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UDI DİLİNDE ÜSTÜNLÜK DERECESİNİN OLUŞUMUNUN KÖKENİNE DAİR

*TO THE ORIGIN OF FORMATION OF THE SUPERLATIVE DEGREE IN
UDI LANGUAGE*

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Abstract

Degrees of comparisons of adjectives can be expressed in different ways in some languages: in some languages they are expressed both organically and descriptively. Georgian and Russian languages can be given as the examples of those kind of languages. In Georgian 'the most' used as 'qvelaze' or by using prefix 'u-' and suffix '-es' the superlatives can be derivatized. For example; 'qvelaze magari' (strongest), 'umagresi' (strongest). In Russian language 'the most' used as 'самый' or by using suffixes '-ейш' and '-айш' the superlatives can be derivatized. For example; 'самый красивый' (the most beautiful), 'красивейший' (the most beautiful). But in other languages only descriptively. In the light of the formation of degrees of comparison of adjectives, Udi language is related to the Krits and Rutululian languages and it differs from other Lezghin languages, where the comparative case is formed by means of description – using corresponding words. We observe the difference in Udi dialects at every level: "dialectal differences are seen in all components: lexica, phonetic system and morphological-syntax structure." Udi language uses

descriptive way of formation to form the degrees of comparison and mainly its superlative forms. Nowadays Udi language uses organic method of formation to form superlative degree forms by partial reduplication of adjectives and insertion of - f - element between reduplicated stems. It is supposed that the new way of formation of superlative degree in adjectives together with appropriate suffix is adopted by Udi language from Turkish language.

Key Words: Udi language, degrees of comparison, adjectives, superlative, differences.

Öz

Sıfatların karşılaştırma dereceleri bazı dillerde farklı şekillerde ifade edilebilir: bazı dillerde hem yapısal hem de tanımlayıcı olarak ifade edilebilir. Bu tür dillere örnek olarak, Gürcü dili ve Rus dili verilebilir. Gürcü dilinde 'en' anlamında 'qvelaze' kullanılır veya kelimeye eklenen 'u-' ön eki ve '-es' son eki kullanılarak üstünlük derecesi türetilir. Örneğin; 'qvelaze mağari' (en güçlü), 'umagresi' (en güçlü). Rus dilinde 'en' anlamını veren 'самый' kelimesi kullanılır veya '-ейш' ve '-айш' son ekleri ile üstünlük türetilir. Örneğin; 'самый красивый' (en güzel), 'красивейший' (en güzel). Fakat bu dillerin dışındaki dillerde üstünlük derecesi belirten kelimeler sadece tanımlayıcı olarak ifade edilirler yani, sentaksis olarak ifade edilir. Sıfatların karşılaştırma derecelerinin oluşum ışığında Udi dili, Krits ve Rutululian dilleriyle ilgili olup uygun kelimeleri kullanarak, karşılaştırmalı konularda açıklama yoluyla oluşturulan diğer Lezgin dillerinden ayrılır. Biz her düzeyde Udi lehçeleri arasındaki farkı gözlemliyoruz: "Lehçe farklılıkları bu bileşenlerde görülür: kelime, ses sistemi ve morfolojik-sözdizimsel yapılarda". Udi dili karşılaştırma yapmak için tanımlayıcı bir yapı kullanır ve başlıca en üstünlük derecelerini kullanır. Bugünlerde Udi dili en üstünlük derecesini yapmak için sıfatları kısmen tekrarlayarak ve tekrarlanan köklerin arasına -f- harfini koyarak yapısal bir oluşturma metodu kullanır. Bu, Türkçe' den Udi diline uyarlanan uygun bir son ekle sıfatlarda en üstünlük derecesinin oluşumu için yeni bir yol gerektirir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Udi dili, karşılaştırmaların dereceleri, sıfatlar, en üstünlük derecesi, farklılıklar.

