

# THE ROLE OF THE SUFFIX *it*<sup>4</sup> (T) IN THE EXPRESSION OF THE NOTION OF COMPULSION IN AZERBAIJANI LANGUAGE

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## Abstract

The article is dedicated to the theme of the role of the suffix *it*<sup>4</sup> (*t*) in the expression of the notion of compulsion in Azerbaijani language. At the beginning, the concept of compulsion is explained briefly from different points of view and the phenomenon of impact which is the main part of this conception is discussed. Then the study is directed to the suffix *it*<sup>4</sup> (*t*). *It*<sup>4</sup> (*t*) is presented as the suffix which creates verb from verb and at the same time as the formal indicator of transitivity in Turkic languages, as well in Azerbaijani language. In the paper the category of transitivity is also discussed. After this, the reasons of the expression of impact and as well as, the expression of transitivity by means of this suffix are elucidated and some hypotheses which were put forward about the origin of the suffix *it*<sup>4</sup> (*t*) are presented and discussed. Then the author's attitude to those hypotheses is put forward. It is based that the origin of the suffix *it*<sup>4</sup> (*t*) is connected with the verb *et*(*mək*). And it is also emphasized that *et*(*mək*) is a transitive verb. In the article it is proved that *et* which is a transitive verb has developed up to the suffix *it*<sup>4</sup> (*t*) which conveys the transitivity that is a grammatical category which belongs to verb. If this suffix indicates transitivity, so it expresses the phenomenon of impact. Thus, it is possible to come to such a conclusion that the ability of expressing transitivity of this suffix enables to convey causation and at last compulsion, too.

**Keywords:** compulsion, causation, impact, transitivity, *etmək*, verb

## 1. INTRODUCTION

One of the forms of the manifestation of social communication is compulsion. The most perfect means of communication is language. From this point of view, the study of the expression of the notion of compulsion in language has a definite linguistic importance.

Compulsion is a wide and multi-aspectual concept. Thus, in the works of the ancient philosophers, including Aristotle, this concept has been approached as a natural phenomenon (Aristotle, 2005). First time the sophists explained this concept as a social phenomenon. Then in the works of Thomas Aquinas the approach to the concept of compulsion as a moral responsibility found its place. And in the works of John Locke, Thomas Hobbes, Immanuel Kant and others the approach to the concept of compulsion has assumed legal significance (S.E.P). It should be noted that in different approaches the subjects and the objects, the ways and the means of this concept are also different. It is possible to explain the notion of compulsion from the psychological aspect too. If as a philosophical category compulsion is explained as the act of forcing, but by the psychological point of view compulsion is the external impacts which have been directed to the consciousness (will) and the act which has been done by the person who has been coerced (Kaplunov, 2004). By this aspect the subjects and the objects of compulsion are individuals. There is self-compulsion, too. In this case the subject and the object of compulsion coincide. And by the legal aspect the subject of compulsion is state, laws, but the object of compulsion is citizens.

As well, compulsion is a complex concept. Thus, this conception includes not only the subject and the object, but at the same time the ways and the means of compulsion, the condition of impact, the reason of compulsion.

As well, compulsion is an abstract concept. Thus, the source of this concept is not the thing we can see by our eyes and the thing we can touch by our hands, but the process of impact which is done by one to another.

## 2. THE EXPRESSION OF COMPULSION IN LANGUAGE

By what means can the notion of compulsion be expressed in language? We noted that compulsion is the process of impact which has been directed to the one's consciousness by another one. It is known that expressing process in language belongs to the verbs. As a grammatical category, the verb is the part of

speech which conveys work, case and movement, situation, process. So, in any language the notion of compulsion is expressed by the verb and the verbal means. In Azerbaijani language one of such verbal means is the suffix *it<sup>4</sup>* (*t*). Let's see the examples:

*Sahibkar tikinti materiallarını fəhlələrə daşıtdı.*

(The owner had/made the workers carry the building materials.)

*Anjel qızı üçün yun jaket toxutdu.*

(Anjela had the woolen jacket knitted for her girl.)

*O, cəbhədən gələn məktubu nəvəsinə oxutdu.*

(She made her grandchild read the letter which had been received from the battle-field.)

*Ana dərmanı körpəsinə içirdi.*

(Mother had/made her baby take the medicine.)

