

# “İLE”

by Seda Sürel

## INTRODUCTION

Turkish uses two parallel forms to express accompaniment, means, and instrumentality: the postposition *ile* and its bound counterpart *-(y)IA*. These two forms are functionally equivalent and attach either as an independent word or as a suffix.

### 1. Function / Meaning

Both *ile* and *-(y)IA* mark:

- accompaniment (“with someone”)
- instrument or means (“by/with using something”)
- connection or association

The meaning remains constant regardless of whether the free form or bound form is used.

### 2. Free Form: *ile*

*ile* appears after the noun as an independent postposition:

kitap ile  
arkadaş ile  
araba ile

The form *ile* does not change and does not undergo vowel harmony.

Case and possessive morphology attach to the noun, not to *ile*:

arkadaşı ile  
evim ile

### 3. Bound Form: *-(y)IA*

The suffix *-(y)IA* attaches directly to the noun.

The vowel *A* follows two-way harmony:

*a / ı / o / u* → *-la*

*e / i / ö / ü* → *-le*

### Examples:

kitap → kitapla  
araba → arabayla / arabayla  
ev → evle  
göl → gölle

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## 4. Buffer Consonant y

When the noun ends in a vowel, the suffix begins with y:

araba → arabayla

baba → babayla

elma → elmayla

This is the standard phonological rule; the y buffer prevents vowel hiatus.

## 5. Distribution

ile and -(y)IA are interchangeable in most contexts.

The suffixal form is more tightly integrated and often preferred in everyday usage, while the free form appears equally valid and neutral.

No semantic difference exists between the two; distribution is stylistic.

## 6. Plural and Possessive Forms

The suffix attaches after plural or possessive markers:

çocuklar → çocuklarla

arkadaşım → arkadaşım<sup>la</sup>

eviniz → evinizle

The free form remains separate:

çocuklar ile

arkadaşım ile

eviniz ile

## Examples

- Arkadaşım<sup>la</sup> geldim. — I came with my friend.
- Seninle konuşmak istiyorum. — I want to speak with you.
- Onlarla çalışıyoruz. — We are working with them.
- Kalemle yazıyorum. — I am writing with a pen.
- Arabayla gidiyoruz. — We are going by car.
- Kitap ile defteri aldım. — I took the book and the notebook.
- Evimle işim arasında mesafe var. — There is distance between my home and my work.

## Notes

- ile is an independent postposition; -(y)IA is its suffixal equivalent.
- The vowel in -(y)IA follows two-way harmony (a / e).
- The buffer y appears after vowel-final nouns.
- Both forms are functionally equivalent.
- Case and possessive suffixes attach to the noun, not to ile.