

A CORPUS-BASED COMPARATIVE STUDY OF *ANYWAY* in ENGLISH and  
*HER/NEYSE* in TURKISH

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Approval of the Graduate School of Social Sciences

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## ABSTRACT

### A CORPUS-BASED COMPARATIVE STUDY OF *ANYWAY* in ENGLISH and *HER/NEYSE* in TURKISH

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M.A., in English Language Teaching

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This thesis is primarily concerned with the differences and similarities between *anyway* and *her/neyse*. Moreover, this thesis aims to compare these two seemingly synonym words, *anyway* and *her/neyse*, in terms of their frequency, position, specific functions and collocations in fiction works in three different corpora; TNC, BNC and COCA. Both *anyway* and *her/neyse* have discourse marker uses and adverbial uses. Some of the functions defined are common for both of the markers while some of them are distinctive functions for each word. There are also some differences between *anyway* and *her/neyse* in terms of their frequency, positions and collocations. *Anyway* is more likely to occur in the final position while *her/neyse* mostly occurs in the initial position. In addition, depending on the words they are commonly used with, the core meaning of *anyway* and *her/neyse* might change.

Keywords: Discourse markers, Adverbial Uses, Anyway, Her/neyse, Corpus Analysis

## ÖZ

### İNGİLİZCEDEKİ *ANYWAY* ve TÜRKÇEDEKİ *HER/NEYSE* ÜZERİNE DERLEM TEMELLİ KARŞILAŞTIRMALI BİR ÇALIŞMA

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Bu çalışma üç farklı derlemdeki kurgu metni örneklerinde bulunan *anyway* ve *her/neyse* kelimelerinin işlevlerini karşılaştırmayı amaçlamaktadır. Aynı zamanda, görünürde eşanlamlı olan bu iki kelimeyi bütün derlemdeki kullanım sıklıkları, cümlelerdeki konumları, söylemdeki işlevleri ve birlikte kullanıldıkları kelimeler açısından karşılaştırmayı hedeflemektedir. Her iki sözcüğün de hem söylem belirleyicisi hem de zarf olarak kullanıldıkları görülmüştür. Tanımlanan bazı işlevler *her/neyse* ve *anyway*'in ortak işlevleri iken, her iki sözcüğün farklı işlevlerinin de olduğu görülmüştür. Kullanım sıklıkları, konumları ve birlikte kullanıldıkları kelimeler açısından da *anyway* ve *her/neyse* arasında bazı önemli farklılıklar bulunmaktadır. *Anyways* genellikle cümle sonunda kullanılırken, *her/neyse* genellikle cümle başında kullanılmaktadır. Bunun yanı sıra, birlikte kullanıldıkları bazı kelimelere bağlı olarak, *anyways* ve *her/neyse*'nin temel anlamları da değişebilmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Söylem Belirleyicileri, Zarf İşlevi, *Anyways*, *Her/neyse*, Derlem Çalışması

In Loving Memory of My Father

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## CHAPTER I

### 1.0 INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 Background of the study

Corpus linguistics has been one of the most exciting and useful methods in linguistics since the 1950s. As Hunston (2002) asserts, corpus studies can help us formulate theories of language and describe its different features. He further argues that since a corpus is a representative of natural language, the findings of corpus studies can be applied in real life situations. Recently, corpus analysis has been used as a dominant method to study linguistics especially in the study of discourse markers due to its expediency.

As is widely accepted, discourse markers play an essential role in the organization of discourse. In the last decades, there has been a growing interest in discourse markers. Fraser (1999) describes discourse markers as:

a class of lexical expressions drawn primarily from a class of conjunctions, adverbs and prepositional phrases. With certain exceptions they signal a relationship between the interpretations of the segment they introduce, S2, and the prior segment, S1. (p. 931)

Discourse markers have been studied extensively in the last decades. Some of the important researchers such as Schiffrin (1987) and Aijmer (2002) have already used corpora to study discourse markers. Although there is agreement that discourse markers help in the organization of the discourse, a consensus has not been reached on their specific functions in discourse.

## **1.2 Purposes of the Study**

This study aims to compare the functions of *her/neyse* and *anyway* in fiction examples in the Turkish National Corpus, British National Corpus and Corpus of Contemporary American English. This comparative study aims to explain if the stereotypical notion of *anyway* and *her/neyse* have similar uses in both languages. It also aims to find out the similarities and the differences between these two seemingly equivalent words, *anyway* and *her/neyse*, in terms of their frequency in overall corpora, their positions in utterances, their functions in discourse and their co-occurrences with other words. A comparison analysis between *her neyse* and *neyse* regarding their frequency for each function is also carried out in this study.

## **1.3 Significance of the Study**

In previous literature, there have been few comparative linguistic studies using corpora. Although recently there has been a growing interest in discourse markers and corpus linguistics, particles and corpus studies that rely on large-scale corpora have largely been ignored in Turkish. Therefore, by following a comparative approach, this study aims to contribute to Turkish corpus linguistics and comparative linguistics. Although there have been several studies on *anyway* (see Owen, 1985; Altenberg, 1986; Ferrara, 1997; Lenk, 1998; Takahara, 1998; Gonzalez, 2004; Coll, 2009; Gürbüz, 2010), there has not been any study focusing specifically on the use of *her/neyse* in Turkish. Therefore, this study will be the first to focus on *her/neyse* in Turkish. Moreover, there have been various studies on discourse markers based on corpora so far, but the number of comparative studies especially between Turkish and English is relatively small. Therefore, this study will be a contribution to both comparative linguistics and corpus linguistics.

## **1.4 Research Questions**

This study aims to answer the 4 main questions:

1. What is the difference between *anyway* and *her/neyse* in terms of the frequency of occurrence in the data?
  - a. What is the total number of *anyway* in total number of words in BNC and COCA?
  - b. What is the total number of *her/neyse* in total number of words in TNC?
  
2. What is the difference between *anyway* and *her/neyse* in terms of their position in the utterance?
  - a. What is the frequency of initial, medial, final and stand-alone position of *anyway* in BNC and COCA?
  - b. What is the frequency of initial, medial, final and stand-alone position of *her/neyse* in TNC?
  
3. What is the difference between *anyway* and *her/neyse* in terms of their functions in the utterances?
  - a. What kind of functions does *anyway* carry out in the utterances?
  - b. What kind of functions does *her/neyse* carry out in the utterances?
  
4. Are there any collocations in which *anyway* and *her/neyse* are usually used, in other words, are there any other words that *anyway* and *her/neyse* are usually used with?
  - a. Which lexical items tend to co-occur with *anyway*?
  - b. Which lexical items tend to co-occur with *her/neyse*?

### **1.5 Limitations of the Study**

There are several limitations of the present study. This study aims to compare the uses of two specific discourse particles in two different languages using three different corpora. Therefore, within the scope of the study, it is only possible to examine two specific discourse particles. Moreover, this study focuses on only fiction examples in all the corpora. It does not examine occurrences in spoken language. This is due to Spoken Turkish Corpora being in its early days of

development and not having a very comprehensive published spoken language sub-corpus yet. Therefore, it will not be possible to compare the functions of *anyway* and *her/neyse* in spoken language. For this study, fiction examples in different corpora are used because *anyway* and *her/neyse* mostly occur in the narration of spoken language. Considering the data to be examined, although all of the corpora are rich regarding the number of words they contain, questions might arise as regards to how representative they are. However, as it is indicated in Lam (2008) no matter how large the corpus is, it is not possible to represent the language as a whole. Moreover, building on the results of this study, a larger-scale research based on both spoken and written language might be carried out later when Spoken Turkish Corpora (STC) is made available in full form.

## CHAPTER II

### 2.0 LITERATURE REVIEW

#### 2.1 Overview: Discourse Markers

Recently, there has been a growing interest in the issue of discourse markers and they have long been a controversial subject in linguistic research. Since the 1970s, there have been a lot of studies focusing on a variety of frameworks reflecting divergent research interests, methods and goals regarding discourse markers. As Schourup (1985) indicates, research on discourse markers has expanded throughout the 1980s and 1990s. It is obvious that these expressions play crucial roles not only in pragmatic and discourse analytic research but also in studies of language acquisition and language pedagogy.

Although researchers widely agree that such expressions play a variety of important roles in utterance interpretation, there is still little consensus about the definition and the functions of discourse markers. The terms used to refer to such expressions are controversial; there is not an agreed upon terminology. Fraser (1999) points out that these expressions have been studied under different labels such as *discourse markers*, *discourse connectives*, *discourse operators*, *pragmatic connectives*, etc. Moreover, considering previous research, agreement about the members of the class has not been reached.

The following section reviews some of the major issues concerning discourse markers which are terminology, definition, characteristics and functions of discourse markers. Important findings on discourse markers which are quite relevant to the present study are also presented in this section.

## 2.2 Terms Referring to Discourse Markers

There have been numerous studies to determine the meaning and the function of the expressions under discussion. Previous research on discourse markers shows that there is not a universally accepted term to define these elements. There have been many terms that have been used to describe such expressions in studies on discourse markers so far. Among these terms are; *discourse markers* (Schiffrin, 1987), *discourse particles* (Schourup, 1985), *pragmatic markers* (Fraser, 1996), *discourse connectives* (Blakemore, 1987), *cue phrases* (Knott and Dale, 1994), *discourse operator* (Redeker, 1990), etc. Coll (2009) argues that the variety of the terms used to define the items under discussion might be regarded as an evidence for the different approaches studying these expressions and the different functions of these elements.

The term *discourse marker* used in this study is probably the most commonly used term in literature and it is followed by the term *discourse particle*. However, some of the previous research suggests that using the term *discourse particle* is problematic. Schourup (1999), for instance, clarifies that the term *particle* has traditionally been associated with syntactic classes. However, discourse markers are mostly regarded as a functional class. He further argues that *particle* is somewhat an inclusive term; that is, it includes expressions which are not regarded as *discourse markers*. These expressions include interjections such as *oh* and pause markers such as *uh*. Therefore, he deduces that the increasing use of the term *discourse marker* might be a result of its reference which is narrower and more precisely specifiable compared to the term *discourse particle*. However, as Lam (2008) points out, there are also quite many studies in which expressions such as *oh* and *uh* are regarded as *discourse markers*.

To sum up, although there are some tendencies for each term and research studies which deal with such expressions under the umbrella term *discourse marker* are quite common, there is no strong evidence that one term is more appropriate than the other.

### 2.3 Defining Discourse Markers

As is the case with the terminology, the definition of the discourse markers has also been controversial in literature. In previous studies concerning discourse markers, there have been different definitions for the term. However, there is still no consensus on a single definition for the term *discourse marker*.

Schiffrin (1987) defines discourse markers as "sequentially dependent elements which bracket units of talk" (p. 31). According to her model, by means of discourse markers, semantic and pragmatic coherence is achieved. In another study, Lenk (1998) defines discourse markers as "short lexical items, used with a pragmatic meaning on a metalingual level of discourse in order to signal for the hearer how the speaker intends the present contribution to be related to preceding and/or following parts of the discourse" (p. 52). As the definition implies, Lenk focuses on the functions of the discourse markers in organizing discourse. According to his definition, discourse markers are helpful for the hearer to decode the message encoded by the speaker. Another leading figure in this field, Fraser (1998) defines a discourse marker as "a lexical expression which signals the relation of either contrast (John is fat but Marry is thin), implication (John is here, so we can start the party), or elaboration (John went home. Furthermore, he took his toys) between the interpretation of S2 [S = segment] and the interpretation of S1" (p. 302). His definition is also similar to Lenk's definition of discourse markers; that is, they both agree that discourse markers aid the hearer for interpretation of the utterance produced by the speaker by means of showing different meaning relations such as contrast and elaboration. In accordance with his definition, in another study, Fraser (1999) further argues that discourse markers do not form a syntactic class but they can be considered as a pragmatic class.

In previous studies, many definitions for the term discourse marker have been used. However, any one of these definitions has always been disputable. Therefore, there has not been an agreed upon definition so far. As Lenk (1998) points out "not one

single definition of the term *discourse marker* remained undisputed or unaltered by other researchers for their purposes"(p. 37).

## **2.4 Characteristics of Discourse Markers**

This section reviews the basic characteristics of discourse markers that are agreed on to date, which include having (a) no or little propositional meaning, (b) orality, (c) optionality, (d) non-truth conditionality, (e) initiality and (f) multifunctionality.

### **2.4.1 No or Little Propositional Meaning**

Propositional meaning is mostly regarded as the meaning of a sentence. Most of the studies on discourse markers highlight that discourse markers do not affect the meaning of the sentence. In other words, if we leave out the discourse markers, there will be no meaning difference in the sentence. According to Fraser (1999), discourse markers do not contribute to the propositional content of the sentence but signal different types of messages. He suggests that discourse markers provide some clues for the hearer to interpret the message of the utterance. Fraser further argues that a discourse marker introduces a separate message with its propositional content. In accordance with Fraser's view, in another study, Liu (2009) points out that if the discourse marker is removed from the utterance, the semantic relationship between the elements they connect remains the same. Thus, he supports the view that discourse markers have no or little propositional meaning. As another supporter of the claim, Schourup (1998) also argues that discourse markers do not affect the propositional content of utterances in which they occur.

Although 'no or little propositional meaning' is regarded as one of the characteristics of the discourse markers, there are some other studies arguing that it is not a necessary criterion for an expression to be counted as a discourse marker. Erman (1987), for instance, affirms that discourse markers do not lack meaning, although their meaning is only partially present. As another counter argument, Schiffrin (1987) maintains that except for *oh* and *well*, all the markers she has described have

meaning and she suggests that each discourse marker has a 'core meaning'. Although previous studies have a variety of different ideas on this notion, whether discourse markers have any propositional meaning probably depends on the discourse marker itself and the context in which it is used. This study mostly agrees with the idea that discourse markers have a core meaning, and so do *anyway* and *her/neyse*.

### **2.4.2 Optionality**

Optionality of discourse markers argues that if we omit the discourse marker, the relationship between the utterances is still intelligible and predictable. Brinton (1996) believes that omitting the discourse markers renders the text neither ungrammatical nor unintelligible.

Although most of the researchers agree that such expressions might be left out without causing any syntactic problem, this does not mean that discourse markers are completely unnecessary. As previously mentioned, these markers are useful clues for the hearer to interpret the encoded message. According to Fraser (1998), if we leave out a discourse marker from a sentence, we will not have a powerful clue about the relationship between the current and prior utterance any more. In several other studies, discourse markers are regarded as 'clues' and 'guides' for the meaning of the sentence. As a result, although they are mostly regarded as being syntactically optional, discourse markers have a significant role in the interpretation of utterances.

### **2.4.3 Non-truth-conditionality**

Similar to having no or little propositional meaning, in most studies, discourse markers are regarded as contributing nothing to the truth-conditionality<sup>1</sup> of the

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<sup>1</sup> Truth conditionality is a theory based on the logical calculi that sentences (or propositions) are either true or false, but their truth or falsity is relative to the world – or a possible world – (Palmer, 1981:196)

utterance. In other words, the discourse markers do not affect the truth-conditions of the sentence in which they occur.

According to Schourup (1999), this characteristic of the discourse markers might be useful in differentiating these expressions from other words such as content words and adverbs. However, the issue of non-truth-conditionality has been disputable in previous research. For instance, Schourup (1999) argues that in some cases, the discourse marker *so* might be truth conditional. Moreover, as stated above, Schiffrin (1987) suggests that each discourse marker has a 'core meaning'; that is, they are not semantically empty. In this way, she suggests that discourse markers are truth-conditional.

#### **2.4.4 Initiality**

Previous research shows that discourse markers are mostly used at the beginning of the utterance. Even if they are not used in initial position, Schourup (1999) points out that discourse markers are at least possible in initial position. Initiality of the discourse markers might be related to their function to facilitate the interpretation of the utterance. If used in initial position, discourse markers may restrict any interpretation of the utterance before made and might give an idea about the message of the following sentence. In this way, it will be easier for the hearer to decode the message of the following sentence before it is uttered because they will form some ideas about the message of the following utterance when they hear the discourse marker.

Concerning the issue of initiality, Schourup (1999) also argues that the position of the discourse markers is "in relation to the central clause elements rather than to the position of the first word in an utterance" (p.233). However, as Lam (2008) argues deciding on the central clause of any utterance is usually problematic, especially in spoken language. Still, initiality is usually regarded as a syntactic property of discourse markers in many studies.

### **2.4.5 Orality**

In most studies, it is pointed out that discourse markers are usually used in spoken discourse. Schourup (1999), for instance, argues that some of the meanings of discourse particles are normally associated with familiarity with the addressee (e.g. *you know, I mean*), which is not a typical feature of writing. Discourse markers are mostly associated with informal language.

The prevalent use of discourse markers in spoken language does not mean that discourse markers are not used in writing. For instance, *moreover* is a commonly used discourse marker in solely written language. Lam (2008) further argues that instant messaging on computers and short message service on mobile phones, which might be regarded as examples of written language, also include discourse markers. As a result, it is clear that discourse markers are used both in spoken and written language. However, research on discourse markers mostly focus on spoken language. This might be the reason why most researchers believe that discourse markers are usually used in spoken language.

### **2.4.6 Multi-functionality**

Regarding the multifunctionality of discourse markers, Schiffrin (1987) argues that discourse markers have three different functions; ideational structure, action structure and exchange structure. Therefore, she suggests that discourse markers may simultaneously have roles within these structures.

Apart from the multiple pragmatic functions of the discourse markers, some studies point out that they have also multiple grammatical functions. For instance, Schourup (1999) indicates that discourse markers have different functions such as adverbs, coordinating and subordinating conjunctions, interjections and clauses. In accordance with Schourup, Lam (2008) also indicates that discourse particles are said to be categorically multi-functional because discourse particles also operate in other grammatical categories such as adverbs and conjunctions.

## **2.5 Major Approaches to Discourse Markers**

This section discusses major approaches to discourse markers; namely, relevance theory and coherence based accounts.

### **2.5.1 Relevance Theory**

One of the most influential theories considering discourse markers is Relevance Theory. The central claim of relevance theory is that, as a result of constant selection pressures, the human cognitive system has developed a variety of dedicated (innate or acquired) mental mechanisms or biases which tend to allocate attention to input with the greatest expected relevance, and process them in the most relevance-enhancing way (Wilson, 2009). Considering Grice's maxims of Quantity, Quality, Relation and Manner, Sperber and Wilson (2009) argue that only the maxim of relevance cannot be violated in order for a form of communication to take place. Therefore; they conclude that relevance is the maxim which is necessary for human interaction. According to relevance theory, in order to get the intended message of the communicator, the hearer needs to associate the message in the current utterance with the previously processed set of assumptions.

Sperber and Wilson (2004) propose two different types of communication; code model and inferential model of communication. Code model of communication implies that the speaker encodes a message into signal then the hearer decodes the intended message. With the inferential model of communication, Sperber and Wilson (2004) argue that the speaker provides evidence for his intended message and the hearer infers the message based on the evidence provided by the speaker.

The main tenet of relevance theory is to be precise and predictable enough so that the hearer does not have problems in decoding and inferring the intended message. Sperber and Wilson (2004) also discuss when the input is relevant. They point out that an input is relevant when it connects with the background information and when

its processing results in positive cognitive effects such as strengthening, revision or abandonment of available assumptions.

Wilson and Sperber (2004) also deliberate that the greater the positive cognitive effects achieved by processing the input, the greater the relevance of the input to the individual at that time. On the other hand, the greater the processing effort expended, the lower the relevance of the input to the individual at that time.

Regarding relevance theory, discourse markers are one of the facilitators which help the hearers interpret and get the intended message of the communicator by reducing their processing efforts. As Anderson (2000) points out, unlike content words which convey conceptual meaning, discourse markers convey procedural meaning which help the hearers interpret the intended message of the communicator by reducing the cognitive efforts.

Lam (2008) points out that relevance theory is one of the valid explanations for the usage of discourse markers, but relevance theory alone is not enough for explaining the usage of discourse markers. In one of his studies, Aijmer (2002) indicates that politeness, modification of the illocutionary force and the management of the speaker floor might be regarded as other reasons for the use of discourse markers. As a conclusion, it is necessary to consider other approaches for a comprehensive understanding of the discourse markers.

### **2.5.2 Coherence Based Accounts**

Halliday and Hasan (1976) point out that coherence is what makes the text semantically well-formed. According to coherence based accounts, discourse markers play a crucial role in the interpretation of the discourse.

Schourup (1999) affirms that the interpretation of a text depends on the identification of coherence relations between the units of that text. In accordance with this view, Schiffrin (1987), one of the leading figures of coherence based accounts, maintains

that discourse markers contribute to the coherence of the text by establishing coherence relationships between units of talk. She also argues that discourse markers should be regarded as linguistic devices linking adjacent units of talk to make the whole discourse coherent. This kind of coherence is known as *local coherence*. Halliday and Hasan (1976) also agree with Schiffrin that discourse markers are linguistic expressions. Fraser (1999), who is also one of the leading figures of coherence based accounts, maintains that discourse markers contribute to the coherence of the text by indicating coherence relationships between 'units of talk'. However, in contrast with Schiffrin's *local coherence*, Fraser (1999) argues that discourse markers might also provide *global coherence* in which a discourse marker can relate the segment it introduces with any other previous segment in discourse.

Coherence theorists also point out that the well-formedness should be achieved and this is done via discourse markers. On the contrary, relevance theory rejects well-formedness of the discourse. Relevance theorists argue that the important thing is not the articulated linguistic units, but thoughts and propositions.

Thus, in the coherence-based paradigm, discourse markers are regarded as helpful elements in achieving discourse coherence. Discourse markers might achieve this either by linking adjacent utterances or segments distantly related.

## **2.6 Multifunctionality of Discourse Markers: Textual & Interpersonal**

Probably the most agreed upon feature of discourse markers is their multifunctionality. Blakemore (1987) argues that discourse markers are defined in terms of their function in providing connections in discourse. According to many authors, discourse markers can function as cohesive devices and also they can achieve discourse coherence.

Schiffrin (1987) distinguishes between ideational structure, action structure and exchange structure. She suggests that discourse markers may have roles within each

of these structures. According to her argument, discourse marker *and* may coordinate ideas and continue a speaker's action.

The functions of discourse markers are usually grouped into 'textual' and 'interpersonal' functions. Halliday (1985) proposes that textual meaning is relevance to the context: to the preceding and the following text, and the context of situation. As for the textual functions of the discourse markers, they contribute to coherence and textuality in discourse. Schiffrin (1987) implies that the textual properties of discourse markers refer to the relation between sequential segments in discourse.

Concerning the global level, discourse markers signal relationships between larger segments of talk. Brinton (1996) suggests that global level coherence might be achieved by initiating or closing talk, marking boundaries in discourse, signaling new and old information and restricting the relevance of neighboring utterances. In his study, Lenk (1998) regards *anyway* as having the function of indicating the end of a topic within the context of conversation.

As for the local level, discourse markers link the adjacent units of talk. Lam (2008) implies that these adjacent units could be segments within a single utterance or adjacent utterances produced by different speakers. According to Aijmer (2002), *now* is regarded as showing the order of events in demonstrations such as the sequence in cooking.

Šinijaeva (2005) points out that discourse markers with an interpersonal function express attitudes, feelings and evaluations. They are usually hearer-oriented. According to Östman (1981), discourse markers serve both interactive and attitudinal purposes. Regarding the interactive purposes, discourse markers aid in achieving the smooth flow of communication. As Aijmer (2002) points out, discourse markers facilitate interactions by acting as turn-taking or floor-holding devices. Another interactive function of discourse markers, as proposed by Erman (2001) is that discourse markers such as *you know*, *I mean* can lengthen the processing phase when the speaker is searching for the right word or structure. However, in another study by

Šiniajeva (2005), it is implied that the expression *you know* is also used to assume shared information and *I mean* is used to clarify something. Erman (2001) further argues that discourse markers also secure comprehension. Speakers might use discourse markers such as *right* and *OK* to request confirmation. Šiniajeva (2005) also adds that the hearer may respond using discourse markers signaling comprehension (*OK*) or a change of knowledge status (*oh*), to ironize (*huh?*).

