



Thoughts About the Complement Clause Subject Being Assigned with Genitive Case in Old Turkic (Orkhun and Uighur) I*

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Abstract

In this study, it will be analyzed that the inner clause subject is assigned with genitive case in Old Turkic, which is the first period of Turkish language. In Modern Turkish, the assignment of inner clause subject is made by the head modifier, whereas it is made by the head determiner in Dagur and Modern Uigur. According to this classification made by Miyagawa (2008), it will be analyzed in this study whether Old Turkic is a C-licensing or a D-licensing language. Furthermore, the state of the inner clause subject being assigned with genitive case in Old Turkic will be compared with genitive case assignments in Modern Turkish, Old Anatolian Turkish, and Modern Uigur.

Keywords: Old Turkic, genitive case, case assignment, C-licensing, D-licensing.

Eski Türkçede İçcümlelerin Öznesinin Genitif Durum ile Yüklenebilirliği Üzerine Düşünceler I

Özet

Bu çalışmada Türkçenin ilk evresi olan Eski Türkçede iç cümlelerin öznesinin genitif durum ile yetkilendirilmesi işlenecektir. Türkiye Türkçesinde iç cümle öznesinin genitif durumla yetkilendirilmesi tümleyici başı tarafından, Dagur ve Modern Uygurcada ise ana cümledeki belirleyici başı tarafından gerçekleşmektedir. Miyagawa (2008) tarafından yapılan bu sınıflandırmaya göre Eski Türkçenin bu sınıflandırılmaya göre Tüm-yetkilendirilen bir dil mi yoksa Bel-yetkilendirilen bir dil mi olduğu bu çalışmada incelenecektir. Ayrıca Eski Türkçede iç cümle öznesinin genitif durum ile yetkilendirilmesi durumu Türkiye Türkçesi, Eski Anadolu Türkçesi ve Modern Uygurcadaki genitif durum yetkilendirilmesiyle karşılaştırılacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Eski Türkçe, genitif durum, durum yükleme, tüm-yetkilendirme, bel-yetkilendirme.

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Introduction

It is indicated by some researchers that in Western and Eastern groups of Turkish language there is genitive case assignment, but this process of assignment is made in different ways. Starting from this, in this article, first it will be tried to be explained with examples whether the subject of complement clause is assigned with genitive case or not; and if there is assignment, which affixes it is done with in Old Turkic.

In Modern Turkish, the subject of complement clause is assigned as a result of that the complement clause predicate, which takes morphemes –DİK, -AcAk, and –mA, takes a possessive suffix compatible with the subject of complement clause as seen below.

(1)

Ben senin okula gittiğini düşünmüştüm.

Ben+NOM sen+GEN okul+DAT GİT-NOML+2 SG POSS düşün-PERF-Past-1 SG

[I thought you went to school.]

(2)

Mustafa Esat'ın geleceğini söyledi.

Mustafa+NOM Esat+GEN gel-NOML+3SG POSS+PN+ACC söyle-PAST 3 SG

[Mustafa said Esat would come.]

(3)

Öğretmen öğrencilerin ödevlerini yapmamalarına çok kızdı.

Öğretmen+NOM öğrenci+PUL+GEN ödev+PUL+3PL POSS+PN+ACC yap-NOML+NEG+3 PUL POSS+PN+DAT çok kız-PAST 3SG

[The teacher got very angry that the students didn't do their homeworks.]

In examples numbered (1), (2) and (3), the subjects of complement clauses *sen*, *Esat* and *öğrenciler* were made nouns, became compatible with the complement clause predicate with coherent possessive suffix; and as a result of this compatibility, they acquired genitive case. About the complement clause assigned with genitive case in Turkish, there are various studies in literature. Unlike Aygen¹, Kornfilt² and Ulutaş³ argue that in Turkish, the subject of the complement

1 For detailed information please look Gülşat Aygen, *Finiteness, Case and Clausal Architecture*, Unpublished PhD, Harvard University, 2002.

