

A Study on Particles used with Adverbs in Japanese*

Japoncadaki Zarflarla Kullanılan İlgeçler Üzerine Bir Çalışma

Ümmühan Sâre Çiftçi

Assist. Prof., Nevşehir Hacı Bektaş Veli University

Fen-Edebiyat Fakültesi, Doğu Dilleri ve Edebiyatları Bölümü, Japon Dili ve Edebiyatı Anabilim Dalı, Nevşehir / Türkiye

e-posta u.sareciftci@nevsehir.edu.tr

orcid 0000-0001-8890-3957

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ÖZ

Japonca, Transavasya dilleri arasında Türkçe ile benzer özellikler taşıyan fakat derinlere inildikçe pek çok farklılığın görüldüğü bir dildir. Gerek yazı sistemindeki farklılıklar yönünden, gerekse tümce içerisinde kullanılan öğelerin yapısal olarak sahip olduğu farklılıklar yönünden dikkat çeken bir özelliğe sahiptir. Nitekim, dil bilimsel açıdan Türkçedeki bazı terimlerin Japoncadaki bazı terimleri birebir karşılamadığı durumlar da vardır.

Japoncada sözcük türlerinden biri olan joshi (particle) olarak adlandırılan sözcüklerin Türkçe karşılığının tam olarak ilgeç (edat) olan sözcük türüne denk gelmediğini savunan Japonca dil bilimcilerinin sayısı hızla artmaktadır. Bu sözcük türünü, Türkçede ada eklenen bir konumda olması sebebiyle ilgeç (edat) yerine ad durum eki olarak kategorileştiren araştırmacılar da bulunmaktadır. Bu noktadan çıkışla, Japoncadaki çalışma alanından çıkmamak adına, bu çalışmaya konu olan dil bilimsel yapı için araştırma içeriğinde ilgeç (edat) terimi kullanılmıştır.

Tümce içerisinde zarflarla kalıplaşmış halde sıklıkla kullanılan ilgeçlerin varlığı, Japoncada 「zarf + ilgeç(ler)」 biçiminde şekilsel olarak farklı bir oluşumun bir parçası olduklarını da göstermektedir. Bu çalışmada, bu yapıya sahip zarfların tümce içerisindeki biçimleri çeşitli orta seviye dil bilgisi kitaplarında bulunan okuma metinlerinin ve örnek tümcelerin analiz edilmesi ile ele alınmıştır. Çalışmanın amacı ise, Japoncadaki bu türde, mevcut olan ilgeçlerin genel hatlarıyla hangilerinin zarflarla kullanılıp, hangilerinin kullanılmadığını belirlemeye çalışmaktır. Elde edilen bulgulardan, Japoncada zarflarla birlikte bir kalıp halinde sıklıkla kullanılan ilgeçlerin başında 「と(to)」

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ve 「に(ni)」 ilgeçlerinin geldiği anlaşılmıştır. Yine zarflarla kullanılan diğer ilgeçler ise araştırmanın devamında tablolar halinde gösterilmiştir.
Anahtar Kelimeler: Japonca, zarflar, ilgeçler, dil bilgisi

ABSTRACT

Japanese is a language among Transeurasian languages embedding a substantial number of similarities to Turkish; however, there appear many differences as deeper analyses are carried out. It bears outstanding features both in terms of the differences in the writing system and in terms of the structural differences of the elements used in sentences. As a matter of fact, from a grammatical point of view, there are some cases where some terms in Turkish do not exactly overlap their Japanese counterparts.

The number of Japanese linguists who argue that the Turkish equivalent of the words called joshi (particle), which is one of the parts of speech in Japanese, does not exactly correspond to the part of speech, which is the ilgeç (edat), is increasing rapidly. There are also researchers categorizing this part of speech as a noun case suffix instead of ilgeç (edat) because it is affixed to nouns in Turkish. From this perspective, in order to remain in the realm of Japanese studies, to refer to the grammatical structure which is the subject of this study, the term ilgeç (edat) (particle) is employed in the present research.

