

	Front		Back	
	Unrounded	Rounded	Unrounded	Rounded
High	/i/	/ü/		/u/
Mid	/ə/	/ö/	/i/	/o/
Low	/ä/		/a/	

A characteristic feature of all vowel phonemes is that their allophones in initial position begin with a glottal catch or a glottal stop which is, however, non-phonemic in this position.

A characteristic feature of all mid vowel phonemes is that they are reduced. This, being a feature common to all mid vowel phonemes, has no phonemic value. There is no opposition of reduced vowels versus fully articulated vowels.

1.21. The vowel phonemes are:

/i/	[i]	high-front, unrounded, rather close to English <u>ea</u> in <u>beat</u> : /bir/ "give!"
/ə/	[ə]	mid-(rather mid-high) front, unrounded, classified as mid-mixed-narrow in Turcologic literature, lax, acoustically resembling the English unaccented <u>e</u> in a syllable preceding an accented syllable, e.g., <u>electric</u> : /əʃ/ [ʔəʃ] "work"; /bəl/ [bəl] "know!"
/ä/	[ä]	low-front, unrounded, acoustically resembling English <u>ai</u> in <u>hair</u> : /äle/ "now"; /tä/ "human body"; /tädrä/ "window".
/ü/	[u]	high-front, rounded, centralized, acoustically resembling Swedish or Norwegian <u>u</u> in <u>hus</u> "house": /ülän/ "grass"; /kүү/ "eye".
/ö/	[ø]	between mid (mid-high)-wide-round and high-front-wide-round, centralized, lax, reduced, somewhat resembling acoustically the English unaccented <u>e</u> before <u>r</u> , e.g., <u>baker</u> : /ciöš/ "part, portion"; /ölpö/ "bunch"; /kön/ "day".
/i/	[ē]	mid (mid-high)-back, wide, lax, reduced, being the back correlate of /ə/ in the system;

1. PHONOLOGY

1.1. Standard or Literary Bashkir has the following phonemes, some of which occur only in Russian borrowings: /i, e, ə, ä, ü, ö, i, ä, u, o, ɔ; p, b, m, w, f, v, θ, ð, t, d, c, s, z, l, n, r, č, š, ž, y, k, g, x, ŋ, q, ɣ, ʔ, h/.

1.2. The Vowel Phonemes.

The phonemic transcription is given here and elsewhere in slant lines //; the phonetic transcription used in Turkic linguistics is within square brackets [].

The vowel phonemes are divided into front and back vowel phonemes; into high, mid, and low; and into rounded versus unrounded.

Front versus back

1. Front: /i, e, ə, ä, ü, ö/
2. Back: /i, a, u, o, ɔ/

High - mid - low

1. High: /i, ü, u/
2. Mid: /e, ə, ö, i, o, ɔ/
3. Low: /ä, a/

Rounded versus unrounded

1. Rounded: /ü, ö, u, o, ɔ/
2. Unrounded: /i, e, ə, ä, i, a/

The phonemes /e, ɔ/ occur only in loan words from or through Russian and, therefore, when discussing the native vowel phonemes, they will be omitted.

The vowel phoneme /i/ has no correlate in the series of back vowel phonemes, and this is responsible for the asymmetry of the system of the Bashkir native vowel phonemes:

acoustically resembles the Russian *m* but differs from the latter in that it is a mid (mid-high) and back vowel, whereas Russian /i/ is a centralized unrounded vowel and higher than Bashkir /i/; being greatly reduced, Bashkir /i/ sounds like Russian *a* or *o* in a syllable following or preceding an accented syllable, e. g., like Russian *хорош* "cold": /iʁ/ "soot"; /iʁiʁ/ "happiness"; /iʁiʁ/ "smoked" (e. g., fish).
 1°. low-back, wide, slightly rounded, resembles somewhat English *a* in *all*; occurs in the first syllable (open or closed) and in closed non-first syllables, becoming less and less rounded the farther from the first syllable: /at/ [ʔət] "horse"; /baliq/ [baliq] "fish"; /ayas/ [ʔyas] "tree";
 2°. low-back, wide, unrounded, resembling English *a* in *father*; occurs in open non-first syllables: /bula/ [bula] "he is"; /ara/ [ʔara] "interval".
 high-back, close, more or less identical with English *oo* in *book*: /utʁn/ [ʔutʁn] "wood" (as fuel); /tun/ [tʁun] "fur coat".
 mid (mid-high), wide, rounded, greatly reduced; the position of the tongue is the same as when articulating [ɔ] but the position of the lips is that when articulating [u]: /olo/ [ʁlo] "great"; /toʁ/ [tʁʁ] "salt".

/a/ [ʔ]

[a]

/u/ [u]

/o/ [ʁ]

1.3. The Consonant Phonemes.

/p/ [pʰ]

voiceless fortis, impulsive, aspirated bilabial pressure-stop identical with English *p* in *pin*; occurs in all positions: /pärʁä/ "curtain"; /apay/ "aunt"; /qap/ "sack".

/b/ [b]

voiced lenis, unaspirated bilabial simple stop; its articulation is weak due to the fact that the lips do not produce a complete closure, the consequence being that, in fast speech, the resulting allophone makes the acoustic impression of a bilabial fricative [β]. The phoneme /b/ does not occur in

syllable- or word-final position: /baʃ/ "head"; /haban/ "plough".
 voiced bilabial nasal identical with English *m* in *man*: /may/ "butter"; /körnöß/ "silver"; /qom/ "sand".

/m/ [m]

/w/ [w]

bilabial "semi-vowel" identical with English *w*: /waq/ "fine"; /äwäl/ "at the beginning"; /taw/ "mountain".

Notes 1°. In syllable- and word-final position the allophone [w] is often transcribed as [y]: [tʁy] or [ü] respectively.

2°. The semi-vowel /w/ merges with the preceding /i/ or /ə/ to [ü] or [ü] respectively: /hiw/ [hi] "water"; /uqi-/ "to read" + /-w/ results in [uqi] or [uquw]; /beyə-/ "to dance" + /-w/ results in [beyü] or [beyüw].

voiceless dental fricative identical with English *f*; occurs only in loan words: /fälän/ "somebody"; /filosof/ "philosopher".

/f/ [f]

/v/ [v]

voiced dental fricative identical with English *v*; occurs only in loan words in the speech of educated people and is commonly replaced by /b/: /vagon/ "railroad car"; /sovet/ "Soviet".

/θ/ [θ]

voiceless dental fricative (slit) identical with English *th* in *thin*; does not occur initially: /baʁ/ "squeeze!"; /baʁim/ "pressure"; /ʁötäl/ "table".

/ð/ [ð] or [ʃ]

voiced dental fricative (slit) identical with English /ð/ *th* in *they*; does not occur initially: /həð/ "you"; /oðon/ "long".

/t/ [tʰ]

voiceless fortis, slightly aspirated alveolar simple stop, more or less identical with English *t* in *tin*: /tun/ [tʁun] "fur coat"; /tot/ [tʁtʰ] "hold!"; /utin/ [ʔutʁn] "wood" (as fuel).

/d/ [d]

voiced lenis, unaspirated alveolar simple stop, more or less identical with English *d* in *door*; occurs initially and medially in intervocalic position and after /m, n, l, r, ŋ/: /dürt/ "four"; /idara/ "rule"; /kilde/ "he came".

- /ʔ/ [ʔ] glottal stop identical with the Arabic 'ayn; has a phonemic value only in medial position in borrowings from Arabic: /täʔsir/ "influence".
- /h/ [h] voiceless glottal fricative, frequently a simple aspiration in syllable-initial position: /hiw/ [hi] "water"; /hum/ "ruble"; /haqal/ "beard"; /gönah/ "sin".