As mentioned above, other purposes served by discourse markers within the interpersonal function is attitudinal purposes. Lam (2008) suggests that this aspect of discourse markers is often examined within speech act theory and politeness theory. For instance, *well*, *oh* and *I think* might function as turn-taking devices. Moreover, *okay*, *mm* and *huh* might function as backchannels. As for the politeness aspect, Šiniajeva (2005) implies that *I'm afraid* might be used as a marker of politeness to soften the message of the utterance. In another study, Aijmer (2002) points out that discourse markers such as *just* and *sort of* are used as softeners to weaken the illocutionary force of the message. Within the politeness aspect, Smith and Jucker (1998) suggest that discourse markers might also function as face-saving devices such as *you see* and *you know* to enhance involvement and make the interaction less intimidating.

Apart from textual and interpersonal functions, Andersen (2001), Lyons (1982) and Šiniajeva (2005) propose that discourse markers also have a *subjective function*. Andersen (2001) argues that markers may be used not only to express how the speaker perceives the information encoded by a proposition but also how the speaker perceives the communicative situation and his/her conversational and social relation with the hearer. As another supporter of the view, Šiniajeva (2005) implies that neither interactional functions nor textual functions can be separated from subjectivity and adds that subjectivity is of high importance both for interactional and textual functions. As for *anyway* and *her/neyse*, although different functions are defined after the detailed analysis, it is supposed that both are mostly used for changing the topic and returning to the main issue.

## 2.7 Subclassification of Discourse Markers

### 2.7.1 Fraser's Subclassification of Discourse Markers

In his study, Fraser (1996) classifies discourse markers into four principal categories which are (a) topic markers, (b) contrastive markers, (c) elaborative markers and (d) inferential markers. In this section, each group will be discussed individually.

#### 2.7.1.1 Topic Markers

According to Fraser, topic markers include *back to my original point, before I forget, by the way, incidentally, just to update you*, etc. He claims that these discourse markers signal that utterance following is a departure from the current topic. He provides the following examples to illustrate some of these topic markers.

(1) a. I don't think we can go tomorrow. It's David's birthday. *Incidentally*, when is your birthday.

(2) b. *Speaking of Marsha*, where is she these days? (Fraser, 1996, p. 187)

As stated in Schourup (1999), Fraser's 'topic marker' group is quite similar to what Lenk calls 'globally oriented' discourse markers. Lenk (1998) argues that discourse markers such as *actually* and *incidentally* might perform topical actions such as closing digressions, returning to prior topic, changing topics, introducing a new topic and inserting a subjective aside. In another study, Bell (1998) identifies *anyway* as a dismissive discourse marker. Both researchers, Fraser and Lenk, argue that in this group, discourse markers have global functions.

#### 2.7.1.2 Contrastive Markers

Fraser points out that contrastive markers signal that following utterance is either a denial or a contrast of the preceding utterance. As for the members of this group, he suggests that discourse markers such as *but, instead, however, conversely, in*

*comparison* are examples of contrastive markers. Some of his examples of contrastive markers are given below:

(3) a. A: We can go now, children. B. *But* we haven't finished our game yet.

(4) b. John won't go to Poughkeepsie. *Instead*, he will stay in New York.

(5) c. Jane is here. *However*, she isn't going to stay (Fraser, 1996, p. 187)

As mentioned in Schourup (1999), Halliday and Hasan (1976) use the term *adversative* to refer to this kind of discourse markers. In both groups, discourse markers signal a contrast to the previous utterance.

### 2.7.1.3 Elaborative Markers

As for the elaborative markers, Fraser argues that these markers signal an adjustment or refinement of the preceding discourse. He suggests that *above all*, *also*, *alternatively*, *besides*, *better* etc. are some of the examples of this group. He also provides some examples of elaborative markers in context. Two of them are given below:

(6) a. Take your raincoat with you. *But above all*, take gloves.

(7) b. I think you should cool off a little. *In other words*, sit down and wait a little bit.

(8) c. He did it. *What is more*, he enjoyed doing it. (Fraser, 1996, p. 188)

As stated in Schourup (1999), for the same group of discourse markers, Halliday and Hasan (1976) use the term *additive*. Conjunctions such as *by the way*, *incidentally* are included in this group.

### 2.7.1.4 Inferential Markers

Finally, Fraser indicates that inferential markers signal a conclusion of the preceding discourse. Some of the examples of inferential markers are *accordingly*, *after all*, *as*

*a consequence, as a result* etc. Fraser also provides some examples of inferential markers used in discourse. Two of them are given below:

(9) a. Mary went home. *After all*, she was sick.

(10) b. A: Marsha is away for the weekend. B: *So*, she won't be available Saturday.

As mentioned in Schourup (1999), Halliday and Hasan (1976) use the term *causal* to refer to a similar but broader category signaling relations of result, reason and purpose.

## **2.8 Discourse and Discourse Analysis**

Because of the fact that this thesis is corpus based and mainly based on the analysis of usages of *anyway* and *her/neyse* in discourse, this section briefly reviews the basic approaches to discourse and discourse analysis.

### **2.8.1 What is Discourse?**

The term *discourse* has been used in different disciplines with different meanings so far. Sociologists and philosophers have used the term to refer to conversations and their underlying meanings by a group of people having common ideas. Sunderland (2004) regards discourse as "ways of seeing the world, often with reference to relations of domination and power" (p. 6). The philosopher, Foucault (1972) views discourse as "practices that systematically form the object of which they speak" (p. 49).

In linguistics, the most widely used definitions for the term *discourse* are "language above the sentence or above the clause" and "language in use". Schiffrin (1994) suggests that these two definitions correspond to two important tendencies in twentieth-century linguistics; *formalism* or *structuralism* and *functionalism*. Formalism or structuralism refers to abstract form and structure of language whereas

functionalism refers to what language is used to do. However, Schiffrin (1994) further argues that this is not an absolute distinction and using this as an absolute distinction would be an oversimplification. Discourse analysis is not purely formal or functional; conversely formalism and functionalism are connected in discourse. When analyzing discourse, it would be difficult to leave out the structure, namely the grammar of the discourse. It is also the case with the function of the discourse. If we leave out the pragmatics or the functions, the analysis of the discourse would not make much sense. Therefore, both formalism and functionalism are essential elements in discourse analysis.

### **2.8.2 What is Discourse Analysis?**

Stubbs (1983) defines discourse analysis as "the linguistic analysis of naturally occurring connected speech or written discourse" (p. 1). He further argues that discourse analysis aims to study the organization of language above the sentence. In general, most of the studies on discourse analysis define the term as a range of research approaches focusing on the use of language.

Discourse analysts investigate the use of language in context. They explore matters such as turn-taking in telephone conversations, the language of humor, dialogue in chat rooms, the use of linguistic politeness, etc. Discourse analysis has been used to understand a wide range of texts including natural speech, professional documentation, political rhetoric, interview or focus group material, internet communication, journals and broadcast media.

Most studies divide discourse analysis into two groups: spoken and written discourse analysis. Spoken discourse analysis includes the study of conversations, dialogues, spoken monologues, etc. Written discourse analysis includes the study of written texts such as essay, news, political speeches etc.

## **2.9 Corpus Linguistics**

### **2.9.1 What is a *Corpus*?**

A *corpus* (plural: *corpora*) can be defined as a collection of naturally-occurring language text, chosen to characterize a state or variety of a language. (Sinclair, 1991) It is usually restricted to a certain text type and to a certain time span. In another study, Tognini-Bonelli (2001) defines corpus as a collection of texts assumed to be representative of a given language put together so that it can be used for linguistic analysis. She further argues that authenticity, size, sampling, representativeness and balance might be regarded as criterion for a corpus.

There are many types of corpora, which can be used for different kinds of analyses (Kennedy, 1998). Some examples include general/reference corpora, historical corpora, regional corpora, learner corpora, multilingual corpora, spoken corpora, annotated corpora etc.

The corpus approach to discourse analysis is comprised of four major characteristics:

1. It is empirical, analyzing the actual patterns of language use in natural contexts.
2. It utilizes a large and principled collection of natural texts as the basis for analysis.
3. It makes extensive use of computers for analysis.
4. It depends on both quantitative and qualitative analytical techniques. (as cited in Kennedy, 1998)

### **2.9.2 What is Corpus Linguistics?**

Corpus linguistics is one of the most widespread methodologies used in linguistics. Corpus Linguistics is now seen as the study of linguistic phenomena through large collections of machine-readable texts: corpora. Tognini-Bonelli (2001) considers corpus linguistics as a pre-application methodology. He argues that corpus linguistics

is in a position to define its own sets of rules and pieces of knowledge before they are applied.

When making linguistic analysis, one of the methods is the linguist's intuition or other people's intuition based on Chomsky's idea that all native speakers have a common mental grammar or competence. However, some linguists believe that this is a big simplification. Therefore, they opt to use solely naturally occurring language data when doing linguistic analysis. They either use randomly collected texts or utterances, or systematic collections of texts, namely corpora.

Linguists have discovered that using corpora might be very helpful for various research purposes. Corpus linguistics thus is the analysis of naturally occurring language on the basis of computerized corpora. The analysis is usually carried out by means of specialized software.

Corpus linguistics aims to answer two fundamental questions:

1. What particular patterns are associated with lexical or grammatical features?
2. How do these patterns differ within varieties and registers? (as cited in Bennett, 2010)

The term *corpus linguistics* first appeared in the early 1980s. However, corpus-based language study has a substantial history. The history of corpus linguistics can be divided into two periods: before and after Chomsky.

The period before 1940s/1950s is usually referred to as "early corpus linguistics" and "pre-Chomskyan era". In this period, one of the most leading figures in corpus linguistics was Franz Boas who compiled small corpora to analyze the phonological aspects of language, by means of an empirical approach. During this period, American Structuralism was quite dominant. Most linguists regarded the "corpus" as the only source in the formation of linguistic theories. The work of early corpus linguistics was based on two fundamental assumptions:

- The sentences of a natural language are finite.
- The sentences of a natural language can be collected and enumerated.

Later, between 1957 and 1965, Chomsky was very influential and he changed the direction of linguistics from empiricism towards rationalism. “Any natural corpus will be skewed. Some sentences won’t occur because they are obvious, others because they are false, still others because they are impolite. The corpus, if natural, will be so wildly skewed that the description would be no more than a mere list.” (as cited in Chomsky, 1962).

One of the criticisms of corpora is regarding competence versus performance. Competence is usually defined as the internalized, tacit knowledge of language whereas performance is usually regarded as the language we speak or write. Chomsky claims that to explain language, we need to focus on competence of an idealized speaker-hearer but not performance. Another criticism of corpora is regarding its finiteness. Early work using corpora supposes that the number of sentences of a language is finite, that is, we can get to know everything about a language if the sample is large enough. However, it is actually impossible to count the number of sentences in a language. By means of the syntactic rules, possibilities are infinite. As another criticism of corpora, Chomsky implies that a corpus is always skewed; it is biased in favor of certain things. It is also claimed that a corpus is always partial; we can only find things in a corpus if they are frequent enough. The last criticism of corpora is that corpus cannot tell us what is ungrammatical. As Gatt (n.d.) indicates corpora do not contain structures not allowed in a language; they only include the 'allowed' or 'accepted' structures. However, if something is not found in a corpus, this does not necessarily mean it is not allowed. This word might be rare or the corpus might not be big enough. In spite of the criticisms, corpus has a number of advantages. Corpus might be better than introspective evidence because corpus is public. Therefore, the results might be verified by other people. Moreover, some kinds of data are not appropriate for introspection. For instance, the frequency of words or structures might not be estimated. It is also a good way to combine the corpus-based method and introspection-based method. Thanks to the technology,

now there are machine-readable corpora which are useful tools for the analysis of the language.

In the late 20th century, with the advent of the digital personal computer, corpus based studies have increased dramatically. Brown Corpus was compiled in the 1960s by Henry Kucera and W. Nelson Francis at Brown University. It contained 500 samples of English-language texts, totaling roughly one million words, compiled from works published in the United States in 1961. In 1975, the London-Lund Corpus was compiled by Jan Svartvik. This corpus consisted of 500,000 words of spoken British English transcribed with a sophisticated marking of prosodic and paralinguistic features. These were rapidly followed by others. Nowadays, corpus methodology enjoys widespread popularity, and has opened up or foregrounded many new areas of research.

## **2.10 Previous studies on *Anyway***

This section reviews all previous studies on *anyway*, namely Owen (1985), Altenberg (1986), Ferrara (1997), Lenk (1998), Takahara (1998), Gonzalez (2004), Coll (2009) and Gürbüz (2010). Owen (1985) uses a conversation analytic analysis and suggests that *anyway* has four different functions. Altenberg (1986) indicates that *anyway* has two different uses; transition and concession. Ferrara (1997) defines three different uses of *anyway*; two of them are as an adverbial and the other one is as a discourse marker. In another study, Lenk (1998) suggests that *anyway* has five different functions; two of them are as discourse markers and three of them are as adverbials. On the other hand, Takahara (1998) argues that *anyway* has a dismissive meaning. In another study, Gonzales (2004) believes that *anyway* has three discourse marker uses which are conclusion or summing up pragmatic device, segment boundary marker and resumption cue after a digression. Coll (2009) defines two different uses of *anyway*, adverbial and discourse marker usage. In the most recent study, Gürbüz (2010) defines *anyway* as a topic closer and a boundary marker. It is also used for a further comment.

### 2.10.1 Owen (1985)

In his study, Owen (1985) points out that *anyway* functions as a conversational device in the organization of discourse (as cited in Coll, 2009). In general, he highlights that the main function of *anyway* is to indicate that a conversational activity is being changed.

Owen divides the functions of *anyway* into four groups; (a) a resumption activity, as (b) an offer to close, as (c) an indication of a misplaced activity and (d) an implication that the previous assertion is regarded as unnecessary or irrelevant. He implies that all these functions structure conversational activities.

According to Owen, the first usage of *anyway* as a resumption activity might be a closing initiation or a return to main topic. He claims that, in this usage, *anyway* always appears at the beginning of the sentence and it has a different tone so that the hearers are able to distinguish it from the rest of the utterance. When the speaker utters *anyway*, the previous topic is considered as unnecessary or irrelevant. An example of this usage of *anyway* is provided below:

- (11) a. R: Yes, I think it's probably quite interesting. Yes.  
C: Mm.  
R: Yup.  
C: *Anyway*, um, oh well, I'll see you tomorrow (as cited in Coll, 2009).

The second use of *anyway* is defined by Owen as an offer to close. In this usage, Owen indicates that *anyway* offers the floor to the other participant of the conversation to change the topic and introduce a new one. As is the case with the first usage of *anyway*, Owen argues that this usage has also a different tone so that the hearers are able to distinguish it from the rest of the utterance. It is usually used at the end of an utterance. After this *anyway* is uttered, there is usually a pause and then the other participant takes the floor to change the topic. Example (12) is an illustration of this usage.

- (12) b. M: You feel as if you don't want to stay in the same place.  
J: No.  
M: that where you've been with your parents.  
J: Yes. Yes.  
M: Mm.  
J: But uh *anyway*  
M: By the way Jenny, did you get my anniversary card? (as cited in Coll, 2009).

According to Owen, the third function of *anyway* indicates a misplaced remark on the conversation. In this usage, *anyway* has a function to indicate something which is not related to the previous topic. Owen argues that *anyway* has also a different tone in this usage. Moreover, he remarks that this *anyway* is usually used at the end of an utterance. An example of this usage is provided below:

- (13) c. So that was it. How's Des *anyway*? (as cited in Coll, 2009).

The last function of *anyway* also indicates that the previous utterance is irrelevant or unnecessary. However, Owen points out that in this usage *anyway* does not have a different tone compared to the rest of the utterance. He further argues that *anyway* is usually used at the end of the sentence in this usage. An example of this usage is provided below:

- (14) d. I shall come down there tomorrow at three *anyway* (as cited in Coll, 2009).

### **2.10.2 Altenberg (1986)**

Altenberg (1986) suggests that *anyway* has two functions: transition and concession. He clarifies that these two groups have also sub-categories. According to Altenberg, concession can be classified into restricted and unrestricted concession. Moreover, transition can be classified into dismissal only and both dismissal and resumption of the previous topic.

In concession unrestricted use, *anyway* has a different tone and it usually appears at the end of the utterance. In this usage, *anyway* refers to the whole clause. Altenberg

remarks that this *anyway* indicates a contradiction to the previous utterance. An example of this usage is provided below:

(15) a. I shall come down there tomorrow at three *anyway* (as cited in Coll, 2009).

In the case of concession restricted use, *anyway* refers to a word or phrase. Altenberg remarks that in this usage, *anyway* is unmarked and it does not have a different tone. He further claims that this function of *anyway* might be paraphrased as *at least*. An example of this usage is provided below:

(16) b. Here, it is called the three one one going into it, according to this map *anyway*.

(17) c. Here, it is called the three one one going into it, at least according to this map (as cited in Coll, 2009).

As mentioned above, according to Altenberg, another function of *anyway* is transition dismissive. In this usage, the speaker dismisses the topic but does not resume to the previous topic. An example of this usage is provided below:

(18) d. *Anyway*, be that as it may (as cited in Coll, 2009).

The last use of *anyway* described by Altenberg indicates both dismissal and resumption of the previous topic. In this usage, *anyway* is used to dismiss and resume to the previous topic.

### **2.10.3 Ferrara (1997)**

In his study, Ferrara (1997) asserts that *anyway* has three main usages, two of which are adverbial and the third is a discourse marker. He clarifies that the first type of *anyway* is additive and it has the meaning of *besides*. This type of *anyway* is usually used at the end of an utterance. He also provides an example of this *anyway*:

(19) a. r: I couldn't go to the party.

P: cause I was on codeine.

Q: My mom wouldn't let me *anyway* (as cited in Coll, 2009).

According to Ferrara, the second type of *anyway* is a dismissive and it is usually used with *but*. In another study, Bell (1998) also indicates that *anyway* has a dismissive meaning. Ferrara further argues that this type of *anyway* has a distinctive tone having a gentle rise followed by a gentle slope down. An example provided by Ferrara is given below:

- (20) b. S: She wasn't supposed to wear the necklace,  
E: but she did *anyway* (as cited in Coll, 2009).

Ferrara supports that the third type of *anyway* is a discourse marker and it is the resumptive *anyway*. It provides an organizational continuity with the main topic or the main aim of the discourse. Ferrara suggests that this *anyway* is always used in initial position in the sentence. An example by Ferrara is given below:

- (21) c. They got up early. That's rare for them. *Anyway*, they left at noon (as cited in Coll, 2009).

#### **2.10.4 Lenk (1998)**

Lenk (1998) asserts that *anyway* has two main usages; discourse marker uses of *anyway* and propositional meanings of *anyway*. Propositional meanings are explanation, modification and intensifier. An example of the propositional meaning of explanation is given below:

- (22) a. I mean, I don't know how I got any food down me at all. I mean, I'm not used to drinking *anyway* (as cited in Coll, 2009).

The propositional meaning of modification usually appears at the end of the sentence. This *anyway* indicates a correction or modification of something said immediately before. An example of this usage is provided.

- (23) b. It's attracted a grant of a hundred thousand pounds from the Heinz Foundation, which is the largest grant given to educational research in this country *anyway* (as cited in Coll, 2009).

According to Lenk, as a question intensifier, *anyway* intensifies the performative act of questioning as in the example below:

- (24) c. How did he get them *anyway*? (as cited in Coll, 2009).

Lenk highlights that *anyway* has two different functions as a discourse marker; to indicate the end of a topic, and to close a digression. *Anyway* as a signal to indicate the end of a topic does not have a return to previous topic. It introduces a new topic as it is the case in the following example:

- (25) d. B: But I don't think there's any problem on that. I'm just mentioning it.  
A: Yeah, yeah.  
B: *Anyway*, there's that. Now, what about this. I'm worried about this security thing (as cited in Coll, 2009).

According to Lenk, *anyway* can also be used to indicate the end of a digression. This use of *anyway* indicates that the interruption is not a threat to the conversational situation. An example is provided below:

- (26) e. A: Wouldn't it be easy to live there?  
B: That's cos you don't like the Parisians.  
A: It isn't. It's because it's a very big hustly city; and you'd have to live in an apartment. Oh Gordon!  
C: Sir.  
A: Thank you very much. Well *anyway*, we brought the little sprog next door as an awful warning to you (as cited in Coll, 2009).

### **2.10.5 Takahara (1998)**

Takahara proposes that *anyway* can be used to signal a change of topic, to dismiss an intrusive topic, or an offer to close sequences. He suggests that the main function of *anyway* is to close a digression or return to a previous topic. This usage of *anyway* has two sub-functions: one to mark an end of a digression; and two to signal a return

to a main topic. In both, *anyway* is clause initial, preceded by a pause and prosodically marked with a falling tone. According to Takahara, the main function of *anyway* is to signal topic dismissal.

#### **2.10.6 Gonzalez (2004)**

According to Gonzalez (2004), *anyway* has three primary functions as a pragmatic marker. The first function of *anyway* is to act as a conclusion or summing-up pragmatic device. An example of this usage of *anyway* is provided below:

- (27) a. Because he couldn't hold on any longer. And it was sort of like he had to make a decision whether to let go or to hold on, which must be awful, to have to make that sort of a decision. *Anyway*, he let go (as cited in Coll, 2009).

Second *anyway* has a key role structuring discourse by acting as a segment boundary marker. An example of this usage of *anyway* is provided below:

- (28) b. And they couldn't see her *anyway* (as cited in Coll, 2009).

Third *anyway* is frequently used as a resumption cue after a digression. An example of this usage of *anyway* is provided below:

- (29) c. And eventually, *anyway*, they found her (as cited in Coll, 2009).

#### **2.10.7 Coll (2009)**

Coll suggests two different functions of *anyway*: one is as an adverbial the other one as a discourse marker. She argues that the adverbial uses of *anyway* have a discourse connectivity property and particular characteristics in terms of their position in the sentence and their intonation. She also claims that adverbial use of *anyway* has four different secondary effects that effect the interpretation of the discourse. She further argues that the discourse marker use can indicate an end of a discussion of a particular topic or a closing of a digression.

As for the different functions of *anyway*, she suggests that adverbial use of *anyway* might be grouped into four different uses: question dismissive, dismissive, contrastive, and modificative.

A question dismissive *anyway* is used to start a new topic and dismiss previous topics or issues as unimportant. An example of this usage is provided below:

(30) a. How is Kim *anyway*?

A dismissive *anyway* always connects to a previous piece of discourse, as the previous piece of discourse is what is being dismissed, or considered an unimportant matter. This meaning is probably the closest to the discourse marker use. An example of this usage is provided below:

(31) b. I couldn't go to the party cause I was on codeine. My mum wouldn't have let me *anyway*.

A contrastive *anyway* can be paraphrased by a typical contrastive marker such as *nevertheless*. An example of this usage is provided below:

(32) c. It is a bit boring in a way. We'll think about it *anyway*.

A modificative *anyway* modifies a previous utterance and it can be paraphrased as *at least*. An example of this usage is provided below:

(33) d. It's attracted a grant which is the largest amount, in this country *anyway*.  
(p. 13).

### **2.10.8 Gürbüz (2010)**

In her book on discourse markers in Turkish and English conversations, Gürbüz identifies *anyway* as a topic-closer which sets aside the present focus. In the following example, when C is reporting a mini-narrative, the speakers talk about the expression 'pin money'. C wants to return to the main issue and he uses *anyway*.

(34) E: ...Or whether money to buy pins but it's a traditionally slightly kind of derogatory.

C: Well *anyway* yeah well that's what I thought. I felt it was erm turned out of course to be teaching EFL.

[EC2, Pre-dinner talk with guests]

Gürbüz further claims that *anyway* functions as a boundary marker in example (35). It introduces the coda of the story.

(35) D: Everyone, everyone died.

