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Label: ReviewSingle

Autor: Schroeder , Christoph

Ort: Wiesbaden

Jahr: 2000

PURL: https://resolver.sub.uni-goettingen.de/purl?666048797_0004 | LOG_0024

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model, the Soviet Turkmen grammar. This originates in a wrong interpretation of the role of “duration of an action”. Whereas different aspect forms can be used subjectively to present one and the same event within its realization, at its critical points or even after these points have been passed, actional forms are used to derive verbs with specialized different meanings from a basic verb. These new verbs designate objectively different actions. The actions expressed by some of these verbs are non-transformative and are well compatible with the idea of “duration”—like the aspectual forms presenting an event in the course of realization. The actions expressed by transformative verbs are easily compatible with the ideas of “shortness” or “completion” like aspectual forms focussing on the critical points of an event. Thus “duration” and “shortness” turn out to be contextual realizations of functional values belonging to two different levels of grammar.

The definition of *sentence* is given without using one syntactic term, such as subject or predicate (p. 492), and mainly relies on the fact that they express a complete thought (see also p. 484). The definition is very broad and also includes exclamations. The terms subject and predicate appear only in connection with the differentiation between simple and composite sentences.

Despite all the critical remarks, I think that Clark’s work is an important and useful basic work on the grammar of standard Turkmen. It is very useful both for learners of Turkmen and for practical purposes. But because of the ample detailed informations, it also makes for an inspiring read while providing a reference work for scholars of Turcology and linguistics.

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Christoph Schroeder: Review of Lars Johanson (ed.), in cooperation with Éva Ágnes Csató, Vanessa Locke, Astrid Menz, and Dorothea Winterling. *The Mainz Meeting. Proceedings of the Seventh International Conference on Turkish Linguistics, August 3-6, 1994*. Turcologica 32. Wiesbaden: Harrassowitz, 1998. x+765 pp. Hb. DM 164,--. ISBN 3-447-03864-0.

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The Mainz Meeting brings together the article versions of the papers presented at the Seventh International Conference on Turkish Linguistics, which was held August 3-

6, 1994, at the Institute for Oriental Studies of the Johannes Gutenberg University of Mainz. The meeting continued a tradition initiated in 1982 by Dan I. Slobin and Karl Zimmer. Earlier International Conferences on Turkish Linguistics had been held at Berkeley in 1982, Istanbul in 1984, Tilburg in 1986, Ankara in 1988, London in 1990 and Eskişehir in 1992. Since the Mainz Meeting, further conferences have taken place in Ankara in 1996, and in Oxford in 1998. All the meetings so far have resulted in a conference volume (see the list given in the bibliography). Since the International Conference on Turkish Linguistics is the only international conference series which combines modern linguistic thinking with the study of Turkish, the conference volumes provide an insight into current works on Turkish linguistics and the discussion in the field which no linguist interested in the study of this language can do without.

In a certain way, *The Mainz Meeting* is different from the previous volumes. As Lars Johanson, the editor of *The Mainz Meeting*, writes in the introduction: "The novelty of the Mainz meeting was that the range of topics was extended to include other Turkic languages besides Turkish as well as problems of general linguistic Turcology ... It was our hope that the meeting would promote the development of modern linguistic scholarship in the field by bringing together Turcologists and linguists dealing with Turkic / Turkish matters under different aspects and perspectives" (ix).

In this review, Section 1 will present the book and its articles in the order in which they appear in the volume. In Section 2 we will try to formulate some general impressions.

1. *The Mainz Meeting* contains 49 papers plus a two-page editor's introduction. The length of the papers ranges from 4 to 35 pages. The papers are divided into 14 chapters, according to their topics. A helpful alphabetical list of the authors and contributions is provided; there is no index.

In Chapter 1, "Phonology", first Michael Dobrovolsky argues that Chuvash is a language whose phonological processes are not syllable dependent but rather dependent on phonological weight ("Chuvash without syllables", 3-27). Next, Marti Roos describes the phenomenon of preaspiration in Western Yugur, a phenomenon rarely attested in the languages of the world ("Preaspiration in Western Yugur monosyllables", 28-41).

