



The cartography of tense, aspect and modality in Turkish

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Day 1	September 28 th 2023	WoSSP 19 - Nantes Université
08:30 – 09:30	Registration Welcome from the organizers	
09:30 – 10:30	Keynote speaker: Zahra Mirrazi (UCLA) <i>Embedded tenses in conditionals</i>	
10:30 – 11:00	Coffee break	
11:00 – 11:30	Taha Yangin Muhammet (Dokuz Eylül University) <i>The cartography of tense, aspect and modality in Turkish</i>	
11:30 – 12:00	Felix Frühauf (Leibniz University Hannover) <i>Adnominal Purpose Clauses In German</i>	
12:00 – 12:30	Chenyuan Deng (Humboldt University of Berlin) and Jialing Liang (Universitat Pompeu Fabra) <i>Mandarin Chinese -men is plural, not associative: An empirical study</i>	
12:30 – 14:00	Lunch break	
14:00 – 15:00	Keynote speaker: Jane Wottawa (Le Mans Université) <i>Neurophysiology of non-native sound discrimination: Evidence from German vowels and consonants in successive French-German bilinguals using an MMN oddball paradigm</i>	
15:00 – 15:30	Dmitrii Zelenskii (Lomonosov Moscow State University) <i>Derivational phonology without cyclicity</i>	
15:30 – 16:00	Coffee break	
16:00 – 16:30	Alexandra Shkunova (HSE University - Moscow) (online session) <i>The three faces of Kazym Khanty schwa</i>	
16:30 – 17:00	Marguerite Cameron (Université Sorbonne Nouvelle - Paris 3) <i>English and French VOT of Initial Stops in Bilingual and L2 Speakers: Comparing Automatic and Manual Measurements</i>	
17:00 – 17:30	Coffee break	
17:30 – 18:00	Wenjiu Du (University of Leipzig) <i>One morpheme, eight functions: Towards a unified analysis of hawj 'give' in Zhuang</i>	
18:00-18:30	Yuanlong Peng (Université Sorbonne Nouvelle - Paris 3) <i>'Bah ouais' as a complex discourse marker : a semantic-syntactic approach</i>	

All times are local (CET/UTC+2, Paris)

Day 2	September 29 th 2023	WoSSP 19 - Nantes Université
09:00 – 09:30	Welcome from the organizers	
09:30 – 10:30	Keynote speaker: Jairo Morais Nunes (Universidade São Paulo) <i>Edge features and crosslinguistic variation</i>	
10:30 – 11:00	Coffee break	
11:00 – 11:30	Daria Paramonova (Lomonosov Moscow State University) and Daniar Kasenov (HSE - Moscow) (online session) <i>Russian to-conditionals as hanging topic constructions</i>	
11:30 – 12:00	Núria Barrios Jurado (University of Manchester) <i>The syntax and information structure interface: VS order in Catalan vs Spanish</i>	
12:00 – 12:30	Irina Khomchenkova (Lomonosov Moscow State University) <i>Exceptive constructions with the postposition jet:3m3 in Iron Ossetic</i>	
12:30 – 14:00	Lunch break	
14:00 – 14:30	Ruoxuan Li and Caterina Donati (Université Paris Cité) <i>Different reflexes of the same underlying structure: an experimental study on two types of French wh-questions</i>	
14:30 – 15:00	Flavia Naehrlich (University of Groningen) <i>Homogeneity in sentences with plural definites: rethinking non-maximal readings</i>	
15:00 – 15:30	Coffee break	
15:30 – 16:00	Chloé Le Louët (Nantes Université) <i>The Comprehension of Disjunction in Children with Developmental Language Disorder</i>	
16:00 – 16:30	Chiara Saponaro (University of Milano-Bicocca) <i>Conceptual Representations of Plurals: A Production Study on the Acquisition of Distributivity and Collectivity</i>	
16:30 – 17:00	Coffee break	
17:00 – 18:00	Keynote speaker: Tyler Knowlton (University of Pennsylvania) <i>Universal quantifiers, objects, and ensembles: a case study in psychosemantics</i>	
18:00 - 18:30	Conference closing	

All times are local (CET/UTC+2, Paris)

The poverty of the stimulus in the animal kingdom (humans included)

Tyler Knowlton (University of Pennsylvania)

September, 26th - 14:00-16:00

The idea that humans are endowed with innate linguistic knowledge is one of the most controversial ideas in Cognitive Science. But the idea of knowledge-guided learning elsewhere in the animal kingdom is widely accepted. We'll look at a few examples, including rats learning what can make them sick and honeybees learning the solar ephemeris. In these cases, the knowledge that the animal ends up acquiring far exceeds the data they were exposed to. That is, the environment fails to distinguish between multiple possible hypotheses, but animals nonetheless come to the correct hypothesis. These are instances of poverty of the stimulus arguments, and they suggest that there must be innate constraints on which hypotheses animals are willing to consider; that evolution equips animals with learning mechanisms highly-tailored to the specific problems they'll face. But if this kind of knowledge-guided learning is so prevalent elsewhere in the animal kingdom, why is the idea so contentious when it comes to humans learning language? With this in mind, we'll turn to poverty of the stimulus arguments in linguistics, including the case study of anaphoric "one" (i.e., how do learners figure out that "one" in "I like this yellow bottle and you like that one" can be anaphoric to something at the N' level but not something at the N level?)

