

# NOMINALIZED CLAUSES INSIDE NOUN PHRASES

by Seda Sürel

## INTRODUCTION

### 1. Function

Nominalized clauses inside noun phrases allow Turkish to compress actions, processes, and outcomes into compact noun units.

When an action enters a noun phrase, the structure shifts from a static label to a process-bearing unit, enabling dense information packaging in everyday speech, professional writing, and academic analysis.

### 2. Forms

#### A) Action Nominalization with -mA

##### Form:

Verb + (Voice) + -mA + Possessive

This structure turns an action into a noun that can function as the possessed element in a noun phrase.

##### Examples:

- strateji planlama-sı
- veri analiz yapılm-a-sı

The possessive suffix is obligatory and signals nominal status.

#### B) Possessive-Based Modifiers with -DIK / -(y)AcAK

Relative nominalizations behave like possessive-based modifiers, not simple adjectives.

##### Form:

Owner (Genitive) + Verb-DIK / -(y)AcAK + Possessive

##### Example:

- hükümet-in al-dıg-ı kararlar

This structure refers to the outcome of an action, not to a descriptive quality.

### 3. Morphology

#### A) Possessive Control

Nominalized verbs must carry a possessive suffix to enter noun phrases.

Without possessive marking, the structure is incomplete.

#### B) Pronominal -n- (Structural Joint)

The pronominal -n- is not a simple buffer consonant.

It is a structural joint that connects possessive-marked units to case markers.

It appears after possessive suffixes and before any case marker, regardless of whether the case suffix begins with a vowel or a consonant.

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## Examples:

- planlama-sı-n-dan
- politika-sı-n-da
- yapılm-a-sı-n-ı

## C) Negative Nominalization with -mAmA

Negative processes are most naturally expressed through double nominalization, not through -slz.

## Examples:

- proje-nin onaylan-ma-ma-sı
- veri-ler-in paylaşıl-ma-ma-sı

These forms encode the absence of an action as a process and integrate smoothly into noun phrase structures.

## 4. Structural Guide

### A) Chain Integration with Nominalized Actions

Nominalized clauses can occupy the final position in complex possessive chains.

#### Natural structure:

- evin tadilatının yapılması bekliyoruz

#### Hierarchical analysis:

- ev-in (Owner)
- tadilat-ı (Owned 1)
- -n-ın (Genitive bridge)
- yapılm-a-sı-n-ı (Final owned action, Accusative)

#### Micro-morphology of yapılması:

- yap- (verb root)
- -ıl- (passive)
- -ma- (nominalizer)
- -sı (possessive)
- -n- (pronominal joint)
- -ı (accusative / specific object marker)

### B) Visual Hierarchy (Matruşka Logic)

Meaning is decoded from right to left, while modification accumulates from left to right.

#### Example:

- [[şirket-in uyguladığı-ı] sistem]-in sonuçları

The inner unit must be interpreted as a complete block before attaching to the outer noun.

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## 5. Usage

Nominalized clauses inside noun phrases are used to:

- Report processes without full subordinate clauses
- Maintain formal or neutral tone
- Organize complex information efficiently
- Reflect both spoken reasoning and written analysis

These structures are common in professional language and everyday explanations alike.

### Examples

#### A) Everyday Use

##### Natural Form:

- Ödeme yapılmasını bekliyoruz.

##### Morphological Form:

- ödeme yapılmaması bekliyoruz

##### English:

- We are waiting for the payment to be made.

#### B) Professional Context

##### Natural Form:

- Projenin onaylanmaması süreci uzattı.

##### Morphological Form:

- proje-nin onaylan-ma-ma-sı süreç-i uzat-tı

##### English:

- The non-approval of the project prolonged the process.

#### C) Advanced B2+ Stacking

##### Natural Form:

- Stratejik hedeflerin belirlenmesinin önemi büyüktür.

##### Morphological Form:

- stratejik hedef-ler-in belir-le-n-me-si-n-in önem-i büyük-tür

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## Micro-morphology of *belirlenmesinin*:

- *belir-* (root)
- *-le-* (verb-making)
- *-n-* (passive)
- *-me-* (nominalizer)
- *-si* (possessive)
- *-n-* (pronominal joint)
- *-in* (genitive)

## English:

- The importance of the setting of strategic goals.

## Notes

- The *-mAk* infinitive cannot take possessive suffixes and therefore cannot participate in possessive noun phrase chains.
- Only *-mA* nominalizations function as fully integrated noun phrase elements.
- The pronominal *-n-* is mandatory wherever possessive morphology meets case marking.