

TÜRKİYE TÜRKÇESİNDE BİRLEŞİK İSİM VE YARI-BİRLEŞİK İSİM ÜZERİNE KARŞILAŞTIRMALI BİR İNCELEME

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ÖZET

Birleşik isimler, iki farklı sözcüğün bir araya gelerek kendi anlamlarından farklı bir anlam oluşturacak biçimde kaynaşip kalıplaşmasıyla oluşan isimlerdir. Bu çalışmada birleşik isim dışında kalan, kalıplaşmamış öbek yapıdaki isimler için *yarı-birleşik isim* terimi önerilmiştir. Daha sonra yarı-birleşik isimler, yapıları bakımından incelenmiş. Sözcük öbeklerinin, öbek düzleminden sözcük düzlemine geçerken, kalıplaşmadan, sadece isimleşerek yarı-birleşik isimleri nasıl kurduğu belirlenmiştir. Bu inceleme ve belirlemelerden sonra yarı-birleşik isimlerin aldıkları ek ve edatlar üzerinde durulmuştur. Sonuçta basit, türemiş ve birleşik isimler şeklindeki sınıflamaya yarı-birleşik isimler de eklenerek eksik kalmış bir terim ve konu ortaya konulmuştur (basit isim, türemiş isim; birleşik isim, yarı-birleşik isim).

Anahtar Kelimeler: Sözcük, isim, sözcük öbeği, birleşik isim, yarı-birleşik isim.

A COMPARATIVE STUDY ON COMPOUND NOUN AND SEMI-COMPOUND NOUN IN TURKEY TURKISH

ABSTRACT

Compound nouns are nouns that are formed by two different words that come together by coalescing and taking a fixed form, gaining another meaning from their own. In this study, the semi-compound noun term is proposed for the phrases that are not fixed. After that, the semi-compound nouns are examined in terms of their structure. Then, how phrases establish the semi-compound nouns, passing to word level than phrases

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*International Periodical For the Languages, Literature
and History of Turkish or Turkic
Volume 5/3 Summer 2010*

level, only by nominalisation, without having a fixed form is determined. After these examinations and identifications, the suffixes and postpositions that the semi-compound nouns have are emphasized. In the conclusion, by adding semi-compound nouns to the classification such as simple, derived and compound nouns a deficiency term and issue is put forward (simple noun, derived noun; compound noun, semi-compound noun).

Key Words: Word, noun, phrase, compound noun, semi-compound noun.

INTRODUCTION

The new word formed by coalescing and taking a fixed form of more than one word by losing their own meaning partially or entirely is called compound nouns (Zeynalov 1972, 511). Compound nouns are written inseparably: *Ayakkabı* (shoebbox = shoes), *açıkgöz* (open-eyed = smart), *havagazı* (air-gas = nonsense), *imambayıldı* (imampassedout / splitaubergines), *hanımeli* (lady's hand = honeysuckle) etc (Sinanoğlu 1958, 9) and (Korkmaz 1994, 182). We are proposing a new term for the noun phrases excluded from these compound nouns: Semi-compound nouns. We can define semi-compound nouns as the nouns formed by coalescing and taking a fixed form of more than one word by not losing their own meaning partially or entirely and that can be used as a noun.

In her book morphology Korkmaz, adopts the noun structures which do not have fixed forms, that is, he regards semi-compound nouns as compound nouns (Korkmaz 2003, 139). But in many other sources (Ergin 1998, Banguoğlu 1974, Hatiboğlu 1962, Karahan 2008, Özçelik 2000, Güneş 1999 etc.), the nouns which do not have fixed forms are considered as phrases. As a proof for that the inseparable writing of semi-compound nouns is put forward: *Çamaşır makinesi* (washing machine), *küçük kardeş* (little brother) etc..

1. Structures of Semi-Compound Nouns

Semi-compound nouns are the words formed by two different words which form more specific and clear meanings than they separately have. This term was chosen because of the meaning that makes these words related to each other. (Look at Kornflit "Compound Morphology" Kornflit 1997, 480). Semi-compound

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nouns, in terms of their usage, resemble to compound nouns. They can be used in the structures formed by compound nouns.

