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Subjectivity in Complex Sentences: The Effects of Converbs to Causal Relations*

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ABSTRACT: A causal relation is considered as the most important element which provides coherence in both written and oral texts. In complex sentences which are constructed by the use of particular converbs may there be a closer subjective relation –to what extent the speaker/writer involves himself/herself to the causal relation- than other converbs which also have causal implications. In this study, three Turkish converbs, *–IncA, - DIĞI için* and *–DIĞINA göre*, which can convey volitional causal relations are taken into consideration in terms of the subjectivity levels observed in the complex sentences. Nearly 600 complex sentences –obtained from WebCorp- are analyzed with regards to the propositional content of the main clause, the type of causal relationship, the type of conceptualizer and the linguistic realization of the conceptualizer. Frequency distributions of these converbs highlight that the converbs can be scaled according to the subjectivity level of the complex sentences that they are used in.

Keywords: converb, causal relation, subjectivity, complex sentence

ÖZ: Neden ilişkileri, hem yazılı hem de sözlü metinlerde bağdaşıklığı sağlayan en önemli unsur olarak düşünülmektedir. Kimi ulaç eklerinin kullanımıyla kurulan karmaşık tümcelerde, benzer nedensel sezdirimleri olan diğer ulaç eklerine göre daha yakın bir öznel ilişki – konuşucu/yazar kendi öznel görüşünü kurulan nedensel ilişkinin içine ne kadar koyuyor- olduğu görülebilir. Bu çalışmada, istemli nedensel ilişkiler kuran üç Türkçe ulaç eki, *–IncA, - DIĞI için* and *–DIĞINA göre*, karmaşık tümcelerde görülen öznellik düzeylerine göre inceleme kapsamına alınmaktadır. WebCorp veri tabanından taranan yaklaşık 600 karmaşık tümce, temel tümceciğin önermesel içeriği, aktarılan nedensel ilişkinin türü, tümcedeki kavramsallaştırıcının türü ve kavramsallaştırıcının dilbilgisel gerçekleşmesi bakımlarından çözümlenmektedir. Sözü edilen ulaç eklerinin sıklık dağılımları, bu ulaç eklerinin, içinde kullanıldıkları karmaşık tümcelerin öznellik düzeylerine göre belirli bir sıradüzene sokulabileceğini göstermektedir.

Anahtar sözcükler: ulaç eki, neden ilişkisi, öznellik, karmaşık tümce

Introduction

Causal relations are classified as one of the most important building blocks of forming oral and written texts. This kind of relations is discussed in detail also in the scientific fields of philosophy and logic, and characterized as the basis of human cognition. Meyer (2000:9-10) states, in his study, that human line of thought and communication possess a special kind of concept which is termed as Law of Causality. According to the Law of Causality, causality is the basic term for every kind of relation which is and can be potentially established in the universe.

Causal relations set between events, in their semantic sense, have very strict propositional ties. As Kehler (2002: 20-21) states, cause-effect relations, classified as *result, explanation, violated expectation* and *denial of preventer* (by Kehler), have a

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reasoning, "in which the hearer draws a path of implication connecting a pair of propositions P and Q identified from the first and second sentences S1 and S2 respectively". In such a cause-effect relation, an event (P) is followed conceivably by another event (Q) and this is more a focus of investigation of formal semantics and logic. In the previous study, on the other hand, the focus of investigation is more on the realizations of subjectivity in complex sentences and the casual relations are a kind of looser ones than their correspondences in formal semantics. Consequently, the causal relations subject matter in this descriptive analysis are more pragmatic ones.

When causes of various events are analyzed, it is seen that the responsible agent of the causal relation and the intentional act of the responsible agent may differ in the complex sentences which carry causal implications. According to Sweetser's (1990) detailed descriptions on the nature of causality, sentences which set causal relations should be considered in three domains as content, epistemic and speech act relations (which are going to be discussed in detail in the forthcoming section). When content relations in causality come into question, the presentation of subjectivity in the complex sentence should also be in the scope of investigation. The main reason for this is that linguistic forms which set up complex sentences by establishing causal relations may have different potentials to present subjectivity. Causal relations in complex sentences are set by various kinds of linguistic forms in language. In Turkish, converbs as *–DIĞI/-AcAĞI için*, *-DIĞIndAn/-AcAĞIndAn dolayı/ötürü*, *-AcAĞINA göre* and *–DIĞINA göre* can be classified as one type of the forms that are used to set this kind of relations with different presentations of subjectivity.

