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## **A CONTRASTIVE STUDY ON JAPANESE AND TURKISH ASPECT: FOCUS ON –TE I-RU AND –(I)YOR**

*-TE İ-RU VE - (I) YOR ÜZERİNDE ODAKLANARAK JAPONCA VE TÜRKÇE  
GÖRÜNÜŞLERİ ÜZERİNE KARŞILAŞTIRMALI BİR ÇALIŞMA*

*Okt. Aytemis DEPCİ*

*Yüzüncü Yıl Üniversitesi Rektörlüğü*

### **Abstract**

The Japanese auxiliary construction *-te i-ru* and Turkish *-(I)yor* reflect the category of aspect – a gramatical category seen in conjugations. The current study attempts to compare the Japanese aspect marker *-te i-ru* and its counterpart in Turkish *-(I)yor*. This article focuses on the distinctions between these two morphemes as well as the similarities by taking into consideration of their semantic features.

Various lexical verb categories have been adapted including verb categories of Vendler's, Mourelatos', Kindaichi's and Johanson's. These categories were compared with each other to eliminate the lacking parts. Examining these four categories, it is aimed to show that with which verb categories both *-te i-ru* and *-(I)yor* morphemes are acceptable and denote the same aspectual meaning whereas with some other verb groups they behave differently.

Considering to discuss the different senses of *-tei-ru* and *-(I)yor* will shed much light on some other interesting points, different semantic features have been analyzed to determine the different meanings of *-te i-ru* and *-(I)yor* morphemes.

This study proposes both *-te i-ru* and *-(I)yor* forms denote 'progressive' and 'habitual' senses in common, despite the fact that various meanings are also available by these forms. An imperfective marker *-te i-ru* covers the meaning of progressive, resultative, perfect or habitualness while *-(I)yor* refers to progressive meaning and habitualness. The progressive perfect meaning can be applied to *-(I)yor*, as long as durativity is concerned (but not as long as termination is concerned). Other than these meanings, *-(I)yor* also covers the meaning of futurate, presumptive, historical present (HP), ability and imperative which *-te i-ru* does not denote.

**Key Words:** Aspect, verb categories, *-te i-ru*, *-(I)yor*

### Öz

Japonca yardımcı eki *-te i-ru* ve Türkçe *-(I)yor* eylem çekimlerinde görülen dilbilgisel bir kategori olan görünüş kategorisini yansıtmaktadır. Bu çalışma Japonca görünüş eki *-te i-ru* ve Türkçe muadili olan *-(I)yor* ekini karşılaştırmayı amaçlamaktadır. Bu makale, anlamsal özelliklerini göz önünde bulundurarak, bu iki biçimbirim farklılıkları ile aynı zamanda benzerlikleri üzerinde odaklanmaktadır.

Vendler, Mourelatos, Kindaichi ve Johanson'ın eylem kategorileri de dahil olmak üzere çeşitli sözlüksel eylem kategorileri uyarlanmıştır. Bu kategoriler eksik kısımları ortadan kaldırmak için birbirleri ile karşılaştırılmıştır. Bu dört kategoriye inceleyerek *-te i-ru* ve *-(I)yor* biçimbirimlerinin hangi eylem kategorileri ile kabul edilir olduğu ve aynı görünüşsel anlamı aldığı diğer yandan hangi eylem grupları ile farklı davranış gösterdiğini ortaya koymak amaçlanmaktadır.

*-te i-ru* ve *-(I)yor* biçimbirimlerinin farklı anlamlarının tartışılması diğer bazı ilginç noktalara ışık tutacağı düşünüldüğünden *-te i-ru* ve *-(I)yor* biçimbirimlerinin farklı anlamlarını belirlemek için farklı semantik özellikleri analiz edilmiştir.

Bu çalışma *-te i-ru* ve *-(I)yor* formlarının farklı anlamlarda kullanımları da olsa ilerleme süreci ve alışkanlık anlamlarının ortak olduğunu öne sürer. Bitmemişlik eki *-te i-ru* ilerleme süreci, sonuç durumu, bitmişlik veya alışkanlık anlamlarını alırken *-(I)yor* ilerleme süreci veya alışkanlık anlamlarını alır. Sürme söz konusu olduğu sürece (sonlanma söz konusu değil ise) *-(I)yor* sürerli bitmişlik (progressive perfect) anlamını alabilir. Bu anlamlardan başka *-(I)yor* ayrıca *-te i-ru*'nun ifade etmediği yakın gelecek bildirme (futate), varsayımsal, tarihsel şu an (historical present), yeterlik ve emir anlamlarını kapsar.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Görünüş, eylem kategorileri, *-te i-ru*, *-(I)yor*

## 1. Introduction

The Japanese auxiliary construction *-te i-ru* and Turkish *-(I)yor* reflect the category of aspect – a grammatical category seen in conjugations.

Aspect and tense are both grammatical categories while the former locates a situation in time indicating external time of an event, the latter indicates internal time of an event. Aspect highlights a part of the event time, either its nucleus or coda (end-point), but tells nothing about where the event is in relation to a deictic center such as for instance, speech time. Tense, on the other hand, shows where the event is in relation to a deictic center (before, coinciding or after). To put it simply, tense refers to the time when the action of the verb occurs. The aspect of a verb does not mark when an action takes place in time but it shows us the relationship between the action and the passage of time. It refers to the time when the action of the verb occurs either across or between those periods. Motion or action can be seen as either ongoing or completed. From morphological point of view, aspect can be divided into two, grammatical aspect and lexical (inherent) aspect.

Aspects in Japanese have been extensively investigated (Kindaichi 1950, Okuda 1977, Kudo 1995, Shirai 2000) but there are few studies on aspect in Turkish (Yavaş 1980, Aksu-Koç 1988, Uzun 1998a). Since there isn't any contrastive aspect analyses between two languages, this study attempts to help fill this gap by comparing the mentioned aspectual markers of Japanese and Turkish.

Uzun (1998b), criticized that in Turkish the morphemes known as tense markers found in the grammatical categories of verb paradigms can refer not only tense but also mood and aspect. There are arguments among linguists regarding Turkish conjugational morphemes show aspect, tense and mood categories simultaneously by one marker. According to their approach a sole morpheme stands for the 3 categories of tense, aspect and modality in Turkish. These arguments concentrated on which categories are shown by which morphemes, namely an approach called single morpheme – multiple function. Uzun (1998b), objected this approach adopting single morpheme – single function principle and proposed 'zero morpheme'. In this study, Uzun's single morpheme – single function principle will be adopted and the *-(I)yor* morpheme will be considered as an aspectual phenomena and terminologically the term *progressive aspect* will be used. Since *-(I)yor* refers an action in progress it contains a non-past form indirectly. Due to its progressive aspect feature we can conclude it refers actions occurs in non-past tense. Like Turkish suffix *-(I)yor*, there is no general agreement among linguists about what to call the Japanese aspectual form *-te i-ru*. In the current study we use the term *imperfective aspect* to refer the progressive and resultative meanings that *-te i-ru* denotes as Shirai (2000) suggested.

