**Control in Turkish**

Philip Monahan
University of Florida

*Turkish (tur), Altaic*
*also known as Türkçe, Türkisch, Anatolian*
*spoken in Turkey  (Asia)*

# 1    Grammar Profile

*1.1    Morpho-Syntax*

1.1.1    Head position
head-final (RelN; postpositions)

1.1.2    Morphological type
inflectional

1.1.3    Case system
nominative/accusative; nominative {-Ø}, accusative {-(y)I}, dative {-(y)A}, locative {-DA}, ablative {-DAn}. genitive {-(n)In}

1.1.4    Verbal Agreement
person/number subject-verb agreement

1.1.5    Null Arguments
pronominal subjects of finite clauses may be ommitted. Also, Turkish allows for a rather free, discourse conditioned omission of arguments.

*1.2    Matrix Clause*

1.2.1    Basic word order
SOV

### 1.2.2 Alternate word orders

in main clauses, preverbal and postverbal scrambling is permitted. In embedded clauses, scrambling possibilities vary with the type of complement; generally, however, an embedded constituent can move to the right of the matrix predicate unless ruled out on independent grounds.

### 1.2.3 Ordering of nominal and pronominal arguments

SO, same as nominal arguments

## 1.3 *Embedded Clause*

### 1.3.1 Basic word order

seems to be free, although it looks as if verb final is preferred.

### 1.3.2 Verbal agreement

same as matrix

### 1.3.3 Possible morphological categories of the embedded clause

Typical subordination type involves nonfinite (nominalized) clauses. Nominalization markers occupy the morphological slot of tense/aspect morphemes. infinitive {-mEK}; adjective clauses {-An}, {-DIK}; nominalizations Factive: {-düg.}; Active: {-me}; adverbial {-arak}, {-ünce}

## 2 Control Profile

### 2.1 *forward subject control into nominal complement*

#### 2.1.1 Example structure

(1)   Hasani [ECi Ankara-ya ata-n-mag.-a] çalis-iyor
Hasan-nom Ankara-dat appoint-pass-inf-dat try-pr.prog
'Hasan is trying to get appointed to Ankara.'

#### 2.1.2 Predicates participating in the construction

implicative verb: çalis 'try'

### 2.2 *forward object control into nominal complement*

#### 2.2.1 Example structure

(2)   Sen ben-i okul-a git-meg.-e ikna et-ti-n.
you-nom I-acc school-dat go-inf-dat persuaded
'You persuaded me to go to school.'

(3)   *Sen ben okul-a git-meg.-e ikna et-ti-n.
you-nom I-nom school-dat go-inf-dat persuaded
'You persuaded me to go to school.'

(4)   Ali Hasan-i yardim et-meg.-e ikna et-ti.
Ali-nom Hasan-acc help do-inf-dat persuaded.
'Ali persuaded Hasan to help out.'

(5)   *Ali Hasan yardim et-meg.-e ikna et-ti.
Ali-nom Hasan-nom help do-inf-dat persuaded
'Ali persuaded Hasan to help out.'

2.2.2     Predicates participating in the construction

implicativeverb:          ikna 'persuade'zorla 'force'

communication verb:       tavsiye 'recommend'


**References**

Kornfilt, Jaklin.  (1997) Turkish: Descriptive Grammars. London: Routledge.

*Philip  Monahan*
*Department of Linguistics*
*University of Florida*
*Gainesville FL USA*