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**ANALYZING SENTENCE TYPES IN AK MEZAR (AĞ MAZAR)  
STORY**

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**Abstract**

This research presents the analysis of the meaning and the structure of the sentences in the story Ağ Mezar by Abdurrauf Fitrat. The sentences analysed in the research are obtained from the translation of the story into Turkish. Data were collected by document analysis then classified into defined categories. As a result of the research, it is observed that Abdurrauf Fitrat preferred simplicity and clarity on purpose in terms of linguistic performance. At the end of the evaluations, it's observed that Fitrat used all kinds of sentence structure in the story. Thus, it can be considered as an invaluable work in terms of variety in sentence structure. It's concluded that the story might be used for the comprehension of sentence types within the scope of Turkish language teaching. **Keywords:** Abdurrauf Fitrat, sentence, sentence types, teaching Turkish.

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## Introduction

Fıtrat, as one of the important figures of the Turkish world, is not well known by the Turkish reader. In order to better understanding the literary and scientific personality of Fıtrat, who has works in many fields, it would be appropriate to mention about his life beriefly at the beginning of the study.

### **Fıtrat's Life**

He was born in Bukhara the capital city of Bukhara Emirate which was under the control of Russia. Bukhara was one of the centers of Turkistan's Islamic culture at that time(Avcı, 1997). His first name was Abdurrauf Abdurrahim Oğlu (Son of Abdurrauf Abdurrahim). Fıtrat was born in 1886; his father was Uzbek, his mother was Tajik (Erşahin, 2008). Fıtrat's father Mr. Abdurrahim was merchandising, and thanks to his father, he was going abroad frequently and becoming aware of the world; therefore he was one of the heading person of his era (Фират 2000, chapter 5, Celal, 2018). Fıtrat's mother Mushaf Bibi is a polite, poetic, intelligent woman. Thanks to his mother, Fıtrat was interested in poem and literature. Fıtrat had two siblings named Mahbube and Abdurrahman (Avcı, 1997).

Fıtrat finished primary school in a traditional neighborhood school; then continued his education in a famous madrasa called "Mirarab" in Bukhara. He learned Persian, Uzbek, Arabic, and Turkey Turkish perfectly (Avcı, 1997; Celal, 2018). "It is said that he didn't use the pseudonym Fıtrat in his works until his period called Istanbul. According to the eye-witness reports of his peers, he wrote odes with Micmar pseudonym, which means fuming flame with a nice scent, piece of fire (Muhterem 1975, p. 319-320 cited from Baltabayev, 2019). "We came across pseudonym Fıtrat for the first time in his work called "Münazara" (Debate) published in Istanbul in 1909 (Baltabayev 2019, p. 39). Fıtrat pseudonym is given to Abdurrauf and it means gifted. At the same time, this pseudonym means gifted from the birth, talent, character, brightness, believing.

He went back to Uzbekistan in 1914 and started the activities in drama and started to act on the stage. He directly participated in the activities of Yash Bukharians and opened Jadid schools in Bukhara and in other cities. While these schools were getting opened, he prepared textbooks for these new schools. He lectured in Turkish, Arabic, and Persian classes at Moscow University East Languages Institute and St. Petersburg University (Erşahin, 2008). Thanks to his works during his studies in Moscow and Leningrad, he was offered professoriate by Leningrad University; and, he became a professor after the nomination.

In 1937, a warrant had been issued for Fıtrat based upon the accusations on writing nationalist pieces including nationalist spirit and being a part of enemy group or being in charge of one of the newly founded countries to establish a Turan government. Fıtrat as one of the highbrows was accused by being an obctacle for the Russianise politics and he was announced 'public enemy' on October 4th, 1938. Fıtrat got hanged the same day (Avcı, 1997; Erşahin, 2000).

**His works:** "It is known that Abdurrauf Fıtrat started to produce written works since he was fourteen. He has got lots of works related to religion, literature, science, history and philosophy. According to the information he gave in 1929, excluding his articles, he has got writings as big as 110 "printed plate" (forme "basma tabak") (Avcı 1997, s. 109). Other than in Uzbek, Fıtrat has written in Turkey Turkish, Persian, Tajiki, Tartar Turkish and Russian.

**Poems:** Poems Türkümü, “Sada-yı Türkistan”, 1914; All Poems Collection (Yash Uzbek Poets), Taskent, 1922. Other than these poem books, he has got private poems published in different publications.

Yurt Kaygusu, “Hürriyet”, p. 62, 1918; Poem, “Kurtuluş”, Taskent, 1920; Mirrih Yulduzu, “İştirakiyun”, 1922; Behbudiniñ Sağanasını İzledim, 1911, “Fen ve Turmuş” p.1, Taskent, 1989; Kim Deyey Seni?, 1922; “Türkistan”, 12th January 1924; Kar, “Uçkun”, No:2, 1923; Benim Tünüm, “İnkılab”, No:13-14, 1924; Niçün ...izmegensin?! “İştirakiyun”; Bir Az Kül; Açıklanma Degen Edin; Avunçak; İškimiñ Tarihi; Yana Yandık; Nege Boyla; Şair; Parça; Şark; Öğüt; Okutuvçılar Yurtuna; Meniñ Keçem, “İnkılab”, No: 13,14, Taskent, 1924; Kar, Elbek; Calligraphy (in textbook), Taskent, 1924; Öğüt, Elbek, Calligraphy (in textbook), Taskent, 1925; Pahta “Middle Asia Literature”, Taskent, 21st November 1933; Uzbekistan Literature, Taskent, 1934.

**Stories:** Kıyamet (Doomsday), Moscow, 1923; Taskent, 1937; Moscow, 1965; Duşenbe, 1964; Taskent, 1972, Mirac, “Hüdasızlar” No: 1 Taskent, 1928; Zehraniñ İmanı, “Hüdasızlar” No: 2, Taskent, 1928; Ak Mazar, “Hüdasızlar” No: 3, Taskent, 1928; Zaid ve Zeyneb, “Hüdasızlar” No: 4-5, Taskent, 1928; Kıyşık İşan, “Hüdasızlar” No: 223, Taskent, 1930; Kız Katili, 1932 (was not published); Mirgen.