As we have seen, in the examples which were mentioned above the suffix which is talked about has served the expression of compulsion. Why does this suffix have the ability of expressing compulsion?

### 3. THE RESULTS

Thus, in the notion of compulsion, the process of impact is the main phenomenon. And we know that the process should be expressed by either the verb, or by the means which belong to the verb. It is known that the suffix which is talked about is the suffix which creates verb from verb and there are enough notes about this in the linguistics literatures (Mirzayev, 2006, Jafarov, 1960). For example, *ax* (*flow, run*)-*axıt* (*shed, float*), *ürk* (*be startled, be frightened*)-*ürküt* (*scare, frighten*). In "The structure of the Turkic languages" N.K.Dmitriev presents the suffix *-t* as the suffix which creates verb from verb and writes that "it is used after vowel" and notes that "*-it<sup>4</sup>* is cognate to the previous and it is used with some roots" (Dmitriev, 1962, p. 327). Simultaneously, the suffix *-it<sup>4</sup>* is the form which expresses transitivity. Speaking of the suffix *-la<sup>2</sup>* in "The verb in Azerbaijani language" H.Mirzayev writes that "all of the verbs which have been derived by this suffix require direct object" and notes that "such a feature, mainly, is bound up the morpheme *-t* which stands in the suffix *-la<sup>2</sup>*" (Mirzaev, 2006, p. 181). While speaking of the verb "*böyütmək*" the author notes that "the suffix *-t* serves intransitive verb to make transitive" (Mirzaev, 2006, p. 183). In the other part of the work the author writes that "if there are the consonants (morphemes) *t, d, r, z* in the suffixes which are attached to the dysyllabic verbs, they become mainly transitive, but if there are *l, n, ş* in those suffixes, they become intransitive" (Mirzaev, 2006, p. 106). Presenting the verbs as *yeridərdi, bərkitdi, ləngidirdi, turşudurdu, turşutdu, yavaşıtıdı* H.Mirzayev notes that "as can be seen from the facts, the intransitive verbs have become transitive after receiving the suffix *-t*" (Mirzaev, 2006, p. 57). Generally, this suffix is presented both the suffix which creates transitivity, and the suffix of causative in the linguistic literatures. In "Essays on the comparative morphology of the Turkish languages (Verb)" A.M.Shcherbak writes that "the form of the causative is organized by some affixes which have the different origins and which are joined to the different verbal stems and which perform in one word-form as the indicators of the different rates of causativeness" and the author notes the suffix *-t* among the suffixes which are used much (Shcherbak, 1981, p. 115). If the affix can operate as the suffix of causative, so it expresses compulsion, too. Functioning as the suffix of causative, expressing compulsion of this suffix is actually bound up expressing transitivity of that suffix. Let's see the examples:

*Günəş dağlardakı buzı əritdi.*

(The sun melted the ice in the mountains.)

*Cinayətkar sirin açılmaması üçün şahidi qorxutdu.*

(The offender threatened the witness in order not to be revealing of the crime.)

It is noted that the structure of compulsion includes the side who compels, the side who is compelled, the way and means of compelling, impact, the situation or condition of impact and etc. Therefore, impact is the main and principal factor in the act of compelling (forcing). It is impossible to talk about realization or manifestation of compulsion without impact. That is why, first of all, it is necessary to learn the expression of impact while studying the expression of compulsion. We noted that *-it<sup>4</sup>* (*t*) is the means which creates the grammatical expression of transitivity in Turkic languages. For example, *qorx* (*fear, be afraid, be frightened*)-*qorxut* (*scare, frighten*), *ürk* (*be startled, be frightened*)-*ürküt* (*scare, frighten*), *ax* (*flow, run*)-*axıt* (*shed,*

