The Hungarian Scientist V. Prőhle’s Researches on the Bashkir Language as a Valuable Source for the History of the Language the Hungarian Scientist V. Prőhle’s Researches On The Bashkir Language

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Abstract—The article describes the results of the Hungarian savant Vilmos Prőhle’s scientific research. At the beginning of XX century he provided full information about the phonetic, grammatical and lexical peculiarities of the Bashkir language on a European level. The analysis of the work demonstrates V. Prőhle’s deep knowledge about the specificity of the learning language. This work is the first systemic grammar of the Bashkir language; it plays an important role in the history of language (ed.).

Keywords: the Bashkir language; a written source; the history of language; phonetics; vocabulary; grammar.

I. INTRODUCTION

Despite of the fact that the Bashkir language was one of the least studied Turkic languages before the Revolution, it is an object of interest far beyond the country. The first known facts about the Bashkirs were already known to Western Europe in XVIII century because there were a good many members of the Western countries (2, 13, 14) among those who held the staff position in the Russian Imperial Academy. It can also be explained by the close cooperation of scientists from different countries.

The famous Hungarian savant Vilmos Prőhle occupies a peculiar position among the foreign linguists who investigate the Bashkir language. He visited Bashkortostan in the summer of 1901. V. Prőhle studied the Bashkir language from the scientific point of view, analyzed its phonetic and morphological peculiarities, compiled a Bashkir-Hungarian dictionary (8, p. 48).

The question why the Hungarian scientist chose the Bashkir language as an object of his research arouses much interest.

At that time there existed several versions of the ethnogenesis of the Bashkirs. On the one hand, there is nothing surprising in the interest in the Bashkir language, because he was a Türkologist by education, and, besides Bashkir, he also described the Karachai and Balkar languages. But there is another version. On the basis of one of them—the “Ugor-Magyar” hypothesis, scientists give rise to the problem of Bashkir-Magyar relations. The ancient sources written in IX-XI centuries justify that the Bashkirs occupied the territory of the Southern Urals. According to other data, the Southern-Western Urals were inhabited by the Ugric (including the old Hungarian) tribes (9, p. 16-38). These data caused the appearance of the version under consideration. The scientists who created and developed the “Ugor-Magyar” hypothesis of the origin of the Bashkirs are the following: I. Strahlenberg (1730), I. Fisher (1774), A.L. Schlözer (1813), S. Klaproth (1826), P.J. Šafárik (1847), F.W. Humboldt, M.A. Castrén (1857), D.A. Chwolson (1869) etc. At the end of XIX century the version about the Turkic origin of the Bashir people was dominant, but H. Vámbéry (1885) and W. Weissenberg (1892) wrote about the presence of the Ugor (or Magyar) component in its ethnogenesis in their works (9, p.19-21). We can presuppose that V. Prőhle investigated the Bashkir language in order to clarify this very matter.

V. Prőhle’s work called “Researches on the Bashkir Language” was published in Volumes IV-V of the periodical “Keleti Szemle” (“Eastern Review”) issued regularly in Budapest during the period 1903-1904 (15, 16). V. Prőhle compiled the linguistic material among the ordinary people. But, unfortunately, Ufa and Belebei districts heavily exerted
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by the Tatar language were taken as the research areas. Therefore in the “Researches on the Bashkir Language” we can observe several cases of representing Bashkir words in the Tatar Language. For example: кылмақ — cf. Bash. lit.: килмәҫ (won’t come), кылмас — cf. Bash.lit.: кылмас (won’t stay) etc. M. Umtebaev and S. Sultanov provided V. Pröhle assistance in writing his work (10, p. 164).

II. THE REFLECTION OF BASHKIR PHONETICS IN V. PRÖHLE’S RESEARCHES

The research work consists of three parts: 1) Phonetics (“Hangtan”); 2) Morphology (“Allftan”); 3) Vocabulary (“Szojegyzek”).

“The Bashkir language” is written in the Hungarian language, the Bashkir words are based on Latin script. The scientist represented the sounds, which occurred in the speech of the Bashkirs living in Ufa region, by 36 letters: a [a], g [ã], ā [aa], ū [u], b [b], g [g], [ж (low)], [ж (high)], d [d], t [t], f [f], h [h], z [z], s [s], f [f], g [g], [у], y [y], w [w], ы [y], ө [o], ү [u], өң [ön], ө [ö], ы [y], көлә [qo], көң [qon].

