

Proverbs with direct speech clauses in Turkey Turkish¹

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ABSTRACT

In a complex clause that contains an interior clause, the interior clause contains at least one element that is conjugated as a noun or verb. The interior clauses, which are connected to the external clause with the verb "demek" ('to say') or the preposition "diye" (saying), also have the feature of a direct speech clause with their use in this structure. The structures in which the transferred sentence, that is, the interior clause, which is included in quotation marks in the external clause, are expressed directly by the speaker without being changed by the speaker, are called direct speech clauses. Direct speech sentences are used in written language and proverbs, which are important elements of spoken language. It is seen that one, two and four direct speech sentences are generally used in these uses of complex clauses, hypotaxis compound clauses and sequential sentences. Unlike sentences with intermediate verbal and intermediate clauses, in direct speech sentences, direct speech clauses directly contribute to the organization of the sentence. In direct speech clauses, the expression is made by transferring directly without any intervention, while in indirect speech clauses, the technique of forming sentences by using verbals in predicates has been developed. In proverbs that prefer short and concise expression, in direct speech clauses, there are sometimes sentences with omissions, the suffix-verb is dropped, or these suffixes or words of the predicate type are not written in accordance with the law of minimum effort in language. In this study, which aims to examine and evaluate the direct speech clauses in the proverbs in the books titled Türk Atasözleri Sözlüğü (TAS) and Bölge Ağzılarında Atasözleri ve Deyimler (BAAD) published by the Turkish Language Association (TDK) according to the number of the transferred sentence, the structure of the sentence, the structure of the proverb with speech clauses, and the way the transferred sentence is connected to the verb "demek" ('to say'), the way it is connected to the predicate, this study also focuses on the small speech clauses. Accordingly, the transferred element in transfer clauses in Turkish includes the sentence and the structures smaller than the sentence, such as word groups, exclamations and onomatopoeic words.

KEYWORDS

Turkish, proverb, direct speech clause, direct speech sentence, vocabulary.

Introduction

Proverbs, as a component of vocabulary, are anonymous expressions based on collective observations and experiences, intended to provoke thought and convey moral lessons. They reflect the cultural characteristics of the communities they belong to and stand out with their brevity, conciseness, and stereotypical structural features, thus exhibiting distinct syntactic properties (Altun, 2004, p. 79; Tuğluk, 2018, p. 26).

Among the sentence types that require analysis in proverbs, which are generally composed of simple sentences, sequential sentences connected by commas, connected sentences containing the conjunctions *ki* ('so that') and *da* ('also'), or nested compound sentences with transpositional sentences that include another sentence in quotation marks, or the form of questions and answers is transpositional structures.

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Transpositional sentences appear in two forms: direct and indirect speech. In indirect expression, in which the meaning of the transferred word is preserved exactly as it is but expressed in the narration of the narrator or the narrator, not the speaker, the predicates of the transferred sentences typically take verb suffixes. Example: *Bir müddet sonra tekrar yanıma gelerek, bulamadığını, başka yolcularına karışmış olabileceğini, bir de böyle arayacağını söyledi.* (Özmen, 2013, p. 203)

In direct quotation sentences, on the other hand, the transfer is made directly by transferring or quoting the words of the person quoted or quoted one-to-one without interfering with the words of the person quoted or quoted, and the words are not changed (Özmen, 2013, p. 204; Türkmen, 2023, p. 29). In direct quotations, the speaker's words remain faithful to the original; no syntactic or lexical alterations are made (Türkmen, 2023, pp. 29, 34). Example: *Buğday Hicaz'a giderken arpayı "ince yufkaya karışma" demiş* (TAS).

Direct quotation (oratio recta / direct quotation) also shows the perspective of the speaker, and the quotation takes place in the form of direct speech (quotations) (Coulmas, 1986, p. 2; Hodges 2015, p. 50, cited in Türkmen, 2023, p. 27). The order of the elements in a direct speech sentence is generally "the subject of the main sentence + auxiliary elements of the main sentence if any + the sentence or sentences quoted + the predicate of the main sentence" (Özmen, 2013, p. 206).

The direct speech clauses which are indicated with punctuation marks, such as comma, semicolon, colon, quotation mark, speech line, bracket, ellipsis, question and exclamation (Türkmen, 2022, p. 455, Türkmen, 2023, p. 23), is usually marked with comma, colon on quotation mark in proverbs. Sometimes, it is given in the sentence without any punctuation mark. Unlike in proverbs, the speech line, which is mainly used in stories novels and to a lesser extent poetry to indicate speech is not used.

