LEXICAL PROFILE OF A TURKISH SADNESS VERB DERTLEN-: A CORPUS DRIVEN ANALYSIS*

TÜRKÇE ÜZÜNTÜ EYLEMİ DERTLEN- 'İN SÖZCÜK PROFİLİ: DERLEM ÇIKIŞLI BİR İNCELEME

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Öz

Bu çalışma olumsuz bir duygu olarak tanımlanan üzüntü anlamını ifade eden bir Türkçe eylemin sözcük profilini analiz etmeyi amaçlayan derlem çıkışlı bir yaklaşım kullanmaktadır. Çalışma Türkçe Ulusal Derlemi'nden (TUD) elde edilen veriyi Genişletilmiş Sözcük Birimleri (Stubbs, 2005) modeli çerçevesinde ele almaktadır. Derlemden elde edilen sorgu dizinlerine dayanarak dertlen- fiilinin olası anlamsal değerini üzüntü duygusunun bilişsel özellikleri bağlamında kavrayabilmek için eylemin söz dizimsel özellikleri, eşdizimlilik eğilimleri, bağlam bağımlı anlamsal ve edimsel nitelikleri tespit edilmiştir. Buna göre, Dertlen- eyleminin başkalarının sıkıntılarından kaynaklanan bir üzüntüyü ifade ettiği bulunmuş ve bu bulgu empati-özgecilik hipotezi (Batson, 1991) bağlamında tartışılmıştır. Bu yönüyle, fiil "diğerkamlık" davranışıyla bilinen Türk kültürü hakkında ipuçları sunmaktadır. Çalışma ayrıca söz konusu eylemin

Abstract

This study employs a corpus driven approach to analyze the lexical profile of a Turkish verb that communicates sadness which is considered to be a negative emotion. The study focuses on the data obtained from Turkish National Corpus (TNC) within the framework of Extended Lexical Units offered by (Stubbs, 2005). Depending on the concordance lines of the verb dertlen- its syntactic properties, collocational tendencies, context dependent semantic and pragmatic qualifications were identified to understand the probable semantic value of it in terms of cognitive traits of sadness. It was found that dertlen- refers to a sadness which is derived from others' troubles rather than self-related issues and this finding was discussed within the framework of empathy- altruism hypothesis (Batson, 1991). From this respect, the verb gives some clues about the Turkish culture which is characterized with "altruistic" behavior. The study also shows that dertlen-

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gelecekle ilgili üzüntü durumlarına kıyasla geçmiş/ şimdiki zaman bağıntılı olumsuzluklarla daha sık kullanıldığını göstermektedir. Derlem çıkışlı yaklaşımların geçerliliğini ortaya koyacak şekilde, elde edilen veri bu üzüntü eyleminin kendine has özellikleri olduğunu ve bu şematik yapının da dertlen- eyleminin anlamsal ve edimsel yükünü de şekillendiren bir sözcük çevresi oluşturduğunu göstermiştir.

refers to past/present time negativities more frequently when compared to future related sadness concepts. Underlining the validity of corpus-driven approaches, the corpus data demonstrated that this sadness verb has its own cognitive patterns and this schematic nature of dertlen- dictates a particular linguistic environment which also shapes semantic and pragmatic load of the verb.

1. INTRODUCTION

Sadness, as a complex and multifaceted emotion, holds a significant place in human experience and communication. Its expression through language provides a rich avenue for exploring cultural and individual perspectives on emotional states. This study employs a corpus-driven methodology to delve into the lexical profile of a key sadness verb in Turkish, dertlen-, aiming to uncover its nuanced usage patterns, semantic associations, and discourse functions. By focusing on this verb, we aim to contribute to the broader understanding of emotion language in Turkish, highlighting the importance of corpus linguistics in uncovering the intricate ways in which speakers express and conceptualize sadness. This research not only sheds light on the specific verb's usage but also lays the groundwork for future studies examining the broader emotional lexicon in Turkish and beyond.

Dertlen- is defined as a reflexive and an intransitive verb in Turkish Language Association (TDK, n.d., "dertlenmek") and Kubbealtı (Kubbealtı, n.d., "dertlenmek") dictionaries. According to Göksel and Kerslake (2005, p.56), "-lA+n (passive/reflexive) is added mostly to nouns to form intransitive verbs." Korkmaz (2022) states that some of the transitive and intransitive verbs formed with the suffix +lA- were expanded with the reflexive suffix -n and fused into +lAn-, forming a compound suffix. Therefore, dertlen- is a reflexive verb and is derived from a noun dert (trouble). According to Kubbealtı dictionary, dertlen- means to "weigh down, languish a sadness created by something, become worried". Apart from these structural properties and dictionary entries of the verb, this study offers a further analysis to uncover the mental model of this specific verb to understand the linguistic tendency of a speech community by using Turkish National Corpus (TNC, n.d., "dertlen*") which presents a huge amount of attested data for such purposes.

As a computer-based research methodology, corpus concordance tools enable researchers to shed light upon contextual representations which are considered to be valuable resources in gaining a deeper understanding of language usage by providing access to large amounts of authentic language data (Adıgüzel & Aksan, 2020; Baker, 2023; Kennedy, 2016; Kytö & Lüdeling, 2009). From this respect contextual representation includes all the syntactic, semantic, pragmatic, and stylistic information required to use the word appropriately (Miller & Charles, 1991). Concordance lines derived from the Turkish National Corpus (TNC) offer valuable insights into the mental associations of Turkish speakers, which Stubbs (2005) refers to as lexico-semantic units. Through the analysis of syntactic, semantic, pragmatic, and stylistic information within a large-scale, computerized, authentic linguistic dataset, researchers can uncover these mental models within a speech community, insights that intuition alone cannot provide (Hunston

& Francis, 2000). With this in mind, this article aims to explore the lexical profile of a Turkish verb related to sadness, dertlen-, based on the concordance lines extracted from the TNC. By focusing on the lexico-grammatical items that co-occur with the verb, this study seeks to present a comprehensive and holistic analysis of its lexico-semantic features.

In sum, this interdisciplinary study aims to find answers to the following research questions;

1 What are the typical collocates and colligates of the verb dertlen-?

2 What are the semantic domains that contribute to the semantic/ discourse prosodies of the verb regarding its cognitive, psychological and behavioural aspects of sadness?

3 What is the event schema of the verb regarding pre-emotion contexts, post-emotion actions and probable triggers of the emotion (Izard, 1977)?

Answers to the afore-mentioned questions will ideally contribute to the field of lexical semantics and potential translation issues with sadness verbs in Turkish by merging corpus linguistics, psychology, and cognitive linguistics.

2. THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

2.1. Sadness and Dimensions of Cognitive Appraisal

It is hard to come up with a single definition for the concept of emotion. Scherer (1993) states that emotions should be considered as processes of causally linked mental (appraisal, action tendency, subjective experience) and behavioural (physiological reactions, facial and vocal expression) elements. Cabanac (2002) claims that the concept of emotion is defined with reference to a list: anger, disgust, fear, joy, sadness, and surprise.

Among these, sadness is considered to be one of the basic emotions and it is classified as a negative emotion (Bonanno, 2008; Ekman, 1992; Plutchik, 2000). The concept is usually associated with circumstances "when desirable goals are lost" (Harris, 1991, p.103) or with "death or separation of a loved one" (Izard, 1991, p.33). According to Wierzbicka (1999, p.38), a cognitive sadness scenario can be represented as follows: (a) I know: something bad happened (b) I don't want things like this to happen (c) I can't think now: ''I will do something because of this'' (d) I know that I can't do anything. For Smith and Ellsworth (1985) experiencing an emotion is closely linked with an organism's appraisal of its environment through particular cognitive dimensions. From this respect cognitive appraisal can be defined as a subjective evaluation of the significance of stimuli which may be an event, a condition, an item, a sound etc. Scherer

(2001) states that the aim of appraisal theory is "to predict which profiles of appraisal under which circumstances produce such emotion episodes and which type of emotion is likely to occur" (p.370). In this sense, dealing with the nature of these cognitive dimensions may help researchers to understand both the very nature of the emotion and its interrelations with other emotional states. Smith and Lazarus (1993) state that unlike other emotions like fear, anger etc. the word "sadness" may not refer to a specific emotional state and it may have many different forms. In this respect, it is possible that the probable differences in meaning between synonymous words belonging to the same emotion terminology may also indicate possible differences between the psychological and cognitive elements that constitute emotion.

"Sadness" is considered among the basic emotions by several researchers (Ben-Ze'ev, 2001; Härtel, 2009; Payne, 2004) and when sadness (üzüntü) item is examined in Turkish synonymicon, one can find a diversity in sadness verbs such as kederlen- (mourn), kahrol- (be depressed), tasalan- (worry), hayıflan- (bewail), kaygılan- (be anxious), kıvran- (suffer), meraklan- (grame [obsolete]), eseflen- (be sorry), dertlen- (get worried), hüzünlen- (feel sad) etc. As it was also claimed by Baş and Büyükkantarcıoğlu (2019) "sadness" has some sub-types and the diversity in the lexical items can be because of the type of sadness. This presupposition makes it significant to analyse these lexical items to find out fine-grained differences between them.

Among the verbs communicating sadness, 5 most frequently used verbs in TNC and their detailed lexical profiles are discussed in our doctoral thesis together with the metaphorical profile of the emotion of sadness. The primary significance of the current study on dertlen-, which originated from our dissertation, is that it demonstrated that corpus linguistics offers a very helpful approach with its instruments to extract lexical profiles or patterns of lexical items that are unpredictable or not easily accessible even to a native language user mind. The selection of this verb over others implies that the mental model represented by its concordances yields satisfactory insights into both the idiosyncratic behaviour of the verb and aspects of Turkish culture. Çetinkaya (2006) delves into the concept of "dert" in relation to sadness, offering fundamental insights into the contexts where the verb is typically used. However, our aim is to provide a more comprehensive analysis by examining the verb within the framework of cognitive appraisal patterns (Scherer, 2001), thus offering a multidisciplinary perspective that integrates linguistics and psychology. Additionally, the selection of dertlen- for this study was motivated by the moderate number of results it yielded in the Turkish National Corpus (TNC) for lexical profiling analysis (n=160). Given that corpus-driven studies entail a meticulous examination of concordance lines in a systematic manner, it is essential to work with a corpus that provides both adequate and feasible number of instances. Consequently, this study focuses on dertlen- and excludes verbs with excessively high or low frequencies in TNC queries. The results of our

lexical profiling of dertlen- will show how specific collocates, colligates, and associated semantic preferences and prosodies are dictated by facts about dertlen-.

2.2. Lexical Profiling

According to Sinclair (2004) "the meaning of words together is different from their independent meanings." In parallel to this, Stubbs (2009) states that "the language looks rather different when you look at a lot of it at once. (p. 116)" Sinclair (2004) argues that selected words in utterances are not independently containers of meaning. On the contrary, units of meaning are selected first and all relevant words (collocates) are co-selected so that they collaborate to convey a certain unit of meaning. He suggests that when words are used together with different words, their meanings are different from their individual meanings. This means that certain words or word units often collocate with certain others to make meanings by their combinations which he calls phraseological tendency. Therefore, as part of a phraseological tendency, certain words combine with others to form combinatorial meanings. Sinclair (1991) states that multi-word units of meaning can be discovered by observing recurrent patterns across large text collections. In this regard, to discover the "extended units of meaning" surrounding a lexical item, concordances from a corpus should be examined carefully to find frequent collocates, colligates, semantic preferences, and semantic prosody (Sinclair, 2004).

According to Stubbs (2005) what is meant by the lexical profiling of a word or phrase under examination, which is also called as a node, is to provide an exhaustive coverage of its semantic and pragmatic characteristics through corpus data. He claims that in order to define a linguistic unit, a researcher has to specify its possible constituents, and the possible relations between them. The constituents define the semantic content of the unit while the relations define its structure. Depending on this, he offers a model called extended lexical units to describe the environment of a lexical item in detail. McEnery and Hardie (2012) state that this detailed description requires "successive analysis of collocations, colligations, semantic preferences and discourse (semantic) prosodies. (p.132)" Therefore, lexical profiling methodology requires a researcher to investigate concordances from a corpus to identify recurrent collocates, colligates, semantic preference and semantic prosody of a lexical item in order to determine "extended units of meaning" surrounding the item (Sinclair, 2004).

Among the basic components of lexical profiling, the term collocation denotes the idea that important aspects of the meaning of a word (or another linguistic unit) are not contained within the word itself, considered in isolation, but rather subsist in the characteristic associations that the word participates in, alongside other words or structures with which it frequently co-

occurs (McEnery & Hardie, 2012). As for colligation, it refers to the co-occurrence relationship between a word and a grammatical category or context.

