

CONTRASTIVE ANALYSES OF POSTPOSITIONS IN TURKISH LANGUAGE AND PREPOSITIONS IN BOSNIAN LANGUAGE ON THE EXAMPLE OF THE NOVEL „DEATH AND THE DERVISH“

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Abstract: When transferring from one language, language A, to the other, language B, similarities and differences can easily be perceived. Very often, some language categories are found in one language, but not in the other one. In order to detect those similarities and differences, we need contrastive analyses. Turkish language does not identify category of prepositions, and instead of prepositions, postpositions or quasi-postpositions are being used, occasionally even case endings. Subject relations in Bosnian language are expressed by prepositions, while in Turkish language different morpho syntactic resources and word classes (case endings, flexion, post positions, quasi-post positions etc.) are being used. In this paper, we shall borrow examples from Mesa Selimovic's novel „Death and the Dervish“, and discuss the question of prepositional concord in Bosnian with post positions in Turkish. When listing adverbs in Turkish, we are noticing different words for prepositional expressions in Bosnian: words and endings, since Turkish language does not identify prepositions like other Indo European languages do, therefore prepositions are placed after the correlated word. Hence, the main difference is that prepositions are placed in front of the autonomous words case form, and post positions after the word to which case ending of that same post position is implicated. This will be discussed further.

Key words: *postpositions, prepositions, Turkish language, Bosnian language, contrastive analyses, description*

2. DESCRIPTION OF POSTPOSITIONS IN TURKISH LANGUAGE

According to Čaušević's *Grammar of Contemporary Turkish Language*, in grammatical classification of words, postpositions refer to a closed (limited in number) class of words which, along with nominal words, are used for expressing different relations between nominal forms and other parts of sentence. (Čaušević, 1996:406)

Postpositions and postpositional structures are similar to our prepositions and prepositional structures. The difference is that postpositions come after a noun. Nouns which are followed by postpositions usually take nominative, genitive, dative and ablative case.

Postpositions were named so because they follow the word they govern, determining its function in the sentence and its relation to the rest of the sentence. They were previously termed as adpositions (analog to the term prepositions). (Čaušević 1996:406)

Postpositions may be classified according to the case they take:

1. Postpositions taking absolute case of nouns and genitive case of pronouns
2. Postpositions taking dative case
3. Postpositions taking ablative case

2.1 Postpositions which take nominative nouns and genitive pronouns

This means that the following postpositions require the nominative/absolute case of a noun following them, and genitive of pronouns. These include:

1. Postposition **KADAR**- has the following meaning in our language: *kao, koliko, poput* (as, as much as, like).

This postposition is used for expressing comparison according to quantity, degree and level of some quality or characteristic.

Evim, evin kadar küçük değil. - "Moja kuća nije mala kao tvoja."

Orhan Ali kadar çalışıyor. - "Orhan radi kao/koliko i Ali."

When postposition *kadar* stands next to numbers it has the meaning of *oko, do* (around, until)

Bir kadar. - "Oko jedan."

Okulda iki saat kadar kaldım. - "Ostao sam u školi dva sata."

Pronouns with postposition *kadar* take genitive ending in all persons except the third person plural.

Benim kadar- kao ja

bizim kadar- kao mi

Senin kadar- kao ti

sizin kadar- kao vi

Onun kadar- kao on

onlar kadar- kao oni

As it is shown, the pronoun *onlar*, which remains in the absolutive case, does not take the genitive ending.

Demonstrative pronouns *BU, ŞU* and *O* (*ovo, ono* and *to-this, that* and *it*) with genitive ending and postposition *kadar* are used for making comparisons to a specific person or object.

Bunun kadar. - "Kao ovaj/koliko i ovaj."

With demonstrative pronouns and interrogative pronoun *ne*, *kadar* becomes an adverb of quantity.

Bu kadar yeter. - "Ovoliko je dovoljno."

2. Postposition **GİBİ** has the following meanings: *kao, poput* (like, similar to/as).

Postposition *gibi* is used for comparison according to quality and characteristics.

Şeker gibi tatlı. - "Sladak kao šećer."

Ben senin gibi değilim. - "Ja nisam kao ti."

When used with demonstrative pronouns, which are in the absolutive case, postposition *gibi* forms adjective pronouns.

Bu gibi-ovakav

Şu gibi- takav

O gibi- onakav

Postposition *gibi* takes the absolutive case of the noun regardless of the function of a postpositional construction in a sentence. (Čaušević, 1996:408)

Seni ablam gibi seviyorum. - "Volim te kao sestru". (the accusative case)

3. Postposition **İLE: s(a)** (with, by)

Postposition *ile* can be joined with a noun it follows or it can be written separately.

Arkadaşla or *arkadaş ile –sa prijateljem*

Postposition *ile* has two basic meanings:

- a) a means or an instrument needed for performing and activity

Ablam İstanbul'a uçakla gitti. - "Moja starija sestra je otišla u Istanbul avionom."

- b) sociative relation, participation, togetherness

In this case the postposition *ile* is added the Persian adverb *beraber* or its Turkish synonym *birlikte*, which in our language means *together*.

Emin arkadaşlarıyla birlikte/beraber okuyor.

"Emin uči (zajedno) sa svojim prijateljima."

Postposition *ile* requires nominative noun case and genitive case of pronouns.

Interrogative pronoun *kim* with postposition *ile* takes genitive (*kiminle*), while interrogative pronoun *ne* takes nominative (*ne ile*).

Kiminle gidiyorsunuz? – "S kim idete?"

Ne ile yazıyorsunuz? – "Çime pişete?"

4. Postposition **İÇİN**

Postposition *için* has the following meanings of our prepositions:

- a) **Za, radi** (for, because)

Tatile için hazırlık. - "Priprema za odmor."

Sizin için. - "Radi vas."

- b) **Zbog** (because of)

Senin için. - "Zbog tebe."

- c) **O** (about - rarely used in this meaning)

Savaş için bir roman. - "Roman o ratu."

- d) **Na** (for - temporal meaning)

Saraybosna'ya üç gün için geldim.

"Doşao sam u Sarajevo na tri dana."

- e) Postposition *için* joins with interrogative pronoun *ne-* to form *niçin* (*ne+ için*), “*zašto*” (*why*), “*zbog čega*” (*because of what*).

5. Postposition **ÜZERE** has the following meanings: **radî, na, po** (*in order to, for the purpose of, in accordance with*)

It usually stands with verbal nouns and forms adverbs of intention with them.

Dönmek üzere. - “*Da bi se vratio.*” (*radi povratka*)

In this meaning it is synonymous to postposition *için*. It also has the meaning of our prepositions *na* (*in*) and *po* (*in accordance with, according to*).

O şekil üzere. - “*Na onaj naçin.*”

Orhan, adeti üzere erken kalkıyor.

“*Orhan, po svom obiçaju, rano ustaje.*”

2.2 Postpositions which require the dative case

Postpositions taking the dative case are:

1. Postposition **KADAR**

Postposition *kadar* expresses either spatial or temporal meanings. This postposition has the following meanings of our prepositions.

