bilig

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OKUYUCU MEKTUPLARI / LETTERS

Lütfen yayımlanan yazılar hakkındaki görüş, yorum ve önerilerinizi
Yayın Yönetmenine gönderiniz.

*Readers are highly encouraged to express their views, comments or suggestions on published articles,
to the editor.*

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AHMET YESEVİ
ÜNİVERSİTESİ

Değerli okuyucular,

bilig, Türk Dünyası Sosyal Bilimler Dergisi'nin 66. sayısını dikkatinize sunuyoruz.

Dergimizin bu sayısında da *bilig*'in ilgi alanına giren dil, edebiyat, tarih, iktisat ve başka konularda birbirinden değerli yazılar bulacaksınız.

bilig'in her sayısında yayımlanan yazıların seçiminde dergimizin niteliğini ve yazarlarımızı korumak için belli ilkelere uyuyoruz. Aldığımız dönütler, ilkelerimizin bazılarını tekrar tekrar hatırlatmanın yararlı olduğunu göstermektedir.

Elimizde, yazıların dergiye geliş ve yayına kabul tarihini göz önünde bulundurarak oluşturduğumuz bir liste var. Listede yayın sırası gelmiş ilk on yazıyı, aynı alandan olmamak kaydıyla güncel sayıda yayımlanacaklar arasına alıyoruz. Geri kalan dört beş yazıyı ise derginin öncelikli ilgi alanından olması, konunun güncelliği, derginin ilgi alanlarının temsili, yazının yüksek atıf alma ihtimali gibi hususları göz önünde bulundurarak seçiyoruz.

bilig, Türk dünyasına odaklanmış bir sosyal bilimler dergisidir. Her sayıda, derginin ilgi alanlarının mümkün olduğunca temsil edilmesine gayret ediyoruz. Bu durumda derginin öncelikli ilgi alanına girmeyen bir yazının yayımlanması, doğrudan Türk Cumhuriyetlerindeki güncel bir konuyu ele alan bir yazıdan daha fazla zaman alabilmektedir.

Ne yazık ki yurt dışına gönderdiği bir yazı için uzun zaman beklemeyi göze alan bir yazar, Türkiye kaynaklı bir dergi söz konusu olunca sabırsız davranabilmektedir. *bilig*'in yazarları, dergimizin bir yazı havuzu olduğunu, bu yazı havuzundaki yazılardan kayırılanların olmayacağını bilirler. Ancak yine de bir yazının beklemesi, hakem incelemesinin uzun sürmesi ya da olumsuz sonuçlanması durumunda, duygusal tepki veren yazarlarımız olmaktadır. Bunu anlayışla karşılamakla birlikte, *bilig*'in yayın süreciyle ilgili hususların bizim için duygusal tepkilere gerek duyulmayan, profesyonel bir konu olduğunu belirtmekte yarar var.

Bir sonraki sayıda buluşmak umuduyla.

Saygılarımla,

Prof. Dr. Nurettin DEMİR
Yayın Yönetmeni

bilig

İÇİNDEKİLER / CONTENTS

Attribution in Turkish with Dependency Tree Analyses

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Abstract

In the general system of the natural tongues, attribution, which undertakes the function of cluster restriction and cluster equipment, can be categorized in two main groups, namely, noun phrases and subordinate clauses. The process of cluster restriction is realized by way of the reduction of the number of elements in the cluster, to which a concept has been attributed, based on a certain characteristic. In the function of cluster equipment, the dimensions of a given concept remain unchanged. However, this concept can be enriched through a number additional attribution to be equipped. Noun phrases are determinative phrases, which report no judgement and which are constructed from more than one word aggregated around a head noun. In the general sequence of Turkish language, the simplest attributive phrase is the adjective phrase made up of adjective and noun. An adjective ascribes some property, quality or status to the entity denoted by a noun. When adjectives attribute nouns, they become attributive adjectives, and when they attribute the action they become adverbs of manner. Relative clauses with adjectival function are complicated structures which attribute noun phrases, and they are generally constructed by taking participle suffixes like *-(y)An, -DIK (-DIğI)*, *mIş*, or *-(y)AcAK (-EcEğİ)*. Relative clauses precede the noun phrase they modify, in the same way that adjectives precede the noun they modify. In this study an argument has been made about how the attributive functions of noun phrases and subordinating clauses are realized, and the structural characteristics of attribution in Turkish in the context of dependency model (dependency tree) developed by Tesnière's Dependency Grammar Theory have been investigated.

Keywords

Turkish, attribution, cluster restriction, cluster equipment, noun phrase, subordinate clause, dependency tree

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1. Introduction

Attribution helps to distinguish one noun as taking its certain characteristics into consideration from other nouns that are in the same cluster or give additional information about that noun (Erkman-Akerson vd. 1998: 93). For example, in the sentence of *Kulağı küpeli öğrenci dersten çıktı* 'The student with earring left the class'; *öğrenci* 'student' is modified by the feature of having earrings; and in the sentence of *Kırmızı elbiseli kız yere düştü* 'The girl with red dress has fallen'; *kız* 'girl' is modified by the feature of wearing red dress. Thus *öğrenci* 'student' was differentiated from other *students* by the characteristic of having earrings, and also *kız* 'girl' was differentiated from other girls by the characteristic of wearing red dress.

Even though in the general system of language, the concept of attribution which performs the *function of cluster restriction* and *cluster equipment* is categorized in two main groups as noun phrases and relative clauses, as well as adverbs of manner which modify the verbs. At verbal level, the attribution restricts the referents and enriches the meaning (Tomasson 1996: 207). In this study, a discussion has been made about the means and modes, through which noun phrases and relative clauses, on various syntactic levels, and in different functions within the context of a sentence, do attribution function.

1.1. The Function of Cluster Restriction and Cluster Equipment

The nouns that express concrete and abstract concepts in a natural language construct noun phrases with noun or other nominal words; then, these noun phrases form sentences by combining with other phrases. The nouns are the name of the groups which contain several semes. For example, the term *çocuk* 'child' is the general name of the cluster that contains all children in the world, it is very general and it has a wide range of use.

But, in the sentence of *Kızıl saçlı çocuk yarışmayı kazandı* 'The child with red hair won the contest', we distinguish the winner child whom we do not know whose name is unknown to us, among other children who participate in the contest, based on 'his red hair' characteristic. With this attribution, the cluster of *çocuklar* 'children' had been restricted as much as possible and was reduced to a single element. On the other hand, we can transform a single element of a cluster which previously had been limited to an enriched expression by equipping with some qualifications such as thus:

(1) Şahin akşamki açılışa *son model* bir arabayla geldi; *siyah spor* araba herkesin dikkatini çekti.

Şahin evening-suffix "-ki" opening-DAT *last model* a car come-PAST; *black sport* car everiybody-GEN attention-POSS3S-ACC attract-PAST

'Şahin came to the evening's inauguration by a *last model* car; the *black sports* car attracted everybody's attention.'

In the sentence, firstly the car distinguishes from the general cluster of cars with 'a last model car' and is reduced to a single element cluster. Then this element is equipped by some enriching qualifications as *siyah* 'black' and *spor* 'sport'. This function is called as the function of *cluster equipment* (Erkman-Akerson 2000: 106-107). If the function of restriction is necessary in order to transfer certain content, we cannot abandon it. On the other hand abandoning the cluster equipments is always possible, because quantity of equipment is not a modifying operation aimed at content. DIK collects attributions in two main groups: noun phrases and subordinate clauses (Dik 1989: 130). In this study, since we relied on this main grouping, we will also mention shortly about the attribution of verb phrase which is realized by qualification of adverbs of manner (or of attributive adjectives).

Dependency model (dependency tree) developed by Dependency Grammar Theory represented by French linguist L. Tesnière will be applied as the method in this study.

Tesnière's model[1] is based on the *stemma*, a graphical representation of the grammatical dependencies between the words in a syntactic construction. In the sentence, the verb is seen as the highest level word, governing a set of complements, which govern their own complements themselves. Opposed to the logical notion of the division of the sentence into a subject and predicate (predication), the grammatical subject in Tesnière's work is also considered subordinate to the verb. In other words, the main idea behind Tesnière's model is the notion of *dependency*, which identifies the syntactic relation existing between two elements within a sentence, one of them taking the role of governor (or head) and the other of dependent (*régissant* and *subordonné* in the original terminology). Tesnière schematizes this syntactic relation using a stemma (dependency tree), putting the governors above the dependents. The syntactic relations raised by Tesnière are the *connexion*, the *translation* and the *junction* (for the Turkish application of the model see Aydın 2006, 2008, 2009a, 2009b).

2. Noun Phrase

Noun phrases are constituents whose last word is a noun and which bear case markers in syntactic contexts where overt case is assigned, i.e. where they function as complements or verbs or postpositions (Kornfilt 1997: 105). In phrase structures, the words have two main types of relationships. One of these is that the words are grouped around a predicate to express feelings and thoughts. The expressions in this way are usually called verbal manner of telling or verbal phrase and constituted the upper unit of syntax. The second type of grouping of words is based on relations between the concepts. Here nominal words enter directly into the relationship among themselves without verb. From this kind of word relationship, nonverbal expressions, which are called the determinative group, come out. Nonverbal expressions compose inferior units of syntax. Determinative groups don't give information about an opinion. The common function of these language units is to make clear the concepts by opening and expanding them. The way of showing can sometimes be an explanation or determination (*masanın örtüsü* 'the cover of table'), sometimes attribution (*yeşil vadi* 'green valley'), and sometimes by strengthening (*pek hızlı* 'mightily quickly'). In Turkish, auxiliary component (modifier) comes before; the main component (modified) comes after determinative group (Şimşek 1987: 321).

