

## **PARTICIPLES IN THE TURKIC LANGUAGES AND DIALECTS**

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### **ABSTRACT**

This paper investigates the future participle *-acak/-ecek* in the Turkic languages and dialects. Presently, a series of questions concerning an etymology of the future participle *-acak/-ecek* in the modern Turkic languages does not have a due and exhaustive treatment in the Turkology. In the meantime, similar and distinctive features of the future participle *-acak/-ecek* in the Turkic languages were revealed. The relevance of the paper is conditioned by the fact that similar and distinctive features of linguistic phenomena in specific languages could be identified precisely due to the comparative-historical analysis.

**Keywords:** participles, affix *-acak/-ecek*, Turkic languages, Oghuz, Kipchak, comparative-historical analysis..

## INTRODUCTION:

Turkological literature offers several theories and hypotheses about the explanations of the origin of the participial affix *-acak/-ecek* in the Turkic languages. This participial form is rather widespread in Turkic languages of the Oghuz group. It can be found in Bashkir, Karakalpak, Tatar, and Uzbek languages.

The objective of this article is to study a comparative analysis of the future tense participle *-acak/-ecek* in modern Turkic languages and dialects. It also aims to identify various phonetic, morpho- logical, and syntactic features in modern Turkic languages, and their old written monuments.

The results of the precise etymological analysis of the future tense participle *-acak/-ecek* help to reveal the features of phonetic, semantic and morphological structure of the modern Turkic languages' participle.

The presence of the participial form *-acak/-ecek*, in the written monuments of the 15th century was registered by A.N. Kononov (Kononov, 1956:437). This participle was marked by A.M. Damirchizadeh in the epos "*The Book of my grandfather Korkud*" (Damirchizadeh, 1959:66).

There are various, often conflicting points of view, concerning the etymology of a participial affix *-acak/-ecek* in Turkology. Initially, the problem of the origin of the future tense participial affix *-acak/-ecek*, is reflected in the work of V. Bang "*Monographien zur Sprachgeschichte türkischen, Heidelberg, 1918*".

On the origin of the participial affix *-acak/-ecek*, V. Bang believes that this affix was formed as a result of a compliance of affixes *-çak/-çan*, which form adjectives with the affix *-çı* and nouns and affixes *-ğan, -ağan, -kak*. Thus, V. Bang associated the future tense participial affix *-acak/-ecek*, with a complex root (*-çıkak > -çıgak > -çâk > -çak*) (Bang, 1918:27).

In the current paper the problem of the participial affix, ending in *-acak/-ecek's* origin, has not received adequate exhaustive coverage in V. Bang's theory. Despite the fact that these affixes have not been described and investigated in this scientific work: V. Bang was not able to show the connection between derivational elements of the considered affixes.

In addition to V. Bang, the etymology of future tense participial affix *-acak/-ecek* is also investigated by J. Deny. J. Deny believes that the future tense participial affix *-acak/-ecek* was derived from the affix *-kay*, which formed the future tense affix- *ğu* and word *çan*, which transmits a temporary value and it is the base of the word *çak*. Thus, J. Deny emphasizes, that the future tense affix *-acak/-ecek* in Turkic languages is derived from *-kay + çak* (Deny, 1920:868).

The hypothesis, according to which the future tense affix *-acak/-ecek* is associated with the word *çak* has been made several times in the writings of M. Räsänen (Räsänen, 1957:114-115), Ramstedt, and others (Ramstedt, 1957:90).

In the opinion of T. Banguoglu the affix *-acak/-ecek* was formed through the joining of an optative affix of the need and desire *a* + word *çak* (Banguoglu, 2007:206).

According to Z. Korkmaz, the future tense participial affix *-acak/-ecek* is formed through the joining of the future tense affix *-a* + equality case affix *-ça* + particle *-ok* = *-a + -ça + ok* (Korkmaz, 1959:159-168).

## LITERATURE REVIEW:

The participles in the modern Turkic languages were traced with the following approaches: 1) phonetic approach; 2) morphological approach; and 3) syntactical approach.