Subjectivity in Complex Sentences

Subjectivity, in entirety, is a term which is related to "the involvement of a locutionary agent in a discourse, and the effect of that involvement on the formal shape of discourse- in other words, on the linguistic expression of self" (Finegan, 1995:1). Among the studies which are focused on subjectivity and its effects on text coherence are Degand and Pander Maat, 2003; Sanders, 2005; Sanders and Pander Maat, 2006; Stukker and Sanders, 2008; Uslu, 2001. Spooren et al (2007), in their study which considers subjectivity in complex sentences reflecting causal relations, propose some criteria to evaluate the degree of subjectivity in complex sentences (as stated in the following sections).

The Type of Causal Relation

As stated in the introduction, semantic structure of complex sentences –with what senses they are conjoined- is a topic which needs further refinement. When complex sentences and conjunctions are taken into consideration, Sweetser states that conjunctions should be analyzed in different domains in order that one can have all senses of the complex sentence properly.

> Conjunction may be interpreted as applying in one of (at least) three domains; and that the choice of a "correct" interpretation depends not on form, but on a

pragmatically motivated choice between viewing the conjoined clauses as representing content units, entities, or speech acts (1990:76-112)

Causal relations can also be easily analyzed in these three domains and conjunctions may show multiple usages as the examples below demonstrate (examples were quoted from Sweetser, 1990: 77).

(1) a. John came back because he loved her.

b. John loved her, because he came back.

c. What you are doing tonight, because there's a good movie on.

Example (1a) has a very clear impression of "real-world causality". The cause of John's return is the real-world realization of John's love for the person in question. In (1b), on the other hand, the causal relation is interpreted as a different one. Although the reader may read the complex sentence as a reversed version of (1a), it is not so in practice. The causal relation in this sentence is no longer a real-world causality; it is mostly a relation which is based on the knowledge of the writer. Readers may interpret that John's coming back is the indicator of his love for the person in question. As a result, these two complex sentences are different in the causal sense that they convey. When the last sentence (1c) is taken into consideration, it can be said that this sentence has a very distinct meaning from the previous two sentences. It cannot be interpreted as having both real-world causality and a causal relation based on speaker/writer knowledge. In (1c), the first part of the sentence is a question, and the second part constitutes a cause to this question in the form of a speech act as an invitation. The overall reading of this complex sentence is "I *ask* what you are doing tonight because I want to suggest that we go see this good movie". To conclude, it can be summarized that conjunctions can convey different types of causal relations which can be inspected in three domains as the one based on the real-world 'content' relations, the one based on speaker's/writer's knowledge 'epistemic' relations and the one based on 'speech-act' relations.

Spooren et al (2007) go into a further discussion on the three causal domains by adding subcategories to content relations as "volitional" and "non-volitional" relations. What distinguishes these two subcategories is whether "the relation involve an intentional act or not". (The following examples were quoted from Spooren et al, 2007: 5)

(2) a. Non-volitional content

The house burnt down because it was struck by lightning.

b. Volitional content

He went home because he was ill.

In (2a), there is not an intentional act; the causal relation is totally based on a natural realization. So, one cannot describe a volitional event in this complex sentence. On the other hand, in (2b), the causal relation is related to the intentional act of the agent. As a result, while (2a) is an instance of non-volitional content relation, (2b) is an instance of volitional content relation. According to this information, the subjectivity degree of causal relations should be formed as non-volitional and volitional content relations are less subjective than epistemic and speech-act relations.

The Propositional Content of Complex Sentence

Spooren et al (2007) argue that propositional contents of complex sentences may have varying degrees of subjectivity. They identify seven categories of propositional contents in complex sentences. (Examples (3)-(9) were quoted from Spooren et al, 2007: 4-5)

(3) The river has burst its banks.

In such sentences which are named as "facts", there is not a conceptualizer that is responsible from the causal relation. The event takes place in some time and some place without an active agent.

(4) Man is a social animal.

(4) is a sentence of "general knowledge", for the repetitive actualization has created a generalization on events and individuals.

(5) I went to the pub.

The example above reflects an "intentional act" because of the existence of an active agent who realizes the described event in a particular time and place.

(6) Carl knew that it would be of no use anymore.

If a cognitive process is realized by the active agent in the complex sentence, the propositional content can be said to have an "individual knowledge" as it is in the example above.

