

PASSIVISATION : A Contrastive Analysis in Jordanian Urban Arabic and Modern Standard Turkish

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ABSTRACT

The paper proposes a descriptive contrastive study of the passive form in Jordanian Urban Arabic and Modern Standard Turkish. The discussion leads to different major conclusions. Both Modern Standard Turkish and Jordanian Urban Arabic have active and passive constructions. We can form passive in both languages from transitive and intransitive verbs as well. Jordanian Urban Arabic and Modern Standard Turkish also allow passivisation from ditransitive verbs. But unlike Modern Standard Turkish, Jordanian Urban Arabic active voice is much more frequently used because the passive voice in Jordanian Urban Arabic is only used when the subject (agent) of the active sentence is not known or kept unknown on purpose whereas the agent of a passive sentence may be stated in Modern Standard Turkish.

Keywords : *Contrastive analysis ,Modern standard Turkish ,Passivisation.
Turkish vowel harmony, Syntax and Arabic Passive form.*

I. Introduction:

Linguistic aspect of Contrastive Analysis (CA) is based on structural linguistics. In the 1950s and 1960s, behaviorism and structuralism were of great popularity and

CA was formulated by Fries(1945) and developed by Lado(1957).It was regarded as the comparison of the structures of two or more languages to find out the points of differences which are the main source of difficulty for language learner and which form the basis for the preparation of language texts. The ultimate aim of contrastive linguistics is to compare phonological systems, morphological systems, syntax and lexical meanings of two or more languages. CA was the result of the need to teach a foreign language in the most efficient way. As Lado suggests that "the teacher who has made a comparison of the foreign language with the native language of the students will know better what the real problems are and can provide for teaching them. The origins of contrastive analysis, therefore, were pedagogic."(cited in Ellis,1985:23) James (1980) states that the contrastive analysis involves two steps:

- 1- Description, that is a formal description is made.
- 2- Comparison which is concerned with the identification of areas of differences and similarities, including "prediction" signaling which areas may cause errors and difficulties.

Brown assures that "the principal barrier to the second language system is the interference of the first language system with the second language system." (2000:208).

The Ottoman Turkish language is known today as Modern Standard Turkish. Modern Standard Turkish is spoken by about 80 million people in The Republic of Turkey and about 300,000 people in Northern Cyprus. Turkish belongs to Ural-Altaic language. It is written left-to-right.

Arabic is a Semitic language, and it is widely used in Arab countries as a first language. It is divided into three major forms: classic Arabic, modern standard Arabic, and dialect of spoken Arabic. Khalil (2010: 4) classifies Arabic into three major varieties. Classical Arabic is the language of the holy Quran and it is accorded an elevated status in contrast to the colloquial dialects spoken in different countries of the Arab world. In addition to these two varieties, there is modern standard Arabic which is used in publications, the media, and in academic institutions. Al-Saidat and Al-Momani (2010: 397) remark that modern standard Arabic is derived from classical Arabic. It is the language of literature, media, education, formal speech, etc. They also add that colloquial Arabic is a collective term for the spoken varieties of Arabic used throughout the Arab World, which differ from modern standard Arabic. It includes a number of national and regional varieties and constitutes the everyday spoken language. Modern standard Arabic has the same structure, lexicon and pronunciation but these elements may vary locally as dialects. Dialects vary from one region to another and this is due to geographical continuum and sociolinguistic

variables such as urban, rural and Bedouin. .
Regardless of religion or ethnicity, all Jordanians speak Arabic as their official language. Because of the mixture of people in Jordan, there are different dialects. Jordanian people have the ability to specify the region of the country where the person is coming from when he/she speaks in a certain dialect. Dialects of Jordan are not different from the main language which is Arabic. Dialects of Jordan can be

divided into three main categories based on socio-ethnic variables:

- a- Rural in the north of Jordan
- b- Urban in the capital and cities
- c- Bedouins in the East and South.

Zuraiq and Zhang (2006: 37) add a fourth category which is Ghorani. They state that “ Jordanian Arabic consists of four sub-dialects: Urban, Rural, Bedouin and Ghorani which is spoken by black Jordanian farmers living across the Jordan valley”.

The paper is descriptive; therefore, the data relating to Jordanian Urban Arabic comes from native speakers who live in Irbid district in Jordan such as relatives and private acquaintances whereas the data about Modern Standard Turkish draws on modern Turkish grammarians. The researcher himself as a native speaker of Jordanian Urban language living in Irbid district and having a good knowledge in Modern Standard Turkish is also the source of data.

This paper focuses on the Jordanian Urban dialect to explore the differences and similarities in the area of passivisation.

