

“Converbs” based on participles in Uzbek

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Outline

1. How do previous studies treat converbs?
2. What are existing problems?
3. How do we solve the existing problems?
4. What did we find?
5. So what?
6. What are “converbs” based on participles?
7. What next?

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1. How do previous studies treat converbs?

Uzbek (Turkic, Southeastern branch):

Converbs by simple morpheme
(cf. Abdurahmonov et al. 1975):
e.g., **V-(i)b**, *V-a/-y*, *V-gach*, *V-gani*, *V-guncha*
V-may, *V-masdan*

Table1: Converb by simple morphemes

Form	Label
1. <i>V-a/-y</i>	imperfective
2. <i>V-(i)b</i>	perfective
3. <i>V-gach</i>	sequential
4. <i>V-gani</i>	purpose
5. <i>V-gali</i>	
6. <i>V-guncha</i>	terminal
7. <i>V-may</i>	neg. of <i>V-a/y</i> or <i>V-(i)b</i>
8. <i>V-masdan</i>	

(Label from Sjoberg 1960, Hidaka 2020: 42)

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1-1. Converb by simple morpheme *V-(i)b*

- (1) *Ular yana yarim soat ishla-b, ketman-lar-i-ni*
 they again half hour work-CVB.PFV hoe-PL-3.POSS-ACC
yelka-ga qo'y-ib, paxtazor-dan
 shoulder-DAT put-CVB.PFV cotton.farm-ABL
qayt-ish-di-ø.
 return-RECP-PAST-3
 'They worked another half an hour, shouldered their hoes,
 and returned from the cotton farm.' (Kononov 1960: 241)

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Table2: Verb forms by participle + clitic/case marker

Form	Gloss	Meaning
1. <i>V-gan=cha</i>	PTCP.PAST=ADVLZ	manner
2. <i>V-gan-da</i>	PTCP.PAST-LOC	temporal
3. <i>V-(a)yotgan-da</i>	PTCP.PRS-LOC	

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1. How do previous studies treat converbs?

Uzbek (Turkic, Southeastern branch):

Converbs by simple morpheme
 (cf. Abdurahmonov et al. 1975):
 e.g., ***V-(i)b***, *V-a/-y*, *V-gach*, *V-gani*, *V-guncha*
V-may, *V-masdan*



Verb forms by the participle + clitic/case marker
 (cf. Kononov 1960, Bodrogligeti 2003)
 e.g., ***V-gan=cha***, *V-gan-da* and *V-yotgan-da*

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1-2. Verb forms by participle + clitic/case marker

- (2) *U so'kin-gan=cha tashqari-ga chiq-ib*
 3SG curse-PTCP.PAST=ADVLZ outside-DAT go.out-CVB.SEQ
ket-di-ø.
 leave-PAST-3
 'Cursing, he went outside.' (Bodrogligeti 2003: 610)

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1-2. Verb forms by participle + clitic/case marker

- (3) *Ahvol-imiz* *siz ayt-gan-ingiz=cha*
situation-1PL.POSS 2PL say-PTCP.PAST-2PL.POSS=ADVLZ
noumid emas=ø.
hopeless NEG=3
'Our situation is not as hopeless as you say.'
(Bodrogligeti 2003: 611)

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2. What are the existing problems?

The definition of converb (Haspelmath 1995: 3)

“a nonfinite verb form whose main function is to mark adverbial subordination.”



Verb forms based on participles:

- Haspelmath's definition ⇒ **converbs!**
Some Uzbek's studies ⇒ **not converbs...**

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2. What are the existing problems?

- Problem:
Verb forms by participle + clitic/case marker
⇒ **Converbs or not ?**
- Method:
Analysis of their syntactic behaviors

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3. How do we solve the existing problems?

- Sketch Engine (<https://app.sketchengine.eu/>)

CONCORDANCE

Turkic web - Uzbek

BASIC ADVANCED ABOUT

Simple

Query type ⊕ abc

simple

phrase

word

character

CQL

• Words: 18,720,334
• Data from websites whose URL includes a domain .uz.

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3. How do we solve the existing problems?

- ① Searching from SE:
 - Converbs by simple morpheme
e.g., *V-(i)b*, *V-gach*, *V-gani*, *-guncha*, *V-may*, *V-masdan*
 - Verb forms by the participle + clitic/case marker
e.g., *V-gan=cha*, *V-gan-da*, *V-(a)yotgan-da*
- ② Getting a random sample:
100 examples from above 9 form = 900 examples
- ③ Analyzing each samples. 1. converb's subject
2. interrupting a superordinate clause

3-1. Why did we analyze examples in two ways ?

