

# **eas·y**

# **Turkish Grammar**

**with answers**

**A self-study reference and practice book for  
beginner to lower-intermediate students of Turkish**

**Halit Demir**

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Sevgili  
anne ve babama

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# Introduction

## **Who is *eas-y Turkish Grammar* for?**

It is for students who are studying Turkish for the first time and for lower-intermediate students who would like to revise their knowledge of Turkish.

## **Which Turkish does *eas-y Turkish Grammar* teach?**

It teaches modern standard Turkish, which is based on the dialect of Istanbul.

## **How is *eas-y Turkish Grammar* organised?**

### **The Grammar**

The book starts with a brief introduction about how Turkish works. Following this introduction are 36 units, which are presented in order of difficulty – especially the first 23 units.

Each unit covers one part of Turkish grammar, explained by pointing out the similarities and differences between Turkish and English and illustrated by plenty of Turkish examples with full translations.

The translations are usually meaning-based, but some are literal and may sound unnatural to English ears. They will still prove useful in understanding Turkish way of expressing things.

### **The Exercises**

Almost all units finish with exercises. There is a key to all the exercises at the end of the book.

## **Using *eas-y Turkish Grammar***

If you are studying Turkish for the first time and without a teacher:

- Read the conventions and abbreviations used in the book on the following page.
- Read the introduction *How Turkish Works*, and then go right through the book from the 1st unit to the 23rd unit. You may study the remaining units in any order you like.
- Study each grammar point separately and then do the exercises.
- Check your answers in the answer key. If you have problems, look at the grammar explanations and examples again.
- While doing the exercises, you may need a good dictionary. You can use the printed or online dictionaries in the bibliography.

I hope you will get maximum benefit from *eas-y Turkish Grammar*.

Halit Demir

# Conventions and abbreviations

In the book we use the following conventions and abbreviations.

Colour codes for suffixes

turquoise	buffer letters	as in	odalarında
violet red	possessive suffixes		odalarında
orange	case suffixes		odalarında
green	tense suffixes		gelecek
blue	personal suffixes		geleceksin
red	negation suffix		gelmeyeceksin
black <b>bold</b>	all other suffixes		öğrenciler, yapmalı

You can find the colour codes at the first page of each unit.

We also use:

( )	to show buffer letters which may precede suffixes	as in	-(y)e, -(s)i
/	to show consonant changes which may occur in suffixes		-d/te, -c/çe
2f/4f	to show the rules of vowel harmony that suffixes follow		-ler <sup>2f</sup> , -sin <sup>4f</sup>

And:

—	to show long vowels	as in	mavi, mimar
/	to show consonant changes in word stems		kitap/bı, ağaç/cı

You can find the table of vowel/consonant harmony at the top of exercises.

Abbreviations

nom	nominative	sb	somebody
acc	accusative	sth	something
gen	genitive	v	verb
dat	dative	tr	transitive
loc	locative	intr	intransitive
abl	ablative	n	noun
eg	exempli gratia (= for example)	adj	adjective
ie	id est (= that is)	adv	adverb
masc	masculine	poss	possessive
fem	feminine	per	personal
lit	literally	suf	suffix

# How Turkish works

## Spelling and pronunciation İmlâ ve telaffuz

Turkish script is almost like a phonetic transcription, so you will not have difficulty in reading and writing after you have learned what sound each letter in the alphabet stands for and how the letters combine to form syllables.

## Suffixes Ekler

### 1 Inflectional suffixes Çekim ekleri

In most cases, Turkish uses inflectional suffixes where English uses words such as auxiliary verbs to show (for example, tense, person and mood) and prepositions to show (for example, place, time and direction).

Look at this example sentence:

Karım**a** / **çiçek** / alacağ**ım**.  
I **will** buy / **flowers** / **for my** wife.

At first, you may find inflectional suffixes confusing, but once you get a feel for how they work, we believe that you will find them quite fascinating if, especially, you are a native speaker of a language such as English.

A single word with a single suffix or a set of suffixes in Turkish may sometimes form a phrase, clause or sentence, for which you may need several or more words in English.

Look at the words in *italics* in these sentences:

Sağdakini beğendim.  
Bu *duyduğum* en kötü espri.  
Saçımı *kestireceğim*.  
Ona *güvenmemeliydin*.