Passivisation is a term used in the grammatical analysis of voice, referring to a sentence, clause or verb form where the grammatical subject is typically the recipient or goal of the action denoted by the verb. It is contrasted with active and sometimes with other forms as the following examples, taken from Jordanian Urban Arabic and Modern Standard Turkish, show :

Jordanian Urban Arabic:

Active: (علي كتب الدرس) / ʿali katab ʔaldars/

Ali wrote the lesson

Passive: (انكتب الدرس) /ʔinkatab ʔaldars/ (agentless passive)

The lesson was written.

Modern Standard Turkish:

Active: Polis hırsızı vurdu /pɔːlɪs hərsəzə vʊrdʊ/
(the) police + thief + kill + past suffix (-du)
(The police killed the thief).

Passive 1: Hırsızı vuruldu / hərsəzə vʊrʊldʊ/ (agentless passive)

(the) thief + kill + passive suffix(-ul) + past suffix (-dʊ)

(The thief was killed).

Passive 2: Hırsızı Polis tarafından vuruldu / hərsəzə pɔːlɪs təræfəndæn vʊrʊldʊ/

(the) thief + police+by + kill + passive suffix(-ul) + past suffix

(-dʊ) (agent passive)

(The thief was killed by the police).

As the examples stated above, passive in Jordanian Urban Arabic and Modern Standard Turkish are morphological. They do not use auxiliaries. The passive form of the verb is derived by inserting an affix. Passive in Jordanian Urban Arabic is agentless whereas in Modern Standard Turkish is agent and agentless as well

II. Sound Inventories of Arabic and Modern Standard Turkish

The alphabet of Modern Standard Turkish is sorted as follows: a, b, c, ç, d, e, f, g, ğ, h, ı, i, j, k, l, m, n, o, ö, p, r, s,

ş, t, u, ü, v, y, z and it contains 29 letters. Punctuation is the same as those characters used in English language. Moreover, the Modern Standard Turkish alphabet contains 29 uppercase and 29 lowercase letters.

The Jordanian Arabic alphabet is sorted as follows: 'alif (ا), baa' (ب), taa' (ت), θaa' (ث), jeem (ج), haa' (هـ), xaa' (خ), daa (د), ðaa' (ð), raa' (ر), zayn (ز), seen (س), ſeen (ش), s^ʕaad (س^ʕ), d^ʕaad (د^ʕ), t^ʕaa (ت^ʕ), ð^ʕaa' (ð^ʕ) ſyn (ص), ɣayn (غ), faa'(ف), qaaf (ق), kaaf (ك), laam (ل), meem (م), noon (ن), haa' (هـ), waaw (و), jaa' (ي).

Unlike Modern Standard Turkish, Arabic is written from right to left. The Arabic alphabet contains twenty-eight letters. Punctuation is also the same as those characters used with Modern Standard Turkish. And unlike Modern Standard Turkish, Arabic has one form for the letters while Modern Standard Turkish has two (uppercase and lowercase letters). Modern Standard Turkish has a total of twenty-one consonants, whereas Arabic has twenty-eight.. Tables 1 and 2 display the phonetic nature of consonants in both languages.

Table 1: Turkish consonant phonemes (Adapted from Göksel and Kerslake, 2006: 3-6; see Appendix No.1)

Place of articulation

	Bila bial	Lab io- den tal	Dent al	Palato- alveola r	Alve o- palat al	Pal atal	Glottal
Stops	P		t			k	
VI	B		d			g	

Vd					
Fricatives	F	s	ʃ	ʕ	h
VI					
Vd	V	z	ʒ		
Affricates					
VI		tʃ			
Vd		dʒ			
Nasals	M	n			
Laterals		r	l		
Approxima					
nts			j		

Arabic has twenty-eight consonants and differs from Modern Standard Turkish consonants in terms of their place of articulation as table 2 displays:

Table 2: Arabic consonant Phonemes (Adapted from Khalil, 2010:14; see Appendix No.2)

	L	LD	I	D	A	P	V	U	Ph	G
Stop	B			t , tʃ d , dʃ			K	q		'ʔ
Affr.						dʒ				
Fric.		f	ð,θ, ðʃ	s,z, sʃ		ʃ	x , ʕ		ħ , ʕ	h
Liquids										

Trill					r					
Lateral					l					
Nasal	M				n					
Glides	W					j				

Key:L:labial;LD:labiodental;I:Interdental;D:Dental;A:Alveolar,P:Palatal;V:Velar;U:Uvular;Ph:Pharyngeal;G:Glottal;Affr.:Affricate;Fric:Fricative

Modern Standard Turkish has 8 vowels with two positions of tongue height; high and low as it is shown in table 3.