**Plays:** Begican, Five Acts Play, 1916; Eba Müslim, Six Acts Play, 1916; Timur Sağanası, One Act Play, Taskent, 1918; Oğuzhan, One Act Play, Taskent, 1919; Kan, Five Act Play, Taskent, 1920; Çin Seviş, Five Acts Play, Taskent, 1920; Hint İhtilalcileri, Five Acts Play, Samarkand-Taskent, 1923, Berlin, 1923; Abulfeyzan, Five Acts Play, Moscow, 1924; Şeytaniñ Tenrige İsyanı, Play, Taskent, 1924, Moscow, 1967; Arslan, Five Acts Play, Samarkand-Taskent, 1926; Ruzalar, Two Acts Comedy, Samarkand-Taskent, 1930; Vase-i Kozğalanı, Dram, 1932; Tolkın, Opera Libretto, 1934.

**About music:** Uzbek Classic Orchestra and its History, Samarkand-Taskent, 1927.

**About language:** Ana Tili, Taskent, 1918; Nutk, Taskent, 1921; Sarf, Taskent, 1924-1930; Nahiv, Taskent, 1925; En Eski Moğol Tili Lügati

**Literature theories:** Okuv, Taskent, 1917; Literature Ceremonies, Samarkand-Taskent, 1926; About Aruz, Taskent, 1936.

## Methodology

### Purpose of Research

The purpose of this research is to analyze the sentences in the story Ak Mezar and classifying them. By doing this classification, types of sentences preferred are defined as whether they are appropriate in teaching Turkish or not.

### Importance of Research

In this research, the story “Ak Mezar” by Abdurrauf Fitrat is going to be translated into Turkish and sentences in this written work is going to be studied by regarding their types. At the end of this analysis, questions such as ‘which type of sentences are used in the story’ and ‘what’s the percentage of these sentences in the text’ are going to be answered and their appropriateness in teaching Turkish is going to be discussed. As one of the important written works in Turkish literature the story “Ak Mezar” by Abdurrauf Fitrat and the usage of it in teaching Turkish, considered to contribute to Turkish language.

### Scope and Limitations

This research involves the classification and analysis of the sentences in the story “Ak Mezar” by Abdurrauf Fıtrat. The sentences translated into Turkey Turkish by the researcher himself. Therefore, the sentences in the story Ak Mezar constitute the sample of the study. Collected data will be analyzed by classification of the sentences. This research is limited by the data collection techniques of the document analysis method used in the story “Ak Mezar” by Abdurrauf Fıtrat.

### **Research Model**

Document analysis method will be used in this research due to its disclosing descriptive features. Document analysis method is an approach that aims to describe a case in the past or at present (Karasar, 2006).

Findings were generated based upon the search on the literature and data that are collected on the sample of the research.

### **Study Core of The Research**

This study maintained by analysing the sentences in the story Ak Mezar by Abdurrauf Fıtrat in terms of meaning and form.

### **Data Collection and Analysis**

Documents of the study are the vital materials which are directly related to the aim of this research. Data are collected and classified by regarding the meaning, type, structure, and position of the sentences. Collected data will be analyzed and described based on the aim of the research.

### **Findings**

In this chapter, sentences are classified in the story *Ak Mezar* which were translated to Turkey Turkish previously. Sample sentences were studied by their forms and meanings.

The sentence is defined as “A finite verb or series of words with a finite verb to express a comment; a clause” (Dictionary of Turkish Language, 2005). In terms of sentence peculiarities, the basic function of a sentence is to state a comment and the minimum requirement for a sentence is having a finite verb. A sentence is a group of comments and the sentence forms the most complete and most extensive group of words (Ergin, 2013). Feeling, idea, event and situation are expressed by language combinations which are formed by a sentence or a group of sentences. In this sense, the sentence is the smallest unit of comment in a language. Sentences have some characteristics. These characteristics might be listed as following (Karahana, 2010):

1. A sentence is formed by a word or group of words that state action. To make a sentence, a finite verb or noun that states action is enough. The shortest sentence is a one-word sentence that carries this characteristic. Meaning of these kind of sentences are completed with the previous and following sentences in the text.
2. It is possible to transform words and groups of words meaning existence, notion, quality, state, and motion into sentences by adding them an action with or without a suffix.
3. The words for an answer like *yes* or *no* are also considered as sentence since they states action, too.

4. The part of speech stating an action in the sentence is a verb. The sentence is constructed based upon the verb. This element is supported by the other parts of the sentence if necessary.

5. Sometimes, some sentences in a text; and question and answer sentences used in dialogues might occur only by a verb. The meaning of such a sentence is fulfilled by the next or the close sentence.

6. Meaning of a verb is completed by the other parts of speech called “subject, object, preposition and adverb”. A transitive verb may get all of these parts.

According to Vardar’s (2002) Annotated Linguistics Terms Dictionary, sentence formation rules in generative -transformational grammar (re-writing and transformation rules) start with lining up the symbols in the alphabet, which is the total of elements related to describing competence. According to different hypotheses and intellections, the term ‘sentence’ contains different contents; therefore, it is impossible to reduct only one definition when it comes to explaining ‘sentence’. Gencan (2001) defined the sentence (cümle) with the term ‘phrase (tümce)’ and stated that the phrases are a chain of words to express a feeling, an idea, a desire, a judgment, an incident. According to Hatipoğlu (1982), a sentence is a group of words or few words used with finite verbs to explain an action to the other side. He used “A sentence is a group of words that includes either an independent action or basic action that has enough side actions. An action in a sentence is a feeling or an idea or a wish” (Ediskun 1985, p. 323).

