive pronoun in the role of determinator require adherence to defined affixes of possessiveness: min ogom 'my baby, I have a baby', en ogon 'your child', kini ogoto 'his baby', bihi ogobut 'our baby', ehi ogogut 'your child', kiniler kiennere ogoloro 'their child'. For example, Min agam buolbat (CO D 105) 'My father is against it, he does not agree.' Min ogom kogylyyre bert (CO D 158) 'My child is very insistent. "Possessive pronouns are always associated with any particular person, such as miene oxom indicates that the object belongs to me, that is, to the first person, thus the scope is limited to the use of possessive pronouns.

On the role and place in the sentence possessive pronouns are similar to names in their role of determinators (sahyl tiriite), but they do not correspond with them on the nature of the expressed possessives. While the nouns acting as determinators may express any object, possessive pronouns, as indicated above, refer to defined (1, 2, and 3) persons. In addition, the nouns expressing possessiveness along with this concept represent a certain quality: for example, sahyl tiriite 'fox skin', the word sahyl 'fox' also contains the concept of specificity, indicated some determinator of its properties, while the possessive pronouns do not express other features except expressions of possessiveness. In determination expressed with a noun along with the question kimiene, Tuoh kiene 'whose', hannyk question 'what' is also possible. In determination expressed with a possessive pronoun, only possible question is kimiene 'whose'. Possessive pronouns are used in all cases in the Yakut language. They decline on the type of nouns ending in a vowel (miene, miene, mieniger, miene, miennenten, miene, miesiini, miennigeiger). In cases where the possessive pronoun serves as a determinator in a sentence, possessiveness has two indicators: on the one hand, as a possessive pronoun, on the other hand - in the form of the possessiveness affix (miene ogom).

Possessive pronouns may be used as a predicate when it is required to emphasize possessiveness to some particular persons: Bu die bihiene 'This is OUR home. "Bu kinige miene 'This is MY book. " It can be used as well as the predicate as part of a complex predicate: Bu die bihiene buolar 'This is to be our home. "

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Thus, possessive pronouns are used to determine the categories of possessiveness along with affixes. In contrast with possessiveness affixes that represent the grammar concept and join words expressing their grammatical meaning, possessive pronouns are used as determinator to defined and express possessiveness to a particular person. Therefore, the category of possessiveness is expressed not only by means of affixes, but by means of possessive pronouns.

In the Yakut language along with mentioned above categories of possessiveness the following affixes are used to indicate possessiveness:

a) affix of possessiveness –laah with the owning meaning: Attaakh 'having a horse', dieleeh 'having a house in property', yttah 'having a dog', sobolooh 'having a carp', etc.

b) affix -taagy indicating location: kuorattaagy 'located in the city', oyuurdaagy 'located in the forest', oroyuonnaagy 'located in the area', etc.

This affix usage is stated in L.N. Kharitonov’s, U.I. Ubryatova’s works and in academic grammar of the Yakut language. L.N. Kharitonov wrote about the significance of –laah affix as follows: "The main importance of this form is ÷òî expresses the possession of object imagined as a sign or a feature of another object' (Kharitonov, 1947, 134). In other Turkic languages there is an affix with a similar meaning: ‘Aff. -laah with the meaning of owning something (by someone) in different Turkic languages sounds like: -ly, - le (in Tatar. -ly, li, -lu, -ly (in Azeri.) -ly / -li, -dy / -di, -ty / Ti (in Kaz.) -lyg, -lig, -lug, -lūg (TUV in.), and so on ' (GSYALYA 1982, 163). The research of form -laah took a significant place in the works of E.I. Ubryatova (Ubryatova 1950 71 79,88-91,194-196, 232-236). It is mainly concerned with issues related to phrases with an affix -laah. Affix of possessiveness -laah has a negative form, which is formed by 'adding an affix of possessiveness to a noun root from' (Kharitonov, 1947, 140). Some examples of the use: Attaakh 'having a horse' - ata suoh 'does not have a horse', saalaah 'having a gun' – Saata suoh 'does not have a gun', ettee 'having meat' - ete suoh 'with no meat', etc. Affix -taagy form words denoting affiliation to the location: tyataagy 'located in the forest', onnoogu 'there' ollunutaagy 'relating to February', sayyptaagy 'summer related', etc. The use of this affix was mentioned in the works of the following linguists -O. Betlingk, V.V. Radlov, about affixes -taasy – L.N. Kharitonov, E.I. Ubryatova and Yakut grammar (Kharitonov, 1947, 135-136; Ubryatova 1950, 78; GSYALYA 1982, 163). As noted, the affix 'expresses a sign through the concepts of time and place enclosed within the meaning of the roots' (Kharitonov, 1947, 135). 'Aff. -taagy by value and by the phonetic composition corresponds to Turkic affixes: yes ± s, -dagi (UZB.), -āā ± ţ (ōāč.), -daány (shor.), and so on, where the element –da is the end of the locative case ' (GSYALYA 1982, 163).

REFERENCES