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of Turkish news media texts (2017- 2020)**

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## INTRODUCTION

**Relevance.** At any stage of development of a literary language, one of its styles serves as its model, a kind of ideal representative. In the XIX<sup>th</sup> – early XX<sup>th</sup> centuries the literary language was associated primarily with the language of fiction, but now, due to the widespread use of the Internet, its accessibility to the general audience, and especially due to the active use of smartphones, the language of the media has become the representative of the literary language, as pointed out by leading linguists, for example, G.Ya. Solganik, Yu.N. Karaulov and others.

The mass media have penetrated into all spheres of people's lives; they cover a very wide range of topics and reach huge audiences. Today, people live in an information flow almost around the clock. "No variety of national language has such a power of mass influence and such an important role in society as the language of the media" [Solganik 2010: 129].

The growing influence of the media language has led to the fact that at this stage it performs a standardization function for the literary language: "By absorbing various stylistic streams, averaging and unifying them, the media language acts as a kind of laboratory in which new linguistic means are mastered, as the main language creator, forming and consolidating literary norms, as a means of maintaining the unity of the literary language. <...> This is the main feature of the current language situation. Language development takes place in the bowels of functional styles and other areas of the national language. But the results of these processes are ultimately consolidated in the media language. <...> Nowadays, the source of literary norms lies in the media" [Solganik 2010: 130]. Yu.N. Karaulov agrees: "Today the language of the media has acquired a dominant position among all functional varieties, having absorbed, taken in, assimilated the resources of all functional styles. In other words, the language of the media today represents, whether we want it or not, a generalized model, a cumulative image of the national language" [Karaulov 2001: 12].

Currently, due to technological progress in the information sphere, the mass media have taken on a new form – an online news outlet. New conditions for the

functioning of the media language resulted in the emergence of a new way of formatting it – a media text. Nowadays, media texts have become one of the most common forms of language existence, exceeding all the other areas of human linguistic activity.

A significant proportion of media texts are news materials that make up a considerable part of the information flow. In present-day conditions, an ordinary person, even without deliberate reading or listening to the news, becomes aware of them unintentionally, and at the same time perceives the language used in the news. It is obvious that a person interested in the news absorbs the standards of this language even faster than someone who is not interested. This fact allows us to conclude that at the present time the study of the norms of the news language can significantly support the study of the current state of the literary language and determining the trends of its development<sup>1</sup>.

The **object** of the study in this dissertation is the language of Turkish news media texts.

The **subject** of the study is the grammatical, lexico-phraseological and punctuation peculiarities of Turkish news media texts.

The paper examines linguistic phenomena that are regularly manifested in Turkish news media texts, but are not limited to them.

The **purpose** of the study is to identify linguistic ways of actualization of the functional characteristics of Turkish news media texts and, thus, to establish the linguistic norms of the modern Turkish newspaper style, which, in turn, provides an idea of the general state of the modern Turkish literary language.

This purpose determined the following **research tasks**:

- to define the concepts of “media text”, “functional style”, “newspaper style (NS)”; to examine the features of the newspaper style, its functions and genres, to describe the main linguistic peculiarities of the newspaper style; to identify extralinguistic factors influencing the formation of a media text; to

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<sup>1</sup> For more information on the Turkish literary language, see [Napolnova, Verkhova 2022].

determine the genre, functions and corresponding functional characteristics of news media texts;

- to study the grammatical peculiarities of Turkish news media texts as forms of linguistic actualization of their functional characteristics;
- to analyze lexico-phraseological ways of actualizing the functional characteristics of Turkish news media texts;
- to examine the punctuation of Turkish news media texts.

The **research methodology** is complex and is based on the descriptive method, continuous sampling method, systematization and classification methods, linguistic analysis and functional analysis; in addition, statistical and comparative methods are used where relevant.

The methodological basis of this study is the monograph by T.G. Dobrosklonskaya “Media linguistics: theory, methods, directions” [Dobrosklonskaya 2020].

Due to the fact that the linguistic characteristics of media texts are determined by the peculiarities of the functional style to which they belong, when developing approaches to the analysis of Turkish news media texts, we were also guided by the works of Russian and foreign linguists devoted to functional stylistics. Thus, the most significant works on functional stylistics, which we turned to in the course of our analysis, are the studies of A.A. Evtyugina [Evtyugina 2018], M.B. Serpikova [Serpikova 2017], T.A. Koroleva [Koroleva 2013], V.I. Maksimov [Maksimov 2007], G.Ya. Solganik [Solganik 2005, 2008, 2010, 2015], O.R. Lashchuk [Lashchuk 2004], A.N. Vasilyeva [Vasilyeva 1982], M.N. Kozhina [Kozhina 1977].

The **research materials** include news media texts on socio-political topics that belong to the information genre of a news item and have been published on the websites of Turkish news agencies “Anadolu Ajansı”, “İhlas Haber Ajansı”, authoritative online news outlets “Akşam”, “Sabah”, “Milliyet”, “Hürriyet”, “Cumhuriyet”, “Milli Gazete”, “Sözcü” and some others from 2017 to 2020, with a total volume of 50,000 words (about 5000 sentences, of which 450 are headlines).

The **theoretical framework** for the study is based on the scientific works of Russian and foreign linguists devoted to the media language.

Since theoretical studies on the language of Turkish media are lacking, and the topic has been thoroughly studied on the material of English and Russian languages, when determining approaches to the analysis of Turkish news media texts, we were guided by the works of Russian and foreign linguists devoted to the language of English-language and Russian media.

Thus, in the study we relied on the works of such Western scholars as T.A. van Dijk [Dijk 1988, 1989], A. Bell [Bell 1991, 1995], R. Fowler [Fowler 1991], M. Montgomery [Montgomery 1986], etc., who pioneered in studying the language of English media; they laid the foundations for its analysis and for the first time paid special attention to the discourse features of the language of the press.

Among the works of Russian linguists, we turned to the studies of V.G. Kostomarov [Kostomarov 1971, 1994], G.Ya. Solganik [Solganik 1976, 1981], A.N. Vasilyeva [Vasilyeva 1982], D.N. Shmelev [Shmelev 1977], S.I. Bernstein [Bernstein 1977] and others, who developed the fundamental principles for studying the language of the Soviet and Russian media. In these works, the Russian scholars for the first time draw attention to the functioning of the Russian language in the press, identify its linguistic and stylistic peculiarities and trends, consider examples of its wrong use and provide recommendations for improving the language of Russian media. An important work for this study is the textbook edited by M.N. Volodina “Language of media as an object of interdisciplinary research” [Language of media 2003], in which for the first time an analysis of the media language was carried out from the point of view of various disciplines: semiotics, hermeneutics, rhetoric, psycholinguistics, linguopragmatics, etc.

In the course of the research, we also turned to fundamental works on the grammar of the Turkish language written by Turkish scholars M. Özmen [Özmen 2016], Y. Göknel [Göknel 2013], T. Banguoğlu [Banguoğlu 2011], Z. Korkmaz [Korkmaz 2009], E. Erguvali [Erguvali 1984], by English linguists A. Göksel and S. Kerslake [Göksel, Kerslake 2005], G.L. Lewis [Lewis 2000], by Russian

Turkologists V.G. Guzev [Guzev, Avrutina 2013; Guzev 2015], Yu.V. Shcheka [Shcheka 2007], V.A. Gordlevsky [Gordlevsky 1961] and A.N. Kononov [Kononov 1941]; to articles and manuals on certain aspects of grammar and vocabulary of the Turkish language, in particular, the works of Turkish linguists H. Polat [Polat 2018], S.A. Berk [Berk 2018], Z. Sözer [Sözer 2004], H. Arslantaş [Arslantaş 2002] and an article by Russian scholars N.Z. Gadzhieva and A.A. Koklyanova [Gadzhieva, Koklyanova 1961] on the peculiarities of direct and indirect speech, as well as to an article of a Belarusian researcher O.V. Sarıgöz [Sarıgöz 2018], which touches on the issue of clichés in the Turkish language.

In addition, the dissertation uses general theoretical works and textbooks on stylistics by I.R. Galperin [Galperin 2018], G.Ya. Solganik [Solganik 2015], M.N. Kozhina [Kozhina 2008], I.V. Arnold [Arnold 2002], V.N. Komissarov [Komissarov 1990], as well as “Stylistic encyclopedic dictionary of the Russian language” (SEDRL) [SEDRL 2011] and “Dictionary of linguistic terms” [Zherebilo 2010].

**Degree of scientific development.** Functioning of language in the media became an object of scientific interest in the 1970s, when papers on various aspects of language use in the media began to appear regularly in Russia and abroad. By the beginning of the 21st century, the accumulated number of works had reached the limit when the need for an independent branch of linguistics appeared – the study of media language or, in other words, media linguistics.

One of the first studies to use the new term “media linguistics” was the work of J. Corner “The Scope of media linguistics” [Corner 1998], but this term did not take root in English linguistics; instead, expressions such as “news language”, “media language”, “language of the media” are used [Dobrosklonskaya, Zhang 2015: 9- 19]. In Russia, the term “media linguistics” was introduced by doctor of philology, professor T.G. Dobrosklonskaya in her doctoral dissertation “Theory and methods of media linguistics: on the material of the English language” [Dobrosklonskaya 2000].



The media language is one of the most studied issues in philological science; this problem is researched by a wide range of scholars, both foreign, for example, M. Luginbühl [Luginbühl 2015], S. Johnson and A. Ensslin [Johnson, Ensslin 2007], M. Conboy [Conboy 2007], etc., and Russian, for example, L.V. Kudrina [Kudrina 2020], T.V. Shmeleva [Shmeleva 2016], M.Yu. Kazak [Kazak 2012], N.A. Kuzmina [Kuzmina 2011], N.V. Chicherina [Chicherina 2008], L.G. Lisitskaya [Lisitskaya 2008] and others.

Among the works on media texts and media linguistics in general, first of all, it is necessary to mention the monograph “Media linguistics: theory, methods, directions” [Dobrosklonskaya 2020] by T.G. Dobrosklonskaya, in which the author provides a systematic description of the theory, methodology and main directions of media linguistics based on the achievements of the last twenty years, as well as her textbook “Media linguistics: a systematic approach to the study of media language (modern English media speech)” [Dobrosklonskaya 2014], which examines the theory of media linguistics, describes the influence of the media on linguistic processes, provides methods for studying media texts, etc.

At the same time, among the works of Russian and foreign linguists, we did not find comprehensive studies of the linguistic peculiarities of Turkish news media texts. The works we found, as a rule, are devoted to individual linguistic (mainly lexical) features of Turkish media texts.

Among the monographs published in Turkey, it is necessary to mention the works of C. Yıldız and G. Sağlamöz. A monograph by C. Yıldız “Text and headline in the printed press. A study of the media language” [Yıldız 2000] is devoted to the genre and lexical features of media materials as a special discourse, at the same time the scholar makes some comments on their syntax. C. Yıldız notes that syntax serves as a stylistic means in media texts and changes in the order of parts of sentence affect the reader’s perception of the news, which is illustrated with examples from newspapers. Newspaper headlines are subject to more detailed analysis in terms of syntax: the author provides statistics on the frequency of certain parts of speech, verb tenses, certain types of phrases, etc. In his monograph

“The language of the press” [Sağlamöz 2008], G. Sağlamöz focuses on various discourses (sports, news, economic, philosophical, etc.) of press materials, touches upon the relations between various types of media and literature, as well as ideology and culture.

A widely covered topic in the works of Turkish linguists is the headlines of Turkish news materials. For example, in the monograph mentioned above, C. Yıldız examines the structure of headlines, indicates the average number of words in them and provides statistics on the frequency of certain parts of speech, verb tenses and certain types of phrases. The same methods of analysis are used by researchers M. Yağbasan and Ü. Demir in the article “Linguistic analysis of the media language and newspaper headlines” [Yağbasan, Demir 2008]. D. Zeyrek, in his article “Research into newspaper news headlines” [Zeyrek 1992], attempts to identify and compare the degree of impact of a particular headline on the reader in terms of its informativeness and persuasiveness. The papers of other Turkish linguists examine headlines primarily from the point of view of discourse analysis. Such studies include the doctoral dissertation of B. Öztürk “The use of the printed press as an actor of political communication: research into news headlines of ‘Cumhuriyet’, ‘Hürriyet’, ‘Ortadoğu’, ‘Özgür Gündem’, ‘Yeni Şafak’ newspapers on the topic of the general elections of June 7, 2015” [Öztürk 2015], articles by Ö.G. Ulum “Newspaper ideology: a critical discourse analysis of news headlines on Syrian refugees in published newspapers” [Ulum 2016], O. Uçak “Conflict and balance in political news” [Uçak 2013], İ.H. Dönmez “Clicking anxiety and ‘trap’ headlines in internet journalism” [Dönmez 2010], A. Can “The language of the press” [Can 2003], etc.

Also close attention should be given to a number of studies by a Turkish scholar of Russian origin O. Kozan, who currently works at Gazi University (Ankara, Turkey). For example, she has a monograph in Turkish “Russian and Turkish newspaper headlines in the framework of cultural linguistics” [Kozan 2014], which examines such lexical features of the headlines of Russian and Turkish newspapers as neologisms, archaisms, borrowings, elements of colloquial

language, professional terminology, wordplays and gaps, as well as an article in Russian “Wordplay in the headlines of Turkish newspapers” [Kozan 2001], in which she identifies cases of wordplay in the headlines of Turkish newspapers and analyzes them using the classification and definitions developed by Russian linguists. Thus, in the headlines of the Turkish newspapers O. Kozan found examples of phonetic, graphic, morphological, word-formation wordplays and wordplays with precedent phenomena, and also identified the most common way of the wordplay – graphic wordplays using an apostrophe. This study examines newspaper materials of both informational and analytical types.

In Turkish linguistics, there are a number of works devoted to borrowings in news materials, the results of some of them were used when describing this phenomenon in Chapter 3. The article by a Turkish researcher H. Kahya “Statistical study of the news language of the republican period (on the example of the newspaper “Cumhuriyet”)” [Kahya 2008] is of particular importance, as the author conducts a statistical analysis of Turkish words and borrowings from Arabic, Farsi and Western European languages used in the most authoritative Turkish newspapers from 1930s to 2008. The results of his research for year 2000 concerning such news outlets as “Akşam”, “Cumhuriyet” and “Hürriyet” are used in this dissertation. In the article by E. Demirel and D. Yılmaz “A Corpus analysis of loanwords in Turkish media language: preferences of readers” [Demirel, Yılmaz 2013], the authors compiled a corpus of words borrowed from Western languages, used in Turkish media and having Turkish equivalents, and based on a survey of Turkish native speakers concluded that borrowings from Western languages are used by native speakers more often than their Turkish equivalents. The master’s thesis of a Turkish researcher F. Şensoy “On the foreign words that entered the Turkish language through the media and communications” [Şensoy 2006] is devoted to borrowed words that entered the Turkish language through the media. The author examines in detail the history and reasons for such borrowings, provides lists of words borrowed from Western and Eastern languages, and examples of the use of such words in the media.

The article by V.D. Günay, A. Şahin et al. “Study of tropes frequently used in newspaper discourse: creativity in the language of newspapers” [Günay, Şahin et al. 2008], as its title implies, is devoted to the analysis of means of artistic expression in the Turkish media. The authors conduct a statistical analysis of the use of metonymy, metaphor and synecdoche in news materials.

The issue of errors in media materials and, in this regard, the influence of media language on the literary language is very popular among Turkish linguists: such articles as G. Erol’s “On the Turkish language in the media and language as a degrading value” [Erol 2015], N.A. Çomak’s “The use of language in the media” [Çomak 2004], Ş. Ülsever’s “The use of language in the printed press. The third language” [Ülsever 1995] and many others are devoted to this topic.

We have not discovered any works in English devoted to the linguistic peculiarities of the Turkish media language and belonging to Western scholars.

Among the works of Russian Turkologists, one can mention the dissertation of E.G. Volodina “Lexical borrowings from English in modern Turkish: on the material of periodicals” [Volodina 2007], dedicated to English borrowings in the language of Turkish media. The author explores both internal and external reasons for borrowings, the history of their entrance into the Turkish language and the areas of use of English borrowings in the Turkish media language.

Textbooks on the language of Turkish media published in Turkey and Russia were of great help for this dissertation. Some information about the linguistic features of Turkish news materials, in particular about headlines, can be gleaned from the textbook “Haber Yazma – 1” [Haber Yazma 2007], written in Turkey for students studying journalism. The textbook provides the main content features of news texts and headlines, their types and writing rules. The issue of linguistic peculiarities of Turkish media is also touched upon in the “Translation tutorial for years III- IV” by E.A. Grunina [Grunina 1981], in which they are analyzed in the context of the general stylistic features of Turkish media. General comments on the vocabulary and syntax of Turkish news items are contained in the textbook on translation of socio-political texts written by L.V. Sofronova [Sofronova 2019] for

Russian students studying Turkology. A textbook by E.A. Oganova and S.N. Vorobeva “Turkish language: study guide for translation of Turkish and Russian press” [Oganova, Vorobeva 2020] includes a large number of news clichés, as well as an extensive list of abbreviations. A textbook by M.M. Repenkova contains up-to-date Turkish news item relevant for this dissertation [Repenkova 2020].

The **academic novelty** of the dissertation lies in the fact that for the first time in the Russian Turkology Turkish language material is analyzed in terms of a functional approach, and also for the first time a comprehensive linguistic study of the Turkish news media text and the Turkish newspaper style in general is carried out. As is clear from the history of the study of this issue, until now, scientific works have been devoted only to certain elements of Turkish news media texts and the Turkish newspaper style, for example, headlines [Kozan 2001], borrowings [Volodina 2007], etc.

The **theoretical significance** of this dissertation is that it contributes to the study of functional stylistics of the Turkish language. For the first time, a comprehensive view of the linguistic image of the modern Turkish newspaper style is developed and its modern stylistic norms are determined.

The **practical value** of the work lies in the fact that the conclusions obtained in the course of the research and the analyzed extensive linguistic material can be used to study the influence of information technologies on the media language, in works on the functional stylistics of Turkish and other Turkic languages, for research and comparative analysis of media texts in Turkic languages. The dissertation can help translators who professionally translate news items from Russian into Turkish and from Turkish into Russian, since it presents the main grammatical, lexical and punctuation peculiarities of the Turkish newspaper style. The results of the study can also be used in classes on the theory and practice of translation from and into Turkish, as part of the course “Introduction to special philology” and in practical classes in the Turkish language.

The following **statements** are submitted for defense:

1. The leading function of the Turkish news media text is the informative function that determines the choice of linguistic means, which, in turn, shape the stylistic image of the media text.
2. The main peculiarity of the Turkish news media text is its clichéd nature both at the grammatical and lexical level.
3. At the syntactical level, sentences of Turkish news media texts typologically fit the model “one subject + one predicate in the finite form of the verb”.
4. Turkish news media texts regularly display such a functional characteristic as neutrality, which is expressed in the widespread use of emotionally neutral lexical and grammatical means that support the basic word order SOV.
5. Punctuation marks in Turkish news media texts are utilized in accordance with the rules of the Turkish punctuation, with the exception of the use of commas, single quotation marks and semicolons.
6. The headline and the body of the Turkish news media text differ at the grammatical, lexical and punctuation levels.

The **credibility** of the research results is determined by the comprehensiveness of the theoretical and source basis, and a thorough analysis of scientific works on the topic. Verification of the results obtained and validity of the conclusions are confirmed by a sufficient amount of material and approbation of the results. The conclusions formulated in the dissertation are supported by convincing factual data.

**Approbation.** The materials of the study, its course and results were discussed at the meetings of the Department of Turkic Philology of the Institute of Asian and African Studies of Lomonosov Moscow State University, and also presented at the international scientific conferences “Dmitriev Readings” (2019, 2020, 2021), “Lomonosov” (2019, 2021), “4. Uluslararası İpek Yolu Akademik Çalışmalar Sempozyumu” (Nevşehir, Türkiye, 2020). The main statements of the

study are reflected in seven articles, four of which are in journals included in the list of peer-reviewed scientific publications of the Higher Attestation Commission.

**Main scientific results.** Four articles on the topic of the study have been published in journals included in the list of the Higher Attestation Commission.

The article “Syntactic peculiarities of Turkish news materials” highlights the main syntactic features of Turkish news media texts, provides typical grammatical constructions [Alekseeva 2021b, 67].

The article “Lexical and grammatical aspects of direct and indirect speech in Turkish news language” examines the formatting of direct and indirect speech in Turkish news reports, indicates the lexico-semantic groups of speech verbs characteristic of Turkish news materials, describes their combinability with some grammatical forms, and establishes the frequency of occurrence of sentences with direct and indirect speech [Alekseeva 2020a, 64].

The article “Upon the issue of loanwords in Turkish media language: politico-ideological and chronological aspects (in 2000 and 2019–2020)” compares the number of borrowed words (Arabic-Persian and Western European) in news articles published by newspapers of different political orientations in 2000 and 2019–2020 [Alekseeva 2021a, 63].

The article “Linguistic features of Turkish news headlines (2017–2020)” provides a structural classification of Turkish news media headlines and analyzes their grammatical, lexical and punctuation peculiarities [Alekseeva 2020b, 65].

The topic of the dissertation is also covered in the following publications: the article in the collective monograph “Punctuation marks in Turkish news media text” examines the use of punctuation marks in Turkish news reports [Alekseeva 2022, 66]; the article in the collection of articles “Temporal organization of news materials in modern Turkish media” draws conclusions regarding the frequency of occurrence of tenses in Turkish news reports and the nuances of the meanings they convey [Alekseeva 2020d, 69]; the abstract of the report “Text-forming components of Turkish news reports: linking words and linking phrases” provides the most frequently occurring linking words and phrases in Turkish news media

texts and divides them into groups depending on the purpose of use [Alekseeva 2020c, 68].

**Structure.** This study consists of an introduction, four chapters, a conclusion and a bibliography.

The introduction substantiates the choice of topic, its relevance, formulates the object, subject, purpose and tasks of the study, describes the methodology, scientific novelty of the work, characterizes the research materials and the degree of scientific development of the topic, clarifies the theoretical significance and practical value of the study, provides the main statements submitted for defense, and information about approbation and the conceptual and terminological apparatus.

The first chapter “Media text in the system of functional styles” clarifies the concepts of “media text”, “functional style”, “newspaper style”; characterizes the functions, genres and main features of the newspaper style, extralinguistic factors of its formation. This chapter also identifies extralinguistic factors influencing the formation of a media text, determines the genre, leading function and corresponding functional characteristics of the news media texts considered in this dissertation.

The second chapter, “Grammatical peculiarities of Turkish news media texts”, examines how the main functional characteristics of news media texts are actualized at the grammatical level. It considers the linguistic peculiarities of the body and the headline of Turkish news media texts; when analyzing the body of the media text, the morphological and syntactical levels are studied separately. At the morphological level, the features of logical predicates (verbs, participle -An, adverbial participles, verbal nouns -Dik/-AcAk and -mA, complex verb -DA bulunmak), the use of passive forms of these predicates and periphrastic forms are analyzed; at the syntactical level, the typical word order, the formatting of the grammatical subject, simple and complex sentences are studied. When analyzing headlines, their syntactic structure and grammatical peculiarities are examined.



The third chapter, “Lexico-phraseological peculiarities of Turkish news media texts”, studies the peculiarities of news media texts at the lexical level, the body and the headline of Turkish media texts are examined separately. When analyzing the body of the media text, the chapter considers linguistic means which are standard for the newspaper style, such as clichés (structure-forming and text-forming), proper names, dates, numbers, abbreviations, borrowings, tropes. Among the lexico-phraseological peculiarities of the headline, clichés and emotionally colored means are emphasized.

The fourth chapter, “Punctuation peculiarities of Turkish news media texts”, analyzes the use of punctuation marks in the body and the headline of Turkish news media texts, and notes regularly occurring cases of violation of punctuation rules.

The conclusion outlines the main results of the study.

The bibliography includes 163 titles, 67 of them are in foreign languages.

In total, the study analyzes 260 examples from Turkish news media texts.

**Conceptual and terminological apparatus.** The use of the phrases “typical of the Turkish newspaper style”, “peculiar to the language of the Turkish newspaper style”, etc. does not imply that a particular linguistic means is exclusive to this style.

In the course of the study, in order to avoid lexical repetitions, the phrases “news media texts”, “news items”, “news reports” and “news materials” are used as synonyms.

Terms denoting forms and constructions of the Turkish grammar are used the same way as in the works of A.N. Kononov, in a number of cases – in the works of Yu.V. Shcheka. For example, following A.N. Kononov, combinations with nouns in the locative case and the verb *bulunmak* are called complex verbs [Kononov 1941: 117, 121], and the word *diye*, formed from the verb *demek* ‘to say’, is called an adverbial participle -A [Kononov 1941: 230].

In this dissertation, we take the view that the forms -mA, -DIk and -AcAk are verbal nouns.

In the study, we classify sentences that include phrases with verbal nouns -DIk/-AcAk and -mA as complex sentences. These verbal nouns format the logical predicate of the subordinate clause, while its grammatical subject is used in the genitive case. The subordinate clause of such a kind can be any part of the main clause.

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In order to present the analyzed linguistic phenomena in a more convenient and illustrative way, some examples are shortened without losing their general idea. Examples in Turkish are given with the original spelling and punctuation. Translations of all examples into Russian were made by the author of this study.

Since the examples used in the work were taken from Internet sites, and in order to clear the text of excessive and unnecessary information, links to cited sources are not provided.

Since the research tasks of this study relate to the field of linguistics, and not regional studies or other related disciplines (cultural studies, political science, etc.), the names and surnames of government officials and other figures in the examples are omitted. The exception is when it is necessary to indicate a name in order to carry out the analysis.

The dissertation does not analyze direct speech, since the use of linguistic means in it is not related to the functions, goals and conditions of formation of a media text; the parts of the study where direct speech is mentioned only state its presence in the sentence.

In cases where a linguistic phenomenon is a well-known, generally accepted fact<sup>2</sup>, statistical data and references to scientific works are not provided.

In the translations of a number of examples, square brackets [ ] are used to give explanations and additions necessary for an adequate perception of the translation.

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<sup>2</sup> For example, when describing the tense forms of the verb, we point out that in Turkish news materials the past tense -mİŖİr is rarely used. Due to the fact that this is a widely known fact among Russian Turkologists, we consider it unnecessary to provide statistical data.

According to the designation of affixes accepted in Russian Turkology, taking into account the rules of vowel and consonant harmony in the Turkish language, in the course of this study, the capital letter A in affixes denotes the vowels [a] and [e] corresponding to the principles of harmony, the capital letter I – vowels [ı], [i], [u], [ü], capital letter D – consonants [d] and [t], capital letter G – consonants [g] and [k], capital letter C – consonants [ç] and [ğ].

The possessive affix in the grammatical forms and constructions and lexico-grammatical clichés under consideration is indicated with the possessive affix of the 3rd person singular -I/-sI, which corresponds to the rules for formatting such constructions adopted in Russian Turkology.

In a number of cases, the linguistic phenomena under study cannot be attributed exclusively to grammatical or lexical means, as a result of which lexical issues are also considered in the chapter on grammatical peculiarities, as well as grammatical issues are considered in the chapter on lexical peculiarities. Thus, in the Turkish language, direct and indirect speech is formatted with both grammatical and lexico-grammatical means, however, due to the fact that it is a structure-forming element of a news media text, direct and indirect speech is examined in the chapter devoted to the analysis of lexico-phraseological peculiarities, in the section about structure-forming clichés.

When formatting examples, a forward slash “ / ” separates synonyms, and a double slash “//” separates synonymous expressions.

When conducting statistical analysis to calculate the number of sentences, we assumed that the average sentence length in Turkish news materials is ten words [Ateşman 1997: 73].

For a more illustrative presentation of a number of grammatical phenomena, some examples are glossed; glossing is not given for examples in which the grammatical phenomenon is obvious from the translation.

ABL – ablative case

ACC – accusative case

AFF – affirmative modality -DIr

AOR – aorist

AP1 – adverbial participle -ArAk

AP2 – adverbial participle -ken

AP3 – adverbial participle -A

AUX – auxiliary verb

CAP – capability

COND – conditional mood

DAT – dative case

DS – direct speech

EXS – affix -II, indicating the presence of a characteristic

FPRT – future participle -AcAk

FUT – future tense -AcAk

GEN – genitive case

IMP – imperative mood

INF – infinitive

LOC – locative case

NG – negation

PASS – passive voice

PP – past tense -mIştI

PPRT – past participle -mIş

PRT – participle -An

PL – plural

POSS – possessive

PRS – present tense -(I)yor

PST – past tense -DI

SG – singular

SPT – past tense -mIş

Q – question particle mI

VN1 – verbal noun -mA

VN2 – verbal noun -DIk

VN3 – verbal noun -AcAk

1 – first person

2 – second person

3 – third person

# **CHAPTER 1. MEDIA TEXT IN THE SYSTEM OF FUNCTIONAL STYLES**

Language is a complex and multifaceted phenomenon that serves all spheres of human activity (science and education, media, formal and informal communication, etc.). Each sphere is characterized by a certain linguistic style, distinguished by its tasks, functions and set of linguistic means; together, these styles constitute a system of functional styles, the study of which is one of the productive and promising areas of modern linguistics.

## **1.1 SYSTEM OF FUNCTIONAL STYLES**

According to the definition of G.Ya. Solganik, functional style “is a type of literary language designed to function in a certain sphere of human activity” [Solganik 2008: 6]. Functional styles are differentiated on the basis of primary extralinguistic style-forming factors: the historically established, socially significant sphere of communication and activity, the goals of communication, the forms of thinking, etc.

In terms of the primary form of existence (written or oral), philologists traditionally differentiate a colloquial style and four written styles [Solganik 2008: 6]:

1. Colloquial (everyday) style is the style of oral, predominantly dialogical speech used in everyday life, texts of this style include all the peculiarities of colloquial speech.

2. Scientific style is the style of scientific works, texts of this style are characterized by an accurate and unambiguous expression of objects and phenomena, the presentation of ideas is coherent, subject to strict logic; substyles: scientific proper, popular science, technical and academic.

3. Official style is the style of official documents, texts of this style “have an instructing nature, express the modality of obligation” [Solganik 2008: 7]; substyles: diplomatic, documentary, business.

4. Newspaper (publicistic, journalistic, magazine) style is the style of mass communication: radio, television, newspapers, advertising; texts of this style are distinguished by belonging to a written language, regardless of the form of existence (written or oral), as well as by the often expressed image of the author; substyles: informational, journalistic.

5. Literary (fictional) style is the style of fiction.

Each functional style has a set of inherent linguistic means, language norms and genres, but it must be taken into account that linguistic constructions typical of any of these styles are not entirely exclusive and can be used in other styles. Stylistic features of functional styles are studied in functional stylistics.

According to the system of functional styles, news media texts examined in this dissertation belong to the newspaper style. Let us take a closer look at this style.

## 1.2 NEWSPAPER STYLE

According to the definition of the SEDRL, the newspaper style (NS) is “one of the functional styles that serves a wide area of social relations: political, economic, cultural, sports, etc. The newspaper style is used in political literature, it is represented by the media (newspapers), magazines, radio, television, documentaries” [SEDRL 2011: 312]. Materials of the newspaper style cover an almost unlimited range of topics: politics, economics, culture, sports, current events, science, etc. and are aimed at a wide audience of non-specialist readers [Ibid]. As noted by A.A. Lipgart, “A distinctive feature of journalism as a functional style is that, due to its content and linguistic specificity, the discussion of specialized topics within the framework of this style inevitably simplifies the conceptual plan and transfers the discussion to a more or less popular, non-specialized level” [Language of media 2003: 353].

The newspaper style has two main functions: *informative* (hereinafter the italics are ours – author’s note), aimed at communicating to the reader previously unknown information, new facts and events, and *persuasive*, aimed at conveying to

the reader a certain point of view by commenting and evaluating the described facts and events [Dobrosklonskaya 2008: 31]. The interaction of these functions and time-limited conditions for creating newspaper materials determine the main characteristic of the style – a combination of standardized and expressive means. It is important to note that this combination varies depending on the newspaper genre (see below).

The newspaper style is actualized both in written (news items, essays, etc.) and in oral (reports, speeches, addresses, etc.) forms, while both forms of its actualization, due to different conditions of use, have their own linguistic peculiarities.

This study focuses on written materials that, in turn, are divided into three large genres: informational, analytical and literary-journalistic, each of which has its own grammatical and lexical peculiarities.

As O.R. Lashchuk points out [Lashchuk 2004], *informational genres* aim to promptly report a fact, event, phenomenon and provide answers to the questions “who?”, “what?”, “where?”, “when?”, while analyzing and evaluating materials recede to the background. This group includes such genres as news item, informational interview, report, reportage, correspondence. A distinctive feature of materials of this genre is their validity: the use of documentary sources, eyewitness accounts, statistical information, exact figures, real names and other real data; these materials make up the bulk of the newspaper style materials. In texts of these genres, standardized means prevail over expressive ones.

*Analytical genres* analyze facts, carry out research, establish cause-and-effect relations, and in addition to the questions “who?”, “what?”, “where?”, “when?” answer to the question “why?”. This group includes such genres as analytical correspondence, article, commentary, review, overview, round-up, investigative journalism. A distinctive feature of materials of this genre is the interpretation of facts and events, evaluation is brought to the fore, i.e. these genres perform both an informative function and an evaluative or explanatory one.