**Types of sentences according to their semantics:** Each sentence has one question, statement, command, request, exclamation, etc. semantics related to words and suffixes within their structures. A sentence has either a positive or negative meaning no matter what its semantic feature is. In this case, sentences’ actual semantic features are positivity and negativity. Positive and negative sentences may have a question, statement, command, request, exclamation, etc. meanings. Thus, depending on their semantic features and frequency of occurrence, sentences may be categorized as positive, negative, and question sentences (Karahan, 2010).

Gencan (2001) states that sentences are divided also according to semantic features; these groups are categorized as positive, negative, question, and exclamation. According to Hatipoğlu (1982), when the sentences are categorized by their meanings, the action is stated by the finite verb; and these actions are either positive or negative or question. From the action point of view, sentences are classified as positive sentences, negative sentences, and question sentences.

Actions reported by the predicate have different report forms; the sentence’s semantic features originate from this difference. Explaining a purpose, doing something, expressing a feeling do not take place the same way all the time. Therefore, the way predicate being used needs to be changed. After these changes, the sentence becomes relevant to its purpose. That being said, sentences are categorized into six groups: Positive sentence, negative sentence, question sentence, exclamation sentence, command sentence, wish sentence (Dizdaroğlu, 1974; Vardar, 2002).

Categorizing types of sentences by their meanings are divided into four groups: Positive sentence, negative sentence, question sentence, exclamation sentence (Ediskun, 1985; Kükey, 1975; Gencan, 2001).



In this research, when the sentences are categorized related to their semantic features, they will be reviewed as positive sentence, negative sentence, interrogative sentence, exclamation sentence, imperative sentence, wish clauses.

**Affirmative sentence:** “Affirmative sentence states positive action” (Hatipoğlu 1982: 164). An affirmative sentence informs us that mentioned or promised things took place. It doesn't contain negativity in it.

The affirmative sentence means that an action supposed to happen has taken place and there is no negativity; the fact or event explained has been performed (Vardar, 2002; Ediskun, 1985; Gencan, 2001; Dizdaroğlu, 1974; Karahan, 2010).

**Affirmative noun clause:** Sentences that state that action is executed are positive sentences. According to the predicate's type in terms of its form, there's a distinction between positive noun clause and positive sentence.

Dizdaroğlu (1974) states that according to predicate type, it is possible to categorize the positive sentence into noun or verb sentences. In addition to this, positive sentences that have verb which has a noun or noun related origins, are noun clauses. Positive noun clauses are divided into two groups. The first group has affirmative form and semantic structure, while the second group has negative form but affirmative semantic. When “not” catenative is added to a sentence ending with “nothing”, that noun clause becomes negative in terms of form; but at the same time, it is positive in terms of semantic.

According to Karahan (2010), when a sentence with any negativity links with “not” postposition or “nothing” noun, it happens to have an affirmative meaning. Two negative elements make the meaning affirmative.

Coşkun (2014) defined the positive sentence as following (Tasdik gâp) “A sentence that its verb has affirmative action”. He supports this idea with this example: “İkkâvi hâmi bir nâfâs cem kâlişdi.” “They both stayed silent for a moment.”

### **In The Story *Ak Mezar* Affirmative Noun Clauses**

My hadji grandfather was on a sacred holiday.

Hacı dedem mübarek tatildeydi.

Hâcı bâbâm teberrük .

That hadji, blessed, is a person who circumambulates all prophets!

O hacı, mübarek, bütün peygamberleri tavaf eden bir kişidir!

Ul hacı, teberrük, Ce'mi peygamberlerni tavâf kılğan bir kişiku!

His mouth, his breath is powerful.

Onun ağzı, nefesi kuvvetlidir.

Unıñ demi, nefesi cüda ötkür.

**Affirmative verb sentence:** We come across these structures with finite verbs, which shows that mentioned actions are performed.

Dizdaroğlu (1974) states that, in Turkish, as long as the verb is not united with negative suffixes or words, the sentence expresses affirmation. Sentences that have affirmative verbs are considered affirmative verb sentences in terms of form and semantic. The same logic applies to sentences with suffixes; and words that have

negation meaning are considered as negative verb sentences in terms of both form and semantic aspects.

### **In The Story *Ak Mezar* Affirmative Verb Sentences**

According to him, he went on pilgrimage seven times.

Onun söylediğine göre yedi defa hacca gidip geldi.

Öziniñ aytğanıǵa köre yetti mertebe hacğa bârıb qaytğan.

Every time he went to Medina, he also went to honorable Jerusalem.

Medine'ye her gidişte şerefli Kudüs şehrine de gitti.

Her bârğanda “Medinem”ge Şâm Şerif Kudüs Şeriflerge hem katnağan.

He circumambulated all of the prophets, all of the saints.

Bütün peygamberleri, bütün evliyaları tavaf etti.

Ce'mi peygamberlerni, ce'mi evliyaları tavâf kılğan.

**Negative sentence:** Gencan (2001) defined the negative sentence as following: A sentence with a negative verb is a negative sentence; and even if the verb is affirmative, a sentence with negative meaning is considered as a negative sentence.

“Negative sentence states negative action and meaning (Ottoman: Menfi cümle; French: Phrase negative; English: Negative sentence; German: Negative satz)” (Hatipoğlu, 1982:164).

He defined the negative sentence (İnkâr gâp) as it has a verb that shows negative conclusion; and to make it negative, ‘-mä,-mäs’ suffixes and ‘emäs’ and ‘yoq’ words are used. “Bâşqa heç nârsä körinmäsdî. Nothing else was seen” (Coşkun, 2014:214).

Dizdaroğlu (1974) acknowledges that the sentences stating mentioned actions, feelings, situations, or jobs that didn't take place are negative. He categorizes such sentences into negative noun clauses and negative verb sentences depending on the predicate's type.