Semantic preference, according to Partington (2004), links a specific node to a semantic set of collocates and in this sense, can be regarded as a salient feature of the collocations of a node word. Bednarek (2008) points out that semantic preference is related to a lexical item's habitual co-occurrence with words or phrases which share a semantic feature or belong to certain semantic fields. When it comes to the last component, semantic prosody, Hunston and Francis (2000) state that "… a word may be said to have a particular semantic prosody if it can be shown to co-occur typically with other words that belong to a particular semantic set. (p. 104)" Çalışkan (2014), on the other hand, claims that it can only be defined in relation to corpus data.

3. DATA AND METHOD

This qualitative study is a corpus-driven one (Tognini-Bonelli, 2001) of lexical profiling to determine the semantic and pragmatic features of a Turkish sadness verb dertlen- and it combines corpus linguistics and cognitive linguistics with the psychological aspects of emotions and aims to uncover the lexical profile of a Turkish sadness verb. A corpus-driven study means to use a corpus to posit new hypotheses in an inductive process. In other words, the researcher digs through the corpus "to uncover new grounds, posit new hypotheses and not always support old ones (Tognini-Bonelli, 2001, p.84)." From this respect, the main focus of this study is not on statistically significant items but on prominent features of the node word dertlen-. In this regard, this study employs a concordance analysis to understand the linguistic schema of this verb in relation to its cognitive, psychological and behavioral patterns. In other words, the current study tries to put forward a mental model for the lexical profile of a specific verb thanks to a corpus methodology. Some relevant examples of corpus-driven studies on Turkish are (Adıgüzel, 2015; Gündoğdu, 2019; İbe Akcan & Uçar, 2022; Kamacı Gencer, 2023). Unlike these studies, the present study presents a mental model of one of the actions expressing an emotion with specific cognitive and behavioural features, namely sadness, based on real language samples. In doing so, it relates linguistic elements to psychological and behavioural concepts and follows an interdisciplinary method.

The concordance lines of the selected verb were obtained from TNC (https://v3.tnc.org.tr). TNC is an online research tool which can be regarded as a reference corpus with 50 million words from written and spoken language samples. In this study, the corpus of written language was used without any other filtering such as genre, year, etc. The concordance lines were obtained from TNC with the default settings of the tool, namely with the span of -5/+5 words.

Due to the limitations inherent in the TNC tool, the word span provided may not always offer a comprehensive view of the semantic and pragmatic implications associated with the node word. In other words, when undertaking the classification of a word's collocations, it becomes necessary to consider the contextual usage of the node word and classify the collocations accordingly. In such instances, TNC enables researchers to swiftly examine the context in which the pertinent phrase occurs by simply clicking on the query word. This functionality proves invaluable in guiding researchers when testing, confirming, or revising the validity of hypotheses during the analysis process. Consequently, our approach to classifying the collocations of the verb 'dertlen-' involved aligning the relationship between the concepts found in the Cognitive Appraisal patterns of emotions (Scherer, 2001) and the meaning patterns of the verb 'dertlen-' in TNC concordances. This approach allowed us to establish overarching semantic categories and to analyse the collocations within this conceptual framework. In the initial query, the tool retrieved 1719 results, encompassing not only the root word of the verb, "*dert*" but also adjectives derived from this noun, such as "*dertli*" and "*dertsiz*" or other verbal conjugations like "dertleş-," among others. Given that the focus of the study is on the verb "dertlen-," these lines were excluded from further analysis, resulting in 160 remaining lines containing the verb, which were included in the study. During this stage, variations in verb conjugations, including tense or aspect markers, were disregarded, with emphasis instead placed solely on the semantic and pragmatic characteristics of the verb. However, since the collocations of the verb dertlen- include the word 'dert', which is the root of the verb, the semantic relationship of this word with the verb is added to the discussions. Subsequently, employing Stubbs' (2005) extended lexical units model, the study identified, categorized, and analysed typical collocates, colligates, semantic preferences, and prosodies associated with the verb, facilitating a comprehensive examination of its usage patterns and linguistic properties.

When identifying the collocates of the chosen verb, we employed the collocation via concordance technique, which does not necessarily rely on statistical measurements; rather, the researcher manually conducts the query. As noted by McEnery and Hardie (2012), in this technique, "the computer's role ends with supplying the analyst with a set of concordance lines. Then, he/she examines each line individually, identifying by eye the items and patterns which recur in proximity to the node word and reporting those that they find of note, possibly with manually compiled frequency counts but without statistical significance testing" (p.126). To analyse the data, the concordance lines were printed out, and the material was read multiple times with a focus on the lexico-grammatical items that co-occur with the node word, aiming to highlight the semantic and pragmatic features of the verb *dertlen-*. During this reading process, recurrent words were identified, highlighted, and categorized according to probable semantic domains. Possible hypotheses were formulated and noted for further verification or revision in

subsequent readings. For example, an initial hypothesis suggested that *dertlen-* might collocate with words or phrases related to the auditory domain, such as "*şarkı*" (song), "*şiir*" (poem), or "*haber*" (news). However, through continued examination of the concordance lines, it became evident that *dertlen-* tends to collocate not with auditory-related terms but rather with terms that fall within the cognitive domain, such as "*dert*" (trouble), "*sorun*" (problem), or "*durum*" (condition). Consequently, this iterative process led to the formation and revision of several hypotheses, ultimately allowing for the establishment of generalizations regarding the lexical profile of the selected verb.

This procedure is delineated as a seven-step process by Tribble (2012), comprising 1) Initiate, 2) Interpret, 3) Consolidate, 4) Report, 5) Recycle, 6) Result, and 7) Repeat. It is a cyclical process wherein the researcher meticulously examines the concordance lines until no further identifiable collocational patterns emerge. Given that our study employed a corpus-driven approach to discern collocates, focusing on the regular co-occurrence of words in texts (Stubbs, 2005, p.101), this methodological framework was deemed suitable for our research.

Following the identification of prominent collocates through this iterative process, we organized them into semantic domains to explore the verbs' preferences. We allocated distinct labels for each semantic domain where the node word co-occurs with its collocates, aiding our comprehension of their semantic tendencies. Subsequently, our attention turned to the semantic prosody of the verb, aiming to discern the pragmatic motivations underlying language users' selection of the target lexical item. In the examination of the verb's semantic and pragmatic implications, observations were grounded in the cognitive, psychological, and behavioural frameworks concerning emotions as delineated in relevant literature. Considerations encompassed the contextual deployment of the verb, as well as the linguistic and grammatical constituents that configure its contextual framework.

4. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

4.1. Lexical Profile of Dertlen-

4.1.2. Colligational Patterns of Dertlen-

When 160 concordance lines were scrutinized using seven-step procedure (Tribble, 2012), we noticed separate grammatical structures that the verb dertlen- colligates with. First of all, we sorted them according to the frequencies hoping to make much more tangible implications about the semantic nature of the verb. The table below illustrates the colligational patterns that were unearthed from the related corpus.

Table 1. *Colligational Features of Dertlen-- on the Basis of the Corpus TNC data*

Colligational Features (Dertlen- colligates with)	Frequency (n)	Examples
instrumental case marker –(y)lA	n=17	Derdi-yle; durumlar-la
subordinator *diye*	n=12	…Yaşadı diye;…olamadı diye; …kaldı diye
negative imperative/ optative form	n=6	Dertlenme/ dertlenmeyin/ dertlenmesin
conditional suffix -sa diye/ -acak diye	n=5	Görecek diye; kovarsa diye; olacak diye
dative case marker –(y)a	n= 4	Bu-na; Hastalığı-na; durumu-na
converbial suffix –(y)ip	n=4	Üzülüp, görüp, oturup
postposition için/for	n=4	Kız için; onun için; benim için
converbial suffix –(y)arak	n=3	Düşünerek; diyerek
non-finite adverbial -diği için/ -diğindan	n=3	benzemediği için; olmadığından
reflexive construction kendi	n=2	Kendi kendime; kendi kendine

As it can be seen in Table 1 above, the most frequent colligate of the verb dertlen- is instrumental case marker –(y)lA (n=17) which according to Kornfilt (2005) has a case like function and is used to express either instrumental or comitative functions together with its free counterpart "ile". It should be noted that, among the objects of the instances where the word has an instrumental case suffix on it, the commonest expression is *dert* "trouble". Korkmaz (2022) states that –(y)lA indicates that the entity or object specified by the noun is used as a "means" or expresses "association" in the occurrence and performance of the verb. Coming together with the noun form of it, the verb creates a phraseology "derdiyle dertlen-" which means "getting worried with the trouble/s of others". Regarding this phraseology, the verb is used to refer to a sadness where the experiencer gets worried due to a very negative implication (dert "trouble") that stems from/ belongs to someone else. Some examples are as follows;

1) "*Onların dertleriyle* **dertlenirler**" W-RI09C3A-0837-1267[1]

    "*trouble-PL-POSS-INST* **get worry-AOR-3rd PL**"

    (They get worried with their troubles)

2) "*Evlatlarının derdiyle* **dertlenir, daima dua ederler**" W-RI42E1B-2940-1325 "*trouble-SG-POSS-INST* **get worry-AOR**" (They get worried with the troubles of their children and pray all the time)

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1 Hereinafter, English translation of each Turkish concordance line will be given in brackets.

As demonstrated in the aforementioned instances, the root of the reflexive verb *dertlen-* is the word *dert* "trouble," marked by the instrumental case. Together, they combine to form a phraseology that conveys a function of displaying sympathy towards others' troubles. This function can be viewed as a pertinent indicator of altruistic behaviour within Turkish culture.

Subordinator *diye*, which is frequently used to underline the reason of sadness (n=12), is the second most frequent colligation for *dertlen-* examples. Göksel and Kerslake (2005) claim that the kind of reason expressed by a *diye* clause is one which exists in the perception of the subject of the main verb where the speaker may be aware that this perception is or was incorrect. These reasons mainly relate to past events or current unfavourable circumstances, rather than potential future causes. In other words, the experiencer may feel sadness due to a past event or a negative situation that is accurate at the time of speaking. This finding is significant because our initial hypothesis was that the verb is used to refer to negative future possibilities more often. However, further analyses revealed that it actually refers to past or present negativities more frequently. See the examples below;

3) "*Cemal Bey, çocuğundan ayrı yaşadı diye çok **dertlendi**, şeker hastası oldu*" W-JA14B1A-1622-948

   "*live-PAST-3rd SG-SUB **get worry-PAST-3rd SG**"

   (Cemal Beg got worried too much as he lived far from his child and got diabetes)

4) "*Kıza kötü örnek oluyorlar*" *diye **dertleniyordu**" W-TA16B2A-1188-1647

   "*become-PROG-3rd PL- SUB **get worry-IMPF-PAST-3rd SG**"

   (He was getting worried as they were setting a bad example for his daughter)

However, subordinator *diye* also co-occurs with the conditional suffix *-sA/ -(y)AcAk* which is directly related with the probable future negativities in terms of being anxious or worried about. Different from the previous examples in 5 and 6 the dominant tone is anxiety in that the experiencer becomes sad by worrying about possible negative scenarios that may come true in the future.

5) "*Kızlarının geçmişte çektikleri acılar, yaşam boyu hep böyle tazelenip duracak diye öylesine **dertleniyordu** *" W-UA16B2A-0398-1646

   "*keep-FUT- SUB **get worry-IMPF-PAST-3rd SG**"

   (She was getting worried for her daughters that the troubles they suffered in the past would keep renewing their whole life.)

6) "*Ya Ezel beni kovarsa diye*" **dertlenip** *durdu.*" W-WI45F1D-4817-1690

"*fire-AOR-COND COP-SUB* **get worry-CONJ**"

(He kept getting worried by thinking what if Ezel fires me.)

In the same vein, non-finite adverbials *-dIğI için* and *-dIğIndAn* are also available among the colligates of the verb *dertlen-* indicating the reason of sadness. Kamacı Gencer (2023) deals with *-dIğI için* colligation regarding concordance lines from TNC and states that it is used when making inferences based on the result. Korkmaz (2022), on the other hand, defines "*için*" postposition (with prepositions such as because, due to, because of, for) as "reason, purpose, goal, target". Our findings showed that *için* colligates with past simple suffix *-dI* and refers to the reason of sadness in terms of past/present issues rather than probabilistic future negativities due to the past tense suffix "-dI". See the examples;

7) "*Üstelik Bogart'a benzemediği için pek* **dertleniyor**" W-DA16B2A-0032-75

"*look like-NEG-ADV* **get worry-PROG-3 rd SG**" (Furthermore, he is getting worried as he doesn't look like Bogart.)