Therefore, in texts of these genres, depending on the author's style, standardized and expressive means can be used evenly, or one type of means can prevail.

In materials of *literary-journalistic genres*, such as feature story, feuilleton, lampoon, feature article, review, obituary, etc., informing the reader and analyzing the facts recede to the background; the main point is to express the author's impression of the event. As a result, in texts of these genres, expressive means play a leading role compared to standardized ones.

As noted by G.Ya. Solganik, "One of the main trends in the development of the language of modern high-quality newspapers is the tendency to increase informativeness, which is most clearly expressed in the evolution of the system of newspaper genres and in headlines" [Language of media 2003: 474]. Solganik notes that nowadays it is rare to find such genres as feuilleton, feature story, editorial, correspondence; instead, clearly informative newspaper materials are spreading.

Each functional style is influenced by extralinguistic factors<sup>3</sup> that are not directly related to the language, but play an important role in its formation. Language functions in the non-verbal context of a speech act, the properties of which affect the stylistic characteristics of speech.

A.N. Vasilyeva [Cit. from: Trofimova 2010: 107- 112] provides a list of basic extralinguistic factors and their parameters characteristic of the newspaper style (Table 1).

*Table 1. Basic extralinguistic factors*

<b>Extralinguistic factors</b>	<b>Parameters</b>
1. sphere of speech activity:	sphere of mass agitation and propaganda
2. leading types of activities:	social activity, mass "social consciousness"
3. type of thinking:	collectively generalized, socially activated

<sup>3</sup> Extralinguistic style-forming factors are "those phenomena of extralinguistic reality in which verbal communication takes place and under the influence of which the selection and organization of linguistic means occurs, i.e. speech acquires its own stylistic characteristics" [SEDRL 2011: 624].

4. current communication tasks:	a) transmission of socially and politically relevant information, b) formation of a social-evaluative position, c) disclosure of socially relevant problems
5. addresser (subject of speech, author, speaker, sender):	collective, “representative person”
6. addressee (listener, recipient, receiver):	mass, socially and psychologically typified
7. type of contact:	distant, through written text and technical means, with limited feedback
8. degree of content and formal communication preparedness:	high – when generating text, different – when perceiving
9. leading form of language manifestation:	written form acts as primary
10. leading forms of communication organization:	organized addresser, non-permanent addressee
11. leading type of communication atmosphere:	specific – with the individual through the “mass”, with the “mass” through the individual
12. share of standard content:	high, constant updating of information and means of influence
13. use of non-verbal communication components:	visual

The extralinguistic factors mentioned above play an important role in the formation of the main linguistic peculiarities of the newspaper style.

At the same time, it should be mentioned that the newspaper style is one of the most flexible and “open” among functional styles. As N.I. Klushina points out, “it is open to elements of functional-business and scientific styles, it uses colloquial methods of expression and often employs literary devices, in particular figurativeness” [Language of media 2003: 479].

All of the mentioned characteristics of the newspaper style are expressed in its linguistic peculiarities, which are the subject of a large number of works. Having summarized the most significant works on this topic (G.Ya. Solganik [Solganik 1997, 2008], M.B. Serpikova [Serpikova 2017], V.I. Maksimov

[Maksimov 2007], A.A. Evtyugina [Evtyugina 2018], SEDRL [SEDRL 2011]), we have identified the following main linguistic peculiarities of the newspaper style:

- linguistic economy and concision combined with informativeness;
- structural unambiguity, direct appeal to the reader, absence of hidden meaning;
- accessibility for a mass audience, the predominance of generally understandable and commonly used vocabulary, rejection of professional terminology;
- use of clichés, speech stereotypes, idioms typical of the newspaper style, standardized construction of sentences;
- widespread use of names of real people, names of organizations, numbers, dates, quotes from statements of certain people, references to authoritative sources (documents, decrees, etc.);
- use of abbreviations and acronyms;
- a combination of the features of the newspaper style with the features of official, scientific, colloquial and literary styles, which is manifested in a variety of genres and topics;
- borrowing and transforming words and phrases from various functional styles and spheres of people's lives, often with the aim of giving them evaluative meaning;
- use of evaluative means of expression;
- use of literary and stylistic devices (colloquial syntactic structures and methods of expression, comparisons, inversions, etc.).

Within the newspaper style, news media texts that are the focus of this study belong to the informational genre of a news item and are devoted to socio-political topics. Therefore, when analyzing their linguistic peculiarities, it is necessary to take into account that the main (leading) function of informational genres is the informative function, which, as noted by T.G. Dobrosklonskaya, is expressed in features characteristic of a news text:

- *informativeness* – the text carries new, previously unknown information, presented in concentrated form;
- *dynamism* – the text is full of actions and events;
- *impression of objectivity* – the text is abundantly supplemented with quotes and references to sources of information;
- *neutrality* – high-quality news media text is depersonalized, deliberately distanced from the personality of the author [Dobrosklonskaya 2020: 62].

At the linguistic level, these features are expressed in the widespread use of such grammatical means as verbal forms and phrases, passive forms and impersonal constructions; as well as such lexico-phraseological means as various lexical compounds and complex words, stable elements – references to sources of information, linking phrases, phrases that format direct and indirect speech [Ibid]. These linguistic peculiarities have been identified on the example of the English language and confirmed by the material of other foreign languages<sup>4</sup>; these features can be traced in Turkish news media texts as well.

Also, due to the predominance of the informative function over the persuasive function in news materials, standardized means are used more widely than expressive ones, however, one cannot claim that this distribution is universal and is observed in all languages; it is advisable to study this issue on the material of each specific language.

### **1.3 MEDIA TEXT**

Media text is a new form of actualization of the newspaper style, which arose as a result of the transition of mass media to an online format and, in a broad sense, as a result of the spread of the Internet. Nowadays, as noted by T.G. Dobrosklonskaya, “The main volume of speech use is generated by the sphere of mass communication. Texts of mass information, or media texts, are one of the most common forms of language existence, and their total size far exceeds the total

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<sup>4</sup> See, for example, [Tolstolutszkaya 2013], [Lenkova 2009], [Language of media 2003].

volume of speech in other spheres of human activity. At the same time, the corpus of texts produced and transmitted daily through media channels continues to constantly increase” [Dobrosklonskaya 2005: 38].

Media text studied in this dissertation, on the one hand, has the same features as other written forms of actualization of the newspaper style (see the previous paragraph), on the other hand, it has its own peculiarities.

Media text, in contrast to the traditional concept of text as “a verbal, oral or written work, representing the unity of some more or less complete content (meaning) and speech that forms and expresses this content” [SEDRL 2011: 279], includes not only verbal, but also non-verbal signs, which is noted by many linguists who study media texts. Thus, according to S.I. Smetanina, “The result of translating a media event into its linguistic form for broadcast in the media, adjusting the finished material in accordance with one’s own creative guidelines, publishing/editorial program, current norms of the given period, and the technical capabilities of the transmission channel is a media text” [Smetanina 2002: 25]. N.A. Kuzmina points out that “Media text can be defined as a dynamic complex unit of a higher order, through which verbal communication is carried out in the field of mass communications” [Kuzmina 2011: 13]. According to M.Yu. Kazak, “Media text is an integrative multi-level sign that unites different semiotic codes (verbal, non-verbal, media) into a single communicative whole and demonstrates the fundamental openness of the text at the content-semantic, compositional-structural and symbolic levels” [Kazak 2012: 72]. G.Ya. Solganik defines a media text as “a type of text that belongs to mass media, is characterized by a special type of author (the fundamental coincidence of the speech producer and its subject), a specific text modality (open speech, diverse manifestation of the author’s *self*), designed for a mass audience” [Solganik 2005: 7-15]. In this dissertation, by media text we mean any text created by any electronic media outlet and published on the website of this media.

Media text is not only a linguistic, but also a communicative, semiotic, sociocultural phenomenon, reflecting processes occurring in society and existing

stereotypes. As a result, there is a wide range of approaches to the study of media texts: in terms of cognitive linguistics, critical linguistics, translation studies, stylistics, as well as content analysis and discourse analysis, which have now become widely popular. A large number of studies of media texts are carried out at the intersection of linguistics and other sciences: journalism, political science, psychology, sociology, cultural studies, etc.

Linguists describe a number of functional linguistic features and constants of media texts that distinguish them from other types of texts:

1. *Structure*. V.G. Kostomarov [Kostomarov 2005: 218] and L.G. Lisitskaya [Lisitskaya 2008: 110] point to such a feature of media texts as a block structure, which allows information to be presented piecemeal to the reader, ensuring efficiency and facilitating its perception and assimilation.

2. *Stylistic resources*. V.G. Kostomarov notes that “For this new group of texts (mass media texts – author’s note) it is typical to use stylistic resources mainly in a straightforward and utilitarian way as the basis of standard and expressive devices with the use of all the linguistic wealth, to rely on contextual meanings while simultaneously ignoring the true diversity of stylistic shades of expressive means, as well as the imperative of the possibilities of using forms of materializing the text, especially the new relationship between oral, written and visual transmission of information” [Kostomarov 2005: 218]. L.G. Lisitskaya also points to the alternation of expressive and standard means (as well as facts and assessments, entertainment materials and serious data) as a property of all types of media texts and adds: “There is no doubt that the main feature of all mass media texts, reflected in their language, is interaction between ‘news and opinions’ ” [Lisitskaya 2008: 110].

3. *Author’s image*. When studying any text, special attention is always paid to the image of the author, and in relation to media texts, L.G. Lisitskaya answers this question most fully: “Analyzing the speech of the media, we find that here in any speech product the volume of meaning covered by the category of individual authorship is significantly less compared to speech products of fiction

<...>. A significant part of the speech material presented in printed media texts is intended to perform an informational function, and here the authorship component is minimized. This is especially true for information genres in the official press” [Lisitskaya 2008: 114]. She also points out that the individual author’s style is manifested only in literary journalism, since the journalist, as a rule, is restricted by the specifics and type of publication [Lisitskaya 2008: 115].

Summarizing the mentioned features, V.G. Kostomarov writes: “As for mass communicative texts, one can actually see in them a new and very influential stylistic phenomenon or a special type of use of a single language, which to a certain extent synthesizes the colloquial and book varieties of its use” [Kostomarov 2005: 218].

There are a large number of classifications of media texts based on various parameters that characterize the media text from a certain point of view.

One of the most comprehensive classifications is based on the features of production, distribution channel and linguistic format characteristics of media texts. According to T.G. Dobrosklonskaya, the parameters of this system include [Dobrosklonskaya 2014: 55]:

- *mode of production* – depending on the number of participants working on the media text, it can be authored or collective;
- *form of creation* – written or oral;
- *form of reproduction* – written or oral;
- *distribution channel* – media outlet that creates and distributes media text: radio, television, print, Internet;
- *functional-genre type* – due to the dynamics of speech use, constant genre movement, the division of media texts into types according to this parameter varies among different authors, for example, T.G. Dobrosklonskaya differentiates four types based on the predominance of the informative or persuasive function in them: news, analytics, thematic materials (feature stories), advertisements [Dobrosklonskaya 2014: 42]. The classification of L.M. Maydanova and S.O. Kalganova is based on the “technical device” on which the text is formed: genres

united by the goal of “stating a fact” (news item, information reportage, information correspondence); genres united by the goal of “analyzing a fact” (article, commentary, investigation, etc.); genres united by the goal of “creating a text about a text” (review, overview, etc.); genres united by the goal of “creating a dialogical text” (interviews, talk shows, etc.); genres united by the goal of “depicting the subject of speech” (essay, feuilleton, feature story, etc.) [Maydanova, Kalganova 2006: 13];

- *thematic focus* – the assignment of a media text to a specific media topic<sup>5</sup>, the list of which varies among different media outlets. The most common media topics include politics, economics, culture, sports and science.

Another frequently cited classification belongs to G.S. Melnik, who divides media texts into types depending on their impact on the audience:

- “texts designed to simultaneously influence certain social institutions or certain individuals, and consciousness of a mass audience;
- texts whose purpose is to influence the consciousness of a mass audience, fundamentally designed for an immediate response from any institution;
- texts designed for an immediate reaction, requiring intervention in reality and not designed to influence the consciousness of a mass audience;
- texts that are neutral, informative, educational and not designed for immediate reaction” [Melnik 1996: 136].

There are classifications, the defining parameter of which is the effectiveness of communication (communicatively successful and unsuccessful texts), formality of communication (official and unofficial texts), contact (distant or interactive communication) and many others.

Currently, a significant amount of media texts consists of news. The news flow is updated every minute, news reaches the consumer instantly, news messages arrive 24 hours a day – such a speed of news transmission was impossible before the advent of media texts. In this regard, the greatest differences between a media text and other forms of actualization of the newspaper style are determined by

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<sup>5</sup> Media topic is the topic of a media text (politics, economics, education, culture, sports, gossip, etc.).



extralinguistic factors. The main factors influencing the formation of a media text include:

- *special type and nature of information* – media outlets, being an intermediary in bringing information to the consumer, by selecting information, choosing a method of presentation and during processing, transform information, set a certain viewing angle, and form in the reader’s mind certain ideas regarding the information offered;

- *mass production, one-time use, non-repeatability* – every day media outlets produce a large number of media texts, since new information arrives continuously and quickly becomes outdated, each new fact is presented as a new separate media text;

- *collective production* – several people work on a media text (at the very least, a correspondent, journalist and editor), and the result does not exist in a vacuum, but surrounded by other texts published “in a flow”, i.e. in a certain context;

- *mediation* – the channel of communication between the author of the text and the reader is either extremely limited or completely absent, and although modern interactive forms of presenting information in the media allow you to get an instant reaction, they, as N.A. Kuzmina notes, “do not fundamentally change the overall picture” [Kuzmina 2011: 13];

- *integrative/polycode nature* – media text not only includes verbal information, but is also surrounded by various non-verbal sign systems: accompanied by selected illustrations, has internal fragmentation, is related to a specific topic, etc.;

- *mass character* – the addressee of the media is the mass audience, which, being dispersed and heterogeneous, is “united only by elementary knowledge of the language” [Language of media 2003: 130];

- *media character* – media text depends on the transmission channel, which influences the linguistic format properties of the text. So, if in the printed press the text has a certain font design and is located in a certain place on the page,

in online publications it is possible to add video materials, several images, media text can be placed on the main page, while the news displayed can change during the day;

- *openness* – media text is open to interpretation and has intertextuality, i.e. it is full of quotes, references to other sources of information, other media texts;

- *economic parameter* – commercialization determines the ideology and point of view of media outlets on certain issues and influences the content of published media texts.

Of the listed factors, media character, mass character, integrative/polycode nature and openness are the main, stable features (categories) of news media texts, while the influence of other factors depends on the context of creation of each specific media text.

Due to the fact that news media texts constitute a significant part of the information flow consumed by modern people, the analysis of the linguistic peculiarities of news media texts makes it possible to identify the linguistic norms of the modern newspaper style and, in a broad sense, to get an idea of the general state of the modern Turkish literary language.

## CONCLUSIONS FOR CHAPTER 1

1. By media text we mean any text created by any electronic media outlet and published on the website of this media outlet. Media text is currently one of the most common forms of language existence.

2. The creation and functioning of a media text is influenced by the following extralinguistic factors: special type and nature of information; mass production, one-time use, non-repeatability; collective production; mediation; integrative/polycode nature; mass character; media character; openness and economic parameter.

3. The linguistic peculiarities of a media text depend on its functional and stylistic affiliation, i.e. the means used in it represent the linguistic actualization of the functions and characteristics specified by the functional style.

The news media texts studied in this dissertation belong to the written information genre of a news item of the newspaper style, therefore, their leading function is the informative function. This function corresponds to such functional characteristics as informativeness, dynamism, impression of objectivity, neutrality. The goal of this dissertation is to analyze the influence of these factors on the linguistic image of Turkish news materials.

## **CHAPTER 2. GRAMMATICAL PECULIARITIES OF TURKISH NEWS MEDIA TEXT<sup>6</sup>**

The main peculiarity of news materials, as stated in Chapter 1, is the focus on actualizing the informative function; this peculiarity is expressed in the qualities characteristic of a news text: informativeness, dynamism, the impression of objectivity and neutrality.

It is the informative function, on the one hand, that sets the direction for the selection of suitable grammatical means, on the other hand, it limits the authors of news media texts in the choice of these means, for example, it restricts the use of colloquial constructions and colloquial syntax that, due to the lack of direct contact with the author of a news item, may be incorrectly interpreted by the reader.

In this chapter we identify what grammatical means actualize the functional characteristics of the Turkish news media text.

### **2.1 BODY OF MEDIA TEXT**

#### **2.1.1 MORPHOLOGICAL LEVEL**

The functional characteristics of Turkish news texts at the morphological level are expressed in the use of a limited set of verbal forms and in the widespread application of complex verbs and passive forms.

There are numerous ways to express logical predicates in Turkish, but in news media texts the most frequently used are the verb, the participle -An, the adverbial participle -ArAk and the adverbial participle -ken, the verbal noun -DIk/-AcAk and the verbal noun -mA, the complex verb -DA bulunmak. These linguistic means make the news text dynamic, filled with information and events.

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<sup>6</sup> In this chapter of the dissertation the following publications, which were written by the author personally and reflect the main results, statements and conclusions of the study, were used: Alekseeva O.A. Syntactic peculiarities of Turkish news materials // *Litera*. – Moscow, 2021. – No. 10. – P. 44–60; Alekseeva O.A. Temporal organization of news materials in modern Turkish media // *Issues of Turkic Philology. Issue XIII: Proceedings of the “Dmitriev Readings”*. – Moscow: MBA Publishing House, 2020. – Vol. 13. – P. 50–66; Alekseeva O.A. Linguistic features of Turkish news headlines (2017–2020) // *Modern Science: actual problems of theory and practice. Series Humanities*. – Moscow, 2020. – No. 11/2. – P. 52–57.

Also Turkish news materials often use the passive voice, in order to create the impression of objectivity and impartiality of the message.

### 2.1.1.1 Verb

In Turkish news media texts, the morphological features of the verb are determined primarily by the functional focus of the news text on informing the readers. Thus, since news contains a message, verbs in the vast majority of cases are used in the indicative mood (examples (1), (2) and (3)), and in isolated cases as well as in set expressions the conditional (example (4)) and imperative moods (example (5)) are observed; examples of the use of the obligatory and optative moods were not found.

- (1) *N, İran ile muhtemel bir savaşa ilişkin "...” ifadelerini **kullandı**.*  
 ‘“...” **said** N when asked about a possible war with Iran.’
- (2) *N milisleri, Libya’da 12 Ocak’ta varılan ateşkesi ihlal etmeyi **sürdürüyor**.*  
 ‘N militants **continue** to violate the ceasefire reached on January 12 in Libya.’
- (3) *Dışişleri Bakan Yardımcısı N başkanlığındaki bir heyet, 5 Şubat’ta ABD’ye **gidecek**.*  
 ‘The delegation headed by Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs [of Turkey] N **will leave** for the United States on February 5.’
- (4) *Belediye başkanları, özel araçlarla iller arası yolculuğa **kısmen de olsa** kısıtlanma getirilmesi yönünde taleplerini dile getirdi.*  
 ... kısmen                      de                      ol-sa ...  
 ... partly                      also                      be-COND ...  
 ‘Mayors have made proposals to introduce **at least partial** restrictions on travels between regions by private transport.’
- (5) *N’e **geçmiş olsun** dileğinde bulunan M, yetkililerden camide meydana gelen hasara ilişkin bilgi aldı.*  
 Ne                      geç-miş                      ol-sun  
 N-DAT                      pass-PPRT                      become-IMP3SG  
 dileğ-i-nde                      bulun-an                      M ...  
 wish-POSS3SG-LOC                      be\_located(AUX)-PRT                      M ...  
 ‘M wished N **speedy recovery** and learned from the staff about the damage caused to the mosque.’

News texts describe actions that have already happened, are happening now or those that will occur, i.e. real actions, which is of great importance when choosing the tense form of a verb in Turkish and, accordingly, influences the paradigm of tense forms used in Turkish news media texts.

The system of tense forms of verbs in the indicative mood of the Turkish language is highly differentiated, i.e., each time (present, past and future) is described with several grammatical forms. Thus, the plane of present can be expressed with tenses -(I)yor, -( )r, -mAktA; the plane of past – with tenses -DI, -mİştI, -mİştIr, -( )rdI, -AcAktI, -mAktAydI, -mAk üzereydi, -mİş; the plane of future – with tenses -AcAk, -( )r, -mAk üzere.

News media texts use only a limited set of verb tense forms, since a number of forms convey subjective information and, therefore, do not meet the requirements of neutrality and objectivity and are not used in Turkish news materials.

Based on the meanings of tenses provided by Yu.V. Shcheka in “Practical Grammar of the Turkish Language” [Shcheka 2007: 182–236], we set the task to trace which of the forms given in the said grammar and the meanings conveyed by them are reflected in Turkish news media texts, and therefore, in this paragraph, we present only those tenses and their meanings that were found in the Turkish news materials.

### **Plane of present**

#### ***-(I)yor***

This tense is used to denote an action occurring at the moment of speech (example (6)), as well as to denote an action that lasted for some time and continues in the present (example (7)).

- (6) *Altının gram fiyatı, güne artışla başlamasının ardından 312.9 lira seviyesinde bulunuyor.*

‘The price of one gram of gold, after some growth at the beginning of today, **remains** at 312.9 liras.’

- (7) *AKP’li ve MHP’li belediye meclis üyeleriyle belediye başkanları arasında sert polemikler yaşanıyor.*

‘**There are** serious disputes between members of city councils and mayors from the AKP (Justice and Development Party) and the MHP (Nationalist Movement Party).’

Thus, out of three tenses that describe the plane of present only one is used in modern Turkish news media texts.

## Plane of past

### **-DI**

This tense denotes an action that occurred in the past and is conveyed as a fact without additional semantic and evaluative nuances (example (8)).

- (8) *Yeni tip koronavirüs (Kovid-19) salgını nedeniyle 2 bin 11 kişi yaşamını **yitirdi**.*

‘2,011 people **have died** as the result of the epidemic of the new type of coronavirus (COVID-19).’

### **-mİştİ**

This tense is used to show precedence of one action to another, done in the past (example (9)), and the perfect aspect (example (10)).

- (9) *Koronavirüs salgını nedeniyle Çin’de bulunan otomobil üreticileri üretimlerini **durdurmuştu**. Verilen aranın ardından üretim yeniden başladı.*

‘Due to the coronavirus epidemic, automakers operating in China **have suspended** production. After a short break, production resumed.’

- (10) *Fırat Kalkanı bölgesine saldırı hazırlığında olan 17 PKK / YPG’li terörist ile Tel Rıfat’tan Zeytin Dalı bölgesine sızma girişiminde bulunan 7 PKK / YPG’li terörist etkisiz hale getirildi. Ayrıca bugün Barış Pınarı bölgesine sızma girişimindeki 32 terörist **etkisiz hale getirilmişti**.*

‘17 Kurdistan Workers’ Party (PKK) terrorists who were preparing an attack in the area of the Operation Euphrates Shield, as well as 7 PKK terrorists who tried to infiltrate from Tell Rifaat into the area of the Operation Olive Branch, were neutralized. In addition, today 32 terrorists who tried to enter the territory of Operation Peace Spring **were also neutralized**.

The tense -mİştİ is also used in that part of a news media text called “Reference” (in news materials it is usually located at the end of the text and has

one or more sentences), the purpose of which is to inform the reader about the event/events that preceded those described in the news text (example (11)).

- (11) *Türkiye, İdlib'deki saldırı sonrası başlattığı Suriye operasyonuna "Bahar Kalkanı Harekâtı" adını verdiğini **açıklamıştı**.*

'We would remind you that / earlier<sup>7</sup> Turkey **announced** that the operation in Syria, which it launched after the attack in Idlib, was called "Spring Shield".'

### ***-mİştİr***

In news media texts, the tense *-mİştİr* is used to state a fact (example (12)), but is rarely observed, while it was wide-spread in news materials until the end of the 1980s, an indication of which is present, in particular, in the textbook by E.A. Grunina [Grunina 1981: 179]. It has now been superseded by the past tense *-DI*, conveying the same meaning.

- (12) *Manisa'nın Kırkağaç ilçesinde saat 19.09'da 5.2 büyüklüğünde bir deprem **meydana gelmiştir**.*

'An earthquake with a magnitude of 5.2 **occurred** in the Kırkağaç district of Manisa province at 19:09.'

### ***-(I)yordu***

This tense is used to denote an action that was happening at a certain point in the past (example (13)).

- (13) *24-27 Şubat arasında İspanya'nın Barselona şehrinde düzenlenmesi planlanan fuar, 33 yıllık tarihinde ilk kez iptal edildi. Fuarı 100 bin kişinin katılması **bekleniyordu**.*

'The fair, which was supposed to take place in the Spanish city of Barcelona on February 24–27, was canceled for the first time in 33 years. **It was expected** that 100 thousand people would take part in the fair.'

### ***-AcAktİ***

This tense is used to denote actions that should have happened in the past, but were not carried out for some reason or have not yet been carried out (example (14)).

<sup>7</sup> As a rule, in news reports in Russian, references are introduced with these words.



- (14) *24-27 Şubat arasında İspanya'nın Barselona şehrinde düzenlenmesi planlanan fuar, 33 yıllık tarihinde ilk kez iptal edildi. <...> Katılımcıların 6 bini Çin'den gelecekti. Fuar pek çok yeni teknoloji ve icatın tanıtımına sahne olacaktı.*

'The fair, which was supposed to take place in the Spanish city of Barcelona on February 24–27, was canceled for the first time in 33 years. <...> 6 thousand participants **were going to come from China**. The fair **was supposed to become a platform** for demonstrating a large number of new technologies and inventions.'

### ***-mAktAyDI***

This tense is used to denote an action that occurred for some time until a certain point in the past, after which it ceased (example (15)).

- (15) *Cumhurbaşkanlığı Yatırım Ofisi Başkanlığı görevine N atandı. Ofis bünyesinde 2010 yılından bu yana görev alan N, son olarak Başkan Yardımcısı olarak görev yapmaktaydı.*

'N **was appointed** head of the investment department of the President of Turkey. N had been working within the department since 2010 and most recently **had held the position of** deputy head of the department.'

Thus, out of eight tenses that describe the plane of past only six are used in modern Turkish news media texts. The frequency of their occurrence is shown on diagram 1 (where 100% is all sentences with a predicate verb in one of the past tenses, i.e. sentences relating to the plane of past).

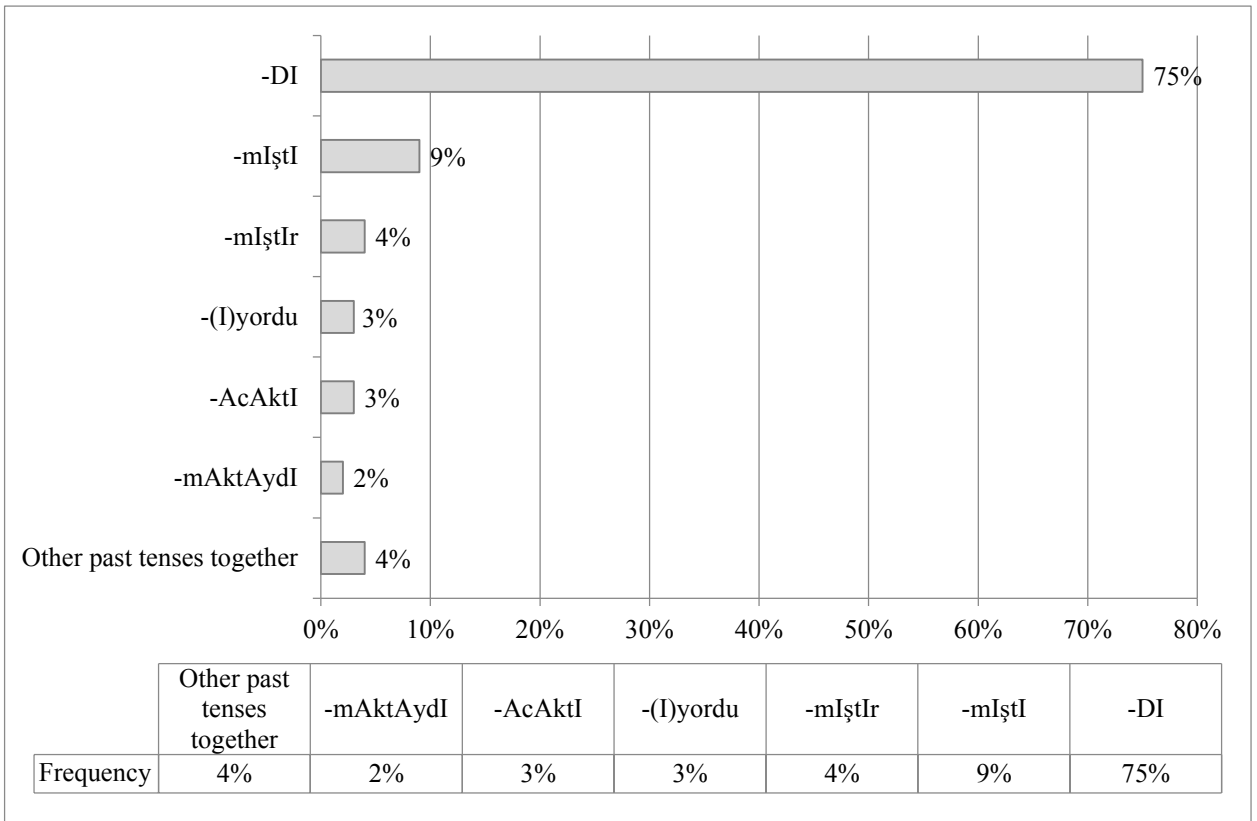


Diagram 1. Frequency of occurrence of past tenses

## Plane of future

### -AcAk

This tense is used to indicate certain upcoming actions (example (16)).

- (16) *Türkiye Cumhuriyet Merkez Bankası (TCMB) Para Politikası Kurulu (PPK), yılın ikinci faiz toplantısını bugün yapacak.*

‘The Monetary Policy Council of the Central Bank of the Republic of Turkey **will hold** its second meeting this year on interest rate changes today.’

Thus, out of three tenses that describe the plane of future only one is used in modern Turkish news media texts.

Our analysis of the occurrence of tenses in Turkish news materials showed that the most used tense for expressing the plane of present is the present tense -(I)yor, the plane of past is the past tense -DI, and the plane of future is the future tense -AcAk. The high occurrence of these tenses is explained by the fact that they actualize the informative function: tenses -(I)yor, -DI and -AcAk are devoid of additional semantic shades and modality and describe real, actual actions in the

present, past and future. The remaining tenses are used only in isolated cases; the frequency of occurrence of each of them rarely exceeds 1%.

The tenses of the verb allow us to clearly track the development trends of the Turkish newspaper style and the changes occurring in it. As E.A. Grunina points out, for news reports of the 1970–80s the following microsystem of tenses is typical: the plane of present is expressed with the present tense -mAktA, the plane of past is expressed with the past tense -mİştIr, the plane of future is expressed with the future tense -AcAk. At the same time, the group of tenses -(I)yor, -DI and -AcAk is used in articles that are larger in volume than a news item, but, most importantly, have an atmosphere of contact with the reader (feature stories, reviews, etc.) [Grunina 1981: 179]. However, as we were able to establish on the basis of news media texts published in 2000, the system of tenses in news materials that are more than twenty years old completely coincides with the modern one.

In our opinion, the reason for the change in the time paradigm is extralinguistic factors influencing the creation of media texts, namely mass production, urgency and speed of their compilation. Such conditions led to a simplification of the paradigm – a transition to tenses that are devoid of additional meanings of subjective assessment of facts. Thus, we see that since the end of the 20th century and to date, the time paradigm of the Turkish newspaper style has changed significantly.

#### **2.1.1.2 Participle -An**

A widely used verb form in Turkish news media texts is the participle; as well as the verb it contributes to the informativeness and dynamism of the news text.

The active use of participial phrases is also determined by the typical sentence model for Turkish news media texts – “one subject + one predicate in the finite form of the verb” (see 2.1.2 Syntactical level): sentences, as a rule, have only

one predicate verb, other logical predicates are expressed with adverbial participles, participles or verbal nouns.

There are five participles in Turkish: the present-past participle -An, the present-future participle -( )r, the past participle -mİş, the future participle -AcAk, and the past participle -DIk. However, only the present-past participle -An is frequent in Turkish news media texts. The participle -An expresses an action that occurred in the past or is occurring in the present, which, relative to the predicate verb, means the precedence of the action of the participle to the action of the predicate verb or the simultaneous performance of the actions of the participle and the predicate verb.

The preference for the participle -An over other participles can be explained by several reasons: firstly, news materials, as a rule, are devoted to past events, which excludes the future participle -AcAk from active use; secondly, the remaining participles convey meanings that are irrelevant to the news media text. Thus, the present-future participle -( )r denotes a constant, usually taking place feature, while news reports about currently occurring, but usually temporary events. The past participle -mİş denotes a constant attribute of an object associated with a past action, and also conveys the perfect aspect; for news media texts, the first meaning of this participle is irrelevant, since news, as a rule, reports on past events that are not permanent in nature, and the perfect aspect is preferably conveyed with a periphrastic form (see 2.1.1.6 Periphrastic forms). The past participle -DIk in modern Turkish is formed only from certain verbal stems, i.e., it is lexically limited, which prevents its widespread use in news media texts.