These structures in which the inner clause, which contains an inflected element and carries an independent sentence structure, is connected to the verb *demek* ('to say') in the predicate position, which constitutes the main sentence, are characterized as direct speech clauses and these structures are frequently found in proverbs in standard Turkish: *Söz gümüşse sükût altındır, demişler.* In nested compound sentences the transferred sentence, i.e, the inner sentence can be connected to the preposition *diye* (saying) to form the adverbial complement, one of the elements of the sentence. This structure also forms a prepositional phrase group (Özmen, 2013, p. 207). *Kalendere "kış geliyor" demişler, "titremeye hazırım" diye cevap vermiş.* (Aksu et al., 2020, TAS) These structures with the preposition *diye* (saying), which Çalışkan (2019, pp. 170, 175), evaluates at the sentence level as adverbial subordinate clauses (*finite verb + diye (saying) + finite verb*) and direct speech clause (*finite verb + diye (saying) + finite verb*) are similarly used in proverbs with direct speech clauses.

In nested compound sentences with transpositional clauses where the main clause where the main clause is usually at the end, the inner clause can be more than one and can be connected to the main clause with the preposition *diye* (saying) or other prepositions: *"Bunda da emeğimiz bulunsun... Bu çocukluktan da vazgeçemedik bir türlü işte... Ne yaparsın?" gibi düşüncesinden korkardım.*" (SFA-BÖ/YE, 199, Böler, 2019, p. 223) In nested compound sentences with transpositional clauses, the inner clause(s) are usually the object of the outer clause (Özkan & Sevinçli, 2015, p. 201, Böler, 2019, p. 223). *Gelin anasına "hem ağlarım hem giderim" demiş* (TAS).

Türkmen (2023), who conducted a comprehensive study on direct speech clauses from Korkut to Turkey Turkish analyzed direct speech clauses as direct speech clauses with two, three, four, five, six and seven elements according to the arrangement of their elements in his study on mixed-structure direct speech clauses and concluded that the predicate in direct speech clauses is *anlatmak* ('to tell'). He concludes that it is formed with 28 verbs in total: *arz etmek* ('to offer'), *atamak* (assign), *aymak* ('to say'), *bağırarak* ('to shout'), *bilgi vermek* ('to inform'), *buyurmak* (command), *çakırmak* ('to shout'), *duymak* ('to listen'), *düşünmek* ('to think'), *eşitmek* (

'to hear'), *fısıldamak* ('to whisper'), *haber vermek* ('to inform'), *haykırmak* ('to shout'), *konuşmak* ('to speak'), *mırıldanmak* ('to murmur'), *ökünmek* ('to imitate'), *ötüg birmek* ('to inform'), *ötünmek* ('to inform'), *sakınmak* ('to think'), *seslenmek* ('call to'), *sormak* ('to ask'), *sözmek* ('to say'), *tavsiye etmek* ('to recommend'), *timek* ('to say'), *ukturmak* ('to explain'), *yalvarmak* ('to beg'), *yarlıkamak* ('to command').

In Old Turkish, the verbs *timek* ('to say'), *aymak* ('to say') and *ayıtmak* ('to ask') were used in direct expression. In Old Anatolian Turkish, the verb *eytmek* ('to say') was used in addition to the verb *dimek* ('to say') and, over time, the verb *timek* ('to say') was replaced by *demek* ('to say') (Özmen, 2013, p. 204). In Scaled Turkey Turkish, "The elements of direct expression sentences are generally in the form of the subject of the main sentence + auxiliary elements of the main sentence, if any + the transferred sentence or sentences + the predicate of the main sentence; however, there are also sentences whose main sentence has a deviated structure. In direct narratives, the main and widespread usage is the sentence types whose main clause has a straight structure." (Özmen, 2013, pp. 205-206).

