THE CAUSATIVE AS A MULTIFACETED FORM OF THE VERB VOICE: THE CASE OF THE BASHKIR LANGUAGE

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ABSTRACT--*The category of voice is one of the most important and controversial topics not only in the theory of the Bashkir language but also in Turkology and linguistic studies as a whole. A considerable amount of works by Turkic scholars have been dedicated to this linguistic phenomenon, but the issue of the verb voice, including the causative ("coercive") voice, is still open to discussion.This article deals with different points of view on the causative in Turkology. It also provides an analysis of structural and semantic aspects of the causative.The results of academic research and the theoretical constructs considered in this article are significant for comparative and historical studies of the Turkic languages.Within the frames of our study, we performed a functional-semantic analysis of the phenomenon with the use of comparative-historical, structural-semantic and descriptive methods. In our study we have used fragments from the works of classical and modern Bashkir literature, oral folklore and printed materials from periodicals. The results of our study confirm that the causative is a complicated multifaceted form of the verb voice, which is frequently used in the Bashkir language in a wide variety of forms and meanings. In the Bashkir language the causative is expressed through causative affixes and exhibits a variety of semantic nuances. The causative forms of Bashkir verbs are characterised by iteration of multiple voice affixes. The causative is part of the system of the verb voice in the Bashkir language. It is very important for further development of the Bashkir and general Turkic linguistic studies to continue research in this area*

*Keywords--**Bashkir** language, verb voice, causative voice, structure, semantics.*

I.   INTRODUCTION

The category of the verb voice is one of the most important and complicated issues of the contemporary Turkic linguistic studies. This can be explained by the fact that extremely complicated phenomena of the lexicon,

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word-formation, derivation, morphology, syntax, semantics and stylistics are combined and intertwined in this linguistic category. Moreover, the category of voice is closely connected with the categories of temporality, aspect, transitivity/intransitivity, mood and modality. Despite extensive studies on the essence of the verb voice, many aspects of this research subject continue to be controversial. Today there is no common point of view on the essence of the category of voice and its relation to the word-formation and inflection; there are no commonly accepted criteria for identification of the voice forms. In the Turkic studies, including the Bashkir linguistics, the category of voice has been studied mainly as a grammatical category, i.e. at the morphological level. It is traditionally considered that, apart from the active, passive, reflexive and reciprocal-cooperative voices, the Turkic languages have a causative (or "coercive") voice. This traditional approach goes back to the period of compiling the first grammars of the Turkic languages, and it has been preserved to these days.

In the Turkic studies the terms "coercive voice" and "causative" (from. Lat. *causa* "a cause; a reason"*)* are both used for constructions with the cause of the action in the subject position, and the agent actually performing the action – in the direct object position. The causativeness is much wider and more neutral notion as compared with the coercion because it denotes any phenomena with the semantics of a cause (reason) for an action. The "coercive voice" is a grammatical expression of the action realization [Gelyaeva N.I, 1999, p. 74]. The notions of *causativeness* и *coercion*, according to N.I. Gelyaeva, are not identical in meaning; they are rather in a part-whole relationship [Gelyaeva N.I, 1999, p. 73]. The term "coercive", traditionally used in Turkology, is convenient for reference to the group of forms with a causative meaning, although often some of these forms have nothing to do with the causative ("coercive") voice per se [Sravnitel'no-istoricheskaja grammatika tjurkskih jazykov. Morfologija (The Comparative and Historical Grammar of the Turkic languages: Morphology, 1988, p. 284]. In the Bashkir language it is named *yökmätew yünäleşe*, i.e. "charging voice" (*yökmätew* – "charge, load"). In the Bashkir language the causative affixes express, besides the meanings "to coerce", "to urge", also the semes "to charge", "to make", "to ask", "to command", "to permit", "to admit", "to let", "to allow", "to give cause". In other words, the causative affixes in causative forms of the verb may express both factitive and permissive causation.