- a) **do** (*from...to*)

Saraybosna`dan Zenica`ya kadar. - “*Od Sarajeva do Zenice.*”

Sabaha kadar ders çalıřıyordum. - “*Uçila sam do jutra (sabaha).*”

- b) **za** (*in-* temporal meaning)

Beř güne kadar denize gideceğiz. - “*Za pet dana çemo içi na more.*”

Very often, a Persian word *ta* is placed in front the noun preceding the postposition *kadar* for the purpose of emphasizing the meaning. (Đinić, 1989)

Ta akřama kadar. - “*Sve do večeri.*”

2. Postposition **DEK/DEĞİN**

In contemporary language the postposition *dek* or *değın* is increasingly used as a synonym for the postposition *kadar*. These two forms differ in the fact that postposition *dek* is mainly used to express place and time, and *değın* only for time.

Sabaha dek ders çalıřtum. - “*Uçio sam do jutra.*”

Akřama deđın. - “*Do večeri.*”

3. Postposition **DOGRU**⁷³

This postposition has the following meanings of our prepositions:

- a) **prema, ka** (*to, towards*)

Otele dođru yöneldik. - “*Uputili smo se ka hotelu.*”

Okula dođru gitti. - “*Otiřla je prema školi.*”

- b) **oko, pred** (*around, somewhat before*) (temporal meaning)

Kıřa dođru. - “*Pred zimu.*”

Saat beře dođru görüřeceğiz. - “*Vidjet çemo se oko pet sati.*”

4. Postposition **KARŐI**

Postposition *karőı* has the following meaning:

- a) **naspram, nasuprot, prema** (*opposite to, towards*)

Ayře `ye karőı outran bayan. - “*Gospođa koja sjedi naspram Aiře.*”

Eve karőı oturdu. - “*Sjeo je nasuprot kuće.*”

Hayvanlara karőı sevgi. - “*Ljubav prema životinjama.*”

- b) **protiv** (*against*)

Bize karőı yazıyorsun. - “*Piřeř protiv nas.*”

- c) **oko** (*around*) (temporal meaning)

⁷³ In addition to the postposition *dođru* (*towards, to, around, somewhat before*), there is also a noun *dođru* which means “the truth”.

Akşama karşı. - "Pred večer/oko večeri. "

5. Postposition **GÖRE**

Has the following meaning: **prema, po, u skladu sa (in one's opinion, according to)**

Bana göre bu adam kötüdür- "Po mom mišljenju ovaj čovjek je loš (po meni ovaj čovjek je loš)."

Gazetelere göre durum çok iyidir. - "Prema novinama situacija je veoma dobra."

Kanunlara göre. - "U skladu sa zakonima."

In addition to the above postpositions, the following Arabic lexemes have the function of postpositions in dative case:

- a) **TEVFIKAN**- its synonym is the postposition *göre (prema-according to)*

Bu kanuna tevfikan. - "Prema ovom zakonu."

- b) **NAZARAN**- its synonym is the postposition *göre (prema- according to)*

Gazetelere nazaran. - "Prema novinama."

- c) **NİSPETEN/NİSPETLE**- its synonym is the postposition *göre*

It has the following meanings: **po, prema, u skladu/usporedbi sa (according to, in comparison to, compared with)**

Bana nispetle sen küçüksün. - "U usporedbi sa mnom ti si mali."

- d) **DAİR**- similar to our preposition **o (about)**

Şehrinize dair çok şey biliyorum. - "Znam mnogo o vašem gradu."

- e) **AİT**

Has the following meanings: **o, koji pripada, koji se tiče (about, belonging to, concerning)**

Tarihe dair kitabından. - "Imam knjigu o historiji (napisao sam knjigu o historiji)."

Bu kalem sana aittir. - "Ova olovka pripada tebi."

Bu olay sana ait değildir. - "Ovaj događaj se ne tiče tebe."

- f) **RAĞMEN**

Has the following meaning: **unatoč, uprkos (in spite of, despite)**

Buna rağmen. - "Uprkos tome."

- g) **MUKABİL**

Has the following meaning: **za, u zamjenu za, ekvivalentno sa, prema, suprotno, protivno, nasuprot, uprkos (for, equivalent to, according to, opposite from, in spite of, despite).**

Bir ay işine mukabil. - "U zamjenu za njegov jednomjesečni posao."

Dillerine mukabil. - "Nasuprot svojim željama."

Dillerine mukabil gitti. - "Uprkos svojim željama otišla je."

- h) **BİNAEN**, has the meaning **zbog (because of, due to)**

İşine binaen gidemedi. - "Nije mogao ići zbog posla."

- i) **İSTİNADEN**- its synonym is the postposition *binaen (zbog- because of)*

Sana istinaden sinemaya gitmedik. - "Zbog tebe nismo otišli u kino."

2.3 Postpositions taking the ablative case

These postpositions require that the nouns preceding them take the ablative case. Postpositions taking ablative case are the following:

1. postposition ÖNCE/EVVEL – the same as our *prije (before)*

Senden önce girdim. - "Ušao sam prije tebe."

Sonbahardan evvel gel! - "Dođi prije jeseni!"

Postposition *once/evvel* requires the absolutive case of the preceding noun- if the noun is preceded by a number (usually expressing time).

Beş gün önce Bursa'dan geldim. - "Došla sam iz Burse prije pet dana."

On yıl evvel. - "Prije deset godina."

2. postposition SONRA

This postposition has the meaning of our preposition: **poslije, nakon (after)**.

Senden sonra geldim. - "Ušla sam poslije tebe."

Yemekten sonra okula gitti. - "Otišao je u školu nakon jela."

If there is a number before a noun that precedes the postposition *sonra*, then this noun must take the absolutive case, i.e. it does not take ablative ending.

Orhan iki saat sonra geliyor. - "Orhan dolazi za dva sata."

İki hafta sonra Tuzla'ya vardık. - "Stigli smo u Tuzlu nakon dvije sedmice."

3. Postposition **BERİ**

In our language it may be translated as: **od (prije), već (since, yet, already)**

On günden beri eve gelmiyor. - "Ne dolazi kući od prije deset dana/Ne dolazi kući već deset dana."

Ankara'dan beri susmuyorsun. - "Ne šutiš od Ankare."

Postposition *beri* is very often substituted by the expression *bu yana*.

Ankara'dan bu yana yol güzel. - "Od Ankare je lijep put."

Savaştan bu yana. - "Od rata."

Postposition *beri* was derived from the adverb *beri*- the closer side of something.

Beriye gel! - "Dođi bliže."

4. Postposition **DOLAYI/ÖTÜRÜ**

Has the meaning of **zbog, usljed (because of, due to)**

Snavlardan dolayı gelmedim. - "Nisam došao zbog ispita."

Neden ötürü İstanbul'a gelmediniz? - "Zbog čega niste došli u Istanbul?"

5. Postposition **BAŞKA**

Has the meaning of our prepositions: **osim and izuzev (except, save for)**

Benden başka evde kimse yok. - "U kući nema nikog osim mene."

Bunu Mustafa'dan başka herkes bilir. - "To zna svako izuzev/osim Mustafa."

6. Postposition **YANA**

Has the following meanings: **za, uz, na strani, što se tiče (for, next to, as far as)**

Orhan'dan yanayım. - "Ja sam na Orhanovoj strani./ Ja sam uz Orhana."