In Turkish, the verb *demek* ('to say') is commonly employed in direct transfer structures, especially within nested and mixed compound sentences (Larson, 1978, p.21, Coşar, 1997, p. 153, Kornfilt 1997, p. 2, Özmen 2013, p. 206). It is also possible to see examples of this in proverbs with nested compound, connected compound and sequential sentence structures. Studies by Özmen (2013, p. 179), Özkan and Sevinçli (2015, p. 201), Coşar (1997, p. 153) and Türkmen (2023, p. 29) confirm this. Because the main verb of direct speech is the verb *demek* ('to say') usually emphasized by enclosing it in quotation marks. However, there are also direct speech clauses in proverbs that are not enclosed in quotation marks in terms of form: *Yetim der sakla beni, büyük olayım vurayım seni* (BAAD).

In standard Turkish, not only the conjunction *ki* ('so that') but also the conjunction *da* ('also'), as can be seen in proverbs is used to connect the transferred sentence to the predicate of the main sentence: *Ağır otur ki bey (veya ağa veya molla) desinler.* (TAS), *İt kağının gölgesinde yatmış da "ne koyu gölgem var" demiş.* (TAS)

Method

In this study, the proverbs in the works published by TDK (Turkish Language Association) *Türk Atasözleri Sözlüğü* (Aksu et al., 2020, TAS), which includes 5.970 proverbs and *Bölge Ağızlarında Atasözleri ve Deyimler* (2016, BAAD), which consists of 5.788 proverbs, were examined in terms of direct speech clauses their characteristics were determined, classified and evaluated. In this study proverbs with direct speech clauses were analyzed according to the number of sentences, the type of transferred sentence, the structure of proverbs with direct speech clause and the way the direct speech clause is connected to the predicate of the meaning and small transfers from the sentence were also taken into consideration. Tuncay Böler's (2019) classification was taken as a criterion for the classification of transpositional proverbs in terms of sentence structure.

In the proverbs that prefer short and concise expression, it is seen that prefer short and concise expression, in the sentences with direct transfer structure, sometimes there are sentences with omissions, the additional verb is dropped or these suffixes or words are not written in accordance with the law of minimum effort in language, so it is difficult to evaluate and understand some proverbs in terms of structure and the missing structures in the sentences in this structure are given in square brackets to facilitate the evaluation and understanding of the sentences by the reader.

Findings

According to the number of sentences transposed

In this section, only the number of transposed sentences in direct transposition proverbs is considered.

Those containing one transposed sentence

In direct speech clauses with this structure, the direct speech clause usually consists of a simple sentence with a single predicate in the form of an inflected noun or verb (Böler, 2019, p. 214). In transpositional sentences, the additional verb is sometimes dropped. Sample data are below.

aç ne yemez, tok *ne[dir?]* demez (TAS)

ağaca balta vurmuşlar "*sapı bedenimden[dir]*" demiş (TAS)

arsızın yüzüne tükürmüşler "*yağmur yağıyor*" demiş (TAS)

bağ: "*dondur beni, ondurayım seni*" demiş (BAAD)

deliye "*oyna*" demişler ortalığı yıkmış (BAAD)

güçlük: "*ya iti soluturum, ya devenin kuyruğuna çıkarım*" dermiş (BAAD)

Question and Answer Structure

gavura Müslümanlığın şartını sormuşlar: "*işitmişim*" demiş (BAAD)

Containing two transferred sentences

The sentences in this structure are mostly composed of dependent and independent sequential sentences but there are also a few dependent compound sentences, compound sentences with *ki* ('so that'), diminutive/truncated sentences and complex compound sentences. In this type of direct speech clauses, there are usually two transferred sentences as follows.

akşamdan kalmış peynir ekmek yerim, "*nasılsın*" diyene "*hamdolsun*" derim (TAS)

aza sormuşlar "*nereye?*," "*çoğun yanına*" demiş (TAS)

cömert[sin] derler maldan ederler, *yiğit[sin]* derler candan ederler (TAS)

çocuğa: *ne işliyorsun* demişler, *büyüğün yaptığını işliyorum*, demiş (BAAD)

eşeğe: "*kaç gün yol yürürsün?*" demişler; "*kıyık bilir*" demiş (BAAD)

eşeğe: "*sıpan oldu*" demişler, "*sırtımdan yükümü alacak değil ya önümden yemimi alacak*" demiş (BAAD)