The aim of this article is twofold: firstly, to compare the aspect systems between Japanese and Turkish focusing on the aspectual markers *-te i-ru* and *-(I)yor*, secondly, to investigate the semantics of these aspectual morphemes which do not have always the exact parallels with each other.

Both *-(I)yor* in Turkish and *-te-i-ru* in Japanese express progressive depending on verbs and context. Except their similarities they can also act differently due to the various factors such as verb types, time adverbs, other arguments like subject, object in the sentence, and context. From this point of view, these similarities and differences will be determined by applying aspectual verb types on these markers. Semantic features of verbs are also effective to determine the meanings of *-te-iru* as well as *-(I)yor*.

## 2. Aspectual Verb Categories

Analyzing the categories of inherent aspect of verbs to better understanding of the meanings of the aspect markers under study is of critical importance.

### 2.1 The Vendler Categories

The Vendler categories (1967) are the most widely accepted and the best known in tense-aspect studies (Table 1). These categories are arguably universal and have been used to describe non-Indo-European languages such as Japanese and Turkish.

Table 1: Vendler-categories (quadripartite)

[± Definite] / [± Process]	[- Process]	[+ Process]
[- Definite]	State	Activity
[+ Definite]	Achievement	Accomplishment

While ‘+processes’ are eventualities happening in a stretch of time ‘- processes’ are situations in which one deals with instants of time. Vendler pointed out that the distinction between ‘- Definite’ and ‘+ Definite’ as, ‘+ Definite’ is the value of sentences that consist of unique different temporal units which is essential in interpreting these sentences. However ‘- Definite’ is used for sentences for which these unique temporal units that are not significant by any means (Vendler,1967).

In Vendler’s categories there is also another parameter called ‘Momentary’. While ‘- Momentary’ indicates a verb referring a certain period of time, ‘+Momentary’ refers an explicit moment in time. With this parameter, Achievements have the feature of ‘+ Momentary’ whereas all the others are ‘- Momentary’. His system are defined with examples as shown in table 2.

Table 2: Vendler's lexical aspect

Lexical Aspect	Explanation	Examples
<b>State verbs</b>	They refer to a static situation in which the event has a homogeneous character	<i>know, understand</i>
<b>Activity verbs</b>	They imply ongoing process. Efforts must be made continually in order for the dynamic situation to remain	<i>work, run</i>
<b>Achievement verbs</b>	They express events that occur at given points in time	<i>find, arrive</i>
<b>Accomplishment verbs</b>	They refer to a situation where there is a process leading up to the end point, at which the action is completed. Note that the accomplishment is a combination of an activity verb and a noun or prepositional phrase (e.g., <i>a book, to the store</i> )	<i>write a book, walk to the store</i>

(Shibata, 2001)

As can be seen in Table 2, Vendler's lexical (inherent) aspect system have been widely used in aspect hypothesis research but it doesn't prevent the arguments on its sufficiency. The fifth category named semelfactive which was occurred by modifying Vendler's system, was added by Smith (1991) and it derives from Vendler's achievement.

Three semantic features: dynamicity, telicity, and punctuality may be interpreted using Vendler's four categories plus semelfactive (see Table 3).

Table 3. Semantic features of inherent aspect

Feature	State	Activity	Accomplishment	Semelfactive	Achievement
Dynamic	-	+	+	+	+
Punctual	-	-	-	+	+
Telic	-	-	+	-	+

(Smith, 1991: 30)

As shown in the Table 3, states are non-dynamic whereas activities, accomplishments, achievements and semelfactives are dynamic. Achievements and semelfactives are punctual whereas all other categories are durative. Achievements and accomplishments are both telic while activities, states and semelfactives are atelic (non-telic). It is noteworthy that a telic predicate has an inherent or natural endpoint. Therefore, *eat an apple, reach the top, fall down, lose it* are telic while activity verbs such as *play, sleep* and *dance*, as well as stative predicates are atelic. These verbs have no inherent endpoint.

Table 3 was evaluated by Sugaya and Shirai (2007) and they claimed that whereas dynamicity and punctuality of semelfactive resembles to Vendler's achievement it differs from not involving an inherent end point that denotes a change of state and indicating an iterative action in progress (e.g., *Ken is jumping*).

The present study examines *-tei-ru* and *-(I)yor* applying Vendler's categories including Smith's semelfactive. First it will be described how grammatical aspect interacts with inherent aspect examining *-(I)yor* and then it will be applied in *-tei-ru*.

Even though the Turkish aspectual system resembles that of Japanese in many respects, they do not have exact parallels. In Turkish, the progressive marking *-(I)yor* normally has the following meanings considering in Vendler's semantic verb categories and Smith's semelfactive.

(1) Activity: Action in progress which is durative without requiring an endpoint

O <sup>1</sup>yür-ü-yor.

He/she walk-ASP-NPST<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Please note that there isn't any gender difference between the third person singular in Turkish.

<sup>2</sup> List of abbreviations: ABL = Ablative, ACC = Acusative, ASP = Aspect, COP = Copulative, DAT = Dative, GEN= Genitive, GER = Gerund, INTR PRT= interrogative particle, LOC = Locative, NOM = nominative, NPST = Nonpast, PASS = passive, POSS = possessive suffix, PST = Past

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*He/she's walking.*

O parkta oyn-u-yor.

He/she park-LOC play-ASP-NPST

*He/she's playing in the park.*

(2) Accomplishment: Action in progress which is durative and requires an endpoint

O mektup yaz-ı-yor.

He/she letter write-ASP-NPST.

*He/she's wrtiting a letter.*

O sandalye yapıyor

He/she chair make-ASP-NPST

*He/she's making a chair.*

(3) Achievement: (a) Process leading up to the endpoint which takes place instantaneously, and is reducible to a single point in time.

O yarışı kazan-ı-yor.

He/she game- ACC win-ASP-NPST.

*He/she's winning the game.*

O dağın tepesine var-ı-yor.

He/she mountain-GEN summit-DAT reach-ASP-NPST

*He/she's reaching the summit.*

(b) Iterative action in progress (Semelfactive)

O topa vur-u-yor.

He/she ball- DAT kick-ASP-NPST.

*He/she's kicking the ball.*

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O kapıyı çal-ı-yor.

He/she door- ACC knock-ASP-NPST

*He/she's knocking on the door.*

(4) State: (a) Vividness; temporariness. It has no dynamics, and continues without additional effort or energy being applied

Jack Jilli seviyor.

Jack Jill- ACC love ASP-NPST

*Jack loves Jill.*

Bu yemek güzel kok-u-yor

This food good smell ASP-NPST

*This food smells good.*

Onu tanıyor.