If it is necessary to more accurately convey the temporal semantics of the participle -An, the periphrastic forms of this participle are used (see 2.1.1.6 Periphrastic forms).

The headword of participial phrases with the participle -An, as a rule, is the subject of the main clause (example (17)), however, other parts of the sentence can also act as the headword (example (18)).

- (17) *Hak iddia ettiği adaların bazılarına askeri tesisler inşa eden Çin, üçü yapay biri doğal olmak üzere dört adaya havalimanı ya da uçak pisti inşa etmiş durumda.*

... inşa ed-en Çin ...  
... construction AUX-PRT China...

‘China has established military bases on some of the islands it claims and has built an airport or airstrip on four islands, three of which are man-made and one is natural.’

- (18) *Yurt dışına 2014’te çıkan ve bir daha dönmeyen iş adamı N hakkında yakalama kararı bulunuyor.*

... çık-an ve bir=daha dön-me-yen  
... leave-PRT and once\_more return-NG-PRT  
iş adam-ı N hakk-ın-da ...  
work person-POSS3SG N right-POSS3SG-LOC ...

‘At present, a decision has been made to arrest businessman N, who went abroad in 2014 and never returned.’

Also, the participle -An can be used with verbal nouns -DIk/-AcAk and -mA, which act as direct or indirect objects to it (examples (19) and (20)).

- (19) *Polisin olayı her yönüyle incelediğini belirten N, “Böyle saldırılar insan hayatını tehlikeye sokar.” ifadelerini kullandı.*

... incele-diğ-i-ni belirt-en N ...  
... investigate-VN2-POSS3SG-ACC declare-PRT N ...

‘N stated that the police are fully investigating the case and noted: “Such attacks put human lives at risk”.’

- (20) *N, bu olayların gerçekleşmesini sağlayan göstericileri “devrimciler” şeklinde niteledi.*

... gerçekleş-me-si-ni sağla-yan gösterici-ler-i ...  
... carried\_out-VN1-POSS3SG-ACC provide-PRT demonstrator-PL-ACC ...

‘N described the demonstrators who caused these events as “revolutionaries”.’

This combination can be used in Turkish news media texts to introduce indirect speech. In this case, the participle -An is formed from a verb of speech, and the headword of the participle, as a rule, is the subject of the main clause, which functions as the source of information (example (21)).

- (21) *Saldırıda ilk belirlenmelere göre 7 sivilin hayatını kaybettiğini ifade eden N, 7 kişinin de yaralandığını belirtti.*

... 7 sivil-in hayat-ı-nı kaybet-tiğ-i-ni  
... 7 civilian-GEN life-POSS3SG-ACC lose-VN2-POSS3SG-ACC

ifade ed-en N ...

statement AUX-PRT N ...

‘N **stated that** according to preliminary data, 7 civilians **were killed** as a result of the attack, and also reported that 7 people were injured.’

It is possible to use several participial phrases in a row, both homogeneous (example (22)) and non-homogeneous (example (23)).

(22) *Yaklaşık 2.5 saat havada kalabilen ve 270 kilometre hıza ulaşabilen ATAK helikopteri, kendisine verilen görevleri başarıyla yerine getiriyor.*

...kal-abil-en ve 270 kilometre hız-a

...stay-CAP-PRT and 270 km speed-DAT

ulaş-abil-en ATAK helikopter-i ...

reach-CAP-PRT ATAK helicopter-POSS3SG ...

‘**ATAK helicopters, capable of staying** in the air for up to 2.5 hours and **reaching** a speed of 270 km/h, successfully perform their assigned tasks.’

(23) *Yürüyüşü engellemek isteyen gruba müdahale eden polis, 3 kişiyi gözaltına aldı.*

... iste-yen grub-a müdahale ed-en polis ...

... want-PRT group-DAT interference AUX-PRT police ...

‘**The police stopped** a group of **people who wanted to** stop the march and arrested three people.’

In a sentence with two or more logical predicates, one or more of which are expressed by participial phrases with a participle -An, and the remaining – by predicate verbs, it is possible to identify a general principle for the distribution of logical predicates: as a rule, information that represents the main message and contains the logical stress of the sentence lies in the phrase of the predicate verb, while information that does not contain the semantic emphasis of the sentence is expressed using a participial phrase with a participle -An (examples (24), (25) and (26)).

(24) *Terör örgütü DEAŞ’a karşı etkin ve kararlı mücadelesini sürdüren Türkiye, geçen ay yurt genelindeki operasyonlarla örgüte büyük darbe vurdu.*

... sürdür-en Türkiye ... darbe vur-du

... lead-PRT Turkey ... blow strike-PST

‘**Turkey, which is waging** an effective and decisive fight against the terrorist organization ISIS, **dealt** a significant **blow** to terrorists last month as part of an operation inside the country.’

- (25) *Türkiye Cumhurbaşkanı N'nin çağrısı üzerine başta Ankara ve İstanbul olmak üzere tüm yurttta sokaklara **çıkan vatandaşlar**, darbecilere karşı verdikleri mücadeleden başarıyla **çıktı**.*

... çık-an vatandaş-lar ... başarı-yla çık-tı  
 ... exit-PRT citizen-PL ... success-with exit-PST

‘**The citizens who**, at the call of Turkish President N, **took to the streets** throughout the country, and above all in Ankara and İstanbul, **emerged victorious** in the fight against the putschists.’

- (26) *Kara Kuvvetleri Komutanlığının envanterine girdiği andan itibaren yerli ve uluslararası tatbikatlarda, tören uçuşlarında, eğitimlerde ve özellikle terörle mücadele hareket bölgesinde **etkin görev yapan ATAK taarruz helikopterleri**, Zeytin Dalı Harekatı 'nda da aktif **rol alıyor**.*

... etkin görev yap-an ATAK taarruz  
 ... effective task make-PRT ATAK attack  
 helikopter-ler-i ... rol al-ıyor  
 helicopter-PL-POSS3SG ... role take-PRS

‘**ATAK attack helicopters, which have been demonstrating their effectiveness** in national and international exercises, during ceremonial and training overflights, and especially in the zone of anti-terrorism military operations, since their introduction to the Army Command’s inventory, **are playing an active role** in the Operation Olive Branch.’

### 2.1.1.3 Adverbial participles

The adverbial participle, as well as the verb and participle discussed above, contributes to the informativeness and dynamism of the news text, filling it with actions. The use of adverbial participial phrases is also explained by the typical sentence model for Turkish news media texts “one subject + one predicate in the finite form of the verb” (see 2.1.2 Syntactical level), according to which sentences, as a rule, have only one predicate verb, the other logical predicates are expressed by participles, adverbial participles or verbal nouns.

The following adverbial participles exist in Turkish: -Ip, -A, -ArAk, -IncA, -DlkçA, -mAdAn, -mAksIzIn, -All, -ken, -CAsInA. However, according to our analysis, in Turkish news media texts, only two adverbial participles are used relatively often – -ArAk and -ken, the remaining adverbial participles are found in isolated cases.

The most frequently used adverbial participle in Turkish news media texts is the adverbial participle -ArAk (found in 3.2% of sentences), which denotes an action preceding the action of the predicate verb (example (27)). Also, this adverbial participle can convey manner of action (example (28)) and introduce indirect speech (example (29)).

- (27) *AKP Genel Başkanı ve Cumhurbaşkanı N AKP'nin TBMM'deki bugünkü grup toplantısında yaptığı konuşmada dünya ünlü yazar George Orwell'in Hayvan Çiftliği adlı romanından alıntı yaparak şunları söyledi: “<... >”.*

AKP Genel	Başkan-ı	ve	Cumhurbaşkanı
AKP general	chairman-POSS3SG	and	president
N ... alıntı	yap-arak	şu-nlar-ı	söyle-di ...
N ... quote	make-API	this-PL-ACC	say-PST ...

‘Chairman of the AKP and President of Turkey N, in his speech at today’s AKP meeting at the GNAT (Grand National Assembly of Turkey), **citing quotes** from the novel “Animal Farm” by the world famous writer George Orwell stated the following: “<...>”.

- (28) *AB içinde daha ileri düzeyde entegrasyon önerisini ortaya atarak N ülkesinin bu potansiyelini hayata geçirmeye çalışıyor.*

... öneri-si-ni	orta-ya	at-arak	N ...
... proposal-POSS3SG-ACC	middle-DAT	throw-API	N ...
hayat-a	geçir-me-ye	çalış-ıyor	
life-DAT	carry_out-VN1-DAT	try-PRS	

‘N, **having put forward** a proposal for deeper integration within the EU, is trying to realize the potential of his country in this area.’

- (29) *N, aleyhindeki tanık beyanlarının gerçeği yansıtmadığını ifade ederek beraat talebinde bulundu.*

N ... tanık	beyan-lar-ı-nın	gerçeğ-i
N ... witness	testimony-PL-POSS3SG-GEN	truth-ACC



yansıt-ma-dıĝ-ı-nı	ifade	ed-erek ...
reflect-NG-VN2-POSS3SG-ACC	statement	AUX-AP1 ...

‘N demanded an acquittal, **saying that** the testimony of the witnesses against him **was untrue.**’

The second most common adverbial participle in Turkish news media texts is *-ken* (found in 0.5% of sentences); in Turkish news media texts it can be combined with a noun (example (30))<sup>8</sup> and with a verb in the tense *-( )r* (example (31)). This adverbial participle denotes the simultaneity of the actions of the adverbial participle and the predicate verb (examples (30) and (31)), and can also convey opposition (example (32)) and concession (example (33)).

(30) *Marmaris ilçesinden Yunanistan’ın Rodos Adası’na kaçma **hazırlığı içindeyken** 6 kişi gözaltına alınmıştı.*

... kaç-ma	hazırlıĝ-ı	ıç-in-de-yken
... escape-VN1	preparation-POSS3SG	inside-POSS3SG-LOC-AP2
6 kişi	göztaltı-na	al-ın-mıştı
6 people	detention-DAT	take-PASS-PP

‘Six people were detained **when they were preparing** to escape from the Marmaris area to the Greek island of Rhodes.’

(31) *N, Habur Sınır Kapısı’ndan Şırnak’a geçmek **isterken** güvenlik güçleri tarafından yakalandı.*

N ... Şırnak-a	geç-mek	iste-r-ken	...
N ... Şırnak-DAT	pass-INF	want-AOR-AP2	...
yakala-n-dı			
arrest-PASS-PST			

‘N was arrested by security forces **when he wanted** to cross the Khabur border point into Şırnak.’

(32) *51 milletvekili ret oyu **verirken**, 279 milletvekili kabul yönünde oy kullandı.*

51 milletvekili	ret	oy-u	ver-ir-ken
51 MP	refusal	vote-POSS3SG	give-AOR-AP2
279 milletvekili	... oy	kullan-dı	
279 MP	... vote	use-PST	

‘51 deputies voted against, **while** 279 deputies voted for [the law].’

<sup>8</sup> A distinctive feature of this adverbial participle is its ability to be combined with nouns in the nominative and locative cases [Kononov 1941: 157].

(33) *Avusturya’da önlemler adım adım yumuşatılırken, dışarıda maske takma şartı sıkı sıkıya geçerli.*

... önlem-ler	...	yumuşat-ıl-ır-ken ...
... measure-PL	...	soften-PASS-AOR-AP2 ...
maske	tak-ma	şart-1 ... geçerli
mask	wear-VN1	condition-POSS3SG ... valid

‘**Although** restrictions **are** gradually **being eased** in Austria, it is still mandatory to wear masks outdoors.’

It is interesting to examine the study of O.M. Kadyrova, dedicated to the statistics of the use of adverbial participles in the Turkish media, in which the author points to the widespread use of three adverbial participles in the Turkish press – -ArAk, -Ip and -ken [Kadyrova 2021]. This study was conducted on the basis of press materials which are present in the National Corpus of the Turkish Language and are not sorted by genre. Thus, according to O.M. Kadyrova, the most common adverbial participle is the participle -ArAk (in approximately 3% of sentences), in second place is the participle -Ip (in approximately 1.6% of sentences), in third place is the participle -ken (in approximately 1.5% of sentences) [Kadyrova 2021: 151]. It should be noted that the study does not distinguish between direct and indirect speech. The difference between the results of the study by O.M. Kadyrova and the results of this dissertation is explained by the fact that this dissertation does not examine analytical materials and that in the Turkish news media texts we analyzed, the participle -Ip is found mainly in direct speech, which is beyond the scope of this study. Also, in the examples we considered, the adverbial participle -Ip is used to form indirect questions and to indicate an action preceding the action of the predicate verb, but these cases are isolated and constitute less than 0.5% of sentences.

### 2.1.1.4 Verbal nouns -Dİk/-AcAk<sup>9</sup> and -mA

Verbal nouns -Dİk/-AcAk and -mA in Turkish can express the logical predicate of the subordinate clause of complex sentences. These nouns convey the relations between the main and subordinate clauses (attributive, complementary, adverbial). Verbal nouns -Dİk/-AcAk, as well as participles and adverbial participles, reflect the temporal correlation between the action expressed by these nouns and the action expressed by the predicate verb of the main clause of the sentence.

Thus, the verbal noun -Dİk can denote an action performed simultaneously with the action expressed by the predicate verb (example (34)) or preceding it (example (35)).

- (34) *ABD ile İran arasındaki gerilim hızla yükselirken Washington'da tüm bu gerilimin ardında Beyaz Saray Ulusal Güvenlik Danışmanı N'nin olduğu konuşuluyor.*

... N-nin	ol-duğ-u	konuş-ul-yor
... N-GEN	be-VN2-POSS3SG	talk-PASS-PRS

‘As tensions rise between the US and Iran, Washington says **that the White House national security adviser N is behind it.**’

- (35) *Polis, soruşturmanın başlatıldığını bildirdi.*

Polis soruşturma-nın	başlat-ıl-dığ-ı-nı	bildir-di
Police investigation-GEN	launch-PASS-VN2-POSS3SG-ACC	report-PST

<sup>9</sup> One of the terminologically controversial issues in Turkology is the morphological status of forms -Dİk/-AcAk. In modern Turkology there is no generally accepted term to designate such a grammatical phenomenon as forms -Dİk/-AcAk. The most prominent Soviet Turkologists academician V.A. Gordlevsky [Gordlevsky 1961: 91, 94–99] and A.N. Kononov [Kononov 1941: 241, 242–253] consider forms -Dİk/-AcAk to be verbal nouns. Russian Turkologist Yu.V. Shcheka [Shcheka 2007: 394–395] believes that forms -DİĞİ/-AcAĞİ are the result of substantivization of participial forms -DİK/-AcAK by attaching possessive affixes to them. Another Russian Turkologist V.G. Guzev [Guzev 2015: 161–166] puts forward a different view on the morphological status of forms -Dİk/-AcAk and introduces the concept of substantive adjective forms (SAF) of a verb, capable of conveying an action as an object or attribute. Among foreign researchers, there is also no consensus on the status of forms -Dİk/-AcAk. The most prominent English Turkologist J. Lewis [Lewis 2000: 164–166] classifies forms -Dİk/-AcAk as participles and proposes a special term Personal Participle. English researchers A. Göksel and S. Kerslake [Göksel, Kerslake 2005: 85–86] believe that forms -Dİk/-AcAk can act as verbal nouns, participles and adverbial participles, depending on the syntactic function they perform. One of the major Turkish grammarians T. Banguoğlu [Banguoğlu 2011: 423–427, 433–440] classifies the form -Dİk as a past participle with a possessive affix, and the form -AcAk as a future participle with a possessive affix and indicates that both forms can act as an attribute, object and subject. He also notes that forms -Dİk/-AcAk in the locative and ablative cases as well as in combination with postpositions are adverbial participles. Turkish linguist Z. Korkmaz [Korkmaz 2009: 911–922, 966–978] also classifies forms -Dİk/-AcAk as participles with a possessive affix and indicates that they can perform the same functions in a sentence as nouns and adjectives and take case affixes and be combined with postpositions, thus conveying a wider range of meanings. Turkish linguist Y. Göknel [Göknel 2013: 201] does not consider the -AcAk form, but calls the -Dİk form a syntactic nominal phrase. As stated in the introduction, in this dissertation we take the view that the forms -mA, -Dİk and -AcAk are verbal nouns.

‘The police reported **that the investigation had been launched.**’

The verbal noun -AcAk indicates a future action, i.e. an action that will occur in the time period following the action of the predicate verb (example (36)).

(36) *ABD Başkanı N, NAFTA'yı yürürlükten kaldıracağını duyurdu.*

N ... yürürlük-ten      kaldır-acağ-ı-nı      duyur-du  
N ... action-ABL      exclude-VN3-POSS3SG-ACC      announce-PST

‘US President N announced **that he would cancel** the NAFTA agreement.’

The verbal noun -mA does not have a temporal seme (example (37)); if necessary, to clarify temporal relations, periphrastic forms are used (see 2.1.1.6 Periphrastic forms).

(37) *N, petrol limanlarının göstericiler tarafından kapatılmasını “kendi evini ateşe vermeye” benzetmişti.*

N ... liman-lar-ın ... kapat-ıl-ma-sı-nı      ... benzet-mişti  
N ... port-PL-GEN ... close-PASS-VN1-POSS3SG-ACC ... liken-PP

‘N compared **closing oil ports** by demonstrators with “setting their own home on fire”.’

The verbal nouns -Dik/-AcAk and -mA in Turkish news media texts can introduce indirect speech (examples (38) and (39)).

(38) *N, ziyaretin güvenlik alanındaki iş birliği için iyi bir temel olacağını ifade etti.*

N ziyaret-in ... temel ol-acağ-ı-nı  
N visit-GEN ... basis be-VN3-POSS3SG-ACC  
ifade et-ti  
statement AUX-PST

‘N **stated that the visit will be** a good basis for cooperation in the field of security.’

(39) *Hükümet, bir an önce yaptırımların kaldırılmasını talep ediyor.*

Hükümet ... yaptırım-lar-ın  
Government ... sanction-PL-GEN  
kaldır-ıl-ma-sı-nı      talep      ed-iyor  
lift-PASS-VN1-POSS3SG-ACC      demand      AUX-PRS

‘The government **demands that sanctions be lifted** immediately.’

### 2.1.1.5 Complex verb -DA bulunmak<sup>10</sup>

The functional characteristics of the Turkish newspaper style at the linguistic level also manifest themselves in the widespread use of various lexical compounds and complex words. Thus, the modern Turkish media language often utilizes a number of verbal constructions consisting of a nominal part with the locative affix -DA, which expresses the nature of the action being performed, and the auxiliary verb *bulunmak* ‘to be located’, which has lost its lexical meaning in them. The use of such complex verbs aims to give a more formal character to the text, since they never occur in spoken language and fiction. For example, Turkish news materials instead of the verb *yardım etmek* ‘to help’ may use the verb *yardımda bulunmak* ‘to help’. The complex verb -DA bulunmak is a characteristic feature of the Turkish newspaper style.

The following combinations formed with this complex verb are used in Turkish news media texts:

#### 1. Noun in locative case -DA + verb bulunmak (example (40))

(40) *Başbakan N, 2017 yılında 61 ile ziyarete bulundu.*

... 61	il-e	ziyaret-te	bulun-du
... 61	provinces-DAT	visit-LOC	be_located(AUX)-PST

‘Prime Minister N visited 61 provinces in 2017.’

The most common complex verbs of this type include:

*katkıda bulunmak* ‘to contribute’

*ziyarete bulunmak* ‘to visit’

*girişimde bulunmak* ‘to attempt, to take steps’

*temasta bulunmak* ‘to contact, to be in touch’

*incelemelerde bulunmak* ‘to inspect, to examine’

*değerlendirmelerde bulunmak* ‘to evaluate, to assess’

*başvuruda bulunmak* ‘to appeal’

*faaliyette bulunmak* ‘to carry out an activity’ etc.

<sup>10</sup> About -DA bulunmak see also [Sofronova 2019: 245–248].

**2. Noun with third person singular possessive affix in locative case -DA + verb bulunmak** (example (41)). This combination can introduce indirect speech (example (42)).

(41) *Türk Kızılayı, Irak Kürt Bölgesel Yönetimi'nde yer alan Süleymaniye kentindeki 400 engelli vatandaşa gıda yardımında bulundu.*

Türk	Kızılay-ı	...	gıda
Turkish	Red_Crescent	...	food_product
yardım-ı-nda		bulun-du	
help-POSS3SG-LOC		be_located(AUX)-PST	

‘The Turkish Red Crescent **provided food assistance** to 400 people with disabilities in the city of Sulaymaniyah in Iraqi Kurdistan.’

(42) *N ve M'nin ekipleri, program için yeni kural talebinde bulundu.*

N	ve	M-nin	ekip-ler-i	...	yeni	kural
N	and	M-GEN	team-PL-POSS3SG	...	new	rule
taleb-i-nde			bulun-du			
demand-POSS3SG-LOC			be_located(AUX)-PST			

‘Teams N and M **demanded** [to introduce] new **rules** for the program.’

**3. Verbal noun -mA + noun with third person singular possessive affix in locative case -DA + verb bulunmak** (example (43))

(43) *N, Amerika'nın Hasımlarına Yaptırımlarla Karşı Koyma Yasası'ndan (CAATSA) kaynaklanan sorumluluklarını ciddiye alıyor ve yasaya tümüyle uyma niyetinde bulunuyor.*

N	...	yasa-ya	tüm-ü-yle	uy-ma
N	...	law-DAT	all-POSS3SG-with	correspond-VN1
niyet-i-nde			bulun-uyor	
intent-POSS3SG-LOC			be_located(AUX)-PRS	

‘N takes seriously the responsibilities that come with the “Countering America’s Adversaries Through Sanctions Act” (CAATSA) and **intends to act fully in accordance** with the law.’

**4. Verbal noun -mA with possessive affix + noun with third person singular possessive affix in locative case -DA + verb bulunmak (example (44)).**

This combination can introduce indirect speech (example (45)).

- (44) *Devlet Başkanı, her iki tarafa müzakereye katılmaları davetinde bulundu.*

Devlet	Başkan-ı	...	katıl-ma-ları
state	head-POSS3SG	...	participate-VN1-POSS3PL
davet-i-nde		bulun-du	
invitation-POSS3SG-LOC		be_located(AUX)-PST	

‘The President **invited** both sides **to participate** in the negotiations.’

- (45) *N, bu haksızlığın da ortadan kaldırılması talebinde bulundu.*

N	bu	haksızlığ-ın	da	ortadan_kaldır-ıl-ma-sı
N	this	injustice-GEN	also	eliminate-PASS-VN1-POSS3SG
taleb-i-nde		bulun-du		
demand-POSS3SG-LOC		be_located(AUX)-PST		

‘N **demanded that** this **injustice be eliminated.**’

**5. Verbal noun -DIk/-AcAk with possessive affix + noun with third person singular possessive affix in locative case -DA + verb bulunmak (example (46)).**

This combination can introduce indirect speech (example (47)).

- (46) *Uzmanlar, yıl sonuna kadar 10 bin kişinin Amerikan vatandaşlığından çıkabileceği tahmininde bulundu.*

Uzman-lar	...	çık-abil-eceğ-i
Specialist-PL	...	exit-CAP-VN3-POSS3SG
tahmin-i-nde		bulun-du
assumption-POSS3SG-LOC		be_located(AUX)-PST

‘Experts **assume that** by the end of the year 10,000 people **may renounce** American citizenship.’

- (47) *N, merkezi hükümetin yetkilerinin artırılacağı uyarısında bulundu.*

N	...	yetki-ler-i-nin	artır-ıl-acağ-ı
N	...	power-PL-POSS3SG-GEN	increase-PASS-VN3-POSS3SG
uyarı-sı-nda		bulun-du	
warning-POSS3SG-LOC		be_located(AUX)-PST	

‘N **warned that** the powers of the central government **would be increased.**’

**6. Participle -miş + durumda/halde + verb bulunmak** (example (48))

This combination is formed by the past participle -miş, the noun *durum/hal* ‘position, state’ in the locative case -DA and the verb *bulunmak*. This combination is synonymous with the periphrastic form *-miş ol-* (see 2.1.1.6 Periphrastic forms) and denotes the result of an action, the transition of the subject of the action to a certain state caused by this action.

(48) *Türkiye’de de yaklaşık 2 milyon hektar verimli tarım arazisi kullanılmıyor veya **terk edilmiş durumda bulunuyor.***

... tarım	arazi-si	...	terk
... agriculture	land-POSS3SG	...	abandonment
ed-il-miş	durum-da		bulun-uyor
AUX-PASS-PPRT	state-LOC		be_located(AUX)-PRS

‘In Turkey, almost 2 million hectares of fertile agricultural land are unused or **have been abandoned.**’

In Turkish news media texts, when used as a predicate of the main clause, this combination can be used without the verb *bulunmak* (example (49)).

(49) *Bu yıkıcı sağlık kriziyle birlikte ekonomi **bozulmuş, üretim ve talep durmuş durumda.***

... ekonomi	boz-ul-muş	üretim	ve	talep
... economics	spoil-PASS-PPRT	production	and	demand
dur-muş	durum-da			
stop-PPRT	state-LOC			

‘The devastating health crisis **has left the economy in shambles**, with production and demand **stagnating.**’

It should be noted that complex verbs 1–6 can act as any part of sentence:

- predicate (examples (40)–(49));
- subject (example (50)):

(50) *Dr. N’nin koronavirüsle ilgili çelişkili **ifadelerde bulunması** dikkat çekti.*

Dr.	N-nin	...	ifade-ler-de	bulun-ma-sı
Doctor	N-GEN	...	statement-PL-LOC	be_located(AUX)-VN1-POSS3SG
dikkat	çek-ti			
attention	attract-PST			

‘**The fact that** doctor N **made** conflicting **statements** about coronavirus is noteworthy.’



- object (example (51)):

- (51) *Almanya Dışişleri Bakanı N, 30'dan fazla müzakere başlığının yarısından fazlasının bloke edilmiş durumda bulunduğunu kaydetti.*

... N ... bloke ed-il-miş durum-da  
 ... N ... blocked AUX-PASS-PPRT state-LOC  
 bulun-duğ-u-nu kayd-et-ti  
 be\_located(AUX)-VN2-POSS3SG-ACC mark-PST

‘German Foreign Minister N noted **that** more than half of the more than 30 points for discussion **were blocked.**’

- attribute (example (52)):

- (52) *Bariş içinde yaşama çağrısında bulunan N, “<...>” şeklinde konuştu.*

... yaşa-ma çağrı-sı-nda bulun-an N ...  
 ... live-VN1 call-POSS3SG-LOC be\_located(AUX)-PRT N ...

‘“<...>”, said N, **calling** [on the parties] **to live** in peace.’

- adverbial modifier (example (53)):

- (53) *ABD Dışişleri Bakanı N, Venezuela’da geçiş hükümeti kurulması teklifinde bulunarak, “< ... >” ifadelerini kullanmıştı.*

... N ... kur-ul-ma-sı teklif-i-nde  
 ... N ... create-PASS-VN1-POSS3SG proposal-POSS3SG-LOC  
 bulun-arak ...  
 be\_located(AUX)-AP1 ...

‘“<...>”, said US Secretary of State N, **proposing to create** an interim government in Venezuela.’

### 2.1.1.6 Periphrastic forms

Periphrastic forms are “an analytical way of expressing the nature of an action, time and modality” [Mikhailov 1965: 7]. As M.S. Mikhailov points out in the most complete work to date on the periphrastic forms of the Turkish language “Studies on Turkish grammar. Periphrastic forms of the Turkish verb”, these forms “express, firstly, the beginning, duration, completion, perfect aspect of an action; secondly, they clarify the time of an action – present, past and future; thirdly, they express different modalities” [Ibid.]. Since in some periphrastic forms the nature of

an action, time and modality are closely intertwined, it seems more convenient to study periphrastic forms following the morphological principle.

As A.N. Kononov writes, periphrastic forms include the stem of a verb in the simple indicative form (past tense *-mİş*, present tense *-(I)yor*, present tense *-mAktA*, present future tense *-( )r*, future tense *-AcAk*) or in the obligatory mood and the verb *olmak* ‘to be, to become’, or less often, the verb *bulunmak* ‘to be located’ in any tense form of the indicative, obligatory, conditional or optative moods [Kononov 1941: 148], as well as in the form of the present-past participle *-An* and verbal nouns *-mA* and *-DIk/-AcAk*.

The list of periphrastic forms of the Turkish language is quite extensive<sup>11</sup>, however, only the following forms are found in Turkish news media texts:

- *-mİş ol-*
- *-mİş bulun-*
- *-mAktA ol-*
- *-AcAk ol-*

The forms *-(I)yor ol-* and *-Ar/-mAz ol-* are used extremely rarely in the political news items analyzed (each of these forms was found only once), and therefore, they are not examined in this study.

The auxiliary verb of the analyzed periphrastic forms is used:

- 1) in the finite form;
- 2) in the form of the participle *-An*;
- 3) in the form of the verbal noun *-mA*;
- 4) in the form of the verbal noun *-DIk/-AcAk*.

Use of periphrastic forms *-mİş ol-*, *-mAktA ol-* and *-AcAk ol-* in Turkish news media texts is determined by the fact that they help to accurately indicate the time of an action (*-mİş ol-* – the past, *-mAktA ol-* – the present, *-AcAk ol-* – the future), and also put additional accents in the sentence, convey additional meanings without resorting to lexical means (*-mİş ol-* – perfect aspect, *-mAktA ol-* – duration, *-AcAk ol-* – state of being planned in advance).

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<sup>11</sup> See [Mikhailov 1965: 128–130].

**Form -mİş ol-**

This form is used for the following purposes:

- to indicate the perfect aspect of an action (examples (54), (55));
- to show that the action occurred in the past (examples (56), (57)).

1) in the finite form of the verb (example (54)):

- (54) *Yaklaşık 100 bin muhalif, tek çatı altında toplandı ve böylece Suriye 'de N rejimine karşı savaşan en büyük askeri grup **kurulmuş oldu**.*

... en büyük askeri grup kur-ul-muş ol-du

... most big military group create-PASS-PPRT be(AUX)-PST

‘Almost 100 thousand oppositionists gathered under one roof, and thus the largest military group fighting against the N regime **was created in Syria.**’

2) in the form of the participle -An (example (55)):

- (55) *Suç işlemek amacıyla **kurulmuş olan örgüte** üye olanlara verilen hapis cezası 2 yıldan 4 yıla kadar çıkarıldı.*

Suç işle-mek amac-ı-yla

Crime commit-INF goal-POSS3SG-with

kur-ul-muş ol-an örgüt-e ...

create-PASS-PPRT be(AUX)-PRT organization-DAT ...

‘Prison sentences for those who were members of **an organization created** for the purpose of committing crimes have been increased from two years to four.’

3) in the form of the verbal noun -mA (example (56)):

- (56) *Müzakereler basına kapalı **yapılmış olmasına** rağmen bu haber kimseyi şaşırtmadı.*

Müzakere-ler basın-a kapalı yap-ıl-mış

Negotiation-PL press-DAT closed make-PASS-PPRT

ol-ma-sı-na rağmen ...

be(AUX)-VN1-POSS3SG-DAT despite ...

‘Despite **the fact that** the negotiations **were** closed to the press, this news did not surprise anyone.’

4) in the form of the verbal noun -DIk/-AcAk (example (57)):

- (57) *Notun sanık N'nin el yazısıyla **yazılmış olduğu** belirlendi.*

Not-un ... yaz-ıl-mış ol-duğ-u belirle-n-di

Note-GEN ... write-PASS-PPRT be(AUX)-VN2-POSS3SG determine-PASS-PST

‘It was determined **that** the note **had been written** in suspect N’s handwriting.’

**Form -mİş bulun-**

This form is used in the same meanings as the form *-mİş ol-*:

- to indicate the perfect aspect of an action (examples (58), (61));
- to show that the action occurred in the past (examples (59), (60)).

1) in the finite form of the verb (example (58)):

- (58) *Bu resmi politika N'nin ziyaretiyle hız almış bulunuyor.*

Bu	resmi	politika	...
This	official	policy	...
hız	al-mış	bulun-uyor	
speed	take-PPRT	be_located(AUX)-PRS	

'This official policy **has gained** momentum with N's visit.'

2) in the form of the participle *-An* (example (59)):

- (59) *Güney Kıbrıs Rum Yönetimi Doğu Akdeniz'deki tek taraflı hidrokarbon faaliyetleriyle Türkiye'nin BM nezdinde kayda geçirilmiş bulunan kıta sahanlığında uluslararası hukuktan kaynaklanan haklarını ihlal etmektedir.*

... BM	nezdinde	kayd-a	geçir-il-miş
... UN	in_presence	record-DAT	pass-PASS-PPRT
bulun-an	kıta	sahanlığ-ı-nda ...	
be_located(AUX)-PRT	continent	shelf-POSS3SG-LOC ...	

'The Greek Cypriot administration, by unilaterally engaging in hydrocarbon exploration activities in the Eastern Mediterranean, violates Turkey's **rights** to the continental shelf arising from international law and **recorded** in the presence of UN representatives.'