Table 3: Modern Standard Turkish vowel phonemes (Adapted from Göksel and Kerslake, 2006:9; see Appendix 1)

	High		Non-high(mid and low)	
	Rounded	Unrounded	Rounded	Unrounded
Front	Ü	i	Ö	E
Back	U	ı	O	a

Arabic has a triangular vowel system that consists of three pairs of short and long vowel phonemes as stated in table 4:

**Table 4: Arabic vowels (Adapted from Khalil,2010 :20
,see Appendix No.2)**

	Front	Central	Back
High	ii i		uu u
Low		aa a	

I. Vowel Harmony in Modern Standard Turkish

Vowel harmony is a phonological process which determines what vowel will appear in all but the first syllable of a word .If the vowels in the root are formed in the back of the mouth **a/ æ /** , undotted **i / ə /** , **o/ ɔ: /** , **u / ʊ /** as in *araba / æræbæ/* (car), we add – *lar* (plural suffix) to make *arabalar* (cars). If the vowels are made in the front of the mouth (**e / e /** , **i / ɪ /** , **ö / əʊ /** , **ü / y /**), we add – *ler* to *ev / ev/* (house) to make *evler* (houses). Likewise *bankalar/ bənkælær/* (banks) but *otobüsler / ɔ:tɔ:bysler /* (buses). Modern Standard Turkish language is an agglutinative language, which means that it attaches its grammatical information to the end of a root-word according to the vowel harmony rule. A suffix is sometimes preceded by a buffer letter such as "y" for smooth pronunciation. It is used between two vowels as follows:

Gitmeyiz /gıtmejız/

Go+ negative suffix (-me) +buffer sound (-y) +personal
suffix stands for (we)(-iz)

(We do not go.)

As a result of vowel harmony, only the following sequences
are permissible in native Modern Standard Turkish words:

‘a’ can only be followed by ‘a’ or ‘ı’

Back Vowels

‘ı’ can only be followed by ‘a’ or ‘ı’

‘o’ can only be followed by ‘a’ or ‘u’

‘u’ can only be followed by ‘a’ or ‘u’

Front Vowels

‘e’ can only be followed by ‘e’ or ‘i’

‘i’ can only be followed by ‘e’ or ‘i’

‘ö’ can only be followed by ‘e’ or ‘ü’

‘ü’ can only be followed by ‘e’ or ‘ü’

(Göksel and Kerslake,2006:21)

III. Passivisation in Modern Standard Turkish:

In Modern Standard Turkish, construction markers are
added to active verbs to make them passive. A passive
suffix is inserted between verb and tense marker as follows:

a. Yazmak /jæzmæk/

Write + infinitive suffix (mak) (to write)

b. Yazıldılar /jæzəldələr /

Write + passive suffix (-ıl)+ past suffix (-dı)+ personal suffix(-lar) (they)
(they were written).

All Modern Standard Turkish verbs are in the form stated in "a" above. You omit the infinitive suffix which is **mek/mak** (to) and you add the passive suffix "ıl" and then the tense suffix (dı) as the above example.

A basic sentence in Modern Standard Turkish consists of NP (subject), VP (predicate) and Aux. (auxiliaries). The predicate may be either verbal as the following example:

Esen mektupları yazdı /esen mekt^Upları jæzdə/

Esen + letter + plural suffix (-lar)+ write + past suffix(-dı)
(Esen wrote letters).

or non-verbal as the following example:

Ben Öğretmenim /ben ə^Uretmenım/

I + teacher +personal suffix stands for Be (-im)(I am a teacher)

In Modern Standard Turkish, the auxiliary is not a separate word, but it is a suffix or group of suffixes attached to the predicate. Such information could be stated as in the following examples:

a.Köpek suyu içiyor / kə^Upek s^Uj^U itʃi^jɔ:r / (The dog is drinking water).

(The) dog + (the) water + drink + present continuous (-yor) – ing

(The dog is drinking water).

b Ben çayı içerim / ben tʃæjə itʃer^Im / (I drink tea)

I + tea + drink + present suffix (er) + personal suffix (im) (I)

As stated above, the auxiliary suffixes in Modern Standard Turkish are based on the vowel harmony rule, meaning that a word usually has all vowels of a single class. Voice is indicated by suffixes which are based on the vowel harmony rule as follows:

After e, i	After ö, ü	After a, ı	After o, u
– in, – il	– ün, – ül	– ın, – ıl	– un, – ul

The passive suffix in Modern Standard Turkish has three variants:

a. – n (attached to stem ending in a vowel).

Examples:

1- Başlamak /bəʃləmək/ (to begin).

Başlanmak /bəʃlənmək/ (to be begun).