The causative is one of the most interesting, complicated and topical issues of the Bashkir linguistic studies, as well as general linguistic theory. The causative have been traditionally considered as a grammatical, derivational, inflectional or formative category, or as a complex lexical and grammatical category.

We have to agree with L.N. Kharitonov that the term "coercive voice", traditionally used by most of Turkic scholars for causatives, is not the best choice for denoting the meaning of this voice in the Turkic languages due to a narrow meaning of the notion of "coercion". Therefore it is better to use the term "exhortative voice", which is also inaccurate, but is based on a wider concept of urging ("exhortation") [Kharitonov, 1963, p. 53]. The scholar uses the term "exhortative verb" for all verbs with the corresponding causative affixes, irrespective of their voice meaning. When referring to the verbs in the causative voice, L.N. Kharitonov uses the term "verbs of the exhortative voice". In the speech context such verbs can express not only urging/"exhortation" (assignment, encouragement, request, permission, etc.) to do something but also actions performed beyond the control or against the will of the grammatical subject (due to an error, negligence, connivance, etc.) [Kharitonov, 1963, p. 65]. The scholar states that in the Yakut language the "exhortative" (causative) verbs are formed with the affixes *-t, -tar, -ar, -ıar.*

E.V. Sevortyan emphasises the causative voice gravitation to the sphere of grammar and indicates the following trends:

1) obligatory closeness of transitive meaning to non-transitive;

2) the voice meaning of causation per se [Sevortyan, 1962].

The scholar explains the indicated trends by the fact that historically the causative verbs expressed an action directed outwards from the grammatical subject (i.e. a transitive action).

According to I.E. Mamanov [Voprosy sostavlenija opisatel'nyh grammatik jazykov narodov SSSR: stenogramma koordinacionnogo soveshhanija po problemam prostogo predlozhenija i kategorii zaloga, 1958, pp. 95-97], the controversy is caused by the fact that the functions of voice affixes have not been clarified. I.E. Mamanov states that the verbs in the causative voice are formed exclusively from transitive verbs and thus acquire an expressive "coercive" meaning, i.e. the causative voice indicates that the action is performed by the second agent under the influence of another agent. According to the scholar, the second syntactic agent is denoted by the directional dative (in the Kazakh language) or by the ablative (in Tatar and Bashkir) cases, and the first agent – causer – by the nominative case. Sometimes one or both agents in a causative sentence are not expressed by a separate word; in this case the first agent is identified with personal affixes of the verb, and the second – a causee, or actual doer – with causative affixes *(Men xatı balağa jazdırdım.* "At my request (= under the causal influence of mine), the boy wrote the letter."*)*. If any causative affix *(-t, -dır, -gız)* does not indicate the second agent (actual doer), it does not form the causative voice but only makes an intransitive verb transitive, performing a derivational function.

It is worth noting that causative verb forms in the Tatar language were classified already in the first studies on the Tatar language as "causative", "relative", "exhortative" verbs [Zinnatullina, 1969]. According to the concept developed by A. Troyansky [Troyansky, 1814, pp. 37-38], the meaning of causative verb forms can be defined as an indication of the cause for the action performed by another agent. From the scholar's point of view, there can be the following causes: an order, request, seduction, permission or failure to perform an action; inability to interfere with an action; natural necessity or obligation to perform a certain action. K.Z. Zinnatullina [Zinnatullina, 1969] notes an exceptional diversity of causative voice forms in the Tatar language; they are formed by the adding one, or sometimes several, voice affixes to the original verb stem *(-t, -tır/-ter, -dır/-der, -kar/-kär, -ar/-är, -ır/-yer, -kız/-kez, -gız/-gez, -ız/-yez, -sät)*. The scholar distinguishes between three different meanings of the causative voice: transitive, impersonal and causative per se.