Question and answer structure

Arnavut'a sormuşlar "*cehenneme gider misin?*" diye, o da "*aylık kaç?*" demiş (TAS)

aza sormuşlar "*nereye?*," "*çoğun yanına*" demiş (TAS)

deveye "*boynun neden eğri?*" diye sormuşlar, "*nerem doğru ki*" demiş (TAS)

eşeğe sormuşlar "*bugün ne kadar gidersin?*," "*onu sopa (veya bizlengiç) bilir*" demiş (TAS)

eşeğe sormuşlar "*kaç günlük yol yürürsün?*," "*onu kıyık (veya çuvaldız) bilir*" demiş (TAS)

kuzguna sormuşlar "*güzel kimdir?*," "*yavrularımdır*" demiş (TAS)

One of the proverbs in this structure is diyene-derim.

akşamdan kalmış peynir ekmek yerim, "*nasılsın*" diyene "*hamdolsun*" derim (TAS)

Those containing four transferred sentences

Soğuk “kırk kat keçe[dir], ben ondan geçe[rim]; bir kat deri[dir], ben ondan geri[yim]” demiş (TAS)

Süleyman’a sormuşlar “tatlılardan tatlı nedir?” “er, avrat[tır]” demiş; “acılardan acı nedir?” [demişler] yine “er, avrat[tır]” demiş (TAS)

Question and answer structure

Süleyman’a sormuşlar “tatlılardan tatlı nedir?” “er, avrat[tır]” demiş; “acılardan acı nedir?” [demişler] yine “er, avrat[tır]” demiş (TAS)

According to the structure of the transposed sentence

In Turkey Turkish proverbs with direct transfer, the inner sentence or the transferred sentence is generally composed of simple sentences in terms of structure. In addition, conditional sentences, connected compounds and sequential sentences are also encountered.

Proverbs with a transposed sentence

In direct speech sentences in this structure, the type of quoted sentence is taken into consideration.

Simple sentences

arsızın yüzüne tükürmüşler “yağmur yağıyor” demiş (TAS)

boşboğazı ateşe (veya cehenneme) atmışlar, *odunum yaş* (veya *az*) demiş (TAS)

buğday Hicaz’a giderken arpaya “ince yufkaya karışma” demiş (TAS)

deli gününü görmüş, akıllı demiş: “benim günüm geride[dir]” (BAAD)

deliyi düğüne çağırmışlar, “evimizden rahat” demiş, oturmuş aşağı gitmiş (BAAD)

üzümüm çok[tur] diyene küfenin küçüğünü götürmeli (BAAD)

In proverbs with transpositional sentences in this structure, it is observed that in some transpositional sentences, the additional verb is dropped.

Conditional compound sentences

koyun: “utanmasam koyunun ardından ardayacağım” demiş (BAAD)

tilki “seher uykusuyla ikinci güneşi olmasa, ben de ekincilik yapardım” demiş (BAAD)

tosbağayı atmışlar: “bu bağ olacağına, o bağ olsun” demiş (BAAD)

Connected compound sentences

eşeği düğüne çağırmışlar, “ya su lazımdır ya odun” demiş (TAS)

gelin anasına “hem ağlarım hem giderim” demiş (TAS)

Şubat ya iti ile soludurum ya devenin kuyruğuna çıkarım demiş (TAS)

tilki: “benim için demem amma üzüksüz bağın kökü kurusun” [demiş](TAS)

deliye: “kapıyı ört de gel” demişler, yüklenmiş de gelmiş (BAAD)

gücük: “ya iti soludurum, ya devenin kuyruğuna çıkarım” dermiş (BAAD)

tosbağayı havadan atmışlar: “ya göle [düşerim], ya harmana [düşerim]” demiş (BAAD)

Sequential sentences

balık demiş ki “etimi yiyen doymasın, avımı yapan gülmesin” (TAS)

buğday mısıra demiş ki “aş ol, keş ol, hamur işine karışma” (TAS)

bağ: *"dondur beni, ondurayım seni"* demiş (BAAD)

bağ demiş ki: *"bak bana, bakayım sana"* (BAAD)

tasa tasaya demiş, *erim ölmüş [,] o da mı tasa?* (BAAD)

yetim der *sakla beni, büyük olayım vurayım seni* (BAAD)

Proverbs with two transferred sentences

In proverbs with this structure the direct speech clauses are mostly in simple sentence + simple sentence structure.

