

Morden Uighur Word "bar-" Is " Go, Reach "

Grammaticalization



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Abstract: In the modern Uighur language, the verb "bar-" is a complex term and a common polysemous word that is easy to cause mistranslation. The various grammatical meanings expressed are initially explored and attempted to be analyzed with the usage in modern Uighur standard language. In modern Uighur, the lexical item "bar-" exhibits dual grammatical functions (as both a main verb and an auxiliary verb). Furthermore, grammaticalization strategies may vary across languages. Through examining the grammaticalization pathways of different word classes, we observe that languages adopt diverse and heterogeneous grammaticalization mechanisms. This phenomenon is not only prevalent in modern languages but also widely attested in ancient languages. Specifically, modern Uighur demonstrates instances where verbs and nouns evolve into tense markers, yet these pathways contrast sharply with the broader patterns of grammaticalization in Uighur. For example, while grammaticalization pathways exist in Uighur where verbs develop into tense markers (e.g., "bar-"), the direct grammaticalization of nouns into tense markers has not been observed. Compared to the grammaticalization of other word classes, the grammaticalization of verbs is the most complex, often involving multilayered semantic and functional shifts. Consequently, systematically reconstructing their developmental trajectories poses significant challenges. This paper focuses on the high-frequency Uyghur verb "bar-" and attempts to explore its grammaticalization pathway from ancient times to the present. The analysis of "bar-"—a polysemous word with complex meanings such as "go" and "achieve"—poses significant challenges in accurate translation due to its multiple interpretations. The study provides a preliminary discussion on the various grammatical meanings expressed by this verb and seeks to examine its usage in comparison with modern standard Uyghur. Additionally, it explores and attempts to deconstruct the functional evolution of "bar-" as a verb within syntactic structures.

Keywords: "bar-"; Word Meaning; Grammaticalization

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1 Introduction

Grammaticalization refers to a process in which a lexic word or a phrase loses some or all of its lexical meaning and then functions as a grammar. Grammaticalization has four mechanisms that are interrelated: de-semanization, extension, decategorization, and erosion. From this perspective, almost all words in the language will be grammaticalized, except that the grammatical forms of different parts of the word are different. In any case, the grammatical equivalents are equal in terms of grammaticaliza-

tion [1]. However, in terms of time, the grammatical equivalents of the two are equal. The modern Uighur word "bar-" is used in two ways. In addition, the grammaticalization methods used in different languages may differ. When we look at the grammaticalization paths between different word classes, we find that different languages adopt different grammaticalization methods. This situation exists not only in modern languages, but also in ancient languages. We find that modern Uighur has the

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phenomenon that verbs and nouns evolve into verb tenses, which is in contrast to the grammaticalization of Uighur. Because Uighur has a grammaticalization path in which verbs evolve into verb tenses, it has not yet been discovered that Uighur nouns become verb tenses. Compared with the grammaticalization of many word classes, the grammaticalization of verbs is the most complicated, and it is very difficult to sort through the grammaticalization process at one time. This paper chooses the verb "bar-" meaning of Uighur language with high frequency, trying to explore its grammaticalization path from ancient times to the present.

2 The Meaning Analysis of "bar-"

2.1 The Word "bar-" Is Explained in the Dictionary

The modern Uighur word "bar-" means that the meaning of the meaning in the Uighur Chinese Dictionary is "go, reach".

(1) "bar-maq" [verb] (1a). go, go to (bar, yitip beriř) (1b). Reach (bardi).

There are several identical words in modern Uighur, but the meaning of the meaning of words is not the same meaning. e.g:

(2) "bar-" (2a). Everything (bar), (2b). all (barliq), total (barliq, h änm ä j äni), (2c). rich (puli bar).

