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Araştırma makalesi/Research article

Cypriot Turkish and Turkish Speakers' Spoken Representations of Intraterminal and Non-intraterminal Aspect

Kıbrıs Türkçesi ve Türkiye Türkçesinde Sürerlik ve Bitmişlik Değeri Taşıyan Eylem Görünüşleri

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Abstract

In this study, intraterminal and non-intraterminal aspect representations in the oral language of native Cypriot Turkish and native Turkish speakers were investigated. In this study, the data obtained from the oral language usage of natural speakers of Cyprus Turkish and Turkey Turkish who study at university in the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus were used. Two experiments were conducted to determine how intraterminal and non-intraterminal aspect had been marked in the spoken language use of Turkish Cypriot and Turkish university students. In the data, the ways in which speakers in both clusters mark the intraterminal and non-intraterminal action aspect were examined. Two pictures were used to investigate intraterminal

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and non-intraterminal aspect representations in language usage of native Cypriot Turkish speaking young adults and native Turkey Turkish speaking young adults. Participants were asked to verbally express the actions in the pictures by showing two pictures reflecting intraterminal and non-intraterminal action appearances. The result obtained from this study suggests that intraterminal and non-intraterminal aspect oral expressions in native Cypriot Turkish and native Turkish speakers from Turkey differ from each other by using different morphemes. Cypriot Turkish speakers used –Ir (INTRA^{NF}) for intraterminality and –DI (FACT) for non-intraterminal aspect. Turkish speakers from Turkey used –Iyor (INTRA^{LF}) for intraterminality and –mIş (EVID) alongside, –DI (FACT) for non-intraterminal aspect.

Keywords: *Cypriot Turkish, aspect, intraterminality, present, factual past, evidential past*

Öz

Bu çalışmada, Kuzey Kıbrıs Türk Cumhuriyeti'nde üniversite okuyan, Kıbrıs Türkçesi ve Türkiye Türkçesi doğal konuşucularının sözlü dil kullanımlarından elde etmiş olduğum veriyi kullandım. Veride, her iki kümede yer alan konuşucuların sürerlik ve bitmişlik eylem görünüşünü işaretleme biçimlerini inceledim: Çalışmada iki resimden oluşan deney paketlerini kullandım. Her iki küme için de ayni deney paketindeki resimleri kullandım. Katılımcılara sürerlik ve bitmişlik eylem görünüşlerini yansıtan iki resim göstererek resimlerdeki eylemleri sözlü olarak ifade etmelerini istedim. Sürer eylem görünüşünü yansıtan resimler her iki kümeye de bitmişlik eylem görünüşünü yansıtan resimlerden önce gösterdim. Katılımcılara herhangi bir soru sormamakla birlikte, resimlerde ne göreceklerine ilişkin ipucu da vermedim. Katılımcıları oluşturan kümelerin herbirinde sekizi kadın, sekizi erkek olmak üzere 16 kişi bulunmaktadır. Katılımcıların yaşları 20-21 yaş arasında değişmektedir.

Elde ettiğim sonuçlar, Kıbrıs Türkçesi ve Türkiye Türkçesi doğal konuşucularının sürerlik ve bitmişlik eylem görünüşlerini işaretlemek için farklı biçimbirimler kullandıklarını ortaya koymaktadır. Kıbrıs Türkçesi doğal konuşucuları sürer eylem görünüşünü işaretlemek için –Ir biçimbirimini; bitmişilik eylem görünüşünü işaretlemek için ise –DI biçimbirimini kullanmışlardır. Diğer yandan Türkiye Türkçesi doğal konuşucuları sürer eylem görünüşünü işaretlemek için –Iyor biçimbirini; bitmişilik eylem görünüşünü işaretlemek için ise –DI ve -mIş biçimbirimlerini kullanmışlardır. –mAkta biçimbiriminin kullanımı her iki grubta da bulunmamaktadır. –mAkta biçimbiriminin sözlü dil ve resmi olmayan ortamlarda kullanımının bulunmadığı bilinmektedir (Üzüm 2018:61 & Akaslan (2011: 341). Kıbrıs Türkçesi doğal konucularından (20-21 yaş) elde edilen sonuçlara göre kullanımına rastlanmayan –Iyor ve –mIş biçimbirimleri, Kıbrıs Türkçesi için yapılan Akıntuğ'un (2016) çalışmasında okul öncesi kurumlara devam eden çocukların sözlü dil kullanımlarında –Iyor %5.3, –mIş %0.5 olarak ortaya çıkmaktadır.

