ABOUT THE CLASSIFICATION OF PHONETIC FACTS, ITS TERMS, DEFINITIONS AND SAMPLES WHICH ARE SEEN IN COMPOUND WORDS

STRUCTURED ABSTRACT

Some of the words which are used together continually in Turkish combine as a result of various phonetic facts (such as change of the place of stress, agglutination, shortening, disappearance, anaptyxis, voicing) in time, and become a word: ne asl >> nasıl, sütlüaş >> sütlaç, cumaertesi > cumartesi, buara > bura; ne tegkim >> nitekim, ko?ur al >> kumral, sekiz on >> seksen etc. Such samples in the structure of compound word (compound noun) are entitled and analyzed with different terms (hiatus, elision, contraction, superposition of syllable, conjugation with contraction, vocal conjugation, haplology, apophony, conjugation, convergence) in the resources of Turkish grammar.

The phonetic facts must be classified as,

a. The situation when two vocals compounded directly, must be expressed with the term “Convergence”

b. With regards the dominance of vocals The Convergence term must be evaluated under two topics; successor and predecessor vocals. Moreover, the samples of compounds that the y auxiliary consonant takes place between two vocal must also be determined.

c. The other compounds where several phonetic facts occur when vocal and consonants compound must be expressed with the term “Conjugation”.

c. The samples that are given as for the Standard Turkey Turkish, must named as permanent compounds. But the samples that are used in Turkey Turkish accents and in literatual books, such as “ne edeyim > nideyim, ne olur > n’olur, ne eyle- > n’eyle” are aparted from permanent compounds. It is clear that the last vocal of first word drops off at those kinds of phonetic fact that sources from the together pronounciation of words and occurs from rhyme or poet meter. Moreover, the vocals sometimes do not drop. This contemporary phonetic facts could be expressed with the word “liasion”. Liaison is a pronounciation of two words as one word binding the last vocal of first word to the next word.

“Liaison,” not only occurs between the words that end with closed syllables and those begin with a vocal, but also between the words that end with vocal and begins with vocal or, end with consonant and begin with consonant that they result with phonetic facts suc as, disappearance, conjugation, spirantisation, sonorisation.”

d. Although it is a kind of jointly used phonetic fact the samples of compoundnouns (”bar -ur >> var, oku-ucu > okuyucu, gid-e u-madım > gidemedim, yigirmi > yirmi, yapurgak > yaprak etc.) must be separated from the simple and derived structured samples. Also the
phonetic facts at compounds and the phonetic facts at the syllables must be evaluated under this topic. In this context as samples like tur-ur >>+DI+r, -(y)A/U u-ma- >> -(y) AmA-, -(y)AmI-, -(y)A yorı-r >> -(I+)yor must be given with compound words

e. It would not be correct to include a compound noun as a sample more than one phonetic fact. As an example to this situation; in some grammar books, the compound noun "ne asıl > nasıl" are classified under more than one topics that are contraction, hiatus and elision.

f. The chronological progress of samples must be given according to the scientific facts and must be derived from fundamental reference books of our language.

In the article, compound words which occur as a result of phonetic facts are going to be analyzed and tried to be evaluated in the light of the information in the resources of Turkish grammar.

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**Key Words:** Compound Word, Phonetic Facts, The Resources of Turkish Grammar, Krassis, Contraction.