

トルコ語における態の選択

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On the choice of passive voice in Turkish

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The analysis of *passive voice* is nothing more than an effort to define and analyze some basic syntactic structures. In this article, based on the theory of Functional Syntax of France, I attempted to construct the theoretical framework for some fundamental syntactic functions through the analysis of passive voice of Modern Turkish.

Sketching some essential differences between the analysis of *actants*, i.e. logical relationships in speech, and that of syntax, I proposed to consider active and passive voices as two relational terms which are in privative opposition: active and passive voices are not concomitant in a given speech. On the contrary, reflexive or causative verb can cooccur with either active or passive voice. It is also important to notice that the logical relationships between *subject* and *predicate* of an active sentence will never change through passive transformations, while we can not maintain the same logical relationships between active and reflexive utterances, between active and causative ones, respectively.

After having presented in outline one of the fundamental syntactic structures whose constituents are *Subject*, *Object* and *Predicate*, I depicted two conflicting functions of subject. "Active participant(s) in a situation given by predicate" is introduced by the first function of subject. On the contrary, "passive participant(s) in the situation" by its second function. According to the differences in logical relationships between subject and predicate, subject functions must be bifurcated. In Turkish, semantic confusion of some reflexive sentences with passive ones will result from the conflict between these two functions of subject. The first function may stress a reflexive meaning, the second a passive meaning. In Turkish, barriers which separate transitive verbs from intransitives are quite low so that the formers may be used without any surface object and have the same syntactic structures as intransitives. The choice of passive voice is possible in both transitive and intransitive verbs. Once chosen the passive voice in a given sentence with intransitive verbs or transitives without any surface object, the sentence often has an impersonal meaning.