AN ANALYSIS ABOUT THE DISCOURSE ROLES OF THE ADVERBIALISERS IN TURKISH

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Abstract: *The subordinated clauses with adverbial function in Turkish, in terms of morphological, comprise of various case suffixes, particles or syntactic instruments and especially converbs. These type of subordinate clauses establishing a modification relationship in superordinate clause which appear by the help of aforesaid adverbialisers generally act as adverb. In addition, these structures which function as conjunctive serve for the constituting texts. The types of subordinated clauses with adverbial function which connected superordinate clauses from this point of syntactic represent different relationship from this point of semantic and thus alter the content of the superodinate clauses, from various aspects. For instance, in text, converbs can be discourse connectives, and they can also act as determinant or adverb of a predicate or an element inclusive to a predicate. Hereby, on the purpose of distinguishing these different roles, by the help of the converbs as -(y)ArAk, -ken and some finite cliched verb forms, selected for this study, Turkish adverbialisers are tried to examine about the discourse roles also in syntactic platform.*

Key words: *discourse roles, adverbialiser, converb, Turkish*

Türkçe Belirteçleştiricilerin Söylem Rolleri Üzerine Bir İnceleme

Öz: *Türkçede belirteç işlevli bağımlı cümleler, biçimbilgisel açıdan, başta ulaçlar olmak üzere çeşitli durum ekleri, ilgeçler veya sözdizimsel araçların bir araya gelmesiyle oluşturulur. Söz konusu belirteçleştiriciler yardımıyla ortaya çıkan bu bağımlı cümle tipleri genel olarak üst cümlede niteleme ilişkisi kurarak belirteç işlevi görürler. Bununla beraber, Türkçede bağlayıcı olarak da görev yapan bu yapılar, metinlerin kuruluşuna da hizmet ederler. Sözdizimsel bakımdan bir üst cümleye bağlanan belirteç işlevli bağımlı cümle tipleri, anlambilimsel bakımdan farklı ilişkileri yansıtır ve böylece kendilerinin bağımlı oldukları üst cümlenin içeriğini belirli açılardan değiştirirler. Örneğin, ulaçlar, metin içerisinde, söylem bağlayıcısı olabildikleri gibi bir yüklemin tamlayanı, belirteci veya yükleme dahil bir öge gibi de davranabilirler. Burada, bu farklı rolleri ayırt etmek amacıyla, söz konusu çalışma için seçilen -(y)Arak, -ken gibi bazı ulaçların ve kimi kalıplaşmış çekimli eylem biçimlerinin yardımıyla Türkçe belirteçleştiriciler, sözdizimsel düzleme de dayanarak söylem rollerine göre incelenmeye çalışılacaktır.*

Anahtar kelimeler: *söylem rolleri, belirteçleştirici, ulaç, Türkçe*

Introduction

Adverbial clauses are essentially subordinated clauses with adverbial functions in a superordinate clause and attached to the superordinate clause as inflected or uninflected. Whereas uninflected adverbial clauses can be participle-based, inflected adverbial clauses are seen as adverbs being formed with affixes such as *–DX –mX, -mXş gibi, -DI –mAdI*. In this context, affixes with adverbialising function are going to be called *adverbialisers* in the study.

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In this paper, the thesis named *Discovering the Discourse Role of Converbs in Turkish* is drawn on (Acar 2014). In the thesis, *Turkish Discourse Bank* has been composed, 15 converbs have been marked as formal-syntactic and different roles of the converbs have been identified by means of automatic marking method, causes of ambiguity have been scrutinized and whether the converbs help to solve the ambiguity of morphological features which are at the left or right of the converbs has been analyzed as well.

While certain converbs have a clear meaning, others cause ambiguity. Accordingly, three types of converbs have been identified:

a. The unambiguous converbs which always signify adiscourse relation

b. The ambiguous converbs with arguments easy to recognize, which can be easily differentiated between their different roles

c. The hard cases in which the abstract object interpretation is so subjective that it is hard to annotate such cases even for the human annotators (Acar 2014: 31).