The presence of particles which are frequently used in sentences patterned with adverbs 「adverb + particle(s)」 shows that they are part of a formally different formation in the form of adverbs in Japanese. In this research, the forms of adverbs in this structure existing in sentences are discussed by analyzing the reading texts and sample sentences in various intermediate level grammar books. The aim of the study is to determine, in general terms, which of the particles of this type are used with adverbs and which cannot be used with adverbs in Japanese. Thanks to the light shed by the findings obtained, it was understood that the particles 「と(to)」 and 「に(ni)」 were the particles most frequently used as a pattern with the adverbs in Japanese. Moreover, the other particles used with adverbs are shown in tables.

Keywords: Japanese, adverbs, particles, grammar

0. Introduction

The term Transeurasian¹ languages was first used as a new term by researcher Martine Robbeets in a study conducted in 2005. Japanese, Turkish, Korean, Mongolian and Manchu-Tungus languages are called Transeurasian languages instead of Altaic languages due to genetic kinship. Considering the close similarities between these two languages regarding the linguistic studies of Japanese and Turkish, the use of the term Transeurasia was preferred in this study.

Recently, in the field of Japanese linguistics studies on the parts of speech called 「助詞(joshi)」 (*particle*) in Japanese, which are *ilgeç (edat)* in Turkish, have attracted a lot of attention. In Japanese, the major particles employed in sentences are 「は(wa)・

¹ Robbeets, M. (2005:41-51).

が(ga)・を(wo)・に(ni)・で(de)・と(to)・へ(he)・の(no)・も(mo)・から(kara)・まで(made)」。The particles are elements that have no meaning on their own, that cannot be conjugated and that are employed to establish a connection between words, undertaking the task of adding meaning to the expression. In Japanese, a single particle can be formed by the combination of up to four syllables. Sometimes, a single syllable used alone has the feature of a particle. For example, the syllable 「を(wo)」, which corresponds to a single phoneme in the alphabet, is a morpheme that acts alone as a particle.² However, it cannot be asserted that all single syllables can be considered to be particles. For this reason, there is an existing sub-classification with respect to the particle types.

In Japanese, particles are generally divided into eight groups.³ These can be listed as kakujoshi (case-making particle); heiretsujoshi (parallel particle); fukujoshi (adverbial particle); keijoshi (connecting particle); setsuzokujoshi (conjunctive particle); shūjoshi (sentence-ending particle); kantōjoshi (interjectional particle); juntajoshi (the particle that attaches to a phrase). The main particles mentioned above are classified as case particles (kakujoshi). However, we cannot state that all the particles are used together with adverbs. In this study, the ones which are given below were examined: (i) those used together with adverbs in the sentences, (ii) those used as adverbs in the nominative case, unrelated to the particles, (iii) those that are not used in nominative case unless a particle is added to them.

In recent years, these elements have been referred to as *case suffixes* in Turkish given their duty, and they are considered as morphemes added to the main *noun*, as they actually function as state/status affixes employed to indicate the states of the noun in the sentence.

The Turkish equivalent of these items, which are classified as *particles* in Japanese, was stated as *noun case suffixes* by Atay (2021). Some Japanese language researchers who do not find the term *ilgeç* appropriate based on their role in the sentence argue that if the *case suffix* is attached to a noun, it should be categorized as the *noun case suffix* and they are opposed to them being called *ilgeç* in Turkish as well as in Japanese.

Since the beginning of comparative Turkish-Japanese studies, in Japanese grammar books and on some websites, these *noun case suffixes* have been taught to the learner predominantly in the form of particles while the term “*ilgeçler*” is still used as a title in universities that provide Japanese education or in special language courses. In the comprehensive grammar book by Tekmen and Takano (2007: 132), the word *ilgeç* was employed to correspond to the Japanese word 「助詞 (joshi)」 (*particle*) in the parts of speech section. However, while explaining to learners through examples in sentences in grammar lessons or books, the expression of *ad durum ekleri* or *ad durum ilgeçleri* transcripts are used to refer to the states of the noun is. This situation causes confusion

² Morpheme is the element, basic unit, which forms words in terms of grammar, most of which is in the attachment state. (TDK, 2022)

³ <https://japanese.awaisora.com/josi-itirannyou/> (Access Date: 16.10.2022)

in the mind of the learners and shows that there is a conflict of categorization between Turkish and Japanese.