The unit “Phonetics” consists of six parts which are devoted to the description of the sound system of the Bashkir language, sound changes in speech and accentuation. In this unit pronunciation of sounds is thoroughly described; it is illustrated in comparison with the material of other languages.

The author tried to mark each sound with a sign. Taking into account the articulatory conditions, he paid attention to different pronunciation variants of the phoneme [a] in the Bashkir language, separated each variant with diacritic marks: a - when it is pronounced as in the words төрнәк [торнак] (nail), төрәк [торрак]; a – when it is pronounced shortly as in the Hungarian language, close to the phoneme [a] a little bit (N.K. Dmitriev, not fully agreeing with V. Pröhle’s point of view in his work “The Grammar of the Bashkir Language”, points out that the Hungarian sound [a] is shorter; the labialized sound [a] is pronounced with a half-long stay in the Bashkir language.) (3, p. 8), for example, ата [ата] (father), төрәк [торрак] (crane), увәл [увал] (angry). The linguist considers that the phoneme [a:] (long a) occurs in the words borrowed from foreign languages. He uses the sign ā for it. For example,


The rest of the vowels are represented as follows:

[ə]: he marks this sound putting two dots on the letter a, like Russian missionaries: ā [балăкъ] [балакъ] (small), балъ [балъ] (misfortune, trouble), бандъ [бандъ] (man, human);

[e] and [i] differ by the size of the dot, put on the modern letter e: ē [e], for example, себень [себен] (fly), бәләмән (bлемен) (I know) (to say more exactly, this letter is used to denote the sound ə at the beginning of the word); ī [i], for example, буләр [булар] (will be/become);

The sound [u] – the letter i: імче [имче] (medicaster), ірень [ирень] (lip); the sound [y] – the letter u: иркән [иркын] (ravine), урман [урман] (forest); the sound [y] is marked by the letter y: күбәләк [кыбәлек] (butterfly), күләгә [кылгә] (shadow) etc.:

In the Bashkir language the sound [o] is marked by a wavy line – ө: кәләк [кәләк] (car), тәрмә кәрәләр [төрмә көрәләр] (they are putting up a yurt); the sound [o] is marked by putting a double dot on this letter – ӧ: биүәлән [боголан] (flexible), биүәлән [боголан] (I am laughing).

According to their high and low pronunciation, vowel sounds are divided into two groups: low – a [a], ã [ã], ē [э], ө [ö], [а:] (father), [о], [ы], [ы]; high – а [а], [э], [ө], [ы] (mother), [у].

The scientist pays attention to the fact that some short vowels weaken and undergo partial reduction in the course of speech, for example, бәләмән // б'ләмән [блемен // блемен] (I know), индә-ләйгән // индә-ләйгән [инде-ләйена // инде-ләйена] (even if now), кайдаләйгә / кайдаләйгә (even if now), кайдалағына // кайдалағына (wherever), кәкүк сәкәрә // сәкәрә (a cook is calling), күләр // к'ләр [көрәл / к'рәл] (are setting/putting up) etc.

V. Pröhle wrote about the presence of the diphthongs [ay] (hajrau [haipray] (bird singing)), [ы]/ [ы]/ [ы]/ [ы]/ [ы]/ [ы] (coming) in the Bashkir language. He pointed to their origin from the combinations of sounds [аr], [ыr], [ыr], [ыr], [ыr], [ыr], preserved in some Turkic languages: in Bashkir – hау [хау] (healthy), in the Chagatai language – өй [сэр], in the language of the Osman Turks – өй [сэр] // өй // өй / өй (caise).

The Hungarian scientist clearly understands that one of the main peculiarities of the Bashkir language is the law of synharmonism. He points out that if there is a low vowel in the root of the word, only low vowels are used in affixes, and if there is a high vowel in the root of the word, affixes can get only high vowels. Still, back and front vowels, high and low are different: атләр [атлар] (horses), атләр [атлар] (horses), атләр [атлар] (horses), атләр [атлар] (horses), атләр [атлар] (horses). Particles can also be low and high, depending on the vowels in the root of the word: дә/дә, тә/тә, -дәр/-дәр, күлә/күлә, күлә/күлә, дә/дә. The following marks were used for the specific Bashkir consonants: ё [ж], γ [г], h [h], η [η], v [v], w [в] and [ы].

