

## Werk

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Demircan's bibliography is not as rich as expected of him (when one considers his enthusiasm and painstaking efforts in this field). Although a general index is included, a Turkish-English terminology guide will greatly enhance the "user-value" of the book. Yet we do believe that this new book will be an indispensable guide for linguistics students, for scholars interested in Turkish linguistics and for the general reader who cares about a modern linguistic treatment of Turkish phonology.

*References:*

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Edhem Tenishev: Review of B. O. Oruzbaeva. *Söz (sözdün tüzülüşü)* [The word (the structure of the word.)] Bishkek: Ilim, 1994.

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A significant place in the versatile creative work of Bübüna Oruzbaeva, member of the National Academy of Sciences of Kyrgyzstan, is occupied by the study of the word: its structure, meaning and function in Kirghiz and other Turkic languages. From the very beginning of her research activity (1955) to the present (1994), she has devoted numerous works to this field, which is cardinal in Turkic and general linguistics.

Among these works there are three monographs: Кыргыз тилиндеги сөз жасоочу аффикстер ('Word-formation affixes in Kirghiz', Frunze, 1958), Словообразование в киргизском языке ('Word formation in Kirghiz', Frunze, 1964), and the book under present review.

The first two books reflect the state of derivational systems from the synchronic viewpoint, whereas the recently published third book is devoted to the study of the word stem from a diachronic viewpoint. Because of this historical approach, the

author has to take into account not only the modern Kirghiz literary language but also the data of Kirghiz dialects and material from other Turkic languages.

The first part of the book, consisting of a preface, an introduction and a survey of previous research, discusses the notions of the word stem and derivational elements, which can be affixal or have full lexical meaning (in the sense of an autonomous word with a semantic variation range).

In the following theoretical parts of the work, it is justly pointed out that the word is an object of study of lexicology, semasiology, morphology (inflection and word formation), and syntax. The word is subject to historical changes accompanied by processes of fusion. Referring to the broad Turcological experience, the author pays particular attention to the works of researchers dealing with Kirghiz studies concerning the problems of the word, its structure and formation. In doing this, she pays special tribute to the scientific views of Kasym Tynystanov (Qasım Tınıstan ūlu), one of the founders of modern Kirghiz linguistics.

Tynystanov wrote a book about his native language, *Ene tilibiz* 'Our mother-tongue' (1928), in which the notions of the word, its components and the stock of word-formation units are clearly defined. Thus, the research of the structure of the word and its derivations has a long history in Kirghiz linguistics.

Two important chapters deal with the notion of the stem, the syllable and their mutual relations. There are several syllable concepts: the syllable (i) as the result of an expiratory ejection (the expiratory theory of syllable-formation), (ii) as a combination of a sonorous element with less sonorous ones (the sonant theory), (iii) as a combination of a sonorous element with a less sonorous one as a result of a muscle tension (the physiological theory) and (iv) as an interdependent distribution of phonemes according to certain rules (the distributive theory).

The work under review applies the distributive theory, which is based on the strictly limited combination of phonemes in three positions: the beginning, the middle and the end of a word. For this purpose, it is necessary to determine the types of groups and the occurrence of phonemes in the three positions.

The Kirghiz-Russian dictionary compiled by K. K. Yudakhin (Moscow, 1965), which is a real treasure of Kirghiz vocabulary, has served as the major lexical source. Altogether, 75 types of syllable patterns of indivisible stems were distinguished. A special chapter with the title "A brief description of the types of phonetic structure of stems" constitutes the major part of the book and is the most significant one for Kirghiz and Turkic linguistics in general. It should be noted that this chapter is the most difficult to review due to the richness of its content. We will only dwell upon the most important details here.

The following types prove to be the most frequent: VC (a vowel + a consonant) – 172 variants; CVC – 726; CVCC – 217; CVCV – 420; VCCV – 149; VCVC – 273;

vccvc – 234; cvccv – 411; cvcvc – 936; cvccvc – 920; cvcvcvc – 131. Seven of these eleven patterns begin with a consonant phoneme. The most frequent type is the CVCVC pattern, which also includes the CVC pattern as the second part. One of the most frequent types contains the CVC pattern twice. This conclusion was already drawn in the early studies of Władysław Kotwicz. The CVC pattern is the one that gets the most attention in the book (pages 103-122). The material will help to obtain further insights into the syllable structure of Turkic languages.

The reader's attention is also attracted to the problem of the correlation of such units as *biš-*, *büt-*, *byč-* < *biči-* 'to cut' (page 170), which has not yet been solved in Turcology. The same is valid for the unexplained correspondence of *l* and *d* in affixes: *ele*, dialectally *ede* / *edi*, 3rd person of the past tense of the auxiliary verb 'to be' (page 86), and *elek*, which, added to the converb in *-A(y)*, indicates an action that is not yet carried out.

The book ends with a list of paired and complex words from Yudakhin's dictionary, calling the Turcological reader's attention to a number of rare combinations.

This new work by B. O. Oruzbaeva enriches our knowledge about the structure and the development of stems and stimulates further research.