The noun phrase may be in different syntactic positions in the sentence: it can be the immediate constituent of the first degree (*subject*) or the facultative constituent (*complement*), the constituent of the verbal group (*direct object*) or the constituent of another noun phrase or adjectival phrase. The diversity of function that noun phrase undertakes is related to the diversity of linguistic structures. These structures depend on the expansion of noun phrase with various facultative constituents. A noun can expand in three different ways as adjective and adjectival group, possessive noun phrase and relative clause (Tomasson 1996: 208).

In the general system of Turkish, the simplest determinative group is adjective phrase which consists of adjective and noun. An adjective ascribes some property, quality or status to the entity denoted by a noun. Examples are *sarı* 'yellow', *yumuşak* 'soft', and *dürüst* 'honest'. Most lexical items which occur primarily as adjectives can also occur as nouns, taking plural, possessive and case suffixes as required, or they can function as adverbs, in particular as circumstantial adverbs of manner. An example of the first type is the word *küçük* 'small', which is primarily used as an adjective, as in *küçük kızlar* 'little girls', but which can also be used as a noun, as in

küçükler '(the) little ones'. An example of the second type is the word *kötü* 'bad', as in *kötü araba* '(a) bad car', which, when placed immediately before the verb in a sentence, functions as an adverb meaning 'badly', as in *kötü yüzmek* 'to swim badly' (Göksel and Kerslake 2005: 50).

The adjectives are divided into two different groups as modifier and determiner of nouns in Turkish Grammar Books. The words as *güzel* 'beautiful', *zayıf* 'thin', *çalışkan* 'hardworking', *tehlikeli* 'dangerous' are called attributive adjectives. The words as *bu* 'this/these', *şu* 'this/that/these/those', *o* 'that/those', *bir* 'a/an', *birkaç* 'a few', *bazı* 'some', *bütün* 'all' are named demonstrative adjectives. In Turkish, both attributive adjectives and also demonstrative adjectives are the words can be used instead of nouns. When the determinative adjectives like *bu, şu, o* 'this/these, this/that/these/those, that/those' etc. have replaced a name, they are called the *pronoun* in grammar books.

The adjectives are words or constructions that modify noun phrases. Simple adjectives consist of a single word, i.e. an adjective:

	ev	elbise	a aç
(2) *küçük* ev '*small* house',			
beyaz elbise '*white* dress',			
uzun a aç '*tall* tree'	*küçük*	*beyaz*	*uzun*

Figure 1

In these adjectival noun phrases, adjectives precede the noun they modify in accordance with the syntax of Turkish. In other words, the modifier term precede the modified term. In Turkish attributive adjectivals whether simple or complex always precede the noun they qualify. Components of an adjective noun phrase unify without suffix; here, there is not any suffix because of the grouping. Inflection groups are established with suffixes. Although adjective noun phrase is established without suffix, it can be seen that an adjective phrase or a noun forms another kind of adjective noun phrase by taking some suffix. Chained adjective phrases are that kind of structures of this genre. An adjective noun phrase and a noun by taking some suffixes (case suffix or possessive suffix) with at least of three words is called chained adjective phrase (Hatiboğlu 1972: 28).

2.1. Chained Adjective Phrases Formed with Suffix -*lI*

It is formed by adding -*lI* derivational suffix at the end of some adjective noun phrases. In addition to its function of forming derived adjectives from nouns, -*lI* is highly productive in forming adjectivals from noun phrases. This suffix means 'possessing', 'characterized by', or 'provided with' whatever is expressed by the stem (Göksel and Kerslake 2005: 173).

(3) *sarı saç-lı* kız

yellow hair-ADJ

'*blonde-haired* girl'

(4) *uzun boy-lu* adam

long stature-ADJ

'*tall* man'
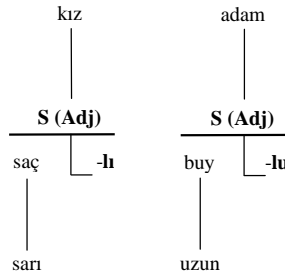
Figure 2

In the example, the term *sarı* 'yellow' modifies the term *saç* 'hair' and the term *uzun* 'long' modifies the term *boy* 'stature'. The words *saç* 'hair' and *boy* 'stature' with name property attach themselves to an adjective (*sarı* 'yellow'*, uzun* 'long') then they turn into an adjective. Here, the relation of attribution with suffix -*lI* between *kız* 'girl' and *saç* 'hair', *adam* 'man' and *boy* 'stature' is a relation of possession: The girl has *yellow hair* and the man has *long stature*. This situation shows that having a definite characteristic (or a thing) is a quality which serves to distinguish an element from other elements in the same group (Erkman-Akerson 2000: 109-110): Not everybody has *yellow hair* or *long stature*.

There are also chained adjective phrases formed with derivational suffix -*sIz* 'without' rarely:

(5) *be para-sız* adam

five money-ADJ

'*penniless* man'
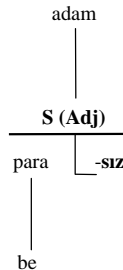
Figure 3

2.2. Chained Adjective Phrases Formed with "Possessive Suffix"

Modifier in chained adjective phrases formed with suffix *-lI*, constructs a kind of chained adjective phrase by changing the places and taking possessive suffix (Hatiboğlu 1972: 28). In other words, it is formed by adding possessive suffix (-ı, -i, -u, -ü) to the end of the noun after putting it before the adjective (Ediskun 1999: 154):

(6) '*el-i açık* adam' instead of '*açık el-li* adam'

hand-3SG.POSS open

'the *generous* man'

(7) '*kanad-ı kırık* kuş' instead of '*kırık kanat-lı* kuş'

wing-3SG.POSS broken bird

'the bird *whose wing is broken*'

(8) '*saç-ı uzun* öğrenci' instead of '*uzun saç-lı* öğrenci'

hair-3SG.POSS long student

'the student *of whose hair is long*'

(9) '*duvar-ı yıkık* bahçe' instead of '*yıkık duvar-lı* bahçe'

wall-3SG.POSS wrecked garden

'the garden *whose wall is wrecked*'

(10) '*yaka-sı kola-sız* gömlek' instead of '*kola-sız yaka-lı* gömlek'

collar-3SG.POSS starch-ADJ shirt

```
        ku
       /
  kırık
    |
    |
  kanad-ı


        adam
       /
  açık
    |
    |
  el-i
```
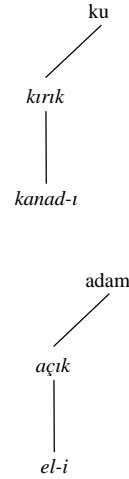
Figure 4

As seen in the examples above, there can be two determinative groups in the example *ayağı kırık masa* 'the table whose leg is broken': *kırık masa* 'the broken table' and *masa ayağı* 'table leg'. *Masa* 'table' is common in both determinative groups. Although *kırık* 'broken' seems to be the adjective of *masa* 'table', in fact it is the adjective of the noun *ayak* 'leg' which is a part of *masa* 'table'; that is to say it is an adjective of whole by shape and an adjective of part by meaning. In the noun phrase *ayağı kırık masa* 'the table whose leg is broken', we can think that *ayak* 'leg' is modified, *masa* 'table' is modifier, *kırık* 'broken' is predicate (Ediskun 1999: 154):

(11) *Masa-nın aya -ı kırık-tır.*

table-GEN leg-3SG.POSS broken-COPULA

'*The table's leg is broken*'

kırık-tır

aya -ı

masa-nın
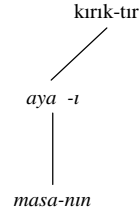
Figure 5

Sometimes the first noun receives possessive suffix *-I* (-sI) and the secondary word takes affix of formation *-lI* or *-sIz*:

(12) *el-i kına-lı kız*

hand-3SG.POSS henna-ADJ girl

'the girl *whose hand is hennaed*'

(13) *kapı-sı boya-lı oda*

door-3SG.POSS paint-ADJ room

'the room *whose door is painted*'

(14) *üst-ü düzen-siz masa*

top-3SG.POSS order-ADJ table

'the table *whose top is disordered*'

kız

masa

S (Adj)

kına | **-lı**

S (Adj)

düzen | **-siz**

el-i

üst-ü
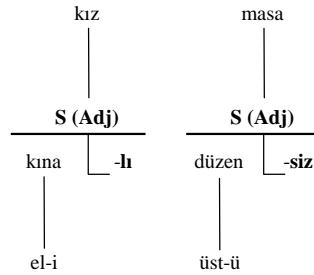
Figure 6

2.3. Chained Adjective Phrases Which Are Formed with Case Suffixes (Complementation of Adjectives)

In some adjectival noun phrases, convenient case suffixes are added to the end of the noun having put the noun before the adjective. In other words, certain adjectives require a noun phrase complement to complete their meaning. The case marking required on the complement is fixed for any given adjective (Göksel and Kerslake 2005: 178-179).

Dative-marked complement:

(15) *ödül-e layık* bir öğrenci

prize-DAT worthy of student

'a student *worthy of a prize*'

(16) *başı-na buyruk* bir çocuk

head-3SG.POSS-DAT order

'an *unamenable* child'

(17) *can-a yakın* bir kız

life-DAT akin

'an *amiable* girl'

öğrenci   kız

layık   bir   *yakın*   bir

ödül-e   can-a
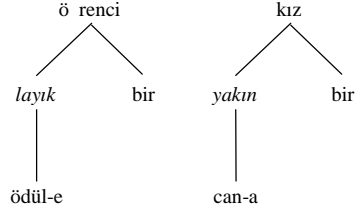
Figure 7

Ablative-marked complement:

(18) *öğrenciler-i-nden memnun* bir öğretmen

students-PL-3SG.POSS-ABL pleased

'a teacher *pleased with* his/her students'

(19) *iç-ten pazarlık-lı* kadın

interior-ABL bargaining-ADJ

'the *sneaky* woman'

(20) *yan-dan çark-lı* vapur

side-ABL wheel-ADJ

'*side wheeled* ship'

öğretmen

memnun   bir

öğrenciler-i-nden
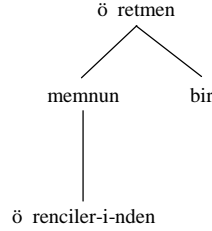
Figure 8

Possessive noun phrase + ablative noun phrase: Both structures modify the noun as an adjective.