On the other hand, there are also studies acknowledging that these morphemes are used in the sentence according to the verb valence. In Japanese, the particles are deemed as not only elements added to the noun, but also as the elements that are closely related to the action, which leads to a conflict among Japanese researchers in this regard, splitting them into two halves. In addition, Gençer (2018) emphasized that the morpheme 「に(ni)」, which is one of the phrases that make up the verb valence and sentence, had to be taught as a unified structure, especially in the use of this element with verbs, and that it had to be handled in the verb category, not in the noun category.

In Taşören (2022), the master's thesis completed this year, on the other hand, a comparative analysis of the case suffixes in Turkish and Japanese was made, and the morphological characteristics of these suffixes were introduced by comparing their lexical bundles and functions in sentences. However, in this thesis, the structure discussed in this study was not mentioned.

Since the form subject to the study is added to adverbs and not to nouns, it is not included in the scope of the study whether it is related to the actions. This structure appears directly in the form of 「adverb + particle(s)」 in Japanese. Therefore, in this study, it is deemed appropriate to employ the word *ilgeç (edat)*, which is the exact term in Japanese, instead of the *case suffix*.

Since the study mainly regards the particles used with the adverbs, it incorporates no details with respect to the types of adverbs and their adherence to other elements in the sentence. However, previous studies in Japanese, to better understand the origins of the 「adverb + particle(s)」 structure, which is accepted as a whole in Japanese, are given in the next section.

1. Literature Review

Yamada (1908:356) carried out one of the pioneering studies on the subject. He emphasized that the conjugation of the particle 「に(ni)」 and 「と(to)」 syllables and adverbs of manner was standard, yet this structure had the feature of modifying the action through being used in hendiadys. It was also discussed whether the 「と(to)」 and 「に(ni)」 particles could be used interchangeably in the sentence, and it was stated that there were differences regarding the way they characterized the action, and that these two particles could not always be used interchangeably.

(1) 髪の毛がばさばさに乾いている。(Kami-no ke ga basabasa-**ni** kawaite iru)

(2) 髪の毛がばさばさと乾いている。(Kami-no ke ga basabasa-**to** kawaite iru) ⁴

In the examples above, the use of particles was kept dependent on the verb valence, and it was emphasized that the selection of particles varied in relation with the

⁴ ? the symbol indicates that it is not possible to use such a phrase in terms of Japanese and English.

combination of elements consisting of hendiadys. While the sentence in example (1) can be translated into English as “*My hair is dry and messy*”, when this sentence is used by employing 「と(to)」 particle in sentence 2, it can be stated to deviate from the correct use as the particle leaves its task as the adverb. In addition, the combination of the word 「乾いている(kawaite iru)」 and the particle 「に(ni) is defined in the dictionaries to be in the form of an adverb pattern.

Japanese linguist Haga (1962) classified the adverbs and divided them into five categories as jōtai-no fukushi (status adverbs); teido-no fukushi (degree, i.e. quantity adverbs) ; koō-no fukushi (precision-probability adverbs); chūshaku-no fukushi (explanation adverbs); shōzen-no-fukushi (continuity adverbs in ancient Japanese). However, in today’s Japanese, this classification has been reduced to three. They appear as status (jōtai-no fukushi), quantity (teido-no fukushi) and precision-probability adverbs (koō-no fukushi).⁵

Teramura (1991:284) focused on the particles combining with adverbs in terms of which type of adverbs they were mostly combined with, and stated that 「と(to)」 adverb was absolutely necessary for 「ぱっと (開く) (pat-to hiraku / to open suddenly) ・せっせと (働く) (sesse-to hataraku / to work diligently)」 while there was no significant difference made with the addition or omission of the particle 「と(to)」 for はっきり (hakkiri / clearly) / はっきりと見える (hakkiri-to mieru / to appear clearly).

