Suffixation in Old Turkic Inscriptions

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Abstract – **Recently, the language of one of the oldest Turkic written records, which are dated back to VII-IX centuries, the Orhon Old Turkic monuments are studied in different aspects, considering that these inscriptions contain important historical, linguistic and cultural data on Old Turkic period. In addition, the language of Old Turkic inscriptions, as the earliest valuable written data for language reconstruction and establishment of genetic relations of modern Turkic languages, is still a frequent subject in Turkological studies, as well as in Altaic studies.**

Suffixation is widely used productive word formation in Old Turkic as well as in Modern Turkic languages as an agglutinative type of languages. The study of suffixal morphemes in the language of Old Turkic inscriptions is important in reconstruction of archetypes, etymological base of suffixes and historical development of word formation process of Modern Turkic languages. This paper presents a detailed description of suffixes in Old Turkic inscriptions, giving the morphemic –structural, semantic and etymological analyses and historical development of derivations in modern Turkic languages.

Key words – word formation; suffixation; Orhon Old Turkic inscriptions; morphemes; etymology

I. INTRODUCTION

Word stock of any language including Turkic languages constantly changes, being enriched with new words. Enrichment of vocabulary stock of any language is carried out in two ways: 1) word formation, 2) by means of borrowing of words. The word-formation of Modern Turkic languages was formed in the result of a long period of development process. The history of the Turkic languages goes back to Altaic languages, as well as in Turkology the earliest period in the history of Turkic languages is known as Altai period. However, the oldest written records, Old Turkic Runic inscriptions gives the description of the earliest state of the Turkic language. The Orhon written monuments are one of the oldest written records of the Old Turkic language, which survived to the present day. As a valuable heritage of all Turkic peoples, it needs new points on comparative methods of research by comparing Old Turkic language with modern Turkic languages in the connection with the history and worldview of Turkic people. Word formation plays an important role in classification cognitive activity of a nation, being one of the main means of enrichment of word stock (Esippova, 2011).

Word formation as the section of linguistics studies regularities and ways of new word formation on the basis of already known lexemes on the samples and models existing in language. Nowadays, steady interest in this perspective is observed as from linguists of Kazakhstan and foreign linguists. The scientific interest for word formation is caused not only need of studying of ways of formation of new words and ways of enrichment of vocabulary stock of any language, but also that word-formation processes often comes in contact with other grammatical phenomena and even, sometimes, cause them. The fact that word formation is one of decisive factors of enrichment of vocabulary stock of any language always increases the actuality of word formation studies in linguistics.

According to linguistic materials, in the language of Orhon Old Turkic monuments, scholars define the following types of derivations: compounding, suffixation, substantivization and calquing. In our research paper, we capture suffixation as one of the productive word formation pattern in the language of Orhon Inscriptions.

II. METHODS AND MATERIALS

As the material base for the given analyses, we used Orhon Old Turkic Inscriptions of VI-VIII centuries AD. These inscriptions was discovered and presented to the whole world by Russian scientist N. M. Yadrintsev in 1889. He declared about stele with unknown writings along the rivers Orhon in Mongolia. In 1890 a Finnish researcher A. Geikel and in 1891 Russian scientist V.Radlov made an estampage copy of the monument. After the deciphering of Runic alphabet by V. Thomsen, V. Radlov was the first scholar who made the transcription and translation of the Kultegin inscription (Sartkhozhauly, 2012). Orhon Inscriptions consist of big texts Kultegin, Ongin, Bilge Kagan, Tonykuk monuments and other smaller texts (Kononov, 1979; Zholdasbekov, Sartkozhauly, 2007).

1. The monument of Kultegin is an epitaph devoted to a hero Kultegin, which narrates about his heroic campaigns, conquest and about Turkic tribes and people. Masters from Chinese Tan Dynasty established this monument to the leader of Turkic Khanate at the proposal of Bilge Kagan in 731 AD, as it is stated in the inscription (Zholdasbekov, Sartkozhauly, 2007). This monument is situated in Central Mongolia, on the east bank of Orhon River. N. Yadrintsev discovered this Turkic-Chinese writing on a stela in 1889. In 1890 a Finnish researcher A. Geikel and in 1891 Russian scientist V.Radlov made an estampage copy of the monument. After the deciphering of Runic alphabet by V. Thomsen, V. Radlov was the first scholar who made the

transcription and translation of the Kultegin inscription (Sartkhozhauly, 2012).