Simple sentence + simple sentence

atım *tepmez*, itim *kapmaz* deme (TAS)

ayı *akım*, kirpi *yumuşagım* demiş (TAS)

cömert[sin] derler maldan ederler, *yiğit[sin]* derler candan ederler (TAS)

"düşmanın kim" demişler, - *"Mesleğimin sahibi"* demiş (BAAD)

elinde bergüzarın var, *"buyur yukarı"* derler; elinde bergüzarın yok *"ağa yatmış uyur"* derler (BAAD)

fakire *"nereden aldın"* [derler], zengine *"sağlık ile giy"* derler (BAAD)

güzele *"güzel"* dersin naz eder, çirkine *"güzel"* dersin haz eder (BAAD)

Simple sentence + conditional compound sentence

dervişe *"Bağdat'ta pilav var"* demişler, *"yalan değilse Irak değil[dir]"* demiş (TAS)

Simple sentence + sentence structure with reduced clause

iyiliğe *"nereye gidiyorsun"* demişler, *"kötülüğe [gidiyorum]"* demiş (TAS/BAAD)

Simple sentence + connected sentence

eşeğe: *"sıpan oldu"* demişler, *"sırtımdan yükümü alacak değil ya önümden yemimi alacak"* demiş (BAAD)

Sequential sentence + simple sentence

deveye *"inişi mi seversin, yokuşu mu (seversin)?"* demişler; *"düz yere mi (veya düze kıran mı) girdi?"* demiş (TAS)

Connected compound sentence + simple sentence

öküz danaya demiş ki: *"ye ki süte gidesin"* o, da demiş ki: *"süte gidenle gitmeyen belli olur."* (BAAD)

Proverbs with four transferred sentences

Simple sentence + simple sentence + simple sentence + simple sentence

Soğuk *"kırk kat keçe[dir], ben ondan geçe[rim]; bir kat deri[dir], ben ondan geri[yim]"* demiş (TAS)

Simple sentence + sequential sentence + simple sentence + sequential sentence

Süleyman'a sormuşlar *"tatlılardan tatlı nedir?"* *"er[dir], avrat[tır]"* demiş; *"acılardan acı nedir?"* yine *"er[dir], avrat[tır]"* demiş (TAS)

According to the structure of the direct speech clause proverb

While classifying the direct transpositional proverbs containing a transposed sentence in terms of structure, not the transposed sentence but the whole sentence was considered.

Nested compound sentences

Sentences consisting of a main sentence and one or more auxiliary sentences i.e. inner sentences which are included in the main sentence in question are called nested compound sentences (Böler, 2019, p. 221). According to Coşar (2006, p. 49), in direct speech clauses, the verb *demek* ('to say') is the predicate of the main sentence and a quotation or expression is given after the main sentence within a colon or after a unit of this value. The sentences in this structure pointed out by Coşar (2006, p. 49) are in the structure of nested compound sentences in direct transposition proverbs. Proverbs with this structure are generally regular, but there are exceptions, such as *tasa tasaya demiş, erim ölmüş o da mı tasa* (tasa tasaya "erim ölmüş o da mı tasa?" demiş). In direct transpositional proverbs with nested compound sentences, there are also uses in which the transpositional phrase is not enclosed in quotation marks (e.g., *şubat ya iti ile soludurum ya devenin kuyruğuna çıkarım* demiş, TAS).

bağ: *"dondur beni, ondurayım seni"* demiş (BAAD)

deniz: *"yüzen benim malımdır, sen yüzemeyeni getir"* dermiş (BAAD)

gelin anasına *"hem ağlarım hem giderim"* demiş (TAS)

sıtma *"ben tuttuğumu kırk yıl sonra tanırım"* demiş (TAS)

Connected compound sentences

In connected compound sentences formed by connecting two or more semantically related simple or compound sentences with various connectives (Böler, 2019, p. 224), the transferred sentences in the inner sentence structure consist of one or two inner sentences and the sentences are usually connected with the conjunctions *da* ('also') and *ki* ('so that'). In some proverbs in which the conjunction *ki* ('so that') is used, the structure of the sentence is similar to that of standard Turkish. In sentences in which the conjunction *da* ('also') is used, the arrangement of the elements is *main clause + da ('also') + transferred clause + predicate*. In sentences in which the conjunction *da* ('also') is used, the verb *demek* ('to say') is inflected for various tenses and moods: *"acıdan ölmüş"* demesinler de *"yemiş çatlamış"* desinler (TAS).