He/she- ACC know -ASP-NPST

*He/she knows him/her.*

Senin haklı olduğunu bil-i-yor

You-GEN right be-PAST-ACC know- ASP-NPST

*He/she knows you're right.*

(b)Paraya ihtiyaç duyul-u-yor

Money-DAT necessary – be- PASS- ASP-NPST

*Money is being needed.*

Paraya ihtiyacım var.

Money-DAT necessary-POSS- be NPST

*I need money*



\*Anomally- *Paraya ihtiyacım var-t-yor*

Money-DAT necessary-POSS- be ASP-NPST

(Intended meaning: I need money)

It is noteworthy that in (4b) both *paraya ihtiyacım var* with simple nonpast form and *paraya ihtiyaç duyuluyor* with progressive suffix *-(I)yor* is possible, whereas *\*paraya ihtiyacım varıyor* is anomalous with progressive suffix *-(I)yor*. This shows some state verbs are anomalous with progressive marking in Turkish. The same example *\*Okane-ga it-te i-ru* (see 8b) is anomalous in Japanese as well.

The continuous and progressive aspects express incomplete action in progress at a specific time: they are non-habitual, imperfective aspects (sub-category of imperfective). It is a verb category with two principal meaning components: (limited) duration and (possible) incompleteness. The imperfective (or durative) aspect refers to an action that is viewed from a particular viewpoint as ongoing, habitual, repeated, and it contains an internal structure. The opposite usage is the *perfective aspect*, which views an action as a simple whole in an external structure.

As Shirai (2000) pointed out that, having durative meaning, both activity and accomplishment shows an action in progress. Achievement, either having an iterative action in progress –like in semelfactive- or process leading up an end point split out of them since it does not have an internal structure. Hence, it needs to exhibit a durative component in the situation it describes.

What is made visible in (3a) above (for instance the example, ‘he is reaching the summit’) is that ‘he’ is in the preliminary stages and on the point of reaching the top. When reference time intersects event time at the nucleus (after the beginning and before the end) a small section of the ongoing event is made visible. So it is focused on the process leading up to the punctual point of achievement. Here, it means immediately before the achievement, thus the interpretation will be “on the point of reaching the summit”. In (3b), semelfactive verbs + the imperfective aspect will have an iterative, frequentative, or habitual interpretation but never a momentaneous interpretation. Therefore, it obtains a durative meaning by means of repetition. While activity refers “action in progress” and compatible with progressive marking, state is non-dynamic, and does not constitute an ‘action’, and when used with progressive marking in suitable cases, it refers a state describing a dynamic event.

The fact that progressive form of state verbs (4) is possible in Turkish but not in English is perhaps to be related to the fact that in Turkish *-(I)yor* form is possible with stative verbs since it shows continuous aspect features.

Examples of Japanese imperfective marking *-te i-ru* adopted Vendler’s categories represented as below (Shirai and Kurono, 1998, 252)

(5) Activity: Action in progress

Ken-ga utat-te i-ru.

Ken-NOM sing- ASP-NPST

*Ken is singing.*

(6) Accomplishment: Action in progress

Ken-wa isu-o tukut-te i-ru.

Ken-TOP chair-ACC make- ASP-NPST

*Ken is making a chair.*

(7) Achievement: (a) Resultative state

Booru-ga oti-te i-ru.

ball-NOM fall- ASP-NPST

*The ball has fallen and it is there.*

(b) Iterative action in progress (Semelfactive)

Ken-wa doa-o tatai-te i-ru.

Ken-Top door-Acc bang-Asp-Nonpast

*Ken is banging on the door.*

(8) State: (a) Vividness; temporariness

Huzisan-ga mie-te i-ru

Mt. Fuji-NOM be visible- ASP-NPST

*We can see Mt. Fuji (at this moment).*

(b) Anomaly

\*Okane-ga it-te i-ru

Money-NOM be necessary-ASP-NPST

(intended meaning: *Money is being*

*needed.*)

Shirai (2000) mentioned the same difference between English and Japanese on achievement verbs as well. When using the imperfective *-te i-ru*, Japanese may receive a resultative state interpretation, but that does not denote “process leading up to the endpoint” which English can obtain. However, Japanese may focus on the duration of resultant state that receives as a result of the punctual action. Therefore, the literal equivalent of *Ken is dying* in Japanese (*Ken-wa sin-de i-ru*) means “Ken is dead.” This holds not only for English but for Turkish when comparing with Japanese as in Table 4:

Table 4: Comparison of progressive and resultative states with Turkish, Japanese and English

	Progressive	Resultative State
Turkish	Ken öl-ü-yor	Ken ölü
English	Ken is dy-ing	Ken is dead
Japanese	--	Ken-wa sin-dei-ru

(9)Ken oyunu kazan-ı-yor.

Ken game- ACC win-ASP-NPST

*Ken is winning the game.*

(10)Ken-ga geemu-o kat-te i-ru.

Ken-Nom game- ACC win-Asp-Nonpast

*Ken has won the game.*

As can be understood in Turkish exemplification (9), 'kazan-ı-yor' may have two readings. One is the process leading up to the endpoint, other is an ongoing action. However, Japanese counterpart 'kat-te i-ru' (10) implies the resultant state of the action.

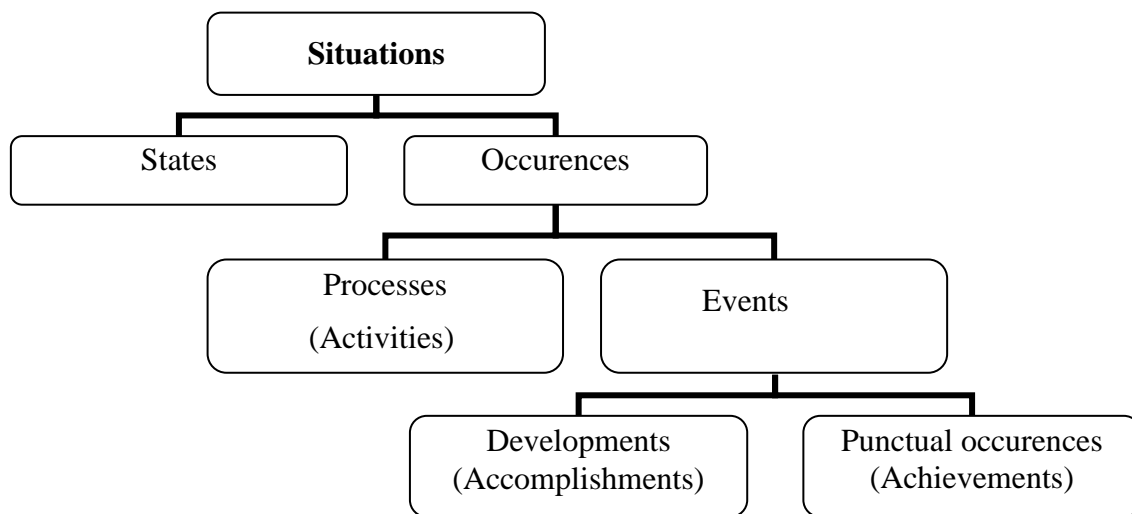
Turkish and Japanese tense systems are similar in that they have either past or non past forms. In the case of the past tense marker both in Japanese and Turkish, can be attached to any verb without any systematic restriction and both also have obligatory progressive marking. Unlike some other languages, Turkish and Japanese cannot use simple present form to refer an ongoing action at speech time. Nevertheless in Japanese only the state verbs can refer to an on-going situation in simple present/nonpast form whereas in Turkish, simple present form can only refer discontinuous situations with all types of verbs.