2- Beklemek /beklemek/ (to wait)

Beklenmek /beklenmek/ (to be waited).

b. – in, – ın, – un, – ün, (attached to stems ending with the consonant –l taken into consideration the vowel harmony rule stated above).

Examples:

1- Bilmek /bilmek/ (to know)

Bilinmek /bılınmek/ (to be known).

2- Çalmak /tʃælmək/ (to knock).

Çalınmak /tʃælənmək/ (to be knocked).

3- Almak /ælmək/ (to take).

Alınmak /æləmək/ (to be taken).

4- Bulmak /bʊlmək/ (to discover).

Bulunmak /bʊlʊnmək/ (to be discovered).

c. -il, -ıl, -ul, -ül (attached to stems ending with all other consonants taken into consideration the vowel harmony rule).

Examples:

1- Açmak /ætʃmæk/ (to open).

Açılmak /ætʃəlmæk/ (to be opened).

2- Gezmek /gezmek/ (to visit).

Gezilmek /gezilmek/ (to be visited).

3- Süpürmek /syɸyrmek/ (to sweep)

Süpürülmek /syɸrylmek/ (to be swept).

4- Sormak /sɔ:rmæk/ (to ask).

Sorulmak /sɔ:rʊlmæk/ (to be asked).

Turkish Adjectival Passives:

Some adjectival passives in Modern Standard Turkish are constructed by adding participle suffixes (-ıl, -ıl, -ul, -ül) to the verb followed by the agentive suffix - (y) **en** or - (y) **an**. The vowel harmony rules are also taken into consideration.

Examples:

a. Satılan kitap /sætələn kɪtæp/

sell + participle suffix (-ıl) + agentive suffix (-an) + book
(the book which is sold).

b. Yapılan iş /jæpələn ɪʃ/

do + participle suffix(-ıl) + agentive suffix(-an) + work
(the work which is done).

c. Bozulan telefon /bɔ:zʊlən telefɔ:n/

(the telephone which is damaged).

d. Vurulan hırsız /vʊrʊlən hərsəz/

(the thief who was killed).

The suffix *-ık, -ik, -uk, -ük* are derivational morphemes which derive adjectives from verbs. The vowel harmony rules are taken into consideration. It can be attached only to unaccusative verbs but not to unergative verbs as follows:

- a. Batık gemi /bætək gemı/ (the sunk ship).
- b. Çökük bina /tʃəʊkyk bınæ/ (the collapsed building).
- c. Düşük fiyatlar /dyʃyk fəjætlær/ (the fallen prices).

Turkish Passives from Transitive Verbs:

The process of passivisation of transitives in Modern Standard Turkish is the same as the passivisation of transitive in Jordanian Urban Arabic. Any active sentence with an object can be passivised in Modern Standard Turkish. Passive sentence is constructed if the verb assigns agent role to its subject and patient role to its object.

Subject	object	verb
Agent	patient	

The object NP is moved to the subject position in passivisation. The following sentences are examples of passive sentences with transitive verbs.

- a. Şiir okunuyor /ʃır ɔ:kʊnʊjɔ:r/
A poem + read + passive suffix (n)+ progressive suffix(-yor)
(A poem is being read).
- b. Banka soyulmuş /bænkæ sɔ:julmuʃ /
Bank + rob + passive suffix (-ul) + indefinite past suffix (-muş)
(It is said that the bank is robbed or the bank has been robbed).

c. Banka soyuldu /bænkæ sɔːjuldʊ /

Bank + rob + passive suffix (-ul)+ definite past suffix (-du)
(The bank is robbed or the bank has been robbed).

The agent of a passive sentence in Modern Standard Turkish may be stated as the following examples:

Ali bu haber yalanlamış /æli bʊ hæber jælənləməʃ/ (Ali
denied the news)

Bu haber yalanlanmış / bʊ hæber jælənlənəmʃ/ (The
news was denied)

Or

Bu haber Ali tarafından yalanlanmış /bʊ hæber æli
tæræfəndæn jælənlənəmʃ/

(The news was denied by Ali)

-n is a passive suffix attached to the stem ending in a
vowel.

Modern Standard Turkish definite past tense (Görülen Geçmiş zaman) is eyewitness tense and it states that something definitely happened in the past. The definite past tense morpheme -dı applies to verbs and it has eight allomorphs (-dı, -di, -du, -dü, -tı, -ti, -tu, -tü). They are based on the vowel harmony rule stated above. The suffix vowel and the stem vowel have to share the same specification for both backness and rounding. Also, the suffix consonant and the stem consonant have to share the same voicing as the example above. Indefinite past tense (Öğrenilen Geçmiş zaman) is used for hearsay and reporting. It is used when the event has not been eye witnessed personally and for tales and jokes. Modern Standard Turkish also adds the indefinite past tense

morpheme *-miş* which has four allomorphs (*-muş*, *-miş*, *-miş*, *-müſ*) to the verbs based on the vowel harmony rule.