ağır ol da *molla* desinler (TAS)

dere kuma demiş ki: *"sel gider sen kalırsın"* (BAAD)

iti mindere çağırılmışlar da, *"bura benim yerim değil"* demiş (BAAD)

Sequential sentences

Although there are mostly two transposed sentences in direct transposition proverbs, which are generally formed by connecting two sentences with commas, there are also proverbs with one and four transposed sentences. In proverbs with this structure, there are at most four transposed sentences. However, in some of the proverbs with run-on sentences, commas are not included, as in the examples of *ağaca balta vurmuşlar "sapı bedenimden"* demiş (TAS), *arsızın yüzüne tükürmüşler "yağmur yağıyor"* demiş (TAS).

Proverbs with this structure are usually formed by connecting two nested compound sentences with commas. Exceptionally, *zengin giyerse, "sağlıcakla!" fakir giyerse "nereden buldun ki?" derler* (TAS) proverb is a conditional compound sentence + conditional compound sentence, and the proverb *vuran mı yiğit, vur diyen mi? vur diyen* (TAS) is composed of three simple sentences; *Süleyman'a sormuşlar "tatlılardan tatlı nedir?" "er, avrat"* demiş; *"acılardan acı nedir?" [demişler] yine "er, avrat"* demiş (TAS) ve *Süleyman'a "tatlılardan tatlı nedir?" diye sormuşlar, "er, avrat" demiş; "acılardan acı nedir?" demişler yine "er, avrat" demiş*. The proverb consists of four nested compound sentences.

atım tepmez, itim kapmaz deme (TAS)

eli boşa *"ağa uyur"* derler; eli doluya *"ağa buyur"* derler (TAS)

kediyeye *pisliğin ilaç* demişler, gitmiş denizin ortasına pislemiş (TAS)

çocuğa: *ne işliyorsun* demişler, *büyüğün yaptığını işliyorum*, demiş (BAAD)

"*düşmanın kim*" demişler, - "*Mesleğimin sahibi*" demiş (BAAD)

eşeğe: "*kaç gün yol yürürsün?*" demişler; "*kıyık bilir*" demiş (BAAD)

According to the way the transferred sentence is attached to the predicate

In proverbs with direct speech clauses, the transferred sentence, i.e., the inner sentence, is usually connected to the verb *demek* ('to say'), i. e. the predicate, in the unspecified object position. In these structures, the transferred sentence is in the object position and does not receive a specification suffix (Karahan, 2023, p. 34). In some proverbs with direct transfer, it is seen that the transferred sentence is connected to the preposition *diye* (saying) and forms the adverbial complement, one of the elements of the sentence.

In sentences with this structure the transferred sentence is attached to the verb *demek* ('to say') according to the singular and plural persons: *derim* (I say), *diyorum* (I say), *deme* (don't say), *diyor* (he/she say), *demiş* (he/she said), *demez* (he/she does not say), *der* (he/she says), *dermiş* (he/she would say), *derse* (if he/she says), *derler* (they say), *demişler* (they said), *desinler* (let them say), *dediler* (they said). In sentences with this structure, the verb *demek* ('to say') in the predicate position is inflected with present simple, present continuous, past simple, past perfect and imperative tenses.

The most commonly used structure in proverbs with direct speech clauses in which the transferred sentence is connected to the predicate verb *demek* ('to say') as an object is *demişler-demiş* (they said-he/she said). This is followed by the use of *sormuşlar-demiş* (they asked-he/she said) in the question-answer structure.

Demişler-Demişler those in the structure

"*Ölüm kime yakın*" demişler, "*hastaya yakın*" demişler (BAAD)

Demişler-Demiş those in the structure

dervişe "*Bağdat'ta pilav var*" demişler, "*yalan değilse Irak değil*" demiş (TAS)

deveye "*inişi mi seversin, yokuşu mu?*" demişler; "*düz yere mi (veya düze kıran mı) girdi?*" demiş (TAS)

geline "*oyna*" demişler, "*yerim dar*" demiş (TAS)

kengere demişler: "*vatanın neresi?*" demiş: "*rüzgâra sorun*" (BAAD)

kuzguna: "*güzel kim*" demişler, "*yavrum[dur]*" demiş (BAAD)

tilkiye: "*tavuk gütt*" demişler de "*ayağım yalınayak*" demiş (BAAD)