(3) "bar-maq" [static] (3a). finger, finger (barmaq basmaq), (3b). that connects the digits of ducks, frogs, etc. number of fingers (barmaq bil äñ saniyud äk), (3c). refer to (barmaq bil äñ hisablimaq), (3d). (barmaq p ädi-si), (3e). sign language (barmaq tili), (3f). fingerprint (barmaq čögilmiki) (3g). repentance, repentance, regret (barmaq čišläp qalmaq), (3h). fingering (barmaq usuli), (3i). Barmack's poems <Use your fingers to calculate the rhyming poems of rhymes and rhymes (barmaq w äzni) [2].

The source of this word is explained in Sir Gerard Leslie Makins Clauson (1891 to 1974), The Dictionary of Turkic Sources before the Thirteenth Century—"bar-" 'to go', often more specifically 'to go away'. For its use as a descriptive V. * "bardi": 'ran away'(from my rule). * "bar-" 'to go' is very common, eg [3].

Professor Geng Shi Min's (耿世民) interpretation of "The Study of Ancient Turkic Inscriptions" * "bar" means - (F, 2.), (M, 14b, 14), (Y, 10), (Y, 14) * "bar-" 'Go (Y, 24)

(F, 15), * "bar" (all) [4].

Looking back at the article "The Story of the Two Princes" in the meaning of "bar-"; * "barmagay" do not go, * "bar" has [5]. * "bar-" went to "Gaochang Huigui Kingdom Poetry (Folk Song) Literature Total Vocabulary" (高昌回鹘王国时期诗歌<民歌>文献总词汇) [6].

Chahatai (Çağatay) Uighur * "barmak" - go, work (barmak, kitif, ifqilmaq) [7].

2.2 The Word "bar-" Is Widely Used in the Literature

The meaning of "bar-" is indicated in the ancient Turkic inscription. E.g:

(1a). sila aditi iligke barip sawsing baqsilar birla kozkizgali anuqbolyuq ol (Sam, V, 255).

"He is going to quit the king of the day and go with the mage master".

(1b). barduq yirde edgug ol arintf (KT East 26)

"The advantage of getting in the place where they go is..." [8].

Let us look at the Chinese expression in the Uighur literature of Chahatai. e.g:

(2a). barip kelgunce bilgen ve korgen vaki' elerni nam, be nam, tefsiylen beyan yelap, me'lum kildi.

"He recorded what he saw and heard during the round trip."

(2b). rum halifesinden kelen mektub ve hediyyeler hem bar erdi.

"There are also letters and gifts from the Roman Empire" [9].

2.3 "bar-" Use of Representational Semantics in Modern Uighur

The Uighur Chinese Dictionary has two parts of speech and multiple meanings. In the "Utility Uighur Dictionary" edited by Chen Shi Ming (陈世明) and Liao Ze Yu (廖泽余编), the "Uighur-Chinese Dictionary" [10] edited by Liao Ze Yu (廖泽余) and Ma Jun Min (马俊民) indicates that the first word of "bar-" is [verb]. e.g:

(1a). go, go up (barmaq)

(1b). go to Beijing (bei jing ya barmaq)

(1c). go to school (m äkt äpk äbarmaq)

(1d). the mill that did not want to go went seven times (not walking the way three or four) (barmaym äñ dig äñ

tugm äng äy ät ä qetim barmaq)

(2a). reach (barmaq)

(2b). his age has reached 50 years old. (uniñ yeşi 50kä bardi)

(2c). the sheep has reached 100. (qoy 100 g äbardi).

The second is [static] for example:

(1a). with (bar)

(1b). there is death in the place of life. (jan bar yärd ä qaza bar)

(2a). everything, all, total (setip beriş). e.g:

(2b). one less one does not sell. (kälğanläriñ bari bāškā yātmāydu)

(2c). give everything to the motherland. (barliymizni w ä äng äbeyişlaymiz)

(3a). money (pul)

(3b). having money to be cared for, no money, nowhere to live. (pul bar bolsa beşini silaydu, yoq bolsa beşi siymaydu)

(4a). total, all

(4b). he snatched all my things. (u miniñ bar-yoqimni tartiwaldi)

(4c). This time, a total of three bundles of books came. (bu qetim bar-yoqi üç teñiqila kitab)

(5) It doesn't matter, it's very small, very few

In this case, "bar-" uses the original meaning of "yes, have", but in order to better express the meaning of slang, it can be extended as: "rich, some." For example: have money to eat a meal, no money to hungry belly;" (barida polduruñ-polduruñ yoqida qarap olturuñ).