Phase defectivity and the grammar of Brazilian Portuguese

Jairo Morais Nunes (Universidade São Paulo)

Wednesday, September, 27th - 9:00-11:00

Class abstract:

Brazilian Portuguese has undergone a series of apparently independent diachronic changes that set it aside within Romance. On the one hand, it has lost its third person possessive pronouns and third person accusative and dative clitics, and its null subjects and null possessors have become severely restricted. On the other hand, it came to allow hyper-raising constructions, as well as the so-called "topic subject" constructions, where a putative topic controls verbal agreement. In this presentation, I argue that these and other seemingly independent properties stem from the general availability of defective phases in Brazilian Portuguese.

Toward a unified theory of indefinites

Zahra Mirrazi (UCLA)

Wednesday, September, 27th - 14:00-16:00

Class abstract:

Across languages, indefinites have been shown to differ from genuine quantificational expressions in their scopal behavior. While scope of quantificational expressions obey island constraints, the upward scope of indefinites is insensitive to island boundaries. This exceptional scope property of indefinites has led to approaches that take them to be inherently different from generalized quantifiers. There are two main approaches within this group to explain the exceptional scope of indefinites: (i) movement-based approaches, which posit that indefinites have access to special movement-based scope taking mechanisms, unavailable to generalized quantifiers (Charlow 2014, 2020, Demirok 2019), and (ii) in-situ approaches, which posit that indefinites do not depend on syntactic movement in order to take scope (Reinhart 1997, Winter 1997, Kratzer 1998, Brasoveanu & Farkas 2011). Since in-situ theories posit no limitation on the upward scope of indefinites, it has been widely argued that they overgenerate. It has been shown that an indefinite cannot scope over a quantifier that binds into its restrictor. This limitation on the scope of indefinites, which Brasoveanu & Farkas 2011 dub as the Binder Roof Constraint, has resulted in accounts that completely rule out wide scope readings of indefinites over operators that bind into them. The problem with such accounts, however, is that it has been cross-linguistically reported that not all indefinites are subject to the Binder Roof Constraint. A well-attested group of indefinites do in fact exhibit an unlimited scopal property, just as in-situ theories predict. A successful account of indefinites thus needs to distinguish between the two kinds of indefinites (Schwarz 2001, 2011). In light of the difficulties to find a unified account of indefinites' exceptional scope properties, it has been argued that multiple scope mechanisms are needed to account for the diversity of indefinite expressions.

In this course, we will first review some of the existing accounts of indefinites. Focusing on the cross-linguistic variations in indefinite expressions, we will then outline desiderata for a unified theory of indefinites.

The cartography of tense, aspect and modality in Turkish

M. Taha Yangın

Tense, aspect, and modality (TAM) are the grammatical categories projected by means of the conjugation process. Although there are various studies on TAM categories in Turkish, these studies adopt a descriptive approach (Erguvanlı-Taylan, 2018; Sezer, 2001; Uzun, 1998) based on intuitive judgments of the order of TAM. Consider the following example with the verb ‘come’:

- (1) a. Taha *gel-miş-ti*.
Taha come-EVIDENTIALITY-PAST
‘Taha obviously came.’
- b. *Taha *gel-di-miş*.
Taha come-PAST-EVIDENTIALITY

The sentences in (1) illustrate that there is a syntactic relationship between the past tense *-di* and the evidentiality modality *-miş* suffixes, since the sentence becomes ungrammatical when the past tense suffix precedes the evidential suffix. Since there is no extensive explanation in the literature dealing with the positioning of TAM categories in Turkish, some inconsistencies may occur with regards to the understanding of these linguistic expressions and the conjugation process of these categories. This study aims to dissipate such inconsistencies by taking into account the position of TAM in association with adverbs as an independent grammatical factor:

- (2) a. Taha *çoktan gel-di*
Taha *already* come-PAST
‘Taha already came’
- b. *Taha *çoktan gel-ecek*.
Taha *already* come-POSSIBILITY

Example (2) shows that the structure of the conjugation of the verb *gel-* ‘come’ with the possibility marker *-(y)AcAk* is ungrammatical when modified by the adverb *çoktan* ‘already’. However, the same verb *gel-* ‘come’ with the past tense marker *-di* modified by the adverb *çoktan* ‘already’ is grammatical. Thus, this seems to indicate that adverbs can determinative the conjugation process. It has been previously argued in the literature that the hierarchical order

of adverbials is correlated with TAM in the languages (Cinque 1999; Rizzi and Cinque 2016):

- (2) a. Oddly he has possibly lost.
b. *?Possibly he has oddly lost.

(Cinque 2006: 138)

Example (2) illustrates how *oddly* (an evaluative adverb) and *possibly* (a possibility adverb) are in a hierarchical relation, since (2a) is completely grammatical, whereas (2b) is not. Therefore, it has been argued that this hierarchical relation is linked to the syntactic relation between the evaluative mood and possibility mood.

Following Rizzi and Cinque (2016), I assume there is a correlation of the positional properties between the grammatical categories of mood, aspect, and tense and the adverbials in Turkish. By determining the positions of adverbials in Turkish, the aim of the study is to determine and prove the positions of TAM markers. The study will show that the positional properties of the adverbials as functional heads presented in the hierarchy proposed by Rizzi and Cinque (2016) conflict with the positional features of adverbials in Turkish. In this study, the adverbial hierarchy in Turkish is remodeled and the hierarchical ordering between adverbials and TAM categories is reevaluated accordingly. In this study, I will show how the positional features and functions of the linguistic expression on TAM in Turkish were determined, as well as the addition of some new functional to the hierarchy, in order to account for the TAM expressions and their positions in Turkish.

References

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