(21) *dişler-i papatya-dan beyaz* kadın

teeth-PL-3SG.POSS daisy-ABL white

'the woman *whose teeth are whiter than daisy*'

(22) *yanak-lar-ı bal-dan tatlı* çocuk

cheeks-PL-3SG.POSS honey-ABL sweet

'the child *whose cheeks are sweeter than honey*'

çocuk

tatlı

yanaklar-ı   bal-dan
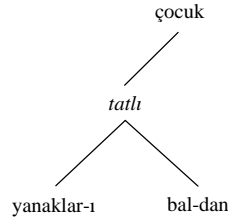
Figure 9

Actually, these kind of determinative groups are equivalent to *nominal sentences*:

Öğretmen öğrencilerinden memnundur.

'Teacher *pleased with* his/her students'.

Kadının dişleri papatyadan beyazdır.

'The woman *whose teeth are whiter than daisy*'.

Çocuğun yanakları baldan tatlıdır.

'The child *whose cheeks are sweeter than honey*'.
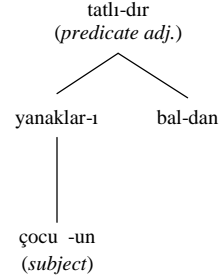
Figure 10

The indefinite noun phrases sometimes modify a noun as an adjective (Hatiboğlu, 1972: 16):

(23) *kuş tüy-ü* yastık

bird plume-3SG.POSS

'*plume* pillow'

(24) *kestane reng-i* saçlar

chestnut colour-3SG.POSS

'*chestnut* hair'

(25) *el işi-i* ayakkabı

hand work-3SG.POSS

'*handmade* shoe'
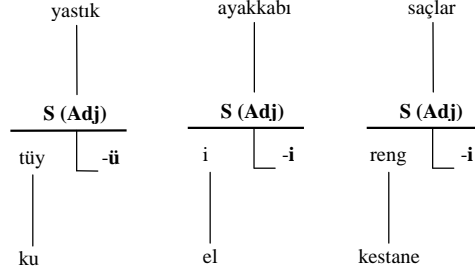
Figure 11

On the other hand, several adjectives can modify a single noun (Şimşek 1987: 348):

(26) *Uzun boy-lu, şişman, orta yaş-lı* bir Türk subayı idi.

long tall-ADJ fat middle age-ADJ

'He was *a tall, fat and middle-aged* Turkish officer.'
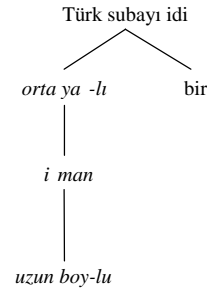
Figure 12

In this example, three adjectives were attached to a nominal word with the same function. These arranged adjectives are different types of adjective and formed relationship separately with nominal word (Şimşek 1987: 348):

(27) Karşısında *on sekiz, on dokuz yaşlarında, kahverengi mantolu, saçalarını siyah tülle sıkıca sarıp sarmalamış, yapısı ince, yüzü boyasız* bir kızcağız buldu.

'He found in front of him a *pretty, thin, eighteen or nineteen aged girl with brown coat, uncoloured face, firmly wrapped hair by black tulle.*'

Indefinite object of this sentence is an adjectival noun phrase which is formed with five adjectives.

• We can exemplify a secondary determinative group as;

Locative-Marked Noun Phrase + -ki

This is an extremely productive construction, creating an attributive adjectival phrase from a locational expression. Adjectival phrases formed on this pattern are used predominantly in noun phrases that have definite status, sometimes also in those that are indefinite but specific (Göksel and Kerslake 2005: 173-174):

(28) *Bahçe-de-ki* bazı ağaçlar yapraklarını dökmeye başladı.
garden-LOC-ADJ some tree-PL
'Some trees *in the garden* have begun to shed their leaves.'

(29) eski *yol kenar-ı-nda-ki* ev
old road side-3SG.POSS-LOC-ADJ
'the house *in the old roadside*'
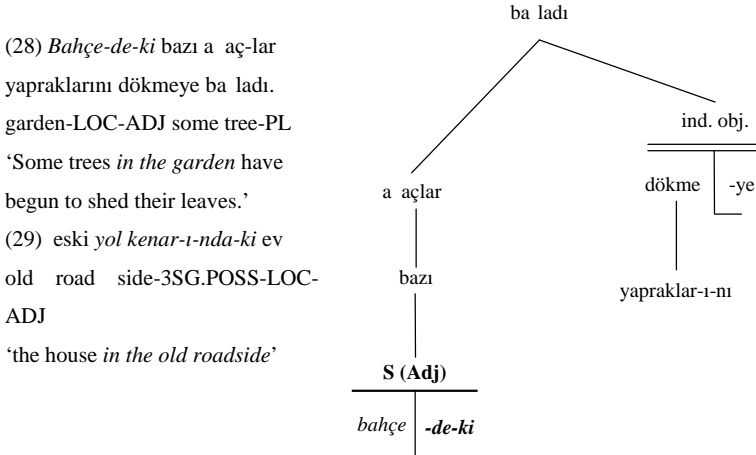
Figure 13

In example *eski yol kenarındaki ev* 'the house *in the old roadside*', at first, let us look at the simple adjective noun phrase which takes place in the group: *eski yol* 'old road'. Here, while *eski* 'old' modifies *yol* 'road', *eski yol kenarı*

'the old roadside' describes the place of *ev* 'house'. The suffix *-DEki* establishes the relation between *ev* 'house' and the place of house. In other words, it modifies *ev* 'house' in terms of place where it is. Here, the suffix *-DEki* takes on the function of equipping the member.

This construction occurs also with possessive-marked postpositions that include the locative case marker:

(30) **Arka-*mız*-da-*ki*** araba bizi geçmek istiyor.

back-1PL.POSS-LOC-ADJ car

'The car *behind us* wants to overtake us.'

Temporal Adverbial + -ki

Any adverbial expressing location in time can similarly be converted into a defining adjectival phrase by the addition of *–ki* (Göksel and Kerslake 2005: 173-174):

In example *yarın sabahki toplantı* 'tomorrow morning's meeting', *yarın* 'tomorrow' modifies *sabah* 'morning'; and *yarın sabah* 'tomorrow morning' determines the time of *toplantı* 'meeting'. The suffix *-ki* establishes the relation between *toplantı* 'meeting' and its time. In other words, it modifies *toplantı* 'meeting' in terms of time which is going to be made. While *-DEki* lexical item characterizes the unit to which it is added in terms of location, *-ki* lexical item characterizes it in terms of time.

- According to Akerson, not only "to have" but also "to belong" is used to determine the member (Erkman-Akerson 2000: 110):

(31) *Bu sabah-ki* gazetede okudum.

'I read (it) in *this morning's* paper.'

(32) Mehmet'in *o gün-kü* halini çok

iyi hatırlıyorum.

'I well remember the state Mehmet

was in *that day*.'

(33) *Yarın sabah-ki* toplantı

tomorrow morning-ADJ

'tomorrow morning's meeting'
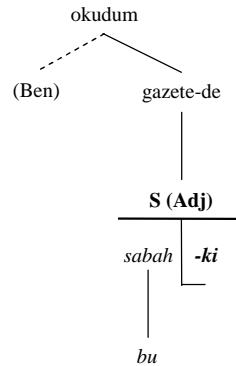
Figure 14

(34) *kom u-nun kız-ı*

neighbour-GEN daughter-3SG.POSS

'neighbor's daughter'

kız-ı

S (Adj)

kom u | **-nun**
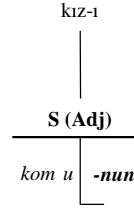
Figure 15

In the possessive noun phrase *komşunun kızı*[2] 'the daughter of the neighbour', *kız* 'girl' is modified in terms of the relation of belonging to *komşu* 'neighbour'. In the determinative group, *komşu* 'neighbour' is in the definite position; consequently, the group which *kız* 'girl' belongs is definite and has a single member. But, in the indefinite noun phrase *komşu-Ø kız-ı* 'neighbor girl', the valence of determination is very low; although *kız* 'the girl' is only an ordinary and imaginative member of a general group, it is separated from the other girls by belonging to the group of *komşu* 'neighbour'. The relationship emphasized here is at the level of generalization. Although in the syntagm *kitapçı-Ø kız-Ø* 'bookstore girl', *kitapçı* 'bookstore' is in fact a noun, it includes *kız* 'girl' in the group of *kitapçılar* 'booksellers', by taking the function of adjective. In this phrase, there is no relationship between *kız* 'girl' and *kitapçı* 'bookstore' and the connection of group is very loose. If we modified the same noun phrase in the definite noun phrase as *kitapçı-nın kız-ı* "bookseller's daughter" or in the indefinite noun phrase as *kitapçı-Ø kızı* 'bookstore girl', we would have referred to a strong tie as relationship. In brief, determinative groups also work as attributions which serve for determining a member (Erkman-Akerson 2000: 110).