While the Japanese Dictionary of Grammar (Nihongo Bunpō⁶ Jiten (2014) laid stress on the excess of words with structure of 「status adverbs + と(to) or に(ni) particle」 as 「adverb + particle(s)」, pointing out the fact that it was another feature of this construct to be used in hendiadys generated from onomatopoeia.

In the literature review, no Turkish study on the formation of 「adverb + particle(s)」, the realm of this study, was found.

2. Purpose and Method

At first glance, although it seems to be a peculiarity of Japanese, the fact that there is also a similar structure in Turkish increases the attractiveness of this kind of study. In this structure, which has a different formation as a part of speech, the aim of the study is to determine which of the particles in general terms are used with adverbs and which are not. In previous studies having been carried out, the fact that the use of these morphemes added to nouns or closely related to actions with adverbs has not been included in the Turkish sources so far determines the importance of the study.

⁵ <https://www.kokugobunpou.com/> For detailed information, see 副詞(2)種類 (fukushi-ni shurui) (Access Date: 18.10.2022)

⁶ In this study, Hebon-shiki (Hepburn method) was used for the spelling of Japanese words in English (transcription). The lines on a, i, u, e, o letters indicate that the letters are pronounced with two extension sounds. For example; the long sound writing used for that sound is ou = ō.

The starting point of the study was the reading texts and sample sentences in the intermediate level grammar books implemented in basic Japanese grammar courses in universities. While this structure is not very common in beginner-level grammar books, with the learner level rising to the intermediate level, it has become a frequently encountered item in Japanese textbooks. Therefore, the method of examining this structure was through the analysis of reading texts and various examples of sentences in intermediate level textbooks. In other words, the document analysis method was applied in the realm of the study. The tabularization of the findings gathered from the analyses was also significant as it facilitated the organization of the findings into tables in order to determine the use of adverbs with this structure.

3. Analysis

Linguistically considering the use of particles with adverbs, it is not possible to generalize that all of the above-mentioned particles can be used with the adverbs. In this case, it is thought that there is a limitation of use related to the structure in question.

The adverbs used as a pattern with these various particles emerge in the following forms in the sentence. For instance, the expression of *imada* 「未だ」 is an adverb that means “yet, still” in its nominative case. The expression *imada + ni* 「未だ+に」 stands out as a subject of this study due to its pattern of 「adverb + particle」. The syllable 「に(ni)」, which immediately follows the expression *imada* 「未だ」 is a particle. In other words, it is the part of speech called *joshi* (particle) in Japanese. The use of the syllable 「に(ni)」 together with the continuous *imada* 「未だ」 adverb shows that it exists as a single-pattern word.

The use of the syllable 「に(ni)」 as a particle does not only occur when it is combined with adverbs. When used together with adjectives in Japanese, it also undertakes the role of adverb to be translated into Turkish as “... bir şekilde, ...-ca, -ce”. For example, the word 「かんたん(kantan)」 is an adjective that means “easy”. The syllable 「に(ni)」 serves as an adjective that turns the adjective into an adverb by adding this adjective to the word 「かんたんに(kantan-ni)」 and thereby gaining it the meaning of “easily”. In this study, this adverb-derivational feature of the particle 「に(ni)」 will not be emphasized.

If another example is to be given, the expression 「かならず(kanarazu)」 is an adverb meaning “absolutely”. In addition to the use of this expression as a lean part of speech in the adverb task, it is also common to use it in combination with the old language 「しも(shimo)」 particle. 「しも(shimo)」 particle actually consists of the combination of 「し(shi)」 and 「も(mo)」 particles, and is employed to reinforce the meaning of the adverb.

In addition, in the use of the syllable 「と(to)」, which serves as a particle, is often observed in this structure to describe the state of the action, to be preferred in line with the verb valence, and to be combined with the hendiadys such as 「やくやくと

(yakuyaku-to)」, which means “increasingly”. However, the particles used in hendiads as in this example were taken out of the scope of the study.

