TRANSLATED GRAMMAR BOOKS OF THE WESTERN EUROPE: THE CATEGORY OF THE VERB IN THE GRAMMAR BOOK BY HIERONYM MEGISER "INSTITUTIONES LINGUAE TURCICAE LIBRI QUATUOR" (1612)

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ABSTRACT

The submitted article is the part of a complex historical-linguistic study of the Latin grammar by H. Megiser "Institutiones linguae Turcicae libri quatuor" (1612). Being one of the most important sources of Turkic linguistic formation, this work has not been the subject of a special study yet, since it is written in Latin and considered as bibliographic rarity. Work on the translation is accompanied by an analysis of the text material, which will provide additional facts to scientists working in the field of philology, history and religious studies. This Grammar book in certain extent is an encyclopedic philological work, because it consists of several different sections: the grammar of the Turkic language, the textbook that contains religious texts and proverbs and the dictionary. These genres of the language material such as everyday speech and folk art correspond to the traditional content of Latin Grammar books for foreign-speaking people, written in this period.

The article raises the problem of the interrelation of grammatical categories in different languages (Turkic, Latin, German), the author's adaptations of the grammatical theory based on classical European languages to Turkic material. The direct object of the study of this article is a category of verb. Here common features of this category are highlighted (person, number, tense, mood, voice), the peculiarities of grammatical functions are analyzed and specific features inherent in the Turkic material are identified. Grammatical category of voice of the Turkic language is described by the author in a rather detailed way, although in its volume and meaning it is very different from European traditions, missing in the Latin language. The meaning of voice is reported by applying the method of description. By analogy with the Latin language, Megiser highlights the category of tense in the conditional and imperative moods, missing in the Turkic language. Indicative mood is considered broadly by the author, including periphrasis and modal forms in addition to traditional temporary indicators. In Grammar book there are cases of misinterpretation of certain facts mainly, mixing phonetic and grammatical phenomena. Depending on the basis of the hard and soft version of the indicators of the infinitive (-mak /-mek), Megiser distinguishes two conjugations in the

Turkic language. Relevance of the article is connected with the fact that the Turkic science replenishes with new linguistic source. Analysis and systematization of the grammatical material of the work by Hieronymus Megiser allow to trace the history of the formation of the grammatical theory and morphological rules of the Turkic languages and to consider the methods of transmission of cross-language material.

Keywords: cross-language, Latin, Turkic, Hieronym Megiser, verb.

INTRODUCTION

The submitted article is the part of a complex historical-linguistic study of the Latin grammar "Institutiones linguae Turcicae libri quatuor" (1612) by H. Megiser. Being one of the most important sources in the Turkic linguistic formation, this work has not been the subject of a special study yet, since it is written in Latin and considered as the bibliographic rarity. Work on the translation is accompanied by an analysis of the text material, which will provide additional facts to scientists working in the field of philology, history and religious studies.

Of course, attempts to study Turkic languages in Europe have been made before. The famous manuscript "Codex Kumanikus" is still attracting the attention of researchers, was written, according to a number of researchers, no later than the 14th century. A handwritten manual compiled by Florentine Filippo Argenti "Regola del parlare Turcho" (the rules of the spoken Turkish language) and dated 1533, the first Turkish grammar written in 1611 by the Italian monk Pietro Ferraguto are evidences of this [1]. Surely there were other attempts to address the issue of the study of Turkic language, as this was a necessity, but they remained unknown. Indeed, the Kuman collection fell into the hands of linguists much later. Unfortunately, these hand-written manuals are not currently available for research. And the grammar of Megiser discussed in this work, was closed to the study for a long time too. Do not miss the fact that you need to know European languages to work with early grammars. Since the authors of the early grammars pursued practical goals (trade and political interests, missionary work), these grammars did not have deep theoretical analysis of the material, but their value is indisputable, because in the illustrative material, in speech samples an attentive researcher can find a lot of valuable material for independent conclusions about the features of the material under study.

H. Megiser motivated his appeal to the Turkic language by the fact that the knowledge and the understanding of Turkic speech are important: "Quam enim atque praeclara sit honorifica, magnaq; conjuncta cum laude, ad quam omnes partes conducibilis humanae vitae, quam deniq; pace et bello, domi et militia, omnino necessaria, cum aliarum linguarum, tum vero praesertim hoc nostro seculo, cognitio etiam sermonis et Turcici intellgentia" [2]. The fact that Megiser chose the Latin language for the presentation of the foundations of Turkic Grammar may mean that the Grammar was intended for a wide

circle of readers, educated people speaking different languages, but knowing Latin.