Chapter 2, "Morphology" also consists of only two contributions. First, Armin Bassarak discusses the pros and cons of the assignment of functional categories to Turkish morphological units, such as the tense / aspect suffix *-Iyor*, the verbal noun markers *-DIK-*, *-(y)AcAK* and *-mA-*, the plural suffix *-lEr* and the question marker *-mI* ("Functional categories in Turkish—remarks on the interaction between morphology and syntax", 45-56). In the second contribution in this chapter, Ömer Demircan divides the Turkish voice categories into "subtraction" (passive, reflexive, reciprocal) and "addition" (causative, mediative) processes ("Affixal behaviour in Modern Turkish", 57-72).

Seven papers contribute to Chapter 3, “Communicative Functions and Referentiality”. First, Marcel Erdal takes a fresh new look at Turkish exocentric adjectival compounds of the type *el-i açık* (hand-POSS.3SG open) ‘generous’, lit.: ‘his hand (is) open’, that is, compounds in which, contrary to the canonic Turkish pattern, the qualified element comes first and has the possessive suffix of the third person singular. The author argues that these constructions emerged from Old Turkic constructions with a sentence-initial topic and a possessive-marked, subjectival sub-topic. With regard to the distinct coding of subject and topic, then, Old Turkic has similarities with certain Sino-Tibetan languages as well as with Japanese (“Topic, subject and possessive compounds”, 75-84).

The next two articles in this chapter deal with pragmatic aspects of word order. Aslı Göksel investigates how linear order interacts with the interpretation of quantified expressions such as *Bir hemşire her hastaya bakıyor* (a nurse every patient=DAT she=looks=after) ‘A nurse is seeing every patient’. Special emphasis is given to the pre-verbal focus position and the post-predicate position (“Linearity, focus and the postverbal position in Turkish”, 85-106). Next, Jaklin Kornfilt shows that it is possible to relate syntactic and discourse-based properties of “inverted sentence” constructions (i.e. constructions in which the post-predicate position is employed) by applying an analysis of Right Dislocation (“On rightward movement in Turkish”, 107-123).

Taking a promising Turcological viewpoint in order to look at a much discussed problem of Turkish linguistics, Claudia Römer shows that the required use of the accusative suffix with possessive-marked direct objects, which is prevalent in Turkish, did not exist in 16th century Ottoman Turkish. The use of the accusative suffix in Ottoman, then, was much less bound to parameters of definiteness than in modern Turkish (“Marked and non-marked direct objects in 16th-century Ottoman documents”, 124-134).

The two following contributions again concentrate on discourse-pragmatic aspects of Turkish. Şükriye Ruhi investigates the distribution of the two connectors *ama* and *fakat* (both meaning ‘but’) on syntactic, pragmatic and textual levels. The author shows that *ama*, which may appear in the post-predicate position and never combines with *ve* ‘and’, functions on the pragmatic level, where it marks a turn in the discourse. *Fakat* on the other hand, which may combine with *ve* and never appears in the post-predicate position, is an adversative connector and functions on the textual level of cohesion (“Restrictions on the interchangeability of discourse connectives: A study on *ama* and *fakat*”, 135-153). Next, Ümit Deniz Turan contributes to the discussion of referentiality and object incorporation in Turkish. The author points out that incorporated objects may function as antecedents to zero reference and discusses the theoretical consequences of this finding (“Zero object arguments and referentiality in Turkish”, 154-182).

It is difficult to see how the last article in Chapter 3 relates to the topic of the chapter. Working within a Generative Grammar framework, Joop Veld attempts to

explain why Turkish allows certain clauses to appear in the pre- as well as postverbal position (i.e. nominalized clauses), while certain other embedded clauses (i.e. finite complements to verbs like *sanmak* 'believe') may not leave the preverbal position, and again other subordination types (i.e. clauses introduced by means of *ki*) may only appear in postverbal position ("Postverbal clausal constituents in Turkish", 183-196).

Chapter 4 combines three papers on "Converbs". First, looking at Altaic languages in a much broader perspective than the other authors, Walter Bisang argues that the particular type of clause combining by means of converbs, nominalizations and conjunctive verbs of the type *diye*, which is prevalent in all Altaic languages including Japanese, must not necessarily be seen as the outcome of a genetic relationship between these languages. Rather, the "attractiveness" of this bundle of typological features, which is also found in Tamil, Amharic, Quechua, as well as in Uralic languages such as Lamut / Ewen, may have brought about this parallel between the languages, which was then reinforced in the course of their development by way of "structural similarity" as a secondary force of attraction between languages of the same area ("Structural similarities of clause combining in Turkic, Mongolian, Manchu-Tungusic and Japanese—a typological alternative to the hypothesis of a genetic relationship", 199-223).

