

Addendum to The Oxford Turkish Grammar

“No book is complete without an addendum!”

Summaries

A-10.5 **More on *bura-X* and *ora-X*.** When marked with the genitive and accusative, the deictic elements *bura* and *ora* are used as subject and object respectively, whereas the dative, locative, ablative, and instrumental forms are applied as adverbial phrases. In non-possessive forms the items *bura* and *ora* point at a place (location), but when marked with the instrumental they also allow for an interpretation in terms of ‘aspect of something’ which is given by the context or situation. However, the semantics of possessive forms are different. For the first and second person of *bura* and *ora*, the location referred to is without exception a *body part*, but for possessives third person this is only so if the referent is animate; otherwise some other locus is meant. Also with third person possessives a figurative interpretation in terms of ‘aspect of the matter’ is possible.

A-10.6 **From adverbial to postposition: *N-gen ora-X*.** Forms such as *bura-X* and *ora-X* are not only used in adverbial phrases, but are also applied in adjectival constructions by adding the suffix *-ki* to a locative, e.g. *ora-da-ki N* ‘the N there’, as well as the first member in appositions, e.g. *ora-X bir yer-X* ‘a place (somewhere) there’. With the locative form *orada* this latter structure is part of the pattern *N-gen orada bir yer-X*, which is a hybrid structure that overlaps with *N-gen ora-X*. This construction does two things: it makes reference to some remote locus (hence, *ora-X*), and secondly, it specifies the approximate whereabouts of that locus: *in, around, by, at, or near* the N. Thereby this structure expresses a considerable degree of vagueness.

A-13.4.6 **Reclassifying *ziyade* and *more*** is in first instance meant to rectify the claim that *ziyade* is a postposition, as made in section 13.3. It can be reclassified as a quantifier of the group which includes *çok, fazla, and az*. Furthermore, the type of standard applicable in comparisons based on these quantifiers will be explored, together with the ordering patterns found in structures in which the quantifier modifies the predicate rather than an object. The final section deals with comparisons with two subjects and two objects: A loves B more than X loves Y.

A-26.3.9 **On the usage of the question particle.** This section provides an overview of the function the question particle fulfils in syntax. The standard types are *yes/no questions* (e.g. *Gittin mi?* ‘Did you go?’) and *choice-questions* (e.g. *Çay mı, kahve mi, sana ne vereyim?* ‘Tea or coffee, what shall I give you?’). Furthermore, the particle is applied in the following domains. *Focalization* is achieved by placing the particle after the target element. At the end of a subordinate clause the question particle functions as a connective and provides the *temporal* background or a *conditional* setting for the main clause. Both standard types are found in expressions of *consequence / result*. Nominal doublets with a question particle placed in between express *intensity* and similar structures based on a verb express the *modality* of ‘certainty’. Several types of questioned negative sentences are applied as a *rhetoric* device to express the opposite of what is asked or said, but they are also used to express surprise or amazement, or to attract attention.

A-27.7 **On the functions of *–(y)sE / ise*** describes how this particle is used in domains other than that of the conditional clause. Firstly, attached to a question word the suffix *–(y)sE* forms an *adverbial phrase* expressing some degree of *vagueness* with regard to its meaning (e.g. *niyeysE* ‘for some reason’; *nasılsa* ‘somehow’; *neredense* ‘from whatever place’, etc.). Secondly, in temporal, locative, and postpositional adverbials the element *–(y)sE* forms a connective which may express *contrast*. Another function of *–(y)sE / ise* is *fronting* or *topicalizing* the subject or object of a sentence.

A-30.1.4 **Transitive *etmek*** is a notion that suffers from a considerable lack of exposure in the linguistic literature. The verb *etmek* is usually analysed as intransitive, and functioning as the pre-eminent means to form a composite verb on the basis of a noun or adjective. On the other hand, its status as a pure auxiliary is doubtful given the facts that *etmek* pops up as a participle in relative clauses and that it governs the accusative for its definite objects. For instance, whereas it is often assumed that for instance *ziyaret* ‘visit’ is fused with *etmek* into the derivation *ziyaret etmek* (-i) as a solid, unbreakable unit, constructions such as *Bu aile-yi ziyaret-i et-ti* ‘He visited this family’ with accusative marked *ziyaret-i*, and relative clauses such as *Türkiye’ye et-tiğ-im ziyaret* ‘the trip I made to Turkey’ seem to constitute a strong contradiction to this assumption. In connection with the observation that *etmek* in the sense of ‘to do’ has partially been replaced by (transitive) *yapmak* ‘to do / make’ over the past couple of decades, particularly among speakers of Turkish in the diasporas, the question may be raised if the popularity of transitive *etmek* on the Internet can somehow be linked to this phenomenon.

