

MODERN TURKISH

A COMPLETE SELF-STUDY COURSE FOR BEGINNERS

**COMPREHENSIVE WITH EASY TO FOLLOW GRAMMAR RULES
FOR LEARNERS – ELEMENTARY TO UPPER INTERMEDIATE
AN IDEAL SYSTEM FOR ADULTS WITH LIMITED LEARNING TIME**

B. ORHAN DOĞAN

BORA YAYINCILIK

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www.dogabasim.com

info@dogabasim.com

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INTRODUCTION

This book is designed for English-speaking students of any age who set out to learn modern Turkish for social, business and casual purposes in adult environments.

It aims to give you a solid foundation on which to build, so that you can recognize, understand and begin to use the basic patterns of modern standard Turkish.

All the basic grammar used in modern Turkish is presented clearly and comprehensively.

Hundreds of helpful examples and exercises are covered.

You will also be helped by ‘the key to exercises’ and the accompanying CD.

Turkish Language

The Turkish language is a member of the Turkic subdivision of the Altaic subfamily of the Ural-Altaic family of languages.

The Turkic group of languages has a total of some 180 million speakers in Turkey, Azerbaijan, Central Asia and parts of Russia and China. Turkish, the official language of Turkey, is the most important of these tongues and has the largest number of speakers, some 70 million, chiefly in Turkey. As one of the most widely spoken languages in the world, it is also spoken by minorities in thirty-five other countries. Other major Turkic languages include Azerbaijani, Kazakh, Tatar, Uzbek, Uigur, Chuvash, Kyrgyz and Turkmen.

When the Turks came from middle Asia to Anatolia about a thousand years ago, they came in contact with Islam and the Arabic societies. Since the Turks accepted Islam, Arabic and Persian words started infiltrating the language. During the course of over six hundred years of the Ottoman Empire, Turkish kept borrowing loan words from these two languages.

Towards the end of the nineteenth century, this reached a point where the language was often called the Ottoman language. This is because Turkish had been inundated with so many loan words that the language became a mix of Turkish, Arabic and Persian. In contemporary Turkey, the Ottoman language is almost incomprehensible.

Modern Turkish is a product of the reform work started since the formation of the Turkish republic in 1923. After Atatürk founded the Republic of Turkey, he established the 'Turkish Language Foundation' (Türk Dil Kurumu, TDK), whose task was to replace Arabic and Persian origin words with their new Turkish counterparts. The foundation did succeed in expelling several hundred Arabic words from the language, which are now considered obsolete in Turkish today. While most of the words introduced to the language by the TDK are new, the TDK also suggested using old Turkish words which had not been used in the language for centuries.

Turkish is written using a modified version of the Latin alphabet, which was introduced in 1928 by Kemal Atatürk as part of his efforts to modernize Turkey. Until 1928, Turkish was written using a modified version of the Arabic alphabet, but use of the Arabic alphabet was outlawed after the Latin alphabet was introduced.

The speech of educated people in İstanbul is the standard form of the language.

► **With a few exceptions, the main features which distinguish the Altaic languages from Indo-European are as follows:**

■ **Adjectives always precede nouns**

■ **The absence of gender**

Turkish takes English's lack of grammatical gender to its logical conclusion, the third-person pronoun 'o' can refer to 'he, she or it'.

■ **Vowel harmony is a feature of all Ural-Altaic tongues**

One of the characteristic features of Turkish is the vowel harmony (if the first vowel of a Turkish word is a front vowel, the second and other vowels of the same word are usually the same vowel or another front vowel).

■ **Agglutination**

Turkish, like Finnish and Hungarian, is an agglutinating language, which means that it attaches its grammatical information to the ends of words, and although complex, it works extremely regularly. Turkish is known for having an abundance of suffixes, and it has no prefixes (some Arabic loan words have their own prefixes, but those are the common prefixes of Arabic). Suffixes can derive words and also establish the tense meanings.

Like Finnish, you may run into very long words. Some words can be so complex that they constitute whole sentences in themselves - try this one on for size: **Afyonkarahisarlılaştıramadıklarımızdan mısınız?** (*Aren't you one of those people whom we tried - unsuccessfully - to make resemble the citizens of Afyonkarahisar?*).