3) in the form of the verbal noun *-mA* (example (60)):

- (60) *İşçinin otomobilinin olay yerinde<sup>12</sup> 3 kilometer uzaklıkta terk edilmiş bulunması üzerine jandarma olayla ilgili soruşturma başlattı.*

İşçi-nin	otomobil-i-nin	...	terk
Worker-GEN	car-POSS3SG-GEN	...	abandonment
ed-il-miş	bulun-ma-sı ...		
AUX-PASS-PPRT	be_located(AUX)-VN1-POSS3SG ...		

'The Gendarmerie has launched an investigation into **the fact that** a worker **left** his car three kilometers from the scene of the incident.'

<sup>12</sup> According to the rules of Turkish grammar, the ablative case must be used here.

4) in the form of the verbal noun -DIk/-AcAk (example (61)):

(61) *N PYD'ye ilişkin 3 yanlış anlayışın gelişmiş bulunduğunu belirtti.*

... anlayış-ın geliş-miş bulun-duğ-u-nu belirt-ti

... idea-GEN develop-PPRT be\_located(AUX)-VN2-POSS3SG-ACC declare-PST

‘N stated **that** 3 false ideas **have been formed** about the Democratic Union party.’

According to our statistical analysis, the periphrastic form *-mİş ol-* in Turkish news media texts is used ten times more often than the form *-mİş bulun-*, despite the coincidence of the meanings they convey.

### **Form -mAktA ol-**

This form is used for the following purposes:

- to show graduality, duration of an action, emphasis on the process (example (62));

- to indicate the plane of present, to clarify that the action takes place in the present (example (63)).

1) in the form of the participle -An (example (62)):

(62) *Devam etmekte olan provokasyonlar sadece Kuzey Kore'nin diplomatik ve ekonomik olarak yalnızlaşmasına sebep oluyor.*

Devam et-mek-te ol-an provokasyon-lar ...

Continuation AUX-INF-LOC be(AUX)-PRT provocation-PL ...

‘**Ongoing provocations** only lead to diplomatic and economic isolation of North Korea.’

2) in the form of the verbal noun -DIk/-AcAk (example (63)):

(63) *İHA'nın Pakistan hava sahasını ihlal etmekte olduğu bildirildi.*

İHA-nın ... ihlal et-mek-te ol-duğ-u

UAV-GEN ... violation AUX-INF-LOC be(AUX)-VN2-POSS3SG

bildir-il-di

report-PASS-PST

‘The UAV is reportedly **violating** Pakistani airspace.’

The periphrastic form *-mAktA ol-* is not used in the finite form of the verb in Turkish. In the Turkish news media texts we analyzed, no examples of *-mAktA ol-* in the form of the verbal noun *-mA* were found.

**Form -AcAk ol-**

This form is used for the following purposes:

- to indicate a certain upcoming, planned action, sometimes with shades of necessity and obligation (examples (64), (65)). In this meaning, this form is often used when describing visits, protocol events, negotiations, etc.;
- to express intention, a determination to perform an action in the future (example (66)).

1) in the form of the participle -An (example (64)):

- (64) *İngiliz hükümeti, 31 Aralık 2020 tarihinde **dolacak olan geçiş sürecini** uzatmak istemiyor.*

31	Aralık	2020	tarikh-i-nde	
31	December	2020	date-POSS3SG-LOC	
dol-acak	ol-an	geçiş	sürec-i-ni ...	
expire-FPRT	be(AUX)-PRT	transition	process-POSS3SG-ACC ...	

‘The British government does not want to extend the transition period (the topic is about the UK leaving the EU – author’s note), **which will end** on December 31, 2020.’

2) in the form of the verbal noun -mA (example (65)):

- (65) *Türkiye Cumhurbaşkanı N’nin, Çin’in ardından ABD’ye **geçecek olmasına** değinen M, “<...>” değerlendirmesinde bulundu.*

Türkiye	Cumhurbaşkanı	N-nin	... ABD-ye	
Turkey	president	N-GEN	... USA-DAT	
geç-ecek	ol-ma-sı-na		değ-in-en	M ...
go-FPRT	be(AUX)-VN1-POSS3SG-DAT	touch-PRT		M ...

‘“<...>”, said M, noting **that** Turkish President N, after China, **is going to visit** the United States.’

3) in the form of the verbal noun -DIk/-AcAk (example (66)):

- (66) *Türkiye, Avrupa’nın bir komşusu olarak kalmaya **devam edecek olduğunu** vurgulayan N, “<...>” açıklamalarını yaptı.*

Türkiye	...	devam	ed-ecek	
Turkey	...	continuation	AUX-FPRT	
ol-duğ-u-nu		vurgula-yan		N ...
be(AUX)-VN2-POSS3SG-ACC		underline-PRT		N ...

‘N stressed **that** Turkey **will continue** to be a [good] neighbor for Europe, and said: “<...>”.’

In the Turkish news media texts we analyzed, no examples of *-AcAk ol-* in the finite form of the verb were found.

### 2.1.1.7 Passive voice

Replacing active forms with passive ones is one of the main features of news items in many languages, which has been repeatedly pointed to by Russian and foreign scholars<sup>13</sup>. The wide use of such a replacement is explained by the intention of the authors of news texts to create the impression of objectivity of the reported information, its impartial presentation, and also “allows of a different placement of political and ideological accents in the news item” [Dobrosklonskaya 2020: 63].

In Turkish news media texts, logical predicates in the passive form are also a frequently used linguistic means. Thus, Turkish news materials use the following forms: finite verbs in the passive form (examples (31), (34) and (70)); present-past participles *-An* formed from verbs in the passive form (example (67), (69) and (70)); adverbial participles *-ArAk* and *-ken* formed from verbs in the passive form (example (68)); verbal nouns *-DIk/-AcAk* (example (69)) and verbal nouns *-mA* (examples (68) and (70)) formed from verbs in the passive form; complex verbs *-DA bulunmak* in the passive form (example (69)).

(67) *Çin’in yaklaşık yüzde 80’i üzerinde hak iddia ettiği Güney Çin Denizi’nde **yapılan askeri tesisler**, bölgedeki tansiyonu yükseltiyor.*

... yap-ıl-an                      askeri                      tesis-ler ...

... make-PASS-PRT    military                      facility-PL ...

‘**Military facilities built** in the South China Sea, over 80% of which China claims, are increasing tensions in the region.’

(68) *Polis olaya karışan iki kişinin daha kimliklerinin **tespit edilerek yakalanması** için çalışmaları sürdürüyor.*

<sup>13</sup> See, for example, [Dobrosklonskaya 2000], [Bokhieva 2003], [Shemelina 2008], [Tsybikova 2011], [Bonvillain 2014], etc.

... kimlik-ler-i-nin tespit ed-il-erek  
 ... individual-PL-POSS3SG-GEN establishment AUX-PASS-AP1  
 yakala-n-ma-sı için ...  
 catch-PASS-VN1-POSS3SG for ...

‘The police are continuing efforts to **identify and capture** the two people involved in this incident.’

- (69) *Suudi Arabistan halkı ve devleti adına Türk halkı ve devletinin **tebrik edildiği ifade edilen mesajda**, “kardeş Türk halkı”na sağlık, kalkınma ve refah **temennilerinde bulunuldu**.*

... Türk halk-ı ve devlet-i-nin  
 ... Turkish people-POSS3SG and state-POSS3SG-GEN  
 tebrik ed-il-diğ-i ifade ed-il-en  
 congratulation AUX-PASS-VN2-POSS3SG statement AUX-PASS-PRT  
 mesaj-da ... temenni-ler-i-nde bulun-ul-du  
 message-LOC ... wish-PL-POSS3SG-LOC be\_located(AUX)-PASS-PST

‘**The message** on behalf of the people and state of Saudi Arabia **expressed congratulations** to the Turkish people and state and **wishes** for health, prosperity and well-being to the “brotherly Turkish people”.’

- (70) *Fezlekede “FETÖ üyeliği”nden kamu davası **açılması talep edilen firari şüpheli N hakkında daha önce de Bodrum Merter okullarındaki yöneticiliği nedeniyle kamu davası açılmıştı**.*

... kamu dava-sı aç-ıl-ma-sı  
 ... public case-POSS3SG open-PASS-VN1-POSS3SG  
 talep ed-il-en firari şüpheli N ...  
 demand AUX-PASS-PRT fugitive suspect N ...  
 kamu dava-sı aç-ıl-mıştı  
 public case-POSS3SG open-PASS-PP

‘Against **the fugitive suspect N, against whom** [the prosecutor’s office] in [its] decision **demand**s that a criminal case **be opened** on the basis of his “membership in FETO”, a criminal case **had** previously **been opened** in connection with the fact that he ran the Bodrum Merter schools.’

The predicate verb in the passive form is often used in the main clause of complex sentences, the logical predicate of the subordinate clause of which is expressed by verbal nouns -DIk/-AcAk or -mA (examples (71) and (72)).

- (71) *Dev platformun Boğaz’dan geçişini 15.00’e kadar **tamamlayacağı öğrenildi**.*



Dev platform-un ... tamamlan-yacağ-ı öğren-il-di  
 Giant platform-GEN ... complete-VN3-POSS3SG learn-PASS-PST

‘As it **turned out**, the giant platform **will complete** its passage through the Bosphorus before 15.00.’

(72) *Fransa’da N’nin AB Brexit Müzakerecisi M ile görüşmesi öngörülüyor.*

N-nin ... görüş-me-si öngör-ül-üyor  
 N-GEN ... meet-VN1-POSS3SG provide-PASS-PRS

‘It is **provided that** in France N **will meet** with EU Brexit negotiator M.’

This combination in Turkish news media texts can be used in sentences with indirect speech. In this case, the verbal noun -Dik introduces indirect speech, and the predicate verb of speech is in the passive form (example (73)).

(73) *Alman Silahlı Kuvvetleri envanterinde bulunan helikopter ve tankların çoğunun görev yapamaz durumda olduğu iddia edildi.*

... helikopter ve tank-lar-ın çoğ-u-nun ...  
 ... helicopter and tank-PL-GEN many-POSS3SG-GEN ...  
 ol-duğ-u iddia ed-il-di  
 be-VN2-POSS3SG claim AUX-PASS-PST

‘Most of the helicopters and tanks in the German Armed Forces’ inventory **are said to be** in unusable condition.’

In Turkish news media texts, cases of using a predicate verb in the passive form can be classified depending on the presence or absence of the logical subject (doer) of action in the sentence:

1. Information is provided without reference to the logical subject (example (74)):

(74) *Almanya’nın başkenti Berlin’de Diyanet İşleri Türk İslam Birliğine bağlı Koca Sinan Camisi kundaklandı.*

... Koca Sinan Cami-si kundakla-n-dı  
 ... Koca Sinan Mosque-POSS3SG set\_fire-PASS-PST

‘In the German capital Berlin, **an arson was committed at the Koca Sinan Mosque**, which belongs to the Turkic-Islamic Union of the Office of Religious Affairs [of Germany].’

In this example, the grammatical subject (the Koca Sinan Mosque) is present, while there is no logical subject of action (the one who committed the arson).

A special case is the lack of reference to the logical subject that is the source of information (example (75)).

(75) *Suudi Arabistan Kralı N'nin, 30 Ağustos Zafer Bayramı dolayısıyla Cumhurbaşkanı M'a kutlama mesajı gönderdiği bildirildi.*

Suudi	Arabistan	Kral-ı	N-nin	...
Saudi	Arabia	King-POSS3SG	N-GEN	...
gonder-diğ-i		bildir-il-di		
send-VN2-POSS3SG		report-PASS-PST		

‘It is reported that King N of Saudi Arabia sent President M congratulations on Victory Day on August 30.’

In sentences like (75), the predicate of the main clause, as a rule, is a verb of speech, for example, *belirtmek* ‘to state’, *açıklamak* ‘to declare’, *bildirmek* ‘to report’, etc., or a verb of mental activity, for example, *öğrenmek* ‘to learn’, *sanmak* ‘to consider, to believe’, etc. in the passive form.

2. The logical subject is present in the sentence, and the logical emphasis of the sentence shifts to it, while the logical object becomes the grammatical subject (example (76)). In Turkish, “the part of the sentence that carries logical stress moves to the position immediately before the predicate” [Shcheka 2007: 386].

(76) *N'in eylemleri veri tabanı sitesi “Fact Checker” tarafından tespit edildi.*

N-in	eylem-ler-i	...	“Fact Checker”
N-GEN	action-PL-POSS3SG	...	“Fact Checker”
taraf-ı-ndan	tespit	ed-il-di	
side-POSS3SG-ABL	establishment	AUX-PASS-PST	

‘Actions of N were recorded by the database site “Fact Checker”.’

The widespread use of passive forms in Turkish news media texts is also confirmed by the fact that we found news items in which all sentences have predicate verbs in the passive form<sup>14</sup>.

### 2.1.2 SYNTACTICAL LEVEL

The syntactic peculiarities of Turkish news media texts are most influenced by such a functional characteristic of the Turkish newspaper style as neutrality, manifested in the standardized formation of sentences (direct word order; minimal use of verbs in the finite form as homogeneous predicates; complex sentences with verbal nouns -mA and -DIk/-AcAk), and extralinguistic factors, such as mass production, collective production and mass character of media texts, expressed in the use of clichéd combinations with verbal nouns -mA and -DIk/-AcAk to convey adverbial meanings, these combinations have become characteristic of the Turkish newspaper style.

In addition, structural unambiguity of news media texts and authors' intention to avoid discrepancies are manifested in the fact that sentences always have a grammatical subject.

#### 2.1.2.1 Direct word order

One of the functional characteristics of the newspaper style is neutrality, as a result of which sentences in Turkish news media texts have direct word order – SOV (example (77)). In contrast to the neutral direct order, inversion in Turkish is utilized as a means of emotional expression. Outside of direct speech, inversion is not used in Turkish news items.

(77) *N(S), vaadini(O) Mayıs 2018'de gerçekleştirebildi(V).*

N vaad-i-ni ... gerçekleştirebil-di

N promise-POSS3SG-ACC ... carry\_out-CAP-PST

'N was able to fulfill his promise in May 2018.'

<sup>14</sup> For example: İhsan Kalkavan hakkında 'FETÖ yöneticiliği'nden fezleke. Anadolu Ajansı. 29.09.2017. URL: <https://www.aa.com.tr/tr/turkiye/ihsan-kalkavan-hakkinda-feto-yoneticiliginden-fezleke/922543> (access date: 07.05.2020); Irak'ın kuzeyinde 2 terörist etkisiz hale getirildi. Akşam. 18.09.2019. URL: <https://www.aksam.com.tr/guncel/irak-kuzeyinde-2-terorist-etkisiz-hale-getirildi/haber-1006493> (access date: 07.05.2020).

### 2.1.2.2 Formatting peculiarities of the grammatical subject

Structural unambiguity of news media texts, absence of hidden meaning and discrepancies affect the formatting peculiarities of the grammatical subject:

1. The grammatical subject is not omitted<sup>15</sup>;
2. There is usually only one grammatical subject in a sentence, which applies to all logical predicates; for example, in sentences with the adverbial participle -ArAk (see 2.1.1.3 Adverbial participles), the grammatical subject of the adverbial participle and the verb is usually the same (example (78))<sup>16</sup>.

(78) *Beş dakika içinde sisteme düşen konuma **giden polis**, olaya **müdahale ederek** şüpheliyi **gözaltına aldı**.*

... konum-a	gid-en	polis	olay-a
... place-DAT	go-PRT	police	incident-DAT
müdahale	ed-erek	şüpheli-yi	
interference	AUX-API	suspect-ACC	
gozaltı-na	al-dı		
detention-DAT	take-PST		

‘**The police arrived** at the location indicated in the system within five minutes and, **intervening** in the incident, **arrested** the suspect.’

3. The most commonly grammatical subject is expressed by:
  - A. Nouns. Thus, when used for the first time, the full names and titles of positions, departments, organizations, groups, etc. are given; if repeated, only the surname, abbreviated title of the position and surname, incomplete name of the organization, department, etc., or a suitable synonym (examples (79) and (80)). At the same time, in Turkish news media texts the grammatical subject cannot be denoted by the pronoun *o* ‘he; she; it’; as E.A. Grunina points out, in the texts of Turkish media, the direct way of denoting substance predominates [Grunina 1981: 30].

(79) *Venezuela Dışişleri Bakanı Jorge Arreaza, Venezuela’da Devlet Başkanı Nicolas Maduro ve muhalif lider Juan Guaido’nun olmadığı bir geçiş hükümeti önerisine ilişkin,*

<sup>15</sup> In Turkish, the grammatical subject of a sentence expressed by a pronoun or coinciding with the grammatical subject of the previous sentence can be omitted.

<sup>16</sup> It should be noted that in Turkish the adverbial participle and the finite verb can have different grammatical subjects (absolute adverbial participial phrase).

“< ...>” dedi. **Bakan Arreaza**, ABD Dışişleri Bakanı Mike Pompeo'nun, **Devlet Başkanı Maduro** ve **Guaido**'nun olmadığı “müşterek bir hükümet kurulması” teklifine ilişkin açıklamalarda bulundu. Ülkesinde halkın iradesinin hakim olduğunu belirten **Arreaza**, “<...>” ifadelerini kullandı.

‘The Minister of Foreign Affairs of Venezuela **Jorge Arreaza** to the proposal to create a transitional government in Venezuela, in which **President Nicolas Maduro** and **opposition leader Juan Guaido** would not take part, gave the following answer: “<...>”. **Minister Arreaza** made statements regarding US Secretary of State Mike Pompeo’s proposal to “create a coalition government” that would not include **President Maduro** and **Guaido**. “<...>”, said **Arreaza**, noting that the will of the people prevails in his country.’

- (80) *Kilis'te, Türk Silahlı Kuvvetlerinin (TSK) “Zeytin Dalı Harekatı” kapsamında görev alan yerli üretim T-129 ATAK helikopterinin tanıtımı yapıldı. ATAK, sahip olduğu manevra kabiliyeti ve çevikliğiyle emsallerinin yanında ön plana çıkıyor.*

‘A presentation was held in Kilis of the locally produced **T-129 ATAK helicopters** deployed as part of the Turkish Armed Forces’ Operation Olive Branch. **ATAK** stands out from other [helicopters] due to its maneuverability and agility.’

B. Verbal nouns -Dik/-AcAk and -mA (examples (81) and (82)) with a grammatical predicate expressed by a verb in the passive form (see 2.1.1.7 Passive voice).

- (81) *Askerileştirilen adalara uzaydan bakıldığında **Pekin yönetiminin** bölgede askeri üs üçgeni oluşturma çabasında olduğu görülüyor.*

Pekin	yönetim-i-nin	...	çaba-sı-nda
Beijing	administration-POSS3SG-GEN	...	effort-POSS3SG-LOC
ol-duğ-u			gör-ül-üyor
be-VN2-POSS3SG			see-PASS-PRS

‘When looking at the militarized islands from space, **it is obvious that Beijing is trying to form** a triangle of military bases in the region.’

- (82) *Buluşmaya **7 bin kişinin katılımı bekleniyor.***

... 7 bin	kişi-nin		katıl-ma-sı
... 7 thousand	people-GEN		participate-VN1-POSS3SG
			bekle-n-iyor
			wait-PASS-PRS

‘It is expected that **7 thousand people will take part** in the meeting.’

Grammatical subjects in the form of verbal nouns -mA or -DIk/-AcAk can be homogeneous (examples (83) and (84)).

- (83) *Açıklamada, Somali'nin 2.7 milyar dolarlık **borcunun ele alındığı**, 1.3 milyar dolarlık kısmının yeniden yapılandırıldığı* belirtildi.

... borc-u-nun	ele_al-ın-dığ-ı	...
... debt-POSS3SG-GEN	discuss-PASS-VN2-POSS3SG	...
kısm-ı-nın	yeniden_yapılandır-ıl-dığ-ı	
part-POSS3SG-GEN	restructure-PASS-VN2-POSS3SG	
belirt-il-di		
declare-PASS-PST		

'The statement indicated that **discussions were held** regarding Somalia's \$2.7 billion debt, **part debt** in the amount of 1.3 billion **has been restructured**.'

- (84) *Yasalar gereği, Mavi-Beyaz **liderinin** 28 gün içerisinde koalisyon görüşmelerini tamamlayarak hükümeti **kurması**, bu süre içerisinde hükümeti kurmayı başaramazsa görevi Cumhurbaşkanı'na **iade etmesi** gerekiyor.*

... leader-i-nin	...	hükümet-i	kur-ma-sı	...
... leader-POSS3SG-GEN	...	government-ACC	build-VN1-POSS3SG	...
görev-i	Cumhurbaşkanı-na	iade	et-me-si	
authority-ACC	president -DAT	return	AUX-VN1-POSS3SG	
gerek-iyor				
be_necessary-PRS				

'In accordance with the laws, it is necessary for **the leader** of Blue and White to hold negotiations and **to form** a coalition government within 28 days, if he fails to do this, he **returns** powers to the president.'

### 2.1.2.3 Simple and complex sentences

At the syntactical level, sentences in Turkish news media texts typologically fit the model "one subject + one predicate in the finite form of the verb", the functioning of which in simple and complex sentences is discussed below. Turkish news materials contain equal numbers of simple sentences and complex sentences with verbal nouns -DIk/-AcAk and -mA.

### 2.1.2.3.1 Simple sentences

A typical simple sentence of a Turkish news media text has one grammatical subject (see 2.1.2.2 Formatting peculiarities of the grammatical subject) and one grammatical predicate, usually expressed by the finite form of the verb (example (85)).

- (85) *TSK tarafından sınır bölgesinde düzenlenen tanıtım programında verilen bilgilere göre, Kara Kuvvetleri Komutanlığının envanterinde yer alan milli taarruz helikopteri ATAK, gökyüzündeki aktif görevini sürdürüyor.*

‘According to information announced during a presentation organized in the border area by the Turkish Armed Forces, the national **attack helicopter ATAK** in the Turkish Army Command’s inventory **is** actively **continuing** its mission in the skies.’

It is unusual for Turkish news materials to use simple sentences with homogeneous predicates, therefore, the most common way to convey two or more logical predicates with one grammatical subject within a simple sentence is to utilize participial phrases with the participle -An (example (86)) or adverbial participial phrases with the adverbial participle -ArAk (example (87)).

- (86) *Saadet Partisinin Balgat’taki çalışma ofisinde gerçekleşen görüşme yaklaşık 1 saat sürdü.*

‘**The meeting, which took place** at the work office of the Felicity Party in the Balgat district, **lasted** almost an hour.’

- (87) *Vatandaşlar kimi zaman üzerlerine çıkararak, kimi zaman ise önlerine geçerek ya da yatarak tank ve zırhlı araçları durdurmayı başardı.*

‘**Citizens managed to stop** tanks and armored vehicles **by climbing** on them, **standing** or **lying** in their way.’

### 2.1.2.3.2 *Complex sentences*<sup>17</sup>

A typical complex sentence in Turkish news media texts has one grammatical subject (see 2.1.2.2 Formatting peculiarities of the grammatical subject) and one grammatical predicate expressed in the finite form of the verb in the main clause, and the logical predicate of the subordinate clause is formed by the verbal noun -DIk/-AcAk or -mA. Subordinate clauses, the logical predicates of which are expressed by these verbal nouns, can convey attributive, complementary and adverbial meanings.

#### Ways of expressing attributive meaning

In Turkish news media texts, a subordinate clause, the logical predicate of which is formed by verbal nouns -DIk/-AcAk, expresses an attributive meaning if it occupies a syntactic position of attribute in relation to a part in the main clause (head), joining this component by parataxis (example (88)).

(88) *AİHM'in verdiği bu karar, Belçika ve Avrupa'da benzer davalar içinde son derece önem taşıyor.*

AİHM-in	ver-diğ-i	bu	karar	...
ECtHR-GEN	give-VN2-POSS3SG	this	decision	...

‘This decision **made by the ECtHR** is extremely important for similar court cases in Belgium and Europe.’

<sup>17</sup> Determining the type of sentence (simple or complex) is one of the unresolved issues in Russian and world Turkology. Particularly difficult are sentences that include phrases with verbal nouns -DIk/-AcAk and -mA, regarding which leading Russian linguists specializing in Turkology do not have a common opinion. Thus, A.N. Kononov classifies sentences with nouns -DIk/-AcAk and -mA as complex sentences, pointing out that “a subordinate clause grows from within a simple sentence as a result of the grammatical development of one of the parts of the simple sentence” [Kononov 1941: 217, 241, 242–253, 257–259], and nouns -DIk/-AcAk and -mA are means expressing a subordinate thought in sentences of this type. Yu.V. Shcheka calls a sentence with forms -DIk/-AcAk and -mA a polypredicative sentence with extended parts, expressed by forms -DIk/-AcAk and -mA and acting as dependent predicative centers. He notes that “in function, extended parts usually correspond to Russian subordinate clauses, but they are not the same, since their predicate is not expressed by the personal (finite) form of the verb, and the subject in many cases is a word in the genitive case” [Shcheka 2007: 388–389] and emphasizes that such sentences cannot be considered complex. V.G. Guzev suggests calling the form -DIk/-AcAk a substantive adjective form (SAF), which is a means of extending any part of a sentence [Guzev 2015: 267, 272, 286, 292]. English researchers A. Göksel and S. Kerslake, as well as A.N. Kononov, classify sentences with forms -DIk/-AcAk and -mA as complex sentences in which this form expresses a subordinate clause [Göksel, Kerslake 2005: 85, 122–124]. As stated in the introduction, in this study we take the view of A.N. Kononov that sentences with nouns -DIk/-AcAk and -mA are complex [Kononov 1941: 241, 242–253, 257–259].



### Ways of expressing complementary meaning

In Turkish news media texts, a subordinate clause, the logical predicate of which is formed by verbal nouns -Dİk/-AcAk and -mA, conveys a complementary meaning when it occupies the syntactic position of the subject (in this case, the predicate of the main clause is used in the passive form) (examples (71), (72), (75), (83), (84)), object (examples (89) and (90)) and predicate (this usage is very rarely found in the Turkish media language and therefore is not considered) in the main clause.

- (89) *Venezuela’da yürütülen siyasete halkın karar verdiğini dile getiren N, anayasaya dayanan her türlü teklifin değerlendirileceğini sözlerine ekledi.*

... halk-ın	karar	ver-diğ-i-ni		
... people-GEN	decision	give-VN2-POSS3SG-ACC		
dil-e	getir-en	N	... teklif-in	
language-DAT	bring-PRT	N	... offer-GEN	
değerlendir-il-eceğ-i-ni		söz-ler-i-ne		
consider-PASS-VN3-POSS3SG-ACC		word-PL-POSS3SG-DAT		
ekle-di				
add-PST				

‘N said **that the decision** on the policy pursued in Venezuela **was made by people**, and added **that all proposals** that comply with the constitution **will be considered.**’

- (90) *N, görüşmelerden iki taraf için de kabul edilebilir sonuçlar alınmasını umduğunu ifade etti.*

N	...	sonuç-lar	al-ın-ma-sı-nı	
N	...	result-PL	take-PASS-VN1-POSS3SG-ACC	
um-duğ-u-nu		ifade	et-ti	
hope-VN2-POSS3SG-ACC		statement	AUX-PST	

‘N expressed hope **that the results** of the negotiations **will be acceptable** to both parties.’

During the analysis of complex sentences, the logical predicate of the subordinate clause of which is formed by verbal nouns -Dİk/-AcAk and -mA and the subordinate clause itself occupies the syntactic position of an object in the main

clause, several lexico-semantic groups (LSG)<sup>18</sup> of verbs were identified; depending on what LSG the predicate of the main clause belongs to, the logical predicate of the subordinate clause is formed either by the verbal nouns -DIk/-AcAk, or by the verbal noun -mA.

The logical predicate of the subordinate clause of a complex sentence is formed by verbal nouns -DIk/-AcAk, if the predicate of the main clause is expressed by:

- verb of communication (*söylemek* ‘to speak’, *bildirmek* ‘to inform’, *vurgulamak* ‘to emphasize’, etc.)<sup>19</sup>,
- verb of knowing (*öğrenmek* ‘to learn’, *hatırlamak* ‘to remember’, etc.),
- verb of perceiving (*izlemek* ‘to watch, to monitor’, *gözlemlemek* ‘to observe’, etc.),
- verb of understanding (*anlamak* ‘to understand’, *öngörmek* ‘to provide’, etc.),
- verb of graphically conveying information (*yazmak* ‘to write’, *kaleme almak* ‘to write down’, *kaydetmek* ‘to record, to write’, etc.),
- verb of showing (*göstermek* ‘to show’, *ifşa etmek* ‘to discover’, etc.).

The logical predicate of the subordinate clause of a complex sentence is formed by the verbal noun -mA if the predicate of the main clause is expressed by:

- verb of expression of will (*istemek* ‘to want’, *talep etmek* ‘to demand’, etc.)<sup>20</sup>,
- verb of helping (*yardım etmek* ‘to help’, *sağlamak* ‘to provide’, etc.),
- verb of counteraction (*önlemek* ‘to prevent’, *engellemek* ‘to counter, to hinder’, etc.),
- verb of permission (*yasaklamak* ‘to prohibit’, *izin vermek* ‘to allow’, etc.),
- verb *beklemek* ‘to wait, to expect’.

<sup>18</sup> The names of LSGs are taken from the reference dictionary [Lexico-semantic groups 1988].

<sup>19</sup> For more information, see 3.1.1.1.1 Direct and indirect speech.

<sup>20</sup> For more information, see 3.1.1.1.1 Direct and indirect speech.

The subordinate clause, the logical predicate of which is formed by verbal nouns -DIk/-AcAk and -mA, can convey a complementary meaning and at the same time occupy a syntactic position of attribute in relation to a part in the main clause (head), forming a single-affix izafet (a possessive compound) with it. However, there is a semantic restriction on the formation of such a subordinate clause: the head, which is a part of the main clause, must be a noun denoting a speech, mental, emotional, cognitive, volitional, evaluative activity, emotional or intellectual state. There are three models of forming such a subordinate clause<sup>21</sup>:

### 1. Model -DIĞI/-AcAĞI haberi<sup>22</sup>:

The head is a word from the LSG “information carrier”; with this head, verbal nouns -DIk/-AcAk denote a real action that has already happened or will definitely happen:

- source of information (*haber* ‘news’, *iddia* ‘claim’, *karar* ‘decision’, *rapor* ‘report’, etc.);
- result of mental activity (*fikir*, *düşünce* ‘thought, idea’, *değerlendirme* ‘assessment’, *karar* ‘decision’, etc.);
- assumption (*şüphə* ‘doubt’, etc.) and so forth (example (91)).

(91) *Yetkililer yakalananlardan bazılarının idama mahkum edildiği bilgisini paylaştı.*

... bazı-ları-nın	idam-a	mahkum	ed-il-diğ-i
... some-POSS3PL-GEN	execution-DAT	convicted	AUX-PASS-VN2-POSS3SG
bilgi-si-ni		paylaş-tı	
information-POSS3SG-ACC		share-PST	

‘Official representatives shared **information that some** of those detained **were sentenced** to death.’

### 2. Model -mAAsI talebi:

The head is a word from the LSG “initiation of action”; with this head, verbal noun -mA denotes a contemplated, supposed, expected or planned action that has not yet taken place, but is considered necessary for execution:

<sup>21</sup> All three ways are formed according to the model of a single-affix izafet: the attribute is a verbal noun, the headword is a noun with third person singular possessive affix, acting as a head.

<sup>22</sup> See also [Sofronova 2019: 291–292].

- result of mental activity (*fikir, düşünce* ‘thought, idea’, *değerlendirme* ‘assessment’, *karar* ‘decision’, etc.);
- form of expression of will (*talep* ‘demand’, *rica* ‘request’, *dilek* ‘wish’, etc.);
- form of persuasion (*çağrı* ‘call’, *uyarı* ‘warning’, etc.);
- noun *beklenti* ‘expectation’ and so forth (example (92)):

(92) *Vaka sayısı yüksek ve çok yüksek olan illerde yasakların bir süre devam etmesi kararı alındı.*

... yasak-lar-ın	bir	süre	devam	et-me-si
... ban-PL-GEN	one	period	continuation	AUX-VN1-POSS3SG
karar-ı		al-ın-dı		
decision-POSS3SG		take-PASS-PST		

‘It has been **decided that** in regions with high and very high infection rates, **restrictions will continue** for some time.’

### 3. Model -DIĞI/-AcAĞI görüşünde:

The head is a word from the LSG “point of view”: *görüş* ‘opinion’, *kanaat* ‘belief’, *düşünce* ‘opinion, thought’, *inanç* ‘faith, belief’, etc. in the locative case -DA (example (93)). This method is used to convey the speaker’s conviction in their words; the head is usually the predicate of the main clause.