(7) Art became ill.

The conceptualizer in this sentence is not an agent. There is just an "experience" of a non-agentive conceptualizer in a particular time period.

(8) He saw that the car hit the tree.

The acts of "perception" may appear as the basis of causal relation. In such cases, there is a non-agentive conceptualizer in the sentence.

(9) That is a pity.

The sentences that contain the personal opinion of the conceptualizer are "judgement" as the one above in example (9).

The seven types of propositional contents that may be observed in complex sentences are listed so far. Each can reflect different levels of subjectivity as facts, general knowledge, intentional acts and individual knowledge are less subjective than perceptions and experiences which are less subjective than judgement.

The Type and the Linguistic Realization of Conceptualizer in the Sentence

According to Spooren et al (2007: 6) "the conceptualizer is the person responsible for the causal relation that is constructed". Different conceptualizers can represent different levels of subjectivity in sentences. If there is no conceptualizer in the sentence, then it should be said that this sentence reflects the least degree of subjectivity. The other levels go on from the less subjective third person and second person to the most subjective first person.

Moving a step further, there is the linguistic realization of the conceptualizer as the implicit reference (in example [10]) and explicit reference (in example [11] which is quoted from Spooren et al, 2007: 6) to the conceptualizer. While explicit reference to the conceptualizer has the least degree of subjectivity, implicit reference to the conceptualizer has the most degree of subjectivity.

(10) I am going to stay in hotel.

(11) He must have gone home, because he was ill.

The inference made in (11) reveals that the actual conceptualizer is the speaker/writer him/herself, but not the person in question. So, the conceptualizer in this sentence is implicit, and there is a nearer degree of subjectivity.

Turkish Converbs Setting Causal Relations

Constructing complex sentences in Turkish is mostly realized by converbs which can set various different meaning relations between clauses that they conjoin. Among various converbs conveying different meanings, the ones *–DIĞI/-AcAĞI için*, *-DIĞIndAn/-AcAĞIndAn dolayı/ötürü*, *-AcAĞINA göre* and *–DIĞINA göre* set causal relations (Çetintaş Yıldırım, 2010). In this study, the converbs *-IncA, -DIĞI için* and *–DIĞINA göre* are taken into the scope of investigation. The first two converbs set both volitional and non-volitional causal relations while the last one sets only volitional result relation.

Research Questions

This study has one general question to be answered, and that question brings about further questions with itself. According to Degand (1998) and Degand and Pander Maat (2003), Dutch and French causal connectives reflect varying degrees of subjectivity. Is it the same for Turkish converbs which set causal relations? How can one conclude that the complex sentences constructed with *-IncA, -DIĞI için* and *–DIĞINA göre* shows indications of different levels of subjectivity? What is the scale for these converbs from the least subjective to the least subjective? Answers to these questions are sought in the following sections of the study.

Methodology

The database of this study was obtained from WebCorp online search engine. Approximately seven hundred complex sentences were analyzed regarding their convenience for the analysis – not being a fragment, being grammatical, being applicable for all of the criteria. Two hundred examples for each converb, six hundred complex sentences in total were noted as appropriate. The data set was coded in SPSS 17.0 statistics program, and the frequency tables were obtained according to Spooren et al (2007)'s four-aspect criteria as described in previous sections. According to these criteria, the type of causal relation, the propositional content of complex sentence, the type of conceptualizer and the linguistic realization of conceptualizer in the sentence should be described in order that one can assign a degree of subjectivity to the sentence. The degrees of subjectivity observed in each criterion can be summarized as follows.

a. the type of causal relation (from the least subjective to the most subjective): non-volitional content-volitional content-epistemic-speech act

b. the propositional content of complex sentence (from the least subjective to the most subjective): facts-general knowledge-intentional act-individual knowledge-perception-experience-judgement

c. the type of conceptualizer in the sentence (from the least subjective to the most subjective): no conceptualizer-third person-second person-first person

d. the linguistic realization of conceptualizer in the sentence (from the least subjective to the most subjective): explicit reference to the conceptualizer-implicit reference to the conceptualizer

The complex sentences given below were selected from the database to exemplify the classifications. Every sub classification was exemplified by two samples.