2. The monument of Bilge Kagan, which is situated on the east side of Orhon River in Mongolia, is similar to Kultegin monument. The turkologists assume this monument was written in 683-734 (Kononov, 1979). In this text, the author tells about the Turkic governors, political affairs and historical events. The monument of Bilge Kagan was discovered and studied at the same time with Kultegin inscription.

3. The next big text of Orhon Inscriptions is Tonykuk monument, situated in Tov region the Central part of Mongolia 60 km from Ulan Bator. This monument established in honor of Tonykuk dates in 712-716. Turkologists suppose the author of the text is Tonykuk himself. He was an important figure in Turkic Khanate, who was an advisor of three Khans in this Khanate. He is described as a wise man playing an important role in politics of the Khanate. The Tonykuk inscription was discovered in 1897 by E. Clements, a wife of D. Klements, who was in the political exile. V. Radlov published the transcription and translation of the text in 1899 (Zholdasbekov, Sartkozhauly, 2007).

4. Ongin monument an epitaph of army leader Alp El Etmish was established nearly between 700-716 AD. It is situated in Ovorhangai region 30 km. from Arvahaiyr town in Mongolia. N. Yadrintsev discovered it in 1891 and V. Radlov published the text in 1895, afterwards research works of H. Orkun, S. Malov, T. Tekin, G. Clausson and others was published.

5. The monument of Culli Chur a leader Tardush tribe, who died in 721. V. Kotvitch discovered it in Ihe-Hushety steppe in 1921 (Zholdasbekov, Sartkozhauly, 2007).

6. Moiun Chur monument or a "Selenga Stone" found near the river Selenga in 1909 by G. Ramsted. The text was written nearly in 744-759 in the honour of the first leader of Uigur Dynasty Moiun Chur, who conquered the last Khan of Turkic Khanate Ozmish Tegin in 745 (Zholdasbekov, Sartkozhauly, 2007).

The word 'chur' with the meaning of 'leader', 'worrior' was used as title of higher administration, military rank. The language of the monument is Uihgur and it differs from the language of other monuments.

Research work was conducted on the basis of following dictionaries:

- the Dictionary of Old Turkic Language (1969);
- Etymological Dictionary of Turkic Languages (Sevortyan, 1980;)
- Historical-Comparative Grammar of Turkic Languages (2006);
- Dictionaries of modern Turkic Languages.

The objective of this study is historical –comparative analysis and classification of suffixal derivations of nouns and adjectives in Orhon Old Turkic Inscriptions and this objective conditioned the setting of the following tasks:

-systematization of suffixal derivatives according to their morphemic-structural features;

-identification of full structure of word forming formants, with determination of their semantic features;

- to give phono-morphological and semantic description and etymology of suffixes.

The methodological basis of research include works of well-known linguists on word formation and morphology as E.S. Kubryakova, N. K. Dmitriyev, A.N. Kononov, E.V. Sevortyan, N. A. Baskakov, G. Aidarov, M. Yeskeeva, M. Erdal, B. Atalay, A.V. Essipova, A. Salkynbai, N. Oralbayeva and others. For interpretation of etymology of derivatives and their formants, we consulted etymological dictionaries and dictionary of Old Turkic language.

III. THEORETICAL BASIS FOR ANALYSIS

The history of research of word formation goes back to XI century. M. Kashgari gives a short description of word formation means and patterns in Turkic languages in his dictionary "Divani Lugat-it-Turk" written in XI century AD (Historical Comparative Grammar of Turkic Languages, 2006). Turkologists accept this work of M. Kashgari as the earliest work on turkological studies.

Suffixation, as one of the productive word formation means, are studied in all Turkological works on grammar. In the works of Russian and European turkologists of XIX c. as N. Katanov (1803), M. Kazambek (1846), V.V. Radloff (1870), P.M. Melliyoransky (1894) and others, word formation are considered as a part of grammar. During the Soviet Union period in research works on grammar of Turkic languages word forming formants are studied in different aspects. We can point out the works of such scholars as N.A. Baskakov (1952, 1962), N.K. Dmitriev (1948, 1962), A.N. Kononov (1980), K.M. Musayev (1964), C.E. Malov (1951), E.V. Sevortyan (1966), A.M. Sherbak (1970) and others.