Turkish Passives from Ditransitive Verbs:

Just like in Jordanian Urban Arabic, Modern Standard Turkish allows passivisation from ditransitive verbs. While writing an active sentence with two objects in passive voice, one of the two objects becomes the subject; the other one remains an object as follows:

Kitaplar Öğrencilere verdim /kıtəplər əUrendʒilere verdim/

Book + plural suffix (-lar) + student + plural suffix(-ler) + prep. Suffix(-e) (to) + give + past suffix(-di) + personal suffix(-m) (I).

(I gave the books to the students).

This sentence could be passivised in two forms since it has two objects (books and students).

a. Öğrencilere Kitaplar verildi / əUrendʒilere kıtəplər verildi/

The student + plural suffix(-ler) + prep. suffix(-e) (to) + book + plural suffix(lar) + give + passive suffix(-il) + past suffix(-di).

(The students were given the books).

b. Kitaplar Öğrencilere verildi / kıtəplər əUrendʒilere verildi/

Book + plural suffix(-lar) + student + plural suffix(-ler) + prep. Suffix(-e) (to) + give + passive suffix(-il) + past suffix(-di).

(The books were given to the students).

It must be noted that Modern Standard Turkish morpheme (-LER) has two allomorphs (- ler) and (- lar) based on the vowel harmony rule .

Tarzi (1983: 11) states that impersonal passives are another type of passives in Modern Standard Turkish. We generally use them to sound objective or not to lay emphasis on the agent.

Example:

Bu masa üst kata taşınacak /bU məsə yst kætə
təʃənədʒæk/

This + table + upstairs + storey + prep. suffix (-a) (to) +
carry + passive suffix(-ın) + future suffix(-acak)
(The table will be carried upstairs).\

We can make passive in Modern Standard Turkish from
intransitive verbs as well as from transitive.

Look at the following examples:

1- Buraya girilmez /bUræjə gırılmez/

here + enter + passive suffix(-il) + negative suffix(-mez).

This passive construction in Modern Standard Turkish is
translated into active form both in English and Arabic as
follows:

"No entrance" in English

/mamnuʔ alduɣul/ in Arabic.

2- Sigara içilmez /sıgærə ıtılmez/

Cigarette + smoke + passive suffix (-ıl) + negative suffix (-
mez)

"No smoking" in English

/ mamnuʃ altadɣin / in Arabic.

Passivisation in Jordanian Urban Arabic

Like in standard Arabic, the passive voice in Jordanian Urban Arabic can only be manipulated when the agent (subject) is not expressed as the following examples show:

- 1- (انقتل) / ?ingatal/, (اتقتل) / ?itgatal/ (m.) or (انقتلت)/?ingatalat/ , (اتقتلت) /?itgatalat/ (f.) “He/ She was killed.”
- 2- (امبرا) / ?imbara/ , (انبرا) / ?inbara/ or/ (اتبرا)?itbara/ “ It was sharpened.”
- 3- (انكتب الدرس) / ?in-katab aldars/ , (انكتب الدرس) /?in-katab aldars/ or (اتكتب الدرس) /?it-katab aldars/ "The lesson was written"
- 4- (انرما) / ?in-rama/ , (انرما) /?in-rama/ or (اترما)/?it-rama/ " it was thrown"

Grammatically speaking, the passive voice in Jordanian Urban Arabic is one of (انفصل)the classification called “receptiveness” which is morphologically patterned as /?infas^ʕal/ "it was separated". This pattern indicates that the performer of the action is ignored without stating anything about the fact that someone did it.

Examples:

- 5- (انمقت) /?inmakat/ “He was put into grief”.
- 6- (انقسم) /?ingasam/ “It was divided”.
- 7- (انفتح) /?infataḥ / “It was opened”.
- 8- (انختم) /?inxatam/ “It was sealed”.

On a functional ground, the passive in Jordanian Urban Arabic is employed so as to refer to an unknown agent as follows:

/sarag ʔalkitaab/ He/She (implied subject) stole the
(active) 9- (سرق الكتاب)book

/ʔinsarag/ or /ʔitsarag ʔalkitaab/ “The book was stolen”
(passive)(انسرق (اتسرق) الكتاب)

Moreover, the producer is willing to conceal the agent that justifies the use of the passive in this dialect:

/kasara altʿawila/ He/She(implied subject) broke the table
10- (كسر الطاولة)(active)

ʔinkasarat/ or /ʔitkasarat altʿawila/ “The table was
الطاولة (انكسرت (اتكسرت) broken”
(passive)

/fatah al-baab/ He/She (implied subject) open the door.
11- (فتح الباب)
(active)

/janfatih al-baab/ “The door is opened” (passive)
(ينفتح الباب)

In storytelling, the passive form is followed by the one with the active form of the verb, i.e. the agent is explicitly stated in the second sentence:

(اتخطف) /ʔitxataf alzalama, xatafu zalama min algaraj./
12- “The man was kidnapped, a (الزلمة، خطفه زلمة من الكراج) a
man kidnapped him from the village”.