■ **Verbs come at the end of the sentence**

Word order in Turkish is usually 'Subject - Object - Verb' similar to Japanese, but this can be changed for stress purposes.

LESSON 1

◆ THE ALPHABET

There are 29 letters in the Turkish Alphabet.

<u>LETTER</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>PRONUNCIATION</u>
---------------	-------------	----------------------

A a	a	as u in run
B b	be	as in English
C c	ce	as g in giant
Ç ç	çe	as ch in change
D d	de	as in English
E e	e	as in get
F f	fe	as in English
G g	ge	as in get
Ğ ğ	yumuşak g (soft g)	(**)
H h	he	as in hotel
I ı	ı	as the third vowel in enjoy<u>able</u>
İ i	i	as in fit
J j	je	as s in measure
K k	ke	as in kitchen
L l	le	as in English
M m	me	as in English
N n	ne	as in English
O o	o	as in novel
Ö ö	ö	as 'ö' in German österreich
P p	pe	as in English

R	r	re	as in rabbit
S	s	se	as in sad
Ş	ş	şe	as sh in shade
T	t	te	as in English
U	u	u	as in pull
Ü	ü	ü	as ‘ ü ’ in German übung
V	v	ve	as in English
Y	y	ye	as in yes
Z	z	ze	as in English

- Note that **Q**, **W** and **X** do not occur in the Turkish alphabet.
- Turkish spelling is phonetic. The same letter always indicates the same sound.
- The English Alphabet does not have the following letters which the Turkish Alphabet contains:

Ç	ç	İ	ı (the undotted i) (*)
Ğ	ğ	Ö	ö
Ş	ş	Ü	ü

- (*) The capital form of ‘**ı**’ is ‘**İ**’
 The capital form of ‘**i**’ is ‘**İ**’ (the dotted **I**).



EXERCISE 1

Look at the list of the letters in the alphabet and listen to your CD. Repeat the letters in the gaps provided. If you are not satisfied with your attempt, try again.

LESSON 3

◆ VOWEL HARMONY RULE

There are two groups of vowels in the Turkish alphabet:

A) a , ı , o , u

B) e , i , ö , ü

- ▶ The vowels in the group **A** are called **back vowels**. They are formed toward the back of the mouth.
- ▶ The vowels in the group **B** are called **front vowels**. They are formed in front of the mouth.

Vowel Harmony Rule :

All the vowels in original Turkish words tend to be in the same group. The final vowel of the word is called a ‘dominant vowel’. The group of the final vowel in the word determines the group of the vowel in the suffix. If another suffix is to be added to the first suffix, the vowel in the first suffix becomes the dominant vowel.

Study the following examples and try to understand how the harmony rule works.

- **güzeldir** is pretty, beautiful
- **kedidir** is (a) cat
- **yaşlıdır** is old
- **adadır** (an) island
- **uzundur** is tall, long
- **yoldur** (a) road
- **üzgündür** is sad, worried
- **köydür** (a) village

☞ Note that, in the above examples, the vowel harmony is four-way. A suffix uses one of the four vowels **i** **ı** **ü** **u** depending on whether the previous vowel is front or back, rounded or unrounded (to make that explicit: **i** after front unrounded **e**, or **ı** after back unrounded **a**, or **ü** after front rounded **ö**, or **u** after back rounded **o**).

◆ ADJECTIVES AND INDEFINITE ARTICLE

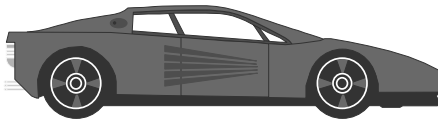
Adjective + noun is used as in English. The adjective modifies the noun it precedes.

- **güzel kız** (the) pretty girl
- **genç kadın** (the) young woman
- **ilginç kitap** (the) interesting book
- **uzun boylu çocuk** (the) tall child
- **kısa boylu adam** (the) short man

☞ Note that there is no definite article (the) in Turkish. Any noun may be understood with or without ‘the’.

■ The English indefinite article (a, an) is expressed in Turkish by **bir**. The word **bir** serves as the indefinite article and as the numeral ‘one’.