*float*), *bərki* (solidify, be tempered)- *bərkit* (fortify, temper), *ləngi* (stagnate)- *ləngit* (slow down, decelerate), *yavaş* (slacken)- *yavaşit* (decelerate). In my opinion, this suffix is the means of expression of transitivity before becoming the formal indicator of causative. Verb can be transitive even without the morphological sign. M.Mirzaliyeva writes that “in modern Azerbaijani language the verbs are transitive and intransitive. If the word which expresses the object is used in the dative (accusative) case, then the verb which expresses this word is called transitive. If the word which conveys the object cannot be used in the dative (accusative) case, then the verb which is connected this word is intransitive” (Mirzaliyeva, 1976, p. 6). While speaking of the category of transitivity-intransitivity of verb and the voices of verb some linguists think that the category of voice of verb exists without depending on the category of transitivity-intransitivity of verb and before it. S.Jafarov writes that “although the category of transitivity-intransitivity of verb displays in some extent in the voices of verb, but it has no role in the formation of this category” (Jafarov, 1973, p. 9). According to M.Mirzaliyeva, the category of voice has been existed up to the category of transitivity-intransitivity (Mirzaliyeva, 1976, p. 7). But to my mind, there is some connection between these categories and namely the category of transitivity-intransitivity stands on the base of the category of voice of verb. As well as, the category of transitivity stands on the base of causative. X.Yakubova elucidate that “in Russian and Uzbek languages the category of voice of verb appeared related to the development of the category of transitivity-intransitivity” (Yakubova, 1954, p. 13). In “The types of verb in Yakut language” L.N.Kharitonov notes that “in the far past during the long period the current suffixes of causative have served only to make transitive verb from intransitive verb, but in the next stage of the development of the verbs in Turkic languages these suffixes has served to make causative voice” (Kharitonov, 1963, p. 70). Confirming the opinion of the linguist A.Alakbarova writes: “although the existence of causative is ascribed to the most ancient period of the Turkic languages, however, the category of transitivity has become a base in order to the formation of this category. Historically, the joining of the suffixes of this category mainly to the intransitive stems of verb proves this idea once more. But on the other hand, many verbs are comprehended as the transitive verbs which have lost their causative meanings in the modern times” (Alakbarova, 2010, p. 123). Expressing transitivity of the suffix has allowed it to express the causative voice, too and thereby, it has given opportunity for expression of the notion of compulsion.

But why does this suffix perform as the grammatical form which express transitivity? In my opinion, this is connected with the origin of the suffix. Firstly, let us present the different linguists' opinions about the origin of this suffix. While speaking of the suffixes which create verb from verb, S.Jafarov notes: “From the period in which the written monuments which belong to the Turkic languages appeared up to now, in the existing language materials, we do not come across with a strong language event which will be able to determine the origin of these suffixes” (Jafarov, 1960, p. 116). V.Bang coordinates the origin of the suffix *t* with the verb *et* (Shcherbak, 1981, p. 121). According to A.N.Kononov, the suffix *t* has the same origin with *tir* and is its variant (Kononov, 1960, p. 194). Confirming this idea, P.I.Kuznetsov writes that “in the language of the ancient Turkic monuments, mainly, in modern Turkic languages the affix *t* should be considered the allomorph of the morpheme *-t(ur)*- it performs in the completely concrete position...” (Kuznetsov, 1985, p. 37). Grounding on the theory of agglutination, the author denies the connection of the suffix with *te*, *de* and consider it as the allomorph of the morpheme *tur* (Kuznetsov, 1985, p. 38). Although I support denying the connection of the suffix which is talked about with *te/de* of the author, but I do not agree with the idea about being allomorph of the morpheme *tur* of this suffix. While explaining the origin of the suffix it is advisable to base on the theory of agglutination, but grounding on this theory it is impossible to accept the idea about being allomorph of the morpheme *tur* of this suffix. The main point of F.Bopp's theory of agglutination consists of: In language the affixes which express the grammatical meaning are generated from the roots of word. The linguist takes the floor with these hypotheses in order to show that how the endings of person of verb, the forms of verb have been created. And it is recognized as the theory of agglutination in the linguistics (Rajabli, 2007, see p. 104). In my opinion, while explaining the origin of the suffix *it<sup>4</sup>* (*t*), it is possible to accept generating of this suffix from the verb *et* basing on the theory of agglutination. In this case, V.Bang's hypothesis justifies itself. It is known that the verb *etmək* is a transitive verb and it has the high frequency of using in the language. And besides, this verb is a polysemantic verb and is used with the words which have many different meanings, which belong to the group of substantives (noun, adjective and etc.). In English, French and other languages like these, in this position, some auxiliary verbs are used, that grammatical meaning is expressed by those auxiliary verbs. For example, in English *to make*, in French *faire*, in Spanish *hacer*, in Portuguese *fazer*, in Italian *fare*. A.M.Shcherbak writes that “causation is expressed not in all languages by the morphological means, in many languages of the world, the combinations which consist of the infinitival forms and the verbs which have the semantics of motive, incentive or quasiincentive- the combination which is called (named) analytical causative carry out this purpose: compare,; in Russian, *заставлять* (*to force*), *побуждать* (*to induce*), *вынуждать* (*to force, to*