## 2.2 Verb Classification of Mourelatos 'based on Vendler's'

Vendler's verb classification has been universally accepted and utilized in various languages crosslinguistically. Although his classification of verbs is still often used, it has been an object of study in the field of aspect and reexamined by linguists for decades. Based on his classification, for example, Kenny (1963) makes a separation between verbs that have no continuous tense ('States') and verbs that have ('Activities' and 'Performances'). Where Vendler uses a quadripartition, Kenny proposes a tripartition with a separate class that combines all other classes than States and Activities: Events.

On the other hand, Mourelatos (1978) combined Vendler's and Kenny's classification and divided them into States, Processes and Events shown in Figure 1.

Figure 1. Mourelatos' proposal



(Verkuyl 1993: 51)

When adapting in Turkish, inherent aspect and verb morphology according to Mourelatos' proposal in Vendler's terms are given in Table 5.

Table 5. Inherent aspect and verb morphology in Turkish

	Situation		
	State	Process	Event
inherent aspect	state	activity	achievement / accomplishment
morphology	- (I)yor	-(I)yor	reg-past/-dI, -mIş (situations that have already resulted)  *-(I)yor (process on the point of resulting)

In this table, the 'situation' implied the real world situation is described by linguistic expressions (i.e., inherent aspect and the morphology). While static situations that do not involve change is referred by 'State', the situations that involve change referred by 'Process' and 'Event'. Involving change, while Event refers situations that have already resulted in a different state at the reference time, Process refers situations actually going on at the reference time and not involving a culmination point of change.

In Turkish, both in the cases of State and Process, state and activity verbs with *-(I)yor* can be used, and in the case of Event, either past morphology or *-(I)yor* can be used with achievement verbs. It may change depending on what it meant. In the case of resultative meaning, past morpheme need to be used to explain resultant state. But if the ongoing action is seen and the process leading up to the punctual point of Achievement is focused, *-(I)yor* needs to be used.

In Japanese, the durative imperfective marker *-te i-ru*, which is used to refer to action in progress, can also be used to denote resultative state when combined with achievement verbs, whereas Turkish *-(I)yor* could not has resultative meaning. So, there would be slight but important change of meaning in Japanese with achievement verbs which represented in Table 6.

Table 6. Inherent aspect and verb morphology in Japanese (derived from Shirai and Kurono, 1998) :

		Situation		
		State	Process	Event
inherent aspect	State	Achievement	Activity	achievement / accomplishment
morphology	<i>-te i-ru</i> <i>-ru</i>	<i>-teiru</i> (situations that have already resulted)	<i>-te i-ru</i>	reg-past/ <i>-ta</i>

As can be seen in table 6 and Shirai and Kurano (1998) claim, in Japanese, achievement verbs can be associated with both *-ta* (past tense) and *-te i-ru* (progressive as well as resultative). Shirai (2000) pointed out an important contrast that Japanese *-te i-ru* combines two distinct notions, perfective-imperfective aspects, in one form. Namely, when used with durative verbs (accomplishment, activity, and state), it denotes progressive meaning, a subcategory of imperfective aspect, but when attached to achievement verbs, it denotes resultative meaning, related to perfective aspect. Therefore, in this study the term *imperfective* will be used to refer the multiple meanings that *-te i-ru* denotes.

### 2.3 Verb Categories of Kindaichi

Kindaichi's (1950) work was the preliminary of aspectual studies regarding the morpheme *-te i-ru* and countless research efforts followed his work. In spite of the various criticisms regarding his classification of verbs, it is still often used.

Kindaichi classified verbs into four groups: stative verbs, durative verbs, instantaneous verbs, and the fourth verbal category.

(11) Ken-wa Tokyo-ni i-ru. (stative verb)

Ken-TOP Tokyo-at be-NPST

*Ken is in Tokyo.*

(12) Ken-wa ima hon-o yon-de i-ru. (durative verb)

Ken-TOP now book-ACC read- ASP-NPST

*Ken is now reading a book.*

(13a) Kono kugi wa magat-te i-ru. (instantaneous verb)

This nail-TOP bend- ASP-NPST

*This nail has been bent.*

(13b) Douro-wa migi-ni magat-te i-ru. (the fourth verbal category)

Road-TOP right-DAT curve- ASP-NPST

*The road curves to the right.*

(14) Yama-ga sobie-te i-ru. (the fourth verbal category)

Mountain-NOM become-high- ASP-NPST

*A mountain stands tall.*

A stative verb describes a situation and explains the very same notion when the time flows by. However, it cannot occur in the *-te i-ru* form. On the contrary, a durative verb which denotes an on-going process can occur in the *-te i-ru* form. It can be used with an adverbial that indicates the current time (e.g., *ima* 'now'). An instantaneous verb occurs in the *-te i-ru* form indicating that the action ended instantaneously however, the result is still proceeding. Verbs that belong to the fourth verbal category occur only in the *-te i-ru* form and do not contain any time notion at all; (14) simply means that the mountain stands tall and describes a current state. Many verbs, according to Kindaichi's classification, can not belong to one class. For example, Kindaichi (1976) proposed that, in (13a) once straighten nail has been bent (curved) so the verb 'magatteiru' is instantaneous whereas if one says (13b) 'douro-wa migi-ni magat-te i-ru' it belongs to the fourth verbal category since the road curves from the beginning.

(15) Ken Tokyo-da (dir). (stative verb)

Ken Tokyo-at (COP-NPST)

*Ken is in Tokyo.*

(16) Ken şimdi kitap okuyor. (durative verb)

Ken-TOP now book read- ASP-NPST

*Ken is now reading a book.*

(17a) Bu çivi kıvrık- (tır). (instantaneous verb)

This nail bent (VERBAL ADJ) -(COP-NPST)

*This nail has been bent.*

(17b) Yol sağa kıvrılıyor. (the fourth verbal category)

Road right- DAT curve- ASP-NPST

*The road curves to the right.*

(18) Dağlar kıyıya paralel yükselir/uzanır. (the fourth verbal category)

Mountains coastline- parallel become-high/run-NPST

*Mountains stands tall/run parallel to coastline.*

When compared, in both (11) and corresponding (15) nonpast forms can be used. In the case of durative verbs (16) corresponds (12) without any question. But in (17a) verbal adjective 'kıvrık (olmak)' may correspond (13a) since plain form 'kıvrılmak' (bend) corresponding 'maga-ru', is anomalous with *-(I)yor* in this sense. When said 'bu çivi kıvrıl-ı-yor' (this nail is bending), it is implied the bending ability of this nail. But (17b) which denotes a stative interpretation is anomalous with 'kıvrık' since the road curves from the beginning. When adopting fourth category to Turkish, both *-(I)yor* aspect and non-past form may be used, in contrast with Japanese occurring only in *-te i-ru* form.