2 For detailed information please look Jaklin Kornfilt, *Case Marking, Agreement and Empty Categories in Turkish*, Unpublished PhD, Harvard University, 1984.

3 For detailed information please look Süleyman Ulutaş, "Feature Inheritance and Subject Case in Turkish", *The International Conference on Turkish Linguistics XIV*, 2008.

clause is assigned by C⁰. As indicated above, the subject of the complement clause is assigned with genitive case as a result of the agreement provided by putting a possessive suffix between the subject of complement clause and nominalized predicate.

Aygen states that the genitive case seen in the examples below are assigned by external N-head. In other words, it is seen that Aygen offers for Turkish and other Turkish languages the GA-NO⁴ transformation offered for Japanese:

(4)

Ben- [Ali-nin cam-ı kır-dığ-ı zaman]ı bil-iyor-du-m.⁵

Ben+NOM Ali+GEN cam+ACC kır-NOML+3 SG POSS zaman+ACC bil-
PROG-PAST-1 SG

[I knew when Ali Broke the glass.]

Aygen, also studying the languages like English, Spanish, and Japanese, points out that these determinations are valid for languages other than Turkish, as well. Aygen⁶ stresses that the redefinition of finiteness made for Turkish is also valid for languages in which subjective case takes a mode (Arabic and Navajo), which do not take time morphemes but only give place to epistemic modulation (Native American Languages), and which have infinitive subjective case (Spanish, Italian).

In contrast with Aygen's explanations, Ulutaş⁷ states that the morphological evidences behind the nominalization in nominalized complement clauses are not clear. Moreover, Ulutaş opposes Aygen's idea that the subjects in nominalized complement clauses in genitive case is assigned with external N-head and states clearly why the same external N-head vanishes although it has the same morphology such as –DIK and Possessive Congruence in clause predicate in extension sentences. Against this assertion, Ulutaş supports that what provides the genitive case in structures mentioned is external n head, instead of external N-head. For us, the external N-head put forward by Aygen⁸ does not seem very correct since in Turkish, properties of agreement are on a nominalized predicate and there is no need again for a zero noun which has properties of agreement.

4 For detailed information please look Shigeru Miyagawa, "Case-Checking and Minimal Link Condition", In: Philips, C. (Ed.), *MIT Working Papers in Linguistics 19: Papers on Case and Agreement II*, MITWPL Cambridge, 1993, pp. 213-254.; Masao Ochi, "Move F and ga/no Conversion in Japanese", *Journal of East Asian Linguistics*, Vol. 10, 2001, pp. 247-286.

5 Aygen, op.cit., p. 194-195.

6 Aygen, op.cit., p. 241.

7 Ulutaş, opt.cit., p. 142-143.

8 Aygen, p. 241.

(5)

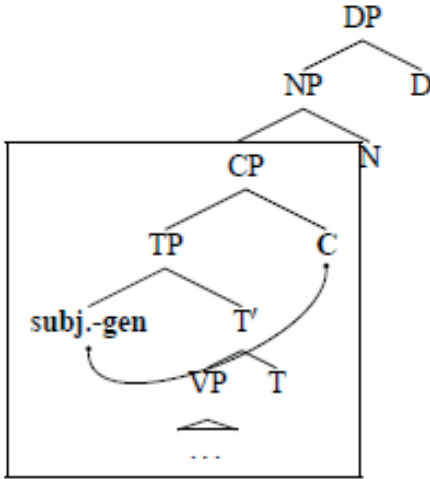
Senin geldiğini tahmin ettim.

Sen+GEN gel-NOML-2 SG+ACC tahmin et-PAT-1 SG

(I guessed you'd come)

As it is seen in (5), the noun becomes an option in case it is needed. Miyagawa⁹ states these two cases as C-licensing and D-licensing. Both assignments can be shown in this way in the tree diagram. Assignment of complement clause sentence with genitive case appears not only in Turkish, but in other languages in Altaic languages, as well. Miyagawa¹⁰ mentions there are two different genitive case assignments in Altaic languages.