(93) *Seçmen, haklı olarak, seçim sonucuna doğrudan doğruya YSK’nın (Yüksek Seçim Kurulu) müdahale ettiği inancındadır.*

... YSK-nın		müdahale
... Supreme_Election_Council-GEN		interference
et-tiğ-i	inanc-ı-nda-dır	
AUX-VN2-POSS3SG	belief-POSS3SG-LOC-AFF	

‘Voters are rightly **convinced that** the election results were directly **interfered with by Supreme Election Council.**’

### Ways of expressing adverbial meanings

In Turkish news media texts, a subordinate clause, the logical predicate of which is formed by verbal nouns -DIĞI/-AcAk and -mA, conveys adverbial meaning when it occupies the syntactic position of adverbial modifier in the main

clause. Turkish news reports use both stylistically neutral combinations with verbal nouns -DIk/-AcAk and -mA (for example, -DIđI zaman to indicate precedence or simultaneity of actions, -mAsI için to express purpose, etc.), which we do not analyze, guided by the objectives of this study, and combinations characteristic specifically of the Turkish newspaper style<sup>23</sup>, which we will focus on.

### *Sequence of actions*

The sequence of actions in Turkish news media texts is expressed by combining the verbal noun -mA in the genitive case -nIn with the function word *ardından* ‘after’; this combination indicates that the action in the predicate of the main clause follows the action in the logical predicate of the subordinate clause formed by the verbal noun -mA (example (94)).

(94) *N, FETÖ 15 Temmuz 2016’daki darbe girişiminin başarısızlıkla sonuçlanmasının ardından, 2018’de eşiyle Makedonya’ya kaçtığını belirtti.*

N	...	darbe	girişim-i-nin	başarısızlık-la
N	...	coup	attempt-POSS3SG-GEN	failure-with
		sonuçlan-ma-sı-nın	ardından	...
		end-VN1-POSS3SG-GEN	after	...
		kaç-tıđ-ı-nı	belirt-ti	
		escape-VN2-POSS3SG-ACC	declare-PST	

‘N stated that **after the coup attempt** by FETO on July 15, 2016 **ended** in failure, in 2018 he fled with his wife to Macedonia.’

### *Condition*

The condition in Turkish news media texts is expressed by the following combinations:

1. Verbal noun -mA with the third person singular possessive affix in combination with the word *şartıyla / koşuluyla* or the infinitive in combination with the word *şartıyla / koşuluyla*; this combination means ‘on condition that’ (examples (95) and (96)).

<sup>23</sup> About adverbial constructions in the Turkish media language, see also [Sofronova 2019: 273–276, 282–283].

- (95) *N, kendisine sosyal medyadan hakaret eden kişiyi Çağdaş Yaşamı Destekleme Derneği'ne bağış yapması koşuluyla affetti.*

N ... kişi-yi ... bağış yap-ma-sı  
 N ... person-ACC ... donation make-VN1-POSS3SG  
 koşul-u-yla ...  
 condition-POSS3SG-with ...

‘N has forgiven a man who insulted him on social media **on the condition that he donates** to the Association for the Support of Contemporary Life.’

- (96) *Ayrıca kırsal alanlara, milli parklara ve plajlara gidilebilecek, dışarıda vakit geçirmek şartıyla mesafe sınırı bulunmadan seyahat edilebilecek.*

... vakit geçir-mek şart-ı-yla ...  
 ... time spend-INF condition-POSS3SG-with ...  
 seyahat ed-il-ebil-ecek  
 travel AUX-PASS-CAP-FUT

‘It is also allowed to go to the countryside, national parks and beaches and to travel without maintaining social distancing, **on the condition that you are** outside enclosed spaces.’

2. Verbal noun -mA with the third person singular possessive affix in combination with the word *halinde / durumunda*; this combination means ‘in case’ (example (97)).

- (97) *Cumhurbaşkanı seçiminde birinci oylamada gerekli çoğunluğun sağlanamaması halinde, belirtilen usule göre ikinci oylama yapılacaktır.*

... çoğunluğ-un sağla-n-ama-ma-sı  
 ... majority-GEN provide-PASS-NG.CAP-VN1-POSS3SG  
 hal-i-nde ...  
 state-POSS3SG-LOC ...

‘During the presidential elections, **if the required majority of votes is not achieved** in the first round, the second round will be held in accordance with the established procedure.’

3. Verbal noun -DIk with the third person singular possessive affix in combination with the word *takdirde*; this combination means ‘if; in case’ (example (98)).

- (98) *İşlerin<sup>24</sup> düzeldiği takdirde bile Zimbabwe ekonomisinin düzelmesi uzun yıllar alacak.*

<sup>24</sup> According to the rules of Turkish grammar, the nominative case must be used here.



ed-il-me-si münasebet-i-yle ...  
 AUX-PASS-VN1-POSS3SG connection-POSS3SG-with ...

‘**In connection with the fact that 2018 was declared** the year [under the title] “Turkmenistan is the heart of the Great Silk Road”, national and international events will be organized in Turkmenistan and other countries.’

3. Verbal noun -mA with the third person singular possessive affix in combination with the word *dolayısıyla*; this combination means ‘in view of’ (example (102)).

(102) *Komisyon, AK Parti Isparta Milletvekili N’nin TBMM Başkanvekili olması dolayısıyla MHP İstanbul Milletvekili M başkanlığında toplandı.*

... AK_Parti	Isparta	Milletvekili	
... AKP	Isparta	deputy	
N-nin	...	ol-ma-sı	dolayısıyla ...
N-GEN	...	be-VN1-POSS3SG	in_view_of ...

‘**In view of the fact that Deputy of Isparta from AKP N** is the deputy chairman of the GNAT, the commission met under the leadership of the Istanbul deputy from the MHP (Nationalist Movement Party) M.’

4. Verbal noun -mA with the third person singular possessive affix in combination with the word *sonucunda / sonucu*; this combination means ‘as a result of’ (example (103)).

(103) *Şüpheliler polis ekiplerinin havaya ateş açması sonucu yakalandı.*

... polis	ekip-ler-i-nin	hava-ya	ateş
... police	group-PL-POSS3SG-GEN	air-DAT	fire
aç-ma-sı		sonuc-u ...	
open-VN1-POSS3SG		result-POSS3SG ...	

‘The suspects were detained **after a police team opened [warning] fire** into the air.’

### **Concession**

The concession in Turkish news media texts is expressed by the following combinations: verbal noun -mA with the third person singular possessive affix in combination with the postposition *ile* ‘with’<sup>25</sup> and the word *beraber / birlikte*

<sup>25</sup> When written together with a word - -IA or -yIA.



‘together’ or the infinitive combined with the postposition *ile* ‘with’ and the word *beraber / birlikte* (examples (104) and (105)).

(104) *Bugün hâlâ ticari ilişkilerin devam etmesiyle beraber siyasi ilişkiler kopmuş durumdadır.*

... ilişki-ler-in devam et-me-si-yle beraber ...  
 ... relation-PL-GEN continuation AUX-VN1-POSS3SG-with together ...

‘**Although trade relations are** currently still **ongoing**, political relations have been interrupted.’

(105) *Ancak daha önce yakalanmış olan işbirliği düzeyi bir süre daha devam etmekle beraber varlığını daha fazla sürdüremedi.*

... işbirliği düzey-i ...  
 ... cooperation level-POSS3SG ...  
 devam et-mek-le beraber ...  
 continuation AUX-INF-with together ...

‘**Although** the previously achieved level of cooperation **remained** for some time, it could no longer be maintained.’

### **Goal**

The goal in Turkish news media texts is expressed by the following combinations:

1. Verbal noun -mA with the third person singular possessive affix in combination with the word *doğrultusunda / yönünde* or the infinitive in combination with the word *doğrultusunda / yönünde*; this combination means ‘towards; in order to’ (examples (106) and (107)).

(106) *Diyanet İşleri Başkanlığınca, diyanet personeli için siyaset yasağının kaldırılması yönünde çalışma yapıldığı iddiaları yalanlandı.*

... yasağ-ın kaldır-ıl-ma-sı yön-ü-nde ...  
 ... ban-GEN remove-PASS-VN1-POSS3SG direction-POSS3SG-LOC ...

‘Statements that the Department of Religious Affairs is working **to remove ban** on political activities for clergy were refuted.’

(107) *N, Dünya Ticaret Örgütü’nde (DTÖ) reform yapmak yönünde çalışmaların bulunduğunu ifade etti.*

... reform yap-mak yön-ü-nde ...  
 ... reform make-INF direction-POSS3SG-LOC ...

‘N said action is being taken **to implement** reforms at the World Trade Organization (WTO).’

2. Verbal noun -mA with the third person singular possessive affix in combination with the word *amacıyla / maksadıyla* or the infinitive in combination with the word *amacıyla / maksadıyla*; this combination means ‘for the purpose of; in order to’ (examples (108) and (109)).

(108) *N’in, M’in soruşturmaya müdahale edebilmesi amacıyla K’la görüşmesini sağladığı öğrenildi.*

... M-nin	soruşturma-ya	müdahale	ed-ebil-me-si
... M-GEN	investigation-DAT	interference	AUX-CAP-VN1-POSS3SG
amac-ı-yla ...			
goal-POSS3SG-with ...			

‘As it became known, **for M to interfere** with the investigation, N arranged for him to meet with K.’

(109) *Amerikan basını, senatörlerin Türkiye’ye yaptırım uygulanması için N’a baskı yapmak amacıyla bizzat telefon ettiklerini söylemişti.*

... N-a	baskı	yap-mak	amac-ı-yla ...
... N-DAT	pressure	make-INF	goal-POSS3SG-with ...

‘The American press stated that the senators personally called N **in order to put pressure** on him and convince him to apply sanctions against Turkey.’

3. Verbal noun -mA with the third person singular possessive affix or without it in the dative case -A in combination with the word *yönelik*; this combination means ‘aimed at’ (example (110)).

(110) *Son dönemdeki yoğun hareket duyurularının, sivil halkın bölgeyi terk etmesine yönelik olduğu belirtiliyor.*

... sivil	halk-ın	bölge-yi	terk
... civilian	people-GEN	region-ACC	abandonment
et-me-si-ne		yönelik ...	
AUX-VN1-POSS3SG-DAT		aimed_at ...	

‘Frequent announcements of military operations in recent times **are reportedly aimed at** forcing **the civilian population to leave** the region.’

### **Consequence**

In Turkish, the subordinate clause expressing the consequence is always in postposition to the main clause [Baskakov 1984: 172], and thus, the language does

not have combinations with verbal nouns -mA and -Dİk/-AcAk that indicate the consequence. Therefore, the consequence in Turkish is conveyed by lexical means.

In Turkish news media texts, subordinate clauses indicating a consequence are introduced as follows (example (111)):

*bu sebeple // bu nedenle* ‘for this reason’

*bu vesileyle // bu münasebetle* ‘in connection with this’

*dolayısıyla* ‘consequently’

(111) *Her üyenin AB dışı ülkelerle veri paylaşımını düzenleyen farklı uygulamaları var. **Bu nedenle** İngiltere’nin bu verilere erişimi ya duracak ya da kısıtlı bir şekilde sürecek.*

‘Every [EU] member has various practices governing the exchange of data with non-EU countries. **For this reason**, the UK’s access to this data will either cease or be limited.’

## 2.2 HEADLINE OF MEDIA TEXT

The headline is an important component of any text. As I.R. Galperin notes, “The vast majority of texts of different kinds, genres, types have a title, which either in a clear, concrete form or in a veiled, implicit form expresses the main intention, idea, concept of the creator of the text. <...> The title is a compressed, unexposed content of the text” [Galperin 2006: 133]. I.P. Zyryanova states that 80% of newspaper readers pay attention exclusively to the headlines [Zyryanova 2010: 73].

The headline in media materials performs three main functions: nominative, informative and advertising, so it must be understandable, eye-catching and memorable, while at the same time an important feature of the headline is its concision. All these factors have a direct impact on the language means used when writing headlines.

This paragraph analyzes the structural and grammatical peculiarities of headlines.

## 2.2.1 SYNTACTIC STRUCTURE OF HEADLINES

Turkish news headlines in terms of their structural organization can be classified as follows.

### 2.2.1.1 Headlines with direct speech

Such headlines can be a quotation, given in quotation marks, with no indication of the speaker (example (112)).

(112) *‘Türkiye’ye karşı karar alırsanız karşılık veririz’*

‘“If you make a decision against Turkey, we will give an answer”’

If the speaker is mentioned in the headline, his position, occupation and surname (example (113)), first name and surname (example (114)) or only surname (example (115)) may be given.

(113) ***Milli Savunma Bakanı Hulusi Akar:** Yıl başından itibaren 1900 terörist etkisiz hale getirildi*

‘**Minister of National Defense Hulusi Akar:** Since the beginning of the year, 1,900 terrorists have been neutralized’

(114) ***Bülent Kaya:** Partimiz yeni binasında mücadeleye devam edecek*

‘**Bulent Kaya:** Our party will continue to fight in the new building’

(115) ***Erdoğan:** Yurt dışına para kaçırmaya çalışanları affetmeyiz*

‘**Erdogan:** We will not forgive those who try to take money abroad’

The quotation can form a single-affix izafet with words like *iddia* ‘claim’, *çağrı* ‘call’, *uyarı* ‘warning’, etc. as the headword (examples (116), (117) and (118)). If the speaker and the addressee are mentioned in this type of headlines, the speaker is given in the ablative case -DAn, the addressee is in the dative case -A (examples (117) and (118)).

(116) *Associated Press: Türkiye Libya’ya IŞİD ve El Kaide bağlantılı savaşçı gönderdi **iddiası***

Associated	Press	Türkiye	Libya-ya	...
Associated	Press	Turkey	Libya-DAT	...
savaşçı	gonder-di	iddia-sı		
militant	send-PST	claim-POSS3SG		

‘Associated Press: Turkey sent militants associated with ISIS and al-Qaeda (included in the list of organizations designated as terrorist in the Russian Federation<sup>26</sup> – author’s note) to Libya’

(117) **BM’den** ‘Yemen’de Kovid-19 hızla yayılıyor’ **uyarısı**

BM-den ‘...’ uyarı-sı

UN-ABL DS warning-POSS3SG

‘Warning from the UN: COVID-19 is spreading rapidly in Yemen’

(118) **BM Özel Reportörü’nden İsrail’e Filistin halkını topluca cezalandırmaktan derhal vazgeç çağrısı**

BM Özel Reportör-ü-nden İsrail-e ...

UN Special Rapporteur-POSS3SG-ABL Israel-DAT ...

derhal vargeç çağrı-sı

immediately refuse call-POSS3SG

‘UN Special Rapporteur’s call to Israel: Immediately stop massively fining Palestinians’

### 2.2.1.2 Headlines without direct speech

1. Complete declarative sentence (example (119)). In such headlines, no more than 2–3 secondary parts are added to the main parts of the sentence; homogeneous parts are used minimally.

(119) *Kosova-Sırbistan diyalogu AB çatısı altında yeniden başlıyor*

Kosova Sırbistan diyalog-u AB çatı-sı

Kosovo Serbia dialogue-POSS3SG EU roof-POSS3SG

alt-ı-nda yeniden başlı-yor

under-POSS3SG-LOC again start-PRS

‘Dialogue between Kosovo and Serbia resumes under EU patronage’

In terms of intonation, headlines that are complete declarative sentences can be non-exclamatory (example (119)) and exclamatory (example (120)).

(120) *Rusya, Avusturya büyükelçisini çağıracak!*

Rusya Avusturya büyükelçi-si-ni çağır-acak

Russia Austria Ambassador-POSS3SG-ACC call-FUT

‘Russia will call the Austrian ambassador!’

<sup>26</sup> See URL: <http://www.fsb.ru/fsb/npd/terror.htm> (access date: 18.10.2024).

## 2. Incomplete sentence (examples (121) and (122)).

(121) *Cumhurbaşkanı N'nin Fransa ziyareti*

Cumhurbaşkanı	N-nin	Fransa	ziyaret-i
President	N-GEN	France	visit-POSS3SG

‘Visit of President N to France’

(122) *Kendi rekorunu kırdı, 13 yıldır aynı koltukta oturuyor!*

Kendi	rekor-u-nu	kır-dı	13	yıl-dır
Own	record-POSS3SG-ACC	break-PST	13	year-AFF
aynı	koltuk-ta	otur-uyor		
same	chair-LOC	sit-PRS		

‘Broke his own record and has held the same position for 13 years now!’

In terms of intonation, headlines that are incomplete sentences can be non-exclamatory (example (121)) and exclamatory (examples (122) and (123)).

(123) *Son dakika: Almanya’da skandal!*

Son	dakika	Almanya-da	skandal
Last	minute	Germany-LOC	skandal

‘Breaking news: scandal in Germany!’

## 3. Interrogative sentence (example (124)).

(124) *N Cumhurbaşkanı aday olacak mı?*

N	Cumhurbaşkanı	aday-ı	ol-acak	mı
N	president	candidate-POSS3SG	be-FUT	Q

‘Will N be a presidential candidate?’

## 4. Complex sentence (example (125)).

(125) *INTERPOL’ün aradığı DEAŞ’lı Suriye sınırında yakalandı*

INTERPOL-ün	ara-dığ-ı	DEAŞ-lı	Suriye
Interpol-GEN	search-VN2-POSS3SG	IS-EXS	Syria
sınır-ı-nda	yakala-n-dı		
border-POSS3SG-LOC	detain-PASS-PST		

‘An IS militant (included in the list of organizations designated as terrorist in the Russian Federation<sup>27</sup> – author’s note), who was wanted by Interpol, was detained on the Syrian border’

## 5. Two sentences (examples (126)–(129)).

(126) *Rusya yeni haftalık düzene hazırlanıyor: 4 gün iş 3 gün tatil*

<sup>27</sup> See URL: <http://www.fsb.ru/fsb/npd/terror.htm> (access date: 18.10.2024).

- ‘Russia is preparing for a new weekly routine: 4 working days, 3 days off’
- (127) *N’in G7’yi karıştıran konuşması ortaya çıktı! İşte o sözler*  
 ‘N’s speech that confused G7 has become known! These are the words’
- (128) *N’dan skandal açıklama... İsrail işgal edecek*  
 ‘N’s scandalous statement... Israel will occupy [settlements in the Jordan Valley]’
- (129) *İmzalar atıldı! Makedonya’nın ismi resmen değişti*  
 ‘Documents have been signed! The name of Macedonia has officially changed’

Based on our statistical analysis, the following was revealed: 29% of headlines include direct speech, 71% do not include direct speech. Among the headlines without direct speech, 56.6% are complete declarative sentences, 27.5% are incomplete sentences, 5.3% are interrogative sentences, 3.4% are complex sentences, 7.2% are two sentences.

## 2.2.2 GRAMMATICAL PECULIARITIES OF HEADLINES

The grammatical peculiarities of Turkish news headlines are manifested primarily in the form of the predicate; headlines are also characterized by the formatting of the logical subject with the ablative case -DAn and the use of colloquial syntax.

### 2.2.2.1 Tense forms

The Turkish language has a differentiated system of tenses (see 2.1.1.1 Verb for more details), but three tenses are the most common in Turkish news headlines – the past tense -DI, the present tense -(I)yor, the future tense -AcAk.

The vast majority of news reports describe events that have already happened, i.e. the plane of past, and the most common way to express it in Turkish headlines is the past tense -DI (example (130)).

- (130) *Cumhurbaşkanı N, ABD Başkanı M ile telefonda görüştü*  
 ‘President N **held** telephone conversations with US President M’

Separately, it is necessary to note the past tense -mİş, which is rare (in approximately 1% of headlines) and is used in cases when the result of an action is unexpected for the speaker and/or causes an emotional reaction from him (example

(131)). The use of this tense in Turkish news items is typical only for headlines, since this tense is not observed in the body of news items.

(131) *PKK, Doğu ve Güneydoğu'da vatandaşları uyuşturucu üretimine teşvik etmiş*

'It turns out that the Kurdistan Workers' Party **encouraged** citizens in the south and southeast [of Turkey] to produce drugs'

The plane of present is mainly expressed with the present tense -(I)yor (example (132)).

(132) *Suriye Ordusu Deyrizor'da ilerliyor*

'Syrian army **is advancing** into Deir ez-Zor'

To describe the plane of future, Turkish news headlines use the present tense -(I)yor (example (133)) to denote a planned future action<sup>28</sup> and the future tense -AcAk (example (134)) to denote certain upcoming actions.

(133) *Ukrayna Dışişleri Bakanı N Türkiye'ye geliyor*

'Minister of Foreign Affairs of Ukraine N **arrives** in Turkey'

(134) *AB Türkiye'ye sınırlarını açmayacak*

'The EU **will not open** its borders to Turkey'

In the news media texts we analyzed, isolated headlines with the predicate in the form of the past tense -mİştI were found (less than 1%). Headlines with a predicate in the form of the present tense -( )r, the present tense -mAktA, the past tense -mİştIr, the past tense -mAktAydI, the future-in-the-past tense -AcAktI, the past tense -( )rdI, the future tense -mAk üzere, and the near-future-in-the-past tense -mAk üzereydi were not observed.

Thus, in general, headlines use the same verb tenses as the body of news texts.

For comparison, Turkish news headlines of the 1970–80s also used the past tense -DI, the present tense -(I)yor and the future tense -AcAk to denote the plane of past, the plane of present and the plane of future, respectively [Grunina 1981: 181]. Thus, the paradigm of tenses used in headlines has remained unchanged for more than 40 years, while the set of tense forms used in the body of news media texts has undergone changes (see 2.1.1.1 Verb).

<sup>28</sup> "Such use is usually associated with the situation being planned in advance, and is especially typical of verbs of motion. Expressing the "planned future" with forms of the present tense is typologically quite common" [Stoinova 2018].



### 2.2.2.2 Passive voice

Another grammatical peculiarity of headlines is the active use of a predicate verb in the passive form. As a rule, such a verb is used in the form of the past tense -DI (examples (135) and (136)).

(135) *Güvenlik seviyesi en üst düzeye çıkarıldı*

Güvenlik	seviye-si	...	çık-ar-ıl-dı
Safety	level-POSS3SG	...	raise-PASS-PST

‘The level of security measures **has been raised** to the highest level’

(136) *Ekvador’da günlerdir devam eden gösterilerde 8 polis rehin alındı*

... 8	polis	rehin	al-ın-dı
... 8	police	hostage	take-PASS-PST

‘During days of demonstrations in Ecuador, 8 police officers **were taken hostage**’

According to our statistical analysis, 18% of headlines with a predicate verb have the verb in the passive form.

### 2.2.2.3 Formatting peculiarities of the logical subject

In headlines that are incomplete sentences (see 2.2.1.2 Headlines without direct speech, type 2), the logical subject, if indicated in the headline, is usually formatted with the ablative case -DAN and placed at the beginning of the headline (examples (137)–(140)).

(137) *Kosova Dışişleri Bakanı N’dan Türkiye’ye teşekkür*

... N-dan	Türkiye-ye	teşekkür
... N-ABL	Turkey-DAT	thanks

‘Gratitude to Turkey **from the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Kosovo N**’

(138) *Türkiye Ermenilerinden ‘Garo Paylan’ tepkisi*

Türkiye	Ermeni-ler-i-nden	...	tepki-si
Turkey	Armenian-PL-POSS3SG-ABL	...	reaction-POSS3SG

‘Reaction **of Turkish Armenians** to “Garo Paylan”’

(139) *Son dakika: BM’den Libya açıklaması*

... BM-den	Libya	açıklama-sı
... UN-ABL	Libya	statement-POSS3SG

‘Breaking news: **UN** statement on Libya’

(140) *AK Parti’den CHP’ye taziyeye ziyareti*

AK_Parti-den	CHP-ye	taziye	ziyaret-i
AKP-ABL	CHP-DAT	condolence	visit-POSS3SG

‘The AKP paid a condolence visit to the CHP (the Republican People’s Party)’

#### 2.2.2.4 Colloquial syntax

An important grammatical peculiarity of the headlines of Turkish news media texts is the use of colloquial syntax, i.e. word order, forms and combinations characteristic of oral rather than written speech, which never happens in the body of news items (examples (141)–(142)). Thus, verbs in the form of the imperative mood are widely used, especially in the second and third person singular (examples (141)–(142)), as well as the combination of such a verb with the adverbial participle *diye* (example (143)).

(141) *Venezuela ’dan Türkiye hami devlet olsun teklifi*

Venezuela-dan	Türkiye	hami	devlet
Venezuela -ABL	Turkey	patron	state
ol-sun	teklif-i		
become-IMP3SG	offer-POSS3SG		

‘Venezuela proposed: Let Turkey become the patron power’

(142) *N’den M’a: K’ı Şam’a davet et*

N-den	M-a	K-ı	Şam-a	davet	et
N-ABL	M-DAT	K-ACC	Damascus-DAT	invitation	AUX-IMP2SG

‘N told M: Invite K to Damascus’

(143) *N, M rejimi aniden düşmesin diye Rusya ile görüşmüş*

N	M	rejim-i	aniden	düş-me-sin	diye
N	M	regime-POSS3SG	instantly	fall-NG-IMP3SG	say-AP3
Rusya	ile	görüş-müş			
Russia	with	discuss-SPT			

‘N held negotiations with Russia so that M’s regime does not fall unexpectedly’

## CONCLUSIONS FOR CHAPTER 2

The informative function, which is the main one for Turkish news media texts, and their functional characteristics, such as informativeness, dynamism, the impression of objectivity and neutrality, are manifested at the grammatical level as follows:

1. Every sentence always has a grammatical subject, usually expressed by a noun or verbal nouns -DIk/-AcAk and -mA; the grammatical subject applies to all logical predicates in the sentence.

2. In most cases, sentences have several logical predicates, in a simple sentence expressed, in addition to the verb, by the participle -An and the adverbial participles -ArAk or -ken, in a complex sentence – by verbal nouns -DIk/-AcAk and -mA.

3. Most frequently syntactic positions of parts of sentence (primarily subject, attribute, object and adverbial modifier) are occupied by parts of speech with pronounced verbal semantics: participle -An, adverbial participles -ArAk and -ken, verbal nouns -DIk/-AcAk and -mA.

4. The news media text has a certain set of tense forms:

A. of three tense forms describing the plane of present, only the present tense -(I)yor is used;

B. of eight tense forms describing the plane of past, six are used, with the most common being the past tense -DI, recorded in 75% of sentences describing the plane of the past;

C. of three tense forms describing the plane of future, only the future tense -AcAk is used.

The high frequency of these tenses is explained by the fact that they actualize the informative function: tenses -(I)yor, -DI and -AcAk are deprived of additional semantic shades and modality and describe real, certain actions in the present, past and future.

It can be concluded that in the Turkish language, despite the differentiated tense system, there are no tense forms that could act as the newspaper style

markers; on the other hand, the marker of the Turkish newspaper style is the set of tenses itself (the present tense *-(I)yor* for the plane of present, the past tense *-DI* for the plane of past, the future tense *-AcAk* for the plane of future), observed in Turkish news media texts.

5. Of five participles existing in the Turkish language, only the participle *-An* is widely used in Turkish news media texts. If it is necessary to specify temporal semantics, periphrastic forms of this participle are used.

6. Of ten adverbial participles of the Turkish language, only two are used in news materials: *-ArAk* and *-ken*.

7. Verbs in the passive voice and other verbal forms (participle *-An*, adverbial participles, verbal nouns *-DIk/-AcAk* and *-mA*) formed from such verbs are widely used.

8. In Turkish news media texts, there are a significant number of combinations formed with the complex verb *-DA bulunmak* that are a characteristic feature of the Turkish newspaper style.

9. Turkish news media texts often use the periphrastic forms *-mIş ol-*, *-mIş bulun-*, *-mAktA ol-* and *-AcAk ol-* that specify the temporal attribution of the action (*-mIş ol-* and *-mIş bulun-* – to the past, *-mAktA ol-* – to the present, *-AcAk ol-* – to the future).

10. Sentences, as a rule, have the direct, stylistically neutral (for Turkish) word order SOV.

11. Sentences fit the model “one subject + one predicate in the finite form of the verb”, which manifests itself in the following:

A. In simple sentences, it is not typical to use homogeneous predicate verbs, and in case of two or more logical predicates, participial phrases with the participle *-An* and adverbial participles *-ArAk* and *-ken* are used;

B. In complex sentences, it is not typical to use several predicate verbs; to indicate logical predicates (with the exception of the predicate verb of the main sentence), verbal nouns *-DIk/-AcAk* and *-mA* are often used; these verbal nouns

and combinations with them occupy the syntactic positions of object and adverbial modifier.

However, this sentence model is not absolute; in particular, in Turkish news materials there are sentences with homogeneous subjects expressed with verbal nouns -DIk/-AcAk and -mA.

12. There are significant grammatical differences between the headline and the body of the news media text: for example, headlines may use incomplete and interrogative sentences that are not used in the body of news items; in the headline, the logical subject can be formatted with the ablative case -DAn, which, as a rule, does not happen in the main text; the headlines use syntactic structures characteristic of oral speech, which is not found in the body of news media texts. At the same time, in the headline and body of the news media text, the same tense forms are used to indicate all three temporal plans (the present tense -(I)yor for the plane of present, the past tense -DI for the plane of past, the future tense -AcAk for the plane of future).

Thus, at the grammatical level the clichéd nature of Turkish news media texts can be observed, which is manifested in the use of certain grammatical means (a specific set of tense forms of the verb, one participle, two adverbial participles, verbal nouns, complex verb -DA bulunmak), the typical sentence model “one subject + one predicate in the finite form of the verb”, as well as in the obligatory use of the grammatical subject in the sentences of the body of media texts and in the special way of formatting the logical subject in the headline of media texts.

# CHAPTER 3. LEXICO-PHRASEOLOGICAL PECULARITIES OF TURKISH NEWS MEDIA TEXTS<sup>29</sup>

The focus of the news media text on performing the informative function is manifested not only in its grammatical, but also in its lexico-phraseological peculiarities. Thus, the main linguistic features of the newspaper style listed in Chapter 1, which are linguistic means of fulfilling the tasks and functions of this style, can be attributed mainly to lexical features (the use of clichés, names, abbreviations, etc.).

In this chapter we analyze how the lexical features identified in Chapter 1 are expressed in Turkish news media texts.

## 3.1 BODY OF MEDIA TEXT

### 3.1.1 CLICHÉS

The main lexico-phraseological peculiarity of news texts is their pronounced clichéd nature, manifested in the regular utilization of set semantic components. It can be easily explained by the fact that clichés, being ready-made speech formulas, like no other linguistic means, facilitate the process of communication and the reader's perception of a media text, thus directly contributing to the actualization of the informative function. As T.G. Dobrosklonskaya notes, “the news text seems to combine two opposing trends: constant renewal and commitment to set forms of expression. Indeed, on the one hand, news is an open, daily updated text, on the other hand, it is a highly predictable text, characterized by stable features at the

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<sup>29</sup> In this chapter of the dissertation the following publications, which were written by the author personally and reflect the main results, statements and conclusions of the study, were used: Alekseeva O.A. Lexical and grammatical aspects of direct and indirect speech in Turkish news language // *Uchenye Zapiski Kazanskogo Universiteta. Seriya Gumanitarnye Nauki*. – Kazan, 2020. – Vol. 162, No. 5. – P. 9–25; Alekseeva O.A. Linguistic features of Turkish news headlines (2017–2020) // *Modern Science: actual problems of theory and practice. Series Humanities*. – Moscow, 2020. – No. 11/2. – P. 52–57; Alekseeva O.A. Upon the issue of loanwords in Turkish media language: politico-ideological and chronological aspects (in 2000 and 2019–2020) // *Modern Science: actual problems of theory and practice. Series Humanities*. – Moscow, 2021. – No. 3/2. – P. 102–108; Alekseeva O.A. Text-forming components of Turkish news reports: linking words and linking phrases // *Program and proceedings of the XXVIII International Scientific Conference “Dmitriev Readings”*. – Moscow: MBA Publishing House, 2020. – P. 19–20.

level of language, and at the levels of format and content, in other words, its clichéd nature” [Dobrosklonskaya 2008: 94].

This paragraph examines two main groups of clichés used in Turkish news media texts: structure-forming and text-forming clichés.

### **3.1.1.1 Structure-forming clichés**

A news item has a clear structure based on the following compositional principle: the text opens with a short and succinct *headline*, followed by *a lead*, which communicates important details and aspects of the news, i.e., all significant new information is presented in the headline and lead, and then - *corpus*, in which the news is covered at length, supplemented with references to sources of information, quotes, and other details, new information is linked to already known facts, sometimes at the end there is *a reference* informing the reader about the event/events that preceded the one described in the news [Lashchuk 2004: 26]. All news items used in this study are constructed in accordance with this compositional principle.

The following stable elements contribute to maintaining the structure of the Turkish news media text: headlines, direct and indirect speech, references to sources of information, linking words and phrases. In a news item, each of these elements, in addition to the function of formal organization of the text, performs its own functions and, as a result, has certain lexical peculiarities, which are discussed in this paragraph.

#### ***3.1.1.1.1 Direct and indirect speech***

Direct and indirect speech as elements of the news media text play an important role in a news report, since they not only serve the neutrality and objectivity of the text, but also, being means of transmitting someone else’s speech, in most cases form the semantic basis of the news report. As L.G. Feshchenko notes, “in scientific texts, informational and analytical texts in the media, someone else’s speech is primarily considered as part of fact-forming

semantics, conveying content (the possibilities for expressing subjective modal meanings are limited). That is, in most journalistic texts, someone else's speech performs an informational, and only secondly, a visual function" [Feshchenko 2004: 6].

