

– ИССЛЕДОВАНИЕ ТЮРКСКИХ ЯЗЫКОВ –

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Сложные предикаты в языке саха

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Аннотация. В данной статье затрагиваются проблемы, связанные с неоднозначностью сложных предикатов в языке саха. Сложный предикат имеет структурно-семантическое отличие от составного. Также можно выделить функциональные вспомогательные глаголы, которые в семантическом плане выражают аспектуальные и модальные значения. Например, вспомогательный глагол *бар-* ‘уходить’ прибавляется к деепричастию с аффиксом {-Ан}: *ааѡ-ан бар-* ‘начинать читать’, выражая тем самым начало действия. Функциональные вспомогательные глаголы являются результатом грамматикализации в языке саха, но данный процесс в языке не был до конца завершен. Таким образом, возможно двойное толкование предиката *аа-ан бар-* как «начать есть» (сложное) и «съесть и уйти» (составное).

Ключевые слова: язык саха, сложный предикат, составной предикат, вспомогательный глагол, собственное, функциональное, грамматикализация.

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Discussion on complex predicates in the Sakha language

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Abstract. This article raises questions related to ambiguities of complex predicates in the Sakha language. One of ambiguities is differentiation of the complex predicate from the compound one. The other is functional auxiliary verbs, which semantically supplement aspectual and modal meanings. For example, the verb *бар-* ‘depart’ adds the meaning of inchoation of an action to a main verb in the converb {-Ан}: *ааѡ-ан бар-* ‘be going to read’. Functional auxiliary verbs are the result of grammaticalization in the Sakha

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language. But the process of grammaticalization has not been accomplished in the Sakha language. Thus, it is possible to make dual interpretations of a predicate *аһа-ан бар-* as ‘begin to eat’(complex) and ‘eat and go’(compound).

Keywords: Sakha language, predicate, complex, compound, auxiliary verb, proper, functional, grammaticalization.

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1. Introduction

Predicates in the Sakha language have three types of construction: simple, complex and compound. When it comes to studying the grammar of the Sakha language, one of the difficult points is how to clarify the border between complex and compound predicates semantically. Complex predicates consist of a main verb with converb suffixes {-An}, {-A/-H} or {-bftnAn} and following auxiliary verbs. Auxiliary verbs include two types, proper and functional. Auxiliary verbs such as *буол-* ‘be,’ *гин-* ‘do,’ *ер-* ‘be,’ *е-* ‘be,’ *ете-* ‘was’ do not show any ambiguity because they are designated as auxiliary proper. On the other hand, predicate constructions expand their domain of usage by extending the auxiliary function to general verbs such as *бар-* ‘depart,’ *тур-* ‘stand,’ *ис-* ‘go,’ *сирит-* ‘visit.’ This may be considered a process of grammaticalization in the Sakha language. The purpose of this article is to tackle the point of raising ambiguity between complex and compound predicates.

1. Construction of complex predicates with suffixes

1.1. Complex predicates with the suffixes {-An} or {-A/-H}

The complex predicate consists of a main verb in converb suffixes {-An} or {-A/-H} and auxiliary verbs with tense and personal endings.

main verb + {-An} or {-A/-H} aux. v + tense & personal endings

ыта-ан бар- ‘begin to cry’
 ылла-ан эр- ‘begin to sing’
 кэпсэт-эн ис- ‘continue to talk’
 кэпс-ии түс- ‘talk a little’
 эт-э оҕус- ‘tell faster’
 си-эн кэбис- ‘eat out’
 сапсый-ан кэбис- ‘wave hands’
 бар-ан хаал- ‘go away’
 бар-а оҕус- ‘go away as soon as possible’
 бар-а тур- ‘continue to go’
 сүт-эн хаал- ‘completely disappear’
 өйд-үү сырыт- ‘continue to remember’
 тахс-а оҕус- ‘right away go out’

– Уол [сана-та суох] *ист-эн тур-ар*.

Boy voice-poss3sg ptcl[neg] hear-cvb[pst] aux.v-pres3sg

A boy is hearing without saying.