3. Relative Clause

Relative clauses are complex adjectival constructions that modify noun phrases (for dependant clause genres in Turkish and their functions see Aydın 2004). The most typical type of relative clause is non-finite, and contains one of the participle suffixes *-(y)An, -DIK (-DIğI), -mIş* or *-(y)AcAK (-EcEğİ)*. Relative clauses *precede* the noun phrase they modify, in the same way that adjectives precede the noun they modify (Göksel and Kerslake 2005: 380):

(35) *küçük* kız

'the *little* girl'

(36) *oyuncak-lar-ın-ı kır-an* (küçük) kız

toy-PL-3SG.POSS-ACC break-PART little girl

'the (little) girl *who* breaks/has broken her toys'

(37) *her gün okul-da gör-dü -üm* kız

every day school-LOC see-PART-1SG.POSS girl

'the girl *whom* I see at school every day'

(38) *anne-si-yle tanı -aca -ım* kız

mother-3SG.POSS-COM meet-PART-1SG.POSS girl

'the girl *whose* mother I'm going to meet'

(39) *ba -ın-da apka ol-an* kız

head-3SG.POSS-LOC hat be-PART-girl

'the girl *who* has a hat on her head'
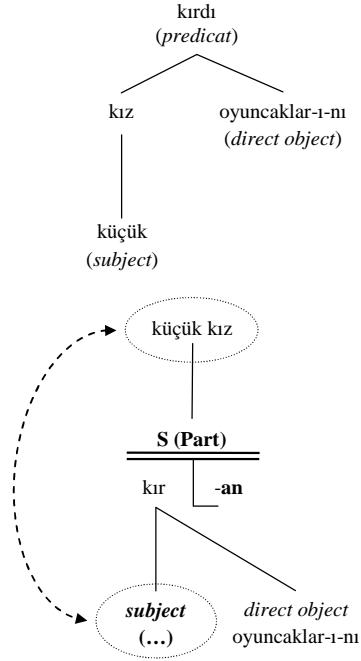
Figure 16

In this section, we are going to analyse attributions which possess one participle.[3] In the other words, we are going to study how relative clauses realize the formation of attribution. When, a proposition is uttered, there surely emerges a sentence. But, whether this sentence is going to be in the structure of a main sentence or in the structure of a subordinate clause depends on the aim of the person.

(40) Ya lı kadın ev-in-de bir kedi besl-iyor-du.

old woman house-3SG.POSS-LOC a/an cat feed-PROG-PAST

'The old woman was feeding a cat in her house.'
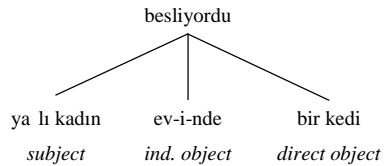
Figure 17

The proposition above is in the form of main sentence. We can transform this proposition in the form of a subordinate clause: *Evinde bir kedi besleyen yaşlı kadın…* 'The old woman who feeds a cat in her house…' In this transformation, the content of proposition that is "the fact that the old woman feeds a cat in her house" does not change. Here, the purpose is to modify *yaşlı kadın* 'old women' and to make a second proposition with again using the word of *yaşlı kadın* 'old women' through this subordinate clause: *Evinde bir kedi besleyen yaşlı kadın ağlayarak bize geldi.* 'The old woman who feeds a cat in her house came our home crying.'

The main sentences which compose a closed entirety in themselves are independent; but, subordinate clauses are dependent on main sentence, they do not move alone. If we want to unify two proposals, we must build one of the proposals in the form of subordinate clause. In relative clauses, the verb undergoes the change, but it does not lose the competence to govern the subordinate clause; it becomes a participle by entering under domination of a noun and the subordinate clause functions entirely as an adjectival group. In other words, the verb which undergoes the change modifies a name, by working as an adjective. The name which modifies the participle is in fact a member of subordinate clause; but, it was passed through to the main sentence by sliding from its place in subordinate clause.

This noun is called head noun. The place of this noun which slides to main sentence remains empty in the subordinate clause. But the chosen participle suffix makes the former mission of this noun in the subordinate clause known to us: If the unit which passed through to the main sentence is the subject of the subordinate clause, the participle is founded by the suffix of "-En, -mIş, -EcEk"; if it is one of the complements, it is founded by the suffix of "*DIğI* and *-EcEğI*" (Erkman-Akerson 2000: 111-112). Briefly, when head noun is the subject of deep structure, the participle –En is formed; when it is not, the participle –DIK is formed.

(41) *Ev-in-de bir kedi besle-yen* yaşlı kadın ağ-layarak biz-e gel-di. house-3SG.POSS-LOC a/an cat feed-PART old woman cry-CONJ us-DAT come-PAST

'The old woman who feeds a cat in her house came us by crying.'

When we take up the compound sentence in the light of above information, we notice that it contains two propositions: The first proposition is that *yaşlı kadın evinde bir kedi besliyor* 'the old woman feeds a cat in her house'; the second proposition is that *yaşlı kadın ağlayarak bize geldi* 'the old woman came to us crying.' The same *yaşlı kadın* 'old woman' is under

consideration in both propositions. In order to avoid repetition, to reach an economic and fluid pronunciation we express first proposition with a subordinate clause and put this subordinate clause inside the second subordinate clause.

Yaşlı kadın 'old woman' is removed from the subordinate clause, takes place only in the main sentence. Because of being in the task of subject in the first proposition, the adjectival phrase of *yaşlı kadın* 'old woman' which is removed from the subordinate clause and whose place remained empty, the verb of the subordinate clause (participle) will have the participle suffix "-En" (*besle-(y)en*). This verb which is transformed into adjective form now modifies *yaşlı kadın* 'old woman' as the subject of main sentence. These relations could be schematized as thus (adapted from Erkman-Akerson 2000: 112-113):
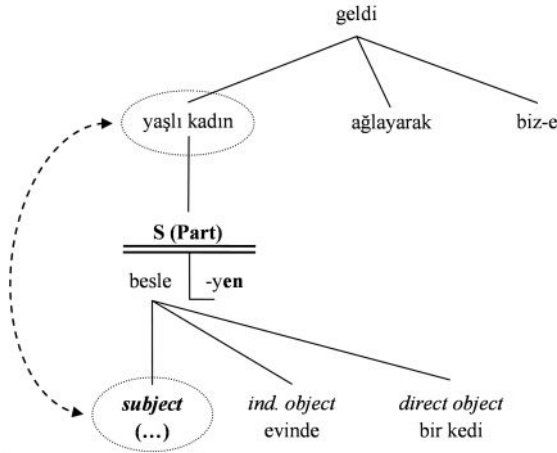
Figure 18

As it can be seen in the diagram that *yaşlı kadın* 'old woman' which takes place only once in the compound sentence is an element of the main sentence (The *old woman* came to us crying) and also the subject of the subordinate clause whose place has remained empty. The verb of the determinative group (the verb of the subordinate clause) had been made dependent on its subject which cannot be governed by it anymore and it had been reduced at the level of modifier of this unit.[4]

Now we are going to see the sliding of a complement in the subordinate clause to the main sentence by leaving its place empty.

(42) Yaşlı kadın-ın ev-in-de besle-diğ-i kedi dün o-nu tırmala-dı.

old woman-GEN house-3SG.POSS-LOC feed-PART-3SG.POSS cat yesterday she-ACC scratch-PAST

'The cat which the old woman feeds in her house scratched her yesterday.'

We can also show this situation by a diagram:
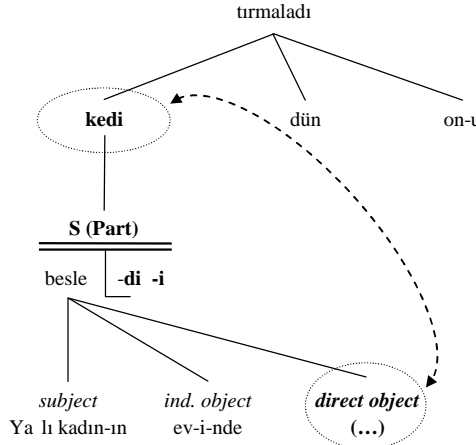
Figure 19

There are also two propositions in this compound sentence: the first proposition is that 'the old woman feeds a cat in her house'; the second proposition is that 'the cat scratched her.' *Kedi* 'cat' is the common unit of two propositions. In this situation, the noun of *kedi* 'cat' whose place will remain empty in the subordinate clause, shall be pronounced only in the main sentence and be modified by the subordinate clause. This time, the element whose place remains empty in the subordinate clause is the direct object, not the subject. The participle has taken the suffix "–Dİğİ" because of the modifying noun (*kedi* 'cat') being direct object of it. In this example the participle of the subordinate clause was formed by the suffix "-Dİğİ". This participle which is in the form of "*besle-diğ-i*" was derived from the verb *beslemek* 'feed', and it is the manager of the subordinate clause. The subject (*yaşlı kadın* 'old woman') had remained inside the subordinate clause and it had formed a definite noun phrase with the participle (Yaşlı kadın-**ın** beslediğ-**i** [kedi] '[The cat] which the old woman feeds').

Briefly, during the procedure of attribution, a member of the relative clause decreases. The loss of member in the relative clause is one of the most important characteristics of these subordinate clauses. This decreasing member

can be one of the subjects or complements. In Turkish, the suffixes whose participles take, give some cue regarding the grammatical value of this element. If participle modifies its subject, it takes the suffix "-En", if it determines its complement, it takes one of the suffixes "-DIğI" or "-EcEğI". (Erkman-Akerson 2000: 113-114). The propositions which are formed by participles modify one of the elements of the main proposition; the proposal modifies the subject, the object and one of the complements of the main clause, by all its elements like an adjective (Gencan 2001: 160).

(43) *Dün biz-e* **gel-en** *kız* bir kütüphanede çalışıyor.

yesterday us-DAT come-PART girl one library-LOC try-PRPROG

'*The girl who came to us yesterday* works in a library.' (It modifies the subject).

(44) Çekmecede *sayfa-lar-ı* **yırt-ıl-mış** *bir not defter-i* buldu.

drawer-LOC page-PL-3SG.POSS tear-PASS-PART one note book-3SG.POSS find-PAST

'In the drawer he found *a notebook whose pages were torn*.' (It modifies the indefinite object).

(45) *Amca-m-ın hediye et-tiğ-i* **saat-i** çok beğendim.

uncle-1SG.POSS-GEN give-PART-3SG.POSS watch-ACC much like-PAST-1SG

'I admired a lot *the watch which my uncle gave me*.' (It modifies the definite object)

(46) *Ocağ-ın sönme-ye başla-yan* **ateş-i-ne** baktı.