- **bir adam** a man, one man
- **bir köpek** a dog, one dog
- **bir çocuk** a child, one child
- **bir limon** a lemon, one lemon
- **bir bardak su** a glass of water, one glass of water



Bu bir araba(dır)



Bu bir çiçek(tir)

LESSON 5

◆ THE VERB 'OLMAK : TO BE'

The forms of the Turkish verb 'to be' appear as suffixes. They are never used alone, as separate words (when the verb 'olmak' is used separately it means 'to become, to happen': *hasta olmak to become ill*)

PRESENT TENSE FORMS OF 'OLMAK'

Ben bir doktor um .	I am a doctor.
Ben bir fabrikatör üm .	I am a manufacturer.
Ben bir dalgı çım .	I am a diver.
Ben bir öğretme nim .	I am a teacher.
Ben bir işç iyim (*).	I am a worker
Sen bir dokto rsun .	You are a doctor.
Sen bir fabrikatör sün .	You are a manufacturer.
Sen bir dalgı çsın .	You are a diver.
Sen bir öğretme nsin .	You are a teacher.
Sen bir işç isin .	You are a worker.
O bir dokto rdur .	He/She is a doctor.
O bir fabrikatör dür .	He/She is a manufacturer.
O bir dalgı çtır .	He/She is a diver.
O bir öğretme ndir .	He/She is a teacher.
O bir işç idir .	He/She is a worker.
Biz doktor uz .	We are (the) doctors.
Biz fabrikatör üz .	We are (the) manufacturers.
Biz dalgı cız .	We are (the) divers.
Biz öğretme niz .	We are (the) teachers.
Biz işç iyiz *.	We are (the) workers.

Siz doktorsunuz.	You are (the) doctors.
Siz fabrikatörsünüz.	You are (the) manufacturers.
Siz dalgıçsınız.	You are (the) divers.
Siz öğretmensiniz.	You are (the) teachers.
Siz işçisiniz.	You are (the) workers.
Onlar doktordur.	They are (the) doctors.
Onlar doktordurlar.	They are (the) doctors.
Onlar doktorlardır.	They are (the) doctors.
Onlar fabrikatördür.	They are (the) manufacturers.
Onlar fabrikatördürler.	They are (the) manufacturers.
Onlar fabrikatörlerdir.	They are (the) manufacturers.
Onlar dalgıçtır.	They are (the) divers.
Onlar dalgıçtırlar.	They are (the) divers.
Onlar dalgıçlardır.	They are (the) divers.
Onlar öğretmendir.	They are (the) teachers.
Onlar öğretmendirler.	They are (the) teachers.
Onlar öğretmenlerdir.	They are (the) teachers.
Onlar işçidir.	They are (the) workers.
Onlar işçidirler.	They are (the) workers.
Onlar işçilerdir.	They are (the) workers.

(*) The first letter (**y**) in the suffix is a buffer [the buffers (**y**, **n**, or **s**) are used to avoid the contact between two vowels following each other]

Negative Form

Ben bir doktor değilim .	I am not a doctor.
Sen bir doktor değilsin .	You are not a doctor.
O bir doktor değildir .	He(he) is not a doctor.
Biz doktor değiliz .	We are not (the) doctors.
Siz doktor değilsiniz .	You are not (the) doctors.
Onlar doktor değiller .	They are not (the) doctors.
Onlar doktor değildir(ler) .	They are not (the) doctors.

◆ PAST CONTINUOUS TENSE

ŞİMDİKİ ZAMANIN HİKÂYESİ

(Ben) geliyor + dum I was coming, I used to come

Third person singular, present continuous +
Past tense form of 'to be' (-dum, -dun,.... etc.)