In this paragraph, we analyze how indirect speech, direct speech, as well as direct and indirect speech within the same sentence are introduced in Turkish news media texts.

### 3.1.1.1.1 Indirect speech

Indirect speech, being one of the forms of transmitting someone else's speech, is widespread in news media texts. A.I. Milostivaya states that, compared to direct speech, indirect speech "emphasizes not the stylistic features of the speech producer, but the information contained in the narrative" [Milostivaya 2016: 241]. L.G. Feshchenko notes that in indirect speech, the individual speech characteristics of the speaker are either not conveyed or become part of the plane of content [Feshchenko 2004: 33], consequently indirect speech is used to communicate the main meaning, new information contained in the statement [Kolesnichenko 2013: 31].

Sentences with indirect speech in Turkish news media texts have the following structure: **source of information + indirect speech + verb of speech**.

The logical predicate of the sentence introducing indirect speech is formed in two ways depending on the lexico-semantic group (LSG)<sup>30</sup> of the predicate verb of the main sentence:

#### 1. Verbal noun -mA

The logical predicate of the subordinate clause introducing indirect speech is formed by the verbal noun -mA if the predicate of the main clause is expressed by the following verbs:

- Verbs of expression of will:  
*istemek* 'to want, to ask',  
*talep etmek* 'to demand',

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<sup>30</sup> The names of LSGs are taken from the reference dictionary [Lexico-semantic groups 1988].



*rica etmek* ‘to ask’, etc.

For example:

(144) *N, işten çıkarılan çalışanların işe geri alınmasını talep etti.*

‘N **demanded that** the fired workers **be rehired.**’

## 2. Verbal nouns -DIk/-AcAk

The logical predicate of the subordinate clause introducing indirect speech is formed by the verbal noun -DIk/-AcAk if the predicate of the main clause is expressed by the following verbs:

○ Verbs meaning “to speak”, “to declare”:

*söylemek* ‘to say’,

*belirtmek* ‘to declare, to note, to state’,

*ifade etmek* ‘to declare, to express’,

*bildirmek* ‘to report’,

*kaydetmek* ‘to notice, to note’,

*dile getirmek* ‘to declare, to express’, etc.

For example:

(145) *Bakan, sadece vatandaşlığı teyit edilebilen kişilerin ülkeye kabul edileceğini kaydetti.*

‘The minister **noted that** only those persons whose citizenship can be confirmed **will be accepted** into the country.’

○ Verbs indicating the role of the speaker in communication:

*kabul etmek* ‘to acknowledge’,

*eklemek* ‘to add’,

*reddetmek* ‘to deny’,

*söz vermek* ‘to promise’,

*itiraf etmek* ‘to admit’, etc.

For example:

(146) *N, partisinin hedeflerine ulaşması yönünde her zaman üzerine düşen görevi yapacağına söz verdi.*

‘N **promised to** always **fulfill** his responsibilities so that his party achieves its goals.’

- Verbs reflecting the speaker's personal assessment:

*sanmak* 'to consider, to believe',

*zannetmek* 'to consider, to believe',

*ileri sürmek* 'to declare, to put forward',

*öne sürmek* 'to put forward',

*nitelendirmek* 'to characterize', etc.

For example:

- (147) *N, Rusya'nın uluslararası arenadaki konumunu daha da güçlendirdiğini ileri sürdü.*

'N **stated that** Russia **has** further **strengthened** its position in the international arena.'

- Verbs emphasizing the importance of a statement:

*vurgulamak* 'to underline',

*dikkat etmek* 'to pay attention',

*altını çizmek* 'to underline',

*işaret etmek* 'to indicate', etc.

For example:

- (148) *N, kabulde yaptığı konuşmada bu görüşmeyi çok önemsediklerini vurguladı.*

'N in his statement at the reception **emphasized that** they **attached great importance** to this meeting.'

- Verbs expressing the speaker's conviction in his words:

*iddia etmek* 'to claim, to declare',

*savunmak* 'to claim', etc.

For example:

- (149) *Dışişleri Bakanı N, Irak ve Lübnan'da süren protestoların sorumlusunun İran olduğunu iddia etti.*

'Minister of Foreign Affairs N **claims that** Iran **is responsible** for protests in Iraq and Lebanon.'

It should be noted that if the predicate of the main sentence is the verb of speech *söylemek* 'to say', then the logical predicate of the subordinate clause introducing indirect speech can be formed by both the verbal noun -DIk/-AcAk

and the verbal noun -mA. The choice of the form depends on the meaning conveyed by the verb *söylemek* in a specific context:

If the verb *söylemek* acts as a verb meaning “to speak”, “to declare”, then the logical predicate of the subordinate clause is formed by the verbal noun -DIk/-AcAk (example (150)).

(150) *N, önümüzdeki dönemde milyonlarca çalışanı çok ciddi sorunların beklediğini söyledi.*

N ... sorun-lar-ın                      bekle-diğ-i-ni                      söyle-di

N ... problem-PL-GEN                      wait-VN2-POSS3SG-ACC                      say-PST

‘N **said that** in the near future millions of workers **will face** serious problems.’

If the verb *söylemek* acts as a verb of expression of will, then the logical predicate of the subordinate clause is formed by the verbal noun -mA (example (151)).

(151) *N, Türkiye'nin NATO ittifakında kalmak ile S-400 sistemlerini almak arasında seçim yapmasını söyledi.*

N Türkiye-nin ... seçim                      yap-ma-sı-nı                      söyle-di

N Turkey-GEN ... choice                      make-VN1-POSS3SG-ACC                      say-PST

‘N **told** Turkey **to make** a choice between the coalition with NATO and the purchase of S-400 systems.’

### 3.1.1.1.2 Direct speech

Direct speech is often used in news media texts, primarily “to create the effect of verbatim accuracy of the words of an authoritative person” [Tretyakova, Smirnova 2005: 81]. As T.P. Tretyakova and A.V. Smirnova note, the use of direct speech increases confidence in the information being transmitted, since it implies that the words have not been distorted [Ibid.]. L.G. Feshchenko shares this point of view and adds that direct speech allows us to obtain information about the speaker himself: his manner of speaking, attitude to the topic under discussion, emotional and evaluative reactions [Feshchenko 2004: 26].

In Turkish news materials, sentences with direct speech have the following structure:

**Model 1. Source of information + direct speech + adverbial participle *diye*<sup>31</sup> + verb of speech** (example (152)):

(152) N, “*Cezaevinin alanının görünür olması çok önemli*” ***diye belirtti***.

N “...” di-ye belirt-ti

N DS say-AP3 declare-PST

‘“It is very important that the prison area is clearly visible,” N **stated**.’

The most common verb of speech in model 1 sentences is the verb *demek* ‘to say’. Thus, in 33 out of 100 sentences containing direct speech, the verb *demek* was used as the verb of speech. As N.Z. Gadzhieva and A.A. Koklyanova note, the specific character of the common Turkic verb *de* - is that “it is a common element in the construction of direct speech. To accompany direct speech is the main function of the verb *de-* in all Turkic languages, and to state the fact that the subject uttered individual words or phrases is its main meaning” [Gadzhieva, Koklyanova 1961: 325]. This may explain the widespread use of the verb *de-* in news items in various Turkic languages, including Turkish.

**Model 2. Source of information + *şu* in the case governed by the verb of speech, or *şöyle* + verb of speech + direct speech** (example (153)):

(153) N, ***şöyle konuştu***: “*Tıp alanında herkes gözünü Avrupa’ya dikmiş durumda*”.

N şöyle konuş-tu “...”

N like\_this talk-PST DS

‘N **said the following**: “In the medical field, everyone is closely watching Europe”.’

In Turkish, the demonstrative pronoun *şu* ‘this’ and the adverb *şöyle* ‘like this’ serve to make cataphora; thus, in Turkish news media texts, these words precede direct speech.

<sup>31</sup> It is necessary to note that the adverbial participle *diye* is not used with the verb of speech *demek* ‘to say’. This peculiarity is pointed out by N.Z. Gadzhieva and A.A. Koklyanova in their work “Verbs of speech in Turkic languages”: “One of the peculiarities of the verb *de-* in constructions with direct speech is that the verb *de-* in the form of an adverbial participle, as a rule, accompanies other verbs of speech” [Gadzhieva, Koklyanova 1961: 326]. Thus, if, when introducing direct speech, the verb *demek* or verbal forms derived from it (participle -An, verbal noun, etc.) are used as a verb of speech, then the adverbial participle *diye* is not added.

Among the combinations that introduce direct speech by model 2, the most common are *şöyle konuştu*, *şunu söyledi // şunları söyledi*, *şunları kaydetti*, their equivalent in Russian means ‘stated the following’. It should be noted that this model of introducing direct speech is more often used in sentences that combine direct and indirect speech (examples (160) and (161)).

**Model 3. Source of information + direct speech + noun forming a single-affix izafet with preceding direct speech and a set expression with a verb (example (154)):**

(154) N, “*Bu projenin ülke ekonomisine katkısı büyük olacaktır*” *ifadelerine yer verdi*.

N	“...”	ifade-ler-i-ne	yer	ver-di
N	DS	statement-PL-POSS3SG-DAT	place	give-PST

‘“This project will make a great contribution to the country’s economy,” said N.’

Among the combinations introducing direct speech by model 3, the most common are *şeklinde konuştu* ‘stated in the form’ and *ifadelerini kullandı* ‘used expressions’.

When introducing direct speech by model 3, Turkish news media texts can use the complex verb -DA bulunmak (see 2.1.1.5 Complex verb -DA bulunmak), namely the following combination: noun with third person singular possessive affix in locative case -DA + verb *bulunmak* (example (155)):

(155) N, “*Enflasyonla mücadelede güçlü duruşumuzu sürdüreceğiz*” *iddiasında bulundu*.

N	“...”	iddia-sı-nda	bulun-du
N	DS	claim-POSS3SG-LOC	be_located(AUX)-PST

‘“We will continue to maintain a strong position in the fight against inflation,” N said.’

### 3.1.1.1.3 Combination of direct and indirect speech

Turkish news media texts widely utilize various ways of combining direct and indirect speech within one sentence; this combination presents information in a concise form and makes sentences informative.

Sentences that combine direct and indirect speech in Turkish news materials have the following structure:

**Model 1. Indirect speech + verb of speech in the form of participle -An + source of information + direct speech + adverbial participle *diye* + verb of speech** (example (156)):

(156) *Deprem sorununun çok önemli olduğunu söyleyen N, “Ekim ayında 6 büyüklüğünde bir deprem yaşadık.” diye konuştu.*

Deprem	sorun-u-nun	çok	önemli
Earthquake	problem-POSS3SG-GEN	very	important
ol-duğ-u-nu	söyle-yen	N	“...”
be-VN2-POSS3SG-ACC	say-PRT	N	DS
di-ye	konuş-tu		
say-AP3	talk-PST		

‘N, **stating** that earthquakes are a very serious problem, **said**: “In October we experienced a magnitude 6 earthquake”.’

**Model 2. Indirect speech + verb of speech in the form of participle -An + source of information + direct speech + noun forming a single-affix *izafet* with preceding direct speech and a set expression with a verb** (example (157)):

(157) *Görüşmede S-400 ve F-35 konusunu ele aldıklarını belirten N, “Mevcut problemler sürerse Türkiye ihtiyaçlarını karşılamak için başka arayışlara girmek zorunda kalacak” ifadelerini kullandı.*

... ele_ al-dık-ları-nı	belirt-en	N	“...”
... discuss-VN2-POSS3PL-ACC	declare-PRT	N	DS
ifade-ler-i-ni	kullan-dı		
statement-PL-POSS3SG-ACC	use-PST		

‘N, **stating** that during the negotiations they discussed the topic of purchasing the S-400 and F-35, **said**: “If the existing problems continue, Turkey will have to look for other ways to meet its needs”.’

**Model 3. Source of information + indirect speech + verb of speech in the form of adverbial participle -ArAk + direct speech + adverbial participle *diye* + verb of speech** (example (158)):

(158) *N, ABD ve Rusya'nın yükümlülüklerini yerine getirmeleri gerektiğini belirterek, "S-400 konusunda geri adım atmak söz konusu değil" dedi.*

N	ABD	ve	Rusya-nın	yükümlülük-ler-i-ni
N	USA	and	Russia-GEN	commitment-PL-POSS3SG-ACC
	yerine _		getir-me-leri	gerek-tiğ-i-ni
	fulfil-VN1-POSS3PL			require-VN2-POSS3SG-ACC
	belirt-erek	"..."	de-di	
	declare-AP1	DS	say-PST	

'N, **stating** that the United States and Russia need to fulfil their obligations, **said**: "There is no question of retreating from the S-400 agreement".'

**Model 4. Source of information + indirect speech + verb of speech in the form of adverbial participle -ArAk + direct speech + noun forming a single-affix *izafet* with preceding direct speech and a set expression with a verb** (example (159)):

(159) *N, Kartallılarla büyük bir aile olduklarını söyleyerek, "Söz verdiğimiz projeleri gerçekleştirmeye devam ediyoruz." şeklinde konuştu.*

N	...	ol-duk-ları-nı	söyle-yerek
N	...	be-VN2-POSS3PL-ACC	say-AP1
"..."		şekl-i-nde	konuş-tu
DS		form-POSS3SG-LOC	talk-PST

'N, **stating** that he and the residents of Kartal are one big family, **said**: "We continue to implement the projects we promised".'

**Model 5. Indirect speech + verb of speech in the form of participle -An + source of information + *şu* in the case governed by the verb of speech, or *şöyle* + verb of speech + direct speech** (example (160)):

(160) *Hasta haklarıyla ilgili yasanın olmadığını hatırlatan N, şunu kaydetti: "Bu ve benzer sorunlar en temel hasta haklarının ülkede sürekli ihlal edilmesine yol açıyor".*

...	yasa-nın	ol-ma-dıĝ-ı-nı		hatırlat-an
...	law-GEN	be-NG-VN2-POSS3SG-ACC		remind-PRT
N	şu-nu	kaydet-ti	“...”	
N	this-ACC	note-PST	DS	

‘N, **reminding** that there are no laws related to the rights of patients, **noted** the following: “This and other similar problems are the reason for the regular violation of the fundamental rights of patients”.’

**Model 6. Source of information + indirect speech + verb of speech in the form of adverbial participle of manner -ArAk + şu in the case governed by the verb of speech, or söyle + verb of speech + direct speech (example (161)):**

(161) *N, seçimde yüzde 60’a yakın bir oy oranı yakaladıklarını söyleyerek şöyle devam etti:*  
*“Size hem teşekkür etmeye hem de sorunlarınızı, önerilerinizi dinlemeye geldim”.*

N	...	yakala-dık-ları-nı		söyle-yerek
N	...	catch-VN2-POSS3PL-ACC		say-API
şöyle	devam	et-ti	“...”	
like_this	continuation	AUX-PST	DS	

‘N, **noting** that they received almost 60% of the votes in the elections, **added** the following: “I came to thank you and listen to your problems and suggestions”.’

It is important to note that in the vast majority of cases of combining direct and indirect speech within one sentence, indirect speech is introduced first (examples (156)–(161)). Thus, in the analyzed Turkish news media texts, we found only three examples of direct speech preceding indirect speech, and in all three examples direct speech is introduced by the participle -An (example (162)).

(162) *“Ölüm korkusu yaşadım ama en çok da çocuklarımı düşündüm.” diyen N, onların da hasta olmasından endişe duyduğunu aktardı.*

“...”	di-yen	N	...	endişe
DS	say-PRT	N	...	concern
duy-duĝ-u-nu		aktar-dı		
feel-VN2-POSS3SG-ACC		transmit-PST		

‘“I had a fear of death, but most of all I thought about my children,” **said** N and **noted** that he was worried that they would also get sick.’



According to our statistical analysis of sentences containing direct and indirect speech, the most common sentences in the Turkish media are sentences with indirect speech. Thus, in 52% of sentences only indirect speech is used, in 28% – only direct speech, in 20% – both direct and indirect speech. Our findings correspond to the findings obtained from the analysis of news items written in European and Russian languages. Thus, for example, in German newspaper information texts, according to A.I. Arslanova, someone else's speech is more often transmitted through indirect speech [Arslanova 2013: 11]; in Russian news texts, as A.V. Kolesnichenko notes, direct and indirect speech are used alternately (i.e., when writing a news item, journalists alternate direct and indirect speech) in a ratio of one to one and a half / two, also with predominating indirect speech [Kolesnichenko 2013: 31].

Thus, in Turkish news media texts, direct and indirect speech is introduced by a limited number of ways, and for this purpose news items utilize the same linguistic means as in sentences without any speech (verbal nouns -DIk/-AcAk and -mA, participle -An, adverbial participle -ArAk, complex verb -DA bulunmak).

### ***3.1.1.1.2 Reference to source of information***

As it was already mentioned, news media text is guided by impression of objectivity and neutrality, which is achieved through depersonalization, distancing the news item from the personality of the author. One of the ways to depersonalize a news material is to fill the media text with a large number of quotes and references to various sources of information.

In Turkish news media texts, the source of information is usually indicated after the headline and the lead in the first sentence of the body of the news report. The common sources of information are a news agency, print or online news outlet, the author of the statement, or the source may not be specified (i.e., not personalized). In the analyzed news items, ways to reference a source are limited to a narrow set of lexical and grammatical clichés, which can be divided into several groups:

### 1. With the postposition *göre* ‘judging by, according to’:

A. The phrases *-nIn haberine göre* ‘according to the report...’, *-nIn aktardığı habere/bilgiye göre* ‘according to the report transmitted by someone’ are used if the source is a news agency, print or online news outlet (examples (163) and (164)) or if the source of information is not specified (example (165)).

(163) *Washington Post’un haberine göre N salı günü TSİ 23.00’da Beyaz Saray’da bir toplantı düzenleneceğini duyurdu.*

Washington	Post-un	haber-i-ne	göre ...
Washington	Post-GEN	news-POSS3SG-DAT	according_to ...

‘According to Washington Post, N announced that a meeting will be held at the White House on Tuesday at 23:00 Turkish time.’

(164) *Reuters’in aktardığı bilgiye göre Suriye resmi medyası, Devlet Başkanı N’nin Barış Pınarı Harekatı ile ilgili açıklamasını duyurdu.*

Reuters-ın	aktar-dığı-ı	bilgi-ye	göre ...
Reuters-GEN	transmit-VN2-POSS3SG	information-DAT	according_to ...

‘According to Reuters, the official Syrian media published a statement by President N regarding Operation Peace Spring.’

(165) *AA’nın güvenilir yerel kaynaklardan aldığı bilgiye göre, rejim güçleri İdlib’in güneyinde son aylarda saldırılarla sivilleri yerinden ederek ele geçirdikleri yerleşimleri talan ediyor.*

AA-nın	güvenilir	yerel	kaynak-lar-dan
Anadolu_Agency-GEN	reliable	local	source-PL-ABL
al-dığı-ı	bilgi-ye	göre ...	
take-VN2-POSS3SG	information-DAT	according_to ...	

‘According to information obtained by Anadolu Agency from reliable sources on the ground, regime forces in the south of the province Idlib are devastating settlements from which they have displaced civilians in recent months.’

B. The phrase *(-DAn) alınan / edinilen bilgiye göre* ‘according to information received (from someone)’ is used if the source of information is not specified (example (166)).

(166) *Diplomatik kaynaklardan edinilen bilgiye göre, N ile Finlandiyalı mevkidaşı M telefon görüşmesi gerçekleştirdi.*

Diplomatik	kaynak-lar-dan	edin-il-en
Diplomatic	source-PL-ABL	receive-PASS-PRT

bilgi-ye göre ...  
information-DAT according\_to...

‘According to information received from diplomatic sources, N held telephone conversations with his Finnish counterpart M.’

## 2. With the noun *açıklama* ‘statement’:

A. The phrase *-DAn yapılan açıklamada* ‘according to a statement made by someone’ is used if the source of information is the author of the statement given through direct or indirect speech (example (167)), or if the source of information is not specified (example (168)).

(167) *İsrail ordusundan yapılan açıklamada, diünden bu yana Gazze’den İsrail tarafına 600 roket atıldığı ifade edilmişti.*

İsrail ordu-su-ndan yap-ıl-an açıklama-da ...  
Israel army-POSS3SG-ABL make-PASS-PRT statement-LOC ...

‘As the Israeli army stated, 600 rockets have been fired from Gaza towards Israel since yesterday.’

(168) *Yerel kaynaklardan yapılan açıklamada, yargıcın İdlib’in Salqin kasabasında bulunan adliyede görevli olduğu aktarıldı.*

Yerel kaynak-lar-dan yap-ıl-an açıklama-da ...  
Local source-PL-ABL make-PASS-PRT statement-LOC ...

‘According to information from local sources, the judge worked in the court of the city of Salqina, Idlib province.’

When referring to the author, the way of obtaining the statement may also be indicated (examples (169) and (170)).

(169) *ABD Dışişleri Bakanlığından yapılan yazılı açıklamada, Suriye Özel Temsilcisi N’nin Türk hükümetinin davetiyle Ankara’ya gittiği belirtildi.*

ABD Dışişleri Bakanlığ-ı-ndan yap-ıl-an  
US foreign\_affairs department-ABL make-PASS-PRT  
yazılı açıklama-da ...  
written statement-LOC ...

‘According to a written statement from the US Department of State, the US special envoy for Syria traveled to Ankara at the invitation of the Turkish government.’

(170) *Ebu Selim Belediyesinin sosyal medya hesabından yapılan açıklamada, “<...>” ifadesi kullanıldı.*

Ebu Selim	Belediye-si-nin	sosyal	medya
Ebu Selim	municipality-POSS3SG-GEN	social	media
hesab-ı-ndan	yap-ıl-an	açıklama-da ...	
account-POSS3SG-ABL	make-PASS-PRT	statement-LOC ...	

‘In a statement from the municipality of the Ebu Selim district, published on the official page on social networks, it was reported: “<...>”.’

B. The phrase *yaptığı açıklamada* ‘in his statement’ (literally ‘in the statement he made’) is used if the source of information is the author of the statement given through direct or indirect speech. This phrase has its own peculiarities of use:

– if this phrase is the first reference to the source of information in a news item, as a rule, the way of obtaining the statement is indicated (examples (171) and (172)).

(171) *N, Twitter’den yaptığı açıklamada, FETÖ’nün siyasi ayağı hakkında mesajlarını paylaştı.*

N	Twitter-dan	yap-tığ-ı	açıklama-da ...
N	Twitter-ABL	make-VN2-POSS3SG	statement-LOC ...

‘N in his statement on Twitter shared his ideas about the political role of FETO.’

(172) *ABD Ulusal Güvenlik Danışmanı N, CBS televizyonunun canlı yayınında yaptığı açıklamada, ABD Kongresi’nin S-400’lerden vazgeçilmemesi durumunda Türkiye’ye yönelik yaptırım kararı hazır olduğunu belirtti.*

... N	CBS	televizyon-u-nun	canlı	yayın-da
... N	CBS	television-POSS3SG-GEN	live	broadcast-LOC
yap-tığ-ı		açıklama-da ...		
make-VN2-POSS3SG		statement-LOC ...		

‘National Security Adviser to the President of the United States N in a live statement to CBS noted that the US Congress is ready to make a decision to impose sanctions against Turkey if it does not give up the S-400 systems.’

– the way of obtaining information may not be indicated only if the statement has already been cited earlier in the news report (through direct or indirect speech) (example (173)).

(173) *Güney Kıbrıs Rum Yönetimi (GKRY) Enerji Bakanı N, Doğu Akdeniz’de hidrokarbon arama çalışması yapacak geminin sondaja başladığını söyledi. N, yaptığı açıklamada,*

*GKRY tarafından 10'uncu parsel olarak isimlendirilen bölgede ExxonMobil-Qatar Petroleum tarafından gerçekleştirilen sondaj çalışmasının başladığını belirtti.*

‘The Minister of Energy of the Greek Cypriot Administration of Southern Cyprus said that the vessel, which will explore for hydrocarbons in the Eastern Mediterranean, has begun drilling operations. **In his statement**, N noted that exploration work by Exxon Mobil and Qatar Petroleum had begun in the area designated by the Greek administration as block 10.’

In example (173) the first sentence contains a statement from the source of information – the Minister of Energy N, the second sentence gives a reference to the same statement of N.

C. The phrase *açıklamada/iddiada* ‘in a statement, according to a statement’ is used in case of repeated reference to the source, regardless of its type (example (174)).

(174) *Açıklamada*, “Avrupa’da karmaşık bir görüntü var” denildi.

Açıklama-da ...

Statement-LOC ...

‘**The statement** said: “The situation in Europe is now difficult”.’

### 3. With the noun *açıklama* and postposition *göre*:

A. The phrase *-Dan yapılan açıklamaya göre* ‘according to a statement made by someone’ is used if the source of information is the author of the statement given through direct or indirect speech (example (175)).

(175) *Elysee Sarayı’ndan yapılan açıklamaya göre N, Saray’da M ile görüştü.*

Elysee Saray-ı-ndan yap-ıl-an

Elysée Palace-POSS3SG-ABL make-PASS-PRT

açıklama-ya göre ...

statement-DAT according\_to ...

‘**According to the Elysée Palace**, N held a meeting with M at the palace.’

B. The phrase *açıklamaya/iddiaya göre* ‘according to the statement’ is used in case of repeated reference to a source, regardless of its type (example (176)).

(176) *İddiaya göre; darbe girişiminin yönetici kadrosu olan N, o gece Genelkurmay Karargahı’nda darbeyi yönetti.*

İddia-ya göre ...  
Statement-DAT according\_to ...

‘**According to the statement**, one of the organizers of the coup attempt N directed the coup that evening from the headquarters of the General Staff.’

Thus, a uniformity of ways to indicate the source of information is observed, the majority of which are combinations with the word *açıklama* ‘statement’. It is important to note that even within the same news item ways of indicating the source may be repeated and are limited to those mentioned in this paragraph.

### 3.1.1.1.3 Linking words and phrases

The structure-forming elements of a news media text also include linking words and linking phrases, which serve to connect the semantic parts of a news report into a single text and, thus, give it format integrity.

The linking words and phrases found during the analysis, depending on the purpose of use, can be divided into the following groups:

1. Words and phrases used to convey a sequence of actions (examples (177), (178) and (179)):

*ardından* ‘then; after’

*önce* ‘first; before’

*sonra* ‘then; after’

*bu sırada* ‘at this time, at the same time’

*son olarak* ‘in conclusion; to top it off’

(177) *Söz konusu açıklamanın ardından Tahrir Meydanı’nın üzerinden savaş uçakları ve helikopterler uçmaya ve eylemcileri selamlamaya başladı.*

‘**After** this statement, military planes and helicopters began to fly over Tahrir Square and greet the demonstrators.’

(178) *Son olarak 25 Aralık’ta “USS Decatur” adlı güdümlü füze destroyerinin Güney Çin Denizi’nde devriye yapması, Çin’in tepkisine yol açtı.*

‘**To top it off**, the guided-missile destroyer USS Decatur patrolled the South China Sea on December 25, causing a negative reaction from China.’

(179) *Bu sırada kimi İYİ Partililer, “Her şey güzel olacak” sloganı attı.*

‘**At this moment**, some supporters of the Good Party raised the slogan “Everything will be fine”.’

2. The word *ayrıca* ‘also, in addition’ complementing the previously mentioned information (examples (180) and (181)):

(180) *N ayrıca ilk yurt dışı ziyaretini bir Arap ülkesine büyük ihtimalle de Körfez ülkelerinden birine yapacağını sözlerine ekledi.*

‘**N also** stated that he would make his first foreign visit to an Arab country, most likely to one of the [Persian] Gulf countries.’

(181) *Ayrıca hükümetin yapmak istediği ticaret anlaşmasının yılsonuna kadar hazırlanamayacağı yönünde endişeler de var.*

‘**In addition**, there are concerns that the trade agreement the government wants to conclude will not be ready before the end of the year.’

3. Words and phrases denoting opposition (examples (182), (183) and (184)):

*öte yandan* ‘on the other side’

*diğer yandan* ‘on the other side’

*diğer taraftan* ‘on the other side’

*bu arada* ‘while’

*bununla birlikte* ‘however, nevertheless’

*ancak* ‘however’

*ise* ‘but’

(182) *Öte yandan ABD’de N’nin başkan seçilmesinden sonra iki ülke arasında Güney Çin Denizi konusunda gerginlik tırmanıyor.*

‘**On the other hand**, after the election of N as President of the United States, tensions are growing between the two countries over the issue of the South China Sea.’

(183) *Bu arada N’nin, görüşmenin ardından partisinin Başkanlık Divan’ını topladığı öğrenildi.*

‘**At this time** it became known that after the meeting N convened the leadership of his party.’

(184) *Ancak anlaşma görüşmelerinin zorlu geçmesi bekleniyor.*

‘**However**, negotiations on the agreement are expected to be difficult.’

4. The word *üzerine* ‘in response to..., in connection with..., as a result of...’ expressing cause-and-effect relations (examples (185) and (186)):

(185) *Bunun üzerine ABD de bölgede İran’a gözdağı vermek üzere F-15 ve F-35 uçakları ile uçuşları gerçekleştirmişti.*

‘In response to this, the United States made several flights on F-15 and F-35 aircraft to intimidate Iran.’

(186) *Bu gelişme üzerine N, koalisyonu kurma konusunda başarısız olmuş ve pazartesi akşamı görevini Cumhurbaşkanı M’e iade etmişti.*

‘In connection with these events, N was unable to form a coalition and on Monday evening he returned his powers to President M.’

5. The phrase *söz konusu* ‘above mentioned, given’ performing an anaphoric function (examples (187) and (188)):

(187) *Söz konusu kişinin, pazartesiden bu yana Kilimli karakolunda tutulduğu bildirildi.*

‘It is reported that the **above-mentioned** person has been in custody at the Kilimli police station since Monday until now.’

(188) *N, söz konusu eylemle bir alakalarının olmadığını öne sürmüştü.*

‘N stated that they were in no way connected with the events **described**.’

Our statistical analysis showed that linking words and linking phrases are used quite rarely in Turkish news reports. Thus, out of 100 news reports selected by a continuous sampling method, only 23 used linking words or linking phrases. The most common are *ardından* ‘then; after’, *ayrıca* ‘also, in addition’ and *öte yandan* ‘on the other hand’. It can be assumed that the infrequent use of linking words and phrases is explained by the fact that one of the main criteria for news reports is brevity.

### 3.1.1.2 Text-forming clichés

Text-forming clichés in this study include set expressions that form, construct the text, make up its linguistic fabric. According to T.G. Dobrosklonskaya, when analyzing news clichés, it seems most appropriate to apply the grading principle, since “numerous syntagmatic units that can be classified as clichéd possess this property (clichéd nature – author’s note) to varying degrees,



and therefore their position on the imaginary “scale of clichés” is different” [Dobrosklonskaya 2008: 94].

In this paragraph, text-forming clichés are analyzed in accordance with the above-mentioned grading principle; in addition, the clichés of each type (the types are indicated below) are divided by type of phrases. It should be noted that the division into types is not strict, and the same clichés may fall under several types.

**1. Phrases with clichéd nature of the highest degree** – the ground for identifying such phrases is their non-idiomatic globality, i.e., their focus on the object as a whole, due to which these phrases can perform a nominative function (in other words, they can function as compound terms).

Phrases of this type are clichés that have been established and are often used in Turkish news reports on various topics, in other words, phrases that are usually called news clichés proper. As an example, here are a number of clichés that are often found in Turkish news media texts:

***Noun phrases:***

*rekor düzeyde* ‘at record levels’

*daimi temsilci* ‘permanent representative’

*stratejik ortaklık* ‘strategic partnership’

*önemli değişiklikler* ‘important changes’

*uluslararası ilişkiler* ‘international relations’, etc.

***Verb phrases:***

*açıklama yapmak* ‘to make a statement’

*tepki göstermek* ‘to react’

*arabuluculuk yapmak* ‘to mediate’

*politika yürütmek* ‘to conduct policy’

*adım atmak* ‘to take a step’, etc.

***Phrases with functional parts of speech:***

*başta ... olmak üzere* ‘first of all ...’

*... dahil olmak üzere // ... dahil olduğu halde* ‘including ...’

... *hariç olmak üzere* // ... *hariç olduğu halde* ‘except for ...’

... *çerçevesinde* ‘within the framework ...’

... *doğrultusunda / yönünde* ‘in the direction of..., in relation to...’, etc.

**2. Usually clichéd phrases** are set expressions that are most often used in a certain area and have a thematic correlation with the main media topics. In fact, usually clichéd phrases represent the linguistic basis on which a news report on the particular topic is formed.

The list of media topics covered in news media texts is quite extensive (summit meetings, press conferences, elections, civil unrest, military operations, crises, natural disasters, etc.), and each of the media topics has its own set of usually clichéd phrases. As an example, here are frequently occurring phrases related to the media topic “Visits and negotiations”:

***Noun phrases:***

*zirve görüşmesi* // *zirve* ‘top-level negotiations, summit’

*gayriresmi ziyaret* ‘informal visit’

*beraberindeki heyet* ‘accompanying delegation’

*üst düzey misafir / heyet / yetkililer* ‘high-ranking guest / delegation / representatives’

*ikili görüşmeler* ‘bilateral negotiations’

*imza töreni* ‘signing ceremony’

*ortak basın toplantısı* ‘joint press conference’, etc.