Fireplace-GEN be out-VN (verbal noun)-DAT begin-PART fire-3SG.POSS-DAT look-PAST

'He looked at *the fire of the fireplace which starts to be out*.' (It modifies the indirect object)

(47) *Satın al-acağ-ı* **ev için** borç para istiyor.

buy-PART-3SG.POSS house for debt money want-PROG

'He wants some money *for the house which he is going to buy*.' (It modifies the prepositional complement)

The verb of main sentence determines the type of function whose noun, modified by participle, is going to take on in the main clause. The noun which is modified by the subordinate clause will take differing suffixes (as "-i, -e, -de, -den, -ile" etc.) according to its complement function in the main sentence. These suffixes are determined by the ruling verb of the main sentence. In brief, the relative subordinate clauses which have adjec-

tive function can modify any nominal element in the main sentence. This noun can be the subject or any other complement of the main sentence. Case endings of these nouns always depend on the sanctions of the verb of the main sentence. For example, if the governing verb of main sentence requires an -*I* complement (direct object), the name that the subordinate clause modifies takes the suffix -*I*. The verb *gör-* 'to see' requires a complement which takes the suffix –*I* (Erkman-Akerson and Ozil 1998: 109).

(48) Merada otlayan *koyunlar-ı gördüm.*

Meadow-LOC graze-PART sheep-PL-ACC

see-PAST-1SG

'*I saw the sheep* which graze in the meadow.'
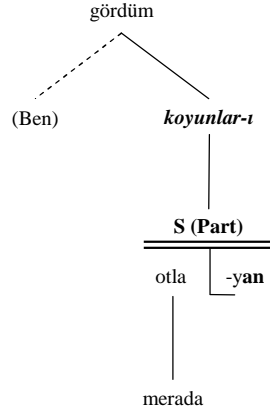
Figure 20

3.1. The Attribution of an Element by more than one Relative Clause

In Turkish, it is possible to modify the several nouns with a single adjective or a single noun with several adjectives (Erkman-Akerson and Ozil 1998: 123).

(49) ***Küçük, yaramaz** çocuk* camı kırdı.

Small, naughty child glass-ACC break-

PAST

'*The small, naughty* child broke the glass.'
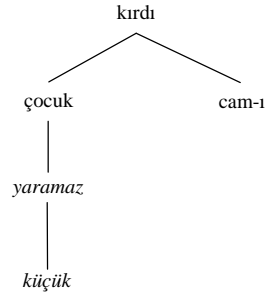
Figure 21

In this sentence, the subject has been modified by two attributive adjectives (*small* and *naughty*), adjectival cluster was expanded. It is possible to make this qualification process also by relative clauses which have adjective function. Two or more subordinate clauses can modify the same noun like adjectives.

(50) [Kilid-i kır-an ve yatak odası-na gir-en] **hırsız** ev sahibini yaraladı.

Lock-ACC break-PART and bedroom-DAT enter-PART thief owner-ACC hurt-PAST

'The thief who broke the lock and entered the bedroom **hurt** the owner.'
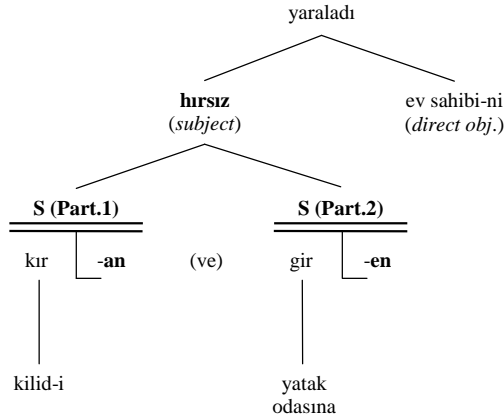
Figure 22

In this sentence, the subject (*hırsız* 'thief') is modified by two different actions: those are 'breaking the lock' and 'entering in bedroom.' It is because the qualification depends on action of thief (*hırsız kilidi kırdı* 'thief broke the lock' and *hırsız yatak odasına girdi* "thief entered the bedroom"), it was refered to the relative clauses: *Kilidi kır-an (hırsız)* '(thief) who broke the lock' and *yatak odasına gir-en (hırsız)* '(thief) who entered the bedroom'. As the unit *hırsız* 'thief' is the subject of two subordinate clauses, the participles has been set up by the suffix "-En" (kır-AN, gir-EN).

(51) [Ahmet'in dün sokakta gördüğü], fakat [ismini hatırlayamadığı] **adam** bize geldi.

Ahmet-GEN yesterday street-LOC see-PART-3SG.POSS but name-3SG.POSS-ACC remember-be able-NEG-PART-3SG.POSS man us-DAT come-PAST

'**The man,** whom Ahmet saw yesterday in the street but was not able to remember his name, came to us.'

In this sentence, the unit *adam* 'man' is modified through two subordinate clauses: *Ahmet'in adamı dün sokakta görmesi* 'Ahmet's seeing the man yesterday in the street' and *adamın ismini hatırlayamaması* 'was not able to remember the name of the man'. The modified element *adam* 'man' is definite object both in terms of verb *gör-* 'to see' and in terms of verb *hatırla-* 'to remember'. That is why the subordinate clauses have been set up by the participle suffixe *-DIğI*: *Ahmet'in dün sokakta gör-**düğü*** adam 'The man whom Ahmet saw yesterday in the street' and *ismini hatırlaya-ma-**dığı*** adam 'the man whom Ahmet does not remember his name.' But, the element modified by two subordinate clauses can be sometimes the subject of one of the subordinate clauses and the complement of the other one (Erkman-Akerson and Ozil 1998: 124):

(52) [Uzun süredir yurt dışında yaşayan], [benim yeni tanıdığım] **am-cam** yurda döndü.

for a long time abroad live-PART, I-1SG new know-PART-1SG un-cle-1SG.POSS home-DAT return-PAST

'**My uncle** who has lived abroad for a long time and whom I newly got to know has just returned home.'
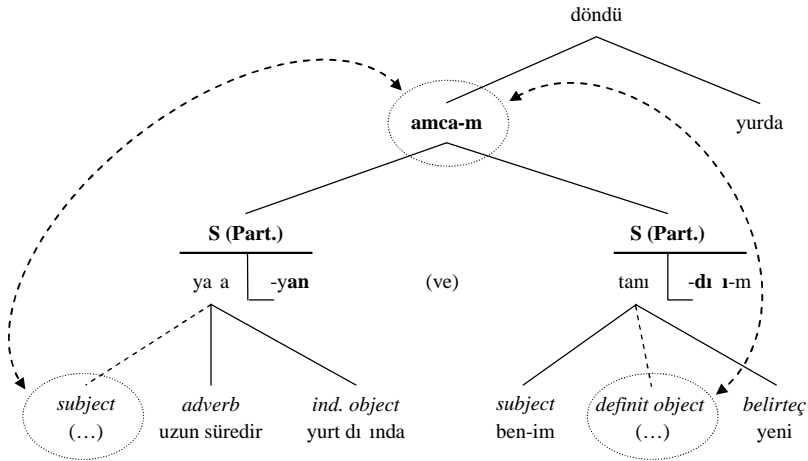
Figure 23

In this example, two subordinate clauses modify the unit *amcam* 'my uncle'. *Amcam* 'my uncle' is the subject of the first subordinate clause (*Amcam uzun süredir yurt dışında yaşamaktadır* 'My uncle has been living abroad for a long time') and the participle had taken the suffix *-En* (yaşa-**yan**). *Amcam* 'my uncle' is the definite object in terms of the second subordinate clause (*Ben amcamı yeni tanıdım* 'I get to know my uncle newly') and the participle of the second subordinate clause (tanı-**dığı**-m) has been set up by the suffix *-DIğI*.

3.2. Relative Clauses in Terms of Determinative Group

3.2.1. Adjective Phrase

Adjectives are the typical modifiers of nouns. Adjective phrases are regarded as an entirety and this entirety can be modified once more:

(53) *Güzel* kadın

beautiful woman

'The *beautiful* woman'

Relative clauses can function as modifiers in noun phrases (Kornfilt 1997: 105):

[iş-in-e gid-en] *güzel* kadın

work-3SG.POSS-DAT go-PART beautiful woman

'The beautiful woman who is going to work.'

Adjective phrases form complex structures by being connected to each other, just like possessive noun phrases (Şimşek 1987: 349).

(54) [*Mektep-ten kaç-tı -ım*] *o, ahane*
günler artık geri gelmeyecek.

school-ABL recede-PART-1.SG this
magnificent day-PL anymore back come-
NEG-FUT.

'The magnificent days that I have escaped
from the school will not come back
anymore.'
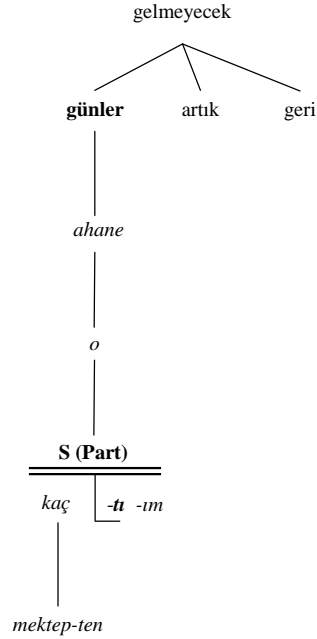
Figure 24

Example sentence consists of three intertwined adjectival constructions:
mektepten kaçtığım [günler] '[days] that I have escaped from the school', *o*
'that/those', *şahane* 'magnificent'.