As the present study is a general syntax study, this subject is not going to be elaborated, but only ambiguous converbs are going to be discussed in terms of the subject in reference to the different roles assigned to the converbs. What one should understand from different roles is that converbs do not have *subordinative and discourse connector* roles. What is meant by the term of subordinative is that relevant converb that makes the clause connected to it is dependent on the main clause. Besides, what is meant by *discourse connector* is that the same relevant converb which makes the same converbial clause is dependent on the main clause in terms of narrative value and the converbial clause contributes to form a text like main clauses. For instance; *Ağlayarak çıktı odadan* in this sentence, the converbial clause (ağlayarak) is in relation with the main clause (çıktı odadan) both syntactically and semantically. The converb -*(y)ArAk* linking the converbial clause to the main clause does not only indicate the manner of process in terms of discourse but also indicates a temporal cohesion; namely it is deduced that the event of converbial clause and the main clause occur concurrently from the discourse. Nonetheless, as it is claimed above, under some circumstances the converbs do not link the discourse unit, including the converb, to another discourse unit, in contrast, it is seen that the predicate, which the converb is added to, acts as an independent utterance. In this place, the focus of the study is going to be the different roles in the predicate, formed with the converb, unlike known functions. To identify these roles, a study of collection –*İkili Tekrarlar Derlemi*- that includes many written and oral examples from a variety of fields and types in Modern Turkish is drawn on as data.

1. Theoric Background and Restriction

The theoric background for this paper had initially been constructed under Johanson and Csató's converbs and converb clauses (Johanson 1990, 1991, 1995, 1996, 1998, Johanson and Csató 1992/93). Furthermore there has been benefited from the basic sources that are available and acquired in the Turkic/Turkish language, specifically in Turkic/Turkish syntax (Brendemoen and Csató 1987, Göksel and Kerslake 2005, Aydemir 1997, 2005, 2009, 2010, 2013, Uğurlu 1994, 1999, Gürkan 2016 etc). According to the theoric background, converb clauses generally create a modiciation relationship in a subordinate clause meaning they then happen to take the function of an adverb and they serve text construction. However this research doesn't cover the basic syntactic functions of converb clauses. Here, during the connection of the converb clauses, the different syntactic and semantic functions will be analysed.

These are named and adressed as discourse roles and there are no other independent researches under this topic. In this context, it is identified that *-(y)ArAk, -ken* and *certain formulaic verb forms* sometimes do not contribute to form a text, on the contrary they are assigned with different discourse roles:

2. *-(y)ArAk*

This affix makes the converbial clause, which includes the affix, dependent on the superordinate clause by indicating a situation or an action expressed by verb. Additionally, it functions as the predicate of the subordinated clause and an adverb: *Koşarak geldi* (Swift 1963: 164). As *-(y)ArAk* is examined in grammar studies, the relation between the predicates formed with this affix and the predicate of main clause is discussed and *manner function* is featured. However, as mentioned above, the forms with different roles which *-(y)ArAk* is not a discourse connector are going to be discussed. Accordingly, these types of *-(y)ArAk* can be discussed in two forms: 2.1. Adverbialisers modifying only predicate of the main clause, 2.2. Formulaic lexical units.

2.1. Adverbialisers Modifying Only Predicate of Main Clause

Sometimes the predicate formed with *-(y)ArAk* does not indicate a separate event, a fact or a situation, and it only modifies the predicate of the main clause. They are not functioned as subordinative but adverbialiser. For instance, based on discourse structures such as *bilerek, giderek* should be taken in this category. Namely, they are not discourse connectors:

(1)   *Celal Bayar'ın tüm ısrarlarına rağmen <u>bilerek</u> gitmemişti.*

(2)   *Etrafında olan bütün fenalıkları <u>bilerek</u> yapmış bir adam, düşün.*

(3)   *"Kocan senin yüzünden öldü," suçlaması, yakamı bırakmadı, yıllar boyu. <u>Giderek</u> alışkanlık kazandım bu karalamaya.*

(4)   *Bir kentte doğup yaşayan, çalışan ve ölen insanlar <u>giderek</u> azalıyor.*

In the sentences above, "özellikle" can be used for *bilerek, and* "günden güne" for *giderek.* These are not the units with the function of syntactic operators but formulaic adverbialisers.

2.2. Formulaic Lexical Units

When *-(y)ArAk* is added to the predicate *ol-,* a compound verb meaning "like" is formed. On the other hand, the clauses made with *olarak* have been barely elaborated. In this respect, the clauses with *olarak* seeming like formulaic units are going to be described in terms of their discourse roles and functions.