Irmaktan yana oturuyoruz. - "Sjedimo pored rijeke./ Sjedimo uz rijeku."

Benden yana gelsin. - "Što se tiče mene neka dođe."

7. The following adverbs have the function of postpositions taking ablative: **DIŞARI- vani (out/outside), İÇERİ- unutra (in, inside), YUKARI - gore (up, above), AŞAĞI- dolje (down), İLERİ- naprijed (in front of), GERİ- nazad/pozadi (behind)**, that are equivalent to our prepositions: **iz, u, uz, niz/kroz, ispred, iza (from, in, next to, down/through, in front of, behind)**.

Okuldan dışarı çıktım. - "Izašao sam iz škole."

Selma odadan içeri girdi. - "Selma je ušla u sobu."

Ali tepeden yukarı çıkıyor. - "Ali se penje uz brdo."

Pencereden aşağı baktı. - "Pogledala je kroz prozor."

Benden ileri bir çocuk duruyordu. - "Ispred mene je stajalo neko dijete."

Otelden geri bir park bulunuyor. - "Iza hotela se nalazi jedan park."

We rarely find them with nouns in the absolutive case (Čaušević, 1996:413)

Some Arabic lexemes have the function of postpositions in ablative cases:

a) **İTİBAREN**

Has the following meanings: **od, počev od (since, starting with)**

Bu aydan itibaren. - "Od ovog mjeseca."

Bu tarihten itibaren çalışacağım. - "Počev od ovog datuma radit ću."

In contemporary language it is more common to use the gerund form *başlayarak* instead of the postposition *itibaren*.

Bugünden başlayarak. - "Počev od danas."

b) **MAADA**- its synonym is the postposition *başka*, and it has the meaning of our preposition **osim (except, except for)**.

Benden maada kimse gitmedi. - "Niko nije otišao osim mene."

3. DESCRIPTION OF PREPOSITIONS IN BOSNIAN LANGUAGE

Prepositions are unchangeable words that stand in front of certain case forms of independent words, and are used for denoting and closely describing their different relations to other words in a sentence. They do not have a separate lexical meaning. (Jahić, Halilović and Palić. 2000:297)

Prepositions, as an unchangeable class of words, describe the relations between people, things and natural phenomena. These are words that affect the case of the word they stand next to. They usually refer to nouns and nominal pronouns, but they can also refer to adjectives and numbers.

Nominative and vocative are the only cases without prepositions, and all other cases are termed as dependent cases that require prepositions. (www.wikipedia.org/prijedlozi u bosanskom jeziku)

3.1. Prepositions used depending on the relationship

1. space/spatial relationship

U kući je bila Alma.

Pred školom se igraju djeca.

2. time/temporal relationship

*Radit ćemo **poslije** ručka.*

*Rođena sam **u** zimu.*

3. Cause

*Nije otišao u školu **zbog** bolesti.*

4. intention or objective

*Otišla sam **po** svoju lutku.*

*Došla sam u školu **radi** učenja.*

5. purpose/intention

*Kupila sam poklon **za** mamu.*

6. Manner

*Pričala je **kroz** nos.*

7. Comparison

*Bolja je **od** nje.*

8. Company

*Dugo sam učila **sa** prijateljicama.*

Prepositions were named after the fact that they are placed before the word they relate to. Prepositions *nasuprot*, *radi*, *unatoč*, *uprkos/usprkos* (*opposite*, *because of*, *despite*, *in spite of*) can be placed after independent words. (Jahić, Halilović and Palić, 2000:298)

*Idem u školu **radi** učenja. - Idem u školu učenja **radi**.*

***Nasuprot** nama nalazio se restoran. - Nama **nasuprot** nalazio se restoran.*

***Unatoč** tome radovao se. - Tome **unatoč** radovao se.*

***Uprkos** kazni izašao je. - Kazni **uprkos** izašao je.*

In a sentence prepositions may stand next to a noun, pronoun, adjective and rarely an adverb: until spring, in Turkish, since this morning.

Some prepositions can always stand next to one particular case, and some prepositions with two or three. However, as previously mentioned, no preposition can stand with nominative and vocative because they are independent cases that do not denote relation.

3.2. Prepositions according to the case they require

Prepositions that agree with one case⁷⁴ are:

1. With the genitive: *bez* (without), *blizu* (close to, near), *čelo* (front), *do* (next to), *duž* (along), *ispred* (in front of), *ispod* (under), *iz* (from), *iza* (behind), *između* (between), *iznad* (above), *izvan* (outside), *kod* (at), *kraj* (by, beside), *nadno* (down), *nakraj* (after), *nasred* (in the middle of), *navrh* (atop), *niže* (below), *od* (from), *oko* (around), *osim* (besides, except), *podno* (beneath), *poput* (like, as), *posred* (amid), *pozadi* (at the back, behind), *pored* (near, next to, beside), *poslije* (after), *poviše* (over), *preko* (across), *prije* (before), *protiv* (against), *put* (towards), *radi* (because of), *sred* (amid), *uvrh* (atop), *uzduž* (alongside), *van* (outside), *više* (above), *vrh* (atop), *due to*, *for*.
2. Dative: *ka* (to), *nadomak* (within reach), *nasuprot* (opposite from), *unatoč*, *uprkos* (despite, although, in spite of).
3. Accusative: *kroz*, *niz*, *uz* (over/across, down, along/next to)
4. Locative: *pri* (at)

Prepositions that agree with two cases:

1. ***mimo* (past)**- this preposition agrees with the genitive and accusative regardless of the meaning.
Prošli su mimo kuće. - *Prošli su mimo kuću.*
2. ***S* (*a*) (*of/from*)**- stands next to the genitive when it denotes origin, separation, cause, and it answers the questions *where from* and *why*.
Knjiga je pala s police.
Stradala je sa svoje naivnosti.

It takes instrumental case when it denotes company, manner, time, it responds to the questions *with whom*, *with what*, *when*.

- S tobom je završila razgovor.*
Sve se budilo s dolaskom jutra.
3. Prepositions *među* (between), *nad* (above), *pod* (beneath), *pred* (in front of, before) agree with the following cases:
 - with the accusative when they denote destination, goal of movement; these prepositions answer the question *where (to)*
Sjeo je među rodbinu.
Pokušala se nadnijeti nad njeg.
Otišao je pod planinu.
Stavila sam pred njega knjigu.
 - with the instrumental when they denote orientation; they answer the question *where*
Izgubio se među prijateljima.
Kiša je padala nad Sarajevom.
Izgubili su se pod planinom.
Razgovarali su pred restoranom.
 4. Prepositions *na* (on), *o* (against), *po* (for the purpose of, in) are used in the following cases:
 - with the accusative when they denote the goal of movement or some other activity, they answer the question *where*
Popeo sam se na drvo.
Udarila sam rukom o sto.
Išla sam u biblioteku po knjigu.
 - with the locative when denoting the place of action, movement in space; they answer the question *where to, where*.
Dugo je ležao na krevetu.
Njegova sreća je visila o koncu.
Šetali smo po parku.

² There are certain examples in language where some of the mentioned prepositions stand next to some other case forms. Such usage is considered dialectal.