The line of demarcation drawn between an active verb and a passive verb resides in the direction of the action indicated by the verb with regard to the subject. That is,

whether the subject of the verb receives the action or not. In an active verb, the subject performs the action but does not receive it. The object of the active sentence is, accordingly, looked upon as deputy-agent in Jordanian Urban Arabic passive. What is striking here is that the Jordanian Urban Arabic passive sentences are passivized without changing the word order, but the subject (agent) of the active sentence is skipped in the passive voice. The object of the active sentence is considered as deputy-agent as follows:

13- (الولد حرق الرسالة)/ alwalad harag al-risala/ "The boy burnt the letter"

14- (انحرقت الرسالة)/ʔin-haragat al-risalla/ or /ʔit-haragat al-risalla/ "The letter was burnt"

The difference between the active sentence (13) and the passive one (14) is that the subject of the active sentence is dropped in the passive one and the verb (حرق)"haraq" (burnt), under the influence of subject-dropping in passive sentence, is suffixed with (ʔin) or (ʔit) as a result of using (الرسالة)"al-risalla" (a letter), the deputy agent in the passive sentence.

There are several constraints on the use of some verbs in the Jordanian Urban Arabic passive. Some verbs occur in the passive not active as the following verbs:

(اندعش)(ʔindahaʃ) (be surprised), (هرع) (haraʿ) (rushed),
(أغميه)(ʔuɣmiya) (fainted),

To conclude, the following are the most common functions of the passive in Jordanian Urban Arabic:

1- The passive is used when the agent is unknown as in the following examples:

(امبرا) /ʔimbara/ , (انبرا) /ʔinbara/ or (اتبرا) /ʔitbara/ “It was sharpened.”

(ينشرب الحليب) /janʃarib alhalib/ “The milk is drunk”

2- The passive is also used when the producer wants to conceal the agent on purpose as follows:

(انسرق) /ʔinsarag/ or (اتسرق الكتاب) /ʔitsarag alkitaab/ “The book was stolen”.

(ينكسر الشباك) /jankasar il-ʃibaak/ “The window is broken”

Geminated “t” preceded by “ʔ” (ʔitt) is used to passivise some of the Jordanian Urban Arabic verbs. Vowel change is needed in this process as follows:

(فهم الدرس) /fahim aldars/ “He (implied subject) understood the lesson.(active)

(اتفهم الدرس) /ʔitt-faham aldars/ “The lesson is understood”

or

(اتشرب) /ʔitt-ʃarrab/ “It is absorbed”

3-In storytelling, the passive form of the verb is followed by the one with the active form of the verb. That is, the agent is stated in the second sentence as follows:

(انقتل) /ʔitqatal alzalami, qatalu zalama min ʔalmadina./
الزلمة ، قتله زلمة من المدينة)

“The man was killed , a man killed him from the city”

IV. Comparison and contrast between Jordanian Urban Arabic and Modern Standard Turkish

From the above discussion of the different types of passive in Modern Standard Turkish and Jordanian Urban Arabic, we can conclude the following major points:

1- Due to the fact that Modern Standard Turkish and Arabic are agglutinative languages, voice is indicated in both languages by affixations.

Modern Standard Turkish:

Active: yazmak /jæzmæk/ (to write).

Passive: yazılmak /jæzılmæk/ (To be written).

affix (-Il) is added to change the verb to passive form.

Jordanian Urban Arabic:

a-Active: (فتح)/fatah/ (to open).

Passive: (انفتح)/ʔinfatah/ or (اتفتح) /ʔitfatah/ (to be opened).

b-Active: (يكتب الرسالة) /jaktub al-risaala/ (He writes the letter)

Passive : (تكتب الرسالة)/tankatib il-risaala/ (The letter is written)

The affixes (ʔin and ʔit) are added to the verb to change it from active to passive in (a) whereas in (b) (**tan**) is inserted in place of (ja) and the second vowel is changed from **u** to **i** and **a** is inserted after the first letter in the second syllable.