2.2.1. Structures Formed as Adverb + *olarak*

In these structures, *olarak* follows adverbs and reinforces the meaning of the preceding adverb:

(5)   *Ve bu kin, işte bugün <u>ilk kez olarak</u> açığa vuruluyor.*

(6)   *Ben de daveti <u>kesin olarak</u> kabul ettim.*

(7)   *Buralardan, <u>sürekli olarak</u> kızgın dumanlar çıkıyordu.*

According to the examples, it is obvious that only adverbs such as *ilk kez, kesin* and *sürekli* can be used instead of *olarak.* If we have a closer look on example (7), it is likely to say "Buralarda, sürekli kızgın dumanlar çıkıyordu". In this example, the affix *olarak* only emphasizes the adverb *sürekli.* Namely, *olarak* governs none of the predicates of the subordinate clauses above, unlike *-y(ArAk)* does. Due to that, in the

examples, *olarak* is seen to be an optional item. Additionally, in the sample sentences, the affix *olarak* is seen to be connected to the verb and not a discourse connector.

2.2.2. Structures Formed as Adjective + *olarak*

In that group, the adjective is preceded by the affix *olarak* in this regard. It is clear that *olarak* is used as an optional item in the given examples below. However, a slightly different circumstance can be seen compared to structures formed with adverb + *olarak,* because any syntactic indication connecting propositions to one another is not identified. In example (8), there is a subordinate clause like "*Bursa Barosu avukatlarından Murat Karaman, Doğancı Barajı yakınlarında asılmış*" and a main clause like "*Bursa Barosu avukatlarından Murat Karaman, Doğancı Barajı yakınlarında bulundu";* a noun clause -*Çocuk üzgün*- and a main clause -*Çocuk eve döndü*- are seen in the example (9). That is to say, two separate propositions have been combined in examples of (8) and (9). As these clauses are transformed into subordinate clauses, the base *ol-* is used.

(8) *Bursa Barosu avukatlarından Murat Karaman, Doğancı Barajı yakınlarında iple ağaca <u>asılmış olarak</u> bulundu.*

(9) *Çocuk eve <u>üzgün olarak </u>döndü.*

Even though these clauses are analyzed under the title of 1.2. *Formulaic lexical units,* sentence forms are seen to be rather weak, which are formed as follows, adjective + *olarak,* and to emphasize the adjectives (*asılmış, üzgün)*, a structure of subordinate clause formed with *olarak* has been preferred in the sentences.

2.2.3. Structures Formed as Noun + *olarak*

While forming these kinds of structures, the affix *olarak* follows a noun and the noun is used as subject:

(10) *İşte ben de <u>o halktan biri olarak</u> hep yararlanmaya çalıştım sizden.*

 (11) *Ben <u>Doktor Ramazan olarak</u>, bütün bu dediklerimi kısa zamanda gerçekleştiremezsem, adımı değiştiririm.*

(12) *Bir <u>kadın olarak</u> gururlandım onunla.*

(13) *Bir <u>ana olarak</u>, onun yüreği muhakkak ki, herkesten fazla sızlıyordu.*

It is clearly seen that the subordinate clause modifies a pronoun and a proper noun in the examples. As the first three examples are analyzed in reference to the discourse, the following results can be inferred:

(10) a. *Ben de o halktan biri-yim.* = Background sentence of the subordinate clause

b. *Hep yararlanmaya çalıştım sizden.* = Background sentence of the main clause

(11) a. *Ben Doktor Ramazan-ım.* = Background sentence of the subordinate clause

b. *Bütün bu dediklerimi kısa zamanda gerçekleştiremezsem, adımı değiştiririm.* = Background sentence of the main clause

(12) a. *(Ben) bir kadın-ım.* = Background sentence of the subordinate clause

b. *(Ben) gururlandım onunla.* = Background sentence of the main clause

Erkman Akerson (1999:51) has stated that subordinate clauses formed with *olarak* do not indicate anything about the way of the predicate of the main clause, in contrary, they modify the subject and they are functioned as the modifier of the noun. On the other hand, it has been also stated that it is possible to form a grammatically accurate sentence without the optional subordinate clause, but if it is preferred to form with the

subordinate clause, *olarak* cannot be omitted. Hence, *olarak* is used syntactically rather than pragmatically in that sample sentence. Besides, noting that the present modification is betwixt and between two basic types of modification, Erkman Akerson regards them as having "modifying function" since the two nouns are transformed by a proposition in which the nouns are linked and one of the nouns is modified by the other. Briefly stated, as this structure modifies the subject instead of the verb of the main clause, it is unlikely to regard the subordinate clause with the affix *olarak* as an adverb.

These structures correspond to small clauses.