I like *the one on the right*.  
This is the worst joke *I have ever heard*.  
*I'm going to have* my hair cut.  
*You shouldn't have trusted* him/her.

### 2 Derivational suffixes Yapım ekleri

Like in English, derivational suffixes form new words:

gazeteci	journalist	fırıncı	baker
eğitimci	educationalist	politikacı	politician



Turkish also uses prefixes to form new words, mostly adjectives and nouns:

<b>gayri</b> resmî	unofficial; <b>in</b> formal
<b>na</b> mağlup	<b>un</b> beaten
<b>bem</b> beyaz	<b>snow</b> -white
<b>bed</b> dua	curse (prayer)

## Vowel and consonant harmony

### Ünlü ve ünsüz uyumu

#### 1 Vowel harmony

Vowel harmony applies vowels in suffixes. When a suffix is added to a word, its vowel changes depending on the last vowel in the word.

Look again at the derivational suffix in the words we studied on the previous page:

gazeteci	journalist	fırıncı	baker
eğitimci	educationalist	politikacı	politician

#### 2 Consonant harmony

Consonant harmony applies to certain suffix-initial and word-final consonants. For example, **c** in the above derivational suffix changes to **ç** after certain word-final consonants:

işçi	worker	dansçı	dancer
tarihçi	historian	iktisatçı	economist

We may say that the realization of vowel and consonant harmony is somewhat similar to different pronunciations of some English suffixes. Depending on the preceding sound, for example, the past tense suffix **-ed** in *played*, *finished* and *started*, or the plural suffix **-s** in *cats*, *dogs* and *houses* are pronounced differently.

In Turkish, however, different pronunciations are nearly always shown in writing.

## Accent

### Vurgu

The accent (or stress) in words is usually on the last syllable:

o- <b>kul</b>	school	ar-ka- <b>daş</b>	friend
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When words take one or more suffixes, the accent usually moves to the last syllable:

okul- <b>da</b>	in/at school	arkadaş- <b>lar</b>	friends
		arkadaş-la- <b>rım</b>	my friends
		arkadaş-la-rı- <b>mın</b>	my friends'

## Structure Yapı

### 1 Word order Söz dizimi

The general word order in Turkish is SOV: Subject / **Object** / Verb

Uma ve Kim **Türkçe** öğreniyorlar.  
Ben **ayak bileğimi** burktum.

Uma and Kim are learning **Turkish**.  
I have sprained **my ankle**.

Expressions of time or place can go between the subject and the object. **Time** usually precedes **place**:

Uma ve Kim **bu yaz İstanbul'da Türkçe** öğreniyorlar.  
Uma and Kim are learning **Turkish in Istanbul this summer**.

Ben **dün akşam spor salonunda ayak bileğimi** burktum.  
I sprained **my ankle at the gym yesterday evening**.

Look also at the following examples with intransitive verbs:

Ben **her sabah** 6.00'da kalkarım.  
I get up at 6.00 **every morning**.

Biz **hafta sonu sinemaya** gideceğiz.  
We will go **to the cinema at the weekend**.

Although the general word order is SOV, you may use almost any word or phrase in almost any place in the sentence. We may say that the word order is the very last thing you should worry about. After you have studied the first 23 units, you can study possible variations in word order in unit 36.

### 2 Parts of speech Söz bölükleri

#### 1 Verbs Fiiller

There are two types of verbs in Turkish:

- 1** *ek-fiil* (*lit* suffix-verb), which is a Turkish grammatical term we prefer to use in this book. *Ek-fiil* functions like *to be* in English. We have no word for it; it exists in the form of suffixes, which we add to predicative words such as nouns and adjectives:

Ben öğretmen**im**.  
Sen çok güzel**sin**.  
Uma ve Kim bu yaz İstanbul'da**lar**.  
Ben dün akşam spor salonunday**dım**.

I **am** a teacher.  
You **are** very beautiful.  
Uma and Kim **are** in Istanbul this summer.  
I **was** at the gym yesterday evening.