5. Preposition *prema* (towards) requires the following cases:
- this preposition stands next to the dative when it denotes the direction of a movement, orientation towards a goal.
Vozio je satima prema Zenici.
 - the locative, when it denotes a place/location where something or someone is. The locative is specific because it is always used with prepositions.
Sjedi okrenut prema krevetu.

Prepositions agreeing with three cases are the following:

1. Preposition *u* (in) agrees with the following cases:
- with the genitive when it denotes belonging
U nesretna čovjeka sve je moguće.
 - with the accusative when it denotes the place as the destination of a movement, i.e. when it answers the question *where* (*to*)
Krenuli smo u školu.
 - with the locative when it denotes the place of action as location, answers the question *where*
Sjedimo u školi.

Preposition *za* (during, by/behind) agrees with the following cases:

- it is used with the genitive when it answers the question *when*
Za života nije vidjela takvo nešto.
- with the accusative when it answers the question *where*
Sakrili smo se za kuću.
- With the instrumental when it answers the questions: *where, where to, when*
Čekali smo za kućom da se približi.
Pošlo mi je za rukom.
Pričala je o tome za večerom.

Prepositions: *do, osim, mjesto/umjesto* (*to, except, instead*), may precede a group of prepositions and nouns and in such cases they add their meaning to the meaning of a prepositional phrase, but additional preposition denotes the case. (Jahić, Halilović i Palić, 2000:299)

Stigli smo do pred kuću.
Popeli smo se do navrh brda.
Otišli su sami u kino umjesto s nama.
Pripremali smo zabavu za uoči Bajrama.

Complex prepositions of opposite meaning linked by a conjunction *and* may be used with the same noun- if these prepositions are in the same case. (Jahić, Halilović and Palić, 2000:299)

Pogledaj ispod i iznad stola.
Djeca su se igrala ispred i iza škole.
Pjevali su prije i poslije koncerta.

This can also be explained by saying that every preposition is followed by a noun.

Pogledaj ispod stola i iznad stola.

This can also be explained by saying that instead of a noun used after the second preposition the same case as for the personal pronoun can be used.

Pogledaj ispod stola i iznad njega.

In this way other groups of different prepositions and same nouns are also connected.

Djeca su se igrala ispred škole i iza škole.
Djeca su se igrala ispred škole i iza nje.

In situations when prepositions do not take the same case, they may not be connected.

Sjedili su ispred kuće i pod kućom.

Incorrect: *Sjedili su ispred i pod kućom.*

For the purpose of facilitating pronunciation, several prepositions which do not end in a vowel may be added an *a*: before the words that begin with the same or similar consonant; before the words beginning with such consonant; if a preposition is followed by only one sound; if a preposition is followed by an unchangeable word or a word used as an unchangeable. In this way prepositions *kroz, niz, s* and *uz* (*across, down, with* and *by*) get a movable *a* in front of words beginning with *z, s, ž, š*: *kroza šumu, sa ženama, uza šumu, sa školom, sa psom.*

Preposition *k (to)* gets an *a* in front of words beginning with *k, g* or *h*, and in front of words where *k, g* or *h* is positioned in the second place and where there is none of the consonants positioned in the first place.

Uputio se ka kući.
Odvezli su se ka granici.
Naputiše se ka hramu.
Uputio se ka skakaonici.
Potrčase ka zgarištu.

It is more common to use no prepositions in these examples: *Uputio se kući. Potrčase zgarištu. Naputiše se hramu.*

Prepositions *kroz, nad, niz, pod, pred, s, uz* (*through, above, along, under, with, by*) always have an *a* in front of enclitics *me, te, se. nj (me, you, him)* (also when combined with *kroza se, nada te, niza me, preda nj, sa mnom.* (Jahić, Halilović and Palić, 2000)

3.3. Prepositions and their origin

According to their origin prepositions may be divided into regular/real and irregular/unreal.

1. Regular/real prepositions

Regular prepositions are the words which are used only as prepositions and whose meaning cannot be related to the meaning and the base form of any other type of word; these include: *do, iz, k/a, kod, na, nad, nakon, niz, o, od, osim, po, pred, radi, s, u, uz, za* (*to, from, towards/toward, at, on, above, over, after, down, of, from, except, in front of, because of, with, in, for*).

2. Irregular/unreal prepositions

Irregular prepositions are those prepositions whose meaning may be connected to the meaning and the base form of some other word. Irregular prepositions include:

- a) Derivational prepositions- these prepositions are formed by using the fossilization of some form of a word; these include: *front, back, along, towards, next to, above, (of accusative); by/with, via, by force (of instrumental)*. These prepositions also include prepositions derived from adverbs; with verbs, these words are used as adverbs (e.g. *Primakli smo se blizu*), and as prepositions when used with nouns: *blizu (near)* (e.g. *Stanujem blizu stanice*), *mimo (past)*, *niže (down)*, *pored (next to)*, *poslije (after)*, *prije (before)*, *širo (throughout/over/across)*, *uprkos (despite)*, *van (beyond, out)*, *više (up)*.
- b) Complex prepositions- are formed by joining two prepositions, or by joining a preposition and a noun.

Complex prepositions are: *ispod, ispred, iza, između, iznad, nadohvat, nakraj, naokolo, nasuprot, navrh, pokraj, poput, posred, potkraj, poviše, povrh, udno, uoči, uzduž* (*under/below, in front, behind, between, above, within reach, at the end of, round, opposite, atop, next to, as, amidst, prior to, alongside*).

Several prepositional phrases with two or more parts may take the role of prepositions: first member is a preposition that governs the noun, with noun being the second part; third part, if there is one in the phrase, is also a preposition which the case of the following independent word depends on, for example: *po imenu Hasan (nominative)*, *po cijenu slobode (genitive)*, *sa stajališta suda (genitive)*, *u doba Mehmeda Fatiha (genitive)*, *u zavinsosti od ugovora (genitive)*, *bez obrzira na razliku (acusative)*, *u vezi sa tužbom (instrumental)* (Jahić, Halilović, Palić, 2000).

3. CONTRASTIVE ANALYSIS OF POSTPOSITIONS IN TURKISH AND BOSNIAN LANGUAGE

As mentioned in the introductory section of this paper, the contrastive analysis is used for contrasting i.e. comparing languages. In this paper I will examine the contrastive analysis between postpositions in Turkish and Bosnian language.

Our prepositions are unchangeable word class that usually precedes nouns, and in this way they affect the case of the noun they stand next to. However, postpositions follow the nouns, but just like prepositions they affect the case of the nouns i.e. they determine whether a noun will take the nominative, genitive, ablative or dative case.

In the following examples and sentences I borrowed from Meša Selimović's novel 'Death and the Dervish' we will examine whether our prepositions are the same as postpositions, and whether they agree partly or completely.