Anahtar sözcükler: *Kıbrıs Türkçesi, sürerlik görünüşü, şimdiki zaman, geçmiş zaman, kanıtsal geçmiş*

Introduction

The first aspectual study concerning Turkish language is known as the study of Lars Johanson (1971), followed by Agop Dilaçar (1974), and Doğan Aksan (1998, 2000). In these aspectual studies on Turkish language, a contradiction test of perfective [V+ed] and imperfective [V+ing] was used. Most of the aspectual studies on Turkish used Zeno Vendler's (1967) and Carlota S. Smith's (1991) situation types to determine the situation types of Turkish verbs. Namely, Seda Gökmen (2000, 2003, 2004), Pınar İbe Akcan (2005), Ahmet Benzer (2008), Elçin Esmer (2008, 2011), Sercan Demirgüneş (2008), Mine Güven (2012), and Hale Ortaköylüoğlu (2015). İbrahim A. Aydemir (2010, 2013) used Johanson's (1971) aspect model in describing tense and aspect system in Turkish.

There are some studies on Cypriot Turkish in the literature, focusing on the shortage of *–Iyor* (INTRA^{LF}) usage in Cypriot Turkish (Nuretiin Demir 2002: 7, 2008: 8). However, none of these studies are reflect ng the contemporary situation of *–Iyor* (INTRA^{LF}) usage in Cypriot Turkish. Johanson (2009: 97) called for further research, especially aspectual ones, to focus directly on *–Iyor* usage in contemporary Cypriot Turkish. Johanson's (2009: 97) call is expedient in order to raise awareness on *–Iyor* usage in Cypriot Turkish. In Northern Cyprus, Turkey Turkish is used at government offices and in official written communication. On the other hand, Cypriots Turkish is used in oral and unofficial written communication. There are some studies that compare Turkey Turkish and Cypriot Turkish, but they are mainly focused on lexicology and phonology. Some of these studies on Cypriot Turkish lexicology and phonology are Hasan Eren (1964, 1971), Bener Hakkı Hakeri (1982, 2003), Erdoğan Saraçoğlu (1996, 2004, 2005), Rıdvan Öztürk (2000), Ahmet Pehlivan (2000, 2003), Esra Karabacak (2005), Nesibe Akıntuğ (2007), Mustafa Gökçeoğlu (2009), and Orhan Kabataş (2005, 2009). On the other hand, Akıntuğ and Seda G: Gökmen's (2014) study is on the interaction of temporal adverbials and situation types, and Akıntuğ (2016) investigates situation types and aspect in child language of Turkish Cypriot.

Akıntuğ and Gökmen (2014: 51) examine temporal adverbials in native Cypriot Turkish speaker children's language by using Smith's (1991: 112) four classes of temporal adverbials (locating adverbials, duration adverbials, completive adverbials, frequency adverbials) in order to verify the effect of temporal adverbilas in determining situation types. The results remarked that no duration adverbials were used by native Cypriot Turkish speaker children within the study.

Akıntuğ (2016) investigates the usage of *–Iyor* (-Ing) morpheme and progressive[1] aspect by using Günter Radden and Rene Dirven's (2007: 175) approach of aspect in the language sample of 75 native Cypriot Turkish speaking children. The native Cypriot Turkish speaking children were video-taped in their daycare setting in their regular daycare programme without asking questions or loading with extra work related to the research. Radden and Dirven's (2007: 178) approach based on maximal viewing frame and restricted viewing frame. The maximal viewing frame includes bounded events and lasting states that were represented by [V-Ing] (non-progressive aspect); the restricted viewing frame includes unbounded events and temporary states that can be used with [V+Ing] (progressive aspect).

Akıntuğ's (2016: 220-243) results point out that comparing to studies in Turkey, there is less usage of *–Iyor* (INTRA^{LF}) in Cypiot Turkish children' language. Some specific verbs (e.g. *kapı çal-* knock the door) in Cypiot Turkish children language usage, were not used with low intraterminality aspect *–Iyor* morpheme as in Turkey Turkish but with intraterminality morpheme *–Ir* (INTRA^{NF}). A new aspectual class, *bounded iterative activity* is added into maximal viewing frame in order to accommodate the verbs that were not used with *-Iyor* (INTRA^{LF}). Since all the events that are not used with -Ing is called "bounded" in Radden and Dirven's (2007: 178) approach, the new aspectual class is bounded. The event in kapı çal- (knock the door) is not just one knock but a combination of consecutive knocks; it is iterative.

These results brought about some questions to investigate: How is intraterminality aspect represented in Cypriot Turkish speaking young adults' language comparing to (Turkey) Turkish speaking young adults? Is *–Ir* (INTRA^{NF}) used to represent intraterminality in Cypriot Turkish speaking young adults' language? In order to find answers to these questions, an experimental study, using pictures of on-going and completed events, is envisaged. Using pictures in experimental studies for aspectual research is common in order to reach clearer information about usage of aspect. There are empirical reseraches about the influence of verb aspect on situation representation and availability and constraints of the non-intraterminal aspect. In this study, pictures were used in order to get samples of intraterminality and non-intraterminalinatiy aspect representations in Turkish Cypriot language.

Experimental studies on verb aspect

There are experimental studies on investigating verb aspect comprehension and representations in literature. Carol Madden and David J Therriault's (2009) and Madden and Rolf A. Zwaan's (2003) had used pictures in their experimental studies.