– [Хайдах тиг-эр-гин] *көр-өн олор-о-бун*.

How sew-ptcp[pres]-poss2sg.acc see-cvb[pst] aux.v-pres-1sg

I am watching how you are sewing.

(Grammatika, 1982: 241)

– Көлүйэ-бэ кус-тар түс-т-үлэр, *ыт-а оҕус*.

Small lake-dat duck-pl sit-pret-3pl shoot-cvb[accm] aux.v-imprt2sg

Ducks sat on the small lake. Shoot fast.

– Аанчык аргыйы *тур-ан кэл-л-э*.

Anchik quietly stand up-cvb[pst] aux.v-pret-3sg

Anchik quietly stood up.

(Grammatika, 1982: 402)

1.2. Complex predicate with the suffix {-bHfnAn}

In addition, the converb suffix {-bHfnAn} is used to express the momentary action.

аһаа-бытынан бар- ‘soon begin to eat’

хаам-пытынан бар- ‘soon begin to walk’

– Кыргыт-тар эргилл-эн көр-өөт, эмиэ *сибигинэс-питинэн бар-д-ылар*.

Girl-pl turn-cvb[pst] aux.v[antc] again whisper to each other-cvb[inch] aux.v-pret-3pl

Girls, upon looking back, again began to whisper to each other.

– Коловоротов эмиэ тугу эрэ кытта *астас-нытынан бар-д-а*.

Kolovorotov again something-acc postp[with] hold on to-cvb[inch] aux.v-pret-3sg

Kolovorotov again started to hold on to something.

(Grammatika, 1982: 251)

2. Differentiation of the complex predicate from the compound

In Sakha the construction of the complex predicate has extensively developed as one of main properties characterizing its linguistic typology. A complex predicate consisting of a main verb in a converb and a suffix with a (functional) auxiliary verb in a tense marker and a personal suffix entails an aspectual meaning. It is differentiated from a compound predicate with two main finite verbs.

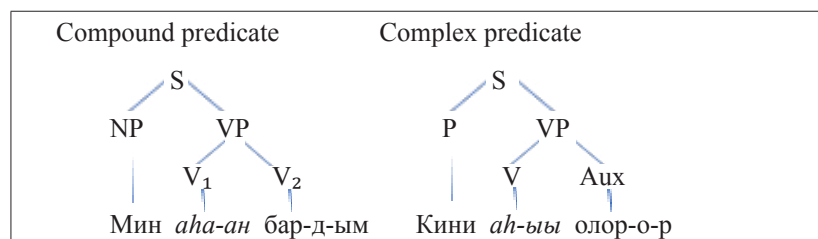
– Мин *аһа-ан* бар-д-ым. [compound] ‘I went out after eating.’

I eat-cvb[pst] go-pret-1sg

– Кини *аһ-ыы* оло-ор. [complex] ‘He is eating.’

He eat-cvb[accm] aux.v-pr3sg

Figure 1: Compound and complex predicates



Two sentences above show the difference between a compound predicate and a complex one. In the first example ‘*аһа-ан бар-д-ым*’ is a compound predicate, meaning ‘went out after eating’ or ‘ate and went out’ and in the second sentence ‘*аһ-ыы оло-ор*’ is a complex predicate, meaning ‘is eating’¹.

¹ The same construction of predicates is found in Korean language.

– Na-nyn mog-go ga-ss-da.

I-nom eat-cvb go-pst-ending (Compound)

– Gy-nyn mog-go iss-ø-da.

He-nom eat-cvb aux.v-pr-ending (Complex)

In the first sentence ‘*mog-go ga-ss-da*’ is a compound predicate (‘went out after eating.’), and in the second one ‘*mog-go iss-ø-da*’ is a complex one (‘am eating.’).

3. Auxiliary verbs in complex predicates

3.1. The semantic role of auxiliary verbs

In the construction of complex predicates auxiliary verbs supplement formal and semantic properties to main verbs. An auxiliary verb, first, takes a role of a morphemic formative (a suffix) with a grammatical meaning. Second, it provides an additional meaning to the converb construction. Third, it intensifies the property of an action expressed by a converb.