8) "*Bir süre kız arkadaşları olmadığından* **dertlenip** *sonra yurda yollandılar*" W-TA16B3A-0450-1692

"*have-NEG-ADV* **get worry-CV**"

(They got worried for a while as they didn't have girlfriends then they headed for dorm)

Apart from these, converbial suffixes *–(y)ArAk* and *–(y)Ip* are also among the colligates of the verb dertlen-. Kornfilt (2005) states that *–(y)ArAk* is the suffix which is the most frequently used one to denote manner. When it comes to *dertlen-* case, this converbial suffix is mostly attached to verbs which are classified in cognitive domain collocations like *düşün-* (think). As for *–(y)Ip* Göksel and Kerslake (2005) state that it is a regular means of conjoining clauses which are semantically of equal status with respect to tense/aspect/modality. In dertlen- examples *–(y)Ip* is added to the embedded verb of the sentence and in this sense, it marks the event which causes the sadness expressed with the verb dertlen-. See 9 and 10 below;

9) "*İzin konusunda sorun çıkaracağını düşünerek* **dertlendi**" W-TA16B2A-1188-949

"*think-CV* **get worry-PAST-3 rd SG**"

(He got worried thinking that he was going to create a problem for the permission case)

10) "*Evlatlarına düşkün, onlar için üzülüp* **dertlenen** *bir baba oluveriyordu*" W-KA16B3A-0636-747

"*be sorry-CONJ* **get worry-PART**"

(He was turning out to be a father who was sorry for his children and got worried)

Dative case marker –*(y)A* is also found among the grammatical colligates of the verb *dertlen-*. In dative case marked instances it is not possible to see a "showing sympathy" meaning. Contrary to this, the dominant meaning is to underline the cause of sadness. In other words, in dertlen-instances there is a "due to/ because of" meaning rather than a "for/ for the sake of" meaning. In parallel to this idea, dative case marker is attached to the words like *hastalık* "illness" *durum* "situation" etc. as in 11 and 12 below;

11) "*Sessizliğe bürünmem kayınpederimin hastalığına **dertlenmeme** yoruldu*" W-KA16B2A-0056-1602

"*illness-POSS-DAT* **get worry-VN-1 st SG-DAT**"

(My silence was considered to be due to my worries about my father in law's illness)

12) "*Çıkan tam gün yasasına **dertleniyordun***" W-JA16B4A-0347-572

"*law-POSS-DAT* **get worry-IMPF-PAST-COP-2 nd SG**"

(You were getting worried due to the full day law)

The least frequent colligation of *dertlen-* was found to be the reflexive pronoun *kendi* (n=2) which forms a phraseology "*kendi kendine dertlen-* (on her/his own)" underlining a sadness which is highly internal or experienced in a very personal manner rather than showing/presenting to others. The numerical difference between the instrumental case suffix –*(y)lA* and *kendi* implies a very basic semantic notion of the verb in that the verb is preferred to express a sadness which is directly related to the negative situations of others rather than a very personal sadness.

13) "*Ağacın altında oturmuş kendi kendine **dertleniyordu***" W-TH42C4A-0816-1643

"*self self-3rd SG-POSS-DAT* **get worry-IMPF-PAST-3 rd SG**"

(He was sitting under a tree and getting worried by himself)

4.1.3. Collocational Patterns of Dertlen-

Hunston (2002) suggests that a word can often be defined in terms of the words that accompany it and Aksan et al (2008) state that ambiguous words or near-synonymous words can be disambiguated thanks to the accompanying words. In this vein, collocations of *dertlen-* were found out and categorized regarding their semantic domains and this categorization process was formed by the cognitive appraisal patterns (Scherer, 2001). Table 2 below illustrates the collocational behavior of dertlen- as a sadness verb and assigned categories are directly related with its cognitive realization.

Table 2. *Collocational Behaviour of Dertlen- (get worried) on the Basis of Its Event Schema and Semantic Domains*

part of the schema of dertlen-	Pre-Sadness Situation	Triggers by Domain	Post-Sadness Actions or Feelings	Others
Semantic domain	Negative possibility Anxiety Thoughtfulness Lack or deficiency Fellowship	Cognitive	Take action Give effort Physical/mental distress Rebellion insistence	Altruism Positive arguments Consolation

As it can be seen in the table above, collocations of the verb dertlen- were categorized into four main titles regarding the structure of emotion. According to this, some of the collocates were considered to be about the pre-sadness situation which includes the mood of the experiencer or the causes of sadness. Second category is named as the triggers' domain referring to the types of triggers in terms of being cognitive, auditory, visual etc. Third category was dedicated to the actions or behaviors that are performed by the experiencer after the sadness emotion is realized. Finally, the category called "others" refer to collocates that cannot be discussed within these categories but contribute to the meaning of the verb.

The sub-section of the table presented above delineates the semantic domains associated with the collocations within each respective category. According to this, in pre-sadness category one can find collocations which are directly related to a negative possibility, anxiety, thoughtfulness, lack or deficiency and fellowship labels as in the examples below;

14) "*Ya Ezel beni kovarsa diye*" **dertlenip durdu**." W-WI45F1D-4817-1690

"**get worry-CV keep-PAST-3 rd SG**"

(He kept getting worried by thinking what if Ezel fires me.)

In 14 above, the experiencer gets worried for a negative possibility and this negative scenario can also be associated with the anxiety label. Conditional case marked and passive verb *kovul-* "being fired" together with the adverbial *ya…ise diye* "what if" collocates with the verb *dertlen-* and highlights a negative future scenario together with anxiety. However, as discussed previously, dertlen- refers to past/present time negativities rather than future time-oriented negativities.

Another semantic label for the collocates of *dertlen-* is named as "thoughtfulness" which refers to a situation when the experiencer either questions some issues or evaluates probable conclusions with a negative tendency. In other words, the future expectations may also include

some positive possibilities but the experiencer tends to show a negative perspective See 15 and 16-below.

15) "*Ne olacak bunca servet şimdi, diyerek **dertleniyorduk***" W-CI22C3A-0678-902

"*say-CV* **get worry-IMPF-PAST COP-1 st SG**"

(We were getting worried by saying what would happen to such a big fortune)

16) "*İzin konusunda sorun çıkaracağını düşünerek **dertlendi***" W-TA16B2A-1188-949

"*think-CV* **get worry-PAST-3 rd SG**"

(He got worried thinking that he was going to create a problem for the permission case)

The verb *de-* "say" collocates with the verb *dertlen-* with a meaning of *düşün-* "think" implying the fact that the speaker thinks/questions any possible scenarios that may be positive or negative and gets worried due to this thoughtful manner.