Some Turkologists believe that the causative voice is actually a combination of two voice forms with the same affixes but different semantics of original verb stems. N.A. Baskakov considers that in the Karakalpak language the causative voice actually combines two voice forms that are formed with the same formants but are semantically differentiated by the meanings of original verbs:

1) "coercive"-transitive voice, which can be applied to intransitive verbs (state verbs);

2) "coercive"-causative voice, which can be applied to transitive verbs (action verbs) and is formed with the same affixes [Baskakov, 1952, p. 101].

This is also valid for the Bashkir language, where the "coercive"-transitive voice applies to intransitive verbs with the change of the objective characteristics of the verb in its relation to the subject of the action. In this case the original verb is opposed to the new derived verb, with transformation of the subject of this passive action or

state into the object *(sıq* – "come out"*, sığar* – "make or let sb. come out"). In the causative sentence the subject of the action denoted by the initial verb is not both the grammatical and semantic subject any more – it is only the grammatical subject, being a cause or reason but not the doer of the action *(Ul işekte astı* "He opened the door"; *Ul işekte astırźı* "He let sb. open the door", "He made sb. open the door").

N.I. Gelyaeva [Gelyaeva, 1999, p.74] considers that causativeness is related to enrichment of the verb lexical meaning and its modification, therefore it is a lexical rather than a grammatical category. According to the scholar, it is not accidental that such constructions as "We returned because of the bad weather" are also considered causative – there is certain causal relationship between its elements [Tipologija kauzativnyh konstrukcij: morfologicheskij kauzativ (Types of Causative Constructions: Morphological Causative), 1969].

The Bashkir linguists traditionally adhere to the conception of the causative as a derivational category (N.K. Dmitriev [Dmitriev, 2008, pp. 151-152], A.A. Yuldashev [Voprosy sostavlenija opisatel'nyh grammatik jazykov narodov SSSR: stenogramma koordinacionnogo soveshhanija po problemam prostogo predlozhenija i kategorii zaloga, 1958, pp. 92-96], A.Kh. Fatykhov [Voprosy sostavlenija opisatel'nyh grammatik jazykov narodov SSSR: stenogramma koordinacionnogo soveshhanija po problemam prostogo predlozhenija i kategorii zaloga, 1958, pp. 76-79]). N.K. Dmitriev considers that the causative voice expresses subordination of the main subject of the action to another or to other logical subjects. According to the scholar, the causative form of the verb denotes an action that is performed by the organic subject under certain influence of another subject, i.e. we can observe some kind of interference of one subject into actions of another. N.K. Dmitriev considers that the iteration of several causative affixes, typical for Bashkir causatives, is a derivational characteristic, therefore he treats the causative voice as a derivational rather than an inflectional category [Dmitriev, 2008, p. 151]. According A.A., Yuldashev, the "coercive voice" expresses an interaction of two or more agents, with one of them acting as an urging party and another actually performing the action and, consequently, acting under the influence of the urging party [Yuldashev, 1958, p.92]. The scholar differentiates between the "coercive" verbs and causative verbs denoting an action performed by the grammatical subject rather than object. However, as stated by N.K. Dmitriev, the term "coercive voice" is the legacy of old grammar books of the 9-11th centuries. It is *yökmätew yünäleşe* ("charging voice") in Bashkir, and *genus factitivum* or *causativum* in Latin [Dmitriev, 2008, p.151]. N.K. Dmitriev obviously considers that the terms "coercive voice" and "causative" are synonyms. Unlike N.K. Dmitriev, A.A. Yuldashev considers that all voices, including the causative ("coercive") voice, are inflectional categories, because the verb voice is changed without affecting the stem semantics [Yuldashev, 1958, p.104]. A.Kh. Fatykhov considers that the verb voice is a derivational category. He defines the causative voice as an indication that an agent is influenced by or subordinated to another agent [Voprosy sostavlenija opisatel'nyh grammatik jazykov narodov SSSR: stenogramma koordinacionnogo soveshhanija po problemam prostogo predlozhenija i kategorii zaloga, 1958, p.171].

