

Abstract

A nonjudgmental expression formed by the juxtaposition of at least two words is called a 'word phrase'. The elements that form the phrase have structural and semantic relations between themselves. A complete hierarchy is dominant in the phrase. In Turkish, the auxiliary element comprised of words that form the phrase is at the beginning while the main element is at the end. The auxiliary element specifies and completes the main element, which is the center or head of the phrase. In traditional grammar, word phrases are called 'specifying groups'. Noun complements involved in specifying groups are the smallest word phrases that two or more nouns form within the framework of certain rules. In a noun complement, the first word that forms the noun complement is the modifier and the second one is the modified element. A modifier integrates and completes the meaning of the modified element. The suffixes added to the modifier and modified element, indicate the type of the noun complement. When considered formally, if both elements of the noun complement take a suffix, it is a determined noun complement (noun + genitive case + noun + possessive suffix); if only the second element takes a suffix, it is an undetermined noun complement (noun+[Ø] + noun + possessive suffix). If neither element of the noun complement takes a suffix, it is a noun complement with no suffix (noun+[Ø] + noun + [Ø]). Noun complements formed from at least three words and whose modifying and modified words form another noun complement within them are noun complement chains (noun + genitive case + noun + genitive case + noun + possessive suffix). An adjective complement is a word phrase that a noun forms with an adjective or adjective phrase (adjective + noun).

Key words: *Turkish, noun complement, modifying and modified nouns.*

¹ This article has been improved from the paper titled 'Türkçede Tamlamalar' presented at the 5th Congress of National Francophone (25-26 October 2007, Atatürk University, Erzurum).

² Assoc. Prof. Ordu University, e-mail: ilkaydin67@hotmail.com

³ Asst. Prof. Yüzüncü Yıl University, e-mail: gtorosdag24@hotmail.com

1. Introduction

Although communication is based on judgmental expression, nonjudgmental expression is also needed to completely express thoughts and feelings. A nonjudgmental expression formed by the juxtaposition of at least two words is called a 'word phrase'. The elements that form the phrase have structural and semantic relations between themselves. This is sometimes realized by means of suffixes and sometimes without suffixes. A complete hierarchy is dominant in the phrase. In Turkish, the auxiliary element comprised of words that form the phrase is at the beginning while the main element is at the end. The auxiliary element specifies and completes the main element, which is the center of the phrase. This is also called the head of the phrase. The head is the founder of the phrase and determines the category of the phrase that it founds (Uzun, 2000: 18-19).

In traditional grammar, word phrases are called 'specifying groups'. Karahan (2014: 39) defines a specifying group as "A linguistic unit without judgment formed by the words juxtaposed within certain rules to correspond or indicate, to reinforce and qualify a presence, notion, quality, state, or action." Although specifying groups are composed of more than one word, they are evaluated and inflected as a single unit in terms of their functions in a sentence. Every word in such groups is used to describe more specifically the meaning that a notion carries. Therefore, in specifying groups there are at least two words, consisting of a signifier and a signified element, based on the relation between the main and auxiliary element.

Noun complements involved in specifying groups are the smallest word units that do not carry a judgment. Noun complements are word phrases that two or more nouns form within the framework of certain rules. In a noun complement, the first word that forms the noun complement is the modifier and the second one is the modified element. A modifier integrates and completes the meaning of the modified element. The suffixes added to the modifier and modified element, indicate the type of the noun complement (Atabay et al., 2003: 15). When considered formally, if both elements of the noun complement take a suffix, it is a determined noun complement (noun + genitive case + noun + possessive suffix); if only the second element takes a suffix, it is an undetermined noun complement (noun+[Ø] + noun + possessive suffix). If neither element of the noun complement takes a suffix, it is a noun complement with no suffix (noun+[Ø] + noun + [Ø]). Noun complements formed from at least three words and whose modifying and modified words form another noun complement within them are noun complement chains (noun + genitive case + noun + genitive case + noun + possessive suffix). An adjective complement is a word phrase that a noun forms with an adjective or adjective phrase (adjective + noun).

2. Method

This study will be based on the general screening model from qualitative research models. Screening models are research approaches, which aim to describe a case as it is. They try to describe a case, which is subject of research, in its conditions, as it exists. The aim of this study is to examine the semantic relations between the modifying and modified elements and the types of noun complements in Turkish based on the suffixes they take, and to demonstrate the relations of the elements relative to each other, especially in noun complements formed by more than two words (*Amcamın oğlunun koltuk sevdası* 'the passion of my uncle's son for his position', *kulakları küpeli kız* 'the girl whose ears have earrings', *baldan tatlı söz* 'A word sweeter than honey'). In this study, the traditional arrow method and the tree diagram method, created by Generative and Transformational Grammar in its initial period, will be used as analytical models.

3. Findings

3.1. Noun Complements

While Özkan and Sevinçli (2013: 19) define a noun complement as; “A word group consisting of the combination of two or more words in a particular way to specify qualities such as possession, designation, type, etc.”, Karahan (2014: 42) defines it as “A word group that a noun element having a possessive suffix forms with another noun element that it indicates possession of.” As specifying groups are based on the relation between the main and auxiliary elements, in noun complements, the auxiliary or complementary element that is the first noun is called as *the indicator or modifier*; the main element that is the second noun is called *the indicated or modified element* (Ediskun, 1999: 114). The real meaning that is desired to be conveyed is formed with the modified element.

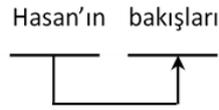
According to Karaağaç (2011: 207), “While many languages use one dependent unit for this task, Turkish uses more than one dependent unit, in this case structures occur which indicate very rich and detailed information about relations and possession.” In Turkish, the above-mentioned possessive and personal relations are realized by the genitive and possessive suffixes.

Hasan'ın bakışları seçilmez olmuştur. (A.A.)

‘Hasan’s glances were not noticed.’

Hasan-ın bakışlar-ı

Hasan-GEN glance-PL-3SG.POSS



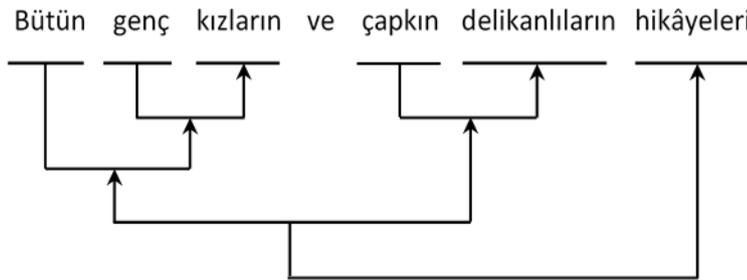
The rich syntax of Turkish allows the formation of more than one intertwined noun complements in specifying groups.

Bütün genç kızların ve çapkın delikanlıların hikâyelerinde çalınan, yırtılan ve verilmeyen, ondan kaçırılan bir karton ev, karton evler yok mudur? (İ.S.)

‘Isn’t there a stolen, torn and not given, snatched cardboard house, cardboard houses, in the stories of all young girls and flirtatious young men?’

Bütün genç kızlar-ın ve çapkın delikanlılar-ın hikâyeler-i

All young girl-PL-GEN and flirtatious young man-PL-GEN story-PL-3SG.POSS

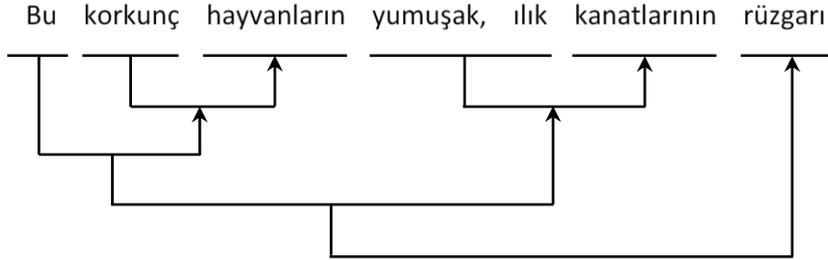


Yüzümde bu korkunç hayvanların yumuşak, ılık kanatlarının rüzgârını hissettim. (F.C.G.)

'I felt the wind of the soft, warmish wings of these wild animals on my face.'

bu korkunç hayvanlar-ın yumuşak, ılık kanatlar-ı-nın rüzgâr-ı

this wild animal-PL-GEN soft, warmish wing-PL-3SG.POSS-GEN wind-3SG.POSS



Noun complements are divided into four types: according to whether the modifying noun takes the genitive case suffix as a 'determined or undetermined noun complement', whether neither nouns takes the suffix as a 'noun complement with no suffix', or according to the number of modifying and modified nouns as a 'noun complement chain'.

3.1.1. Determined Noun Complements

A complement whose modifying noun takes the genitive case suffix (-In/-nIn) is called as a *determined noun complement* (Özkan and Sevinçli, 2013: 22). The modifying noun takes a genitive case suffix '-In', while the modified noun takes the possessive suffix '-I, -sI'. Suffixes are added to the nouns depending on vowel harmony. In determined noun complements, the relation provided by the suffixes between the modifying and modified nouns is temporary. Because possession occurring between the elements that form the complement is based on the contingency, the fusion of meaning between the two elements is not realized.

[Noun + genitive case suffix] + [Noun + possessive suffix]

Kader-in oyun-u

fate-GEN game-3SG.POSS

'The game of the fate'

Ağaç-in gölge-si

tree-GEN shadow-3SG.POSS

'The shadow of the tree'

Araba-nın reng-i

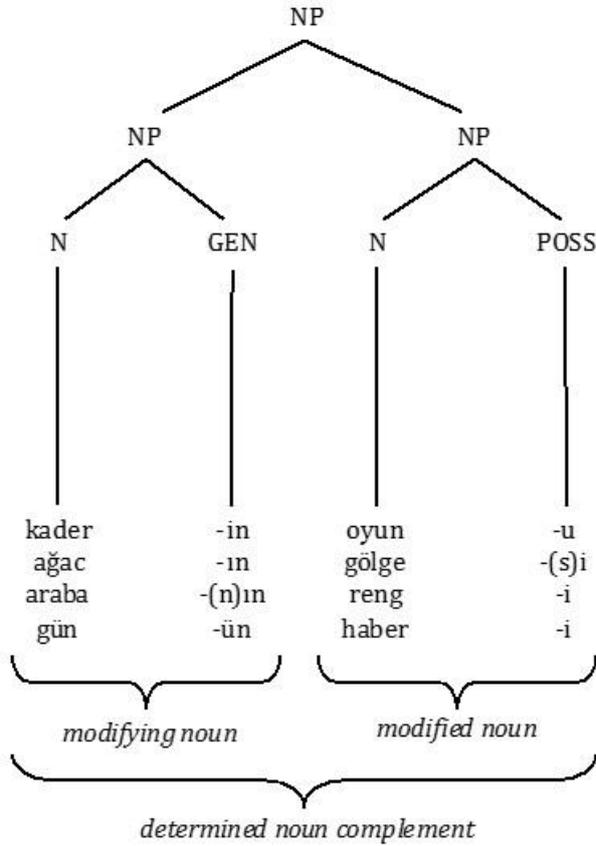
car-GEN color-3SG.POSS

'The color of the car'

Gün-ün haber-i

day-GEN news-3SG.POSS

'The news of the day'



Pronouns can also be a modifying element in determined noun complements. However, they cannot be an element in undetermined noun complements.