Madden and Therriault (2009: 1294), had investigated how verb aspect influences simulations during sentence comprehension. Two experiments were used to investigate the influence of verb aspect on situation representation. Native English speaker undergraduate students participated in Experiment 1 and Experiment 2. In Experiment 1, experimental sentences including rebus and word sentences were used. The criticial instrument word was replaced by a picture in rebus sentences. The sentences composed of imperfective (e.g., was working) and perfect (e.g., had worked) sentences. The participants were asked to read these sentences on computer screen, and key-presses to advance through words or pictures. Sensibility judgements to the sentences were measured to investigate influences of verb aspect on the simulations of situations during sentence comprehension. In Experiment 2, the sentences of experiment one were used but without the context. The participants were asked to indicate if the picture of the object and the label matched. The label of each picture was presented first, before the pictu es.

The results of Madden and Therriault's (2009: 1297-1299) experiments demonstrated that verb aspects were used as a cue to regulate the activation of the intraterminal situation over time. In addition, the simulations of the intraterminal situation in posterminal sentences were limited to the picture of the target object only. The limitations were caused by the proceeding verb in the used sentences.

Madden and Zwaan (2003: 665) used pictures to study non-intraterminal and intraterminal aspectual cues on situation models. Madden and Zwaan (2003: 667-671) concluded that aspectual cues have a clear effect on readers' situation models whenever single sentences are in question.

The forementioned empirical studies used pictures in order to reach clearer information about the influence of verb aspect on situation representation and availability and constraints of the non-intraterminal aspect. In this study, pictures were used in order to get demonstration of intraterminal and non-intraterminal aspect representations in Turkish Cypriot language.

The aim of this study is to examine intraterminal and non-intraterminal representations in the language of native Cypriot Turkish and Turkish speakers from Turkey. Intraterminality and non-intraterminality representations were chosen for the following reasons: First, the previous studies on Cypriot Turkish suggest that there is alteration in aspect representation in Cypriot Turkish, when compared with Turkey Turkish (Demir 2002 :7, Demir 2008: 8, Johanson 2009: 94, Akıntuğ 2014: 64, Akıntuğ 2016: 236). Moreover, there was a call for studies to examine the usage of *-Iyor* ($INTRA^{LF)}$ in contemporary Cypriot Turkish in Johanson (2009:97). Johanson's (2009:97) call is the starting point of this study. This study was designed to collect and examine the oral representation of intraterminality in contemporary Cypriot Turkish. The data of native Turkish speakers from Turkey were collected to be compared with Cypriot Turkish's oral representation of *-Iyor* ($INTRA^{LF}$). However, *-Iyor* ($INTRA^{LF}$) is not attested in the data of Cypriot Turkish. Instead, the data bring out a chance to examine non-intraterminal representation in both Cypriot Turkish and Turkey Turkish. The result of this study is going to be piloting for a detailed experimental research project on the representation of intraterminality and non-intraterminality in Turkish Cypriot language.

Johanson's (2000:62) states that there are two main viewpoint operators in Turkic languages: The intraterminal perpective and the postterminal perspective. These viewpoint operators express the view of a narrated event with repect to its limits. Intraterminality expresses the viewpoint within the limits of the event. Postterminality expresses the viewpoint that transgressing the critical end point of the event.

> "…The intraterminal perpespective envisages an event within its limits, in its course, 'be doing'. The postterminal perpespective which is typical of -miš, envisages an event at a point where its relevant limit is transgerred, 'having done'" (Johanson, 2000: 62).

Intraterminality in Turkish is expressed by *–Iyor*, *–Ir*, and *–mAktA*. The focality degrees of intraterminality determined roughly as low focal (*–Iyor* in Turkish), non-focal (*–Ir* in Turkish), and high focal (*–mAktA* in Turkish) (Johanson 2000a: 39).

Ayhan Aksu-Koç and Dan I. Slobin (1986:1650) explain *–D*I and *–mIş* as: *–DI* as the expression of past events that were experienced directly; *–mIş* as the expressions in past that were not evidenced directly, but with solid evident/s. Julian Rentzsch (2011: 102) points out the validity of the content whenever *–DI* is used, because it carries indicativity. Moreover, high factuality value (Karabağ, 2000: 278, Rentzsch, 2010: 27).

In this study, the oral representation of intraterminality is going to be shown with ($INTRA^{NF}$) whenever *–Ir* is used to express on-going events; ($INTRA^{LF}$) whenever *–Iyor*

is used. The oral representation of non-intraterminality is going to be shown with (EVID) whenever *–mIş* is used, and (FACT) whenever *–DI* is used.

Method

In this study, two pictures were used to investigate intraterminal and non-intraterminal aspect representations in language usage of native Cypriot Turkish speaking young adults and native Turkey Turkish speaking young adults. The same picture sets were given to each participant groups. Each set includes two pictures. Picture 1 of each set shows an ongoing event (is throwing wood). As a continuation of first pictures, every second picture shows a completed event (lit the fire) (see the Appendix) Students were asked to reflect on each picture (Questions or clues were not provided). Reflections of each participant were voice-recorded separetly.