C: *Anyway*, all hands lost but legs saved [All: (laugh)]

[EN1, Ghost Story]

Lastly, she indicates that *anyway* is used for a further comment. In the following example, *anyway* adds a further comment about A's statement. Gürbüz implies that *anyway* offers a humorous amplifier because having a road-accident near a police station is horrifying.

(36) B: Oh, my God, it happened in front of the police station!

A: In front of the police station.

B: It's the best place to have an accident *anyway*.

[EN4, Driving Incident]

## 2.11 Previous studies on *Her/neyse*

In Turkish, there is not any study focusing specifically on *her/neyse*. However, in her book on discourse markers in Turkish and English, Gürbüz (2010) focuses on the usage of *her/neyse*.

### 2.11.1 Gürbüz (2010)

Gürbüz claims that *neyse* marks boundaries. There is usually a shift or an intervention therefore, *neyse* reverts the discourse to its earlier flow. In the example below, there is an intervening question by Nihan and then C returns to the story by means of *neyse*.

(37) C: E Mordođan'da ertesı gn tekne kiralamıřtıđ. O da gndeliđi beř yz binlira dedi. O da ok pahalıyđı.

N: Ka kiřiye?

C: Drt kiřiye beř-yz bin lira. *Neyse*, korsan yatađı, ayı balđı diye yerlere gittik.

In example (38), *neyse* indicates a transition from one phase of narrative to the other.

In this example, there is no intervention.

(38) Nv: 'Hamfendi size yardım ediyim.' antamı alacak. [N&: hı] 'Sađolun ađır deđil, ok teřekkr ederim. 'E yolculuk nereye?' 'ok sađolun terminale gidiyorum.' *Neyse* bindim dolmuřa. Bu da arkaya oturmuř benim haberim yok.

## CHAPTER III

This chapter has a number of central points that are important for the study. First of all, it explains the data used in this study and the methodology of their collection. Secondly, it describes the framework within which the data has been analyzed.

### 3.0 METHODOLOGY

The data used for the present study comes from three sources. In order to examine the functions of *her/neyse*, Turkish National Corpus (TNC) has been used. As for the analysis of *anyway*, British National Corpus (BNC) and Corpus of Contemporary American English (COCA) were made use of. The present research aimed to incorporate both qualitative and quantitative analysis.

This study has been based specifically on written language fiction examples. Currently, TNC does not have the spoken query; therefore, written query of TNC has been used to examine the functions of *her/neyse* in written language.

COCA and BNC have written components. Therefore, both of them were used for the analysis of *anyway*. They are the only large, well-balanced corpora of English that are publicly available. As Davies (2010) indicates, BNC has better coverage of informal language, while COCA is much larger and more recent. However, COCA and BNC complement each other. Because this study was not interested in only British or American English, there was no reason for not taking advantage of all available corpora for the analysis of *anyway*.

When comparing the frequencies of the words in different corpora, it was not possible to compare the number of the occurrences of *anyway* and *her/neyse* directly because the corpora are not equally large. Therefore, normalized frequencies such as per thousand and per million were used for the comparison of frequencies across corpora.

For each extract in TNC, BNC and COCA, a codification is used. In this thesis, the codifications for each sample used in analysis are provided. They give information about the type of genre and source of the extract. For instance, in the codification *FIC Bk:ShadowsInFlight*, *FIC* stands for *Fiction*, *Bk* stands for *book* and *ShadowsInFlight* is the name of the book. After carrying out a quantitative analysis, a detailed functional analysis was carried out. The present study followed a bottom-up corpus linguistic approach; that is, the analysis is only based on the evidence shown in the corpus data. Each occurrence of *anyway* and *her/neyse* in the data is examined in detail to arrive at a functional taxonomy.

### **3.1 Analysis of *Her/neyse***

For the analysis of *her/neyse* in written language, the Turkish National Corpus (TNC) has been used and will be described in more detail in the following section.

#### **3.1.1 Turkish National Corpus (TNC)**

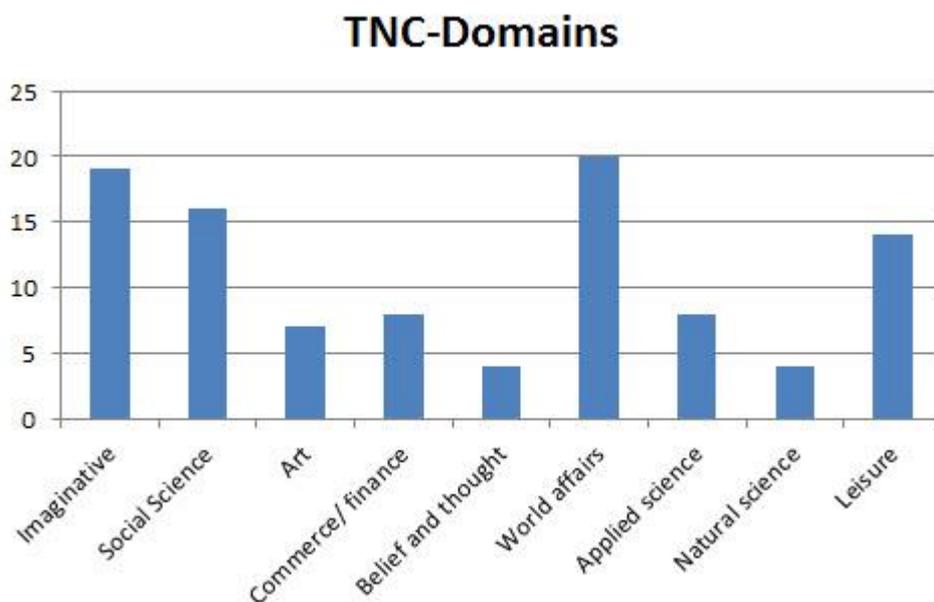
Published by Mersin University, TNC is a representative corpus of contemporary Turkish consisting of 50 million words (Aksan et al., 2001). In the corpus, there are various genres covering a period of 20 years (1999-2009). The corpus has both written and spoken components. Written component of the corpus includes texts of different domains on different topics. 2% of the corpus consists of transcriptions from spoken data. Spoken component of the corpus involves every day conversations and speeches.

As for the content of TNC, as mentioned above, it is a 50-million-word corpus consisting of written texts (98%) across a wide variety of genres covering a period of 20 years (1990-2009). 2% of TNC consists of transcribed spoken data. The distribution of number of words in the corpus is determined proportionally for each text domain, time and medium of text. The composition of the written component of TNC and domains are provided in the following figure.

**Table 3.1: Composition of the written component of TNC**

Domain	%	Medium	%
Imaginative	19	Book	58
Social Science	16	Periodicals	32
Art	7	Miscellaneous published	5
Commerce/ finance	8	Miscellaneous unpublished	3
Belief and thought	4	To-be-spoken	2
World affairs	20		
Applied science	8		
Natural science	4		
Leisure	14		

**Figure 3.1: TNC Domains (in percentages)**



Transcriptions from spoken data constitute 2% of TNC's database, which involves spontaneous, every day conversations and speeches collected in particular communicative settings, such as meetings and lectures.

For the present research, to analyze the collocations, frequency and distribution, TNC interface has been used. Basic search query was used to display the data where *her/neyse* was used. The position of the word in utterances was analyzed manually. Initial, medial, stand alone and final positions were counted by hand one by one. TNC provides the collocations of each word. The frequency for each collocation of *her/neyse* has been retrieved. The number, types and the positions of the words that are commonly used with *her/neyse* will be discussed in the collocation analysis section. For each utterance, domains of the data are provided by the corpus. The frequency of each domain will be given in the sections to follow.

TNC makes it possible to extract the query results. For this study, in order to carry out the functional analysis of *her/neyse*, the data has been exported to Excel. Functional analysis was done by analyzing each of the utterances in which *her/neyse* was used. The different functions defined have been grouped and the function and frequency of each occurrence have been checked, rechecked and coded.

### **3.2 Analysis of *Anyway***

For the analysis of *anyway*, British National Corpus (BNC) has been used together with the Corpus of Contemporary American English (COCA).

#### **3.2.1 British National Corpus (BNC)**

BNC is a 100 million word collection including samples of written and spoken language from a wide range of sources. The written part of the corpus (90%) includes samples from regional and national newspapers, specialist periodicals and journals and interests, academic books and popular fiction, published and unpublished letters and memoranda, school and university essays, among many other kinds of text. The

spoken part (10%) consists of orthographic transcriptions of unscripted informal conversations and spoken language collected in different contexts. The contexts of the spoken language range from formal business or government meetings to radio shows and phone-ins.

The corpus is encoded according to the Guidelines of the Text Encoding Initiative (TEI) to represent both the output from CLAWS (automatic part-of-speech tagger) and a variety of other structural properties of texts (e.g. headings, paragraphs, lists etc.). Full classification, contextual and bibliographic information is also included with each text in the form of a TEI-conformant header. ("What is the BNC?", n.d., para. 3).

Work on building the corpus began in 1991, and was completed in 1994. No new texts have been added after the completion of the project but the corpus was slightly revised prior to the release of the second edition BNC World (2001) and the third edition BNC XML Edition (2007). Since the completion of the project, two sub-corpora with material from the BNC have been released separately: the BNC Sampler (a general collection of one million written words, one million spoken) and the BNC Baby (four one-million word samples from four different genres).

BNC is monolingual, synchronic, general and sample. It deals with modern British English, not other languages used in Britain. It covers British English of the late twentieth century. Moreover, TNC includes many different styles and varieties, and is not limited to any particular subject field, genre or register. For written sources, samples of 45,000 words are taken from various parts of single-author texts. Shorter texts up to a maximum of 45,000 words, or multi-author texts such as magazines and newspapers, are included in full. The following table summarizes the composition of BNC.

**Table 3.2: Composition of the BNC World Edition**

Text type	Texts	Kbytes	W-units	S-units	percent
Spoken demographic	153	4206058	4.30	610563	10.08
Spoken context-governed	757	6135671	6.28	428558	7.07
All Spoken	910	10341729	10.58	1039121	17.78
Written books and periodicals	2688	78580018	80.49	4403803	72.75
Written-to-be-spoken	35	1324480	1.35	120153	1.98
Written miscellaneous	421	7373707	7.55	490016	8.09
All Written	3144	87278205	89.39	5013972	82.82

For the present study, simple search query has been used to see where *anyway* occurs in the corpus. The frequency and the total number of the word are provided by the corpus. The position of the word in utterances has been analyzed manually. Initial, medial, stand alone and final positions have been counted by hand. Owing to the search query, by using part of speech tagging, all the collocations of a word is searchable both in BNC and COCA. Both corpora also provide the total number and the frequency of each collocation. By this way, the most frequent words used with *anyway*, the types of words used with *anyway* and their position in the collocation (before or after) were retrievable. For each utterance, domains of the data are provided by the corpus. The frequency for each domain has also been analyzed. Then, having extracted the data from the concordance lines, functional analysis has been carried out on the data. This phase has been carried out by analyzing each of the utterances in which *anyway* has been used in with great care. The different functions that have emerged from the data have been grouped and the frequency of each function has also been provided in the results section.

### **3.2.2 Corpus of Contemporary American English (COCA)**

COCA is the largest freely-available corpus of English. Moreover, the corpus is quite balanced. COCA contains more than 450 million words of text and is equally divided

among spoken, fiction, popular magazines, newspapers, and academic texts. It is also updated regularly. The corpus is quite suitable for looking at current changes in the language. The texts come from a variety of sources such as spoken, fiction, popular magazines, newspapers and academic journals.

For the present study, COCA was used together with BNC. Owing to Mark Davies's corpora website, BNC and COCA can be accessed via the same interface; therefore, they can be used side-by-side. As is the case in BNC, simple search query was used to see all the occurrences of *anyway* in the corpus. The corpus provided the frequency and the total number of the occurrence of the search word. As for the position of the word in utterances; initial, medial, stand alone and final positions have again been computed by hand. Then, using the extracted data, functional analysis has been carried out for each retrieved token. As is the case in BNC, all the collocations of *anyway* have been searched using part of speech tagging to find out the most frequent words used with *anyway*, the types of words used with the marker and their position in the collocation (before or after the marker).

## CHAPTER IV

### 4.0 ANALYSIS

This chapter presents the results of the corpus-based analysis of *anyway* and *her/neyse* in the three corpora used. First of all, the frequency and position analysis results for each word are provided. Then, functional analysis results are provided in three groups. First, the common functions of *anyway* and *her/neyse* are presented. Then, the distinctive functions of each word are discussed. Lastly, collocations of *anyway* and *her/neyse* are presented and some specific collocations are discussed.

#### 4.1 Frequency Analysis

The first part of the analysis is related to the frequency of *anyway* and *her/neyse*. The frequency results of the study show that in TNC, there are 1926 examples of *her/neyse* in fiction works. In BNC, there are 3742 examples of *anyway* and in COCA there are 15530 examples of *anyway*. Because all of the corpora used in this study are of different sizes, to provide the equation for comparison, normalized frequencies<sup>2</sup> are used in this study.

**Table 4.1: Results of the Frequency Analysis**

	<b>Total</b>	<b>Per million</b>
<i>Anyway</i> (BNC)	<b>3742</b>	235.21
<i>Anyway</i> (COCA)	<b>15530</b>	171.74
<i>Her/neyse</i>	<b>1926</b>	40.43

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<sup>2</sup> Converting each frequency into a value per million words or per thousand words when comparing frequencies of corpora of different sizes.

According to the table 4.1, *anyway* is used much more frequently both in BNC and COCA compared to the usage of *her/neyse* in TNC. This might be because of the reason that more functions are defined for the word *anyway* compared to *her/neyse* in the functional analysis. *Anyway* is frequently used especially in the adverbial form.

**Table 4.2: Frequencies of *Her neyse* and *Neyse* in TNC**

<i>Neyse</i>	<b>1659</b>
<i>Her neyse</i>	267

In this study, *her neyse* and *neyse* are also compared in terms of their frequency in the corpus for each function. The table above shows the occurrences of *neyse* and *her neyse* in the data in TNC. As the table shows most of the data consists of *neyse*. The usage of *her neyse* is relatively limited in the data. The reason for this might be the habit of using a certain expression. For this case, it is *neyse* which the speakers usually find easier to use. Moreover, the results of the functional analysis show that compared to *neyse*, *her neyse* indicates a more pronounced meaning and change of a topic.

#### **4.2 Position Analysis**

The second step in the analysis was locating the positions of *anyway* and *her/neyse* in the data. For the position analysis, each occurrence of *her/neyse* and *anyway* was counted manually one by one. As the 4.3 shows, *her/neyse* is mostly used in initial position in the utterances followed by the medial usage. The final position usage of *her neyse* is relatively limited in the data. However, as seen in Table 4.3, *anyway* is mostly used in the final position followed by the initial and medial positions. For both of the words, the fewest examples are found in the stand-alone position.

**Table 4.3: Results of the Position Analysis**

Position	<i>Her/neyse</i>	<i>Anyway</i>
<b>Initial</b>	<b>1137</b>	4913
<b>Medial</b>	476	4961
<b>Final</b>	120	<b>9276</b>
<b>Stand-Alone</b>	193	122
<b>Total</b>	1926	19272

As already indicated in previous studies, one of the common properties of the discourse markers is their initiality. Discourse markers are mostly used in the initial positions to facilitate the interpretation of the utterance. If used in initial position, discourse markers may restrict any interpretation of the utterance before made and might give an idea about the message of the following sentence. The results of the position analysis of *her/neyse* also support this idea. If the discourse marker is used in initial position, when the listener hears the discourse marker, he might easily decode the message of the following utterance. By this way, the speaker directs the conversation. In the medial position, *her/neyse* is mostly used for the reference function to mean "ne ise, her ne ise" and for the possibility function which means "might be, possible". However, as already indicated *anyway* is mostly used in the final position, which is in contradiction to the initial position usage of the discourse markers. The reason is that the functions of the word *anyway* defined in this study are mostly related to its adverbial functions. Therefore, it is mostly used in the final position.

#### **4.3 Comparison of the Functions of *Anyway* and *Her/neyse***

The next part of the analysis is functional analysis of *anyway* and *her/neyse*. For the functional analysis, each occurrence of *anyway* and *her/neyse* in fiction works was analyzed carefully. The results of the analysis show that these words have some common functions in the corpora. However, they have also some distinctive

functions that the other one does not have. When analyzing the functions of *anyway* and *her/neyse*, the functions are grouped into different categories such as discourse marker uses and adverbial uses. In order to define a function as a discourse marker, the characteristics of discourse markers discussed previously in this paper were used. As already indicated, discourse markers are usually believed to have no or little propositional meaning. Although they have a core meaning, it was observed that discourse markers do not have a propositional meaning. They are mostly regarded as optional and usually occur in the initial position. In most cases, it was possible to omit the discourse marker with no or little meaning change in the utterance. Another parameter used in this study to define a usage as a discourse marker is the non-truth conditionality of the discourse markers. In literature, it is mostly believed that discourse markers do not contribute anything to the truth conditions of a sentence. When naming a function as an adverbial usage, the propositional meaning it has, the optionality, truth-conditionality and the position of the word have been considered. If the word has propositional meaning, affects the truth conditions of a sentence and if the word is not optional in the sentence, it was mostly named as an adverbial usage of *anyway* and *her/neyse*. The position of the word was another parameter used in this study to define a usage as an adverbial usage.

The common and distinctive functions of *anyway* and *her/neyse* are given in the table 4.4. In the functional analysis, 14 different functions for *anyway* and 12 different functions for *her/neyse* have been defined. The results show that *anyway* and *her/neyse* have 8 common functions. Except for these functions, *anyway* has 6 distinctive functions while *her/neyse* has 4 distinctive functions. As the table 4.4 shows, both *anyway* and *her/neyse* are used for resumption, finishing the topic, changing the topic, summing up, finishing the conversation, giving up the idea to say something, relief and circumlocution functions. Distinctive functions of *anyway* are being true in any case, modification, contradiction, astonishment, *by the way* and indicating a method. Distinctive functions of *her/neyse* are taking back the thing aforesaid, possibility, reference and relief. Each function is explained in detail with examples in the following part.

**Table 4.4: Functions of *Anyway* and *Her/neyse***

Function	<i>Her/neyse</i>	<i>Anyway</i>
<b>Resumption</b>	✓	✓
<b>Relief</b>	✓	✓
<b>Finishing the Topic</b>	✓	✓
<b>Changing the Topic</b>	✓	✓
<b>Reference</b>	✓	
<b>Summing Up</b>	✓	✓
<b>Finishing the Conversation</b>	✓	✓
<b>Possibility</b>	✓	
<b>Giving up the idea to say something</b>	✓	✓
<b>Taking back the thing aforesaid</b>	✓	
<b>Being true in any case</b>		✓
<b>Modification</b>		✓
<b>Contradiction</b>		✓
<b>Relief (<i>Neyse ki</i>)</b>	✓	
<b>Astonishment</b>		✓
<b>“By the way”</b>		✓
<b>Indicating a Method</b>		✓
<b>Circumlocution</b>	✓	✓

#### **4.4 Common Functions of *Anyway* and *Her/neyse***

According to the functional analysis *anyway* and *her/neyse* have some common functions. As already mentioned, there are 8 common functions of *anyway* and *her/neyse* which are (1) resumption, (2) finishing the topic, (3) changing the topic, (4) summing up, (5) finishing the conversation, (6) giving up the idea to say something, (7) relief and (8) circumlocution. All of these common functions are discourse marker uses of *anyway* and *her/neyse*. In the table 4.5, the frequencies of each common function are provided. As the table shows, the most frequently used

common function for *anyway* and *her/neyse* is indicating a resumption followed by finishing the topic, changing the topic and summing up. The fewest examples are found in the giving up the idea to say something and circumlocution function. The reason for the low frequency of the giving up the idea to say something and circumlocution function might be that both of these cases are more related to informal language use. Therefore, they are more likely to occur in the spoken language which is not analyzed in this study.

**Table 4.5: Frequencies of the Common Functions of *Her/neyse* and *Anyway***

Function	<i>Her/neyse</i>	<i>Anyway</i>
<b>Resumption</b>	<b>501</b>	<b>2913</b>
<b>Finishing the topic</b>	260	465
<b>Changing the topic</b>	201	767
<b>Summing up</b>	121	404
<b>Finishing the Conversation</b>	108	133
<b>Relief</b>	73	80
<b>Circumlocution</b>	17	21
<b>Giving up the idea to say something</b>	12	32

#### 4.4.1 Resumption

The results of the functional analysis show that in many instances both *anyway* and *her/neyse* are used for a resumption activity. In this function, when the speaker is talking about something, there is a digression from the main topic. The speaker feels that this digression is irrelevant, unnecessary or annoying. Moreover, in some cases, the digression is a discussion or disagreement between the speakers. Therefore, to return to the main issue, the speaker uses *anyway* or *her/neyse*.

**Table 4.6: Results of the Position Analysis for Resumption Function**

Position	<i>Her/neyse</i>	<i>Anyway</i>
<b>Initial</b>	<b>363</b>	<b>2501</b>
<b>Medial</b>	35	228
<b>Final</b>	9	4
<b>Stand-Alone</b>	94	180
<b>Total</b>	501	2913

In the table 4.6, the frequencies of each position for the resumption activity are given. As the table shows, in resumption activity, both *anyway* and *her/neyse* are mostly used in the initial position. In this usage, the fewest examples of *anyway* and *her/neyse* are found in the final position. This finding supports the idea previously mentioned in the features of the discourse markers section. In literature, it is usually believed that discourse markers are mostly used in the initial position in the utterances. Regarding the resumption activity, *anyway* and *her/neyse* are obviously used as discourse markers and they are mostly used in the initial position.

Another result found out in the functional analysis is that both *her/neyse* and *anyway* have some sub-functions in the resumption activity. They are used for the resumption activity if there is something (a) irrelevant, (b) annoying or if there is (c) a disagreement. The table 4.7 shows the frequencies of the sub-functions of the resumption activity. According to the results, both *anyway* and *her/neyse* are mostly used for returning to the main topic when there is something irrelevant. It is followed by the examples where there is something annoying and the speaker wants to return to the main issue. The fewest examples are found for the sub-function of disagreement.

**Table 4.7: Sub-functions of Resumption**

	<i>Her/neyse</i>	<i>Anyway</i>
<b>a. Irrelevant</b>	<b>326</b>	<b>1380</b>
<b>b. Annoying</b>	118	987
<b>c. Disagreement</b>	57	546

To illustrate this function, in the example (39), the speaker is talking about a past event in which he escapes from some people but then there is a digression from the main point. The speaker says that he is a good footballer which is quite irrelevant to the main topic. In order to return to the main topic, the speaker uses *neyse* in the initial position.

(39) KA16B1A-1730 Beni enselemeleri an meselesi. Ama *neyse* ki iyi bir futbolcuyum. (Size bu olumlu özelliğimden söz etmedim. Övünmek gibi olmasın ama, daha sonra fırsat bulursam anlatırım...) *Neyse*, sol tarafa doğru hareketlendim. Karşımdakiler de defans oyuncusu gibi hemen üzerime geldiler.

As indicated in the table 4.7, speakers also want to return to the main issue when there is something annoying for them. One of the examples for this usage is given below. In this example, there is a digression from the main point. The speaker talks about the news in which people steal and hide money. This topic is annoying for him, therefore; he tries to return to the main issue indicating that these were not the things he was going to mention.

(40) CA16B3A-0577 Ah bu sözcüğü çok seviyorum, babam ara sıra eve gazete alır, oradan okurum, ülkede parayı götüren götürene, yurtdışına götüren, yurtiçinde saklayan, *neyse neyse*, ben bunları anlatmayacağım, bizim evin anısını anlatacağım.

The last sub-function of *her/neyse* for the resumption function is returning to the main issue because there is a conflict or disagreement. In the following example,

there is a conflict between the speakers concerning the issue of love which is a digression from the main point. It can be concluded from the sentence "*Neyse* anlat canım seni dinliyorum" which shows that the speaker was going to talk about something else. By means of *neyse*, he returns to the main issue.

