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## Impersonal acts of speaking and thinking in a parallel corpus of Turkish and Kurmanji Kurdish academic writings

**Keywords:** Turkish; Kurmanji Kurdish; academic style; impersonal constructions; passive; nominalisation

Based on an aligned parallel corpus of academic writings published simultaneously in Turkish and Kurmanji Kurdish, this paper looks at passivisation and nominalisation as two of several strategies used to achieve effects of impersonality in academic writing.

Turkish and Kurdish, which are in close contact through the bilingualism of the Kurdish speakers, belong to different language families (Turkic versus Iranian) and are typologically quite distant from each other. Turkish uses nominalised verbs both derivationally and inflectionally, the latter to build semi-finite subordinate clauses. Kurdish subordination is finite, but it uses verbal nouns in nominal style. Turkish nominalised verbs carry voice and person information; this is not the case in Kurmanji Kurdish. Therefore Kurdish nominalised verbs lend themselves to use for effects of impersonalisation, where Turkish uses other strategies, often passivisation.

In contemporary academic writing, actants at the level of knowledge and text creation (observers and authors) tend to be backgrounded in an otherwise specific situation in order to achieve stylistic effects of objectivisation and abstraction (Hohenstein 2012; Kameyama 2012), at the expense of subjective intentionality or volitionality. Crosslinguistically, there are various ways of doing this (Malchukov/Ogawa 2011; Akar 2011 for Turkish; Jahani/Viberg 2010 for Iranian). Relevant functional concepts referred to in this connection are subject- and agenthood (Siewierska 2008), actant representation (Johanson 1990), agent demotion (Blevins 2003), and specificity (Johanson 2006).

Data analysis so far suggests that the preferred strategy for impersonalisation in Turkish are passives, whereas Kurmanji Kurdish prefers nominalisation. The present study makes use of the parallel structure of the corpus in order to compare functional equivalents. The data are approached from two sides: looking at impersonal passives in the Turkish version in order to see how they were rendered in the Kurmanji Kurdish translation and looking at impersonal verbal nouns in the Kurdish versions in order to see which strategy was used in the Turkish original. Example (1) illustrates one instance of verbal noun use in the Kurdish version (1b) where a passive was used in the Turkish version (1a):

(1a) Turkish

Çalışma-nın üçüncü ve dördüncü bölüm-ün-de, bir saha  
study-GEN third and fourth chapter-PSS3-LOC one field  
çalışma-sı ve bunun **değerlendir-il-me-si** yer al-mak-ta-dir.  
study-PSS3 and this-GEN evaluate-PAS-VN-PSS3 place take-VN-LOC-COP

'In Chapters three and four of the study a field study and its evaluation take place'

(1b) Kurmanji Kurdish

Beş-ên sêyem û çarem ên xebat-ê hat-in-e  
chapter-EZF.PL third and fourth EZF.PL study-OBL.F come.PST-PL-DIR  
terxankir-in ji.bo lêkol-în-eke meydan-î û **nirxand-in-eke**  
dedicate-VN for study-VN-EZF.IND.F field-ADJ and evaluate-VN-EZF.IND.F  
li.ser vê lêkol-în-ê.  
about this-OBL.F research-VN-OBL.F

'The third and fourth chapters of the study have been dedicated to a field study  
and an evaluation of this research'

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