"Lack or deficiency" is another domain for the collocates of dertlen-. Sadness is usually associated with the permanent loss of something (Izard, 1977; Harris, 1991; Wierzbicka, 1999). In parallel to this, within the framework of pre-emotion context one can find examples related to the deficiency of something. In other words, the experiencer feels incomplete as s/he does not have a material/item etc. as in 18 below;

17) "*Kiraz, hâlâ böyle bir kütüphane edinememiş olduğunu düşünerek içten içe **dertlendi***" W-DA16B2A-0888-943

"*library-NOM have-PSB-NEG-IMPF think-CV* **get worry-PAST-3 rd SG**"

(Kiraz got worried thinking that she had not had a library like this)

The last semantic category for pre-sadness situation is called "fellowship" which refers to get worried for others to show sympathy. In other words, the experiencer feels sad for others and examples in this category can be considered in parallel to the phraseology "*derdiyle dertlen-*" as they are related to the "showing sympathy" function which lead the experiencer to "altruism" Fellowship category is characterized with *için* "for" postposition as in 18 and 19;

18) "*Çok üzülürdüm onun için çok **dertlenirdim***" W-JH24D1B-2295-872 "*he/she-POSS for* **get worry-AOR-PAST-1 st SG**"

(I used to be sorry for him, get worried a lot.)

19) "*Saçları toprağa dağılmış kız için **dertleneceğiz***" W-PE39C0A-0249-1699

"*girl-NOM for* **get worry-FUT-1 st PL**"

(We will get worried for the girl whose hair spread on the ground)

Regarding the collocational behavior of the verb dertlen- another domain is about the triggers of sadness. In accordance with the methodology outlined earlier, we posited several hypotheses concerning the lexical profile of the verb. Subsequently, we proceeded to validate and refine these hypotheses. For instance, our initial hypothesis was that triggers of sadness might include some auditory or visual items. However, when the collocations are scrutinized it was found that the triggers of sadness can only be discussed within the cognitive triggers label, and we revised our initial hypothesis accordingly. Collocations of sadness triggers are either cognitive verbs like *düşün-* "think" or nouns like *sorun* "problem", *dert* "trouble", *hastalık* "illness", *durum* "situation" etc. that can only be comprehended through cognitive processes see 20 and 21.

20) "*O Türkiye'nin karşılaştığı durumlarla **dertlenir**"* W-CE39E1B-3022-1324 "*situation-PL-INST **get worried-AOR-3 rd sg**"*

(He gets worried with the situations that Turkey encounters)

21) "*İzin konusunda sorun çıkaracağını düşünerek **dertlendi**"* W-TA16B2A-1188-949

"problem-NOM think-CV **get worry-PAST-3 rd SG**"

(She got worried by thinking he might create a problem for permission case.)

Considering the cognitive appraisal patterns of an emotion, we focused on the expressions in the +N position. By doing this, we aimed to see what kind of actions or states come out after the individual appraises particular events or situations to feel sad. In other words, we assumed that lexical items on the right side of our node word *dertlen-* may yield some relevant clues about the post-emotion behavior or about the attitudes of the experiencer. Çetinkaya (2006) states that "*dert*" concept is related with the bad, unwanted concepts/situations and their negative effects on the emoter which contradicts with our findings in this category. As seen in Table 2 above, semantic labels of this category are called as Take action, Give effort, insistence, rebellion and physical or mental distress. According to this classification, the experiencer may take an action when s/he gets worried for some reason. In other words, s/he does something to cope with the sadness as in 22. or struggles for something as in 23 implying the category of "Give effort".

22) "*Onların dertleriyle **dertlenip**, hayatlarına ortak olmak için kapılarını çalmıştık.*" W-UE39C1A-1032-1698

"**get worry-CV**, *life-3rd PL-POSS-DAT partner-NOM become as door-3rd PL-POSS-ACC knock-IMPF-1st SG*"

(We have knocked their doors in order to get worried with their troubles and share their lives.)

23) *"Ahir zamanın büyük çilekeşleri ise bütün insanlığın dertleriyle **dertlenecek,** onlara çözüm bulmaya gayret edeceklerdir."* W-RD37C2A-0811-892

"**get worry-FUT-3 rd PL** *they-DAT solution-NOM find-VN-DAT effort-NOM do-FUT-3 rdPL*"

(The stoics of the doomsday will get worried with the troubles of the humanity and try to find solutions for them)

Apart from these, it is possible to find examples where the experiencer keeps worrying implying the category of insistence which is characterized with "*dertlenip dur-*" phraseology as in 24 and physical/mental distress in 25.

24) *"Bak "İyi puan alamadım" diye **dertlenip** duruyor"* W-WI45F1D-4700-1691 "**get worry-CV** *keep-PROG-3 rd SG*"

(She has kept worrying by stating that "Look, I could not get a good grade ")

25) *"Çocuğundan ayrı yaşadı diye çok **dertlendi,** şeker hastası oldu"* W-JA14B1A-1622-948

"**get worry-PAST-3rd SG**, *diabetic become-PAST-3rd SG*"

(She got worried too much as she was far apart from her child and became a diabetic)

Implying a reaction to a sadness scenario, *Rebellion* is another category in post-emotion context. 26 gives a clue about the uncontrollable nature of sadness (Scherer, 2001) in a scenario expressed with the verb dertlen-.

26) *"Sevdalanır, **dertlenir,** Tanrı'yı karşısına alır, ona sitem eder"* W-SD36E1B-2843-1326

"**get worry-AOR**, god-ACC opposite-DAT take-AOR, he-DAT reproach-NOMcdo-AOR"

(He falls in love, gets worried, takes the God opposite to him and reproaches.)

Other behavioral patterns that contribute to the semantic schema of *dertlen-* include the labels called Positive arguments, Consolation and Altruism. Examples for each category are presented respectively in 27, 28, 29 and 30. It should be noted that consolation function examples are consistent with those where the verb colligates with negative imperative suffix -mA. See 28. It should also be noted that positive arguments may also follow this negative imperative form and in such cases the function of the structure (*dertlenme/dertlenmeyin*) is not only giving solace to the interlocutor but also giving some advice as in 30.

27) "*Ağlayacağım, **dertleneceğim**, daralacağım ama savaşmış olacağım*" W-TI42E1B-2942-568

"**get worry-FUT-1st SG**, *gasp-FUT-1st SG but fight-EV/PF become-FUT-1st SG*"

(I will cry, get worried, gasp but I will be the one who has fought.)

28) "*İlgili haberlerde anlatılanlar size uymuyorsa **dertlenmeyin**.*" W-RE36E1B-3293- 1682

"**get worry-NEG-IMP-2 nd PL**"

(If those told in the news are not about you, do not get worried.)

29) "*Ela konusunda bu kadar **dertlenmeyin**. Onunla dost olmaya özen gösterin*" W-TA16B2A-1188-1683

"**get worry-NEG-IMP-2 nd PL** *she-INST friend-NOM become-DAT attention-NOM show-IMP-2nd PL*"

(Do not get worried for Ela that much. Try to be an ally with her.)

