

The structure of the noun

The noun has the following categories of change:

- [number](#) ;
- [affiliation to a person \(conjugation\)](#)
- [case \(declination\)](#)

All these categories are transmitted by means of special formants, which join the noun base in a strictly defined order:

basis (root-formative formants) -Mn. conjugate-formant

Of course, any formant or any formants may be absent.

Examples (omitted formants are marked with **0**):

head *to head* : **bash-0-ka-0**

erkekter *men* : **Erkek-ter-0-0**

bikem *my older brother* : **bike-0-0-m** (the base of the **bike** is also decomposed on the **buy-in** , where - **ke** - diminutive-affectionate suffix, ie something like a *gentleman, the owner*)

kəchələrdə *in the streets* : **kəchə-lər-də-0**

үйүбүздө *in our house* : **үй-0-үбүз-дө**

Important note:

If the word has both a formant conjugation, and a case formant, then both of them can mutate

Single and plural

The only number has no special indicators. The main variant of the plural formant is **-lar** .

Due to the [harmony of vowels](#) and [assimilative changes-A-](#) , twelve variations of this suffix are formed:

-lar: **soular of** *water, river*

-ler: **kepeler** *hut*

-lore: **mountain toolor**

-lör: **fisheller** *foxes*

-dark: baldar *children*

-der: teacher mugalimder

-dor: the cedar of the hand

-dep: words

-tap: saatthar *clock*

-ter: catheter *books*

-tor: grass mower

-өөр: өсүмдүктөр *plants*

It should be prepared for the fact that the use of the plural in Kyrgyz does not always coincide with the Russian. The most important difference is:

With numerals always used a single number: **Eka saat** *two o'clock* , **toguz Shaar** *nine cities* , **zhy of catfish** *hundred soms*

Conjugation of nouns

For those to whom the combination of the word "conjugation" with the name has already cut off the ear, since at school they once learned that the name is leaning and the verb is conjugated, I hasten to explain that in the Kyrgyz name both declined and conjugated simultaneously. Declination is a change in cases, and conjugation is a change in persons.

Conjugation of a name

1 person unit number of	- (s) m	balam is <i>my boy</i> , my gyzym <i>girl</i>
2 person unit number of	- (s) H	balan <i>your boy</i> , kyzyH <i>your girl</i>
Form of politeness units. number of	- (s) qyz	balaqyz <i>Your boy</i> , Kyzyzyz <i>Your girl</i>
3 person unit number of	- (c) s	balas <i>his / her boy</i> , gizi <i>his / her girl</i>
1 person pl. number of	- (s) were	balabyz <i>our boy</i> , kyzybiz <i>our girl</i>
2 person pl. number of	- (s) Hap	balaar is <i>your boy</i> , kyzyar is <i>your girl</i>
Form of politeness number of	- (s) Hýdár	balaqdar <i>Your boy</i> , Kyzykdar <i>Your girl</i>
3 person pl. number of	- (c) s	balas <i>their boy</i> , gizi <i>their girl</i>

Remarks:

1. If the word ends in a vowel, it is joined to the variant formants 1 and 2 of both numbers without a connecting vowel; and the option is the **third person** formant. If a word ends in a consonant, the formants 1 and 2 of the persons joining with auxiliary vowel -y- (and its variants for harmony), and in the 3rd face joins formant *s* .
2. As in other cases, when the formants join, the rules of [harmony of vowels](#) and [assimilation of consonants](#) operate .
3. As can be seen from the examples, the formants of persons convey the possessive meaning of "mine, yours, etc." This method of formation of possessive forms is the main one, and the possessive pronoun can be added to strengthen the meaning, or may be absent: **kitebim** = **menin** **kitebim** *my book* .
4. If the word with the personal formant takes a case ending, it is possible to change the formants of cases - for more details, see "Personal formant and case"

Case

In the Kyrgyz language there are 6 cases:

Case	formant	approximate value
nominative	-----	basic case; the subject part of the predicate
guideline	-ra (-go, -ge, -gø)	<i>where? To whom? What? to whom? for what? on whom? in whom?</i>
local	-da (-o, -e, -e)	<i>Where? in whom? in what? on whom? on what? who?</i>
initial	-dan (-one, den, -dun)	<i>whence? from whom? from what? Of what? who?</i>
accusative	-no (-y, -no, -n)	<i>whom? what?</i>
possessive	-non (-non, -nin, -new)	<i>whose?</i>