Degrees of comparisons of adjectives can be expressed in different ways in some languages: in some languages they are expressed both organically and descriptively, but in other languages only descriptively. In the Georgian language, the value of superlatives is passed by the help of the positive degree of adjective and the word qvelaze < most>, for example, 'qvelaze mağari' < the strongest>, qvelaze tetri < the whitest>; superlative degree is expressed and organically- with prefixu- and the suffix-es: mağari < strong>, umagresi < very strong>. The presence of one or the other

sign to a lesser extent, indicated by a prefix *mo-* and a suffix *-o*: *tetri* <white>, *motetro* <whitish>. The comparative degree is expressed by the help of a positive degree and the words *upro* <more>: *lamazi* <beautiful>, *upro lamazi*, *vidre is* <more beautiful than the one>. In Russian the simple superlative degree is formed by the suffix *-eysh-* and *-ash-*: *intelligent-more intelligent-higher*; complex superlative is formed by two words: a) positive degree and words 'most', for example, the most beautiful b) comparative degree, and all the words or the whole. A simple comparative suffix is *-ee (ei)*: *kind-kinder*, *light-lighter*; complex comparative degree is formed by two words: positive degree of adjectives and word of 'more', for example, *beautiful - more beautiful*.

But there are languages, in which there are neither adequate formants nor auxiliary words for the formation of degrees, and in which the comparison of things is possible with the help of nouns in the adequate case, which means – syntactically. "No separate formant for the formation of degrees is registered in the Udi language. So called separating case participates in the degree formation. Namely one of the words for comparison is put in the nominal case, the other in the separating case, as for the adjective, it stays unchanged.

For example:

"*Me xod* (nominative case) *te xodaxo* (separating case) *kalane*" - "This tree is higher than that one." (Panchvidze 1974:125), "*zido bəne ženaxo, že bəne duruṭaxo*" - "Iron is heavier than stone, stone is heavier than wood." (Djeiranishvili 1971:168)

The same situation is registered in the Rutarulian and Kritsian language: "Rutarulian and Kritsian language have no special morphological elements for the degree formation: persons or subjects for comparison are put in the ablative or in comparing-confronting/correlating case (equative); *fəSəq (rəSəla) zə jxtə-jə* "I am better than my sister" (Djeiranishvili 1967:583)

Sh. Sadiev also confirms the given state of things in the Khrits language: "while comparison, the noun, which denotes either a person or a thing, which is the subject of comparison, is put in the comparative case, while the adjective undertakes the function of the predicate: *Pari Ahmad var buduv* "Pari is older than Ahmed". (Saadiev 1967:615)

In the light of the formation of degrees of comparison of adjectives, Udi language is related to the Krits and Rutarulian languages and differs from other Lezghin languages, where the comparative case is formed by means of description – using corresponding words, for example in Archibul: "comparative degree is formed with the help of the word "qilav" meaning "than"; *Un tittu ton kilav* - "you are

younger than me" (word for word translation – you are smaller, than me).(Haidakov 1967:615)

In the Lazghin language comparative degrees of adjectives are formed with the help of the words **gzaf**

“much/many” and **lap** “very”: qsan “good”, lap qsan “better, very good”.(Meilanova 1952:528)

It's noteworthy that the words having the same connotation (“much, many”, “very”) are used for the formation of the superlative degree of adjectives in Udi language. In Vartanshulian language gölö, in Nijurian gele “much/many” and lap “very” are used for the formation of degrees. The last one factually and partially functionally coincide with Lezghin word – lap. For example, sel-“good”, lap sel-“very good” and in Lezghin “lap qsan” with the same meaning.

gölö (gele) || lap yoya “ much// very red”

gölö (gele) || lap keJe “much//very sour”

gölö (gele) || lap keJe “ much// very sweet”

gölö (gele) || lap muya “ much//very yellow”

gölö (gele) || lap nešum “ much//very long”

Observations of Udi language on vartashenskim and nidzhskim dialects show that there is a tendency to form the superlative degree of adjectives organic way. Thus, in special literature are registered, only the above described models of formation of the superlative degree of adjectives.