- | | |
|----------------|-------------------------|
| • geliyordum | I was coming |
| • geliyordun | you were coming |
| • geliyordu | he (she, it) was coming |
| • geliyorduk | we were coming |
| • geliyordunuz | you were coming |
| • geliyordular | they were coming |
| • geliyorlardı | they were coming |

Negative:

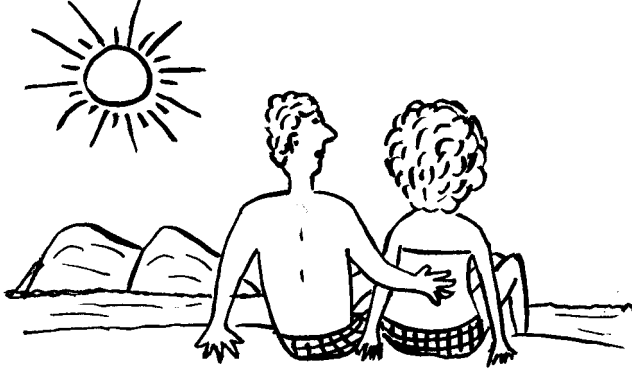
- | | |
|-----------------|----------------------------|
| • gelmiyordum | I wasn't coming |
| • gelmiyordun | you weren't coming |
| • gelmiyordu | he (she, it) wasn't coming |
| • gelmiyorduk | we weren't coming |
| • gelmiyordunuz | you weren't coming |
| • gelmiyordular | they weren't coming |
| • gelmiyorlardı | they weren't coming |

Interrogative:

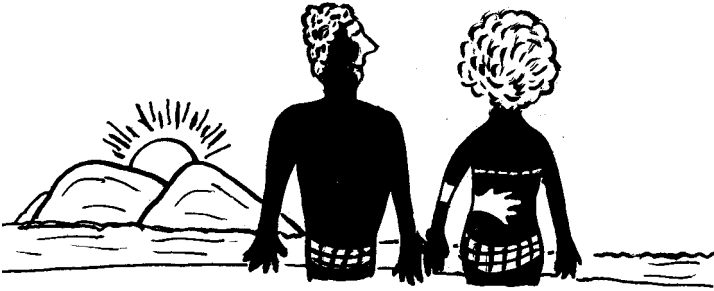
- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------------|
| • geliyor muydum? | was I coming? |
| • geliyor muydun? | were you coming? |
| • geliyor muydu? | was he(she, it) coming? |
| • geliyor muyduk? | were we coming? |
| • geliyor muydunuz? | were you coming? |
| • geliyor muydular? | were they coming? |
| • geliyorlar mıydı? | were they coming? |

Negative Interrogative:

- gelmiyor muydum? wasn't I coming?
- gelmiyor muydun? weren't you coming?
- gelmiyor muydu? wasn't he (she / it) coming?
- gelmiyor muyduk? weren't we coming?
- gelmiyor muydunuz? weren't you coming?
- gelmiyor muydular? weren't they coming?
- gelmiyorlar mıydı? weren't they coming?



Onlar güneşleniyorlar.



Onlar güneşleniyorlardı.

Negative:

Verb Stem	+	me / ma (z)	+	Personal suffix	
gel		me		m	I don't come
gel		mez		sin	you don't come
gel		mez			he (she, it) doesn't come
gel		me		yiz	we don't come
gel		mez		siniz	you don't come
gel		mez		ler	they don't come

oku		ma		m	I don't read
oku		maz		sin	you don't read
oku		maz			he (she, it) doesn't read
oku		ma		yiz	we don't read
oku		maz		siniz	you don't read
oku		maz		lar	they don't read

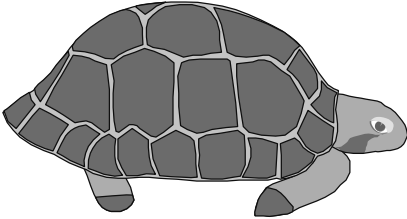
- Güneş batıda(n) doğmaz.
The sun doesn't rise in the west.
- Her akşam televizyon izlemeyiz.
We don't watch television every evening.
- Ben sık çay içmem.
I don't often drink tea.
- Fare kedi yakalamaz /
Fareler kedi yakalamaz /
Fareler kedileri yakalamaz /
Fareler kedi(leri) yakalamazlar.
Mice don't catch cats.