Participants: The sample of the study compose of 16 native Cypriot Turkish (eight females, eight males) speakers and 16 native Turkish speakers from Turkey (eight females, eight males) that are university students in Northern Cyprus. Their ages ranged from 20-21 years.

Materials: Two sets of the same pictures were used[2]. Each set contains two pictures: Picture 1 describes an event/s with the focus on the intraterminality. Picture 2 describes an event with the focus on the non-intraterminality. In addition to the terminality event, the second picture may represent intraterminality (The lit fireplace and a man who is blowing the match to show that the match is not needed anymore)

Procedure: The researcher met with the members of each group individually. Each participant was informed that their responses would be voice recorded. The pictures were numbered as Picture 1 and Picture 2. Each picture was given to the participants and asked to verbalise the event on the picture by using only one sentence. The participants were to determine the picture number first and verbalise the event on the pictures instantly. The responses were recorded by a voice recorder.

Experiment 1

Experiment 1, Part 1: Experiment 1, Part 1 was designed to examine native Cypriot Turkish speakers' on-going event representations. The follow up goal was to compare the results of Experiment 1, Part 1 with the results of Experiment 2, Part 1.

Participants look at the pictures of an on-going event and verbalise the event seen on the pictures (see the Appendix). The participants reflected intraterminality by using *–Ir* ($INTRA^{NF}$) morpheme.

Experiment 1, Part 2: Experiment 1, Part 2 was designed to examine native Cypriot Turkish speakers' completed event representations. The follow up goal was to compare the results of Experiment 1, Part 2 with the results of Experiment 2, Part 2.

Participants look at the pictures of in completed events and verbalise the event seen on the pictures (see the Appendix). The participants reflected the events as in-progress events by using *–Ir* morpheme ($INTRA^{NF}$) and completed events by using *–DI* morpheme (FACT).

Experiment 2

Experiment 2, Part 1: Experiment 2, Part 1 was designed to examine intraterminal aspect representations of native Turkish speakers from Turkey. The follow up goal was to compare the results of Experiment 2, Part 1 with the results of Experiment 1, Part 1.

Participants look at the pictures (the same pictures used in Experiment 1) of on-going events and verbalise the event seen on the pictures (see the Appendix). The participants reflected intraterminality by using *–Iyor* morpheme ($INTRA^{LF}$).

Experiment 2, Part 2: Experiment 2, Part 2 was designed to examine completed event representations of native Turkish speakers from Turkey. The follow up goal was to compare the results of Experiment 2, Part 2 with the results of Experiment 1, Part 2.

Participants look at the pictures (the same pictures used in Experiment 1) of on-going and/ completed events and verbalise the event/s seen on the pictures (see the Appendix). The participants reflected on-going events by using *–Iyor* morpheme ($INTRA^{LF}$) and completed events by using *–DI* morpheme (FACT)) and *–mIş* morpheme (EVID).

Results and discussion

Experiment 1, Part 1

Intraterminal aspect representations in the language of native Cypriot Turkish speaker university students were examined in Experiment 1. In order to verbalise the event/s in Picture 1, six different verbs were used. These verbs are: *at-* (throw), çaba*la-* (try), çalış- (try), *diz-* (compile), *koy-* (put), and *yak-* (light). The most common used verb is koy- (put) with six usage, and *yak-* (light) four times, *at-* (throw) and çalış- (try) two times, çaba*la-* (try) and *diz-* (compile) one time. All of the 16 Turkish Cypriot participants used *–Ir* ($INTRA^{NF}$) in verbalising the on-going event/s in Picture 1 (Table 1).

Table 1: Cypriot Turkish speakers' intraterminal aspect representation.

INTRATERMINALITY		
VERB	SUFFIX	COUNT
koy-	*-Ir*	6
put	$INTRA^{NF}$	
yak-	*-Ir*	4
light	$INTRA^{NF}$	
at-	*-Ir*	2
stock	$INTRA^{NF}$	
çalış-	*-Ir*	2
try	$INTRA^{NF}$	
çaba-	*-Ir*	1
try	$INTRA^{NF}$	
diz-	*-Ir*	1
compile	$INTRA^{NF}$	

(1) *Adam koyar odunları* şömineye.
Man put-INTRA^{NF}-3.SG wood-PL-ACC fireplace-D T
'The man puts wood in the fireplace.