Sen-in defter-in

you-GEN notebook-2SG.POSS

'Your notebook'

O-nun ev-i

he/she-GEN house-3SG.POSS

'His/her house'

Biz-im sevgi-miz

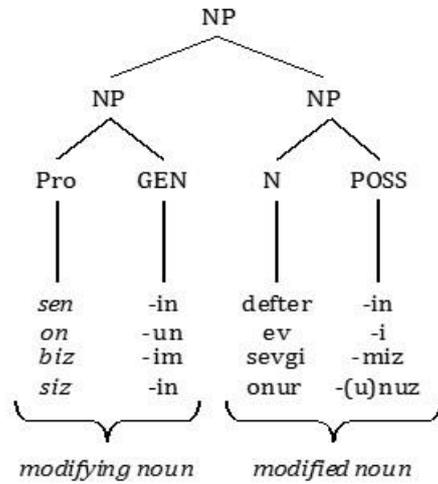
we-GEN love-1PL.POSS

'Our love'

Siz-in onur-unuz

you-GEN honor-2PL.POSS

'Your honor'

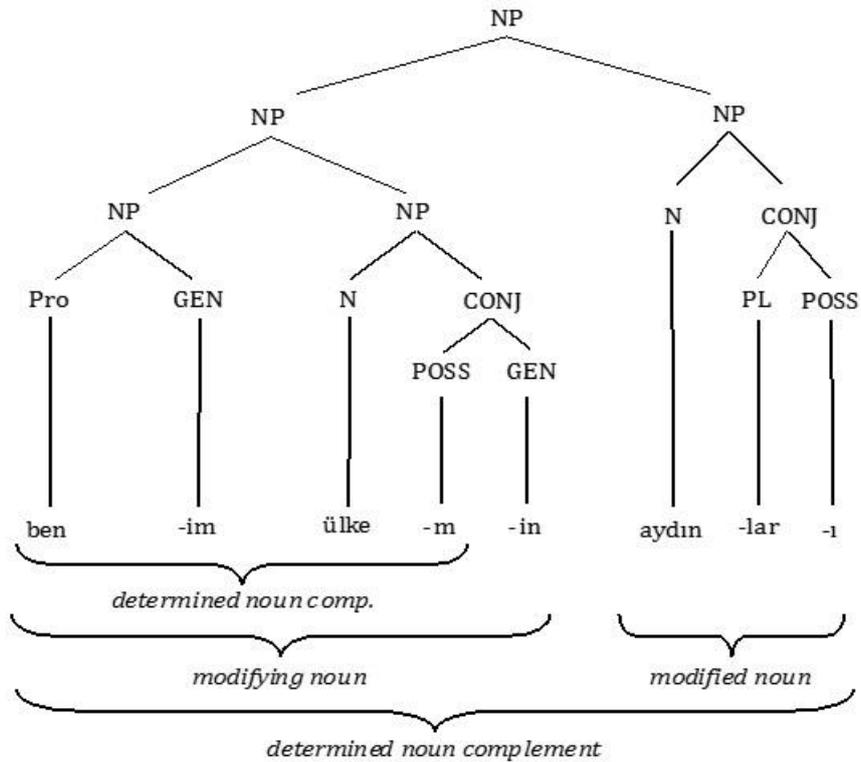


Another example:

Ben-im ülke-m-in aydın-lar-ı

I-GEN country-1SG.POSS-GEN intellectual-PL-3SG.POSS

'The intellectuals of my country'



Some features related to determined noun complements are listed as follows:

- In determined noun complements, other elements can be placed between the modifying and modified nouns:

*Nesrin, gün ışığında büsbütün bakımsız, sararmış duran ‘kitaplar-ın **bir bir** toz-unu’ aldı, sonra büyük sandığa tıktı onları, kapağı gürültüyle örttü.* (T.U.)

‘Nesrin took *the dust* off of the completely neglected, yellowed *books one by one*, standing in the light of the day, then she tucked them in a big chest and closed the lid *noisily*.’

*Lâle bir açık yara, konca bir kan pıhtısı, sümbül çitişmiş bir hasta saçı, ‘menekşe, mavi gözler-in **damla damla** yaş-ı’.* (A.H.M.)

‘Tulip an open wound, bud a blood clot, hyacinth the tangled hair of sick, violet, drop by drop, tear of blue eyes..’

‘*Tahsil-in **ticarette** yer-i’ yok.*

education-GEN trade-LOC place-3SG.POSS absent

‘Education has no place in trade.’

- In determined noun complements, there can be more than one modifying and modified noun.

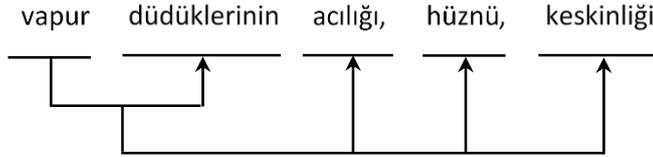
O zaman ‘vapur düdüklarinin acılığını, hüznünü, keskinliğini’, benim yaşımda olan herkes bilir. (A.H.T.)

‘Then, everyone my age knows *the bitterness, sadness, sharpness of the steamboat whistles*.’

vapur düdüklar-i-nin acılığ-ı, hüzn-ü, keskinliğ-i

steamboat whistles-PL-3SG.POSS-GEN bitterness-3SG.POSS, sadness-3SG.POSS, sharpness-3SG.POSS

‘the bitterness, sadness, sharpness of the steamboat whistles’



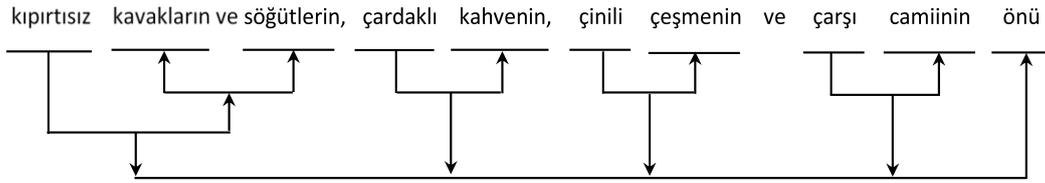
Yusuf atları kamçılıyıp kıpırtısız kavakların ve söğütlerin, çardaklı kahvenin, çinili çeşmenin ve çarşı caminin önünden geçti gitti. (S.Ç.)

Yusuf whipped the horses and passed in *front of the motionless poplars and willows, the cafe with pergola, the tiled fountain and bazaar mosque*.

kıpırtısız kavaklar-ın ve söğütler-in, çardaklı kahve-nin, çinili çeşme-nin ve çarşı camii-nin ön-ü

motion privative suffix poplar-PL-GEN and willow-PL-GEN, pergola-ADJ cafe- GEN, tiled-ADJ fountain-GEN and bazaar mosque-3SG.POSS-GEN front- 3SG.POSS

‘the front of the motionless poplars and willow, the cafe with pergola, the tiled fountain and bazaar mosque’



- In determined noun complements, the modifying and modified nouns can replace each other. This is usually seen in inverse sentences.

Bıraktım ‘ard-ı-nı yıllarca koştuğum heves-in’.

I left *the remainder of the desire* that I had run after for years.

Beş kurşundan üçü ‘ablak surat-ı-na gömülmüştü Yahudi-nin’, dördüncü ta karşıdaki ampulü parçalamış, beşinci ‘beyaz yağlı boya-sı-na saplânmişti tavan tahta-sı-nın’! (O.K.)

Three of the five bullets had been buried in the chubby face of the Jew, the fourth had broken the light bulb, the fifth had been stuck in the white paint of the ceiling wood!

- When the modified noun of a determined noun complement is a number or a word that indicates an indefinite quantity, the modifying suffix is usually ‘-dAn’: ‘partililer-den ikisi’ (two of the partisans), ‘öğrenciler-den birkaçı’, (several of the students), etc. (Ediskun, 1999: 114).

Dahası vardı, ‘erkeklerden biri’ bakkal olurdu. (İ.S.)

There was more, *one of the men* was a grocery store owner.

erkekler-den biri
man-PL-ABL one-3SG.POSS
‘one of the men’

- In a determined noun complement, the modified element can be qualified by a clause having an adjectival function:

Şehrin, ‘öteden beri onarılması düşünülen’ köprüsü yıkıldı.

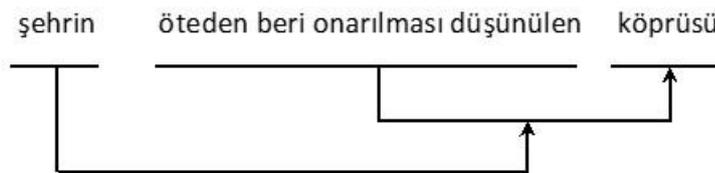
The city bridge that had been considered repaired was broken all along.