The above mentioned reasons (a verb could belong more than two categories) supports the ideas of Ogihara (1999) that, in Kindaichi's work, most (perhaps all) sentences in the *-te i ru* form are ambiguous between two interpretations and even it can occur with "instantaneous" verbs which do not denote a progressive meaning.

Ogihara (1999) mentioned a difference between "normal" result state interpretations and "experiential" interpretations which Fujii (1966) called and gave the following examples.

(19) a. Taroo-wa 1970-nen ni kekkonsi-te iru.

Taro-TOP 1970-year in marry- ASP-NPST

*Taro has the experience of having gotten married in 1970.*

b. Taroo-wa kyonen itido hugu-o tabe-te iru.

Taro-TOP last-year once globefish-ACC eat- ASP-NPST

*Taro has the experience of having eaten globefish once last year.*

Ogihara (1999: 16)

Above examples have both the same interpretation regardless to be an instantaneous verb (e.g., (19a) or a durative verb (e.g., (19b)). Ogihara (1999: 16) notes that, each sentence in (19) contains an adverbial indicating a past interval and proposed the following classification of the interpretations associated with the *-te iru* form (Table 7).

Table 7. Durative and Instantaneous verbs:

verb class	"current situation"	experiential
durative verbs	progressive	experiential
instantaneous verbs	result state	experiential

According to this classification both durative and instantaneous verbs can obtain experiential interpretations. However, durative verbs can obtain progressive interpretations as opposed to instantaneous verbs which obtains result state interpretations.

What is also noteworthy that Kindaichi's fourth verbal category has an adjectival usage, as compared below:

(20) Kare-wa rekisi ga sugure-te i-ru. (the fourth verbal category)

He-TOP history-ACC great- ASP-NPST

*He is great at history.*

(21) O tarihte çok iyi.

He history-LOC great.

*He is great at history.*

It can be said that the function of 'çok iyi' (Japanese counterpart 'sugure-te i-ru') here is adverb. When 'çok iyi' used before the noun in a sentence it becomes an adjective. Here, it is used as an adverbial predicate. Thus, in Japanese 'sugure-te i-ru', which is a verb, here is used as an adjectival predicate.

It should be also noted here that (20) is impossible with simple non-past form (*\*sugureru*) or simple past form (*\*sugureta*).

Teramura (1984: 139,140), also pointed the adjectival usage of *-te i-ru* corresponding the fourth type of Kindaichi's by given these examples:



(22) Sibaraku kono aida ni, maci no yoosu-ga sukkari kawat-te i-ru.

These days, city-GEN sight-ACC completely change-ASP-NPST

*These days, the sight of city has completely changed*

(23) Ano otoko-wa uwasa-ni tagawazu daibu kawat-te i-ru.

That man- TOP gossips-ACC mind not quite change-ASP-NPST

*That man ignoring (doesn't mind) gossips is quite different*

'Kawat-te i-ru' normally means 'when something compared with another it does not resemble one another at all'. As Teramura (1984:140) notes, in (22) and (23) due to the things that compared are different 'kawat-te i-ru' takes different meanings. In (22), the sentence means 'the present city is completely different from the one in past'. On the other hand, 'kawat-te i-ru' in (23) denotes 'that human being is different from other men (or common people)'. While the former is a diachronic difference, the latter is a synchronic one.

#### 2.4 Lexical Aspect Categories of Johanson

Johanson (1971, 194-233) proposes a verbal category for Turkish that includes 3 stages: The actions described by verbs have 'initial terminus', 'final terminus' and 'courses'. First one only cares the beginning of the actions, in contrast the second cares the endings and the last one concerns the process respectively.

This lexical aspect approach (Ger. *Aktionsart*) of Johanson's divide verbs into 2 main groups as 'transformative'(terminative) - the ones stresses limits-the action has either a beginning point or an ending limitations and 'nontransformative' (non-terminative) - 'the ones do not stress limits'- an incident expresses only the process of the action and do not stress any ending point.

Johanson (1971) proposed a test to clarify his approach:

'Did he x?'

'Yes, he x-ed and still he is x-ing'

In this model if a verb can not substitute with x, it is a 'terminative verb' and it won't allow reoccurrence. Following sentence is not possible in Turkish,

(24) \*Öl-dü mü? Evet, öl-dü ve hala öl-ü-yor.

Die-PST

*\*Did he die? Yes, he did and is still dying?*

Because the verb 'öl-' (die-) shows the action in ending point. On the other hand, if one verb can substitute x, it does not indicate any ending point and reflects the action on-progress. In the latter group, verbs allow the actions to occur repeatedly or gradually.

However, it is possible to say that;

(25) 'Uyu-du mu? Evet, uyu-du ve hala uyu-u-yor'

Sleep-PST-INTR PRT? Yes, sleep-PST and still sleep- ASP NPST

Direct translation: *Did he fall asleep? Yes, he did and is still sleeping.* (It should be considered that present perfect form does not exist in Turkish)

'Uyu-' (sleep) doesn't indicate ending point of the action but it refers the begining point has been passed and the action is on process. Johanson (1971) classified verbs in terms of their termination and process features and his model divides Turkish verbs into 3 catagories: Verbs with beginning limits, verbs with ending limits and verbs having process.

(26) Verbs with begining limits (*Initialtransformative*): These verbs refer the beginning point of the action which can be expressed with '-ya başla' (begin to do).

O yatağa yat-ı-yor.

He/she bed-DAT lay- ASP-NPST

*He/she is going to bed.*

O uykuya dal-ı-yor.

He/she sleep-DAT fall- ASP-NPST

*He/she is falling to sleep.*

O gazeteyi okumaya başl-ı-yor.

He/she newspaper read-GER begin- ASP-NPST

*He/she begins to read the newspaper.*

(Note that Turkish also has the simple non-past form but here intended meaning is possible with present progressive suffix *-(I)yor*)

O makale yazmaya başl-ı-yor.

He article write- GER begin- ASP-NPST

*He begins to write an article.*

(27) Verbs with ending limits (*Finaltransformative*): These verbs refer the ending point of the action obviously. They can be used in the '*-(y)Xp bitir-*' (finish to do) form.

O kitabı okuyup bitir-di.

He book-ACC read-GER finish-PST

He finished reading the book.

O öl-dü.

He/she die-PST

He/she died.

\*O öl-ü-yor.

He/she die- ASP-NPST

He/she is dying.