Interrogative:

mı / mi / mu / mü

gel	ir	mi	yim?	do I come?
gel	ir	mi	sin?	do you come?
gel	ir	mi ?		does he (she, it) come?
gel	ir	mi	yiz?	do we come?
gel	ir	mi	siniz?	do you come?
gel	irler	mi ?		do they come?

oku	r	mu	yum?	do I read?
oku	r	mu	sun?	do you read?
oku	r	mu?		does he (she, it) read?
oku	r	mu	yuz?	do we read?
oku	r	mu	sunuz?	do you read?
oku	rlar	mi?		do they read?



Kaplumbağa yavaş yürür.
[or: Kaplumbağalar yavaş yürür(ler).]

- Ne alırsınız?



EXERCISE 34

Try to complete the following with the suitable suffix.

1. Spor yapma... sağlığa yararlıdır.
2. Onun gitme... iyi oldu.
3. Sizin kalma... gerekiyor.
4. Senin okuma... tercih ederim.
5. Benim görme... istiyor musunuz?
6. Saat 6.00'da gitme... düşünüyorum.
7. Çalışma... başladık.
8. Televizyon izleme... karar verdim.

**EXERCISE 35**

Write the following sentences in Turkish. Then listen to your CD and check your answers. Repeat the sentences in the gaps provided.

1. I've finished cleaning the flat.
 2. Don't forget to post the letter.
 3. He forgot to open the window.
 4. Are you going to give up smoking?
 5. Ulaş suggested going to the cinema.
 6. He wanted Aslı to lend him some.
 7. We have decided to go to the cinema.
 8. It has started raining.
 9. She promised not to be late.
-

1st Person Plural, Simple Past (gerundive)

1st Person plural, simple past + Possessive suffix

(benim)	geldiğim
(senin)	geldiğin
(onun)	geldiği
(bizim)	geldiğimiz
(sizin)	geldiğiniz
(onların)	geldiği (or: geldikleri)

☛ Note that the words ‘**geldiğim, geldiğin, geldiği,**’ are used in possessive case. The main word (gerundive) is ‘**geldik**’ which is the 1st person plural, simple past. The last letter ‘**k**’ is a variable consonant (k / ğ).

■ This gerundive form has three principal uses:

1. As a relative adverb:

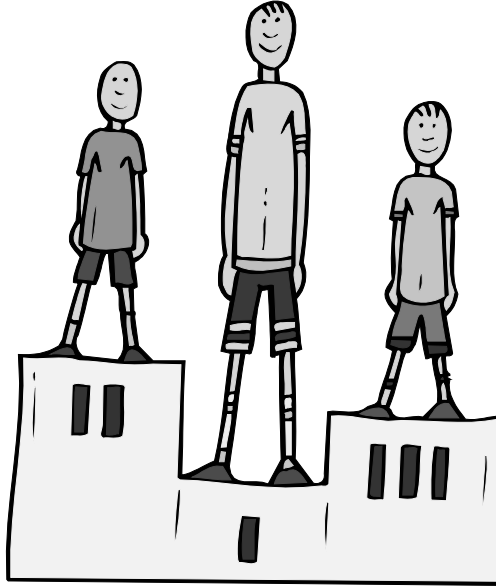
o(nun) geldiği zaman
when he comes / came / has come

- *Eve geldiğim zaman* (or: *Eve gelince / eve geldiğimde*), sana telefon ederim.
When I come home, I'll call you.
- *Yağmur durduğu zaman* (or: *Yağmur durunca / yağmur durduğunda*), dışarı çıkacağız.
When the rain stops, we'll go out.

**EXERCISE 39**

Look at the following list and listen to your CD. Repeat in the gaps provided.

- | | | |
|------------|-------------|-----------|
| 1. pahalı | daha pahalı | en pahalı |
| 2. güzel | daha güzel | en güzel |
| 3. büyük | daha büyük | en büyük |
| 4. temiz | daha temiz | en temiz |
| 5. zor | daha zor | en zor |
| 6. yavaş | daha yavaş | en yavaş |
| 7. iyi | daha iyi | en iyi |
| 8. rahat | daha rahat | en rahat |
| 9. kolay | daha kolay | en kolay |
| 10. akıllı | daha akıllı | en akıllı |



En uzun (boyu) atlet

◆ REPORTED SPEECH

• STATEMENT

- Ben, “*Bu kitabı okuyorum,*” dedim. (*)
I said, “*I am reading this book.*”
- Ben, o kitabı **okuduğumu** (or: **okumakta olduğumu**) söyledim. (*)
I said **I was reading** that book.