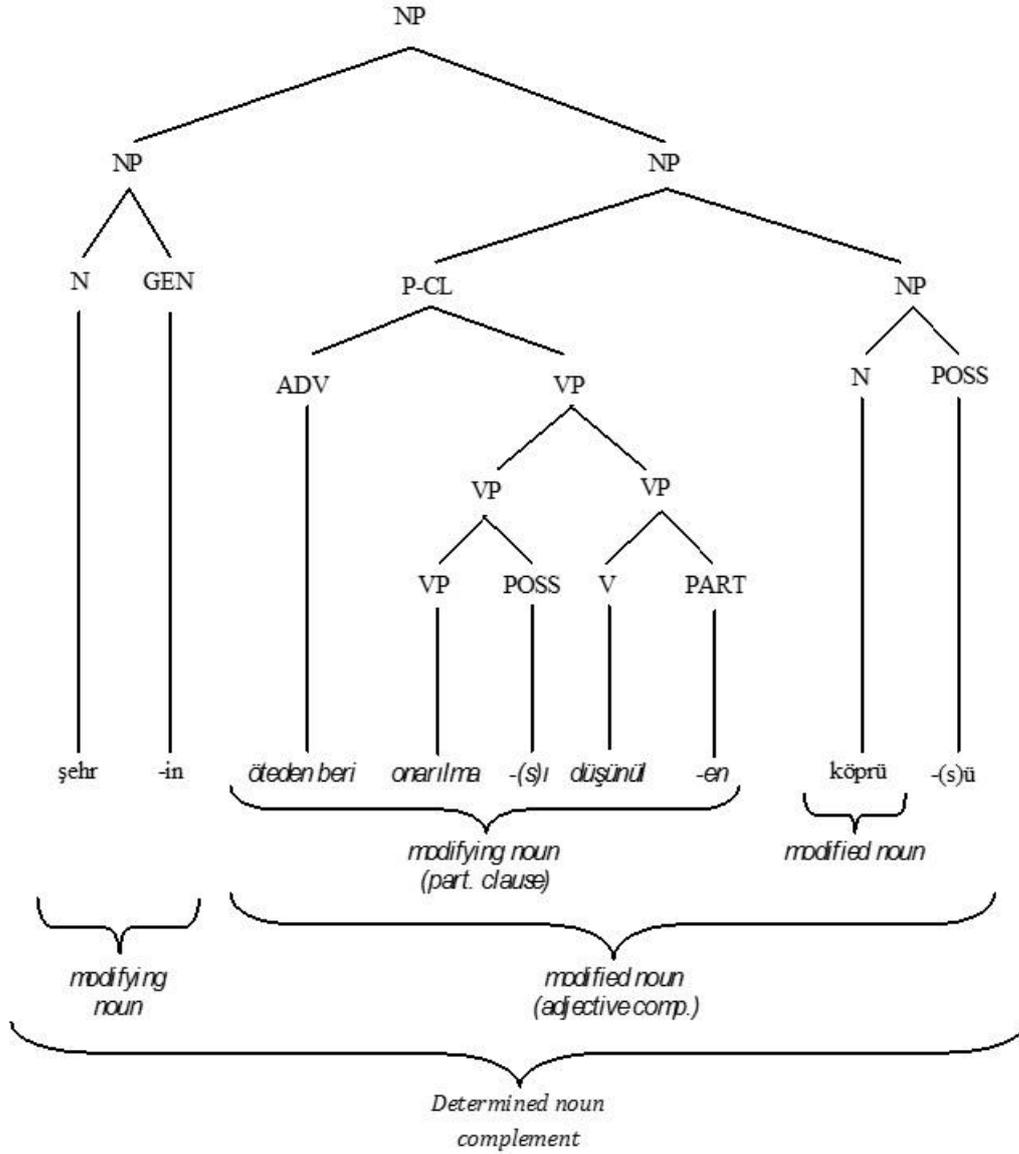
The subject of the sentence is a determined noun complement. The noun (*köprü* ‘the bridge’) in the operation of the determined noun is qualified by a relative clause (*öteden beri onarılması düşünülen* ‘that had been considered repaired all along’) having an adjectival function.

Şehr-in, öteden beri onarılması düşünülen köprü-sü

city-GEN all along repair-PASS-VERBAL-3SG.POSS consider-PASS-PART bridge 3SG.POSS

‘The city bridge that had been considered repaired all along’





'Infinitive' and 'participle clauses' form determined noun complements with themselves. In general, in determined noun complements, the subject is the modifier and the predicate is the modified noun. In participle clause placed in the following complex sentence, the subject and predicate form a determined noun complement; the complements depending on the predicate are placed between these two elements (Şimşek, 1987: 325):

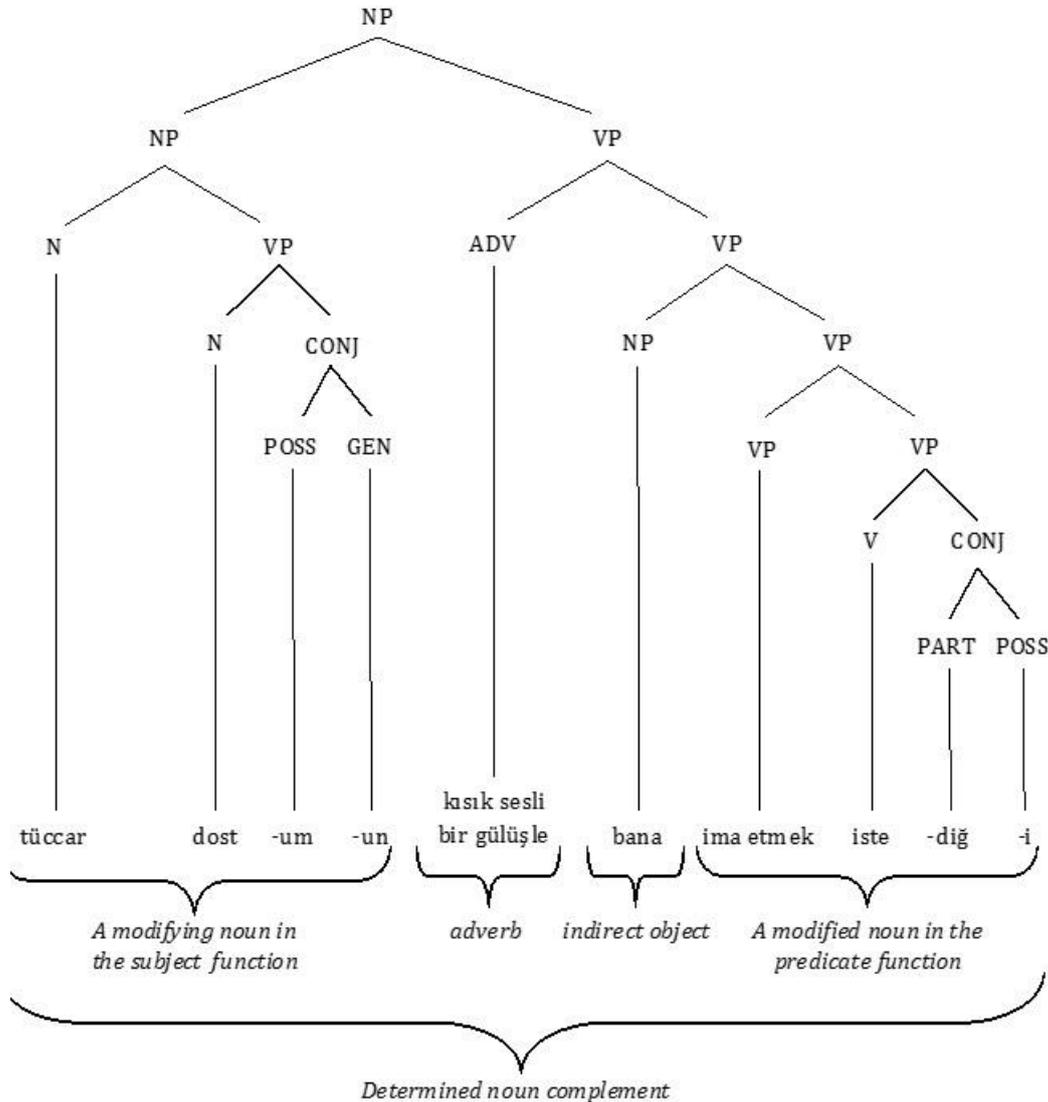
'Tüccar dostumun kısık sesli bir gülüşle bana ima etmek istediği' noktaya cevap vermek için kendisine döndüm.

I turned to him to answer the point 'that my merchant friend wanted to hint to me with a hoarse smile.'

Tüccar dostu-m-un kısık sesli bir gülüşle bana ima etmek iste-diğ-i

Merchant friend-1SG.POSS-GEN hoarse one smile-withe me-DAT to hint to want PART-3SG.POSS

'that my merchant friend wanted to hint to me with a hoarse smile'



In the phrase of *Tüccar dostumun kısık sesli bir gülüşle bana ima etmek istediği* 'that my merchant friend wanted to hint to me with a hoarse smile', *tüccar dostumun* 'my merchant friend' is a modifier which has a subject function, *kısık sesli bir gülüşle, bana* 'to me with a hoarse smile' is a verb complement, *ima etmek istediği* 'wanted to hint' is a modified element which has a predicate function. When the phrase is considered *Tüccar dostum-un kısık sesli bir gülüşle bana ima etmek istediğ-i* *nokta* 'the point that my merchant friend wanted to hint to me with a hoarse smile'; the modifier (*Tüccar dostumun kısık sesli bir gülüşle bana ima etmek istediği* 'that my merchant friend wanted to hint to me with a hoarse smile') is a determined noun complement, which has an adjectival function, the modified element is a noun (*nokta* 'point') and the complement is an adjective complement.

- In a determined noun complement, the adjective of the modified noun is placed in the noun complement, in an undetermined noun complement and noun complement with no suffix, the adjective of the modified noun is placed at the beginning: (Demir: 286)

Ey, mavi 'göklerin beyaz ve kırmızı süsü'

blue sky-PL-GEN white and red ornament-3SG.POSS

'Oh, the white and red ornament of the sky'

Kız kardeşimin gelinliği 'şehidimin son örtüsü.' (A.N.A)

sister-1SG.POSS-GEN wedding dress-3SG.POSS martyr-1SG.POSS-GEN final cover-3SG.POSS

My sister's wedding dress, the final cover of my martyr.

- Noun complements are considered nouns and take noun case suffixes: Tanırım *meyvenin olmuştunu*. (C.S.T)

fruit-GEN ripe-3SG.POSS-ACC

'I know the fruit, which is ripe.'

Çocuğun göğsüne yaklaştı, biraz dinlendi. (M.A.E.)

Child-GEN chest-3SG.POSS-DAT

He/She approached the child's chest, and listened a little.