EXAMPLES:

“*Ah esirlerim benim, sizin için korku yok bugün, üzölmeyeceksiniz de,*” (M. Selimoviç: “*Derviş ve Ölüm*”, p. 22)
This sentence in Bosnian:

“*O robovi moji, nema za vas straha danas, i nećete biti žalosni.*” (M. Selimoviç: *Death and the Dervish*, p. 17)

Analysis: The postposition used in this sentence is *için* and it must take the absolutive noun case and genitive of pronouns. In this example it requires the genitive, because it is attached to a second person plural pronoun (*siz*). Postposition *için* is a semantic equivalent to our prepositions: *radi, zbog, o, na* (*for, because of, of, on*). In the sentence in Bosnian the preposition *for* is used, which agrees with three of our cases (genitive, accusative and instrumental). In this example it agrees with the accusative, and if concerning its origin it falls into the category of real/regular prepositions i.e. its meaning cannot be connected to the meaning and base form of any other word in a sentence. The following example shows the situation when a postposition *için* takes an absolutive case noun. Preposition *for*, which agrees with the accusative case, is used in the Bosnian version of the sentence.

“*Hedef ve gayelerimizi tayin edip, hayatta akla gelen herşey için bir kural yaratarak, bir yeryüzü düzeni kurabilsek, çok iyi olur tabii.*” (M. Selimoviç: “*Derviş ve Ölüm*”, p. 149)

This sentence in Bosnian:

“*Dobro bi bilo kad bismo mogli odrediti cilj i namjere i stvoriti pravila za sve životne prilike, da uspostavimo zamišljen red.*” (M. Selimoviç: *Death and the Dervish*, p. 94)

“*Bu olaydan ötürü üzgün olduğumu, bu felaketin, en yakınım olan birinin ölümü kadar beni etkilediğini, kaderimin beni, düşmanların, günahlıların gittiği yerde öz kardeşimi görmekten esirgemediğini, Allah'a ve dinime yıllarca şerefle hizmet ettiğim halde suçun bir kısmı benimmiş gibi, insanların bana şaşkınlıkla baktığını söyledim.*” (M. Selimoviç: “*Derviş ve Ölüm*”, p. 107)

This sentence in Bosnian:

“*Rekao sam da želim što se to desilo, nesreća me pogodila kao smrt moga najbližeg, sudbina me nije sačuvala od nevolje da rođenog brata vidim tamo kuda odlaze griješnici I neprijatelji, i da me ljudi gledaju s čuđenjem, kao da sam i ja ponio dio krivice, ja koji godinama časno služim Bogu i vjeri.*” (M. Selimoviç: *Death and the Dervish*, p. 70)

Analysis:

Turkish postpositions used in this sentence are: *ötürü* (*zbog- because of*), *kadar* (*kao, koliko, poput- as, like*), *gibi* (*kao, poput- like, as*). First of these is *ötürü* which requires the noun to take the ablative ending. Postposition *ötürü* is a semantic translation equivalent to our preposition *zbog* (*because of*), denoting the relation of cause, and it agrees with the genitive; in terms of its origin it falls under the category of real prepositions. In the sentence in Bosnian the preposition *zbog* (*because of*) is not used, but the translator adjusted the sentence relying on his/her native speaker's sense in order to give it the proper meaning in Turkish language and used the postposition *ötürü* – *zbog* (*because of*). If we translated this sentence from Turkish into Bosnian it would look like this: “*Rekao sam da želim zbog toga što se desilo...*” and we can notice that the meaning of the sentence would not change.

The second postposition used in the sentence is postposition *kadar*. The postposition *kadar* requires the nominative of nouns and genitive of pronouns. In this example it requires the nominative/ absolutive case. The preposition which is used in the sentence in Bosnian, and which is translated in Turkish by using the postposition *kadar* is the preposition *kao* (*as/like*). The preposition *kao* (*as/like*) agrees with one of our cases, the genitive case.⁷⁵

The third postposition used in this example is the postposition *gibi- kao, poput* (*as, like*), which also requires the nominative of nouns and genitive of pronouns. This postposition is used as the translation of our conjunction expressing manner- *kao da* (*as if*). This example shows that postpositions can be used to translate some of our conjunctions. In the following example we can see how postposition *gibi* is used to translate our prepositions:

⁷⁵As I previously mentioned, when used with demonstrative pronouns, *kadar* becomes an adverb of quantity; which is demonstrated in the following example: ‘*İkimiz de böyle az bir yatırımla bu kadar çok şey kazanmış oluruz.*’ (Meşa Selimoviç, ‘*Derviş ve ölüml*’, p.36). In Bosnian this sentence translates as: “*Tako malo ulažemo, a toliko mnogo dobijamo.*” (M. Selimoviç: “*Death and the Dervish*”, p. 25)

“Bundan böyle, bir uyurgezer, bitkin bir sakat gibi, sokak sokak dolaşmalara paydos.” (M. Selimoviç: “Derviş ve Ölüm”, p. 192)

In Bosnian this sentence translates as:

“Ne smijem da hodam sokacima poput mjesečara, sa uzetom voljom, kao bogalj.” (M. Selimoviç: *Death and the Dervish*, p. 119)

This example shows how postposition *gibi* is used to translate our preposition *poput* (*like*). Preposition *poput* (*like*), used in this sentence, agrees with the genitive, and in terms of the origin it falls under the category of unreal/irregular/complex prepositions (it was formed by joining a preposition and a noun).

“Hasan’in tekkeye gelip gittiğini duymuş, hiç olmazsa arada bir akıllı ve iyi insanlarla konuştuğuna memnun olmuş.” (M. Selimoviç: “Derviş ve Ölüm”, p. 35)

In Bosnian, this sentence translates as:

“Čula je, Hasan dolazi u našu tekiju, i to joj je drago, da maker ponekad porazgovara s pametnim i dobrim ljudima.” (M. Selimoviç: *Death and the Dervish*, p. 24)

“Kimsenin benimle bu şekilde konuşmasına müsaade etmez, öfke ile reddederdim.” (M. Selimoviç: “Derviş ve Ölüm”, p. 128)

In Bosnian, this sentence translates as:

“Nikome ne bih dopustion da ovako sa mnom govori, odbio bih ljutito.” (M. Selimoviç: *Death and the Dervish*, p. 82)

Analysis: The preposition *ile* is used in both sentences. It also requires the nominative of nouns and genitive of pronouns. We can notice that in the first example it stands next to a noun, so the noun does not take any ending, and it stays in the absolutive case. The situation is different in the second example, because the preposition *ile* stands next to the first person singular pronoun *ben* and thus takes the genitive ending. Postposition *ile* is equivalent to our preposition *s(a)* (*with*) which is used in both sentences in Bosnian language. Preposition *s(a)* (*with*) agrees with two cases- the genitive case (when it denotes origin, separation, cause; it answers the questions *where from*, *because of what*) and with instrumental (when it denotes company, manner, time; answers the questions *with whom/what* and *where*). In both sentences the preposition *s(a)* (*with*) agrees with the instrumental, and in terms of the origin it falls under the category of real prepositions.

“Onu görmek üzere dönmedim.” (M. Selimoviç: “Derviş ve Ölüm”, p. 117)

In Bosnian, this sentence translates as:

“Nisam se okrenuo da a vidim.” (M. Selimoviç: *Death and the Dervish*, p. 75)

Analysis: in the Turkish sentence the postposition *üzere* is used, and it is equivalent to our prepositions: *radi*, *na*, *po* (*because of*, *on*, *of*). However, in the Bosnian sentence neither of these prepositions is used. Instead, preposition *da* (*in order to*) is used, which, according to its meaning and function, can be classified as a conjunction expressing intention. Conjunction *da* (*in order to*) is translated in Turkish by using the postposition *üzere* which requires the nominative of nouns and genitive of pronouns. The postposition *üzere* usually stands next to verbal nouns ending in *mak/mek*, as shown in the given sentence.

