

Perspectives on Valency in Azerbaijani and English languages. A comparative approach to strategies for passivization and causation

Abstract

This thesis describes the causative and the passive constructions of the Azerbaijani and English languages. The functions of the causatives and passives in the sentences and their similarities and differences are described comparatively in Azerbaijani and English.

In Azerbaijani the causative and the passive verbs are used in different structures in the sentences. They are derived by adding affixes to transitive and intransitive verbs. In English, affixes are not used to derive the passive and causative forms of the verbs. They are used in different forms in the sentences. These different features and constructions are described from a comparative perspective.

Contents

Abstract	1
Introduction.....	4
Abbreviations.....	7
Chapter 1.....	8
The Literature Review	8
1.1. Causative.....	8
1.2. Passive.....	11
Chapter 2	15
Causatives in Azerbaijani and English.....	15
2.1. Introduction	15
2.2. Causative constructions.....	15
2.2.1. Analytic causatives.....	19
2.2.2. Lexical causatives	22
2.2.3. Morphological causatives.....	25
2.2.4. Causatives of transitive verbs.....	31
2.3. Direct and indirect causatives in Azerbaijani and English languages.....	35
2.4. Valence change in Azerbaijani and English languages.....	38
2.5. Semantics	40
2.6. Concept and structure correlations	45
2.7. Passive form of causatives.	47
2.8. Causatives and Transitivity	50
2.9. Conclusion.....	53
Chapter 3.....	54
Passive in Azerbaijani and English	54
3.1. Introduction	54
3.2. Passive constructions	54

3.2.1. Basic passives	57
3.2.2. The syntactic form of basic passives	61
3.2.3. Periphrastic passives.....	62
3.3. Non-basic passives	62
3.4. Passives of intransitive verbs.....	63
3.5. Semantics.....	65
3.6. Prepositional noun phrases become passive subjects	72
3.7. Valence change in Passive.....	75
3.8. Conclusion	77
Bibliography	78

Introduction

In this thesis, a typology of causatives and passives is discussed on the basis of the Azerbaijani and English languages. Languages have different ways of decreasing or increasing the syntactic valence of sentences. Valence adjusting processes are common in verbal morphology. Many languages have some verbal derivations that affect the arguments of their verbs. They can decrease or increase valence patterns. Valence is a lexical category that allows a verb take different arguments in the sentences. Verbs have different valence patterns according to their functions in the sentences. In some constructions verbs get new arguments and in other situations they have different valence patterns. Valence change can be expressed with morphological markings, but in some languages it can also be expressed with words which are used in different functions. Causatives and passives are valence change categories.

Causatives are considered examples of a valence increasing category. Causatives apply to an intransitive verb and derive a transitive form. In the causative construction a new argument is added to the valence pattern which shows the agent of the sentence.

Passives are an example of a valence decreasing category; and passives change the function of the object of the active sentence. Passives apply to transitive verbs and derive an intransitive form of these verbs. Causatives and passives have different derivation forms.

In both causative and passive constructions the valence patterns changes: the causative increases the valence by adding a new argument, while the passive decreases valence by using the object of the basic form in the subject function. The causer of the derived causative construction puts the subject of the basic form into the object function. In a passive construction, the object of the active sentence becomes the subject of the corresponding passive.

Chapter 1 presents the literature review. This chapter describes the typology of causatives which Dixon identified and the semantic and syntactic parameters of causative constructions that Comrie defined on the basis of the verb functions of different languages. In this section it is discussed that Haspelmath and Bardey semantically divided causatives into different types. The passive section of this chapter presents the typology and structure of passive constructions. In the typology of passives there are two categories and three different types of passive constructions in languages that Payne defined on the basis of their transitivity and

derivational forms.

In this section two categories of passives is expressed which Keenan and Dryer classified them according to their syntactic and semantic features.

In the chapter 1 and 2 all these features of the causative and passives will be discussed from comparative approach in both Azerbaijani and English causative and passive constructions.

In chapter 2 the theoretical background of causative constructions is presented to see how the causatives work out in Azerbaijani and English. This chapter offers the typology of causatives in both Azerbaijani and English languages. There are different ways of providing the formal marking for a causative construction. Morphological process applies to a transitive verb or an intransitive verb. Periphrastic causatives are formed from two separate verbs: from an auxiliary verb and a main verb. There are also lexical causatives where one verb can be used as intransitive in non-causative and as transitive in a causative form or there are distinct lexemes with one is causative of the other in a causative construction. There are languages which have one or more productive process for deriving a transitive causative verb from an intransitive or a transitive verb. Azerbaijani productive causatives are formed by adding different causative affixes to the transitive and intransitive verbs. In Azerbaijani morphological causative constructions two or three different causative affixes can be used for the same transitive or intransitive verb to make an additional causative from the causative verb and the meaning will not change, but the primary meaning of the causatives can change according to the transitivity of the verb. English has lexical and analytic causative forms. In English verbs are basically transitive and intransitive, they are not derived from inflectional affixes though some derivational processes may apply. English analytic causatives are formed from an auxiliary verb and a main verb. These causative features of both languages will be discussed from comparative approach in this chapter.

In languages there is a meaning distinction between lexical and productive causatives.

Lexical causatives express the direct causation and productive causatives express indirect causation. These features of the causatives are defined according to the function of the causer and the causee in the causative situation.

There are three parameters of causative constructions: syntax, semantics and formal markings of the causatives. The relation between causative and transitive verbs in both Azerbaijani and English is also described. In languages, all causative constructions have in common the addition of the causer to the basic clause and this provides basic syntactic, semantic features of causative constructions in a given language. Languages differ in the syntax of their

causatives and in the meanings that attached to them. There may have restrictions that the causee can be animate or that it can be only inanimate. In languages, different forms of causatives, according to the way that they are formed have different syntactic structures. In some languages there are two or more causative constructions and they have different meanings. These semantic parameters of the causative construction will be identified on the basis of Azerbaijani and English languages in different sections of this chapter.

The chapter 3 expresses passive constructions in Azerbaijani and English languages, and shows the different forms they can take with data examples from these languages.

Passive is expressed as a verbal morphological category that changes meaning of the active clause structure. Passive construction describes that the passive subject corresponds to an active direct object while the active subject is expressed in the form of agent phrase. The active and passive opposition presents a semantic contrast in that in the active form the subject affects to the others, while in the passive form the subject is affected by the others. In a language all verbs can be used in an active clause while there is a restriction on the verbs that can be used in a passive construction.

There are basic characteristics of passive derivations that can be used in a language. These characteristics of passive describe how the passive can be formed in different languages. Passive has personal and impersonal types according to the transitivity of the verb. In both languages different characteristics of basic and non-basic passives are described in this chapter. Impersonal passive construction is also derived in the same way which the basic passive is derived, but the difference between them is that in the impersonal passive construction a subject is not used in a sentence. The indirect object of the active sentence will be in the same position in the impersonal passive construction and the passive suffixes will be added to the intransitive verb of the sentence. Impersonal passives can also use the subject of the active sentence as an agent phrase of the sentence.

There are different expression types of passive constructions: morphological or periphrastic. In some languages a passive verb phrase can be formed morphologically, in other languages an auxiliary verb can be used to form a passive construction which is expressed as a periphrastic passive form. Passives derive an intransitive clause from the corresponding transitive active clause. In this chapter the common syntactic and semantic properties and all characteristics of passives will be discussed in both Azerbaijani and English languages.

Abbreviations

ACC accusative

CAUS causative

INF infinitive

DAT dative

PASS passive

PERF perfective

PST past

PTCP participle

POSS possessive

PL plural

3PL third person plural

1SG first person singular

3SG third person singular

SG singular

Chapter 1

The Literature Review

1.1. Causative

In this chapter, the key theoretical works which discuss linguistic aspects of passive and causative constructions are reviewed. These works have been identified because they take the general, typological approach.

This section describes the structures and typology of causatives.

Comrie discusses the formal and semantic parameters of causative constructions.¹

He divides causatives into three types on the basis of formal parameters.

1. Analytic causatives have separate predicates, one expresses the notion of the causation and the other expresses the effect. For example:

1. I *caused* him to go.

2. I *brought it about* that he went.

3. Onlar oğlan-ın get-məy-i-nə səbəb ol-du-lar.
they boy-POSS go-INF-POSS-DAT cause be-PST-3PL
“They *caused* the boy to go.”

2. Morphological causatives have two characteristics:

-the causative is related to the non-causative predicate by morphological means; and relating causative and non causative predicates is productive. For example, in Azerbaijani:

yaz yaz-dır
write write-CAUS

¹ Comrie Bernard, *Language Universals and Linguistic Typology, Syntax and Morphology*, Chicago, University of Chicago Press, 1989.

3. Lexical causatives- have no systematic relationship between the expression of effect and the expression of cause. For example, in English *show*, *break* and in Azerbaijani *qır-maq* (to break), *yığ-maq* (to collect).

Comrie also discusses the distinction between direct and indirect causation and the problem of the degree of the control retained in the causative construction by the causee in semantic parameters.²

Dixon discusses the formal marking, syntactic and semantic functions of causatives.³ Causative constructions have different derived forms according to the transitive and intransitive verbs. Morphological causatives can be derived from both transitive and intransitive verbs. In the morphological causative of a transitive verb a causee has different markings. In languages causative constructions have the same semantic functions, but they have different syntactic features in the sentences.

Dixon identified different semantic parameters of causatives.⁴ These parameters show the functions of the causer and the causee in the causative constructions.

Haspelmath and Bardey mention that many languages have morphological category, called causatives, which convey the meaning of causation and adds the new agent argument (the causer) to the valence pattern.⁵

They discuss that the addition of the causer to the valence pattern causes main changes in the sentence, because the causer functions as a subject and the old subject (the causee) will take a different grammatical position in derived valence pattern.

They mention that there are languages have only causatives from intransitive verbs and

² Comrie Bernard, *Language Universals and Linguistic Typology, Syntax and Morphology*, Chicago, University of Chicago Press, 1989.

³ Dixon R. M. W, *A typology of causatives: form, syntax and meaning*. In Dixon R. M. W. and Alexandra Y. Aikhenvald, *Changing Valency, Case studies in transitivity*, Cambridge, Cambridge University Press, 2000.

⁴ Dixon R. M. W, *A typology of causatives: form, syntax and meaning*. In Dixon R. M. W. and Alexandra Y. Aikhenvald., *Changing Valency, Case studies in transitivity*, Cambridge, Cambridge University Press, 2000.

⁵ Haspelmath Martin and Thomas-Müller Bardey, *Valence Change*, 2001.

languages have causatives derived from transitive verbs. The languages which causatives derived from transitive verbs, the causee may be treated in three different ways:

1. the causee becomes an indirect object,

The example (4) is an English sentence.

4. I made him write a letter.

derived valence pattern:

causer	causee	patient
subject	indirect object	direct object

2. the causee expressed as an instrumental phrase,

5. She had her son search for the picture.

derived valence pattern:

causer	causee	patient
subject	indirect object	instrumental direct object

3. the causee becomes a direct object, and the causative valence pattern contains two direct objects.

There are languages which have the two direct objects in a sentence and the derived valence pattern will be like this:

derived valence pattern:

causer	causee	patient
subject	direct object	direct object

They discuss about semantic subtypes of causatives:

1. Direct causatives (the causer actively participates in the action).

For example:

6. The child broke the vase.

2. Indirect causatives (have someone to do something)

7. He had the boy open the door.

“Many languages unite the indirect and the direct causative in one formative, which allows it occur iteratively, the inner token representing the direct causative, the outer one the indirect causative.”⁶

For example, in Azerbaijani

yaz -dir -t
write - CAUS- CAUS

Direct causative has a special subtype - the immediate causative (the action represented by the base verb and the causation constitute an integral unite). Indirect causative has assistive meaning or a permissive meaning.

1.2. Passive

In this section, the structures and typology of passives are discussed.

Payne discusses personal and impersonal passives.⁷

He identifies three subtypes of **personal passive**:

Lexical, morphological and analytic passives.

“A **lexical passive** is any clause headed by a verb that is inherently passive in character and to be inherently passive, the verb must express a scene that includes the presence of causing agent, but the patient must be grammatical subject.”⁸ Lexical Passives are not common.

⁶ Haspelmath Martin and Thomas-Müller Bardey, Valence Change, 2001.

⁷ Payne, Thomas E, Describing morphology and syntax: A guide for field linguists, Cambridge, Cambridge University Press, 1997.

⁸ Payne, Thomas E, Describing morphology and syntax: A guide for field linguists, Cambridge, Cambridge University Press, 1997.

“**Morphological passives** employ the same or similar morphology as does perfect aspect. Morphological passives are common in many languages.”⁹ Azerbaijani has morphological passives. For example:

8. Məktub yaz-ıl-dı.
letter write-PASS-PST.3SG
“The letter was written.”

“English has **analytic passives**. In English passives a copular verb plus the “past participle” of the active verb is used.”¹⁰ For example:

9. The window *was broken*.

Impersonal passives

Impersonal passives are formed from intransitive and transitive verbs.

Payne mentions that there are other kinds of passives and many languages have more than one passive construction.¹¹ But as these other kinds are not found in Azerbaijani or English, they will not be explored here.

Keenan and Dryer discuss the distinctive features of basic passives. According to them, basic passives have the following general properties:¹²

- no agent phrase is present (for example, by him)
- the main verb in its non-passive form is transitive
- the main verb expresses an action, taking agent subjects and patient objects

⁹ Payne, Thomas E, Describing morphology and syntax: A guide for field linguists, Cambridge, Cambridge University Press, 1997.