3.1. The Analysis of Intermediate Level Grammar Books

As in every undergraduate program that lasts four years, the classes and course levels differ as a result of being shaped according to the curriculum applied in each language teaching institution in Japanese education as well. The course contents taught to the learners and the course materials applied are also determined in accordance with these level differences. When evaluated in terms of the content of grammar courses, it is seen that the types of words used in adverbs are mostly encountered in intermediate level grammar courses rather than the initial levels. For this reason, it was found appropriate to scan and analyze intermediate level grammar books in this type of study as sources where related examples to the scope of the present research can be obtained extensively.

First of all, the reading texts consisting of twenty-four units in *Minna-no Nihongo Chūkyū I* (2008) and *II* (2012), one of the most well-known intermediate basic grammar textbooks of Japanese language, were analyzed and the particles used in patterns with adverbs are provided in Table 1. In Table 2, the sample sentences in the textbook named *Irasutode Wakaru Nihongo Hyōgen Chūkyū* (2019)⁷, which is a new intermediate level grammar book for the Japanese language proficiency exam, are discussed. The examples in the tables show the bonds of the words in the patterns with the particle or particles used with them, as they are also demonstrated in the dictionaries in bare form as adverbs.

Table 1. *Minna-no Nihongo Chūkyū I and II*

Adverb (Fukushi)	Usage of Nominative Case	Usage with Particle	Particle (s)
さら (sara)	X	○	に (ni)
未だ (imada)	○	○	に (ni)
絶対 (zettai)	○	○	に (ni)
すぐ (sugu)	○	○	に (ni)
さすが (sasuga)	○	○	に (ni)
もっと (motto)	○	○	も (mo)
あっさり (assari)	○	○	と (to)
少なく (sukunaku)	○	○	とも (to-mo)

Table 2. *Irasutode Wakaru Nihongo Hyōgen Chūkyū*

Adverb (Fukushi)	Usage of Nominative Case	Usage with Particle	Particle (s)
すぐ (sugu)	○	○	に (ni)
特 (toku)	X	○	に (ni)
一気 (ikki)	X	○	に (ni)
偶 (tama)	X	○	に (ni)

⁷ Kawabata, Y. (2019).

つい (tsui)	○	○	に (ni)
絶対 (zettai)	○	○	に (ni)
もっと (motto)	○	○	も (mo)
一度 (ichido)	○	○	も (mo)
何度 (nando)	○	○	も (mo)
飽くまで (akumade)	○	○	も (mo)
きちん (kichin)	X	○	と (to)
二度 (nido)	○	○	と (to)
今 (ima)	○	○	にも (ni-mo)
必ず (kanarazu)	○	○	しも (shi-mo)

Upon the examination of these two tables above, it may be asserted that the most frequently used particle with adverbs stands out as 「に(ni)」 in intermediate level grammar textbooks. The combination of this particle with *situation adverbs* and *time adverbs* is particularly noteworthy regarding its high frequency in such cases. In addition, there are many examples where adverbs are not observed to be used as adverbs on their own, they are ensured to be used correctly in a pattern with the 「に(ni)」 particle, and they act as an adverb only in this form. The related examples to this use are indicated with “X” marks in the tables.

The particle 「に(ni)」 precedes particle 「も(mo)」 and particle 「と(to)」. Besides, among the examples with the “X” sign, if it is not connected with the particle 「と(to)」, items that do not function as adverbs in a lean state are seen, except for a few. On the other hand, when used with particle 「も(mo)」, there are no examples with the “X” sign. In addition, in combinations where a second particle is used rather than a single particle as in 「とも(to-mo)」, 「にも(ni-mo)」 and 「しも(shi-mo)」, combined particles are observed. These combinations, which consist of a combination of two different particles, are rare compared to the particles patterned with adverbs on their own.

It is seen that most of the major particles do not take place in these tables. For this reason, the idea that there is a limitation to the particles used with adverbs is further strengthened. However, it is also thought that the particles patterned in this structure should be examined through sample sentences from different sources without being dependent on a few sources. Examples gathered from other sources were arranged into a table in the next section and analyzed one by one using Japanese web and digital dictionaries.