In this example we can see that postpositions do not always correspond to our prepositions, and sometimes they correspond to conjunctions or other grammatical categories.

“Yarın akşama kadar beni gizle.” (M. Selimoviç: *Derviş ve Ölüm*, p. 67)

In Bosnian, this sentence translates as:

“Skloni me do sutrašnje večeri.” (M. Selimoviç: *Death and the Dervish*, p. 45)

“Dünyanın kuruluşundaki Tanrı'nın katkısını gerçekten inkar ediyordu hafız Muhamed; Hasan ise, hem meseleyi sonuna kadar götürmek, hem kolaylıkla sağla yabileceği üstünlükten faydalanmak istemiyor, sadece şaka ile karışık uyarılarda bulunuyordu.” (M. Selimoviç: „Derviş ve Ölüm“, p.125)

In Bosnian, this sentence translates as:

“Hafız Muhamed je zaista odricao božje učešće u stvaranju svijeta, a Hasan je samo šaljivo na to upozoravao, ne želeći da stvar tjera do kraja niti da iskoristi prednost koju je mogao lako steći.” (M. Selimoviç: *Death and the Dervish*, p. 80)

Analysis: Postposition *kadar* is used in these sentences, which is an equivalent to our prepositions: *do* and *za* (*until* and *for*). In this context, the postposition *kadar* requires the preceding noun to take dative case. The preposition used here is *do* (*until*). Preposition *do* (*until*) agrees with one of our cases, the genitive case. In terms of origin, this preposition belongs to the real prepositions.

“Artan bir bağlılık duygusu içinde tekkeye doğru ilerlerken, ayrıca, iyiki bu adamı bana gönderdiler; böylelikle hem korktukları, belli oldu, hem de hakaretleriyle kesin kararımı vermek için beni teşvik ettiler, diye düşündüm.” (M. Selimoviç: „Derviş ve Ölüm“, p.192)

In Bosnian, this sentence translates as:

“Razmišljao sam tako, idući prema tekiji, s poraslim pouzdanjem, da je čak I dobro što su mi poslali ovog čovjeka: otkrili su da se boje, a uvredom su podstakli moju odlučnost.” (M. Selimović: *Death and the Dervish*, p. 119)

Analysis: postposition *dođru* used in this sentence has the following meaning of our prepositions: *prema, ka, oko, pred* (towards, to, around, in front of). Postposition *dođru* requires the noun to take the dative case, as shown in the example. In the Bosnian sentence, the preposition *prema* (towards) is used, which is equivalent to the postposition *dođru*. This preposition agrees with two cases: the dative (when it denotes direction of movement) and the locative (when it denotes the place where something or someone is). In the sentence preposition *prema* (towards) agrees with the dative. According to the origin it is categorized as a real preposition. In the sentence written in Turkish the preposition *için* is used and it requires the nominative of nouns and genitive of pronouns. However, in the sentence in Bosnian an adequate preposition was not used.

“Ne onun tarafını tutmak, ne de ona karşı olmak istiyordum.” (M. Selimović: “Derviş ve Ölüm”, p. 73)
In Bosnian, this sentence translates as:

“Nisam htio da budem ni protiv njega, ni za njega.” (M. Selimović: *Death and the Dervish*, p. 49)

“Ama nasıl olur da bana karşı bu şekilde davranmaya cesaret edebilirdi?” (M. Selimović: “Derviş ve Ölüm”, p. 110)

“Ali kako smije prema meni tako da se ponaša?” (M. Selimović: *Death and the Dervish*, p. 71)

Analysis: the postposition *karşı* (*nasuprot, napram, prema, protiv, oko-* opposite from/to, around) is used in sentences but with different meanings. In the first sentence it is an equivalent to our preposition *protiv* (against), and in the second sentence it is an equivalent to our preposition *prema* (to). Postposition *karşı* requires a noun to take the dative case as in the examples above. The preposition *protiv* (against) used in the first sentence agrees with our genitive and belongs to the category of real prepositions. Preposition *prema* (to), used in the second sentence, agrees with the dative and locative like its equivalent in Turkish- the postposition *karşı*. In the sentence borrowed from the novel *Death and the Dervish* it agrees with the dative and belongs to the category of real prepositions.

“Ama bu kesin bir düşünce değil, insanın ruh durumuna göre değişen bir duyuş havası, bir kuşkuşdu.” (M. Selimović: “Derviş ve Ölüm”, p. 76)

In Bosnian, this sentence translates as:

“Ali to nije sigurna misao, već sumnja utisak koji se mijenjao prema raspoloženju.” (M. Selimović: *Death and the Dervish*, p. 50)

“Seçtiğim yol, babama göre o kadar değersiz mi ki, beni daha sağlığımda gömdü.” (M. Selimović: “Derviş ve Ölüm”, p. 97)

In Bosnian, this sentence translates as:

“Zar je put koji sam izabrao toliko ništavan za moga oca da me radi toga živa sahranio?” (M. Selimović: *Death and the Dervish*, p. 64)

“Bu kuruma göre, bugünkü haline tedricen gelmiş olan insan, tabiata yavaş yavaş intibak ettikten sonra, ona hükmeden bilinçli tek yaratıktır.” (M. Selimović: “Derviş ve Ölüm”, p. 125)

In Bosnian, this sentence translates as:

“Po tom učenju, čovjek je postepeno postajao ono što jest, polako se prilagođavao prirodi, potčinjavajući je sebi, jedino stvorenje koje ima svijest.” (M. Selimović: *Death and the Dervish*, p. 80)

Analysis: postposition *göre* is used in these sentences and it replaces three of our prepositions used in the sentences in Bosnian. Postposition *göre* takes the dative case. In examples in Bosnian the prepositions *prema, za* and *po* (according to, for) are used. First one is the preposition *prema* (according to) and it agrees with the dative and locative case-in the example it agrees with the dative as well as the postposition *göre*. The second preposition is the preposition *za* (for). This preposition takes the genitive, accusative and instrumental case. In the example it agrees with the genitive. The preposition in the third sentence is the preposition *po* (according to). It takes the accusative and locative. In this example it agrees with the locative. These three prepositions belong to the real prepositions.

“Yüzümde şaka ettiğime dair bir belirti, inancımda bir tereddüt bir akıl erdiremememe ihtimali görmeye çalışıyormuş gibi, gözlerini dikmiş bana bakıyordu.” (M. Selimović: “Derviş ve Ölüm”, p. 38)

In Bosnian, this sentence translates as:

“Posmatrala me netremice, kao da nastoji da vidi trag na mom licu, nesigurnost uvjerenja, moguću nedoumicu.” (M. Selimović: *Death and the Dervish*, p. 26)

Analysis: as I already mentioned in this paper, some Arabic lexemes function as postpositions, and one of them is *dair*, which has the function of postposition with the dative case. In the previous sentences the two postpositions, *dair* and *gibi*, are used. These postpositions take different cases. As I already mentioned, *dair* takes the dative case and *gibi* the nominative of nouns and genitive of pronouns. *Dair* is an equivalent to our

preposition *o* (*about/of*). However, preposition *o* was not used in the sentence in Bosnian. The translator used the preposition *dair* to adapt the meaning to Turkish language. The second postposition used in the sentence is the postposition *gibi* which was used to translate our conjunction *kao da* (*as if*). We can also see in this example that postpositions are used to translate some of our conjunctions.