¹⁰ Payne, Thomas E, Describing morphology and syntax: A guide for field linguists, Cambridge, Cambridge University Press, 1997.

¹¹ Payne, Thomas E, Describing morphology and syntax: A guide for field linguists, Cambridge, Cambridge University Press, 1997.

¹² Edward L. Keenan and Matthew S. Dryer, Passive in the world’s languages, Cambridge, Cambridge University Press, 2006.

They called these passives “**basic**” because these properties of the passives exist in many of the world’s languages.

They divide syntactically basic passives into two types:

Strict morphological passives- (the passives which do not use auxiliaries)

The strict morphological passives are formed by affixing. In example 10 (b) from Azerbaijani the passive is formed by suffixing.

10. (a) Oğlan qapı-nı aç-dı.
boy door-ACC open-PST.3SG
“The boy opened the door.”

(b) Qapı oğlan tərəfindən aç-ıl-dı.
door boy by open-PASS-PST.3SG
“The door was opened by the boy.”

Periphrastic passives- (the passives which use auxiliaries)

“A basic periphrastic passive consists of an auxiliary verb and strict morphological function of a transitive verb.”¹³

Periphrastic passives are divided according to the choice of the auxiliary verb:

-the auxiliary verb is a verb of being or becoming.

Example (11) is from the English passive.

11. The vase *was broken*.

-the passive auxiliary is a verb of reception (get, receive)

12. He *got* a beating from him.

“In such cases it is common that the modification of the transitive verb takes the form of a nominalization.”¹⁴

¹³ Edward L. Keenan and Matthew S. Dryer, *Passive in the world’s languages*, Cambridge, Cambridge University Press, 2006.

¹⁴ Edward L. Keenan and Matthew S. Dryer, *Passive in the world’s languages*, Cambridge, Cambridge University Press, 2006.

-the passive auxiliary is a verb of motion (go, come)

-the passive auxiliary is a verb of experiencing.

There are also “**non-basic passives**” in some languages and they have different characteristics from the basic passive.

Passives with agent phrases are non-basic.

There are three reasons: many languages do not permit agent phrases, agent phrases occur in non-passive structures (in a causative sentence) and when present, agent phrases most commonly take the form of an independently existing oblique noun phrase in actives.

Impersonal passives

Impersonal passives have the following general properties.

Many languages have basic passives and use the same syntactic and morphological means to derive impersonal passives from intransitive verb phrases. Example (13) is from Azerbaijani passive.

13. Məktub-a cavab ver-il-di.

letter-DAT answer give-PASS-PST.3SG

“An answer was given to the letter.”

Impersonal passives using the same verbal morphology as basic passives typically have their agent phrases marked in the same way as in basic passives. This characteristic of impersonal passives exists in languages which accept agent phrases in basic passive constructions.

Example (14) is an English impersonal passive:

14. There was singing by the children.

Impersonal passives are not limited to lexical intransitive verbs:

a transitive verb together with its noun phrase object will constitute a verb phrase and be passivized, and that noun phrase will be an object after passivization.

It appears that in a few languages “reflexive” forms come to function with an impersonal passive meaning.

A language may have impersonal passive constructions which are syntactically and morphologically independent of the existence of basic passives.

Chapter 2

Causatives in Azerbaijani and English

2.1. Introduction

This chapter deals with Azerbaijani and English causatives. They have different derived forms and functions, but some kinds of Azerbaijani causatives have the same functions as English causatives. These features of the causatives will be discussed in this chapter.

The causative constructions section of this chapter describes analytic, lexical and morphological causatives, and their derived forms in both Azerbaijani and English languages. Morphological causatives have different structures and derived forms in Azerbaijani. English has analytic and lexical causatives in the same functions as Azerbaijani analytic and lexical causatives. The direct and indirect section expresses the functions of the causer and the causee in the causatives.

The valence change section presents that the causatives are valence-increasing constructions. The semantic section of this chapter expresses that the causer and the causee have different markings and presents their semantic difference in the causative constructions. The concept and structure correlations section identifies the relation between the cause and the effect of the event.

The passive form section identifies the passive constructions of English lexical, analytic causatives and Azerbaijani lexical, morphological, analytic causatives.

The causatives and transitivity section describes Azerbaijani and English verbs and their structures in the causative constructions.

2.2. Causative constructions

Causative constructions have semantic and syntactic parameters. Causatives involve two component propositions, the cause and the effect of the cause. Dixon mentioned that the

causer in a causative construction can refer to a person, an abstract thing or an event.¹⁵

There are different ways of expressing causative situations in English, Azerbaijani and other languages.

Causative constructions can be defined by characterizing the situation which describes the causative situation. In a causative construction two events can constitute a causative situation if the following two features exist in the sentences:

- the relation between two events is that the caused event happened after the causing event
- the relation between the causing event and caused event is that the caused event happened as a result of the causing event.

In the following examples, the contrast between the sentences which expresses the causative situation and which does not express the causative situation is described.

15. (a) She told her friend to go.
(b) She knows that her friend went.

16. (a) She caused her friend to go.
(b) She made her friend go.

17. (a) The boy opened the door.
(b) She sent her brother to the house.

Examples 15 (a) and (b) are not causative sentences. The first example does not express that the agent causes the event, because the speaker does not know the person will go after this event. In the second example (b), there is no relation between two events. The subject of the sentence does not cause to the object to change its state in this situation.

Examples 16 (a) and (b) and 17 (a) and (b) express that the caused event happened after the causing event; and the caused event could not have happened if the causer had not participated in the causing event.

In English grammar, verbs like *kick*, *close* and *melt* are classified as transitive verbs.

However, the terms causative verb and transitive verb are not the same. The verbs *close* and *melt* are causative, but *kick* is not a causative verb. The difference between these two

¹⁵ Dixon R. M. W, A typology of causatives: form, syntax and meaning. In Dixon R. M. W. and Alexandra Y. Aikhenvald, *Changing Valency, Case studies in transitivity*, Cambridge, Cambridge University Press, 2000.

categories of the verbs is that the agent does not change the state of the object in the non-causative situation, but in the causative situation the agent causes the object to change its state.

Haspelmath categorized verbs as inchoative and causative verb pairs.¹⁶ These verbs are used to express different situations. Haspelmath identified that the causatives are semantically derived and the inchoative verbs are semantically basic forms of the verbs.¹⁷

For example:

18. (a) The boy melts the ice. (transitive)
(b) The ice melts. (intransitive)

In the first example, the agent causes the object to melt and the second sentence does not express the subject causes to the event. Languages differ in their ways of expressing the relationship between inchoative and causative verbs with a common lexical meaning.

Causative and inchoative verb pairs are defined semantically. They are the verb types which express the same basic situation and differ only in that the causative verb form includes the agent participant who causes the change of the situation, while the inchoative verb forms exclude a causing agent and present the situation which happened in and of itself.

Causative verbs are transitive and inchoative verbs are intransitive, but causative and inchoative verb pairs are not as common as transitive and intransitive verb forms.

The inchoative verb is semantically similar to the passive of causative (e.g. “The stick was broken.”), but it differs in that the agent is not expressed. Haspelmath mentioned that nonetheless this does not rule out the involvement of an agent in the situation.¹⁸ In example 19 (a), the event is caused by the same action as in example 19 (b), only in 19 (a) the agent is not expressed.

¹⁶ Haspelmath Martin, More on the typology of inchoative-causative verb alternations, In Comrie Bernard and M. Polinsky, Causatives and Transitivity, J. Benjamins Publishing Company, 1993.

¹⁷ Haspelmath Martin, More on the typology of inchoative-causative verb alternations, In Comrie Bernard and M. Polinsky, Causatives and Transitivity, J. Benjamins Publishing Company, 1993.

¹⁸ Haspelmath Martin, More on the typology of inchoative-causative verb alternations, In Comrie Bernard and M. Polinsky, Causatives and Transitivity, J. Benjamins Publishing Company, 1993.

19. (a) The window broke.
(b) The boy broke the window.

When the verb is used only with a subject it functions as an intransitive, non-causative verb and when the verb is used with a subject and a direct object the verb functions as a transitive, causative verb.

The causatives can be marked by an affix, by a causative auxiliary or by changing the stem of the verb.

Haspelmath defined that not all verbs can be classified according to this inchoative-causative verb alternation.¹⁹ Verbs such as *break*, *close*, *burn* have inchoative and causative forms, but verbs such as *work*, *build*, *paint* do not follow the same pattern.

The defining characteristic of inchoative and causative verb pairs is that the basic situation will change the state of the event. This excludes three types of situations:

- a state cannot be the inchoative part of the inchoative and causative verb forms
- an action which does not express a change of state cannot be the causative part of the inchoative and causative verb forms.
- agentive intransitive verbs such as *work*, *paint* cannot be the inchoative form of this alternation.

In many languages, including Azerbaijani and English, there are two types of causative form: morphologically regular and productive forms and morphologically irregular and nonproductive forms.

Productive forms can use the auxiliary causative verbs such as English *cause* and *make*, Azerbaijani *səbəb olmaq* (cause) verbs or they can use the causative affixes such as Azerbaijani causative affixes which is described in the morphological causative section of this chapter. These forms of causatives are identified according to the morphological characteristics of the language concerned.

The distinction between the lexical causative and productive causative is the situations of the events. The lexical causatives express one event causative situation and the productive forms two event causative situations.

¹⁹ Haspelmath Martin, More on the typology of inchoative-causative verb alternations, In Comrie Bernard and M. Polinsky, Causatives and Transitivity, J. Benjamins Publishing Company, 1993.

Comrie makes three typological distinctions on the basis of the formal parameters of causative constructions: analytic, morphological and lexical causatives.²⁰ Azerbaijani has all three of these types of causatives, but English has only the analytic and lexical categories. Payne discusses how causative constructions can be formed on the basis of transitive or intransitive caused events.²¹

In the following sections of this chapter the typological distinction of causatives and the transitivity of the verbs will be discussed.

2.2.1. Analytic causatives

“The analytic causative is where there are two different predicates, and they express the notion of the causation and its effect.”²² In the analytic causative constructions the causative verb will be in the main clause while the lexical verb will be in a complement clause.

“Analytic causatives are not normally considered to be valence increasing operations.”²³

Analytic causatives are semantically valence increasing operations.

Examples present Azerbaijani analytic causatives:

20. Yaz-dığı əsər-lər onun şöhrət qazan-mağ-ı-na səbəb ol-du.
write-PTCP work-PL his famous become-INF-POSS-DAT cause be-PST.3SG

“The works which he wrote caused him to become famous.”

²⁰ Comrie Bernard, *Language Universals and Linguistic Typology, Syntax and Morphology*, Chicago, University of Chicago Press, 1989.

²¹ Payne, Thomas E. *Describing morphology and syntax: A guide for field linguists*. Cambridge, Cambridge University Press, 1997.

²² Payne, Thomas E. *Describing morphology and syntax: A guide for field linguists*. Cambridge, Cambridge University Press, 1997.

²³ Payne, Thomas E. *Describing morphology and syntax: A guide for field linguists*. Cambridge, Cambridge University Press, 1997.

21. Bu mövzu onun yeni əsər yaz-mağ-ı-na səbəb ol-du.
this theme his new work write-INF-POSS-DAT cause be-PST.3SG

“This theme caused him to write a new work.”

Azerbaijani analytic causatives use the verb *səbəb olmaq* (cause to) to express the causative part of the proposition.

Payne mentions that most causatives in English are analytic in that they involve a separate causative verb:²⁴ make, cause, etc.

The following examples present English analytic causatives:

22. The boy *caused* the child to show the picture.

23. The man *makes* the worker build the house.

24. They *forced* him to leave the protected territory.

In English the verbs *cause*, *make* and others are used with transitive and intransitive verbs in a sentence to make analytic causatives.

In analytic causatives one of the verbs is fully specified for the tense, aspect and mood, but the other verb is an infinitive.

Dixon mentions that periphrastic causatives generally apply to an intransitive or a transitive verb.²⁵ In some languages the causee is the derived object of the transitive verb, but in others the causee retains its object function according to the lexical verb and in some languages it may be marked for both functions. The other arguments of the lexical verb are retained.

For example:

In Azerbaijani,

²⁴ Payne, Thomas E. Describing morphology and syntax: A guide for field linguists. Cambridge, Cambridge University Press, 1997.

²⁵ Dixon R. M. W, A typology of causatives: form, syntax and meaning. In Dixon R. M. W. and Alexandra Y. Aikhenvald, Changing Valency, Case studies in transitivity, Cambridge, Cambridge University Press, 2000.

25. (a) O məktub-u oğlan-a ver-di.
he letter-ACC boy-DAT give-PST.3SG
“He gave the letter to the boy.”

(b) O dostu-nun məktub-u oğlan-a ver-məy-i-nə səbəb ol-du.
he friend-POSS letter-ACC boy-DAT give-INF-POSS-DAT cause be-PST.3SG
“He caused his friend to give the letter to the boy.”

In English,

26. (a) He sent the materials to them.

(b) His friend had him sent the materials to them.

Periphrastic causatives may also apply to copula clauses. English also has this construction, but the copula verb be cannot be used in some sentences. For example:

27. The door is closed.

He made the door close.

He made the door be closed.

28. Qapı sınıq-dır.

door broke-be.3SG

“The door is broken.”

29. Oğlan qapı-nı sını-dır-dı.

boy door-ACC break-CAUS-PST.3SG

“The boy broke the door.”