1.4. Occurrence of Phonemes.

- 1.41. The syllable is the smallest unit of word-structure. The following types of syllable-structure occur in native words (V = vowel; C = consonant):

V	/ä/ "but"
VC	/aq/ "white"
VCC	/ürt/ "fire" (only fire set to old grass)
CV	/da/ "also" (particle)
CVC	/küb/ "eye"
CVCC	/kürk/ "beauty"

1.42. Occurrence of vowels.

There are no native words with adjacent vowels.

All vowels occur initially and medially in the first syllable:

/i/	: /igen/ "crops"; /min/ "I"
/e/	: /eñel/ "light" (opposite of heavy); /heß/ "you"
/ä/	: /äber/ "ready"; /säyät/ "hour"
/ü/	: /üläm/ "death"; /kül/ "lake"
/ö/	: /ön/ "voice"; /köl/ "cinder, ashes"
/i/	: /iñ/ "soot"; /siqta/ "halter"
/a/	: /aq/ "white"; /qara/ "black"
/u/	: /uq/ "arrow"; /tu'yüb/ "nine"
/o/	: /on/ "flour"; /toqom/ "posterity"

Only the following vowels occur finally and in the non-first syllables in general:

/ä/	: /nimä/ "what"
/e/	: /kildä/ "he came"
/ö/	: /öylö/ "having a house"
/i/	: /altı/ "six"
/a/	: /qara/ "black"
/o/	: /olo/ "great"

1.43. Occurrence of consonants.

Excluding modern loan words, only the following consonants occur in word-initial position.

/b/	: /bay/ "rich"
/m/	: /may/ "butter"
/w/ (semi-vowel):	/waq/ "fine, consisting of small particles"
/f/	: /fälän/ "somebody"
/t/	: /tür/ "the honor place where guests are seated"
/d/	: /dürt/ "four"
/s/	: /saq/ "time"
/z/	: /zar/ "sorrow"
/l/	: /layıq/ "deserving"
/n/	: /na'yış/ "embroidered pattern"
/r/	: /ræß/ "true"
/š/	: /šağmaq/ "cube"
/y/	: /ya'ya/ "collar"
/k/	: /kül/ "lake"
/g/	: /göl/ "flowers"
/x/	: /xalq/ "people"
/q/	: /qara/ "black"
/ɣ/	: /ɣaw'ya/ "noise"
/h/	: /heß/ "you"

All native consonants, with the exception of /d/, occur medially in intervocalic position:

/p/	: /apay/ "elder sister, aunt" (younger sister of the father or mother)
/b/	: /babay/ "old man"
/m/	: /kömös/ "silver"
/w/	: /awan/ "obedient"
/f/	: /föf/ "Ufa, the main city of the Bashkir Republic"
/θ/	: /keßä/ "pocket"
/b/	: /böl/ "large river"
/t/	: /ata/ "father"
/s/	: /qasan/ "when?"
/l/	: /ala/ "motley, spotted"
/n/	: /ana/ "there!"
/r/	: /ara/ "interval"
/š/	: /aša/ "over"
/z/	: /baža/ "the husband of the sister of Ego's wife"
/y/	: /ayaq/ "foot"
/k/	: /täkä/ "male of certain animals, buck"

/ŋg/ : /kiŋgaw/ "complication of a disease"
 /ŋq/ : /aŋqaw/ "palate"
 /ŋy/ : /aŋyarmaŋtan/ "unintentionally"
 /ŋh/ : /aŋhüb/ "unintelligent"

1.5. Juncture.

Open juncture is the interruption of the breath-stream after a phoneme. Close juncture is the absence of interruption of the breath-stream between two phonemes.

1.51. Compound juncture.

In words compounded of two independent words, the juncture between the latter is close before a consonant, and open before a vowel. The stress is not renewed on the otherwise stressed syllable of the second component of the compound.