In this case, "bar-"means exploratory action. The meaning of this proverb is: "There is a drunkenness in the present". From the perspective of lexicography, the meaning of the term "bar-" is classified. From the perspective of lexical semantics, we focus on the analysis of the meaning of "bar-", and reclassify the two parts of speech by verb and auxiliary verb.

3 When the Verb "bar-" Is Used as a Verb

3.1 The Original Meaning of the Word "bar-"

The original meaning of the Uyghur word 'bar-'is "Go, go up." example:

bazar-ya bar-mak

market-ACC go - NOML

"go to Market."

m äkt äp-k äbar

School – ACC goes

"go to school."

3.2 The Verbs of the Word "bar-" Are Represented by a Tree Diagram

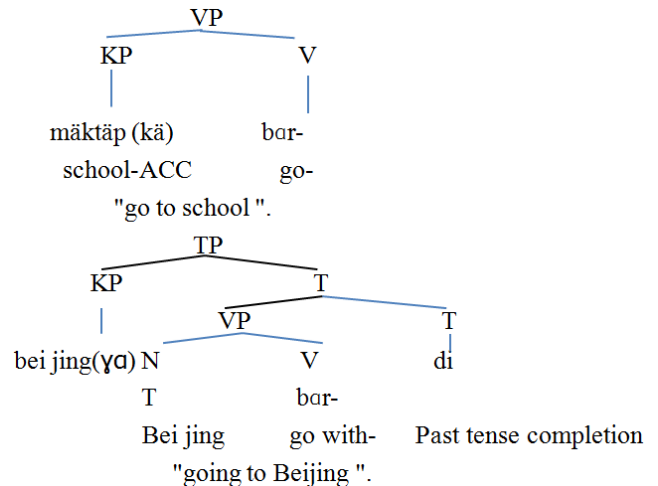


Figure 1 The combination of nouns and the verb 'bar-' indicates

4 The Grammaticalization Function of the Word "bar-"

4.1 The Function of the Verbs of "bar-"

When the word "bar-" is a body-assisted verb, it means that the behavioral action is attempted and tentatively performed. The body-assisted verb appears behind a real verb by the -ip adverb, depicting the progress of the action expressed by the verb. The body-assisted verb ASP, the body-assisted verb ASPP (ie aspect phrase) is expressed.

For example:

m äñ m äkt äp-k äbar-ip bol-dum.

I school-ACC go to reach -ADVL PERF-PAST.1sg

"I am going to school."

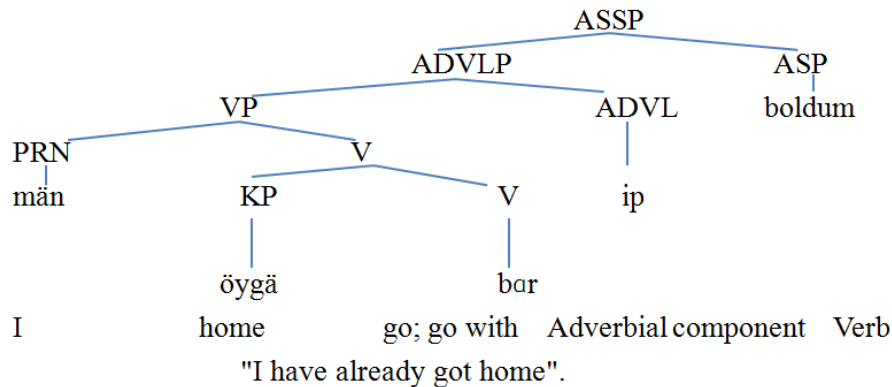
Example:

elip bar-dim, setip bar-dim.