(55) [*Deniz mavisi üzerine serp-il-mi*] *bu ye il* **zümrütler**e baktık.

sea green over-DAT scatter-PASS-reported(PERF) this green emerald-PL-LOC look-PAST-1.PL

'We looked at these green emeralds spread on the green sea.'
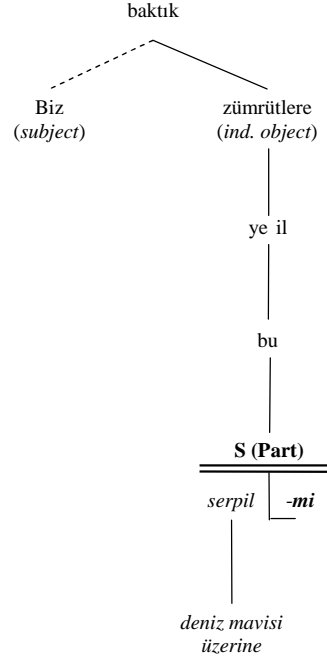
Figure 25

In this example also, three adjective noun phrases are intertwined: *Deniz mavisi üzerine serpilmiş* [zümrütler] '[emeralds] spread on the green sea', *bu* 'this/these', *yeşil* 'green'. The structure is almost the same: *relative clause + demonstrative adjective + attributive adjective*.

3.2.2. Possessive Noun Phrases

Three different types of possessive noun phrases are mentioned in Turkish grammar books as *definite*, *indefinite* and *chained* noun phrase.

(56) *Bahçe duvar-ı* boyandı.

garden wall-3SG.POSS paint-PASS-PAST

'The garden wall is painted.'

(57) [*Dün onarılan*] *bahçe duvarı* boyandı.

yesterday restore-PASS-PART

'The garden wall *restored yesterday* was painted.'

boyandı

bahçe duvar-ı

S (Part)

onarıl | -**an**

dün
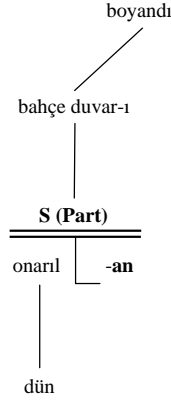
Figure 26

In this sentence, the element modified by a subordinate clause (*dün onarılan* 'restored yesterday') is a group of indefinite noun phrase: *bahçe duvar-ı* 'garden wall.' Not only the indefinite noun phrase which are set up with a modifier noun and a modified noun taken a possessive suffix do not separate from each other but also any element cannot enter between them. For this reason, when they are modified by a subordinate clause, the entirety of the indefinite noun phrase is being the group of modified element. The attribution process is intended for modified unit (*duvar* 'wall') not for modifier unit (*bahçe* 'garden'). In fact the *painted* is *duvar* 'wall'. But it is not any *duvar* 'wall'; it is *bahçe duvarı* 'the garden wall'.

In the definite and chained noun phrases, the function of attribution can be intended for anyone of the units which establish these determinative groups (Erkman-Akerson and Ozil 1998: 155).

(58) *Kom u-nun kız-ı* kaza yaptı.

neighbour-GEN girl-3SG.POSS accident make-PAST

'*The neighbour's girl* had an accident.' (definite noun phrase)

(59) [*Apartmana yeni ta ınan*] **kom u-nun kız-ı** kaza yaptı.

building-LOC recently be transported-PART neighbour-GEN girl-3SG.POSS accident make-PAST

'The girl of the neighbour *who has just moved to the building* had an accident.'
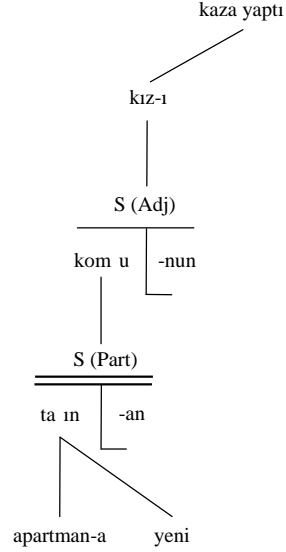
Figure 27

In this example, only the first unit of the determinative group *komşu* 'neighbour' is modified. The second unit of the determinative group *kız* 'girl' is not affected by the operation of attribution: the one who has just moved to the building is not *kız* 'girl', but it is *komşu* 'neighbour'. In definite noun phrase, second unit of determinative group, in other words determined term can be modified by a subordinate clause.

(60) **Mahalle-nin** [*iki haftadan beri toplanmayan*] **çöpler-i** herkesi rahatsız ediyor.

District-GEN two week-since pick up-PASS-NEG-PART garbage-PL-3SG.POSS everybody-ACC disturb-PROG

'The garbage of the district *which has not been picked up for two weeks* disturbs everybody.'
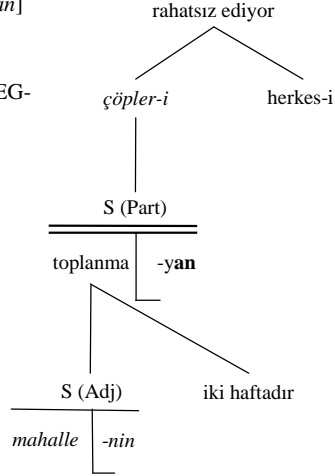
Figure 28

It can be seen in the examples above that, while attribution function is intended entirely for all determinative groups in indefinite noun phrases, any of the unspecified units can be chosen and modified in the definite noun phrase. The whole of determinative group never can be the modified item in definite noun phrases, but always a unit of determinative group can be modified. The process of attribution in the chained noun phrases is the same as the definite noun phrases. In the chained noun phrases which are constituted of more than two units, each one of these units can be modified separately (Erkman-Akerson and Ozil 1998: 155). Let us study the chained noun phrase below in the point of processing attribution view:

(61) [Apartman-ın kapıcı-sı-nın çocuklar-ı] çok gürültü yapıyor.

building-GEN   gatekeeper-3SG.POSS-GEN   child-PL-3SG.POSS much noise make-PROG

'*The children of the gatekeeper of the building* make a lot of noise.'

Three units of this chained noun phrase can be also modified by a relative clause with adjective function.

(62) [*Bahçes-i bu sene düzenle-n-en*] **apartman-ın** kapıcı-sı-nın çocuklar-ı çok gürültü yapıyor.

gardin-3SG.POSS this year arrange-PASS-PART building-GEN gatekeeper-3SG.POSS-GEN child-PL-3SG.POSS

27
•

'The children of the gatekeeper of the building of *which the garden was arranged this year* makes a lot of noise.'

The modified element is the word *apartman* 'building' which is the first unit of the determinative group. The second and the third units of the determinative group can be modified by a relative clause.

(63) Apartman-ın [i e yeni ba layan] **kapıcı-sı-nın** çocukları çok gürültü yapıyor.

building-GEN work-LOC new begin-PART gatekeeper-3SG.POSS-GEN child-PL-3SG.POSS

'The children of the gatekeeper of the building *who begun to work newly* makes a lot of noise.'

(64) Apartman-ın kapıcı-sı-nın [ev-e geç gel-en] **çocuk-lar-ı** çok gürültü yapıyor.

building-GEN gatekeeper-3SG.POSS-GEN house-LOC late come-PART child-PL-3SG.POSS

'The children of the gatekeeper of the building *who came late to the house* makes a lot of noise.'
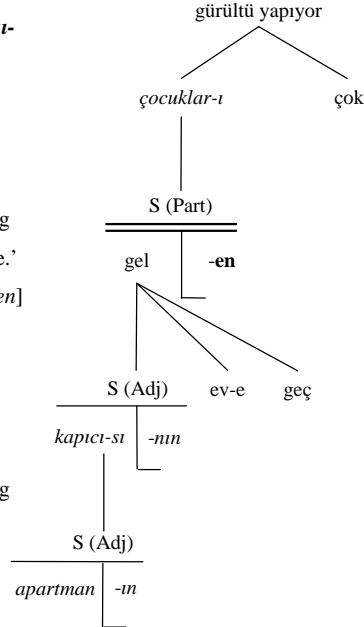
Figure 29

It can be seen in the examples that it is possible to modify each of the three units of a chained noun phrase by a relative clause too. In summary, either in the context of the noun phrase or in the context of the subordinate clause, the modifier unit is the facultative constituent and the modified unit is the immediate constituent in the determinative group. Let us study the following sentences;

(65a) *Kısrak* kayboldu.

'The mare disappeared.'

(b) **Siyah** *kısrak* kayboldu.

'The black mare disappeared.'

(c) **Deniz'in** *kısra ı* kayboldu.

'Deniz's mare disappeared.'

(d) **Dün sabah bindi im** *kısrak* kayboldu.

'The mare *that I hide yesterday* morning disappeared.'

kayboldu

kısrak

S (Adj)

bin | **-di** -im

sabah

dün
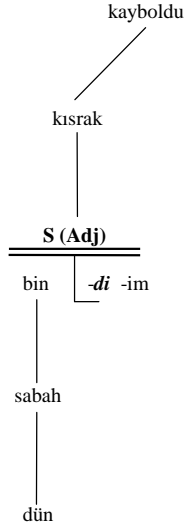
Figure 30

(65a) is the smallest sentence which consists of a subject and a predicate. It cannot be divided into smaller tracks. It is possible to remove the subject based on elliptic structures of Turkish, but in this situation, the meaning of the sentence becomes implicit. But the adjective *siyah* 'black' in (65b) can be eliminated from the sentence. Because of not being the immediate constituent of the sentence, elimination of this adjective is not contradictory to the grammatical structure. In the sentences of (65c-d), because of not being the immediate constituent of the sentence, the modifier name (*Deniz'in* 'Deniz's) and the relative clause (*dün sabah bindiğim* 'that I mounted yesterday morning') can be eliminated from the sentence and the sentence can have a simpler form as in sentence (65a).