Based on these definitions, the negative sentence means non-being, not happening. These sentences are phrased as negative sentences and depending on their predicate's noun or verb form, they are categorized as negative noun clauses and negative verb sentences.

**Negative noun clause:** Hatipoğlu (1982) showed that noun clauses that have “no, not (değil in Turkish), nothing” catenatives make that sentence negative, as well as the “neither ... nor” conjunction. Here are some examples: “He/she has got mouth but no tongue.”, “He has got neither a job nor nothing to do.”, “Not everybody knows this writer.”

When a predicate is a noun or noun related, and that predicate expresses the opposite of an event or incident, that sentence becomes a negative noun clause. The sentences that have “nothing” (yok in Turkish) and “neither ... nor” conjunctions are considered noun clauses with negative meanings. If “no/not” happens to be the predicate of the sentence, then that sentence is also categorized as a negative noun clause (Dizdaroğlu, 1974).

“Substantive verbs, that prepare noun clauses by verbalizing noun related words, get the negative meaning by “no/not” word” (Kükey, 1975: 324).

### **Negative Noun Clauses in the Story *Ak Mezar***

Hadji's service was not only telling stories.  
 Hacı'nın hizmeti yalnız hikâye anlatmak değildi.  
 Hâcınıñ hizmeti yalgız hikâyaya ayıb beriş emesdi.  
 And that is: A cemetery by the mosque not being there.  
 O da şu: Caminin yanında bir mezarlığın yokluğu.  
 Ul hem şul: masçıtnıñ yanıda bir mâzârınıñ yoqlığı!  
 Hadji was not alone during none of the seven pilgrimages.  
 Yedi haccın hiçbirinde Hacı yalnız değildi.  
 Yetti hacınıñ birteside hem hâcıdan qalışmağan.

**Negative verb sentence:** In negative sentences, to give the predicate a negative meaning, -me, -ma suffixes are used in verbs; while “no/not” particles and words are used in nouns. This negative meaning is not given only by these particles and words but also given by “neither .. nor” conjunction (Dizdaroğlu, 1974; Hatipoğlu, 1982; Karahan, 2010).

### **Negative Verb Sentences in the Story *Ak Mezar***

Hadji's mouth, his breath did not affect.  
 Hacı'nın ağzı, nefesi tesir etmedi.  
 Hâcınıñ demi, nefesi te'sir kılmadı.  
 There is no unsaid prayer, no unwritten amulet.  
 Okunmayan dua, yazılmayan muska kalmadı.  
 Okılmağan duâ, yâzılmağan tumâr qalması.  
 Nobody sitting next to him answered.  
 Yanında oturanlardan hiçbirisi cevap vermedi.  
 Yanıda otırğanlardan heç birtesi cevâb bermedi.

**Interrogative sentences:** Interrogative sentences are generated by question words that give affirmative or negative question meanings or by -mi suffix (in Turkish), which would be answered by *yes* or *no* (Coşkun, 2014; Hatipoğlu, 1982).

It is highlighted that not only -mi suffix gives question meaning, but also stress gives question meaning to a sentence. Other than question suffixes which are considered as special elements, stress also assigns question meaning (Karahan, 2010; Vardar, 2002).

Interrogative sentences are described as “A sentence that has question suffix or question words” (Gencan, 2001:110-111). He also mentioned that question sentences also may have negative meaning and categorized it as negative question sentences. Also, classified question sentences into the ones that need an answer and the ones that do not need an answer. Question sentences with answers and question sentences without answers.

**Interrogative noun clause:** Hatipoğlu (1982) states that question noun clauses get the question meaning by “mi” suffix and its variations. Negative questions noun clauses are formed by adding “mi” question suffix to the word “no/not”; and



provides examples: “Yorgun deęil misiniz?” (Aren’t you tired?), “Uslu deęil miydi?” (Wasn’t he/she behaving?).

Gencan described it as “Negative forms of question sentences are analyzed as negative question sentences. For the negative question form of the noun and verb sentences, either the predicate or one of the elements are questioned” (Gencan, 2001:110).

Dizdaroęlu (1974) states that positive question sentences have question meaning by “mi” question suffix, interrogative adjective, pronoun, and adverb; negative question sentences have question meaning by “no/not” catenative.

#### **In The Story *Ak Mezar* Interrogative Noun Clauses:**

Was there miracle?

Kerameti mi vardı?

Kerâmâti bâr edi?

What’s your name?

Senin adın ne?

Seniñ âtiñ nimä?

Who is lying down in ak mezar?

Ak mezar’da yatan kim?

Åq mâzârında yatkân kim?

**Verb interrogative sentence:** These sentences are generated by “mi” suffix. Verb question sentences may be affirmative and negative. After noun-related words, generally, by repeated twice, “mi” suffix and its variations get question meaning in verb sentences (Dizdaroęlu, 1974; Hatipoęlu, 1982).

#### **In The Story *Ak Mezar* Verb Question Sentences:**

How should we explain his friendship with hadji?

Onun hacı ile dostluęunu nasıl anlatalım?

Buniñ hâcı bilen kârdânlığını kâday kılıb añlatay?

What did you find?

Ne buldun?

“Kıldımu”sı nima?

What do you do?

Ne iş yapıyorsun?

Nima iş kılasan?

**Exclamatory sentence:** Exclamatories such as fear, astonishment, mercy, anger, love, thrill, or sentences that have such values are considered exclamatory sentences. They add a variety of feelings to sentences they are used in. In languages, what’s most inclined to stressing and tone is exclamatory (Gencan, 2001; Hatipoęlu, 1982; Vardar, 2002)

For Dizdaroęlu (1974) exclamatory may be described as reflecting feelings and enthusiasms; remarking different states of mind and having the characteristics of

calling with judgment or without judgment. Exclamatory sentences have lots of meanings such as joy, longing, sadness, regret, boredom, anger, taunt, blame, complaint, rith, prayer, appeal, invoke, curse, fear, scare, challenge, loathe, dislike, deny, refuse, praise, brag, faith, approve, like, dismissiveness, despise, mock, slander, excess, deviate, unlikelihood, remorse, warn, strike, nonability, encourage, promise, motivate, tempt, approval, endorse, justify, rebuke, scold, obscurity, care, apathy. Gencan (2001) states that exclamatory sentences add endless feeling variety by different stress, tone, and intonation resources.

