Kazakh Grammar with Affix List

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Introduction

This is a partial grammatical description of modern Kazakh based on one sampling of written texts. The purpose of this description is to provide a corpus-based, English-language grammar which bridges the gap between mere affix lists and tables of noun and verb morphology on the one hand, and the more comprehensive yet derivative Russian-language grammatical studies on the other.

The corpus for this study, though relatively small (8,899 words from three newspaper articles, 1992, 1993, 1994), did prove adequate to cover the major aspects of Kazakh morphology and syntax, as well as most types of verbal constructions. Some grammatical points are quoted from Балакаев, Баскаков, Кенесбаев (1962: abbreviated [BB & K]) and Cirtautus (1974).

The accompanying affix list is a necessary feature of this grammar which takes a morphophonemic approach to Kazakh morphology. The assimilation rules for vowels and consonants, which are explained in the phonology section, accomplish two functions: 1.) they allow the student to systematically derive the allomorphs from a morphophoneme by the application of the phonological rules, 2.) they eliminate the need to list the 3-6 allomorphs for each affix or to include each allomorph in the illustrative examples. Lastly, it should be noted that verb syntax is treated throughout the verb sections rather than in a separate section.

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Background on the Kazakh Language

Kazakh is the national and official language spoken by roughly 7 million persons in the Republic of Kazakhstan (Katzner 1995:136). Together with major Turkic languages like Tatar and Kyrgyz, Kazakh belongs to the Kipchak (Qipchak) group. The Kipchak and Karluk Turkic (i.e. Uzbek, Uighur, and Salar) groups can be traced back most closely to the Middle Turkic language of the Karakhanids, but more distantly to the Oguz group (e.g. Turkmen, Turkish, Azeri). In the modern Kipchak languages a smaller layer of Western Iranian loanwords sharply differentiates this group from either Karluk or Oguz. For example, in a sampling of 100 neologisms only 27 were ultimately of Tajik origin, and the rest native Turkic coinages. Compare an average of 51% Iranian elements in the total Uzbek lexicon.

The cognate language which is closest to Kazakh lexically and phonetically is Kyrgyz. Although Kazakh and Kyrgyz have been dubbed "virtual dialects of one another", the semantic and lexical gaps between the two languages are substantial, as demonstrated by Tables 1-3.

Table 1 Semantic mismatches in Kazakh and Kyrgyz

Kazakh	Kyrgyz
азаматтық citizenship	азаматтык boldness
асаба toastmaster	асаба flag
балағат scolding	балагат maturity
иіс odor	ис carbon monoxide
қарсылау to welcome	каршылоо to criss-cross
қаттау to layer	каттоо to register
құрыш white steel	курч sharp
табыс income	табыс voice
тоқал 1. mistress; 2. hornless	токол hornless
тосу to wait	тосуу to welcome
түндік smoke-hole covering	түндүк north
түсім income	түшүм harvest
тізбе chain	тизме list

Table 2 contains lexical gaps in which there is no phonetically, morphologically, or semantically corresponding word in Kyrgyz.

Table 2. Lexical gaps between Kazakh and Kyrgyz

Kazakh	Kyrgyz
дағдарыс crisis	кризис id.
дем алу to rest	эс алуу id.
мамандық specialization	адистик id.
мүгелдек handicapped	майып id.
оба epidemic	чума id.
ұмыту to forget	унутуу id.
шеміршек cartilage	кемирчек id.
шығанақ cove	булуң id.

From the khanate period until the 1920's, the Kazakh literary language was a modified form of Chagatay, written in Arabic script. This is the literary language used by slightly less than one million Kazakhs in Xinjiang province of the PRC (Katzner 1995:136). After an experiment with Latin script from 1928 to 1940, a modified Cyrillic script was introduced (Menges 1989:80).

In the early Soviet period, the northern Kazakh dialect spoken in Orenburg and Semipalatinsk was designated as standard. It has been suggested that the northern Kazakh dialect's small number of Arabo-Persian loanwords and larger layer of Russian loanwords influenced this choice (Olcott 1985:191). From the 1940's to the 1953, whereas the trend in Soviet Kazakh lexicography followed the "internationalization" or Russification trends in other Turkic languages, since the death of Stalin in 1953 there has been a "renewed interest in finding ancient Kazakh terms to replace vocabulary borrowed from Arabic, Persian...", as well as "an interest in resubstituting Kazakh terms for Russian ones" (Olcott 1985: 196). For example, in texts published between 1952 and 1964, we find an average of 4.27% Russian loanwords in scientific or academic texts versus an average of only 2.33% in Kazakh literature (cf. Hřebiček 1966).

Since Kazakh independence in 1991, the activities of the Terminological Commission have been more intensely focused on de-Russifying the literary language. Consequently, the post-Soviet Kazakh literary language is distancing itself from its closest cognate language,

Kyrgyz. For example, Table 3 shows Kazakh neologisms correspond to Russian loanwords in Kyrgyz.

Table 3. Lexical Gaps between Kazakh Neologisms and Kyrgyz Russian Loanwords

Kazakh	Kyrgyz
бейнетаспа videotape	видео id.
газқағар gas-mask	противогаз id.
зейнеткер retired person	пенсионер id.
кешен series, system	комплекс id.
қыша mustard seed	горчица id.
мерейгер laureat	лауреат id.
өркениет civilization	цивилизация id.
төлқұжжат passport	паспорт id.

Nonetheless, despite the time-depth of several centuries which separate Kazakh and Kyrgyz, and the concomitant and more intense de-Russification of the Kazakh lexicon than in Kyrgyz, there is considerable mutual intelligibility between the two languages. The intelligibility is great enough to allow a Kazakh and a Kyrgyz to hold a casual conversation while speaking their respective languages (as observed by the author).

0.1 Kazakh Orthography Phonetics, and Phonology

The letters of the Kazakh Cyrillic alphabet and their phonetic transcription (in square brackets) are as follows:

Аа [a]	Әә [æ]	Бб [b]	Вв [v]
Гг [g]	Ғғ [ɣ]	Дд [d]	Ее [e]
Ёё [yo]	Жж [ʒ] Зз [z]	Ии [iy]	Йй [y]
Кк [k]	Ққ [q]	Лл [l]	Мм [m]
Нн [n]	Ңң [ŋ]	Оо [o]	Өө [ö]
Пп [p]	Рр [r]	Сс [s]	Тт [t]
Уу [uw; üw]	Ұұ [u]	Үү [ü]	Фф [f]
Хх [kh]	Һһ [h]	Цц [ts]	Чч [č]
Шш [š]	Щщ [šš]	ъ	Ыы [ï]
Іі [i]	ь	Ээ [e]	Юю [yu]
Яя [ya]			

Because Kazakh maintain combinatory restrictions on vowels and consonants in native vocabulary (i.e. except for Russian loan-words), vowels and consonants may be classified as front or back, thus:

	Front	Back
Vowels	Әә [æ] Ее [e] Ии [iy] Іі [i] Өө [ö] Үү [ü]	Аа [a] Ёё [yo] Ыы [ï] Оо [o] Ұұ [u] Юю [yu] Яя [ya]
Consonants	Гг [g] Кк [k]	Ғғ [ɣ] Ққ [q] Хх [kh]

Note that Уу has two possible phonetic values, [uw] or [üw], depending on whether the preceding vowel is back or front, e.g. **құйну** [quynuw] 'to bathe' vs. **күйеу** [küyeüw] 'husband'. Note also that both Russian and Kazakh Cyrillic Жж have the same phonetic value [ʒ], and in Kazakh and colloquial Russian Щщ is a geminate consonant [šš] (i.e. longer than Шш [š]. Lastly, since Ээ [e] is found in Russian loan-words, it need not be considered with front vowels.

Phonology pertains to the combinatory behavior of the sounds of the language. One way of grouping together variants of a single morpheme is to designate an archetypical morpheme or affix called the "morphophoneme". In order for the learner to be able to derive variants from an archetypical form by the application of vowel harmony and/or consonantal assimilation rules, this grammar uses morphophonemes (capitalized and asterisked) for Kazakh affixes. Learners with a background in another Turkic language may recognize that the morphophonemes are nearly the same as the affixes in Turkic languages which lack such variation.

0.1.1 Vowel Harmony

The two types of vowel harmony, front/back harmony and labial harmony, are assimilation rules which apply in tandem to the combination of native Kazakh root and affixes. Some Russian loanwords which were borrowed over one hundred years ago show the result of vowel harmony, e.g. бөтелке *bottle* (<R. бутылка), самауыр *samovar* (<R. самовар). Whereas front/back harmony is a process of assimilating the qualities of *vowel height* (i.e. the relative position of the tongue to produce the vowels), labial harmony pertains to the *roundedness* (i.e. rounding of the shape of the lips) of a vowel.

In addition to the feature height mentioned earlier, Kazakh vowels may be classified according to roundedness as follows:

	Unrounded	Rounded
Front	Әә, Ее, Іі	Өө, Үү
Back	Аа, Ыы	Оо, Ұұ

Note that the vowel graphemes **Ии** and **Уу** are actually diphthongs whose pronunciation as **ИЙ/ій** [iy] and **ҮУ/үу** [üy] or **ЫЙ/ый** [ïy] and **ҰУ/ұу** [uy] depends on the height or roundedness of the other vowels in the root word.

An affix that has a back vowel in its canonical shape will assimilate to a front vowel if the last syllable of a root word contains a front syllable, e.g. **көп** *much* + *-РАҚ > **көбірек** *more*

0.1.2 Labial Harmony

The three labial harmony rules apply to colloquial rather than to literary Kazakh, and therefore are not reflected in the orthography. For the examples below, the harmonized form of the word is in square brackets.

1. Back rounded vowels Оо, Ұұ assimilate the vowel Ыы of the following syllable to become Ұұ, e.g.

орын *place* > [орұн], құлын *foal* > [құлұн], тойды *satiated* > [тойдұ], тұрды *stood* > [тұрдұ]

2a. Front rounded vowels Өө and Үү assimilate the front vowel Іі to become Үү, e.g.

өмір *life* > [өмүр], үміт *hope* > [үмүт], күлді *laughed* > [күлдү]

2b. Front vowels Өө and Үү assimilate the front vowel Ее to become Өө,, e.g.
өлең *epic poem* > өлөң, күрек *shovel* > [күрөк], көрсе *if one sees* > [көрсө], күлсе *if one laughs* > [күлсө]

**Note that these colloquial forms correspond to the pronunciation forms of standard Kyrgyz!!

0.2 Consonantal Assimilation

Assimilation refers to the way that a sound adapts or changes to conform to the phonetic features of a neighboring sound. The two kinds of consonantal assimilation in written Kazakh are: 1.) voicing/devoicing, 2.) sonorant assimilation. In conjunction with vowel harmony, these rules pertain to the combination of roots and affixes.

0.2.1 Consonantal Voicing/Devoicing

The chart below shows that an affix beginning in a voiced consonant is attached to a noun or verb root which ends in either a vowel (i.e. open syllable) or another voiced consonant. By contrast, an affix beginning in a voiceless consonant will only be attached to a noun or verb root which ends in another voiceless consonant (i.e. closed syllable).

Chart 0.2.1 Consonantal Voicing/Devoicing

	Verb OR Noun Root +	Affix
1.	vowel or voiced consonant +	voiced
2.	voiceless consonant +	voiceless

Sonorants are a class of consonants which derive their name from the fact that they are "sonorous" because they can propagate sound like vowels. The distinction between sonorant and non-sonorant also determines the behavior of the sound in assimilation and dissimilation. We may also categorize the Kazakh consonants into voiced/voiceless non-sonorant consonants and sonorants as follows:

Table 0.2.1 Classification of Consonants

I. Non-sonorant Consonants	
voiceless	**П Т К Қ Ф Ш С**
voiced	**б Д Г Ғ В Ж З**
II. Sonorant Consonants	
	М Н/Л Р Ң

0.2.2 Consonantal Voicing and Devoicing in Written Kazakh

- Voicing Rules:

1.) Consonants Пп and Кк voice to Бб and Гг respectively when:

a.) they occur intervocalically, e.g.

мектеп *school* > мектебіміз *our school*, құлақ *ear* > құлағым *my ear*;

b.) they are in contact with voiced consonant of another word, e.g. some compound words, e.g.

жарғанат *bat* < қанат *wing*, қарашағаз *Eurasian bittern* < қаз *goose*.

- Devoicing Rules:

1.) Consonants Бб, Гг and Дд devoice to Пп Кк and Тт respectively when they come in contact with an affix beginning with a voiceless consonant, e.g.

жағу *to burn* > жақтыру *to cause to burn*, құлақ *ear* + *ДА > құлақта *in the ear*

0.2.3 Consonantal Voicing and Devoicing in Colloquial Kazakh

The following rules pertain only to spoken Kazakh. The pronounciation variant is in square brackets. In general, these rules parallel the voicing rules for written Kazakh.