Bought over - PAST1.sg Sold Over - PAST1.sg

"I have bought and sold before."

The body-assisted verb phrase of the word "bar-" is expressed in the tree diagram as follows:



4.2 The Negative Phrase Function of the Word "bar-"

The word "bar-" means that the negative phrase is formed in the verb phrase or the body-assisted verb phrase, that is, the suffix is followed by the negative suffix -ma/me (which can be weakened to -mi). The negative component is NEG and the negative phrase is NEGE. e.g:

mān iş- qa bar-al-ma/mi-dim.

I work- ACC go to -ABIL-NEG-NPAST.1sg

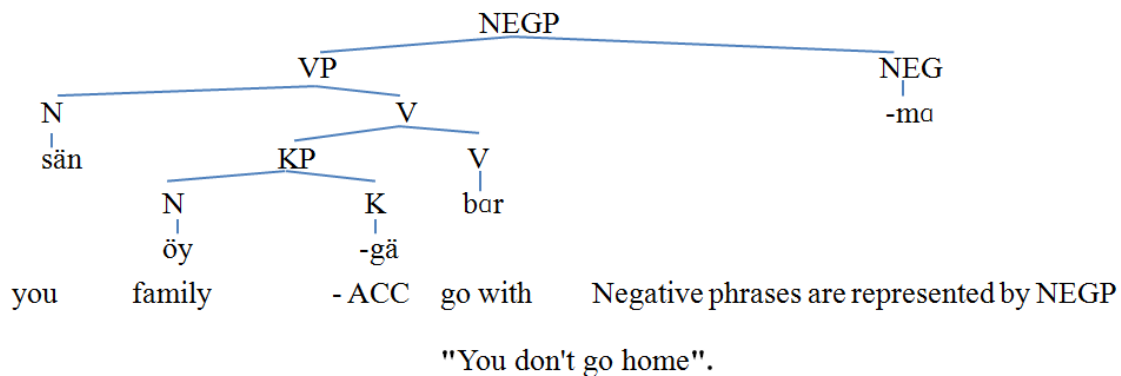
"I didn't get to work."

U bazar-ya bar-ma/mi-di

He (she) Market-ACC go to -NEG-PAST.1sg

"He (she) did not go to Market."

The word "bar-" means that the negative phrase is expressed in a tree diagram as follows:



4.3 The Adjective Phrase and Tense Phrase Function of the "bar-" Word

The "bar-" word is an adjective phrase and a temporal phrase. An adjective phrase refers to the adjectiveization of a verb phrase, which is the verb in the traditional grammar. The Uighur adjective phrases -yaq and -yan two sets of idioms. These two sets of adjective components are added to the verb phrase to form an adjective phrase. The adjective component is ADJL, and the adjective phrase is expressed in ADJLP.

Example:

bar -yaq

go to-Adjective component

"Like to go"

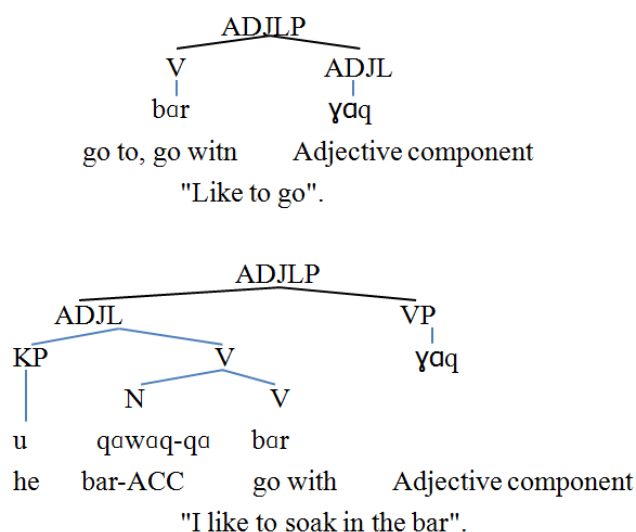
Example:

u qawaq-ya bar-yaq

He (she) Bar-ACC to describe the wording component

"He (she) has been to Bar"