1.1. Using Possessive Construction as A Semi-Compound Noun

Possessive construction forms the semi-compound nouns that identify the entities according to their meronymy and possessive relations (Mayzel 1957, 184). If we examine these structures by regarding them as words rather than phrases, then we need to use the term semi-compound nouns but not the term noun phrases. Their being genitival or shortened genitival phrases matters according to the semi-compound structure.

1.1.1 Using Genitival Construction as A Semi-Compound Noun

They form the semi-compound nouns that are determined by the possessive relationship of an entity (Demir 2004, 279). The entity was determined through a private possessive relation.

“*Suyun önemi* tartışılmaz.” (Esendal 2003, 88) (*The importance of water* is out of debate.

“*Adamın kızını* tanımam.” (Füruzan 1996, 44) (I do not know the man’s daughter).

1.1.2. Using Shortened Genitival Construction as A Semi-Compound Noun

They are the denominations which have more common genitive and possessive relations but which are more stressed and continuous (Lewis 1967, 23). They reveal more various entity sorts and the name of the types, as semi-compound noun:

“*Belediye başkanı* konuşacak.” (Çaykara 2002, 87) (*The city manager* will make a speech).

“*Bahçe duvarı* yıkıldı.” (Esendal 2003, 32) (*The garden wall* collapsed).

1.2. Using Adjectival Construction as A Semi-Compound Noun

They are the phrases that are formed by the combination of a determinant adjective element and a determinant noun element without having any kind of suffixes (Hengirmen 2002, 141). The adjective element comes first in the phrases in the adjectival construction and the adjective is always singular. The adjective and noun elements can be phrases and they can also be a single word.

The adjectives that form the adjectival construction are words that shows the quality of the nouns or the words that modify them. The adjectives do not necessarily have to appear in syntax structure in Turkish. They appear in sentence structures to show the

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different qualities of nouns (Gadžiyeva 1986, 50). This feature makes the simple, derived and compound nouns more specific and conceivable, and by this way they enable more specific nouns to be produced. And these are the semi-compound nouns in an adjectival construction.

“*Hasta adam*, beni görünce yerinden kalktı.” (Güntekin 1980, 43) (When he saw me, *the ill man* stood up).

“*Büyük binalar*, bizim evin yanında küçücük görünüyor.” (Füruzan 1996, 88). (*The huge buildings* look rather small beside our house.

1.3. Using Interjection Phrases as A Semi-Compound Noun

They are the phrases that are formed by an interjection and a noun element (Özçelik 2000, 227). The interjection comes before and the noun element comes later. The accent is on the interjection. This kind of phrase, which does not participate in the process of making a sentence, is used for addressing. This kind forms, semi-compound noun by rarely making an addressing statement a noun:

“«*Yar aman*», feci bir «*Aman Allah!*» takip etti” (Güntekin 1980, 36) (“*Mercy lover*” and then came a bitter “*Mercy God!*”).

1.4. Using Verbal Noun Phrases as A Semi-Compound Noun

The words that are derived from verbs but that do not lose their verbal meanings, yet that are used in the sentence like nouns, adjectives, adverbs etc. are called verbal noun (Ergin 1980, 395). The new phrase formed by an infinitive, a participle or a gerund, and by the words or the phrases that comes before or after it is called verbal noun phrase. The difference between them is that one of them is added to the verbal root and the other is added to the sentence itself. The semi-compound nouns in the verbal phrase are formed by these elements in the verbal noun being used as nouns.

1.4.1. Using Infinitive Phrases as A Semi-Compound Noun

The new phrase which an infinitive phrases and words or phrases that comes before or after it form is called infinitive phrase (Karahan 1998, 21). If these infinitive phrases are used as nouns, the semi-compound nouns are obtained:

“*Bu güzel dostluğu korumak*, en önemli isteğim.” (Bener 2000, 90) (*Protecting this beautiful friendship* is my most significant wish).