My hypothesis:

Verb forms by **participle** + clitic/case

.ll'

Complement by **participle**:

1. Different subject as a superordinate clause
2. Interrupting a superordinate clause
3. Participle that may have a possessive suffix

- (4) *A B-ga [C olma-ni ye-gan-i-ni] ayt-di-ø.*
 PN PN-DAT PN apple-ACC eat-PTCP.PAST-3.POSS-ACC say-PAST-3
 "A told B that C ate an apple." (Hidaka 2020: 130)

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4. What did we find?

Table 3: Results of converbs by simple morpheme

Form	Label	different subject		same subject	
		interrupt	no interrupt	interrupt	no interrupt
<i>V-gani</i>	purpose	✗	✗	○	○
<i>V-masdan</i>	neg	✗	✗	○	○
<i>V-(i)b</i>	perfective	✗	○	○	○
<i>V-may</i>	neg	✗	○	○	○
<i>V-gach</i>	sequential	○	○	○	○
<i>V-guncha</i>	terminal	○	○	○	○

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Same subject with interrupt — *V-gani*

- (5) *Ahir ular [shou ko'r-gani] kel-ish-a=di.*
 finally 3PL show see-CVB.PURP come-RECP-NPST=3
 'After all, they come to see the show.' (yulduzlar.uz)

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Same subject with interrupt — *V-masdan*

- (6) *Bu-ndan tashqari, mandarin-lar-ni [qomat-ingiz-dan*
this-ABL outside orange-PL-ACC stature-2PL.POSS-ABL
xavfsira-masdan *ko'p miqdor-da iste'mol*
worry-CVB.NEG many amount-LOC use
qilish mumkin,...
do-VN possible
'Additionally, you can eat a lot of oranges without worrying
about your figure.' (salomat.uz)

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Different subject without interrupt — *V-(i)b*

- (7) [*Hisobot davr-i yakun-i-ga kel-ib*], *kompaniya-ning*
account period-3.POSS end-3.POSS-DAT come-CVB.PFV company-GEN
Xalqaro Internet tarmog'-i-ga ula-n-gan
international internet network-3.POSS-DAT connect-PASS-PTCP.PAST
sig'im-i 1270 Mbit/s.-ni tashkil et-di-ø.
capacity-3.POSS -ACC forming do-PAST-3
'By the end of the reporting period (lit. the reporting period coming to
the end), the capacity of streams connected to the company's
international Internet network was 1,270 Mbit/s.' (infocom.uz)

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Different subject without interrupt — *V-may*

- (8) *Siz-ni bekor-dan+bekor haqorat qil-ish-sa-ø, [kayfiyat-ingiz rasvo*
2PL-ACC naught-ABL+naught insult do-RECP-COND-3 mood-2PL.POSS ruined
bo'l-ib=gina qol-may], *yuz ber-gan ko'ngilsizlik-ning*
be-CVB.SEQ=EMPH remain-CVB.NEG face give-PTCP.PAST unpleasantness-GEN
alam-i-ni kim-dan=dir ol-ish-ga urin-a=siz.
pain-3.POSS-ACC who-ABL-IND take-VN-DAT try-NPST=3
'If someone insults you for no reason, not only will you be in a bad mood, but you will
try to take the pain of the disappointment from someone.' (sevdora.uz)

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Different subject with interrupt — *V-gach*

- (9) *Qurolli talonchilik-da aybla-b 13 kun xibs-da ushla-b*
armed plundering-LOC blame-CVB.SEQ day imprisonment-LOC hold-CVB.SEQ
tur-il-gan Bradford [ayb-i isbotla-n-ma-gach]
stand-PASS-PTCP.PAST PN sin-3.POSS prove-PASS-NEG-CVB.SEQ
qo'y-ib yubor-il-gan=ø.
put-CVB.PFV send-PASS-PFV=3
'Bradford, who had been detained for 13 days on suspicion of armed robbery,
was released after his conviction was not proven.' (infocom.uz)

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Different subject with interrupt — *V-guncha*

- (10) *Ochiq kun-da paydo bo'l-gan kamalak qanday*
 open day-LOC appearance be-PTCP.PAST rainbow how
shakl-da-lig-i-dan qat'inazar [quyosh bot-guncha]
 form-LOC-NMLZ-3.POSS-ABL despite sun set.down-CVB.TERM
havo-ning beg'ubor bo'l-ish-i-dan nishona.
 weather-GEN unsullied be-VN-3.POSS-ABL sign
 'A rainbow appearing on a clear day, no matter what shape it takes, means that the air is clean until sunset.' (uzhurriyat.uz)

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4. What did we find?