30. Oğlan qapı-nın sını-mağ-ı-na səbəb ol-du.

boy door-POSS break-INF-POSS-DAT cause be-PST.3SG

“The boy caused the door to be broken.”

In Azerbaijani it can be in both morphological causatives and periphrastic causatives.

There are two clause types:

Intransitive clause - with an intransitive predicate and an intransitive subject.

Transitive clause - with a transitive predicate and a transitive subject, the other participant is a transitive object. In the causative of intransitive predicates a causer is the subject and the

causee in the dative case is an object of the sentence. In the causative of transitive clause the first participant will be a subject (the causer), and the others will be direct (accusative case) and indirect objects of the sentence.

In English the causee can come between the causative verb and the lexical verb. In Azerbaijani analytic causatives the causative verb comes after the lexical verb.

Dixon mentions that in languages, the basic subject of the intransitive verb becomes the object of the derived causative construction and in the derived form the causer will be in the subject function.²⁶

This construction applies to all languages, but some languages have different marking for the basic subject which have a semantic difference in the causative sentence.

In Azerbaijani the transitive verbs have this function. The subject of the transitive verbs which becomes the causee have different meanings in the sentences.

For example:

31. Onun dost-u oğlan-a hədiyyə al-dır-dı.
his friend-POSS boy-DAT present buy-CAUS-PST.3SG
“His friend had the boy to buy the present.”

It can be in different meaning:

“He made someone buy the present for the boy.”

2.2.2. Lexical causatives

Lexical causatives have no systematic relationship between the expression of effect and the expression of the cause. In languages a lexical causative does not involve morphological process or separate causative verbs. In English, some intransitive verbs are used in a transitive construction and the intransitive subject becomes transitive object and a causer

²⁶ Dixon R. M. W, A typology of causatives: form, syntax and meaning. In Dixon R. M. W. and Alexandra Y. Aikhenvald, *Changing Valency, Case studies in transitivity*, Cambridge, Cambridge University Press, 2000.

becomes transitive subject of lexical causatives. Examples (32) and (33) present English lexical causatives:

32. He *opened* the door with a key.

33. The woman *closed* the window.

Example 34 (b) presents an Azerbaijani lexical causative:

34. (a) Onun çək-diyi şəkil-lər-i dost-lar-ı gör-dü.
 his draw-PTCP picture-PL-ACC friend-PL-POSS see-PST.3SG

“His friends saw the pictures which he drew.”

(b) O çək-diyi şəkil-lər-i dost-lar-ı-na göstər-di.
 he draw-PTCP picture-PL-ACC friend-PL-POSS-DAT show-PST.3SG

“He showed the pictures which he drew to his friends.”

Payne defined that lexical causative constructions have three different subtypes according to their structures in different languages.²⁷

1. *No change in verb.*

Non-causative: The vase broke.

Causative: He broke the vase.

2. *Some idiosyncratic change in verb.*

Non-causative: The trees fell.

Causative: He felled the trees.

3. *Different verb.*

Non-causative: She saw him.

Causative: She showed the picture.

In some languages there are all these three subtypes of the lexical causatives, but in some languages there are only one or two different subtypes of this construction.

²⁷ Payne, Thomas E. Describing morphology and syntax: A guide for field linguists. Cambridge, Cambridge University Press, 1997.

English has all these lexical subtypes of causative construction.

Azerbaijani has only the “different verb” and “some idiosyncratic change in verb” subtypes of lexical causatives.

For example:

Some idiosyncratic change in verb.

öyrən-mək - öyrət-mək

learn-INF - teach-INF

Different verb subtype.

gör-mək - göstər-mək

see-INF – show-INF

The important point about these types of lexical causatives is that there is no change in the structure of the causative verb.

Dixon divides lexical causatives into two types:²⁸

1. The same verb can be used in both causative and non-causative function: for example, in English open (causative and non-causative verb).

2. Two verbs can be used in the same meaning but in different forms (in intransitive and causative forms) or in different transitivity: For example, English verbs come out (intransitive) versus -take out (causative).

In some languages the verb can be transitive in transitive clause or intransitive in intransitive clause. Other languages have verbs which can be used in both transitive and intransitive clauses. The verbs which are used in both transitive and intransitive clauses have two forms:

-Subject is an agent.

-Subject is an object.

In English some verbs are basically intransitive, but they can be used in transitive clauses with a causative meaning. In English, many non-causative intransitive verbs can be transitive verbs in causative sentences. The corresponding verbs in non-causative sentences are intransitive verbs.

²⁸ Dixon R. M. W, A typology of causatives: form, syntax and meaning. In Dixon R. M. W. and Alexandra Y. Aikhenvald, Changing Valency, Case studies in transitivity, Cambridge, Cambridge University Press, 2000.

2.2.3. Morphological causatives

In the case of the morphological causative, causatives are derived from non-causative or causative verbs by attaching affixes to the verb. In morphological causatives the causer has someone do something in causative situations. Dixon identified that the morphological causatives have different derived forms in different languages.²⁹ There are causative affixes in many languages to derive a transitive from an intransitive verb. In the Azerbaijani morphological causative, when the causative verb is derived from an intransitive verb the causer participates in the caused event, but when the verb is derived from a transitive verb a causer has someone do something. Morphological causatives are common in the Azerbaijani language. Azerbaijani has the following productive morphological causatives and these suffixes are used to make causatives from intransitive verbs.

-dır, -dir, -dur, -dür - is used when the stem ends with a consonant (yan-maq, to burn, yan-dır-maq, to make burn: sın-maq, to break, sın-dır-maq, to make break)

-t - is used when the stem ends with l, r consonants followed by a vowel (quru-maq, to dry, quru-t-maq, to make dry)

-it, -it, -ut, -üt - this is used mostly when the stem is monosyllabic and ends with a voiceless velar consonant. (ax-maq, flow, ax-it-maq, to make flow)

-ır, -ir, -ur, -ür - this suffix is used after the consonants ç, t and ş in some monosyllabic verbal stems. (köç-mək, to move, köç-ür-mək, to make move: qaç-maq, to run, qaç-ır-maq, to make run)

-ar, -ər - are occasionally used (qop-maq, to tear off) intransitive, (qop-ar-maq, to tear off) transitive

-dır and *-t* are also used to make causatives from transitive verbs. (aç-maq, to open, aç-dır-maq, to make open: oxu-maq, to read, oxu-t-maq, to make read)

In Azerbaijani the affixes which are used to derive causative form of the verbs have different forms in accordance with vowel harmony rules.

When the verb stem has close back rounded vowels (o, u) the affixes which have u vowel will be added to the verb.

²⁹ Dixon R. M. W, A typology of causatives: form, syntax and meaning. In Dixon R. M. W. and Alexandra Y. Aikhenvald, Changing Valency, Case studies in transitivity, Cambridge, Cambridge University Press, 2000.

When the verb has close front unrounded vowels (e, ə, i) the affixes which have i vowel will be added to the verb.

When the verb has close front rounded vowels (ö, ü) the affixes which have ü vowel will be added to the verb.

When the verb has centralized, unrounded vowels (a, ı) the affixes which have ı vowel will be added to the verb.

In Azerbaijani, morphological causatives are formed from both transitive and intransitive verbs. Transitive (causative) verbs change the state of the event whereas intransitive forms describe the state of the event.

When the causative verb is derived from an intransitive verb the subject of the non-causative verb will be the object in accusative case of the causative sentence. When it is derived from a transitive verb, the subject of the non-causative sentence will be the object in the dative case of the sentence.

For example:

35. (a) Məktub yan-dı. (non-causative)
letter burn-PST.3SG
“The letter burnt.”

(b) O məktub-u yan-dır-dı. (causative of intransitive verb)
he letter-ACC burn-CAUS-PST.3SG
“He had the letter burnt.”

36. (a) Oğlan məktub-u oxu-du (non-causative)
boy letter-ACC read-PST.3SG
“The boy read the letter.”

(b) O məktub-u oğlan-a oxu-t-du. (causative of transitive verb)
he letter-ACC boy-DAT read-CAUS-PST.3SG
“He made the boy read the letter.”

In the causative sentences the verbs change the state of the event, but in non-causative sentences the verbs describe the state of the event.

In Azerbaijani two causative suffixes can be added to the same verb to make an additional causative form from the causative verb. In this causative construction two causative affixes are used: *-dır* and *-t*. The suffix *-dır* is used when the verb ends with causative affix *-t* and the suffix *-t* is used with the other causative affixes. For example:

yaz-maq	yaz- <i>dır</i> -maq	yaz- <i>dır-t</i> -maq
write-INF	write-CAUS-INF	write-CAUS-CAUS-INF
to write	to have someone to write	to get someone to have someone to write
aç-maq	aç- <i>dır</i> -maq	aç- <i>dır-t</i> -maq
open-INF	open-CAUS-INF	open-CAUS-CAUS-INF
to open	to have someone to open	to get someone to have someone to open
oxu-maq	oxu- <i>t</i> -maq	oxu- <i>t-dür</i> -maq
read-INF	read-CAUS-INF	read-CAUS-CAUS-INF
to read	to have someone to read	to get someone to have someone to read
bağla-maq	bağla- <i>t</i> -maq	bağla- <i>t-dür</i> -maq
close-INF	close-CAUS-INF	close-CAUS-CAUS-INF
to close	to have someone to close	to get someone to have someone to close

37. Qız məktub-u yaz-dı.

girl letter-ACC write-PST.3SG

“The girl wrote the letter.”

O məktub-u qız-a yaz-*dır*-dı.

he letter-ACC girl-DAT write-CAUS-PST.3SG

“He made the girl write the letter.”

O məktub-u qız-a yaz-*dır-t*-dı.

he letter-ACC girl-DAT write-CAUS-CAUS-PST.3SG

“He made the girl have someone write the letter.”

38. Oğlan qapı-nı bağla-dı.
boy door-ACC close-PST.3SG

“The boy closed the door.”

Ana-sı qapı-nı oğla-na bağla-t-dı.
mother-POSS door-ACC boy-DAT open-CAUS-PST.3SG

“His mother made her son close the door.”

Ana-sı qapı-nı oğlan-a bağla-t-dir-dı.
mother-POSS door-ACC boy-DAT close-CAUS-CAUS-PST.3SG

“His mother made her son have someone close the door.”

In some verbs also three causative affixes can be added to the same verb and the meaning will be the same, but in the primary causative which is derived from intransitive verbs the causer will participate in the caused event and the first causative will be a direct causative and the others will be indirect causatives.

The suffix *-dir* is used to form a causative verb with three affixes. This suffix is added to the both transitive and intransitive verbs when the verb has the causative affix *-t*. For example:

yaz-dir-t-dir-maq
write-CAUS-CAUS-CAUS-INF
to have someone get someone to write

yan-dir-t-dir-maq
burn-CAUS-CAUS-CAUS-INF
to get someone to have someone burn

sök-dür-t-dür-mək
destroy-CAUS-CAUS-CAUS-INF
to have someone get someone to destroy

köç-ür-t-dür-mək
move-CAUS-CAUS-CAUS-INF
to get someone to have someone move

39. Onlar köhnə sənəd-lər-i yan-*dır-t-dır*-dı-lar.
they old document-PL-ACC burn-CAUS-CAUS-CAUS-PST-3PL

“They had the old documents burnt.”

40. Onlar köhnə ev-lər-i sök-dür-t-dür-dü-lər.
they old house-PL-ACC destroy-CAUS-CAUS-CAUS-PST-3PL

“They had the old houses destroyed.”

Azerbaijani and English sentences may have both transitive and intransitive verbs and both verbs can express the same event. The difference only is that the transitive verb has causative meaning and expresses the causer of the event, but the intransitive verb has non-causative meaning which expresses only the event and its intransitive subject.

For example:

41. He broke the window. (causative, transitive verb)
The window broke. (anticausative, intransitive verb)

42. He opened the door. (causative, transitive verb)
The door opened. (anticausative, intransitive verb)

The meanings of the two forms are related. The verbs which have causative meanings express the change of the state. The object of the transitive construction and the subject of the intransitive construction have the same semantic function and the intransitive form has an external argument (an agent or a causer) which is not used in the intransitive construction and the internal argument of the transitive form becomes the subject of the intransitive form. Azerbaijani causative and non-causative constructions have the same structure as an English causative and non-causative sentences.

In English the subject of the non-causative sentences will be in the object function and in accusative case and the causer will participate in the caused event. Some intransitive verbs have the subject marked as an agent of the transitive clause and others have the subject marked as an object of causative sentence.

The morphological causative has a valency one higher than that of the corresponding non-causative. In addition to the arguments of that non-causative predicate there is also the causer. Comrie defined the grammatical relation which the causee noun phrase has in the

morphological causative constructions.³⁰

The case hierarchy:

Subject – Direct object – Indirect object- Oblique

When the basic verb is intransitive with one noun phrase, the causee noun phrase will have a direct object relation because the grammatical relation is the next highest available one in the case hierarchy with the subject relation taken by the causer noun phrase.

For example:

43. (a) Uşaq-lar gəz-di-lər.

child-PL walk-PST-3PL

“The children walked.”

(b) Onlar uşaq-lar-ı gəz-dir-di-lər.

they child-PL-ACC walk-CAUS-PST-3PL

“They got the children to walk.”

In example 43 (a) the noun phrase is a subject of the non-causative sentence.

In example 43 (b) the noun phrase which is the subject of the non-causative construction becomes the causee of the corresponding causative construction and the causee noun phrase is in the accusative case and it is the direct object of the derived transitive verb.