(5) a. C-licensing



b. D-licensing

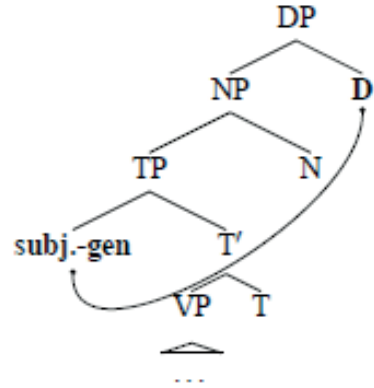


Figure 1: C-licensing and D-licensing¹¹

There is Tüm-Assignment category in Turkish. As it is seen in the tree diagram, genitive case assignment happens in complement clause. In other words, the complement clause subject and its predicate nominalized with morphemes –DİK, –AcAk, and –mA has a relationship of agreement and in consequence of this agreement, the complement clause subject is assigned with genitive case.

9 Shigeru Miyagawa, "Genitive Subjects in Altaic", *Proceedings of the Workshop on Altaic Linguistics 4*, MIT Working Papers in Linguistics, 2008, p. 215- 216.

10 ibid

11 Alya Asarina and Jeremy Hartman, *Genitive Subject Licensing in Uyghur Subordinate Clauses*, *WAFL* 7, October 29-31, 2010, p. 3.

In other languages such as Uigur which are included in the other group, the complement clause subject has agreement with the noun head out of the complement clause and as a result of this agreement; the complement clause subject is assigned with genitive case.¹²

(6)

[Ötkür-nuñ tamaq ji-gen-(liq)] iřaret-i muhim¹³

Ötkür-Gen tamaq ji-NOML-(LIQ) iřaret- 3 SG POSS muhim.

[The sign that Ötkür has eaten is significant.]

(7)

[Ötkür-nuñ oqu-Gan] kitav-i uzun¹⁴

Ötkür-GEN oqu-NOML kitav-3 SG POSS uzun

[The book Ötkür is reading/has read is long.]

When the examples above, which were taken from Modern Uigur, are analyzed, the complement clause subject has agreement with the possessive suffix added to noun head out of the complement clause. This mechanism enables the complement clause subject to be assigned with genitive case. According to Chomsky¹⁵, phi-properties exist in phase period. As C and D are early phases, phi-properties which help to create agreement are distributed to the sentence by these two early phases.¹⁶

According to Miyagawa¹⁷, in Turkish and other languages, genitive case assignment is obligatory whereas in Japanese it is optional.

Genitive Case Licensing in Old Turkic

When we analyze the subject position in Old Turkic, it is seen that the genitive case of the complement clause subject is not made with –Dik morpheme¹⁸. It is observed that in compound sentences done with this morpheme, the complement clause subject is assigned with nominative case instead of genitive case and a possessive suffix which is coherent with the subject is added to the end of the morpheme.

12 Alya Asarina and Jeremy Hartman, opt.cit., p. 3.

13 ibid

14 ibid

15 For detailed information please look Noam Chomsky, *On Phases*, Cambridge, MIT Press, 2005.

16 Miyagawa, p. 216.

17 ibid

18 Kemal Eraslan, *Eski Türkçede İsim-Fiiller*, İstanbul, İstanbul Üniversitesi Edebiyat Fakültesi Yayınları No. 2731, 1980, s. 72.

(8)

Eçim kagan kamaşag boltukında bodun ilig ikengü boltukında izgil budun birle süngüşdümüz.¹⁹

Eçim kagan kamaşag bol-NOML+3 SG POSS+PN+DAT budun il+ACC ikengü bol-NOML+3 SG POSS+PN+DAT İzgil budun birle süngüş-PAST-2 PL.

[When the reign of my Uncle Khan was shaken, when people and ruler separated, we fought with İzgil people.]