“Uzun koridorda yalnız başıma kalıp bana ait haberin gerekli yere ulaşmasını beklerken, mutlak sessizliği dinliyordum. Bu büyük binanın içinde kimse yaşamıyor, koridor ve odalarında kimse yürümüyordu sanki.” (M. Selimović: “Derviş ve Ölüm”, p. 20)

In Bosnian, this sentence translates as:

“Ostavljen na dugom hodniku, čekao sam da glas o meni dopre gdje je potrebno, osluškivao tišinu, potpuno, kao da niko nije živio u ovom velikom zdanju, kao da se niko nije kretao po hodnicima i sobama.” (M. Selimović: *Death and the Dervish*, p. 15)

Analysis: in the previous sentence in Turkish one of Arabic lexemes is used and with the dative it has the function of postposition; it is the postposition *ait*, and translated into Bosnian it means: *o, koji pripada, koji se tiče* (*belonging to, concerning*). In this example the postposition *ait* is an equivalent to our preposition *o* (*about/of*), and it belongs to the real prepositions. Preposition *o* agrees with two cases, the accusative and locative, and in the example it agrees with the locative.

“Düşündüklerimin tamamen tersini düşünen bu huzursuz, isyankar adam, bütün noksanlarına rağmen bana güvenebileceğim bir insan olarak görünüyordu.” (M. Selimović: “Derviş ve Ölüm”, p. 114)

In Bosnian, this sentence translates as:

“Taj nemirni pobunjeni čovjek koji je mislio suprotno od svega što sam ja mogao da pomislim, hirom potpuno nedosljednosti izgledao mi je kao čovjek na koga bih mogao da se oslonim.” (M. Selimović: *Death and the Dervish*, p. 74)

“Basit, saf olmasına rağmen, bu hikaye beni şaşırttı.” (M. Selimović: “Derviş ve Ölüm”, p. 292)

In Bosnian, this sentence translates as:

“Priča je naivna, a opet me je zaprepastila.” (M. Selimović: *Death and the Dervish*, p. 183)

Analysis: in the previous two sentences one of Arabic lexemes which in the dative has the function of postposition, is used; it is the postposition *rağmen*, and it is equivalent to our preposition *uprkos* (*in spite of*). Preposition *uprkos* (*in spite of*) was not used in the sentences in Bosnian. For example, if we translated the second sentence from Turkish to Bosnian it would still have the same context even if we used our preposition *uprkos* (*in spite of*). The translator adapted this sentence to Turkish language by using the postposition *rağmen*.

“Bütün karmaşıklıklar iki ay üç gün önce başladı.” (M. Selimović: “Derviş ve Ölüm”, p. 19)

In Bosnian, this sentence translates as:

“Sve je počelo da se zapliće prije dva mjeseca i tri dana.” (M. Selimović: *Death and the Dervish*, p. 15)

Analysis: *önce* is the postposition used in this sentence, i.e. the postposition that takes ablative. In this example the noun preceding the postposition *önce* does not take the ablative ending, because a number precedes the noun, and in this case, as previously explained, a noun cannot take the ablative ending. The preposition *prije* (*ago*) was used in the sentence in Bosnian, serving as an equivalent to the postposition *önce*. This preposition agrees with our genitive case, i.e. it precedes the noun which takes the genitive ending. The preposition *prije* (*ago*) expresses the relation of time, and in reference to its origin it is an irregular/unreal preposition, which means that it was derived from an adverb.

In the following sentence I will give an example when a noun, which precedes the postposition *önce*, takes the ablative ending, i.e. there is no number preceding the noun/pronoun.

“Eski ağaç, eski deri, eski nefes kokan odadan, yalnız arada bir artık alıştığım, benden önce buralarda yaşamış olan ölmüş genç kızların gölgeleri geçer.” (M. Selimović: “Derviş ve Ölüm”, p. 63)

In Bosnian, this sentence translates as:

“U sobi miriše na staro drvo, na staru kožu, na staro disanje, sjenke su samo prolazile njome, ponekad, već mrtvih mladih djevojaka, navikao sam se na njih, tu su živjele prije mene.” (M. Selimović: *Death and the Dervish*, p. 43)

This is also an example of postposition *önce* agreeing with our preposition *prije* (*before*).

“Bir iki gün sonra Hasan gelir.” (M. Selimović: “Derviş ve Ölüm”, p. 41)

In Bosnian, this sentence translates as:

“Hasan se vraća za dan, dva” (M. Selimović: *Death and the Dervish*, p. 28)

“Dönmeye cesaret edemiyordum, ama camide olduğumdan emindim, ya benden sonra girmiş, ya da girdiğimde ben onu farketmemiştim.” (M. Selimović: “Derviş ve Ölüm”, p. 113)

In Bosnian, this sentence translates as:

“Nisam smio da se okrenem, ali sam bio siguran da je u džamiji, ušao je poslije mene, ali ga nisam vidio.” (M. Selimović: *Death and the Dervish*, p. 73)

Analysis: the postposition used in sentences in Turkish is the postposition *sonra* which corresponds to our prepositions *poslije, nakon (after)*. Postposition *sonra* requires a noun to take the ablative case. In the first sentence the noun preceding the postposition *sonra* does not take the ablative ending (*dan/den*), because the noun is preceded by a number. In the second sentence the first person singular pronoun *ben* was given the ablative case ending because it is preceded by a number. In the first sentence in Bosnian preposition *za (in)* is used, so we can say that the postposition *sonra* agrees with preposition *za (in)*, because this preposition is translated by the postposition *sonra*. The preposition *za (in)* agrees with three of our cases: the genitive, accusative and instrumental. In this example it agrees with the genitive, i.e. it answers the question when, and, concerning its origin, it is a real preposition. In the second sentence the preposition *poslije (after)* is used, which is an equivalent to the postposition *sonra*. The preposition *poslije (after)* agrees with the genitive, and concerning its origin it is an unreal/irregular preposition i.e. a derivative preposition, as is the case of the preposition *prije (before)*.

“*Kardeşim, on günden beri kalede hapis yatıyordu.*” (M. Selimović: “*Derviş ve Ölüm*“, p. 19)

In Bosnian, this sentence translates as:

“*Brat je već deset dana ležao zatvoren u tvrđavi.*” (M. Selimović: *Death and the Dervish*, p. 15)

Analysis: postposition *beri* is used in the Bosnian sentence. This postposition requires the noun preceding it to take the ablative case. The postposition *beri* is similar to our preposition *od (prije) (since/for)* that stands next to the genitive. The preposition *već (already)* is used in the sentence in Bosnian. This preposition is usually translated by postposition *beri*, as is the case in this example. Postpositions and prepositions usually agree, however there are a few exceptions, such as the example of the postposition *beri* which agrees with the preposition *od (prije) (since/for)* and adverb *od(već) (already)*.

The following example shows the case where our preposition *od (since)* is translated by the postposition *beri*.