The works of turkologists as M. Erdal, M. Ergin, A. Berta contain very important facts on word formation of Turkic languages. M. Erdal studies the word formation of Old Turkic language in functional approach and explores the functional value of suffixes in which he captures the derivations taken from all old Turkic monuments as well as Orhon inscriptions (Erdal, 1989). Linguists of Turkey concentrate their works on formal and historical aspect of studied linguistic phenomena, paying attention to the semantics.

Recently, word formation is studied within comparative – historical research of relative and non-relative languages and most of works capture suffixation. This approach to derivations is important in studying functional-semantic development of suffixes. The work of S.L. Charekov on

functional-semantic development of suffixes in Altaic languages on the materials of Evenki and Buryat languages (Charekov, 1989) may serve as a good example.

Theoretical aspect of word formation in the given analysis is based on works of E.S. Kubryakova, , N. K. Dmitriyev, A.N. Kononov, E.V. Sevortyan, M. Erdal, A.V. Essipova, N. Oralbayeva, A. Salkhynbai and others.

IV. SEMANTIC INTERPRETATION OF SOME NOUN AND ADJECTIVE FORMING SUFFIXES

Suffixation is widely used productive word formation in Old Turkic as well as in Modern Turkic languages as an agglutinative type of languages. The second main element in suffixal derivations is – word-forming suffixes. Suffixes have definite functions in word formation. The function of suffixes is to add a lexical meaning to a derived word. As K. Lim states in his research work on derivations of verbs in Old Turkic language, suffixes in Turkic languages carry very important semantic functions (An Kim Lim, 2011). However, some of the suffixes just modify the meaning of root words. In connection with this word - forming suffixes are divided:

- Suffixes which add a lexical meaning to a derived word: *bil-ge* (*bil-*"to know" and *bilge - wise*), *ekin-lig* ("seeding"- "cultivated plants"), *eblig* (*eb*-house, *eblig-*married)

- Suffixes, which just modify the meaning of root word: *eki-nti, bes-inç jegırmı-nç* etc.

A meaning extention of suffixes had begun in the period of Old Turkic Language. In order to identify the etymology and historical development of the suffixes it is necessary to capture the phonological, lexical-semantic, morphonological and morphological features. In the process of phonological, phono-morphological and phono-semantic development, the structural-semantic derivations of the suffixes of different levels result in weakening of connection of homogenous affixes and possess heterogeneous feature. In the language of Old Turkic Inscriptions the affixes comprise –C, -V, -VC, -CV, -CVC, -VCV, -CVCV, -CCV models (Tuimebayev ,Yeskeeva, 2013). The study of suffixal morphemes in the language of Orhon inscriptions is important in reconstruction of archetypes, etymological base of suffixes and historical development of word formation process of Modern Turkic languages.

According to the structure of suffixal derrivatives we identify the following types:

A >N, N > N, N > V

N < A

a) X_n +*CVC*

Relative adjective formation with noun+ relative adj. forming suffixes *–lï(γ); -lig* :

Bodun+lïγ with the meaning *'national'* which is directly related to the meaning of the root word *bodun* 'nation' the suffix –lïγ e implies the relativity to noun stem.

–lï(γ); -lig has the meaning of belongingness of a person to a definite place:

Čöl +lig denotes *'from desert or steppe'* besides this we suppose it to denote a meaning *'deserted'*. In "Žoqčï sïγïtčï öŋre küün tuγsïqta bökli čöllig el tabγač… " (KT I. 4) the derivative implies *'el (people or tribal organization) from desert or inhabiting desert'*. The word formation meaning is derived from the meaning of the noun root 'čöl' denoting *'desert, steppe'* which exist in all Turkic languages, used in different derivations as root word. The dNA suffix forms adjectives with meaning of possession that is designated by root word of derivation.

In above mentioned derivative as well as other derivations as *TON+-lïγ* 'having clothes' (KT 29), *KÜL+ lig* *'famous, well known'* (KT 4). The *-lïγ* suffix forms the meaning of possession designated by root words 'ton' –'fur, coat', 'kü'- 'a sound', 'a melody'.