Thus, in spite of the abundance of different conceptions about the causative in the Turkic studies, including those on its functioning in the Bashkir language, many aspects of this issue remain open for further research.

II.   MATERIALS AND METHODS

A functional-semantic approach, based on classification of linguistic material by contentive categories and functions, is one of the most important research models in the contemporary linguistics. This approach provides a new way to explore such essential properties of language as a correlation between logical concepts and grammatical categories and an integrative interaction between the vocabulary and grammar. Scholars identify functional-semantic categories or functional-semantic fields, i.e. subsets of the means of expression belonging to different linguistic levels (vocabulary, morphology, syntax or word formation) but serving for conveying the same invariant meanings. As a rule, a functional-semantic category is based on a grammatical category performing the function of its core, because the content of the functional-semantic category finds the most concentrated expression in the grammatical category. The main principle of a functional-semantic description is the classification of linguistic material by contentive categories and functions [Bondarko, 1991, p.126]. The interpretation of the category of voice in the Bashkir language from the functional-semantic perspective is based, on the one hand, on differences between functional-semantic fields of activity, passivity, reflexivity, cooperative reciprocity and causativity, and, on the other hand, on the a certain similarity between them. They are similar because they all characterise the relationship between the action expressed by the verb and the subject and object. The conceptual basis of the functional-semantic category of voice in the Bashkir language is the relationship between the concept of action and the logical subject and object, in the centre of which there is the active voice (initial form of the verb), and the periphery is formed by the passive, reflexive, reciprocal sociative and the causative.

This article is dedicated to the analysis of the causative ("coercive") voice, expressing the process initiated by an active subject to influence an animate or inanimate object, as a result of which the latter is to perform certain actions, i.e. it is a subordination of the main subject of the action to another subject or other logical subjects. Our study is based on the functional-semantic approach with the use of various methods of linguistic analysis: descriptive, comparative-historical, contrastive, structural-semantic and component analysis of lexical units.

Causative formation. The causative formed with certain affixes creates representation of an agent (subject of the sentence) that urges, permits or causes another agent (object in the accusative, directive or ablative case) to perform certain action. The causative ("coercive") voice expresses the process initiated by an active subject to influence an animate or inanimate object, as a result of which the latter is to perform certain actions, i.e. it is a subordination of the main subject of the action to another subject or other logical subjects. For example: *qıź beşerä* "the girl cooks" (the logical subject here is *qıź* "girl") vs *qıźźan beşert* "make the girl cook", "order the girl to cook" or "ask the girl to cook" (*qıź* "girl" is still the logical subject of the main action, but she is affected by the influence of another subject). We observe some kind of interference of one subject into the action of another [Dmitriev, 2008].

In the Bashkir language the causative can be formed both from transitive and intransitive verbs. In the latter case intransitive verbs are transformed into transitive. For example: *kil* "go" – *kilter* "bring"; *üt* "pass by" – *ütkär* "let sb. pass by"; *qas* "run away" – *qasır* "let sb. run away", *yet* "catch up" – *yetker* "let sb. catch up", *hayra* "sing" – *hayrat* "make sb. sing", *añla* "understand" – *añlat* "explain". We should mention that a transitive verb formed from an intransitive one with a causative affix can have the lexical meaning of urging somebody to act only if the verb denotes an action performed directly by the doer. If the lexical meaning of the verb expresses an action related only to the subject (causer) as a cause of the action but not to the animated doer, such verb with a

causative affix would not have the meaning of a causative voice, even if it is followed by a direct object denoting a causee.