- Voicing Rules:

1. intervocalically
   a. compounds, e.g. place-names

Қаракөз > [Қарагөз], Талды қорған > [Талды ғорған]

   b. in syntactic units or phrases

ақ ешкі *white goat* > [аг ешкі], көк аспан *blue sky* > [көг аспан]

2. after a voiced consonant

күз келді *autumn came* > [күз гелді], бір қатар *several* > [бір ғатар]

- Devoicing Rules:

1. after a voiceless consonant, e.g. personal names
   a. in compounds

Айтбай > [Айтпай], Жүсіпбек > [Жүсіппек]

also historically Persian loanwords, e.g. *асман *sky* > аспан

   b. in syntactic units or phrases

көп бала *many kids* > [көп пала], әкеп бер *bring it* > [әкеп пер]

0.2.4 Assibilation/Gemination in Colloquial Kazakh

Fricatives [ф ш с в ж з ғ] are sounds which allow the continuous passage of air during articulation, unlike stops [п т к б д г қ] which close off the flow of air. *Assibilation* refers to the assimilation of sibilants (i.e. fricatives) Сс, Жж and Зз. The geminated fricatives (i.e. sibilant) шш or жж are formed from the assimilation of Сс and Зз respectively when either of the pair comes in contact with a morpheme or word beginning with Шш or Жж. Also, the voiced fricative Зз devoices to its voiceless counterpart Сс when followed by Сс

С + Ш/Ж > ШШ

қосшы *attendant* > [қошшы], бас шайқау *to nod the head* > [баш шайқау]
тас жол *stone-road* > [таш шол], бас жақ *side of the head* > [баш шақ]

З + Ш/Ж > ЖЖ

тазша *having head scabs* > [ташша], сөзшең *verbose* > [сөшшөң]
тез шық *hurry out!* > [теш шық], көз шалды *noticed* > [көш шалды]
жүз жыл *century* > [жүж жыл], мұз жарғыш *ice-breaker* > [мұж жарғыш]

З + С > СС

көз салу *to glance* > [көс салу], күз сайын *every autumn* > [күс сайын]

0.2.5 Sonorant Assimilation in Written Kazakh

If an affix has a canonical or basic form in Лл or Нн, the initial consonant of the affix will assimilate to Дд or Тт depending on whether the root ends in a voiced or voiceless consonant. Affixes beginning with Мм will likewise assimilate to either Бб or Пп.

Chart 0.2.5 Sonorant Assimilation in Written Kazakh

	*ЛАР (plural)	*ЛЫ (adjective)	*ЛА (verbalizer)
voiced root or vowel	адам man + х > адамдар men; құрама formation + х > құрамалар formations	маңыз meaning + х > маңызды meaningful; құрама formation + х > құрамалы combined	аң sense + х > аңдау to understand ; қарыз debt + х > қарызда-ну to owe
voiceless root	қанат wing + х > қанаттар wings; мектеп school + х > мектептер schools	құрмет respect + х > құрметті respected	от grass + х > оттау to graze; қап cover + х > қаптау to cover

	*МА (don't)	*МЕН (with)
voiced root or vowel	нан- believe + х > нанба don't believe; отта- graze+ х > оттама don't graze	қанаттар wings + х > қанаттармен with wings; қанаттары its wings + х > қанаттарымен with its wings
voiceless root	жап- close + х > жаппа don't close; жат- lie down + х > жатпа don't lie down	қанат wing + х > қанатпен with a wing

0.2.6 Assimilation of Nasal Consonants in Colloquial Kazakh.

Nasals are a subgroup of sonorants [**М Н Ң**], not including [Л] and [Р] for which the air flows through the nose during articulation. The following changes apply to the pronunciation [in square brackets] of certain syllablic combinations and word combinations in the spoken language:

1. The consonant Нн assimilates to Мм in front of the labial consonants Бб, Пп, Мм, e.g.

сенбі *-day (of the week)* > [сембі], Жанпейіс > [Жампейіс], кен мен жер *ore and land* > [кем мен жер]

2. The alveolar consonant Нн assimilates to the velar Ңң in front of the velar stops Кк/Гг and the velar fricatives Ққ/Fғ, e.g.

сән қой > [сәң гой], сен кім > [сең гім], тонға > [тоңға]

0.2.7 Dissimilation of Лл in Written Kazakh

Dissimilation refers to the behavior of a sound to become *dissimilar* to a neighboring sound. The sonorant Лл always dissimilates to Дл when an affix beginning in Лл is attached to a root ending in this same consonant. Persian loan-words such as келде *head* (< *келле) and молда *mullah* (< *молла) show that the combination ЛЛ is generally not allowed in Kazakh. Therefore, the adjectival affix *ЛЫ and the nominal affix *ЛЫҚ will dissimilate to ды and дық when attached to a root word ending in Лл. Similarly, the plural affix *ЛАР dissimilates to дар.

For example, кесел *illness* + *ЛЫ > кеселді *ill*, жыл *year* > бесжылдық *five-year period*, құрал *instrument* > құралдар *instruments*.

1.0 Parts of Speech

The two basic morphological classes in Kazakh are verb and non-verb. The distinction is based on the types of affixes that may be attached. Otherwise, the distinction between nouns and adjectives for example is largely syntactic, whereas many verbs are semantically adjectives because they describe qualities rather than actions.

2.0 Nominal Affixes

There are a total of ten inflectional affixes in Kazakh. These include eight basic: plural, nominative, genitive, dative, accusative, locative, ablative, instrumental. In addition, there are another four variant affixes used in combination with the possessive pronominal affixes (see 3.0.1): possessive accusative, possessive dative, possessive locative, possessive ablative.

2.0.1 Nominative

The nominative singular is indicated by the absence of a suffix. The nominative plural *ЛАР obeys the same assimilation rules as other affixes, and can have either an initial voiced or voiceless consonant, and it can have either a front or back vowel, depending on the kind of vowel in the last syllable of the root word, e.g.

аурулар illnesses	**әңгімелер** stories
адамдар men	**әйелдер** women
автобустар buses	**автокөліктер** vehicles

2.0.2 Genitive

***НЫҢ** shows possession and links postpositions (see 4.0.2.3), e.g.

әйелдер-дің қоғамдық жағдайы womens' social status

әскери ынтымақтастық-тың келісімі agreement on military cooperation

2.0.3 Accusative

*НЫ/(possessive accusative *Н); indefinite accusative (same as nominative): recipient of an action or direct object of a transitive verb, e.g.

әжем-ді көріп seeing my elder sister (definite accusative)

әжем-е жәрдем беріп helping my elder sister (indefinite accusative)

бағдарламасы-н жазып writing their program (definite accusative)

бірнеше көкөніс сатып алу to buy some vegetables (indefinite accusative)

2.0.4 Dative

*ГА/(possessive dative *ЫНА): indirect object, goal of action or verbs of motion, instrumentality, e.g.

Жамбыл-ға қарай аттандық. We set out toward Jambul.

Жамбыл қаласы-на қарай аттандық. We set out toward the city of Jambul.

ұзаққа созылған сессия a session which lasted a long time

соққыға жыққан knocked down by the blows

2.0.5 Locative

*ДА (possessive locative: *НДА): location of a state or process, time expressions, e.g.

Алматы-да тұрамын. I live in Almaty.

Алматы қаласы-нда тұрамын. I live in the city of Almaty.

Мен күн-де нан жеймін. I eat bread every day.

2.0.6 Ablative

*НАН: location of an action, action directed away from a goal; degrees of comparison; cause or reason; by means of; object of an intransitive verb, e.g.

Алматы-дан келген мырза the gentleman who came from Almaty

Ол ме-нен ақшасы көп He has more money than me.

МХҚ-нің қызметкерлері-нен басқа ешкім no one other than KGB officers

экономикалық дағдарыс-тан because of the economic crisis

жалған мәлімет беру-ден бас тартып by denying having given false information

**Note that although most Kazakh grammars give *ДАН as the ablative case, this form allows for the application of the same assimilation rules as the the accusative.

2.0.7 Instrumental

The instrumental case has the canonical shape *МЕН, and obeys the same consonantal assimilation rules as other affixes having initial м-. For example,

өз көзіңмен көру *to see with your own eyes* versus

өз көзімізбен көргенбіз *we have seen with our own eyes.*

The three syntactic functions of the instrumental case in order of frequency of usage are: 1.) as a conjunction *and* for nouns and verbs, 2.) a true instrumental *with* or *according to* for nouns, 3.) the indirect object of certain verbs

And/in addition to

- Nouns

Колбин мен оның құйыршықтары
Kolbin and his hangers-on

сақшылар мен курсанттар

militia men and cadets

демократия мен жариялылық
democracy and glasnost

ұлдары мен қыздары
their sons and daughters

- Introducing verbs in subordinate clauses

Сол ұлы оқиғаға...лайықты баға берумен қатар
in addition to properly assessing...that awesome incident

Дегенмен
however (lit. with what was said)

Instrumental/Adverbial

- With

сойылмен ұрып
beating with a club

оның атын алтын әріппен жазсақ абзал
we ought to write his name in golden letters

сирек кездесетін жылдамдық пен асығыстық.
We hurried along with unusual swiftness

өз ауыздарымен мойындау
to admit with his own words

- According to/ by

...60-ыншы және 65-інші баптармен қараланып шығып жатты.
[The case] is being reviewed in accordance with the 60th and 65th statutes...

бүйрықпен by order of

Governed by certain verbs

Сондықтан да жазықсыз құрбандықты батырлықпен алмастыруға болмайды
Innocent martyrdom should not be replaced by heroism.

барлық жай-жапсарымен таныстың
we became familiar with the entire situation

коммерциялық істермен шұғылданып
being engaged in commercial activities

3.0 Pronouns

Pronouns substitute for nouns and take the same case affixes. There are seven basic kinds of pronouns in Kazakh, which are explained below.

In the second person, there are two sets of pronouns (informal and formal). Informal is for a close or intimate friend or someone younger than the speaker. Formal is for persons older than the speaker or having a higher social status.

Table 3.0.1 Possessive Pronominal Affixes

singular	person	plural
-*М	1	-*МЫЗ
-*Ң	2	-*ҢДАР (informal)
-*ҢЫЗ	2	-*ҢЫЗДАР (formal)
-*(С)Ы	3	-*(С)ЫЛАР

Table 3.0.2 Possessive Pronouns

Possessive pronouns correspond to English *my, your*, etc.

singular	person	plural
менің my	1	**біздің** our
сенің your	2	**сендердің** (informal) your
сіздің your	2	**сіздердің** (formal) your
оның his/her/its	3	**олардың** their

A second group of personal pronouns can substitute for noun phrases and take case affixes as do nouns. These correspond to English *mine, yours, hers* etc.

singular	person	plural
менікі mine	1	**біздікі** ours
сенікі yours	2	**сендердікі** yours
сіздікі yours	2	**сіздердікі** yours
онікі his/her/its	3	**олардікі** theirs

When affixed to nouns, they signify *X's* or *that which belongs to X*, *НІКІ (нікі/дікі/тікі). Also note **өзіндік** *one's own*

Table 3.0.3 Personal Pronouns

These take the same case affixes as nouns and include the reflexive and reciprocal pronouns.

singular	person	plural
мен I	1	**біз** we
сен you	2	**сендер** (informal) you
сіз you		**сіздер** (formal) you
ол he/she/it	3	**олар** they

There are, however, morphological irregularities in the declension of pronoun, i.e.

	мен	**сен**	**ол**
gen.	менің my	сенің your	оның his/her/its
dat.	маған to me	саған to you	оған to him/her/it
acc.	мені me	сені you	оны him/her/it
abl.	менен from me	сенен from you	одан from him/her/it
loc.	менде on me	сенде on you	онда on him/her/it

Table 3.1 Reflexive Pronouns

The reflexive pronouns are declined like other pronouns, e.g. өзіміздің *of ourselves*, өзімді *myself* [acc.].

singular	person	plural
өзім myself	1	**өзіміз** ourselves
өзің yourself	2	**өздерің** (informal) yourselves
өзіңіз yourself	2	**өздеріңіз** (formal) yourselves
өзі him/her/itself	3	**өздері** themselves

3.2 Reciprocal Pronouns

The Reciprocal Pronouns *each other, one another* refer to a previously mentioned subject.

бір-бірінің [gen.] *of each other*
бір-бірін [acc.] *each other*
бір-біріне/бірін-біріне [dat.] *to each other*
бір-бірінен [abl.] *from each other*

3.3 Predicative Pronominal Affixes

In the absence of a present tense form of the verb "to be" in English, Kazakh adds predicative pronominal affixes to nouns or adjectives to express a state of being, e.g.

аудармашы-мын "I am a translator,"

қуанышты "happy" > **қуанышты-мын** "I am happy."

In order to simplify the rules for forming the various verb tenses, the two types of predicative pronominal affixes will be abbreviatiated as IIa (Present/Future Tense) and IIb (Simple Past). For example, **еді** "was/were" is conjugated with IIb.