### **In The Story *Ak Mezar* Exclamatory Sentences:**

Oh, that's a shame!

Hay yazık!

Hay attañ!

That Hadji is a person who circumambulated all "sacred" prophets!

O Hacı "mübarek" bütün peygamberleri tavaf eden bir kişidir!

Ul hâcı, teberrük, Ce'mi peygamberlerni tavâf kılğan bir kişiku!

Who is not toady is better, unlike you!

Senin gibi yalaka olanından olmayanı iyidir!

Seniñ kabi yalğavnıñ bolğanıñdan bolmâğanıñ yaşırâk!

**Imperative sentence:** About imperative sentence, Dizdaroğlu (1974) stated that an action taking place or not is issued by a command deliverance.

"If the predicate is imperative, it is an imperative sentence (Ottoman: Cümle-i emriye, French: Phrase imperative, English: Imperative sentence, German: Imperativer satz, Befehlsatz)" (Hatipoğlu, 1982:176-177). It is possible to add delicacy and respect to imperative sentences by adding question notion. He says sometimes imperative is not used as a command. There are also situations that imperative does not reflect an actual order.

Vardar (2002) names imperative sentence as an utter sentence. "Subjunctive stating that an action needs to be decreed "Eylemin yapılışı gerektiğini buyurarak anlatan isteme kipi", "Sentence that predicate is on the sentence's decree word" (Vardar, 2002:51).

### **In The Story *Ak Mezar* Imperative Clauses**

You sleep with peace.

Sen huzur ile yat.

Sen baħuzur eb yatasan.

Tell me.

Söyle.

Ayt.

Go and immediately bring that lost soul, immediately!

Derhal gidip o mel'unu getir, derhal!

Darrâv bârıb u me'lunnı kêtir darrâv!

**Wish Clauses:** “A sentence with subjunctive mood predicate is called wish clause” and request sentences may be generated by subjunctive mood (Hatipoğlu, 1982: 176). Wish clauses generally state events that didn’t take place. About wish clauses, Dizdaroğlu (1974) stated that a wish, a request, a longing is revealed by the wish clause; and their predicate is the subjunctive mood. Wish clauses may be defined as follows: These sentences point out the wishes and desires. In addition to these, we see two different structures in the use of the imperative mood. We see that the imperative mode prefers the -month / -ey form for the first person, and the -month / -ay form for the strong imperative expression, as in the following examples.

### **Wish Clauses in the Story Ak Mezar**

How should we explain his friendship with hadji?

Onun Hacı ile dostluğunu nasıl anlatalım?

Bunıñ hâcı bilan qâdrdânlığını qanday qılıb añlatay?

Let’s go to that big yard.

Şu büyük avluya girelim.

Şu kette hâvlığa kireylik.

Let’s pass near iwan and stables and get to sofa.

Büyük eyvan ile ahırların yanından geçip sofaya çıkalım.

Kette eyvân bilen âthânanıñ yanından ötib sufağa çıkaylıq.

**Types of sentences according to the type of predicate:** Karahan (2010) states that when categorizing the sentences according to their types of predicate, it is important to analyze if the predicate has a suffix or not and if the predicate is noun or verb. Because these differences also affect the types of the elements and their positions in the sentence. He classifies the sentences into verb sentences and noun clauses according to the type of the predicate.

According to their predicates, it’s possible to analyze sentences in two groups: Noun clauses and verb sentences (Gencan, 2001; Vardar, 2002; Coşkun, 2014; Hepçilingirler, 2004; Ergin, 2013).

**Verb sentences:** “Action sentences are sentences whose predicate is a verb” (Vardar, 2002:98). In Turkish, these sentences are formed by one of the indicative mood or subjunctive mood. According to Ergin (2013), the predicate of action, whose element of action, is an independent verb. Verb sentences’ predicate states that an action took place or taking place with one of the subjunctive moods (Karahan, 2010; Gencan, 2001; Hepçilingirler, 2004; Coşkun, 2014).

### **In The Story Ak Mezar Verb Sentences:**

Villagers gave all of it.

Hepsini köylüler verdi.

Hammasını muhlisler berdiler.

He earned a lot of money by teaching.

Hocalık yaparak çokça para topladı.

Duâhânlıq ârkalı unça-munça pul hem yığılmâqda.

If a cemetery would fly around in front of your grandfather's eyes, where there is a saint's hair, it would be completely different.

Bir mezar, bir evliya tüyü olduğu yerde dedenin gözü önünde uçuşup dursaydı, iş tamamen başkaca olacaktı.

Birgine mâzâr birgine evliya tüği hem câyıda bâbânîñ közi âldıda yılpillab tursa edi, iş bütkül başkaça bolardı.

**Noun clauses:** It is defined as its predicate consists of either a noun or noun group. When the noun or noun groups have -i complementary verb, these nouns become predicate stating a perfect tense; while there is no complementary verb or tense suffix, these noun clauses are considered as present tense. -Dır suffix is also may be added to consolidate the meaning and add possibility meaning (Vardar, 2002; Coşkun, 2014; Gencan, 2001; Korkmaz, 2010). According to Ergin (2013), a noun clause is composed of a predicate, whose action is stated by noun-verb.

### In The Story *Ak Mezar* Noun Clauses

For this reason, Grandpa Hadji was satisfied with the situation all over

Bu yüzden Hacı Dede her yönüyle durumdan memnundu.

Hâcı bâbâ her ciñetden memnun.

Tobacco was free, clothing was free.