Two papers on converbs in individual Turkic languages follow. Nurettin Demir investigates the combinations in which the Turkish verb *dur-* 'stay' may be used as a postverb. The author distinguishes between two types of combinations, (i) "complex verbs", which are combinations of a full lexical verb with *dur-* in the function of an auxiliary, and (ii) "complex predicates", which are combinations of two full lexical verbs, one of which is *dur-*. According to the author, the distinguishing feature between the two constructions is stress, i.e. while the first type has the stress on the first syllable of the first verbal element, the second has the stress on the second syllable. Both constructions allow two types of combinations in terms of the syntactic relationship between the two verbal elements, (i) paratactic, and (ii) hypotactic ("On the status of a Turkish postverb", 224-233).

Converb constructions in the Siberian Turkic language Shor are the topic of Irina Nevskaya's contribution. Shor converbs in *-p* are generally regarded as belonging to the type of converbs which do not allow a subject different from that of the matrix clause. Exceptions to this rule show noteworthy patterns, that is, different subjects are allowed when the two subjects stand in a part-whole, possessive or inclusive relationship to each other, or when a causal or temporal relationship is at issue. According to the author, this shows that the difference between same-subject and different-subject converbs should not be regarded as categorical, but that one should rather speak of a continuum between the two types ("Subject valency of Shor gerunds", 234-243).

Chapter 5, "Voice", presents three contributions. Michael Hess investigates the properties of Ottoman diathesis constructions. In the author's approach, the respec-

tive suffixes are called “remodelling suffixes” and arranged into four groups, (i) slot-diminishing constructions, (ii) slot-adding constructions, (iii) reciprocal constructions, and (iv) combinations of the first and second type of constructions. Of particular interest are remarks about the grammaticalization of agent phrases in Ottoman passive constructions and the (possible) function of the postposition *ile* “with” in the establishment of causee-phrases in causatives (“The syntax of Ottoman diathesis and related phenomena”, 247-257). In the next paper, Leonid Kulikov investigates patterns of causee-marking in Tuvinian causative constructions. Through accusative-marking of the causee, Tuvinian allows for double-accusative constructions. Thus, Tuvinian seems to challenge the typological claim that, cross-linguistically, the causee is shifted to the leftmost syntactic position not already occupied (“Causative constructions in Tuvinian: Toward a typology of transitivity”, 258-264). Causativity is also the topic of the paper by Vügar Sultanov, who views it as a semantic category of Turkish verbs (“The category of causality in Turkish”, 265-268).

Chapter 6 combines six contributions dealing with various aspects of “Relative Clauses”. Ayhan Aksu-Koç and Eser Erguvanlı-Taylan investigate the referent-identifying (or re-identifying) and referent-characterizing functions of different types of relative clauses (= attributive participle phrases) in Turkish and their use in narratives produced by adults with different educational backgrounds (“The function of relative clauses in narrative discourse”, 271-284).

The behaviour of genitives in relativization is treated in Fatma Erkman-Akerson’s article. The author shows how different types of genitive constructions (inherent vs. exclusive possessives, states of affairs, subject-nominalized verbs) behave differently with regard to “split genitives” in relativization, that is, in constructions where a genitive attribute becomes the head of a relative construction and thereby loses the genitive marking, while the head of the genitive in turn becomes part of the relative clause, as in *baş-ı ağrı-yan çocuk* (head-POSS.3SG ache-PRT child) “the child whose head aches” (“Genitival subjects in Turkish relative constructions”, 285-298).

In the next paper, Geoffrey Haig inquires into the “preferred interpretation” of those relative clauses in which more than one interpretation is possible with regard to the relativized syntactic position. The author arrives at a typologically relevant “preferred interpretation hierarchy” (“On some strategies for case recovery in Turkish relativization”, 299-320).

Headless, non-endophoric relative clauses formed from subject-participles are the topic of Celia Kerslake’s contribution. The author investigates their preferred readings with regard to the semantic (i.e. [+human] and referential-semantic (i.e. [+definite], [+referential]) properties of the concept to which they refer (“Definiteness, referentiality and animacy in pronominal participial clauses in Turkish”, 321-347).