Undoubtedly, it is commendable that the author marked the sound [ы] by a certain sign (w). But, unfortunately, it is not taken into account in modern Bashkir writing. In the work under consideration the sound [к] is not marked by a separate sign: the letter k denotes the sounds [к] and [к]. Apparently, the author intended to distinguish these sounds on the basis of the law of synharmonism. The author was aware of the allophonic nature of the relationship of these two sounds depending on the inline characteristics of the surrounding vowels (11, p. 101).

V. Pröhle explains the pronunciation of the sounds [ы] and [ы], comparing them with the corresponding sounds in the English language: the Bashkir [ы] sounds like the English [Ө] in the words then, that, and the Bashkir sound [ы] corresponds to the English sound [оБ] in the words thank, think.

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The scientist states that the Bashkir sounds [c], [h], [ç] correspond to the sounds [ç], [h], [ç] in the Tatar language. It can be proved by a number of examples given by V. Prőhle: [c] – [ç]: Bash. salyğ [салың] – Tat. салың [салың] (scythe), Bash. kağıs [каğıс] – Tat. kağıs [каğıс] (having returned) etc.; [h] – [ç]: Bash. hark [харк] – Tat. сарк [сарк] (yellow), Bash. hal [хал] – Tat. sal [сал] (float) etc.; [ç] – [ç]: Bash. oval [овал] – Tat. oval [овал] (angry), Bash. ivan [иван] – Tat. иван [иван] (safe and sound) etc. The following examples and notes are given to describe the sound [ç] in the Bashkir language:


The scientist also pays attention to the fact that the sound [я] is omitted in some words, what is characteristic of colloquial speech: kihā [киңа] // kihā [киңа] (when/if he/she/it comes), buha [бүңа] // бүңа (when/if he/she/it is/takes place). One of the ancient phenomena – the use of dissimilative sound combinations is reflected in V. Prőhle’s work: humē [хумет] (has gone out), arahēnta [араңыңа] (between/among) etc. Nowadays this phenomenon has survived in the Middle and Karaidel dialects.

The linguist proves that when an ending is added to the word, the final consonants [к] (к and х), [и] change into the sounds [r], [r], [и]: kolak [колак] – kolagēm [колагым] (my ear), jik [йык] (Harnness) – jığg [йығы] (to harness), tap [тап] (Find!) – tabū [табу] (to find), kup [куп] (many/much) – kyบ [күб] (most).

V. Prőhle truly notes that in Bashkir words the stress always falls on the last syllable, but as for -ымъ, -сын (-ыңын), -ымъ (-ымы), -ымъ (affixes of the category of predicativity), -ыръ (the particle of doubt), the stress falls on the preceding syllable.

III. THE REPRESENTATION OF BASHKIR MORPHOLOGY IN THE WORK. NOUN AS A PART OF SPEECH (ED.)

The unit “Morphology” consists of sixteen pages. V. Prőhle singles out such classes of words as nouns, adjectives, pronouns, numerals, verbs, conjunctions. He gives quite a bit of information about the grammatical categories of these words.

Noun (A fonev).

He justifies with examples the fact that the noun has the categories of number, possession, definiteness/indefiniteness, case. The author also pays attention to the inflections which provide expressive-emotional coloring in the Bashkir language (herein, in a diminutive sense): -кий/-кай: йылъкъ - йылъкъой (berry); -тына/-тено, -рына/-рено: бәй-хынъа-ыйым (my poor head).

According to the author, the inflections of plurality have the forms -лар/-лар and less often -нар/-нар in the Bashkir language: атлар (amnaps) (horses), сәскәләр (flowers), хатынлар // хатынлар (women). The use of such inflections can be observed in the Northwestern and Southern dialects. In the modern literary language four variants of plurality inflections are accepted, as in the Eastern dialect: -лар/-лар, -лар/-лар, -лар/-лар, -лар/-лар.