(Here it means, he is probably having the last minutes of his life but still living.)

(28) Verbs having process (*Nontransformative*)

These verbs only cares the process of the actions without their begining or ending points.

O uyu-yor.

He/she sleep- ASP-NPST

He/she is sleeping.

O ağl-ı-yor.

He/she cry- ASP-NPST

He/she is crying.

O yaş-ı-yor.

He/she live- ASP-NPST

He/she lives.

## 2.5 The Comparision of Categories

The comparision of Vendler's category, Kindaichi's category and Johanson's catagory are represented in Table 8.

Table 8. Comparison of Vendler's, Kindaichi's and Johanson's categories

Vendler	Kindaichi	Johanson
State Verbs	Stative verbs	Nontransformative (-dynamic)
Activity Verbs	Durative verbs	Nontransformative (+dynamic)
Achievement Verbs	Instantaneous verbs	Finaltransformative (+punctual)
—	The fourth category	—
Accomplishment Verbs	—	Finaltransformative (-punctual)

As can be seen from Table 8, Kindaichi didn't have Accomplishment category - it may have been include under durative verbs since both have progressive meanings - Vendler and Johanson on the other hand, didn't have the fourth verbal category which can only be used in *-te-iru* form.

There are many other classification of verb semantics but here we discussed the most known and used verb category of Vendler's and the first proposed category for *-tei-ru* of Kindaichi's and finally, Johanson's system formed for Turkish. Mourelotos' category combining Vendler's and Kenny's were also considered to evaluate the inherent aspect and its morphology in both languages.

### 3. Different meanings of *-tei-ru* and *-(I)yor*

Researchers gave several names to different meanings of *-tei-ru* but here, to prevent confusions, four different senses will be identified as progressive, resultative, perfect and habitual as Shirai (2000) simplified before.

#### 3.1 Progressive

Progressive aspect denotes action in progress as exemplified below.

(29) Ame ga fut-te i-ru.

Rain NOM rain- ASP-NPST

"It is raining."

(30) Yağmur yağ-ı-yor.

Rain rain- ASP-NPST

"It is raining."

Both in (29) and (30) *-tei-ru* and *-(I)yor* convey the progressive meaning and refer 'it is in the middle of raining'.

*-tei-ru* refers to the progressive state with activity, accomplishment and semelfactive (subclass of achievements) verbs and with some state verbs. It is noteworthy that, with semelfactives *-te i-ru* can denote progressive meaning through iteration.

### 3.2 Resultative State

Resultative state indicates that an event has taken place and its result is still going on and it can be obtained by achievement verbs. Although the action has been completed, its result exists physically or psychologically.

(31) Saifu ga oci-te i-ru.

Wallet NOM fall- ASP-NPST

*The wallet has fallen down.*

(32) Cüzdan düş-ü-yor.

Wallet fall- ASP-NPST

*The wallet is falling down.*

The sentence (31) implies that 'the wallet has fallen down and now it is on the ground'.

Unlike Japanese, the Turkish morpheme *-(I)yor* can not convey resultative meaning with achievements. As in (32) it may either denote a process leading up to the endpoint, or an ongoing action. In (32) 'cüzdan düşüyor' means 'the wallet is falling down' and it is happening probably before the eyes of the speaker and focuses on the process leading up to the endpoint whereas *-te i-ru* in (31) focuses on the duration created as a result of the change of state.

Kato and Fukuchi (1989) compared the following sentences:

(33) (a). A, eiga ga hazyimat-ta.

Ahh, movie- NOM begin-PST

*The movie began.*

(b) Eiga ga hazyimat-te i-ru.

movie- NOM begin- ASP-NPST

*The movie has begun.*

(c) Eiga ga zyoueicuu desu.

movie- NOM show- ASP-NPST

*The movie is showing.*

(33) (a) is an expression of a speaker who exists at the beginning time and (c) implies the present situation that the movie on without concerning when it begins. However (b) is different from both and implies showing of the movie is the result of the beginning of it.

Translational counterparts in Turkish of above examples are as follows:

(34) (a). Aa, film başla-dı.

Ahh, movie begin-PST

*The movie began.*

(b) Film başla-mış.

movie- begin- MOOD-PST

*The movie has begun.*

(c) Film gösteril-i-yor.

movie show- ASP-NPST

*The movie is showing.*

In (33. b) 'eiga ga hajimatteiru' can be substituted with (34.b) 'film başlamış' which is noteworthy. Turkish morpheme *-miş* (34.b) can be used when making inferences. Upon seeing the movie is on, the speaker may utter 'film başlamış' and this resembles with the resultative meaning of *-te i-ru* has. Note that, in the case of (33. b), if *-(I)yor* is used, it could not convey resultative state. As seen, *-te i-ru* behaves quite differently from *-(I)yor* in this sense.

### 3.3 Perfective

It is difficult to make a distinction between resultative or perfective senses of *-te i-ru* in the case of achievement verbs as Shirai (2000: 343) noted. Achievement verbs with *-te i-ru* can be both used for resultative and perfective senses, it gets difficult to distinguish the two. Shirai (2000: 343) proposed with an example that it would be easier to single out cases that are obviously not resultative:

(34) Naomi-wa zyuunen mae-ni kekkonsi-te i-ru ga ima-wa dokusin da.

Naomi-TOP 10 years-before-TEMP marry-ASP-NPST but now-TOP single-COP

*Naomi (has) got married ten years ago, but now she's single.*

(Perfect)

(35) Kanazyo-wa kekkonsi-te i-ru.

She-TOP marry-ASP-NPST

*She is married.*

(Resultative)

Since the resultant situation in (34) doesn't correspond the reference time, it denote the perfect sense. If considered above sentences in Turkish:

(36) Naomi on yıl önce evlendi ama şimdi bekar(dır).

Naomi 10 years-before- marry-PST but now single-(NPST-COP)

*Naomi (has) got married ten years ago, but now she's single.*

(37) O evli(dir)

She marry-(NPST-COP)

*She is married.*

*Note : In Turkish copulatives usually can not be found in third person singular.*

In both sentences *-(I)yor* can not be used; in (36) simple past form denotes the marriage occurred in the past, while (37) which is in the present form can be interpreted as she got married some time ago and the situation of being married still continues.

Researchers gave different names to perfect such as, Yoshikawa (2000) called it 'experimental' and Teramura (1984) named it 'recalling of the past'. Below examples helps to distinguish resultative from perfective:

(38) Kaigi-wa mou hazyimat-te i-ru.

Meeting-TOP already begin-ASP-NPST

*The meeting has already begin.*

(Resultative)

(39) Sono hi no gozen kaigi-wa gogo hachi-zyi ni hazyimat-te i-ru.

That day-GEN morning meeting-TOP evening eight o'clock -ACC begin-ASP-NPST

*The morning meeting of that day began at 8 o'clock in the evening.*

(Perfect)

In (38) the present situation is the result of the past event whereas in (39) a past happening was recalling at present.