When the basic verb is transitive and its clause contains two uncoordinated noun phrases, the causee noun phrase will be in indirect object relation because that is the next position on the case hierarchy, with the causer noun phrase which has subject relation and the direct object noun phrase of the basic verb retaining its direct object relation.

For example:

44. (a) O sənəd-i imzala-dı.

he document-ACC sign-PST.3SG

“He signed the document.”

³⁰ Comrie Bernard, *Language Universals and Linguistic Typology, Syntax and Morphology*, Chicago, University of Chicago Press, 1989.

- (b) Qız sənəd-i ona imzala-t-dır-dı.
 girl document-ACC 3SG.DAT sign-CAUS-CAUS-PST.3SG
 “The girl got him to sign the document.”

In example 44 (a) the verb is transitive and the noun phrase which is in the accusative case is in the same function as in example 44 (b) while the subject of example 44 (a) becomes the indirect object of the causative construction. The noun phrase which is in the dative case is the causee in example 44 (b) is the causee, and it is the indirect object of the sentence.

If the basic verb has three noun phrases -subject, direct object and indirect object, in this grammatical relation the causee noun phrase will be in the lowest position in the case hierarchy and the non-causative verb has an indirect object so the causee cannot be an indirect object. In this situation in Azerbaijani, the causee will be function as an oblique object. For example, in Azerbaijani:

45. (a) O uşaq-a hədiyyə gəndər-di.
 he child-DAT present send-PST.3SG
 “He sent the present to the child.”

- (b) O uşaq-a hədiyyə-ni dost-u ilə göndər-t-dir-di.
 he child-DAT present-ACC friend-POSS with send-CAUS-CAUS-PST.3SG
 “He got his friend to send the present to the child.”

In example 45 (b), the causee is in the oblique object function.

2.2.4. Causatives of transitive verbs

This section presents a discussion of the syntax of causatives of transitive verbs. Dixon mentioned that verbs can be classified according to the clause types in which they are used.³¹ Azerbaijani and English languages have verbs which are used in different clauses. They can be categorized in the following structure:

³¹ Dixon R. M. W, A typology of causatives: form, syntax and meaning. In Dixon R. M. W. and Alexandra Y. Aikhenvald, *Changing Valency, Case studies in transitivity*, Cambridge, Cambridge University Press, 2000.

-intransitive, with one argument in intransitive subject function.

-transitive, with two or more arguments

In this section it is discussed how a causative adds an argument and increases the valency of the transitive verb.

A morphological causative construction involves two events: a causing event and a caused event.

The morphological causative of a transitive verb is the transitive clause. A transitive clause has two arguments which are the transitive subject and object of the sentence and a causer is used in transitive subject function. “A causer refers to someone or something that initiates or controls the activity.”³²

In a periphrastic causative construction two clauses are involved.

-the causee will be marked as an object of the causative verb or an object of the lexical verb and the other arguments of the lexical verb will not change.

Dixon identified that the causer and the causee have different categories according to their case markings in the causative of transitive constructions.³³

-there is an affix used for the causee in a causative construction.

There are some languages which do not use case markings for the subject and object, but they have affixes to mention the causee in the sentences.

In Azerbaijani, there is no case marking for the subject of the basic sentence or the derived causative construction, but the object which is the causee of the causative has the case markings to show if it is a direct or an indirect object in the causative construction. English does not form causatives morphologically using affixes, but has lexical and analytic causative forms.

-both the causer and the causee use the same affix in the derived causative construction.

In some languages, the causee receives case marking. The noun phrase which is the transitive subject of the basic sentence and the direct object (causee) of the derived causative have the

³² Dixon R. M. W, A typology of causatives: form, syntax and meaning. In Dixon R. M. W. and Alexandra Y. Aikhenvald, *Changing Valency, Case studies in transitivity*, Cambridge, Cambridge University Press, 2000.

³³ Dixon R. M. W, A typology of causatives: form, syntax and meaning. In Dixon R. M. W. and Alexandra Y. Aikhenvald, *Changing Valency, Case studies in transitivity*, Cambridge, Cambridge University Press, 2000.

same affix in both constructions. The subject of the basic sentences will use the same affix as in the derived causative construction, but it will be in direct object (causee) function and the causer which is the additional argument of the causative will have the same affix as the causee of the sentence.

In Azerbaijani, the causee is assigned the dative case marking in the causative of transitive verbs. In the causative of intransitive verbs the causee receives accusative case marking. In both causative constructions the causer is not assigned any explicit case marking.

-the basic subject becomes object and the basic object retains object marking

In some languages, the transitive subjects of basic sentences (the causee) are assigned object marking in a causative construction, but the object of the basic sentence retains object marking in the derived sentence. In this construction one of the noun phrases has full properties of an object and can be passivized, but the other noun phrase will not have these properties. The first object is the transitive subject which becomes the causee of the sentence and the second object is the object of the basic sentence which is in the same function in the causative.

In Azerbaijani, the subject becomes object and the direct object retains case marking, but they will have different case markings.

-the subject becomes object and the basic object will not be used in the direct object function.

In this form of morphological causative of a transitive verb the subject becomes object and the basic object will be used in peripheral function.

Azerbaijani language does not have this form of the transitive verb.

-the basic object will be the object of the derived causative sentence, but the subject will have peripheral marking.

Azerbaijani morphological causatives have this function. The subject becomes indirect object and the basic direct object will be in the same function in the causative sentence.

For example:

46. (a) Oğlan cavab-lar-ı yaz-dı.
boy answer-PL-ACC write-PST.3SG
“The boy wrote the answers.”

(b) O cavab-lar-ı oğlan-a yaz-dır-dı.
he answer-PL-ACC boy-DAT write-CAUS-PST.3SG

“He made the boy write the answers.”

In this example, the transitive subject of the first sentence becomes the indirect object of the causative sentence and the direct object is in the accusative case as in the first sentence. In the passive construction the direct object will be the passive subject and the indirect object will have the same function.

In Azerbaijani, the indirect object (the causee) who does the event is mentioned in the causatives, but in some causative sentences the indirect object which is the transitive subject of the basic sentence is not used. When the indirect object is not used the meaning of the causative sentence does not change.

For example:

47. (a) O qapı-nı bağla-dı.
he door-ACC close-PST.3SG

“He closed the door.”

(b) Oğlan qapı-nı ona bağla-t-dır-dı
boy door-ACC 3SG.DAT close-CAUS-CAUS-PST.3SG

“The boy made him close the door.”

48. Oğlan qapı-nı bağla-t-dır-dı.
boy door-ACC close-CAUS-CAUS-PST.3SG

“The boy made someone close the door.”

In the first example it is obvious that the causer made the boy do it in the sentence, but in the second example the person who closed the door is not obvious as in the first sentence.

When the causative is derived from an intransitive verb the intransitive subject becomes the direct object of the sentence.

2.3. Direct and indirect causatives in Azerbaijani and English languages

In the preceding sections the characterization of causatives is discussed. This section will express the semantic parameters of the causative situation in both Azerbaijani and English languages. The characterization of direct and indirect causatives is concerned with the difference between causative constructions from a semantic perspective, regarding the varying possible relations between the causer and the causee. The difference between these categories is how the causer and the causee participate in the causative situation.

Causatives have these semantic parameters: direct and indirect causatives.

Both Azerbaijani and English have direct causative and indirect causatives. Direct causatives are formed from transitive verbs such that the causer actively participates in the action.

Example (49) is an example of a direct causative in Azerbaijani:

49. Uşaq-lar ağac-ı sını-dır-dı-lar.
child-PL.causer tree-ACC.causee break-CAUS-PST-3PL
“The children broke the tree.”

Example (50) expresses an English direct causative.

50. They *destroyed* it to build a new house.

In these examples, the causer participates in the causative situation.

Haspelmath and Bardey mention that the immediate causative is a special subtype of direct causative where the action represented by the base verb and the causation constitutes an integral unit.³⁴ English and Azerbaijani lexical causatives and morphological causatives which are derived from intransitive verbs are the immediate causatives of these languages. An indirect causative arises where the causer has someone do something and so the causer does not participate in the primary causative situation. Azerbaijani morphological causatives which are derived from transitive verbs, analytic causatives and English analytic causatives are indirect causatives.

³⁴ Haspelmath Martin and Thomas-Müller Bardey, Valence Change, 2001.

Lexical causatives have direct and productive causatives have indirect functions in causative situations. Lexical causatives present the situation where the causee is a patient and productive causatives express the situation where the causee is also an agent. In this situation the causer does not participate in the caused event and the causer has the causee to do something. In direct causation the causee is a patient and in the indirect causation the causee is both patient and agent in the sentence. Direct causation involves an agentive causer and patient causee, whereas indirect causation involves two agentive participants: the agentive causer and the agentive causee.

Causative constructions also allow for *directive* and *manipulative* causation forms. The basic semantic difference between the lexical causatives and productive forms (morphological and analytic causatives) is the effect of the causer on the caused event. In a situation where the causee is not involved as a volitional argument, the causer will manipulate the causee in effecting the caused event. This situation involves manipulative causation, which the lexical form of causative construction expresses.

For example:

51. He moved the table.

In the other form of causative situation the causee is involved as a volitional argument and the causer as an agent to give directions to the causee. The productive causatives (morphological and analytic causatives) express this directive causative situation.

The following example describes this situation.

52. He made the child move.

The English verbs *make*, *get* and *have* do not express the manipulative causation and these verbs are used with an animate causee.

For example:

53. (a) He made the child close the door.
(b) He got the child to close the door.

These sentences involve different situations from those of manipulative causation.

In the English productive causative construction, the verb *cause* can be used in describing a situation involving manipulative causation. The verb *cause* also can be used in a situation where directive causation is involved.

The following example can be used to express both directive and manipulative causation:

54. He caused the child to sit.

The verb *cause* is a common causative verb in a productive causative construction.

Azerbaijani productive causatives (the morphological causative which is derived from a transitive verb and analytic causative form) also have the same properties as English productive forms, but in Azerbaijani the morphological causative which is derived from an intransitive verb has manipulative causation as a lexical causative construction.

The manipulative causation which is expressed by lexical causatives, involves the causee but not as an agentive argument, whereas directive causation which is expressed by productive causatives (morphological and analytic causatives) involves the causee as an agentive argument.

The lexical causative structure involves only one direct object which expresses the causer as an agent, while the productive structure involves two objects which will have relations with the causer and the causee of the construction.

There are some cases where productive causative forms express manipulative causation and where lexical causatives express the directive causation.

There are some non-causative verbs that do not have corresponding lexical causatives, or which have corresponding lexical causatives but with a restriction on the choice of the causee. In English the verb *run* does not have a corresponding lexical causative and English verb *fall* has a lexical causative counterpart *fell* that is restricted to situations involving a tree as the causee.

In languages, if the lexical causative verb permits only some types of causee, the productive causative form will be used to express the manipulative causative situation or a productive causative expresses the manipulative causative situation when there is no corresponding lexical causative form. In languages, where there are both productive and lexical causative types, the productive form will express both directive causation and the lexical form of manipulative causation. If there is only productive form, it will express both directive and manipulative causation.

2.4. Valence change in Azerbaijani and English languages.

This section will describe valence in Azerbaijani and English causative constructions.

Valence can be a semantic notion and a grammatical notion or both of these notions. Valence adjusting constructions are morphosyntactic constructions which affect the semantic or the grammatical valence of the clause. Semantic valence refers to the participants that the verb involves in the clause. For example, the verb *to write* in English and the verb *yazmaq* in Azerbaijani have two semantic valence patterns: agent and patient.

Grammatical valence refers to the core arguments that present in the clause.

For example:

55. The boy saw his friend.

In this sentence there are two core arguments: the subject and the object which are the grammatical valence patterns of this sentence.

The notion of valence is related to the transitivity of the verb. There is a difference between semantic and grammatical valence and there is also a difference between semantic and grammatical transitivity.

The situation which is semantically transitive is a relation between two participants: one participant will act toward the other participant. The situation which is semantically intransitive is a property, state or other situation involving only one participant.

This expresses that semantic transitivity relates to situations and grammatical transitivity refers to grammatical constructions.

Valence related constructions can be categorized according to the effect of the verb. The verb which is used in the causative construction increases the valence of the clause and the causative verb involves a new argument in the sentence.

“A morphological causative is one kind of “valence increasing” operation.”³⁵

Lexical and analytic forms of causatives also increase the valence patterns in the sentences.

Lexical causatives increase the grammatical valence of the verb: one argument is added to the

³⁵ Payne, Thomas E, Describing morphology and syntax, A guide for field linguists, Cambridge, Cambridge University Press., 1997.

lexical causative sentence. Analytic causatives increase the semantic valence of the verb, but not the grammatical valence of a clause.

In various languages the causer and the causee have different functions and grammatical categories in the causative constructions.

In a non-causative Azerbaijani sentence the causee in the nominative is the subject of the sentence.

In the morphological causative sentence the causee becomes direct object and the causer will be the subject of the sentence. Example (56) contrasts two Azerbaijani sentences: the first is simple (non-causative), the second is causative:

56. (a) Qapı sin-dı. (non-causative)
door break-PST.3SG
“The door broke.”

(b) O qapı-nı sin-dır-dı. (causative)
he door-ACC break-CAUS-PST.3SG
“He broke the door.”

In the non-causative sentence of the example above, when the verb is transitive the direct object of that sentence will be the direct object of the causative form of that sentence and the causee cannot be the direct object, it will be the indirect object of the causative sentence. Azerbaijani permits only one direct object position in the sentence, which may be filled by a single noun phrase or two or more conjoined noun phrases.