Phonological description: The adnominal adj. suffix *–lïq* allomorphs *–lïγ; –lïq; –luγ; –lüg*; it is cohering suffix and vowel and consonant changes in harmony with the root word vowel. The most probably used derivations of 'baš' are formed with dNN suffix *–lïq* almost in all Turkic languages (with different phonetic modifications) and old Turkic Inscriptions 'baš+ lïq 'the head', 'leader', 'realm' and etc. The suffix *–lï(γ)* in some modern Turkic languages exist in – *lïγ; –lïq; –lï* forms, from the historical phonology of Turkic languages we know the last consonants as γ, g, q, k are dropped out in some modern Turkic languages. This *–lï(γ)* suffixation is the productive means of relative adjective formation: Tuva: *DAŠ+ tïγ* 'stony', *DAΓ+ lïγ* 'mountainous' ; khakass: *TON+ nïγ* 'dressed in fur coat' or with metonymic change in semantic in Kazakh *TON+dï* 'rigged out with clothes, wealthy' (Tomanov, 1981).

Historical development of suffix: in "Historical Grammar of Kazakh Language" (Tomanov, 1981) gives the extension of meaning of *–lïγ; –lïq; –lï* derivational adjectives in some modern Turkic languages (in comparison with Old Turkic language): the suffixes determines the meaning of belonging to a nation, place. For example, in Kharashai belonging to a nation: *QÏTAI-lï 'chinese',KARASHAI-lï 'Kharashai'*; in Turkish and Turkmen belonging to a place: *ISTANBUL-lï 'from Istanbul', MORÏ-lï 'from Morï'* etc. In modern Kazakh word formation the suffix *–lï /li* is used in compound adjectives in descript. adj. + relative adj. and noun+ relative adj. structures as a formant. For instance, qïz *MINEz+di 'shy, kind* (direct. *maidenlike character)'*, *žumïr bas+ tï* (pende) *'servant of God'; žas bala+ lï 'with a little child'* , *tereŋ oi+lï 'profoun thinker'* etc. (Oralbayeva, Kurmanaliyev, 2009).

As M. Erdal states adjectives of privative oppositions with suffixes –sïz/-siz widespread and lively suffix, added to both noun base and adjective base (Erdal, 1989). According to M. Erdal DE nominal –sïz/-siz suffix is used adnominally, adverbially and nominally, DE nominal –sïz/-siz forms are adjectives (Erdal, 1989).

This –sïz/-siz suffix exist in four forms and is productive in Old Turkic Inscriptions as well as in modern Turkic languages except Altai, Chor, Khakass, Yakut and Tuva Turkic languages. Küçsiz 'powerless' (OT, Kıpçak. T.), sakal+sız 'without beard' (OT, Kıpçak T.) etc.

A.N. Kononov consider the genetic relation of the suffix –sïz/-siz with –sïr/sir, compared to Chuvash and Mongolian suffix –sar/-sär but he does not give any examples from these languages (Kononov, 1980). We give some examples in Chuvash bahat+sar 'timeless', hisep+ser 'countless' etc.

Buŋ+sïz derived of root noun of abstract content 'buŋ' – 'grief, sadness' the suffix –sïz, which implies the meaning 'absence of smth.' → the derivation has a figurative meaning 'countless'. The negative making suffix –syz is equivalent to English suffix –less, which form word formation meaning in opposite to -lïγ derivations (Kononov,1980; Türkçenin ekleri, 2006). The same process of formation of derivative meaning is observed in derivatives as SUB+syz 'without water' formed of the root noun with concrete content 'sub'- 'water', SAN+syz word formation meanings 'countless' and in OQ+suz 'without an arrow or bullet' are formed opposite to the meaning of root words as 'san' – 'number' (Drevnetujrkski slovar, 1969).

V < A

X_v + CV - γa/ge, qa/ke are both adjective and adverb forming suffixes, which are passive in word formation of Orhon inscriptions. The semantic function of the suffixes is to form a qualitative adjective: BIL+ge is formed of stem verb 'to know' and qualitative adjective making suffix -ge , the word formation meaning is 'knowledgeable'. Other phonetic variants of the suffix are met in derivations as QÏS + qa 'short', ŽU-qa 'thin'.