Whereas the immediate constituent of the noun phrase is the noun, the facultative constituents are the units which can expand the nominal group and be omitted. The expansion of the noun phrase is carried out in three forms: adjective noun phrase, possessive noun phrase, subordinate relative clause. The same noun phrase can have several expansions:

(66) Deniz'in [*dün sabah bindi im güzel, siyah*]
kısra ı kayboldu.
Deniz-GEN yesterday morning mount-PART-1SG
black beautiful mare-3SG.POSS be lost-PAST
'The *beautiful black* mare of Deniz *that I mounted*
yesterday morning disappeared.'

kayboldu

kısra -ı

güzel, siyah

S (Adj)

bin   *-di* -im

Deniz-in   sabah

dün
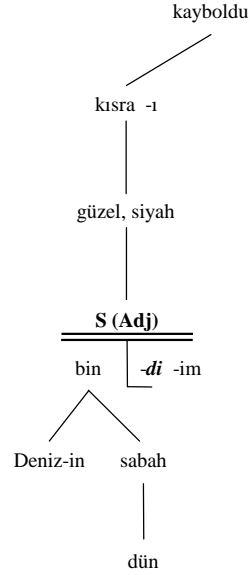
Figure 31

4. Adverbial Phrase (Adjectives Used as Adverbs)

The words which determine or limit the meaning of verbs or verbal units, adjectives and adverbs by concept of time, place, case, manner, quantity and question are called adverb (Ediskun 1999: 273). The adverbials are irreducible items; they are attached directly to the predicate. Most lexical items which occur primarily as adjectives can also function as adverbs, in particular as circumstantial adverbs of manner. A typical example is the word *kötü* 'bad', as in *kötü araba* '(a) bad car', which when placed immediately before the verb in a sentence functions as an adverb meaning 'badly', as in *kötü yüzmek* 'to swim badly' (Göksel and Kerslake 2005: 50). In other words, the words which are used as the attributive adjectives can also be used as adverbs of manner. When these words modify a noun, they become adjectives and when they modify a verb or a verbal term they become adverbs: *güzel* konuşmak 'to speak *beautifully*', *ağır* yürümek 'to walk *slowly*', *kötü* bakmak 'to look *badly*', *yoksul* yaşamak 'to live *poorly*' *yoksul* ölmek 'to die *poorly*', *doğru* söylemek 'to say *right*', *iyi* karşılamak 'to meet *well*', *yanlış* anlamak 'to understand *wrong*', *sert* davranmak 'to behave *hard*' etc.

(67) [*Yoksul* balıkçı] yarın çocuklarına

ne yedirece ini dü ünüyordu.

poor fisher

'The *poor* fisher was thinking what he

was going to feed his children

tomorrow.'
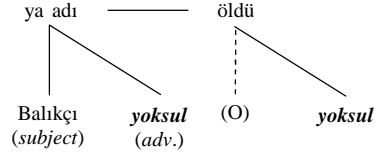
Figure 32

(68) Balıkçı *yoksul* ya adı, *yoksul* öldü.

fisher poor live-PAST, poor die-PAST

'The fisher lived *poorly*, he died *poorly*.'

In the first example while the word *yoksul* 'poor' modifies a noun with the function of an adjective in the second example it modifies a verb with the function of an adverb. Several words and word groups are used as adverbs of manner in Turkish.

4.1. Attributive Adjectives

Many lexical items whose primary function is adjectival (e.g. *güzel* 'beautiful', *kolay* 'easy', *yeni* 'new') can be made to function adverbially simply by placing them in the immediate preverbal position (Göksel and Kerslake 2005: 189). Attributive adjectives can be used adverbially. When the attributive adjectives which modify the nouns, modify the verb they become an adverb of manner.

(69) *Güzel* düşün, *iyi* hisset, yanılma, aldanma; […] (T. Fikret)

well think-IMP-2SG, good feel-IMP-2SG

'Think *well*, feel *good*, don't be mistaken, and don't be cheated; […]'

(70) Alnını ne kadar *yüksek* tutarsan yere o kadar *sağlam* basarsın. (C. Şahabettin)

Forehead-3SG.POSS-ACC how much high hold-AOR-COND-2SG earth-DAT so much strong tread-AOR-2SG

'As much you hold your head *high*, as you step on the ground *strongly*.'

(71) *Eğri* oturalım *doğru* konuşalım.

crooked sit down-IMP-1PL right speak-IMP-1PL

'Let us sit down *crooked*, speak *true*.'

(72) Yazın, kışın belli olmaz; *sert* eser yellerin senin. (Celali)

hard blow-AOR wind-PL-2SG.POSS you-GEN

'Your summer, winter is not clear; your wind blows *hard*.'
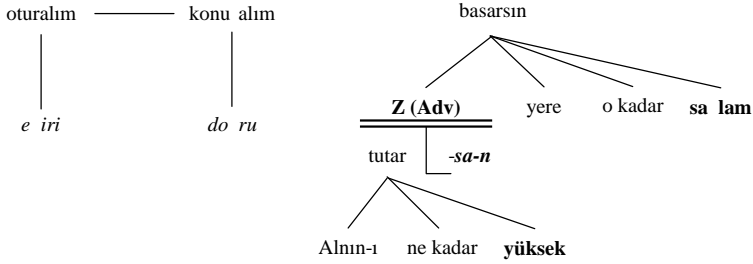
Figure 33

4.2. Intensive Adjectives

The only regular use of prefixation is to intensify the meaning of adjectives and, less commonly, of adverbs (Lewis 1967: 55).

(73) Hemen ardından çakan bir şimşeğ-in ışığ-ın-da **apaçık** gör-dü: (Y. Balku)

shortly after flash-PART one streak-GEN light-POSS3S-LOC clearly see-PAST

'He saw *all clearly* in the light of a flash stroke shortly after the lightning.'

(74) Arabacı, böyle bir sual karşısında kalacağını hiç beklemiyormuş gibi **kıpkırmızı** olmuştu. (K. Tahir).

Driver such one question in the face of stay-FUT-POSS3S-ACC never wait-NEG-PROG-PERF like very red be-PERF-PAST

'The driver had got *very much reddish* as he had never expected that he was going to be confronted with such question.'

(75) İhtiyar, bu sefer müdürün odasına **dosdoğru** yöneldi. (S. Kocagöz)

the old man this time, director-GEN room-POSS3S-DAT driectly head-PAST

'This time the old man headed *directly* towards to the room of manager.'

yöneldi

htiyar   oda-sı-na   Z (Adv)

                                dos- | do ru

müdür-ün

olmu tu

Arabacı   Z (Adv)

                        kıp- | kırmızı
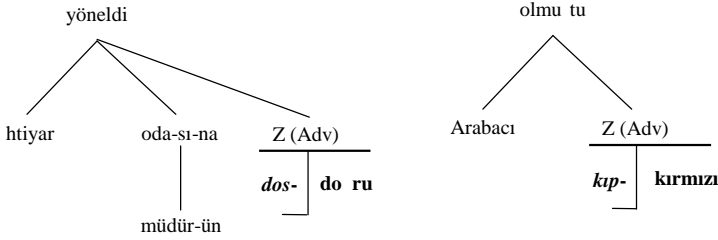
Figure 34

Although the words written in italics fonts in the sentences above look like intensive adjectives, they function as adverbs in the given contexts.

4.3. Diminutive Adjectives with Suffixes Like *-CA, -CAsInA*

(76) Bu odaya yerleştiklerinde oğlan *iyice* küçüktü. (Füruzan)

This room-DAT settle-PAST-3PL-LOC (when) boy goodish small-PAST COPULA

'When they settled in this room, the boy was *fairly* small.'

(77) Beygirler *iyice* dinlenmişlerdi. (K. Tahir)

Horse-PL goodish take rest-PERF-3PL-PAST

'The horses had rested *fairly*.'

(78) Kısa adımlarla yürürdü, *sertçe* basardı ayaklarını. (E. Atasü)

Short step-PL-with walk-AOR-PAST, strongly tread AOR-PAST foot-PL-POSS3SG-ACC

'He used to walk with small steps, and stomped *with heavy steps*.'

(79) Bizim geldiğimizi görünce *delicesine* sevinirlerdi. (S. İleri)

we-GEN come-PART-2PL-POSS3SG see-when madly be happy-AOR-3PL-PAST

'When they saw us while we were coming, they used to get delighted *madly*.'

(80) Bana olayı *kısaca* anlattı.

I-DAT event-ACC *briefly* recount-PAST

'He told me the event *briefly*.'

Such words as *iyice* (iyi+ce) 'fairly', *sertçe* (sert+çe) 'sharply', *kısaca* (kısa+ca) 'briefly', *delicesine* (deli+cesine) 'madly' in the example above are adverbs of manner derived from adjective.

```
        dinlenmi lerdi                           sevinirlerdi
              /\                                      /\
             /  \                                    /  \
            /    \                                  /    \
    Beygirler    Z (Adv)                    Onlar        Z (Adv)
                 _____                                  _____
                |      |                                |      |
               iyi    -ce                             deli   -cesine
```
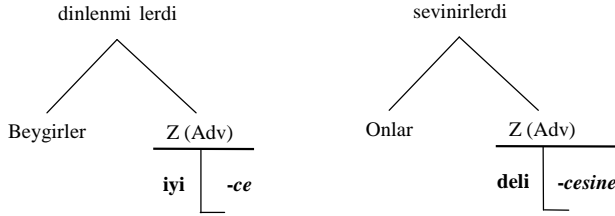
Figure 35

4.4. Böyle/şöyle/öyle 'such'

When markers of similarity *böyle/şöyle/öyle* 'such' modify nouns they become attributive adjectives, and when they modify verbs they become adverbs.

(81) Bu işler *böyle* gitmez, *Böyle* ferman etti Cahit. (C.S. Tarancı)

This work-PL thus go-NEG-AOR, thus command-PAST Cahit

'This thing does not go in this way, Cahit ordered so.'

(82) Öteki başını ve elini *şöyle* salladı: (R. H. Karay)

Other head-POSS3S-ACC and hand-POSS3S-ACC thus hake-PASS

'The other shook his/her/its head and hand thus.'