- (41) TA16B2A-0694 "Hayır Athena aşkı yok etmek falan istemiyorum. Aşk kanalım kapalı falan da değil, sadece aşk hissettiğim bir varlık yok, bundan dolayı sende hiçbir şey görmüyor hissedemiyorsun hepsi bu." -"Belki, *neyse* anlat canım seni dinliyorum."

The results of the functional analysis indicate that *anyway* is also used in the same way to return to the main topic. Three examples for *anyway* are also provided. As already indicated, this usage has some sub-usages. In the example (42), it is clear that there is a disagreement between the speakers. Therefore, for returning to the main topic, the speaker uses *anyway* in the initial position.

- (42) FIC Bk:VariationsNovel "It's just meant to engage --" "I'm sure I'm not interested. But you need to think it through. Who do you think you are, some public intellectual? Some Deepak Chopra? What's next, a book? The Colbert Report? You are a priest in the Roman Catholic Church. And, *anyway*, it's not what I called you here to discuss. Just stay out of it for now.

As is the case with *her/neyse*, one of the sub-functions of *anyway* is returning to the main point when there is something unnecessary or irrelevant. In the following example, when the speaker is talking about a past event, the other one disturbs with an unnecessary and irrelevant detail of the event. Therefore, the other one returns to the main topic by using *anyway*.

- (43) FIC Bk:OtherWatersNovel But Sanjay was a year ahead at school, so I always thought he was so cool. And he used to tell me all the things he learned from the big kids, like he'd been doing recon. "# Scott, who knew where this story was going, was already laughing; Maya could feel his body shaking beneath hers. # "So this one time, "she continued, " I remember it so clearly, I can see the Members Only jacket he was wearing! *Anyway*, we were on the swing set at Arjun-uncle's house, and Sanjay makes this announcement.

The last sub-function of *anyway* is returning to the main issue when there is something annoying. The following extract illustrates this function. In this example, while the speakers are talking about something, one of them disrupts the conversation by mentioning an annoying issue. Therefore, the other speaker takes the floor and returns to the main topic by means of *anyway*.

(44) FIC Analog “You’re doing important work here.” “The most important work of my life.” “All of which has led me to a decision. I’m going to talk to your concerned friends-” “ Who weren’t concerned enough to come check on me themselves.” “*Anyway*, Leo, I’m going to tell them of the great work you’re doing here, and how happy you are.

The resumption function that has been identified verifies findings of previous studies on *anyway*. All of the previous studies on *anyway* discuss the resumption activity of *anyway* and almost all of them imply that this is the most important function of *anyway* as a discourse marker. Owen (1985) and Altenberg (1986) define this usage as a resumption activity. Ferrara (1997) also discusses this function of *anyway* and names it as the resumptive *anyway*. In Lenk (1998), this function is defined as closing a digression. Takahara (1998) also indicates that this function is closing a digression. Gonzales (2004) identifies this *anyway* as a resumption cue. Coll (2009) indicates that this function is closing a digression. Lastly, Gürbüz (2010) identifies this function of *anyway* as a topic closer. In her study on *neyse*, Gürbüz (2010) again indicates that *neyse* is used for a resumption activity in which it reverts the conversation into its earlier flow.

In this study, a comparison analysis between *her neyse* and *neyse* in terms of their frequencies for each function is also carried out. The table 4.8 gives comparative analysis for *her neyse* and *neyse* for the resumption activity. As shown in Table 4.8, there are 411 examples of *neyse* and only 57 examples of *her neyse* in TNC concerning this function.

**Table 4.8: Frequencies of *Her neyse* and *Neyse* for Resumption**

Marker	Frequency
<i>Neyse</i>	<b>411</b>
<i>Her neyse</i>	57

#### **4.4.2 Finishing the Topic**

According to the corpora analyzed, one of the common functions of *anyway* and *her/neyse* is finishing the topic. In this usage, the speaker uses *anyway* or *her/neyse* to finish the topic and one of the speakers starts a new topic. As can be seen in the table 4.9, *her/neyse* and *anyway* are mostly used in the initial position regarding this function. This might be because speakers try to ease the communication by using the discourse marker in the initial position. The high frequency of the initial position usage also supports the initiality (see Section 2.2.4) of the discourse markers. As the examples show both *anyway* and *her/neyse* act as discourse markers considering this function. The fewest examples are found in the medial position for *her/neyse* and in the final position for *anyway*.

**Table 4.9: Results of the Position Analysis for Finishing the Topic**

Function	<i>Her/neyse</i>	<i>Anyway</i>
<b>Initial</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>380</b>
<b>Medial</b>	28	30
<b>Final</b>	34	19
<b>Stand-Alone</b>	62	36
<b>Total</b>	260	465

As is the case with the previous function, some subcategories for this function have also been identified. According to the analysis, the speaker finishes a topic if he thinks it is something irrelevant, annoying or there might be a disagreement among the speakers. The frequencies of each sub-function are provided in table below. As the table shows for *her/neyse*, speakers mostly think that the thing being discussed is irrelevant and for *anyway* there is mostly a disagreement among the speakers so they try to finish the topic.

**Table 4.10: Sub-functions of Finishing the Topic**

	<i>Her/neyse</i>	<i>Anyway</i>
<b>Irrelevant</b>	<b>130</b>	131
<b>Annoying</b>	60	98
<b>Disagreement</b>	70	<b>236</b>

As for the difference between *her neyse* and *neyse*, the results of the comparison analysis in terms of their frequencies are given in the table 4.10. According to the results, for this function, in TNC *neyse* is much more commonly used than *her neyse*. As has already been mentioned, the reason for this might be the habit of the people to use *neyse* more than *her neyse*. Compared to *her neyse*, *neyse* indicates a smoother transition.

**Table 4.11: Frequencies of *Her neyse* and *Neyse* for Finishing the Topic**

<i>Neyse</i>	<b>201</b>
<i>Her neyse</i>	59

In the example (45), the speaker wishes something by saying "O da gelseydi iyi olurdu beğim" which means it would have been better if he had come. This situation

seems to be annoying and worrying for the speaker so he tries to finish the topic by using *neyse* in the final position.

- (45) LA16B2A-0436 Eşkiya takibine çıkacaklarmış bu gece. Selâm söyledi." "O da gelseydi iyi olurdu beğim. Ama *neyse*..." Karanlığa alışan gözleri yanibaşında Kemalettin beyi buldu.

*Her/neyse* is also used to finish a topic when there is a digression which is a disagreement. To see the actual usage, an example from TNC is provided below. In this example, one of the speakers laughs during the investigation which is not an appropriate behavior during a formal meeting. The other one warns him not to do so and there is a conflict between the speakers. Therefore, one of the speakers finishes the conflict by using *neyse*.

- (46) OA16B4A-0049 -Tabii gülmek yasak değil ama makamda, soruşturma sırasında gülmek yakışık alır mı beyefendi... "*Neyse*," dedi Cem.

As defined in the table 4.10, the last sub-function is finishing a topic unnecessary for the speaker an example for which is given below. In this extract, one of the speakers is talking about his feelings at that moment and the reasons that have caused these feelings. However, the other one indicates that it is not the appropriate time to talk about this topic. Therefore, he finishes the topic by indicating that they might talk about this topic later.

- (47) DA16B2A-0888 "N'oldu, bizimkilerle buluşmak seni heyecanlandırdı anlaşılan, yüzün karma karışık" dedi. "Gerçekten", dedim, "buraya gelmek, annemle karşılaşmak beni oldukça sarstı. *Neyse*, bunları daha sonra konuşuruz.

According to the functional analysis, *anyway* is also used to finish the topic. In the following example, it is clear from the expression "said Thomas spitefully", there is a disagreement between the speakers and one of them finishes the topic by means of *anyway* used in the initial position.

(48) A0D W\_fict\_prose You noticed a lot before you ran screaming down the corridor,' said Thomas spitefully.' I noticed first and then I ran screaming. I thought it would be expected of me. *Anyway*, the forensic scientists will be able to confirm she had someone in with her.

As is the case with *her/neyse*, *anyway* is also used to finish a topic when there is something in the interaction that causes annoyance for the speaker. In (49), the speaker is giving too many details of an event and feels that the other speaker is annoyed or bored by what he mentioned. That is why he finishes the topic by using *anyway*.

(49) FIC Mov:Tremors Yeah, well, I'm getting what I refer to scientifically as "weird vibes. "every sensor I've got is giving me strange readings. I mean, the school has had these machines up here three years and they've never recorded anything like this. # EARL # Well, we'll ask around. Let you know if we hear of anything. # RHONDA # Thanks. God, I hope they're not screwed up. I might have to bag the whole semester. *Anyway*, sorry to bother you.

The last sub-function of *anyway* is finishing the topic when there is something irrelevant or unnecessary to talk about. The following example illustrates this function. One of the speakers is talking about the profile of people who end their lives adding that the other speaker fits that profile. However, the other person finishes the topic indicating that it is over and done with. Therefore, the speaker implies that there is no need to talk about this issue.

(50) FIC Bk:FiremansFair What can I say? You fit the profile of those people who're carefully planning to end their lives. They get real calm. They start giving things away. They detach. Don't spread your feet so far apart, Rob. Keep your eye on the ball. They don't shave, either, because why should they, right?" "I'm not detaching so much as divesting," he said. "There's a difference. *Anyway*, you're partly right, but it's over and done with.

As it is clear from the examples, in this function, the speakers finish the topic by uttering *anyway* or *her/neyse*. They do not start a new topic; it is usually the other person in the conversation who starts a new topic after finishing that specific topic by means of *anyway* and *her/neyse*.

Some of the previous studies on *anyway* also discuss this usage; however, they name it in a different way. Owen (1985) names it as an offer to close, while Altenberg (1986) talks about this function under the name of dismissal only. Lenk (1998) points out that this *anyway* indicates the end of a topic. Takahara (1998) identifies this function as an offer to close sequences. Gonzalez (2004) implies that *anyway* acts as a conclusion concerning this function. Lastly, Coll (2009) points out that *anyway* indicates an end of a discussion or a particular topic.

#### 4.4.3 Changing the Topic

Another common function of *anyway* and *her/neyse* is changing the topic. The functional analysis shows that speakers use *her/neyse* or *anyway* to change the topic in some cases where they feel they should. The table 4.12 gives the results of the position analysis for changing the topic function. According to the position analysis, both of the words are mostly used in the initial position in the utterances. It is interesting that there is no example of *her/neyse* used in the final position with this function while there are some examples of *anyway* in the final position.

**Table 4.12: Results of the Position Analysis for Changing the Topic**

Position	<i>Her/neyse</i>	<i>Anyway</i>
<b>Initial</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>640</b>
<b>Medial</b>	32	76
<b>Final</b>	0	28
<b>Stand-Alone</b>	36	23
<b>Total</b>	201	767

For this usage, similar to some of the previous common functions of *anyway* and *her/neyse*, three subcategories are defined in the functional analysis. The frequencies

for each sub-function are illustrated in the table 4.13. As the results show the speaker uses *anyway* and *her/neyse* when he feels that there is something unnecessary, annoying or when there is a disagreement between the speakers. As shown in the table below, the speakers mostly change the topic when they feel that it is something unnecessary.

**Table 4.13: Sub-functions of Changing the Topic**

	<i>Her/neyse</i>	<i>Anyway</i>
<b>Irrelevant</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>392</b>
<b>Annoying</b>	49	243
<b>Disagreement</b>	51	132

As for the comparison between *neyse* and *her/neyse*, the results are provided in the table 4.14. As is the case with most of the other functions, in this function, there are 136 instances of *neyse* and 65 instances of *her neyse* in the data analyzed. However, compared to the other functions, in this function *her neyse* is used more commonly. This might be because of the nature of the function in which speakers sometimes need a stronger, enunciated transition which they achieve by using *her neyse*.

**Table 4.14: Frequencies of *Her neyse* and *Neyse* for Changing the Topic**

<i>Neyse</i>	<b>136</b>
<i>Her neyse</i>	65

To see the actual usage in the corpora, an example for *her/neyse* from TNC is provided. In this example, it is clear that there is a disagreement and conflict between the speakers, the sultan is accusing the other person for not being aware of the situation in Şehzadebaşı. To change the conflict, he asks the other person to check what the other people think about that issue.

- (51) NA16B3A-0050 -Neredesin paşa, tahtı alıp gitseler haberiniz olmayacak, bak neler olmuş Şehzadebaşı'nda. - Haberimiz var sultanım, mütemmim malumatı almadan zatı şahanelerini rahatsız etmek istemedim, ben de birazdan arz edecektim... - *Neyse, neyse*, şimdi halkın arasına dağılın, bakalım halk ne diyor bu olay hakkında

The following extract is provided to understand the second sub-function of *her/neyse* more clearly. In this example, it is obvious that one of the speakers is angry because he does not want to hear about his new born grandchildren. However, the other speaker, most probably his son or daughter, does not believe that he is uninterested in his grandchildren. Therefore, he tries to change this annoying topic supposing that his father will change his mind.

- (52) SA16B2A-0311 Hiç birinizi istemiyorum; torunu da!" dedi kızgınlığını iyice belli ederek. Yine de pes etmedim. "İnanmıyorum," dedim. "Öyle olsaydı duyar duymaz, 'kız mı, erkek mi' diye sorar mıydın? *Neyse*, sen yaz yeni numarayı; değiştirirsin belki kararını."

Concerning this usage, the last sub-function of *her/neyse* is changing the topic when the current issue being discussed is unnecessary or irrelevant. To illustrate this sub function, an example from TNC is provided. In the example (53), one of the speakers is singing a song and the other one is annoyed by this song because he thinks it is meaningless. Then, he changes the topic by saying "let's fill in this form" which indicates that this speaker is considering the act of singing a song unnecessary and irrelevant at that moment in time.

- (53) TA14B1A-1589 Kavuklu: Ne biçim şarkı bu, başka şarkı söyle. Laz: Oyy Nurcanum Nurcanum, kurbandu sağa canımı kurbandu sağa canum. Kavuklu: Bir kere burada Nurcan falan yok! *Neyse*, şu kâğıdı dolduralım.

*Anyway* has the same function of changing the topic with three sub-functions already discussed. In the example (54), there is also a discussion and a disagreement between the speakers as it is clear from the sentence "Damn you Isabel!" One of the speakers wants to finish the discussion by changing the topic. *Anyway* is used in the initial position to change the topic.

(54) FIC Bk:Getaway Blues "We didn't have much to do with each other those last few months, as I recall," Bedlington said. "What makes you think I could be her father?" "Well, we did hop into bed a couple of times, I remember, after Dodie's party and on the Prince's yacht one night," she said, clearly relishing Bedlington's discomfiture." And she does look like you. "p 7 7 "Damn you, Isabel!" "Anyway, she hasn't a clue about any of this, "the Countess said," and you don't have to tell her anything about it, if you don't want to."

The following extract is an illustration for the second sub-function of changing a topic in which a topic is changed when there is something annoying for the speaker. In this example, the speakers are talking about a person, Jilly who is in trouble. However, the topic is worrying and annoying for the speakers so they change the topic.

(55) FIC Bk:SingingStones The first thing we know, she'll be gone again. So don't rush off, Lynn. Jilly needs you. " " I'm not sure she'll fly right out this time, " Meryl said. " Not with Lynn here. Maybe this is the sort of marriage that suits Oriana -- making no demands. She won't want old embers stirred. " " There aren't any old embers to stir, " I assured her sharply. Meryl's smile carried an edge of disbelief. "Anyway, this is a good time to get Jilly out of this house -- before her mother arrives.

Although the first three functions discussed; resumption, finishing the topic and changing the topic, might seem similar to each other, they have actually some distinctive features. In resumption activity, when the speakers use *anyway* and *her/neyse*, they return to the previous topic that they were talking about before the digression. In changing the topic function, when the speakers utter *anyway* and *her/neyse*, they immediately start a new topic, they do not return to the previous topic. Lastly, in the activity of finishing the topic, the speakers finish the current topic that is being discussed. They do not return to the previous topic or they do not start a new topic. It is usually the other speaker that starts the new topic in finishing the topic activity.

Some of the previous studies on *anyway* have also discussed this function. Owen (1985) discusses this function indicating that a previous assertion is regarded as

unnecessary or irrelevant. Takahara (1998) also defines this function as a change of topic.

#### 4.4.4 Summing Up

In the corpora analyzed, there are some instances in which the speaker is talking about something and tries to summarize the topic by using *anyway* and *her neyse*. In this usage, there is no change or finalization of the topic. The speaker just tries to make a conclusion by summarizing the main and important points because he feels there are many details.

**Table 4.15: Results of the Position Analysis for Summing Up**

Position	<i>Her/neyse</i>	<i>Anyway</i>
<b>Initial</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>366</b>
<b>Medial</b>	11	30
<b>Final</b>	0	6
<b>Stand-Alone</b>	8	2
<b>Total</b>	121	404

In the position analysis, as seen in Table 4.15, it was found that both *anyway* and *her/neyse* are mostly used in the initial position in the utterances. There is an interesting finding that *her/neyse* is never used in the final position in this function. This is one of the most important differences between *anyway* and *her/neyse*. As the results show, to summarize a topic, *anyway* might be used in the final position as well. However, *her/neyse* is never used in the final position for summarizing a topic.

**Table 4.16: Frequencies of *Her neyse* and *Neyse* for Summing Up**

<i>Neyse</i>	<b>97</b>
<i>Her neyse</i>	24

As for the comparison between *her neyse* and *neyse*, it is again seen that in TNC most of the examples are used with the word *neyse*. The examples of *her neyse* are fewer compared to *neyse*. The results show that there is a more pronounced meaning when *her neyse* is used.

A medial position usage of *her/neyse* concerning the summing up function is provided below. In this example, the speaker is talking about a past event. He says that Şansal was asking some questions about the film, *anyway* they talked about the things they should. He feels that there are some unnecessary details so he summarizes the topic by means of *neyse*. As seen in the example, there is no change of the topic or the speaker does not finish the topic. The speaker is still talking about the same topic but he just makes a conclusion highlighting the most important points of the topic. Instead of *neyse*, it is also possible to use the Turkish expressions *özetle* or *sonuç olarak* in this context.

- (56) UA16B4A-1185 Tabii ki Özgür'ün önünde konuşamazdım. Şansal filmle ilgili bazı şeyler soruyordu, *neyse* konuşacağımızı konuştuk ve ben salona döndüm. "Kim bu Şansal?" Ooo, bakar mısınız... "İşten bir arkadaş." "Gecenin bu saatinde evden arayacak kadar münasebetsiz bir arkadaş.

To see the summing up function more clearly, another extract from TNC is provided. In this following example, the speaker is talking about a problem and the way how it was solved. First, he gives the details of the solution process and then to summarize and conclude, he uses *neyse*.

- (57) DA16B2A-0111 "Lütfen ne karara varacaksanız varın, ama adam sıkıntıda, iki çocuk babası, hepimiz iyi kötü bir şeyler alacağız. Mali Büro'ya talimat verin de avans versinler bari," dedim. *Neyse*, iş çözümlendi. Bu laubalilik onun için hâlâ şaşırtıcı. Oysa öylesine patavatsız lakırdılar ediliyor ki, henüz ayırımında değil.

In BNC and COCA, in some cases *anyway* is also used in the same way as *her/neyse* is used to summarize a topic. In the example (58), the speaker is describing a scene from the past. He gives some details about the scene explaining the order of seating in that event and decides to summarize and conclude the issue by using *anyway*.

Some possible synonyms for *anyway* are *in conclusion*, *to summarize*, *in summary*. There is no change in meaning if these words are used in the example below instead of *anyway*.

- (58) FIC Bk:LeprechaunBack The first one in the pew had been Mandy, then Becca, then Carrie. Silas felt it a good idea to put Becca between her sisters, hoping she would stay quiet. Next to Carrie was Amy and then Clovis, Silas, and Levi on the end. *Anyway*, that was the way it started out. Silas lost track of how many times Becca had gotten up to come down and get her nose wiped. Finally Amy had given her the handkerchief, but she lost it within three minutes so p87 Silas took her on his lap, which miraculously stopped her running nose.

To illustrate this usage with another example, in the following extract, the speaker is talking about his feelings and how bad he felt in a certain situation in past. However, he thinks he gave too many details. Therefore, to conclude how he felt he says *anyway* I did feel bad.

- (59) FIC KansasQ Bad? Felt bad? Yeah, I guess I've felt pretty bad. Once. There was this time, I think it was only my third or fourth fight, now that you mention it. I was still green. # *Anyway*, I did feel bad. I had this opponent and it was only his first fight. He was straight out of college, too. I think he had a Helen Keller Foundation scholarship and everything. His trainer obviously didn't. # How was I to know, man? His trainer forgot to take off his boxer's dark glasses. I came out, smelled him, threw a perfect punch to the face. Real bad.

Summing up function might be similar to finishing the topic. However, they are not the same, they have some unique features. When summing up something, the speakers do not finish a topic; they just summarize a certain point in a topic. They still continue talking about that topic while in finishing the topic function; they do not talk about that topic any more.

In previous literature on *anyway*, Gonzalez (2004) defines this function of *anyway* as summing up as well. Gürbüz (2010) names this function of *anyway* as a boundary marker.

#### 4.4.5 Finishing the Conversation

According to the functional analysis, both *anyway* and *her/neyse* are used to finish the conversation altogether. In some of these instances the speakers use *anyway* and *her/neyse* to finish the conversation and there is no more conversation between the speakers that takes place after the marker has been used. Whereas in other cases, there is still a little conversation after *anyway* or *her/neyse* are used. However, it is still clear that in both cases *anyway* and *her/neyse* directs the conversation by providing clues about the ceasing of the flow of the conversation marking that the speaker is going to finish the conversation either abruptly or gradually.

**Table 4.17: Results of the Position Analysis for Finishing the Conversation**

Position	<i>Her/neyse</i>	<i>Anyway</i>
<b>Initial</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>116</b>
<b>Medial</b>	3	8
<b>Final</b>	1	4
<b>Stand-Alone</b>	11	5
<b>Total</b>	108	133

The table 4.17 shows the results of the position analysis for finishing the conversation. In the position analysis, as is the case with most of the other functions, both *anyway* and *her/neyse* are mostly used in the initial position. It may be argued that *anyway* and *her/neyse* function as discourse markers concerning this usage. The fewest examples are found in the final position.

**Table 4.18: Frequencies of *Her neyse* and *Neyse* for Finishing the Conversation**

<i>Neyse</i>	<b>100</b>
<i>Her neyse</i>	8

Table 4.18 shows the comparison of the frequencies of *her neyse* and *neyse* for the function ‘finishing the conversation’. As the results show, there are only 8 instances of *her neyse*, all the other examples contain *neyse*.

To illustrate this function, an example for *her/neyse* from TNC is given below. In this example, the speaker uses *neyse* to finish the conversation. The speaker ends the conversation saying "haydi bakalım, iyi geceler". Although the speaker uses two more sentences after using *neyse*, the word still indicates that the conversation is going to be finished.

(60) QA16B4A-0299 Olur ya... *Neyse*... Daha sonra, bir sırası gelirse, usturupluca sorar, durumu anlarım. Ona göre de yardım ederim dostuma. Haydi bakalım, iyi geceler, yedi cüceler.

The following example also highlights this function of *her/neyse*. In this example, first, one of the speakers attempts to say something saying "sandım ki..." and then he gives up the idea and terminates the conversation for good.

(61) LA14B1A-1709 CEMAL ABDİ: Bir andı o. Geçti. Sandım ki... *Neyse neyse*. Haydi Karagöz. Git artık.

As the functional analysis shows *anyway* is also used to finish the conversation in the corpora analyzed. In the example (62), the speaker uses *anyway* and finishes the topic by saying "have a nice weekend". As is the case with the example with *neyse*, after *anyway*, there is another statement before the end of the conversation. However, *anyway* still directs the conversation and gives clues about the approaching finality of the conversation.