2- Unlike Modern Standard Turkish, the vowel change rule is used in Arabic Urban language to change the active verb to passive one as follows:

a- Active: (أعطى) (ʔaʕtʔa) (give)

Passive: (أُعطي) (ʔuʕtʔi) (be given)

b- Active : (درس الموضوع) / daras ʔal-mudʕuʕ/ “He studied the topic”

Passive: (يندرس الموضوع) / jandaris ʔal-mudʕuʕ/ “The topic is studied”

The short vowel following the first letter is changed from "a" to "u" and the last vowel "a" is changed to "i" in (a).

In (b), “**jan**” is added to the stem and the second short vowel is changed from **a** to **i** .

3- In Modern Standard Turkish and Jordanian Urban Arabic we can make passive from intransitives as well as from transitives as follows:

Modern Standard Turkish: Buraya **girilmez** /būræjæ gırılmez/ (passive form taken from intransitive verb). (No entrance).

Bu oda **siislenmiş** /bu ɔ:dæ syslenmıŝ/ (passive form taken from

transitive verb) (The room was decorated)

Arabic : (اتوقف أمام البيت) (ʔitwaqaf amam albayt). (passive form taken from intransitive verb).

(it was stood in front of the house)

(اتسرق القلم) /ʔitsarag alkalam/ (passive form taken from transitive verb) (The pen was stolen)

4- Just like in Modern Standard Turkish, Jordanian Urban Arabic allows passivisation from ditransitive verbs as in the following examples:

Modern Standard Turkish: araba Aliye verdim / æræbæ ælye verdım/

car + + Ali + prep. Suffix (-e) (to) + give + past suffix(-di) + personal suffix

(-m) (I).

(I gave the car to Ali).

Passive 1: Aliye araba **verildi** / ælye æræbæ verıldı/

Ali + prep. suffix(-e) (to) + car + give + passive suffix(-ıl) + past suffix

(-di).

(Ali was given a car).

Passive 2: araba Aliye **verildi** / æræbæ ælye verıldı/

car + Ali+ prep. Suffix (-e) (to) + give + passive suffix(-il)
+ past suffix(-di).

(The car was given to Ali).

Arabic: (المعلم أعطى الطالب قلم) / almu'alim ʔaʕtʔa altʔalib
qalam/

(The teacher gave the student a pen).

Passive : (إتعطى القلم) /ʔinʕatʔa galam/

The pen is given to the student.

5- Unlike Modern Standard Turkish, Jordanian Urban Arabic active voice is much more frequently used because the passive voice in Arabic is used when the subject (agent) of the active sentence is not known or is kept unknown on purpose.

6- Unlike Jordanian Urban Arabic, Modern Standard Turkish Passive sentences may be agent or agentless whereas the agent of the active sentence is omitted in Jordanian Urban Arabic as in the following examples:

Modern Standard Turkish: / kapı Sami tarafından açıldı /
kæpə sæmə tæræfəndæn ætʃəldə/

(the) door + Sami +by +open + passive suffix(-ıl)+ past
suffix(dı-)

(The door was opened by Sami).

Or

/kapı açıldı / kæpə ætʃəldə/

(the) door + open + passive suffix(-ıl)+ past suffix(dı-)

(The door was opened).

Arabic: (ʔinfatah albab)

The door was opened.(agentless passive)

V. Concluding Remarks:

Modern Standard Turkish is classified as a head final language. This characteristic affects the word order of the sentence which can be described as an SOV where the verb is positioned at the end. Modern Standard Turkish learners will face difficulties while learning the Arabic sentence patterns, because their native language is an SOV but Jordanian Urban Arabic is an VSO or SVO. Modern Standard Turkish is agglutinative language .Its modals and auxiliaries are used as suffixes, and they cannot be separated from the predicates (verbs/nouns/adjectives) which have final position.

Jordanian Urban Arabic and Modern Standard Turkish have active and passive constructions. They do not use auxiliaries as separate words in passive constructions. Passive suffixes are inserted between verbs and tense markers in Modern Standard Turkish. Passive sentences in Jordanian Urban Arabic are derived from active by internal vowel change or by adding affixes. The process of passivisation in Jordanian Urban Arabic and Modern Standard Turkish is morphological, because an affix is mostly added to the verb to change the active to passive

The researcher has tried to shed light on similarities and differences in the area of passivisation between Jordanian Urban Arabic and Modern Standard Turkish. Modern Standard Turkish uses infixation to derive the passive, whereas Jordanian Urban Arabic uses prefixation and infixation as well. Jordanian Urban language is the medium of speech in everyday communication in the capital and cities of Jordan. The Jordanian uses prefixation because it is

easier to apply than infixation which is used in Modern Standard Turkish and Standard Arabic.