(2) *Birincisinde* şömineye *odun dizer.*
first-POSS.3-LOC fireplace- T wood compile-INTRA^{NF}-3.SG
'In the first one, he compiles the wood in the fireplace

Experiment 1, Part 2

In Experiment 1, Part 2, on-going and completed event representations of Turkish Cypriot university students were examined by using a picture with the main focus on the intraterminality. In order to verbalise events in Picture 2, nine different verbs were used (Table 2). These verbs are: *Ateşle-* (inflame), çak- (stroke), çalış- (try), üfle-(blow out), üfür- (blow), *yak-* (light), ısın- (get warm), *yan-* (light-INTR), and *ye-* (eat). *yak-* (light) is the most common used verb (9 times). *yan-* (light-INTR) is the second most common used verb (2 times). *Ateşle-* (inflame), çak- (stroke), çalış- (try), üfle-(blow out), üfür- (blow), ısın- (get warm), and *ye-* (eat) were used only one time.

Çalış- (try)*, üfle-*(blow out), *üfür-* (blow), *yak-* (light), *ısın-* (get warm), and *ye-* (eat) were used to reflect intraterminality and marked with *–Ir* (INTRA^{NF}). *Ateşle-* (inflame), çak- (stroke), *yak-* (light), and *yan-* (light-INTR) were used to reflect completed events and marked with *–DI* (FACT).

Table 2: Cypriot Turkish speakers' intraterminal and non-intraterminal aspect representation

INTRATERMINAL			NON-INTRATERMINAL		
VERB	SUFFIX	COUNT	VERB	SUFFIX	COUNT
yak-	*-Ir*	2	*yak-*	*-DI*	7
Light	INTRA^{NF}		light	FACT	
çalış-	*-Ir*	1	*yan-*	*-DI*	2
Try	INTRA^{NF}		light- INTR	FACT	
üfle-	*-Ir*	1	*ateşle-*	*-DI*	1
blow out	INTRA^{NF}		inflm	FACT	
üfür-	*-Ir*	1	*çak-*	*-DI*	1
Blow	INTRA^{NF}		stroke	FACT	
ısın-	*-Ir*	1			
get warm	INTRA^{NF}				
ye-	*-Ir*	1			
Eat	INTRA^{NF}				

(3) İkincisinde *da yakdı ateşi, kipride*

second-POSS.3-LOC in the case of-PTCL light-FACT fire-ACC match-D T

üfürür.

blow-INTRA^{NF}-3.SG

'In the case of second one, he lit the fire, he blows the match.

(4) *Resim ikide da* şöminenin önünde

Picture two-LOC in the case of-PTCL fireplace-GEN front-POSS.3-LOC *birşey* yer.

something eat-INTRA^{NF}-3.SG

'In the case of picture two, he eats something in front of the fireplace.

Experiment 2, Part 1

In progress event representations in the language of Turkish university students were examined in Experiment 2. In order to verbalise the event/s in Picture 1, five different verbs were used. The most common used verb is *at-* (throw) with 10 usages. In descending order, the remaining verb usages are like the following: *al-* (take) and *hazırlan-* (get ready) two times, çalış- (try) and *hazırlık yap-*(make preparation) one time. All of the 16 Turkish participants used *–Iyor* (INTRA^{LF}) morpheme in verbalising the on-going events in Picture 1 (Table 3).

Table 3: Turkish speakers' intraterminal aspect representations

INTRATERMINALITY		
VERB	SUFFIX	COUNT
at-	*-Iyor*	10
stock	INTRA^{LF}	
al-	*-Iyor*	2
take	INTRA^{LF}	
hazırlan-	*-Iyor*	2
get ready	INTRA^{LF}	
çalış-	*-Iyor*	1
try	INTRA^{LF}	
hazırlık yap-	*-Iyor*	1
make preparation	INTRA^{LF}	

(5) *Resim 1, odun atıyor.*

Picture 1 wood throw-INTRA^{LF}-3.SG
'Picture 1, he is throwing wood.'

(6) *Resim 1,* şömineyi *yakmak için*
Picture 1 fireplace-ACC light-NOM to-PSP
hazırlanıyor
getready-INTRA^{LF}-3.SG
'Picture 1, he is getting ready to light the fireplace.

Experiment 2, Part 2

In Experiment 2, Part 2, on-going and completed event representations of Turkish university students were examined by using a picture with the expected focus on completion of the event. In order to verbalise the event/s in Picture 2, six different verbs were used. These verbs are: *izle-* (watch), *fırlat-* (throw), *seyret-* (watch), üfl - (blow), *yak-* (light), and *yan-* (light- INTR). *yak-* (light) is the most common used verb (13 times). *izle-* (watch), *fırlat-* (throw), *seyret-* (watch), üfl - (blow), and *yan-* (light- INTR) were used only one time. Turkish participants reflected completed events by using two different morphemes: *–DI* (FACT), and *–mIş* (EVID). These verbs are: *izle-* (watch), *fırlat-* (throw), *seyret-* (watch), üfl - (blow), and *yak-* (light). İzle- (watch), and *yak-* (light) were used to reflect completed events and marked with *–mIş* (EVID). *Fırlat-* (throw), and *yak-* (light) were used to reflect completed events and marked with *–DI* (FACT). İzle- (watch), üfle- (blow), *seyret-* (watch), *yak-* (light) were used to reflect on-going events and marked with *–Iyor* (-INTRA^{LF}) (Table 4).