Demiş-Demiş those in the structure

çömlek demiş "*dibim altın*," kaşık (veya kepçe) demiş *ben neredeyim?* (veya girdim veya çıktım) (TAS)

oynamasını bilmeyen kız "*yerim dar*" demiş; yerini bollatmışlar "*yenim dar*" demiş (TAS)

öküz danaya demiş ki: "*ye ki süte gidesin*" o, da demiş ki: "*süte gidenle gitmeyen belli olur.*" (BAAD)

yetim demiş: "*ben güldüm*," felek demiş: "*ben neredeyim*" (BAAD)

Demiş-Diyor those in the structure

çömlek demiş: "*dibim demirden yapılmıştır*"; çemçe diyor: "*ben de şimdi senin dibini karıştırdım*" (BAAD)

Derler-Derler those in the structure

cömert derler maldan ederler, yiğit derler candan ederler (TAS)

zengin giyerse, *"sağlıcakla [giy]!" [derler]* fakir giyerse *"nereden buldun ki?"* derler (TAS)

fakir giyince *"nereden getirdin"* [derler], zengin giyince *"ne güzel yakışır"* derler (BAAD)

malı olana: *"belli bes"* derler, malı olmayana *"sesi kes"* derler (BAAD)

Der-Der those in the structure

deve kuşu yüke gelince *"kuşum"* [der], uçmaya gelince *"deveyim"* der (TAS)

gelin olmak isteyen kız *"öleyim"* der, evlenmek isteyen oğlan *"gurbete çıkayım"* der (BAAD)

Dersin-Dersin those in the structure

güzele *"güzel"[sin]* dersin naz eder, çirkine *"güzel"[sin]* dersin haz eder (BAAD)

Deme-Deme those in the structure

atım tepmez [deme], *itim kapmaz* deme (TAS)

iğri ağaca yayım [deme], her gördüğüne *dayım* deme (TAS)

Desinler-Demiş those in the structure

Köroğlu[dur] desinler diye babasının gözünü oymuş da, *kör kişinin oğlu[dur]* demişler (TAS)

Demez-Der those in the structure

köylü *misafir kabul etmeyiz* demez, *konacak konak yoktur* der (TAS)

Demezler-Derler those in the structure

paran gitti mi demezler, *işin yetti mi* derler (TAS)

Dediler-Dedi those in the structure

tembele dediler *"kapını ört,"* dedi *"yel eser örter"* (TAS)

eşeğe dediler: *"koduğun oldu,"* dedi: *"yüküm arttı"* (BAAD)

Dedi-Dedi those in the structure

çömlek dedi: *"ben altınım,"* kepçe: *"ben senin içindeyim"* [dedi] (BAAD)

Demesinler-Desinler those in the structure

"acından ölmüş" demesinler de *"yemiş çatlamış"* desinler (TAS)

Small transpositions from sentence

Among the proverbs with direct speech clauses, as analyzed above, it is seen that sentences and non-judgmental language units and exclamations composed of words groups are transferred.

Transpositions in word group structure

Interjections, such as *ah* (ouch), *vah* (woe), and *ya* (oh yeah), were used in the transfers in word group structure and the exclamation *vah* (woe) was frequently used in the transfers in interjection group structure. Apart from the interjection group, it is also seen that possessive groups and adjective phrases are transferred. In these uses, the transferred Word group is attached to the verb *demek* ('to say').

bülbülü altın kafese koymuşlar, *"ah vatanım"* demiş (TAS)

gelini ata bindirmişler *"ya nasip"* demiş (TAS)

yetimi okşamışlar, *vay sırtım* demiş (TAS)

karga yavrusunu "[benim] pamuğum" (*kardan ak yavrum*) diye severmiş (BAAD)

kirpi de yavrusunu "[benim] pamuğum" diye severmiş (BAAD)

Transpositions based on exclamation words

In a number of proverbs in the transpositional sentence structure, it is seen that exclamation words, such as *ah* (ouch), *çüş* (whoa), *deh* (Gee up), *hoşt* (shoo), *oh* (oh / ooh) and *oha* (whoa), are directly transferred in the sentence.

ah deme ki düşmanın *oh* demesin (TAS)

dayanık öküze "*oha*" neymiş? (TAS)