Table 3.3.1 Present/Future Pronominals (IIa)

singular	person	plural
*МЫН	1	*МЫЗ
*СЫҢ	2	*СЫҢДАР (informal)
*СЫЗ	2	*СЫЗДАР (formal)
*ДЫ	3	*ДЫ

Table 3.3.2 Simple Past Pronominals (IIb)

singular	person	plural
*М	1	*К
*ЫҢ	2	*НДАР (informal)
*НЫЗ	2	*НЫЗДАР (formal)
*ДЫ	3	*ДЫ

Table 3.4 Demonstrative Pronouns

Demonstrative pronouns, corresponding to English "this, that", have an irregular paradigm:

	бұл *this*	осы *this one*	сол *that one*
gen.	бұның ~ мұның	осының	соның
dat.	бұған	осыған	соған
acc.	бұны ~ мұны	осыны	соны
abl.	бұдан	осыдан	содан/сонан
loc.	бұнда ~ мұнда	осында	сонда
inst.	бұнымен ~ мұнымен	осымен	сонымен

We may also include with this class of pronouns анау/әне *that here*, мынау *this here*, сонау *that over there*, міне *here (take this!)*, and pronouns of manner осылай *that way*, бұлай *thus, this way*, былай *thus, this way*, былайша *in that way*

3.4.1 Demonstrative Pronominal Adjectives

These are derived from demonstrative pronouns and qualify a noun, e.g. *such as that/this*

бұндай *like this* <= **мұндай**>
мынадай *such, one such, such as this*
осындай *such as that*
сондай *one such*
сондай-ақ *this very one*

Table 3.5 Interrogative Pronouns

These correspond to English *who? what? where?* Most take case affixes as do nouns.

кім who?	**қалай** how?
қай which?	**қалайша** how, in which fashion; for what reason?
қайсы which?	**не** what?
қайсысы which one?	**неге** why?
қай жаққа to where?	**неғып** (colloq) why, for what reason <= **нағып**>
қай жақта at, in where?	**неткен** what kind?
қай жерден from where?	**неше** how much, many?
қайда where?	**нешінші** which one (in a series)?
қайдан from where?	**нешеу** how much (of it), how many (of them)?
қандай what kind?	
қашан when?	

Table 3.6. Indefinite Pronouns

бағзы some, certain	**кейбір** someone in particular
бірдеме something, anything; someone, anyone <= **бірдеңе**>	**кейбіреу** someone in particular <= **кейбір**›
бірдеңе something, anything; someone, anyone <= **бірдеме**›	**кім де болса** whoever it may be
біреу anyone, someone	**қандайдыр бір** any one kind
әлдеқандай whichever	**қайсы бір** anyone
әлдеқашан whenever	**қайсыбіреу** someone, anyone <= **кейбіреу**, **қайбіреу**›
әлдене whatever	**қайсыбір уақытта** anytime
әлденеше several, some, a few	**пәлен** any, one such, one certain
әлденешеу several, some, a few	**heш** (dial) none, any, not <= **еш**›
әлдеқанша however much	**heшкім** anyone, no one <= **ешкім**›
дәнеңе anything, nothing <= **дәнеме**›	
еш none, any, not <= **heш**›	
ешбір any, none, no	
ешқайда anywhere, nowhere <= **ешжерде**›	
ешқайсысы anyone, anyone whosoever	
ешқандай no kind	
ешкім no one	
ешнәрсе/ештеңе nothing	
ешжерде nowhere	
ешқашан never	
ешжаққа to nowhere	

Table 3.7 Definite Pronouns

Like other kinds of pronouns, these refer to previously mentioned nouns, and so must be declined like the nouns they replace, e.g.

әр every	**көрінген/кез келген** every, each
әр басқа every other	**hаман** (dial) always, every time <= **әрқашан**›
әр басқаша every other way	**hәр** each, every <= **әр**›
әрбір each one	**hәркім** everyone, everybody <= **әркім**›
әрбіреу anyone, everyone	**hәрқашан** (colloq) every time, anytime <= **әрқашан**›
әрбіріне to each one	**барлық** all, everything, totality; **барлығы** all of it
әркім everyone	**барша** all, entire, everything
әркімнің of everyone	**баршылық** everything, manifold
әрқайсы each kind	
әрқандай every kind, any kind	
әр қанша all, any (amount)	
әрқашан every time	

бәрі *all of (of it / them)* **бәрі, бәрінің** [gen.], **бәрін** [acc.]., **бәріне** [dat.], **бәрінен** [abl.], **бәрінде** [loc.]

4.0 Postpositions

Postpositions are a syntactic class which overlaps morphologically with other parts of speech. Although different grammars may disagree about how many there are in Kazakh, only those recognized as postpositions in major Kazakh grammars are listed here. They may be divided into three basic classes: those which govern the nominative case, those which govern other cases on the noun (i.e. dative, locative, ablative), those which themselves take case affixes. The first class may be subdivided into those which govern a single case affix on the preceding noun, and those which do not.

Table 4.0.1 Postpositions which Govern the Nominative Case

арқылы	by means of, through
бойында	along, through
бұрын	before, ago
жөнінде/туралы	about, concerning
мақсатында	for the purpose of
сайын	every
үшін	for (the benefit of); in order
хақында	about, concerning

4.0.2 Postpositions which Govern Other Cases

Table 4.0.2.1 The Dative *Г А

арналған	intended for
бойынша	by, per, according to
ғұрлы	like, similar to <= **құрлы>**
дейін	until, up to, as far as <= **шейін>**
қараганда	according to
қарай	toward
қарамай/қарамастан	regardless, despite
қарсы	anti-, against, contra-
сәйкес	accordingly, in accordance with, conforming to
таман	side, direction
шейін	until, up to, as far as <= **дейін>**
ілгері	forward, ahead

Table 4.0.2.2 The Ablative *Н А Н

басқа	besides, except
бастап/тартып	from (a time); beginning with
бері	since
гөрі	in comparison with (+ albative)
кейін	after, afterwards, later
соң	after, afterwards, then
соңыра	after, afterwards, then
сыртқары	beyond, outside
тысқары	on the exterior, on the outside

Table 4.0.2.3 The Genitive *Н Ы Н

алдында	in front; in the presence of
арасында	among
артында	behind
асты	beneath / below it;
астынан	from under;
астында	beneath, downstairs; under, underneath
жайында	about, concerning
көзінше	in the presence (of)
көлденең	across, over
көлденеңінен	from across, from over
қас	close, near
нәтижесінде	as a result of
пікірінше	in the opinion of, according to
ретінде	through, by means of
тұсында	side, direction
тұс-тұсынан	from all around, from all over
үстінде	above
ішінде	within, inside

4.1 Adjectival/Adverbial Class

Adjectives have a dual syntactic role, functioning both as adjectives and adverbs. There are two types of adjectives, simple (i.e. underived and morphologically unmarked, e.g. colors and numbers) and derived (i.e. derived from nouns or verbs).

Table 4.1.1 Simple Adjectives

ақ white; honest	қалың thick, dense
аңғал unwise	қара black, dark
аңқау naive	қатты hard, harsh
арық lean	қызық interesting
асқан eminent	кішкентай quite small
ауыр heavy; severe	өткір sharp
ашық open	риза content
баяу slow	сирек sparse
берік solid, firm	түгел whole, entire
бұзық corrupt	суық cold
дұрыс correct	ұйғыр Uighur
егемен sovereign	таяу nearby
жақсы good, fine	тез quick
жақын near	тең equal
жалаң alone; bare	толық full
жалған false	тың untilled
жаңа new	ұсақ minced
жеңіл easy, light	шұғыл urgent
жомарт generous	
зор huge	
кәрі old (person)	
кенет sudden	
кесел sick	
қазақ Kazakh	

4.1.2 Derived Adjectives

The following is a list of adjectival derivational affixes for nouns, with examples following each. The Persian and Arabo-Persian (except –И) nominal affixes are not included because they are fossilized forms.

Table 4.1.2.1 Adjectival Derivational Affixes

–*ЛЫК:

құқықтық juridical
мемлекетаралық intergovernmental
мемлекеттік of the state
республикалық of the republic
ұлтаралық international
ұлттық ethnic
шоферлық pertaining to a chauffeur
экономикалық economic
этникалық ethnic

-*ЛЫ:

арнаулы special
екпінді accented
жайлы convenient
жергілікті local
жұқпалы contagious
зиянды harmful
керекті needed
қайғылы sad
қолайлы handy
қырлы sheared
маңызды important
онды nice, good
рулы tribal
саналы thoughtful
сияқты like
тиісті required

Table 4.1.2.1 Adjectival Derivational Affixes

–*ҚЫ:

алғашқы first
жоғарғы upper, high
жылғы years
кәдімгі ordinary
негізгі basic
соңғы recent
сыртқы external

–*ШЫЛ:

діншіл religious
құдайшыл God-fearing
ырымшыл superstitious

–*СЫЗ:

жансыз lifeless
жеңсіз sleeveless
қайғысыз untroubled

–*ЛАС:

тағдырлас having the same fate
тілектес having the same wish
серіктес ally
кәсіптес co-worker

–И:

әдеби literary
мәдени cultural
саяси political

–*ДАЙ:

жұдырықтай fist-shaped
жұлдыздай star-shaped

4.1.3 Compound Adjectives

Kazakh compound adjectives involve: 1.) the same adjective repeated (i.e. repuplication) for a more emphatic meaning than the single adjective, 2.) two different adjectives, or 3.) a noun-adjective combination, e.g.

Table 4.1.3 Compound Adjectives

ақ-жаулықты wearing a white scarf
алаң-жарлы nervous
әлеуметтік-психологиялық socio-psychological
әжім-әжім covered with wrinkles
әр қилы every kind of
әр түрлі every kind of
жәйдан-жәй very simple
жан-жақты detailed, thorough
жер-асты underground
салтақ-салтақ filthy
тым-тырыс dead silent

4.2 Adverbs

Adverbs serve the syntactic function of complementing a verb in order to describe the manner, place, or time of an action, e.g.

Table 4.2 Adverbs

айрықша distinctly	күндіз in the daytime
аса extremely	күні-бүгінге дейін until this day
ақыры finally	қазір now
амалсыз having no other choice	қазір-ақ just now
әбден very	қайта anew
әрең barely, hardly	лажсыздан having no other choice
әсіресе particularly	мүлдем entirely completely
бүгін today	негізінен basically, generally
бүгінгі-таңда nowadays	рұқсатымен by permission
бұлай thus	сәл rather, somewhat
былай thus	тез-арада soon
былайша in that way	тек only
дәл exactly, precisely	
ерекше particularly	
ерте early	
ертең tomorrow	
ертең-ақ	
жиі frequently, often	
кейде sometimes	
кешелі-бүгін yesterday and today	

4.3 Quantifiers

Quantifiers overlap semantically with pronouns of quantity like all, each. Quanitifiers are listed separately here because, unlike pronouns of quantity, they are uniflected (i.e. do not take case affixes).

аз few
аздаған few
астам more than
біраз some, few
бірқатар several
бірнеше several, some

4.3.1 Numerals

Numerals (cardinal, ordinal, collective) can be considered a grammatical subcategory of quantifiers. In addition to cardinal numerals, there are both ordinal numerals ending in ***НШЫ** which overlap morphologically with adjectives, and collective numerals which overlap syntactically with pronouns.

Table 4.3.1 Cardinal Numerals

бір one	**жиырма** twenty
екі two	**отыз** thirty
үш three	**қырық** forty
төрт four	**елу** fifty
бес five	**алпыс** sixty
алты six	**жетпіс** seventy
жеті seven	**сексен** eighty
сегіз eight	**тоқсан** ninety
тоғыз nine	**жүз** hundred
он ten	**екі жүз** two hundred
он бір eleven	**мың** thousand
он сегіз eighteen	**жүз мың** hundred thousand
бір-екі one or two	**бір миллион** one million
екі-үш two or three	

Table 4.3.2 Ordinal Numerals

бірінші first	**жиырмасыншы** twentieth
екінші second	**отызыншы** thirtieth
үшінші third	**қырқыншы** fortieth
төртінші fourth	**елуінші** fiftieth
бесінші fifth	**алпысыншы** sixtieth
алтыншы sixth	**жетпісінші** seventieth
жетінші seventh	**сексенінші** eightieth
сегізінші eighth	**тоқсаныншы** ninetieth
тоғызыншы ninth	**жүзінші** hundredth

Table 4.3.3 Collective Numerals

екеу both, the two
үшеу the three
төртеу the four
бесеу the five
алтау the six
жетеу the seven

4.4 Degrees of Adjectives/Adverbs

Table 4.4.1 Comparative Adjectives/Adverbs *РАҚ

арзанырақ cheaper
еркінірек freer
кейінірек later
оңайырақ easier
тезірек faster
тереңірек deeper

Table 4.4.2 Superlative Degree of Adjectives ЕҢ *Most*

ең алғашқы very first
ең негізгі most basic

4.5 Conjunctions

Conjunctions are sentential adverbs which introduce clauses and sentences. The conjunctions *and/or* link clauses as in English. Here are the main ones:

Table 4.5 Conjunctions

айтпақшы moreover	**және** and
әйтеуір nevertheless	**сондықтан** that is why, for that reason
әрине certainly, of course	**немесе** or
әуелде at first, firstly	**өйткені** that is why, for that reason
бәлкім maybe, perhaps	**сосын** afterwards
бірақ however	**сөйтіп** thus
егер if	**түгіл** not only
егерде if	

5.0 Interjections

Kazakh grammars recognize three semantic types of interjections: emotional, stimulative, common expressions. These three semantic types overlap slightly with two formal types of interjections: simple (*hey*: оһ, ой, әй, өй *oh*, е, ә) and complex (бәрекелді, тәңір-ай, ассалумалейкум, мәссаған, япырмай, эттеген-ай, ой ант атсын!).

