

FOR REFERENCE

NOT TO BE TAKEN FROM THIS ROOM

THE FUTURE REFERENCE OF THE
TURKISH PROGRESSIVE MORPHEME [-İYOR]

by

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A Thesis Submitted in Partial Fulfillment
of the Requirements for the Degree of
Master of Arts in Linguistics

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TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

This is to certify that Işıl Kurtoğlu's thesis entitled "The Future Reference of the Turkish Progressive Morpheme [-iyor]" has been given appropriate supervision by me during the course of its preparation.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I would like to thank Prof. Dr. Hikmet Sebüktekin and Dr. Eser Erguvanlı for their help in the preparation of this paper.

I would also like to extend my gratitude to Prof. Dr. Tahsin Banguoğlu for providing me with a basic knowledge of tense, aspect and modality in Turkish.

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Introduction

Language is a constantly changing device of human communication. Some forms go out of use while new forms make way for themselves into the community of a living language. Turkish is also undergoing various such changes lexically, syntactically and semantically. New tenses, for instance, are gaining ground in rivalry with already existing forms, e.g.

(1) Şu anda radyo dinle-mek-te-yim.^{1,2}

"I am listening to the radio now."

{-mék} is the infinitive suffix and {-dé} is the locative suffix.

Thus, {-mek-té} is pushing its way into the language (here, {-dé} no longer expresses location) as a form denoting progressivity alongside with the already existing progressive form {-ıyor}:

(2) Şu anda radyo dinli-yor-um.

"I am listening to the radio now."

Another example is,

(3) Başbakan bugün şehrimize gel-miş-tir.

"The prime minister arrived at our town today."

{-miş} is the dubitative suffix and {-tir} is the emphatic suffix.

Likewise, {-miş-tir} is taking its place within the language as a form denoting Simple Past (here, {-miş} is no longer dubitative) alongside with the already existing Simple Past form {-dı}:

(4) Başbakan bugün şehrimize gel-di.

"The prime minister arrived at our town today."

The general concern of this study is to investigate into the nature of such a tense form in Turkish, namely, {-iyor}, which is pushing its way into the language as a rival to the long-existing aorist {-ir}.

The Turkish aorist has been and is presently being used as a tense morpheme which covers a time span starting from the past, encompassing the present and moving into the future: In narration (expressing past),

- (5) Derken çocuk hastalanır, geri dön-er-ler. (T. Panguoğlu, p.462)

"Then the child gets sick, they return."

Simple Present,

- (6) Ne olursa olsun, et tırnaktan avril-ma-zı.

"Whatever happens, the nail does not separate from the f

Future,

- (7) Yarın beraber gid-er-iz.

"Tomorrow we go together."

The Present Progressive morpheme {-iyor} indicates limited duration:

- (8) Şimdi gazete oku-yor-um.

"Now I am reading the newspaper."

- (9) Şimdi resim yap-ıyor.

"Now he is painting."

This morpheme has developed from a descriptive verb (yap-a-yoru-mak) whereby it has acquired a durative meaning:

yap-a yorı-r → yap-ı yoru → yap-ıyor (T.Banguoğlu, p.464)

A descriptive verb is formed by suffixation of gerundive forms [-yé] and [-yí] to auxiliary verbs like yap-mak, eyle-mek (to do), kılmak (to make), e.g. yap-a. It is a compound verb. stem the meaning of which is central to a compound verb:

yap-a-bil-mek,

"to be able to do"

al-r-ver-mek

"to casually take"

yürü-ye-dur-mak

"to be in the process of walking" (T. Banguoğlu, pp.314,488)

However, we observe that [-ıyor] does not solely express progressivity. It is also used to denote narration (past) where a change of style makes it preferable, and future meaning, as does the aorist:

In narration expressing past,

(10) O tarihte Türkiye'de III. Selim padişah ol-uyor.

(T. Banguoğlu, p.464)

"At that time in Turkey, Selim III. becomes (literally: is becoming) the sultan."

Simple Present,

(11) Ne olursa olsun, et tırnaktan ayrıl-mı-yor.

"Whatever happens, the nail does not separate (literally: is not separating) from the flesh."

Future,

(12) Bedri Rahmi sergisi aybaşında açıl-ıyor.

"Bedri Rahmi exhibition is opening at the beginning of the month."

The use of {-íyor} alongside the aorist in narration expressing past, and also its use in denoting Simple Present seem to have already been established within the language. In other words, {-íyor} is currently being used interchangeably with the aorist in expressing narrative past and Simple Present. Nevertheless, it seems that there are distinct differences between the future use of the aorist and {-íyor} thereof.

The specific concern of this study, therefore, is to investigate into this future use of {-íyor} as opposed to that of the aorist and the extent to which it is grammatically and semantically plausible to replace the real future {-yecék} with {-íyor}.

Language has both an individual and a social aspect. The individual aspect is a wilful and intellectual act which is accidental, heterogeneous, and an accessory. The social aspect is a product that is passively assimilated by the individual who can neither create nor modify it. It is essential and homogeneous. The former is termed "parole", the latter "langue" (Saussure, pp. 13-

We find it worth our while to study the above defined problem concerning the future use of {-íyor}, in relation to these definitions of "langue" and "parole". Our interest is to investigate this specific future use of {-íyor} to see whether it fits into the syntactic and/ or semantic system of the Turkish language, that is, whether it is a part of the Turkish "langue", or whether this particular usage depends entirely upon the native speaker's personal performance, that is, "parole".

In other words, we would like to pose the following question:

"Is the expression of future with {-iyor} determined by syntactic and/or semantic rules, or is it a matter of personal choice ?"

In the following study, our point of view is that the future reference of {-iyor} is limited largely by the semantic nature of the main verb of a sentence.³ We shall elaborate, with examples, that this particular problem is one concerning the Turkish "langue".

1. Semantic Classification of Verbs

We have claimed above that the choice of {-iyor} expressing futurity is determined by the semantic nature of the main verb of a sentence.

In this section, we shall first give a semantic classification of verbs, and then, show that certain of these classes reject the use of {-iyor} with future reference, while others accept it, regardless of the syntactic structure of the sentence. We shall go into the nature of these semantic verb classes, define them and apply to them the three possible future-denoting morphemes in Turkish, namely, {-iyor}, {-ir} and {-yecék}, the progressive morpheme, the aorist and the future morpheme, respectively. In so doing, we aim to accomplish two things:

1. Which of these sub-classes of verbs are available to {-iyor} for future reference,

and,

2. Where {-iyor} stands in expressing future reference in comparison with the other two future-denoting morphemes mentioned above.

The classification of verbs we are about to give below is by no means exhaustive, it is merely a basic one.

1.1 States

Stative verbs denote extended dynamic situations which have duration. These situations cover conditions, qualities or

states of affairs that remain the same over time, unless something happens to change them. This group of verbs do not answer the question, "What happened?" or "What is happening?"

-- Ne oldu?

"What happened?"

-- Bardak kırıldı.

"The glass broke." Non-stative verbs

-- Kendimi yorgun hissettim.

"I felt tired."

but not,

--^{*} Bardak kırık.

"The glass is broken!"

--^{*} Yorgunum. Stative verbs

"I am tired."

A verb that is specified as a state is accompanied by a subject noun (N) which is its patient.

Let us apply the above information to the future-denoting morphemes in Turkish:^{4,5}

(13)-a * Yarına bu ekmek bayat ol-ur.

^N
"Tomorrow this piece of bread will go stale
(literally: goes stale)."

-b * Yarına bu ekmek bayat ol-acak.

"Tomorrow this piece of bread will go stale."

-c * Yarına bu ekmek bayat ol-uyor.

"Tomorrow this piece of bread will go stale
(literally: is going stale)."

(14)-a * Yarına bu kedi ölü ol-ur.

N

"Tomorrow this cat will be dead (literally: becomes dead)."

-b * Yarına bu kedi ölü ol-acak.

"Tomorrow this cat will be dead."

-c * Yarına bu kedi ölü oluyor.

"Tomorrow this cat will be dead (literally: is becoming dead.)"

(15)-a * Yarına bu tel kopuk ol-ur.

N

"Tomorrow this piece of wire will be split (literally: becomes split)."

-b * Yarına bu tel kopuk ol-acak.

"Tomorrow this piece of wire will be split.

-c * Yarına bu tel kopuk ol-uyor.

"Tomorrow this piece of wire will be split (literally: is becoming split)."

The above examples show that this sub-class of verbs is not compatible with progressivity or futurity.. They also show that the syntactic subjects of these verbs, that is, the semantic patients are, needless to say, not the instigators of the states expressed by the verbs.

1.2 Non-States

Non-stative verbs are distinguishable from statives by the fact that they are happenings, events, and not continuing situations.

Unlike states, they can appear in the progressive form:

-- Bardak kırıl-ıyor.

"The glass is breaking." non-state

but not,

* -- Bardak kırık ol-uyor.

"The glass is being broken." state

Non-states answer the question, "What happened ?" or "What is happening ?" They describe dynamic situations which involve change; that is, different phases of the situation are different from one another.

A further categorization within non-statives will give us Process and Action verbs.

1.3 Processes

Process verbs describe events which denote a change in the state or condition of the subject noun, so that this event gives way to a new, terminal state. The verb is specified as a process and is accompanied by a subject noun (N), which is its patient, for, the process still involves a relation between a N and a state. These verbs answer the question, "What happened to N ?"

--Bardağa ne oldu ?

"What happened to the glass ?"

--Bardak kırıldı.

"The glass broke."

Let us apply the above information to the future-denoting

orphemes:

(16)-a Yarına bu ekme*k* bayatlamış ol-ur.

"Tomorrow this piece of bread will go stale
(literally: goes stale)."

-b Yarına bu ekme*k* bayatlamış ol-acak.

"Tomorrow this piece of bread will go stale."

-c * Yarına bu ekme*k* bayatlamış ol-uyor.

"Tomorrow this piece of bread will go stale
(literally: is going stale)."

(17)-a Yarına bu kedi ölmüş ol-ur.

"Tomorrow this cat will be dead (literally:
becomes dead)."

-b Yarına bu kedi ölmüş ol-acak.

"Tomorrow this cat will be dead."

-c* Yarına bu kedi ölmüş ol-uyor.

"Tomorrow this cat will be dead (literally:
is becoming dead)."

(18)-a Yarına bu tel kopmuş ol-ur.

"Tomorrow this piece of wire will be split
(literally: becomes split)."

-b Yarına bu tel kopmuş ol-acak.

"Tomorrow this piece of wire will be split."

-c * Yarına bu tel kopmuş ol-uyor.

"Tomorrow this piece of wire will be split
(literally: is becoming split)."

The above examples show that this sub-class of verbs is not compatible with {-iyor} for future reference, but will make use of {-ir} and {-yecék} to express futurity..

1.4 Actions

Action verbs describe actions which neither denote a change nor have an end result. The event can continue forever or terminate any time. These verbs imply that they can be accompanied by subject nouns (N) which are related to them as agents and are specified as animate, most often also as human. They express an activity or action, something which someone does. Action verbs are distinguished from process verbs by virtue of the fact that they answer the question, "What did N do?" Thus,

-- Ali ne yaptı?

"What did Ali do?"

-- Bardağı kırdı.

"He broke the glass."

but not,

--* Hastalandı.

"He became sick."

On the other hand, a process sentence answers the question, "What happened to N?" which an action sentence does not:

-- Ali'ye ne oldu?

"What happened to Ali?"

-- Hastalandı.

but not,

--* Bardağı kırdı.

"He broke the glass."

The subject N in an action sentence is no longer the patient of the verb. It does not specify something which is in some state or changing its state, but rather something which performs the action. Such a N is specified as the agent of the verb. Therefore, action verbs are agent-controlled events that occur momentarily in time..

(19)-a Ayşe yarın gid-er.

"Ayşe goes tomorrow."

-b Ayşe yarın gid-ecek.

"Ayşe will go tomorrow."

-c Ayşe yarın gid-iyor.

"Ayşe is going tomorrow."

(20)-a Bu kitabı yarın sana ver-ir-im.

"Tomorrow I will give (literally: give) this book to you."

-b Bu kitabı yarın sana ver-eceğim.

"Tomorrow I will give this book to you."

-c Bu kitabı yarın sana ver-iyor-um.

"Tomorrow I will give (literally: am giving) this book to you."

(21)-a Teyzem yarın saat 5'te gel-ir.

"My aunt will come (literally: comes) tomorrow at 5 o'clock."

-b Teyzem yarın saat 5'te gel-ecek.

"My aunt will come tomorrow at 5 o'clock."

-c Teyzem yarın saat 5'te gel-iyor.

"My aunt is coming at 5 o'clock tomorrow."

The above examples show that this sub-class of verbs is compatible with both [-ır] and [-iyor] used with future reference.

1.5. Process and Action

As a process, the verb denotes a change in the condition of an object N, its patient. As an action, it expresses what someone, its agent, does. Here, the agent, someone who does something, does it to something, the patient of a process. The patient in process and action verbs undergoes a change of condition, whereas the patient in action verbs does not. This is the principal distinction between the patient of a process and action verb, and that of an action verb:

-- Ali ne yaptı?

"What did Ali do?"

-- Bardağı kırdı. action

"He broke the glass."

-- Bardağa ne oldu?

"What happened to the glass?"

-- Ali kırdı. process

"Ali broke it."

Therefore, a verb which has not been specified as a state can be specified as a process, an action, or both. This latter sub-class of verbs takes agent Ns as subjects, and patient Ns as objects.

Let us apply the above information to the future-denoting morphemes:

- (22)-a Babam arabasını yarın tamir ettir-ir.
"My father has his car repaired tomorrow."
-b Babam arabasını yarın tamir ettir-ecek.
"My father will have his car repaired tomorrow."
-c Babam arabasını yarın tamir ettir-iyor.
"My father is having his car repaired tomorrow."
- (23)-a Ahmet Bey yakında evini yık-ar.
"Soon, Ahmet Bey will have his house demolished (literally: has ... demolished)."
-b Ahmet Bey yakında evini yık-acak.
"Soon, Ahmet Bey will have his house demolished."
-c Ahmet Bey yakında evini yık-ıyor.
"Soon, Ahmet Bey is having his house demolished."
- (24)-a Evindeki bütün yasak yayınları yakında yak-ar.
"Soon, he will burn (literally: burns) all outlawed publications in his house."
-b Evindeki bütün yasak yayınları yakında yak-acak.
"Soon, he will burn all outlawed publications in his house."
-c Evindeki bütün yasak yayınları yakında yak-ıyor.
"Soon, he will burn (literally: is burning) all outlawed publications in his house."

The above examples show that this sub-class of verbs is compatible with [-ir] and [-iyor] used with future reference.

1.6 Ambient

Let us consider the following examples:

-- (hava) sıcak.

"It is warm."

-- (Vakit) geç.

"It is late."

The verbs in these examples are all-encompassing states that cover the total environment, not a particular object within it. Ambient verbs denoting states do not answer the question, "What is happening?"

Now, let us consider the following set of examples:

-- Yağmur yağ-ıyor.

"It is raining."

-- Kar yağ-ıyor.

"It is snowing."

These sentences do not express states, but rather actions, for they answer, "What is happening?" The verb involves an all-encompassing event which does not refer to some specific thing within the environment:

(25)-a Bu gidişle yarın hava çok sıcak ol-ur.

"It seems like tomorrow the weather will be
(literally: is) very warm."

-b Bu gidişle yarın hava çok sıcak ol-acak.

"It seems like tomorrow the weather will be very
warm."

-c* Bu gidişle yarın hava çok sıcak ol-uyor.

"It seems like tomorrow the weather will be
(literally: is being) very warm."

(26)-a Yarın çok geç ol-ur.

"Tomorrow will be (literally: is) too late."

-b Yarın çok geç ol-acak.

"Tomorrow will be too late."

-c* Yarın çok geç ol-uyor.

"Tomorrow will be (literally: is being) too late."

The above examples show that ambient verbs of state are not compatible with {-iyor} used for expressing future reference, whereas this is possible with the aorist {-ir}.

(27)-a Yarın yağmur yağ-ar.

"It will rain (literally: rains) tomorrow."

-b Yarın yağmur yağ-acak.

"It will rain tomorrow."

-c Yarın yağmur yağ-ıyor.

"It will rain (literally: is raining) tomorrow."

(28)-a Bence iki güne kadar kar gel-ir.

"In my opinion, snow will come (literally: comes) in two days."

-b Bence iki güne kadar kar gel-ecek.

"In my opinion, snow will come in two days."

-c Bence iki güne kadar kar gel-iyor.

"In my opinion, snow will come (literally: is coming) in two days."

The above examples show that ambient verbs of action are compatible with both {-ir} and {-iyor} used to express future reference.

To sum up, verbs are specified in the following six ways:⁶

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
V	V	V	V	V	V
state.	process	action	process action	state ambient	action ambient
-	-	+	+	-	+

(+) denotes verb is compatible with {-iyor} used with future reference.

(-) denotes verb is incompatible with {-iyor} used with future reference.

Before going any further we would like to elaborate on the type of semantic subjects the above classes of verbs take. So far, we have mentioned that some of these verbs take agents, whereas others take patients.

An agent is the performer of an action. For the subject to be an agent, the verb has to be an action verb, which requires an animate subject. Therefore, the agent is the animate subject of an action verb:

-- Ayşe pencereyi kapattı.
agent + action
"Ayşe closed the window."

Some Ns can occur as agents of action verbs while others cannot. In other words, while it is possible to say, "Ali, Ayşe, the girls, the cat" did something, the same is not possible for, "the table" or "the glass". In order for a N to appear as an agent it has to have the power to do something, a thing which has an inbuilt force or a motivation. This concept of motivation

corresponds largely to the concept of animateness; that is, it is generally animate beings which have this self-motivating force.

However, there are some Ns which seem to occur as agents and are not animate:

-- Hava kirliliği çok insanı yok etti.
- animate + action

"Air pollution killed many people."

-- Rüzgar Doğu'dan esti.
- animate + action

"The wind blew from the East."

-- Kar yolları kapadı.
- animate + action

"The snow closed the highways."

In the above examples, the subject Ns seem to have a force of their own which enables them to perform certain actions. In other words, on the surface, they seemingly perform the function of an agent. However, this type of subject Ns are, in fact, instruments, that is, they are inanimate forces or objects causally involved in the action or state identified by the verb (Fillmore, p.24)

A patient, on the other hand, is directly affected by the action specified by the verb. The patient may be either an animate or an inanimate N, a physical object (Falk, p. 263):

-- Ali Ayşe'yi sever.
patient - action
+animate

"Ali likes Ayşe."

- Bardak kırıldı.
 patient + process
 - animate
 "The glass broke."
- Köpek öldü.
 patient + process
 + animate
 "The dog died."
- Bardak kırık.
 patient + state
 - animate
 "The glass is broken."
- Köpek ölü.
 patient + state
 + animate
 "The dog is dead."
- Ali duvara vurdu.
 patient process-
 - animate action
 "Ali hit the wall."
- Ali oğluna vurdu.
 patient process-
 + animate action
 "Ali hit his son."

The patient specifies what it is that is in a state, or what it is that undergoes a process.

The agent-patient relationship of nouns to the four types

of verbs, mainly of state, process, action, and process-action seem to play a fundamental semantic role in pointing out the future significance of {-iyor}.

However, another noun-verb relationship, namely experiencer-experiential, is also relevant here. Therefore, we shall now dwell upon how this relationship fits into the above four types of verbs, and what significance these experiential verbs have in the future use of {-iyor}.

1.7 Experiential

These verbs involve a mental experience and are accompanied by an experiencer. They do not take agents, but rather experiencers for, the so called "agent" is not the instigator of an action, but the mental experiencer of something. An experiencer is not someone who does something; he is one who is mentally disposed in some way, one who experiences the wanting, knowing or liking of something.

Experiential verbs may be states,

-- Ali şarkımı beğendi.
experiencer experiential

"Ali liked my song."

-- Ayşe gerçeği biliyordu.
experiencer experiential

"Ayşe knew the truth."

or processes,

-- Ali köpeği gördü.⁷
experiencer experiential

"Ali saw the dog."

-- Ayşe yeğeninini adını unuttu.

experiencer experiential

"Ayşe forgot her niece's name."

Consider the following examples of experiential verbs
of state:

(29)-a Birazdan bir bardak su iste-r-im.⁸

"In a while, I shall crave for (literally:
crave for) a glass of water."

-b Birazdan bir bardak su iste-yeceğ-im.

"In a while, I shall crave for a glass of water."

-c* Birazdan bir bardak su isti-yor-um.

"In a while, I shall crave for (literally:
am craving for) a glass of water."

(30)-a Yakında bu konu ile ilgili herşeyi bil-ir-im.

"Soon, I will know (literally: know) everything
concerning this subject."

-b Yakında bu konu ile ilgili herşeyi bil-eceğ-im.

"Soon, I will know everything concerning this
subject."

-c* Yakında bu konu ile ilgili herşeyi bil-iyor-um.

"Soon, I will know (literally: am knowing)
everything concerning this subject."

(31)-a Bu gidişle çocuklar okullarını daha çok sev-er-ler.

"In the future, children will like (literally:
like) their school more."

(31)-b Bu gidişle çocuklar okullarını daha çok sev-ecek-ler.

"In the future, children will like their school more."

-c* Bu gidişle çocuklar okullarını daha çok sev-iyor-lar.

"In the future, children will like (literally: are liking) their school more."

Now, consider the following examples of experiential verbs

of process:

(32)-a Onu yarın köşede gör-ür-sün.⁹

"You will see (literally: see) him at the corner tomorrow."

-b Onu yarın köşede gör-ecek-sin.

"You will see him at the corner tomorrow."

-c* Onu yarın köşede gör-üyor-sun.

"You will see (literally: are seeing) him at the corner tomorrow."

(33)-a İlerde sesimizi daha sık duy-ar-sınız.

"In the future, you will hear (literally: hear) about us more often."

-b İlerde sesimizi daha sık duy-acak-sınız.

"In the future, you will hear about us more often."

-c* İlerde sesimizi daha sık duy-uyor-sunuz.

"In the future, you will hear (literally: are hearing) about us more often."

(34)-a Olup bitenleri yakında hatırla-r-sın.

"Soon, you will remember (literally: remember) all that has happened."

(34)-b Olup bitenleri yakında hatırla-yacak-sın.

"Soon, you will remember all that has happened."

-c* Olup bitenleri yakında hatırlı-yor-sun.

"Soon, you will remember (literally: are remembering) all that has happened."

Examples (29-31)-c and examples (32-34)-c show that neither state nor process verbs, respectively, are compatible with {-iyor} used for future reference, when they are, at the same time experiential.

Examples (29-31)-a and examples (32-34)-a show that both experiential verbs of state and process, respectively, may express futurity when used with the aorist.

Finally, consider the following sentences composed of action verbs:

(35)-a Onu bize yarın göster-ir-sin.

"You will show (literally: show) that to us tomorrow."

-b Onu bize yarın göster-ecek-sin.

"You will show that to us tomorrow."

-c Onu bize yarın göster-iyor-sun.

"You will show (literally: are showing) that to us tomorrow."

(36)-a Yarın randevumuzu bana o hatırlat-ır.

"He will remind (literally: reminds) me of our appointment tomorrow."

-b Yarın randevumuzu bana o hatırlat-acak.

"He will remind me of our appointment tomorrow."

-c Yarın randevumuzu bana o hatırlat-ıyor.

"He will remind (literally: is reminding) me of our appointment tomorrow."

(37)-a Yarın Taksim Meydanında sesinizi iyice duyur-ur-sunur

"You will be heard (literally: are heard) well at the Taksim Square tomorrow."

-b Yarın Taksim Meydanında sesinizi iyice duyur-acak-sınır

"You will be heard well at the Taksim Square tomorrow."

-c Yarın Taksim Meydanında sesinizi iyice duyur-uyor-sunur

"You will be heard (literally: are being heard) well at the Taksim Square tomorrow."

Only non-action verbs are intrinsically experiential.

However, when experiential verbs are used in the causative form, as in the above examples, they are most often turned into action verbs, in which case, we may treat them as action verbs, and thus they are compatible with {-ıyor} used for future reference.

To sum up, experiential verbs can be states, processes, but not actions. They are not compatible for future use with {-ıyor}, because they are not action verbs taking agents.

The only occasion where an experiential verb may be used with {-ıyor} for future reference, is when it is transformed into an action verb by being causatively derived from processes of the kind illustrated in examples (32-a) to (34-c).

Therefore, our hypothesis stands by virtue of the fact that {-ıyor} is used, for future reference, only with action verbs,

taking agents, and not with experiential verbs.

Now, we can elaborate on the semantic structure of {-iyor} which, as a result of the heretofore claim, gives way to two different types of interpretations. Here, we would like to mention once again that we are leaving out the third and the fourth interpretations of {-iyor}, namely its use in narration and in habitual action, for, these interpretations are beyond the scope of our study.

A. {-iyor} as a verb inflection meaning PROGRESSIVE:

This meaning is one of limited duration, that is, the event or series of events is understood to be in progress at the time of reference, which is the moment the sentence is uttered:

(38) Ellerimi yıkı-yor-um.

"I am washing my hands."

B. {-iyor} as a verb inflection meaning ANTICIPATIVE:

This meaning is one that seems to involve the current relevance of some action which the agent anticipates performing. Thus,

(39) Ayşe gid-iyor.

"Ayşe is going."

might refer to the current relevance of a single action Ayşe contemplates for tomorrow night, next week or next year. Since the anticipative inflection involves some sort of intention on the part of an agent, an agent must be present. The verb, therefore, must be an action.

To sum up, since the anticipative inflection involves intention, it requires an agent; and, only action verbs take agents,¹⁰ Therefore, the anticipative {-iyor} is only used with action verbs.

The difference between the progressive {-iyor} and the anticipative one is a subtle one. Native speakers generally tend to take the progressive {-iyor} as the first interpretation, unless the situation expressed by a particular statement carries future implications; or, when an adverb of time, such as, "tomorrow", "soon", etc. is attached to the statement.

We have seen, so far, that the anticipative use of the Turkish aorist is much wider than that of {-iyor}. The aorist may express futurity with both action verbs and experiential verbs. In this sense, it is closer to {-yecék}. The future use with {-iyor}, on the other hand, is limited, by semantic factors, to action verbs only.

We would like to mention, in passing, that {-iyor} may carry future tones in special situations, in larger contexts, regardless of the verb being an action or an experience, such as when giving stage directions,

(40) İkinci perdenin başında, karının ağladığını görünce
çok üzül-üyor-sun.
experiential

"When you see your wife crying, at the beginning of the second act, you will feel (literally: are feeling) very sorry.

(41) Çocuğun anlattıklarından sonra yavaş yavaş geçmişini
hatırlı-yor-sun.

experiential

"After hearing the child's story, you will remember
(literally: are remembering) the past slowly by
slowly."

or in simulated occurrences where one speaks of the possibility
of something happening in the future,

(42) Bir de bakıyorsun, ilerde yaptıklarımıza çok
pişman ol-uyor-uz.

experiential

"It might so happen that in the future we may regret
(literally: are regretting) very much what we have
done."

(43) Farzet ki bütün fedakarlıkların ilerde unutul-uyor,
ne yaparsın? experiential

"Suppose that in the future all your sacrifices
are forgotten (literally: are being forgotten),
what would you do?"

In these types of examples, however, it is possible to
interpret the future meaning of {-iyor} in the main verbs as
a happening that might hypothetically occur when a certain time
in the future becomes, so to speak, present. In other words,
a "progressive {-iyor}" is imagined, thought or given a possibility
to happen some time in the future. We, therefore, do not inter-
pret the above use of {-iyor}, illustrated in examples (40)-(43),
as the anticipative {-iyor} where a real action is intended to
happen in the future and not merely simulated or imagined."

A good instance for this simulative or imaginary future use of **{-iyor}** would probably be the way a fortune-teller uses it:

(44) Haneye ay doğ-uyor.

"The moon is rising above your house."

(45) İki vakte kadar iyi bir haber al-iyor-sun.

"In two measuring periods of time, you will receive (literally: are receiving) a (piece of) good news."

(46) Önce için kabar-ıyor, sonra ferahlı-yor-sun.

"First, you will feel gloomy (literally: are feeling), then you will feel peaceful (literally: are feeling)."

Notice also that this simulative use with **{-iyor}** is not compatible with either stative or process verbs:

(47)* Bir de bakıyorsun ki yarına bu ekmek bayat ol-uyor.

"It might so happen that tomorrow this piece of bread will go stale (literally: is going stale)."

(48)* Bir de bakıyorsun ki yarına bu ekmek bayatlamış ol-uyor.

"It might so happen that tomorrow this piece of bread will go stale (literally: will have gone stale)."

Hence, we maintain that it is only the anticipative **{-iyor}** which carries a true future meaning, and that it does so only with verbs of action.

2. A Syntactic Look into the Future References of [-ıyor], [-ır], and [-ecek]

So far, we have tried to make our point that [-ıyor] has a future reference only when used with action verbs, and not with experiential verbs. Now, we shall further elaborate on our claim from a syntactic point of view, to show that the limitation of the interchangeability of [-ıyor] with the other two future-denoting morphemes does not arise from the syntactic structure of the main verb of a sentence, but from semantic factors thereof, as illustrated in Section 1.

To do this, we shall put to test [-ıyor] used with different verb forms. The verbs selected shall be both action verbs and experiential verbs, to prove that although [-ıyor] may carry a future reference with action verbs, regardless of the verb form, it cannot with experiential verbs.

2.1 Causative form [-dır]

(49)-a İlerde bu konu bizi çok düşün-dür-ür.¹¹

"In the future this problem will make us ponder
(literally: ponder) very much.

-b* İlerde bu konu bizi çok düşün-dür-üyor.

"In the future this problem will make us ponder
(literally: is making us ponder) very much."

(50)-a İlerde sempatikliğiyle herkese kendini sev-dır-ır.

"In the future, with her charm, she will make
everyone like her (literally: makes ... like)."

- (50)-b* İlerde sempatikliğiyle herkese kendini sev-dir-iyor.
"In the future, with her charm, she will make everyone like (literally: is making ... like) her."
- (51)-a Yakında disiplinli çalışmasıyla bizleri utan-dir-ir.
"Soon, he will put us to shame (literally: puts ... to shame) by his well-disciplined work."
-b* Yakında disiplinli çalışmasıyla bizleri utan-dir-ıyor.
"Soon, he will put us to shame (literally: is putting ... to shame) by his well-disciplined work."
- (52)-a Paketleri gümrükten yarın çakar-t-tır-ır-ız.
"We will withdraw (literally: withdraw) the packages from the customs tomorrow."
-b Paketleri gümrükten yarın çakar-t-tır-ıyor-uz.
"We will withdraw (literally: are withdrawing) the packages from the customs tomorrow."
- (53)-a Avukatımızı yarın Ankara'dan getir-t-ir-iz.
"We will summon (literally: summon) our lawyer from Ankara tomorrow."
-b Avukatımızı yarın Ankara'dan getir-t-iyor-uz.
"We will summon (literally: are summoning) our lawyer from Ankara tomorrow."
- (54)-a Yarın bütün dükkanları kapat-tır-ır-lar.
"They will keep (literally: keep) all the stores closed tomorrow."

(52)-b Yarın bütün dükkanları kapat-tır-ıyor-lar.

"They will keep (literally: are keeping) all the stores closed tomorrow."

The verbs in examples (49-51)-b are experiential, and when used in the causative form with {-iyor}, they do not denote anticipation.

The verbs in examples (52-54)-b are action verbs, and when used in the causative form with {-iyor}, they denote anticipation.

Examples (49-54)-a show that the aorist may denote anticipation when the main verb is in the causative form, regardless of it being an experiential verb (49-51)-a, or an action verb: (52-54)-a.

2.2 Passive form {-ıl, -in}

(55)-a Suçluların affedilmesi yeni yıldan sonra düşün-ül-ür.

"Reprieval of the guilty will be considered (literally: is considered) after the new year."

-b* Suçluların affedilmesi yeni yıldan sonra düşün-ül-üyor.

"Reprieval of the guilty will be considered (literally: is being considered) after the new year."

(56)-a Bu sorunun cevabı ne zaman bil-in-ir?

"When will the answer to this question be known (literally: is known)?"

- b* Bu sorunun cevabı ne zaman bil-in-iyor?
"When will the answer to this question be known
(literally: is being known)?"
- (57)-a Yakında herşey unut-ul-ur.
"Soon, everything will be forgotten (literally:
is forgotten)."
- b* Yakında herşey unut-ul-uyor.
"Soon, everything will be forgotten (literally:
is being forgotten)."
- (58)-a Suçlular yakında serbest bırak-ıl-ır.
"The guilty will soon be set free (literally:
are set free)."
- t Suçlular yakında serbest bırak-ıl-ıyor.
"The guilty will soon be set free (literally:
are being set free)."
- (59)-a Önümüzdeki ay nüfus sayımı yap-ıl-ır.
"A census will be held (literally: is held)
next month."
- b Önümüzdeki ay nüfus sayımı yap-ıl-ıyor.
"A census will be held (literally: is being
held) next month."
- (60)-a Programa göre, yarın önce kaleye çık-ıl-ır.
"According to the schedule, tomorrow the fortress
will be toured (literally: is toured) first."
- b Programa göre, yarın önce kaleye çık-ıl-ıyor.
"According to the schedule, tomorrow the fortress
will be toured (literally: is being toured) first"

The verbs in examples (55-57)-b are experiential, and when used in the passive form with **{-iyor}**, they do not express futurity.

The verbs in examples (58-60)-b are action verbs, and when used in the passive form with **{-iyor}**, they denote futurity.

Examples (55-60)-a show that the aorist may denote anticipation when the main verb is in the passive form, regardless of it being an experiential verb (55-57)-a, or an action verb (58-60)-a.

2.3 Reciprocal form **{-ır}**

(61)-a Onunla ilerde daha iyi anla-ş-ır-ız.

"We will get along (literally: get along) with him better in the future."

-b* Onunla ilerde daha iyi anla-ş-ıyor-uz.

"We will get along (literally: are getting along) with him better in the future."

(62)-a Birbirinizi kırmazsanız ilerde daha çok sev-iş-ir-sınız.

"If you don't hurt each other, you will like (literally: like) each other more in the future."

-b* Birbirinizi kırmazsanız ilerde daha çok

sev-iş-iyor-sunuz.

"If you don't hurt each other, you will like (literally: are liking) each other more in the future."

(63)-a Finale kalanlar yarın son olarak çek-iş-ir.

"The finalists will compete (literally: compete) for the last time tomorrow."

-b Finale kalanlar yarın son olarak çek-iş-iyor.

"The finalists will compete (literally: are competing) for the last time tomorrow."

(64)-a Sizinle yarın köşede bul-uş-ur-uz.

"We will meet (literally: meet) with you at the corner tomorrow."

-b Sizinle yarın köşede bul-uş-uyor-uz.

"We will meet (literally: are meeting) with you at the corner tomorrow."

The verbs in examples (61-62)-b are experiential, and when used with [-iyor] in the reciprocal form, they do not express futurity.

The verbs in examples (63-64)-b are action verbs, and when used with [-iyor] in the reciprocal form, they denote futurity.

Examples (61-64)-a show that the aorist may denote anticipation when the main verb is in the reciprocal form, regardless of it being an experiential verb (61,62)-a, or an action verb (63,64)-a

2.4 Reflexive form [-in]

(65)-a Bu güzel habere ilerde çok sev-in-ir.

"This piece of good news will make him very happy (literally: makes ... happy) in the future."

-b* Bu güzel habere ilerde çok sev-in-iyor.

"This piece of good news will make him very happy (literally: is making ... happy) in the future."

(66)-a Yaptığın bu işle ilerde haklı olarak öv-ün-ür-sün.

"In the future, you will have a right to boast (literally: have a right to boast) of your good performance."

-b* Yaptığın bu işle ilerde haklı olarak öv-ün-üyor-sun.

"In the future, you will have a right to boast (literally: are having a right to boast) of your good performance."

(67)-a Bu akşam hepiniz yıka-n-ır-sınız.

"This evening, you will all wash (literally: wash) yourselves."

-b Bu akşam hepiniz yıka-n-ıyor-sunuz.

"This evening, you will all wash (literally: are washing) yourselves."

(68)-a Bu akşam sizde topla-n-ır-ız.

"This evening we will gather (literally: gather) at your place."

-b Bu akşam sizde topla-n-ıyor-uz.

"This evening we will gather (literally: are gathering) at your place."

The verbs in examples (65,66)-b are experiential, and when used with {-ıyor} in the reflexive form, they do not express futurity.

The verbs in examples (67,68)-b are action verbs, and when used with {-ıyor} in the reflexive form, they denote futurity

Examples (65-68)-a show that the aorist may denote anticipation when the main verb is in the reflexive form, regardless of it being an experiential verb (65,66)-a, or an action verb (67,68)-a.

2.5 Real Conditional form {-yse}

(69)-a Bu elbiseyi alır-sa-n annen çok beğen-ir.

"If you buy this dress, your mother will like
(literally: likes) it very much."

-b* Bu elbiseyi alır-sa-n annen çok beğen-iyor.

"If you buy this dress, your mother will like
(literally: is liking) it very much."

(70)-a İlerde ne yapar-sa-n yap seni koru-r-um.¹²

"Whatever you do in the future I will back you up
(literally: back ... up)."

-b* İlerde ne yapar-sa-n yap seni koru-yor-um.¹²

"Whatever you do in the future I will back you up
(literally: am backing ... up)."

(71)-a Açıklama yapar-sa-n durumu daha iyi anla-r-ım.

"If you give an explanation, I will understand
(literally: understand) the situation better."

-b* Açıklama yapar-sa-n durumu daha iyi anlı-yor-um.

"If you give an explanation, I will understand
(literally: am understanding) the situation
better."

(72)-a Yarın gel-ir-se senin için gel-ir.

"If he comes tomorrow, he comes for you."

-b Yarın gel-ir-se senin için gel-iyor.

"If he comes tomorrow, he comes (literally:
is coming) for you."

(73)-a Bilet işini halled-er-se-m yarın Ankara'ya
gid-er-im.

"If I manage to get a ticket, I will go (literally:
go) to Ankara tomorrow."

-b Bilet işini halled-er-se-m yarın Ankara'ya
gid-iyor-um.

"If I manage to get a ticket, I will go (literally:
am going) to Ankara tomorrow."

(74)-a Aşı olacak-sa-k yarın okula gel-me-m.

"If we are going to get vaccinated, I will not
come (literally: don't come) to school tomorrow."

-b Aşı olacak-sa-k yarın okula gel-mi-yor-um.

"If we are going to get vaccinated, I am not
coming to school tomorrow."

The main verbs in examples (69-71)-b are experiential, and when used with **[-iyor]** with a real conditional clause, they do not express futurity.

The main verbs in examples (72-74)-b are action verbs, and when used with **[-iyor]** with a real conditional clause, they denote futurity.

Examples (69-74)-a show that the aorist may denote anticipation when the main verb is used with a real conditional clause regardless of the main verb being an experiential verb (69-71)-a, or an action verb (72-74)-a.

2.6 Unreal Conditional form [-sé]

(75)-a Artık nereye bak-sa-m onu gör-ür-üm.

"From now on, wherever I look I will see (literally:
see) him."

- b* Artık nereye bak-sa-m onu gör-üyor-um.
 "From now on, wherever I look I will see
 (literally: am seeing) him."
- (76)-a Artık yalvar-sa-n da iste-me-m.
 "From now on, I will refuse (literally: refuse)
 it, even if you beg me."
- b* Artık yalvar-sa-n da iste-mi-yor-um.
 "From now on, I will refuse (literally: am refusing)
 it, even if you beg me."
- (77)-a Bundan sonra biraz uğraş-sa-n bu işi başar-ır-sın.
 "If you try a little from now on, you will succeed
 (literally: succeed) in this job."
- b* Bundan sonra biraz uğraş-sa-n bu işi başar-ıyor-sun.
 "If you try a little from now on, you will
succeed (literally: are succeeding) in this job."
- (78)-a Bundan sonra hangi takımla oyna-sa-k yen-er-iz.
 "From now on, we will beat (literally: beat)
 any team we may play against."
- b* Bundan sonra hangi takımla oyna-sa-k yen-iyor-uz.
 "From now on, we will beat (literally: are
beating) any team we may play against."
- (79)-a Artık kimi gör-se selam ver-ir.
 "From now on, he will salute (literally: salutes)
 whoever he sees."
- b* Artık kimi gör-se selam ver-iyor.
 "From now on, he will salute (literally: is
saluting) whoever he sees."

(80)-a Bu tedaviden sonra ne kadar tok ol-sa-m yine de yer-im.

"After this treatment, no matter how full I am, I will still eat (literally: eat)."

-b* Bu tedaviden sonra ne kadar tok ol-sa-m yine de yi-yor-um.

"After this treatment, no matter how full I am, I will still eat (literally: am eating):"

The main verbs in examples (75-80)-b, regardless of their sub-groups, i. e., experiential: (75-77)-b or action: (78-80)-b, do not denote anticipation when used with [-iyor] with an unreal conditional clause. Examples (75-80)-a show that the acrist may denote anticipation when the main verb is used with an unreal conditional clause regardless of the main verb being an experiential verb (75-77)-a or an action verb (78-80)-a.¹³

2.7 Relative forms [-yén], [-kí], [-dík + possessive]

(81)-a Suç işle-yen çocuklar yakında sanırım seni de üz-er.

"I think, criminal children will soon enough make you feel (literally: makes ... feel) sad."

-b* Suç işle-yen çocuklar yakında sanırım seni de üz-üyor.

"I think, criminal children will soon enough make you feel (literally: are making ... feel) sad."

(82)-a Amcam ki herşeyi unuttur, yarınki toplantıyı hatırla

"My uncle, who forgets everything, will remember (literally: remembers) tomorrow's meeting."

- b* Amcam ki herşeyi unuttur, yarınki toplantıyı hatırlı-yor.
- "My uncle, who forgets every thing, will remember (literally: is remembering) tomorrow's meeting."
- (83)-a Yaptıĝ-ın aşama ilerde bizleri çok sevindir-ir.
- "What you have achieved will make us very happy (literally: makes ... happy) in the future."
- b* Yaptıĝ-ın aşama ilerde bizleri çok sevindir-iyor.
- "What you have achieved will make us very happy (literally: is making ... happy) in the future."
- (84)-a Avrupa'dan gel-en takım yarın gid-er.
- "The team that has come from Europe leaves tomorrow."
- b Avrupadan gel-en takım yarın gid-iyor.
- "The team that has come from Europe is leaving tomorrow."
- (85)-a Kardeşim ki haftanın her günü çalışır, yarın herhalde çalış-ma-z.
- "My brother, who works everyday of the week, will probably not work (literally: does not work) tomorrow."
- b Kardeşim ki haftanın her günü çalışır, yarın herhalde çalış-mı-yor.
- "My brother, who works everyday of the week, will probably not work (literally: is not working) tomorrow."

(86)-a Gazeteye verdiğ-im ilan yarın yayınlan-ır.

"The advertisement I have submitted to the newspaper will be printed (literally: is printed) tomorrow."

-b Gazeteye verdiğ-im ilan yarın yayınlan-ıyor..

"The advertisement I have submitted to the newspaper will be printed (literally: is being printed) tomorrow."

The main verbs in examples (81-83)-b are experiential, and when used with [-ıyor] with relative forms, they do not express futurity.

The main verbs in examples (84-86)-b are action verbs, and when used with [-ıyor] with relative forms, they denote futurity.

Examples (81-86)- a show that the aorist may denote anticipation when the main verb is used with a relative clause, regardless of it being an experiential verb (81-83)-a, or an action verb (84-86)-a.

2.8 Gerundive forms

2.81 [-yince]

(87)-a İşlerim bit-ince bir yolculuk yapmayı tasarla-r-ım.

"When my work is finished, I will plan (literally: plan) a trip."

-b* İşlerim bit-ince bir yolculuk yapmayı tasarlıyor-um

"When my work is finished, I will plan (literally: am planning) a trip."

(88)-a İstanbul'a taşınacağına ancak taşın-ınca
inan-ır-ım.

"I will believe (literally: believe) that you are moving to İstanbul only after you have moved.

-b* İstanbul'a taşınacağına ancak taşın-ınca
inan-ıyor-um."

"I will believe (literally: am believing) that you are moving to İstanbul only after you have moved.

(89)-a Yarın ders bit-ince doğru eve gid-er-iz.

"Tomorrow, when class is over I will go (literally: go) straight home."

-b Yarın ders bit-ince doğru eve gid-iyor-um.

"Tomorrow, when class is over I will go (literally: am going) straight home."

(90)-a Annem gel-ince hemen çarşıya çık-ar-ım.

"When my mother comes, I will go (literally: go) shopping right away."

-b Annem gel-ince hemen çarşıya çık-ıyor-um.

"When my mother comes, I will go (literally: am going) shopping right away."

2.82 {-yıp, -yérek}

(91)-a Herkesin fikrini sor-up bir hafta sonra bir karara var-ır-ım.

"After asking everyone's opinion, I will reach (literally: reach) a decision in a week's time."

-b* Herkesin fikrini sor-up bir hafta sonra bir karara var-iyor-um.

"After asking everyone's opinion, I will reach (literally: am reaching) a decision in a week's time."

(92)-a Yarın gazeteleri oku-yarak haberleri öğren-ir-sin.

"Tomorrow you will get (literally: get) the news by reading the newspapers."

-b* Yarın gazeteleri oku-yarak haberleri öğren-iyor-sun.

"Tomorrow you will get (literally: are getting) the news by reading the newspapers."

(93)-a Yarın çarşıya uğra-yıp sana gel-ir-im.

"Tomorrow, after shopping, I will come (literally: come) to your place."

-b Yarın çarşıya uğra-yıp sana gel-iyor-um.

"Tomorrow, after shopping, I will come (literally: am coming) to your place."

(94)-a İlk olarak yarın karşıl-aş-ır-ız.

"Tomorrow we will meet (literally: meet) for the first time."

-b İlk ol-arak yarın karşıl-aş-ıyor-uz.

"Tomorrow we will meet (literally: are meeting) for the first time."

2.83 {-yeli}

(95)-a* Görme-yeli çok şey öğren-ir-sin.

* You learn a lot since the last time I saw you.

- b* Görme-yeli çok şey öğren-iyor-sun.
- * "You are learning a lot since the last time I saw you."
- c* Görme-yeli çok şey öğren-ecek-sin.
- * "You will learn a lot since the last time I saw you."
- (96)-a* Yalnız yaşa-yalı temizliğe önem ver-me-z-sin.
- * "Ever since you started living alone, you don't care for cleanliness."
- b* Yalnız yaşa-yalı temizliğe önem ver-mi-yor-sun.
- * "Ever since you started living alone, you are not caring for cleanliness."
- c* Yalnız yaşa-yalı temizliğe önem ver-me-yecek-sin.
- * "Ever since you started living alone, you will not care for cleanliness."
- (97)-a* Gittin gid-eli çarşıya çık-ma-m.
- * "Ever since you have gone I don't go shopping."
- b* Gittin gid-eli çarşıya çık-mı-yor-um.
- * "Ever since you have gone I am not going shopping."
- c* Gittin gid-eli çarşıya çık-mı-yacağ-ım.
- * "Ever since you have gone I will not go shopping."
- (98)-a* Evden ayrıl-alı nerede kal-ır-sın?
- * "Ever since you left home, where do you stay?"
- b* Evden ayrıl-alı nerede kal-ıyor-sun?
- * "Ever since you left home, where are you staying?"
- c* Evden ayrıl-alı nerede kal-acak-sın?
- * "Ever since you left home, where will you stay?"

[-dikçe]

(99)-a Düşün-dükçe hatırla-r-sın.

"As you think, you will remember (literally: remember)."

-b* Düşün-dükçe hatırlı-yor-sun.

"As you think, you will remember (literally: are remembering)."

(100)-a Git-tikçe sen de bu işin doğruluğuna inan-ır-sın.

"In time, you too, will believe (literally: believe) that this is the right way."

-b* Git-tikçe sen de bu işin doğruluğuna inan-ıyor-sun.

"In time, you too, will believe (literally: are believing) that this is the right way."

(101)-a Artık maaşlar art-tıkça bankaya para koy-ar-ım.

"From now on, everytime we get a raise, I will deposit (literally: deposit) my savings in the bank."

-b* Artık maaşlar art-tıkça bankaya para koy-uyor-um.

"From now on, everytime we get a raise, I will deposit (literally: am depositing) my savings in the bank."

(102)-a Bundan böyle, TV bozul-dükçe seni çağır-ır-ım.

"From now on, every time the TV is out of order, I will call (literally: call) you."

-b* Bundan böyle, TV bozul-dükçe seni çağır-ıyor-um.

"From now on, every time the TV is out of order, I will call (literally: am calling) you."

(103)-a Gelecek sefere işin iç yüzünü bil-me-den onu suçla-maz-sın.

"Next time, you will not accuse (literally: do not accuse) him before grasping the truth of the matter."

-b* Gelecek sefere işin iç yüzünü bil-me-den onu suçla-mı-yor-sun.

"Next time, you will not accuse (literally: are not accusing) him before grasping the truth of the matter."

(104)-a hakim bütün tanıkları dinle-me-den karar ver-me-z.

"The judge will not reach (literally: does not reach) a decision before hearing all the witnesses."

-b* hakim bütün tanıkları dinle-me-den karar ver-mi-yor

"The judge will not reach (literally: is not reaching) a decision before hearing all the witnesses."

(105)-a Yarın eve uğra-ma-dan doğru istasyona gid-er-ir.

"Tomorrow, bypassing home, I will go (literally: go) straight to the station."

-b Yarın eve uğra-madan doğru istasyona gid-iyor-um.

"Tomorrow, bypassing home, I am going straight to the station."

(106)-a Bu akşam elektrikler kesil-me-den eve dön-er-im.
"This evening I will return (literally: return)
home before power goes off."

-b Bu akşam elektrikler kesil-me-den eve dön-üyor-um.
"This evening I will return (literally: am
returning) home before power goes off."

2.86 {-ir-verb-me-z}

(107)-a Film başla-r başla-ma-z sonunu anla-r-sın.
"As soon as the movie starts, you will guess
(literally: guess) the ending."

-b* Film başla-r başla-ma-z sonunu anlı-yor-sun.
"As soon as the movie starts, you will guess
(literally: are guessing) the ending."

(108)-a Yarın arkana dön-er dön-me-z bizleri
unut-ur-sun.
"Tomorrow, as soon as you turn your back to us,
you will forget (literally: forget) us."

-b* Yarın arkana dön-er dön-me-z bizleri
unut-uyor-sun.
"Tomorrow, as soon as you turn your back to us,
you will forget (literally: are forgetting) us."

(109)-a Yarın uyan-ır uyan-ma-z gel-ir-im.
"Tomorrow, I will come (literally: come) as soon
as I wake up."

-b Yarın uyan-ır uyan-ma-z gel-iyor-um.
"Tomorrow, I am coming as soon as I wake up."

(110)-a Yaz gel-ir gel-me-z Tuzla'ya taşın-ır-ız.

"As soon as summer is here, we will move (literally: move) to Tuzla.

-b Yaz gel-ir gel-me-z Tuzla'ya taşın-ıyor-uz.

"As soon as summer is here, we are moving to Tuzla."

2.87 [-mek-dén-se]

(111)-a Yarınki celsede yalan söyle-mek-ten-se
susmayı tercih ed-er-im.

"In tomorrow's session, rather than lying, I will prefer (literally: prefer) to keep silent."

-b* Yarınki celsede yalan söyle-mek-ten-se
susmayı tercih ed-iyor-um.

"In tomorrow's session, rather than lying, I will prefer (literally: am preferring) to keep silent."

(112)-a Akşamki toplantıda acele karar ver-mek-ten-se
biraz daha sabred-er-im.

"At this evening's meeting, rather than reaching a fast decision, I will keep (literally: keep) my patience a little longer."

-b* Akşamki toplantıda acele karar ver-mek-ten-se
biraz daha sabrediyor-um.

"At this evening's meeting, rather than reaching a fast decision, I will keep (literally: am keeping) my patience a little longer."

(113)-a Bundan sonra, hergün okula git-mek-ten-se evde çalış-ır-ım.

"From now on, rather than going to school every-day, I will work (literally: work) at home."

-b Bundan sonra, hergün okula git-mek-ten-se evde çalış-ıyor-um.

"From now on, rather than going to school every-day, I will work (literally: am working) at home."

(114)-a Bundan böyle kaybet-mek-ten-se hiç oyna-ma-m.

"From now on, rather than losing, I won't gamble (literally: do not gamble) at all."

-b Bundan böyle kaybet-mek-ten-se hiç oyna-mı-yor-um.

"From now on, rather than losing, I won't gamble (literally: am not gambling) at all."

2.88 {-yecék-possessive-ye}

(115)-a Bu gidişle birbirinizi daha çok sev-eceğ-iniz-e daha çok kır-ar-sınız.

"It looks like in the future, instead of liking each other more, you will hurt (literally: hurt) each other more."

-b* Bu gidişle birbirinizi daha çok sev-eceğ-iniz-e daha çok kır-ıyor-sunuz.

"It looks like in the future, instead of liking each other more, you will hurt (literally: are hurting) each other more."

(116)-a Ben sizi bilirim: ileriki safhalarda gerçekleri
gör-eceğ-iniz-e fikrinizde ısrar ed-er-siniz.

"I know you: in the coming phases of the matter,
instead of seeing the truth, you will insist
(literally: insist) in your own view."

-b* Ben sizi bilirim: ileriki safhalarda gerçekleri
gör-eceğ-iniz-e fikrinizde ısrar ed-iyor-sunuz.

"I know you: in the coming phases of the matter,
instead of seeing the truth, you will insist
(literally: are insisting) in your own view."

(117)-a Yarın toplantıya gel-eceğ-im-e tiyatroya gid-er-im.

"Rather than coming to the meeting tomorrow,
I will go (literally: go) to the theatre."