The compound juncture is marked as /-/: /aq-qoŝ/ "swan". In official orthography such compounds are written together:

акром [ʔáqçes] "swan".

1.52. Stress.

The stress is expiratorial and rests in native words, with the exceptions listed below, on the last syllable. When a word is inflected and suffixes are added, the stress shifts upon the latter. Of several suffixes the last one takes the stress: /át/ "horse", /atqá/ "to the horse", /attár/ "horses", /attarʔá/ "to the horses"; /kitáp/ "book", /kitaplár/ "books", /kitaplaribǝ/ "our books", /kitaplaribǝn/ "from our books".

The exceptions are:

- 1°. Prepositional particles used with adjectives, adverbs, and verbs do not have a stress of their own and are proclitic: /bik-matúr/ "very pretty".
- 2°. Postpositions and postpositional particles are enclitic: /táv-ŝetǝndǝ/ "on the mountain"; /ül-da/ "he as a matter of fact"; /matúr-ŷina/ "quite pretty"; /át-qina/ "only a horse".
- 3°. The predicative suffixes on nouns, and personal endings on verbal forms do not take the stress. The stress rests in such cases on the syllable preceding the predicative suffix or the personal ending: /alıyándır/ "he probably took"; /baŝláyıñ/ "I begin"; /baráñıñ/ "thou goest"; /alasaqınñ/ "I shall take"; /hatqánmınñ/ "I have sold"; /uqiwsımınñ/ "I am a student".

4°. The suffix of the negative verbal stem /-mÁ-/ does not take the stress. The latter rests on the syllable preceding the suffix /-mÁ-/: /áلمانım/ "I did not take"; /yáǝmaha/ "if he does not write"; /ašána/ "do not eat!"

5°. The final syllable of the imperative forms of the 1st and 2nd person is not stressed and the stress rests on the preceding syllable: /aláyıq/ "let us take!"; /úqı/ "read!"; /bátır/ "make press!"

6°. The adverb suffix /-sÁ-/ does not take the stress which rests on the preceding syllable: /baŝqórtsa/ "in Bashkir" (e.g., talk Bashkir).

7°. The Arabic, Persian, Russian, and other loan words have the stress on the original accented syllable.

1.6. Morphophonemic Alternations.

1.61. Vocalic harmony.

The vocalic harmony manifests itself in that in one word (this applies only to native Bashkir words), unless it is a word compound, either only front vowels or only back vowels may occur. This means that in simple words of Turkic origin either only /i, ə, ä, ü, ö/ or /u, ı, o, a/ may occur. This kind of harmony is called the palatal harmony.

The vocalic harmony manifests itself also in that in a syllable immediately following a syllable with /ö/ or /o/ there may occur only /ö/ or /o/ respectively but no /ə/ or /ı/. This feature is called the labial harmony.

The labial harmony does not affect the mid (mid-high) vowels /ə, ı/ when the vowels /ö/ or /o/ are separated from the former by a syllable which contains /ä/ or /a/ respectively.

The palatal and labial harmony affects the vowels of words which cannot be analyzed and all suffixes.

The rules of vocalic harmony (both palatal and labial) are represented in the following table:

First syllable	Following syllable
/i, ə, ä, ü/ /ö/ /ı, a, ı/ /o/	/ə, ä/ /ö, ä/ /ı, a/ /o, a/

The vowel of the suffix is	After a syllable with
/ä/	/i, ə, ä, ü, ö/
/a/	/i, a, u, o/
/ə/	/i, ə, ä, ü/
/ö/	/ö/
/i/	/i, a, u/
/o/	/o/

There are three kinds of suffixes: 1. suffixes consisting of a consonant; 2. suffixes consisting of a vowel, and 3. suffixes consisting of a consonant and a vowel.

Leaving aside the suffixes consisting of a consonant, suffixes containing a vowel will be dealt with.