***Verb phrases:***

*görüşmeler yapmak* ‘to negotiate’

*bir araya gelmek* ‘to meet’

*ele almak* ‘to consider, to discuss’

*görüş alışverişinde bulunmak* ‘to exchange opinions’

*anlaşmaya / mutabakata varmak // mutabakat sağlamak // uzlaşmak* ‘to reach an agreement’

*başarısızlıkla sonuçlanmak* ‘to end in failure’, etc.

**Phrases with functional parts of speech:**

... yıl aradan sonra ‘after a ...-year break’

-nIn daveti üzerine // -nIn davetlisi olarak // -nIn davetiyle ‘at the invitation of someone’

başında ... bulunan //... başkanlığındaki // -nIn başkanlık ettiği ‘headed by someone’, etc.

**3. Common collocations** are phrases that belong to the universal layer of use of speech, i.e., utilized both in newspaper style and in scientific, official and other styles of speech, and do not have a clear thematic correlation. As an example, here are a number of clichés that are often found in Turkish news media texts:

**Noun phrases:**

önemli katkı ‘important contribution’

ortak çıkarlar ‘common interests’

dönüşüm süreci ‘transition process’, etc.

**Verb phrases:**

meydan okumak ‘to challenge’

yol açmak ‘to cause’

ortaya çıkmak ‘to appear, to arise’

katkı sağlamak ‘to contribute’

ortadan kaldırmak ‘to remove’

hedef almak ‘to target’, etc.

**Phrases with functional parts of speech:**

... bir şekilde // ... şeklinde ‘in the form of ..., by way of ...’

... üzerine ‘based on ..., by ..., because of ...’

... vesilesiyle ‘in connection with ...’

... açısından / bakımından ‘from the point of view of...’

... amacıyla / maksadıyla ‘for the purpose of...’

... halinde ‘in case of ...’

... *karşısında* ‘in view of ..., in the context of ..., in response to ..., in the face of ...’

... *nedeniyle* ‘due to ...’

... *sırasında* / ... *içinde* / ... *esnafında* / ... *zarfında* ‘during ..., in the course of ..., for ...’

... *sonucu /sonucunda* ‘as a result of...’

... *yoluyla* ‘by ...’, etc.<sup>32</sup>

### 3.1.2 PROPER NAMES, DATES AND NUMBERS

The informative function implies that a large amount of factual information and ways of presenting it that facilitate the reader’s perception of the news is used. As a result, news materials utilize generally understandable vocabulary and no professional terminology. It also explains the widespread use in news media texts of a large amount of numerical information, dates, as well as various types of proper names: names of people, countries, government bodies and organizations, geographical names (examples (189) and (190)). According to V.M. Volova, “Onomastic vocabulary functions in a journalistic text as its integral component. In view of verbal material, surrounded by the nearest and general context, onyms join contextual, associative and background meanings, therefore, onomastic units are a constructive element of the content-semantic space of the text structure” [Volova 2018: 33].

(189) *ABD’de bu soruşturmayı yönetenler, Advantage Alliance’in büyük ihtimalle Arkady Rotenberg’e ait olduğunu ve Londra’daki Barclays bankasını milyonlarca dolar değerinde sanat eseri almak için kullandığı sonucuna ulaşmıştı.*

‘Investigating officers conducting this investigation in **the US** have determined that **Advantage Alliance** is likely owned by **Arkady Rotenberg** and is using **Barclays** Bank in **London** to purchase millions of dollars’ worth of art.’

(190) *MilSOFT, CMMI Seviye-5’i 2005’ten itibaren üstlendiği tüm projelerde uygulayarak korudu ve denetlemelerden 6’ncı kez başarıyla geçti.*

<sup>32</sup> Lists of the most common clichés in Turkish news reports, divided by media topics, are given in: [Oganova, Vorobeva 2020].

‘**MilSOFT Company** maintained **CMMI maturity level five** by applying [its models] to all projects since **2005**, and was able to successfully pass all tests [to be awarded this level] for the **sixth** time.’

The online reference book of the Turkish Language Association [TDK Yazım Kuralları] provides rules for writing foreign proper names; names are divided into the following groups:

- proper names from languages using the Latin alphabet;
- Arabic and Persian proper names;
- Greek proper names;
- Russian proper names;
- proper names from the languages of the Far East;
- Turkic proper names.

Proper names can:

1) be used in accordance with the form established in the Turkish language – this is the way proper names from Chinese, Japanese, Turkic languages, names that have long been included in Turkish from Greek and languages using the Latin alphabet are written;

2) be used according to their Turkish pronunciation – this applies to Arabic, Persian, Greek, Russian proper names and to the names of philosophical movements derived from foreign names;

3) preserve their original spelling – this is the way proper names from languages using the Latin alphabet are written.

Turkish news media texts use proper names according to the spelling rules, i.e., all three ways of writing them are present. Respectively:

1) *Şanghay* ‘Shanghai’, *Nagazaki* ‘Nagasaki’, *İslam Kerimov* ‘Islam Karimov’, *Brüksel* ‘Brussels’, *Napolyon* ‘Napoleon’, etc.;

2) *Abdulfettah es-Sisi* ‘Abdel Fattah al-Sisi’, *Kiryakos Miçotakis* ‘Kyriakos Mitsotakis’, *Mihail Gorbaçov* ‘Mikhail Gorbachev’, *Lütercilik* ‘Lutheranism’, etc.;

3) *Joe Biden* ‘Joe Biden’, *Jan Kubis* ‘Jan Kubis’, *Charles Michel* ‘Charles Michel’, *Der Spiegel* and *Charlie Hebdo* magazines, etc.<sup>33</sup>

Also Turkish news media texts use proper names in metonymy (for more details, see 3.1.5 Tropes).

### 3.1.3 ABBREVIATIONS

Abbreviations are another commonly used lexical means in the media language. According to L.O. Cherneiko and Ya. Li, abbreviations are widely used in the language of the media, since, being a compressive derivative, they observe the principle of language economy and significantly reduce the amount of material within one publication [Cherneiko, Li 2020: 232]. As S.A. Nikishina rightly points out, “Today, in order to feel comfortable in the communicative space of the media, a native speaker must master a certain minimum of abbreviations” [Nikishina 2011: 41].

The abbreviations used in Turkish news media texts can be divided into three groups:

1. Local – abbreviations of Turkish organizations; the most common abbreviations in news media texts include:

A. Government bodies:

*TBMM – Türkiye Büyük Millet Meclisi* ‘Grand National Assembly of Turkey (GNAT)’

*MEB – Milli Eğitim Bakanlığı* ‘Ministry of National Education’

*MSB – Milli Savunma Bakanlığı* ‘Ministry of National Defense’

*TSK – Türk Silahlı Kuvvetler* ‘Turkish Armed Forces’, etc.

B. Parties:

*MHP – Milliyetçi Hareket Partisi* ‘Nationalist Movement Party (MHP)’

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<sup>33</sup> An interesting remark about the difference in the spelling of proper names is made by M.V. Porkhomovsky: “It must be taken into account that it is difficult, and often impossible, for an ordinary speaker of Turkish to correctly write proper names that came from Western languages. If we look at the map of the Turkish capital Ankara, we will see *Döğol Avenue*, not *De Gaulle*, or, for example, *Willy Brand Street*, not *Willy Brandt*. At the same time, in the press or scientific works, spelling variants are used that are identical to those that exist in the French and German languages, respectively” [Porkhomovsky 2017: 144].

*AK Parti – Adalet ve Kalkınma Partisi* ‘Justice and Development Party (AKP)’

*CHP – Cumhuriyet Halk Partisi* ‘Republican People’s Party (CHP)’

*PYD – Partiya Yekîtiya Demokrat* (Kurdish) ‘Democratic Union Party, Party of Democratic Unity’

*PKK – Partiya Karkerên Kurdistan* (Kurdish) ‘Kurdistan Workers’ Party (PKK)’, etc.

C. Organisations:

*FETÖ – Fetullahçı Terör Örgütü* ‘Terrorist organization of Fethullahists’

*AA – Anadolu Ajansı* ‘Anadolu Agency’

*TOBB – Türkiye Odalar ve Borsalar Birliği* ‘Union of Chambers and Commodity Exchanges of Turkey’

*KOBİ – Küçük ve Orta Büyüklükteki İşletmeler* ‘Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises’

*TÜBİTAK – Türkiye Bilimsel ve Teknolojik Araştırma Kurumu* ‘The Scientific and Technological Research Council of Turkey’, etc.

The group of local abbreviations also includes abbreviations of general usage, often utilized in news media texts:

*TC – Türkiye Cumhuriyeti* ‘Republic of Turkey’

*KKTC – Kuzey Kıbrıs Türk Cumhuriyeti* ‘Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus’

*AŞ – Anonim Şirket* ‘stock company’

*GSYH – Gayri safi yurt içi hasıla* ‘gross domestic product (GDP)’<sup>34</sup>, etc.

2. Borrowed – abbreviations of foreign organizations used in Turkish news media texts in their original spelling:

*NATO – Kuzey Atlantik Antlaşması Örgütü* ‘North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)’

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<sup>34</sup> An expanded list of the most commonly used abbreviations in Turkish media can be found in [Oganova, Vorobeva 2020: 281–284].

*PACE- Avrupa Konseyi Parlamenter Meclisi* ‘Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe (PACE)’

*BRICS* ‘BRICS’

*ASEAN – Güneydoğu Asya Ülkeleri Birliği* ‘Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)’

*IMF – Uluslararası Para Fonu* ‘International Monetary Fund (IMF)’, etc.

The Turkish Language Association proposed Turkish variants of type 2 abbreviations, however, as Turkish linguist Z. Tok notes, “Turkish abbreviations listed in the dictionary (i.e., proposed by the Turkish Language Association – author’s note) are still not used in everyday life. Thus, the abbreviation UPF, proposed as the [Turkish] equivalent of IMF, is not used by official institutions, in particular audiovisual media that are directly in contact with this organization” [Tok 2019].

3. Translated – abbreviations of foreign organizations translated into Turkish:

*AB – Avrupa Birliği* ‘European Union (EU)’

*BM – Birleşmiş Milletler* ‘United Nations (UN)’

*İŞİD – Irak ve Şam İslam Devleti* ‘Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant, IS’ (included in the list of organizations designated as terrorist in the Russian Federation<sup>35</sup> – author’s note)

*BMGK – Birleşmiş Milletler Güvenlik Konseyi* ‘UN Security Council’

*AGİT- Avrupa Güvenlik ve İşbirliği Teşkilatı* ‘Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE)’

*DSÖ – Dünya Sağlık Örgütü* ‘World Health Organization (WHO)’, etc.

It should be noted that grammatical indicators can be added to abbreviations, for example, case affixes, derivational affixes, etc. (examples (191) and (192)).

(191) *NATO’dan* konuyla ilgili yeni bir açıklama geldi.

NATO-dan ...

NATO-ABL ...

<sup>35</sup> See URL: <http://www.fsb.ru/fsb/npd/terror.htm> (access date: 18.10.2024).



‘NATO has issued a new statement on this issue.’

- (192) *VTB Bankası'nın CEO'su N tarafından ortaya atılan önerileri yasalaştırmayı planlayan Moskova, Rusya'nın ABD'ye olan bağımlılığını azaltmayı hedefliyor.*

VTB            Banka-sı-nın            CEO-su

VTB            Bank-POSS3SG-GEN      General\_Director-POSS3SG

...    ABD-ye ...

...    USA-DAT ...

‘By planning to implement the proposals of N, the **general director** of VTB Bank, Moscow is seeking to reduce Russia’s dependence on the **USA**.’

### 3.1.4 BORROWINGS

Studying the lexical peculiarities of Turkish news media texts is impossible without considering borrowed words, which make up a significant part of the vocabulary of the Turkish language.

The vast majority of borrowings in the Turkish language are made up of two groups: Arabic-Persian and Western European. The main reason for the penetration of Arabisms was the spread of Islam and religious education in Arabic. An extensive layer of Persian vocabulary was formed due to the fact that Turkish literature “mastered Persian (in turn often dating back to Arabic) literary genres, themes, plots, poetic forms (mesnevi, qasida, gazelle, rubai, etc.), the system of quantitative versification (aruz), poetic vocabulary and a system of images” [Eastern Literature 1970: 317]. From the end of the 18th century, French borrowings began to actively penetrate Turkish, which was facilitated by the opening of French schools and the practice of sending young people to France to receive an education. At the end of the XX–XXI centuries, as a result of globalization and the active spread of technology, borrowings from the English language entered and continue to enter the Turkish language; thus, Anglicisms are found in the spheres of economics and politics, sports, product names, modern culture, the Internet and computer technology. At the same time, in other lexico-semantic groups, English borrowings are represented minimally or are completely absent [Volodina 2007: 102].

An important factor that influenced the vocabulary of the Turkish language is the language reform that was launched in 1928 and led to the replacement of Arabic-Persian vocabulary with words of Turkic origin. Some neologisms managed to take the place of old words, but a significant number of them did not take root. As a result of the language reform, “the majority of Turks were unable to understand the ‘pure Turkish language’” [Shlykov 2011: 146].

The described linguistic processes have developed into the widespread phenomenon of complete lexical synonymy in modern Turkish. Thus, the Turkic *girişim*, Arabic *teşebbüs* and French *inisiyatif* are used to denote the word “initiative”. At the same time, in the modern Turkish language there are words of Arabic or Persian origin, for which there are Western European analogues in the absence of Turkic ones, for example, the Arabic *iktisat* and its French synonym *ekonomi* are used to denote the word “economy”<sup>36</sup>.

This study is based on the data and methods used in the article by Turkish linguist H. Kahya “Statistical study of the language of newspapers of the Republican period (on the example of the newspaper “Cumhuriyet”)” [Kahya 2008]. The analysis takes into account the chronological factor: news materials from 2000 and the period 2019–2020 are compared. Statistics on the use of borrowings in news materials from 2000 are given in the above-mentioned article by H. Kahya on the example of the newspapers “Akşam”, “Cumhuriyet” and “Hürriyet”, and therefore, to calculate statistics for 2019–2020, news materials from the same three news outlets were selected. Additionally, for the purpose of greater representativeness, a selection of news materials from 2000 and 2019–2020 published in the “Sabah” newspaper, which was one of the 20 most read online news outlets in Turkey in 2020, was compiled<sup>37</sup>.

The etymology of the analyzed borrowings is established using the online dictionary of the Turkish Language Association [TDK Sözlük], the Etymological

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<sup>36</sup> For more information, see [Oganova, Andrianov 2014: 350–357], [Starostov 1970].

<sup>37</sup> According to a survey conducted by the Reuters Institute for the Study of Journalism. For more details, see: Reuters Institute Digital News Report 2020. URL: [https://reutersinstitute.politics.ox.ac.uk/sites/default/files/2020-06/DNR\\_2020\\_FINAL.pdf](https://reutersinstitute.politics.ox.ac.uk/sites/default/files/2020-06/DNR_2020_FINAL.pdf) (access date: 10.08.2022).

Dictionary of Turkic Languages [EDTL 1974–2003], the online etymological dictionary of S. Nişanyan [Nişanyan Etimolojik Sözlük] and the etymological dictionary of H. Eren [ERDES 2020]. When calculating borrowings, the methods used are the ones from the article by H. Kahya “Statistical study of the language of newspapers of the Republican period (on the example of the newspaper “Cumhuriyet”)” [Kahya 2008]. Thus, a word that has a root of non-Turkic origin is considered borrowed regardless of the prescription of the borrowing and grammatical indicators (for example, *hazırlamak* ‘to prepare’, which has an Arabic root *hazır*, but the Turkish word-forming affix -lA and the infinitive affix -mAk, is considered a borrowing). Proper names, abbreviations, the conjunction *ve* ‘and’, the postposition *ile* ‘with’ and the lexeme *bir* ‘some’ when used as the indefinite article are not taken into account. Compound verbs, which are a combination of a borrowing and the Turkic root *et-* ‘to do’, are considered as two separate words, for example, in *ifa etmek* ‘to carry out’ *ifa* is considered as an Arabic root, and *etmek* – as a Turkic one.

**A. “Akşam”** is one of the oldest newspapers in the Republic of Turkey, founded in 1918 and loyal to the ruling Justice and Development Party.

According to H. Kahya [Kahya 2008: 318], in the materials of 2000, borrowed vocabulary makes up 35% of the total number of words, of which 26% are Arabic-Persian borrowings, 9% are Western European ones.

According to our statistical analysis, in the 2019–2020 materials of this news outlet the number of borrowings are 29%, of which 23% are Arabic-Persian borrowings, 6% are Western European ones.

Thus, in the news items of the “Akşam” newspaper in 2019–2020 the number of borrowings decreased by 6% compared to 2000: the number of Arabic-Persian borrowings fell by 3% and the Western European vocabulary also dropped by 3%.

**B. “Sabah”** is a right-wing newspaper founded in 1985 and adhering to a pro-government course.

According to our analysis, in the materials of 2000, borrowed vocabulary makes up 20% of the total number of words, with 15% of borrowings being Arabic-Persian, 5% – Western European.

At the same time, the materials of this news outlet for 2019–2020 contain 22% borrowings, of which 15% are Arabic-Persian, 7% are Western European.

Thus, in the news items of the “Sabah” newspaper in 2019–2020 the amount of borrowed vocabulary grew by 2% compared to 2000 due to the increase in Western European borrowings, while the share of Arabic-Persian vocabulary did not change.

**C. “Cumhuriyet”** is another of the oldest newspapers in the Turkish Republic, it was founded in 1924 and now is the mouthpiece of the opposition Republican People’s Party.

As H. Kahya states [Kahya 2008: 318], as of 2000, borrowed vocabulary makes up 34% of the total number of words, with 28% belonging to Arabic-Persian borrowings, and 6% – to borrowings from Western European languages.

According to our analysis, in the materials of 2019–2020, borrowings account for 21% of the total number of words, with 15% accounting for Arabic-Persian vocabulary, 6% – for Western European vocabulary.

Thus, in the materials of the newspaper “Cumhuriyet” for 2019–2020 the number of borrowings fell by 13% compared to 2000 due to a decrease in the number of Arabisms and Persianisms, while the number of borrowings from Western European languages remained at the same level.

**D. “Hürriyet”** is formerly centrist, now pro-government newspaper, founded in 1948, purchased in 2018 by Demirören Holding, known for its pro-government views.

As H. Kahya notes [Kahya 2008: 319], in the materials of 2000, borrowings account for 42% of the total number of words, with 36% – Arabic-Persian, 6% – Western European.

According to our analysis, in the materials of 2019–2020, the share of borrowed words is 23%, of which 16% are Arabic-Persian, 7% are Western European.

Thus, in the materials of the “Hürriyet” newspaper for 2019–2020, the amount of borrowed vocabulary decreased by 19% compared to 2000: the number of Arabic-Persian words fell by 20%, while the number of Western European borrowings increased by 1%.

Dynamic changes in the number of borrowings are shown on Diagrams 2–4.

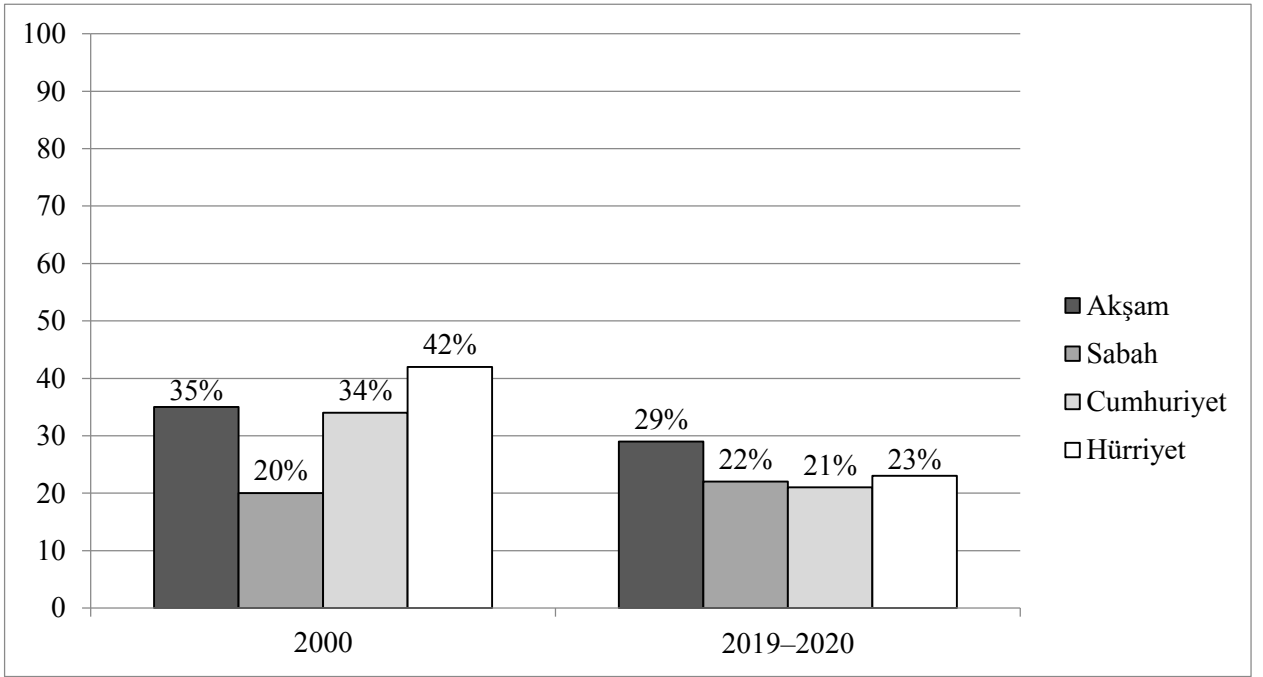
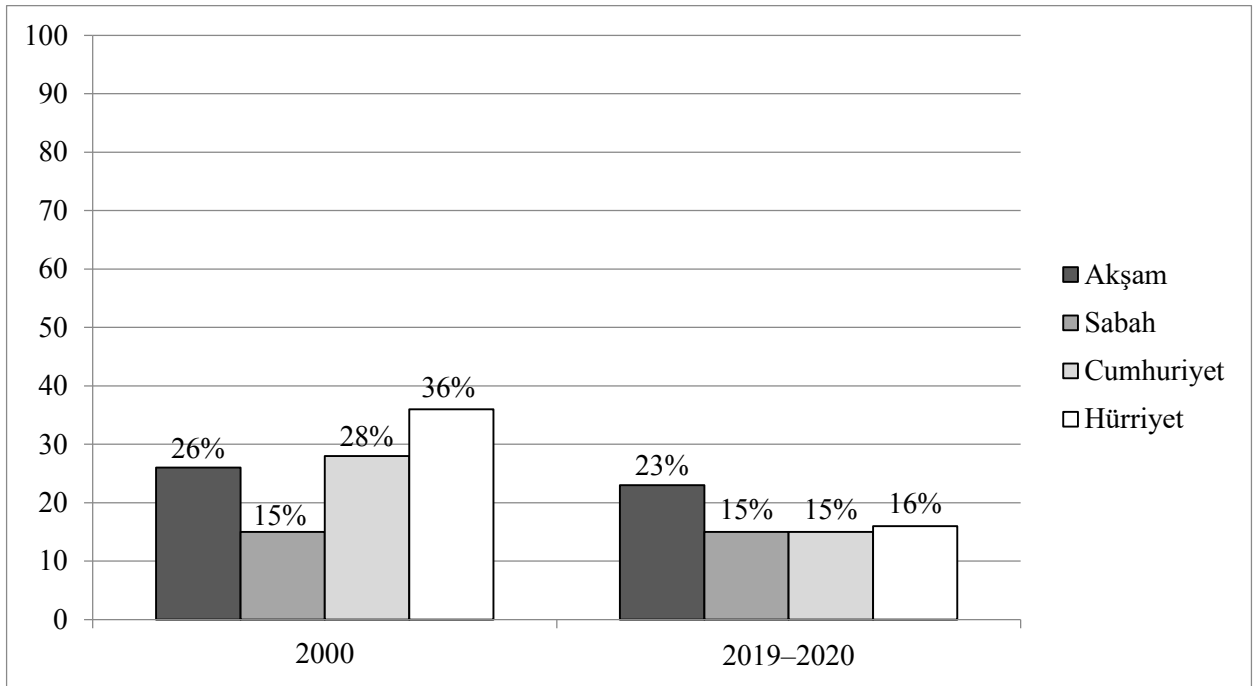
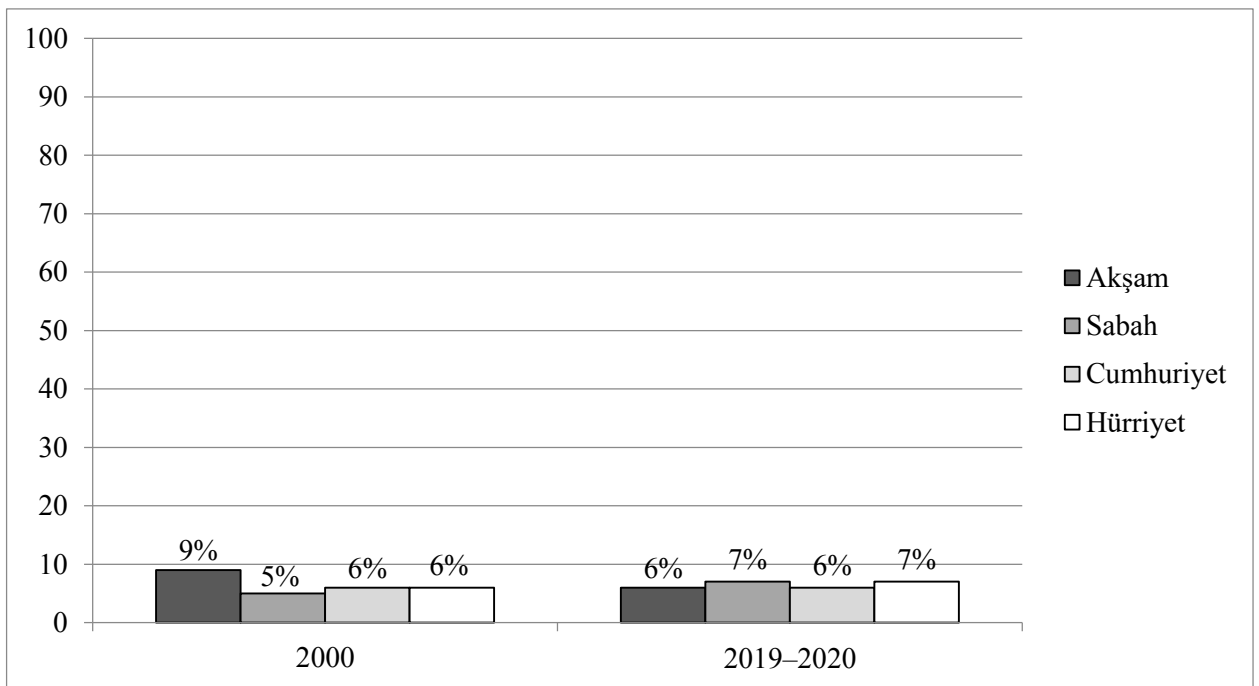


Diagram 2. Total number of borrowings



*Diagram 3. Arabic-Persian borrowings*



*Diagram 4. Western European borrowings*

To identify chronological changes in the number of borrowings used in news materials, we compare the arithmetic averages of borrowed words by year. Thus, in 2000, the arithmetic average of borrowings in news materials was about 33% (26% Arabic-Persian, 7% Western European). In 2019–2020, the situation changed: the

arithmetic average of borrowings is about 24% (17% Arabic-Persian, 7% Western European).

Thus, the average number of borrowings used in news materials decreased by 9% for 20 years, with the decrease being due to Arabisms and Persianisms. The only newspaper whose materials contain more borrowings in 2019–2020 than in 2000 is the right-wing newspaper “Sabah”, and the increase was due to Western European vocabulary.

### 3.1.5 TROPES

Tropes in the newspaper style have a pronounced persuasive function, for example, in the doctoral thesis “Specificity of the speech impact of tropes in the media language” M.R. Zheltukhina notes: “Tropes form a model of perception of socio-political reality, which reflects ideas about the role and place of the acting subject and objects of mass communication” [Zheltukhina 2004: 582].

The informative function prevents the widespread use of tropes in news media texts, however, linguistic means of artistic expression are sporadically observed. The only trope widely represented in news media texts is metonymy, which allows us to avoid lexical repetition. The most common way of using metonymy in news media texts is designating the government or head of state with the following proper names:

1. Residences of the head of state (examples (193) and (194)):

(193) *Elysee Sarayı'nın Libya dosyasını N'dan alması, Libya'daki görevinde başarısız olduğu anlamına geliyor.*

‘The fact that **the Elysée Palace** took away N’s dossier on Libya means that he failed in his duty in Libya.’

(194) *Beyaz Saray'ın Cumhuriyetçi ve Demokrat kongre liderlerine İran brifingi verdiği belirtildi.*

‘It became known that **the White House** held a briefing on Iran for Republican and Democratic members of the US Congress.’

2. State capitals (examples (195) and (196)):

(195) *Moskova'nın hareket planı dünyadaki ulaşım yollarını da köklü biçimde değiştirecek.*

‘**Moscow**’s action plan will fundamentally change transport routes around the world.’

(196) *N, yeni dönemde **Paris**’e karşı tutum değişikliğinin sinyallerini verdi.*

‘N indicated that in the new period [of the new president’s reign] the position [of the Algerian government] towards **Paris** will change.’

3. Country names (examples (197) and (198)):

(197) *Batılı gözlemciler göre bu hamle, **Rusya**’nın Kuzey Kutbu’ndan sonra Güney Kutbu’nda da daha agresif bir siyaset izleyeceğinin sinyali olabilir.*

‘Western observers say this move could be a signal that after the North Pole **Russia** will pursue a more aggressive policy at the South Pole.’

(198) ***İran**’ın elinde **ABD**’yi geri adım atmaya itecek ya da müşterilerini bu yaptırımları delmeyi sağlayacak çok fazla kartı bulunmuyor.*

‘**Iran** has few cards in its hands that could force **the US** to take a step back or convince its (Iran’s – author’s note) clients to violate these sanctions.’

### 3.2 HEADLINE OF MEDIA TEXT

The headline is an important structural component of any text and, above all, a media text, since news readers often confine themselves to reading only the headlines, and therefore the headlines should convey the news as fully as possible, but at the same time, vividly and concisely. Thus, the main functions performed by headlines (nominative, informative and advertising) directly influence their lexical peculiarities. It should be mentioned that the use of proper names, dates, numbers, abbreviations, borrowings and tropes in headlines does not differ from their use in the body of Turkish news media texts, and therefore is not studied more particularly.

#### 3.2.1 CLICHÉS

The clichéd nature of news headlines is manifested in the use of so-called “headline jargon”<sup>38</sup>, i.e., a small number of words frequently used in headlines. We analyzed the headline jargon used in Turkish news headlines and divided it into three functional and semantic groups:

<sup>38</sup> The term is used according to [Komissarov 1990: 120].



A. Neutral vocabulary performing the informative function: *açıklama* ‘statement’, *mesaj* ‘message’, *tepki* ‘reaction’, *iddia* ‘claim, statement’, *sorun* ‘issue, problem’, *gelişme* ‘development’, *dava* ‘claim, court case’, *soruşturma* ‘investigation’, *durum* ‘state, situation’, *yasak* ‘ban’, *gösterici* ‘demonstrator’, *protesto* ‘protest’, *anlaşma* ‘agreement’, *görüşme* ‘meeting, negotiations’, *zirve* ‘summit’, *rol* ‘role’, *karar* ‘decision’, etc. (examples (199) and (200)).

(199) *Madrid ve Barselona’da karşıt gösteriler*

‘**Opposition demonstrations** in Madrid and Barcelona’

(200) *Eski belediye başkanına silahlı saldırı*

‘**Armed attack** on former mayor’

B. Neutral vocabulary performing the persuasive function (attracting attention): *son dakika* ‘breaking news’, *flaş* ‘flash news’, *şok* ‘shock’ (examples (201) and (202)).

(201) *Son dakika: BM’den Libya açıklaması*

‘**Breaking news:** UN statement on Libya’

(202) *Son dakika... Dünya şokta! 28 yıldır görevde olan Cumhurbaşkanı istifa etti*

‘**Breaking news...** The world **is shocked!** The President, who has been in power for 28 years, resigns’

C. Emotional and evaluative vocabulary performing the persuasive function (attracting attention and framing<sup>39</sup>): *müjde* ‘good news’, *dehşet* ‘horror, nightmare’, *eleştiri* ‘criticism’, *itiraz* ‘objection’, *kavga* ‘quarrel’, *skandal* ‘scandal’, *suçlama* ‘accusation’ etc. (examples (203) and (204)).

(203) *Adalet Bakanı N’den M’a sert eleştiri!*

‘**Harsh criticism** of M from N!’

(204) *N’dan Kanal İstanbul itirazı!*

‘N’s **objections** to the Istanbul Canal!’