(62) FIC Bk:LetterFromStranger "I wish I knew somebody nice to introduce him to." # "He wouldn't be interested, I'm afraid, "Justine shot back. "*Anyway*, I'll now come back on Tuesday morning instead of Wednesday. Have a nice weekend, Ellen."

To highlight this usage with another example, in the following extract, one of the speakers is giving advice to the other one indicating possible solutions for a problem. Then he finishes the conversation saying "*anyway*, call me if you want to talk."

(63) FIC Bk:FourthWall " For chrissake," I say," you've got to get ahead of the story somehow. Say you were on drugs or something. "Inspiration strikes." Or tell them you were looking for love. "That would be a new one, I think". "*Anyway*," I finish, "call me if you want to talk."

This function might seem similar to finishing the topic function. However, they have some distinctive features. In the activity of finishing the topic, the speakers finish the topic when they utter *anyway* or *her/neyse*. However, the conversation is still going on because the other speaker usually starts a new topic. In the function of finishing the conversation, the speakers finish the conversation altogether either abruptly or gradually when they utter *anyway* or *her/neyse*. In previous literature, there is not any study that discusses this function of *anyway* specifically, though most of them agree that *anyway* functions as an indication of a finish of a topic in general, not of the conversation at large.

#### **4.4.6 Giving up the idea to say something**

Although there are very few examples for this usage, in some cases *anyway* and *her/neyse* are used to give up the idea to say something. The examples of this function show that the speaker attempts to say something but then gives up in this usage by using *anyway* and *her/neyse*.

As for the position analysis, as shown in the table 4.19, regarding this usage *her/neyse* is mostly used on its own while *anyway* is mostly used in the medial position. The fewest examples for both of the words are again found in the final position.

**Table 4.19: Results of the Position Analysis of Giving Up the Idea to Say Something**

Position	<i>Her/neyse</i>	<i>Anyway</i>
<b>Initial</b>	3	9
<b>Medial</b>	2	<b>14</b>
<b>Final</b>	1	4
<b>Stand-Alone</b>	<b>6</b>	5
<b>Total</b>	12	32

The next issue is related to the frequencies of *her neyse* and *neyse*. The results of the comparison analysis are provided below. It was found that there were 11 instances of *neyse*, whereas only a single instance of *her neyse*.

**Table 4.20: Frequencies of *Her neyse* and *Neyse* for Giving Up the Idea to Say Something**

<i>Neyse</i>	<b>11</b>
<i>Her neyse</i>	1

An example for *her/neyse* from TNC is provided to illustrate this function. In the example (64), Ebru attempts to say something to Cemal by saying "Cemal Bey" but then it is clear that she gives up the idea by using *neyse* in the final position.

(64) JA14B1A-1622 EBRU: Okumak istiyorum. CEMAL: Aferin, oku, biz tahsilimizi yarıda bıraktık da ne oldu? EBRU: Cemal Bey, *neyse*... CEVRİYE: (Girer) Bir isteğiniz var mı?

The following example also clarifies this function of *her/neyse*. In this example, the speaker again attempts to say something saying "ve bir de..." and then it is clear that he gives up the idea with the expression "*neyse kalsın*".

(65) HA16B2A-0717 -Tabii sevineceğim, seninle ayrılmadığım, başörtümü nasıl bağlayacağımı senden öğreneceğim için ve bir de... *neyse* kalsın. - Başörtü örtmeyi mi?

*Anyway* is also used when the speaker gives up the idea to say something. In the example (66), the speaker first says "can't tell", then he says "but" in an attempt to verbalize it. However, he again gives up the idea to say it by using *anyway*.

(66) G3G W\_fict\_prose And it all worked out. I'm free now, we're safely away from Uulaa, and we still have the phetam." I'm not so sure about safely away. Frejji hadn't finally rationalized the ceptor links. They're phasing quite a lot." You mean they might not get us to Fraxilly'. 'Can't tell. But *anyway*, I... um... I've been thinking. About Fraxilly.'

Another extract where this function is exhibited, is provided below. Here, one of the speakers wants to add something to the things being discussed saying "and" but then he gives up with *anyway*.

(67) CEB W\_fict\_prose No one else can get a word in edgeways. And he's not always entirely fair to the poor foot-slogging copper, either.' Meredith drew herself up.' People are entitled to their opinions, I suppose. And *anyway* --' Meredith was aware of her own tone growing argumentative.

The previous studies on *anyway* do not define this function as a distinctive function. These examples are usually grouped under the function of changing a topic. In this thesis, it is regarded as a distinctive function of *anyway* because it has a difference when compared with the function of changing a topic. In changing a topic function, the speaker is already talking about a topic and tries to change it. However, in this function, the speaker just attempts to start a topic but then he changes his mind.

#### **4.4.7 Relief**

One of the other common functions of *anyway* and *her/neyse* is indicating a relief and a relaxation according to the corpora analyzed. In this usage, the speaker usually talks about a difficult and an annoying circumstance and then uses *her/neyse* or

*anyway* to indicate a relaxation about the fact that something either happened or did not happen.

*Anyway* and *her/neyse* are firstly compared in terms of their positions in the utterances in Table 4.21. In the position analysis of the relief function, it has been found that both *anyway* and *her/neyse* are mostly used in the initial position in the utterances. The fewest examples for both of the words are found in the stand-alone position. These results also support the initiality of the discourse markers.

**Table 4.21: Results of the Position Analysis for Relief**

Position	<i>Her/neyse</i>	<i>Anyway</i>
<b>Initial</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>32</b>
<b>Medial</b>	7	20
<b>Final</b>	5	27
<b>Stand-Alone</b>	4	1
<b>Total</b>	73	80

As for the difference between *her neyse* and *neyse*, different from the other functions, there was not any example of *her neyse* functioning as a relief in the data as the table 4.22 shows. All of the examples were retrieved with *neyse*. This is most probably because of the reason that *her neyse* has a meaning that is more related to changing or finishing a topic. It might be regarded as the stronger form of *neyse*.

**Table 4.22: Frequencies of *Her neyse* and *Neyse* for Relief**

<i>Neyse</i>	<b>73</b>
<i>Her neyse</i>	0

As already mentioned with this usage the speaker indicates a relief that something happened or did not happen. In the example (68), the speaker gives his predictions about a future event and there is a relief on part of the speaker that there will be no tickling. Here, it is possible to use "*neyse ki, iyi ki, şükür ki*" instead of *neyse*.

(68) QA16B2A-1314 ön kuşak helezonu yanılarak korkulacak bir şey olmadığını saptayacak ve böylece hep birlikte bir süre gülecekler, iş gıdıklama faslına dökülmeden toparlanacaklar *neyse*.

To illustrate with another example, the following extract is provided from TNC. The speaker is describing a scene from the past where a person leaves somewhere. While she is leaving, a dog and a cat also chase her. The speaker implies that fortunately a taxi was waiting in front of the house which is achieved by means of the word *neyse*. As is the case with the previous example, the expressions *neyse ki, iyi ki* are also possible replacements for *neyse* in this sentence.

(69) EA16B4A-0688 Aslı artık bir daha arkasına bakmadan bahçe kapısına koştu. köpekçikle kedicik bunu oyun sanıp onlarda koştular. *Neyse* taksi bekliyordu. "Çok şükür" deyip bindi taksiye Aslı.

Example 70 is also an illustration for the usage of *anyway* regarding this function. In this example, the speaker talks about some predictions that are unreal saying "we would have....." and there is also a hinting of relaxation for the speaker that the things he mentioned did not happen. Instead of *anyway*, it is also possible to use *fortunately* and *luckily* here.

(70) FIC Ms Maybe his would have been harder, maybe he made the right choice. But we -- we would have had his funny whimsical smile, his love of good cooking and country walks, his mild, clear boundaries between what he'd share with you and what he kept private. *Anyway*, it didn't happen.

In literature on *anyway*, there is not any study referring to this function in which *anyway* indicates a relief or relaxation of any kind for the speakers. Similar examples are usually grouped under the name of changing a topic.

#### 4.4.8 Circumlocution

The functional analysis shows that the last common function of *anyway* and *her/neyse* is indicating a circumlocution. In this usage, both *anyway* and *her/neyse* mean "neyse ne" or "whatever it is". In both cases, there is an indication that the speaker thinks there is something which is not worthy of discussion.

The results of the position analysis for circumlocution are given below. In the position analysis, it was found out that in this usage, *her/neyse* is mostly used in the initial position and *anyway* is mostly used in the medial position. An interesting finding was that *anyway* was never used on its own regarding this function probably because of the reason that there should be something to be referred to in the same sentence for this usage.

**Table 4.23: Results of the Position Analysis for Circumlocution**

Position	<i>Her/neyse</i>	<i>Anyway</i>
<b>Initial</b>	<b>8</b>	1
<b>Medial</b>	2	<b>13</b>
<b>Final</b>	5	7
<b>Stand-Alone</b>	2	0
<b>Total</b>	17	21

In terms of the frequencies of *her neyse* and *neyse*, it was found out that there was only one case where *her neyse* was used. All of the other examples were used with *neyse*. As already indicated in the functional analysis part, *neyse* is usually used with the word *ne* in the form of *neyse ne* considering this function. Therefore, it sounds a bit odd for native speakers of Turkish to use *her neyse ne*. This might account for the low frequency of *her neyse* for this function.

**Table 4.24: Frequencies of *Her neyse* and *Neyse* for Circumlocution**

<i>Neyse</i>	16
<i>Her neyse</i>	1

In this usage, *neyse* was usually followed by the word *ne* used in the form of *neyse ne*. As seen in the example (71), one of the speakers is shouting with astonishment that the thing is gold. However, the other speaker indicates that it is not something important or useful for him by using *neyse ne*.

(71) RA16B1A-0788 "Ama bu altın!" diye bağırdı Ayça. "Neyse ne, benim işime yaramıyor. Belki sizin işinize yarar..."

What example 72 does is supporting the idea that *neyse* is usually used in the form of *neyse ne* concerning this function. In this extract, the speaker mentions that her mother loves Zeki Müren in any case (whatever his sexual preferences are). Her mother indicates that whatever he is, I don't care. There is no one else who sings as well as he does.

(72) KA16B4A-0470 Daha o akşam, televizyonda Zeki Müren'in programı vardı. Annem Zeki Müren'i çok sever... "Ay, neyse ne, bana ne? Onun gibi okuyan yok işte!" der.

According to the functional analysis of *anyway*, it is also used to indicate that the thing being discussed is not important for the speaker. In the following example, one of the speakers indicates that gold or money, whatever it is, it is not important for him. In this example, instead of *anyway*, it is also possible to use the expression *whatever it is*.

(73) FIC Ploughshares He'd taken me to see her, this girl he had found, who came from some wild country and, he said, had tante di quelle miniere di diamanti, " and the father would imitate Enrico -- whom the children had never heard of before -- speaking Italian and shaking out his long slim fingers to indicate the

gold mines or the gold or money, *anyway*, the children understood, falling from his fingers like leaves from a tree.

Although this function is similar to change of a topic or a resumption function, there are still some differences. This similarity might be the reason why this function is not identified in previous literature on *anyway*. Most of the studies regard this function under the more general functions such as finish of a topic or a resumption activity.

#### **4.5 Other Functions of *Her/neyse***

In the previous section, common functions of *her neyse* and *neyse* are discussed and in this part distinctive functions of *her/neyse* are presented with details and examples from the corpora. As already indicated, the distinctive functions of *her/neyse* are (1) relief (*neyse ki*), (2) reference, (3) possibility and (4) taking back the thing aforesaid.

##### **4.5.1 Relief (*Neyse ki*)**

The first distinctive function of *her/neyse* defined is indicating a relief. According to the functional analysis on *her/neyse*, in some cases it is used to point out a relaxation. Indicating a relief is also a common function of *her/neyse* and *anyway* as already mentioned in the previous section. However, this relief function is different from the previous one because in this function, *neyse* is always followed by the word *ki*. Used with the word *ki*, *neyse ki* indicates a relief. With this usage, the speakers usually imply that they are content with the fact that something happened or did not happen. There is no meaning difference between this relief function and the previously mentioned one. The only difference is regarding their form.

As seen in the positional analysis table, *neyse ki* is mostly used in the initial position in the utterances. It is followed by the medial and final positions. The fewest examples are found in the stand-alone position.

**Table 4.25: Results of the Position Analysis for Relief (*Neyse ki*)**

<b>Initial</b>	<b>296</b>
<b>Medial</b>	46
<b>Final</b>	20
<b>Stand-Alone</b>	2
<b>Total</b>	364

To see the actual usage of this function, an example for *her/neyse* from TNC is given. In the example (74), it is clear that the teacher found one of his students' love letters and warned the class as a whole. The student points out he is happy that the teacher did not read the letter out loud in class. Instead of *neyse ki*, it is also possible to use *iyi ki* or *Allahtan ki*. In this example, *neyse ki* implies that fortunately something did not happen.

(74) MA16B2A-1950 anlaşılan mektuptan birkaç satır da okumuş. Şöyle dedi: - Arkadaşlar şu sıra, kendinizi çok iyi kontrol etmeniz gerekir, hele de aşk... Ondan mümkün olduğunca uzak durmalısınız. *Neyse ki* anlayışlıymış, mektubu alıp bütün sınıfa okumadı.

In some cases, *neyse ki* also indicates that the speaker is happy because something happened. The following extract illustrates this case. In this example, the speaker mentions that he started to read a novel but fortunately he was able to drop it on the wayside. In this example, *neyse ki* is used in the medial position.

(75) RA16B2A-0846 Niçin cevap vermeliyim Niçin tutmalıyım bir ucundan Niçin arıyorlar beni, tatiller niçin bitiyor, Niçin en tatlı uyku sabah uykusu... 11 Mayıs Dün Merall'in getirdiği romanı okumaya başladım ama *neyse ki* bu sefer yarıda bırakmaya muvaffak oldum. Şaşıyorum.

Table 4.26 shows the comparison between *neyse* and *her neyse* in terms of their frequency for the relief function. In the relief function, all of the examples are used with the word *neyse*. There is no example of *her neyse ki* in TNC for this function.

The reason for this result might be that it sounds a bit odd to use *her neyse ki* for the native speakers of Turkish.

**Table 4.26: Frequencies of *Her neyse* and *Neyse* for Relief (*Neyse ki*)**

<i>Neyse</i>	<b>364</b>
<i>Her neyse</i>	0

#### 4.5.2 Reference

Functional analysis defines another distinctive function for *her/neyse*, namely reference function. In this function, *her/neyse* is used to refer to a word used before it. The examples show that regarding this usage, *her/neyse* does not function as a discourse marker. The functional analysis shows that instead of *neyse* or *her neyse*, it is also possible to use *ne ise* or *her ne ise* in the examples where *her/neyse* is used to refer to something.

The following table shows the results of the position analysis.

**Table 4.27: Results of the Position Analysis for Reference**

<b>Initial</b>	10
<b>Medial</b>	<b>167</b>
<b>Final</b>	9
<b>Stand-Alone</b>	0
<b>Total</b>	186

According to the position analysis, for the reference function, *her/neyse* is mostly used in the medial position. There are only 10 examples in the initial position and 9

examples used in the final position. There is also an interesting finding that this *her/neyse* is never used on its own. This is most probably because of the reason that to indicate a reference, there should be a noun before or after *her/neyse*.

For the reference function, an example from TNC is provided. In the example (76), *her neyse* refers to the word *sebep* that is used just before *her neyse*. As seen in the example, this *her/neyse* is not a discourse marker which might account for the low frequency of the initial position usage. It is also possible to use "*sebebi her ne ise*" in this example.

(76) JA09B2A-0042 Nilüfer, babasının ilk göz ağrısı olduğu için, anneleri de, içgüdüsel olarak, çirkin ördeğini koruması altına almış olabilirdi. Sebebi *her neyse*, annenin ölümünün tahribatı küçük kızının üstünde çok ağır olmuştu.

Concerning the reference function, there are few examples used in the initial position in TNC. One of the examples is provided. In the example (77), one of the speakers is talking about the Hippocratic Oath and the other one refers to the Hippocratic Oath saying "*her neyse* o yeminden..."

(77) RA15B4A-0542 "Hipokrat yemini doktor!" "Özür dilerim efendim. *Her neyse* o yeminden etmiş bir doktor olarak, o kendini bilmezi terbiye etmek için çok uğraştım.

**Table 4.28: Frequencies of *Her neyse* and *Neyse* for Reference**

<i>Neyse</i>	<b>103</b>
<i>Her neyse</i>	83

For reference function, *her neyse* and *neyse* are also compared in terms of their frequency. As seen in the table 4.28, the comparison between *her neyse* and *neyse* shows that to indicate a reference, most of the examples are used with the word *neyse*. However, compared to the other functions of *her/neyse*, for this function, there

are relatively more examples for *her neyse*. As already stated, *her neyse* has a more pronounced meaning which is still valid for this function.

### 4.5.3 Possibility

According to the analysis carried out on the extracts from TNC, *her/neyse* is also used to indicate a possibility. The examples show that the speaker usually compares two different things or situations and states that one of them is possible but not the other one by using *her/neyse*.

For the possibility function, the results of the position analysis are provided in the table 4.29. The results show that *her/neyse* is mostly used in the medial position in the utterances when it indicates a possibility. It is followed by the final position. It is interesting to see that there is no example in the initial or stand-alone position. This might be because there is a necessity that there should be a situation to be referred to in the same utterance *her/neyse* is used, before or after *her/neyse*.

**Table 4.29: Results of the Position Analysis for Possibility**

<b>Initial</b>	0
<b>Medial</b>	<b>59</b>
<b>Final</b>	22
<b>Stand-Alone</b>	0
<b>Total</b>	81

The analysis shows that this type of *neyse* is mostly followed by the word *de* and used in the form of *neyse de*. As the example (78) shows the speaker indicates that eating soil is possible or might be, but swallowing fire is not possible to do for him. Turkish synonyms for this function of *her/neyse* might be "*olabilir de*" or "*mümkün*

*de*". There is no change in meaning if the speaker says "toprak yemek olabilir *de*, mümkün *de*".

(78) SA16B1A-0916 Üzerine su içiyorum. Dört ana unsuru tamamlamayı deli gibi istiyorum. Toprak yemek *neyse* *de* ateş yutmayı beceremiyorum.

There are also some cases where *her/neyse* is not followed by the word *de* for the possibility function. One of these cases is provided below. In this following example, one of the speakers indicates that a person is always watching him. He cannot understand the reason for this and adds if he were a famous writer; it would be possible using *neyse*.

(79) JA16B2A-0759 "Tanımıyorum, ama sürekli beni göz hapsinde tutuyor. Hani tanınmış bir yazar olsam *neyse*, ama nerede! Yoksa biraz tanınıyor muyum?"

**Table 4.30: Frequencies of *Her neyse* and *Neyse* for Possibility**

<i>Neyse</i>	80
<i>Her neyse</i>	1

The results of the comparison between *her neyse* and *neyse* in terms of their frequency are depicted in the table (79). As is the case with most of the other functions of *her/neyse*, almost all of the examples of the possibility function are used with the word *neyse*. There is only one example of *her/neyse* in TNC for this function.

As the examples show, indicating a reference and a possibility are neither discourse markers nor adverbials because they do not have the characteristics of discourse markers and adverbials already discussed in the previous sections. Therefore, these functions might be regarded as expressions formed with *her/neyse*.

#### 4.5.4 Taking Back the Thing Aforesaid

The functional analysis shows that the last function of *her/neyse* is to indicate a taking back of the thing aforesaid, a self correction. In this function, the speaker says something first and then changes his/her mind. Therefore, he takes back what he said before. There are very few examples for this function in TNC. The reason for this situation might be that this function is mostly found and related to spoken language more than written language.

**Table 4.31: Results of the Position Analysis for Taking Back the Thing Aforesaid**

<b>Initial</b>	2
<b>Medial</b>	0
<b>Final</b>	0
<b>Stand-Alone</b>	0
<b>Total</b>	2

As the table 4.31 illustrates, there are only 2 examples for this function and both of them are used in the initial position. As the example (80) shows, the speaker first says "walnut" then he says "milk." Finally, he changes his mind and again says "walnut." In this example, a possible synonym for *neyse* might be *vazgeçtim*. If changed with *vazgeçtim*, there is still no meaning difference.

(80) GA16B2A-0606 Kırdım birini, yedim güzelcene. Güzelcene dediysen.....  
Bre bu senin oğlan ceviz de görmüş... Süt süt! *Neyse*, ceviz...

As already indicated, there are only 2 examples for this function in TNC. The other one is also provided. In this one, as is the case with the other one, *neyse* is used in the initial position. The speaker first says that he will not employ the other person. However, then he changes his mind and says he will employ that person.

(81) QA14B1A-4729 Biri: Bak lop suratlı civciv evladım karıştırma arkadaşlarının kafasını yoksa sana iş vermem... (düşünür, sence) *Neyse* verim de çek o beş karış dilinin cezasını...

The comparison between *her neyse* and *neyse* in Table 4.32 below shows that both of the examples for this usage are used with the word *neyse*. There is not a single example of *her neyse* that exemplifies this usage.

**Table 4.32: Frequencies of *Her neyse* and *Neyse* for Taking Back the Thing Aforesaid**

<i>Neyse</i>	2
<i>Her neyse</i>	0

#### 4.6 Other Functions of *Anyway*

The six functions of *anyway* (distinct from *her/neyse*) are (1) being true in any case, (2) modification, (3) contradiction, (4) astonishment, (5) *by the way* and (6) indicating a method. These functions might be divided into two groups; discourse marker uses and adverbial uses of *anyway*. Discourse marker uses are astonishment, and *by the way*. Adverbial uses of *anyway* are being true in any case, modification and contradiction. However, the last function, indicating a method is neither a discourse marker nor an adverbial. It is still included in this study to show all the functions of *anyway* in the corpora used.

##### 4.6.1 Being True In Any Case

According to the detailed functional analysis carried out for *anyway*, the most frequent function of *anyway* was found to be implying that something is true in any case and under any circumstance.

The table 4.33 shows the results of the position analysis for this function. The results indicate that *anyway* is mostly used in the final position in this function. It is followed by initial and medial positions. The analysis shows that there is no example for the stand-alone position in this function.

**Table 4.33: Results of the Position Analysis for Being True In Any Case**

<b>Initial</b>	2198
<b>Medial</b>	1386
<b>Final</b>	<b>4780</b>
<b>Stand-Alone</b>	0
<b>Total</b>	8364

The reason for the high frequency of the final position usage of *anyway* might be that *anyway* functions as an adverbial concerning this usage. It has a propositional meaning. Therefore, if it is omitted, the meaning of the sentence changes.

An example for being true in any case function is provided below. In this example, *anyway* indicates that it was not insignificant in any case. In this sentence, it is possible to replace *anyway* with *in any case*, *in any event* and *under any circumstance*. *Anyway* is used in the medial position.

(82) A08 W\_fict\_prose It must be a measure of my confidence, he wrote, that I can now say, in these notes, without any kind of trepidation, that this is the major project of my life, that beside it the rest pales into insignificance, if it was not insignificant *anyway*, beside it or anything else.

As the results of the position analysis show *anyway* is mostly used in the final position regarding this function. An example for the final usage is provided. In the extract (83), the speaker indicates that he belongs in London in any case or under any circumstance.

(83) A0F W\_fict\_prose I'll try down there again. I belong in London *anyway*. It's a world I can understand, Jeff -- not this place.

This function of *anyway* is also identified in some of the previous studies on *anyway*. Owen (1985) discusses this function indicating that in some cases *anyway* indicates the previous utterance is irrelevant or unnecessary. Altenberg (1986) defines this function of *anyway* as concession unrestricted use. Ferrara (1987) points out that this function of *anyway* is additive and it has the meaning of *besides*. Lenk (1998) identifies this function as propositional meaning of explanation. Gonzalez (2004) indicates that in some cases *anyway* functions as a segment boundary marker which is a verification of this function. Lastly, in agreement with this study's findings, Coll (2009) points out that in some cases *anyway* is a dismissive *anyway* which always connects to a previous piece of discourse.