The propositional contents:

(12) *Fact:* The two complex sentences below contain factual expressions in the second segments. Both events are realized beyond the control of an active agent involved.

a) Sinekler 2 boyutlu gördükleri için camda takılırlar. (Flies stuck behind glass because they see with a vision of 2 dimensions.)

b) Dünya güneşin etrafında döndüğü için mevsimler oluşur. (Seasons appear because the earth revolves around the sun.)

(13) *General Knowledge:* As seen from examples 13a and b, the second segments of the complex sentences expresses events that constitutes a general knowledge or becomes habitual by continuous realizations of events.

a) İnsan bir yerini bir yere çarpınca morarır. (When somebody hits some part of his/her body to somewhere, it becomes bruised.)

b) Makinenin kapağı açılınca mayalanma da sekteye uğruyor. (The fermentation process is interrupted when the cover of the machine is opened.)

(14) *Intentional Act:* Both of the second segments of a and b below contain active agents who involve the actions described in the events. There are the intentional acts of agents.

a) Çocuk SBS'de düşük puan aldığı için intihar etmiş. (The boy committed suicide because he got a low mark in SBS.)

b) Ağaçtan dut topladığı için çocuğu taşladı. (He stoned the child because he picked up mulberries from the tree.)

(15) *Individual Knowledge:* The second segments of a and b conveys the knowledge which the agent has. Expressions like 'knowing' and 'counting someone as' reflects the agents' own evaluations of self.

a) Psikolojik tedavi gördüğüm için damgalı olarak görüyorum kendimi. (I saw myself as marked because I am having psychological therapy.)

b) Fakat bu yoldan ben de geçtiğim için biliyordum ki bir yarayı kurcalamak bazen daha beter kanamasına yol açardı. (But because I had experienced all of these, I knew that sometimes irrtating a wound would make it bleed.)

(16) *Experience:* Physical (a) and psychological (b) experiences told in the second segment are classified in this subcategory.

a) Bindiği minibüs kaza yapınca yaralandı. (S/he injured because the minibus that he s/he got on had an accident.)

b) Cüzdanımı kaybettiğim için üzülüyorum. (I am upset because I lost my wallet.)

(17) *Perception:* All expressions of sense in the second segment of a complex sentence are grouped in this class. The expressions may be of perception as it is in a, or it may be of cognition as in b.

a) Gizlice dinlediği için herşeyi olduğu gibi duydu. (S/he heard everything in detail because s/he listened in on.)

b) Yakından baktığı için küçük hataları farketti. (S/he recognized small faults because s/he looked closely.)

(18) *Judgement:* The personal judgement of the agent is expressed in the second segment, as a and b below exemplify.

a) Kavgada yenilince Nuri'nin daha zayıf olduğunu düşündüm. (I thought that Nuri is weaker because he lost the fight.)

b) Soruları yanıtlayamayınca konuyu bilmediği kanaatine vardık. (We decided that s/he did not know the subject because s/he could not answer the questions.)

The type of causal relation:

(19) *Non-volitional:* 19 a and b are examples of non-volitional causal relations, in which there are not active animate agents.

a) Mahsul erken toplandığı için çürümüş. (The crops decayed because they were harvested early.)

b) Önlem alınmadığı için toprak kayması oldu. (Landfall occurred because measurements were not held.)

(20) *Volitional:* Contrary to 19 a and b, 20 a and b show that active animate agents realize the event described by the second segments.

a) Bilica'ya penaltı noktasını kazdığı için kart gösterdim. (I showed the card to Bilica because he was digging the penalty spot.)

b) Borular patlayınca tesisatçıyı aradım. (I called the plumber when the pipes burst.)

(21) *Epistemic:* The relations described in 21 and b are epistemic ones. In these sentences, the second segments reflect the conclusions drawn by the speaker of the utterances. So, the causal relation becomes epistemic.

a) Köpeğin ona iyi bakmadığın için kaçmıştır. (Your dog might have escaped because you treated him badly.)

b) Red cevabı alınca buradan gitmiştir. (S/he might have gone from here when s/he has been refused.)

(22) *Speech Act:* There is not an instance of speech act in database.

The type of conceptualizer:

(23) *No Conceptualizer:* In 23 a and b there is not an instance of an active agent. Both events have inanimate agents.

a) 600 yaşındaki karaçam ağacı kuruduğu için devrildi. (The 600 years old black pine tree collapsed because it has dried out.)

b) Santralde kaçak olunca radyoaktif sızıntı etrafa yayıldı. (Radioactive leak expanded to the surrounding area when the power station oozed out.)