*compel*), *принуждать* (to force, to compel, to oblige), *допускать* (to allow, to permit), *позволять* (to allow), in English, *make, cause, force*, in French, *faire* (to make), *laisser* (to allow, to let)" (Shcherbak, 1981, p. 119). I do not accept the idea about being the allomorph of the morpheme *tir* of the suffix *it<sup>4</sup>* (*t*) because of that in the ancient Turkic language *it* (*t*) has been more usable, but *tir*, it has been less usable. In the language of the monuments of Orkhon-Yenisey, while the suffix *it* (*t*) has been used productively like both the suffix which has created transitivity and the suffix of causative, but *tir* has been used less. For example,

*Bengü taş tokıtdım* (KTK. 13) (*I had the eternal tombstone built*).

*Örgin anta yaratıtdım, çit anta tokıtdım* (MÇ. 21) (*I had the palace built there, I had the walls built there*).

This proves once again that the suffix *it<sup>4</sup>* (*t*) is not the allomorph of the morpheme *tir*. In my opinion, *it<sup>4</sup>* (*t*) has been generated from *et* (*mək*). Using of the suffix *it<sup>4</sup>* (*t*) like the suffix which has created transitivity and the suffix of causative in the language of ancient Turkic written monuments, even using of it more productively than the suffix *tir* also proves that *it<sup>4</sup>* (*t*) is not the allomorph of the morpheme *tir*. Basing on the theory of agglutination it is possible to put forward that the suffix *it<sup>4</sup>* (*t*) has been generated from the verb *et*(*mək*). Thus, the verb *et*(*mək*) which is considered the origin of the suffix is transitive and is used with the words which belong to the group of substantives (noun, adjective and etc.), especially, nouns and it is the polysemantic verb which has a high frequency of using. Namely using productively of this verb has allowed it to have the auxiliary function and then to develop from an auxiliary verb to the suffix. The phonetic structure of the suffix enables to say that it has been generated from the verb *et*(*mək*). A.M.Shcherbak notes that "the semantics and the external appearance of the morphological indicator of the stems which have *at*, *it* enable to accept seriously the hypotheses which are about the development of the affixes *at*, *it* from the auxiliary verb *et*(*mək*): compare, in Karachay language, *alkış et* (to bless), *tuz et* (to straighten, to correct), *tinç et* (to calm, to quiet, to soothe), in Garagalpag language, *qurs et* (to rumble), in Turkic language, *kaybet* (*kayb et*) (to lose), in Turkmen language, *bar et* (to create), *yok et* (to wipe out), *lap et* (to exaggerate) and so on" (Shcherbak, 1981, p. 150). In my opinion, the verb *et*(*mək*) which derives the compound verb combining the substantives has begun to be used with the verbs, too in the later stages of the development of the language, then it has developed to the suffix which expresses transitivity and causativeness from an auxiliary verb. Speaking of the auxiliary verbs A.M.Shcherbak notes that "a group of the auxiliary verbs accordingly carries out the purpose of making the compound verbs from the substantives: *eyle, et, kıl* (to make, to do), *ur* (to put)" (Shcherbak, 1981, p. 134). In the other part of that work, the author shows the verb *et* among the auxiliary verbs which have preserved their productivity (Shcherbak, 1981, p. 139). In "Comparative grammar of the group of Oguz of Turkic languages" it is noted that "the history of development of the compound verbs which have been created by means of the auxiliary verbs *ol, et* (*elə*) indicates that most time those auxiliary verbs become suffix losing the ability of using as a separate word and gradually harden within the word they have joined to. The scientific analysis of the verbs as *tərgit, bərkit, azal, dincəl* which are used in Azerbaijani language, as well as, in the other Turkic languages confirms this once again. It is interesting that such a process is observed in the verbs which belong to Gagauz language even now: *afetmaa, zapetmaa, kaybetmaa, metetmaa, kabletmaa* and etc" (Elm.nəşr., 1986, p. 55). A.M.Shcherbak writes that "the differentiation of the affixes and the auxiliary verbs in a sense is conditional: the private forms of affix are increased by the forms of compound verb (the compound verbs) and exist in parallel: compare: in Turkic language, *kaybet* (<*kayb et*-) (to lose), *kaybol* (<*kayb ol*-) (to be losted), *seyret* (<*seyr et*-) (to look); In Uzbek language, *yukat* (<*yuk et*-) (to lose), *qapir* (<*qap ur*-) (to speak)" (Shcherbak, 1981, p. 139). In my opinion, the arising of the voices of the verb has happened in the result of the development of the auxiliary verbs to suffix. In "The second rates degree voices of the verb in Turkic languages" S.Jafarov writes that "the initial formation of the voices of the verb comes forward from the period in which it has begun that the words which express the name (substantive) were separated from the words which express the action, namely the word which has the same phonetic structure (the sound composition) is perceived as the unit which on the one hand expresses the thing, but on the other hand expresses the action. In the result of arising such a sense, the foundation for appearance of the first rate voices of the verb is prepared" (Jafarov, 1973, p. 10). That article, mostly, deals with the second rate voices of the verb. When it is said the second rate voice, it is meant the causative voice. The author notes that "the formation of the second rate voices of the verb coincides with the end of the period of deriving words by the syntactical way which is the second stage in the development of the Turkic languages" (Jafarov, 1973, p. 11). In the other part of the article, the author writes that "by the point of deriving word, in that time's level of the development of the language, the second rate voices of the verb would be able to fall back the process of deriving word by the syntactical way as a category of language. It was needed to take the suitable one of the first rate voices of the verb as the main word and to add the auxiliary word (verb) which emphasizes another subject who forces or instigates its subject to do the action" (Jafarov, 1973, p. 12). This is so even in the other languages, for example, like