As it is seen in the Modern Turkish translation of the example above, the subject of complement clause is assigned with genitive case. The morpheme –DİK has a different possessive suffix from Modern Turkish and becomes compatible with its subject although this morpheme cannot assign genitive case to its subject in Old Turkic.

The first researcher who pointed out the subject of complement clause is not assigned with genitive case is Ferhat Karabulut²⁰. When the texts in Old Turkic are studied, complement clause subject is not assigned with genitive case in Köktürk period. And in sample sentences we analysed, it was determined that the complement clause subject is assigned with genitive case in texts from Uighur period. In texts of this period, the morpheme assigning genitive case to the subject of complement clause is seen as –mİş instead of –DİK.

When the examples in (9) and (10) are seen, there is an agreement between –mİş morpheme and the subject in complement clause. While an agreement with the subject of the complement clause in (9), *men*, and the possessive suffix –im coming to the affix –miş; another explicit agreement is seen again between the subject of complement clause and the possessive suffixes coming to –mİş participle. As a result of this agreement, the complement clause subject is assigned with genitive case. Miyagawa²¹ states that in Turkish, C⁰ in the sentence assigns the position property of the subject. And in Old Turkic, it is seen that the complement clause subject is assigned with –mİş, which is in sentence C⁰. So it shows parallelism with Modern Turkish.

(9)

Ançulayu erür mening eşidmişim²²

An+EQ ula-HV-GER er-PT men+GEN eşid-NOML+1 SG POSS

[This is what I heard.]

19 Eraslan, opt.cit., p. 72.

20 Ferhat Karabulut, “Köktürkçenin Sıfat Fiilli Yapı Tipolojisi”, *Bilig*, Winter, Vol. 48, 2009, pp. 101-103.

21 Miyagawa, opt.cit., p. 215.

22 Eraslan, opt.cit., p. 110.

(10)

Yirinti köni nomnung ıyınçlıg basınçlıg bolmışınga²³

Yirin-PAST köni nom+GEN ıy- CV-VN+ NN bas-CV-VN+NN bol-NOML+3 SG POSS+DAT

[He was furious about that the true faith was oppressive.]

The morpheme –mİş used in Old Turkic is different from the form used in modern Turkish in terms of its function and task. The morpheme –mİş used in Modern Turkish does not take possessive suffix when it is used as participle²⁴. Whereas in Old Turkic this suffix could be used with possessive suffixes.²⁵ This indicates that while passing to Western Turkish from Old Turkic, –mİş participle had a change in its task.

When the examples above are analyzed, just like in Modern Turkish, there is not a single time meaning in –mİş participle. In modern Turkish, –mİş morpheme gives the meaning of heard past time to the sentence when it is used as a mode whereas this heard past time meaning does not exist when it is used as participle. Instead, there is a meaning of past time²⁶. In Köktürk inscriptions this affix has the meaning of heard past time. The meaning of the seen past time is acquired with auxiliary verbs.²⁷

This affix, with various case and possessive suffixes, has a more diverse area of usage in Old Turkic compared to Modern Turkish. Gerunds formed with this suffix sometimes gives a meaning like the gerunds formed with suffixes –an/-en, or sometimes with –dik/-dik²⁸. Accordingly, the morpheme –DİK which assigns the complement clause subject with genitive case in Modern Turkish took this feature from the –mİş morpheme which had a quite rich usage in Old Turkic.

The –mİş morpheme seen in Old Turkic has the same formal features with –DİK, which assigns the complement clause subject with genitive case. Aygen²⁹ points out that when the postposition “için” is used with –DİK mor-

23 Eraslan, opt.cit., p. 112.

24 Tahsin Banguoğlu, **Türkçenin Grameri**, Ankara, Türk Dil Kurumu Yayınları, Yayın No: 528, 2007, p. 423.

25 Mecdut Mansuroğlu, “Türkçede –miş Ekinin Fonksiyonları”, **60. Doğum Yılı Münasebetiyle Fuad Köprülü Armağanı**, Ankara, Atatürk Kültür, Dil ve Tarih Yüksek Kurumu Türk Tarih Kurumu Yayınları, 2010, pp. 349-350