(40) Kare wa 2 zyikan-mae-kara kuruma o untensi-te i-ru

He -TOP 2 hours before-since car-ACC drive-ASP-NPST

*He has been driving for 2 hours.*

(41) O iki saatten beri araba kullan-ı-yor.

He 2 hours since car drive-ASP-NPST

*He has been driving for 2 hours..*

In (40) Japanese *-te i-ru* can indicate both progressive and perfect meanings unlike English progressive. As can be seen in (41), Turkish *-(I)yor* morpheme behaves like Japanese *-te i-ru* and denotes perfect of continuation like *-te i-ru* does. However *-(I)yor* can not denote perfect sense without progressive.

Shirai (2000:344) discussed that stative verbs are incompatible with perfect readings of *-te i-ru* with below examples:

(42) ? Watashi-wa zyuunen- mae-ni soo omot-te i-ru.

I - TOP 10 years before-TEMP so think-ASP-NPST

*(intended meaning) I thought so ten years ago.*

State verbs have some resistance denoting perfect with *-te i-ru* while others don't, as in (34). This sentence is also incompatible with *-(I)yor* in Turkish since it would be unacceptable as in Japanese.

However, when we used 'for ten years' instead of 'ten years ago' (43) and (44) become favorable.

(43) Kare wa zyuunen – mae kara soo omot-te i-ru.

He - TOP 10 years before-since so think-ASP-NPST

*I have thought so for ten years.*

(44) O 10 yıldan beri öyle düşün-ü-yor.

He 10 years before-since so think-ASP-NPST

*I have thought so for ten years.*

The perfective examples (41,44) above can be applied to Turkish, as far as progressive of perfect is concerned (but not as far as experiential perfect is concerned). However, Japanese perfective aspect signal can be applied with all aspectual verbs except State verbs having resistency with experiential perfect. But *-(I)yor* and *-te i-ru* can both obtain progressive perfect meaning with stative verbs.

### 3.4 Habitual

Apart from above mentioned meanings, *-te i-ru* also denotes present habits occurring repeatedly. Regardless of the context, *-te i-ru* describes ongoing actions started previously.

(45) Kare wa konogoro maiasa ici zyikan hasit-te i-ru.

He - TOP nowadays every morning one hour run-ASP-NPST



Direct translation : \**Nowadays he is running one hour every morning.*

(46) O bu günlerde her sabah bir saat koş-u-yor.

He nowadays every morning one hour run-ASP-NPST

Direct translation : \**Nowadays he is running one hour every morning.*

(47) Kare wa saikin hayaku okiteiru.

He - TOP recently early wake up-ASP-NPST

Direct translation : \**Recently, he is waking up early.*

(48) O son zamanlarda erken kalk-ı-yor.

He recently early wake up-ASP-NPST

Direct translation : \**Recently, he is waking up early.*

These examples indicate both *-tei-ru* and *-(I)yor* behave similarly in habitual sense. In Japanese as well as in Turkish habituality can be both denoted by the simple nonpast form or *-te i-ru* and *-(I)yor*. When used with *-te i-ru* and *-(I)yor*, it may denote dynamicity and it should occur repeatedly on multiple occasions whereas with simple nonpast it conveys a generic meaning as Shirai (2000:345) indicated in (49) below.

(49) Taiyoo wa nisi ni sizum-u.

Sun - TOP west LOC set-NPST

*The sun sets in the west.*

(50) Güneş batıdan bat-ar.

Sun west ABL set-NPST

*The sun sets in the west.*

Both *-tei-ru* and *-(I)yor* is incompatible with a gnomic situations, nonpast forms are more acceptable as in (49) and (50).

Teramura (1984) claims that habitual meaning that *-te i-ru* conveys begins before the utterance time and still continuous (and may probably ends in some day). Therefore it is compatible with time adverbials such as recently and nowadays. Habitual expressions in nonpast forms don't care the beginning or ending of the habits, just cares the regular duration.

Comrie (1976: 27,28) claims the difference between iterative and habitual can be complicated and while iterative is acceptable for the actions with repetition, habitual requires a situation stretching in a time period.

### 3.5 Futurate

Turkish *-(I)yor* morpheme has some other interpretations and sometimes behaves quite differently from Japanese *-tei-ru*.

The present progressive morpheme *-(I)yor* can denote either an ongoing or habitual event as mentioned before. Beyond that, it can denote planned events that would happen soon and sometimes indicates intention and used for expected future events or situations. Johanson (1994) named this function as *methodicalness* but we call it as *futurate*.

(51) O yarın İstanbul'a gid-i-yor. (*gid-* is phonologically conditioned allomorph of *git-*)

He/she tomorrow İstanbul – DAT git- ASP-NPST

*He/she is going to İstanbul tomorrow.*

(52) O bu yaz evlen-i-yor.

He/she this summer marry- ASP-NPST

*He/she is going to get married this summer.*

In Japanese *-tei-ru* can not denote planned future like *-(I)yor* does. Only simple present or future forms can correspond this meaning.

### 3.6 Presumptive

*-(I)yor*, a continuous (nonhabitual imperfective) and a progressive (continuous non-stative) aspect sometimes can be used with copulative *-dIr* denotes a presumptive expression as Johanson (1994) noted before. *-(I)yordur* (*-(I)yor + -dIr*) may occur with possibility words such as probably, presumably and perhaps.

(53) Kızın muhtemelen evde seni bekl-i-yor-dur.

Your daughter probably home-LOC you-ACC wait-ASP-NPST-COP

*Your daughter probably is waiting for you at home.*

(54) O bilgileri e-posta ile alıyordur herhalde.

He/she informations-ACC e-mail with/by receive ASP-NPST-COP probably.

*He/she probably receives informations by e-mail.*

(55) O sanırım bilgileri e-posta ile alıyor.

He/she I suppose informations-ACC e-mail with/by receive ASP-NPST-COP

*I suppose he/she receives informations by e-mail.*

It is worthy of note that in (55) presumptive sense can be obtained with *-(I)yor* and copulative *-dIr* is not needed. 'Sanırım' (I suppose) denotes presumption and it is acceptable with *-(I)yor* alone.