The following inflections are used to denote the category of possession: nouns ending in vowels add the inflections -м; -л; -ны/-не (-ны/-не): мый, мый, мый (был, был), мый, мый (-бед, -бед); -ны, -ны (-ыгъ, -ыгъ), -ны, -ны (-тей, -тей); -лар, -лар (нары, -нары); nouns ending in consonants add -ы, -ы, which precede the inflection. For example: атамъ, атамъ, атамъ (my father, your father, his/her father) // атамъ, атамъ (his/her father, our father) // атамъ, атамъ (our father, your father) // атамъ, атамъ (your father, their father) // атамъ (his/her father); колағы, колағы, колағы, колағы (my ear, your ear, his/her ear, our ear) // колағы, колағы (our ear, their ears); сәскә, сәскә, сәскә (my flowers, your flower, their flowers) // сәскә, сәскә (his/her flower, our flower) // сәскә, сәскә (our flower, their flowers) // сәскә, сәскә (my flowers, your flower, their flowers) etc. The inflections of plurality are followed by: колағырлар-ымъ (my ears), сәскәләр-ымъ (my flowers), эт-лар-ымъ (my dogs). The ancient inflections -мыр / -мый, -мыр / -ымъ observed in the above given examples occur in neither the modern Bashkir language nor its dialects. As the linguist R.Kh. Khalikova remarks, the inflections -мыр / -мый, -мыр / -ымъ were used as the plurality inflections of I and II persons of the category of possession in the written monuments belonging to XVII-XVIII centuries (6, p. 61). This phenomenon has survived in the modern Kazakh language (18, p. 159). Of the Kipchak languages, this was preserved in the whole Nogai group and in Karaite Trakai; the same is preserved in the Karluk and Oguz languages. But: this is also characteristic of the literary Turkish language, therefore this may be the effect of literary tradition in the monuments, and Prőhle could get it there too.

In his work the author pays a special attention to one of the basic grammatical categories of the noun – case. He defines that there are six cases in the Bashkir language. Each case is marked by this or that inflection:

1) Nominative Case (Nominativus): урын, күңел (place, soul)
2) Genitive Case (Genetivus) is formed with the help of the
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affixes -ны/-нен, -лы/-лен, -ты/-тен of or -сы/-сы (иш-лян / иш-тень (donkey’s / of the donkey), кошляр-ты / кошляр-тын) / birds / of the birds; in some cases the final -н is replaced with -сы/-сы (атамның / of my father), сәскәне (of the flower)). The modern literary language has borrowed the inflections -лы/-лен from the Eastern dialect.

3) Dative Case (Dativus) is formed with the help of the affixes -ға/-ге, -қа/-ке (кошляр-га (to the birds), шабулың-нан (to his shadow), күлпин-ға (ton to my hand)) (even if the affixes -ға/-ге aren’t highlighted, there are several examples describing them); the nouns ending in the inflections -қы/-кә (forming the category of possession – L.R.), -ғы/-ге (forming the adjective) add the affixes -ы/-ын (атамның-ға (to the father’s, шабулың-нан / what is in the shadow)); in fact the affix -ға/-ге is added, -н is the inflection of the accusative case. This is not an indicator of the accusative case; it is an indicator of the possessive indirect basis.

4) According to the examples of Pröhle, the Accusative Case (Accusativus) is marked by the affixes -ны/-нен, -ды/-дә, -ты/-тен (ата-ын (the father), сәскә-нә (the flower), күлпин // күлпин-ға (the hand), кольк-ны // кольк-ты (the ear)), but the nouns ending in the inflections -қы/-кә, -ғы/-ге take -н -ны/-нен (атамның-ға (the father’s), күлпин-ға (what is in my hand)). This is how Pröhle writes.

5) Locative Case (Locativus) is formed by adding the affixes -лы/-лын, -ға/-ге in the modern literary language -лы/-лын, -ға/-ге to the noun, but the nouns ending in -кә/-кә take -ға/-ге get the affixes -лы/-лын, -ға/-ге. For example: күлпин (in the hand), шабулың-ға (in the shadow), мөрөн-ға (on the pillar), күлпин-ға (in his/her hand), шабулың-ға // шабулың-ға (in his/her shadow), атамның-ға (at/in my father’s) (-н is the element of definiteness) (4, p. 38).

The scientist states that the present case can also have the inflection -ғы/-ге: күлпин-ға (what is in the lake), шабулың-ға (what is in the shadow), шабулың-ға (what is in the shadow). In the modern literary language the locative case includes words denoting the place and the time of performing an action (17, p. 184). The inflections -ғы/-ге, -қы/-кә added to the nouns in the locative case are used to form relative adjectives. At the same time they denote the location of the object: күлпин-ға (the swims in the lake) (17, p. 156).

6) Ablative Case (Аблативus) is formed by adding the affixes -дан/-дан, -ты/-тән (rarely -ын/-ын) and the ancient variant -ны/-нын and the affixes -дан/-дан after the inflections -қы/-кә, -ғы/-ге (in fact -н is the affix of the accusative case followed by the inflection -ын/-ын): ата-дан (from the father), шабулың-ғы (from the shadow), күлпин/-кән (out of / from hand), мыр-ын (from the dog), күлпин // күлпин-ға (the hand), шабулың-ға // шабулың-ға (from his/her shadow), күлпин-ға (from what is in my hand).