In English non-causative sentence the causee in the nominative case is the subject of the sentence and in the lexical causative sentences the causee becomes the direct object of the sentence.

For example:

57. (a) The old building was destroyed. (non-causative)
(b) The workers destroyed the old building. (causative)

Haspelmath and Bardey mention that in languages where causatives can be derived from transitive verbs, the causee may be treated in three different ways.³⁶ In Azerbaijani and

³⁶ Haspelmath Martin and Thomas Müller-Bardey, Valence Change, 2001.

English causatives are derived from transitive verbs and they can involve two of these three categories of causative construction.

1. the causee becomes indirect object.
2. the causee is expressed as an instrumental phrase.
3. the causee becomes a direct object, and a causative valence pattern is established which contains two direct objects. Azerbaijani and English do not have this causative valence pattern.

2.5. Semantics

In some languages there are two or more causative constructions, involving different marking for the causee. There are different semantic features of the derived causative constructions in the different languages, also in Azerbaijani and English which will be discussed in this section. In the semantic parameters of derived causative constructions it will be identified whether the causee has control in the activity in which they are made to do or not has control in this activity, they do it willingly or unwillingly, the causee completely or only partially affected in the activity, whether the causer acts directly or indirectly, whether the caused event happens naturally or not naturally in this situation and the causer is also involved or not involved in the activity. According to these semantic features of derived causative constructions Dixon divides causatives into nine semantic parameters:³⁷

-Relating to the verb

1. State or action. Whether the causative process applies to a verb describing a state or also to a verb describing an action.
2. Transitivity. Whether the causative process applies to transitive verbs or intransitive verbs or all type of verbs.

-Relating to the causee.

3. Control. The causee has the control in the activity or does not have control.

³⁷ Dixon R. M. W, A typology of causatives: form, syntax and meaning. In Dixon R. M. W. and Alexandra Y. Aikhenvald, *Changing Valency, Case studies in transitivity*, Cambridge, Cambridge University Press, 2000.

4. Volition. The causer willingly does it (for example “let”) or does not willingly do it (for example “make”).

5. Affectedness. It is about whether the causer is partially or completely affected.

-Relating to the causer

6. Directness. Whether the causer acts directly or indirectly.

7. Intention. Whether the causer intentionally or accidentally performs the action.

8. Naturalness. Whether it happens naturally or it is a result achieved only with effort.

9. Involvement. Whether a causer is involved in the activity or not.

1. State or action. Whether the causative process applies to a verb describing a state or also to a verb describing an action.

In Azerbaijani, causative affixes can be added to both state and action verbs.

For example: *ax-maq* (to flow) is a state verb, *ax-ıt-maq* (make to flow) is a causative of the state verb and *köç-mək* (to move) is an action verb, *köç-ür-mək* (make to move) is a causative of the action verb.

2. Transitivity. The causative process applies to transitive verbs, intransitive verbs or all type of verbs.

Dixon mentions that in some languages causative affixes are added only to intransitive verbs and in other languages morphological causatives can apply only to intransitive verbs, but that a periphrastic causative can be used with all verbs.³⁸ Azerbaijani causative affixes can apply to all types of verbs.

For example, the verb *aç-maq* (to open) is a transitive and *-dır* can be added to make a causative form *aç-dır-maq* (make to open), the verb *sın-maq* (break) is an intransitive verb and *-dır* makes causative form of this verb *sın-dır-maq* (make to break).

3. Control. The causee has the control or does not have the control in the activity and does not do something willingly in the causative situation.

For example:

³⁸ Dixon R. M. W, A typology of causatives: form, syntax and meaning. In Dixon R. M. W. and Alexandra Y. Aikhenvald, *Changing Valency, Case studies in transitivity*, Cambridge, Cambridge University Press, 2000.

58. Uşaq-lar pəncərə-ni sını-dır-dı-lar.
child-PL window-ACC break-CAUS-PST-3PL

“The children broke the window.”

59. O uşaq-lar-a cavab-lar-ı yaz-dır-dı.
he child-PL-DAT answer-PL-ACC write-CAUS-PST.3SG

“He made the children write the answers.”

4. Volition. The causee does it or someone made the causee do it volitionally.

In Azerbaijani morphological causative which is derived from transitive verbs the causer made the causee do something. For example:

60. Mən şəkl-i ona çək-dir-di-m.
I picture-ACC 3SG.DAT paint-CAUS-PST.1SG

“I made him paint the picture.”

In Azerbaijani analytic causative the causee can do something willingly or unwillingly. In the example (61) the causee willingly does it, but in the example (62) the causee does it unwillingly in the causative situation.

61. O dost-u-na məktub-u oxu-mağ-a icazə ver-di.
he friend-POSS-DAT letter-ACC read-INF-DAT let give-PST.3SG

“He let his friend read the letter.”

62. O dost-u-nun məktub-u oxu-mağ-ı-na səbəb ol-du.
he friend-POSS-POSS letter-ACC read-INF-POSS-DAT cause be-PST.3SG

“He caused his friend to read the letter.”

In English the analytic causative also has this parameter. For example:

63. He allowed them to go.

64. He made him go.

In English example (63) the causee does it willingly and the causer allowed the causee to do it, but in the example (64) the causee does it unwillingly and the causer made the causee do it.

5. Affectedness. The causee is partially affected or completely affected by the activity.

In some languages morphological process expresses the situation where the causee is partially affected or completely affected by the activity.

For example:

65. Onlar bu ərazi-də köhnə ev-lər-i sök-dür-dü-lər.
they this territory-in old house-PL-ACC destroy-CAUS-PST-3PL
“They demolished the old houses in this territory.”

6. Directness. The causer acts directly or indirectly.

In Azerbaijani lexical causatives and morphological causatives that are derived from intransitive verbs the causer acts directly, but in morphological causatives which are derived from transitive verbs the causer acts indirectly. Example (66) presents the lexical causative and example (67) expresses the morphological causative where the causer acts directly, while example (68) describes the morphological causative which is derived from transitive verb and the causer acts indirectly.

66. İşçi-lər yeni bina tik-di-lər.
worker-PL new house build-PST-3PL
“The workers built a new house.”

67. Onlar köhnə əşya-lar-ı yan-dır-dı-lar.
they old thing-PL-ACC burn-CAUS-PST-3PL
“They burnt the old things.”

68. Onlar işçi-lər-ə yeni bina tik-dir-di-lər.
they worker-PL-DAT new house build-CAUS-PST-3PL
“They got the workers to build a new house.”

In English lexical causatives the causer acts directly. For example:

69. The student showed the text to him.

70. The little boy closed the door with a key.

7. Intention. The causer performs an action intentionally or unintentionally.

Some languages have a morphological process which differentiates between situations where

the causer does something intentionally or unintentionally. Azerbaijani does not make this distinction in causative constructions.

8. Naturalness. It can be a natural process or someone can cause it.

In English a lexical causative describes the causative situation where something is achieved by the causer naturally (the causee willingly does something in the causative situation) and a periphrastic causative expresses the situation where the causer made someone to do something (the causee does not willingly do it). For example:

71. She closed the window.

She made the window close.

72. They destroyed it to build a new house.

They had it destroyed to build a new house.

73. He burnt the old things.

He had the boy burn the old things.

In Azerbaijani, lexical causatives and morphological causatives which are derived from intransitive verbs express something achieved by the causer naturally, but analytic causatives and morphological causatives of transitive verbs describe events where the causee does something unwillingly in the causative situation.

For example:

74. Ata-sı oğlu üçün ev tik-dir-di.

father-POSS his son for house-ACC build-CAUS-PST.3SG

“His father had a house built for his son.” (causative of transitive verb)

75. Onlar yeni mövzu-nun yaz-ıl-mağ-ı-na səbəb ol-du-lar.

they new theme-POSS write-PASS-INF-POSS-DAT cause be-PST-3PL

“They caused the new theme to be written.” (analytic causative)

9. Involvement. The causer is involved in the causative situation or not involved.

In Azerbaijani morphological causatives which are derived from intransitive verbs and in lexical causatives the causer is involved in the activity.

For example:

76. Mən məktub-u yan-dır-dı-m.

I letter-ACC burn-CAUS-PST-1SG

“I made the letter burn.”

These parameters identify that the causer and the causee have different functions with causative verbs.

2.6. Concept and structure correlations

In languages there are meaning and structure relations between causative constructions according to the cause and effect of the situations.

Payne defined the concept and the structure correlation between cause and effect in different languages.³⁹ He mentioned that the relation between structure and concept and between cause and effect is presented in different ways in languages. They are:

-*Structural distance*

-*Finite vs. non-finite verbs*

-*Morphological case of the causee*

1. *Structural distance*: In languages that have more than one causative form the smaller one (the one in which cause and effect are most closely united formally) will be used for more direct causation and the larger one (the one in which the morphosyntactic structure of the causative construction is larger) will be used for less direct causation.

Lexical causatives are considered more direct causation. Morphological and analytic causative types are less direct causations. “These are constructions in which the cause is increasingly more distant morphosyntactically from the effect.”⁴⁰

In Azerbaijani, a morphological causative which is derived from an intransitive verb and also

³⁹ Payne, Thomas E, Describing morphology and syntax, A guide for field linguists, Cambridge, Cambridge University Press., 1997.

⁴⁰ Payne, Thomas E, Describing morphology and syntax, A guide for field linguists, Cambridge, Cambridge University Press., 1997.

uses one causative affix will be more direct causation than the one which is derived from an intransitive verb and uses two or three causative affixes.

Analytic causatives require an animate causee and in this situation the causer does not have direct control over the causee, but the causee retains some degree of control over the caused event.

In Azerbaijani and English, the causee in an analytic causative is animate.

For example:

77. Oğlan dost-u-nun get-məy-i-nə səbəb ol-du.
boy friend-POSS-POSS go-INF-POSS-DAT cause be-PST.3SG
“The boy caused his friend to go.”

78. He made the child write a letter.

In Azerbaijani, the causee in a morphological causative which has more direct causation will be inanimate as in the lexical causative, while the causee which has less direct causation will be animate as in the analytic causative.

In Azerbaijani and English lexical causatives the causer has direct control over the causee and the causee is inanimate.

These features of causatives are related to the semantic parameters which describe the *control*, *naturalness* and *directness* of the causee in the causative situation.

2. *Finite vs. non-finite verb forms.* If cause and effect are the same in terms of tense, aspect, modality and location, one of the verbs can be non-finite (it will not be marked for tense, aspect, modality).

3. *Case of the causee.* If the causee retains a high degree of control over the caused event, it will appear in a case normally related with agents. If it retains little or no control, it will appear in a case normally related with patients.

In Azerbaijani, the causee of the lexical and morphological causatives is in the accusative case and has no control or less control over the event.

In English when the causee retains some degree of control, it will be in the nominative case.

For example:

79. She asked that he leave.

In this example the causee is in the nominative case and the causee retains control in this situation.

80. She asked him to leave.

In this example the causee is in the accusative case and the causee has less control in this situation.

81. She made him leave.

In this example the causee is in the accusative case and the causee retains no control in this situation.

2.7. Passive form of causatives.

Causatives have passive forms in Azerbaijani and English languages. English periphrastic causative predicates *make*, *force*, *cause* can be passivised.

For example

82. (a) They made him leave. (active causative)
(b) He was made to leave. (passive causative)
83. (a) His father made him go to the place where they will work. (active causative)
(b) He was made to go to the place where they will work. (passive causative)

Example 84 (b) expresses the passive form of causative predicate *force* in English.

84. (a) My friend forced him to show the letter. (active causative)
(b) He was forced to show the letter. (passive causative)
85. (a) He forced his friend to send these things to the workers. (active causative)
(b) His friend was forced to send these things to the workers. (passive causative)

The passive form of the causative verb *cause* is the same as the others. For example:

86. (a) She caused the boy to write it. (active causative)
(b) The boy was caused to write it. (passive causative)
87. (a) The girl caused the child to paint the picture. (active causative)
(b) The child was caused to paint the pictures. (passive causative)

Azerbaijani causatives also can be passivised. Their passive forms are derived by adding passive affixes to the verbs. In Azerbaijani morphological and lexical causatives two indirect objects cannot be used in the active and passive form of the sentences, but in analytic causative constructions two noun phrases in the dative case can be used in both active and passive form of the sentences. In the passive form of the analytic causative there is no subject in the sentence, but in lexical and morphological causatives the noun phrase which is in the accusative case is used as the subject of the corresponding passive constructions. The causer can be used as an agent phrase of the sentence.

The following examples present Azerbaijani passive analytic causative sentences.

88. (a) Oğlan ona bu əşya-lar-ı götür-məy-ə icazə ver-di.
boy 3SG.DAT this thing-PL-ACC take-INF-DAT let give-PST.3SG
“The boy allowed him to take these things.” (active analytic causative)
- (b) Ona bu əşya-lar-ı götür-məy-ə icazə ver-il-di.
3SG.DAT this thing-PL-ACC take-INF-DAT let give-PASS-PST.3SG
“He was allowed to take these things.” (passive analytic causative)
89. (a) O oğlan-a müdafiə ed-il-ən ərazi-yə get-məy-ə icazə
ver-di.
he boy-DAT protect do-PASS-PTCP territory-DAT go-INF-DAT let
give-PST.3SG
“He allowed the boy to go to the protected territory.”