26 Muharrem Ergin, **Türk Dil Bilgisi**, İstanbul, Bayrak Yayınevi, 2008, 335.

27 Von Gabain, A., **Eski Türkçenin Grameri**, (Trans. M. Akalın), Ankara, Türk Dil Kurumu Yayınları, 2003, p. 81.

28 Eraslan, p. 105.

29 Aygen Gülşat, “Genitive Case in Complement Clauses and Reduced Relatives in Turkic”, **Californina Linguistic Notes**, XXXII Spring, 2007, pp. 1-39.

pHEME, the complement clause subject is assigned with nominative case. This is made in the same way with –mİŞ morpheme in Old Turkic.

(11)

ol braman altun yartmak bulmış üçün artukrak sevinip xan evintin bardı³⁰

ol braman-NOM altun yart-VN bul-NOML üçün art-NV+COMP xan ev+3
SG+PN+ABL ön- GER

[This Brahman was happy a lot and went out of the ruler's house as he'd found a gold coin.]

(12)

al çeviş bilge bilig kazganç ertingü öküş kazganmış üçün bögülüg erdemke
tıdıgsız erür³¹

al çeviş bil-CV+VN+NN bil- CV+ VN kazgan-VN ert-VV-VN ük-VN
bögü+NN er+NN+DAT tıd-VN+NN

[As he had lots of ways, solutions, wisdom, and good deed to save living creatures, there is no limit of his supernatural power.]

(13)

kamağ toplamış üçün yerçi bolı³²

kamağ topl+NOML üçün yerçi bol-PAST 3 SG

[He became the guide as everybody agreed.]

The –mİŞ morpheme used in Old Turkic is different from its form used now in Modern Turkish. The suffix –mİŞ in Modern Turkish does not take possessive suffixes when it is used as participle³³. This shows us that while passing to Western Turkish from Old Turkic, –mİŞ particle had a change of task.

The morpheme –AcAk which has the meaning of future in Modern Turkish assigns genitive case to complement clause subject, as well. This morpheme, which is used structurally with the same function as –Dİk, can be compared to the affix –sİğ in Old Turkic used with the meanings of obligation and future time. On the other hand, whereas this affix can be used with possessive suffixes, it does not assign genitive case to complement clause subject³⁴. When we analyze the examples Zeynep Korkmaz used about the same morpheme, it is observed that the complement clause subject is not assigned with genitive case.

30 Eraslan, opt.cit., p. 117.

31 ibid

32 ibid

33 Banguoğlu, ot.cit., p. 423.

34 Eraslan, opt.cit., p. 127-129.

(14)

Türk budunuğ tirip il tutsıķıñın bunda urtum.³⁵

Türk+NOM budun+ACC tir-GER il tut-PART+3 SG POSS+GEN ur-
PAST+1 SG

I got this stone written that Turkish people would be collected and have a land.)

Another case we encountered while studying the examples from Old Turkic is that the subject and predicate of complement clause do not have an agreement all the time. That is, the morpheme –mıŝ does not have possessive suffix in all cases. According to Eraslan³⁶, *when the gerund group becomes the adjective of the determined element of possessive case, it does not take a possessive suffix coherent to the group of possessive group.*

(15)

Sening bo ezükleyü sözlemiŝ saving³⁷

Sen+GEN bo ezükleyü sözle-NOML sav+2 SG POSS

[This word of yours to deceive.]

(16)

Ol bizing kıl mıŝ kazgan mıŝ tsuy ayag kılınç larımız³⁸

Ol biz+GEN kıl-NOML kazgan-NOML tsuy ayag kılınç+PL+1 PL POSS

[These sins and deeds we made and got.]