#### 4.6.2 Modification

The functional analysis results of *anyway* show that another function of *anyway* is indicating a modification. In this usage, *anyway* provides some more explanation for the previous utterance or it just modifies the former utterance.

The results of the position analysis are provided in the table 4.34.

**Table 4.34: Results of the Position Analysis for Modification**

<b>Initial</b>	45
<b>Medial</b>	703
<b>Final</b>	<b>1631</b>
<b>Stand-Alone</b>	0
<b>Total</b>	2379

The results show that *anyway* is mostly used in the final position to indicate a modification. It is followed by the medial and initial positions. As is the case with the previous function, there is no stand-alone example for this function.

As is the case with being true in any case function, *anyway* functions as an adverbial considering the modification function. Therefore, in the examples where *anyway* is used for modification, it is not possible to leave it out. As it has propositional meaning, the meaning of the sentence changes or it gets ambiguous when *anyway* is omitted.

One of the examples for the modification usage of *anyway* is provided below. In the example (84), *anyway* is used to give a further explanation. The speaker first says that Butterfield will not let you down and then as an explanation, he adds at least intentionally. As already mentioned, a possible synonym for this usage of *anyway* might be *at least*. It also gives the same meaning creating no change in the original utterance.

- (84) FIC Bk:CainAtGettysburg Butterfield's a good Union man, if nothing else. As is Sickles, for that matter. I don't think Butterfield will let you down, as long as we're on campaign. Not intentionally, *anyway*. And I'd say the same for Sickles, if no more.

As the table about the positions for modification activity indicates *anyway* is also used in the medial position commonly and one of the examples is given below. In this example, the speaker is describing a hospital. He indicates that the hospital does not have the facilities the other hospitals have. He adds that the only thing the hospital has-at least for surgeons- is a room. *Anyway* adds an explanation and has the meaning of at least in this example.

- (85) FIC Bk:MondayMornings It wasn't the facility. Chelsea didn't have all the latest bells and whistles, the latest scanners and lasers -- the devices other hospitals advertised on billboards. Nor did Chelsea's location set it apart. What Chelsea had -- for surgeons *anyway* -- was Room 311.

Altenberg (1986) also agrees with this function of *anyway* and names it as concession restricted use. He further indicates that this *anyway* refers to a word or phrase and has the same meaning with *at least* which has also been pointed out in this study. Lenk (1998) identifies this function as propositional meaning of modification which implies a correction or modification of the previous statement. The other study discussing this function is Coll (2009) which indicates that this *anyway* is a modificative *anyway*. In the most recent study, Gürbüz (2010) mentions about this usage of *anyway* and implies that it is used for a further comment.

### 4.6.3 Contradiction

Indicating a contradiction is another function of *anyway* according to the functional analysis carried out on the instances in BNC and COCA. In this function, the speaker usually talks about a situation and continues with a statement which is contrary to the previous one.

**Table 4.35: Results of the Position Analysis for Contradiction**

<b>Initial</b>	39
<b>Medial</b>	700
<b>Final</b>	<b>1158</b>
<b>Stand-Alone</b>	0
<b>Total</b>	1897

The position analysis, as seen in the table 4.35, shows that *anyway* is usually used in the final position for this function. This result might be because of the reason that *anyway* functions as an adverbial regarding this function. It is followed by the medial and initial positions. It is never used on its own in this function because there should be two situations to be compared.

To illustrate this function, an example for this usage of *anyway* is provided below. In the following example, the speaker says that although he was not hungry, he ate the whole thing. The speaker uses *anyway* to indicate a contradiction to the fact that he was not hungry. It is also possible to use the expression *even so* in this sentence.

(86) FIC Bk:VariationsNovel Dom opened the little white paper bag and took out the sandwich the orderly had given him as he left the hospital. The tuna fish glued the two stale slices of bread together like a gray paste. He wasn't hungry but ate the whole thing *anyway*, tasting it like medicine.

The previous example is an illustration of the medial position usage and the following example is an example for final position usage. Here, the speaker indicates that although Gray did not know Snead, he pretended to know him. *Anyway* again implies that there is a contradiction in this situation.

(87) FIC Bk:Sailor The decor was nets, tridents, seashells, and mounted fish. He sat down at the bar and ordered a draft beer. An old man next to him who didn't seem to be able to move his neck turned his whole body to take a look at him. # "Isn't it amazing?" # "Isn't what amazing?" # "How Sam Snead could never win the Open." # Gray had no idea who Sam Snead was but nodded *anyway*.

As already mentioned in the previous studies on *anyway*, Ferrara (1997) also discusses this function of *anyway* and names it as a dismissive adding and that it is usually used with *but*. Another study that refers to this function is Coll (2009) identifying it as a contrastive *anyway*. He further suggests that a synonym for this *anyway* might be *nevertheless*.

#### **4.6.4 Astonishment**

Astonishment is one of the other distinctive functions of *anyway* according to the functional analysis. The speaker usually indicates that there is something surprising and astonishing for him. In some cases, the speaker shows his anger in this usage.

The results of the position analysis are given in the table 4.36. The position analysis shows that *anyway* indicating astonishment is mostly used in the final position to indicate an astonishment followed by the medial and initial positions. This function of *anyway* is never used in the stand-alone position in the corpora analyzed.

**Table 4.36: Results of the Position Analysis for Astonishment**

<b>Initial</b>	13
<b>Medial</b>	122
<b>Final</b>	<b>840</b>
<b>Stand-Alone</b>	0
<b>Total</b>	975

In the example (88) the speaker demonstrates his astonishment and anger by using *anyway*. The analysis also has shown that "what the hell" is one of the most commonly used expressions with this usage of *anyway* in the corpora analyzed. This usage of *anyway* might be regarded as an exclamation. Obviously it is not an adverbial for this function because if omitted, the meaning is still there.

(88) FIC Mov:Tremors I don't know... They're pretty quick... fifteen seconds?  
Burt nods, expertly eyeballing a fifteen second length and snipping it off. As he stuffs it into the bomb: EARLWhat the hell is that, *anyway*?

As already stated, *anyway* is usually used with the expression 'what the hell' considering this function. There is another example for this function below which is used with the expression 'who the hell'. In the example (89), *anyway* again indicates some kind of astonishment or unbelievability on part of the speaker. It also implies that the speaker is angry with that certain situation.

(89) FIC BkSF:ChildrenNight I don't need her back. p114 Jason had his eye on him, for sure, and Dave felt his anger coming back; fire in his gut and coals in

his soul. Who the hell does she think she is, *anyway*? What the hell did she think she was doing?

In previous literature on *anyway*, there is one study referring to this function. Lenk (1998) identifies this function of *anyway* as a question intensifier.

#### 4.6.5 *By the way*

Unlike *her/neyse*, *anyway* is also used to give the meaning of *by the way*. Regarding the flow of the conversation, the speaker thinks that it is appropriate to add something or ask a question.

The position analysis results for the *by the way* function in Table 4.37 show that *anyway* is mostly used in the final position in the utterances followed by the medial and initial positions. As is the case with some of the other functions of *anyway*, there is no example of the stand-alone usage of *anyway* in this usage.

**Table 4.37: Results of the Position Analysis for *By the Way***

<b>Initial</b>	7
<b>Medial</b>	31
<b>Final</b>	<b>638</b>
<b>Stand-Alone</b>	0
<b>Total</b>	676

As the name of the function suggests, it is possible to use *by the way* instead of *anyway* in the sentence. This type of *anyway* is used when the speaker feels that it is appropriate to ask something considering the flow of the conversation. In the example (90), two people are talking about a problem and one of them indicates that the other person and Jack can handle that issue. He feels that now that he is talking

about Jack, it is appropriate to ask a question about him. Therefore, he adds "Where is Jack, *anyway*?"

(90) FIC BkSF:DetroitRock All right. You're the boss, Heikki. "Heikki nodded." I won't be able to be here to meet Jan. Can you and Jack handle that? Where is Jack, *anyway*? " "Asleep."

To illustrate this function, another example is given. In this following extract, the speaker is asking when a third person is going to come to the very place the first speaker is. He inserts this question into the conversation where he thinks it is appropriate to do so.

(91) FIC Mov:HardtoKill SONNY # Let me see the tickets. Did you get us one of those sleeping cars? What time is he getting here *anyway*? # O'MALLEY Soon...

Some of the previous studies also affirm this function of *anyway*. One of them is Owen (1985) in which it is claimed that *anyway* indicates a misplaced remark on the conversation. The other study is Coll (2009) which identifies this function of *anyway* as a question dismissive *anyway* adding that it is used to start a new topic and dismiss previous topics or issues as unimportant.

#### **4.6.6 Indicating a Method**

The last distinctive function of *anyway* is indicating a method. In this usage, the speaker usually gives some ideas for the ways to do something.

As the positional analysis shows in table 4.38, *anyway* is mostly used in the medial position followed by final and initial positions. This is mostly because there are many examples like "*anyway* you like, *anyway* you want". Therefore, it is mostly used in the medial position in the utterances.

**Table 4.38: Results of the Position Analysis for Indicating a Method**

<b>Initial</b>	1
<b>Medial</b>	<b>90</b>
<b>Final</b>	75
<b>Stand-Alone</b>	0
<b>Total</b>	166

To understand this usage of *anyway* more clearly, an example is provided. In the example (92), the speaker is indicating a way that the luggage might be packed. As is seen in the example, it is also possible to use *in any way* or *in some way* in this context. *Anyway* might be regarded as an adverbial considering this function because when omitted, the meaning of the sentence becomes ambiguous.

- (92) FIC BkSF: BringingOut “Once we get there, there'll be no sending home for supplies. If it's small and it might be useful, we take it with us. If it's large and heavy... maybe we pack it *anyway*.”

As already indicated in the position analysis part, this type of *anyway* is mostly used in the medial position because *anyway* is followed by the expressions *you like*, *you want* etc. in most cases. An instance for this is given below. In this following example, the speaker indicates that the other person can live in any way he wants.

- (93) FIC BkSF:RelicEmpire Leave that to the common soldiers and the Companions. " " I don't want to fall into that trap. " p231 Ily rolled over and rested elbows on either side of his thigh as she stared into his eyes. " You can live *anyway* you want."

None of the studies in previous literature refers to this function of *anyway*. The reason for this might be the fact that *anyway* is not a discourse marker concerning this usage, most of the studies focus on discourse marker uses of *anyway*. Moreover, it is not an adverbial. This *anyway* is quite different from the other functions. As already indicated above, *in any way* or *in some way* are synonyms for this *anyway*.

Although it is neither a discourse marker nor an adverbial, it is included in this study to show all the occurrences of *anyway* and *her/neyse* in the corpora.

## 4.7 COLLOCATION ANALYSIS

### 4.7.1 Collocation Analysis-*Her/neyse*

TNC provides the collocations for each word that is searched. The most frequently used words with *her/neyse* are depicted in table 4.39.

**Table 4.39: Collocations of *Her/neyse* in TNC**

<b>ki</b>	<b>364</b>
<b>neyse</b>	68
<b>ama</b>	54
<b>ya</b>	52
<b>ben</b>	51
<b>bu</b>	49
<b>ne</b>	45
<b>işte</b>	41
<b>de</b>	32

The collocation analysis of *her/neyse* shows that the most common word used with *her/neyse* is *ki*. As already mentioned in the functional analysis part, used with *ki*, *neyse ki* indicates a relief for the speaker that something happened or did not happen. To illustrate with an example from TNC, below the speaker uses *neyse ki* to indicate he is happy that the fire did not last long.

- (94) MA16B3A-1550 Askerler kapıyı tekmeleyerek içeriye girdiler; kırdılar, döktüler, sonra da tutuşturdular. Bir süre dumanlar çıktı ama *neyse ki* fazla sürmedi, çabuk söndü.

According to the collocation analysis, the second most commonly used word is *neyse*. In some cases, speakers repeat the word *neyse* in the form of *neyse neyse* to intensify the meaning. In the example (95), the speaker uses *neyse neyse* to indicate a resumption. He tries to return to the main issue because there is a digression which is quite irrelevant and unnecessary.

- (95) FA16B2A-0578 "Buuank buuank buuank!" İşte keklik...  
"Daaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaat" (Korna takılmış veya alarmı takılı unutulmuş.) İşte  
Denizli horozu... *Neyse neyse*, ben size bunları anlatmayacaktım, nasıl çek  
senet mafyası olduğumu anlatacaktım.

With 54 instances, *ama* is one of the commonly used words with *neyse*. In the example (96), the speaker is talking about people who found happiness a bit late. He thinks that even if it is late, it does not matter by using *ama neyse*. A synonym for this usage might be *never mind*. The main function of *anyway* in this sentence is finishing an annoying topic.

- (96) UA16B2A-0749 Huzurevinde tanıştılar, birbirlerine âşık oldular, çok kısa bir  
süre sonra evlendiler, "İkinci baharımızı yaşıyoruz, çok mutluyuz," diyorlar.  
Mutluğu biraz geç buldular *ama neyse*, hiç bulamamaktan iyidir.

The next most commonly used word with *neyse* is *ya*. In the following example, a speaker is talking about the financial situation of a family and inserting an annoying detail into the topic. Therefore, he returns to the main the topic using *neyse*.

- (97) FA16B3A-1234 Aynur büyümüşü, kısa giyemezdi. Hem de ikisinin  
masrafını kaldıramazlardı. Bu bile çok gelecekti *ya neyse*. Dikiş parası  
vermeyecekler diye razı olmuştu biraz da.

Another word commonly used with *neyse* is *ben*, the first person singular pronoun in Turkish. In the following example, the main function of *neyse* is finishing the conversation. The speaker finishes the conversation once and for all using *neyse*. After using *neyse*, he says I'm leaving and I wish you happiness.

(98) RA16B4A-1074 Daha önce bu olayı duyduğumda sana iftira atıyor olabileceğini düşünerek çok kızmışım Fahri'ye. Ama öte yandan senin de o parayı aldığını tahmin ediyordum." "*Neyse ben* kaçıyorum. Sana mutluluklar dilerim.

#### 4.7.2 Collocation Analysis- *Anyway*

##### 4.7.2.1 COCA

The collocation analysis facility of BNC and COCA were made use of via Mark Davies' web interface for *anyway*. In both corpora, the most common words used with *anyway* have been analyzed and reported here. According to the analysis, the most frequently used words with *anyway* are *thanks*, *matter*, *die*, *theory* and *useless* in COCA.

**Table 4.40: Collocations of *Anyway* in COCA**

<b>thanks</b>	<b>77</b>
<b>matter</b>	65
<b>die</b>	53
<b>theory</b>	16
<b>useless</b>	9

The most frequently used word with *anyway* in COCA is *thanks* as shown in the table 4.40. One example for this usage is given below. In this example, one of the speakers is warning the other one but the other speaker thinks that he does not need this warning. Therefore, he says that *but thanks anyway* indicating that although he does not need that warning, thanks even so. In this example, *thanks anyway* gives the meaning of contradiction as already discussed in the functional analysis.

(99) FIC IAJRCJournal plenty of wild-lookin' stuff here tonight. "Passing them, Al's white teeth gleamed," That' was nice singing today, sweetheart. " # "Thanks," she called after them. " He seems real friendly. " # " Friendly? That's Al Vinnuci and he's obviously drooling over you - anyway, he's

married and has four kids. He plays the field strictly for his own fun and games. Fancies he's some kind of gourmet of femininity. "# " I know you're warning me but *thanks anyway*. " # During a lull between numbers, everyone heard a saxophone blown loudly from the open door of the bandroom.

The second commonly used word with *anyway* is *matter*. To illustrate this usage, one example is provided. In the example (100), the speaker is describing a scene in which a person does not open his eyes but he adds that *opening his eyes does not matter anyway* which means opening his eyes does not matter in any case or under any circumstances. In this example, the expression *matter anyway* gives the meaning of being true in any case.

(100) FIC Bk:TabloidCityNovel Chelsea Hotel, West 23rd Street, Manhattan. He awakes but his eyes remain closed. There is a trace of brightness in his vision so he knows he has been dreaming of Paris. Again. A walk along the river. In May. With Gabrielle, for sure, or hell, maybe alone. Birds in the budding trees. Boats. A small canvas on the easel. Yes, a cliché dream of Paris. But he doesn't open his eyes. A line from Gauguin comes forward: I shut my eyes in order to see. # Opening his eyes doesn't *matter anyway*. Not anymore. The doctors have told him that he has 15 percent vision in his left eye, 5 percent in the other.

With 53 examples, another commonly used word with *anyway* is *die* in COCA. To see the actual usage, an extract from COCA is provided. In the following example, the speaker is describing a scene in which one person tries to persuade the other one to drink the milk to keep up his strength. However, the other person indicates that it is useless because he will *die anyway* indicating that he will die in any case and under any circumstances whether he drinks the milk or not. As is the case with the previous example, the expression *die anyway* gives the meaning of being true in any case.

(101) FIC Commentary along the tip. The girl giggled and Hyepin felt another spray on her face and began to laugh, too. # Hyepin reached out to touch the girl's breast. It was hard and hot, like a stone taken from the oven to warm one's feet. " We should not let your milk go to waste, " she said, gently. " Lie down. I will fetch something to catch it so that you may drink it and keep up your strength. " # " No. It is no use. I will *die anyway*. I can feel the life draining from me. " # Hyepin felt the girl's forehead. She was burning up.

According to the collocation analysis, *theory* is another word commonly used with *anyway* in COCA. In the following example, one of the speakers is talking about the possible results of a certain act and he adds *in theory anyway* indicating that those are the possible results according to the theory, at least. In this example, *theory anyway* implies a modification which has the same meaning with the expression *at least*.

- (102) FIC Bk:FourthK of Representatives in reference to President Kennedy. Senator Lambertino regarded Troyca with distaste. He disliked a certain familiarity in the man's manner, the questioning of the plans of his betters. "This action to impeach the President is certainly legal, if unprecedented," he said." The Twenty-fifth Amendment to the Constitution doesn't specify medical evidence. But his decision to destroy Dak is evidence. " Troyca couldn't resist. " Once you do this there will certainly be a precedent. A two-thirds vote of Congress can impeach any President. In *theory anyway*." He noted with satisfaction that he had won Elizabeth Stone's attention at least.

The last commonly used word with *anyway* in COCA is *useless*. Example (103) illustrates this usage. In this example, the leader says that "leave them; they are *useless* to us *anyway*". In this sentence, *useless* is used in three words left position and the expression *useless to us anyway* indicates that they are useless in any case. This usage of *anyway* has also the meaning of being true in any case.

- (103) FIC Listen "to leave Rico and me alone," she yelled. " Are you so tough you need to hurt two unarmed kids? You don't need us. We are no good for you. And we'll never be a part of your drugs or stealing. This is one war you've lost. You'll never get Rico or me to do your dirty work, no matter what you do to us. " Two of the gang moved toward Teresa. She didn't move. " Leave them, " the leader said. " They are *useless* to us *anyway*. " As they walked away, Teresa stared after them. She wanted to remember the face of each one.

#### 4.7.2.2 BNC

Collocations of a word might also be retrieved in BNC thanks to Mark Davies' web interface. Collocation analysis for *anyway* has also been carried out in BNC. The results show that the most frequently used collocations of *anyway* are *matter*, *thanks*, *worth*, *die* and *theory* in BNC as shown in the table 4.41.

**Table 4.41: Collocations of *Anyway* in BNC**

<b>matter</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>thanks</b>	9
<b>worth</b>	8
<b>die</b>	7
<b>theory</b>	5

According to the collocation analysis in BNC, the most commonly used word with *anyway* is *matter*. Example (104) illustrates this usage. In this example, two people are discussing something and one of them indicates that he is sure the other person will forgive him, so it does not matter *anyway*. Used with *matter*, the expression *matter anyway* implies that it does not matter in any case and under any circumstances. As is the case in COCA, *matter anyway* has the meaning of being true in any case in BNC.

(104) HTS W\_fict\_prose spoon.' Jessica,' he said.' You're not stupid, and neither are we, although you might be doubting it at the moment. You know something's going on, we have a little surprise set up for you, and I think the time has come to let the cat out of the bag. Martin, I have to tell you, warned me you might take it hardly, done this way, and Martin's always right, damn him! But I know you'll forgive me, so it doesn't *matter anyway*!' Martin smiled, Mrs Roberts chuckled, Samuel Roberts beamed. Jessica's mouth went dry, her hand reached automatically for her glass.

*Thanks* is another frequently used word with *anyway* in BNC. To illustrate this usage, an extract from BNC is provided below. In this example, one of the speakers asks the other one whether he wants him to try again or not. The other person says that he does not think it is worth it and adds thanks *anyway*. In this example, the expression *thanks anyway* implies that although it does not worth trying, still he thanks the other person. *Thanks anyway* implies a contradiction and it has the same meaning with the expressions *even so* and *still*.

(105) G03 W\_fict\_prose his chair and stumbled back a couple of paces, and Hennessy had removed himself even further. The guard from outside was at the door, but Hennessy waved him away.' You want me to try again?' Donaldson said. Fortunately the dung had been dry, and it brushed out of his hair easily. Bobo at her most literal.' No, I don't think it's worth it. Thanks for trying at all." I'll carry on. I don't mind." It's getting late. *Thanks anyway.*' Glancing at his watch, Donaldson saw that it was after five; seven hours since he'd been picked up at the courtroom, during which time he'd skipped lunch and spent his afternoon handing tidbits to a bright primate.

Example (106) is an illustration of the usage of *anyway* with the word *worth*. In this example *worth* is used in three words left of *anyway*. Two people are talking about a topic whether there are more queries from Grace or Dreadnought. One of them feels that this topic is unnecessary and indicates that they are not worth talking about *anyway*. Used with the word *worth*, *anyway* has the meaning of being true in any case and under any circumstances.

(106) H0R W\_fict\_prose thing to tell you. "I suppose people have got used to bringing me their queries, to some extent," said Richard, going into their cabin to take off his black shoes and put on a pair of red leather slippers, which, like all his other clothes, never seemed to wear out. The slippers made him feel less tired. There are more queries from Grace than from Dreadnought, aren't there? " " I'm not sure. I've never worked it out exactly. " " They're not *worth* talking about *anyway*. I expect they talk about us. "

According to the collocation analysis in BNC, another word frequently used with *anyway* is *die*. In the following extract, two people are discussing something and one of them expresses his regret that he killed the other person by bringing him there. However, the other person indicates that he has not killed him; he was going to die *anyway*. In this sentence, used with the word *die*, *anyway* implies that he was going to die in any case and under any circumstances.

(107) HGU W\_fict\_prose I asked you to stay?' John says. For a while Paul says nothing.' No.' He thinks it over some more.' No.' John is wheezing.' I've killed you by bringing you here,' Paul says, almost whispering.' No,' John says.' I should have let you go to Tibet,' Paul says.' You haven't killed me." Don't try to take care of my feelings, Johnny,' Paul says.' I was going to *die anyway*,' John says.' You can't say that." I'm going to die. Stop denying it.' Paul thinks about it.' Denial's a sort of love.' John nods, then shrugs his shoulders.'

The last frequently used word with *anyway* in BNC is *theory*. In example (108), one of the speakers says “no one wants to be ill, that is the theory *anyway*.” In this sentence, used with *theory*, *anyway* implies that no one wants to be ill, at least, in theory. *Anyway* has the same meaning with the expression *at least* and it indicates a modification.

- (108) JXW W\_fict\_prose “be the exception?’ Lindsey smiled.’ In that case, it sounds as if the sooner I start work, the better,’ she said decisively.’ I can’t say we’re not glad to see you.’ He smiled easily.’ But no one wants to rush you, least of all Niall. If it’s any consolation, it does get easier,’ he promised.’ Once we get to the sun and people start to relax and unwind. No one wants to be ill. That’s the *theory, anyway*.’ Seeing the smile that didn’t quite reach the tired brown eyes, Lindsey shook her head.’ I’d like to feel I’m pulling my weight.