3.1.2. Undetermined Noun Complement

These are noun complements in which the modifiers do not take a suffix and the modified element takes the third person singular possessive suffix -(s)I. Undetermined noun complements usually express the concept of type (Hatipoğlu, 15). Most undetermined noun complements are used as type nouns. The relation between these two nouns is explained by the suffix that the modified element takes. This suffix, whose function is directed backwards, is required for formation of the phrase (Karaağaç, 209). According to Gemalmaz (1994), "Being a thing in service of another thing, in the undetermined noun complement, places the modifier in the position of the qualifier for a purpose in general (*buz dolabı* 'ice box', *çamaşır makinesi* 'washing machine' etc.). Because this is the most permanent quality of a thing, undetermined noun complements form the most permanent structures." In such noun complements, the relation between the modifying and modified elements is not contingent.

[Noun+ Ø genitive case suffix] + [Noun + possessive suffix]

sel felaket-i

flood disaster-3SG.POSS

'flood disaster'

soru bankas-ı

question bank-3SG.POSS

'question bank'

ders kitab-ı

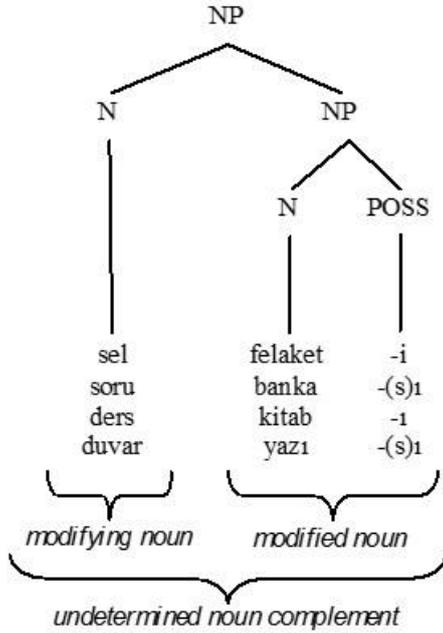
course book-3SG.POSS

'course book'

duvar yazıs-ı

wall writing-3SG.POSS

'graffiti'



- In undetermined noun complements, the modifier or modified element can be a word or word phrase.

Gül ve yasemin kokuları

rose and jasmine smell-PL-3SG.POSS

'The smells of rose and jasmine'

Düşünce ve duygu durgunluğu

thought and emotion calmness-3SG.POSS

'The thought and emotion calmness'

Saflık ve budalalık manzarası

purity and stupidity view-3SG.POSS

'The view of purity and stupidity'

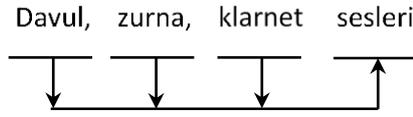
'Davul, zurna, klarnet sesleri' dışarda gecenin artık bizim olduğunu ilan ediyor, sahne ikinci bir dünya gibi hazırlanıyordu. (A.H.T.)

'The sounds of the drums, flute and clarinet' were announcing that the night is ours now; the scene was being prepared as a second world.

Davul, zurna, klarnet sesleri

drums, flute, clarinet sound-PL-3SG.POSS

'The sounds of the drums, flute and clarinet'



- In undetermined noun complements, in general, a word does not enter between modifier and modified nouns. In these noun complements, adjectives related to the modified noun come before the modifying noun (Şimşek, 1987: 329):

Büyük köy ev-i

big village house-3SG.POSS

'big village house'

Yeni çalışma masa-(s)ı

New work table-3SG.POSS

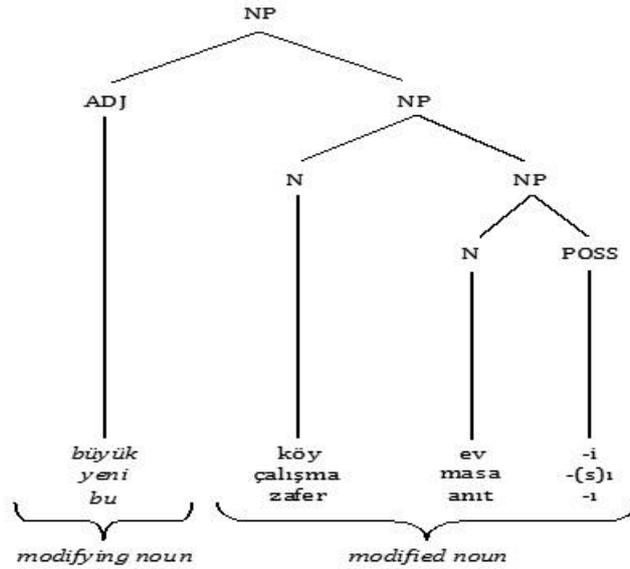
'New work table'

Bu zafer anıt-ı

This victory monument-3SG.POSS

'This victory memorial'

In place of *büyük köy evi* 'the big village house', *köy büyük evi* 'the village big house' is not said.



Similarly;

siyah çorap

'black sock'

erkek çorab-ı

men sock-3SG.POSS

‘men’s sock’

**erkek siyah çorab-ı*

*men’s black sock

siyah erkek çorabı

black men sock-3SG.POSS

‘black men’s sock’

3.1.3. Noun Complement Chain

This is a noun phrase in which there is more than one association therefore there is more than one genitive case inflection. The possessive suffix located in the modified element of these word phrases, in which there is more than one genitive case suffix, naturally belongs to the whole phrase. The common element in the noun complement chain is not the genitive case suffix, but rather the possessive suffix. The number of possessive suffixes demonstrates the number of related elements (Karaağaç, 2011: 210). In a noun complement chain there are at least three words.

[Noun+ genitive case suffix] + [Noun + possessive suffix + genitive case suffix] + [Noun + possessive suffix]

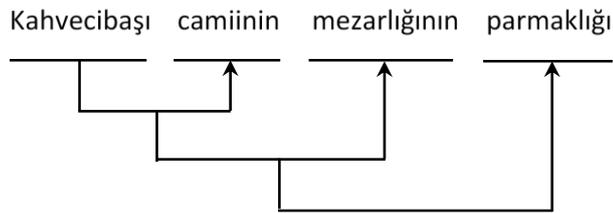
‘*Kahvecibaşı Camii’nin mezarlığının parmaklığını*’ evime getirdiğim, hususi hayatıma mal ettiğim için beni belki ayıplayacak olanlar bulunur. (A.H.T.)

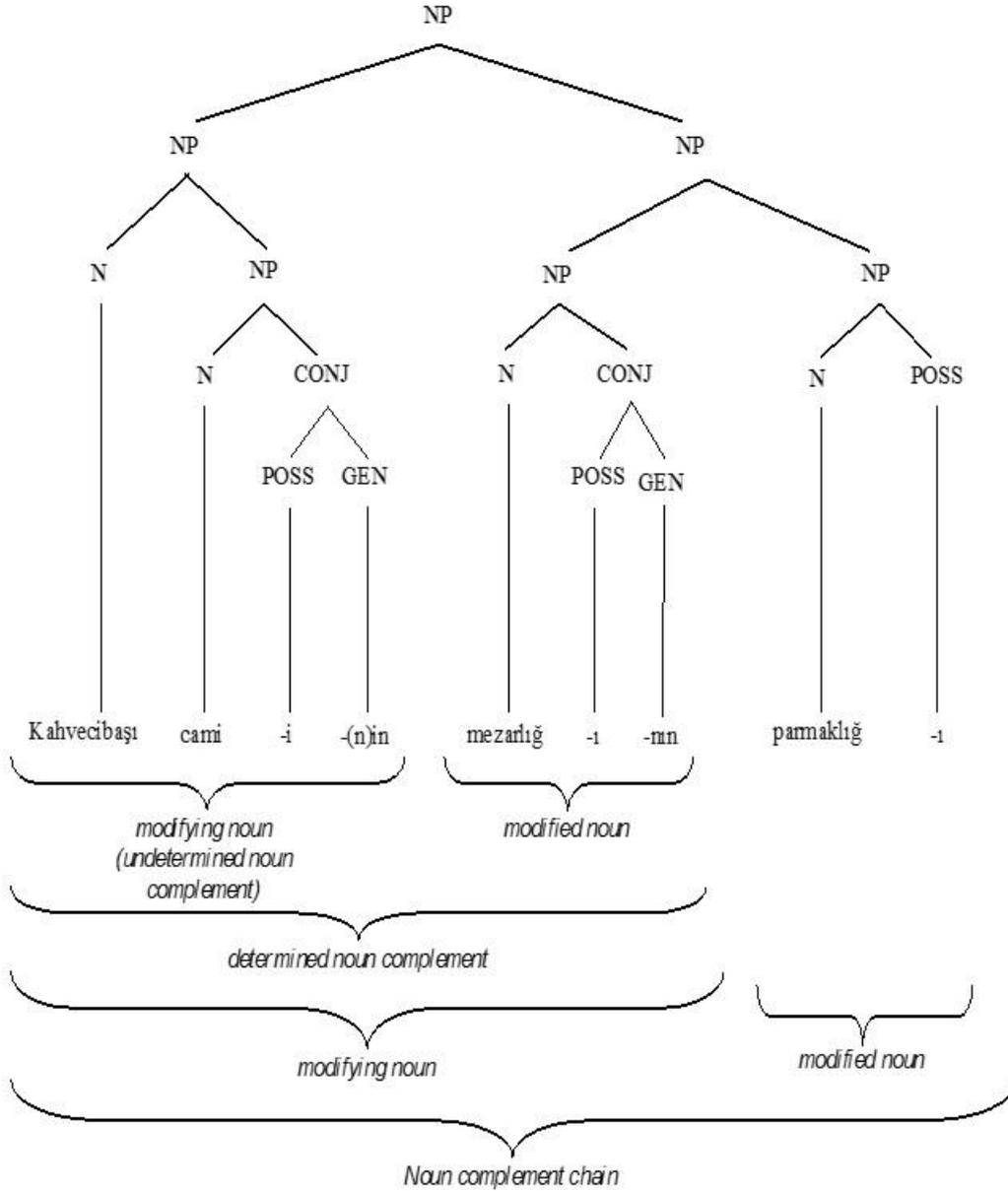
‘There are those who will blame me, possibly because I brought the fence of the Kahvecibaşı Mosque cemetery to my home, and appropriated it for my personal use.’