Tütün parasız, giyim parasızdı.

Tâmâk pulsız, kiyim pulsız.

Everything was fine, except only one thing.

İşler yolundaydı, sadece bir eksiklik vardı.

İş câyıda, birâk birgine kemçilik bâr.

**Types of sentences according to their structures:** There is a contradiction in terms in Turkish when it comes to sentence types. Scientists have different approaches to this topic. Here are some classifications related to sentences by different scientists.

Concerning the sentence structure, Ergin (2013) discusses that compound sentences have three different types: Conditional, with -ki suffix, and interwoven compound sentences.

In Karahan's (2010) sentence types classification, there is no title regarding their structures. Instead of this, there is a classification about conjunction types.

Hatipoğlu (1982) classified sentences regarding their structures as follows: Simple sentence, compound sentence, coordinate sentence, inverted sentence, and elliptic sentence. As we can see that he also included inverted sentences, which are categorized by sentence sequence, into sentence structures.

Çotuksöken (2009) categorized sentence structures as simple, compound, conditional, and coordinate.

Coşkun (2014) categorized sentence structures in Uzbek as simple (sâddâ gäplär), compound (koşmä gäp) and inverted (inversiyali gäp).

Vardar (2002) categorized sentence structures as a simple, compound, and coordinate.

Ediskun (1985) categorized sentence structures as simple, and compound; and, sub-categorized them according to their forms as coordinate, conditional, and elliptic sentences.

In this research, sentence structures will be studied as a simple sentence, coordinate sentence, and elliptic sentence

**Simple sentence:** Simple sentences consist of a finite verb that states an action or a noun with a complementary verb that states an action. Therefore, we see simple sentences in verb or noun forms depending on their types (Ediskun, 1985; Hatipoğlu, 1982).

Coşkun (2014) stated that simple sentences named “Sâddâ gâplar” express an idea, a feeling or existence and action by a verb or sentence that has a subject and a predicate with a complementary verb. He exemplified the simple sentence with “I will give you tomorrow. Men ertâ bilân sizgâ tâpşirâmân. Ben yarın size veririm.”

### Simple Sentences in the Story *Ak Mezar*

Grandpa Hadji saw it coming from the beginning and made his plan.

Hacı Dede işi başından anlayıp planını çizmişti.

Hâcî bâbâ işni bâşdan añlab plannı çizgan edi.

He didn't care about kadi's words, his rage at all.

Kadının bu dediklerine, bu celallenmelerine hiç önem vermedi.

Qazınıñ bu, doqlarığa, bu debdebelerige heç ehemiyet bermay.

He made use of kadi's silence and his smoking, then softly piped up with something.

Kadı'nın sessizliğinden, biraz tütün çekişinden faydalanıp yumuşak bir şekilde söze girdi.

Qazınıñ sökişden bir âz tohtab nâs çekişden fâydalanıb yumşâklık bilan sözge kirişdi.

**Coordinate sentence:** According to Hatipoğlu (1982), the coordinate sentence is sentences that are connected with meaning familiarity. He also stated that some of the coordinate sentences may be simple, inverted, or elliptic.

Connection types of the sentences are formed when a single sentence is not enough to reflect the whole aspect meaning, language compounds come together and being used with various meaning relations (Karahana, 2010; Coşkun, 2014).

According to Ediskun (1985), even though coordinate sentences do not have a meaning alliance all the time, it adds agility, motion, and sentiment to diction. And to do that, sentences come together and form coordinate sentence structure.

### In The Story *Ak Mezar* Coordinate Sentences

Everything was fine, except only one thing.

İşler yolundaydı, sadece bir eksiklik vardı.

İş câyıda, birâk birgine kemçilik bâr.



If a cemetery would fly around in front of your grandfather's eyes, where there is a saint's hair, it would be completely different.

Bir mezar, bir evliya tüyü olduğu yerde dedenin gözü önünde uçuşup dursaydı, iş tamamen başkaca olacaktı.

Birgine mâzâr birgine evliya tüği hem câyıda bâbânîñ közi âldıda yılpillab tursa edi, iş bütkül başkaça bolardı.

Farmers' sweat would smell and they would take a bath, donkey among them wouldn't look at anybody, nobody cared about for better or for worse, never put their head up.

Çiftçilerin alın teri kokar yıkanırılar, aralarındaki eşek hiç kimseye bakmaz, hiç kimsenin iyi ya da kötüsüyle işi olmaz, başını asla yukarı kaldırmazdı.

Dêhkânların manglay teriden koğargan yunuşkâlar, ârasıdağı heçkimge kıaramay, heç kimniñ yahşı-yamânı-a işi bolmay, başını aslâ yukarı kıotarmay.

**Elliptic sentences:** "Elliptic sentences are generated by generally not using predicate or sometimes the other elements in the sentence (Ottoman: Hazfû takdir, French: Proposition elliptique, English: Elliptic clause, German: Elliptischer satz)" (Hatipoğlu, 1982:161). The purpose of elliptic sentences is to give specialty to an expression and get attention easily. Sometimes, coordinate sentences are made out of elliptic sentences.

Vardar (2002) explained this structure as "some segments of the sentence may be missing but the meaning is complete. " Elliptic sentences are not sentences without predicate; they are sentences that are not exposed within the sentence. In elliptic sentences, the predicate may be in the previous or next sentence. Elliptic sentences are used to consolidate meaning, dash monotony, and not repeat elements.

### In The Story *Ak Mezar* Elliptic Sentences

Today is the third day...

Bugün üçüncü gün...

Bu kün üçünçi kün...

Death... There is no cure to death!

Ecel... Ecele ilaç yok!

Ecel... Ecelge ilâç yok...