الخلاصة

اهتمت هذه الدراسة بإيجاد التشابه والاختلاف بين اللهجة الاردنية المدنية واللغة التركية في مجال صيغة المبني للمجهول "passive voice" وتوصلت الى عدة نتائج أظهرت بأن المبني للمجهول يستخدم في اللهجة الاردنية المدنية واللغة التركية.

يعتبر المبني للمجهول في اللهجة الاردنية المدنية واللغة التركية عملية صرفية "morphological process" يتم من خلالها اضافة الملاحق للفعل وتوصلت الدراسة بأن المبني للمجهول يستخدم في اللهجة الاردنية المدنية واللغة التركية مع الافعال المتعدية لمفعولين في اللغتين حيث يستخدم احد المفعولين كفاعل لجملة المبني للمجهول وبرزت الدراسة ان اللهجة الاردنية المدنية تستخدم صيغة المبني للمعلوم "active voice" اكثر تكراراً من صيغة المبني للمجهول ويعزى ذلك الى ان المبني للمجهول يستخدم في اللهجة الاردنية المدنية عندما يكون الفاعل مجهولاً او يراد اخفاؤه.

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Appendix 1

THE Modern Standard TURKISH ALPHABET AND WRITING CONVENTIONS

Adapted from Göksel and Kerslake (2006, p.xxii)

The list below provides a rough guide to the pronunciation
of the 22 consonants and 8 vowels in Turkish.

Letter Pronunciation

- A, a pronounced as *u* in 'cup'
- B, b *b* as in 'bit
- C, c *j* as in 'jam'
- Ç, ç *ch* as in 'chip'
- D, d *d* as in 'deep'
- E, e *e* as in 'ten'
- F, f *f* as in 'fit' or 'full'
- G, g *g* as in 'get' or 'gull'

- ğ either lengthens the sound of the vowel preceding it
 or is silent between two vowels
 H, h *h* as in 'hope'; pronounced also in word medial and
 final positions and sometimes silent
 between two vowels
 I, ı pronounced as *a* in 'among', 'alone'
 İ, i a shorter form of *ee* as in 'beet' or *i* as in 'bit'
 J, j *s* as in 'leisure'
 K, k *k* as in 'kept', 'cure' and 'calf'
 L, l *l* as in 'lamp', 'bull' or 'lurid'
 M, m *m* as in 'milk'
 N, n *n* as in 'no'
 O, o *o* as in 'off'
 Ö, ö resembles the sound which is produced when *e* as
 in 'bet' is pronounced with the lips rounded, as in
 the German sound 'ö'
 P, p *p* as in 'pin'
 R, r produced with the tip of the tongue touching the
 alveolar
 S, s *s* as in 'his'
 Ş, ş *sh* as in 'sheep'
 T, t *t* as in 'time'
 U, u *u* as in 'cute' or 'put'
 Ü, ü resembles the sound which is produced when *i* as
 in 'bit' is pronounced with the lips rounded, as
 in the German sound 'ü'
 V, v *v* as in 'very'
 Y, y *y* as in 'you'
 Z, z *z* as in 'zigzag'

Appendix 2

The Jordanian Arabic Segmental Symbols used in this study (IPA, 1997).

A- The Consonants (phonological Description).

Symbol	Description
B	a voiced bilabial plosive
T	a voiceless denti-alveolar plosive
tʕ	a voiceless denti-alveolar emphatic plosive
D	a voiced denti-alveolar plosive
dʕ	a voiced denti-alveolar emphatic plosive
K	a voiceless velar plosive
G	a voiced velar plosive
Q	a voiceless uvular plosive
ʔ	a glottal plosive
F	a voiceless labio-dental fricative
θ	a voiceless interdental fricative
ð	a voiced interdental fricative
ðʕ	a voiced interdental emphatic fricative
S	a voiceless denti-alveolar fricative
sʕ	a voiceless denti-alveolar emphatic fricative
Z	a voiced denti-alveolar fricative
ʃ	a voiceless palate-alveolar fricative
X	a voiceless uvular fricative
ɣ	a voiced a velar fricative

H	a voiceless pharyngeal fricative
ħ	a voiced pharyngeal fricative
h	a glottal fricative
dʒ	a voiced palate – alveolar fricative
m	a voiced bilabial nasal
n	a voiced denti-alveolar nasal
l	a voiced alveolar lateral
r	a voiced alveolar flap
w	A voiced bilabial approximant
j	A voiced palatal approximant

B- The vowels : (phonological Description)

Symbol	Description
I	a short high front unrounded vowel
ɪi	a long high front unround vowel
A	a long low central unrounded vowel
Aa	a short low central unrounded vowel
O	a short mid back rounded vowel

U	a short high back rounded vowel
Uu	a long high back rounded vowel