Next, Şeyda Ozil investigates the factors determining the choice between the use of future participles with and without the participle form of the auxiliary *ol-* “to be”. The author shows that the use of the auxiliary is a textual, not a grammatical option, which adds certain modal meanings to the meaning of the accompanying participle

based on a lexical verb ("The choice of the relative participles *-(y)EcEK* and *-(y)EcEK + ol-*", 348-360).

In a new look at relativized locative phrases and relativizations with incorporated subjects, and working within a transformational framework, Sumru Özsoy arrives at an analysis of subject Determiner Phrases of unergatives ("Locative inversion, VP-adjunction and Turkish relativization", 361-375).

In Chapter 7, "Syntax and Semantics", only Maya Cheremisina's contribution does not deal with Turkish. The author investigates the morphosyntactic properties of the negative particle *emes* in Altai Turkic, showing that *emes* should be classified as a marker of nominal negation ("Negative constructions with the particle *emes*", 379-383).

Turning to Turkish, first Sarah Kenelly shows that with regard to the constituent properties of object NPs with pre-head locative phrases, different analyses may be made, depending on whether the NP is an object of a destruction verb or a creation verb. The analysis is based on properties of scrambling and on adverb positions ("Locality conditions in Turkish", 385-403).

Turkish nominalizations and their case-assigning properties are the topic of the paper by Murat Kural. The author arrives at an analysis in which the *-k* contained in the nominalizing suffixes is seen as the complementizer head. The absence of *-k* in nominalizations, then, corresponds with the deletion of the complementizer ("Subordinate Inflections and Comp in Turkish", 404-421).

Next, Gerjan van Schaaijk investigates in detail the morphosyntactic behaviour and the semantics of phrases headed by the so-called "postposition" *gibi* 'like'. The author shows that phrases headed by *gibi* behave significantly differently from other postpositional phrases. *Gibi*, then, should be analysed as a two-place predicate, expressing a wide range of similarity expressions ("On the usage of *gibi*", 422-457).

In one of the few contrastive papers of the volume, Hitay Yüksekler shows that, in Turkish, unaffixed nouns, that is, nouns without the possessive suffix, cannot have structures which are equivalent to complements of English nouns. Thus the prenominal position, i.e., the position where one expects to find complements, is restricted to modifiers in Turkish, and the function of the possessive suffix is to create an argument position ("Possessive constructions of Turkish", 458-477).

The topic of Karl Zimmer's paper is the position of the Turkish question marker *-mI* in so-called "object-verb incorporations". The author demonstrates how the position of *-mI* between the incorporated noun and the incorporating verb creates focus questions. The type of incorporation, however, makes a difference in the type of question evolving (categorical focus question in ad-hoc incorporations,thetic focus question in lexicalized incorporations). On the other hand, the position of *-mI* after the whole phrase denotes an inquiry as to whether some state of affairs prevails ("The case of the errant question marker", 478-481).

In the sole contribution in Chapter 8, "Stylistics", Ahmet Kocaman takes a critical standpoint against the increasing employment of colloquial speech as a stylistic

device in the Turkish mass media ("Stylistic fluctuations in the use of everyday Turkish", 485-497).

The first three of the four papers in Chapter 9, "Language Acquisition", focus on the bilingual child. First, Jeroen Aarssen investigates the linguistic devices bilingual Turkish children, aged between 4 and 10 and living in the Netherlands, use to introduce a character, maintain reference or switch reference to this character in narratives. The results are compared with the respective linguistic behaviour of monolingual Turkish children living in Turkey ("Acquisition of topic continuity in Turkish children's narratives", 501-516).

Turkish schoolchildren's acquisition of everyday reading skills is investigated in Rian Aarts' paper. The author compares the skills of Turkish children in Turkey with those in the Netherlands and shows that the respective proficiency of Turkish children in the Netherlands is mostly influenced by the amount of native language instruction they have received in the Netherlands ("Functional literacy of Turkish children in Turkey and in the Netherlands", 517-526).

In their paper on Turkish-Dutch bilingual speech, Ad Backus and Hanneke van der Heijden present a detailed comparison of code-mixing patterns employed by Turkish-dominant bilingual children and adults. The authors show that children show significantly less intrasentential code-switching than adults do. The findings lead to a discussion of the type of bilingualism displayed by the different age groups ("Life and birth of a bilingual: The mixed code of bilingual children and adults in the Turkish community in the Netherlands", 527-551).