For example, the construction of the converb in {-An} and auxiliary verbs *кэбис-* or *хаал-* indicates termination of an action, while that of the converb in {-A/-H} and an auxiliary verb *оџус-* represents momentariness of an action as follows:

сиэ-н кэбис- 'eat out'
ыйыста-н кэбис- 'swallow the whole'

бар-а оџус- 'go fast'
онор-о оџус- 'get smth done completely'

Morphologically, auxiliary verbs are classified into two types: proper and functional.

3.2. Auxiliary verbs proper

Table 1. Auxiliary verbs proper

буол- 'be'
гын- 'do'
эр- 'be'
э- 'be'
этэ- 'was'
сыс- 'almost not' ('beat')

These auxiliary verbs form complex predicates with main verbs.

– **буол-**

көст-өр буол- 'be seen'

бар-ар буол- 'keep walking; go away; intend to go'

– **эр-**

Миигин күүт-эн эр-ээр. 'Wait for me (until I come)'

Хонуу көџөр-өн эр-эр. 'The field is becoming green'

Манна олор-он эр-иэ-м. 'Here I will live (for the time being)'

– **сыс-**

Бар-а сыс-та. 'He almost went out'

These auxiliary verbs also make complex predicates in combination with nouns.

– Мин булчут буол-л-ум. 'I became a hunter'

I hunter-nom become-pret-1sg

– Кини булчут э-т-э. 'He was a hunter'

He hunter be-pret-3sg

– Мин булчут эр-дэх-пинэ. 'When I was a hunter'

I hunter be-ptcp[cond]-poss1sg.part

It is worth noticing that a complex predicate *булчут буол-л-ум* here could be considered as a subordinate clause, which consists of a subject and a predicate. Thus, it may be analyzed that auxiliary verbs *буол-*, *э-*, *эр-* independently function as a predicate of a subordinate clause as in an embedded sentence. The concept of “an embedded sentence” which has a double subject in a

sentence is one of typical features to Korean language, as in the footnote². These are compared as in the following figures:

Fig. 2-a Sakha

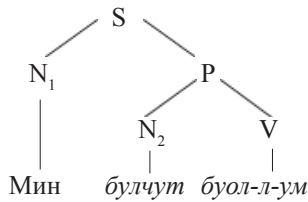
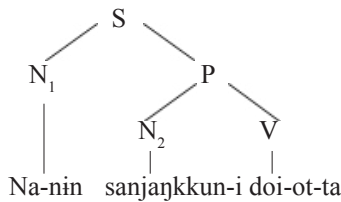


Fig. 2-b Korean



3.3. Functional auxiliary verbs

Some general verbs function as auxiliary verbs, mostly supplementing aspectual and modal meanings.

Table 2. Functional auxiliary verbs

verbs	verbs
бар- ‘depart’	кэл- ‘come’
тур- ‘stand’	киир- ‘enter’
ис- ‘go’	табыс- ‘go out’
сырыт- ‘visit’	ыл- ‘bring’
түс- ‘fall’	биэр- ‘give’
оѳус- ‘beat’	баттаа- ‘press’
тарт- ‘pull’	саай- ‘hammer’
кэбис- ‘throw’	диэ- ‘speak’
хаал- ‘fly’	сатан- ‘be possible’
баѳар- ‘wish’	табылын- ‘be hit’
олор- ‘live’	

(Grammatika, 1982: 405)

1.1.1 A verb бар-

3.3.1.1. As an auxiliary verb

A verb бар- adds the meaning of inchoation of an action to a main verb in the converb {-An}.

сыт-ан бар-	‘be going to lie’
олор-он бар-	‘be going to sit’
үлэлэ-эн бар-	‘be going to work’
ыта-ан бар-	‘be going to cry’
ааѳ-ан бар-	‘be going to read’
киэһэр-эн бар-	‘be going to darken’

² It is worthwhile comparing with double-subject sentence in the embedded sentence of Korean language.
Kor. Na-nin [sanjan kkun-i doi-ot-ta.] ‘I became a hunter.’
I-nom. hunter-nom. become-pst

The inchoation of an action is also expressed by the complex auxiliary phrase *киир-эн бар-* or by the converb suffix {-*BitInAn*} with the auxiliary verb *бар-*.