In the Bashkir language the causative is expressed through the following most productive types of causative affixes:

a) **-dır/der, -dor/dör; -tır/ter, -tor/tör; -źır/-ź**er, **-źor/-źör:** *qal-dır* "make sb. stay", leave"; *hün-der* "cause sth. to cease to burn", "extinguish"; *qoyon-dor* "make sb. pour over oneself", "pour over"; *köl-dör* "make sb. laugh"; *tot-tor* "make sb. hold", "hand in"; *hört-tör* "order sb. wipe out"; *hur-źır* "force or ask sb. to pull out"; *bir-źer* "make sb. give away"; *bor-źor* "make sb. turn"; *höy-źör* "make sb. love". Examples: *Zootexnik ularğa bını yaqşı* ***töşöndörgän*** (Z. Biisheva). *Xämdiä üźe barırğa qurqıp, qunaq öyönä Yalanbikäne* ***yügertterźe*** (Kh. Davletshina). *Niñä oźaq* ***köttörźöñ****, Gölşat* (S. Miftakhov);

b) **–t:** *yaha-t* "make sb. do sth.", *başla-t* "make sb. begin", *sığar-t* "order sb. to carry away", etc. Examples: *Qıźırastıñ küñelendä äle genä tıwğan yaqşı telägen kire* ***hüreltte*** (Z. Biisheva). *Atayım mine, kütärep sığarıp, yäşel besän tüşälgän şul kırandasqa* ***ultırttı****, yanıma Olo inäyyem yılıştı* (M. Karim).

In the Bashkir language the causative can be expressed through various productive and non-productive affixes. The most productive affixes are *dır/der, -dor/dör; -tır/ter, -tor/tör; -źır/-źer, -źor/źör; -t,* because they are typical for the majority of verbs, and, moreover, they are characterised by iteration of multiple voice affixes. *kil* "come" – *kil**ter*** "bring" – *kil**ter-t*** "make bring" – *kil**ter-t-ter*** "through sb. make sb. bring"; *üt* "pass by" – *üt**kär*** "order sb. to pass by" – *üt**kär-t*** "make sb. pass by", *üt**kär-t-ter*** "through sb. order sb. to pass by"; *sıq* "come out" – *sı**ğar*** "let sb. come out" – *sı**ğar-t*** "make sb. come out" – *sı**ğar-t-tır*** "through sb. make sb. come out".

It is necessary to point out the derivational function of causative affixes transforming intransitive verbs into transitive: *küs* "move over" (intransitive verb) and *küser* "move", "carry", "write off" (transitive verb), *qurq* "be frightened" (intransitive verb) and *qurqıt* "frighten" (transitive verb). In some cases the causative is formed from nominal stems: *küź* "eyes" – *küźät* "watch", "monitor"; *eş* "work" – *eşkärt* "process", "treat". Besides, nouns and adjectives can also be formed from causative forms of verbs: *yaqtırt* "lighten", "turn on the light" – *yaqtırtqıs* "light", "switch"; *mawıqtır* "occupy" or "entertain" – *mawıqtırğıs* "entertaining".

Semantic types of causative forms. The causative expresses the process initiated by an active subject to influence an animate or inanimate object, as a result of which the latter is to perform certain actions or get into a certain state, i.e. the action of the subject presupposes realisation of another action or state. Different semantic nuances of the causative voice depend not only on the maximum or minimum amount of voice affixes but also on the lexical meaning of the verb itself and properties of the subject and the object of the denoted action. In the Bashkir language causative forms are characterised by a variety of semantic nuances, depending on the semantics of the attached affixes and the meaning of the original verb form. Moreover, the causative semantics depends not only on affixes and the meaning of the original verb but even more on the context, i.e. communicative environment, because in the Bashkir language the same causative form can have different meanings in different contexts. For example, *yatqır* "make sb. lie down" *(Balanı **yatqır**, irtän irtä tororğa käräk); yatqır* "allow sb. to lie down" *(Kisen balanı mineñ karawatqa **yatqır**); yatqır* """help sb. to lie down", "permit sb. to lie down" *(Balanı **yatqır** äle), yatqır* "lay" *(Balanı vaqıtında **yatqır**), yatqır* with the permissive meaning *(Balanı **yatqır** huñ* or *Balanı **yatqır** inde); töşör* "make sb. climb down" *(Kilende arbanan qıwıp **töşör**), töşör* "allow sb. to climb down" *(Ä xäźer, kilende arbanan **töşör**),* "permit sb. to climb down" *(Ulım, kilende arbanan **töşör** inde), töşör*