“*Düinden beri hiçbir şey yemediniz, dedi.*” (M. Selimović: “*Derviş ve Ölüm*“, p. 230)

In Bosnian, this sentence translates as:

“*Od juče niste ništa okusili.*” (M. Selimović: *Death and the Dervish*, p. 143)

The preposition *od (since)* in this sentence agrees with the genitive and falls in the category of real prepositions.

The postposition *beri* is often replaced by the phrase *bu yana*, which we can see in the following examples.

“*Hiç tanımadığım kaçak hakkında yüreğimde bu güzel özellikleri sayarken, dün geçeden bu yana aldığım yolu farketmemiştim.*” (M. Selimović: “*Derviş ve Ölüm*“, p. 115)

In Bosnian, this sentence translates as:

“*I dok sam tako ispisivao u svom srcu lijepe osobine potpuno nepoznatog odmetnika, nisam ni primjetio koliko sam put prešao od sinoć.*” (M. Selimović: *Death and the Dervish*, p. 74)

“*İlkbahardan bu yana, üç aydır kaldığımız bu düzlükten, nehrin kıyısında mevzilenen düşman kuvvetlerine arada bir saldırdık.*” (M. Selimović: “*Derviş ve Ölüm*“, p. 283)

In Bosnian, this sentence translates as:

“*Od proljeća smo se tu zadržali, već treći mjesec napadajući ponekad neprijatelja koji se učvrstio na obali rijeke.*” (M. Selimović: *Death and the Dervish*, p. 177)

“*Adamcağız, oğlundan ötürü yataklara düşmüş.*” (M. Selimović: “*Derviş ve Ölüm*“, p. 34)

In Bosnian, this sentence translates as:

“*Jadan čovjek, zbog sina je i u postelju pao.*” (M. Selimović: *Death and the Dervish*, p. 24)

Analysis: the postposition *ötürü* is used in the sentence in Turkish, which is similar to our preposition of cause *zbog (because of)*, which is used in the sentence in Bosnian. The postposition *ötürü* requires a noun to take the ablative case, and preposition *zbog (because of)* agrees only with one case, the genitive case, and according to its origin it is a real preposition.

“*Ne benim, ondan başka kimse, ne de onun benden başka kimsesi vardı.*” (M. Selimović: “*Derviş ve Ölüm*“, p. 103)

In Bosnian, this sentence translates as:

“*Koga imam osim njega? I koga on ima osim mene?*” (M. Selimović: *Death and the Dervish*, p. 67)

Analysis: the postposition *başka*, which agrees with the ablative case, is used in this sentence. It is similar to our preposition *osim (except)* which is used in the sentence in Bosnian. Preposition *osim (except)* agrees with the genitive case, i.e. it requires the noun following it to take the genitive case. Preposition *osim (except)* belongs to the real prepositions according to its origin.

“Bu kalabalığın canlanması ayakların oldukları yerde kıpır kıpır kıpırdanması, başların gelenlerden yana tecessüsle çevrilmesi, ses ve herhalde soluklarını bile kesen heyecanlarından da belli oluyordu.” (M. Selimović: “Derviş ve Ölüm”, p. 90)

In Bosnian, this sentence translates as:

“Najavljivale su ga življe kretnje, uznemireno sitno pomicanje nogu što su se premještale na jednom mjestu, radoznalo okretanje prema onima što su nailazili, grč što ih je stegao oduzevši im glas, i dah valjda.” (M. Selimović: “Death and the Dervish”, p. 60)

Analysis: the postposition *yana* is used in the sentence which translated into our language means *za, uz, na strani* (*for, next to, on sb`s side*). Postposition *yana* requires the noun preceding it to take the ablative case. Preposition *prema* (*towards*) is used in the sentence in Bosnian which is translated into Turkish by using the postposition *doğru* which takes the dative case. However, the translator used the postposition *yana*. Our prepositional phrase⁷⁶ *na strani* (*on sb`s side*) is translated by postposition *yana* in the following example:

“Evet, ondan yanayım.” (M. Selimović: “Derviş ve Ölüm”, p. 152)

In Bosnian, this sentence translates as:

“Da, na njevoj sam strani.” (M. Selimović: *Death and the Dervish*, p. 96)

In this example the postposition *yana* is used to translate our prepositional phrase *na strani* (*on sb`s side*). The first member of the preposition which also governs the sentence takes two of our cases: the accusative and locative. In this sentence the preposition *na* (*on*) agrees with the locative.

“Pencereden dışarıya baktım.” (M. Selimović: “Derviş ve Ölüm”, p. 109)

In Bosnian, this sentence translates as:

“Pogledao sam kroz prozor.” (M. Selimović: *Death and the Dervish*, p. 71)

Analysis: some adverbs with the ablative ending may have the function of postpositions. One such adverb is *dışarı*, which is used in the previous sentence. As I have already mentioned, when this adverb functions as a postposition, it requires the noun preceding it to take the ablative case. In the sentence the preposition *kroz* (*through*) is translated by the “postposition” *dışarı*. This preposition agrees with one case, the accusative, i.e. the noun following it must take the accusative case. According to its origin the preposition *kroz* (*through*) is a real/regular preposition, and in relation to the sentence it expresses the relation of manner. In the following example we can see that when adverbs in Turkish are used together with a noun in the ablative case, they correspond to our prepositions.

“Evet, onun yüzünden belirsiz bir şekilde tahmin ediyor, sezliniyor, ama, gözlerimi kaldırımdan yukarıya kaldırmak yürekliğini gösteremiyordum.” (M. Selimović: “Derviş ve Ölüm”, p. 236)

In Bosnian, this sentence translates as:

“Pogadám, sasvim neodređeno naslućujem, zbog njega i ne smijem da dignem pogled s kaldrme.” (M. Selimović: *Death and the Dervish*, p. 146)

Analysis: one of the adverbs is also used in this example, and when it is conjoined with a noun with the ablative ending it becomes a postposition, i.e. a preposition. The adverb used as a postposition in this sentence is *yukarı* (*gore-up*), which is here similar to our preposition *s(a)* (*from, off*). This preposition is used in the accusative case, and in terms of its origin it is a real/regular preposition. The sentence in Bosnian also contains some prepositions which are not translated by these postpositions but by some other grammatical words.

5. CONCLUSION

This paper comprises the contrastive analysis between postpositions in Turkish language and prepositions in Bosnian language, i.e. this paper discusses whether the two languages agree and to what extent, and whether there are differences between them and what they are, etc. The examples in this contrastive analysis were borrowed from the novel *Death and the Dervish*.

There are similarities between the postpositions and prepositions in these two languages, as well as differences. One of the similarities is that both prepositions and postpositions affect the case of the adjacent word. The difference is that prepositions precede the case of independent words, while postpositions follow the word whose case they affect.

⁷⁶ Several prepositional phrases comprising two or three members may be used as prepositions.

Not all postpositions that exist in Turkish language, which I previously explained, can be found in this novel. In the sentences in Bosnian, some of our conjunctions and adverbs are translated by postpositions; and at some places postpositions are used without their equivalents being used in Bosnian examples. On the basis of this analysis and according to examples I borrowed from the novel *Death and the Dervish* I concluded that in the novel the postpositions and prepositions agree in their meaning with only minor exceptions.

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