суруй-ан *киир-эн бар-* 'begin to write'
үлэлэ-эн *киир-эн бар-* 'begin to work'

аһаа-бытынан *бар-* 'soon begin to eat'
хаам-пытынан *бар-* 'soon begin to parade'
кэпсэп-питинэн *бар-* 'soon begin to tell'

3.3.1.2. As a conjunction of time

Бар-ан, the converb construction, functions as a conjunction of time.

– Бар-ан *бар-ан*, кэл-э илик. 'After he left, he did not come.'

(he) go-cvb[pst] aux.v-cvb[pst] come-cvb[accm] ptcl[neg] [cunctative mood]

-Эт-эн *бар-ан*, өйдөө-т-үм. 'After I told, I understood.'

tell-cvb[pst] aux.v-cvb[accm] understand-pret-1sg

(Sleptsov, 1972:63)

– Оля [үөрэб-ин бүтэр-эн *бар-ан*], биир ый сынньам-мыт-а.

Olja study-poss3sg.acc finish-cvb[pst] aux.v-cvb one month rest-ptcp[pst]-3sg [narrative past]

Olja, after finishing her study, took a rest of a month.

– Итинник тыл-ы *ист-эн бар-ан* бэркэ абар-д-ым.

such word-acc hear-cvb[pst] aux.v-cvb very be angry-pret-1sg

When I heard such a word, I got seriously angry.

(Grammatika, 1982:241)

3.3.1.3. As the expression of an urgent action

In combination with the converb in {-*A/-H*-} the auxiliary verb *бар-* expresses the urgency of an action.

тиэр-э *бар-* 'tumble down'
умс-а *бар-* 'tumble forward'
быһ-а *бар-* 'be unexpectedly broken'

(Sleptsov, 1972:63)

1.1.2. Other auxiliary verbs

Modal verbs function as auxiliary supplementing the meaning of modality. The stem of a main verb combines with the adjectival participles of tense (future or present) or mood(conditional) implication, taking case (accusative, dative, or partitive) endings.

The main verb takes the adjectival participle suffix of the future tense {-*IAx*} and the accusative ending.

-баҕар- 'wish, hope'

– Бар-ых-пын *баҕар-а-бын* 'I want to go.'

go-ptcp[*fut*]-poss1sg.acc aux.v-pres-1sg

– Бар-ых-хын *баҕар-а-ҕын*. 'You want to go.'

go-ptcp[*fut*]-poss2sg.acc aux.v-pres-2sg

– Бар-ых-тарын *баҕар-ал-лар*. 'They want to go.'

go-ptcp[*fut*]-poss3pl.acc aux.v-pres-3pl

– Бил-иэх-пин *баҕар-а-бын*. 'I want to know.'

know-ptcp[*fut*]-poss1sg.acc aux.v-pres-1sg

– санаа- 'think'

– Үөрэн-иэх-пин *саныы-бын* ‘I want to study.’
study-ptcp[*fut*]-poss1sg.acc aux.v-pres1sg

(Grammatika, 1982: 402-403)

The main verb takes the conditional mood suffix {-TAX} and the dative or partitive case endings.

– **тап-** ‘hit’: табылын- [pass] ‘be hit’
– Бар-дах-ха *таб-ылл-ар.* ‘I should go.’
go-ptcp[cond]-dat aux.v-pass-pres3sg
– Үлэлээ-тэх-хэ *таб-ылл-ар.* ‘I should work.’
work-ptcp[cond]-dat aux.v-pass-pres3sg
– Бар-дах-пына *таб-ылл-а-р.* ‘I should go.’
go-ptcp[cond]-poss1sg.part aux.v-pass-pres3sg
– **сата-** [aux.] ‘be necessary, be possible’
– Үөрэн-нэх-хэ *сата-н-ар.* ‘It is necessary to learn.’
learn-ptcp[cond]-dat aux.v-pass-pres3sg
– Көрсүс-тэх-хэ *сата-н-ар.* ‘It is necessary to meet him.’
meet-ptcp[cond]-dat aux.v-pass-pres3sg
– Көрдөр-дөх-хө *сата-н-ар.* ‘It is necessary to show.’
show-ptcp[cond]-dat aux.v-pass-pres3sg
(Grammatika, 1982: 402-403)

The main verb takes the adjectival participle suffix of the present tense {-Ar} and the dative case ending.