Table 5.0 Interjections

Emotional	Stimulative	Common Expressions
па, пәлі *shame!*, қап *too bad, what a pity,* паһ-паһ, оһо, оһ, пай-пай, ту *yippee,* эттең/эттеген-ай/апырай *what a pity,* айналайын *my dear,* байғұсым-ай *you poor thing*	соп-соп, кәне, жә, теке, әрі, әлди-әлди, моһ-моһ, көс-көс (*to a camel*), әукім-әукім, шөре-шөре, пұшат-пұшат (*to sheep*), ауқау-ауқау (*to a cow*).	ассалумалейкум, уағаликумуссәлам, хош, қайыр, рахмет, құп, ләббәй, жәрәкімәлла, иә *yes,* ия *yeah*

6.0 The Verb System

The Kazakh verb system is based on the verbal affixes attached to verb roots and in combination with modals and auxiliary verbs. Verbs can either be simple or complex. Verbal affixes indicate tense markers, participles, gerunds.

Simple verbs consist of a root with either an open syllable (ending in a vowel) or a closed syllable (ending in a consonant), which takes inflectional affixes, e.g.

сөйле- *to speak* > сөйле- + й *(present)* + сіз you > сөйлейсіз *you speak*
жаз- *to write* > жаз- + а *(present)* + мыз *we (present)* > жазамыз *we write*
кет- *to leave* > кет- + пе- *(neg.)* + ді *(past)* + -к *we (past)* > кетпедік *we didn't leave*

Complex verbs are composed of a noun or adjective plus an auxiliary verb, e.g.

бас тарту *to refuse*, талап ету *to demand*, жауап беру *to answer*, пайдалы болу *to be useful.*

Compound verbs (see 6.6) consist of a main verb in either the present or past gerund form plus an auxiliary verb which is marked for person, tense, etc.

Auxiliaries are verbs which take affixes and are used in complex verb and compound verb constructions, e.g.

Мен мұғалімді тыңдап отырмын. *I am (in the process of) listening to the teacher.*

Мен сабақты түсіне алмаймын. *I can't understand the lesson.*

Modals include predicates like *seem* (see 6.9.1), *need, must* which are not reducible to verb roots and which, by their morphology, are not distinguishable from nouns.

Table 6.0 Modals

абзал *ought, should*	қажет *needs*
бар *exist/have*	лаж *is capable of*
екен *seem*	мәжбүр *obliged to*
жоқ *not exist/not have*	мүмкін *is possible*
жөн *it is proper*	тиіс *is required*
керек *needs*	

6.1 Personal Verbal Affixes

There are two sets of personal affixes which are attached to the verb, as follows (N.B. the conjugation formulas below these sets are distinguished as IIa and IIb):

Table 6.1 Personal Verbal Affixes

I. Present, **Future and Past Definite Tenses (IIa):

singular	person	plural
-*МЫН	1	*-МЫЗ
-*СЫҢ	2	*-СЫҢДАР (informal)
-*СЫЗ	2	*-СЫЗДАР (formal)
-*ДЫ	3	*-ДЫ

II. Past Indefinite/Imperative/Conditional (IIb)

singular	person	plural
-*М	1	-*К
-*Ң	2	-*ҢДАР (informal)
-*ҢЫЗ	2	-*ҢЫЗДАР (formal)
-*ДЫ	3	*-ДЫ

**N.B. The indefinite future does not add a third person affix

6.1.1 Verb Conjugation

Verbs are conjugated by adding any of the affixes for "I" tense/aspect/ conditionality/intention "II" person, "III" interrogation/emphasis in the following formula:

[verb root-(positive or negative)-(transitive or intransitive voice)] + I + II + III, e.g.

қазақ-ыла-н-а-мын *I am becoming Kazakh (i.e. adapting to Kazakh culture)*

Chart 6.1.1 Affix Sequencing in Verb Conjugation

I +	II +	III
tense	person	interrogation
conditional/ imperative mood	person	emphasis
intention	person	

For example, **сөйлеу** *to speak*

сөйле- + **й** + **міз**
verb root + present tense + person: *We (will) speak*

сөйле- + **ді** + **к**
verb root + past tense + person: *We spoke*

сөйле- + **ҢІЗ** + **ШІ**
verb root + imperative + person + emphasis: *Go on and speak!*

сөйле- + **гі** + **м** **келеді**
verb root + intention + person: *I want to speak*

6.2 Tense System

The Kazakh tense system in table 6.2 includes three basic tenses which roughly correspond to English: Present (simple, continuous, habitual), Future (definite, indefinite), Past (definite, indefinite, reported). All tenses except for the Past Indefinite take the paradigm IIa of personal affixes.

Table 6.2 Kazakh Tense System

I.	**Present:**	Simple	Continuous	Habitual
		*А/Е/Й	*УДА	*АТЫН
II.	**Future:**	Definite	Indefinite	Pluperfect
		*МАҚ	*Р	*Р + еді
III.	**Past:**	Definite	Indefinite	Reported
		*ҒАН	*ДЫ	*ПТЫ

6.2.1 Present

The present tense consists of three variants: the simple, continuous, and habitual.

6.2.1.1 Simple Present

In colloquial speech it has both a present and a future meaning. Kazakh verb roots either end in a consonant (including jod Й) or a vowel. Verbs ending in a consonant add И before the personal affixes in the simple present. The present tense is formed from either the verb root w/consonant + *А + IIа or the verb root w/vowel + Й + IIа. , e.g.

сөйле- + й + міз *We (will) speak*

сатып ал- + а + мыз *We (will) buy*

кет- + е + міз *We (will) leave*

6.2.1.2 Present Continuous

Present Continuous formed from the verb root + *УДА + IIа, expresses repeated action, e.g.

Прокурор...сол кездегі үкімет, партияға қызмет еткен кісілердің бәрін айыптауға даяр тұратын сыңай білдіруде.
The prosecutor...is announcing his readiness to prosecute all of the people who served the government and the party at that time.

Қазір Желтоқсан оқиғасына жаңа баға берілген уақытта, әділетсіздік құрбандары туралы жақсы сөздер ғана айтылуда.
Now that a new appraisal of the December incident has been made, only good things are being said about the victims of injustice.

6.2.1.3 Habitual

The affix *АТЫН indicates a continuous, frequent action, sometimes translatable as *in the process of.* The habitual meaning is more apparent in the following cases where it modifies a nouns, e.g.

аң алатын құс hunting bird (i.e. bird which is for hunting)
кір жуатын машина washing machine
кір жуатын әйел laundress
таңырқанатын ештеңесі жоқ there's nothing to be surprised about

The negative form is *МАЙТЫН, e.g. (from BB & K 1962:347)

Он жыл бұрын Дүйсен хат танымайтын еді.
Ten years ago Duisen was illiterate.

Дәл осы кезде Асқар келсе, Сабит қатты қиналмайтын еді
If Asqar had come at that time, Sabit would not have been suffering.

6.2.2 Future Tense

The two future tenses in Kazakh are: definite and indefinite.

6.2.2.1 Definite Future -*МАҚ

These carry the meaning of *intend, plan to...*, and are added directly to the verb roots, followed by the personal endings (BB & K 1962:347). However, English translations generally only use *will*, rather than *intend*, e.g.

бармақпын I intend to go
келмексің you intend to come
жазбақ (s)he intends to write
күтпекпіз we plan on waiting
айтпақсыздар you plan (pl.) on saying
мінбексің you (sg.) intend to ride

The negative is formed with емес plus a conjugated form of еді, e.g.

жазбақ емес едім I did not intend to write

When combined with болу, *МАҚ denotes obligation, e.g.

Окоп қазбақ болды. They were supposed to dig a trench.

We also find *МАҚ in certain fixed expresses, e.g.

айтпақшы moreover

6.2.2.2 Indefinite Future *Р

The Indefinite Future usually includes the word *will /would* in the English translation. This tense is formed as follows: root + *Р + IIа.

Мүмкін, бұл да күнәдан арылудың белгісі шығар...
Maybe, this will turn out to be an indication that he will be acquitted...

When the Indefinite Future occurs in an embedded clause, it will take the possessive affix in order to refer to its subject (in the genitive case). Also, if the Indefinite Future in an embedded clause is the direct object of a transitive verb, it will take the accusative case, e.g.

...кейбіреулердің "Олай болуы мүмкін емес" деп айқай салары да кәдік.
It is doubtful that some of them would shout "it wouldn't happen that way"...

істің немен тынарын қарапайым аудармашы білген заманда
at a time when an ordinary translator knew how the court case would end

6.2.2.3 Negative Indefinite Future

The Negative Indefinite Future is also the negative indefinite future participle. It is formed as follows: root + *МАС + IIа, e.g.

Тіпті қазір коммунист, интернационалист дегенді де көп адам айта қоймас.
Especially now many people will no longer call him a communist or internationalist.

6.2.2.4 Pluperfect *Р + еді

The Kazakh pluperfect translates as *would have*. It is formed by combining the indefinite future *Р with the indefinite form of the verb *to be* еді , e.g.

Мен оны көрсем, бірден таныр едім
If I had seen her, I would have recognized her at once (BB & K 1962:349).

Батыр мұндай бәлеге ұшырамаса, біз де Әбіштің зорлығын көрмес едік.
If Batyr had not encountered such misfortune, we too would not have been offended by Ebish (BB & K 1962:349).

Бәлкім, сол сөз айтылмаса, басқаларымыз одан кейінгі сөздерді айта алар ма едік?...басқалардың аузын аштырмай кетер ме еді, кім біледі?
Perhaps, if we had not said those words, wouldn't others have said different things later? ...who know whether others would have opened their mouths?

6.2.3 Past Tense

6.2.3.1 Simple Past

The Simple Past with *ДЫ + IIb indicates the speaker's direct knowledge of an event, not hearsay or a reported event.

Though in most grammars it is said to refer to "an only once-occuring, completed action in the past", in actual usage it refers to "present and future actions" (Cirtautus 1974:151-4), e.g.

Ай, мен үйленетін болдым На, I will get married (= was married)

6.2.3.2 Past Definite

The Past Definite *FAH specifies the completion of an action. It corresponds to the present perfect tense in English, e.g.

айтқанмын I have said

кеткенбіз we have left

барғандарың you all have gone

When combined with болу *to become*, the definite past participle has the meaning of *to pretend, give the appearance, to feign* (BB & K 1962:287).

ұйықтап жатқан болу to pretend to be asleep
өлген болу to play dead
танымаған болу to pretend not to recognize (someone)

6.2.3.3 Negative Past Definite

This tense signifies completed action, and for emphasis *never* may be added to the English translation. The typical negative form of this construction is as follows: root + *FAH + IIa + ЖОҚ.

Дұрыс аударған жоқ.
He did not translate correctly.
..зорлықты көп көре қойғаным жоқ.
I never saw much violence...

біз соғысуға бара жатқанымыз жоқ
we were not going to get into the fight

However, an alternative negative construction places the personal endings on the auxiliary rather than the main verb: root + *FAH + ЖОҚ + IIa, e.g.

Мен Қ.ты (не басқаларын) көрген жоқпын
I never saw Q. (or the others).

6.2.3.4 Reported Past

The Historical Past *ПТЫ indicates reported speech or hearsay, or an event which the speaker has not actually witnessed, *ПТЫ + IIa. It is conjugated as follows:

айтып+мын I said	**айтып+пыз** we said
айтып+сың you said (informal)	**айтып+сыңдар** you said (informal)
айтып+сыз you said (formal)	**айтып+сыздар** you said (formal)
айтып+ты he/she/it said	**айтып+ты** they said

However, in the English translation, *reportedly* or *heard that...* are not usually included, e.g.

Бізге бір дабыл келіп түсті, сіздің колхоздағы клуб құрылысы тоқтап қалыпты ғой, рас па?
We heard the rumor (that) the construction of the club (house) at your kolkhoz has been stopped, is that true?' (Cirtautus 1974:156)

The phrase бір дабыл келіп түсті *(we) heard a rumor* requires use of the gerund -п in the auxiliary part of a compound verb **тоқтап қалыпты.**

6.3 Participles

The three Kazakh modifying participles are *У Ш Ы, *Р/МАС and *ҒАН/МАҒАН. All three can function nominally as subjects of a clause, and take nominal inflections and adjectivally modify nouns.

6.3.1 Agentive *У Ш Ы

The features of the agentive *У Ш Ы are that as a relativizer it signifies habitual action, or a profession for some animate objects, and can modify both animates and inanimate nouns.