Comments:

1. When all case endings are attached, it is necessary to take into account [assimilation](#) by deafness, and for accusative and possessive cases - also assimilation -n- after the consonant. Therefore, not really 4 forms are used for each case formant, but 8 forms (4 for voiced consonants and 4 for deaf) in the case of the referential, local and initial cases and 12 forms (4 for vowels, 4 for

voiced consonants and 4 for deaf) in accusative and possessive: **Balga** *to honey*, **Butka** *to the leg*, **Bala** *boy* **bulldozer** *honey* and **Butto** *leg* , etc.

2. The accusative formant is used only in those cases when a direct complement is defined. Usually it causes serious difficulties for Russian-speaking people. To understand, let's begin by recalling what the accusative case is in Russian. The accusative case (of what?) Is used after verbs *to see, hear, understand* , etc. - such verbs are called transitive.

The problem is that in Russian Vin. the case almost always coincides with one of the other two - nominative or genitive:

*I see a **friend** . (wine.) - This is a **friend's** house . (b.)*

*I see a **tree** . (wine.) - A **tree** grows near the house . (them.)*

The only group of nouns in Russian, for which the accusative does not coincide with any other, are feminine nouns on **-a** (1st declination, for those who remember what it is):

*I see the **book** . (wine) - I do not have a **book** . (genus) - On the table is a **book** . (them.)*

Therefore, you can use a simple and reliable way to check whether the accusative case is before us:

- We take the phrase (Russian, of course), in which there is a "suspicious" form:
 1. In the garden grew different **vegetables** .
 2. She waited impatiently for the **morning** .
 3. Do you happen to have a **pencil** ?
- Instead of "suspicious words, substitute the word **BOOK** (or any other word of the 1st declension), necessarily in the singular:
 1. In the garden grew a different **book** .
 2. She was looking forward to the **book** .
 3. Do you happen to have no **book** ?
- If the **BOOK** turned into a **BOOK** - this is the accusative case.

In our examples, this is obviously only sentence 2.

However, there is one more restriction: in Kyrgyz, the accusative case is used only if the direct addition is defined (that is, it has already been said and is known to both the speaker and the listener, or it is the proper name-what is

written from the Capital letter). If the direct complement is not defined, the nominative is used instead of the accusative case.

Compare:

top ber *give (any) a ball* - **toptu ber** *give (this one) a ball* .

3. The Kyrgyz possessive case is almost equivalent to the Russian genitive. But, as it was said above, in the Russian language the genitive case often coincides with the accusative, so many Russian speakers confuse these two cases. In Kyrgyz, the use of the possessive case instead of the accusative case or vice versa is a gross mistake. To avoid it, you can use the following method:

In Russian there is a special type of adjective - possessive adjectives (they answer the question *whose* ?): *Neighbor, aunt, home* . The trick is that these adjectives may well be used instead of the genitive case in possessive functions:

- *aunt's house = aunt's house*,
- *bag father = father (paternal) bag*,
- *Nina's book = Nina's book*

Now, if somewhere in the sentence you find a dubious form, try to make a replacement for a construction like "*cat's house* " (ie, a construction with a possessive adjective). If it turns out, then in the parallel Kyrgyz sentence before you possessive case, if not - accusative or some special form with a preposition. For example:

1. I live in my **brother's** apartment .
2. We saw a **neighbor** .
3. We have their **things** .

We replace it with possessive constructions:

1. I live in a **brotherly** (**brotherly**) apartment. - fine.
2. ** We saw the **neighbor** . - some nonsense. The offer has become completely different, besides it is somehow incomplete.
3. We have **theirs** (to spit, that this is a common form, not accepted in the literary language) things. - also normal.

Thus, in the first and third sentences we are dealing with the possessive case, and in the second one, no (with accusative). So, in Kyrgyz these three words will sound like this:

1. brother - baikenin
2. neighbor - koshunany

3. them is an alarm