The syntactic classification of the verbs of Hashjin Azeri Turkish verbs (Khalkhal)

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Abstract This study will examine syntactic - typologic classification of verbs in Turkish (Azari) language. The first part of the paper will examine Turkish (Azari) verbs on the base of Van Valin's (2005) and croft's (2012) framework. The mane objective of this study is to recognize the type of classes to which Turkish verbs belong and to clarify the subsets in each group. The literature review shows that no one had the same research. So, it was necessary to have this type of study to fill this gap. 145 verbentries were collected Behzadi dictionary. The study of the verbs show that the Turkish (Azari) verbs are divided into two groups. One is state and the second one is dynamic. Generally speaking, the subsets of the verbs in this language are as follows; achievement, accomplishment, activity and activity - accomplishment. The achievement may show three recursive and non - recursive cases. The activity verbs include direct and indirect types too. Besides the mentioned classes in the frame works, this language has more subsets as well. The second part of the paper will examine the motion concepts such as manner and path representation in Turkish (Azari) language. It's on the base of Talmy's typological theory. He classified the languages into two groups: one is verb - framed (in which the motion event is represented by the verb); second satellite - framed (in which the motion event is represented by the argument of the verb). The main objectives in this paper are to answer this question to which groug Turkish language belongs and to challenge the verb - framed hypothesis in Turkish language. Thus 160 cropus were gathered Turkish dictionaries and recorded sounds on Turkish speakers. The study of the verbs show that Turkish (Azari) language has the properties of the first and second group too. That is, the motion event can be represented by the verb itself and by the argument (particularly in complex predicates) as well. Thus Turkish (Azari) language is placed on a continuum between verb - framed and satellite - framed types of the languages.

Keywords : Key words: Turkish (Azari) language, State verbs, Non state verbs, Semantic concepts, motion verbs, Verb - framed, Satellite - framed.