(83) Başka çare olmayınca, ben de *öyle* yaptım. (S. K. Aksal)

'Since there was no any choice I made so.'

```
        görmedim                              gitmez
           /\                                    /\
          /  \                                  /  \
         /    \                                /    \
      Ben     maç                        i ler       böyle
               |                           |        (adverb)
               |                           |
            böyle                         Bu
          (adjective)
```
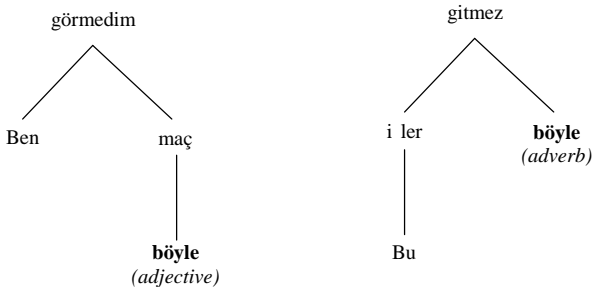
Figure 36

4.5. *Bu* 'this/these', *şu* 'this/that/these/those', *o* 'that/those'

The demonstrative adjectives *bu* 'this/these', *şu* 'this/that/these/those', *o* 'that/those', and the adjectival constructions which are made up of some nouns, can be used as adverbs of manner.

(84) Benimle *bu biçimde* konu amazsın.

I-(GEN)-with this in a way speak-MOD

(-ebilmek)-NEG-2SG

'You cannot speak with me *in this way*.'

(85) Ahmet i ini *o ekilde* halletti.

Ahmet affair-POSS3S-ACC in that way

resolve-PAST

'Ahmet solved his work *in that way*.'

konu -amaz-sın

(Sen)   benimle   **bu biçimde**
(*subject*) (*ind. object*) (*adverb*)
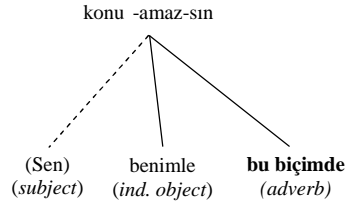
Figure 37

4.6. Doubled Forms and Repeated Words

Certain adverbials are formed by the reduplicated use of a noun, adjective or adverb. This is not a fully productive process, and the usage and/or meaning of such forms may be more restricted than the simple form. Thus *kolay kolay* 'easily' is used only in negative sentences, and *yavaş yavaş* always means 'slowly' or 'gradually', whereas the adjective *yavaş yavaş* can mean 'quiet' or 'gentle' in addition to 'slow' (Göksel and Kerslake 2005: 190).

(86) Kimse buradan *kolay kolay* kaçamaz.

nobody from here easily escape can-NEG

'No one could *easily* escape from here.'

(87) Otur medresende *güzel güzel* kitabını oku,

[…]. (R. Dikmen)

sit down-IMP-2SG medresseh-POSS2S-LOC

beautiful beautiful book-POSS3S-ACC read-

IMP-2SG

'Sit down in your medresseh, read your book

calmly.'

(88) Kapı *sert sert* vuruldu. (N. Tosuner)

door-ACC strong strong knock-PASS-PAST

'The door was knocked *strongly*.'

oldu

maç

Kolay
(*adjective*)

kaçamaz

Kimse   buradan   **kolay kolay**
(*adverb*)
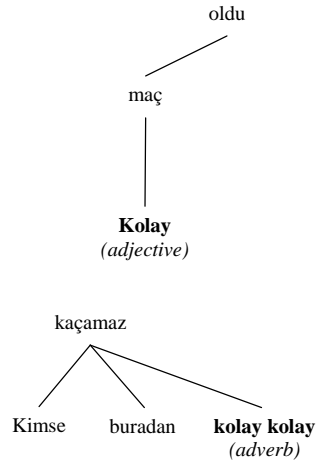
Figure 38

The function of modifying the verb is also performed by the gemination of some attributive adjectives with the adapted words which are in accordance in themselves: *açık saçık* gezmek 'to walk indecently', *eğri büğrü* yazmak 'to write scrawly', *saçma sapan* konuşmak 'to speak nonsense' etc.

(89) "*Saçma sapan* konuşan bu adam ben miyim?" […]. (A. H. Aksal)

Nonsense speak-PART this man I- question particle *mI*-1SG

'Am I that man who speaks *nonsense*?'

5. Conclusion

Attribution serves for modifying some speciality of a noun and is classified in two main groups as noun phrases and relative clauses. While noun phrases which consist solely of nominals without including any verb are directly based on the relationship which is established in themselves, relative clauses are units which cannot form independent proposition and are directly dependent on the verb of the main sentence. The function of the relative clause is to modify a noun in the base of a verb as an adjective. Using of a relative clause with adjective function prevents the repetition of the same knowledge and makes the text more fluent.

In this study, we analyzed the subject of attribution in Turkish. We examined the functions of attribution as cluster restriction and cluster equipment. We noticed that adjectives, and noun phrases which express possession and relation, and references which notify place and time can serve as attributive function, and they are used for cluster restriction and cluster equipment. We mentioned that if restriction is necessary to express certain contents, it is not possible to abandon it; on the other hand it is always possible to abandon equipment. In addition we also mentioned that when attributive adjectives which qualify nouns modify verbs become adverbs of manner, as well as verbs are modified as nouns. We illustrated that verbs are modified with the various adverbs of manner.

On the other hand, the relative clauses can modify some nominal unit which is in the main sentence. This noun can be the subject, any facultative or immediate complement of the main sentence. The case endings that these nouns are going to take always depend on the sanctions of the verb of the main sentence. For example, if the governor predicate of the main sentence requires a direct object, the noun which is modified with a subordinate clause will take the determined suffix "-i"(*Ahmet'i gördüm* 'I saw Ahmet.')

In conclusion, either in noun phrase context or in relative clause context, the modifier unit in the nominal group is the facultative constituent of the group and the modified unit is the immediate constituent of the group. While the immediate constituent of the noun phrase is the noun, the facultative constituents are adjectives, modifier nouns and the relative clauses which enlarge the nominal group. Removing these facultative modifier groups does not change the grammatical structure of the sentence but it makes references undetermined.

Dependency tree clearly suggests government and subordination relationships between modifier and modified units whether in determinative groups or in dependant clauses with the function of adjective. Besides, it provides the possibility to illustrate the left-branching structure of Turkish based on the principle that modifier unit precedes the modified one.

Instructions

[1] Lucien Tesnière was one of the most prominent and influential his importance in the history of linguistics is based on his development of a syntactic theory known as exposed in his book *Éléments de syntaxe structurale* (Elements of Structural Syntax), published posthumously in 1959, in which he proposes a sophisticated formalization of syntactic structures, supported by many examples from a diversity of languages. The base idea is that syntactic structure consists of lexical items, linked by binary asymmetric relations called dependencies. Tesnière's model emphasises a close correspondence between syntactic and semantic description. However, meaning and structure are independent. The syntactic structure follows from the semantic structure and the syntactic head requires semantic complementation from its dependents. It makes a distinction between linear order (one-dimensional property) and structural order (two-dimensional). It introduces the notion of nucleus: A nucleus may consist of a single word or multiple word-form tokens, which may be discontinuous. It is used as a descriptive primitive instead of the word, i.e. a nucleus is an element that can appear as a node in the functional description.

[2] According to Dependency Grammar, determinant noun is in the function of 'adjective'.

[3] Participles are known as verbal items attributing the subject, object or complement of them. Particle or participle clauses are in fact linguistic units in the functioning of adjectives. Participles attribute words which sound like nouns and thus form objective clauses while constituting a judgement phrase on which they are dependent, taking subject, object or complement. Thus, participles have double functions which can be put both in narration with judgement and narration without judgement (Şimşek 1987: 354).

[4] Ferhat Karabulut describes this situation in the context of 'transformation' principles included in 'Government and Binding Theory' which Chomsky developed in the 1980s.

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Türkçede Bağımsal Ağaç Çözümlemeleriyle Niteleme

İlker Aydın[*]

Öz

Doğal dillerin genel dizgesi içinde küme daraltma ve küme donatma işlevini üstlenen niteleme olgusu ad öbekleri ve yan tümceler olmak üzere iki temel grupta toplanmaktadır. Küme daraltma işlemi, bir kavramın gönderme yaptığı kümedeki üye sayısını belli bir niteliğe dayanarak azaltma yoluyla gerçekleşir. Küme donatma işlevinde ise verilmiş bir kavramın küme boyutları aynen korunur, ancak bu kavram bir takım ek nitelemelerle donatılarak zenginleştirilir. Ad öbekleri, bir baş ad etrafında (toplanan) birden fazla sözcükten kurulu, yargı bildirmeyen belirtme öbekleridir. Türkçenin genel dizgesi içinde, en yalın niteleme öbeği, sıfat ve addan oluşan sıfat tamlaması öbeğidir. Sıfat ad tarafından ifade edilen bir varlığa (şeye) özellik, nitelik ya da durum yükler. Sıfatlar adı nitelediğinde niteleme sıfatı, eylemi nitelediğinde de durum belirteci olurlar. Sıfat işlevli yantümceler ad öbeklerini niteleyen karmaşık yapılardır ve genellikle *-(y)An, -DIK (-DIğI), -mIş,* ya da *-(y)AcAK (-EcEğİ)* ortaç eklerinden birini alarak kurulur. Sıfat işlevli yantümceler, tıpkı sıfatlar gibi, niteledikleri ad öbeklerinden önce gelirler. Bu çalışmada, ad öbekleri ve yan tümcelerin niteleme işlevlerini nasıl gerçekleştirdikleri tartışılmakta, Tesnière'in Bağımsal Dilbilgisi Kuramı'nca geliştirilen 'bağımsal model' çerçevesinde Türkçede nitelemenin yapısal özellikleri saptanmaya çalışılmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler

Türkçe, niteleme, küme daraltma, küme donatma, ad öbeği, yantümce, bağımsal model

_____

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Аннотация

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Ключевые слова

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