The expressions of "bar-" words are described in the tree diagram as adjective phrases and temporal phrases as follows:



4.4 The Nounization Phrase and the Temporal Phrase Function of the "bar-" Word

The "bar-" word is a nounized phrase and a tense phrase. The nominal phrase refers to the nounization of the verb phrase, which is the gerund of the traditional grammar. Nominal phrases - is nominalized affixes, -maq nounized suffixes, -yu nounized suffixes, -yan nounized suffixes, -yanliq nounized suffixes. The nominal phrase is

formed by affixing the verb phrase with the corresponding nominal component. The nominal component is NOML, and the nominal phrase is expressed in NOMLP. e.g:

män bayçi-ya bar-iş-ni yahşi kör-im än.

My garden--ACC go -NOML-ACC like AUX-NPAST.1sg

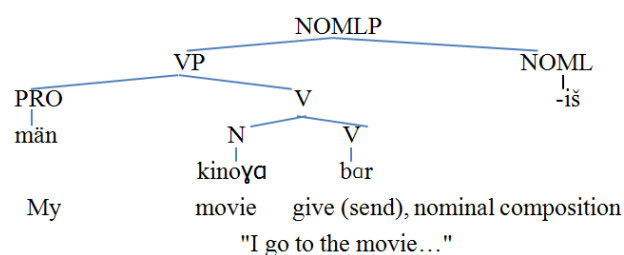
"I like the garden".

u män-iñ bar-yan-liq-im-ni bil-m äy-du.

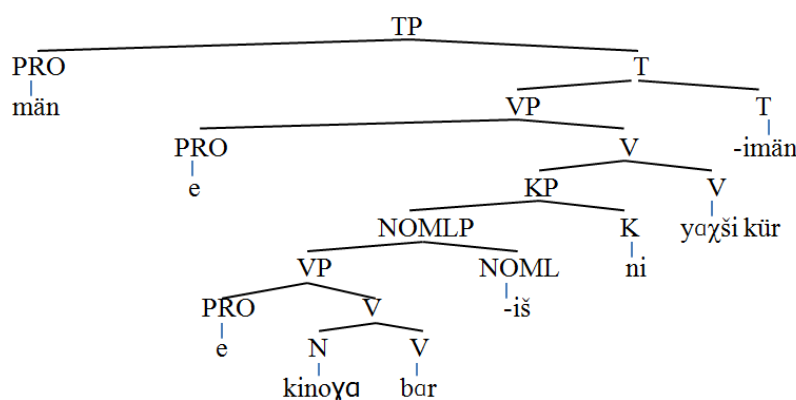
He (she) I-GEN go with -ADJL-NOML-POS.1sg-ACC know -NEG-NPAST.3sg

"He doesn't know how I went".

Nominal phrases and tense phrases are expressed in a tree diagram as follows:



The nominal phrase is further combined with the verb and the temporal component to form a temporal phrase. In this process, the subject inside the nominalized phrase is shifted twice and finally moved to the bottom of the TP. The TP phrase is expressed in a tree diagram as follows:



4.5 The Adverbial Phrase and Tense Phrase Function of the Word "bar-"

The "bar-" word is an adverbial phrase and a temporal phrase. The adverbial phrase refers to the adverbialization

of a verb phrase, which is the adverb of the traditional grammar. The Uighur adverbial suffixes are -a unfinished adverbial suffixes (-a-ä), connected adverbial suffixes-ip, adverbial suffixes-yili, and boundary adverbs (-yič ä/-yičiliq), -č ä downtime adverbial level -yač, -yič ä reason adverb idiom level - yunč ä - yanseri enhanced adverbial level -ya nseri and so on. These adverbial com-

ponents are added to the verb phrases to form corresponding adverbial phrases. The adverbial components are represented by ADVL and the adverbial phrases are represented by ADVLP. e.g:

u dohturhana -ya bar-yili baş kün bol-di
He hospital-ACC go-yili.ADVL five day is -PAST.3sg
"He has been in Hospital for five days".

s äñ bar-ip bol-ȳičä män iş-l äp tur-ay
You go -ADVL- become- ȳičä -ADVL i do -ADVL
ITR-IMP.1sg

"I am at work before you go".

The adverbial phrase is expressed in a tree diagram as follows:

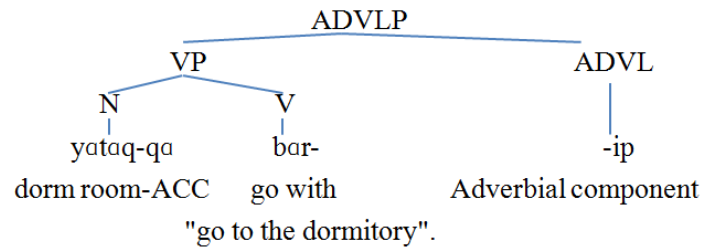
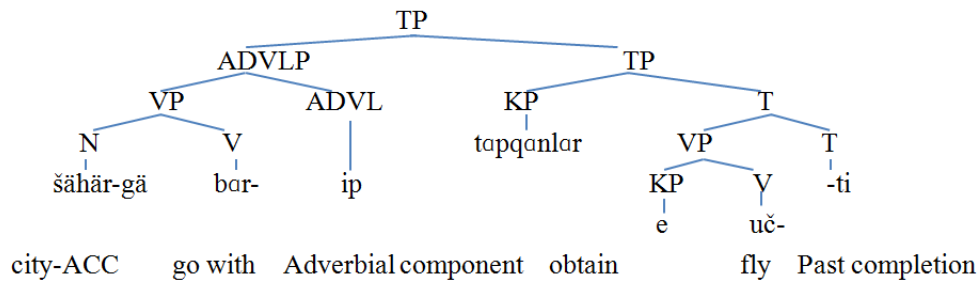


Figure 7 The prefix 'bar-' is used to indicate adverbial phrases and temporal phrases.

Adverbial phrases generally form incomplete subordinate phrases. And it merges with the subsequent complete components to form a tense. The subject of a sentence is

generally in the complete component.

The TP phrase formed by the adverbial phrase is expressed in a tree diagram as follows:



"going to the city to find a big one is flying".

Figure 8 The prefix 'bar-' is used to indicate an adverbial phrase.

5. Conclusion

This paper discusses the source and grammaticalization process of "bar-" based on Uighur historical literature, analyzes the semantic and morphological syntactic evolution that occurred during the diachronic process, and discusses the "bar-" grammaticalization from the original real word (verb) to grammar. As a grammatical mark, the category has a multi-dimensional function expansion phenomenon. The various uses of the modern Uighur word "bar-" are not made out of nothing, but the result of its historical evolution. The grammatical function of the modern Uighur word "bar-" changes, and what happens to its position in the sentence. We have already seen by ob-

serving the examples of different natures, we find that when it has different grammatical functions, its position It will also change. Comparing the functions of the initial and most basic verb function "go, reach" and highly grammatical completion verbs, we can see the difference between different functions. The verb phrase and syntactic function of the Uighur word "bar-" proposed by us is an important part of modern Uighur words, and it is necessary to further reveal the correlation and difference between Uighur words and other words in Altaic. The study of modern Uighur words and vocabulary is of great significance in understanding the relationship between Uighur national culture, language, literature and thought, as well as the study of Uighur vocabulary.

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