

Personal pronouns

Nominative die-off

Personal pronouns

	u. the number of	MN. number.
1 person	Maine	biz
2 person	Sep	Siler
courtesy shape	PPE	sizder
3 person	Al	Alar

Comments:

1. Since the Kyrgyz language no grammatical kind, **Al** translates *it, it, it* , depending on the context.
2. Courtesy Form corresponds to Russian polite **you**. But one Russian pronoun match three Kyrgyz:
 - **PPE** - *You* (polite treatment to one person)
 - **sizder** - *You* (polite treatment to many people)
 - **Siler** - *you* (the usual appeal to many people, i.e. appeal to many, each of which individually we call "on you").

Indirect deaths

	napravitelnyj	local	source	accusative	possessive
Maine	maga	Mende	menden	Meni	Menin
Sep	saga	sende	senden	canopy	senin
PPE	sizge	sizde	sizden	sizdi	sizdin
Al	AGA	(d) a	Anan	Ana	theory and
biz	bizge	bizde	bizden	bizdi	bizdin
Siler	silerge	silerde	silerden	silerdi	silerdin
sizder	sizderge	sizderde	sizderden	sizderdi	sizderdin
Alar	alarga	alarda	alardan	alardy	alardyn

Possessive pronouns

Russian possessive pronouns *my, your, our*, etc. corresponds to a much more rich system in Kyrgyz:

Possessive pronouns + possessed a personal formantom

This is the most common way to construct the possessive construction with *mestoimenjami*. It is completely similar to the first type izafeta, instead of the noun possessor expressed here the pronoun:

- **Menin Balam** *my boy*
- **Senin depterin** *your notebook*
- **Theory and Ayala** *his wife*

(compare with Izafetom i: **dostun Ayala** *wife friend* = "*friend's wife-his*")

It is this design almost always corresponds to the Russian possessive pronouns with nouns combination-that possessed.

Note: personal formant *obladaemogo* have required! Combination type ***Menin ball** *boy*, ***enin depter** *your notebook* is completely wrong in normative language, though occasionally in stable *strechajutsja "lozungovyh"* combination type **bizdin ølkø** *our country*, and these personal formant feels as though implicit, normal form-uniquely **bizdin ølkøbyz**.

Possessed a personal formantom

This method is used in Kyrgyz very widely, but it is not completely obvious from the point of view of the Russian language. The fact of the matter is that the Kyrgyz, if some object or person belongs to or relates to the speaker (1-e), listening (2-e) or referred (3-e) party conversation, it will almost always be expressed using the personal formative element, whereas in Russian, mainly this type of membership no means. So this difference expressed, for example, z. Derbisheva [<http://altaica.narod.ru/>]:

In Turkic languages, there is an ongoing need to correlate any name or object with a person: *kitebim, AAPP, okuuñ, zhyrgený, køchøsy*, etc., this category is the idea of possession of one object to the other. The mentality of human aspiration originally Turkic emphasize affiliation and animated and inanimate object to a particular individual. Without specifying such items as would not exist. All around should belong to someone. "Abandoned" cannot be nothing and no one. Apparently, such a condition in the language, grammatical category accessories, due to socio-economic foundations of life of Turkic peoples who for centuries have lived according to the laws of private property, where the

Central the figure was the owner of the winner. Every object, animate or inanimate, had its owner, these relations have always been crucial in socio-economic life of the Turks.

For the Slavic person these relations not so principled, so semantic dominant in Russian not rose to the level of the grammatical generalizations. This value is not systemically important for the Russian language and is expressed at the level of Word combinations. Closer to the subject or object with a face only occurs when there is a need to emphasize that the person using the possessive pronouns (mine, yours, ours, your House); possessive adjectives (dedov, mamin DOM), as well as meaningful combinations (father's House).

Compare several typical examples in Russian and Kyrgyz languages:

- **Gimme a hand-** *koluŋu ber*, literally "give your hand"
- **Come father.-** *Atam keldi*. Literally "My father came"
-
- **He took the daughter to work.** - *Al kyzyny zhumushuna alyp kaldy*. Literally "it is his daughter at their work taking stayed"

As you can see, in all cases, the Kyrgyz nouns have formant conditioning, whereas the Russian proposals no ukazaniya on affiliation (although it is clear from the context, whose is still hand, father, daughter and work)

Possessive pronoun without obladaemogo

In cases where the sentence is missing possessed used a special form of possessive pronouns with formantom **-nyky**:

- **meniki-** *my*
- **seniki-** *your*
- **sizdiki-** *Your*
- **anyky-** *his, her*
- **bizdiki-** *our*
- **silerdiki-** *your*
- **sizderdiki-** *Your*
- **alardyky** - *their*

For example:

Whose House is this? - Our. Al kimdin yjy? - Bizdiki.

I have no books.-Take my. Menin kitebim JOC.-Meníchini.

