

## Turkic morphology in Kryz

### 1) Morpheme-borrowings

The most conspicuous morphological element borrowed by Kryz is the morpheme *-mIş* used as an evidentiality-marking clitic. The uses are typical of binary evidentiality systems:

- non-direct evidence in the past, not necessarily remote:
- hearsay (gnomic):
- inference:
- mirativity (often followed by the borrowed enclitic complementiser *ki*):

Contemporary Azerbaijani, has largely lost the evidential use of the morpheme *-mIş*. Nowadays, it is considered as obsolete if added as a *clitic* to non-perfect forms, and even the evidential value of the perfect tense *suffix* is becoming outdated.

Kryz preserves the older distribution, still found in Turkish.

Indefinite marker *-sa*: Kryz uses *-sa* as a clitic after interrogative verb-forms in *indefinite relative* clauses. But whereas in Azerbaijani it is an affix, in Kryz it cliticises in outermost position, after the person enclitics:

It also is a clitic on the Kryz indefinite pronouns, which inflect *before* the indefinite morpheme.

One might not exclude the possibility that the morpheme *-sa* was borrowed via the indefinite pronouns, but this is not the case, because the absolutive forms of the pronouns clearly show that they are based on grammaticalized conditional relative clauses:

### 2) Structural borrowings:

- Double manner converb;
- Manner converb doubled & negated with temporal (immediate) meaning;

Definiteness marking on possessive NPs: Most nouns have only one genitive form, but some nouns take an overt genitive marker only if definite or referential.

References : AUTHIER G., (2009) *Grammaire kryz*. Paris, Peeters