– **тий-** ‘reach’, [aux.v] ‘need’
– Бар-ар-га *тий-улл-эр.* ‘They need to go.’
go-ptcp[prog]-dat aux.v-pass-pres3sg
– Маны ыл-ар-га *тий-э-бин.* ‘You need to take this.’
this take-ptcp[pr]-dat aux.v-pr-pres2sg
(Grammatika, 1982: 402)

The main verb takes the converb in {-A}.

– **сыс-** [aux.v] ‘almost, nearly’, ‘hit’
– Кыай-а *сыс-м-а.* ‘He nearly won.’
win-cvb[accm] aux.v.-pret-3sg
(Grammatika, 1982: 402)

1.3. Lexicalization by auxiliary verbs

Some of auxiliary verbs are characteristic of lexicalizing main verbs. For example. *санааҕа түс-* ‘mourn’, *эт мут-* ‘grow fat’ can acquire different lexical meanings.

санаа-ҕа түс-: ‘thought + dative + fall’ => ‘mourn’
эт тут-: ‘meat + hold’ => ‘grow fat, fatten’

(Grammatika, 1982: 402)

Auxiliary verbs *түс-*, *мут-* and *ыл-* add an aspectual meaning to complex predicates.

бар-а түс- ‘a little go’
бар-а түр- ‘continue to go’
сит-эн ыл- ‘quickly chase’

(Grammatika 1982: 401)

көрүн-э түс- 'a little see'
 көр-дөр-ө түс- 'a little show'
 сүүр-э тур- 'continue to run'
 эт-эн бизр- 'secretly tell'

(Grammatika, 1982: 403)

On the other hand, auxiliary verbs formulate new verbs in combination with onomatopoeic words.

ньан диэ- 'grumble' (*ньан 'a puppy's bark')
 бурал гын- 'fly here and there'
 күп гын- 'slap' (*күп 'a soundless blow')
 ар диэ- 'yell, shout' (*ар 'yelling sound')
 дык гын- 'suddenly shudder'
 тосту бар- 'break, crack' (*тосту [adv] 'breaking apart')
 элэк гын- 'tease, ridicule' (*элэк 'ridicule')

(Grammatika, 1982: 401)

New verbs are also derived from auxiliary verbs in combination with converbs or adverbs.

кэл-эн түс- 'fall down'
 эмти бар- 'break in pieces'

(Grammatika, 1982: 403)

Adverbs *хайа*, *көнү* derive new verbs in combination with a functional auxiliary verb *бар*.

хайа бар- 'be unexpectedly split'
 көнү бар- 'completely collapse'

(Sleptsov, 1972:63)

Auxiliary verbs also formulate new verbs in combination with nouns of nominative, accusative, dative and ablative cases

өй ыл- 'come to mind'
 өй-төн аах- 'recite'
 көр-ү тут- 'take a walk'
 олох-хо киллэр- 'take root'

(Grammatika, 1982: 403)

1.4. Syntactic restriction on auxiliary verbs

Auxiliary verbs are not allowed to function as a grammatically independent component in a sentence. They can just be secondary members in complex predicates with main verbs. When it is necessary to emphasize predicates, particles *эрэ* 'merely', *ахан* 'very', *абай* 'only', *да* 'also' are inserted between a main verb and an auxiliary one.