6.3.1.1 Relativizer

When modified by another adjective or with nominal affixes, *У Ш Ы can be translated as the *one who does*, in reference to persons, e.g.

әңгіме айтушылар those who tell a story
бұйрық берушілер those who give orders

6.3.1.2 Nominal: Professions

Some participial forms of verbs may be translated by an English noun rather than by a relative clause. The most common examples are as follows: **айыптаушы** prosecutor, **жоқтаушы** seeker, **жүргізуші** driver

6.3.2 The Indefinite Future Participle *Р/*МАС

The Indefinite Future affix *Р has a dual present/future meaning (cf. 6.2.2.2). It can be used in both subordinate and independent clauses or form adverbs e.g.

тілер-тілемес willy-nilly
болар-болмас scarcely, barely

In subordinate clauses, it is governed by the main verb and can take a nominal case affix. *МАС is the negative counterpart of *Р, e.g.

Күмән қалмас үшін so that there will be no doubt

6.3.2.1 Subordinate Clauses

Subordinate clauses contain a verb stem with either in the deverbal affix *У, a nominalization with the definite past participle *ҒАН, or the present/future *ТЫН. The deverbal noun or the nominalized verb will be linked to the main verb by a case affix. In general, the ablative and instrumental cases express cause or reason; the other case affixes are specified by the main verb or verbal construction in the main clause. For example, a transitive verb will require the accusative, whereas an intransitive verb will require either the accusative, dative, or ablative. The genitive construction with a main verb in the subordinate clause links the subject (i.e. in the genitive) and verb (i.e. with the possessive affix) of the subordinate clause.

In the following examples, the clauses *how much had happened, how many guards and cadets had been injured, and how many cars had been set fire to* contain nominalized verbs in *ҒАН with the possessive affix linking them to the subject of these clauses (i.e. *the December incident*), in the genitive case.

The clauses have no case other than the possessive (and are considered to be nominative) because they are the object of the passive verb *had been demonstrated*. The nominalized verb phrase *had been demonstrated* takes the accusative case because it is introduced by the main verb phrase *I know well*.

Дегенмен, алғашқы беттерде Желтоқсан оқиғасының нәтижесінде үкіметке қанша шығып келгені (қираған әйнектер, қопарылған мәрмәр тастар, жұлынған ағаштар, т.б.), қанша сақшылар мен курсанттардың жарақат алғаны, неше машинаның өртенгені көрсетілгенін жақсы білемін.
However, I know well that it had been demonstrated to the goverment in the front pages how much had happened (smashed windows, broken slabs of marble, uprooted trees, etc.), how many guards and cadets had been injured, and how many cars had been set fire to because of the December incident.

- **Nominative** (no case affix required)

...қылмысты істің айыптау қорытындысын аудару үшін шақырылдым.
I was called (in order) to translate the conviction in a criminal case...

Осындай сандарды көрсете отырып, айыпкерлердің қылмысына ерекше мән берілгені, оларды қоғамға қарсы көтерілген басбұзарлар ретінде таныту саясаты жатқаны анық еді.
By showing such statistics, it was obvious that the attributing of special importance to the crimes of the defendants, making them out to be anti-social hoodlums, was part of the (government's) policy of denial.

- **Genitive or Possessive**

The subject of a subordinate clause takes the genitive, while the verb takes the possessive affix.

бадырайып көрініп тұрған бұндай дәлелдемені соттың қабылдауы
the court's acceptance of such glaring evidence

Істің соншалықты дайындықтан дөрекі, заңсыз тәсілмен оны бұзудың ешқандай қажеті жоқ еді.
Because of so much preparation in the case, there was no need at all to ruin it with crude, illegal methods.

жалған мәлімет беруінің себебі
because they gave false information

Өкініштісі қанға боялған жастардың тізімінің берілмегені деп ойлаймын.
I think that the regrettable part of it was the fact that there was no accounting for the blood-soaked youths.

If no subject is specified, the verb of the main clause will still take the possessive affix

есте-сақтау қабілеті мен көру қабілеті
the ability to remember and the ability to see

- **Dative**

The verbs which govern the dative case of a subordinate clause include:

болу/болмау *to be proper/to be improper*, **келісу** *to agree to*, **кірісу** *to begin/participate*, **қатысу** *to participate*, **тура келу** *to turn out/happen*

Өз басым Қ.тан халық батырын жасауға келіскім келмейді.
In my own mind, I didn't want to agree to make Q. a hero of the people.

Сондықтан да жазықсыз құрбандықты батырлықпен алмастыруға болмайды.
For this reason, one should not replace innocent martyrdom with heroism.

...аударуға кірістім.
I began to translate...

жасақшыны ұруға қатыстым
I was involved in beating the militiaman

...куәсі болуға тура келді.
turned out to be their witness...

• **Accusative**

When the nominalized verb of a subordinate clause is the direct object of a transitive verb, the accusative case affix must be used, e.g.

терең зерттеуді қажет ететін
will make it necessary to investigate (the case) thoroughly

Біреулер оларға "Қазақстан батыры" атағын беруді талап етеді енді біреулер алаңға ескерткіш орнатуды армандайды.
Some of them will demand that they be given the title of "Hero of Kazakhstan", and now some of them envision the raising of a monument on the square.

...соттың төрағасы әрі қарай қазбалап жатуды қажетсіз деп табады.
The jury chairman found it unnecessary to wraggle (the defendants) further...

оның өлгенін көзімен көрген
saw him die with their own eyes

...қай жерде соққыға жыққанын көрсете алмады.
He could not point to where he was knocked down by the blows...

• **Ablative**

Although the ablative generally translates as *because* , it is sometimes governed by an intransitive verb, e.g.

сот ісінің жүргізілуінен
because the court case is being tried

...бірақ Қ.тың атын қайталаудан аузы босамайтын көпшілік итаршылардың атын талап етуді ұмытып кете ме деп қорқамын.
However, I fear that the majority, who do not get tired of repeating Q's name, will forget to demand (to know) the names of the apologists.

6.3.2.2 Nominalization - Modification - Relativization

Nominalization is a morphological means to link a subordinate clause to a main verb. The morphemes which are affixed to the verb of the subordinate clause are either the definite past participle *ҒАН or the present/future participle *ТЫН, plus nominal case affixes. For example,

1.) *ҒАН

Тағы бір байқағаным - кеңес сотының тергеу жұмысында сирек кездесетін жылдамдық пен асығыстық.
Another thing which I noticed is the unusual speed in the court council's investigation.

...әйтеуір жүздеген тергеушілер... істерін тез арада өткізуге тырысқаны анық.
It is clear, nevertheless, that hundreds of investigators had attempted to try their ...cases quickly.

2.) *ТЫН

...кімдерге 15 жыл берілетінін бірнеше рет естідім.
Several times I heard that some of them would be given 15 year sentences...

қалай қорғауға болатынын сол уақытта білу мүмкін емес.
It is not possible to know at this time how one should defend them.

...қанша жылға сотталатыны айқын айтылады.
It was clearly stated for how many years they would be sentenced...

...бірақ Қ.тың атын қайталаудан аузы босамайтын көпшілік итаршылардың атын талап етуді ұмытып кете ме деп қорқамын.
However, I fear that the majority, who do not get tired of repeating Q's name, will forget to demand (to know) the names of the apologists.

In addition to nominalization, the participles *ҒАН and *ТЫН serve two other syntactic functions: modification and relativization.

- **Modification**

үкіметтің идеясы мен саясатына қарсы шыққандар
those who opposed the government's ideas and policy

қоғамға қарсы көтерілген басбұзарлар
anti-social hoodlums

тілмаш болуға...тағайындалған Е.Л.Г
E.L.G. who was appointed...to be an interpreter

куәлердің алдын-ала дайындап келген жауаптары
the witnesses' answers which had been prepared in advance

- **Relative clause**

жазалауға қатысқандар
those who attended the sentencing

алаңдағы қырғынға араласқандар
those who were mixed up in the carnage on the square

6.4 Gerunds

Unlike participals, gerunds take no nominal or verbal affixes (i.e. they are not declined or conjugated). There are nine gerunds, including two negative forms in Kazakh, as follows:

Table 6.4 Gerunds

	Present/ Future	Past
Positive	*А/Й	*П
	*ҒАНША	ҒАНДА
		*ҒАН + сон/бері
Negative	*МАЙ	*МАҒАН

6.4.2 Past Gerund *П

The past gerund *П marks actions in sequence, but it can also form adverbial expressions, not unlike English *admittedly, understandably*.

- sequence of actions, e.g.

Күлей пышақ алып Райханға тап береді.
Kulej took a knife and threatened Rajxan (Cirtautus 1974:152).

- adverbial expressions, e.g.

бір-бірлеп one by one
бес-бестеп in fives
қызықсынып excitedly (Cirtautus 1974:158).

6.4.2.1 Negative Present Gerund *МАЙ

The negative present gerund is translated as *without*, e.g.

үндемей without making a sound/silently
ізін білдірмей without leaving any trace (of him/her/them)

When used together with **ғана** *only*, the sentence is translated *not only...but*, e.g.

Оны әрдайым жұрттың есіне салып қана қоймай, мың өліп, мың тірілген халқымыздың демократиялық күрес тарихына оның атын алтын-әріппен жазсақ абзал.
Not only should the nation always remember him, but we should write his name in golden letters into the history of the democratic struggle of our people who have had trials and tribulations.

6.4.3 Indefinite Past

The Indefinite Past involves two constructions, one morphological (i.e. affixing ***ҒАНДА** to the verb root to express *when*), and one syntactic (i.e. the affix ***ҒАН** plus a postposition **соң** *after* or **бері** *since*).

6.4.3.1 Indefinite Past *ҒАНДА *when*

This gerund designates incomplete or imperfective action, and is translated as *when*, e.g.

Демек батыр атаған он мыңға жуық адамға бергенде ғана әділдік орнайды.
Therefore, only when the title of hero is given to about 10 thousand people will there be justice.

Other ways of expressing *when* include modification of nouns denoting time (e.g. **заман, мезгіл, кез, кезең, уақыт**) with the past definite participle ***ҒАН**, e.g.

істің немен тынарын қарапайым аудармашы білген заманда
at a time when an ordinary translator would know how the case will end

Желтоқсан оқиғасына жаңа баға берілген уақытта
when a new appraisal was made of the December incident

6.4.3.2 Indefinite Past Constructions *after/since*

***ҒАН** can be followed by the postposition **соң** *after*, **бері** *since*, e.g.

жастарды озбырлар қанға бөктірген соң
after the perpetrators have bloodied the youths

бір жұма өткен соң
after one week had passed/one week later

6.4.4 Indefinite Future *ҒАНША

This gerund is translatable as *until, till*, e.g.

Амал жоқ, айыпкерлерді алып кеткенше сот залында адвокаттар мен қоғамдық айыптаушылар (және мен) қалды.
The public prosecutors and lawyers (and I) had no choice but to remain in the courtroom until the defendants were led out.

6.5 English "to want"

English "to want" is expressed in the construction root + *ғы + Па кел- (lit. "the desire to...comes"), e.g.

Өз басым Қ.тан халық батырын жасауға келіскім келмейді.
Personally, I didn't want to agree to make Q. a hero of the people.

6.6 Compound Verbs

The construction known as the compound verb is a feature of *Central Asian Turkic* languages which is not shared by Republican Turkish. Furthermore, because of the "large differences between the use of auxiliary verb forms in the various Turkic languages" (Schamiloglu 1988:12), the studies of compound verbs in Uzbek and Tatar quoted in the bibliography should serve only as a guide rather than a model for understanding the phenomenon in Kazakh.

The nearest semantic equivalent is the aspectual system of Slavic languages which divides actions into perfective (i.e. completed action) and imperfective (i.e. continuous action). However, compound verbs express more varied nuances than aspect. English phrasal verbs can sometimes illustrate the differences between simple and compound verbs, e.g. *knock* vs. *knock down*, *break* vs. *break apart*.

The basic shape of a compound verb is a main verb ending in the past gerund, plus an auxiliary verb which is marked for person and tense (usually present or simple past). The contrast between the simple and compound verb forms is demonstrated in table 6.6.1.

Table 6.6.1 Comparision of Simple and Compound Verbs

Simple Verb	Imperfective form	Perfective form
оқу to read	оқып отыру to read	оқып шығу to read completely
жеу to eat	жеп отыру to be eating	жеп қою to finish eating
шіру to rot	шіріп жату to be rotting	шіріп кету to be all rotten
ату to shoot	атып жату to shoot repeatedly	атып тастау/жіберу to shoot through
жану to burn	жанып жату to be on fire	жанып кету to burn up
өлу to die	өліп бара жату to be dying	өліп қалу to up and die
ұшу to fly	ұшып жүру to fly around	ұшып кету to fly off

The learner may have trouble distinguishing compound constructions from verb phrases because of the varying functions that a gerund can have: adverbial, conjunctive (linking another verb like English "and"), or a complex verb or idiom, e.g.