(b) Oğlan-a müdafiə ed-il-ən ərazi-yə get-məy-ə icazə ver-il-di.

boy-DAT protect do-PASS-PTCP territory-DAT go-INF-DAT let give-PASS-PST.3SG

“The boy was allowed to go to the protected territory.”

Analytic causatives can be passivized, but some analytic causatives do not have passive forms.

For example, Azerbaijani causative predicate *səbəb olmaq* does not have passive form. Morphological passive causatives are formed from suffixes *-il* and *-in* by adding to the causative verbs.

For example:

90. Sənəd-lər ona imzala-t-dır-il-di.

document-PL 3SG.DAT sign-CAUS-CAUS-PASS-PST.3SG

“He was made to sign the documents.” (passive morphological causative)

Azerbaijani and English lexical causatives also can be passivized. Azerbaijani passive lexical causatives are formed by adding passive suffixes to the verb, but English passive lexical causatives are formed from an auxiliary verb and past participle form of the main verb.

For example:

91. Onun çək-diyi şəkil-lər uşaq-lar-a göstər-il-di.

his draw-PTCP picture-PL child-PL-DAT show-PASS-PST.3SG

“The pictures which he drew were shown to the children.” (passive lexical causative)

Example (92) describes a passivized form of the English lexical causative.

92. The window was broken by the children. (passive lexical causative)

The causer can be used as an agent phrase in the morphological causative constructions.

93. Məktub onun dost-u tərəfindən yan-dır-t-dır-ıl-dı.
letter his friend-POSS by burn-CAUS-CAUS-CAUS-PASS-PST.3SG
“The letter was made to burn by his friend.”

The causer of the event is not usually explicit in such passivized causatives, but can be expressed as an adjunct agent phrase in these sentences.

2.8. Causatives and Transitivity

Languages have transitive and intransitive verbs. Transitive verbs syntactically take a transitive subject and a transitive object, intransitive verbs take an intransitive subject. Some languages have morphological markings to show whether a verb is transitive or intransitive. Azerbaijani has both basic transitive verbs and intransitive verbs, and many intransitive verbs accept transitive affixes to make transitive forms of these verbs.

English has many basic transitive and some basic intransitive verbs, but many verbs can be used both transitively and intransitively.

When the verb is basically transitive the verb can be intransitive if the object is not used, and some English verbs have this construction.

When the verb is basically intransitive the transitive will be the causative version of intransitive form, an intransitive subject becomes transitive object and a causer will be the transitive subject function.

For many English verbs that are used both transitively and intransitively with the same subject, the transitive form can be taken as the basic form, an object will not be used in the sentence.

There are some verbs which can be used in a lexical causative construction, but the other transitive and intransitive verbs can be used in a periphrastic causative construction with *make, cause, force, get, have* verbs.

For example:

94. (a) The girl opened the window.
(b) The girl made the window open.

The semantic difference between in these sentences is that in example 94 (a) the event happens naturally, but in example 94 (b) shows that the event does not happen naturally. The difference between in examples is that 94 (b) the window is the subject of the complement clause verb, it has semantic properties of a subject. But in example 94 (a) the window is both the grammatical and semantic object of the sentence.

The subject noun phrase of the intransitive sentence corresponds to the object noun phrase of the corresponding causative sentence. The causer noun phrase is a transitive subject functioning in a causative construction. When the sentence is intransitive the intransitive subject will become a transitive object and the transitive subject will be the causer in causative construction, but when the sentence is transitive the transitive object will be in the same function and the transitive subject becomes indirect object and a causer will be the transitive subject. This will be a periphrastic causative in English, and in Azerbaijani it can be a periphrastic or morphological causative.

For example:

95. (a) The boy left the room.

(b) He made the boy leave the room.

96. (a) O sənəd-lər-i imzala-dı.

he document-PL-ACC sign-PST.3SG

“He signed the documents.”

(b) Oğlan sənəd-lər-i ona imzala-t-dır-dı.

boy document-PL-ACC 3SG.DAT sign-CAUS-CAUS-PST.3SG

“The boy made him sign the documents.”

In Azerbaijani morphological causative and English periphrastic causative sentences the transitive subject is used in indirect object function and the direct object is in the same function as in the transitive sentence.

In English, anticausatives are derived from intransitive verbs. In the anticausative construction the agent of the event is not described. The direct object of the causative construction becomes the subject of the anticausative form. This construction is similar to the passive construction. In passive constructions the object of the active form becomes the subject of the passive form, but the passive can express the subject of the active construction.

97. (a) They broke the door. (transitive)
(b) The door broke. (intransitive)

The external argument of the transitive form is not used in the intransitive form and the subject of the intransitive form is formed from the internal argument of the transitive construction. The meanings of the two forms are related. The object of the transitive construction and the subject of the intransitive construction have the same semantic function, but the transitive form has an external argument (an agent or a causer) which is not used in the intransitive construction.

There are some similarities and differences between passives and anticausatives.

Passives can use an agent phrase in sentences with the preposition *by*. For example:

98. The old things burnt.
99. He burnt the old things.
100. The old things were burnt by him.

In example (99) the verb describes the state of the event and in example (100) the verb changes the state of the event.

In both Azerbaijani and English there are some verbs which cannot be used in an anticausative construction. For example the verb *break* can be causative, anticausative and passive, but the verb *write* does not change the state of the verb and cannot be anticausative, though it can be passive.

101. He sent the letter.
102. The letter was sent.

There is no anticausative form of this sentence. This verb does not express the change of the state.

The passive can use the agent in the sentences with the preposition *by* in English and *tərəfindən* in Azerbaijani, but the anticausative does not use this construction. The anticausatives can use the preposition *from* to show the causers, but agents cannot be used with this preposition.

2.9. Conclusion

In this chapter a semantic and syntactic approach to causative constructions is discussed. The causative construction have in common the addition of the causer to the basic construction, but they differ in the formal marking and the syntax of the causatives and meaning that attached to them. The valency of causatives present that a causative increases its arguments by adding a causer to the sentence. The morphological process which is used to mark causative constructions can have different forms in different languages. In Azerbaijani, causative affixes are attached to transitive and intransitive verbs to form causatives or different verbs are used in one sentence as an English causative which is the periphrastic causative form of this construction. There can be lexical verb pairs which are used in basic non-causative and derived causative constructions in both Azerbaijani and English languages. The relation between cause and effect expresses the directness of causation, control of the causer and causee changes according to the structure and the meaning of the causatives.

The main function of this chapter is to present the similar and different features of causatives in Azerbaijani and English. They have some common features:

- both languages have analytic and lexical forms of causative
- in Azerbaijani and English languages causatives can be formed from both transitive and intransitive verbs.
- both languages have passive form of causatives.

They have these different features:

- Azerbaijani also has morphological causatives, but English have only analytic and lexical causatives
- Azerbaijani verbs can be intransitive or transitive by adding affixes, but English does not have morphological process to form their derived transitive or intransitive forms.
- The causer and the causee of the sentences are marked in different ways.

This chapter presented that the Azerbaijani and English causatives have different causative types, semantic forms and their arguments have different functions in the sentences.

Chapter 3

Passive in Azerbaijani and English

3.1. Introduction

This chapter describes the passive constructions available in Azerbaijani and English. Although they differ in various ways, they also share some morphological and syntactic features in common.

The passive constructions section presents the functions and structures of Azerbaijani and English passives, their forms on the basis of transitive and intransitive verbs and their features in the sentences. This section describes that passive constructions have personal and impersonal forms.

The basic passives section describes the properties of basic passives, their derived forms and their structures. This passive is a personal passive form which is derived from transitive verbs. The syntactic form of basic passives expresses that the passive constructions have different forms on the basis of their derived structures.

The non-basic passives section describes the passives which are derived from intransitive verbs and the passives of intransitive verbs section expresses the features of impersonal passives.

The semantics section identifies when the passive is used in Azerbaijani and English languages. The prepositional noun phrases become passive subjects section expresses when the noun phrases passivize and shows their structures. The valence change section describes that the passive is a valence reducing construction.

This chapter describes that passives are identified on the basis of the verbs from which they are derived. The transitive and intransitive verbs of Azerbaijani and English languages have different structures, functions and meanings in the passive constructions.

3.2. Passive constructions

Azerbaijani and English verbs have passive forms. The passive form of the verb allows a speaker to acknowledge that an event had an initiator, while leaving the identity of that initiator (or “agent”) unexpressed. The agent phrase can be used as an oblique noun phrase in

the sentence to show the agent of the event, but it is not common in all languages. In the active sentence the agent is obvious and it is described as a subject of the sentence.

In Azerbaijani and English active sentences, the verbs can be both transitive and intransitive. In the active construction if the verb is transitive the subject will be transitive and when the verb is intransitive it will have both direct and indirect object in the sentence. When the verb is intransitive the direct object will not be used and it will have an indirect object in the active sentence. The active sentences which have transitive verbs will have an explicit subject in the corresponding passive construction, but the active sentences which have intransitive verbs will not have a subject in the passive sentences. In languages, there are different ways to make the passive form of the verb. In Azerbaijani the passive construction is derived by adding passive affixes to the verbs. English passives are formed from an auxiliary verb and past participle form of the main verb.

Passives have personal and impersonal forms. Personal passive constructions have a subject which is the patient and direct object of the active sentence. Payne identifies three subtypes of personal passives: lexical, morphological and analytic passive.⁴¹

Azerbaijani has morphological passives, and English has analytic passives.

The active is the default clause type in English and Azerbaijani languages, but the passive is a derived form of these sentences.

Azerbaijani morphological passives are derived by adding affixes to the transitive verbs.

For example:

103. Bu mövzu-da yeni əsər-lər yaz-ıl-dı.
this theme-in new work-PL write-PASS-PST.3SG
“New works were written on this theme.”

104. Yaz-ıl-mış sual-lar-a cavab ver-il-di.
write-PASS-PTCP question-PL-DAT answer give-PASS-PST.3SG
“An answer was given to the written questions.”

⁴¹ Payne, Thomas E, Describing morphology and syntax: A guide for field linguists, Cambridge, Cambridge University Press, 1997.

105. Onun istə-diyi əşya-lar gətir-il-di.
his want-PTCP thing-PL bring-PASS-PST.3SG

“The things which he wanted have been brought.”

English language has an analytic passive form. For example:

106. His work was sold.

107. The material which they gave to him was sent by his friends.

108. He has been asked about it.

In English, the analytic passive is formed from the auxiliary verb *be* and the past participle form of the main verb, and uses the preposition *by* to mark an agent phrase in the passive construction.

A lexical passive is a clause derived from a verb that is inherently passive and the verb must express a state that includes the presence of a causing agent, but the patient will be the grammatical subject. Azerbaijani and English do not have lexical passives. Lexical passives are not common in many languages.

Passives have the following morphosyntactic features:

-passives apply to transitive clauses and form derived intransitive clauses.

-the passive can be marked by an affix or by an auxiliary verb.

-the object of the active sentence becomes the subject of the passive sentence.

In passive sentences, the subject of the passive has the same subject properties as an active subject.

In Azerbaijani and English passives, the subject will be in the nominative case which is the direct object of the equivalent active sentence: and the verb will agree with its subject.

The semantic function of the active object is the patient and the patient does not change when it becomes the subject of the passive.

Azerbaijani has the following suffixes to derive a passive form of the transitive verb.

-in, -in, -un, -ün is used when the verb ends with 1 consonant (al-maq, al-in-di: to buy, be bought; sil-mək, sil-in-di: to clean, be cleaned)

When the verb ends with a vowel, the vowel in affixes will not be used and -n will be used as passive suffix (işlə-mək, işlə-n-di: to work, be worked)

This affix is the same as reflexive affix, but the suffix *-il* can be added to this passive verb

not to the reflexive verbs. For example: (işlə-mək, işlə-n-di, işlə-n-il-di: to work, be worked, be worked)

-il, -il, -ul,-ül is used with the other verbs (göstər-mək, göstər-il-di: to show, be showed)

There are other kinds of passives. For example, English has *get* and *be* passives.

Passives are not different from actives with the position and case marking of noun phrases.

The noun phrase in a passive, which is derived subject, take the position and case marking as are subjects of the basic actives. The agent phrases take the position and case marking of oblique noun phrases in the active sentences.

Keenan and Dryer discussed the features of passives and divided them into two types: Basic-passives and non-basic passives.⁴²

3.2.1. Basic passives

Basic passives have certain general properties: an agent phrase is not used in the sentences, basic passives are derived from transitive verbs and the main verb expresses an action taking agent subject and patient object.

There are some languages which do not have passives. They mention that when languages have passives they will have one of the general features of the passive constructions.

-If a language has passives with agent phrases then it will have passives without agent phrases.

-If a language has passives of stative verbs then it will have passives of action verbs.

-If a language has passives with intransitive verbs then it will have passives with transitive verbs.

The agent phrase of active sentences is presented as an oblique noun phrase of passive sentences. Azerbaijani and English have passives which use explicit agent phrases in their sentences.

The following examples present English passive sentences with an agent phrase.

⁴² Edward L. Keenan and Matthew S. Dryer, *Passive in the world's languages*, Cambridge, Cambridge University Press, 2006.

109. (a) The workers have built the house. (active)
 (b) The house has been built by the workers. (passive)
110. (a) The young boy took the picture. (active)
 (b) The picture was taken by the young boy. (passive)
111. (a) The little girl has painted this work. (active)
 (b) This work has been painted by the little girl. (passive)

The following examples describe Azerbaijani passives with an agent phrase.