- Ben, “*Bu kitabı okudum,*” dedim.
I said, “*I have read this book.*”
- Ben, o kitabı **okuduğumu** (or: **okumuş olduğumu**) söyledim.
I said **I had read** that book.

- Sen, “*Bu kitabı okuyorum,*” dedin.
You said, “*I am reading this book.*”
- Sen, o kitabı **okuduğunu** (or: **okumakta olduğunu**) söyledin.
You said **you was reading** that book.

- Sen, “*Bu kitabı okudum,*” dedin.
You said, “*I have read this book.*”
- Sen, o kitabı **okuduğunu** (or: **okumuş olduğunu**) söyledin.
You said **you had read** that book.

- Tolga, “*Gazete okuyorum,*” dedi.
Tolga said, “*I’m reading the newspaper.*”
- Tolga, gazete **okuduğunu** (or: **okumakta olduğunu**) söyledi.
Tolga said **he was reading** the newspaper.

- Orhan, “*Ben bu kitabı okudum,*” dedi.
Orhan said, “*I have read this book.*”
- Orhan, o kitabı **okuduğunu** (or: **okumuş olduğunu**) söyledi.
Orhan said he had read that book.

- Ulaş, “Ben erken **kalkarım,**” dedi.
Ulaş said, “*I get up early.*”
- Ulaş, erken **kalktığını** (or: **kalkmakta olduğunu**) söyledi.
Ulaş said **he got up** early.

• **YA ... YA (DA) ... (EITHER ... OR ...)**

- ◆ ‘**da**’ is used to mean ‘too’. It may be omitted.
- **Ya** Ali gördü, **ya (da)** Ayşe (gördü).
Either Ali **or** Ayşe saw.
- **Ya** İspanyol(dur), **ya (da)** İtalyan(dır).
He’s **either** Spanish **or** Italian.
- Onlar, **ya** sinemaya gittiler, **ya (da)** tiyatroya (gittiler).
- Onlar, **ya** sinemaya, **ya (da)** tiyatroya gittiler.
They went **either** to the cinema **or** to the theatre.



EXERCISE 45

Look at the following sentences and listen to the CD. Repeat the sentences in the gaps provided

1. Ne Orhan geldi, ne de Kayhan.
 2. Ne Orhan gördü, ne de Kayhan gördü.
 3. Hem Cem gitti, hem de Aslı.
 4. Hem Ege geldi, hem Çağatay geldi.
 5. Merve ve Pınar, hem yorgundular, hem de aç.
 6. Pervin ve Okan, hem yorgun, hem de açtılar.
 7. Ya Orhan gördü, ya da Kayhan.
 8. Şu adam, ya İspanyol dur, ya da İtalyan.
 9. Hiç İngiltere’de buldunuz mu?
 10. Hiç uçakla yolculuk ettiniz mi?
 11. Fransa’da hiç bulunmadım.
 12. Orada hiç kitap gördünüz mü?
 13. Hiçbir şey görmedim.
-

Appendix:

TURKISH PHRASE BOOK

TÜRKÇE KONUŞMA KILAVUZU

Pronunciation Symbols Used in This Section

A a : ah	I i : i	R r : r, rr
B b : b	İ i : ee	S s : s, ss
C c : j	J j : zh	Ş ş : sh
Ç ç : zh	K k : k	T t : t
D d : d	L l : l	U u : oo
E e : eh	M m : m	Ü ü : ew
F f : f	N n : n	V v : v
G g : g	O o : o/oh/aw	Y y : y
Ğ ğ : (See page 10)	Ö ö : ur	Z z : z
H h : h	P p : p	