"*deh*" denmiş dünyayı, "*çüş*" diye sen mi durduracaksın? (TAS)

ite vurmazlar (veya *hoşt* demezler), sahibinin hatırı var diye (TAS)

kedi törpüyü yalar da kan çıktıkça "*oh*" der (TAS)

Transfers based on reflexive words

In standard Turkish, there are structures in TAS in which reflected words are directly transferred. These are reflection words, such as *çıt* (click), *küt* (bump), *düp* (an onomatopoeia word):

çubuk kırılır *çıt* der, kütük kırılır *küt* der (TAS)

küpe "*küp*" deyince küp adama "*düp*" der (TAS)

Discussion and conclusion

In the proverbs with direct speech clauses in Turkey Turkish, one, two, at most four direct speech clauses are included. In the proverbs with one direct speech clause, it is seen that the direct speech clause consists of *simple*, *conditional compound*, *dependent compound* and *sequential sentences*. In the proverbs with direct transmission that contain two transmitted sentences, the transmission sentences are *simple sentence + simple sentence*, *simple sentence + conditional compound sentence*, *simple sentence + subordinate clause*, *simple sentence + sequential sentence + sequential sentence*, *simple sentence + dependent clause*, *sequential sentence + simple sentence*, *dependent compound sentence + simple sentence*. In direct transitive proverbs consisting of four transposed sentences this structure is *simple sentence + simple sentence + simple sentence + simple sentence* and *simple sentence + sequential sentence + simple sentence + simple sentence*.

In these proverbs, the transferred sentences are connected to the verb *demek* ('to say') and constitute the unspecified object of the basic sentence. In some proverbs with direct speech clauses, the transferred sentence is connected to preposition *diye* (saying) and forms the adverbial complement of the sentence (Table 1).

Table 1 Evaluation criteria and findings

Criteria	TAS	BAAD	Total
According to the Number of Direct speech clauses:			
1. Those with transposed clauses	37	30	67
2. Those with two transposed clauses	51	27	78
3. Those with four transposed clauses	3	-	3
According to the Structure of the Transposed Sentence:			
<i>Proverbs with a Transpositional Sentence</i>			
1. Proverbs with simple sentences	22	17	39
2. Proverbs with conditional compound sentences	-	3	3
3. Proverbs with connected compound sentences	4	3	7
4. Proverbs with ordered sentences	2	4	6
<i>Proverbs with two Direct speech clauses</i>			
1. Simple sentence + simple sentence	40	23	63

2. Simple sentence + conditional compound sentence structure			
3. Simple sentence + subordinate clause structure	1	-	1
4. Simple sentence + sequential sentence + sequential sentence structure	1	1	2
	-	1	1
5. Sequential Sentence + sequential sentence structure	-	1	1
6. Sequential sentence + simple sentence structure	1	-	1
7. Bound compound sentence + simple sentence structure			
<i>Proverbs with four Direct speech clauses</i>	-	1	1
1. Simple sentence + simple sentence + simple sentence + simple sentence	1	-	1
2. Simple sentence + sequential sentence + simple sentence + sequential sentence	1	-	1
<i>According to the Structure of the Direct speech clause Proverbs</i>			
1. Nested compound sentences	5	12	17
2. Connected compound sentences	14	8	22
3. Sequential sentences	57	35	92
<i>According to the way the direct speech clause is attached to the predicate</i>	35	25	60
<i>Small Transpositions from Sentence</i>			
1. Transfer in Word group structure	12	3	15
2. Transpositions based on exclamation words	5	-	5
3. Transfer based on reflection words	2	-	2
General total	294	189	483

Table 1 shows that the number of proverbs used in standard Turkish is higher than in Anatolian dialects. Accordingly, direct transfers in proverbs in standard Turkish can be not only in the sentence dimension, but also in the form of phrases, exclamation words and reflection words. In our opinion, according to the structuralist understanding, such transfers can also be included in the direct speech clause, and even those in the word group structure can be considered and analyzed in sentence analysis, as in intermediate verbal and intermediate sentences.

Author contribution rates

This study was conducted by a single author. The author's contribution is 100%. Artificial Intelligence (AI) tools were used to assist with the translation of this article from Turkish to English. The text was subsequently revised by the author and proofread by an academic editor.

Conflict of interest declaration

There is no financial conflict of interest with any institution, organization, or individual related to our article titled "Proverbs with Transfer Clauses in Turkey Turkish."

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