In 30 below, the experiencer gets worried for someone else in such a way that s/he does not feel her/his own misery which supports what we call 'altruism'. Brown (2020) states that while empathy is the ability to sense or comprehend what others are going through, altruism is the moral practice of caring for the welfare of others.

30) "*Muhammed'in durumu ne olacak diye **dertlenip** ızdırap duymaktan, kendi acılarımı duymuyorum*" W-RD37C2A-0811-1687

"**get worry-CV**, *self-pain-PL-1st SG-POSS-ACC hear-NEG-PROG-1st SG*"

(I don't feel my own pain as I am getting worried and suffering by considering what will be Muhammed's position)
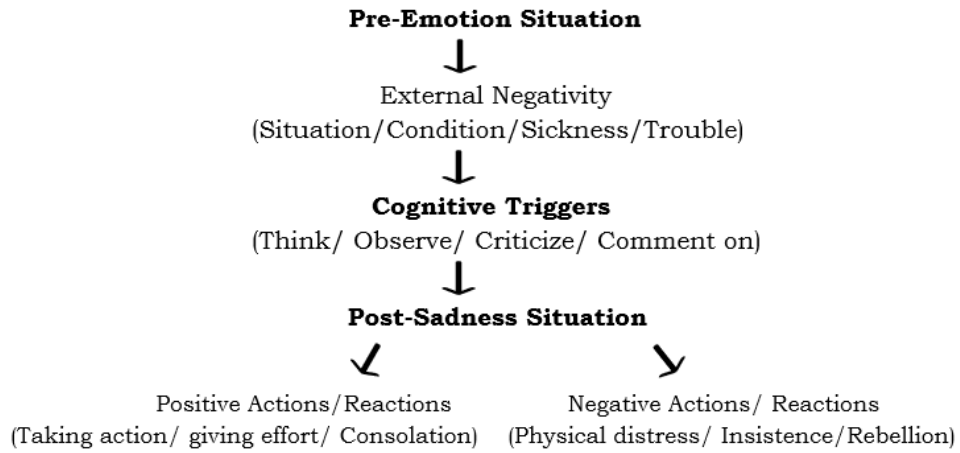
4.1.4. Semantic Preferences of Dertlen-

Bednarek (2008) states that some lexical items predominantly co-occur with what can be called "negative" ("bad", "unpleasant") and "positive ("good", "pleasant")" collocates and/or linguistic expressions that belong to certain semantic fields. The former type of collocates are called as POS/NEG collocates while the latter ones are called as semantic (SEM) collocates. Semantic preference is a cover term which describes these two types of collocates. Aksan et al (2008) state that semantic preference is the use of a word with a group of words that are close in meaning. In this vein, to decide the semantic preference, we identified particular semantic

labels or sub-sets where the node verb co-selects some expressions. Depending on this, it can be argued that sadness verb *dertlen-* has its own semantic frame which can be considered as a collection of linguistic expressions that form its cognitive and behavioral features of an emotion and its typical pragmatic motives in terms of linguistic purposes.

Regarding the classification of collocations discussed previously, one can notice that Dertlen- (get worried) selects some words/expressions from 3 main semantic labels which are Pre-Emotion, Triggers and Post-Emotion situation. These three semantic labels dictate particular lexico-grammatical associations to the node verb. Considering this lexical environment, Figure 1 below illustrates the semantic preferences of the verb;

Figure 1. The Event Schema of Dertlen- and Semantic Domains Dictated by the Schema by its lexico-grammatical assosiations

Pre-Emotion Situation
↓
External Negativity
(Situation/Condition/Sickness/Trouble)
↓
Cognitive Triggers
(Think/ Observe/ Criticize/ Comment on)
↓
Post-Sadness Situation
↙ ↘
Positive Actions/Reactions   Negative Actions/ Reactions
(Taking action/ giving effort/ Consolation)   (Physical distress/ Insistence/Rebellion)

When the collocations about pre-emotion context are scrutinized, one can claim that they usually have negative representations like *durum* "situation", *hal* "condition", *hastalık* "illness", *sorun* "problem" or *dert* "trouble". It should be underlined that these negativities are not about the speaker herself/himself but someone else. For this reason, the employed semantic label is called as external negativity in order to refer to the negative conditions of others rather than the speaker/experiencer.

Regarding triggers, it is notable that sadness is predominantly triggered by cognitive processes. The experiencer engages in thoughts or considerations regarding negativity, which can lead to feelings of anxiety, thus serving as stimuli for sadness. These cognitive processes primarily concern past or present negative experiences, as opposed to future-oriented possibilities.The actions resulting from cognitive triggers leading to worry are discussed in the

post-emotion situation. Collocations in this context can be categorized as positive or negative. This finding is intriguing, suggesting a mix of positive reactions despite underlying negative causes, indicating efforts to overcome sadness and console others. These mixed collocations may imply an overall positive tone.

In the context of cognitive appraisal patterns of sadness, taking action can be seen as coping potential (Scherer, 2001). This means that in situations requiring action, the body prepares to exert effort, while in other situations, it may relax, enjoy, or withdraw silently. Sadness is associated with high levels of effort, as individuals try to improve their situation, requiring effort.

On the other hand, an experiencer may experience physical or mental distress, insist on their sadness, or react negatively, such as rebelling or reproaching. These collocations are considered negative. According to Smith and Ellsworth (1985), sadness is characterized by extreme appraisals of situational control, indicating a belief that the situation is controlled by external factors and cannot be changed. Our linguistic evidence aligns with their psychological findings.

4.1.5. Semantic Prosody of Dertlen-

Bednarek (2008) notes that observing semantic preference is relatively objective, while analyzing semantic prosody is more subjective. Sinclair (2004) describes semantic prosody as something akin to the "function" of a word, showing how the rest of the word is to be interpreted. Bednarek (2008) uses "POS/NEG connotations" for semantic prosody, while Çalışkan (2014) suggests that it is a feature of a word's meaning acquired through collocation, often negative but sometimes positive. The Turkish verb *dertlen-* (get worried) likely has a negative prosody, as it relates to emotions evoked by negative triggers and yields negative results. For example, *dertlen-* is often collocated with words like *dert* "trouble," *üzüntü* "sorrow," *hastalık* "illness," *acı* "pain," and *sorun* "problem," indicating its association with negative emotions or situations, as supported by our corpus analysis.