ESSENTIALS TEMEL KONULAR

Some useful statements Bazı yararlı deyişler

- Yes. Evet. ehveht
- No. Hayır. hahyır
- Please. Lütfen. lewtfehn
- Thanks. Teşekkürler. tehshhkk(y)ewrrlehr
- Welcome. Hoş geldiniz. hosh g(y)ehldeneez
- Thank you. Teşekkür ederim. tehshhkk(y)ewrr ehdehrem
- That's all right/You're welcome. Bir şey değil (Rica ederim). beer shey dehyeel (reejah ehdehrem)
- I know. Biliyorum. beeleeyoroom
- I don't know. Bilmiyorum. beelmeeyoroom
- I think so. Öyle sanıyorum. uryleh sahnıyooroom
- I'm in a hurry. Acelem var. ahjehlehm vahr
- Leave me alone! Beni rahat bırakın! behnee rahhaht biraahkın
- This way, please. Bu taraftan, lütfen. boo tahrhaftahn lewtfehn
- Come in. İçeri gelin. eecheree g(y)ehleen

Questions Sorular

- What? Ne? neh
- What is that? O ne(dir)? o neh(deer)
- Who? Kim? k(y)eem
- Who is that? O kim(dir)? o k(y)eem(deer)
- How? Nasıl? nahssil

- **Where?** **Nerede?** nehrehdeh
- **When?** **Ne zaman?** neh zahmahn
- **How much?** **Ne kadar?** neh kahdahr
- **How many?** **Kaç tane?** kahch taaneh
- **Which?** **Hangi?** hahng(y)ee
- **Why?** **Niçin? / Neden?** neecheen / nehdehn
- **How far?** **Ne kadar uzakta?** neh kahdahr oozahktah
- **How long?** **Ne kadar zaman(dır)?** neh kahdahr zahmahn(dır)
- **May I have ...?** ... alabilir miyim? ... ahlakbeeleer meeyeem
- **How can I get there?** **Oraya nasıl gidebilirim?** orahyah nahssil g(y)eedehebeleereem
- **Where can I find ...?** **Nerede ... bulabilirim?** nehrehdeh ... boolahbeeleereem
- **Where can I get ...?** **Nereden ... alabilirim?** nehrehdehn ... ahlakbeeleereem
- **How are you?** **Nasılsınız?** nahssilsınız
- **Fine, thanks. And you?** **İyi(yim), teşekkürler. Ya siz?** eeyee(yeem), tehshehkk(y)ewrrlehr. yah seez
- **What 'would you like/do you want'?** **Ne istiyorsun(uz)?** neh eesteeyorsoon(ooz)
- **Do you have/Have you got ...?** **(Sizde) ... var mı?** (seezdeh) ... vahr mı
- **Can you help me?** **Bana yardım edebilir misiniz?** bahnah yahrdım ehdehbeeleer meesseeneez
- **Can I help you?** **Size yardım edebilir miyim?** seezeh yahrdım ehdehbeeleer meeyeem

Language problems Dil sorunları

- **I don't speak Turkish.** **Türkçe bilmiyorum.** tewrkche beelmeeyoroom
- **Would you say that again, please?** **Tekrar söyler misiniz, lütfen?** tehkrahr surylehr meesseeneez lewtfehn
- **Do you understand?** **Anlıyor musunuz?** ahnlıyor moossoonooz
- **I understand.** **Anlıyorum.** ahnlıyoroom
- **I don't understand.** **Anlamıyorum.** ahnlahmıyoroom
- **Please speak (more) slowly.** **Lütfen (daha) yavaş konuşun.** lewtfehn (dahhah) yahvash konooshoon
- **Could you spell it?** **Heceler misiniz, lütfen?** hehjhlehr meesseeneez lewtfehn
- **Please would you write it down?** **Lütfen onu yazar mısınız?** lewtfehn ohnoo yahzahr missınız
- **I'll see if I can find it in the book.** **Bakayım, onu kitapta bulabilir miyim.** bahkahyım ohnoo keetahtah boolahbeeleer meeyeem

- **Can you translate this for me?**
Bunu bana tercüme edebilir misiniz?
boonoo bahnah tehrjewmeh ehdehbeeleeer meesseeneez
- **Does anybody here speak English?**
Burada birisi İngilizce biliyor mu?
boorahdah beereese eeng(y)eeleezjeh beeleeeyor moo