3.2. Intermediate Examples Taken from Other Sources

Apart from the examinations made on the intermediate level grammar books, Chino and Akimoto (2002) also found examples of particles used with adverbs in sentences. This source was written on particles and contains quite a lot of examples of particles used with the adverbs. In addition, the examples encountered in the intermediate level course contents while teaching Japanese and the examples encountered in the literature review were added to the table. The most frequently used 「adverb + particle(s)」 patterns are as follows: In Table 3, where novel examples apart from those listed in the

previous lists are given, the examples in other sources and those employed in Japanese teaching are analyzed.

Table 3. Other Examples Encountered⁸

Adverb (Fukushi)	Usage of Nominative Case	Usage with Particle	Particle (s)
割り(wari)	X	○	と (to)
わざ(waza)	X	○	と (to)
ちゃん (chan)	X	○	と (to)
きつ(kitsu)	X	○	と (to)
さつ(satsu)	X	○	と (to)
じつ(jitsu)	X	○	と (to)
そつ(sotsu)	X	○	と (to)
ぱつ (patsu)	X	○	と (to)
ひよつ(hyotsu)	X	○	と (to)
さっさ(sassa)	X	○	と (to)
せっせ(sesse)	X	○	と (to)
くすり(kusuri)	X	○	と (to)
きっぱり (kippari)	○	○	と (to)
すっかり(sukkari)	○	○	と (to)
はっきり (hakkiri)	○	○	と (to)
ゆっくり (yukkuri)	○	○	と (to)
随分 (zuibun)	○	○	と (to)
仮 (kari)	X	○	に (ni)
是非 (zehi)	○	○	に (ni)
割り(wari)	X	○	に (ni)
直 (jika)	X	○	に (ni)
ちっと (chitto)	○	○	も (mo)
もしくは (moshiku)	X	○	は (wa)
あるい (arui)	X	○	は (wa)
又 (mata)	○	○	は (wa)
おそらく (osoraku)	○	○	は (wa)
必ず(kanarazu)	○	○	や (ya)
どう(dō)	○	○	やら(yara)
今 (ima)	○	○	まで (made)
今 (ima)	○	○	でも (demo)
いつ (itsu)	○	○	でも (demo)

⁸The syllables such as 「きつ(kitsu)」, 「ぱつ(patsu)」 given in this table ends with 「つ(small tsu)」. Since there is no syllable after 「つ(small tsu)」 in the pronunciation of the words with Roman letters 「つ(small tsu),the syllable 「つ(big tsu)」 is written instead of the pronunciation of 「つ(small tsu)」.

是非 (zēhi)	○	○	とも (to-mo)
多少 (tashō)	○	○	とも (to-mo)
仮 (kari)	X	○	にも (ni-mo)
偶 (tama)	X	○	には (ni-wa)

In this table, which is created from other sources and course contents, we encounter 「と(to)」 particle at a high frequency. The expressions which are not used as adverbs in bare form and become a pattern, thus whole elements thanks to their combination with the particle are indicated by the “X” sign. These adverbs, which must be used with 「と(to)」 particle, constitute the most remarkable result interpreted based on the table.

The use with particle 「に(ni)」 is also seen in more examples than other particles. In the table, it takes the second place in terms of not being used as an adverb in a nominative case and bearing a patterned adverb structure as a result of its combination with the particle.

Unlike tables 1 and 2, it was observed in this table that the particles 「は(wa),や(ya),まで(made) and やら(yara)」 form single and two-syllable particles used with adverbs. A rare example of 「や(ya)」 particle compared to other morphemes was observed. 「かならずや (kanarazu-ya)」 adverb has the same meaning as the 「かならず (kanarazu)」 adverb, which means “*absolutely*”, and it is formally patterned. It is generally thought to be an expression used in novel and anime (cartoon) language and is considered as an adverb. Similarly, the particle 「やら(yara)」 is regarded as a form that is not frequently used with adverbs, and the adverb it is added to differs from other types of adverbs. The expression of 「どうやら(dō-yara)」 occurs from the combination of 「どう(dō)(how) interrogative adverb + やら(yara) adverbial particle」. On the other hand, examples such as 「もしくは(moshiku-wa) and あるいは(arui-wa)」, in which the use of 「は(wa)」 is compulsory for the adverb to be considered as a whole word, were encountered. The particle 「まで(made)」 was observed only in the combination with the particle 「いま(ima)」.