Kahvecibaşı Cami-i-nin mezarlığı-nun parmaklığı-ı

Kahvecibaşı mosque-3SG.POSS-GEN cemetery-3SG.POSS-GEN fence-3SG.POSS

The fence of the Kahvecibaşı Mosque cemetery





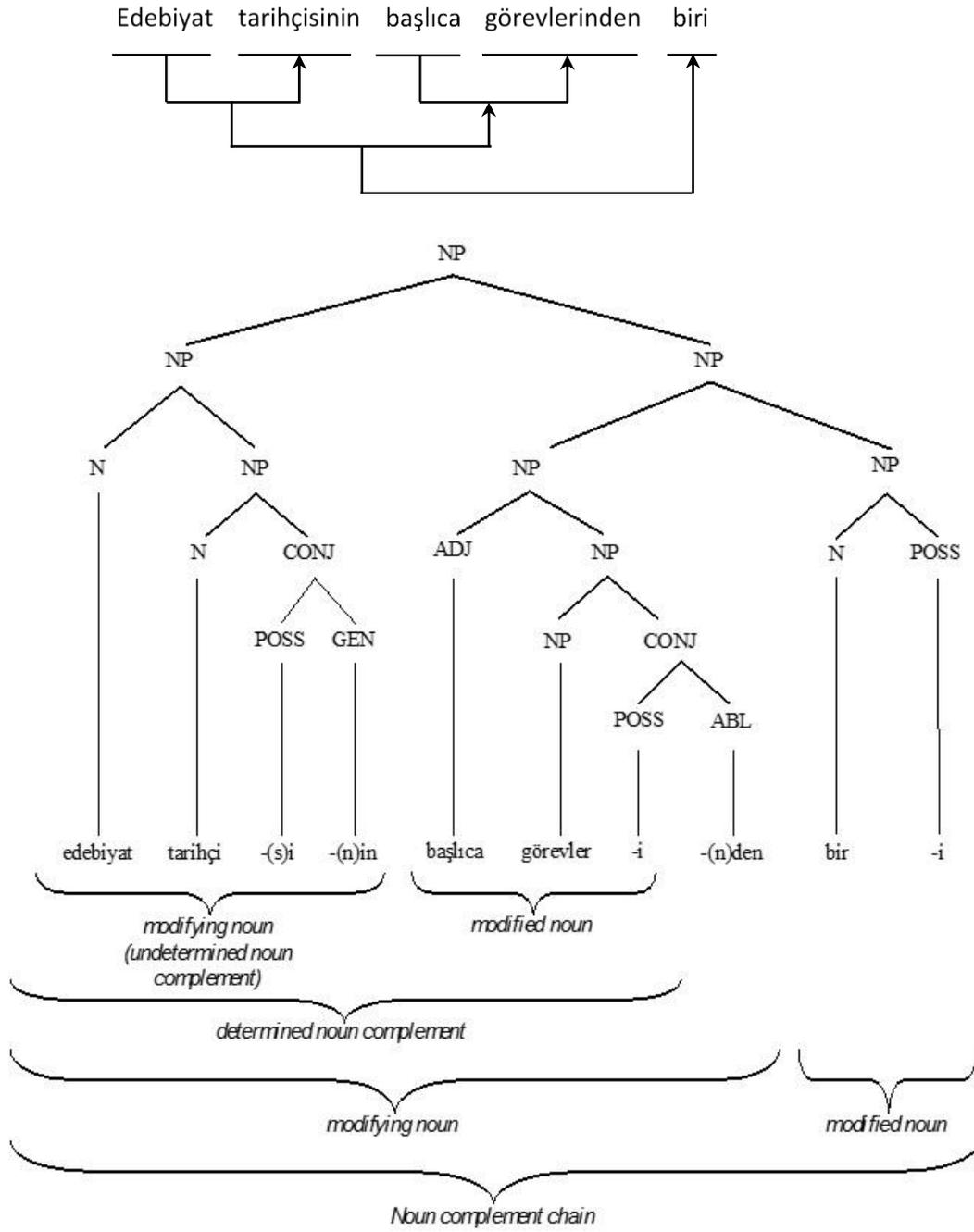
'Edebiyat tarihçisinin başlıca görevlerinden biri', incelediği eserlerin nasıl ve ne gibi sebeplerle meydana geldiğini bulup çıkarmaktır. (A.S.L.)

One of the main missions of the literary historian is to find out how and for what reasons were the works, which he/she created, occur.

Edebiyat tarihçi-si-nin başlıca görevler-i-nden bir-i

Literature historian-3SG.POSS-GEN main mission-PL-3SG.POSS-ABL one-3SG.POSS

'One of the main missions of the literary historian'

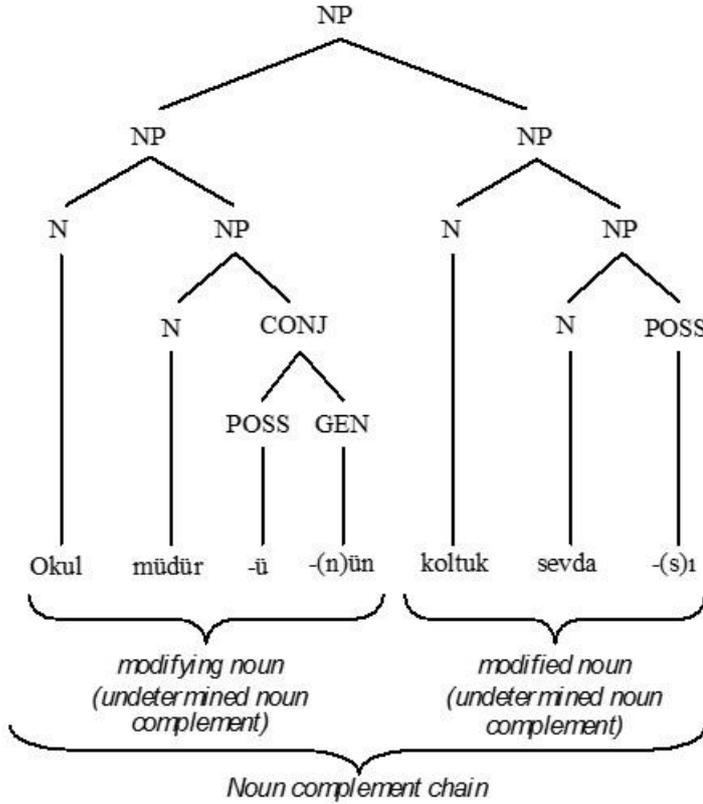


Noun complements, whose modifiers, modified elements or both are themselves noun complements are known as noun complement chains (Ediskun, 1999: 123).

Okul müdür-ü-nün koltuk sevda-sı

school director-3SG.POSS-GEN position passion-3SG.POSS

'The passion of the school director for his position'.



In the above example, both modifying and modified elements form an undetermined noun complement within themselves: *okul müdür-ü* ‘the school director’, *koltuk sevda-sı* ‘passion for his position’.

The tree diagrams show clearly that the structure, known as a noun complement chain in conventional grammar is actually formed by unification of determined or undetermined noun complements. Noun phrases that form noun complement branch into two noun phrases. One of these two noun phrases contains a modifying noun, the other one has a modified noun.

3.1.4. Noun Complements With No Suffix

There are noun complements consisting of two nouns in which neither noun takes an inflectional suffix such as genitive or possessive. According to Delice (2007: 23), a noun complement whose modifier and modified noun are not suffixed, is called noun complement with no suffix, for example: *Dedeman Otel* ‘Dedeman hotel’, *Ataç Sokak* ‘Ataç street’. While Demir (2007: 43-44) classifies expressions such as *tahta baraka* ‘wooden shed’ and *ipek mendil* ‘silk handkerchief’ as noun complements with no suffix, he considers expression such as *oto park/ oto parkı* ‘auto park’, *hücum bot/hücum botu* ‘assault boat’, and *gül sokak/gül sokağı* ‘rose street’ noun complement whose suffixes are lost.

Some grammar books accept the existence of ‘noun complement with no suffix’ and assert that in the noun complement with no suffix the modifier indicates what the modified element is composed of, as in the examples *tahta baraka* ‘wooden chest’, *bakır mangal* ‘copper brazier’, and *lastik top* ‘rubber ball’. As the nouns in question express the meaning ‘made of’, to evaluate these noun complements as adjective complements, rather than noun

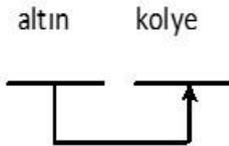
complements, is more appropriate. In some adjective phrase, although the first noun is considered as a noun since it indicates what the second noun is made of, they become an adjective phrase: *Taş köprü* 'stone bridge', *keten gömlek* 'linen shirt', *mermer köşk* 'marble mansion', and *bakır tencere* 'copper saucepan' (Ediskun, 1999:122-123, 145). In the opinion of Karahan (2014: 52), noun complements indicating what an object is made of such as *demir kapı* 'iron gate', *cam bardak* 'glass cup', *mermer köşk* 'marble mansion', and *gümüş kemer* 'silver belt' are not noun complements but rather adjective complements. These complements can be extended as, for example, *demirden yapılmış kapı* 'the gate made of iron', *camdan yapılmış bardak* 'the cup made of glass', thus they are adjective complements.

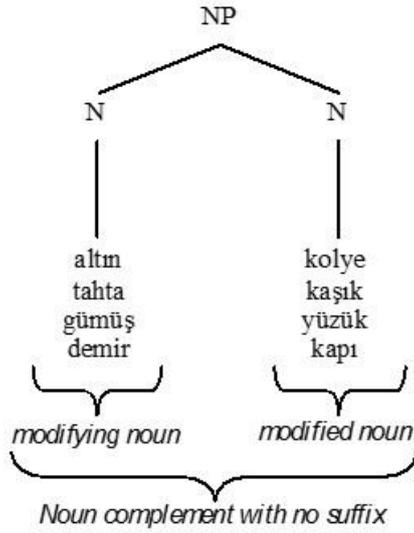
In noun complements made from juxtaposed elements expressing similarity such as *aslan asker* 'lion soldier', *tilki çocuk* 'fox child', since the words are used in their metaphorical meanings, they function as adjectives. However, in Turkish there are many other word groups that do not demonstrate material composition and similarity which viewed as adjectives although they consist of two nouns: *ek ödenek* 'extra fund', *bağ fiil* 'linking verb', *toz boya* 'powder paint', *yasak bölge* 'interdict region', *baş köşe* 'chief corner', *gül sokak* 'rose street', etc. (Ediskun, 1999: 123).