112. (a) Bu sənəd-lər-i işçi-lər təqdim et-di-lər. (active)
 this document-PL-ACC worker-PL present do-PST-3PL
 “The workers presented these documents.”
- (b) Bu sənəd-lər işçi-lər tərəfindən təqdim ed-il-di. (passive)
 this document-PL worker-PL by present do-PASS-PST.3SG
 “These documents were presented by the workers.”
113. (a) Bu sual-lar-ı onun dost-u yaz-dı. (active)
 this question-PL-ACC his friend-POSS write-PST.3SG
 “His friend wrote these questions.”
- (b) Bu sual-lar onun dost-u tərəfindən yaz-ıl-dı. (passive)
 this question-PL his friend-POSS by write-PASS-PST.3SG
 “These questions were written by his friend.”
114. (a) Dost-lar-ı onun göndər-diyi əşya-lar-ı tap-dı-lar. (active)
 friend-PL-POSS his send-PTCP thing-PL-ACC find-PST-3PL
 “His friends found the things which he sent.”
- (b) Onun göndər-diyi əşya-lar dost-lar-ı tərəfindən tap-ıl-dı. (passive)
 his send-PTCP thing-PL friend-PL-POSS by find-PASS-PST.3SG
 “The things which he sent were found by his friends.”

Passives without agent phrases are also common in the languages which permit agent phrases in the passive construction. Azerbaijani and English languages also use the passive sentences without an agent phrase. Azerbaijani examples express the passives without an agent phrase.

115. (a) O qapı-nı aç-dı. (active)

he door-ACC open-PST.3SG

“He opened the door.”

(b) Qapı aç-ıl-dı. (passive)

door open-PASS-PST.3SG

“The door was opened.”

In this example the direct object of the active sentence is in the accusative case and in the passive sentence the direct object of the active construction is in the nominative case. The direct object of the active sentence is the subject of the passive construction. The noun which is the direct object of the active construction has the accusative case suffix and when the noun is used in the passive construction the accusative case suffix is not used.

116. (a) Onun üçün ata-sı yeni maşın al-dı. (active)

him for father-POSS new car buy-PST.3SG

“His father bought a new car for him.”

(b) Onun üçün yeni maşın al-ın-dı. (passive)

him for new car buy-PASS-PST.3SG

“The new car was bought for him.”

In this example, the direct object of the active sentence is in the accusative case, but the accusative case suffix is not added to the direct object. The direct object of the active is used in the nominative case and as the subject of the passive construction.

117. (a) İşçi-lər onlar-a bu iş haqqında sual-lar ver-di-lər. (active)

worker-PL they-DAT this work about question-PL give-PST-3PL

“The workers asked questions about this work.”

(b) Onlar-a bu iş haqqında sual-lar ver-il-di. (passive)

they-DAT this work about question-PL give-PASS-PST.3SG

“They were asked questions about this work.”

English sentences express the passives without an agent phrase.

118. (a) They have moved him to the new house. (active)
(b) He has been moved to the new house. (passive)
119. (a) The boy asked him about it. (active)
(b) He has been asked about it. (passive)
120. (a) The workers repaired their old house. (active)
(b) Their old house was repaired. (passive)

The English language has some stative verbs which are not passivized. For example:

121. He has a car. (active)
122. They have a new house. (active)

There is no passive form of these sentences available in English.

Many languages with basic passives also permit the passive affixes to apply to intransitive verbs, but Azerbaijani basic passives do not permit passive morphology to apply to intransitive verbs. Azerbaijani and English basic passives are formed from only transitive verbs. Azerbaijani intransitive verbs can be used in basic passive construction by adding affixes which make the transitive form of intransitive verbs.

For example:

123. Bu ərazi-də köhnə əşya-lar yan-dı.
this territory-in old thing-PL burn-PST.3SG
“The old things burnt in this territory.”

124. Onlar bu ərazi-də köhnə əşya-lar-ı yan-dır-dı-lar.
they this territory-in old thing-PL-ACC burn-CAUS-PST-3PL
“They burnt the old things in this territory.”

125. Bu ərazi-də köhnə əşya-lar yan-dır-ıl-dı.
this territory-in old thing-PL burn-CAUS-PASS-PST.3SG
“The old things were burnt in this territory.”

The examples present that the active and passive relation involves two grammatical properties: the verb phrase and the clause structure.

In English active and passive sentences the difference between the two categories in the verb phrase is that the passive adds a form of the auxiliary *be* followed by the past participle form of the main verb and in Azerbaijani passives affixes are added to the transitive verbs.

In the active clause, the agent is the primary topic and the subject of the clause. In the corresponding passive, the agent is not the main topic as in the active clause.

The active and passive sentences have the same meaning, the difference is in the semantic structure.

Examples present that there is no difference between the Azerbaijani and English passives. In both languages the passives have the same semantic structure of the situation, but they have different syntactic structures in the passive clause. Azerbaijani has morphological passives and English has analytic passives.

In English passive sentences the auxiliary *be* is common, but *get* is also used in the passive construction.

3.2.2. The syntactic form of basic passives

In some languages a passive verb phrase will be derived from a transitive verb with affixes and in others an auxiliary verb will be used to form passive constructions. Keenan and Dryer divided basic passives into two categories.⁴³

Periphrastic passives- which use auxiliaries

Strict morphological passives- which do not use auxiliaries.

⁴³ Edward L. Keenan and Matthew S. Dryer, *Passive in the world's languages*, Cambridge, Cambridge University Press, 2006.

3.2.3. Periphrastic passives

Periphrastic passive consists of an auxiliary verb and a strict morphological function of transitive verb.

Keenan and Dryer divided these passives according to the choice of the auxiliary verbs.⁴⁴

1. The auxiliary of verb of being or becoming.
2. The passive auxiliary is a verb of reception.
3. The passive auxiliary is a verb of motion.
4. The passive auxiliary is a verb experiencing.

English has the first and the second forms of periphrastic passives.

In English periphrastic passives the verb agrees with its subject which is the direct object of the active sentence.

For example:

126. (a) The boy painted these pictures. (active)
(b) These pictures were painted. (passive)
127. (a) My friend sent him this present. (active)
(b) This present was sent to him. (passive)

In these examples, the verbs agree with their subjects.

3.3. Non-basic passives

Keenan and Dryer mention that the clause with the agent phrase is not a basic passive, many languages do not use agent phrases in the passive construction, the agent phrase is used in

⁴⁴ Edward L. Keenan and Matthew S. Dryer, *Passive in the world's languages*, Cambridge, Cambridge University Press, 2006.

non-basic passive structure and when the agent phrases are used they take the form of oblique noun phrase of actives.⁴⁵ For example:

128. It was changed by the girl.

129. The letter was taken by him

130. This territory was protected by them.

The following examples are Azerbaijani passives with agent phrases.

131. Bu əşya-lar ona dost-lar-ı tərəfindən göndər-il-di.
this thing-PL 3SG.DAT friend-PL-POSS by send-PASS-PST.3SG
“These things were sent to him by his friends.”

132. Bu sənəd onun ata-sı tərəfindən imzala-n-dı
this document his father-POSS by sign-PASS-PST.3SG
“This document was signed by his father.”

133. Məktub onun dost-u tərəfindən yaz-ıl-dı.
letter his friend-POSS by write-PASS-PST.3SG
“The letter was written by his friend.”

The agent phrase of the sentence is the semantic but not the syntactic subject of the transitive verb from which the passive verb phrase is derived.

3.4. Passives of intransitive verbs

Passives of intransitive verbs do not have explicit subjects in sentences, and are termed impersonal passives. English impersonal constructions have the same syntactic structure as in the active, but semantically the agent is not used in the sentence.

⁴⁵ Edward L. Keenan and Matthew S. Dryer, *Passive in the world's languages*, Cambridge, Cambridge University Press, 2006.

Keenan and Dryer describe the following features of impersonal passives.⁴⁶

1. There are languages which have the basic passives and use the same syntactic and morphological process to derive impersonal passive sentences from intransitive verb phrases. In impersonal passive constructions the verb does not have a subject, the agent is expressed in the agentive phrase, but the direct object of a transitive verb will be the same as in the active sentences.

Azerbaijani impersonal passives are derived from intransitive verbs and use the same morphological process as in the personal passive to form impersonal passive constructions.

For example:

134. Məktub-lar-a bax-ıl-dı. (impersonal passive)
letter-PL-DAT look-PASS-PST.3SG.
“The letters were looked at.”

135. Bu iş-in müzakirə-si-nə başla-n-ıl-dı. (impersonal passive)
this work-POSS discussion-POSS-DAT begin-PASS-PASS-PST.3SG
“A discussion of this work was begun.”

136. Bu yer-lər-ə hücum ed-il-di. (impersonal passive)
this territory-PL-DAT attack do-PASS-PST.3SG
“These territories were attacked.”

137. Sənəd-lər imzala-n-dı. (basic passive)
document-PL sign-PASS-PST.3SG
“The documents were signed.”

Azerbaijani impersonal passive is derived from the same affix *-ıl* which is used to derive basic passives.

⁴⁶ Edward L. Keenan and Matthew S. Dryer, *Passive in the world's languages*, Cambridge, Cambridge University Press, 2006.

2. Impersonal passives use the same morphology and take agent phrases as basic passives. Azerbaijani impersonal passives can use agent phrases in the sentences.

For example:

138. Məktub-lar-a onlar tərəfindən bax-ıl-dı.

letter-PL-DAT they by look-PASS-PST.3SG

“The letters were looked at by them.”

139. Bu iş-in müzakirə-si-nə işçi-lər tərəfindən başla-n-ıl-dı.

this work-POSS discussion-POSS-DAT worker-PL by begin-PASS-PASS-PST.3SG

“The discussion of this work begun by the workers.”

140. Bu yer-lər-ə onlar tərəfindən hücum ed-il-di.

this territory-PL-DAT they by attack do-PASS-PST.3SG

“These territories were attacked by them.”

3. In some languages there are impersonal passives which use transitive verbs, but Azerbaijani and English impersonal passives are derived from only intransitive verbs.

4. In some languages reflexive verbs are used to form impersonal passives.

5. There can be impersonal passive constructions which are syntactically and morphologically are independent of existence of basic passives

Azerbaijani and English have only the first and the second features of impersonal passive constructions.

3.5. Semantics

Passive sentence in English is the relation between a transitive verb and its object, and involves an intransitive construction with a subject corresponding to the transitive object, an auxiliary verb *be* or *get*, and participial form of the main verb. For example:

141. (a) He wrote a letter. (active)

(b) The letter was written. (passive)

142. (a) The children cracked the window. (active)
(b) The window was cracked by the children. (passive)

A noun phrase can be added to a passive clause with the preposition *by*, corresponding to the transitive subject, but the passive with an agent phrase is not common in English.

The meanings of passive and active constructions are different. English has some transitive verbs which do not passivize for semantic and other reasons, and many verbs passivize according to meanings or features of the objects in the sentence. For example:

143. (a) He turned the page.
(b) The page was turned by him.

144. He turned towards the house.

English sentence (144) cannot be passivized, because the object is not affected.

Dixon mentions that in languages active constructions are used which have subjects and objects, but passive constructions also can be used in the following situations:⁴⁷

1. “*To avoid mentioning the subject.*”

A subject must be used in each English sentence. Azerbaijani sentences also have this function. In the subject form *someone* or *something* can be used, but this form of the subject shows that the agent is not described. In English passive constructions, when the agent is described in the third person it will be an impersonal passive.

The passive is used:

-If the speaker does not know who was the agent in this situation.

Example (145) presents an Azerbaijani passive sentence:

145. Ərazi müdafiə ed-il-di.
territory protect do-PASS-PST.3SG
“The territory was protected.”

⁴⁷ Dixon R. M. W, A Semantic approach to English Grammar, Oxford, Oxford University Press, 2005.

Example (146) describes an English passive sentence:

146. This territory was attacked when they left.

-If the speaker does not want to show the agent of the event.

The following examples are Azerbaijani passive sentences:

147. Sənin bu sənəd-i imzala-dığın de-yil-di.
you this document-ACC sign-PTCP say-PASS-PST.3SG
“It is said that you signed this document.”

148. Onun bu hədiyyə-ni dost-u-na al-dığı de-yil-di.
him this present-ACC friend-POSS-DAT buy-PTCP say-PASS-PST.3SG
“It is said that he bought this present for his friend.”

These examples express English passives:

149. I have been told that you will come.

150. It is said that he broke the window when he opened it.

-The agent of the event may be obvious, but is nonetheless not expressed in the sentence.

151. Məktub onun oğlu-na ver-il-di.
letter his son-DAT give-PASS-PST.3SG
“The letter was given to his son.”

152. She was given a present.

-The agent of the event is not considered important to mention.

153. Onun bu mövzu-da yaz-dığı sual-lar-a cavab ver-il-di.
his this theme-in write-PTCP question-PL-DAT answer give-PASS-PST.3SG
“The questions which he wrote about this theme were answered.”

154. This building was repaired.

2. “To focus on the transitive object, rather than on the subject.”

Dixon mentions that if a verb has two or more arguments one will be a transitive subject and other will be a transitive object and the semantic principles identify the syntactic function of these objects.⁴⁸ The argument which is relevant to the event will be a transitive subject in the sentence.