-b Yarın toplantıya gel-eceğ-im-e tiyatroya
gid-iyor-um.

"Rather than coming to the meeting tomorrow,
I will go (literally: am going) to the theatre."

(118)-a Bu gece yalnız başıma otur-acak-ım-a sokağa
çık-ar-ım.

"Rather than staying home alone tonight, I will
go (literally: go) out."

-b Bu gece yalnız başıma otur-acak-ım-a sokağa
çık-ıyor-um.

"Rather than staying home alone tonight, I will
go (literally: am going) out."

In the above examples constructed with gerundive forms, when the main verb, suffixed with **[-íyor]**, is experiential, no future meaning is expressed. However, when the main verb is an action verb, it may carry future implications. All main verbs, suffixed with **[-ír]**, may express future meaning regardless of them being experiential or action verbs.

In the case of **[-yelí]**, observe that the nature of this gerund is not plausible for future use. In other words, it is the semantic make-up of the subordinate clause, rather than that of the main verb, that determines future use with **[-íyor]** and **[-ír]**. Whether the main verb is an action verb or an experiential one seems to be irrelevant, here.¹⁴

Notice that **[-díkçe]** is also unsuitable for expressing future when used with **[-íyor]**, regardless of the main verb being an action verb or an experiential one (99-102)-b. Examples formed with **[-díkçe]**, when used with the aorist (99-102)-a, express habitual future; that is, they denote some experience to be lived or some action to be performed habitually in the future.

On the syntactic level, therefore, we can say that the future use of the aorist is much wider than that of **[-íyor]**. We shall further elaborate on this in the next section.

Conclusion

The particular problem concerning the Turkish progressive morpheme {-iyor} we have tried to describe in this study is, from our point of view, merely an acute angle of the general problem concerning this morpheme. We have claimed that {-iyor} is competing for existence in the language alongside with the aorist {-ir} in a great number of situations where the latter is used; and, that {-iyor} is systematically taking its place beside the aorist.

We have mentioned briefly that {-iyor} and the aorist {-ir} are used interchangeably in expressing narration and habitual action. However, there are striking differences in their future use. These differences, in most cases, arise from the semantic make-up of the main verb of a sentence. In a few cases, the semantic make-up of a subordinate clause (one that is formed with gerunds {-dikçe} and {-yeli} and in unreal conditional {-yse} clauses) rather than that of the main verb limits the future use of these two morphemes, {-iyor} and {-ir}.

We have established that the anticipative {-iyor} is used only with action verbs whereas the aorist may express future with action verbs as well as experiential ones. Thus, the aorist finds a much wider area of future use than {-iyor}, both syntactically and semantically. We have also established that where the anticipative {-iyor} is used interchangeably with the progressive one, the first interpretation is most likely to be progressive, unless the statement includes a future-denoting adverb.

We have thus shown that the problem concerning the future use of [-iyor] fits into the syntactic and semantic system of the Turkish language, that it is a part of the Turkish "langue". It is not one that arises from personal choice, that is "parole".

The fact that [-iyor] and [-ir] are already being used interchangeably in narration and in expressing habitual action gives us a clue that, in the future, the use of the anticipative [-iyor] may be as wide as that of the aorist. However, these other two uses of [-iyor] and [-ir] (in narration and in habitual action) being outside the scope of this study, have not been thoroughly investigated here. This, in our opinion, has been the main limitation of this study. If this above-mentioned problem concerning the other two uses of [-iyor] had been studied exhaustively in comparison with the respective uses of the aorist, a wider understanding would probably have been brought to this particular problem we have undertaken to solve. This, then should be an area to look into for future researchers.

We suggest that the following questions be posed in further studies on this subject:

- I. To what extent are [-iyor] and [-ir] used interchangeably in narration and in expressing habitual action?
- II. Does the only difference between the above-mentioned uses of these two morphemes arise from the need for a change of style, or, are there cases where they may not be used interchangeably? If there are, what are they?

- III. Do the differences, if there are any, arise from syntactic or semantic characteristics of the statements?
- IV. How are the findings that may come out of the above questions relevant to the respective future uses of [-iyor] and the aorist?

Notes

1. Examples (1) to (4) have been brought to my attention by Prof. Tansin Bangvoğlu in a personal conversation. The subject is also mentioned in Bangvoğlu pp. 450, 451.
2. In all examples and their translations, the relevant Turkish verb forms and the corresponding English verb forms have been underlined.
3. A main verb is the predicate that expresses the main proposition in a sentence, e.g.
 - (i) Ayşe gidiyor. Simplex sentence
main verb
"Ayşe is going."
 - (ii) İzin verirsen gideceğim. Complex sentence
subordinate main verb
clause
"If you permit, I shall go."
4. In all examples, (a) is composed with {-ır}, (b) with {-ecek} and (c) with {-iyor} (Section 1).
5. (*) Does not signify that the sentence is necessarily ungrammatical, but rather, that it does not express future meaning.
6. Information about verb sub-groups and their relation to nouns have been taken largely from W.L. Chafe's Meaning and the Structure of Language, 1971.
7. The five senses (to see, to hear, to feel, to taste and to smell) are generally classified as processes.
8. It is not within the scope of this study to give a full semantic range of verbs used in our examples. However, we would like to mention, in passing, that some verbs express more than one meaning, and hence, belong to different

sub-classes according to their senses, e.g., iste-mek (to have a need for), koru-mak (to be on the side of), gör-mek (to perceive):

(iii) Bir bardak su istiyorum.

may mean,

"I am asking for a glass of water",
action

or,

"My system needs a glass of water".
experiential

(iv) Yarın avukatımı görüyorum.

may mean,

"Tomorrow, I shall meet my lawyer",
action

or,

"Tomorrow, I shall see my lawyer".
experiential

(as a sensory perception)

here, what is relevant to our study is the point that when these type of verbs are action verbs, they may express future meaning with [-iyor] ; but, when they are experiential verbs, no such usage is possible.

9. Gör-mek, here, means "to perceive", not "to meet".

10. That the anticipative [-iyor] involves intention may be illustrated by the following example where an adverb expressing a definite future intention (i.e. muhakkak: "surely") makes possible future use with [-iyor], whereas an adverb expressing doubt (i.e. belki: "maybe") does not:

(v) Yarın belki size uğra-r-ız.

"Maybe tomorrow we will call on (literally: call on) you."

(vi) Yarın belki size uğra-yacağ-ız.
"Tomorrow maybe we will call on you."

(vii)* Yarın belki size uğru-yor-uz.
"Tomorrow maybe we will call on
(literally: are calling on) you."

(viii) Yarın muhakkak size uğra-r-ız.
"Tomorrow surely we will call on
(literally: call on) you."

(ix) Yarın muhakkak size uğra-yacağ-ız.
"Tomorrow surely we will call on you."

(x) Yarın muhakkak size uğru-yor-uz.
"Tomorrow surely we will call on
(literally: are calling on) you."

11. In all examples, (a) is composed with **{-ır}** and (b) with **{-iyor}** (Section 2).

12. Korumak, here, means "to be on the side of, to back up", thus an experiential verb, not "to protect physically", an action verb.

13. Notice that the nature of an unreal conditional clause is not plausible for future use with **{-iyor}**. In a case like this, it is the semantic make-up of the subordinate clause that determines future use of **{-iyor}** rather than that of the main verb. That is, the main verb being an action verb or an experiential one seems to be irrelevant here.

4. Notice that [-yeli] may be used with [-iyor] and [-yecék], but not with [-ır] to denote future when the main verb is ol-mak: "to be":

(xi) Sinemaya git-me-yeli yarın üç ay ol-uyor.

"Tomorrow it is going to be three months since we last saw a movie."

(xii) Sinemaya git-me-yeli yarın üç ay ol-acak.

"Tomorrow it will be three months since we last saw a movie."

(xiii)* Sinemaya git-me-yeli yarın üç ay ol-ur.

* "Tomorrow it is three months since we last saw a movie."

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