The particles 「とも(to-mo)」 and 「にも(ni-mo)」, which are formed through the merger of two different particles, are also used with adverbs different from those in the previous tables, and it is not observed that they are used in nominative case as in the example of 「かりにも(kari ni-mo)」, which means “even a little”. The adverb 「ぜひ(zēhi)」, which is used in the sense as “*absolutely*”, is accepted as one of the patterned adverbs that merge with the particle 「とも(to-mo)」 very often.

Of course, the number of adverbs existing in Japanese is much more than those reflected in these tables. However, there are certainly adverbs that do not have the possibility of joining with any structure other than those used with the structure in question. For instance, it was understood that adverbs such as 「かなり(kanari), もうすぐ(mōsugu) and なるほど(naruhodo)」 were not used with any particles in sample analysis. In this case, it is not possible to make a generalization like “each adverb receives a particle” or “all the adverbs are used with particles”. Since the content of

adverbs that cannot be used with particles is also in the scope of a different study, they are not included in this study in detail.

4. Evaluation of Particles Used with Adverbs in the Context of Turkish

Robbeets (2005) stated that whether there was a genetic linguistic relationship between Transeurasian languages such as Japanese and Turkish had not yet been proven. It is acknowledged that the verbs are the determining factor in the language kinship between any two languages. However, the root and suffix relationships of other parts of speech having been examined, differences draw attention as well as similarities. In Turkish, there are particles that are used as suffixes, just like in Japanese. For instance, “as much, towards, until, because, since, etc.” are some examples where the particles take the case suffixes of the noun and combine with various nouns and when they precede the verb, they take on the role of an adverb. Hunutlu (2019) focused on the features in the patterns of “nominative noun + particle” and “noun + case suffix + particle”, originating in old Turkish and still existing today. Given the content of this study, when the relationship between origin and structure in Japanese are compared to origin and structure in Turkish, in Turkish, the forms patterned as “noun (time adverb) + case suffix + particle” are mostly observed.

(3) In Turkish: Bu ödevi yarın akşama kadar yapmalıyım.

(In Japanese: この宿題を明日の夜までしなければならない)

(Kono shukudai wo ashita-no yoru-made shinakereba naranai)

(In English: I have to do this homework by tomorrow evening)

The word *akşam* (evening) taking place in Example (3), which is a noun in its nominative case, is also used as a time adverb on its own. In the sentence as shown in example (3), taking the case suffix and particle with it, it is vested with the adverb feature when placed just before the verb. As demonstrated by the example sentence, although case suffixes in Turkish are used as particles, they do not reflect the same feature as the 「adverb + particle(s)」 structure in Japanese in terms of nominative usage.

As acknowledged by Teramura (1991), it is clear that in some examples, the particle 「と(to)」 is in an indispensable position as it is necessarily added to the word root in order to facilitate it to function as an adverb on its own. In addition, especially in the examples related to verb valence, there are also elements of this particle that do not undergo a significant change semantically, whether or not it is used with adverbs. The analyzed samples also support this argument of Teramura. The following example sentence indicates proper use for this situation.

(4) この週末は久しぶりにゆっくり/ ゆっくりと過ごせた。

(Kono shūmatsu wa hisashiburi-ni yukkuri / yukkuri-to sugoseta)

(In Turkish: Bu haftasonunu uzun zaman sonra sakin / sakin-ce geçirebildim)

(In English: I was able to spend this weekend calm? / calm-ly after a long time)