As is seen, when marking the case affixes, the linguist was under a delusion due to the element -н. We can find the following information about the element -н in the modern Bashkir language: “When III person of the category of possession gets case affixes, the element -н appears between the case affix and the possession significative”. Firstly, it separates two vowels; secondly, it serves as a basis of definiteness for forming other cases, therefore only the element -н is present in the accusative case (17, p. 185-186).

Then the author provides lots of examples to describe nouns with the inflections of possession and plurality, ending in low and high vowels and consonants, changing their forms according to the category of case.

In this part of the work comparative words with the affixes -дай/-дәй, -тәй/-тәй are also considered, but not in the category of case: май-дәй (like a mountain), кол-дәй (like a flower), май-тәй (like stone). Nowadays these affixes are studied by linguists not as the affixes belonging to the category of case, but as the inflections of forming adjectives.

R.F. Zarirov relates them to the category of case (5).

V. Pröhle truly notes that in the Bashkir language the category of gender (i.e. the biological gender of animals and persons) is actualized by lexical means. For example, химен (masculine): ата (father), ир (man), ата үрдәк (male duck), өйрү (he-wolf), ир бала (boy); попет (feminine): ина (aunt), ама (mother), қы (girl), ина үрдәк (female duck), өйрү (she-wolf), қы бала (girl).

There are no articles of definiteness-indefiniteness in the Bashkir language; the word дәй is used to denote the indefiniteness of the noun. But the author doesn’t give examples to justify this statement. The affixes of plurality and the category of case are treated as means of expressing definiteness-indefiniteness.

The author also pays attention to the fact that in poetic and folklore texts some proper and common nouns with the affixes of plurality express the idea of singularity in order to add emotional coloring to speech:

Ак-чәләйәрәгә кылә,ә (While crossing the Ak-idel’kai)
Иры уырлалым ынк жыкәлә, (I sang a song while rowing),
Ины гаммаллерен эй булаамас. (If you are unhappy),
Мөн ишәкәләрәгә ни файда? (It’s not use living a thousand times).

We can observe cases when definiteness-indefiniteness is expressed by declensional affixes: a) the affixal variant of the genitive case denotes definiteness (хәңәй ۀәрәгә) (the khan’s daughter), the variant without an affix expresses indefiniteness (хәңәй) (a khan’s daughter); b) the dative case implies that an action is related to some object or place (its inflectionless variant isn’t taken into account): ыңы атамның әйбәнә (the girl said to her father), ыңыа мөрөнләр (they entered the water); c) if the noun in the accusative case is without an affix, it denotes an indefinite object: кыйды-лаңына бәрәнә, дүүсән бүлән керә бирән сәге кыйды бүләрәгә (wherever you go, you must have a friend to meet you and to take care of your horse); әйә алән (took/bought a goose); үәрәсә айәрәтә (to make a Russian); d) nouns in the locative case answer the questions күләм (where?) (пол? нова?) қасән? (when?) (микор); they denote the time and the place of performing an action.
The author describes only the comparative and superlative adjectives (i.e. denoting the property of the object through comparison). They can be replaced with the comparative adjectives (i.e. denoting the property of the superlative degree: аңа // аңар // аңарға (to them); the accusative case: мүй // бөй, мүй // сән. It is obvious that the Hungarian scientist wrote down these ancient variants from the educated people of that time who gained knowledge in the Volga Turkish language. Besides, the author notes that when we decline the pronoun y, the sound [y] turns into [a]. This phenomenon occurs in many dialects even now, but according to the norms of the modern literary language, we should write y in all the cases. The forms аңа, аңар, аңарға, which usually occur in the Tatar language, can be observed in the work under consideration.

When the personal (demonstrative, interrogative) pronouns in the definite accusative case add the inflections -ын/-ин/-ын/-ын/-ын (-ын/-ин/-ын/-ын/-ын) the category of possession is formed (мүй (you), нынеке (your), мүй (his/her/its), бөй (to them), нынеке (them)): can take the inflections of plurality (мүйләр (my/mine)). The author defines the change of the (attributive) pronoun ың by person and case: ыңы (myself), ыңы (yourself), ыңы (yourself).