Table 6.6.2 Verb Phrases

айтып өту to mention (in passing)
алып келу to bring
атқа ырғып міну to mount a horse by jumping (on it)
жиіркене сөйлеу to speak with disgust
қабағы тыржыя қалу to be in a rage
күн туып келе жатыр the sun is beginning to rise
күте-күте сарғаю weary of waiting (and waiting)
сатып алу to buy
сығалап ату to take aim and shoot.
теңселе басу to stomp
тесіле қарай қалу to look with a piercing glance
тіктеп қарау to look directly/тікелеп қарау to look steadily
таңдана қарау to look with surprise
ұрып өлтіру to beat to death

6.6.3 Nuances of Compound Verbs with *П

The auxiliaries used in compound constructions are listed below in two main categories. Further explanation of their meaning is based on studies by Schamiloglu (1988) and Nasilov (1978) with their glosses in square bracket. The examples are mainly quoted from articles in Khalyq Kengesi (1992), Egemendi Qazaqstan (1992), and Qazaq Üni (1992).

6.6.3.1 Imperfective Auxiliaries: Prolonged, Repeated Action

There are six auxiliary verbs which express constant or processual action: **түр–, жүр–, бар– , жат–, келе жат–, отыр-**

a. **түр–** regularly, constantly, e.g.

Ата танымай тұрсызба? Мен Жақиямын ғой
Father, don't you recognize me? I am Zhaqija! (Cirtautus 1974:157).

b. **жүр–** constant, prolonged, e.g.

прокуратура қызметкері жетелеп алып жүрді
the bailiffs were leading them in.

шым-шытырық сымдарды ажырата алмай жүрген көмекшілер
the assistants who are (presently) unable to separate the tangled wires

c. **бар–** processual [gradual development of an action in a given direction in space], e.g.

Демек 1986 жылғы желтоқсан да тарихқа айналып барады деген сөз.
Therefore December 1986 is said to be becoming part of history.

d. **жат–** a process extended over a long duration [duration, repetition or typicalness of action], e.g.

...60-ыншы және 65-інші баптармен қараланып шығып жатты.
The case is being tried according to articles 60 and 65...

Жасақшыны соққыға жығып жатырғанын көздерімен көрген куәлер
witnesses who saw with their own eyes the militiaman who was being knocked to the ground by the blows

e. **келе жат–** processual [gradual development of an action in a given direction in space], e.g.

жастарды қуып келе жатқан жасақшының бірі
one of the militiamen who was chasing the youths

Желтоқсан көшесін бойлай келе жатып
as he was going along Zheltoqsan street

f. **отыр-** processual

...**қандай талап қойылып отырғанын олар жақсы білетін.**
They know well what kinds of demands are being made...

Еңбектерінің еш кететінін біле отырып
realizing that nothing will come from their efforts.

6.6.3.2 Perfective: Suddenness or Thorough Action

There are seven auxiliary verbs which express finality or suddenness of action: **жібер-, шық-, сал-, қал-, кет-, қой-, таста-.**

a. жібер- finality [completion of an action in its full extent], e.g.

атып жіберу to shoot through

b. **шық-** finality [completion of an action in its full extent], e.g.

Ал үзілістен соң мәжіліс залында аппаратын көтерген кинооператор да жоқ болып шықты.
After the recess (it turned out that) there was no camera man in the courtroom to hold the camera.

Өкінішке орай... қандай жауаптың қажет екенін тамаша білетін жандар болып шықты.
Unfortunately, ...(it turned out that) there were persons who knew quite well what the right answers were.

c. **сал-** abruptly, unexpectedly [action to be directly followed by another], e.g.

үндемей қоя салдық
we suddenly stopped talking

d. **қал-** suddenness, abruptness [exhaustiveness, completion of action, momentary action, suddenness of appearance, transformation of a quality or characteristic], e.g.

...Қазақстан тарихын, қазақ тілін оқытудың өзіне жалтақтап қалдық.
We suddenly became reluctant to teach Kazakh history and Kazakh language...

Өз ішімізден де белсенділер шықпай қалған жоқ.
Because of our efforts there are still energetic persons.

e. **кет-** suddenness, abruptness [exhaustiveness of action with intensity and suddenness; with verbs of motion, indicates action directed away from speaker], e.g.

Сот пен прокурор екінші есіктен шығып кетті.
The jury and the prosecutor suddenly went out through the second door.

f. **қой-** precociousness [completion, exhaustiveness, momentary nature], intentionality, decisiveness, e.g.

айыпкерлерді естеріне сақтап қана қоймай
not only did they remember the defendants, but...(i.e. at that moment when the prosecutor asked them to point out the accused)

зорлықты көп көре қойғаным жоқ.
I have never seen much violence

g. **таста-** abruptly, unexpectedly [action to be directly followed by another], e.g.

...деп оның бетін қайтарып тастады.
suddenly turned back toward him and said...

6.6.3.3 Modal Usage

The three auxiliary verbs combined with with main verbs in *П are **көр-, ал-, бер-**.

a. **көр-** to try, attempt, e.g.

кешіре көр please excuse me

айта көр please say

b. **ал-** to do for oneself, e.g.

отырып алды. he took his seat

әлсіз жерлерін ойып алып
digging a hole (for themselves) in loose soil

бейнетаспаға жазып алып
recording it on video-tape

басқа ештеңе мойындамай тұрып алды.
He stood there (in front of the judge) and admitted nothing else

c. **бер-** to do for someone's benefit, to do on behalf of someone

істі аударып беру керек
I needed to translate the (criminal) case for them

...олардың қандай бас-киімі бар екенін суретке қарағандай етіп айтып берді.
He told him what kind of hat they were wearing as if looking at a photo...

6.6.3.4 Inchoative Usage with the Present Gerund *(А)Й

There are six auxiliary verbs which require the present gerund ***(А)Й**: **түс–, бер–, жазда–, ал–, біл-, баста-**.

a. Prolonged or intensified action **түс–** to do more, e.g.

отыра түс remain seated

b. Continuation **бер–** to keep/continue, e.g.

сөйлей беру to keep speaking

...ашық талқылана беретін.
It continues to be openly discussed.....

c. Nearness, failure **жазда–** e.g

өле жаздады (s)he almost died
айта жаздадым I almost said
жығыла жаздадың you nearly fell

d. Ability to do something **ал–** to be able, e.g.

алғашқыда түсіне алмадым.
at first I couldn't understand it.

e. Knowing how to do something **біл-**

жігіттердің барлығы өздерін жақсы ұстай білді.
all of the youths knew how to behave themselves well

f. Commencement **баста-** to begin, e.g.

араласа бастаған жастар
youths who started to get involved

6.7 Deverbal Affixes

Affixes for deriving nouns from verbs are called "deverbal affixes." The six deverbal noun affixes (affirmative and negative) are used in nominalization; namely to mark the verb of a subordinate clause. The nominalized forms take nominal affixes which either agree in person and number with the subject of the subordinate clause or take a nominal affix which is governed by the verb of the main clause.

Table 6.7 Deverbal Affixes

Affirmative	
State/Process	Action
*У timeless, abstract	
*ТЫНДЫҚ incompleteness	*ҒАНДЫҚ completeness

Negative	
State/Process	Action
*МАУ timeless, abstract	*МАС timeless, abstract
*МАЙТЫНДЫҚ incompleteness	*МАҒАНДЫҚ completeness

6.7.1 Deverbal Affixes -*ТЫНДЫҚ/-*ҒАНДЫҚ

When a deverbal affix is added to either the present future participle or the definite past participle, it forms a subordinate clause which expresses factuality and can be translated *"the fact that...."*. The nominal affix -*ДЫҚ becomes -*ДЫҒЫН when it takes the possessive *Ы ; the possessive marker *Ы refers back to a subject of a subordinate clause in the genitive case; it also takes the possessive accustive if the nominalized verb is the object of another main verb, e.g.

Мәселен, 1917 жылы 5-13 желтоқсанда қазақ халқының ұлттық екінші құрылтайы өтіп, сонда Алаш партиясы құрылғандығын еске алсақ та бұл айдың бізге неге қасиетті болатындығын аңғарамыз.
For example, if we remember [the fact..] that between December 5-13 in 1917, the second national congress took place and the Alash party was formed by the Kazakh people, then we will surmise [the fact of...] why this month is cherished by us.

6.7.2 *ҒАНДЫҚТАН *because*

This nominalization introduces subordinate clauses, e.g.

Редакция мақалаға кейіпкер келісімін сатып алғандықтан, оны көшіріп басуға және оған сілтеме жасауға рұқсат берілмейді.
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6.7.3 Deverbal Affixes *У/*(Ы)С

The two main deverbal affixes have separate functions. *У is the citation form in many dictionaries. It reflects *states of being* rather than *processes* or *actions*, and it is used in syntactic constructions (see 6.3.2.1 and 6.10 for usage and examples), whereas those in *(Ы)С are merely nouns derived from verbs, e.g.

партия жиналысында a the party session < **жинал-** to assemble
демократиялық қозғалыс democratic movement < **қозғал-** to move

6.8 Conditional, Imperative, Subjunctive Mood

Mood is a semantic verb category borrowed from Latin grammar. It refers to the speaker's attitude (e.g. conditionality, possibility, requests). Although the subjunctive and imperative affixes may be classed together on a semantic basis, they are listed separately here because of their morphology.

6.8.1 Conditional *CA

The conditional affix, root + *CA + IIb, has both a conditional (i.e. "if...happens") and a temporal sense (i.e. "when...happens"). Conditional sentences can be introduced with **егерде** *if*; without **егерде**, *CA can be translated as either *if* or *when*, e.g.

Өлсем, бірге өлдік
If I die, we shall die together (Cirtautus 1974:153)

6.8.2 Although, even though *CA ДА

Ашықтан-ашық айтылмаса да өздеріне қандай талап қойылып отырғанын олар жақсы білетін.
Although not explicitly stated, they well know what kinds of demands would be put on themselves.

...соттың басталғанына аз ғана уақыт өтсе де Е.Л. Г. үзіліс жариялады.
...even though very little time has passed since the court session started, E.L.G. announced a recess.

6.8.3 Imperative Mood

There are three different imperative forms in Kazakh: 1) those formed from the verb root by affixation; 2) the simple present used as a polite imperative; 3) the familiar imperative which uses the affixes -*ГЫН, -*ГЫЛ or -*ГЫР (which follow the assimilation rules for velar consonants; see...above).

Table 6.8.3 Imperative Affixes

Informal or familiar

Singular	Plural
root + *ГЫН(ЫН)	*ГЫЛА

Formal or Polite

Singular	Plural
root + *(Ы)НЫЗ	*(Ы)НЫЗДАР

6.8.3.1 Negative Imperatives

In the Negative Imperative *don't*, *МА precedes the imperative affix. The Emphatic affix *ШЫ can be added to the imperative affixes with the meaning of *please, won't you...?*

6.8.4 Subjunctive Affixes

The subjunctive, also called exhortative, hortative or optative, applies to the third person singular/plural *СЫН, first person singular *(А)ЙЫН and first person plural *(А)ЙЫ(К). It is equivalent to English *let*. In the interrogative it means *may*.

Table 6.8.4 Subjunctive Affixes

Person		
Singular		Plural
(а)йын/(е)йін	I	(а)йық/(е)йік
сын/сін	III	сын/сін

Examples, ойнайық *let's play*, барайын *let me go*, оқысын *let her read.*

6.9 екен/көрінеді/байқалады *seem*

As in many other Turkic languages, a speaker will distinguish personal knowledge from hearsay. The modal (see Table 6.0) **екен** and the impersonal verbs **көрінеді/байқалады** provide an alternative means to the Report Past tense affix ***ПТЫ** (see 6.2.3.4) to express hearsay or to emphasize doubt or personal opinion.

6.9.1 екен

"Seem" allows the speaker to express doubt or opinion. The past tense can be expressed with either **болған** or **еді**, and negation by **емес**.

Т., К., К. орыс тілін біршама біледі екен
T., K., and K. seemed to know Russian to some degree

...аудармашы қызметінің ерекшелігі, өз қиындығы бар екенін айта кеткім келеді.
I want to say that the duties of the translator have uniqueness and their own difficulty...

"Айыптау-қорытындысының" ішіндегі барлық мәселелерді есте ұстау мүмкін емес екені белгілі.
It was certain that they could not pay attention to all of the issues in the convicition case.

In some cases it substitutes for a stative verb "to be". Compare the two variants of the following sentence, with and without a stative verb:

...операторлардың не үшін қажеттік екенін алғашқыда түсіне алмадым.
At first I couldn't understand what they needed (recording equipment) operators for...]

without a stative verb, e.g.

...операторлардың не үшін қажеттігін алғашқыда түсіне алмадым.
At first I couldn't understand the need for (recording equipment) operators...

6.9.2 көрінеді

көрінеді 'seems' is the third person singular passive form of **КӨР-** *to see*, which can take the same tense and negation affixes as other verbs. In addition, constructions with this verb can add **ДАЙ** *like* to the verb of the embedded clause (second example), e.g.