Demonstrative pronouns

The Kyrgyz are mainly used, four demonstrative pronouns:

Pronoun BOO (L)

Boo (l) -pronoun nearest plan. Is used to denote the subject matter that is in sight, the closest to us or belonging to speaker. The Russian almost always translates to " *this (this, this)*:

- **Bull jemne?** *What is it?*
- **Moon kørøp, Bala kalyp Ketty.** *Seeing this, the boy was gone.*
- **Boo Kim bolgon ele?** *And who was it?*

Boo (l) has a very peculiar declination with changing root consonant:

Pronoun **Boo (l)**

Die-off	u. the number of	MN. the number of
nominative	Boo (l)	Boulard
napravitelnyj	bug	BULARGA
local	mynda	Bullard biography
source	myndan	bulardan
accusative	Moon	bulardy
possessive	munun	bulardyn

Pronoun OSHO (L)

A pronoun is a little more distant plan than the **Boo (l)**. Usually conveys what is in sight, but a little farther than **Boo (l)**. Russian perervoditsja like *this, this*:

- **Sen oshol zhigitti taajnyjsyҥby?** *You know this guy?*
- **Al ketep Osho keldi.** *He's gone, and this came up.*

Pronoun TIGI (L)

Used to transfer even more remote plan corresponds to the Russian *one*:

- **Tigi kyzdyn aty Kim?** *What is the name of TU girl?*

- **Maine tigil kochodø tours.** *I live on the street.*

Pronoun AL

The most distant action plan: "yonder, and heal him." primary function- [the personal pronoun](#) of the third person (*he, she, it*). Also used in the role of pointing pronouns:

- **Al zhakka Barba** *-do not go in the wrong direction*
- **Al Kishi jemne kylat?** *-What makes a man yonder?*

Al has a particular declination:

Pronoun Al

Die-off	u. the number of	MN. the number of
nominative	Al	Alar
napravitelnyj	AGA	alarga
local	ANDA, Ana	alarda
source	Anan	alardan
accusative	Ana	alardy
possessive	theory and	alardyn

Interrogative pronouns

Interrogative pronouns are used to create question revolutions. The complexity of the Kyrgyz interrogative pronouns is that their doavolno much because several foundations can accrete suffixes almost to infinity:

Most question mestimenij formed on the bases of **Ka-/Kai/ch-**:

Kai archaic *what*. used in modern language alone is extremely rare, mostly to create effect arhaizacii: **Kai ychyn** *mail? for the sake of what?*

Kai it forms a large number of composite interrogative pronouns with words **Jer** *place*, **Jacques** *side*, **tarap** *side*, **ubak** *time*:

Kai zherge → **kaerge** *where* (literally: *in what place*)

Kai zherde → **kaerde** *where* (literally: *where*)

Kai zherden → **kaerden** *where* (literally: *from where*)

Kai tarapta *in what side*,

Kai tarapka *in which direction,*

Kai taraptan *which side,*

Kai zhakta → **kajakta** *where (literally: in which side),*

Kai zhakka → **kajakka** *where (literally: in what direction),*

Kai zhaktan → **kajaktan** *where (literally: from which side),*

Kai ubakta *when (lit.. at what time) and so on.*

Possessive form of **Kai** are regularly used as interrogative pronouns:

Kaida *where where*

kaiga *where*

Kaidan *where*

Kaisa (form with a possessive suffix) , *which*

Cachan *when*

Kana *where where*

kandaj *like what*

cancha *how many*

kantip *like, how*

Separately worth pronoun **Kim** *who* and its possessive form **kimdi** *whom* (wines. die-off) **kimdin** *whose*, **kimdiki** *whose*, **kimge** *coma*, **kimden** *from whom*, **kimder** *who* (when the means set number) and all its possessive form.

Another separate pronoun- **jemne** *that* more literary and archaic variant- **not** *that*.

From **not** *that* formed : how much.

The above list is incomplete, since Turkic languages, in particular, Kyrgyz allow infinitely vary the pronouns. Typically, their structure is completely transparent, and you just need to not be afraid, if instead you hear where Qaeda, say not listed in my spsike **Kaisa zherde** *in any place*. Interesting question, and looks what forms stands to enjoy in the first place? With very great care and without pretending to absodjutnuju accuracy, I would suggest such a list

who - **Kim**, *that* - **jemne**, *what* - **Kaisa**, *like* - **kandaj**, *when* - **Cachan**, *where* - **Kaida**, *where* - **Kaidan**, *why, why* - **jemne ychyn**, *how*-**cancha**.

Functionally, the interrogative pronoun stands on the place on which to stand the word, which is the answer to the question (in contrast to the Russian language, in which the word *kvoprositelnoe* usually gravitates to the beginning of the sentence):

Ppe jemne okup turasyz? *What are you reading?* - **Osho kitepti okup tours.** *I read this book.*

Al kachan shaarga Barat? *When he goes to town?* - **Saat beshte Barat.** *At five o'clock (rides).*

Indefinite pronouns

Indefinite pronouns are those which in Russian is formed by words , *either, ever*. The Kyrgyz formed from the [interrogative pronouns](#) by using the suffix-**holes** or words **Bir, Aldy**, for example:

kimdir (more commonly, **kimdir birөө**) *someone, somebody*

Alda Kim *anyone anywhere, no one knows who*

kachandyr *once, when-niubd*

Bir, Bir Nerses NEMA (→ birdeme) *something, something*

kajdadyr *somewhere, someplace*

and so on, without special restrictions.