Table 4: Turkish speakers' intraterminal and non-intraterminal aspect representations

INTRATERMINAL			NON-INTRATERMINAL					
VERB	SUFFIX	COUNT	VERB	SUFFIX	COUNT	VERB	SUFFIX	COUNT
yak-	*-Iyor*	2	yak-	*-DI*	1	*yak-*	*-mIş*	10
light	INTRA^{LF}		light	FACT		light	EVID	
üfle-	*-Iyor*	1	*fırlat-*	*-DI*	1			
blow	INTRA^{LF}		throw	FACT				
seyret-	*-Iyor*	1						
watch	INTRA^{LF}							
izle-	*-Iyor*	1						
watch	INTRA^{LF}							
yan-	*-Iyor*	1						
l i g h t - INTR	INTRA^{LF}							

(7) İkinci *resimde* *ateşi* *yakmış.*

second-LOC picture-LOC fire-ACC light-EVID-3.S
'In the second picture, he had lit the fire.
(8) *Resim ikide ateşi yaktı.*
picture iki-LOC fire-ACC light- ACT-3.SG
'In picture 2, he lit the fire.

Discussion

The current study investigates how on-going and completed actions are represented by using intraterminal and non-intraterminal items in the oral language of native Cypriot Turkish and native Turkish speakers from Turkey university students in Northern Cyprus.

In progress event representations of Turkish Cypriot and Turkish university students were determined in Part 1 of each experiment. The results show a distinctive difference between intraterminality event representations of native Cypriot Turkish and native Turkish speakers from Turkey: 100% Turkish Cypriot participants used *–Ir* morpheme ($INTRA^{NF}$), and 100% of the Turkish participants used *–Iyor* morpheme ($INTRA^{LF}$). Turkish Cypriot participants used 6 verbs in verbalising the intraterminality event while Turkish participants used five. There are two verbs that were used by both Turkish Cypriot (9a, 10a) and Turkish (9b, 10b) university students. These are *at-* (throw), and çalış- (try).

(9) *at-* (throw)
a. *Resim birde adam odun atar şömineye.*
picture one-LOC man wood throw-$INTRA^{NF}$-3.SG fireplace-D T
'In picture 1, the man throws wood to the fireplace.

b. *Resim birde ateş için odun atıyor.*
picture one-LOC fire for wood throw-INTR ^{LF}-3.SG
'In picture one, he is throwing wood for the fire.

(10) çalış- (try)
a. *Resim birde şömineyi ateşlemeye çalışan bir adam*
picture one-LOC fireplace-ACC spark-VN-D T try-PTCP one man

vardır, çalıları kullanarak yakmaya çalışır.
there-COP bush-PL-ACC by use-CVB light- VN-DAT try-$INTRA^{NF}$
'In picture one, there is a man who trys to spark a fire, he trys to light (the fire) by using bushes.

b. Birinci resimde ateşi yakmaya çalışıyo(r).
first picture-LOC fire-ACC light-ACC try- INT ^{LF}-3.SG
'In the first picture, he is trying to light the fire

In progress and completed event representations of native Cypriot Turkish and native Turkish speakers from Turkey were determined in Part 2 of each experiment. Native Cypriot Turkish speakers used *–Ir* (INTRA^{NF}) for all on-going events and *–DI* (FACT) for all completed events. On the other hand, Turkish participants used *–Iyor* (INTRA^{LF}) for all on-going events, and *–mIş* (EVID) 10 times and *–DI* (FACT) two times for completed events; (Table 5).

Table 5: Morpheme choice for intraterminality and non-intraterminality by Cypriot Turkish and Turkish speakers.

	INTRATERMINALITY	NON-INTRATERMINALITY
CYPRIOT TURKISH	*-Ir* (INTRA^{NF})	*-DI* (FACT)
TURKEY TURKISH	*-Iyor* (INTRA^{LF})	*-mIş*(EVID)
		-DI (FACT)

Example (11a) demonstrates how native Cypriot Turkish speakers (11a) and native Turkish speakers from Turkey (11b) verbalise the same visual bu using the same verb *yak-* (light) in the examined data. In example (11a) a native Cypriot Turkish participant verbalise picture two by using *–DI*(FACT) while in example (11b) a native Turkish speakers from Turkey verbalise the same picture by using *–mIş*(EVID).

(11a) *Resim ikide yaktı odunları*
picture two-LOC light-FACT-3.SG wood-PL-ACC
da ısınır.
then get warm-INTRA^{NF}-3.SG
'In picture two, he lit the wood then he gets warm.'

(11b) *Burada odunları atmış ve yanışını*
here-LOC wood-PL-ACC throw-EVID and burn-INTR-ACC
izliyor.
watch-INTRA^{LF}-3.SG

'Here he had thrown the wood and he is watching it burn.'