### 3.7 Historical Present

*-(I)yor* can be used, at narrative levels, to foreground the dynamic events both in literary works and public language and this function hasn't stressed enough as

Johanson (1971) noted. Story telling of a past occurrence can occur with *-(I)yor* form as follows:

(56) “3 gün evvel, 18.30 sularında, evime *dönüyorum*. *Dönemiyorum*. Bayram arifesinde, ne dolmuş ne taksi bulabildiğim için, evime yürümeye *karar veriyorum*. Mesafe çok değil, 15 dakikada “evim güzel evime” kavuşabilirim. Kulağımda hızlı müzik, ayaklarımda rahat botlar, yola *koyuluyorum*, ve olanlar *oluyor*. Bir üst sokakta, motorlu bir serseri, beni kaldırım ve duvar arasında köşeye *sıkıştırıyor*./.../” (Batu 2009)

*Intentional meaning: 3 days ago, at around 18.30, I am returning home. No, I couldn't.. Since I couldn't find neither a cab or a jitney on Bairam's eve, I decide to walk home. It isn't far that much and I could reach to my 'home sweet home' in 15 minutes. I've got fast music in my ears and comfy boots on my feet, I set off and what's done is done. A tramp with a bike corners me between the pavement and the wall in the next block. /.../*

In this extract (56), *-(I)yor* performs the historical present (HP) usage and reflects the narrators psychology more enthusiastic way and creates an air of vividness and immediacy. Normally Turkish has the morpheme *-dı* which is mainly a past tense marker, and used in the narration of a story along with *-miş* and the latter is also acts as a non-committative mood marker (Yavas 1980, Slobin& Aksu 1982, Johanson 2000). However, in this usage events are understood as having occurred prior to the moment of speaking and *the historical present* (HP) usage of *-(I)yor* plays a semantic role. The above incident denoting with *-(I)yor* occurs in a relative time existing in the narrating world so it doesn't occur in the utterance time. By choosing historical present usage of *-(I)yor*, the narrator can directly highlight the main points of the message that he wishes to convey with his addressee. Runge states that “the use of the HP represents an intentional departure from the expected norms in order to explicitly signal or “mark” the presence of a particular discourse feature” (2009: 1). The HP usage is actually irregular as Runge points out: “Proponents of both tense-based and aspect-based models have consistently acknowledged that the HP seems to be an irregular usage to say the least” (2009:13).

### 3.8 Ability

Another interpretation of *-(I)yor* implies an ability of a material or a person that described in the scope of universal truths. The ability meaning of *-(I)yor* can be obtained with the ability of the things or persons occurring permanently. The distinguished feature from habitual is its competency. While habitual sense denotes a situation occurring repeatedly considering one day it can be ended, ability sense only denotes the ability of the material or person and does not care its beginning or ending. Aspectual meaning can be observed in generic situations (imperfective) as follows:

(57) Bu çivi kıvrılıyor

This nail bent- ASP-NPST

*This nail (can/may bent) bents.*

(58) Bu yazıcı renkli çıktı veriyor.

This printer coloured output give-ASP-NPST.

*This printer (can/may give) gives coloured output.*

(59) Ken Almanca konuşuyor.

Ken German speak- ASP-NPST

*Ken (can/may) speaks German.*

Since it has a generic meaning, here it is accepted as an aspectual interpretation (subcategory of imperfective) rather than modality.

### 3.9 Imperative

–(*I*)*yor* can be used in the imperative function according to the context thus expresses necessity which derives from the authority of the speaker over the agent of the necessary act as Corcu (2003:148) noted and exemplified below.

(60) (Mother to her son) Başka laf istemiyorum. Bu akşam o yemeğe geliyorsun!

Another word want-NEG- ASP-NPST-F.Pers.Sing. This evening that dinner-DAT come- ASP-NPST-S.Pers.Sing

(Mother to her son) I don't want to hear another word. You are coming that dinner this evening!

–(*I*)*yor* shows an aspect category both with the functions of *imperative* and *ability* and if there is a modality it is shown with zero morpheme in both cases. The interaction with the modality of these interpretations can be discussed but it is beyond the scope of this work.

### 3.10 Comparison of Different Meanings of –*tei-ru* and –(*I*)*yor*

–*tei-ru* can denote resultative and perfective senses whereas –(*I*)*yor* can not, except progressive perfect interpretation. On the other hand –(*I*)*yor* takes on presumptiveness, futurate, historical present (HP), ability and imperative meanings which –*tei-ru* does not denote (Table 9).

Table 9. Comparison of the meaning of –*tei-ru* and –(*I*)*yor*

	progressive	resultative	perfect	habitual	presumptive	futurate	HP	ability	imperative
<i>tei-ru</i>	√	√	√	√	---	---	---	---	---
( <i>I</i> ) <i>yor</i>	√	---	√ (Progressive)	√	√	√	√	√	√

#### 4. Conclusion

The present study was compared the aspectual markers *-te i-ru* in Japanese and its counterpart *-(I)yor* in Turkish adopting lexical verb categories of Vendler's, Mourelatos', Kindaichi's and Johanson's. These categories were compared with each other to eliminate the lacking parts. Having examined these four categories, it is concluded that with activity verbs of Vendler (Kindaichi's durative, Johanson's nontransformative (+dynamic)) both *-te i-ru* and *-(I)yor* is acceptable and denote action in progress and with Vendler's accomplishment verbs (Johanson's finaltransformative (-punctual)) also these forms are compatible and refer an ongoing action requiring an endpoint. Moreover, Smith's Semelfactive category, which was added Vendler Categories, is compatible with both *-te i-ru* and *-(I)yor* and denote repetition of ongoing action. However, with some state verbs of Vendler (Kindaichi's stative, Johanson's nontransformative (-dynamic)) both *-te i-ru* and *-(I)yor* is anomalous. Nevertheless, in spite of the similarities noted above they have differences as well. For example, with Vendler's achievement verbs (Kindaichi's Instantaneous and Johanson's finaltransformative (+punctual)) *-te i-ru* denotes resultative state, whereas *-(I)yor* expresses a process leading up to the endpoint at given points in time.

Only examining the lexical verb categories are not sufficient to understand the behaviour of these markers. Therefore, the different meanings of *-te i-ru* and *-(I)yor* analyzed and compared with each other. Since, analyzing an aspectual morpheme is not a sole way to determine the aspectual meaning, verb categories, time adverb, context and the inherent meaning of the aspect morphemes have been taken into consideration as well. An imperfective marker *-te i-ru* covers the meaning of progressive, resultative, perfect or habitualness. On the other hand, in Turkish, various forms are used for these senses. Basically, *-(I)yor* refers to progressive meaning and habitualness, *-dI'* and *-mIş* refer to resultative and perfective meaning. But there is one exception, the progressive perfect meaning can be applied to *-(I)yor*, as far as durativity is concerned (but not as far as termination is concerned). Other than these meanings, *-(I)yor* also covers the meaning of futurate, presumptive, historical present (HP), ability and imperative which *-te i-ru* does not denote.

Nevertheless, in spite of their differences noted above, they have similarities in many respects. Both *-te i-ru* and *-(I)yor* forms are used most frequently in the meaning of 'ongoing progressive', despite various meanings are also available by these forms as previously mentioned.

The current work may also help educators to have an insight into the aspect morphemes discussed here. As for the educational implications, the findings of this article may particularly be beneficial for Turkish students who are acquiring Japanese as a second language as well as Japanese students learning Turkish regarding the acquisition of aspect markers studied here. These educational benefits can be derived from a broader commentary on this comparison but more investigation is needed.

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