Two kinds of vowels occur in suffixes: 1. a low vowel (i. e., /ä, a/) and 2. a mid vowel (i. e., /ə, ö, i, o/).

The low vowel can be designated by /Ä/, the mid vowel can be designated by /E/. /Ä/ means that the vowel is /ä/ on stems of front vowels, and /a/ on stems of back vowels. Likewise /E/ means that the vowel is /ə/ on stems the final syllable of which contains one of the vowel phonemes /i, ə, ä, ü/, but it is /i/ on stems the final syllable of which contains one of the phonemes /u, i, a/; it is also /ö/ when the final stem syllable contains /ö/; it is also /o/ when the stem-final syllable contains /o/.

As an example the locative suffix and the possessive suffix of the 3rd person will be given.

The locative suffix /-tÄ/ appears as /-tä/ and /-ta/: /että/ "at the dog"; /atta/ "at the horse".

The possessive suffix /-E/ appears as /-i, -ö, -o/: /ete/ "his dog"; /ati/ "his horse"; /tönö/ "his night"; /qolo/ "his slave".

1.612. This system of rendering alternating vowels could also be applied to stems which cannot be analyzed. Thus /ata/ "father", /kää/ "goat", /baliq/ "fish", /boron/ "long ago", /öson/ "for the sake of" can be rendered as /atÄ/ "father", /kääÄ/ "goat", /balEg/ "fish", /borEg/ "in olden times", /ösEg/ "for the sake of" respectively. This would, however, necessitate the introduction of two additional phonemes which occur only in the non-first syllables.

Therefore, the symbols /Ä/ and /E/ will be used only for suffixes: instead of saying that the suffix is /-ta, -tä/ we shall give only the suffix /-tÄ/; instead of giving the suffix /-ne, -ni, -nö, -no/ only the suffix /-nE/ will be given.

Examples:

/bišek/	"cradle"
/bizgäk/	"malaria fever"
/bөләм/	"knowledge"
/bөлäk/	"arm"
/käkere/	"wry"
/kämä/	"boat"
/kümer/	"coal"
/küldäk/	"shirt"
/körLöK/	"fatness"
/köräk/	"shovel"
/bifim/	"false ribs"
/bisaq/	"knife"
/baliq/	"fish"
/bäsaq/	"ear of a plant"
/urın/	"place"
/uram/	"street"
/qolon/	"foal"
/qolaq/	"ear"
/köräge/	"his shovel"
/qolaŷi/	"his ear"

1.611. All suffixes are subject to the rules of vowel harmony. This means that suffixes with the vowel /ə/ may be added to words which have in the first syllable either /i/ or /ə/ or /ä/ or /ü/. The vowel of the same suffix is /i/ when the word has /i/ or /a/ or /u/ in the first syllable. The same suffix has /ö/ when the word has /ö/ in the first syllable and, likewise, the suffix has /o/ after /o/ or /i/ in the first syllable. An intervening /ä/ or /a/, after a syllable with /ö/ or /o/ respectively, requires the vowel /ə/ or /i/ respectively in the suffix. Likewise, when /ö/ or /o/ of the first syllable is followed by the semi-vowel /w/, the following syllable has /ə/ or /i/ respectively but not /ö/ or /o/ respectively. In other words, the vowels /ä, a/ and the semi-vowel /w/ neutralize the influence of /ö, o/ of the preceding syllable: /töälmälek/ "incurable"; /qoralhöliq/ "the state of being disarmed"; /tödüwse/ "builder"; /qorowli/ "loaded" (rifle).

The dependence of the vowel of the suffix on the vowel of the preceding syllable is shown in the following table.

1.613. Suffixes consisting only of a consonant require a union-vowel, when added to stems ending in consonants. The union-vowel is /ɛ/, i. e., /ə, i, ö, o/ according to the rules of palatal and labial harmony.

