

## Finite and Non-finite Relative Clauses in Turkmen language.

This paper is an attempt to study the internal structure of relative clauses (RCs) in terms of finite / non-finite distinction in Turkmen language of northern Iran. To do so, RCs will be discussed based on three groups of examples denoting their finite / non-finite occurrence in Past, Present, and future tenses.

Each group, composed of eight examples, will be focusing on the RCs (with head nouns) of nominative (1,2), accusative (3,4), genitive (5,6), and dative/ locative cases (7,8). Considering these constructions carefully these points seem to be noteworthy:

- The same participle is used for both subject (1,2) and object (3,4) functions (nominative and accusative cases).

- Headless relativization is possible in Turkmen (2,4,6) except for indirect object / dative case (8).

- Regarding the position of agreement morpheme (person marker) there are two possibilities:

a: It is attached to head noun if it is present (1,3,5,7,8).

b: It is attached to the participle in headless relativization (2,4,6).

- In all the cases discussed it is possible (in different degrees) to restate the sentence with "Ki" (along with –i: attached to the head noun) as a borrowed finite relativizer from Persian.

(1) a.

<b>færa:nsa - :</b>	<b>gid-en</b>	<b>oqu:čI-la</b>	<b>begen-ib</b>	<b>gel-di-le.</b>
France - DAT	go-PART	student-PL	be happy-CONV	Come-PAST-3PL.

b.

<b>Oqu:čI -lar-i:</b>	<b>ki</b>	<b>færansa-:</b>	<b>gid-ib-di-le</b>	<b>begen-ib</b>	<b>gel-di-le.</b>
student-PL-CL <sup>1</sup>	REL.	France-DAT	go-CONV-PAST-3PL	be happy-CONV	Come-PAST-3PL.

*'The students who have gone to France came back happy'.*

(2) a.

<b>færansa-:</b>	<b>gid-en-le</b>	<b>begen-ib</b>	<b>gel-di-le.</b>
france-DAT	go-PART-3PL	be happy-CONV	come-PAST-3PL.

b.

<b>Olar-i:</b>	<b>ki</b>	<b>fransa-:</b>	<b>gid-ib-di-le</b>	<b>begen-ib</b>	<b>gel-di-le</b>
those-CL	REL.	France-DAT	go-CONV-PAST-3PL	be happy-CONV	come-PAST-3PL.

*'Those who have gone to France came back happy'.*

(3) a.

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<sup>1</sup>-Clitic Particle

**færa:nsa-:**    **yolla-:n**    **oqu:čI-la-mIz**    **begen-ib**    **gel-di-le.**  
 France-DAT    send-PART    student-PL-POSS    be happy-CONV    Come-PAST-3PL.

b.

**Oqu: čI-lar-i:**    **ki**    **færansa-:**    **yolla-dI-q**    **begen-ib**    **gel-di-le.**  
 student-PL-CL    REL    France-DAT    send-PAST-1PL    be happy-CONV    Come-PAST-3PL.

*'The students whom we have sent to France came back happy'.*

(4) a.

**færansa-:**    **yollan-la-mIz**    **begen-ib**    **gel-di-le.**  
 France-DAT    send-PL-POSS. 1PL    be happy-CONV    come-PAST-3PL.

b.

**Olar-i:**    **ki**    **færansa-:**    **yolla-dIq**    **begen-ib**    **gel-di-le**  
 those-CL    REL    France-DAT    send-PAST-1PL    be happy-CONV    come-PAST-3PL.

*'Those whom we have sent in France came back happy'.*

(5) a.

**færansa-:**    **yolla-:n**    **oghlan-la-mIz-Ing**    **ece dæ:de-ler-I**    **begen-ye-le.**  
 France-DAT    send-PART    child-PL-POSS-1PL-GEN    mother father-PL-POSS- 1SG    be happy-PR<sup>1</sup>-3PL.

b.

**ece dæ:de-ler-i:**    **ki**    **oghlan-lar-I-nI**    **færansa-:**    **yolla-dI-q**    **begen-ye-le.**  
 mother father-PL-CL    REL    child-PL-POSS 1SG-Accu    France-DAT    send-PAST-1PL.    be happy-PR-3PL.

*'The parents whose children we have sent in France are happy'.*

(6)a.

**oghlan-lar-I-nI**    **fransa-:**    **yollan-la-mIz**    **begen-ye-le.**  
 Child-PL-POSS.1SG-Accu    France-DAT    send-PL-POSS 1PL    be happy-PR-3PL.

b.

**olar-i:**    **ki**    **oghlan-lar-nI**    **Færansa-:**    **yolla-dI-q**    **begen-ye-le.**  
 Those-CL    REL    child-PL-POSS. 1SG    France-DAT    send-PAST- 1PL    be happy PR-3PL.

<sup>1</sup>-Present

*'Those whose children we have sent in France are happy'.*

(7)a.

Oqu:čI-lar-I      yolla-:n      daneshga-la-mIz      begen-ye-le.  
students-PL-ACCU      send-PART      univesity-PL-POSS.1PL      be happy-PR-3PL.

b.

daneshgah-lar-i:      ki      oqu: čI-lar-I      yolla-dI-q      begen-ye-le.  
university-PL-CL      REL      student-PL-ACCU      send-PAST-1PL      be happy-PR-3PL.

*'The universities to whom we have sent students are happy'.*

(8) a.

oqu:čI-lar-I      yolla-:n      a:dam-le-miz      begen-ye-le.  
student-PL-ACCU      send-PART      person-PL-POSS.1PL      be happy-PR-3PL.

b.

shol a:dam-lar-i:      ki      oqu:čI-lar-I      yolla-dI-q      begen-ye-le.  
that person-PL-CL      REL.      student-PL-ACCU      send-PAST-1PL      be happy PR-3PL.

*'Those to whom we have sent students are happy'.*

The other two groups of examples will be the same frame including sentences for present tense with "-ye/-ya" participle and for future tense with -cek/-er participles instead of -en/-an here for past tense.

Negative RCs also seem to be interesting in that they make productive use of the participle -dik/-dIq with the negative suffix -me/-ma coming immediately before it. It is used for past tense negative RCs and appears to be as productive as -en/-an in this tense.

(9)<sup>1)</sup>.

öylen-me-dik      yigit-ler      arman:-da-dır      arma:n-da.  
marry-NEG-PART. Past      young-PL      dream-loc-COP<sup>2)</sup>      dream-loc.

*'Unmarried youth are in dream, in dream'.*

(10).

nahar      i:-me-dik      mī:xman-la      ni:re-de?  
lunch      eat-NEG-PART.PAST      guest-PL      where-loc.

*'Where are the guests who have not eaten lunch'.*

*(have not been served with lunch).*

(11).

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<sup>1)</sup> - A line from a folk song

<sup>2)</sup> - Copula

**ma-nga**    **bİR**    **min-il-me-dik**                    **maşı:n**    **gerek.**  
I-DAT        one    drive-PASS.-NEG.-PART.PAST    Car        necessary.

*'I need a car which has not been used (yet).'*

To sum up, one can conclude that verbally derived Relative clauses are non-finite in the sense that they are not marked for agreement morpheme (person marks) even though the tense still exists. On the other hand RCs with "ki" are all finite.