Özkan and Sevinçli (2011: 31) state that some of these structures known as noun complements with no suffix are formed as a result of the application of foreign language rules. In their view, English noun complement patterns found in Turkish with words of western origin have entered Turkish in recent years and, by placing words in this pattern, new words were generated, such as: *Pera Palas* 'Pera palace', *Deniz Otel* 'Sea Hotel', *Başak Sigorta* 'Başak Insurance', *Vakıfbank* 'Foundation Bank', *Tütünbank* 'Tobacco Bank', *Robert Koleji* 'Robert College', *Yaşar büfe* 'Yaşar buffet', etc.

Delice (2007: 23-24) emphasizes that this structure with no suffix in old Turkish is commonly used as in the examples of *Ötüken Yiş* 'Ötüken forest', *Kömür Tag* 'Kömür mountain', *Türk Budun* 'Türk nation', but today is not used with no suffix, except for some street and hotel names, such as *Dedeman Otel* 'Dedeman Hotel', *Ataç Sokak* 'Ataç Street'. He examines the structure in question under the name of 'noun complement with no suffix'.

altın kolye 'the golden necklace', *demir kaşık* 'the wooden spoon', *gümüş yüzük* 'the silver ring', *demir kapı* 'the iron gate'.





- In a complement consisting of two nouns with no suffix, the qualifying adjective cannot be placed between two nouns (Yavuz, 1999):

Büyük demir kapı
The *big* iron gate
*Demir *büyük kapı*
* Iron *big* gate

Yeni yün çorap
The *new* wool sock
*Yün *yeni* çorap
* Wool *new* sock

Noun complements are distinguished from adjective complements by means of the suffix ‘-DAn’ and the postposition ‘gibi’: *inci diş* ‘pearl tooth’; *inci gibi diş* ‘tooth like pearl’, *badem göz* ‘almond eye’; *badem gibi göz* ‘eye like almond’, *kalem kaş* ‘pencil eyebrow’; *kalem gibi kaş* ‘eyebrow like pencil’, etc. Noun complements with no suffix do not take suffixes and no words can come between them (Kırkkılıç, 2003: 68).

3.2. Adjective Complement

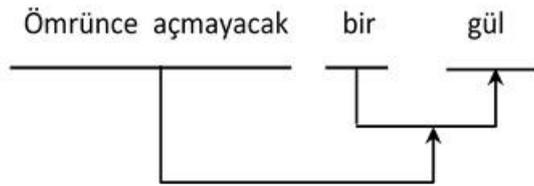
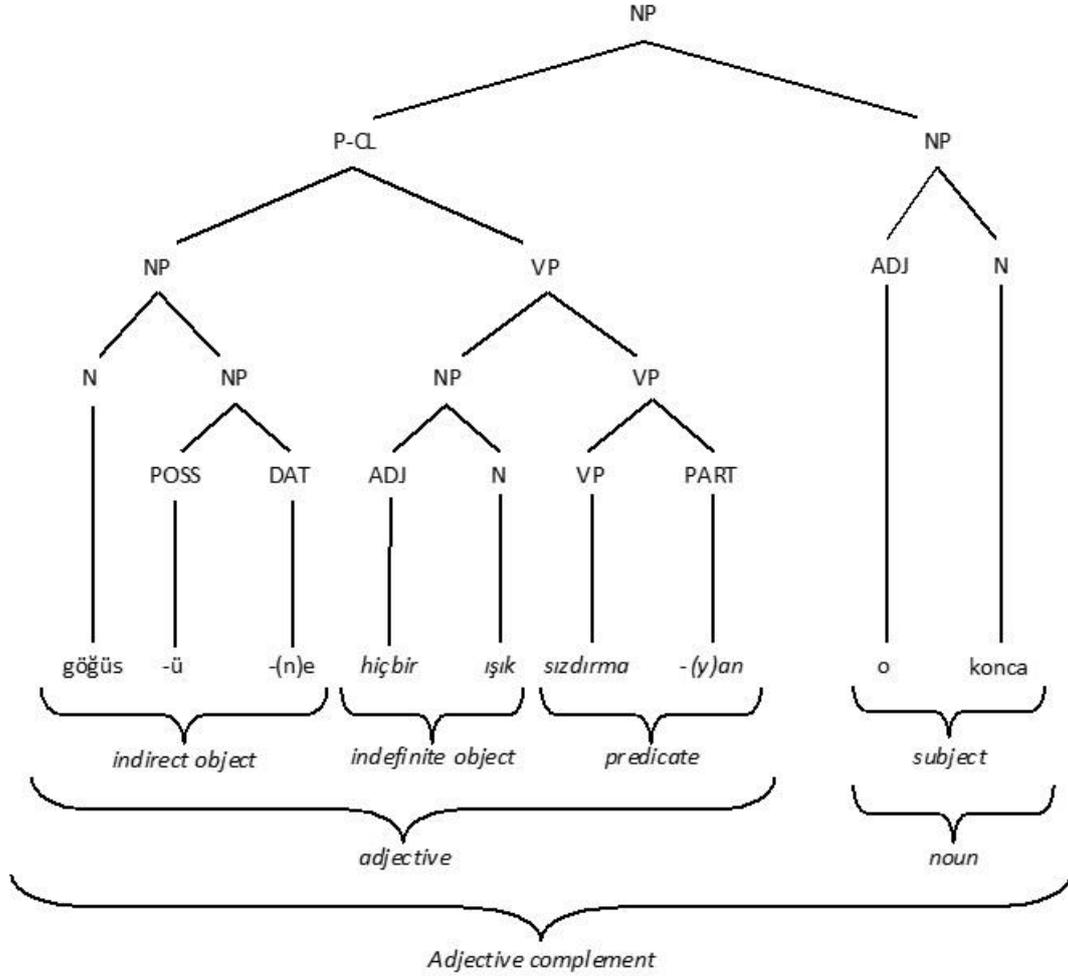
An adjective complement “is a word group in which a noun element is qualified or defined by an adjective element” (Karahana, 2014: 48). Adjective complements that are widely used are complements with no suffixes. Any inflectional or plural suffix cannot come between the adjective and noun. An adjective complement is a combination with no suffix. In the relation between the main and auxiliary elements the main element is the noun that is modified. An adjective complement is a complement in which the adjective qualifies or defines the noun that comes after it. The words used as adjectives are actually nouns. When they are used with a noun they function as adjectives, when they are alone they function as nouns.

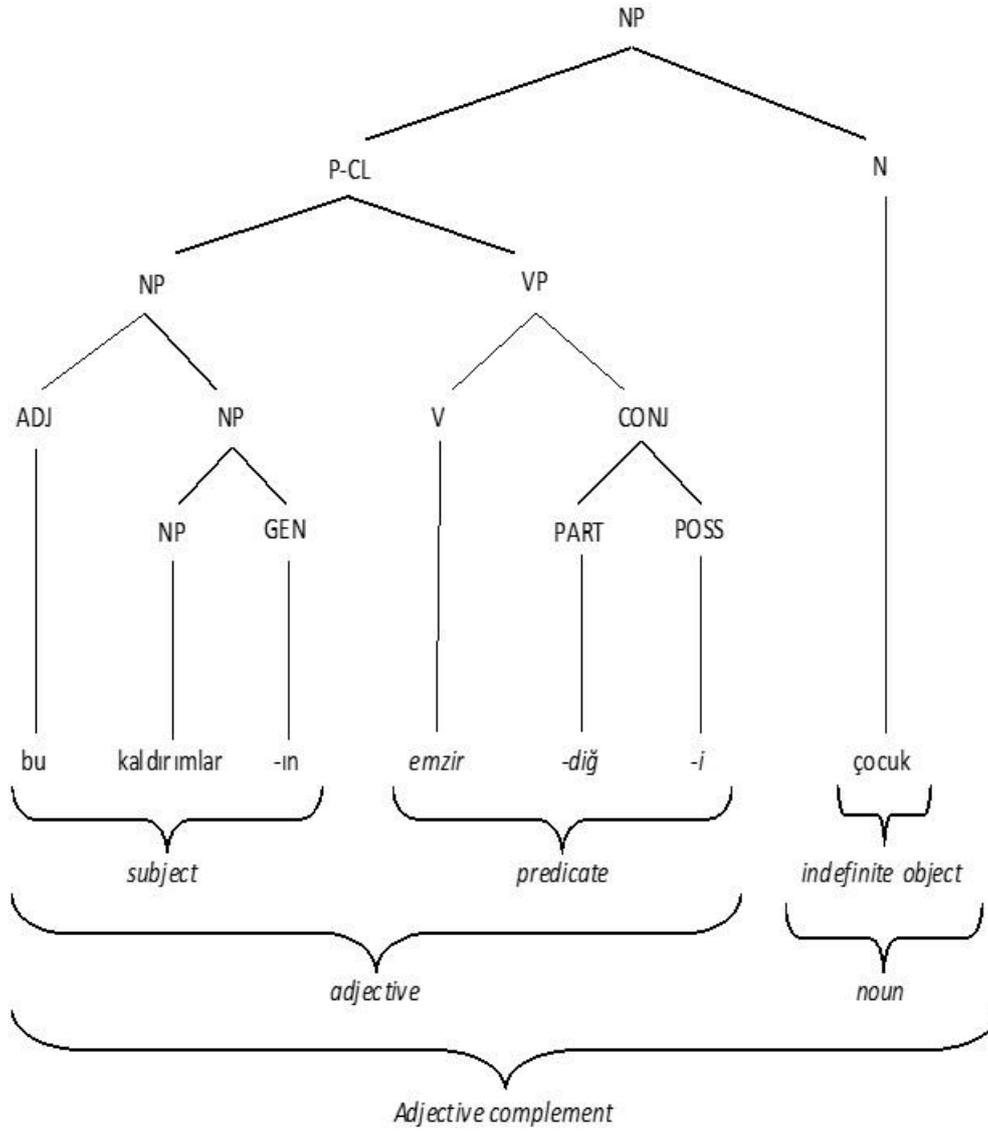
Küçük damdan düştü. (Noun)

The *little* fell down from the roof.