1.614. In compound words the suffix vowels comply with the vowels of the second component of the compound: /aq-qošo/ "his swan"; /aʔay-enehe/ "his brothers".

In loan words the vowel of the suffix depends on the vowel of the final syllable of the word: /tələfon/ "telephone" — /tələfono/ "his telephone".

1.62. Consonant harmony.

The consonants /g, k/, in words of Turkic origin, occur only in words of front vowels: /büläk/ "gift", /igen/ "crops". The consonants /ɣ, q/ occur only in such native words which contain back vowels: /ayaq/ "foot"; /ɣawʔa/ "noise".

1.63. Alternations of vowels with zero.

The vowels /ö, o/ and particularly /ə, i/, i. e., all mid vowel phonemes, are reduced. In disyllabic and polysyllabic words these vowels may disappear in the first syllable: /bələm/ [bləm] "knowledge"; /tələw/ [tläw] "desire"; /kəšə/ [k'šə] "person"; /toram/ [t'räm] "I stand".

The same vowels disappear in the second syllable in disyllabic words the second syllable of which is closed, when a suffix consisting of a vowel or containing a vowel in its onset is attached. This alternation of /ə, i, ö, o/ with Zero is paradigmatic: /urın/ "place" — /urnı/ "his place"; /uyın/ "play" — /uyna/ "to play"; /bürek/ "hat" — /bürke/ "his hat"; /qoyon/ "whirlwind, twister" — /qoyno/ "his whirlwind".

1.64. Internal sandhi.

Internal sandhi takes place in processes of suffixation.

It comprises two cases: 1. voicing of the stem-final consonant before a suffix-initial vowel and 2. the assimilation of the suffix-initial consonant to the stem-final consonant.

1°. The voiced consonant /d/ in the onset of a suffix is assimilated in voicing to the stem-final consonants /p, θ, t, s, š, k, q, h/:

/kül/ "lake" - /küldän/ "from the lake"
 /küp/ "much" - /küptän/ "from much"
 /ət/ "dog" - /əttän/ "from the dog"
 /baš/ "head" - /baštän/ "from the head"

2°. The consonant /d/ in the onset of a suffix is assimilated to the stem-final consonant /ð/ and also replaced by /ð/ after /w, r, y/:

/bil/ "waist" - /bildän/ "from the waist"
 /qəð/ "goose" - /qəðän/ "from the goose"
 /taw/ "mountain" - /tawðän/ "from the mountain"
 /yar/ "steep bank" - /yarðän/ "from the steep bank"
 /tay/ "foal" - /tayðän/ "from the foal"

3°. The consonant /l/ in the onset of the plural and locative suffix is replaced by /t/ after /p, θ, t, s, š, k, q/:

/baqsa/ "garden" - /baqsalar/ "gardens"
 /at/ "horse" - /attar/ "horses"
 /išək/ "door" - /išəktär/ "doors"

4°. The consonant /l/ in the onset of the same suffixes is replaced by /d/ after /m, z, l, n, ž, l/:

/qoral/ "instrument" - /qoraldar/ "instruments"
 /kolxoz/ "collective farm" - /kolxozdar/ "collective farms"
 /taž/ "crown" - /taždar/ "crowns"
 /yəŋ/ "sleeve" - /yəŋdär/ "sleeves"

5°. The consonant /l/ in the onset of the same suffixes is replaced by /ð/ after /w, ö, r, y/:

/taw/ "mountain" - /tawðar/ "mountains"
 /qıð/ "girl" - /qıððar/ "girls"
 /hıyır/ "cow" - /hıyırðar/ "cows"
 /tay/ "foal" - /tayðar/ "foals"

6°. The consonant /n/ in the onset of the suffixes of the possessive (genitive) and direct-object (accusative) case forms, and the past tense is replaced by /t/ after /p, f, θ, t, s, š, k, q/; by /d/ after /m, l, n, ž, ŋ/; by /ð/ after /w, ö, r, y/:

/qap/ "sack, bag" - /qaptı/ dir. obj.
 /at/ "horse" - /attı/ id.
 /säs/ "hair" - /sästän/ "of the hair"
 /təl/ "tongue" - /təldə/ dir. obj.
 /uram/ "street" - /uramdıŋ/ "of the street"
 /qar/ "snow" - /qarđıŋ/ "of the snow"
 /taw/ "mountain" - /tawđıŋ/ "of the mountain"

яһаһаһа "if I do not make" яһаһаһаһаҡ
яһаһаһаң яһаһаһаһағыз
яһаһаһа яһаһаһаһалар

"if we do not make"

2. 343. The imperative.

The imperative forms include forms of the 2nd and 3rd person.

Each of these forms has a special tense suffix. The personal endings as far as any are added, are those of the second group.

1°. The imperative of the 2nd person singular.

Zero-suffix with a zero-personal ending, i. e., the simple stem:

яһа "make!"
яһаһа "do not make!"

2°. The imperative of the 2nd person plural.

Zero-suffix to which the possessive suffix of the 2nd person plural is added, i. e., /-GƏŃ/ to stems ending in a vowel, /-EGƏŃ/ to stems ending in a consonant:

яһағыз "make!"
яһаһағыз "do not make!"
"ҡалғыз" "remain!"
"ҡалмағыз" "do not remain!"

3°. The imperative of the 3rd person.

Suffix /-hƏn/ in the singular, suffix /-hƏndÄr/ (i. e., /-hƏn/ + plural suffix /-LÄr/) in the plural:

яһаһын "let him make!"
яһаһаһын "let him not make!"
яһаһындар "let them make!"
яһаһаһындар "let them not make!"

2. 344. The optative.

The optative has only forms of the 1st person.

Suffix /-Äy/ on stems ending in a consonant; suffix /-y/ on stems ending in a vowel. Personal endings (of the 1st person) of the second group are added:

Singular /-ÄyƏm, -yƏm/
Plural /-ÄyƏk, -yƏk/

Examples:

яһайым "let me do!"
яһамайым "let me not do!"
яһайыҡ "let us do!"
яһамайыҡ "let us not do!"

алайым "let me take!"
алмайым "let me not take!"
алайыҡ "let us take!"
алмайыҡ "let us not take!"

2. 35. The verbal nouns.

The verbal nouns are substantives formed from any verb-stem, both positive and negative. They are inflected like any noun. Most of them denote the process of an action ("the doing", "the walking", etc.), and are often translated with an infinitive ("to do", "to walk").

2. 351. The first noun of action ("the doing").

Suffix /-w/ on stems ending in a vowel, with the union-vowel /-Ə-/ on stems ending in a consonant:

яһай /yahaw/ "the making"
яһамай /yahamaw/ "the not making"
алыу /aliw/ "the taking"
алмай /almaw/ "the not taking"

2. 352. The second verbal noun of action ("the doing").

Suffix /-mÄK/: яһамаҡ "the making"; алмаҡ "the taking".

2. 3521. The suffix /-mÄK/ with the suffix /-sƏ/ of professional names (vide 4. 11, 1° B) forms the noun of intention: алмағым "the one who will take".

2. 36. The participles.

The participles are noun-forms of the verb. They are inflected like nouns, take the plural suffix and the possessive suffixes. They also take the predicative suffixes and function, in this case, as finite forms, being what is called secondary tenses.

2. 361. The past participle.

Suffix /-GÄn/ (vide 1. 64, n° 7):

яһаран "one who has made"
яһаһаран "one who has not made"

2. 3611. The past participle takes the personal endings of the first group (i. e., the predicative suffixes), the resulting forms denoting actions performed in a past more remote than the time to which the first past (2. 341) refers. Besides, such forms denote past actions unobserved and known only from hearsay: