

# A Tale of Non/Manual Marking in the Turkish Sign Language

V-to-Neg Raising Revisited  
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# The Road Map

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1. Introduction
2. Lit Review
3. Methodology
4. Data Analysis
5. Implications/Assumptions

# Introduction

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- Sign languages: TİD, DGS, LCS, ASL.
- SOV vs SVO
- Manual marking vs non-manual marking:
- *değil, nicht, no, not*
- Head tilt, brow raising...

# Manual vs Non Manual Marking

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# Literature Review

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- Gökgöz (2013)--> TİD Non-Manual Markers
- Aarons et al., (1992); Neidle et al., (2000)--> ASL Negation
- Pfau and Quer (2002)--> ASL/DGS/LSC Comparative Negation
- TİD/ASL/DGS Comparative negation to test:
- V-to-Neg Parameters (spreading/adjunct ban/neg positioning)

# Methodology

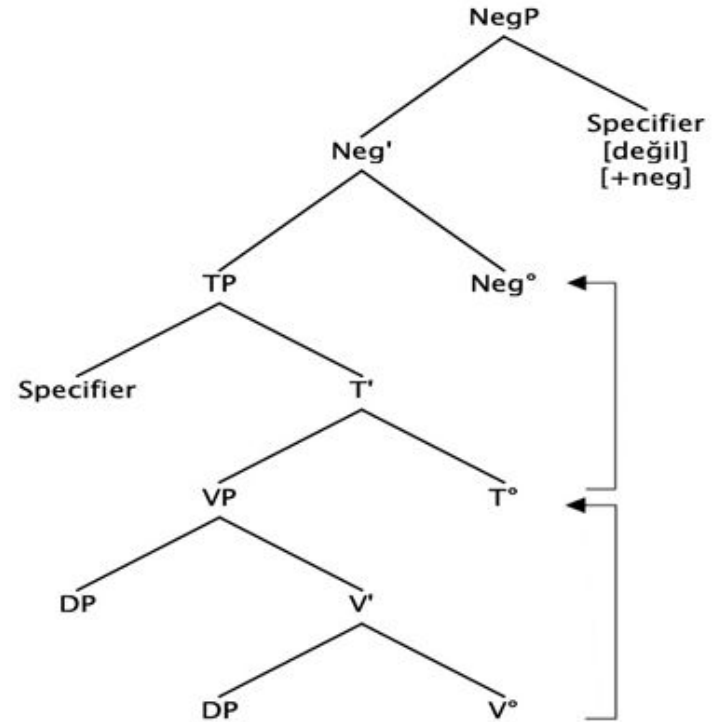
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- 23 sentences (3 *dummy*, 10 for *spreading*, 10 for *adjunct ban*)
- 4 bilingual T1D signers (at least 5+ yrs of background)
- Major procedures:

1	background information of the participants
2	make appointments with the participants individually and instruct them face-to-face
3	while collecting data, highlight the non-manual markers
4	analyze and interpret the data (Pfau and Quer's (2002) suggested trees were used as the basis)

# Interlude-V to Neg Raising in TĪD

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# Data Analysis

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## - Dummy Sentences

(1) a. *Ali ev al değil*

Ali house buy not

'Ali does not<sup>hs</sup> buy<sup>hs</sup> a house'

b. *Ali ev al \_\_\_\_\_*

Ali house buy hs not

'Ali<sup>hs</sup> buy a house'

c. *??Ali ev al \_\_\_\_\_*

Ali house buy

'Ali buy<sup>hs</sup> a house'

d. *\*Ali ev al \_\_\_\_\_ değil*

Ali house buy hs not

'Ali does not<sup>hs</sup> buy<sup>hs</sup> a house'

e. *Ali ev al değil*

Ali house buy not

'Ali does not buy a house'

(2) a. *Annem araba al lazım değil*

Mom.my car buy should not

'My mom should<sup>hs</sup> not<sup>hs</sup> buy a car'

b. *\*Annem araba al lazım değil*

\*Mom.my car buy should not

\*'My mom should<sup>hs</sup> not<sup>hs</sup> buy<sup>hs</sup> a car'

c. *Annem araba al lazım*

Mom.my car buy should

'My mom should<sup>hs</sup> buy<sup>hs</sup> a car'

d. *Annem araba al lazım değil*

Mom.my car buy should not

'My mom should not<sup>hs</sup> buy a car'



# Data Analysis Cont.

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## - Spreading Constraints

(4) a. \**Mutter blume kauf nicht*

\*Mom flower buy not

\*'Mom does not<sup>hs</sup> buy<sup>hs</sup> flowers<sup>hs</sup>'

b. *John not buy house*

a. *Ali otobüs hiç (imkansız) bin*

Ali bus never impossible take

'Ali never<sup>hs</sup> ever<sup>hs</sup> takes<sup>hs</sup> a bus'

b. *Ali otobüs bin hiç (imkansız)*

Ali bus take never impossible

'Ali never<sup>hs</sup> ever<sup>hs</sup> takes<sup>hs</sup> a bus'

c. *Annem hiç çiçek al değil*

Mom.my never flower buy not

'My mom never<sup>hs</sup> buys flowers'

d. *Annem hiç çiçek al \_\_\_\_*

Mom.my never flower buy hs

'My mom never<sup>hs</sup> buys<sup>hs</sup> flowers'

e. \**Annem hiç çiçek al \_\_\_\_ değil*

\*Mom.my never flower buy hs not

\*'My mom<sup>hs</sup> never<sup>hs</sup> does not buys flowers'

f. *Annem hiç çiçek al değil*

Mom.my never flower buy not

'My mom never<sup>hs</sup> buys<sup>hs</sup> flowers'

# Data Analysis Cont.

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## - Adjunct Ban

(1) a. \**Index fumar mai no*

\*I smoke never not

b. \**Roland bier trink nicht nie*

\* Roland beer drink not never

c. \**John never not eat fish*

a. *Ali otobüs bin hiç (imkansız)*

Ali bus take never impossible

‘Ali never<sup>hs</sup> ever<sup>hs</sup> takes<sup>hs</sup> a bus’

b. *Annem hiç çiçek al (değil)*

Mom.my never|flower buy not

‘My mom never<sup>hs</sup> buys flowers’

# Data Analysis Cont.

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## - Neg Positioning

(2) a. \**Mutter blume kauf nicht*

\*Mom flower buy not

\*‘Mom does not<sup>hs</sup> buy flowers’

b. *Mutter blume kauf nicht*

Mom flower buy not

‘Mom does<sup>hs</sup> not<sup>hs</sup> buy flowers’

c. *Mutter blume kauf*

Mom flower buy

‘Mom buy<sup>hs</sup> flowers’

(3) a. \**Ali çiçek al \_\_\_\_\_ değil*

\*Ali flower buy hs not

\*‘Ali does not<sup>(hs)</sup> buy<sup>hs</sup> flowers’

b. *Annem çiçek al \_\_\_\_\_*

Mom.my flower buy hs

‘My mom buy<sup>hs</sup> flowers’

c.?? *Annem çiçek al \_\_\_\_\_*

Mom.my flower buy hs

‘My mom buy<sup>hs</sup> flowers’

d. \**Annem çiçek al \_\_\_\_\_*

Mom.my flower buy hs

‘My mom buy<sup>hs</sup> flowers<sup>hs</sup>’

Parameters	V-to-Neg Raising	T-to-Neg Raising	NegP Ban	Adjunct	[+neg] <sub>aff</sub> Positioning	[+neg] <sub>aff</sub> Constraints	Spreading
<i>ASL (American Sign Language)</i> — — —	Disallowed	Disallowed	Allowed		Neg	Either remain on NOT or spread over the entire VP.	
<i>DSG (Deutsche Gebärdensprache)</i>	Allowed	Allowed	Disallowed		Neg	Have a verb raise.	
<i>TİD (Türk İşaret Dili)</i>	Allowed	Allowed	Allowed		SpecNeg	Either have lexically negative items or have a verb raise.	

# Implications/Assumptions

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- Practically, these findings have nothing more than educational purposes for the teachers of TSL when it comes to teaching the differences between manual and non-manual marking types.

For us linguists, it increases the probability of a (already existing) parameter (NegP adjunction ban), provides us with other research questions to deal with;

- (i) do all SOV sign languages have V-to-Neg raising enabled? Or is this just a coincidence?
- (ii) is there a correspondence between the NegP Adjunction Ban parameter and  $[+neg]_{\text{aff}}$  spreading constraints?

# References

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