Some scholars consider the participles as verbal names, believing that they have lost the meaning of the verb and have turned into nouns and adjectives. Other linguists consider participles as the verb, suggesting that they are one of the derived verbal forms.

Various researchers have investigated the participles present in different languages such as V. Aliev (1986) - Modern Azerbaijani, Z. Korkmaz (1969) - Turkish, T. Guzichiyev (1971) - Turkmen, J. Mukhtarov (1971) - Uzbek, G.G. Filippov (2007) - Yakut, I.A. Andreyev (1980) Chuvash, and Z. Bolatov (1955) - Kazakh.

Additionally, problems of the etymology of the participles in the Turkic languages are studied in the works of N.A. Baskakov (1952), F.E. Korsh (1906), A.N. Kononov (1956), E.I. Ubryatova (1950), M.B. Askerov (2003), and A.E. Meshadiyeva (2008, 2009).

The syntax and the syntactic features of the participle forms of Turkic languages are investigated in the works of A.P. Potseluyevsky (1943), N.Z. Hajiyeva (1975), and E.I. Ubryatova (1950).

## METHODOLOGY:

In the article, we used a range of linguistic methods which is a comparative historical and descriptive methods. The study was conducted in synchronic and diachronic aspects.

## FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION:

### **The etymology of the element –ğa**

In order to uncover the etymology of the future tense, participial affix *-acak/-ecek*, is necessary to analyze each constituent element of this affix. Before talking about the affix *-acak/-ecek* let us stop at the affix of the future tense *-ğay*. Some scholars relate this affix with affix *-ğa*. So, in the view of A. Gabain the affix *-ğa* is more ancient affix, than the affix *-ğay*. As suggested by A. Gabain, the affix *-ğay/-'ğa* forms: 1) future tense imperative mood; 2) deverbative nouns – *kaldırğa – kaldırğaç - lever; öge – akıl - mind*(Gabain,1950: 109-220). It is remarkable to note that the affix *-ğa* that existed in the Uighur period of common Turkic language, found in the texts of Karakhanid and Khorezm languages: *Siziksiz kerek bolğa altun kümüş özüm işleteyin tisemek öküş – In order to find their place in society jewels will be necessary.*

As it is seen from the example, in these Turkic dialects, the affix *-'ğa/-ge* was used for the formation of imperative future tense mood(Arat, 2006: 63,479). Also according to K. Brockelman, affix *ğa/-ka* forms a future tense. For clarity, K. Brockelman cites examples from Chagatai texts: *açkamın –will open, itkabız – will send*, etc. (Brockelman, 1954: 184).

As noted by J.Deny and M. Räsänen, affix *-ğa/-ga, -ka/-ke* occurs in the Kyrgyz language and conveys the meaning of future tense (Deny, 1920:1343; Räsänen, 1957:125).

Abu Hayyan in work *Kitabül-idrak*"gives examples, which traced the shade of the optative mood and present-future tense: *tursan turğamen – let me go, tursam turğasen – let him go and kelmegelim – let's not come*(Abu Hayyan, 1931: 75,114).

Consequently, from all the above, it is clear that the affix *-ğa* has undergone phonetic changes, as a result of which, the consonant *-ğ* fell out of the affix - *ğa: ğ -'ğa>-a*. Similar sound loss was also observed in the affixes *-kan/-'ğa > an, ğuçi>ıci, ğalı>alı*, etc.

It should be noted that such a sound change is preserved only in those Turkic languages, in which grammatical rules are consistent with this. Basically it has been maintained in the Oghuz Turkic languages.

Thus, from the foregoing it follows that the affix *-ğa*, as a multifunctional affix, participates in the formation of deverbative nouns and present-future tense, debitive mood, as well as the future tense of the verb.

### **The etymology of the element –a**

Regarding the affix *-a*, it should be noted that in the ancient period of Oghuz Turkic languages, it formed the future tense of the verb:

*Süçü içevem süçü, delil olavam delü  
Nem var verevem yele, sini dutavam bir gün*

*içevem, olavam, verevem, dutavam*–will drink, will be, will give, will catch (Mansuroğlu, 1958: 32).