## CHAPTER V

### 5.0. CONCLUSION

This chapter summarizes the results of the corpus analysis of *anyway* and *her/neyse* found in TNC, BNC and COCA and discusses implications for future studies.

#### 5.1 Summary of Findings

In this study, two seemingly synonym words, *anyway* and *her/neyse* are compared in terms of their frequency in corpora, their specific functions in the utterances they are used, their positions in the sentences and their collocations. To carry out the analysis, TNC, BNC and COCA are used in this study.

First of all, regarding the frequency of these words, the analysis shows that *anyway* is more commonly used in BNC and COCA compared to the frequency of the usage of *her/neyse* in TNC. In order to provide the equation for comparison, the normalized frequencies for *anyway* and *her/neyse* are used in the frequency analysis part. The reasons for the high frequency of *anyway* might be the abundance of its functions. As already indicated in the functional analysis part, *anyway* has a few more functions than *her/neyse*. Another reason might be the habit of using a certain expression more commonly.

The second part is related to the positional analysis. The results show that there are notable differences between *anyway* and *her/neyse* in terms of their positions in the utterances. According to the position analysis, *anyway* is mostly used in the final position while *her/neyse* is commonly used in the initial position. As already mentioned in the characteristics of the discourse markers section, discourse markers are mostly used in the initial position which might account for the differences between *anyway* and *her/neyse* in terms of their positions. The functional analysis shows that *her/neyse* mostly functions as a discourse marker in the data analyzed.

Therefore, the frequency of the initial position is quite high. However, considering the functions of *anyway*, it is obvious that its functions are more related to the adverbial function. This might be a reason for the final position usage of *anyway* in the data analyzed. The second most common position is the medial position for both of these discourse markers. Regarding the position analysis of *her/neyse*, the least common position is the final position while for *anyway* it is the stand alone position. This result also illustrates an interesting difference between *anyway* and *her/neyse*. *Her/neyse* is not very commonly found in the final position when it functions as a discourse marker. However, for *anyway*, as the results show, it is also possible to be used in the final position as a discourse marker.

In this study, each function of *anyway* and *her/neyse* are analyzed in detail. The results indicate that *anyway* and *her/neyse* have some common functions in the national large-scale corpora they were extracted from. Moreover, the results also show that they have some distinctive functions that they do not share. Firstly, regarding the common functions, the results of this study define 8 common functions for *anyway* and *her/neyse* which are (1) resumption activity, (2) finishing the topic, (3) changing the topic, (4) summing up, (5) finishing the conversation, (6) giving up the idea to say something, (7) relief and (8) circumlocution.

The first common function of *anyway* and *her/neyse* discussed in this thesis is the resumption function. As the examples (39), (40), (41), (42), (43) and (44) show, in the resumption function, the speakers usually talk about a topic and then there is a digression from the main issue. The speakers feel that it is irrelevant, annoying or there is a disagreement between the speakers. Therefore, the speaker wants to return to the main issue. For both *her/neyse* and *anyway*, most examples were in the initial position and they were the least in the final position. Sub-functions for this usage are also defined. According to the functional analysis, the speakers try to return to the main issue because they mostly think it is something irrelevant. As for the comparison between *her neyse* and *neyse*, most of the examples are used with the word *neyse*.

The comparison between *anyway* and *her/neyse* shows that they are both used for finishing the topic. This function is different from the resumption because the speakers just finish the topic and then a new topic starts as illustrated in the examples (45), (46), (47), (48), (49) and (50). According to the analysis, the speakers finish the topic when they feel it is something unnecessary, annoying or when there is a disagreement and discussion between the speakers. Mostly, *her/neyse* finishes a topic when there is something unnecessary while *anyway* is mostly used when there is a disagreement. The position analysis shows that *her/neyse* and *anyway* are mostly used in the final position. *Her/neyse* has the fewest examples in the medial position while *anyway* has the fewest examples in the final position. The analysis of *her/neyse* also shows that the examples are mostly used with the word *neyse*.

Another common function of *anyway* and *her/neyse* is changing the topic. It is explained in detail in the functional analysis section by means of the examples (51), (52), (53), (54) and (55). The speakers try to change the topic when they feel the current topic is irrelevant, annoying or when there is a disagreement. In this case, it is mostly because the speakers feel that it is something unnecessary. As for the position analysis, both *anyway* and *her/neyse* are mostly used in the initial position. There is no instance of *her/neyse* in the final position and *anyway* has the fewest examples in the stand alone position. Most of the instances of *her/neyse* are used with *neyse*.

Summing up the topic being talked about is one of the other common functions of *anyway* and *her/neyse* as the examples (56), (57), (58) and (59) illustrate. Both are used when the speakers try to summarize the topic and make a conclusion when there are many details. The position analysis shows that both of the words are mostly used in the initial position. *Her/neyse* has the fewest examples in the final position while *anyway* has the fewest examples in the stand alone position. As is the case with almost all the other functions, *neyse* is used more commonly than *her neyse*.

In some cases, both *anyway* and *her/neyse* are used to finish the conversation altogether. Examples (60), (61), (62) and (63) are illustrations for this usage. In the examples where *anyway* and *her/neyse* are used to finish the conversation, both of

them are mostly used in the initial position. The fewest examples for both of the words are in the final position. The comparison between *her neyse* and *neyse* for this function shows that there are many more examples of *neyse* than *her neyse*.

One of the other common functions of *anyway* and *her/neyse* is giving up the idea to say something. The speakers usually attempt to say something but then they change their mind as illustrated by the examples (64), (65), (66) and (67). Most of the examples of *her/neyse* are found in the stand alone position while *anyway* is mostly used in the medial position regarding this function. The fewest examples for both of the words are used in the final position. In the occurrences of *her/neyse*, most of the examples are used with the word *neyse*.

Another common function of *anyway* and *her/neyse* is indicating a relief. In some examples, both *anyway* and *her/neyse* are used to indicate a relief as shown in examples (68), (69) and (70). The speakers are content with the fact that something happened or did not happen. As for the positions, both of the words are mostly used in the initial position while the fewest examples for both are in the stand alone position. As for the difference between *her neyse* and *neyse*, it is notable that there is not a single instance of *her neyse* retrieved for this usage.

The last common function of *anyway* and *her/neyse* is indicating a circumlocution where the speakers usually imply that the thing being discussed is not important. Examples (71), (72) and (73) are provided for the explanation of this function. *Her/neyse* is mostly used in the initial position while *anyway* is mostly used in the medial position. The fewest examples for *her/neyse* are found in the medial and stand-alone positions and there is again no example of *anyway* in the stand alone position. Lastly, the comparison of the frequencies of *neyse* and *her neyse* show that there are many more examples of *neyse* than *her neyse* as is the case with most of the other functions.

According to the functional analysis, *anyway* and *her/neyse* have some distinctive functions that the other one does not have. Concerning the distinctive functions of

*her/neyse*, four different functions are defined namely; (1) indicating a relief, (2) possibility, (3) reference and (4) withdrawal of the aforesaid.

As already stated, one of the distinctive functions of *her/neyse* is indicating a relief as mentioned in the examples (74) and (75). In this function, *neyse* is always used with the word *ki* which is one of the most commonly used collocations of *neyse*. There is an interesting finding concerning this function that is there is not any occurrence of *her neyse ki*. All of the examples are used with the word *neyse*. In most of the examples indicating a relief, *anyway* is used in the initial position followed by the medial and final positions. The least examples are found in the stand alone position for this function.

According to the functional analysis results, the third function of *her/neyse* is indicating a reference. *Her/neyse* is used to refer to a noun before mentioned as illustrated in the examples (76) and (77). As for the position analysis, the results show that *her/neyse* is mostly used in the medial position. There are just few examples of initial and final positions and there is no instance of a stand-alone position for this function of *her/neyse*. There are more examples of *neyse* than *her neyse* concerning the possibility function. However, compared to the other function, there are more examples of *her neyse* in the utterances in which *her/neyse* is used to indicate a reference.

Another distinctive function of *her/neyse* discussed in this study is indicating a possibility. In this function, the speaker is usually talking about two situations as shown in the examples (78) and (79). He indicates that one of them is possible but the other one is not by using *anyway* and *her/neyse*. As for the position analysis, the results show that *her/neyse* is mostly used in the medial position followed by the final position. There is not any occurrence of *her/neyse* in the initial or stand-alone position when it indicates a possibility. The comparison between *neyse* and *her neyse* shows that almost all of the examples are used with the word *neyse* regarding the possibility function. There is only one instance of *her neyse* indicating a possibility.

The last distinctive function of *her/neyse* is taking back the thing aforesaid. There are very few examples of this function in TNC most probably because of the reason that this usage is more related to the spoken language rather than the written language. Examples (80) and (81) are given in the functional analysis section for the illustration of this usage. There are just two examples where *her/neyse* is used to withdraw the thing aforesaid. Both of them are used in the initial position and both of them are used with the word *neyse*.

As for the results of the functional analysis of *anyway*, six distinctive functions are discussed in this study which are (1) being true in any case, (2) modification, (3) contradiction, (4) astonishment, (5) *by the way* and (6) indicating a method.

As illustrated in the examples (82) and (83), one of the distinctive functions of *anyway* is indicating that something is true in any case and under any circumstance. This is also the most common function of *anyway*. According to the position analysis, *anyway* is mostly used in the final position followed by the initial and medial positions when it indicates that something is true in any case. There is not any occurrence of *anyway* on its own. These results support the initiality of the discourse markers because when it indicates that something is true in any case, *anyway* does not function as a discourse marker. It functions as an adverbial.

The functional analysis shows that the second most common function of *anyway* is indicating a modification. In the examples where *anyway* is used to indicate a modification, there is usually an approval of the thing before mentioned or there is some more explanation as shown in the examples (84) and (85). This type of *anyway* is mostly used in the final position followed by the medial and initial positions. There is no occurrence of *anyway* in the stand-alone position concerning this function. The high frequency of the final position is a proof that this *anyway* also functions as an adverbial.

Another distinctive function of *anyway* is indicating a contradiction. In these examples, the speaker usually talks about a situation and then continues with another

one that is in contradiction to the previous one. Examples (86) and (87) show the actual usage of *anyway* regarding this function. The position analysis for this function shows that *anyway* is mostly used in the final position followed by the medial and initial positions. There is not any instance of the stand-alone position for this usage. Concerning this function, *anyway* is an adverbial and again there is a high frequency of the final position usage.

One of the other distinctive functions of *anyway* is indicating astonishment. With this function, the speaker usually indicates that it is something surprising or annoying for him as shown in examples (88) and (89). The position analysis reveals that *anyway* is mostly used in the final position followed by the medial and initial position. There is again no instance of the stand-alone position.

As the examples (90) and (91) illustrate, in some cases *anyway* has the same meaning with the expression *by the way*. In some examples, the speakers think that it is appropriate to ask or add something. This type of *anyway* is mostly used in the final position followed by the medial and initial positions. As is the case with most of the other distinctive functions of *anyway*, there is no instance of the stand-alone position of *anyway* regarding this function of *anyway*.

The least examples of *anyway* are found in the function of indicating a method. The speakers indicate a method for doing something as explained in the functional analysis section by means of the examples (92) and (93). The position analysis shows that it is mostly used in the final position followed by the medial and initial positions. There is no instance of the stand-alone position.

The last analysis section of this thesis was devoted to the collocation analysis of *her/neyse* and *anyway*. According to the analysis, several words were found to be commonly used with *her/neyse*. Some of them are: *ki*, *neyse*, *ama*, *ya*, *ne*, *de*, etc. *Ki* is specifically important because when used with *neyse*, *ki* changes the core meaning of *neyse*. *Neyse ki* indicates a relief and a relaxation for the speaker in indicating that something happened or did not happen as one hoped for. Another commonly used

word is *neyse*. According to the functional analysis, in some cases, speakers repeat the word and say *neyse neyse* which indicates a stronger transition and a change of the topic compared to *neyse*. *Ama neyse* and *ya neyse* usually indicate a change of topic or end of a topic which is usually annoying for the speakers. Another interesting thing with the collocations is that used with *ne*, *neyse ne* usually indicates a circumlocution in which the speakers express that the topic being discussed is not important. Lastly, when used with *de*, *neyse de* usually expresses a possibility of a situation. As already mentioned in the functional analysis section, in some cases the speakers are talking about two situations and one of them is possible for them while the other one is not. To indicate the possibility of the situation, the speakers use *neyse de*. In conclusion, some of the collocations of *neyse* used as a pattern change the core meaning of the word or add some additional meaning.

As for the collocations of *anyway*, the analysis shows that *anyway* is commonly used with the words *thanks*, *matter*, *die*, *theory*, *useless* and *worth*. *Thanks anyway* is used to indicate a contradiction while *theory anyway* indicates a modification and an explanation. The other words, *matter*, *die*, *useless* and *worth* are used to imply that something is true in any case. To compare the collocations of *anyway* and *her/neyse*, the collocations of *anyway* do not change the core meaning of the word; they add additional meaning.

Another issue discussed in this thesis is optionality of the discourse markers. As already discussed in the functional analysis part, different functions for *anyway* and *her/neyse* are defined in this study. Some of these functions are discourse markers usages while some of them are adverbial usages. In the examples provided in the functional analysis part, it is sometimes possible to leave out *anyway* or *her/neyse* while in some cases it is not possible. It is observed that it is possible to omit *anyway* or *her/neyse* when they are used as discourse markers. It is not possible to leave them out when they are used as adverbials. These findings are in agreement with the characteristics of the discourse markers discussed in the literature review part. However, this does not mean that discourse markers are completely unnecessary. They still have a core meaning that directs the conversation and gives clues about the

flow of the conversation although it is possible to leave them out. Obviously, they ease the communication between the speakers and they help the speakers decode the message that is encoded by one another.

The last issue discussed in this study is the difference between *her neyse* and *neyse*. Within the scope of the study, there is only a limited discussion about the differences between *her neyse* and *neyse*. As the analysis indicates, the most notable difference between *her neyse* and *neyse* is their frequency in the data analyzed. *Neyse* is more commonly used than *her neyse* for each function defined. In some cases, *her neyse* is not used. The reason for this result might be the habit of the speakers to use *neyse* more frequently than *her neyse* because it is easier and more economical to articulate. Another reason might be that *her neyse* implies a stronger change of topic or a stronger transition. In most cases, the speakers do not need to perform that strong transition.

## **5.2 Implications for Further Research**

Certain research directions are suggested by the present study. First of all, this study is based on the fiction works in TNC, BNC and COCA and it is carried out on written language samples. This is due to Turkish Spoken Corpora being in its early days of development and not having a very comprehensive published spoken language corpus yet. Therefore, it would not be possible to compare the functions of *anyway* and *her/neyse* in spoken language. However, regarding the nature of the words *anyway* and *her/neyse*, they are more likely to occur in spoken language. Therefore, it would be very beneficial if a larger-scale research based on both spoken and written language is carried out later when Spoken Turkish Corpora (STC) is made available in full form.

Within the scope of the study, it was only possible to examine two specific discourse particles; *anyway* and *her/neyse*. For future research, it might be possible to compare more words that are similar to *anyway* and *her/neyse* based on the results of this study.

For this study, to counteract the limitation about language mode, fiction examples in different corpora were used as *anyway* and *her/neyse* mostly occur in the narration of spoken language. Considering the data to be examined, although all of the corpora are rich regarding the number of words they contain, questions might arise as regards to how representative they are. However, as it is indicated in Lam (2008) no matter how large the corpus is, it is not possible to represent any language as a whole. As already stated, building on the results of this study, a larger-scale research might be carried out.

In this study, *anyway* and *her/neyse* are compared in terms of four different issues, namely, their frequency, their positions, their functions and their collocations. Because of the scope of the study, *her neyse* and *neyse* are compared only regarding their frequency for each function. Therefore, for future research, it might be possible to make a comparison between *her neyse* and *neyse* concerning the four issues mentioned above.

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## **APPENDICES**

## APPENDIX A: TURKISH SUMMARY OF THE STUDY

Derlem çalışmaları son zamanlarda dilbilim çalışmalarında önemli bir yöntem haline gelmiştir. Derlem verilerinin gerçek hayatta kullanılan dilde de uygulanabilir olması bu durumun önemli bir sebebidir. Bunun yanında dilbilim çalışmalarında söylemde önemli görevlere sahip olduğu düşünülen söylem belirleyicileri üzerine de ilgi giderek artmaktadır. Schiffrin (1987) ve Aijmer (2002) gibi bazı araştırmacılar söylem belirleyicilerini incelemek için çalışmalarında derlemi kullandılar.

Bu çalışma Türkçedeki *her/neyse* ve İngilizcedeki *anyway*'i Türkçe Ulusal Derlemi (TUD), İngiliz Ulusal Derlemi (BNC) ve Çağdaş Amerikan İngilizcesi Derlemi'ndeki (COCA) kurgu metinlerinde karşılaştırmayı amaçlamaktadır. Aynı zamanda, bu çalışma *anyway* ve *her/neyse*'yi derlemlerdeki kullanım sıklıkları, cümlelerdeki konumları, cümlelerdeki farklı işlevleri ve eşdizimlilikleri açısından karşılaştırmayı da hedeflemektedir. Bu çalışmada tanımlanan her bir işlev için *her neyse* ve *neyse* arasında da derlemlerdeki bulunma sıklıkları üzerine karşılaştırmalı bir analiz gerçekleştirilmiştir.

Geçmişte derlem kullanılarak yapılan karşılaştırmalı dilbilim çalışmaları ve Türkçede söylem belirleyicileri üzerine yapılan çalışmalar nispeten az sayıdadır. Bu yüzden, bu çalışma Türkçe dilbilim çalışmalarına katkıda bulunmayı hedeflemektedir. Daha önce *anyway* üzerine yapılmış birkaç küçük ölçekli çalışma (bkz. Owen 1985; Altenberg 1986; Ferrara 1997; Lenk 1998; Takahara 1998; Gonzalez 2004; Coll 2009; Gürbüz 2010) bulunmaktadır. Fakat sadece *her/neyse* üzerine yapılmış geniş kapsamlı bir çalışma bulunmamaktadır. Bu yüzden bu çalışma sadece *her/neyse* üzerine yapılan geniş kapsamlı ilk çalışma niteliği taşımaktadır.

Bu çalışmanın bazı kısıtlamaları da bulunmaktadır. Öncelikle, çalışmanın kapsamı göz önünde bulundurulduğunda bu çalışma iki farklı dildeki iki kelime üzerine yoğunlaşmıştır. Bunun yanında, Türkçe için hazırlanmış geniş kapsamlı ve yayınlanmış herhangi bir sözlü derlem henüz bulunmadığı için bu çalışmada sadece

yazılı derlem kullanılmıştır. Bu çalışma derlem temelli olduğu için derlemin kullanılan dilin temsilcisi olup olamayacağına dair sorular olabilmektedir. Fakat daha önce de belirtildiği gibi derlem ne kadar büyük olursa olsun bir dili tamamıyla temsil etmesi imkânsızdır.

Geçmişte yapılan çalışmalarda söylem belirleyicilerinin söylemin düzenlenmesinde önemli bir yere sahip olduğu kabul edilmektedir fakat söylem belirleyicileri için kullanılan terimler, söylem belirleyicilerinin tanımı ve işlevleri üzerinde herhangi bir görüş birliğine henüz varılamamıştır. Bu da söylem belirleyicilerinin söylemdeki farklı işlevlerinin ve söylem belirleyicilerine olan farklı yaklaşımların bir sonucu olarak değerlendirilebilir. Belirtilen konularda herhangi bir görüş birliği olmamasına rağmen özellikle söylem belirleyicilerinin özellikleri hakkında birçok çalışmanın üzerinde durduğu bazı ortak özellikler bulunmaktadır. Öncelikle çoğunlukla söylem belirleyicilerinin önermesel bir anlamının olmadığı düşünülmektedir. Üzerinde durulan diğer bir özellik de söylem belirleyicilerinin kullanıldıkları cümlelerde genellikle isteğe bağlı olmasıdır. Söylem belirleyicileri cümleden çıkarıldıklarında cümlede herhangi bir anlam değişikliği olmamaktadır. Söylem belirleyicileri genellikle metin başında ve konuşma dilinde kullanılmaktadır. Metin başında kullanılmaları bile metin başında kullanımlarının en azından mümkün olduğu ifade edilmektedir. Son olarak söylem belirleyicilerinin buldukları söylemde birbirinden farklı işlevleri olabilmektedir.

Daha önce de belirtildiği gibi bu çalışmada üç farklı derlem kullanılmıştır: Türkçe Ulusal Derlemi (TUD), İngiliz Ulusal Derlemi (BNC) ve Çağdaş Amerikan İngilizcesi Derlemi (COCA). Araştırma soruları göz önünde bulundurulduğunda, bu çalışma hem nitel hem de nicel analiz içermektedir.

*Anyway* ve *her/neyse* kelimelerini sıklık bakımından karşılaştırırken kullanılan derlemler farklı büyüklükte olduğu için karşılaştırma yapabilmek amacıyla sıklık analizi için milyonda bir, binde bir gibi standartlaştırılmış sıklıklar kullanılmıştır. Bu çalışmada nicel analizden sonra kapsamlı bir nitel analiz gerçekleştirilmiştir.

*Her/neyse* kelimesinin incelenmesi için Türkçe Ulusal Derlemi (TUD) kullanılmıştır. TUD 50 milyon sözcükten oluşan çağdaş Türkçenin temsilcisi bir derlemdir. Derlemden 20 yılın üzerindeki bir dönemi temsil eden farklı türler bulunmaktadır. Bu çalışmada, *her/neyse* kelimesinin analizi için TUD ara yüzü kullanılmıştır. *Her/neyse*'nin hangi cümlelerde kullanıldığını görmek için derlemin temel sorgu özelliği kullanılmıştır. Kelimenin metin içindeki metin başı, metin ortası, metin sonu ve tek başına konumları tek tek sayılarak bulunmuştur. TUD her bir kelimenin eşdizimliliklerini göstermektedir. Bu çalışmada nitel analizi gerçekleştirmek için *her/neyse*'nin kullanıldığı tüm veriler Excel'e kaydedilmiş ve *her/neyse*'nin sahip olduğu farklı işlevleri belirlemek amacıyla her bir veri üzerinde detaylı bir nitel inceleme gerçekleştirilmiştir.

*Anyway* kelimesinin incelenmesi için İngiliz Ulusal Derlemi (BNC) ve Çağdaş Amerikan İngilizcesi Derlemi (COCA) kullanılmıştır. BNC 100 milyon kelimedenden oluşan ve farklı türlere sahip bir derlemdir. Derlemin %90'ı yazılı %10'u ise konuşma dilini içermektedir. 450 milyon sözcük içeren COCA ise İngilizcenin en büyük derlemidir. Derlem konuşma dili, kurgu, dergi, gazete ve akademik yazılar içeren farklı türlere sahiptir. Her iki derlem de aynı ara yüze sahip oldukları için *anyway* kelimesinin incelenmesinde her iki derlemden de faydalanılmıştır. Kelimenin kullanıldığı yerleri görmek için TUD'de olduğu gibi derlemlerin temel sorgu özelliği kullanılmıştır. Her iki derlem de aranılan kelimenin sıklığını vermektedir. Konum analizinde, kelimenin metin başı, metin ortası, metin sonu ve tek başına konumları tek tek sayılmıştır. BNC ve COCA kelimelerin eşdizimliliklerini de vermektedir. Daha sonra, işlevsel analiz kısmında *anyway*'in bulunduğu veriler ayrıntılı biçimde incelenmiş ve farklı işlevler tanımlanmıştır.