A-30.1.5 **Transitive *olmak*** has in all likelihood not found much attention either (if any at all) in grammar books. Used as an auxiliary, it denotes a transition in physical or mental state, as in for instance *hasta olmak* ‘to fall ill’ and *tedavi olmak* ‘to get treatment’. These expressions are not some type of collocation, because the nouns they are based on function as superordinate category (hypernym): *hasta* ‘ill’ can be substituted by virtually any kind of disease or ailment and instead of *tedavi* ‘treatment’ any of its hyponyms (words for which *tedavi* ‘treatment’ serves as an umbrella term) are actually being used with *olmak*. Traditionally such expressions are analysed as the derivational result of a noun combined with the auxiliary verb *olmak*. However, there are arguments in favour of a different viewpoint, namely that there also exists a transitive verb *olmak* ‘to undergo’, taking definite objects. Such objects are noun phrases containing a demonstrative or a possessive suffix, e.g. *Grip aşı-nız-ı ol-du-nuz mu?* ‘Did you get your vaccination against the flu?’ The basis for the application of the latter suffix category is that the event referred to by the object is expected or implied.

A-30.1.6 **Deprivative *etmek* and *olmak***. This contribution is on the sequence *noun-possessive-ablative* functioning as the second object in structures based on the transitive form *etmek* (-i,-den) ‘to deprive s.o. of s.t’ and on the intransitive form *olmak* (-den) ‘to be deprived of s.t.’. Both verbs are the basis for idiomatic expressions of some sort, since their overall meaning cannot always be derived from the elements that make up the structure.

A-30.4.9 **Orientations and perspectives** deals with various verbs that take the same type of object, in this way representing different orientations – *process* or *action*. An orientation to a *process* underlies *ameliyat olmak* in the sense of ‘to undergo an operation’, and typical action verbs are *ameliyat etmek* ‘to operate’ and *ameliyat yapmak* ‘to operate’. The perspective from which a state of affairs is to be presented determines the choice between *active* or *passive* verb form. The main question for nouns such as *ameliyat* ‘operation’ is what determines

the choice of the *active* or *passive* verb: principal players (subjects) of active verbs are the patient (*X olmak*) and the doctor (*X etmek* and *X yapmak*), whereas for passive verbs the subjects are the patient in (*X edilmek*) and the *X* in (*X yapılmak*). This shows clearly that *X olmak* and *X edilmek* are process-oriented (subject = patient), and also that *X etmek* and *X yapmak* are action-oriented (subject = doctor).

A-30.6.1 Innovations: from passive/reflexive to transitive. The Turkish verbs *vurul-* and *vurun-* can be found to occur with a direct object. Typical nouns functioning in the object phrase are *aşı* ‘vaccine, vaccination’ or *iğne* ‘needle’, frequently complemented by a possessive suffix. Also *çekil-* and *çekin-* are used in a transitive way, albeit that their object phrase is based on nouns such as *foto* ‘picture’ or a medical term such as *röntgen* ‘X-ray’. Verb stems ending in *-Il* and *-In* are usually seen as derived predicates, particularly if possible primitives are available. In the constructions under consideration the stems *vur-* and *çek-* would qualify and an analysis in terms of derived passive and derived reflexive would be obvious. However, such a approach is not applicable for the mere reason that these forms are lexicalized as experiencer-oriented verbs describing a process its subject *undergoes*.

A-31.2.10 Forms in *-(y)IcI* is about a deverbal suffix that produces nouns and adjectives for which it can be assumed that the original argument structure of the verb is (partly) retained for adjectives, but not for nouns. Adjectives in *-(y)IcI* can take indefinite and definite (accusative marked) direct objects, whereas the ‘logical’ objects of nouns end up as the (zero marked) complement in a compound or as the (genitive marked) possessor in a genitive-possessive construction.

A-31.10 Versatility and erraticism is a discussion and analysis of nouns that take a direct object. These nouns have a verbal counterpart in *etmek* and are predominantly of Arabic origin, but a small number of such nouns have been copied from other languages as well. For instance, *(biz-im) ilk Türkiye’yi ziyaret-imiz sırasında* ‘during our first visit to Turkey’ contains no transitive verb, but does contain a direct object nonetheless. Since it is rather exceptional for nouns to have a direct object, for some of these nouns alternative constructions appear to have been developed in order to avoid the expression of that direct object. However, the number of alternative expressions is not equal for all nouns, a fact which makes some nouns to be more versatile than others. At the same time the class of these nouns is in that respect rather erratic as a whole.

A-37.1.8 More on *var* and *yok*. The aim of this section is to go into several properties of *var olmak* versus *yok olmak* on the one hand, and *var etmek* versus *yok etmek* on the other, and more particularly, it will be investigated to what degree both pairs are each others semantic counterparts. In addition to this, each of these four verbs has a passive counterpart. In sum, there is a *var*-based group consisting of *var olmak* ‘to come into being; to exist’ (with passive *var olunmak*) and *var etmek* ‘to bring into existence’ (with passive *var edilmek*) and a *yok*-based verb group consisting of *yok olmak* ‘to disappear; to cease to be; to vanish’ (with passive *yok olunmak*) and *yok etmek* ‘to erase, to eliminate; get rid of’ (with passive *yok edilmek*). The analysis corroborates the findings of section A-30.4.9 with regard to the action-oriented nature of constructions in *etmek* and the process-oriented nature of constructions in *olmak*. Also constructions in *edilmek* a ‘processed’ is involved, but passive forms based on *olunmak* allow only for an impersonal interpretation.

END of Summaries