It is noteworthy to mention that there is also the future tense affix *-a* in Kipchak languages: Kazakh language: *cartadan özödü tura atamın dedi – I will rise up again and expel you*; Kyrgyz language: *Basurman yolun açamın kapırdın malın çaçamın – I'll open the way for the Muslims, and bestow the wealth of gıaoursetc.* (Radloff, 1866: 129-14).

As it is seen from materials of Turkic languages' written monuments, the affix *-a* in these languages indicates not only the future, but present-future, present tense, imperative, and optative mood.

On this point, Z. Korkmaz suggests: *On the one hand, the affix –a is used as the affix of the future tense, and on the other hand, this affix is involved in the formation of other moods*"(Korkmaz, 1959: 164).

Z. Korkmaz clarifies it through the following examples: *Kanğı tamla ki bu denize gels, Kendüden kurtula ola deniz - Every drop getting into the sea and freeing itself, has been turned into the sea*(Korkmaz, 1959: 164; Veled, 1936: 5).

As we can see from the examples, the affix *-a*, eventually, began performing as the subjunctive-optative mood and the present-future tense. Therefore, the value of the future tense in the affix begins to weaken.

### **The etymology of the element +cak (djak)< +çak (chck)< +ça (cha) + ok(ok)**

Now, let us consider the origin of the affix *+cak (djak)< +çak (chck)< +ça (cha) + ok(ok)*.

Affix *-ça(-cha)*, in the historical texts, and some of the Turkic languages is a case affix, which stands for equality, relativity, constraint.

Note that, in some modern Turkic languages, the affix *-ça* forms the referral case of the noun.

On this occasion, A.E. Meshadiyeva writes: "The affix of referral case–*ça* existed in the early period of the Old

Turkic language. The referral case, which is formed by means of affix *-ça* from modern Turkic languages, is preserved only in Tuvan and Shor languages: Tuvan language: *kemçe - towards the river* etc." Furthermore, A.E. Meshadiyeva notes: "Traces of a given value in a relic form we can also found in other Turkic languages. For example, this form found in the structure of the prepositions: *Tatar language - buyunça - within; Azerbaijani language - boyunca - all along, within* etc." (Meshadiyeva, 2009: 75-82).

As is known, here are cases of conversion of affixes to independent words, and cases of conversion of independent words to affixes in linguistics.

On this point, A.E. Meshadiyeva emphasizes: "It should be noted that some of the affixes in Turkic languages come from independent words, others are the remnants of once independent words, which relationship is impossible to recover. Some affixes are already combinations of two or more formerly independent affixes that derive from several independent words." Furthermore, A.E. Meshadiyeva notes: "In addition, there is a process of lexicalization of certain affixes in the Turkic languages; while one or the other affix in substantivizing acquires an independent lexical meaning" (Meshadiyeva, 2008: 249-292).

Consequently, as a result of the development, the affix *+ça* ceasing to act, as an inflectional affix, and moved into the category of derivational affixes.

The affix *+ça*, and descended from it affix *+çak*, formed nouns. It is interesting to note that the names of the tools, clothing, jewelry were formed with the affix *+çak* < *+ça* in Turkic languages: in the Turkish language: *bilekçe/kelepçe - handcuffs* etc.(Pröhle, 1990: 123).

Some scientists say that in Ottoman Turkish language, the nouns of places are formed by means of affixes – *çak/-çek*: *turğaçak* or *turacak*, *duracak yer - a place to stop*; ( Abu Ḥayyān, 1931: 140) ; *yazacak -yazacak yer - a place to write*; *yiyecek - yiyecek yer - a place to eat*(Ettuhfetü z-Zekiyye, 1945:84, 49) , and the names of instruments and some other nouns: *basacak-basamak -step* ( Tanıklariyle Tarama Sözlüğü, 1943: 35); *çekecek - horn, terinçek - Manto (coat)*(Izbudak, 1936: 67) etc.

In Old Anatolian Turkic dialects, words formed with the affix *-acak/-ecek*, acted as participles: *durmayacak yire çün cenk itdiler - durmayacak yire - the place where it is impossible to stop*(Brockelman, 1919: 17); *sığacak mikdarı - suitable amount*( Kılıcoğlu, 1956: 52).

As is known, in the modern Turkic languages, participial formending in *-acak/-ecek* mainly takes the personal and possessive affixes.

The hypothesis of Z. Korkmaz is the most convincing concerning the merger of the affix *-a* to the affix *-çak/-çek*, as a result, which formed the future tense affix *-acak/-ecek* in the Turkic languages.

Therefore, Z. Korkmaz noted that, as a result of the loss of future tense value of element *-a* in affix *-acak/-ecek*, this function is switched to the second element *-cak*, in the period of transition of this affix from the category of participles into the category of conjugated forms of the verb (Korkmaz, 1959: 168).

It is interesting to note that in the Turkic languages, to restore the original meanings of some affixes, but also to revive obsolete affixes, linguists applied to such linguistic techniques. This recovery is usually achieved with the help of a pleonasm, i.e. accumulation of synonymous grammatical means.

Thus, from the hypothesis of Z. Korkmaz follows that the affix *-a*, that passes a temporary value and eventually has lost this property, joined affix *-çak*, thereby forming a single sound complex. As a result of this merger, the affix *-çak* passes the meaning of future tense.

### **Semantic and morphological features of the future tense participle – *acak/-ecek* in the Turkic languages and dialects:**

In the modern Turkmen language participle *-acak/-ecek* refers to definite-future tense participles, and has the following phonetic variants: *-жак/-жек (-jak/-jek)*. For example: *Буишсана, маннабашартжак, ишдә -It is a work, which is to make neither you nor me* (Seytekov, 1962: 86).

As you know, as a result of the permutation of words with the affix *-acak/-ecek*; *-жак/-жек (-jak/-jek)*, grammatical relations are changed.

In this regard, it draws attention to this feature of Turkmen language. Unlike other Turkic languages, in the Turkmen language, the ways of negative aspect's forming of the participle and simple form of the future tense– *acak/-ecek* differ from each other.

Consequently, if the negative form of the definite future tense participle in the Turkmen language is formed by using the negative affix *-ma/-me*, *-majak/-mejek*, the negative form of the verb in future tense *-jak/-jek* is formed by the combination of positive forms of future tense with the word *däl - not-жак/-жекдәл*; *-jak/-jek del*. Compare: *алжакдәл - I wil not take* (Turkmen language); *almayacağam - I will not take* (Azerbaijani language); *almayacağım - I will not take* (Turkish language) etc.

The form *a+-жак/ e+-жек* found in the language of literary works of the 18<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup> centuries.

Let's look at examples: *Намардынэдежекиишасакларгоркузысгошболса* (Zelili, Goshgular) – *The case to be done by low man (coward) is a safe guard of the camp* (The grammar of the Turkmen language, 1982: 365).

As for negative aspects of participial form *-acak/-ecek* in the written monuments of the Turkmen language, T. Guzichiyev writes: "A negative form, i.e. *-мажак/-межек* (*-majak/-mejek*) is passively used in the studied monuments. Some functions of this form are transferred to the affix *-maz/-mez*" (Guzichiyev, 1971: 12).

As is known, a participial form in the Turkic languages are substantivized, take case affixes, and perform different syntactic functions.

Therefore, the participle *-acak/-ecek* in the nominative case, in the written monuments of the Turkmen language, indicates the subject, and the name of the action: *Мөвламназарсалсакиме, бола-жакбаишдабеллидур* – *If someone falls on the eye of the Lord, the future can be seen in the beginning of his life* (Magrupi, 1790: 135).

Participles, in performing the predicative function, conjugate and take the affixes of predicativity. On this point, A.N. Kononov highlights: "The participle, getting in position of a predicate, becomes a verb and expresses one of the tenses of the indicative mood (Kononov, 1960: 251).

Note that the participial form *-acak/-ecek* in written monuments of the Turkmen language, in contrast to the modern Turkmen language, takes the personal affixes and affixes of predicativity and conveys the future tense's meaning. Emphasize that, in the modern Turkmen language, this participial form does not conjugate. Consider the examples: *Мунчагөзүпятажаксенгөрбиле* – *so much endure, lay you in the grave*; *Ахметжаныезитасжакмышдара* – *they say that enemies will hang cute Ahmet* (Guzichiyev, 1971: 17-18).

This participle in the monuments of the Turkmen language is used as predicate clauses:

*Гелжекдийип, гиденёлумыгөзлән* – *She looked at my path I left, promising to return* (Guzichiyev, 1971: 19).

As we can see, the participle *-acak/-ecek* acts as the direct object in the sentence.

It is noteworthy to mention that the participial form *-jak/-jek* in the modern Turkmen language, as well as in its dialects is more useful.

Concerning the etymology of participial form *-acak/-ecek* in the Turkic languages, N.A. Baskakov emphasizes: "The question on the genesis of the participle *азақ* in Turkish, Turkmen, Nogai, and in some other languages is still unclear, although the hypothesis of G.I. Ramstedt (*азақ//аиақ* from *vai – азақ//ивақ*), based on assumptions of other scholars (V. Bang), is very likely" (Baskakov, 1952: 234).

In the Tatar language, the future tense participle *-acak/-ecek* has the following phonetic variants: *-ачак/-эчэк* (*-achak/-echek*) (for consonant bases) and *-ячак/-ячэк* (*-yachak/ -yachek*) (for vowel bases): *сәхнәгә куелачакньеса* – *the play which will be staged at the scene*; *ул үткәрәчәкәнгалгә* – *a conversation that he will hold* and so on (The Tatar Grammar, 1993: 252).

The future tense participle *-acak/-ecek* in the Tatar language is rarely substantivized. However, despite this, there are cases of transition of this participial form into the nouns in the Tatar language: *киләчәккә хатлар* – *letters to the future* (The Tatar Grammar, 1993: 252).

Regarding the functions performed by the participles *-acak/-ecek* in the Bashkir language, N.K. Dmitriev notes: "...verbal compositions *-acak* are so rich, according to its functions, that the role of participles is only one side of their use" (Dmitriev, 1948: 190).

Participles *-acak/-ecek* in the Bashkir language conveys the meaning of finality and the obligatoriness of action: *барәджак* – *one that will definitely go* etc.

In the Karakalpak language, participles *-acak/-ecek* belongs to the future debitive tense participle: *ачаджаквахътыдабирбөләк сәвдәгәркелди* – *at dawn (at that time, as now it should be light) another merchant came*; *келәджакдэжыл* – *next year* (Baskakov, 1952: 432-433).

Concerning the etymology of participial form *-acak/-ecek*, N.A. Baskakov notes the following: "... the form *-a/-e*; *-y+-djak* is a complex form and is formed by the type of *-a/-e*; *-y+tugyn* form, i.e. consists of the adverbial participle *-a/-e*, *y*, that historically going back to the form *guy/-gay*, and affix *-djak*, which is standing in genetic connection with the affix *-shak/-shek*" (Baskakov, 1952: 433).

The participial form *-acak/-ecek* also found in the written monuments of the Azerbaijani language of the 14<sup>th</sup>-17<sup>th</sup> centuries: *Dünya turacaq yer deyil, ey can, səfər eylə- turacaq yer* – *a place where you can stay* (Nasimi); *Taki padşahın qonacaq yerin mühəyya eylər - qonacaq yerin* – *a place where you can come* (Managib) (Mirzazadeh, 1962: 276).

In the old Ottoman Turkish language, the participial form *-acak/-ecek* is the future tense participle. In the old Ottoman Turkish language, this form is used in attributive, and substantive functions. Let's consider the

examples: *varajak jerün dur, bil, ki niran – know that the place where you go is a hell* (in attributive function). In modern Uzbek language, the participle *-acak/-ecek*, like other Oghuz Turkic languages, indicates future tense. This participial form in the Uzbek language is rarely used. For example: *ёзажак -who knows how to write (certainly)*, and so on (Kononov, 1960: 239).

It should be noted that the participle *-acak/-ecek* in the old Uzbek language is not used. The participial form *-acak/-ecek* (future with the tinge of obligation) is considered by Mehdi Khan as the formation, which is characteristic only for "Rumi" and "Iranian" Turks (Sherbak, 1962: 151).

As we can see from the examples, this participle in the studied texts has the flavor of intention and desire.

In the modern Gagauz language, participle *-acak/-ecek* also belongs to the finite future tense participles, and has the following phonetic variants: *-(y)ajak, -(y)ejek*. This participle in the Gagauz language belongs to the infrequent participles. Let's take a look at examples:

*Негелмедин, бе, оолан,*

*Гۆзкыпылажакзаман?*

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*Why didn't you come, guy*

*When is the time to sleep?* (Pokrovskaya, 1964: 234).

Substantivized participles *-acak/-ecek* can be found in the Gagauz language: *йакажак – fuels, йатажак – bed*, etc.

A substantivized participial form *-acak/-ecek* is noted by V.A. Moshkov: *ийежек – food; казыйажак – scraper* (Moshkov, 1904:48, 50) etc.

In rare cases, participial form *-acak/-ecek* performs as the deverbative noun: *гележеем – the future, евжеем – home* (Pokrovskaya, 1964:234).

In the Azerbaijani language the affix *-acak/-ecek* participates in the formation, as a future tense participle, and future tense of the verb.

Some researchers of history of the Azerbaijani language believe that the use of the affix *-acak/-ecek*, as the future tense participles, began much earlier than the use of this affix, as a future tense of verb. According to scholars, this affix in the Azerbaijani language as a future tense has been functioning since the 16<sup>th</sup> century. (Damirchizadeh, 1959: 97; Ragimov, 1957: 240).

Now let's consider the basic functions performed by the participial form *-acak/-ecek* in the Azerbaijani language: the affix *-acak/-ecek* forms the future tense participle: *görüləcək iş – work to be done, tikiləcək ev – the house will be built, açılacaq qapı – the door which opens*, etc.

In the Azerbaijani language, this participle: a) takes possessive affixes– *oxuyacağım əsər – a work that I will read; yaşayacağımız ev – the house in which we will live*, etc.; b) the affix *-acak/-ecek* forms deverbative nouns: *gələcək - future, yanacaq – fuel, dayanacaq – stop*, etc.; c) the affix *-acak/-ecek* forms future tense of verb – *Sabah dayın gələcək -your uncle will come tomorrow; İki ildən sonra bu məktəb açılacaq – this school will open in two years*, etc.

Participial form ending in *-acak/-ecek*, like other participles in the Azerbaijani language, has such features of the verb as transitivity/intransitivity, and voice, etc.

However, it should be noted that the participle form *-acak/-ecek*, derived from verbal stems of passive voice, does not take possessive affixes. Participles ending in *-acak/-ecek*, derived from other voice forms of the verb, take possessive affixes. In addition, this participle *-acak/-ecek* can also manage all case forms of noun.

The verbal form *-acak/-ecek* also found in the Western dialect of the Kazakh language. It is known that, in the modern Kazakh language, indefinite future tense is formed by attaching to the verb affix *-mak/-mek+* personal affixes. However, in the Western dialect of the Kazakh language, indefinite future tense is formed by the affix *-acak/-ecek*; for example: *оқу жылы жакында біте жек (бімнек) – the school year will end soon* (Nurmagambetov, 1974: 86).

Note that, the verbal form *-acak/-ecek* is not observed in Yakut, Tuvan, Khakas, Shor, Oirat, Kazakh, Kirghiz, and Uighur languages.

According to B.A. Serebrennikov, the presence of the affix *-acak/-ecek* in the modern Tatar literary language is a result of the influence of Nogai ethnic layers, participated in the formation of the Tatar people (Serebrennikov, 1963: 64).

In our opinion, it is not questioned that the presence of verbal forms *-acak/-ecek* in the Western dialect of the Kazakh language can also be interpreted as a result of the influence of the Nogai language.

On the material of the Nogai language, N.A. Baskakov believes that "form of type *barayak//bariyak*,

semantically and genetically is common with the form of *barga*" (Baskakov, 1940: 90).

The participial form *-acak/-ecek* found in Karakalpak language's written monuments of the 19<sup>th</sup>- 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. For example: *туражак(turacak)*– *who will stand in*(Khamidov, 1990: 23).

Tahsin Banguoglu notes that the participle *-acak/-ecek* does not take possessive affixes and can act as pronouns: *Ondan gelecek Allahtan gelsin - everything that comes from him*. Furthermore, he notes: "... and taking the possessive affixes, acts as adjective: *ödeyeceğiniz vergi - the tax you pay*(Banguoglu, 2007: 426-427). Like other Turkic languages, in the Turkish language, this participle affix forms the future tense of the verb: *bileceksiniz – you will learn, okuyacaksınız – you will read*, etc.

In Rize dialects of the Turkish language, the future tense participle *-acak/-ecek*, unlike the modern Turkish literary language, is used only in the common case, whereas, in modern Turkish language, this participle takes the possessive affixes. Examples: *tam yolagirecak sira arkamden bağirdı-next turn*(Günay, 2003: 185).

The participial form *-acak/-ecek* in the Kumyk language has the following phonetic variants: *-жак/-жек/-ажак/-ежек (-ajak/-jek/-ajak/-ejek)*, for example: *соражак - the one that asks, гөрежек –the one that will see* and so on (Khangishiyev, 1966: 17, 24).

In Kumyk language, this participle conveys the meaning of finality of the action in the future: *гележекадам– the man who will come*. Participles *-acak/-ecek* in a given language can take possessive affixes. Using as a name of the acting, this participle takes affixes of all cases in the Kumyk language. However, it should be noted that participle *-acak/-ecek* in the local case in the Kumyk language does not take the possessive affix.

Concerning the syntactic functions of participles in the Turkic languages, it should be noted that scholars have taken different approaches to their interpretation. Consequently, N.K. Dmitriev believes that the main syntactic function of participles is the attributive function (Dmitriyev, 1948:189), N.A. Baskakov –attributive and predicate (Baskakov, 1952: 423), N.P. Dyrenkova – functions of subject, object, attributive and predicate (Dyrenkova, 194: 124).

Let's consider some examples on the using of the participle *-acak/-ecek* in the Kumyk language in the role of subject, predicate, and secondary parts of the sentence: *Онугелмежегитезден белгили - it is known that he will not come* (as a subject); *Ингяхиысытезуйгекъайтажагъы- быз – The best is our quick return home* (as a predicate)(Khangishiyev, 1966: 22).

It should be noted that, participle *-acak/-ecek* in the Kumyk language is not used as adverbial. In the Kumyk language, the participial forms *-агъан/-гъан (-agyan/-gyan)* are mainly used as adverbial.

## CONCLUSIONS:

Thus, the participial form ending in *-acak/-ecek* in the modern Turkic languages and dialects are characterized by the presence of distinctive phonetic, semantic, and morphological features.

Participle *-acak/-ecek* is rather widespread in Oghuz Turkic languages. It can be found in Bashkir, Tatar, Karakalpak, and Uzbek languages.

Distinctive features of the participial form ending in *-acak/-ecek* are observed not only in its semantic, morphological, and phonetic features, as well as in more active or passive use of this participle.

In the Turkic languages, this form is used in attributive and substantive functions.

In some dialects of the Turkic languages, the future tense participle ending in *-acak/-ecek* is used only in the common case, whereas, in modern Turkic languages, this participle takes the other case affixes and possessive affixes.

Concerning the etymology of an affix *-acak/-ecek*, we come to this conclusion that as a result of the loss of the future tense meaning of element *-a* in an affix *-acak/-ecek*, this function is switched to the second element – *cak*. An affix *-a*, that passes a temporary value, and eventually has lost this property, joined an affix *-çak*, thereby forming a single sound complex. As a result of the merger, an affix *-çak* passes the meaning of the future tense.

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