When demonstrative pronouns (Nutato nevmasok) come separately, they change by case, but when they are followed by a noun, they never change. For example, the nominative case: бу (this), булар (these), ың (that), шулар (those), у, ки (this); the definite case: мүй (of this), бүләр // бүләр // бүләр (of these), мүйләр // мүйләр // мүйләр (of those); the dative case: мүй // мүй (to this), мүй // мүй (to that): the accusative case: мүй (this), мүй (that); the locative case: мүйләр (here), мүйләр (there); the ablative case: мүйләр // мүйләр (from this/here), мүйләр // мүйләр (from that/there).

The pronoun бул (this) is given in the ancient form бу (as
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V. THE REFLECTION OF NUMERALS AND CONJUNCTIONS IN THE RESEARCH & RESULTS

Numeral (Számnevek).

Numerals fall into such groups:
1) Cardinal numerals (Alapszámnevek): бер (one), икенсе (second), ике (two), нәрсә (what), нәрсәкәй (three), нисә (four), нисәрә (five), нисәрәкәй (six), нисәрәгәр (seven), нисәрәгәрәкәй (eight), нисәрәгәрәп (nine), нисәрәгәрәпкәй (ten), нисәрәгәрәпкәй илгәр (eleven), нисәрәгәрәпкәй иләп (twelve), нисәрәгәрәпкәй чаклы (till), нисәрәгәрәпкәй йаҡын (near), нисәрәгәрәпкәй йөз (hundred), нинең (whose), нәйнесе (whose), нәйнисә (what), нәйниң (whose), нәйниң кем (somebody), нәйниң нисәрә (four), нәйниң нисәрәгәр (seven), нәйниң нисәрәкәй (eight), нәйниң нисәрәгәрәп (nine), нәйниң нисәрәгәрәпкәй (ten), нәйниң нисәрәгәрәпкәй илгәр (eleven), нәйниң нисәрәгәрәпкәй иләп (twelve), нәйниң нисәрәгәрәпкәй чаклы (till), нәйниң нисәрәгәрәпкәй йаҠын (near), нәйниң нисәрәгәрәпкәй йөз (hundred), нәйниң нисәрә кәйрә (one time), нәйниң нисәрә кәйрә кәйрә (two time), нәйниң нисәрәкәй кәйрә (three time), нәйниң нисәрә кәйрә кәйрә кәйрә (four time), нәйниң нисәрә кәйрә кәйрә кәйрә кәйрә (five time), нәйниң нисәрә кәйрә кәйрә кәйрә кәйрә кәйрә (six time), нәйниң нисәрә кәйрә кәйрә кәйрә кәйрә кәйрә кәйрә кәйрә (seven time).

2) Ordinal numerals (Sorszámnevek) (in the modern literary language: numerals of order): беренче (first), икенсе (second), озенсе (third), дүртенсе (fourth), бишәр (fifth), алтышар (sixth), йөзшәр (seventh), алтышарын (seven time).

3) The cases when the words (nouns) бер, мәртәбә, беренче (time), used with cardinal numerals, come together with the numeral бер (one) and denote repeated actions, are classified separately and named as multiplicative numerals (Szorzoszamok): бер рәт, бер мәртәбә (one time). (time).

4) Distributive numerals (Osztoszamnevek): бер бер (by one), икенсе (in two), озенсе (in three), дүртенсе (in four), бишәр (by five), алтышар (in sixes), бишәр (in sevens), алтышар (in eights).

5) Numerals of measure (Hozzavetoleges szamokat) are truly noted to be formed with the help of the affixes -ләп/-ләп (-ләп/-ләп); these inflections are added to collective numerals: берләп-ләп (by one), дүртләп-ләп (by four), икенсе-ләп-ләп (by two). Therefore V. Prõhle’s examples turn into adverbs, and in the modern literary language the numerals of measure add the inflections of cardinal numerals.

Even if the fractional and quantitative numerals aren’t described in the work, the numerals are correctly classified according to their meaning. In the modern textbooks of the Bashkir language numerals are considered to fall into seven groups: cardinal, ordinal, distributive, collective, fractional, quantitative numerals and numerals of measure.

Conjunction (Nevutok).

Of all the functional parts of speech, only the conjunctions are described thoroughly in the work. The author notes that prepositions and interjections may also occur in speech. According to the case form of the substantivized words which the conjunctions are linked with, conjunctions fall into three groups: 1) conjunctions requiring the nouns in the nominative case and the conjunctions in the genitive case: белән, белән (with), икенсе (indefinite) (for/in order to); 2) conjunctions used with the nouns in the dative case: кәйрә (towards), кәйрә (to), кәйрә (nearly/close); 3) conjunctions used with the nouns in the ablative case: нәйнисәрә (earlier/before), нәйнисәрә (so/like this), нинең (since), нинең (since) form. The same material is given in
modern textbooks on Bashkir grammar.