However, considering the pragmatic function of *dertlen-*, it may not be accurate to conclude that it has a purely negative prosody. Through corpus analysis, it is evident that *dertlen-* also collocates with words that may not be inherently negative, such as *durum* "situation" or *hal* "condition." Additionally, the verb is used in contexts denoting positive states, especially in post-emotion tendencies, such as *gayret et-* "to make an effort," *dua et-* "to pray," or *mutlu ol-* "to be happy." In a typical scenario of sadness, triggered by something negative, bad, or unpleasant happening, has happened, or will happen, the experiencer becomes sad, leading to acceptance or helplessness (Wierzbicka, 1999). However, in the case of *dertlen-*, linguistic evidence suggests

that the experiencer takes action to overcome negativity, as seen in the specific phrase *derdiyle dertlen-* which indicates "altruism" as a positive behavioral state and becomes a prominent pragmatic function of the verb. Considering these factors, it can be suggested that the verb has a neutral prosody.

When considering the pre-emotion context, speakers often express worry for others' negative situations or illnesses, becoming sad due to these issues, aligning with the reflexive nature of the verb. This perspective, focused on others, is termed "fellowship" in the pre-emotion context. However, we argue that this other-oriented aspect of the word can be viewed as altruism in the post-emotion context, manifesting as a behavioral pattern.

Düzgüner (2019) discusses altruism and self-sacrifice, highlighting voluntariness and personal preference in altruistic acts. Stocks and Lishner (2018) discuss empathy and altruism, defining empathy as understanding and feeling what another person feels, while altruism is described as a motivational state aimed at protecting or promoting the welfare of others. Batson et al. (1991) test the empathic-joy hypothesis and the empathy-altruism hypothesis, suggesting that empathic joy is egoistic, where the relief of the victim's need is instrumental to feeling joy. In contrast, in the empathy-altruism hypothesis, individuals feel happiness when they see others' needs relieved, with this happiness being a consequence, not the goal. Altruism, therefore, can be seen as self-sacrificing compared to empathy.

As previously discussed, the most common use of the verb is *derdiyle dertlen-* (get worried with the troubles of someone) (n=15). Accordingly, experiencers demonstrate a strong willingness to share their troubles with their interlocutors, rather than merely implying understanding of their feelings. Altruism is associated with actions, while empathy relates to cognitive and affective aspects. Thus, feeling someone else's sadness becomes a behavioral pattern in examples of *dertlen-*, indicating a positive attitude and creating a fundamental prosodic characteristic of the verb. Moreover, the verb is used to console others in certain contexts, suggesting a positive prosody. In these instances, the verb often takes the form of a negative imperative (e.g., *dertlenme* or *dertlenmeyin*), accompanied by positive arguments. These arguments implicitly convey that there is no need for concern, emphasizing the positive nature of the verb. However, such examples are not very common in our corpus. As a specific example see 31;

31) "*Ey gamlar çeken gönül. **Dertlenme,** halin düzene girer*" W-UI42E1B-2943-182

"**get worried-IMP-NEG-2nd SG**, *condition-POSS-2nd sg regularity-DAT enter-AOR*"

(Oh my suffering heart. Don't get worried, your conditions get better soon)

In contexts where the experiencer feels sadness due to certain cognitive stimuli, the verb's semantic prosody is negative. When sadness is triggered by "something unfavorable occurring," the prosody is negative, indicating a valid reason for the experiencer's sadness. It is important to note that in such cases, the victim or the one suffering from negativity is usually someone else, not the speaker. This finding suggests that this verb is other-oriented, emphasizing an altruistic manner.

5. CONCLUSION

This corpus-driven study analysed the Turkish sadness verb *dertlen-* using TNC data and Stubbs's model of extended lexical units (2005). It examined the verb's linguistic features in relation to the cognitive appraisal patterns of sadness (Scherer, 2001), referencing emotion literature to link linguistic evidence with cognitive, behavioural, psychological, or physiological traits of the related emotion. According to Scherer (2001), emotions result from cognitive appraisals, with positive emotions linked to perceived benefits and negative emotions, like sadness, linked to perceived harms. Smith and Lazarus (1993) suggest that the core theme for sadness is irrevocable loss and helplessness, stemming from appraisals of low coping potential and unfavourable future expectations.

In analyzing TNC data for *dertlen-*, we observed that the sadness-triggering problems or negativity mostly concern others rather than the experiencers themselves. This external negativity sheds light on the verb's lexical profile, with expressions like *durum* "condition," *hal* "situation," *dert* "trouble," and *sorun* "problem" being collocated. This other-related sadness is encapsulated in the phrase *derdiyle dertlen-* (get worried with the troubles of someone), indicating altruistic behaviour, which is in line with Turkish culture.

The verb *dertlen-* also occurs due to cognitive stimuli, where the experiencer thinks, criticizes, observes, or comments on negativities, leading to sadness. Collocations include verbs related to cognition like *düşün-* "think" and lexical items like *hastalık* "illness," *hal* "situation," and *sorun* "problem," reflecting negative future expectations through cognitive behavior.

In examining post-sadness behaviours, we found actions and behaviours to be both positive and negative, suggesting a neutral prosody for the verb. Despite sadness being a negative emotion, actions like taking action and giving effort to cope with sadness imply an eagerness to overcome negativity, suggesting a neutral prosody for the verb. The phrase *derdiyle dertlen-* and *dertlenip dur-* contribute to this neutral prosody, with the verb's prosodic value depending on the positivity or negativity of the actions following it. The verb *dertlen-*

also indicates a protracted emotional state, evident in its collocations and the phrase *dertlenip dur-* (remain worried). This suggests that the experiencer sustains feelings of sadness over time, possibly exacerbating this emotional state, leading to physical distress or illness. Overall, this study highlights the unique semantic and pragmatic characteristics of the Turkish sadness verb *dertlen-*, emphasizing the value of integrating corpus methodologies with cognition and emotion literature. Such methodologies provide empirical evidence for nuances in meaning, offering potential for uncovering significant distinctions among synonymous words, particularly in the realm of sadness verbs.

However, this study has certain limitations. First, it focuses exclusively on the verb 'dertlen-' and does not consider other similar verbs expressing sadness, which may limit the generalizability of the findings to all expressions of sadness. Additionally, the analysis is based solely on the Turkish National Corpus, and the inherent limitations of this corpus should be acknowledged.

On the other hand, future research could expand on this study by including other verbs related to sadness to provide a more comprehensive analysis as well as other emotion words such as anger, disgust, fear etc. Comparative studies on the use of these words in different linguistic and cultural contexts could contribute to a better understanding of cross-cultural expressions of emotions.

ETHICAL DECLARATION

Ethical approval is not required for this study.

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