(17)

Atı kötrül miŝ burkan bakŝımız nızın altun agızın nomlayu yarlıkamıŝ.³⁹

At+3SG kötrül+NOML burkan bakŝı+1 PUL+GEN

[What he preached and ordered with his golden mouth]

35 Zeynep Korkmaz, “-ası/ -esi Gelecek Zaman İsim-Fiil (participium) Ekinin Yapısı Üzerine”, **TDAY-Bulleten 1968**, Ankara, 1969, p. 34.

36 Eraslan, p. 140.

37 Eraslan, opt.cit., p. 143.

38 Saadet Çağatay, “Eski Osmanlıcada Fiil Müştakları Partisipleri”, **A.ÜD.T.C.F. Dergisi v. V**, 1947, p. 360.

39 Tekin, T.: 1989, “İslâm Öncesi Türk Şiir”, **Türk Dili Dil ve Edebiyat Dergisi**, LI, 409, January, p. 26.

(18)

Eşidtim men Mahasatvi'ning sözlemiş çın savı.⁴⁰

Eşid-PAST-1SG men Mahasatvi+GEN Söz-VV-NOML çın sav+3 SG POSS

[I heard the true words Musatvi said]

As seen in the example above, the subject of the complement clause *sen*, is assigned with genitive case, but it does not have an agreement with its predicate. In the example numbered (16), the subject of the complement clause, *atamız* does not have agreement with its predicate. Also the examples numbered (17) and (18) does not have an agreement with their nominalised predicates. So when we examine the examples numbered (15), (16), (17) and (18), nominalized predicates were not added proper possessive suffixes with which they could have an agreement. We can surmise that in these examples the genitive case that the complement clause subject takes is assigned from the matrix clause. Like (6) and (7) which are the examples of Modern Uighur, the genitive case assignment occurs in the main clause. Because we see the possessive suffix that makes the agreement with the complement subject is on the determiner. According to the classification put forward by Miyagawa⁴¹, it is explicitly seen that Old Turkic is both a C-licensing and D-licensing language which is seen in the sentences analyzed above also the examples below.

As we will see in more detail below, in Old Turkic, the subject of the complement clause may be assigned with both nominative and genitive cases.

Çiçekler⁴², while explaining the case features the complement clause subject takes in Old Anatolian Turkish, he asserts that the assignment of complement clause subject with genitive case is optional, which is unlike Modern Turkish. According to Çiçekler⁴³, *in Old Anatolian Turkish, the predicates that the morphemes –DIk and –AcAk are added have nominal agreement with their subjects. As a consequence of this agreement, contrary to Modern Turkish, there is no obligatory genitive case, but it is possible to assign both two case suffixes optionally.*

40 Tekin, opt.cit., p. 37.

41 For detailed information please look Shigeru Miyagawa, S, “Case-checking and minimal link condition”, In: Phillips, C. (Ed.), **MIT Working Papers in Linguistics 19: Papers on Case and Agreement II**. MITWPL, Cambridge, Mass, 1993.

42 Ahmet Naim Çiçekler, “Eski Anadolu Türkçesinden Türkiye Türkçesine Birleşik Cümlelerde İç Cümledeki Özne Konumunun Durum Özelliklerine Tarihsel Bir Bakış”, Unpublished PhD, İstanbul, İstanbul Üniversitesi Sosyal Bilimler Enstitüsü, 2015.

43 Çiçekler, opt.cit., p. 102-103.

(19)

Evvel Ādem'ün yire indigin gören kerkezidi.⁴⁴

Evvel Ādem+GEN yir+DAT in-NOML+3 SG POSS+HS+ACC gör-PART
kerkez –PAST 3 SG

(It was a vulture that first saw Adam landed on the ground.)

(20)

Ben içdügüm âb-ı hayât(dur)⁴⁵

Ben+NOM iç-NOML+1 SG POSS âb-ı hayât.

[What I drank is the water of immortality.]

As Çiçekler⁴⁶ depicts, the subject of complement clause in Old Anatolian Turkish is assigned optionally with nominative or genitive case.