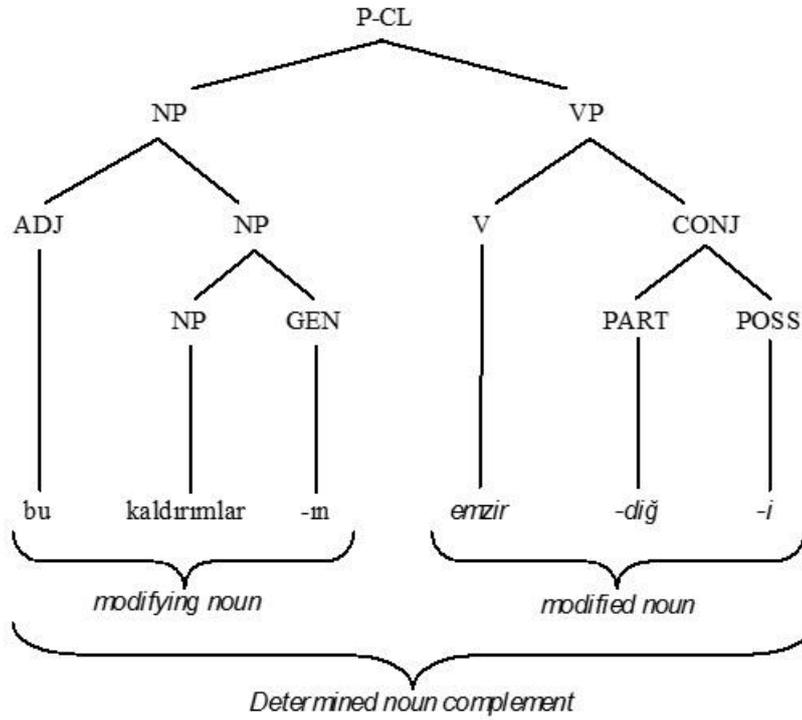
Küçük kız hastalandı. (Adjective)

The *little* girl became ill.





In addition, the subject and predicate of the participle clause form a noun complement.

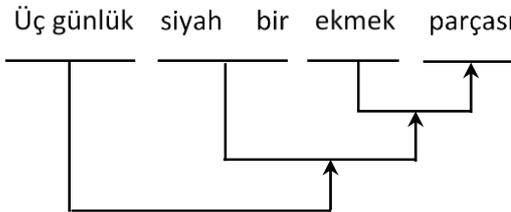


An adjective complement can be joined to another adjective complement as an adjective or noun element (Karahan, 2014: 51).

Üç günlük/ siyah bir ekmek parçası

three day-ADJ/ black a bread piece-3SG.POSS

'A black piece of bread of three days'

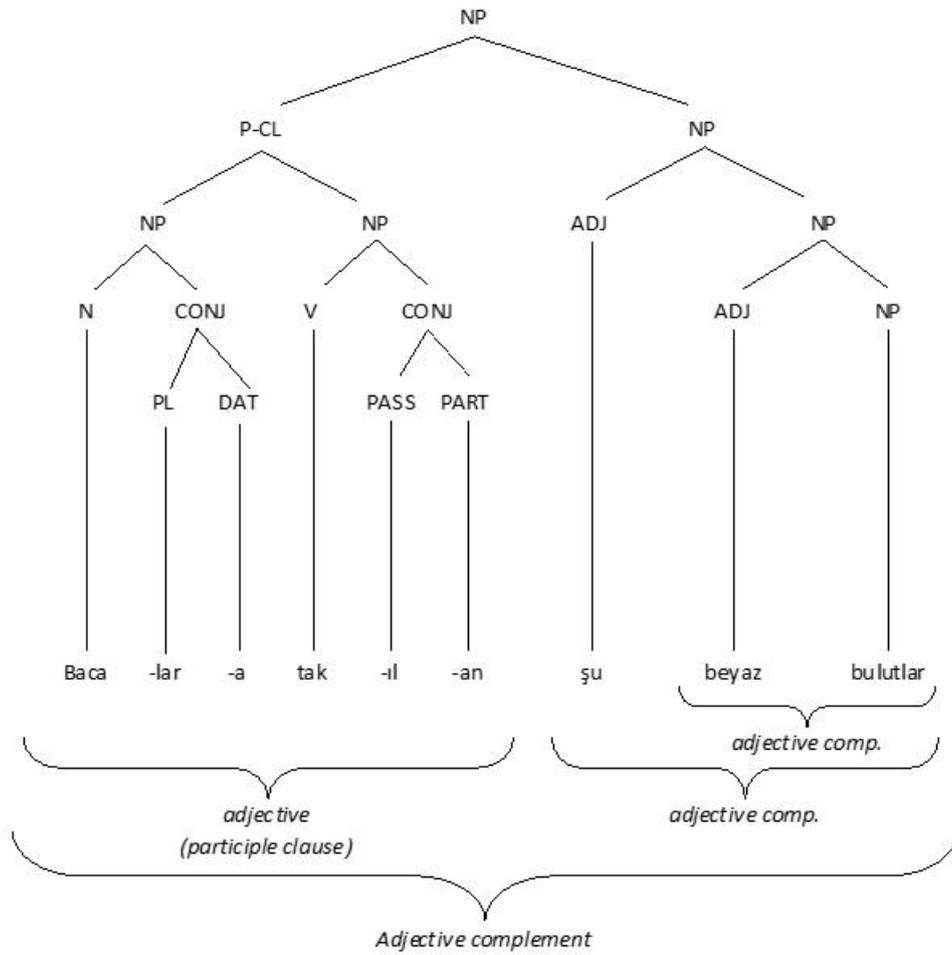
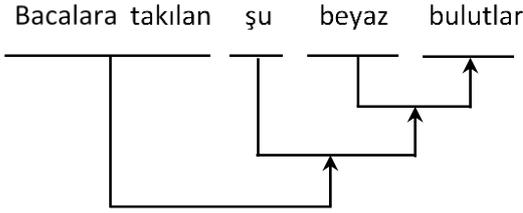


An adjective complement formed from a qualifying adjective and a noun-type word can be qualified by a clause having an adjectival function. Adjective complements are accepted as a whole (they are noun phrases), which can be further qualified (Erkman-Akerson, Ozil, 1998: 154).

In the adjective complement '*Bacalara takılan şu beyaz bulutlar*' (Those white clouds that hang out the chimneys), '*şu beyaz bulutlar*' (those white clouds)' is noun element in an adjective complement. '*Beyaz bulutlar*' (White clouds) is the noun element of this complement, and also an adjective complement (Karahan, 2014: 51).

Bacalara takılan/ şu beyaz bulutlar (CST).

chimney-PL-DAT hang-PASS-PART/ that white cloud-PL
 'Those white clouds that hang out the chimneys'



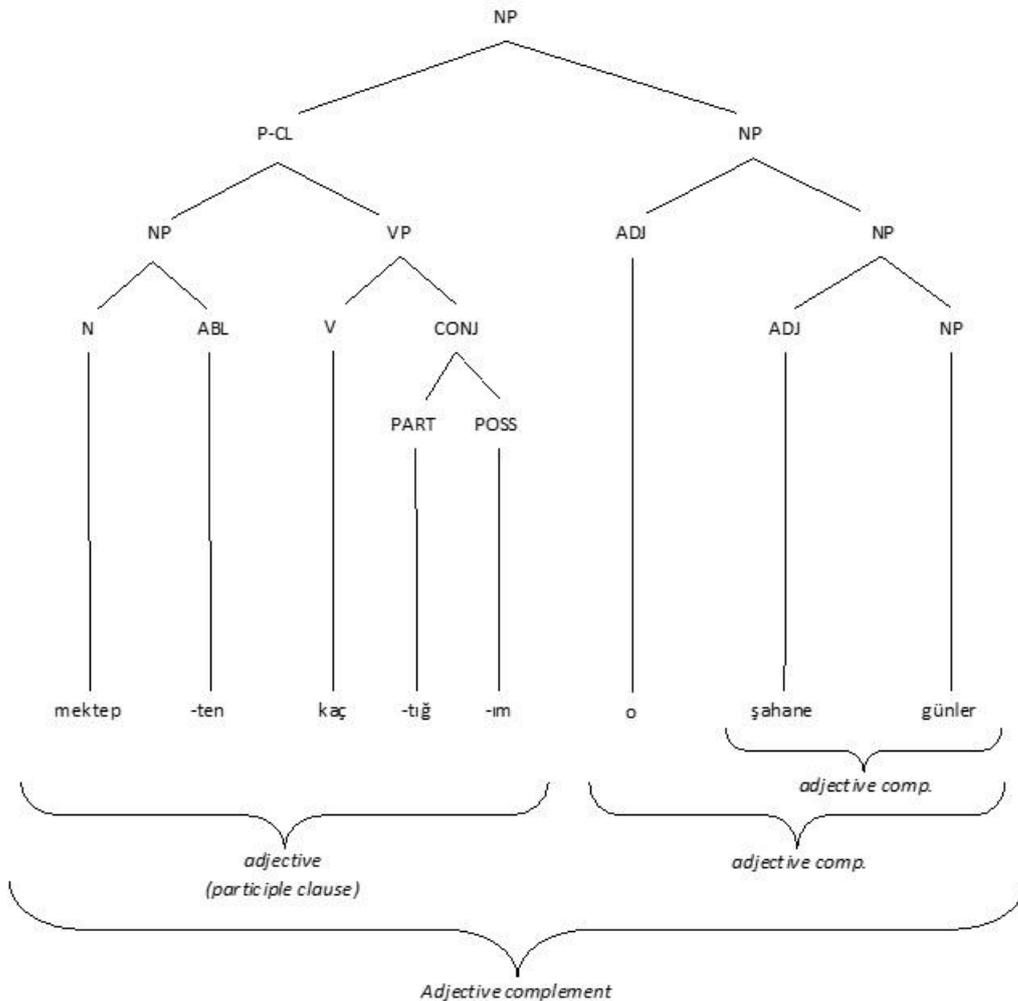
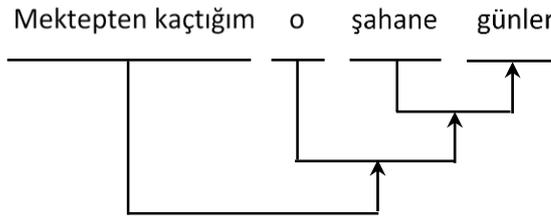
Another example;
 Mektepten kaçtığım/ o şahane günlerdeyim. (CST)
 I'm in those wonderful days when I escaped from school.

This is a nominal sentence conjugated with auxiliary 'to be'. The appearance of the complement including whole sentence is as follows.

Mektepten kaçtığım/ o şahane günler

school-ABL escape-PART-1SG.POSS/ that wonderful day-PL

'those wonderful days when I escaped from school'



In the above example, three adjective complements are intertwined. The structure is in the form of a participle clause + demonstrative adjective + qualifying adjective.