Small clauses are a variant kind of finite noun clause. They are unusual in that of their constituents, the subject, is also a constituent of the main clause. The contexts in which small clausrs occur are sentences where the main predicate is one of the types of transitive verb described below, or an intransitive verb meaning 'seem', 'appear' ((Göksel ve Kerslake 2005: 433-434):

(14) [*Delikanlı-yı* yakışıklı] buldum.

 (15) [*Mehmet* iyi] görünüyordu.

The small clauses above correspond to formulaic structures by connecting to the verb and the items *yakışıklı, iyi* seem as adverbs modifying the verb of the main clause. On the other hand, as in the structures formed with *noun + olarak,* they modify the subject of the main clause, rather than modifying the predicate of the main clause. In this respect, it is not possible to regard them as an adverb. Additionally, there are also structures of small clauses including *olarak* optionally and they are formed with *noun (the complement –i) + olarak.* Nevertheless, *olarak* is optionally used here and because it is seen to modify the subject of the main clause, the examples of small clauses in (16) are regarded as having "modifying function" within the frame of Erkman Akerson's (1999:47) method:

(16) [*Erkânı Harbiye Müdürü Miralay Vâsi Bey'i o vakte kadar etliye sütlüye karışmaz, memleket idaresi ve meseleleriyle alâkadar olmaz, yalnız mesleğini bellemiş, namuslu fakat faydasız bir adam (olarak)]* bilirdik.

Because small clauses are not directly related to the subject matter, they have not been elaborated in detail.

3. -(y)iken

The forms of the marker *-(y)iken* added to indicative mood expresses an adverbialised verb synchronizing with the predicate of the main clause (Kononov 1956: 485). *-(y)ken* cannot only establish a subordinative relationship with the superordinate clause but also considered as a discourse connector and a lexicalization unit. Under this title, the different roles of *-(y)ken,* which are not discourse connector and subordinative, are going to be elaborated. Without meaning "demek, söylemek", *derken* "just after, just than*"* is seen as a lexicalization unit in a specific context. Additionally, the adverbialiser *durup dururken* has an idiomatic meaning rather than being subordinative:

 (17) *Derken geldi ve o gün öyle geçti, arada biraz uyudu da.*

(18) *Sevgili Leylâ'cığım, Mektubunu alalı epey oluyor, soğuk, sıcak, yağmur derken, mektubunun tarihine bakıyorum da, 5 Haziran.*

(19) *Ara sıra, durup dururken, bir ya da iki dizeli küçük şiirler söyleyiverirdi sadece.*

4. Formulaic Finite Verb Forms

Even though these structures seem like finite verb forms with deletion of the converb *-(y)A ... -(y)A*, in this research, it is considered that they are formulaic structures with adverbial function separated from the converb *-(y)A ... -(y)*. For instance; *git git* in example (20) corresponds with *giderek* in terms of context and function. *Gül gül* in example (23) is a common formulaic structure in spoken language and social media, although it is not included in the collection used as data in the study. This structure which is thought to be used for *Gülmekten öldük* is an adverbialiser modifying the predicate of the main clause unlike discourse connector.

(20) *Ama <u>git git</u> eski yazıyı bilenler azaldı.*

(21) *<u>Konuş konuş</u> neye yarar.*

(22) *Git git bitmez, <u>bak bak</u> tükenmez.*

(23) *O öyle deyince biz de <u>gül gül</u> öldük.*

5. Conclusion

In this paper, certain converbs and formulaic verb forms contributing to form subordinate clauses with adverbial function have been defined in terms of the discourse roles in the superordinate clauses. Initially, the different roles of the converb *-(y)ArAk,* mostly emphasized with manner function, have been identified as follows: The converb *-(y)ArAk* added to the verbs *git- and bil-* as an adverbialiser modifying the predicate of the main clause. The converb *-(y)ArAk* added to the verb *ol-* as an emphasis.

The relevant structures are functioned differently from the function of *-(y)ArAk* combining two clauses as in *Müzik dinleyerek uyudu, Koşarak gitti,* because they are not dependent on the main clause syntactically. Also, it is the same for the converb *–ken.* When this converb is added to the present form of the verb *de-*, it does not connect the converbial clause to the main clause syntactically, in contrary; it is involved in the clause as a lexicalization unit: *derken.* Lastly, formulaic verb forms like *git git, gül gül, etc.*, with adverbialiser function without any converb, have been identified. All these structures discussed in the study indicate that the converbs or adverbialisers do not always function as syntactic operators, thus, they are not discourse connectors under any circumstances. In this regard, the study is going to contribute to literature by encouraging other studies on the textual functions of the converbs according to discourse.

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