**Types of sentences according to the position of the predicate:** In Turkish, sentence sequence is as subject-object-predicate. According to this formation, the predicate is used in the end. This is a characteristic feature of Turkish. For a variety of reasons, the predicate's position might change. When the sentences are classified into regular and inverted sentences, it is decided according to the position of the predicate (Gencan, 2001; Karahan, 2010; Vardar, 2002; Çotuksöken, 2009; Coşkun; 2014).

In the meantime, Ediskun (1985) stated that when the attention is considered more important on the action, in this case, the predicate's position may change and according to this, the general structure of the sentence may change as well. Regarding inverted sentences, he confirms that this tradition exists in Turkish, however, it is not regulated by rules.

**Regular sentence:** When the sentences are formed, first, it is lined up according to one's thinking system in her/his mind and then embodied related to language's structure. According to the Turkish reasoning system, humans first think of the person, then action, and then ancillary items. When this string of ideas turned into sentences, they take place in reverse order. First ancillary items, then action, and then the person is remarked. The relation between this deep structure and surface structure may be explained with mirror theory. The ideas in deep structure, which are lined up systematically in surface structure, are regular sentences and their predicate is positioned at the end. (Avcı, Küçük ve Şengül, 2017; Coşkun, 2014; Gencan, 2001; Çotuksöken, 2009).

Karahan (2010) acknowledges regular sentence if its predicate stays at the end. The main element's position being at the end is the Turkish sentence structure's key feature. Therefore, in regular sentences, sequence the ancillary element to the main element.

### **In The Story *Ak Mezar* Regular Sentences**

Claiming it cure, remedy; he got these people drunk Kaaba soil and it injured them  
Şifa, deva diyerek bunca kişilere içirdiği Kâbe toprağı zarar verdi.

Şifâ, de'vâ deb buküngeçe köp kişilerge egizgeni Ka'be tuprağı zarar kıldı.

Prayerers, especially the famous Cashmere Prayerer are powerless too.

Dualar, özellikle ünlü Keşmir Duası da güçsüz çıktı.

Duâlar aynikse dâñlı Keşmir duâsıda küçsüz çıkdı.

The donkey was dying.

Eşek ölüyordu.

Eşek öledir.

**Inverted sentence:** Deteriorations in deep structure idea system shows themselves by changing the predicate's position in surface structure. Coming from the opinion of this idea inversion, we entitle these sentences as inverted sentences (Avcı etc., 2017).

Inverted sentences are used to put forward, emphasize meaning and express a feeling intensely. And these types of sentences are used more in spoken language than written language. Predicate does not appear at the end of the sentence (Karahan, 2010; Gencan, 2001).

“Inverted sentence's predicate changes position to indicate the importance in the judgment and get the attention to judgment (French: Anacoluth, English: Anacoluthen, German: Anakoluth).” And this is called the inverted sentence (Hatipoğlu, 1982:158). In addition to this, regarding the inverted sentence topic, he considers this structure as Turkish's own asset and states that this sentence type lives in our language.

Coşkun (2014) mentioned that inverted sentence appears in Uzbek grammar as 'inversiyali gâp' and continues “in defiance of normal syntax, predicate comes before other sentence elements” as the definition of the inverted sentence and exemplify it with “Xudâ bergän lekin sofigä!” “Lakin Huda vermiş sofiye!” “Yet, gave, God to Sufi!”

### **In The Story *Ak Mezar* Inverted Sentences**

To beat his donkey he started

Başladı eşegini övmeye.

Başladı eşegini mahtaşğa.

Sir, if this dry town is unproductive itself, what should I do?

Efendim, ne yapayım bu kuru ilçenin kendisi bereketsizse?

Taqsircân, nima kılay bu kırgur tûmenniñ özi baraqsız eken?

“Yes, sir, there were miracles too” Hadji Granpa said.

“Evet efendim kerametleri de vardı.” dedi Hacı Dede.

Ha, taqsir karâmâtları hem bâr edi – deb hâcî bâbâ.

### Turn of expression about grammar

Table 1

*Sentence Types According to Meanings in Ak Mezar Story*

	Ak Mezar Story	
	Number	%
Affirmative Sentence	101	70,1
Negative Sentence	16	11,1
Affirmative Interrogative Sentence	13	9,03
Negative Interrogative Sentence	0	0
Affirmative Imperative Sentence	3	2,08
Negative Imperative Sentence	0	0
Affirmative Exclamatory Sentence with judgment	8	5,56
Negative Exclamatory Sentence with judgment	0	0
Affirmative Exclamatory Sentence without judgment	0	0
Negative Exclamatory Sentence without judgment	0	0
Affirmative Wish Clause	3	2,08
Negative Wish Clause	0	0
Total	144	

By reviewing the sentences in terms of meaning in the story Aq Mezar, numeric data in table 1 is acquired. Out of 144 sentences, 101 of them have a positive meaning. It is equivalent to 70,1% of the sentences in the whole story Aq Mezar. These affirmative sentences mean actions took place, came through. Thus, Fıtrat’s reviewed work shows that it is safe to say that it reflects situations coming true.

When the negative sentences are reviewed in the story Aq Mezar, 16 sentences out of 144 were detected having a negative meaning. It is equivalent to 11,1% of the sentences in the whole story Aq Mezar. It is obvious that Fıtrat preferred negative sentences less and used fallen through situations less in his work.

When the interrogative sentences are reviewed in the story Aq Mezar, there were 13 positive interrogative sentences and 0 negative interrogative sentences. It is determined that the percentage of the interrogative sentences in the whole work is 9,03. When the content of the story is considered, the absence of a negative interrogative sentence has a connection with actions taking place uninterrupted.

The number of imperative sentences in the story Aq Mezar is 3. It means, it is 2,08% of the sentences. Imperative sentences contributed to dynamic expression in the work.

There are only 8 exclamatory sentences in the story *Ak Mezar* and it is equivalent to 5,56% of the total sentences. The contribution of exclamatory sentences in the written work is to break the monotony and enhance reflections of emotions in events and dialogues.