In reality, apart from the descriptive forms of degrees, there are registered other organic forms of formation of the superlative degree in Udi language. The language has its own morphological element - p –for expressing this notion. While the organic model is composed by partial reduplication of the adjective and by inserting the element – p – between reduplicated stem, for example:

Qari “dry”, gölö (gele) || lap qari || qa-p-qari ‘ much//very dry, driest”;

Muya “sweet”, gölö (gele) || lap muya || mu-p-muy^{ya} “much//very sweet, sweetest”

Keje “sour”, gölö (gele) || lap keJe || ke-p-keJe “much//very sour, sourest”;

Boxo “long”, gölö (gele) || lap boxo || bo-p-boxo “much//very long, longest”;

bočo “fat” gölö (gele) || lap bočo || bo-p-bočo “ much//very fat, fattest”;

yoya “red”, gölö (gele) || lap yoya || yo-p-yoya “ much//very red, reddest”;

nešum “yellow”, gölö (gele) || lap nešum || ne-p-nešum “much //very yellow, yellowest”;

gogin “blue”, gölö (gele) || lap gogin || go-p-gogin “much//very blue, bluest”;

majn “black”, gölö (gele) || lap majn || ma-p-majn “much//very black, blackest”;

mawi “white”, gölö (gele) || lap mawi || ma-p-mawi “much//very white, whitest”;

sa xod bezbu qa-p-qari, “I have one tree, it is very dry/driest”

me xodin xazallebu ne-p- nešum “the leaves on this tree are very yellow/the yellowiest”;

bez koj t’-p-t’z’ne “my house is very new/the newest”;

bez baru ma-p-mawine “my wall is much//very white/the whitest”.

Given examples above vividly demonstrate the mechanism of the formation of the given model: firstly comes the first syllable of the word that is emphasized then comes denoting the superlative degree affix and it ends with the adjective in its positive form.

Generally expression of intensiveness by root dubbing is a peculiar language universal, which is characteristic to different languages (e.g. in Georgian wiTel-wiTeli, yviTel-yviTeli (red-reddish, yellow-yellowish), in Russian красно-красный, желто-желтый (red-reddish, yellow-yellowish and etc.).

We have received a new model of the formation of the superlative degree of adjectives by inserting –p- element in the Ude language. Initially –p- was introduced as the stem of the root – lap.

This formation is characteristic for both dialects of the Udi language (Vartashnian nad Nijian). Here we have synonymous adjectives, which form the superlative degree in one and the same way, for example:

Nijian Udi	Vartashnian Udi
Juku	ju – “soft”
Ju-p-juqu	ju-pju - “softest”
Taza	uni _ “new”
Ta-p-taza	i-pini -“newest”

Given examples demonstrate that this model is productive both for the Udi language and borrowed (T’z “new”, n’ziq “thin” “capricious” – Turkish, Azeri) adjectives as well.

We observe the difference in Udi dialects at every level: “dialectal differences are seen in all components: lexica, phonetic system and morphological-syntax structure.”

Thus in our opinion, this model in the Udi language was formed before the separation of Vartashanian and Nijunian dialects. But the fact that such fact is uncommon for the related languages makes us think that this model is the result of the influence of other languages in the past, which in this given case found its reflection in such conservative field as morphology.

We believe that such classification should be given to the organic formation of comparative degrees in the Udi language. This model came from the long and intensive influence of the Turkish language (Azeri); the rule of the formation of comparative forms in Turkish gives a strong foundation for claiming the latter. “Turkish language uses some suffixes for the formation of the superlative degrees of adjectives (-m-, -p-, -r-, -s-) and among them -m-: *yesil* “green” > *ye-m-yesil* “very green”, *sari* “yellow” > *sa-p-sari* “very yellow”, *temiz* “clean” > *Te-r-Temiz* “very clean”, *mavi* “blue” > *ma-s-mavi* “very blue”. (Kvantaliani/Djanashia 1999:56)

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