As a result of the sentences we analyzed, we have determined there is also a binary usage in Old Turkic.

(21)

Yer suw tebremişin körüp.⁴⁷

Yer suw+NOM tebre-NOML+3 SG POSS+ACC kör-ADV

[Seeing the earth is moving.]

(Eraslan, 1980: 141)

(22)

Sening bu muntağ edgülüg iş işlemişinge⁴⁸

Sen4GEN bu muntağ edgü+NN iş işle-NOML-2 SG POSS+DAT

[Your doing a work so well.]

As seen clearly from the sentences above, in Old Turkic which is the first period of Turkish language, it is not obligatory to assign the complement clause subject with genitive case. In the example numbered (21) there is an agreement with complement subject and nominalised complement predicate. Unlike (22)

44 Çiçekler, opt.cit, from İsmet Cemiloğlu 2000, p. 58.

45 Çiçekler, opt.cit., from Mehmet Özmen, p. 35.

46 For detailed information please look Ahmet Naim Çiçekler, “Eski Anadolu Türkçesinden Türkiye Türkçesine Birleşik Cümlelerde İç Cümledeki Özne Konumunun Durum Özelliklerine Tarihsel Bir Bakış”, Unpublished PhD, İstanbul, İstanbul Üniversitesi Sosyal Bilimler Enstitüsü, 2015.

47 Eraslan, opt.cit., p.141.

48 Eraslan, opt.cit., p. 144.

the subject licensed nominative case. As (22) there is an agreement between the subject of complement clause and the predicate of complement clause. In the consequence of this agreement the subject of complement clause is assigned genitive case. In other words, the subject may be assigned both with nominative and genitive case.

Conclusion

As a consequence, the morphemes assigning the complement clause subject is made with –Dİk, –AcAk and –mA in Modern Turkish whereas the genitive case is made with –mİş morpheme in Old Turkic. The case put forward by Çiçekler⁴⁹ for Old Anatolian Turkish indicating that the complement clause subject is optional is observed to have appeared first, according to the resources we have, in the early periods of Old Turkic. In Orhon Inscriptions, the assignment of the complement clause subject with genitive case was not encountered. The morpheme –mİş assigning genitive case to complement clause subject in the works of Uighur period is seen to have been used by taking possessive suffix in *MÇ B 2* part of *Taryat Batı Yüzü*, which is one of the inscriptions written in Orhon script. In all other inscriptions, the usage of –mİş morpheme with possessive suffixes was not encountered. Also, the use of –mİş morpheme with possessive suffix is not seen in all examples. Eraslan⁵⁰ explains this situation as when the gerund group becomes the adjective of the determined element of the possessive group, it does not have a possessive suffix coherent with the pronoun of possessive group. But the possessive suffix comes at the end of the head noun in the matrix clause. So this agreement assigns the genitive case to the subject of the complement clause. It is also seen that –AcAk is one of the morphemes assigning genitive case to complement clause subject in modern Turkish, but –sİg morpheme with the same function cannot assign genitive case. It has been observed that genitive case assignment in Old Turkic, similar to Modern Turkish and Eastern Turkish is made by both C⁰ and D⁰. That is to say, it becomes evident from the examples analyzed that Old Turkic shows the same pattern with its branches. In other words Old Turkic can be classified as both a C-licensing and D-licensing language. So Western Turkish got the C-licensing pattern and Eastern Turkish got the D-licensing pattern of Old Turkic. While C-licensing examples are optional in assigning genitive case to the subject of complement clause, D-licensing examples are obligatory.

49 For detailed information please look Ahmet Naim Çiçekler, “Eski Anadolu Türkçesinden Türkiye Türkçesine Birleşik Cümlelerde İç Cümledeki Özne Konumunun Durum Özelliklerine Tarihsel Bir Bakış”, Unpublished PhD, İstanbul, İstanbul Üniversitesi Sosyal Bilimler Enstitüsü, 2015.

50 Eraslan, opt.cit., p. 140.

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