An adjective complement can also be formed with participles.

Evimin önünden hızla geçen araba

house-1SG.POSS-GEN front-3SG.POSS-ABL quickly pass-PART car

The car *that passes quickly in front of my house*.

3.2.2. Abbreviated Phrases/Groups Form Adjective Complement

Abbreviation groups are word groups formed by a noun taking possessive or case suffix and another noun. These groups occur as a result of the abbreviation and stereotyping of some word groups and sentences. There are examples in which the elements do not take suffixes. Abbreviation groups are used in sentences in the function of adjectives and adverbs (Özkan and Sevinçli, 2013: 107).

An *ablative phrase* [noun + ablative case suffix + noun] placed in an abbreviation phrase also has an adjectival function: *sonradan görme adam* 'nouveau riche man', *gözden irak insan* 'human away from the eye out of sight', *baldan tatlı söz* 'word sweeter than honey', *kılıçtan keskin kalem* 'pencil sharper than sword', *kendinden emin çocuk* 'a boy sure of himself' (self-confident boy), etc.

3.2.3. Attribution Phrase

[noun+ possessive suffix + noun/adjective]: *saçı uzun, boyu kısa*

A phrase that is formed from two nouns in which one contributes to the other, is called an 'attribution phrase'. These are the reverse of adjective complements. In place of *uzun saçlı kadın* 'a woman with long hair', *saçı uzun kadın* 'the woman whose hair is long'. In attribution phrases, the attributed element comes after the element to which it is attributed. The element to which it is attributed may or may not have a possessive suffix. Phrases formed in this manner are used as an adjective in general and are written separately (Özkan and Sevinçli, 2013: 109).

Çenesi düşük adam 'chatty man', *gözü tok insan* 'not covetous person', *üstü kapalı söz* 'implicit word', *başı açık kadın* 'uncovered woman', *saçı uzun çocuk* 'long-haired child', *kulağı küpeli öğrenci* 'student whose ear has an earring', *gömleği ütüsüz memur* 'civil servant whose shirt is not ironed'.

kulağı küpeli öğrenci

ear-3SG.POSS earring-ADJ student

'student whose ear has an earring'

gömleği ütüsüz memur

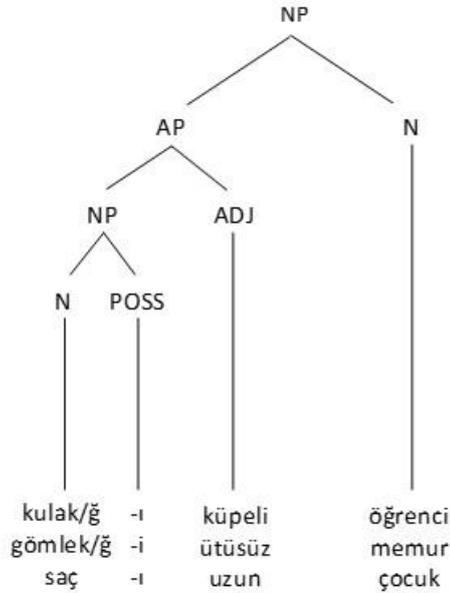
shirt-3SG.POSS iron-NEG civil servant

'civil servant whose shirt is not ironed'

saçı uzun çocuk

hair-3SG.POSS long child

'long-haired child'



4. Discussion

Noun complements, as Şimşek (1987: 331) has stated, are linguistic units functioning as nouns. They undertake all functions that nouns undertake in predicate and specifying phrases. They can be constituent elements in all types of sentence and can occur in specifying phrases as a modifying, modified or noun element. A noun complement is not a judgment group but rather a specifying group, and is formed by at least two elements. Naming a complement as ‘determined’ or ‘undetermined’ emphasizes the semantic features of the complement, as ‘chain’ and ‘with no suffix’ emphasizes its formal features.

The biggest problem is observed in the determining whether the noun complement has no suffix or is an adjective complement. Tokyürek and Pekacar (2014: 9-38) attempted to distinguish noun complements with no suffix from adjective complements by use of a practical definition such as “In order complement to be an adjective complement, the modifier should indicate the modified noun in terms of similarity and quality; in order to be a noun complement the modifier should indicate the modified element in terms of genitive and possessive suffixes.” They concluded that there is a noun complement with no suffix in Turkish but it is not valid to simplistically accept every complement with no possessive suffix as a noun complement. As in examples such as *tahta sandık* ‘wooden chest’, *bakır mangal* ‘copper brazier’, and *lastik top* ‘rubber ball’ in which the modifier indicates what the modified is composed of, since the first nouns mentioned indicate the meaning ‘made of’, these complements are considered an adjective complements. In the same way, in complements made of two juxtaposed nouns expressing similarity such as *aslan asker* ‘lion soldier’, *tilki çocuk* ‘fox child’, since first nouns are used in their metaphoric meanings, they function as adjectives. Additionally, there are many phrases such as *ek ödenek* ‘extra fund’, *bağ fiil* ‘linking verb’, *toz boya* ‘powder paint’, *yasak bölge* ‘interdict region’, *baş köşe* ‘chief corner’, *gül sokak* ‘rose street’ which do not express ‘similarity’ or ‘material composition’ that formed from two nouns, one of which functions as an adjective.

The tree diagrams demonstrate that there are two basic phrases (modifying and modified), and the other units of the complement branch from these two basic phrases. Though the noun complements with no suffix are discussed under the heading of noun complements since they are formed formally from two nouns without suffixes, these types of complements

are semantically adjective complements because noun with no suffix functions as an adjective. It is a matter of a semantic relation between words that form nouns or adjective complements. Noun or adjective complements are linguistic units in which a noun is semantically complemented with another noun, pronoun, adjective, or a clause. Whether or not the noun or adjective complements the modifying noun adds anything to the meaning of the modified noun, it completes, integrates, explains, indicates, in short qualifies the main modified element and semantically undertakes the function of adjective.

5. Conclusion

- The tree diagram used as an analysis model clearly reveals the relations (in terms of the modifying/modified) in the phrase.
- Noun complement chains are essentially determined noun complements.
- Structures known as adjective complements are essentially noun phrases in the context of phrase relations. Adjective complements form a whole meaning like noun complements, and like them function as nouns. Due to these features, they have noun inflection and take plural and possessive suffixes.
- Noun complements, whether in the form of a simple specifying phrase or in the formation of complex sentence, have broad functions. They functionally correspond to nouns, in syntax, and perform all functions a noun can perform.
- Flexibility observed in Turkish syntax, is also observed in determined noun complements. The modifying and modified elements can replace each other; modified noun can be qualified by another linguistic element.
- Gerunds are predicates of uncompleted judgment. They contribute to forming of complex sentences in the nominal case or by taking inflectional and possessive suffixes. Those which have the function of noun or pronoun, in nominal or genitive case, function as a modifying noun and the sentence in which they are predicates has also the function of modifier like a noun and they form a noun complement with the nominal element of the main sentence.

Abbreviations

Sample sentences

AA: Adalet Ağaoğlu.

AHM: Ahmet Hikmet Müftüoğlu

AHT: Ahmet Hamdi Tanpınar

ANA: Arif Nihat Asya

ASL: (Agah Sırrı Levend)

CST: Cahit Sıtkı Tarancı

FCG: Fahri Celâl Gökçulga.

FNÇ: (F. Nafiz Çamlıbel)

İS: İsmail Sivri

MAE: Mehmet Akif Ersoy

NFK: Necip Fazıl Kısakürek

OK: Orhan Kemal

SÇ: Sevinç Çokum

TU: Tomris Uyar

Grammatical terms

ABL: Ablative

ACC: Accusative

ADJ: Adjective

AP: Adjective phrase

CONJ: Conjunction

DAT: Dative

GEN: Genitive

N: Noun

NEG: Negation

NP: Noun phrase

PASS: Passive

PART: Participle

P-CL: Participle clause

PL: Plural

POSS: Possessive

V: Verb

VP: Verb phrase

Bibliography

Atabay, N., Özel, S., Çam, A. (2003). *Türkiye Türkçesinin sözdizimi*. İstanbul: Papatya.

Delice, H. İ. (2007). *Türkçe sözdizimi*. İstanbul: Kitabevi.

Demir, T. (2004). *Türkçe dilbilgisi*. Ankara: Kurmay.

Demir, C. (2007). Türkiye Türkçesi gramerlerinde isim tamlaması sorunu ve bir tasnif denemesi. *Ege Üniversitesi Türk Dünyası İncelemeleri Dergisi/Journal of Turkish World Studies*, 7/ 1, 27-54.

Ediskun, H. (1999). *Türk dilbilgisi*. İstanbul: Remzi Kitabevi.

Erkman-Akerson, F. and Özil, Ş. (1998). *Türkçede niteleme, sıfat işlevli yan tümceler*. İstanbul: Simurg.

Gemalmaz, E. (1994). Türkçenin isim tamlamalarının derin yapısı. *Atatürk Üniversitesi Türkiyat Araştırmaları Enstitüsü Dergisi*, 4, 1-5.

Hacer, T., Çetin, P. (2014). Eski Türkçeden günümüze eksiz ad tamlaması meselesi. *Dil Araştırmaları*, 15, 9-38.

Hatipoğlu, V. (1972). *Türkçenin sözdizimi*. Ankara: TDKY.

Karaağaç, G. (2011). *Türkçenin söz dizimi*. İstanbul: Kesit Yayınları.

Karahan, L. (2014). *Türkçede sözdizimi*. Ankara: Akçağ.

- Kırkılıç, A., Ulaş, H. (2003). *Ses ve Şekil Bilgisi*. İstanbul: Aktif Yayınevi.
- Özkan, M., Sevinçli, V. (2013). *Türkiye Türkçesi Söz Dizimi*. İstanbul: Ak.
- Şimşek, R. (1987). *Türkçe Sözdizimi*. Trabzon: Kuzey Gazetecilik Matbaacılık.
- Uzun, N. E. (2000). *Ana Çizgileriyle Evrensel Dilbilgisi ve Türkçe*. İstanbul: Multilingual.
- Yavuz, M. A. (1999). Türkçede Ad Niteleyici Sözcüklerin Sınıflandırılması Sorunu. 13-15 Mayıs 1999, 13. *Türk Dilbilim Kurultayı*, İstanbul: Boğaziçi Üniversitesi.