– тас гын- 'crack'
 – бар- саган- 'necessary to leave'
 – үлэлээ- э- 'work'

– Тас *эрэ* гын-н-а. 'It just cracked.'

crack *just* make-pret-3sg *тас [onomatopoeic] 'crack'

– Бар-дах-ха *абай* сага-н-ар. 'It is just necessary to leave here.'

go-ptcp[cond]-dat *must* aux.v-pass-pres3sg

– Үлэл-иир *да* э-т-э. 'As he worked'

work-ptcp[pr] *also* be-pret-3sg

(Grammatika, 1982: 403)

4. Further questions for ambiguities of predicates

4.1. Ambiguous usages of functional auxiliary verbs

Some of functional auxiliary verbs show ambiguities, by which it is difficult to differentiate their functions, 'a general verb or an auxiliary one'.

- аһа-ан бар-
 - a) the main verb in the converb + the main verb, i.e. 'eat and depart'.
 - b) the main verb + the auxiliary, i.e. 'begin to eat'
- тур-ан кэл-
 - a) A main verb + a main verb, i.e. 'stand and come'
 - b) A main verb + an auxiliary, i.e. 'be standing'

(Grammatika, 1982:402)

For example, the following sentences are interpreted in dual meanings:

– Кини аһа-ан бар-д-а. 'He ate and departed.' ~ 'He began to eat.'

He eat-cvb[pst] go-pret-3sg

– Кини аргый тур-ан кэл-л-э. 'He silently stood and came.' ~ 'He was silently standing.'

He silently stand-cvb[pst] come-pret-3sg

4.1.1 The intransitive verb *uc-*

If the verb *uc-* follows a converb in {-An}, *uc-* functions as the auxiliary, but after the construction of converb in {-A/-H} it carries out the function of a general verb.

the auxiliary	the general
stem + {-An} <i>uc-</i>	stem + {-A/-H} <i>uc-</i>
ааџ-ан ис- 'continue to read'	ааџ-а ис- 'read and go/ going, read'
кэпсэ-эн ис- 'continue to tell'	кэпс-ии ис- 'tell and go/ telling, go'

However, the following phrases still raise the question of ambiguities:

– хаам-ан ис-:

a) 'continue to walk' or b) 'walking, go /walk and go'

– ыстанала-ан ис-:

a) 'continue to jump up and down' or b) 'jumping up and down, go /jump up and down and go'

– сыыл-ан ис-:

a) 'continue to creep' or b) 'creeping, go /creep and go'

(Grammatika, 1982: 281)

4.1.2 The intransitive verb *мыр-*, *мүс-*

In most cases of complex predicates verbs *мыр-* and *мүс-* are considered as auxiliary, because their auxiliary meanings are distinctive from lexical ones.

- хаам-а тур- 'continue to walk'
- бар-а тур- 'continue to go'
- быг-а түс- 'a little protrude'

Some phrases of these verbs cannot avoid the question of ambiguity. The following examples can be interpreted into two ways:

– кэпс-ии тур-:

a) 'continue to talk' or b) 'talking, stand /talk and stand'

– ааџ-а тур-:

a) 'continue to read' or b) 'reading, stand /read and stand'

– көрдөр-ө тур-:

a) 'continue to show' or b) 'showing, stand /show and stand'

– көр-ө түс-:

a) 'cast a glance' or b) 'seeing, go down /see and go down or c) 'go down to see'

– аһ-ыы түс-:

a) 'a little eat' or b) 'eating, go down/ eat and go down' or c) 'go down to eat'

(Grammatika, 1982: 281)

4.2. Further dispute of ambiguities

4.2.1. Compound or complex predicates?

Korkina, Ubrjatova, et al. (1982:241) classifies these sentences below as compound predicates, in which *тур-ар* and *олор-бун* function as one of main verbs, preserving their lexical meanings.

A) - Уол [саһа-та суох] *ист-эн тур-ар*.

Boy voice-poss3sg ptcl[neg] hear-cvb[pst] stand-pres3sg

[compound] A boy stands and hears without speaking.

B) – [Хайдах тиг-эр-гин] *көр-өн олор-о-бун*.

How sew-ptcp-poss2sg.acc see-cvb[pst] sit-pres-1sg

[compound] I sit and see how you sew.

(Grammatika, 1982: 241)

It is not natural to accept this interpretation of compound predicates. Rather, it is more logical to treat verbs *бар-* and *олор-* as the auxiliary of complex predicates. Thus, they should be interpreted as A) [complex] 'A boy *is hearing*, without speaking.' and B) [complex] 'I *am seeing* how you sew.'