In modern Turkic languages this adjective forming derivation is not productive and persevered in a few adjective derivations and in some derivations, it has another form: in Kazakh: BIL+ giš, BIL+gir 'knowledgeable'; in Modern Turkic language the suffix comes with sound reduction: QÏS+a 'short' etc.

N < N

X_n + CV derivations with -čï;-či;(šï;- ši) productive noun forming suffixes denote ability, habit and profession of a person. In the text of inscriptions: "…Maγrač tamγačï, Oγuz Bilge tamγačï kelti" KTs, 53. Tamγačï → tamγa +čï 'a person who keeps a seal or a seal keeper'. The root tamγa - 'a seal' and the noun-forming suffix –či with the functional meaning ability, habit and profession of a person.

Scholars give different views on the etymology of -čï;-či noun forming suffix. According to G.I. Ramsted the etymology of -čï;-či suffixes goes back to Altaic period and come from Chinese and Korean word čija 'a man' (Ramstedt, 1957). E.V. Sevortyan links these suffixes with adjective forming suffixes –lï; -li; -dï;-di;- tï;-ti both implying characteristic of a person and a thing (Sevortyan, 1966). The other Turkologists connect their etymology with adjective forming suffixes –šïl; - šil (Kononov, 1980). B.A. Serebrennikov relates the etymology of these suffixes to –čï;- či; - čij diminutive suffixes and states that they kept the meaning 'ability of a person' (Serebrennikov, 1963).

In modern Turkic languages -čï;-či Old Turkic noun forming suffixes, added to both verb and noun stem, kept their general grammatical meaning but exist with some phonetic variants and extension of meaning. In modern Turkic languages, these suffixes imply:

(a) habit of a person: in Shor uruš+ča 'scandalous or argumentative';

(b) belongingness of a person to a definite society: in Uzbek respublika+či 'republican', monarhiya+či 'monarchist'; in Kazakh stahanov+šï 'Stahanovite' and etc.

(c) identification of a birthplace and the place of inhabitance of a person: in Karachay-Balkar, Tuva Nalčik+ či ' the citizen of Nalchik town' , Kïzïl+ čï 'the citizen of Kyzyl city', in Kazakh it is given by suffix – lïq: Astana+ lïq 'citezen of Astana';

(d) profession of a person: in Modern Turkic languages -čï;-či suffixes denoting profession of a person exist with some phonetic invariants: el+ či(ši) 'ambassador', ören+ ži 'student', etc. But in Yakut this meaning is given by –sït, -sut,- čït, - čut, žït,-žut: balïq+ sït 'fisherman', suol+ žut 'road worker' and etc.

X_n + CVC derivations with -lïγ/-lig,-luq/-lük noun forming suffixes. The -lïγ/-lig,-luq/-lük suffixes are productive formants both in noun and adjective derivations.

Baš+lïγ "Bašlïγïγ žükündürmiš, tizligig sökürmüš" (Kultegin Insc. West side, II). Word formation meaning 'with the head or headed' (Drevnetjurksky slovar', 1969). However, we suppose, that in the word formation meaning based on metonymic change meaning 'leader', 'boss'. As well as we have this derivation with the same root and suffix in modern Kazakh bas+tïq 'boss, leader'. The word formation meaning based on the meaning of the root word 'baš' 'head' and the suffix –lï(γ).

The root word 'baš' has the meaning of 'head' in all Old Turkic inscriptions and modern Turkic languages and the EDTL gives the Proto-Turkic form of the word as 'baš' EDTL. Besides this the word 'baš' denotes several meanings as 'beginning, origin', 'the head (leader)', 'main', 'the first', 'senior (or high-ranking)' and meanings form the determiner of semantic kernel of the word 'baš' from which the most of the derivatives of the word 'baš' take their origin.

This DE nominal suffixation is a productive means of word formation in inscriptions and it exists in the word structure of derivations as *tiz+lig* 'with knees' (M. Zholdasbekov, K. Sartkozhauly, 2007). The semantic explanation of derivation is not given in Old Turkic dictionary. Derived of root word *'tiz'* denoting *'knee'* and dNA suffix *–lig* which is productive formant in relative adjective derivation. The word formation meaning of derivation supposed to lay upon metonymic change in semantic field of root word. At the same time in the text, it is used as metonymy *'a strong person'*. This hypotheses is based on the derived word *tize+li* with transferred meaning *'strong, powerful'* and phraseological word formation with this derivation *'tize büktiru' 'to conquer'* the etymology of which may go back to Old Turkic Period.