In terms of Japanese, it has been observed in this example sentence that it is possible to use both formats for adverbs immediately before the action. The word 「ゆっくり (yukkuri)」, which means “yavaş” or “sakin”, when transferred to Turkish, is an adverb in Japanese. This word can be used as an adjective when it precedes a noun and as an adverb when it precedes a verb in Turkish; and when translated into English, it is translated as an adverb that means “slowly” or “calmly”. In Japanese, the expression 「ゆっくりと (yukkuri-to)」 displays no semantic difference. When word for word translation is made into Turkish, it is supposed that the use of the particle 「と (to)」 aims to put stress on the word in such sentences. Here, just like particle 「に (ni)」, which has the adverbialiser feature when added to adjectives, particle 「と (to)」 can be considered as a suffix that adds the meaning of (-ce, -ca) to the word in Turkish. With the word stress mostly placed on the last syllable in Turkish, it can be assumed that the parts of speech in which this structure is used in two languages may have similar characteristics. However, in Turkish, this structure exists in the form of an 「adjective + -ca/-ce suffix」. In other words, we can think of the equivalent of the expression 「ゆっくりと (yukkuri-to)」 as “slowly or calmly”. In fact, it already makes the word an adverb this way. Although there does not appear semantic problems in such examples, morphological differences surface in Turkish compared to Japanese. In Turkish, we do not see this structure in a pattern where particle is added to adverbs in nominative case whereas it is a pattern frequently used in sentences in Japanese. In addition, it has been observed that the words consisting of this pattern in Japanese are considered as adverbs on their own. From this aspect, there are differences between Turkish and Japanese. Since which adverbs are most frequently used with particle 「と (to)」 regarding adverbial types is off the scope of the present research, it is not discussed in this section.

5. Findings and Conclusion

- While the *case suffix* expression is employed by Turkish researchers to refer to these particles suffixed to the nouns, for some researchers, the term *ilgeç* is not utterly accepted for Japanese. However, with the existence of this pattern in the form of 「adverb + particle(s)」 in Japanese, it has been revealed that there is a problem of categorization regarding the elements with different structures.

- At this stage, it is thought that a terminological unity should be established in the field of Japanese linguistics.

- It is apprehended that the structure in the form of 「adverb + particle(s)」 obtained by the combination of particle 「と (to)」 in particular and multiple particles is unique to Japanese, and although there seems to be no semantic problem compared to Turkish, overt morphological distinctions surface between two languages.

- As a result of the examinations, it has been comprehended that the particles 「と (to), に (ni) and も (mo)」, which are among the most frequently used particles, are the morphemes most frequently used with adverbs. In multiple particle combinations, no use

of pattern other than 「とも(to-mo)」, 「にも(ni-mo)」 「でも(de-mo)」, 「しも(shi-mo)」 and 「には(ni-wa)」 have been noticed.

- It has been determined that the particle 「が(ga)」 following the subject of the sentence is not among the word formation patterns used with adverbs. In addition, it has been understood that the words in which the particle 「は(wa)」 immediately follows the subject in a pattern exist, albeit rarely, and that these are sentence elements other than the subject, namely adverbs.

- Similarly, regarding the particle 「を(wo)」 following the object, the particle 「で(de)」 used when stating the place / time / method and purpose, the particle 「へ(he)」 reporting direction, the particle 「の(no)」 reporting the possession and connecting the nouns to other nouns, and the particle 「から(kara)」, the ablative case marker, no suitable use has been observed to exist for this pattern.

- Upon the analysis of the types of particles used with adverbs, it was found out that the particles in the Japanese 「格助詞 (kakujooshi) (case particles)」 class are used more frequently with this pattern. A few exceptional samples 「やら(yara)」 have appeared in other types of adverbs.

- Based on all these findings, it has been understood that “every particle cannot be used with every adverb and every adverb with every particle.”

- It is thought that many different examples of this structure, which are observed for the first time in intermediate level grammar sources, can also be observed in advanced level grammar sources through more sophisticated examples, so advanced level materials should also be examined in detailed document analysis in future research.

The particles patterned with duplications like 「だんだんと (dandan-to)」 have been very common elements regarding this structure. At the same time, the particles 「に(ni)」 and 「と(to)」 are among the most frequently used particles with duplications as well. However, there exists a case that varies according to the verb valence in the sentence and it has been observed that these two particles cannot always be used interchangeably. This pattern should be looked into in the scope of further research.

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