“*Burada bir saat bekleyiş*, çok sıkıcı” (Füruzan 1996, 22) (*Waiting for an hour here is* very boring).

1.4.2. Using Participle Phrases as A Semi-Compound Noun

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The participle phrases, which are formed by a participle and by an element or elements that are dependent on this participle, is called participle phrase (Salman 2003, 193). If the adjective which these participle phrases form becomes a noun and is used as a noun, the semi-compound nouns are obtained.

“*Okuldayken derse geç gelen*, bugün işe de gelir.” (Anday 2002, 32) (The one, *who came late to the class*, comes late to the work today).

1.4.3. Using Gerund Phrases as A Semi-Compound Noun

The gerund phrases, which are formed by a gerund and by an element or elements that are dependent on this gerund, is called gerund phrase (Ergin 1980, 397). If the adverb which these gerund phrases form becomes a noun and is used as a noun, the semi-compound nouns are obtained:

“*Sen TV izlerken* ben kapıya vurdum.” (*While you watching TV*, I knocked door).

1.5. Using Postpositional Phrases as A Semi-Compound Noun

They are the phrases that are formed by a noun element and a postposition (Karahan 1998, 28). If the adverb which this postpositional phrases form becomes a noun and is used as a noun, the semi-compound nouns are obtained.

“Cümlede “*senin kadar*” edat öbeği, zarf tümleci görevinde kullanılmıştır.” (Dizdaroğlu 1976, 44) (In the sentence, the postpositional phrases “*as much as you*” is used as an adverbial clause).

1.6. Using Reduplications as A Semi-Compound Noun

The phrases which are formed by the repetition of the same sentence to accent and reinforce the meaning or by the usage of the words that have close or remote meanings are called reduplications (Tuna 1949, 88). By the usage of the elements in this reduplication structure as nouns, the semi-compound nouns in the reduplication structure are obtained.

“Burada herkes *eş dosttu*, onu çok iyi tanıyordu.” (Anday 2002, 40) (Everyone around here was *kith and kin*, they knew him very well).

“Yarın *çoluk çocuğu* da al getir.” (Bener 2000, 33) (Bring *wife and children* around too tomorrow).

1.7. Using Possessive Phrases as A Semi-Compound Noun

These are the phrases that are formed by a word which is added a possessive particle (Özçelik 2000, 225). This phrase, which is formed by “*ki*” (that/which/who), appears as a pronoun or adjective in the sentence. However, if the phrase becomes fixed while being used

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in the adjective structure, a semi-compound noun is obtained. Possessive phrases form the semi-compound nouns that stresses the possessiveness of somewhere, someone or sometime.

“Hırsız, adamın cebindekileri çalmış.” (Anday 2002, 11)
(The thief stole the things *that were in the man's pocket*).

“Çok ses çıkaranlar, alt kattakilerdi.” (Bener 2000, 45)
(Those who made loud noise were those *who were downstairs*).

1.8. Using Apposition Phrases as A Semi-Compound Noun

They are the phrases which are formed by a personal name and an apposition or a word expressing relationship (Ergin 1980, 389). Because this phrase defines a person, they form the semi-compound nouns according to whose apposition the persons are defined.

“Ayşe Hanım, bu akşam gelmeyecek.” (Anday 2002, 55)
(*Mistress Ayşe* is not going to come tonight).

“Lokantanın aşçısı, Ahmet Ustadır.” (Güntekin 1980, 88)
(The cook of the restaurant is *Master Ahmet*).

1.9. Using Abbreviation Phrases as A Semi-Compound Noun

Abbreviation phrases are the phrases which emerged from the various phrases and the sentences through corrosion and taking a fixed form and in which the connection between pieces is established by case suffixes and possessive suffixes (Özçelik 2000, 232). Through abbreviation phrases, it is possible to make compound nouns. While some of the abbreviation nouns which are formed by various structures are used temporarily, others become fixed and form compound words. We call the temporary ones compound noun made by abbreviation phrases.