4.2.2 Verbs in dispute of ambiguities

In the Sakha grammar the following phrases are still put in dispute of ambiguities, which are generated from the unclarity of grammatical function. Thus, as indicated in the verbs *бар-* and *сырым-*, their fates are dependent on the contextual meanings.

4.2.2.1. In the case of *бар-*

– аһа-ан *бар-*

(a) begin to eat (complex)

(b) eat and go (compound)

– үлэлэ-эн *бар-*

(a) begin to work (complex)

(b) work and go (compound)

– күл-эн *бар-*

(a) begin to smile (complex)

(b) smile and go (compound)

(Grammatika, 1982: 281)

4.2.2.2. In the case of *сырым-*

The verb *сырым-* is notified in three ways: a) as a general verb, b) as an auxiliary verb, and c) in duality.

a) A general verb *сырым-* with a lexical meaning 'visit, exist, stay':

– Бөрө тыа-ба *сылдь-ар*. 'A wolf lives in forest.'

wolf forest-dat stay-pres3sg

– Бэргэхэ-һ *бу сылдь-ар*. 'Here is your hat.'

hat-poss2sg here exist-pres3sg

(Grammatika, 1982: 281)

b) An auxiliary verb *сырым-*:

It implies continuity or routine of an action by a main verb in the converb in {-A/-H}.

– *сан-ыы сырым-* ‘continue to think’

– *күл-э сылды-ар.* ‘He always smiles.’

– *охт-о сылды-ар.* ‘He often falls down.’

(Grammatika, 1982: 281)

c) Semantic duality of a verb *сырым-*:

It is difficult to differentiate the lexical meaning of the verb *сырым-* from its auxiliary function. Sentences with the verb *сырым-* in a predicate often show semantic duality.

– *бил-э сырым-*

(a) (always) know (complex)

(b) go and know (compound)

– *ооннь-уу сырым-*

(a) continue to play (complex)

(b) play and go (compound)

(Grammatika, 1982: 281)

As indicated in Korkina, Ubrjatova, et al. (1982: 281) in Sakha there has been a strong tendency toward specialization of functional auxiliary verbs. It is possible to premise that the construction of complex predicates in Sakha is still in progress of grammaticalization. Thus, it is necessary to continue to scrutinize the expansion of general verbs into the category of auxiliary verbs.

5. Conclusion

Grammaticalization in the Sakha language is still going on in the category of predicates construction with functional auxiliary verbs. In this sense, further study should be focused on extension of the function of general verbs. Especially intransitive verbs such as *bar-* ‘depart,’ *is-* ‘go,’ *tur-* ‘stand,’ *tüs-* ‘fall,’ and *sirit-* ‘visit’ are expanding their function to auxiliary role in complex predicates.

As indicated in Korkina, Ubrjatova, et al. (1982: 281), in Sakha there has been a strong tendency toward specialization of functional auxiliary verbs. It is possible to premise that the construction of complex predicates in Sakha is still undergoing a process of grammaticalization. Thus, it is necessary to continue to scrutinize the expansion of general verbs into the category of auxiliary ones, and to find its linguistic motivation.

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Условные сокращения

acc – accusative – аккумулятив

accm – accompanist – сопутствующее (деепричастие)

antc – antecedent – предшествующее (деепричастие)

aux – auxiliary – вспомогательное

cond – conditional – условное (наклонение)

cvb – converb – деепричастие

dat – dative – дательный падеж

fut – future – будущее время

imprt – imperative – повелительное (наклонение)

inch – inchoative – инхоатив

neg – negative – отрицательная форма

pcpl – participle – причастие

ptcl – particle – частица

par – partitive – партитив

pass – passive – страдательный (залог)

pst – past – прошедшее время

prec – precative – прекатив

pl – plural – множественное число

poss – possessive – посессивность

postp – postposition – послелог

pres – present – настоящее время

pret – preterite – недавнопрошедшее время

sg – singular – единственное число

v – verb – глагол.