Wanting Bir şey isteme

- **I'd like ...**
... **istiyorum/rica ediyorum.**
eesteeyoroom/reejah ehdeeyoroom
- **I'm 'tired/hungry/thirsty'.**
Yorgunum/Acıktım/Susadım.
yorgoonoom/ahjıktım/soosahdım
- **'I'm/We're' looking for ...**
... **arıyorum/arıyoruz.**
... ahriyooroom/ahriyoorooz
- **'I'm/We're' lost.**
Kayboldum/Kaybolduk.
kahyboldoom/khayboldook
- **Please 'give/bring/show' me ...**
Lütfen bana ... 'verin(iz)/getirin(iz)/gösterin(iz)'.
lewtfehn bahnah 'vehreen(eez)/g(y)ehhteereen(eez)/g(y)urstehtreen(eez)'

Introductions Tanışma

- **My name is ...**
Benim adım ...
behneem ahdım ...
- **May I introduce ...?**
(Size) ...'(y)i tanıştırmak istiyorum?
seezeh ...'(y)ee tahniştirahbeeleeer meeyeem
- **What's your name?**
Adınız ne(dir)?
ahdınız neh(deer)
- **This is my 'wife/husband/partner'.**
Bu benim 'karım/kocam/eşim'.
boo behneem 'kahrım/kojahm/ehsheem
- **This is my 'girlfriend/boyfriend'.**
Bu benim 'kız arkadaşım/erkek arkadaşım'.
boo behneem 'kız ahrrahdahshım/ehrk(y)ehk ahrrahdahshım'
- **Nice to meet you./How do you do?**
Tanıştığımıza sevindim (Memnun oldum).
tahniştııımızah sehveendeem/mehmnoon ohldoom

Talking about yourself and your family

Kendiniz ve aileniz hakkında konuşma

- **What nationality are you?**
Milliyetiniz nedir?
meelleeyehteeneez nehdeer
- **I'm ... Ben ... (y)ım/im/um/üm.** behn (y)ım/eem/oom/ewm

American	Amerikalı	ahmehreekahlı
British	İngiliz	eeng(y)eeleez

KEY TO EXERCISES

EXERCISE 7-B)

- | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Beş kilo şeker | 13. Birçok sandalye |
| 2. Altmış gram | 14. Birkaç masa |
| 3. Altmış beş buçuk gram | 15. Az su |
| 4. Yarım kilo şeker | 16. Çok ağaç |
| 5. Üç yüz altmış beş gün | 17. Çok fazla öğrenci |
| 6. Elli iki hafta | 18. Çok fazla et |
| 7. On iki ay | 19. Kaç tane portakal? |
| 8. Dokuz yüz doksan dokuz | 20. Çok az çay |
| 9. On yıl | 21. Yedi kitap |
| 10. Ne kadar şeker? | 22. Birkaç kitap |
| 11. Kaç tane elma? | 23. Çok para |
| 12. Biraz süt | |

EXERCISE 15

1. Ben bir şoförüm.
2. Ben bir mühendisim.
3. O bir marangoz**dur**.
4. Ben bir aşçı**yım**.
5. Sen bir şoför**sün**.
6. Sen bir mühendiss**in**.
7. Sen bir marangozs**un**.
8. Sen bir aşçıs**ın**.
9. O bir aşçı**dır**.
10. O bir şoför**dür**.
11. O bir mühendist**ir**.
12. O bir marangoz**dur**.
13. O bir aşçı**dır**.
14. Biz şoför**üz**.
15. Biz mühendisiz.
16. Biz marangoz**uz**.
17. Biz aşçı**yız**.
18. Siz şoför**sünüz**.
19. Siz mühendiss**iniz**.
20. Siz marangozs**unuz**.
21. Siz aşçıs**ınız**.
22. Onlar şoför**dür(ler)**.
23. Onlar mühendist**ir(ler)**.
24. Onlar marangoz**dur(lar)**.
25. Onlar aşçı**dır(lar)**.
26. Ben bir şoför mü**yüm**?
27. Sen bir mühendis mis**in**?
28. O bir marangoz mu(**dur**)?
29. Biz aşçı mı**yız**?

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