In the last contribution of Chapter 9, Hülya Özcan investigates the acquisition of discourse principles by three-year-old Turkish children. The results suggest that the children are aware of the difference between pragmatic principles such as [+new] and [+given], but are not yet able to perform this competence linguistically ("Definite and indefinite nouns in the discourse of Turkish-speaking children", 552-567).

In Chapter 10, two papers contribute to "Dialect Studies". First, in his discussion of the methods used in Turcological dialectology, Hendrik Boeschoten compares the Turkish *Derleme sözlüğü* with recent lexicographical works in the field of Uzbek dialectology ("On dialect dictionaries", 571-579).

Next, Tooru Hayasi presents a detailed account of the linguistic features of the dialect of the Bolu province in Turkey. The province is located to the north of the Central Anatolian region. Linguistically, it is an interesting area because of its transitional features in terms of voicing, rounding and harmonization ("Dialect distribution in dialect boundary areas: the case of the Bolu dialect of Turkish", 581-593).

In Chapter 11, seven contributions deal with various "Historical and Comparative Turkic Topics". The paper by Selma Çapan reveals the outcome of a test investigating the intelligibility of spoken utterances in six Turkic languages to Turkish speakers. As can be expected, languages such as Azerbaijani and Turkmen, that is, languages closely related to Turkish, appear to be most easily understood by Turkish speakers ("Mutual intelligibility of some Turkic languages", 597-600).

Using the word *Balqaš*, the name of Lake Balkhash in Kazakhstan, as his main example, Kobej Husainov attempts to show that forms with an initial *p-* or *b-*, and a subsequent vowel plus an *-l-* can be traced back to onomatopoeic roots ("Phono-semantic etymon in Turkic languages", 601-606).

Kâmile İmer points out recent problems of graphization, standardization and modernization with which Turkish is confronted and discusses these problems in the light of the principles of the Turkish language reform ("Language reform in Turkey and its aftermath", 607-618).

Western Old Turkic, which was spoken from the 5th century until the beginning of the 13th century (i.e. the time of the Mongolian invasion) in Eastern Europe and the adjacent regions, is the topic of the paper by András Róna-Tas. The author points out phonetic developments in this language and their reflections in certain Hungarian words ("Western Old Turkic", 619-626).

Steve Seegmiller and Çiğdem Balım present an insightful account of the past and present alphabets used for the Turkic languages of the former Soviet Union ("Alphabets for the Turkic languages", 627-646).

Erika Taube reports on the sociolinguistic situation of the Tuvian language in Mongolia and the former Soviet Union in light of new socio-cultural developments and influences from Russian and Mongolian. In the concluding section, the author points to the need to make Tuvian a language of school education ("Observations of a non-linguist concerning the Tuvian language in Tuva and Western Mongolia", 647-655).

Finally, Talat Tekin proves that Kashgari, the famous lexicographer of the eleventh century, was correct in his statement concerning the etymology of Oghuz *tägül* 'is not' [Turkish *değil*). It developed from the Argu negative copula *da:ğol* 'is not' ("On the etymology of Turkish *değil*", 656-664).

In Chapter 12, "Contact Linguistics", we find two papers dealing with traditional Turcological topics, while the focus of the third paper is on diaspora Turkish. First, Klára Agyagási presents a highly detailed investigation of the role of language contact in the development of the Chuvash sound system ("On the characteristics of Cheremiss linguistic interference on Chuvash", 665-682). Next, Hans Nugteren investigates the origins and ages of Turkic loans in the Southern Mongolian languages Monguor, Bao'an and Dongxiang. He compares the results with those from Eastern Yugur, another member of this group, which has far more Turkic loans than the others ("On some Turkic loanwords in Monguor, Bao'an and Dongxiang", 683-695).

In one of the few papers of the volume dealing with diaspora Turkish, Emel Türker investigates the Turkish spoken in Norway by second-generation immigrant Turks. In her interpretation of the data, the author puts special emphasis on the relationship between the group's language behaviour and the social networks of the speakers ("Turkish as an immigrant language: a descriptive study of second generation immigrant Turkish in Norway", 697-704).

In Chapter 13, "Computational Linguistics", first Albert Stoop discusses the problem that arises with the computational translation of the Dutch possessive verb *hebben* 'to have' into Turkish: In certain main clauses (present tense, past tense), Turkish does not use a copula but an existential nominal predicate *var*; in other clauses (subordinate, future tense), the auxiliary verb *olmak* 'to be' replaces *var* ("Some considerations on the implementation of the possessive verb in TRANSIT", 707-727).