“Hırsızın çaldığı eşyalar, pahada ağırdı.” (Bulunma Öbeği).
(The things the thief stole were *quite valuable*) (Locative Phrase).

“Çocukları tebrik, bizden de bekleniyordu.” (Belirtme Öbeği). (*Congratulating the children* was also expected from us) (Accusative Phrase).

1.10. Using Sentences as A Semi-Compound Noun

A sentence is occasionally used to refer an entity:

“Her zaman söylediği, “İnsanları severim.” yalanıydı.” (Çaykara 2002, 12) (“*I love people*” was a lie he always put forward).

2. Adding Suffixes and Prepositions to Semi-Compound Nouns

Semi-compound nouns can have the Suffixes and postpositions that other bare, derived and compound nouns have:

2.1. Adding Suffixes to Semi-Compound Nouns

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In Turkey Turkish semi-compound nouns can have the suffixes that other simple, derived and compound nouns have:

2.1.1. Semi-Compound Nouns and Derivational Suffixes

The nominalization suffixes and verbifying suffixes are added to semi-compound nouns derive some nouns and verbs from them.

2.1.1.1. Semi-Compound Nouns and Nominalization Suffixes

Adding nominalization suffixes to semi-compound nouns is a rare occurrence and the examples are very limited.

“Teyzen ne kadar *kara bahıtlı*ydı (ST+II).” (How *ill-stared* your aunt was).

“En kötü huyu, *kalp kırıcılığı*ydı (sf gr.+IIk).” (His worst habit was *his heartbreakingness*).

2.1.1.2. Semi-Compound Nouns and Verbifying Suffixes

Adding verbifying suffixes to semi-compound nouns is a rare occurrence and the examples are very limited. Verb samples which were derived from semi-compound nouns in onomatopoeia word structure are found:

“Mutlu ol diye seni *şak şakladılar* (tk gr.+IA).” (They *beat the big drum* in order to make you happy).

2.1.2. Semi-Compound Nouns and Ending (Inflectional Suffixes)

All endings (inflectional suffixes) can be added to semi-compound nouns. This feature enables semi-compound nouns to be used in various elements and phrases.

“Evleri, *sokağın arkasında*ydı.” (Eray 1994, 56) (Bulunma Eki) (Their house *was behind the street*.) (Locative Phrase).

“*Büyük bahçeyi* gördüm.” (Safa 2000, 22) (Belirtme Eki). (I saw *the large garden*) (Accusative Phrase).

“Geç geldiği için *Ali Bey'e* kızıyor.” (Yönelme Eki). (He gets angry *with Mr. Ali* because he comes late) (Dative Phrase).

“Bu maceradan sonra *arkadaşlarını aramaya* başladı.” (Ayrılma Eki). (After this adventure, he began *to look for his friends*) (Ablative Phrase).

2.2. Semi-Compound Nouns and Postpositions

Just like a noun, by having postpositions semi-compound nouns form postpositional phrases. This feature enables semi-compound nouns to be used as adverbial clause in the sentence:

“Onlar, *on gün önce* sizi sordular.” (Füruzan 1996, 56). (They asked about you *ten days ago*).

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CONCLUSION

1. The noun phrases that are formed by element's taking a fixed form in Turkey Turkish are called compound nouns.
2. The nouns that are not fixed and that are in the phrase state are not regarded as compound nouns because they are not fixed.
3. For the noun structures that are not fixed, the term semi-compound noun is proposed.
4. Unfixed possessive construction, adjectival construction and phrases in other structures that are excluded from compound nouns that are regarded both as words and as phrases are accepted as semi-compound nouns in terms of word level.
5. Just like compound nouns, semi-compound nouns can have derivational and inflectional suffixes and can be used as an element in the sentence.
6. Semi-compound nouns, by filling a space in the word level, will enable the studies about this subject to be conducted more properly (simple noun, derived noun; compound noun, semi-compound noun).
7. In addition, the coherence and ease in the stages of teaching "nouns according to their structures" will improve with this new classification.

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and History of Turkish or Turkic
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