1937 жылғы кеңес сотының заңды мұрагерлері ескі дағдысын ұмытпаған көрінеді.
It seems that the legal successors of the 1937 Soviet court have not forgotten the old way of doing things.

Ж.М. әлі көтерілмегендей көрінеді де тұрады.

It seems that J.M. still hasn't been promoted

6.9.3 байқалады

байқалады 'seems' is the third person singular passive form of **БАЙҚА-** *to watch* which can take the same tense and negation affixes as other verbs.

Әсіресе, бұл "мойындау кезеңін" бейнетаспаға жазып алып, көрсеткен уақыттан анық байқалды.
It seemed particularly clear from the time that this "admission of guilt" was videotaped and played back.

6.10 керек *need*

This modal can be translated as "is necessary/should/ought to". It governs the nominative case and the subordinate verb is the deverbal affix *У

Оны өлтіргендердің бірі Мырза Қымбатбаев, қазақ екен. Сондықтан айыптау қорытындысын қазақ тілінде дайындау керек болған.
One of the murderers was apparently a Kazakh, Myrza Qymbatbaev. That is why it was necessary to prepare the conviction case in Kazakh.

..."бұзақы-ұлтшылдардың" халық-жасағы С.ді ұрып өлтіргенін өз ауыздарымен мойындау сәті кино-(теледидар)-лентасына-түсіріліп, барлық ақпарат хабарларына берілуі керек екен.
Apparently, the "nationalist-hoodlums'" admission to the beating to death of the people's militiaman S. needs to be video-taped and broadcast on all the news channels...

Терезенің тротуармен бір деңгейде екенін есімізге алсақ, олардың бір де бірі айыпкерлердің аяқ-киімі мен шалбарларының түсін дәл бас-киімдей айтып бермегені ... соттың көңіліне күдік ұялатуы керек еді.
If we remember that the window and the sidewalk are on the same level, the fact that none of [the witnesses] stated precisely the color of the defendents' shoes and pants, like their hats, ought to have raised suspicion in the mind of the court.

Шынын айтуым керек.
I should tell the truth.

жақсы маман жүзеге асырғанын мойындау керек.
A good specialist should admit that he has carried out (his assignment)

7.0 Kazakh Affix List

Since the inflectional and derivational affixes in this preceding Kazakh grammar are listed in their canonical form (instead of listing all variants), the affix list is designed as a tool for beginning students to identify variants forms of an affix. Kazakh affixes present a particular problem for the learner because of the homophony (identified by a superscript number) among variants of different affixes. Here all variants are referred back to their capitalized and asterisked canonical form. Under the canonical form the student may find the combinatory rules for the variant affixes.

-а dative nominal affix (see ***ҒА**)
***АЙЫҚ** first person plural imperative affix: **-ейік, -йық, -йік.**
***АЙЫН** first person singular imperative affix: **-айын, -ейін, -йын, -йін.(-айын, -ейін, -йын** for verb roots ending in a consonant; **-йын, -йін** for verb roots ending in a vowel)
***АР** transitivizing verbal affix: **-ар, -ер** for verbs ending in **-к, -т.**
-ба interrogative affix (see ***МА²**)
-бе interrogative affix (see ***МА²**)
-бен instrumental nominal affix (see ***МЕН**)
-ге dative nominal affix (see ***ҒА**)
-гез transitivizing verbal affix (see ***ҚАЗ**)
-гей optative mood verbal affix (see ***ҒАЙ**)
-гелі definite future tense verbal affix (see ***ҒАЛЫ**)
-ген definite past tense verbal affix for voiced consonants of the verb stem (see ***ҒАН**)
-генде temporal verbal affix (see ***ҒАНДА**)
-гендік nominalizer (see ***ҒАНДЫҚ**)
-гендіктен causal nominalizer (see ***ҒАНДЫҚТАН**)
-генше indefinite future gerund (see ***ҒАНША**)
-ғі¹ adjectival affix for noun roots ending in a vowel or voiced consonant (see ***ҚЫ**)
-ғі² voluntative mood verbal affix (see ***ҒЫ**)
-гіле second person plural informal imperative affix (see ***ҒЫЛА**)
-гір transitivizing verbal affix (see ***ҚЫР**)
-гіш deverbal nominal affix (see ***ҒЫШ**)

*ҒА dative nominal affix: **-а, -е**, for nouns ending in a first or second person possessive affix; **-на, -не**, for nouns ending in a third person possessive affix ; **-қа, -ге** for nouns ending in a voiced consonant.

-ғаз transitivizing verbal affix (see *ҚАЗ)

*ҒАЙ optative mood verbal affix expresses "if only someone would do...": **-ғай, -гей**, for verb roots ending in a vowel or voiceless consonant; **-қай, -кей** for verb roots ending in a voiced consonant.

*ҒАЛЫ definite future tense verbal affix has the meaning of "to plan to do something.": **-ғалы, -гелі** for vowels and voiced consonants of the verb stem; **-қалы, -келі** for voiceless consonants of the verb stem.

*ҒАН definite past tense verbal affix: **-қан, -кен, -ған, -ген** (**-ған, -ген** for vowels and voiced consonants of the verb stem; **-қан, -кен** for voiceless consonants of the verb stem)

*ҒАНДА temporal verbal affix "when...": **-генде, -кенде, -қанда**

*ҒАНДЫҚ nominalizer "the fact that...happened": **-ғандық, -гендік** for vowels and voiced consonants of the verb stem; **-қандық, -кендік** for voiceless consonants of the verb stem.

*ҒАНДЫҚТАН causal nominalizer "because (...happened)": **-ғандықтан, -гендіктен** for vowels and voiced consonants of the verb stem; **-қандықтан, -кендіктен** for voiceless consonants of the verb stem.

*ҒАНША indefinite future gerund expresses "until, till before": **-ғанша, -генше** for verb roots ending in a vowel or voiced consonant; **-қанша, -кенше**, for verb roots ending in a voiceless consonant.

*ҒЫ[1] voluntative mood verbal affix, "to want to...": **-ғы, -гі**, for verb roots ending in a vowel or voiceless consonant; **-қы , -кі**, for verb roots ending in a voiced consonant.

-ғы[2] adjectival affix for noun roots ending in a voiceless consonant (see *ҚЫ)

-ғыз for verb roots ending in a vowel or voiced consonant (see *ҚЫЗ)

*ҒЫЛА second person plural informal imperative affix: **-ғыла, -гіле** for verb roots ending in a vowel or voiced consonant; **-қыла, -кіле** for verb roots ending in a consonant.

-ғыр transitivizing verbal affix (see *ҚЫР)

*ҒЫШ deverbal nominal affix, to express "tool, machinery": **-ғыш, -гіш**, for verb roots ending in a vowel or voiceless consonant; **-қыш, -кіш**, for verb roots ending in a voiced consonant.

*ДА locative nominal affix: **-да, -де** for nouns ending in a vowel or a voiced consonant; **-та, -те** for nouns ending in a voiceless consonant; **-нда, -нде** for nouns ending in a third person possessive affix.

*ДАЙ adjectival affix "like, shaped": **-дай, -дей** for nouns ending in a vowel or a voiced consonant; **-тай, -те й** for nouns ending in a voiceless consonant-**дай** adjectival affix (see *ДАЙ).

-дар nominal plural affix (see *ЛАР)

-дас adjectival affix (see *ЛАС)

-де locative nominal affix (see *ДА)

-дей adjectival affix (see *ДАЙ)

-ден ablative nominal affix (see *НАН)

-дер nominal plural affix (see *ЛАР)

-дес adjectival affix (see *ЛАС)

-ды[1] accusative nominal affix (see *НЫ)

-ды[2] adjectival affix (see *ЛЫ)

*ДЫ[3] recent past tense verbal affix: **-ды, -ді** for vowels and voiced consonants of the verb stem; **-ты, -ті** for voiceless consonants of the verb stem plus personal endings **-м, -н, -ңыз, -к, -ңыздар.**

-дық nominalizing affix (see *ЛЫҚ)

-дың genitive nominal affix (see *НЫҢ)

*ДЫР transitivizing verbal affix expresses "to cause to become": **-дыр, -дір** for verb roots ending in a vowel or voiced consonant; **-тыр, -тір** for verb roots ending in a voiceless consonant.

-ді[1] accusative nominal affix (see ***НЫ**)
-ді[2] adjectival affix (see ***ЛЫ**)
-ді[3] recent past tense verbal affix (see ***ДЫ**[3])
-дік nominalizing affix (see ***ЛЫҚ**)
-дікі possessive pronoun (see ***НІКІ**)
-дір transitivizing verbal affix (see ***ДЫР**)
-дің genitive nominal affix (see ***НЫҢ**)
-е dative nominal affix (see ***ҒА**)
-ейік first person plural of imperative affix (see ***АЙЫҚ**)
-ер[1] indefinite future tense verbal affix (see ***Р**)
-ер[2] transitivizing verbal affix (see ***АР**)
-йық first person plural of imperative affix (see ***АЙЫҚ**)
-йік first person plural of imperative affix (see ***АЙЫҚ**)
-ке dative nominal affix (see ***ҒА**)
-кез transitivizing verbal affix (see ***ҚАЗ**)
-кей optative mood verbal affix (see ***ҒАЙ**)
-келі definite future tense verbal affix (see ***ҒАЛЫ**)
-кен definite past tense verbal affix for voiceless consonants of the verb stem (see ***ҒАН**)
-кенде temporal verbal affix (see ***ҒАНДА**)
-кендік nominalizer (see ***ҒАНДЫҚ**)
-кендіктен causal nominalizer (see ***ҒАНДЫҚТАН**)
-кенше indefinite future gerund (see ***ҒАНША**)
-кі[1] adjectival affix for noun roots ending in a voiceless consonant (see ***ҚЫ**)
-кі[2] voluntative mood verbal affix (see ***ҒЫ**)
-кіле second person plural informal imperative affix (see ***ҒЫЛА**)
-кір transitivizing verbal affix (see ***ҚЫР**)
-кіш deverbal nominal affix (see ***ҒЫШ**)
***Қ** indefinite past tense first person plural pronominal affix (**-қ, -к**)
-қа dative nominal affix for nouns ending in a voiceless consonant (see ***ҒА**)
***ҚАЗ** transitivizing verbal affix: **-қаз, -кез** for verb roots ending in a voiceless consonant; **-ғаз, -гез** for verb roots ending in a vowel or voiced consonant.

-қай optative mood verbal affix (see ***ҒАЙ**)
-қалы definite future tense verbal affix (see ***ҒАЛЫ**)
-қан definite past tense verbal affix for voiceless consonants of the verb stem (see ***ҒАН**)
-қанда temporal verbal affix (see ***ҒАНДА**)
-қандық nominalizer (see ***ҒАНДЫҚ**)
-қандықтан causal nominalizer (see ***ҒАНДЫҚТАН**)
-қанша indefinite future gerund (see ***ҒАНША**)
***ҚЫ**[1] adjectival affix: **-қы, -кі** for noun roots ending in a voiceless consonant; **-ғы, -гі** for noun roots ending in a vowel or voiced consonant.
-қы[2] voluntative mood verbal affix (see ***ҒЫ**)
***ҚЫЗ** transitivizing verbal affix: **-қыз, -ғыз** (**-қыз** for verb roots ending in a voiceless consonant)
-қыла second person plural informal imperative affix (see ***ҒЫЛА**)
***ҚЫР** transitivizing verbal affix expresses "to cause to become": **-қыр, -кір** for verb roots ending in a voiceless consonant; **-ғыр, -гір** for verb roots ending in a vowel or voiced consonant
-қыш deverbal nominal affix (see ***ҒЫШ**)
***Л** passive verbal affix: **-ыл, -іл** for verb roots ending in a consonant; **-л** for verb roots ending in a vowel.
***ЛАР** nominal plural affix: **-лар, -лер** aded to nouns ending in a vowel or **-р, -й**; **-дар, -дер** for nouns ending in a voiced consonant; **-тар, -тер** for nouns ending in a voiceless consonant.
***ЛАС** adjectival affix: **-лас, -лес** for nouns ending in a vowel or **-р, -й -дас, -дес** for nouns ending in a voiced consonant; **-тас, -тес** for nouns ending in a voiceless consonant.
-лер nominal plural affix (see ***ЛАР**)
-лес adjectival affix (see ***ЛАС**)
***ЛЫ** adjectival affix: **-лы, -лі** for nouns ending in a vowel; **-ды, -ді** for nouns ending in a voiced consonant ; **-ты, -ті** for nouns ending in a voiceless consonant.