VI. The Grammatical Peculiarities of Verbs in V.
Pröhle's Researches (ed.)

Verb (A2 ige).

The verb is the most complicated part of speech, therefore it is paid a peculiar attention in the work.

The initial form of the verb (i.e. the infinitive) coincides with the present representation of it (II person of the imperative mood). There are compound (i.e. analytical) verbs in the Bashkir language, as in other Turkic languages. For example: барлаам иш (help), намас ыл (pray namaz), уафат буул (die), ант эс (swear) for the negative form, the affixes -ма/-мә added to the infinitive ending in a consonant: алын (having got), байсал (having linked), харан (having watched), күрөн // күрөн (having seen), төрөн (having stood up). As for the negative form, the affixes -ың/-йөң are used here: харалайың, ылымүү. This kind of the negative form doesn’t occur now; the forms -майъ, -майъп can be observed in the written monuments of XVII-XVIII century [Ishberdin et al. 1993: 61]. The scientist doesn’t take into account the negative affixes -майй, -майсы, -майсып, -майдиса/-майдынас, the forms -шылай, -шылыша accepted in the modern literary language.

2) Denominative verbs are formed by adding the following inflections: a) -у (уш), -у/-ү (үүл) // алахым (I take), балык йөзгәнне күрәм (I see the fish (point), йөр (looking), күрөн // күрөн (coming), ашамас (will not eat), есмес (will not drink); b) -ыш/-ышы, -ыш/-ышып, -ыш/-ышып // кон батымы (sunset), үлыр (will harvest); c) -мыш/-мышы, -мыш/-мышып, -мыш/-мышып // тыршы, күрен // күрен (come)), ашамас (will not eat), есмес (will not drink); c) -мыш/-мышы, -мыш/-мышып, -мыш/-мышып // тыршы, күрен // күрен (come)).

3) Participles change according to the category of verb: a) affixes forming the past participle: -гай/-гаш, -кай/-каш (алган (got), байэлга (knitted), аткак (shot), сызкап (went out)); -гон (took an act) (the structure of an act by striking true), -ыр// -ыр (coming), ашамас (will not eat); b) -ыш/-ышы, -ыш/-ышып, -ыш/-ышып / кон батыны (sunset), үлыр (will harvest); c) -мыш/-мышы, -мыш/-мышып, -мыш/-мышып // тыршы, күрен // күрен (come)).

There are several words about the category of past participles: a) affirmative forms with the word ык (to be); b) negative with the word алын (to have), балык йөзгән (I see the fish (point)), күрөн // күрөн (coming), ашамас (will not eat), есмес (will not drink); c) the affirmative form with the word ык (to be); d) negative with the word алын (to have), балык йөзгән (I see the fish (point)), күрөн // күрөн (coming), ашамас (will not eat), есмес (will not drink).

4) Describing the infinitive, the author gives examples on the widely spread affixes -га/-гыы, -ара/-эр, -орга/-өр, -өр, -ор (which occur in some dialects, the negative affixes -мак/маққа/-макқа which are used to form the infinitive: ызарга (to write), ыдорга (to go), хайырға (to return), укырга (to study), удорга (to die), шырмакка (not to part), хинямка (not to leave). V. Pröhle highlighted the affixes -мак/маққа which occur very seldom: шык асыма бара, хайырға булмас, сууриымда бөлүмө (modern: hoyorgа бөлөмө). Besides the author noted the archaic affixes -ма/-ма/-ма which denoted an infinitive in certain situations: ылым суури. There are several words about the rare affixes -ма/-ма/-ма in the work: хайымды.
The Hungarian Scientist V. Prőhle’s Researches on the Bashkir Language as a Valuable Source for the
The History of the Language

The last unit of the work under consideration is devoted to the description of the category of mood of personal verbs, their declination by person, number, affirmation-negation.

The scientist states that the imperative mood possesses only the forms of II and III persons.

V. Prőhle notes that II person of the imperative mood can also be denoted by the affixes -ғыл/-гел (-ғул/-гүл) or -ңана/-ңәнә (-ңана/-ңәнә) – in the modern literary language: язсы (will you write, please), ңорүл (ңорүл) – хорасы (could you ask, please).