Next, Erkan Tin and Varol Akman develop an approach that uses formalized situation schemes in order to identify anaphoric relations in a computational framework, ("Situating analysis of anaphora in Turkish", 728-750).

In the only contribution in Chapter 14, "Applied Linguistics", Lütfiye Oktar and Semiramis Yağcıoğlu, who investigate the effect of topic interest on reading comprehension and recall, arrive at the somewhat puzzling conclusion that for university students, topic interest does not seem to have a facilitative effect on learning and recall from expository texts ("The effect of topic interest on reading comprehension and recall", 753-761).

2. It is not our aim to discuss one or the other theoretical approach, data, methodology or results presented in the volume's papers. Except for a minority of contributions, the reviewer has the impression that all participants are at the height of the research carried out in their particular field. There are, however, some contributions whose authors one might expect to add just a few more words on the theoretical or methodological tools used, in order to help the general reader to find his or her way through the line of reasoning. Also, it is amazing how few instances of explicit cross-referencing to other papers delivered at the same conference can be found. Rik Boeschoten's reference to Tooru Hayasi's contribution (p. 578) is all I was able to find. Given that there is a considerable overlap of research topics (e.g. the six papers on relative clauses) one should expect more.

All in all, it is impressive and promising to see how much ongoing research is being conducted in the field of Turkish and Turcological linguistics. In the near future, the enthusiastic spirit of *The Mainz Meeting* may also bring forth fruitful results in those areas still badly in need of research. The following areas immediately come to the mind of the reviewer.

First, the growing interest in Turkish as a foreign language, and together with this the growing need for high-quality teaching materials, reveals a lack of research in the area of phonological, morphological, syntactic and lexical frequency, an area where, since Pierce's pioneering works (1961, 1962), no substantial research results have been published. Of course, frequency research must be based on comprehensive, well-organized corpora—and these are also urgently needed.

Second, there is a clear lack of research with regard to the development of Turkish in the Northern European diaspora. *The Mainz Meeting* contains four articles related in one way or the other to this subject (cf. Aarssen, Aarts, Backus & van der Heijden, and Türker). However, only Emel Türker takes first steps towards a more

concise description of grammatical developments in diaspora Turkish, i.e., Turkish in Norway, while the other works are more oriented towards language acquisition in a bilingual context. Given that in Germany for example, Turkish is the most widely used language next to German, it is amazing to see, with regard to Turkish in Northern Europe, how remote Turkish linguistics is from being able to draw general conclusions from individual speakers' language use.³

Research on diaspora Turkish clearly suffers from another nearly blank spot, i.e. the lack of research regarding the structure of spoken Turkish. It is encouraging to see that some of the articles in *The Mainz Meeting* in fact refer to spoken discourse (cf. Aksu-Koç & Erguvanlı-Taylan, Ruhi, Kornfilt, and Turan).⁴ Nevertheless, a move towards a more systematic description of the structural characteristics of the spoken language is still badly needed. Thus, Johanson's plea for a stronger focus on this field (cf. Johanson 1975) is still valid. Only after gaining a clearer picture of the structure of spoken Turkish can we actually begin to understand developments in diaspora Turkish, since, obviously, it is the spoken language which is apt to change in the first place, not the written standard.

3. The Turcological linguist Lars Johanson and his co-workers in Mainz belong to the few scholars constantly "bridging the gap" between old and new traditions in the study of Turkish and the other Turkic languages, between the so-called "philological" and the "modern linguistic" methodology. They have to be thanked for their courage, and for making *The Mainz Meeting*, that is, both the conference and the volume, such a success. *The Mainz Meeting* demonstrates that both the "philologists" and the "linguists" have much to gain from each other's methods, perspectives, and research results. Thus, the volume opens the door to a more integrative view on Turkish and Turcological linguistics, and to a discussion free of prejudice and tunnel vision.

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³ See Haig & Braun (1999) for a recent overview on the (comparatively poor) state-of-the-art with regard to research on the development of Turkish in Germany.

⁴ Not to mention the dialectological works in *The Mainz Meeting* (Nurettin Demir, Tooru Hayasi), as well as Emel Türker's contribution and the contributions to language acquisition, which, certainly, use spoken data.

International Conferences on Turkish Linguistics: Conference volumes

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