(24) *Third person:* 24 a and b below have third person agents in the second segments.

a) Dedikodu çıkınca evlendiler. (They married because rumors were spread.)

b) Derslerinde başarılı olunca okul müdürü onu kutladı. (The school principal celebrated him/her when s/he succeded in his/her lessons.)

(25) *Second Person:* In the examples, the agents are second person plural.

a) Alacak başka birşey kalmadığı için bu hediyeyi tercih ettiniz. (You have preferred this present because there was nothing left to buy.)

b) Zoru görünce çark ettiniz. (You dissuade when you are faced with difficulty.)

(26) *First Person:* the second segments of a and b below have first person agents.

a) Seni kırdığım için kendimden utanıyorum. (I am ashamed of myself because I hurt you.)

b) Burada olup şampiyonluğu kutladığım için çok mutluyum. (I am very happy because I am here and I am celebrating the championship.)

The linguistic realization of conceptualizer:

(27) *Explicit Reference:* The events described in the second segments of a and b are realized by the agent stated in the same segment. The agent is not another person who constitutes the causal relation outside of the event frame.

a) Nebahat Çehre eteğine basılınca sinir krizi geçirdi. (Nebahat Çehre had a nervous breakdown because her dress had been stepped on.)

b) Soruları görünce hepimiz şaşırdık. (We all were surprised when we saw the questions.)

(28) *Implicit Reference:* Contrary to 27 a and b, 28 a and b make implicit reference to the conceptualizer. Although the agent of the action in a is seems as the third person and the agent of the action in b seems as the second person, the casual relation is constructed by another conceptualizer: first person 'I'. Implicit reference to the conceptualizer mostly constructs epistemic relations as in the examples below.

a) Alışverişe gitmediğine göre annesiyle kavga etmiş. (S/he must have quarreled with his/her mother for s/he did not go shopping.)

b) 5 tane Mevlana paylaşımı yaptığına göre günlük ibadetini tamamladın. (You completed your Daily worship for you shared 5 Mevlana sayings.)

This study is limited with the three Turkish converbs *(-IncA, -DIĞI için* and *–DIĞINA göre*) whose effect on the interpretation of subjectivity is most significant. Other converbs which also set causal relations are not taken into investigation. Conceptualizers and the propositional contents of main clauses are evaluated as a part of criteria that is used for the analysis.

Findings and Discussion

The frequency distribution of the complex sentences in database regarding the propositional content of complex sentences show that facts are the propositional content that is least conveyed by the converbs. There is not a single example for facts in the complex sentences constructed with *–DIĞINA göre*. Facts are also observed less with other converbs. When general knowledge is considered, all of the converbs have similar percentages - varying between 10% and 18%. The highest percentage for *–IncA* is observed in intentional acts; the propositional contents of complex sentences conjoined by this converb is mostly consisted of this kind. *–DIĞI için* also has a high percentage with this category, but it is not the most for this converb. The percentage of *–DIĞINA göre* is very low when compared to two other converbs. Another propositional content, individual knowledge again show less percentage for all of the clause connectors. *–DIĞI için* has its highest value with the complex sentences which carry the propositional content, experience. This content is observed less for other two converbs. Perception has its highest value with the converb *–DIĞINA göre*; a similar case is also valid for judgement. The complex sentences containing this converbs are mostly appearing with this propositional content.

Table 1. The frequency distribution regarding the propositional content of complex sentences

Converbs	**Fact**	**General Knowledge**	**Intentional Act**	**Individual Knowledge**	**Experience**	**Perception**	**Judgement**
-IncA	4 (2%)	20 (10%)	80 (40%)	20 (10%)	36 (18%)	24 (12%)	16 (8%)
-DIĞI için	4 (2%)	36 (18%)	48 (24%)	16 (8%)	68 (34%)	12 (6%)	16 (8%)
-DIĞINA göre	0 (0%)	30 (15%)	2 (1%)	4 (2%)	8 (4%)	48 (24%)	108 (54%)

The percentages for the type of causal relation show a more heterogeneous distribution for the converbs *–IncA*, *-DIĞI için*. *–DIĞINA göre*, on the other hand, has its highest value with epistemic relations. There is not a complex sentence which has the causal relation of speech act in the database.