"help sb. to climb down" *(Kilende arbanan **töşör** äle)*; ütkär "make sb. pass", ütkär "allow sb. to pass", ütkär "let sb. pass", *ütkär* "help sb. to pass"; *kürhät* "make sb. see", *kürhät "show"*, *kürhät* "allow sb. to see", *κγphəm* "help sb. to see", *κγphəm* "let sb. see", etc. Such examples clearly demonstrate the variety of semantic nuances that depend not only on affixes and the meaning of the original verb but also on properties of the subject causer and the direct doer in the context. The following semantic nuances of the causative meaning can be identified in the Bashkir language:

1. Coercing, ordering or causing sb. to act: *beşert* "make sb. cook", *haldırt* "make sb. build", *yoqlat* "make sb. sleep", *yıwźır* "make sb. wash", *torğoź* "make sb. stand up". For example: ***Sisender** heñleñde, **sisender**, – tine äsäyyem* (M. Karim). *Böjäk apa Zöfärźe sığarıp taqtanı **hörttörźö*** (M. Karim). Qıźıñdıñ ike ayağınıñ berehen keşegä **atlattırtma!** (Kh. Davletshina).

2. Asking for help, requesting: *qotqar* "save", *qıwandır* "ask sb. to make sb. happy", *tuğart* "ask sb. to unharness a horse", *atlat* "help the child walk". For example: ***Añlat** huñ yaqşı itep, ul vaqıtta beź źä yarźam itä alırbıź äle, kem belä* (M. Karim). *Samawır **ultırt** äle* (Kh. Davletshina). *Öläsäyyeñdän şul xikäyätte tağı la ber **höylät** äle* (Z. Biisheva).

3. Goal achieved through another object: *ülsätter* "through sb. make sb. measure", *buyattır* "through sb. make sb. paint", *haylattır* "through sb. make sb. choose". For example: *Yämil, heñleñdän usıñdağı nämäkäyźee **kürhätter** äle, - tip ütende Fähimä minän* (M. Karim).

4. Allowing sb. to do something: *uźźır(t)* "allow sb. to outrun", *teyźer(t)* "allow sb. to hit", *höyźör(t)* "allow sb. to love", *hiźźer(t)* "allow sb. to feel", *keyźer(t)* "allow sb. to put on". For example: *Ğariftan da **höylät*** (Z. Biisheva). *Bınan arı la uqı, tik bildäne östän **arttır*** (M. Karim).

5. Manifestation of connivance, oversight, negligence, weakness, passivity or their consequences: *tırnat* "let sb. scratch out", *urlat* "let sb. steal", yeñdert "let sb. win", *yığılt* "make or let sb. fall", *tüktert* "make or let sb. spill". For example: *Suqınıp qına kithen, duñğıź, bıl sama la **köyźörttö**, mäñge fatixam yuq* (Kh. Davletshina). *Bilethıź Xäyźän, zakon buyınsa, ştraf **tülätte*** (M. Karim).

6. Action preventing by the subject (with the active use of negative forms with *-ma/mä*): *hınat**ma*** "do not let sb. down", *höyźört**mä*** "do not let sb. love", *beldert**mä*** "do not let sb. notice", *köldört**mä*** "do not let sb. laugh". For example: *Dan oźaq **köttörtmäne*** (M. Karim). *Şuğa la telähä nindäy beyyeklek unı **qurqıtmanı, örkötmäne*** (M. Karim). *Läkin ul bını tıştan **belgertmäne*** (Z. Biisheva).