Conclusion

Within the scope of this study, the oral representation of intraterminality in Cypriot Turkish and Turkish speakers from Turkey were reflected with different morphemes. *–Ir* (INTRA^{NF}) is used by the native Cypriot Turkish speakers; *–Iyor* (INTRA^{LF}) is used by the native Turkish speakers from Turkey (Figure 1). *–mAktA* (INTRA^{HF}) were not found within the examined data. The absence of *–mAktA* (INTRA^{HF}) in the spoken language of

both Cypriot Turkish speakers and native Turkish speakers from Turkey, is consistent with Melike Üzüm's (2018: 61) indication on the scarcity of *–mAktA* (INTRA^{HF}) in the spoken language.

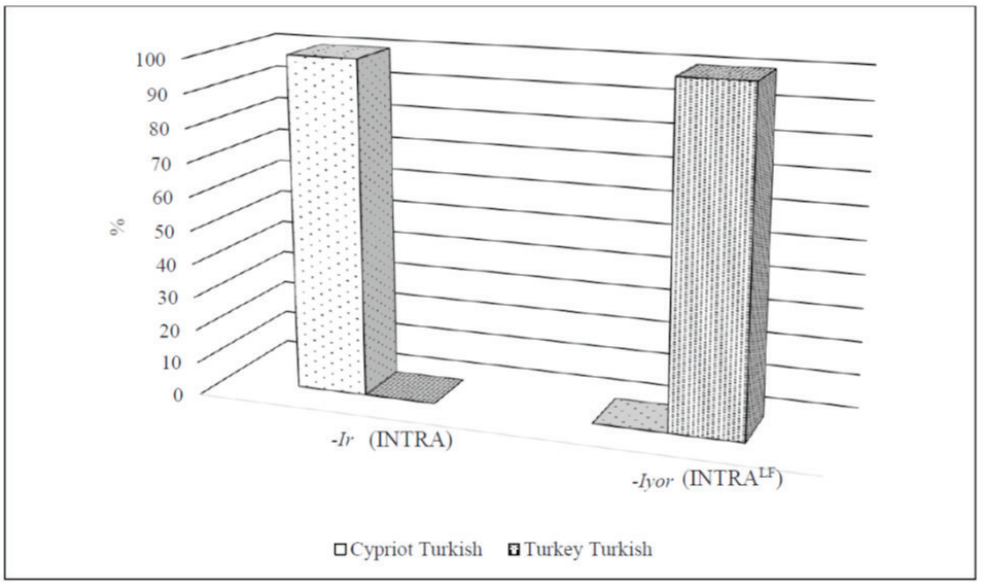


Figure 1: Morpheme usage for on-going events.

These results demonstrate that Cypriot Turkish research participants within this study preferred to use *–Ir* (INTRA^{NF}). *–Iyor* (INTRA^{LF}) is absent in the spoken language of the Cypriot Turkish group under investigation. On the other hand, Akıntuğ (2016:227-228) points out that, in Cypiot Turkish children language, *–Iyor* (INTRA^{LF}) morpheme usage was 5.3% of the total morpheme usage. That might be due to fact that, some of the child language data was collected just after listening to a story book or after watching a movie where only Turkey Turkish was used. On the other hand, age could be a factor in university students' data in developing tighter connection to Cypriot Turkish rather than Turkey Turkish.

In the case of the oral representation of completed events, Turkish Cypriot participants used only *–DI* (FACT), and Turkish participants used *–DI* (FACT) alongside *-mIş*, (EVID), (Figure 2). *-mIş* (EVID) is absent in the spoken language of the Cypriot Turkish group under investigation.

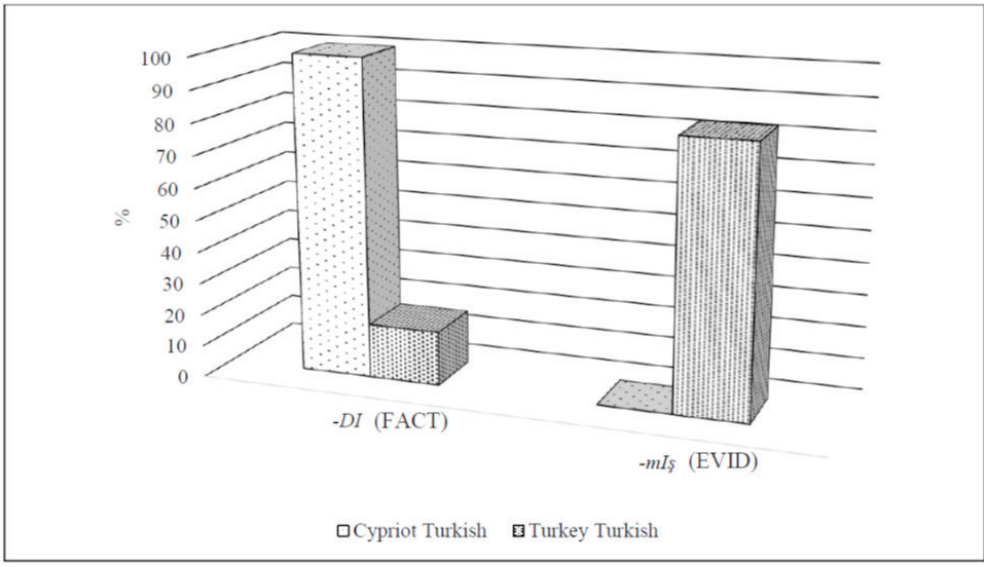


Figure 2: Morpheme usage for completed events.