News agency materials utilize only the first type of vocabulary, since they are “characterized by the use of stylistically neutral linguistic means creating the impression of objectivity and factfulness of the text” [Lashchuk 2004: 10], while in newspaper materials all three types of vocabulary are observed, since each

<sup>39</sup> Framing is a “cognitive attitude, creating a framework for a situation. The frame sets boundaries, focuses attention, and highlights the picture as a whole or its details. <...> Via framing, a person is pushed to accept a certain point of view” [Odintsova 2012: 77].

periodical seeks to give its own assessment and characterization of the event described.

Also, the clichéd nature of headlines is manifested in the ways of introducing direct and indirect speech. Headlines often use direct speech, both with the indication of the author of the statement (example (205)) and without it (example (206)).

(205) *Avusturya Başbakanı N: Emekli bir subay için casusluk şüphesi var*  
‘Chancellor of Austria N: Retired officer suspected of espionage’

(206) *‘15 Temmuz ruhunu unutturmayacağız’*  
‘We will not let the spirit of July 15th be forgotten’

A quotation can form a single-affix *izafet* with the following noun referring to LSG “form of persuasion” (*iddia* ‘claim’, *çağrı* ‘call’, *uyarı* ‘warning’, etc.) (example (207)).

(207) *Independent Arabic’ten “N’i M rejiminden bir yetkili ele verdi” iddiası*

Independent	Arabic-ten	“...”	iddia-sı
Independent	Arabic-ABL	DS	claim-POSS3SG

‘Claim by Independent Arabic: N was reported by a civil servant of regime M’

In the analyzed Turkish news media texts, only isolated examples of indirect speech were found in headlines (examples (208) and (209)).

(208) *Çin’in Sincan bölgesinin ‘polis devleti’ne dönüştüğü iddiası*  
‘China says Xinjiang region has become a “police state” ’

(209) *CHP Konak İlçe Başkanı istifa edeceğini açıkladı*  
‘The head of the Konak district from the CHP said he would resign’

The widespread use of direct speech and the rare use of indirect speech in headlines can be explained by the conditions for creating media texts: quick news writing, mass production, as well as media character of the media text, manifested, in particular, in the letter limit on the length of headlines. Also, in order for the headline to fulfill its functions (nominative, informative and advertising), it must be short and informative, which makes direct speech more appropriate in it.

Examples of the use of direct and indirect speech within the same headline were not found.

### 3.2.2 EMOTIONALLY COLORED MEANS

In the headlines of Turkish news media texts, such emotionally colored lexical means as emotional and evaluative vocabulary (examples (210) and (211)), colloquial vocabulary (example (212))<sup>40</sup> and phraseological units (example (213)) can be used in order to give the headline an emotional connotation. Emotional and evaluative vocabulary is found in 2% of headlines, colloquial vocabulary – in 3% of headlines, phraseological units – in 2%.

(210) *Son dakika haberi... İdlib'e **kanlı saldırı!** Ölü sayısı 26'ya yükseldi*

'Breaking news... **Bloody attack** on Idlib! The death toll increased to 26'

(211) *Son dakika... **Sürpriz** görüşme sonrası N'dan açıklama*

'Breaking news... Statement by N after an **unexpected** meeting'

(212) *AKP'de kriz: Cumhurbaşkanı N **kapıyı gösterdi***

'Crisis in the AKP: President N **showed** [party members] **the door**'

(213) *CHP'de **kazan kaynıyor!***

'**A storm is brewing** in the CHP!'

An interesting observation regarding the use of emotionally colored means in headlines is made by V.I. Shakhovsky: "An essential mental characteristic of modern political discourse is the prevalence of negative emotions in it, which are expressed and evoked by texts. The voice of emotions with the negative semantics of their expression in political discourse is dominant and is actualized in diverse forms" [Shakhovsky 2008: 262]. This observation also applies to Turkish news media texts.

It is important to note that although the headlines may be filled with emotionally colored vocabulary, the body of news reports, as a rule, uses predominantly neutral lexical means. As an example, let us consider the headline and first paragraph of the body of a news report published first by "Sabah" and then duplicated by "Hürriyet" (example (214)).

(214) *N'nin **scandal** sözleri ortaya çıktı! 'M'i yenmeleri için onları desteklemeliyiz'*

<sup>40</sup> O. Kozan in her work "Russian and Turkish newspaper headlines in the framework of cultural linguistics" identifies lexemes, contractions (lexical and grammatical) and interjections as elements of colloquial speech that she discovered in Turkish newspaper headlines [Kozan 2014: 157]. It should be noted that the texts analyzed by O. Kozan include news of everyday life and analytical materials, in the headlines of which louder vocabulary is acceptable, this explains the fact that such elements as colloquial contractions and interjections were not found in the texts we analyzed.

*Amerika Birleşik Devletleri'nde şuanki başkan M'a rakip olan demokratların adayı N'dan **dikkat çeken** açıklamalarda bulundu. Bir toplantısında Türkiye Cumhurbaşkanı K'i hedef alan N, K'a karşı muhalifleri desteklemeleri gerektiğini savundu.*

'N's **scandalous** words published! "For them to defeat M, we must support them"

Democratic candidate N, who is a rival to the current President of the United States of America M, made an **attention-grabbing** statement. N, who had chosen Turkish President K as his target at the regular meeting, argued that they needed to support the opposition against K.'

## CONCLUSIONS FOR CHAPTER 3

The informative function and functional peculiarities of the Turkish news media text at the lexico-phraseological level are manifested as follows:

1. Turkish news media texts use all traditional lexico-phraseological means, identified by linguists as characteristic of the news media language: clichés, proper names, dates, numbers, abbreviations, references to sources, evaluative means (the latter only in headlines).

2. Body of media text:

A. Turkish news media texts are characterized by their pronounced clichéd nature; thus, they utilize two groups of clichés: structure-forming and text-forming. Structure-forming clichés include ways of introducing direct and indirect speech, references to the source of information, linking words and phrases. Text-forming clichés are divided into three types: phrases with clichéd nature of the highest degree; usually clichéd phrases; common collocations. All three types are represented by noun phrases, verb phrases and phrases with functional parts of speech.

B. Proper names in Turkish news media texts are used according to the rules of spelling, i.e. they can be written in accordance with the established form in the Turkish language, preserve the original spelling, or be written according to their Turkish pronunciation.

C. Turkish news media texts often use abbreviations, which are divided into local, borrowed and translated; abbreviations can add grammatical indicators.

D. Over the past 20 years, in Turkish news media texts there has been a decrease in the number of Arabic-Persian borrowings, while at the same time the number of Western European borrowings remains unchanged.

E. The most common trope in news media texts is metonymy, used to refer to the government or head of state through the names of the residence of the head of state, the capital, or the country itself.

3. Headline of media text:

A. The clichéd nature of headlines at the lexical level is manifested as follows:

1) The headlines use the so-called headline jargon, which is divided into three functional and semantic groups: neutral vocabulary performing the informative function; neutral vocabulary performing the persuasive function (attracting attention); emotional and evaluative vocabulary performing the persuasive function (attracting attention and framing);

2) The only structure-forming component of the headlines of Turkish news media texts is direct and indirect speech. Direct speech is often used in headlines, but examples of indirect speech are rare. This phenomenon is explained by the conditions for creating media texts: quick news writing, mass production, as well as media character of the media text, manifested, in particular, in the letter limit on the length of headlines.

B. In the headlines of Turkish news media texts, such emotionally colored lexical means as emotional and evaluative vocabulary, colloquial vocabulary and phraseological units can be utilized in order to give the headline an emotional connotation.

C. The headline of news media texts can be emotionally colored, while at the same time their body includes predominantly neutral lexical means.

4. The majority of the linguistic means used at the lexico-phraseological level are aimed at the maximal facilitation of the reader's perception of the news report.

Thus, at the lexical level the clichéd nature of Turkish news media texts is observed, which is manifested in the use of structure-forming, text-forming clichés in the body of media text and the headline jargon in headlines.

## CHAPTER 4. PUNCTUATION PECULIARITIES OF TURKISH NEWS MEDIA TEXTS<sup>41</sup>

Turkish news media texts, when placing all punctuation marks, follow the fundamental punctuation rules of the Turkish language<sup>42</sup>. However, examples of the use of commas, single quotation marks and, in isolated cases, semicolons in positions that are not specified in authoritative sources on Turkish punctuation or that contradict the prescribed rules are also regularly observed. This phenomenon can be explained by the fact that in Turkish news media texts complex sentences, simple sentences extended by several secondary parts, etc. are widely used, and the placement of punctuation marks that do not comply with punctuation rules allows of easier perception and increased readability of the news report.

This chapter analyzes the frequent use of punctuation marks in Turkish news media texts. The chapter does not study the placement of those marks (for example, dashes, hyphens, apostrophes, etc.), the use of which in Turkish news media texts is no different from their use in any other styles and types of texts.

### 4.1 BODY OF MEDIA TEXT

#### 4.1.1 FULL STOP, QUESTION MARK AND EXCLAMATION MARK

In Turkish news media texts, the full stop is one of the most common punctuation marks, since in the body of news reports, sentences always end with this punctuation mark, as demonstrated by almost all the examples given in this dissertation.

The full stop also indicates an ordinal number (example (215)).

(215) *Böylece N, ABD tarihinde Senato'da aklanan 3. başkan oldu.*

‘This way N became **the third** president in US history to be acquitted in the Senate.’

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<sup>41</sup> In this chapter of the dissertation the following publications, which were written by the author personally and reflect the main results, statements and conclusions of the study, were used: Alekseeva O.A. Punctuation marks in Turkish news media text // *Turkic languages and literatures in historical perspective*. – Moscow, 2022. – P. 41–51.

<sup>42</sup> For Turkish punctuation rules, see [TDK Yazım Kılavuzu 2014], [TDK Yazım Kuralları], [Shcheka 2007], [Shtanov 2010].

Such a functional peculiarity of news materials as neutrality excludes the use of question and exclamation marks in the body of Turkish news media texts, therefore, they are found only in direct speech.

#### 4.1.2 QUOTATION MARKS

Turkish news media texts utilize both double and single quotation marks.

Double quotation marks are used to indicate names (example (216)), partial and full quotes (examples (217) and (218) respectively). It should be noted that in Turkish the quotation marks are “ ”, not « ».

(216) *Libya 2010’da günlük 1,6 milyon varil petrol üretirken, “Arap Baharı” adı verilen sürecin ardından yaşanan istikrarsızlık nedeniyle bu oran giderek düşmüştü.*

‘Although Libya produced 1.6 million barrels of oil per day in 2010, this figure has gradually declined due to instability following the process called the “Arab Spring”.’

(217) *Filipinler Devlet Başkanı N’nin Çin’e yaptığı ve “başarılı” olarak nitelediği ziyaretinden bu yana iki ülke arasındaki ilişkilerde sakinlik hakim.*

‘Following Philippine President N’s visit to China, which he described as “successful”, relations between the two countries have been calm so far.’

(218) *ABD Dışişleri Bakanı N, yaptığı açıklamada, “Çin’in Güney Çin Denizi’ne erişimini engellemeliyiz.” dedi.*

‘“We must block China’s access to the South China Sea,” said US Secretary of State N in his speech.’

If direct speech ends with an exclamation mark, question mark or full stop, these marks are placed before the closing double quotation marks (example (219)).

(219) *N, İran ile muhtemel bir savaşa ilişkin “Bu tam bir felaket olur. Nihayetsiz savaşlar arzu eden Ulusal Güvenlik Danışmanı M’i durdurmalıyız.” ifadelerini kullandı.*

‘“It will be a real disaster. We must stop National Security Advisor M, who wants to wage endless wars,” said N regarding a possible war with Iran.’

Single quotation marks are used when it is necessary to place quotation marks within a sentence that is already in quotation marks (example (220)).

(220) *N, “M, FETÖ’cü yapılanmaya ‘bilerek isteyerek yardımcı olmak’ suçundan mahkûm olmuş birisidir” diyerek tepki gösterdi.*

‘“M is a person convicted of ‘conscious and voluntary assistance’ to the FETO structure,” responded N.’



Also, single quotation marks can indicate names (example (221)) and partial quotes (example (222)), however, these cases of using single quotation marks are not included in the punctuation rules of the Turkish language [TDK Yazım Kılavuzu 2014: 46]. For these purposes, in Turkish news media texts double quotation marks are used much more often (examples (216) and (217)).

- (221) *Dünya Sağlık Örgütü (DSÖ), koronavirüsü salgınına ilişkin son açıklamasında Türkiye'nin adını 'Avrupa'da vaka sayılarının hâlâ yükseldiği ülkeler' arasında gösterdi.*  
 'The World Health Organization (WHO) in its latest statement regarding the coronavirus epidemic included Turkey in its list of "countries in Europe where the number of infections continues to rise".'
- (222) *N yaşananların Türkiye açısından 'adil olmadığını' söylemişti.*  
 'N stated that what is happening is "unfair" for Turkey.'

#### 4.1.3 BRACKETS, COLON, ELLIPSIS

Brackets in the body of Turkish news items are used to introduce abbreviations (example (223)) and explanations (example (224)).

- (223) *Lübnan **Birleşmiş Milletlerdeki (BM)** temsilcisine İsrail'in Güney Lübnan sınırına yapmaya başladığı beton duvardan dolayı şikayette bulunmasını istedi.*  
 'Lebanon wanted to lodge a complaint with its representative at **the United Nations (UN)** over the concrete wall that Israel has begun building on the border with southern Lebanon.'
- (224) *N, "**Başkan (Trump)**, Washington'a geldiği zaman **ona (Erdoğan'a)** bunu çok açık bir şekilde söyleyecek" ifadelerini kullandı.*  
 ' "**The President (Trump)** will tell **him (Erdogan)** this in a very open manner upon his arrival in Washington," said N.'

The colon in the body of Turkish news items is used only to introduce direct speech after the demonstrative pronoun *şu* and the adverb *şöyle* (example (225)).

- (225) *Savaşın durdurulma ihtimali olduğunu vurgulayan N, **şu** ifadeleri kullandı: "<...>"*  
 'N emphasized that there is a possibility of stopping the war, and stated **the following**: "<...>".'

In the Turkish news materials we analyzed, ellipsis is not used in the body of Turkish news items.

#### 4.1.4 COMMA

Despite the existing detailed rules for placing commas [TDK Yazım Kılavuzu 2014: 35–38], in Turkish news media texts some of these rules are regularly violated.

Standard cases of using commas in the body of Turkish news media texts include:

1. Separating homogeneous parts (example (226)).

(226) *Adreslerde yapılan aramalarda, 1850 liter etil alkol, 100 liter gliserin yağı, 60 liter izopropil alkol, 40 liter koku esansı ve konsantresi ile 1200 sahte etiket bulundu.*

‘During the searches at the addresses, 1,850 liters of ethyl alcohol, 100 liters of glycerin oil, 60 liters of isopropyl alcohol, 40 liters of perfume essence and perfume concentrate and 1,200 counterfeit labels were discovered.’

2. Identifying the subject of the main (example (227)) and subordinate (example (228)) clauses.

(227) *N, Katar’a yılın 9 ayında yapılan ihracatın 707 milyon dolara ulaştığını belirtti.*

‘N said exports to Qatar totaled \$707 million for the nine months of the year.’

(228) *N, ABD’nin teklifinin, M hükümetinin Venezuela’ya müdahale etmeye yönelik ilgisinin kanıtı olduğuna dikkati çekerek, “<...>” şeklinde konuştu.*

‘N emphasized that **the US proposal** is proof that the government of M is interested in interfering in the affairs of Venezuela, and noted: “<...>”.’

3. Highlighting linking words and phrases (examples (229) and (230)) and references to the source of information (examples (231) and (232)).

(229) *Öte yandan, N, M’nin yakınlarına başsağlığı dileklerini ilettiler.*

‘**On the other hand**, N expressed his condolences to M’s loved ones.’

(230) *ABD Savunma Bakanı ayrıca, Suriye’nin kuzeyinden Irak’a nakledilecek bin civarındaki Amerikan askerinin burada bir süre kaldıktan sonra ABD’ye döneceğini de açıkladı.*

‘The US Secretary of Defense **also** said that about a thousand US soldiers who will be transferred from northern Syria to Iraq will return to the US after some time.’

(231) *Diplomatik kaynaklardan edinilen bilgiye göre, N Finlandiyalı mevkidaşı M ile telefon görüşmesi gerçekleştirdi.*

‘**According to information received from diplomatic sources**, N held telephone talks with his Finnish counterpart M.’

(232) *Açıklamada*, “<...>” değerlendirilmesinde bulunuldu.

‘The statement said: “<...>”.’

However, in Turkish news media texts, rule No. 3 may be violated: commas are not used with linking words and phrases in 50% of cases (examples (233) and (234)), with references to the source of information – in 27%<sup>43</sup> (example (235)).

(233) *Öte yandan aynı raporun İsrail bölümünde Gazze Şeridi ve Batı Şeria ile ilgili ifadelerde de “işgal edilmiş” ya da “işgal altındaki” gibi ifadelere hiç yer verilmemesi de dikkat çektii.*

‘On the other hand, it is noteworthy that in the section on Israel from the same report, expressions such as “occupied” or “under occupation” were not used in statements about the Gaza Strip and the West Bank.’

(234) *N ayrıca ilk yurt dışı ziyaretini bir Arap ülkesine büyük ihtimalle de Körfez ülkelerinden birine yapacağını sözlerine ekledi.*

‘N also added that he will make his first foreign visit to an Arab country, most likely to one of the [Persian] Gulf countries.’

(235) *Elysee Sarayı’ndan yapılan açıklamaya göre N, Saray’da M ile görüştü.*

‘According to the Elysée Palace, N held a meeting with M at the palace.’

Cases of violation of the rules for using commas in the body of Turkish news media texts include:

1. Identifying adverbial participles and adverbial participial phrases (examples (236) and (237)), mainly before direct speech (example (238)).

(236) *Bazı göstericiler öldürülenlerin fotoğraflarını ellerinde tutarken, bir grup da can yelekleri taşıyarak Avrupa’nın mülteci politikasını protesto etti.*

Bazı	gösterici-ler	...	tut-ar-ken,	bir	grup=da
Some	demonstrator-PL	...	hold-AOR-AP2,	one	group=but
can	yelek-ler-i		taşı-yarak	...	protesto et-ti
life	vest-PL-POSS3SG		carry-AP1	...	protest AUX-PST

‘Some demonstrators held photographs of those killed, while another group, carrying life vests, protested against European migration policies.’

(237) *CHP üyeleri, Kanal İstanbul Projesi’nin kente uygun olmadığını öne sürerek, ret oyu vereceklerini ifade etti.*

<sup>43</sup> It is interesting to note that if the word *açıklamada* ‘in the statement’ and derivative phrases like *yaptığı açıklamada* ‘in one’s statement’, *yapılan açıklamada* ‘in the statement made’ are used as a reference to the source of information, in almost 100% of cases they are separated by a comma.

CHP	üye-ler-i	...	ön-e	sür-erek,
CHP	member-PL-POSS3SG	...	front-DAT	lead-AP1,
...	ifade	et-ti		
...	statement	AUX-PST		

‘Members of the CHP, **arguing** that the city does not need the Istanbul Canal project, said they would vote against it.’

- (238) *Devlet Başkanı N, Venezuela'nın egemenliğini her zaman savunacağına vurgu yaparak, “<...>” şeklinde konuştu.*

Devlet	Başkan-ı	N	...	vurgu	yap-arak,
State	Head-POSS3SG	N	...	emphasis	make-AP1,
...	konuş-tu				
...	talk-PST				

‘President N **stressed** that he will always defend the sovereignty of Venezuela, and stated: “<...>”.’

This use of commas is a violation of the punctuation rules of the Turkish language, according to which a comma is not placed after a single adverbial participle or adverbial participial phrase, but can be used when separating two or more adverbial participles and adverbial participial phrases [TDK Yazım Kılavuzu 2014: 37]. It is interesting to note that in relation to the most common adverbial participle in Turkish news media texts -ArAk, violation of the rule, i.e. placing a comma, occurs in 32.5% of sentences, and in relation to the next most common adverbial participle -ken – in 67% of sentences.

2. Highlighting individual parts of sentence or individual syntagmas (examples (239), (240) and (241)). Such a placement is utilized to facilitate perception, since Turkish news media texts often have sentences with many secondary parts. This use is not regulated by the rules of punctuation of the Turkish language.

- (239) *N'ye, Vali M, Belediye Başkanı K ve AK Parti Diyarbakır Milletvekili L da eşlik etti.*

N-ye,	Vali	M	...	eşlik	et-ti
N-DAT,	governor	M	...	company	AUX-PST

‘N was accompanied by Governor M, Mayor K and AKP MP from Diyarbakir L.’

- (240) *Senato'da oylamada, yeni tanıkların dinlenebilmesi için Demokratlar dört Cumhuriyetçi senatörden destek almayı umuyordu. Ancak oylamada sadece iki Cumhuriyetçi senatörün Demokratlar'la aynı safta yer almasıyla, yeni tanıklarının dinlenmesinin önü kapandı.*

Senato-da oylama-da, ...

Senate-LOC vote-LOC, ...

... iki Cumhuriyetçi senatör-ün ... yer al-ma-sı-yla, ...

... two republican senators-GEN ... place take-VN1-POSS3SG-with, ...

'In the Senate **vote** to hear new witnesses, Democrats hoped to gain the support of four Republican senators. However, **since** only two Republican senators **shared** the Democratic view during the vote, this ruled out the possibility of hearing new witnesses.'

- (241) *İstanbul Büyükşehir Belediye Meclisi'nde, Kanal İstanbul'un çevresinde yeni yerleşim alanının planlamasına ilişkin, protokol imzalanması teklifi kabul edildi.*

... yeni yerleşim alan-ı-nın

... new settlement space-POSS3SG-GEN

planlama-sı-na ilişkin,

planning-POSS3SG-DAT regarding,

protokol imzala-n-ma-sı teklif-i

protocol sign-PASS-VN1-POSS3SG proposal-POSS3SG

kabul ed-il-di

acceptance AUX-PST

'The Istanbul Municipal Council adopted a proposal to sign the protocol **on planning** a new settlement in the area of the Istanbul Canal.'

Judging by the prevalence of these cases of non-compliance with the punctuation rules, we can conclude that these violations are not perceived by the editors of Turkish news outlets and in general by Turkish native speakers as punctuation errors. At the same time, it is interesting to note that the violations of punctuation rules that we identified (separating adverbial participles and adverbial participial phrases, individual parts of sentence and syntagmas with commas) are also observed in Turkish news materials published in 2000, i.e. more than 20 years ago<sup>44</sup>. Thus, the indicated cases of using commas can be attributed to the constant features of Turkish news media texts.

<sup>44</sup> For more information about problems in Turkish punctuation rules, see [Sülükçü 2018].

#### 4.1.5 SEMICOLON

Semicolons in the body of Turkish news media texts can be used to identify the subject (example (242)).

- (242) *Oylamada N'nin azledilebilmesi için **üçte iki çoğunluk**; yani 67 senatörün oyu gerekiyor.*  
 'A **two-thirds majority**, or 67 senators, is needed to impeach N in a vote.'

Also, semicolons can separate homogeneous predicates in a simple sentence (example (243)) and parts of a conjunctionless complex sentence (example (244)).

- (243) *DSÖ açıklamasında, son dönemdeki [koronavirüs] vakaların yüzde 90'ının Avrupa ve ABD'den bildirildiği **belirtili**; "... " **denildi**.*

'The WHO statement **indicated** that 90% of reported cases of [coronavirus] infection recently have come from Europe and the United States, and also **said**: "...'

- (244) *İstanbul seçimlerine yönelik itiraz süreci 36 gündür **tamamlanamadı**; YSK kesin kararını **vermedi**.*

'The process of appealing the [mayoral] election results in Istanbul **was not completed** within 36 days, and the Supreme Election Council **has not made** a final decision.'

Semicolons, like commas, can highlight references to sources of information (example (245)) and individual parts of sentence and syntagmas that facilitates the perception of the text (example (246)).

- (245) ***Sözcü'den N'in haberine göre**; M avukatı aracılığıyla İstanbul Cumhuriyet Başsavcılığı'na dilekçe vererek, "hakaret" suçlamasıyla şikayetçi oldu.*

'**According to N from the Sözcü outlet**, M, through his lawyer, filed a petition to the Istanbul prosecutor's office complaining of "insult".'

- (246) ***Kabul edilen yasa ile**; yeni tip koronavirüs salgını nedeniyle açık ceza infaz kurumlarında bulunan hükümlüler, 31 Mayıs 2020'ye kadar izinli sayılacak.*

'**According to the adopted law**, due to the epidemic of a new type of coronavirus, convicts serving sentences in open correctional institutions will be considered on leave until May 31, 2020.'

Both usages (examples (245) and (246)) are only isolated cases and are not prescribed in the Turkish punctuation rules. We were unable to identify a pattern in the choice of a comma or semicolon in the examples considered, however, it can be assumed that the choice depends on the individual writing style of the author of the news item.

## 4.2 HEADLINE OF MEDIA TEXT

### 4.2.1 FULL STOP, QUESTION MARK AND EXCLAMATION MARK

In the headlines of Turkish news media texts, the full stop indicates an ordinal number (example (247)); it is not used to complete a sentence.

(247) *Porto Rikolular ABD'nin 51. eyaleti olmayı seçti*

'Puerto Ricans vote to become 51st US state'

The exclamation mark is used in headlines that are exclamatory sentences (example (248)), often in combination with lexical means – in exclamations with the words *son dakika* 'breaking news', *şok* 'shock', *flaş* 'flash news', preceding the main idea of the headline (example (249)).

(248) *Son dakika haberi: ABD medyası duyurdu! ABD ile Taliban arasında 7 günlük ateşkes*

'Breaking news: US media announced! Seven-day ceasefire between US and the Taliban (included in the list of organizations designated as terrorist in the Russian Federation<sup>45</sup> – author's note)'

(249) *N'den flaş açıklama! 'Türkiye olmasaydı başaramazdık'*

'**Emergency statement from N!** "If it weren't for Turkey, we wouldn't have managed it" '

The question mark is used in headlines (example (250)), as well as subheadlines (example (251)), which are interrogative sentences:

(250) *İstanbul seçiminde seçmen listeleri değişecek mi?*

'Will the list of electors change in the Istanbul elections?'

(251) *Körfezde ne oluyor?*

'What's happening in the [Persian] Gulf?'

Exclamation marks and question marks are the most frequent punctuation marks in the headlines of Turkish news media texts, which is explained by the advertising function of the headlines: big exclamations and questions conveyed by these punctuation marks, respectively, draw attention to the news report.

It should be noted that the placement of exclamation marks and question marks in headlines is a feature of newspaper materials, while in the headlines of

<sup>45</sup> See URL: <http://www.fsb.ru/fsb/npd/terror.htm> (access date: 18.10.2024).

news agencies these punctuation means are not utilized. News agency materials “are characterized by the use of stylistically neutral linguistic means creating the impression of objectivity and factfulness of the text” [Lashchuk 2004: 10], while newspaper materials can utilize various means of expression, since each periodical seeks to give its own assessment and characterization of the event described.

#### 4.2.2 QUOTATION MARKS

In the headlines of Turkish news media texts, single quotation marks are used to format quotations (example (252)).

(252) *‘Türkiye’ye karşı karar alırsanız karşılık veririz’*

‘“If you decide against Turkey, we will take the necessary measures”’

It should be noted that in English news headlines, quotes are also formatted with single quotation marks, which is a peculiarity of the media language [Chicago Manual of Style Online].

In cases when the quote forms a single-affix *izafet* with the following noun from the LSG “form of persuasion” (*iddia* ‘claim’, *çağrı* ‘call’, *uyarı* ‘warning’, etc.), quotation marks can either be used (example (253)) or not used (example (254)).

(253) *BM’den ‘Yemen’de Kovid-19 hızla yayılıyor’ uyarısı*

‘Warning from the UN: “COVID-19 is spreading rapidly in Yemen”’

(254) *Taliban’dan ABD ile anlaşmıştıkt iddiası*

‘Taliban’s (included in the list of organizations designated as terrorist in the Russian Federation<sup>46</sup> – author’s note) **Claim: We have reached an agreement with the US**’

#### 4.2.3 COLON, ELLIPSIS, BRACKETS

In headlines, the colon is used to indicate cause-and-effect relation (example (255)), explanation (example (256)) and after lexical means such as *son dakika* ‘breaking news’, *şok* ‘shock’, *flaş* ‘flash news’, etc. (example (257)).

(255) *ABD’de ilkokulda silahlı saldırı: 2 ölü*

‘Armed attack at US elementary school: 2 dead’

<sup>46</sup> See URL: <http://www.fsb.ru/fsb/npd/terror.htm> (access date: 18.10.2024).



(256) *Liste açıklandı: AB Türkiye'ye dış sınırlarını açmayacak*

'List announced: EU will not open external borders to Turkey'

(257) *N'dan flaş karar: Hepsini durdurdu*

'Emergency decision N: He stopped everything'

Ellipsis in headlines is used to complete a sentence (example (258)) and after lexical means such as *son dakika* 'breaking news', *şok* 'shock', *flaş* 'breaking news', etc. (example (259)).

(258) *Son dakika: Büyük kaos yaşandı...*

'Breaking news: Chaos has occurred...'

(259) *Son dakika... Saadet Partisi genel merkez binası için flaş gelişme*

'Breaking news... An emergency situation for the central office of the Felicity Party'

It is important to note that ellipses are a feature of newspaper headlines; ellipses are not used in news agency materials.

As a rule, brackets are not utilized in headlines of Turkish news media texts.

#### 4.2.4 COMMA AND SEMICOLON

In headlines, commas can be used to identify the subject (example (260)), although it is not typical of headlines to use simple sentences with many secondary parts and complex sentences (see 2.2.1 Syntactic structure of headlines).

(260) *ABD, artık bunu konuşuyor: N'i ve M'i durdurmalıyız*

'The US is already saying: We must stop N and M'

Examples of using semicolons in the headlines of Turkish news media texts were not found.

## CONCLUSIONS FOR CHAPTER 4

1. In the vast majority of cases when placing punctuation marks Turkish news media texts comply with the punctuation rules of the Turkish language.

2. In Turkish news materials, examples of violation of the Turkish punctuation rules are regularly observed in placing commas, single quotation marks and semicolons: identifying adverbial participles and adverbial participial phrases and separating individual parts of sentence or syntagmas with commas; formatting direct speech with single quotation marks, and indicating parentheses (linking words and phrases and references to the source of information) with semicolons. This phenomenon can be explained by the fact that complex sentences, sentences with many secondary parts, etc. are widely used in Turkish news media texts, and the cases of non-compliance with the punctuation rules allow of easier perception and also increase the readability of news items.

3. The punctuation of the body and the headline of Turkish news media texts varies significantly.

4. The rules of the Turkish punctuation still do not reflect the changes in the use of punctuation marks that have become firmly established in written language over the past 20 years.

## CONCLUSION

As a result of the conducted analysis, the following conclusions were made:

1. The Turkish news media texts analyzed in this study belong to the written information genre of a news item of the newspaper style, therefore their leading function is the informative function. The leading function, functional characteristics and extralinguistic factors directly influence the choice of linguistic means, which, in turn, shape the stylistic image of the media text.

2. The conducted analysis demonstrates the clichéd nature of Turkish news media texts both at the grammatical and lexical level. This characteristic of Turkish news media texts corresponds to the leading informative function: clichés facilitate and speed up the reader's perception of information.

3. At the grammatical level, the functional characteristics of Turkish news media texts are manifested in the use of linguistic means that impart neutrality to and depersonalize news items.

4. A typical sentence in Turkish news media texts fits the model "one subject + one predicate in the finite form of the verb".

5. In Turkish news media texts, neutral grammatical and lexical means prevail over emotionally colored ones, i.e., the persuasive function is poorly expressed.

6. In the body, Turkish news media texts use all traditional lexico-phraseological means, identified by linguists as characteristic of the news media language: clichés, proper names, dates, numbers, abbreviations, references to sources.

7. In the headlines, Turkish news reports, in addition to the linguistic means used in the body, also utilize evaluative and emotionally colored linguistic means (emotional and evaluative vocabulary, colloquial vocabulary and phraseological units), which give the headline an emotional connotation, and, thus, actualize the advertising function of the headlines.

8. Turkish news media texts are formatted with punctuation marks such as full stops, question and exclamation marks, double and single quotes, brackets,

colons and ellipses, commas and semicolons. In the vast majority of cases when placing punctuation marks Turkish news media texts comply with the punctuation rules of the Turkish language, however, cases of violation of the Turkish punctuation rules are regularly observed in placing commas, single quotation marks and semicolons; these violations are aimed at facilitating the perception and increasing the readability of news items.

9. At all three levels (grammatical, lexical and punctuation), a significant difference between the body and the headline of Turkish news media texts is observed, which is explained by the functions of the media text: the linguistic peculiarities of the body of news items are primarily influenced by the informative function, while the peculiarities of the headline, along with the informative function, are also influenced by the advertising function.

Thus, the undertaken study has identified a number of common features that are typical of the Turkish news media text and are linguistic expressions of its functional characteristics, which allows us to develop a comprehensive view of the linguistic image of the modern Turkish newspaper style as a whole. The dissertation makes a certain contribution to the study of the functional stylistics of the Turkish language, and due to the fact that currently the media language is the representative of the literary language and has a direct impact on its development, the results obtained can be extrapolated to the modern Turkish literary language and allow us to characterize its modern state.

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