Many causative forms of the verb express impersonal actions referring to natural phenomena and psychological or physical state of a person: *tuñdırt-, halqınayt-* "to freeze" (about weather); *öşöt-* "to shiver", "to feel shivery" (about physical state of a person), *ilat-* "to cause weeping" (about mental state of a person). Comparing the impersonal forms with the original verbs, we can make a conclusion that they express the same processes as the original verbs but as if introduced from outside as a result of external influence: *qartayta* in the meaning "I am getting older", "get old"; *bik tiź qartayta* "something makes us grow old very quickly".

III.   RESULTS

The causative is one of the most interesting, complicated, multifaceted and topical issues of Turkology, and, in particular, of the Bashkir linguistic studies. In spite of numerous studies dedicated to this subject, the category of the verb voice is still open to discussion. The Turkic scholars have considered the causative as a grammatical,

derivational, inflectional or formative category, or as a complex lexical and grammatical category. As until now there have not been any commonly accepted scholarly opinion regarding this linguistic phenomenon, we consider it necessary to use another approach to studying the category of the category the verb voice in the Bashkir language. A functional-semantic approach is most suitable for studying voices of the verb in the Bashkir language. In the Turkic languages the causative is traditionally treated within the category of voice, along with the active, passive, reflexive and reciprocal cooperative.

The causative in the Bashkir language is formed with affixes *-qır/-ker, -qor/-kör; -ır/yer, -or/ör; -qar/-kär; -ar/-är; -ğıź/-geź;-ğoź/-göź; -t; -hat/-hät* and is characterised by a variety of semantic nuances. The most productive are formants *-dır/der, -dor/dör; -tır/ter, -tor/tör; -źır/-źer, -źor/-źör* and *-t.* These affixes are typical for most of the verbs. The causative use in the Bashkir language is characterised by iteration of multiple voice affixes. After two or more affixes are added, double, triple or even multiple causative forms are formed, thus identifying the number of objects participating in implementation of this action; however, the semantics of the verbal form depends on the original stem.

The semantic boundaries of causation in the Bashkir language are rather wide and indeterminate. The variety of different semantic nuances depends not only on affixes and the meaning of the original verb but also on properties of the subject-causer and the direct doer in the context. In the Bashkir language the same causative form can have different meanings in different contexts. The following semantic nuances can be expressed with the causative: coercing, ordering or causing sb. to act; permission to do something; asking for help or requesting; goal achievement through another object; admission of the action per se; manifestation of connivance, oversight, negligence, weakness, passivity or their consequences; action preventing by the subject, etc.

IV.   DISCUSSION

This article describes functional-semantic model of the causative as part of the system of verb voices in the Bashkir language, which can be of interest for further research in Turkic languages. The authors expound the idea that the category of voice in the Bashkir language is a system of functional-semantic fields, in the centre of which there is the active voice, and the periphery is formed by the passive, reflexive, reciprocal sociative and the causative. The prospects of further research in this area are disclosed, with indication that the achieved results can be used on other fields of the contemporary linguistics (cognitive and discursive linguistics, linguo-semiotics, pragmalinguistics, etc.), which will help to identify developmental patterns of linguistic manifestation and specific character of actualization of the category of voice and voice relationships. The authors have studied the legacy of the past that still has research value for the development of Turkic and Bashkir linguistics and summed up the achievements in the research on the verb voices and patterns of linguistic phenomena.

The study has practical implications for further research, because it contains an effective model of using the achieved results for practical analysis of the causative. The systemic presentation of the research results and the analysed linguistic material can help to create similar descriptive models for other Turkic and non-Turkic languages, look for typological parallels and to identify linguistic universals. Some guideline recommendations formulated on the basis of our research results can be useful for further studies of other vital problems of the Bashkir linguistics.

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