This Grammar book in certain extent is an encyclopedic philological work, because it consists of several different sections: the grammar of the Turkic language, the textbook that contains religious texts and proverbs and the dictionary. These genres of the language material such as everyday speech and folk art correspond to the traditional content of Latin Grammar books for foreign-speaking people, written in this period.

MATERIAL AND METHODS IN THE MAIN PART OF THE SCIENTIFIC ARTICLE

The base of the research is a facsimile edition of the work by Megiser "Institutiones linguae Turcicae libri quatuor", printed in 1612 in Leipzig. To describe the material of related and unrelated languages to identify their similarities and differences at all levels of language structure there were used the comparative-historical and comparative methods. The method of linguistic description of the object of study is accompanied by examples from the anthology, vocabulary and text part of Grammar. The method of statistical analysis allows to find out the ratio of parts of speech, to reveal the amount of information on the category of verb.

THEORETICAL SECTION

The data on the formation of norms in the literary language are of great interest for linguistic science. The process of their formation is the most representative in the special grammatical descriptions of the corresponding literary language. In describing the language of the Turks, the Megiser used linguistic concepts and categories of the Latin language; along with Latin graphics he also used Arabic ones, adapting them to the Turkic-language material for the literal transmission of Turkic speech. At the same time, he noted that the Turks did not have their own alphabet, they used the Arabic one: "the Turk language is very similar to the Persian and Tatar languages, but significantly different from the Arabic language. In worship Turks use mostly Arabic, as Alcoran is written on it"[3].

Any particular work is undoubtedly interesting and valuable, because it reflects the spirit of the time and records features relating to the state of the language, the features of the approach to language phenomena that were characteristic of the period of writing grammar. The direct object of this article is the category of the verb. H. Megiser assigns to the verb a special place - as the most complex part of speech. He considers the verb as an independent part of speech, devoting to the theory of the verb Chapters VI-X, pages 106-159. Among the vocabulary verbs make up about 15% [4]. The author allocated categories of number, person, mood, tense, voice, negative and affirmative forms, the terms are specified in accordance with the tradition of Latin grammars. Considering categories of verb, he focuses his attention not on theoretical problems, but on the practical usage and pronouncing rules in the Turkic speech.

In Latin, verbs are conjugated and there are four types of conjugation, which are determined by base of the infinitive. Consideration of the Turkic verb begins with the categories of conjugation, highlighting two types of conjugation: the first conjugation refers to verbs in -mak, the basr of which are hard vowels and the second to verbs in -mek, the base of which with a narrow vowel [5]. It should be noted that the author in this case mixes the phenomena of different language levels. After a brief description of the formation of temporary forms examples of verb conjugation are given. In this part we see that Megiser selects following inclination: indicativus, imperativus, subiunctivus, infinitivus [6].

Great diversity and variety of the different forms are given in the indicative mood. In the examples we see the conjugation of verbs in six tense forms (Image 1).

Image 1. The Conjugation of the verb 'Datmak' (to taste).
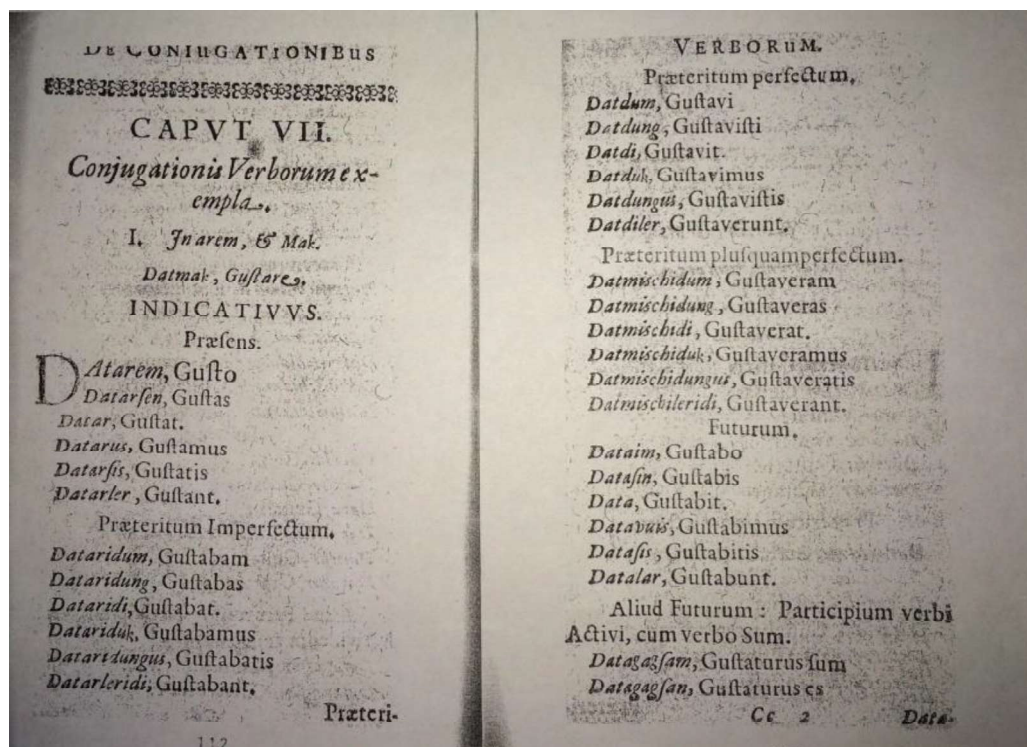
The author does not stop deliberately on the theory of mood, gives only examples, noting only the similarity of subjunctive and imperative moods. For example:

Dattsen Gusta

Dattsen oll Gustet ille

Dattsen ginses Gustate

Datsenler they Gustent illi [7].

By analogy with the Latin language, Megiser selects the category of tense in the conditional and imperative moods, combining the meanings of the imperative, the desirable and the subjunctive moods. In Latin there was also

a generalization of two ancient moods: the conjunctiva and the optative ones. Such a generalized inclination covering the range of possible, desirable, and intended for the ancient grammatical traditions have been called subjunctive. Megiser also uses the term in an expansive way. Moreover the authors of Turkic grammars adhered to this scheme in the description of forms of verb until the beginning of the XX century [8].

Among the non-personal forms of the verb the author mentions the infinitive, participle, gerund (which corresponds to the adverbial). We also can highlight the presence of the gerund itself which in the Turkic languages belongs to the form of verb. Megiser, speaks of these forms in the chapter of "Word-formation of nouns". He treats them not as a verb form, but as a noun. In our opinion, the reason for this is that such language phenomena are not considered in the verb sphere in Latin [9].

Participle is analyzed in a separate chapter, there is given the rule of formation of temporal forms of present, past and future participles, includes their special item in the patterns of conjugations of the verb. For example, seven 'loving‛, bakan' watching 'duran' staying‛, sevilmisch' fallen in love', etc. [10].

Grammatical category of Voice in the Turkic language is described verydetailed, although it is in its volume and meaning is very different from European traditions. Megiser transmits missing in the Latin language the meanings of the voice using the method of description. In Grammar there are examples of all five types of voice forms that exist in the Turkic languages. It should be noted that the Megiser speaks in particular about the active and passive voice, which are usually distinguished in the Latin language, the other voices, which are considered in this section are explained quite accurately, although he does not give varieties of terminological names. Meanings are explained descriptively, for example, ugredmek 'to teach' - ugredururem 'to make someone learn', seumeck 'to love' – seudururem 'to make someone love', etc. [11].

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This Grammar by Megiser "Institutiones linguae Turcicae libri quatuor" is one of the most important sources for Turkic linguistics and the history of the Turkic science. This article is the result of the examination of the category of verb. Category of the verb occupies an important place in the work of Megiser. It is revealed that the author of Grammar considers this category through the prism of the Latin language, uses Latin terms and subordinates the Turkic material to the aspects of the classical approach to this language category. Although the grammar material fits well into the traditional framework of the verb: time, mood, person, number, voice, but there are quite important differences inherent in the Turkic languages. For example, the categories of gender and species are not peculiar to the Turkic languages and are not reflected in our material. The classical principles of determining the types of conjugation are not applicable to the Turkic material, it is impossible to consider the successful distribution of verbs into two conjugations [12]. The author observes semantic varieties of collateral in the

Turkic languages, gives them the explanation, although he does not give the terminology.

CONCLUSION

Relevance of the article is connected with the fact that the Turkic science replenishes with new linguistic source. Analysis and systematization of the grammatical material of the work by Hieronymus Megiser allow to trace the history of the formation of the grammatical theory and morphological rules of the Turkic languages and to consider the methods of transmission of cross-language material. Consideration of the Turkic verbs fixed in the Grammar suggests that Megiser relies on the common part of speech in the linguistic science at that time. Despite some difficulties in the analysis of such a complex grammatical topic as the verb, the scientist expressed his independent opinion about the nature of the category of the verb in the Turkic languages. Rich textbook material complements the theoretical part and gives researchers the opportunity to present a more complete linguistic picture of the period under study.

GRATITUDE

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