Dixon constructed a referential hierarchy which shows that there is an order: first person pronoun and second person pronoun: proper nouns: inanimate objects:⁴⁹

In this construction a transitive object will be near the beginning of the hierarchy, but the subject will not be near the hierarchy. The object of the sentence may get promoted to be subject by passivizing the sentence. For example:

In Azerbaijani,

155. (a) Onlar işçi-lər-i köhnə ev-lər-in sök-ül-düyü ərazi-yə
göndər-di-lər. (active)
they work-PL-ACC old house-PL-POSS destroy-PASS-PTCP territory-DAT
send-PST-3PL

“They sent the workers in where the old houses destroyed.”

(b) İşçi-lər köhnə ev-lər-in sök-ül-düyü ərazi-yə göndər-
il-di. (passive)
worker-PL old house-PL-POSS destroy-PASS-PTCP territory-DAT send-
PASS-PST.3SG

“The workers were sent to the territory in where the old houses were destroyed.”

156. The children broke the tree. (active)

The tree was broken by the children. (passive)

3. “*To place a topic in subject relation.*”

⁴⁸ Dixon R. M. W, A semantic approach to English grammar, Oxford, Oxford University Press, 2005.

⁴⁹ Dixon R. M. W, A semantic approach to English grammar, Oxford, Oxford University Press, 2005.

The topic will be the subject as a syntactic relation in Azerbaijani and English passive sentences. Conversely, the topic was the semantic patient and the syntactic direct object in the active sentence. For example:

157. Qız-ın yaz-dığı sual-lar müzakirə ed-il-di və cavab-lar yaz-ıl-dı.

girl-POSS write-PTCP question-PL discussion do-PASS-PST.3SG and answer-PL write-PASS-PST.3SG

“The questions which the girl wrote were discussed and the answers were written.”

158. She was given questions about her work.

4. *“To satisfy syntactic constraints.”*

English has a syntactic construction whereby when two clauses have the same subject, the second subject will not be used in the second clause. In Azerbaijani and English, the subject of the second conjunct will not be used if it is coreferential with the same subject with the first sentence. For example:

In Azerbaijani,

159. (a) O əşya-lar-ı götür-dü və o get-di.
he thing-PL-ACC take-PST.3SG and he go-PST.3SG
“He took the things and he went.”

(b) O əşya-lar-ı götür-dü və get-di.
he thing-PL-ACC take-PST.3SG and go-PST.3SG
“He took the things and went.”

In English,

160. (a) The boy broke the window and the boy ran.

(b) The boy broke the window and ran.

161. (a) He left the room and he saw her.

(b) He left the room and saw her.

The first sentence has the same subject in both sentence, the second subject will not be used as in the second sentence. In the sentence (160) the first subject is transitive and the second subject is intransitive. The agent of the first clause is the intransitive subject of the second clause, but the patient of the sentence is used in the first clause.

When two coordinated clauses have a noun phrase which is in the subject function in one clause and in object function in the other clause, then the noun phrase will be used in both clauses. For example:

162. He left the room and she saw him.

In this sentence the subject of the first clause is used as the direct object of the second clause. In this situation a passive construction can be used. The noun phrase which is the transitive object of the active sentence becomes subject of the passive.

163. He left the room and was seen by her.

Azerbaijani passives also have this construction. For example:

164. O gəl-di və sənəd-lər-i işçi-lər-ə təqdim et-di.
he come-PST.3SG and document-PL-ACC worker-PL-DAT present do-PST.3SG
“He came and presented the documents to the workers.”

165. (a) O gəl-di və işçi-lər ona sənəd-lər-i təqdim et-di.
he come-PST.3SG and worker-PL 3SG.DAT document-PL-ACC present do-PST.3SG
“He came and the workers presented the documents to him.”

(b) O gəl-di və sənəd-lər ona təqdim ed-il-di.
he come-PST.3SG and document-PL 3SG.DAT present do-PASS-PST.3SG
“He came and the documents were presented to him.”

The second sentence which has the same noun phrase as a subject in the first sentence and as an object in the second clause can be passivized.

5. “*To focus on the result of the activity.*”

In English passive constructions a participle form of the verb is used and it forms a predicate of the passive with the copula *be* or *get*. This participle is also used to describe the result of the event and so a passive construction may then be used to focus on this result. Dixon observes that an auxiliary verb *be* is the unmarked form and may be used more than *get* with many verbs.⁵⁰

Haspelmath mentioned that passive participles occur not only as constituent parts of passive constructions, but also as non-finite adjective-like attributive modifiers of nouns.⁵¹ Participles function as adjectives and they modify the noun with which they are used.

For example:

166. (a) The money was stolen by them.
(b) The stolen money was found.

Participles are verbal adjectives that derived from verbs and they have verbal valence and may be part of a verbal inflectional paradigm. Participles, which are forms of verbs, could be oriented toward any participants of the verbs.

Participles are not only used in passive constructions, they are also used in the active constructions. Passive participles are derived from transitive verbs and active participles are formed from intransitive verbs. He identified that active participles are oriented toward the agent of the verb and passive participles are oriented toward the patient of the verb.

Haspelmath further proposed that a passive participle may also be understood as a resultative form.⁵² Resultative participles are patient oriented participles, while passive participles are direct object oriented. Passive participles express a state that results from a previous event.

For example:

⁵⁰ Dixon R. M. W, A semantic approach to English grammar, Oxford, Oxford University Press, 2005.

⁵¹ Haspelmath Martin, Passive Participles across languages, J. Benjamins Publishing Company, 1994.

⁵² Haspelmath Martin, Passive participles across languages, J. Benjamins Publishing Company, 1994.

167. (a) The window was broken by him when he opened it.

(b) The broken window was opened.

In English there is a copula construction which is similar to the passive structure according to the participle which is used in both active and passive constructions. A passive construction describes some particular activity, but a copula construction describes a general state affairs in the sentence.

Dixon mentioned that in English it is distinguished between a passive construction and a copula construction where the copula complement is a derived adjective (with the same form as a passive participle).⁵³

For example:

168. (a) The door was broken.

(b) The door is broken.

In the copula construction (b) the properties of adjectives can be used in a sentence, but in the passive construction (a) these features cannot be used in this clause. The passive construction may include a *by* phrase corresponding to the subject noun phrase of the active while the copula construction does not have these properties.

3.6. Prepositional noun phrases become passive subjects

Languages can have prepositional or postpositional noun phrases in a sentence. Azerbaijani has postpositional noun phrases and English use prepositional noun phrases.

In English prepositional noun phrases can be used with different verbs and verb phrases.

Prepositions are used in different forms: within inherently prepositional verbs and within phrasal verbs.

There are some verbs which take an inherent preposition before a noun. In

English, the inherent preposition verb is used only with a preposition; without a preposition

the verb cannot be used in a sentence. For example, *refer* is used only with a preposition, i.e.

refer to, with an object noun phrase. This noun phrase is a direct object of the sentence and it

can be passivized.

⁵³ Dixon R. M. W. Basic Linguistic Theory, Oxford, Oxford University Press, 2012.

For example:

169. (a) They refer to his works. (active)
(b) His works were referred to by them. (passive)

In English, a phrasal verb may be formed from a verb and a preposition. In this form of verb phrase the verb also can be used without the preposition in a sentence and this verb will have different meaning from the phrasal verb. For example, the verb *ask* and phrasal verb *ask for* express different meanings in their respective contexts.

Azerbaijani does not have prepositional noun phrases. There are postpositional noun phrases which can be used in both active and passive constructions. The postpositional noun phrase will be in the indirect object function. For example:

170. Onlar oğlan üçün hədiyyə al-dı-lar. (active)
they boy for present buy-PST-3PL
“They bought a present for the boy.”

171. Oğlan üçün hədiyyə al-ın-dı. (passive)
boy for present buy-PASS-PST.3SG
“The present was bought for the boy.”

In English a noun phrase which follows the verb has direct object feature and can passivize. For example:

172. They ask him for the key of the room. (active)
173. The key of the room was asked for by them. (passive)

In English, when there is a direct object noun phrase which comes after the verbal component and a second noun phrase following the preposition, the second noun phrase will not passivize. For example:

174. (a) They asked him about painting the picture. (active)
(b) He was asked about painting the picture. (passive)

In this sentence the second noun phrase is not passivized.

In Azerbaijani, when there is a direct object noun phrase which comes before the verbal component and the postpositional noun phrase, the direct object will passivize.

In English, a direct object noun phrase can be passive subject when it is contrasted with something. A prepositional noun phrase can be passivized when it describes something that is the significant component in an activity. In Azerbaijani passive construction there is not this function.

In English, prepositional verbs are not as common in the passive as in the active constructions. These prepositional verbs consist of a lexical verb followed by a preposition. For example:

175. (a) He looked at the letters. (active)
(b) The letters were looked at. (passive)

Dixon identifies when a prepositional noun phrase becomes passive subject.⁵⁴

-When a direct object is not used in the sentence a prepositional noun phrase becomes passive subject, but when both a direct object and a prepositional object is used in the sentence the prepositional object will not passivize, but the direct object will be passivized.

For example:

176. (a) The child has sat in this place. (active)
(b) This place has been sat in by the child. (passive)

A noun phrase which follows the preposition of a phrasal verb can be passivized when there is no direct object noun phrase which comes between verbal and prepositional components. A passive verb can be followed by a direct object. When a prepositional noun phrase with a transitive verb is used as the object of the passive, the object of the active will be the same in the corresponding passive. For example:

177. The girl asked him a question.

In this sentence both objects can be passivized, the other object will be used after the verb in the passive clause.

178. (a) He was asked a question.
(b) The question was asked him.

⁵⁴ Dixon R. M. W, A semantic approach to English grammar, Oxford, Oxford University Press, 2005.

If there are two objects in the sentence one object will be passivized, but if there are an object and a prepositional noun phrase in this situation the object will be passivized. If the object is not used in the active sentence the prepositional noun phrase can be a passive subject.

-The prepositional noun phrase can be passivized as a direct object. There are some transitive verbs which can use a preposition before a direct object noun phrase.

For example:

179. (a) He hit on the door.

(b) He hit the door.

This noun phrase can be passivized as a direct object, not as a prepositional noun phrase.

180. The door was hit.

In English a prepositional noun phrase can become passive when there is no direct object in the active sentence.

3.7. Valence change in Passive

Passivization is a valence decreasing operation in languages. A passive is used to present the result of the activity, not the agent of the activity. In a passive construction the agent of the active clause may be left implicit, while the object of the active clause will be used in the subject function in the corresponding passive construction.

In the Azerbaijani and English active constructions the agent in the accusative and dative is the direct object of the sentences.

In Azerbaijani morphological passive and English analytical passive the patient of the active becomes the subject of the sentence. The examples contrast Azerbaijani sentences: examples 181 (b) and 182 (b) are basic Azerbaijani passives and example 183 (b) is the impersonal passive.

181. (a) Oğlan ev-ə gəl-əndə onlar qapı-nı aç-mış-dı-lar. (active)

boy house-DAT come-when they door-ACC open-PERF-PST-3PL

“He had opened the door when the boy came to the house.”

(b) Oğlan ev-ə gəl-əndə qapı aç-ıl-mış-dı. (passive)

boy house-DAT come-when door open-PASS-PERF-PST.3SG

“The door had been opened when the boy came to the house.”

182. (a) Onlar uşağ-a hədiyyə ver-di-lər. (active)

they child-DAT present give-PST-3PL

“They gave the present to the child.”

(b) Uşağ-a hədiyyə ver-il-di. (passive)

child-DAT present give-PASS-PST.3SG

“The present was given to the child.”

183. (a) Onlar mövzu-nun müzakirə-si-nə başla-dı. (active)

they theme-POSS discussion-POSS-DAT begin-PST.3SG

“They began the discussion of the theme.”

(b) Mövzu-nun müzakirə-si-nə başla-n-ıl-dı. (passive)

theme-POSS discussion-POSS-DAT begin-PASS-PASS-PST.3SG

“The discussion of the theme was begun.”

The following examples contrast English sentences:

184. (a) He gave the written questions to them. (active)

(b) The written questions were given to them. (passive)

185. (a) The girl wrote the answers. (active)

(b) The answers were written (passive)

In the active sentences of the Azerbaijani examples above, when the verb is transitive the direct object of the sentence will be the subject of the passive construction and when both direct and indirect objects are used in the active sentence the direct object will be the subject function in the basic passive construction, but indirect object will be the same as in the active sentence. When the verb is intransitive the indirect object will be in the indirect object function in the impersonal passive construction. English basic passive constructions also have these functions.

3.8. Conclusion

This chapter discussed the similarities and differences of passive constructions in Azerbaijani and English. Semantic and syntactic properties of passive constructions presented how passives function in these two languages.

It is discussed that passivization is a valence decreasing category and it has different types on the basis of the transitivity of the verb involved.

Common features of such constructions in both languages include the following:

-Azerbaijani and English have both personal and impersonal passive forms according to their transitive and intransitive verbs.

-In both languages the personal passive is derived from transitive verbs and impersonal passive from intransitive verbs.

-In Azerbaijani and English passive constructions the agent phrase can be used as an oblique object of the sentence.

-In Azerbaijani and English passives the verb agrees with its subject.

-In both languages, they have the same syntactic constructions.

-Basic passives of both languages are derived from transitive verbs.

They also have some different features:

-In Azerbaijani, there is a postpositional noun phrase which can be used in the passive construction, but in English the prepositional noun phrase is used in the passive construction.

-Azerbaijani has a morphological passive form, but English has an analytic passive construction.

This chapter presented that Azerbaijani and English have different grammatical categories, but in some situations they have common features. The derived forms of the verbs and the functions of the verbs make the arguments in different categories in the passive construction. Azerbaijani and English transitive and intransitive verbs are used in different forms in the sentences.

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