According to Akıntuğ's (2016:228) findings, –DI (FACT) morpheme usage was 38,6% (the highest morpheme usage within the child language data), and -mIş, (EVID) morpheme usage is 0.5%.

The representation and comprehension of on-going and completed events' aspectual representation in Cypriot Turkish should be the subject of future research: The present study's result suggests differences between the native Cypriot Turkish speakers' and native Turkish speakers' from Turkey intraterminal and non-intraterminal aspectual morpheme usage. For the further studies on aspectual classes of Cypriot Turkish spoken and written language should be taken into consideration.

In on-going and completed event's aspectual representations, verb choice of Cypriot Turkish and Turkish speakers are like the following: In verbalising the first picture, Cypriot Turkish speakers' most frequently used verb is *koy-* (put) with six usages; and Turkish speakers' from Turkey most frequently used verb is *at-* (throw) with ten usages. The common verbs that were determined in both Cypriot Turkish and Turkish speakers' from Turkey for on-going event representations are *at-* (throw), and çalış- (try). In verbalising Picture 2, *yak-* (light) is the most frequently used verb by both Cypriot Turkish and Turkish speakers from Turkey for on-going and completed events. The other common verb that was seen in both Cypriot Turkish and Turkish speakers' from Turkey on-going event representations is üfle- (blow). *yak-* (light) is the only common verb in verbalising on-going events.

The results partly answered Johanson's question about the situation of –Iyor morpheme usage in Cypriot Turkish. However, the study only reflects intraterminal and non-intraterminal aspectual representation in young adults' Cypriot Turkish while Akıntuğ's (2016) reflects

the representations in child language. Another question arises from comparing the results of these two studies: Why the usage of –Iyor (INTRA^{LF}) and -mIş (EVID) morphemes could not be found in young adults' oral representations?

Endnotes

[1] Page 3: Johanson's aspectual terms are used in this study but the term "progressive" is not repleaced with INTRA, because Radden and Dirven's (2007) approach is grounded with the term "progressive".

[2] Page 5: The pictures were used with the consent of Carol J. Madden.

Abbreviation

3	third person
ACC	accusative
CVB	converb
COP	copula
DAT	dative
EVID	evidential
GEN	genitive
LOC	locative
NOM	nominative
INTR	intransitive
INTRA^{NF}	intraterminal-non focal
INTRA^{LF}	intraterminal-low focal
INTRA^{HF}	intraterminal-high focal
FACT	past-factual
PL	plural
PSPT	postposition
PRPS	preposition
PTCP	participle
PTCL	particles
SG	singular
VN-DAT	verbal noun-dative

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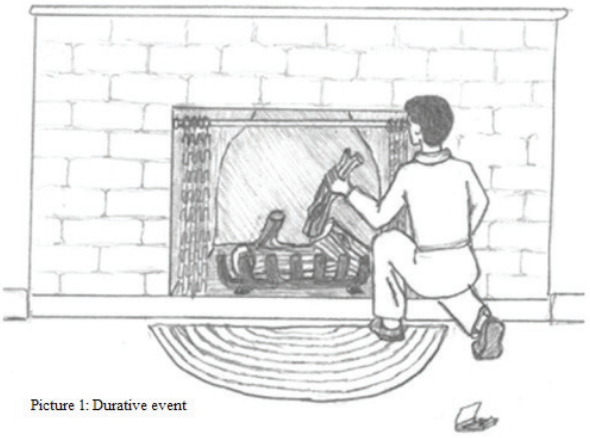
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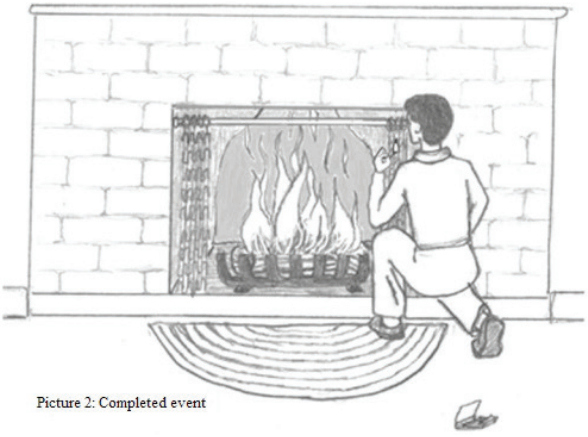
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Appendix

Sample pictures depicting events (making/made a fire) (Madden and Zwaan, 2003:672)



Picture 1: Durative event



Picture 2: Completed event

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