There were 3 wish clauses in 144 sentences in the story *Ak Mezar*, which is equal to 2,08%. There weren't many of them but it enriched the work in terms of sentence variety.

Fitrat was a person who defends his language and knows elegances of his language. Accordingly, mastery of the language and sensitivity about this point echoed in his work.

Table 2

*Sentences according to the Type of Predicate in Ak Mezar Story*

	Positive		Negative		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Noun clauses	30	20,8	7	4,86	37	25,7
Verb sentences	98	68,1	9	6,25	107	74,3
Total	128		16		144	
%	88,9		11,1			

In The Story *Ak Mezar*, there are 37 noun clauses out of 144 sentences. It means 27.7% of the sentences in the story are noun clauses. There are 107 verb sentences in the story, which means 74.3%. Fitrat wrote a piece proper to Turkish's general structure, which consists of verb sentences mostly. Verb sentences are seen densely as affirmative, negative, interrogative forms.

Thanks to his mastery of the language, sentences related to action is being denser in this work, while concentration on noun clauses is limited.

Table 3

*Types of Sentences According to the Position of the Predicate in Ak Mezar Story*

	Regular Sentence		Inverted Sentence		
	Number	%	Number	%	
Ak Mezar Story	139	96,53	5	3,47	144

When table 3 is reviewed, it is seen that only 5 of the sentences out of 144 are inverted sentences in the story. It is equivalent to 3.47%. In this sense, in accordance to Fitrat's ideas about grammar, he is against deformations in the sentence structures caused by ideology. Fitrat reflected his ideas about sensitivity in the language and the importance of the language in his work.

Dialogues' excitement is passed on by short and clear question sentences. Out of 144 sentences, there are 13 question sentences.

Table 4

*Types of Sentences in Ak Mezar Story*

	Simple Sentence		Coordinate Sentence		Total
	Number	%	Number	%	
Ak Mezar Story	132	91,67	12	8,33	144

In table 4, we see that to enable pellucidity and to get attention on the alternate sequence of events, 12 of the sentences are coordinate sentences. This is equal to 8.33% in the whole story. There are 132 simple sentences in the story. Therefore, 91.67% of the sentences are simple sentences. In this case, it's safe to say that Fitrat preferred simplicity in language and avoided extra-long sentences.

### **Conclusion**

The story Aşk Mezar by Abdurrauf Fitrat was translated into Turkey Turkish and sentences are analyzed by the defined categories. According to the data of the research displayed in the tables, the following conclusions are made;

In this story, Fitrat's style of writing foregrounded the notion and put motion over the top. For this reason, verb sentences are used more than noun clauses. 107 of 144 sentences in the story Aşk Mezar are verb sentences. This is equal to 74.3% of the sentences.

Only 37 of the sentences are noun clauses in the story Aşk Mezar and it means 25,7% of the sentences are noun clauses. Thanks to his mastery of the language, noun clause usage is limited.

In the story Aşk Mezar, there are 30 affirmative and 7 negative noun clauses. While in terms of meaning, there are 98 affirmative and 9 negative verb sentences. There are also 13 interrogative sentences. All of the interrogative sentences are affirmative and these sentences make 9.03% of the story. There are 8 exclamatory sentences in the story, which means 5.56%. Fitrat let his characters' feelings get across to the reader by exclamatory phrases. There are only 3 imperative clauses and it makes the 2.08% of the story.

There are 3 wish clauses and it also makes the 2.08% of the story. There are few wish clauses in the story. It is still an important number related to sentence variety.

12 coordinate sentences appear in the story. This is equivalent to 8.33%. Not to repeat himself, to ensure cohesion and fluency, the writer used this type of sentence. This type of sentence let the sequence of events and consecutive feelings that took place in the story pass uninterrupted. When simple sentences are analyzed, 132 of them are detected out of 144. It is possible to say that 91.67% of the sentences are simple sentences. Fitrat centralized the idea of comprehensibility and avoided complicated expressions. Usage of simple sentences shows that this written work was not aimed high in terms of art and literature.

There are 5 inverted sentences in the story and it is equivalent to 3.47 % in sentences. 3-4 % figure is well accepted in a text when it comes to inverted sentences. This rate is preserved in Fitrat's works. It is clear that he was not influenced by the viewpoints such as preciousness, ideology to lead to inverted sentences. On the contrary, he knew the language's structure and making sentence possibilities very well. Out of 144, 139 sentences are regular sentences, which means 96.53% of the story.

We see that the two different forms of the same suffix in daily use of the first-person plural imperative are not coincidence, preference, or randomness. Based on the examples of the imperative mode that are considered both as request and imperative modes today, we can evaluate this different usage as the separation of form that goes to the request / order separation in the order mode.



The fact that the author is based on the spoken language in this preference, and the author's style, who weaves his works with the words and attachments preferred by the people, is also an example in this aspect.

In the story Ak Mezar- White Tomb, it is seen that all sentence types are included in the work gracefully in the classification made according to genre, understanding, place and structure. The types of sentences of this work, which is understandable and written in a simple language, have the feature of shape that supports the story. With this form feature, it is seen that the subjectivity that constitutes the thought genetics of the Turkish language dominates the whole text. Although the event seems to be important in the story's structure, in fact, personalities and characters in the story take precedence over events. The characters determine the story. The harmony of subject-genre relationship, which is a stylistic feature, is at a high level. The work gains the feature of being a source text in language teaching with its sentence preferences suitable for the characteristics of the subject-genre relationship. It is an important proof that the author, who handles the cultural structure of his era through black humor in order to ensure continuity in his purpose and style, as in the other stories of the writer, deals with his art in order to protect the interests of the society, to enlighten it and to raise awareness. In other words, Fitrat used art for the society. This work, which has national and cultural values in terms of content, is one of the sample literary works with appropriate stylistic features in teaching sentences. It is a text that can be used in enhancing the studies about types of sentences and sentence accusation, too.

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