Sonuçlara bakıldığında, öncelikle sıklık analizinde *anyway* kelimesinin BNC ve COCA'da *her/neyse*'nin TUD'deki kullanımına göre daha sıklıkla kullanıldığı görülmüştür. Bunun sebebi olarak işlevsel analiz kısmında *anyway* için *her/neyse*'den daha fazla işlev tanımlanmış olması ve insanların bazı ifadeleri kullanmaya yönelik dil alışkanlıkları gösterilebilir. Daha önce de belirtildiği gibi çalışmada *her neyse* ve *neyse* kelimeleri arasında da sıklık açısından karşılaştırmalı bir analiz

gerçekleştirilmiştir. Çalışma sonuçlarına göre *neyse* kelimesi *her neyse*'ye göre daha fazla kullanılmaktadır. Bunun sebebi de dil alışkanlığı ve *her neyse*'nin *neyse*'ye göre daha vurgulu bir anlam içermesi olabilir.

Konum analizi sonuçlarına bakıldığında, *anyway* genellikle metin sonunda kullanılırken *her/neyse*'nin genellikle metin başında kullanıldığı görülmüştür. İşlevsel analiz kısmında *her/neyse*'nin derlemde genellikle söylem belirleyicisi olarak işlevlerinin olduğu görülmüştür. Fakat *anyway*'in daha çok zarf işlevine sahip olduğu görülmektedir. Bu durumda *her/neyse*'nin genellikle metin başında kullanılması daha önce de bahsedilen söylem belirleyicilerinin metin başında kullanılması özelliğini destekler niteliktedir. *Her/neyse*'nin en az sıklıkla kullanıldığı konum metin sonu konumudur. *Anyway*'in ise tek başına kullanıldığı konumlar diğer konumlarından daha az sayıdadır.

İşlevsel analiz bölümünde *anyway* ve *her/neyse*'nin kullanıldığı veriler ayrıntılı bir biçimde incelenmiş ve her iki kelime için de farklı işlevler belirlenmiştir. İşlevsel analiz sonuçlarına bakıldığında her iki kelimenin hem ortak hem de birbirinden farklı işlevlerinin olduğu görülmüştür. Analiz kısmında belirlenen işlevleri söylem belirleyicisi ya da zarf olarak tanımlamak için çoğunlukla söylem belirleyicilerinin geçmişteki çalışmalarda üzerinde durulan özellikleri kıstas olarak alınmıştır.

İşlevsel analiz kısmında *anyway* için toplam 14 işlev, *her/neyse* için de toplam 12 işlev tanımlanmıştır. Çalışmada *anyway* ve *her/neyse*'nin 8 ortak işlevinin olduğu görülmüştür. *Anyway* ve *her/neyse* için tanımlanan ortak işlevler; sürdürme, konuyu bitirme, konuyu değiştirme, özetleme, konuşmayı bitirme, bir şeyi söylemekten vazgeçme, rahatlama ve geçiştirme işlevleridir. *Anyway* için belirlenen diğer işlevler ise her durumda doğru olma, değişiklik yapma, zıtlık belirtme, şaşırma, *by the way* anlamı ve yöntem belirtmedir. *Her/neyse*'nin sahip olduğu diğer işlevler ise, söylenilenden vazgeçme, olabilirlik, atıfta bulunma ve rahatlama.

*Anyway* ve *her/neyse* için ortak bir işlev olan sürdürme işlevinde konuşmacılar bir konudan bahsederken araya konuşulan konudan farklı bir konu girmekte ve ana

konuya dönmek için konuşmacılar *anyway* veya *her/neyse*'yi kullanmaktadır. Bu işlev *anyway* ve *her/neyse*'nin ortak olarak kullanıldığı en yaygın işlevdir. Sürdürme işlevi için gerçekleştirilen konum analizinin sonuçlarına bakıldığında hem *anyway* hem de *her/neyse*'nin en fazla metin başı konumunda kullanıldığı görülmektedir. Sürdürme işlevi göz önünde bulundurulduğunda her iki sözcük de söylem belirleyicisi işlevine sahiptir. Bu durum da her iki sözcüğün de en fazla metin başı konumunda kullanılmasının sebebi olarak gösterilebilir. Sürdürme işlevinde üç farklı alt işlev de belirlenmiştir. Ana konudan bahsedilirken araya giren konunun gereksiz veya konuşmacılar için rahatsız edici bir konu olabileceği görülmüştür. Aynı zamanda araya giren konunun konuşmacılar arasında bir anlaşmazlık olabileceği de görülmüştür. Belirlenen alt işlevler için yapılan sıklık analizinde her iki sözcük için de araya giren konunun en fazla gereksiz bir konu olduğu görülmüştür. *Her neyse* ve *neyse* karşılaştırılmasında örneklerde en fazla *neyse* sözcüğünün kullanıldığı görülmektedir.

*Anyway* ve *her/neyse* için belirlenen ikinci ortak işlev de bir konuyu bitirme işlevidir. Bu işlevde konuşmacılar bir konudan bahsederken konuşmacılardan biri *anyway* ya da *her/neyse*'yi kullanarak konuyu bitirmektedir. Konuyu bitirme işlevi için gerçekleştirilen sıklık analizinin sonuçlarına bakıldığında her iki sözcüğün de en fazla metin başı konumunda kullanıldığı görülmüştür. Bunun sebebi yine her iki sözcüğün de konuyu bitirme işlevinde söylem belirleyicisi görevini yürütmeleridir. Sürdürme işlevinde olduğu gibi bu işlev için de üç farklı alt işlev belirlenmiştir. Sonuçlara göre konuşmacılar konuşulan konu gereksiz veya rahatsız edici olduğu için konuyu bitirmektedirler. Aynı zamanda konuşmacılar arasında bir anlaşmazlık ve fikir ayrılığı olduğunda da konuşmacılar konuyu bitirmek istemektedirler. Bu işlevde *her/neyse* en fazla konuşulan konu gereksiz bulunduğu için konuyu bitirme amaçlı kullanılmaktadır. *Anyway* ise en fazla bir anlaşmazlık olduğu için kullanılmaktadır. *Her neyse* ve *neyse* karşılaştırılmasında *neyse*'nin daha fazla kullanıldığı görülmüştür.

Analiz sonuçlarına göre *anyway* ve *her/neyse* için tanımlanan diğer bir ortak işlev ise konuyu değiştirme işlevidir. Bu işlevde konuşmacılar bir konudan bahsederken

konuşmacılardan biri *anyway* ya da *her/neyse* kullanarak konuyu değiştirmektedir. Bu işlev için gerçekleştirilen konum analizi hem *anyway* hem de *her/neyse*'nin en fazla metin başı konumunda kullanıldığını göstermektedir. Konuyu değiştirme işlevinde *anyway* ve *her/neyse* söylem belirleyicisi olarak işlev görmektedirler. Bu durum da metin başı konumunun sıklığı için neden olarak gösterilebilir. Sürdürme ve konuyu bitirme işlevlerinde olduğu gibi bu işlev için de üç farklı alt işlev belirlenmiştir. Konuşmacılar bahsedilen konu gereksiz ya da rahatsız edici olduğu için konuyu değiştirmek istemektedirler. Bunlara ek olarak konuşmacılar arasında bir anlaşmazlık ve fikir ayrılığı olduğunda da konuşmacılar konuyu değiştirmektedirler. Bu işlev için hem *anyway* hem de *her/neyse* en fazla konuşulan konu gereksiz olarak görüldüğü için konuyu değiştirmek amacıyla kullanılmaktadır. *Her neyse* ve *neyse* karşılaştırılmasına bakıldığında *neyse*'nin *her neyse*'ye göre daha fazla kullanıldığı görülmüştür.

Özetleme işlevi *anyway* ve *her/neyse* için tanımlanan ortak işlevlerden bir diğeridir. Bu işlevde konuşmacılar bir konu hakkında konuşurken konuşmacılardan biri ana konu ile ilgili bir noktayı fazla uzun olduğunu düşündüğü için özetlemeye çalışmaktadır. Özetleme işlevinde *anyway* ve *her/neyse*'nin konumlarına bakıldığında her iki sözcüğün de en fazla metin başı konumunda kullanıldıkları görülmektedir. Diğer işlevlerde olduğu gibi bu işlev için de *her neyse* ve *neyse* arasında sıklık karşılaştırılması yapılmıştır. Sonuçlara göre *neyse*, *her neyse*'den daha fazla kullanılmaktadır.

Araştırma sonuçlarına göre *anyway* ve *her/neyse* için tanımlanan bir diğer ortak işlev ise konuşmayı bitirme işlevidir. Bu işlevde konuşmacılar bir konudan bahsederken *anyway* ya da *her/neyse*'yi kullanarak konuşmayı tamamen bitirmektedirler. Konuyu bitirme ya da özetleme işlevlerinden farkı, bu işlevde *anyway* ya da *her/neyse* kullanıldıktan sonra ya hemen ya da aşamalı olarak konuşma tamamen bitirilmektedir. Konum analizi sonuçlarına göre konuşmayı bitirme işlevinde hem *anyway* hem de *her/neyse* en fazla metin başı konumunda kullanılmaktadırlar. Bu işlev göz önünde bulundurulduğunda her iki sözcük de söylem belirleyicisi görevini

yürütmektedirler. *Her neyse* ve *neyse* karşılaştırılmasında ise diğer işlevlerde olduğu gibi örneklerde genellikle *neyse* sözcüğünün kullanıldığı görülmüştür.

Hem *anyway* hem de *her/neyse* bir şeyi söylemekten vazgeçmek için kullanılmaktadır. Bu işlevde konuşmacı önce bir şeyi söylemeye kalkışır fakat daha sonra vazgeçer. Bu işlev için gerçekleştirilen konum analizinde *her/neyse*'nin genellikle tek başına kullanıldığı, *anyway*'in ise en fazla metin ortasında kullanıldığı görülmüştür. *Her neyse* ve *neyse*'nin karşılaştırılmasında ise yine TUD'de belirtilen örneklerde en fazla *neyse* sözcüğünün kullanıldığı görülmüştür.

*Anyway* ve *her/neyse*'nin diğer bir ortak işlevi ise rahatlama işlevidir. Bu işlevde *anyway* ya da *her/neyse* kullanarak konuşmacılar bir şey olduğu ya da olmadığı için rahatlama duygularını dile getirmektedirler. Bu işlevde *her/neyse* için eş anlamlı olarak *neyse ki*, *iyi ki*, *şükür ki* ifadeleri kullanılabilir. *Anyway* için ise *fortunately* sözcüğü eş anlamlı olarak kullanılabilir. Rahatlama işlevi için yapılan konum analizine bakıldığında her iki sözcüğün de en fazla metin başı konumunda kullanıldığı görülmüştür. *Neyse*'nin ise *her neyse*'den daha fazla kullanıldığı görülmektedir.

*Anyway* ve *her/neyse* için tanımlanan ortak işlevlerden sonuncusu ise geçiştirme işlevidir. Bu işlevde *anyway* ya da *her/neyse* kullanarak konuşmacılar bahsedilen konunun gereksiz ve önemsiz olduğunu ima etmektedir. *Anyway* için kullanılacak eş anlamlı ifade *whatever it is* olabilir. *Her/neyse* için ise *neyse ne* ifadesi eş anlamlı olarak kullanılabilir. Analiz sonuçlarına göre bu işlevde *neyse* sözcüğü çoğunlukla *ne* kelimesi ile birlikte *neyse ne* şeklinde kullanılmaktadır. Geçiştirme işlevi için yapılan konum analizinde *her/neyse* genellikle metin başında kullanılırken *anyway*'in genellikle metin ortasında kullanıldığı görülmüştür. *Her neyse* ve *neyse* karşılaştırılmasında ise *her neyse*'nin sadece 1 örnekte kullanıldığı, kalan tüm örneklerde *neyse*'nin kullanıldığı görülmüştür.

İşlevsel analizde ortak işlevlerin yanı sıra *anyway* ve *her/neyse*'nin kendilerine özgü, bir diğerinde bulunmayan işlevlerinin de bulunduğu görülmüştür. Analiz sonuçlarına

göre *her/neyse*'nin rahatlama (*neyse ki*), atıfta bulunma, olabilirlik ve söylenilenden vazgeçme işlevlerinin olduğu görülmüştür.

*Her/neyse*'nin ilk kendine özgü işlevi rahatlama (*neyse ki*) işlevidir. Rahatlama işlevinden aynı zamanda *her/neyse* ve *anyway*'in ortak işlevi olarak da bahsedilmiştir. Fakat burada bahsedilen rahatlama işlevi ortak işlev olan rahatlama işlevinden farklıdır çünkü *her/neyse*'ye özgü olan rahatlama işlevinde *neyse* her zaman *ki* sözcüğüyle birlikte *neyse ki* şeklinde kullanılmaktadır. Bu işlevde de diğerinde olduğu gibi konuşmacılar bir durumun olmasından ya da olmamasından kaynaklanan bir rahatlama hissini dile getirmektedirler. Konum analizinde *her/neyse*'nin çoğunlukla metin başı konumunda kullanıldığı görülmüştür. *Her neyse* ve *neyse* sıklık karşılaştırılmasında ise ilginç bir sonuç görülmüştür. Bu işlevde kullanılan bütün örneklerde *neyse* sözcüğü kullanılmış, *her/neyse* sözcüğü hiçbir zaman kullanılmamıştır. Bütün veriler *neyse ki* şeklinde olup *her neyse ki* gibi bir örneğe derlemde rastlanmamıştır.

*Her/neyse*'nin kendine özgü diğer bir işlevi ise atıfta bulunma işlevidir. Bu işlevde *her/neyse* kendinden önce kullanılan bir sözcüğe atıfta bulunmaktadır. *Her/neyse* ile eş anlamlı olarak kullanılabilecek ifadeler *ne ise* ve *her ne ise* olabilir. Atıfta bulunma işlevinde *her/neyse* ne söylem belirleyicisi ne de zarf görevinde kullanılmaktadır. Bu işlevde *her/neyse* bir ismin yerini tutmaktadır. Fakat yine de bu çalışmaya dâhil edilmiştir çünkü çalışmanın amacı belirtilen derlemlerde *anyway* ve *her/neyse*'nin bütün işlevlerini göstermek ve eğer söylem belirleyicisi ve zarf için belirlenen özelliklere sahipse işlevi söylem belirleyicisi ya da zarf işlevi olarak adlandırmaktır. Bu işlev için yürütülen konum analizinde *her/neyse*'nin en fazla metin ortası konumunda kullanıldığı görülmüştür. *Her neyse* ve *neyse* karşılaştırılmasında ise birçok işlevde olduğu gibi yine en fazla kullanılan sözcüğün *neyse* olduğu görülmüştür.

Çalışmada *her/neyse*'ye özgü tanımlanmış diğer bir işlev ise olabilirlik işlevidir. Bu işlevde konuşmacı genellikle iki durumdan bahsetmekte ve bir durum mümkünken diğer durumun mümkün olmadığını ifade etmektedir. Atıfta bulunma işlevinde

olduđu gibi bu işlevde de *her/neyse* söylem belirleyicisi ya da zarf olarak kullanılmamaktadır. Bu işlev de *her/neyse* kullanılarak oluşturulan ifadelerden bir diğeridir. Olabilirlik işlevinde *her/neyse* genellikle metin ortası konumunda kullanılmaktadır. Bu işlev için bulunan verilerde sadece bir kez *her neyse* sözcüğü kullanılmış, diğer örneklerde her zaman *neyse* sözcüğü kullanılmıştır. Bu işlevde *her/neyse* ile yakın anlamlı olabilecek diğer ifadeler *mümkün de*, *olabilir de* ifadeleridir. Analiz sonuçlarına göre bu işlevde *her/neyse* çoğunlukla *de* kelimesiyle birlikte *neyse de* şeklinde kullanılmaktadır.

*Her/neyse*'nin belirlenen son kendine özgü işlevi söylenilen bir şeyden vazgeçmedir. Bu işlevde konuşmacı önce bir şey söylemekte daha sonra ise söylediđi şeyden vazgeçmektedir. Bu işlevde *her/neyse* ile aynı anlama gelebilecek sözcük *vazgeçtim* sözcüğü olabilir. Derlemde bu işleve ait sadece iki örnek bulunmuş ve her iki örnekte de sözcüğün metin başı konumunda kullanıldığı görülmüştür. Yine her iki sözcük de *neyse* sözcüğü ile kullanılmış, *her neyse* sözcüğü kullanılmamıştır. Söylenilenden vazgeçme işlevine ait derlemde sadece iki örneğin bulunması bu işlevin daha çok konuşma dilinde kullanılmasına bağlanabilir.

İşlevsel analizde *anyway*'in de *her/neyse*'den farklı, kendine özgü işlevlerinin olduđu görülmüştür. *Anyways*'in kendine özgü işlevleri her durumda doğru olma, deđişiklik yapma, zıtlık belirtme, şaşırma, *by the way* anlamı ve yöntem belirtmedir.

*Anyways*'in kendine özgü ilk işlevi her durumda doğru değildir. Bu işlevde *anyways* belirtilen ifadenin her koşulda ve her durumda doğru olduğunu ifade etmek için kullanılır. Bu işlev *anyways*'in en fazla kullanıldığı işlevdir. Konum analizi sonuçlarına göre bu işlevde *anyways* en fazla metin sonunda kullanılmaktadır. Bu işlevde *anyways* zarf olarak kullanılmaktadır çünkü *anyways* bu işlevde önermesel anlama sahiptir ve genellikle metin sonunda kullanılmaktadır. *Anyways* cümleden çıkarıldığında anlamda deđişiklik ve bozulma görülmektedir. *Anyways* ile aynı anlama gelebilecek ifadeler *in any case* ve *under any circumstances* ifadeleridir.

*Anyway*'e özgü diğer bir işlev ise değişiklik yapma işlevidir. Bu işlevde konuşmacı önce bir şey söylemekte sonra bu söylediği şeye ilave olarak bir şey eklemekte ve önceki ifadeyi düzeltmektedir. Bu işlevde de *anyway* bir önceki işlevde olduğu gibi zarf durumundadır ve genellikle metin sonunda kullanılmaktadır. Değişiklik yapma işlevinde *at least* ifadesi de *anyway* yerine, anlam bozulması olmaksızın kullanılabilir.

*Anyway*'e özgü, *her/neyse*'de olmayan bir diğer işlev de zıtlık bildirme işlevidir. Konuşmacı bir durumdan söz etmekte ve daha sonra bu duruma tezat bir başka durum ifade etmektedir. Bu işlevde de *anyway* yine zarf görevindedir ve yine en fazla metin sonunda kullanılmaktadır. Zıtlık bildirme işlevinde *anyway* ile aynı anlama gelebilecek ifadeler *even so* ve *still* olabilir.

Şaşırma işlevi *anyway* için tanımlanan bir diğer işlevdir. Bu işlevde konuşmacı bahsettiği konu ile ilgili şaşkınlığını ve kızgınlığını *anyway* kullanarak ifade etmektedir. Şaşırma işlevi için gerçekleştirilen konum analizine bakıldığında *anyway*'in genellikle metin sonunda kullanıldığı görülmüştür. Analiz sonuçlarına göre *anyway* bu işlevde sıklıkla *what the hell* ya da *who the hell* ifadeleriyle birlikte kullanılmaktadır.

Çalışmada *anyway*'in bazı durumlarda *by the way* ifadesiyle aynı anlama geldiği görülmüştür. Bu işlevde *anyway* cümle içinde *bu arada*, *sırası gelmişken* anlamlarını taşımaktadır. Konuşmacılar bir konudan bahsedilirken konuşmanın akışını göz önünde bulundurarak diğer bir konuyu konuşmaya dahil etmektedirler. Konum analizinde bu işlevde *anyway*'in çoğunlukla metin sonunda kullanıldığı görülmüştür.

İşlevsel analiz sonuçlarına göre sadece *anyway* için tanımlanan bir diğer işlev ise yöntem belirtme işlevidir. Bu işlevde *anyway* bir şeyin ne yolla yapılabileceğini belirtmek için kullanılmaktadır. *Anyway* ile aynı anlamda olan ifade *in any way* ifadesidir. *Anyway* genellikle metin ortasında kullanılmaktadır çünkü bu işlevde *anyway*, *anyway you like*, *anyway you want* gibi ifadelerle sıklıkla kullanılmaktadır.

Çalışmanın son bölümü *anyway* ve *her/neyse*'nin derlemlerdeki eşdizimliliklerine ayrılmıştır. Öncelikle *her/neyse*'nin TUD'de sıklıkla birlikte kullanıldığı kelimeler *ki*, *neyse*, *ama*, *ya*, *ben*, *bu*, *ne*, *işte* ve *de* sözcükleridir. Daha önce de belirtildiği gibi *ki* ile birlikte kullanıldığında *neyse ki* rahatlama işlevini yürütmektedir. Bazı durumlarda anlamı güçlendirmek için *neyse neyse* şeklinde kullanılmaktadır. İşlevsel analizde belirtildiği gibi *de* ile kullanıldığında *neyse de* genellikle olabilirlik işlevindedir ve bir durum mümkünken diğer durumun mümkün olmadığını ifade eder. *Her/neyse*, *ne* sözcüğü ile birlikte *neyse ne* şeklinde kullanıldığında ise konunun önemsiz olduğunu ima ederek geçiştirme anlamı vermektedir.

*Anyway* kelimesinin COCA'da en fazla birlikte kullanıldığı kelimeler *thanks*, *matter*, *die*, *theory* ve *useless* kelimeleridir. BNC'de *anyway*'in sıklıkla birlikte kullanıldığı kelimeler ise *matter*, *thanks*, *worth*, *die* ve *theory* kelimeleridir. *Thanks anyway* ifadesi genellikle daha önce belirtilen ifadeye bir zıtlık bildirirken *theory anyway* genellikle önceki ifadede bir değişiklik yapma ve ifadeye bir şey ekleme amacıyla kullanılmaktadır. Diğer sıklıkla kullanılan kelimeler *matter*, *die*, *useless* ve *worth*, *anyway* ile birlikte kullanıldığında her durumda ve her koşulda doğru olma anlamı vermektedir.

Bu çalışmada iki ayrı dilde eş anlamlı sözcükler olarak görülmelerine rağmen *anyway* ve *her/neyse* arasında sıklık, konum ve eşdizimlilik açısından önemli farklılıklar olduğu görülmüştür. İşlevsel olarak ise *anyway* ve *her/neyse*'nin ortak işlevlerinin yanı sıra kendilerine özgü, bir diğerinde bulunmayan işlevlerinin de olduğu görülmüştür. *Her neyse* ve *neyse* arasında da kullanım sıklığı açısından farklılıklar olduğu ve *neyse*'nin daha fazla kullanıldığı görülmüştür.

Bu çalışma bu alanda yapılacak diğer derlem temelli ve karşılaştırmalı çalışmalar için temel olarak alınabilir. Özellikle Türkçe Ulusal Derlemi'nin sözlü dil kısmı ve Sözlü Türkçe Derlemi tamamlandığında hem sözlü hem yazılı dil üzerine daha fazla sayıda karşılaştırılacak sözcük içeren daha geniş kapsamlı bir çalışma yapılması önerilmektedir.

## APPENDIX B: TEZ FOTOKOPİSİ İZİN FORMU

### ENSTİTÜ

Fen Bilimleri Enstitüsü	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sosyal Bilimler Enstitüsü	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Uygulamalı Matematik Enstitüsü	<input type="checkbox"/>
Enformatik Enstitüsü	<input type="checkbox"/>
Deniz Bilimleri Enstitüsü	<input type="checkbox"/>

### YAZARIN

Soyadı : AYTAÇ  
Adı : Kadriye  
Bölümü : İngiliz Dili Öğretimi

**TEZİN ADI** (İngilizce) : A CORPUS-BASED COMPARATIVE STUDY OF  
*ANYWAY* in ENGLISH and *HER/NEYSE* in TURKISH

**TEZİN TÜRÜ** : Yüksek Lisans  Doktora

1. Tezimin tamamından kaynak gösterilmek şartıyla fotokopi alınabilir.
2. Tezimin içindekiler sayfası, özet, indeks sayfalarından ve/veya bir bölümünden kaynak gösterilmek şartıyla fotokopi alınabilir.
3. Tezimden bir bir (1) yıl süreyle fotokopi alınamaz.

**TEZİN KÜTÜPHANEYE TESLİM TARİHİ:**