INTRODUCTION

The present research is the first empirical study of possessive syntax in Turkish. It focuses on the priming of two different constructions used in the same overall morphological structure: Noun Phrases (NPs) and Noun Clauses (NCs) in GEN-POS constructions. The study investigates priming between prime and target verbs, where the prime verbs unambiguously allow only nominal or verbal complements and the target verbs antisymmetrically allow both.

AIMS & RESEARCH QUESTIONS

1. Pilot Study: Is the NPconstr. to determine the set of matrix verbs that can be used with both nouns and nominalized verbs. The pilot study investigates the frequency with which matrix verbs are used with NPs vs. NCs.

2. Priming Study: Is there priming between sentences with matrix verbs allowing only NPs or only NCs and those allowing both? Is there any difference in the priming of NPs vs. NCs used in the same construction?

Can the NPs or NCs in GEN-POS constructions be a new attention for priming studies different from FODC & active/passive pairs?

Does the priming of these constructions have theoretical implications on the nature of Turkish nominalized verbs, which express a predication in one word?

PROPERTIES OF NOUN PHRASES

The possessive noun phrases are

- Nouns: The possessive noun phrases are in GEN case.
- Adjectives: The possessive noun phrases are in the possessive form and number. The NP can express tris or metaphysical meaning (Körn, 1987).

POD STUDY

BACKGROUND & OBJECTIVES

A set of verbs expressing specific cognitive processes or communication (online) statements allow both NPs and NCs as complements. This study explores the frequencies of nouns or nominalized verbs with these matrix verbs in sentences with the GEN-POS construction. It aims to determine which matrix verbs to use as stimuli in the priming study.

METHODLOGY AND STIMULI

The methodology used in the present study is a complex task-2 version of a book with 7 experimental and 2 filler fragments were prepared to test in both fragments. A matrix NPs were tested:

- SELEX: (stronger, understanding, go, why, how, where, who, which, that, whom)
- PRONOME: (stronger, understanding, go, why, how, where, who, which, that, whom)
- PRONOME: go, who, which, that, whom)

Balanced Verbs: The balanced verb, used equally frequently with NP and NC complements served as stimuli in the priming study.

BIVALENT VERBS

- (to be)
- (duy (to hear), dolu (to observe), nul (to listen))

BLA NCE VERBS

- (to be)
- (duy (to hear), dolu (to observe), nul (to listen))

REFERENCES


ACKNOWLEDGEMENT: We wish to thank TÜBİTAK (The Scientific and Technological Research Council of Turkey) for the doctoral scholarship granted to Gözde Bahadir.