Table 2. The frequency distribution regarding the type of causal relation in complex sentences

Converbs	**Non-volitional**	**Volitional**	**Epistemic**	**Speech Act**
-IncA	96 (48%)	104 (52%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
-DIĞI için	96 (48%)	68 (34%)	36 (18%)	0 (0%)
-DIĞINA göre	0 (0%)	26 (13%)	174 (87%)	0 (0%)

When the type of conceptualizer in complex sentences is taken into consideration, it is seen that all of the three converbs are mostly used with third person. Complex sentences with no conceptualizers are also observed frequently with *–IncA and -DIĞI için*. However, for *–DIĞINA göre* the second frequent conceptualizer is second person. In addition, first person conceptualizer never appears in complex sentences constructed with this converb.

Table 3. The frequency distribution regarding the type of conceptualizer

Converbs	**No Conceptualizer**	**Third Person**	**Second Person**	**First Person**
-IncA	40 (20%)	116 (58%)	12 (6%)	32 (16%)
-DIĞI için	60 (30%)	80 (40%)	4 (2%)	56 (28%)
-DIĞINA göre	38 (19%)	94 (47%)	68 (34%)	0 (0%)

The last criterion for deciding the degree of subjectivity in complex sentences is the linguistic realization of conceptualizer in the sentence. The frequency distribution of the database reveals that two converbs are used frequently in the complex sentences which have implicit reference to the conceptualizer (*-DIĞI için* and *–DIĞINA göre*) while only *–IncA* is used with explicit reference to the conceptualizer in the complex sentences.

Table 4. The frequency distribution regarding the linguistic realization of the conceptualizer

Converbs	**Implicit Reference**	**Explicit Reference**
-IncA	88 (44%)	112 (56%)
-DIĞI için	104 (52%)	96 (48%)
-DIĞINA göre	140 (70%)	60 (30%)

To conclude, some of the numeric values can be summarized as follows. Considering the criterion *propositional content of complex sentences*, *–IncA* has its highest value (40%) in intentional acts which is considered as not being so subjective when compared to other contents. *-DIĞI için* is appeared mostly (34%) in contents of experience which has a higher degree of subjectivity than intentional act. *–DIĞINA göre* is mostly (54%) used in complex sentences with the propositional content of judgement which has the highest degree of subjectivity. Second criterion, *the type of causal relation in complex sentences*, shows that *–DIĞINA göre* appears mostly in more subjective complex sentences (87% with epistemic relations which are considered highly subjective). *–IncA* (52% volitional - 48% non-volitional) *and -DIĞI için* (48% non-volitional – 34% volitional) reflect different variations. When *the type of conceptualizer the sentence* is considered, *–IncA* (58%) and *-DIĞI için* (40%) are mostly used with third person which has the lowest degree of subjectivity. The numeric value (third person - 47%) for *–DIĞINA göre* may seem as the same with the results obtained for other two converbs, but when *the linguistic realization of the conceptualizer* is considered, it can be concluded that the use of third person does not reflect less subjectivity. On the contrary, in most of the complex sentences which are constructed with this converb and have third person as the conceptualizer, actually have another implicit conceptualizer (the speaker's/writer's self). The numerical value indicates that *–DIĞINA göre* is used in subjective constructions more often (Implicit conceptualizer-70%). Explicit reference to the conceptualizer, which is said to be less subjective, is observed for other two converbs (*–IncA* 56% and *-DIĞI için* 52%).

Conclusion

When the criteria for determining the degree of subjectivity in complex sentences are applied to the database, numeric values reveal that complex sentences constructed with the converb *–DIĞINA göre*, which set the meaning relation of 'result', reflect the highest degree of subjectivity. *–IncA and -DIĞI için*, on the other hand, have varying values, with *–IncA* seems to have less subjective degree than *-DIĞI için*. The results can be shown as in the figure below.

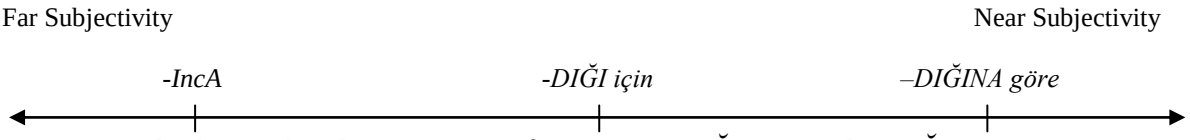

Figure 1. The hierarchical presentation for *-IncA, -DIĞI için* and *–DIĞINA göre* in terms of subjectivity in complex sentences that they construct

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