In the following derivations the suffix – *laγ* implies the meaning of 'a place'. The words are derived of the base words meaning season:

qïš- 'winter'

qïš+laγ 'a place for inhabiting in winter'

jaj- 'summer'

jaj+ laγ denotes 'a place for inhabiting in summer'.

In modern Turkic languages this type of derivations exist with phonetic changes: Kazakh: *qïs+tau, žai+lau* in some modern Turkic languages the last consonant *–γ* is dropped in some words: Old Turkic *sarïγ* 'yellow', in Kazakh, Turkish *sarï* etc. Uzbek: *qïš+laγ* exist in the form of *qiš+loq* and with semantic change 'a village'.

El+lig 'owing a country' (Kononov, 1980), *'the ruler or king'* (Drevnetujrkski slovar)- "ellig bodun ertim (KT 9)". But we suppose that it implies the meaning ' with a country' The root word *el* 'people, country' is widely used root word in formation of derivatives in both Old Turkic inscriptions and modern Turkic languages. The dN suffix *-lïγ* (with some different phonetic variations) form relative adjectives and nouns. The derivations with this suffix and its semantic field is given above stated semantic analysis of the derivation *baš+lïγ*.

N.K. Dmitryev suppose the etymology of this suffix – *lïγ(q), -lig (k)* in connection with the word *lïq 'full'* (Salkynbai, 1994). A Yskakov devides the derivations of – *lïγ(q), -lig (k)* in Modern Turkic languages into four semantic groups: 1. Abstract words; 2. Nomination of concrete subjects; 3. Lexemes with the meaning of place and time; 4. Lexemes concerned with cardinal numerals (Yskakov, 1974).

N > V

Xᵥ + CV In the language of Orhon inscriptions productive noun forming *-čï;-či* suffixes come with verb stems, denoting habit, ability of a person:

aiγu₊ čï 'advisor', *sïγït+ čï* 'greeter or one who grieves'. The etymology and phonological description are given above.

However, the noun forming *-čï;-či* suffixes of Orhon inscriptions has kept its semantic feature in Modern Turkic languages.

Xᵥ+ VC derivations with DE verbal noun forming suffixes *-ig; -ïγ;-ik; - ïq -üg;-uq; -is/- ïs;- ïš/-iš; -uš /-üš.*

In the text *-ig; -ïγ;-ik; - ïq –üg* suffixes form abstract nouns *bilig→bil+ig* denotes 'knowledge' verb stem with meaning bil- 'to know'; *bujr+uq →*root word *bujr-* 'to order, to command' has the meaning 'order' → implies the meaning 'a person who commands' or 'commander' and designates the profession.

A.N. Kononov gives six meaning of *-ig; -ïγ;-ik; - ïq -üg;-uq* suffixes: 1. the act of process *bil-ig* 'knowledge' from *bil-*'to know'; 2. With the meaning of the result of activity *öl-üg* 'dead' ; 3. with the meaning of objective point *qap-ïγ* 'gate'; 4. Subject of activity; 5. Place of activity *keč –ig* 'bridge'; 6. Instrument of activity (Kononov, 1980)

The derivations *süŋ₊ üš* 'war', *teg+is* 'attack' are derived from verb stems *süŋ-* 'to fight', *teg-* to attack and noun forming suffixes *-is; üš* . The function of noun forming suffixes *-is/- ïs;- ïš/-iš; -uš /-üš* in the language of monuments is to form an abstract nouns implying the process of activity.

In modern Turkic languages, these suffixes exist with phonetic variants: in Kazakh *soγ + ïs*, in Uzbek *ur+ uš,* in Turkish *sav+aš* with the meaning 'war' etc.

The etymology of *-is/- ïs;- ïš/-iš; -uš /-üš* suffixes is considered in relation to Mongolian suffixes very close in meaning and functions: *boš+ug* 'order', *žejs+ig* 'comparison' etc.

In the language of Old Turkic monuments the *-γ /-g,-q/-k, -uq/ -ü k, -ïγ /ik/-ig* has a noun formation function and still productive in word formation of modern Turkic languages (Tuimebayev,Yeskeeva, 2013).