Table 4: Verb forms by participle + clitic/case marker

Form	different subject		same subject	
	interrupt	no interrupt	interrupt	no interrupt
<i>V-gan=cha</i>	○	○	○	○
<i>V-gan-da</i>	○	○	○	○
<i>V-(a)yotgan-da</i>	○	○	○	○

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Different subject with interrupt — *V-gan=cha*

- (11) *Bosh-da ... suy-ib uylan-gan-im*
 head-LOC love-CVB.PFV marry-PTCP.PAST-1SG.POSS
[siz ayt-gan=cha] to'g'ri, ammo hozir undog' emas=ø.
 2PL say-PTCP.PAST=ADVZ right but now like.that NEG=3
 'First, it is true, as you said, that I loved and married her, but that is not the case now.' (uzhurriyat.uz)

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Different subject with interrupt — *V-gan-da*

- (12) *Ushbu axborot [Muloqot.Uz'-ga taklif qil-in-gan*
 this information PN-DAT invitation do-PASS-PTCP.PAST
foydalanuvchi-ning Muloqot.Uz'-dan a'zo bo'l-ish-ga qaror
 user-GEN PN-ABL member be-VN-DAT decision
qil-gan-i-da] u-ni a'zo qili-sh uchun kerak bo'l-a=di.
 do-PTCP.PAST-3.POSS-LOC 3SG-ACC member do-VN for necessary be-NPST=3
 This information will be needed to make him a member when a user invited to Muloqot.Uz decides to become a member of Muloqot.Uz. (uzhurriyat.uz)

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Different subject with interrupt — *V-(a)yotgan-da*

- (13) “Kamolot” *shaxmat taxta-si* *turnir-i* [*Respublika*
 PN chess plate-3.poss tournament Republic
final bosqichi yakunlan-ayotgan-da] *shu qadar*
 final stage approach-PTCP.PRS-LOC that until
avj palla-si-ga kir-di-ø=ki...
 peak time-3.POSS-DAT enter-PAST-3=COMP
 The “Kamolot” chessboard tournament reached its next
 (exciting) peak as the Republic final neared its end...
 (kamolot.uz)

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5. So what?

My hypothesis:

Verb forms by participle + clitic/case

.ll*

Complement by participle:

- 1 Different subject as a superordinate clause
- 2 Interrupting a superordinate clause
- 3 Participle that may have a possessive suffix

- (4) *A B-ga [C olma-ni ye-gan-i-ni] ayt-di-ø.*
 PN PN-DAT PN apple-ACC eat-PTCP.PAST-3.POSS-ACC say-PAST-3
 “A told B that C ate an apple.” (Hidaka 2020: 130)

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Table 5: Comparison with converb and complement

Form	different subject		same subject		Possessive suffix
	interrupt	no interrupt	interrupt	no interrupt	
<i>V-gani</i>	×	×	○	○	×
<i>V-masdan</i>	×	×	○	○	×
<i>V-(i)b</i>	×	○	○	○	×
<i>V-may</i>	×	○	○	○	×
<i>V-gach</i>	○	○	○	○	×
<i>V-guncha</i>	○	○	○	○	○
<i>V-gan=cha</i>	○	○	○	○	○
<i>V-gan-da</i>	○	○	○	○	○
<i>V-(a)yotgan-da</i>	○	○	○	○	○
Complement by participle	○	○	○	○	○

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V-gan=cha

- (3) *Ahvol-imiz [siz ayt-gan-ingiz=cha]*
 situation-1PL.POSS 2PL say-PTCP.PAST-2PL.POSS=ADVLZ
noumid emas=ø.
 hopeless NEG=3
 ‘Our situation is not as hopeless as you say.’
 (Bodrogligeti 2003: 611)

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V-gan-da

- (12) *Ushbu axborot [Muloqot.Uz'-ga taklif qil-in-gan*
this information PN-DAT invitation do-PASS-PTCP.PAST
foydalanuvchi-ning Muloqot.Uz'-dan a'zo bo'l-ish-ga qaror
user-GEN PN-ABL member be-VN-DAT decision
qil-gan-i-da] u-ni a'zo qili-sh uchun kerak bo'l-a=di.
do-PTCP.PAST-3.POSS-LOC 3SG-ACC member do-VN for necessary be-NPST=3
This information will be needed to make him a member when a user invited to Muloqot.Uz decides to become a member of Muloqot.Uz. (uzhurriyat.uz)

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V-(a)yotgan-da

- (13) *"Kamolot" shaxmat taxta-si turnir-i [Respublika*
PN chess plate-3.poss tournament Republic
final bosqichi yakunlan-ayotgan-i-da] shu qadar
final stage approach-PTCP.PRS-3.POSS-LOC that until
avj palla-si-ga kir-di-ø=ki,...
peak time-3.POSS-DAT enter-PAST-3=CMP
The "Kamolot" chessboard tournament reached its next (exciting) peak as the Republic final neared its end...
(added possessive suffix to the example from kamolot.uz)

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6. What are "converbs" based on participles?