*ЛЫҚ nominalizing affix: -лық, -лік for a noun ending in a vowel; -дық, -дік for a noun ending in a voiced consonant; -тық, -тік for a noun ending in a voiceless consonant.
-лі adjectival affix (see *ЛЫ)
-лік nominalizing affix (see *ЛЫҚ)
*М first person singular possessive affix: -м for nouns ending in a vowel; -ым, -ім for nouns ending in a consonant.
*МА[1] negative verbal infix: -ма, -ме after vowels and voiced consonants; -па, -пе after voiceless consonants.
*МА[2] interrogative affix: -ма, -ме nouns ending with a voiced consonant affixes; -ба, -бе nouns ending with a voiced consonant affixes; -па, -пе nouns ending with a voiceless consonant affixes.
*МАЙ negative present gerund: -май, -мей for verb roots ending in a voiced consonant.
*МАҚ definite future verbal affix, with personal endings added, expresses goal or intention: -мақ, -мек.
*МАҚШЫ intentional future verbal affix: -мақшы, -мекші.
-мақшы intentional future verbal affix (see *МАҚШЫ)
*МАС negative indefinite future tense verbal affix: -мас, -мес for verb roots ending in a voiced consonant; -пас, -пес for verb roots ending in a voiceless consonant.
*МАСТАН negative adverbal affix, translates as "without doing...": -мастан, -местен for vowels and voiced consonants to the verb stem; -пастан, -пестен for voiceless consonants.
-ме[1] negative verbal infix (see *МА[1])
-ме[2] interrogative affix (see *МА[2])
-мей negative present gerund (see *МАЙ)
-мек definite future verbal affix (see *МАҚ)
-мекші intentional future verbal affix (see *МАҚШЫ)
*МЕН instrumental nominal affix: -мен, after vowels; -бен, -пен.
-мес negative indefinite future tense verbal affix (see *МАС)
-местен negative adverbal affix (see *МАСТАН)

*МЫЗ first person plural pro. affix (for nouns, adjectives, present tense verbs, numbers): -мыз, -міз, after voiced consonants; -пыз, -піз after voiceless consonants; -ымыз, -іміз for nouns ending in a consonant.
*МЫН first person singular pronominal affix: -мын, -мін for nouns, adjectives, verbs, cardinal numbers after vowels and sonorants, but -пын, -пін after voiceless consonants.
-міз first person plural possessive affix (see *МЫЗ)
-мін first person singular pronominal affix (see *МЫН)
*Н[1] possessive accusative nominal affix.
*Н[2] intransitive or passive verbal affix: -ын, -ін for verb roots ending in a consonant; -н for verb roots ending in a vowel.
-н possessive accusative nominal affix (see *НЫ)
-на dative nominal affix (see *ҒА)
*НАН ablative nominal affix: -дан, -ден, for nouns ending in a vowel or a voiced consonant; -тан, -тен for nouns ending in a voiceless consonant; -нан, -нен, for nouns ending in a third person possessive affix.
-нан ablative nominal affix (see *НАН)
-нда locative nominal affix (see *ДА)
-нде locative nominal affix (see *ДА)
-не dative nominal affix (see *ҒА)
-нен ablative nominal affix (see *НАН)
*НШЫ ordinal numeric affix:-ншы, -нші for numbers ending in a vowel; -ыншы, -інші numbers ending in a consonant.
-нші ordinal numerical affix (see *НШЫ)
*НЫ accusative nominal affix: -ны, -ні for nouns ending in a vowel; -ды, -ді for nouns ending in a voiced consonant; -ты, -ті for nouns ending in a voiceless consonant; -н for nouns ending in a III affix.
*НЫҢ genitive nominal affix: -ның, -нің for nouns ending in a vowel; -дың, -дің for nouns ending in a voiced consonant; -тың, -тің for nouns ending in a voiceless consonant.
-ні accusative nominal affix (see *НЫ)
*НІКІ possessive pronoun: -нікі for nouns ending in a vowel; -дікі for nouns ending in a voiced consonant -тікі for nouns ending in a voiceless consonant.
-нің genitive nominal affix (see *НЫҢ)

***Ң¹** second person singular possessive affix: **-ң** for nouns ending in a vowel; **-ың, -ің** for nouns ending in a consonant.

***Ң²** second person singular informal imperative affix: **-ңыз, -ңіз** for verb roots ending in a vowel **-ыңыз, -іңіз** for verb roots ending in a consonant.

***ҢЫЗ¹** second person singular polite possessive affix: **-ңыз, -ңіз** for nouns ending in a vowel **-ыңыз, -іңіз** for nouns ending in a consonant.

***ҢЫЗ²** second person singular polite imperative affix: **-ңыз, -ңіз** for verb roots ending in a vowel **-ыңыз, -іңіз** for verb roots ending in a consonant.

***ҢЫЗДАР¹** second person plural polite possessive affix: **-ңыздар, -ңіздер** for nouns ending in a vowel; **-ыңыздар, -іңіздер** for nouns ending in a consonant.

***ҢЫЗДАР²** second person plural polite imperative affix: **-ңыздар, -ңіздер** for verb roots ending in a vowel; **-ыңыздар, -іңіздер** for verb roots ending in a consonant.

-ңіз¹ second person singular polite possessive affix (see ***ҢЫЗ¹**)

-ңіз² second person singular polite imperative affix (see ***ҢЫЗ²**)

-ңіздер¹ second person plural polite possessive affix (see ***ҢЫЗДАР¹**)

-ңіздер² second person plural polite imperative affix (see ***ЫҢЫЗДАР²**)

-па¹ negative verbal infix (see ***МА¹**)

-па² interrogative affix (see ***МА²**)

-пас negative indefinite future tense verbal affix (see ***МАС**)

-пастан negative adverbal affix (see ***МАСТАН**)

-пе¹ negative verbal infix (see ***МА¹**)

-пе² interrogative affix (see ***МА²**)

-пен instrumental nominal affix (see ***МЕН**)

-пес negative indefinite future tense verbal affix (see ***МАС**)

-пестен negative adverbal affix (see ***МАСТАН**)

***ПТЫ** casual past tense expresses a completed action and it is used in the following cases: **-пты, -пті** for a verb root ending in a vowel; **-ыпты, -іпті** for a verb root ending in a consonant.

-пті casual past tense (see ***ПТЫ**)

-пыз first person plural pronominal affix (see ***МЫЗ**)

-пын first person singular pronominal affix (see ***МЫН**)

-піз first person plural pronominal affix (see ***МЫЗ**)

-пін first person singular pronominal affix (see ***МЫН**)

***Р** indefinite future tense verbal affix indicates doubt or supposition: **-р** for verb roots ending in a vowel; **-ер** for verb roots ending in a consonant.

***РАҚ** comparative adjectival affix "more": **-рақ, -рек.**

-рек comparative adjectival affix (see ***РАҚ**)

***С¹** deverbal noun affix expresses: **-ыс, -іс** for verb roots ending in a consonant; **-с** for verb roots ending in a vowel.

***С²** reciprocal voice verbal affix: **-ыс, -іс** for verb roots ending in a consonant; **-с** for verb roots ending in a vowel.

***СА** conditional mood verbal affix expresses "when, if, but": **-са-, -се-** follow the verb root and precede the personal endings.

-се conditional mood verbal affix (see ***СА**)

-сы person singular and plural possessive affix (see ***Ы**).

-сі person singular and plural possessive affix (see ***Ы**)

***СЫЗ¹** second person plural pronominal affix: **-сыз, -сіз** for nouns, adjectives, verbs, cardinal numbers.

***СЫЗ²** deprivative adverbial suffix "without": **-сыз, -сіз.**

***СЫЗДАР** second person polite plural pronominal affix: **-сыздар, -сіздер** for nouns, adjectives, verbs, cardinal numbers.

***СЫН¹** third person singular imperative affix: **-сын, -сін** for verb root.

***СЫН²** verbalizer ("to feel; to be treated").

***СЫНТ** verbalizer ("to treat, consider").

***СЫҢ** second person singular informal pronominal affix: **-сын, -сің** for nouns, adjectives, verbs, cardinal numbers.

-сіз¹ second person plural pronominal affix (see ***СЫЗ¹**)

-сіз² deprivative adverbial suffix "without" (see ***СЫЗ²**)

-сіздер second person polite plural pronominal affix (see ***СЫЗДАР**).

-сін[1] third person singular imperative affix (see ***СЫН**[1])
-сін[2] verbalizer ("to feel; to be treated;" see ***СЫН**[2]).
-сінт verbalizer ("to treat, consider;" see ***СЫНТ**)
-сің second person singular pronominal affix (see ***СЫҢ**)
***Т** transitivizing verbal affix for intransitive verbs ending in **н** or **л**.
-та locative nominal affix (see ***ДА**)
-тай adjectival affix (see ***ДАЙ**)
-тан ablative nominal affix (see ***НАН**)
-тар nominal plural affix (see ***ЛАР**)
-тас adjectival affix (see ***ЛАС**)
-те locative nominal affix (see ***ДА**)
-тей adjectival affix (see ***ДАЙ**)
-тен ablative nominal affix (see ***НАН**)
-тер nominal plural affix (see ***ЛАР**)
-тес adjectival affix (see ***ЛАС**)
-ты[1] accusative nominal affix (see ***НЫ**)
-ты[2] adjectival affix (see ***ЛЫ**)
-ты[3] recent past tense verbal affix (see ***ДЫ**)
-тық nominalizing affix (see ***ЛЫҚ**)
-тың genitive nominal affix (see ***НЫҢ**)
-тыр transitivizing verbal affix (see ***ДЫР**)
-ті[1] accusative nominal affix (see ***НЫ**)
-ті[2] adjectival affix (see ***ЛЫ**)
-ті[3] recent past tense verbal affix (see ***ДЫ**[3])
-тік nominalizing affix (see ***ЛЫҚ**)
-тікі possessive pronoun (see ***НІКІ**)
-тің genitive nominal affix (see ***НЫҢ**)
-тір transitivizing verbal affix (see ***ДЫР**)
***УДА** continuative present tense verbal suffix (**-уде, -уда**).
-уде continuative present tense verbal suffix (see ***УДА**)
***УШЫ** agentive participial affix:
***Ш**[1] third person plural verbal infix (for verb roots ending in a vowel).
***Ш**[2] reciprocal voice verbal affix expresses the actions by more than one person, in groups. In the third person plural it preceded the affix ***Ш**: **-ыш, -іш** for verb roots ending in a consonant.

***ШЫ**[1] emphatic imperative verbal affix: **-шы, -ші**.
***ШЫ**[2] agentive nominalizing affix, signifies a doer or a person's vocation or profession: **-шы, -ші** (**-шы** for a verb root containing any back vowels (**а, ы, о, у**; **-ші** for a verb root containing any front vowels (**е, і, ө, ү**)
***ШЫЛ** adjectival affix: **-шыл, -ші**л.
-ші[1] emphatic imperative verbal affix (see ***ШЫ**[1]).
-ші[2] agentive nominalizing affix (see ***ШЫ**[2])
-шіл adjectival affix (see ***ШЫЛ**)
***Ы** person singular and plural possessive affix: **-сы, -сі** for nouns ending in a vowel add; **-ы, -і** for nouns ending in a consonant.
-ыбыз first person plural possessive affix (see ***МЫЗ**)
***ЫЗ** transitivizing verbal affix: **-ыз, -із** that is for verbs ending in **-к, -м**.
-ыл passive verbal affix (see ***Л**)
-ым first person singular possessive affix (see ***М**)
-ын intransitive or passive verbal affix (see ***Н**[2])
-ың[1] second person singular possessive affix (see ***Ң**[1])
-ың[2] second person singular imperative affix (see ***Ң**[2])
-ыңыз[1] second person singular polite possessive affix (see ***ҢЫЗ**[1])
***ЫҢЫЗ**[2] second person singular polite imperative affix: **-ыңыз, іңіз** for verb roots ending in a consonant; **-ңыз, -ңіз** for verb roots ending in a vowel.
-ыңыздар[1] second person plural polite possessive affix (see ***ҢЫЗДАР**[1])
***ЫҢЫЗДАР**[2] second person plural polite imperative affix: **-ыңыздар, -іңіздер** for verb roots ending in a consonant.
-ыншы ordinal numerical affix (see ***НШЫ**)
-ыпты casual past tense verbal affix (see ***ПТЫ**)
-ыс[1] deverbal noun affix (see ***С**[1])
-ыс[2] reciprocal voice verbal affix (see ***С**[2])
-і person singular and plural possessive affix (see ***Ы**)
-ібіз first person plural possessive affix (see ***МЫЗ**)
-із transitivizing verbal affix (see ***ЫЗ**)
-іл passive verbal affix (see ***Л**)
-ім first person singular possessive affix (see ***М**)

-ін intransitive or passive verbal affix (see ***Н**[2])
-інші ordinal numerical affix (see ***НШЫ**)
-ің[1] second person singular possessive affix (see ***Н**[1])
-ің[2] second person singular imperative affix (see ***Н**[2])
-іңіз[1] second person singular polite possessive affix (see ***ҢЫЗ**[1])
-іңіз[2] second person singular polite imperative affix (see ***ЫҢЫЗ**[2])

-іңіздер[1] second person plural polite possessive affix (see ***ҢЫЗДАР**[1])
-іңіздер[2] second person plural polite imperative affix (see ***ЫҢЫЗДАР**[2])
-ипті casual past tense verbal affix (see ***ПТЫ**)
-ic[1] deverbal noun affix (see ***С**[1])
-ic[2] reciprocal voice verbal affix (see ***С**[2])

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