Xᵥ+ (C)C In the language of Old Turkic monuments the *-γ /-g ,-q/-k and - č, -nč* have a noun formation function and still productive in word formation of modern Turkic languages.

qara ₊γ formed of verb stem *qara-* 'to watch', noun forming suffix – *γ* and word formation meaning is 'guard'.

A.Esenkulov devides the derivations with *-γ /-g ,-q/-k* suffixes in Orhon-Yenissei inscriptions into two groups: 1.Abstract nouns: bilig 'knowledge', tirig 'alive' etc. 2. Material nouns: *otaγ* 'a house', *körüg* 'a spy' etc (Essenkulov, 1976).

As well as *-γ /-g ,-q/-k* suffixes are widely used in Mongolian, Evenki languages, the etymology of the suffixes may go back to Altaic Period: in Mongolian

ötün+ č derived from verb stem *ötün-* 'to ask for', 'to beg' and suffix *–č* and implies the meaning 'request', 'please', 'wish'. A.N. Kononov considers that this noun forming suffix - *č, -nč* forms action nouns. A. Esenkulov

states that in modern Turkic languages this suffix derives nouns expressing mood of a person (qorqïnïš, ökiniš etc.) (Essenkulov, 1976). According to a Kazakh turkologist M. Tomanov this suffix derives hypocoristic form of noun in modern Turkic languages: *ataš, babaš* 'grand-daddy'etc (Tomanov, 1972).

In the language of Orhon inscriptions productive noun forming *-čï;-či* suffixes come with verb stems, denoting habit, ability of a person or V-doer:

aiγu₊ či 'advisor', *sïγ̈ït₊ či* 'greeter or one who grieves'. The etymology and phonological description are given above.

However, the noun forming *-čï;-či* suffixes of Orhon inscriptions has kept its semantic feature in Modern Turkic languages.

$X_{v(n)}$+ *VCV*

Noun forming suffix *-aγu/-egü* exist in modern Turkic languages with sound changes in the following forms: -aq, -äk, -oq/oγ, -aγ/ äg, -aw/-ew, -aj/-ej,-ov/-öv etc. and in some Turkic languages this suffix exist with long vowels: -oo,- öö, -uu,- üü. Turkologists explain this phonetic change as a result of γ~v (γ~j, γ~w) sound changes, wide spread in Turkic languages (Tuimebayev.Yeskeeva, 2013).

küd +egü 'husband, son-in-law'

qïr+aγu 'frost, mist'

As far as this suffix exist in Mongolian, in Altaic studies, scientists consider - *aγu* noun forming suffixes as a Turkic borrowing. V. Kotvich suppose this old suffix forms a collective noun (Kotvich, 1962). In addition, some turkologists connects this suffix with a complex word-forming morpheme –aγun with some variations

-aγut, -aγul (Sagyndykuly, 1994).

V. CONCLUSION

Above we tried to present the short description of suffixal derivations of nouns and adjectives in Old Turkic Orhon Inscriptions. In this paper on suffixation, we consider comparative functional-semantic analysis of noun and adjective forming suffixes. We defined N< A, N < N, V< N noun and adjective forming suffixal derivation in connection with morphological structure and –C, -V, -VC, -CV, -CVC, -VCV, -CCV models of noun and adjective forming suffixes. Word forming suffixes in the language Orhon monuments carry an important semantic functions and productive word formation pattern. We defined the following semantic functions of suffixes in the language of Old Turkic inscriptions: *–lï(γ); -lig* form relative adjectives with the meaning of possession designated by root and imply: 1. Belongingness to a definite place; 2. Having or owning a thing expressed by a stem word; *–sïz/-siz* form adjectives of privative oppositions with the meaning 'absence of a thing or quality designated by a stem'; *-čï;-či;(ši;- ši*) denote the

profession and V-doer; *ig; -ïγ;-ik; - ïq -üg;-uq; -is/- is;- iš/-iš; -uš /-üš* form abstract nouns and material nouns; *- γa/ge, qa/ke* form adjectives expressing the quality; *-γ /-g ,-q/-k* form nouns, as a noun denote 'profession'; *- č, -nč* gives abstract meaning and etc. In the process of historical development, some noun and adjective forming suffixes had undergone phonetic and semantic changes. However, suffixal word formation set of Orhon Inscriptions have preserved in modern Turkic languages.

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