English, French, and other European languages, not only in Turkic languages. Joining to the auxiliary verb the main verb enables to express this meaning. For example, in English this happens by the auxiliary verbs *make*, in French by the auxiliary verb *faire* which express the same meaning with the former. In Turkic languages, as well as, in Azerbaijani language, the auxiliary verb *etmək* has been the linguistic unit which could perform this function and because of the synthetic structure of Turkic languages, this linguistic unit has developed from the auxiliary verb *etmək* to the suffix. This wouldn't be able to happen in English, in French and in the other languages, because those languages have the analytical structures. But the synthetic structure of Turkic languages, as well as, Azerbaijani language has enabled this auxiliary verb to develop towards the suffix. When we look over the written monuments of Orkhon-Yenisey we observe that the suffix *it* (*t*) has been used productively. So, the transitivity and the meaning of causative have been expressed by means of mainly this suffix in the language of the ancient Turkic written monuments, too. This suffix has been efficient in the history of the language, has been used as the suffix of transitivity and causative, thus has had the definite role in the expression of the notion of compulsion.

#### 4. CONCLUSION

As we have seen, the suffix *it*<sup>4</sup> (*t*) expresses the notion of compulsion more or less degree. When we look over the history of the language we observe that this suffix has been used more than the other suffixes of causative, for example *dir*, but in modern Azerbaijani language this suffix is used less than *dir*<sup>4</sup> as the suffix of causative, ie., as the suffix which expresses compulsion. But anyway this suffix has the definite role in the expression of compulsion as we have seen from the examples. At the same time, it is elucidated that the suffix *it*<sup>4</sup> (*t*) is more ancient than the other suffixes of transitivity and causative and has been used productively in the ancient written monuments. As a result, we must say that the origin of the suffix has enabled it to express compulsion. The origin of the suffix is the verb *etmək*. Having transitivity, polysemy and high frequency of using has enabled the suffix *it*<sup>4</sup> (*t*) which is the result of the development of the verb *etmək* to be formed as the suffix which express the transitivity and then to be used as the suffix of causative. Both the phonetic structure and the semantics of the suffix proves that it has been generated from the verb *etmək*.

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