Nowadays these archaic polite forms of expressing order, request or address -ңана/-ңәнә occur only in folklore texts and poetry (17), and the forms -ғыл/-гел can be observed only in written monuments (6, p. 61).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Person</th>
<th>барлык</th>
<th>оксул</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Singular</td>
<td>йаҙым (I wrote)</td>
<td>сыҡтым (I went out)</td>
<td>тордом (I got up)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II</td>
<td>йаҙың (you wrote)</td>
<td>сыҡтың (you went out)</td>
<td>тордоң (you got up)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III</td>
<td>йаҙды (he/she wrote)</td>
<td>сыҡты (he/she went out)</td>
<td>тордо (he/she got up)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plural</td>
<td>йаҙдык (we wrote)</td>
<td>сыҡтык (we went out)</td>
<td>тордоң (we got up)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II</td>
<td>йаҙдыңыз (you wrote)</td>
<td>сыҡтыңыз (you went out)</td>
<td>тордоңыз (you got up)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III</td>
<td>йаҙдалар (they wrote)</td>
<td>сыҡтылар (they went out)</td>
<td>тордалар (they got up)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

b) the form with the affixes –ғай / -гәй, -кай / -кәй:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Person</th>
<th>Affirmation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Singular</td>
<td>килгәймен (I came)</td>
<td>сыҡкайымын (I went out)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II</td>
<td>килгәйһең (you came)</td>
<td>сыҡкайың (you went out)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III</td>
<td>килгәй (he/she came)</td>
<td>сыҡкай (he/she went out)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plural</td>
<td>килгәймеҙ (килгәйбәҙ) (we came)</td>
<td>сыҡкайымыз (сыҡкайбыҙ) (we went out)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II</td>
<td>килгәйһеҙ (you came)</td>
<td>сыҡкайыңыз (you went out)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III</td>
<td>килгәйләр (they came)</td>
<td>сыҡкайлар (they went out)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

However, the given examples don’t correspond to the modern literary language. As the scientists who study the
The conditional mood is formed by the affixes -ha/-ha (-ca/-ca).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Person</th>
<th>Affirmation</th>
<th>Negation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Singular</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>караанам (караасам) (if I look)</td>
<td>килмән (if I don’t come)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>II</td>
<td>караан (if you look)</td>
<td>килмәнә (if you don’t come)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>III</td>
<td>караң (if he/she looks)</td>
<td>килмәнә (if he/she doesn’t come)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plural</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>караанак (if we look)</td>
<td>килмәнак (if we don’t come)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>II</td>
<td>караананыз (караанызы) (if you look)</td>
<td>килмәнәнә (килмәнәгез) (if you don’t come)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>III</td>
<td>карааналар (if they look)</td>
<td>килмәнәләр (if they don’t come)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The syntactical forms of the conditional mood formed by adding affixes -лыш, -лыы, -гана/-гана and its phonetic variants, the analytical forms -ган булна, -а/-а/-й төрэн булуна, -ыр булуна, -а/-а/-й каляна, -карылык булуна, -щырай булуна are studied by the linguist separately.

Even if the intentional mood is not described in the work, there is an example on this type formed by adding the inflexions -са/-се, -ча/-че to the affix -мак/-мак: ман бу камтыйы үккыяксы булуна (I intend to read this book).

The scientist pays attention to the fact that auxiliary verbs play a great role in the Bashkir language. He notes that the auxiliary verbs имен, имен, имен, имен // имен // именегез, именегез are used to form the definite past tense; the modal words имен, именегез именек are used in III person of the indefinite past tense; the words имен (исем), имен, имен, имене, имене, именегез // именегез, именегез are used to form the present tense of the indicative mood; the auxiliary verbs икең, бул-бул- serve to denote past time actions.

VII. CONCLUSION

Thus, V. Pröhle left us full information about the phonetics and morphology of the Bashkir language. Despite some faults (for example, the adverb wasn’t studied as a separate part of speech, the examples aren’t always successful, pronouns aren’t classified exactly, functional words aren’t highlighted perfectly etc.), his work is of great value. It was carried out on a high theoretical level. The division of parts of speech, their grammatical categories nearly doesn’t differ from the modern Bashkir grammar. This work is the first grammar, due to which the Bashkir language became popular as a language in Europe. It gives full information about the present language.

At that time V. Pröhle’s work served as a useful manual for those who learned the Bashkir language. Nowadays it is a valuable source for the scientists who study the history of language.

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