My hypothesis

Verb forms by participle + clitic/case

.ll'

Complement by participle:

1. Different subject as a superordinate clause
2. Interrupting a superordinate clause
3. Participle that may have a possessive suffix



Verb forms by participle + clitic/case are **quasi-converb!**

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Quasi-converb

Ebert (2008: 20-21)

"The term '**quasi-converb**' was coined by V. Nedjalkov (1995) for forms with a participial suffix + case marker which have converbial function."

But ...

Ebert (2008) and Nedjalkov (1995):

do **NOT** analysis of quasi-converb's syntactic behaviors
⇒ My study's advantage !!!

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7. What next?

Ebert (2008: 20-21)

participle+postposition = a quasi-converb

(14) [*Qo'l ko'tar-mas-ing-dan* *burun*] *chiq-ib*
 hand lift-PTCP.FUT.NEG-2SG.POSS-ABL before go.out-CVB.PFV

ket-ay.

leave-IMP.1SG

'I rather get out of here before you raise your hand'.

(Ebert 2008: 21, cited from Bodrogligeti 2003: 600)

⇒ We should consider syntactic features!

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Aren't *V-gach* and *V-guncha* quasi-converbs?

• Table 5 shows:

V-gach's syntactic features

V-guncha's syntactic and morphological features

= same as complement by participle

• Why?

They may be diachronically related to the participle *V-gan*.

V-gach: *-gach* < *-ga* (< **-gan**) + *-chi* (< *chag'*)

V-guncha: *-guncha* < *-gun* (~**-gan**) + *-cha* < *-chog'*

(Kononov 1960: 243, 244)

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Table 5: Comparison with converb and complement

Form	different subject		same subject		Possessive suffix
	interrupt	no interrupt	interrupt	no interrupt	
<i>V-gani</i>	×	×	○	○	×
<i>V-masdan</i>	×	×	○	○	×
<i>V-(i)b</i>	×	○	○	○	×
<i>V-may</i>	×	○	○	○	×
<i>V-gach</i>	○	○	○	○	×
<i>V-guncha</i>	○	○	○	○	○
<i>V-gan=cha</i>	○	○	○	○	○
<i>V-gan-da</i>	○	○	○	○	○
<i>V-(a)yotgan-da</i>	○	○	○	○	○
Complement by participle	○	○	○	○	○

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V-gach

(9) *Qurolli talonchilik-da aybla-b* *13 kun xibs-da* *ushla-b*
 armed plundering-LOC blame-CVB.SEQ day imprisonment-LOC hold-CVB.PFV

tur-il-gan *Bradford [ayb-i isbotla-n-ma-gach]*
 stand-PASS-PTCP.PAST PN sin-3.POSS prove-PASS-NEG-CVB.SEQ

qo'y-ib yubor-il-gan=∅.
 put-CVB.PFV send-PASS-PFV=3

'Bradford, who had been detained for 13 days on suspicion of armed robbery, was released after his conviction was not proven.' (infocom.uz)

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V-guncha

- (14) *Shu voqea-dan keyin Shohid [universitet-ni*
that event-ABL after PN university-ACC
bitir-gun-imiz=cha] *boshqa birov-ni*
finish-???-1PL.POSS=ADVLZ other someone-ACC
“ista-ma-ydigan” bo‘l-di-ø.
wish-NEG-PTCP.NPST be-PAST-3
‘After this incident, Shohid began “not to want” anyone
else until we finished college.’ (uzhurriyat.uz)

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Aren't *V-gach* and *V-guncha* quasi-converbs?

We do not consider them quasi-converbs.

Reason:

V-gach: does not share morphological features with participle

V-guncha: almost a quasi-converb

but synchronically not being able to analyze *-gun*.

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Acknowledgement

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List of abbreviations

-	suffix boundary	EMPH	emphatic	PN	proper noun
=	clitic boundary	FUT	future	POSS	possessive
+	compound boundary	GEN	genitive	PRF	perfective
1, 2, 3	1st, 2nd, 3rd person	IND	indefinite	PRS	present
ABL	ablative	LOC	locative	PTCP	participle
ACC	accusative	NEG	negative	PURP	purposive
ADVLZ	adverbializer	NMLZ	nominalizer	RECP	reciprocal
CMP	complementizer	NPST	non-past	SEQ	sequential
COND	conditional	PASS	passive	SG	singular
CVB	converb	PAST	past	TERM	terminative
DAT	dative	PL	plural	VN	verbal noun

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Web corpus

Turkic web – Uzbek. <https://www.sketchengine.eu/uzwac-uzbek-corpus>, viewed 08/16/22