- 2 all other verbs, which we may call *main verbs* or just *verbs*. You will find verbs in a Turkish dictionary with the ending **-mek** or **-mak**:

Look at the dictionary forms of the verbs we studied in [word order](#):

öğren <b>mek</b>	to learn	burk <b>mak</b>	to sprain
git <b>mek</b>	to go	kalk <b>mak</b>	to get up

## Tense

Turkish tenses have roughly similar meanings to the corresponding English tenses:

in Turkish	in English
Şimdiki	Present continuous
Geniş	Simple present
Geçmiş -di'li geçmiş	Simple past
-miş'li geçmiş	
Gelecek	Future

Turkish has two past tenses, each of which is called by the name of the suffix it uses. They may be expressed in *the simple past* in English as well as *the present perfect* and *present perfect continuous* (when used for actions that happened in the past and are finished). We have no separate tenses in Turkish that correspond to these English perfect tenses.

For the future time we have a single tense, which corresponds both to *will* and to *be going to* in English.

## Person and number

Person and number are primarily expressed with [personal](#) suffixes, which change according to tense and person (subject).

Look at the verbs of the sentences we studied in [word order](#) on the previous page:

	Tense	Person and number
Uma ve Kim... öğren <b>iyorlar</b> . Uma and Kim are learning...	present continuous	3rd person plural
Ben... burk <b>tum</b> . I sprained...	-di past	1st person singular
Ben... kalk <b>arım</b> . I get up...	simple present	1st person singular
Biz... gide <b>ceğiz</b> . We will go...	future	1st person plural

Look also at these examples of *ek-fiil* we studied in [verbs](#) on page 12:

	<u>Tense</u>	<u>Person and number</u>
Sen çok güzel <b>sin</b> . You are...	simple present	2nd person singular
Uma ve Kim bu yaz İstanbul'da <b>lar</b> . Uma and Kim are...	simple present	3rd person plural
Ben dün akşam spor salonunday <b>ım</b> . I was...	- <b>di</b> past	1st person singular

As person and number are clearly indicated by [personal](#) suffixes, we usually omit personal (subject) pronouns:

(Sen) Çok güzel <b>sin</b> .	You are very beautiful. ( <i>lit</i> beautiful- <b>you are</b> )
(Ben) Dün ayak bileğimi burk <b>tum</b> .	I sprained my ankle yesterday. ( <i>lit</i> sprained- <b>I</b> )
(Biz) Hafta sonu sinemaya gide <b>ceğiz</b> .	We will go to the cinema at the weekend. ( <i>lit</i> will go- <b>we</b> )

Look also at the following example:

Uma ve Kim İstanbul'dalar. (Onlar) Türkçe öğren**iyorlar**. (*lit* are learning-**they**)  
Uma and Kim are in Istanbul. They are learning Turkish.

As can be seen, [personal](#) suffixes function just like personal (subject) pronouns.

## 2 Nouns and pronouns Adlar ve zamirler

Turkish is a gender-neutral language. Nouns and pronouns may inflect for **number**, **possession** and **case**.

### 1 Number

Number is indicated by the plural suffix **-ler**:

okul <b>lar</b>	schools	öğrenci <b>ler</b>	students
sınıf <b>lar</b>	classrooms	öğretmen <b>ler</b>	teachers

### 2 Possession

Possession is expressed with:

**i** **possessive** suffixes, which change according to person:

adı <b>m</b>	<b>my</b> name	adı <b>n</b>	<b>your</b> name	adı	<b>his/her/its</b> name
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# 1

# Spelling and pronunciation

## 1 The alphabet

The Turkish alphabet '**alfabe**' is composed of *twenty-nine* letters: *twenty-one* consonants and *eight* vowels. The vowels are highlighted in **bold** in the chart below.

Letter	Name		Pronunciation			Example words	
<b>A</b>	<b>a</b>	a	u	as in	cup	abece	ABC/ABCs
B	b	be	b	as in	but	baba	father
C	c	ce	j	as in	jam	baca	chimney
Ç	ç	çe	ch	as in	rich	çaba	effort
D	d	de	d	as in	desk	ada	island
<b>E</b>	<b>e</b>	e	e	as in	bed	dede	grandfather
F	f	fe	f	as in	fa (sol-fa)	fa	fa
G	g	ge	g	as in	gate	gece	night
Ğ	ğ	yumuşak ge (see next page)					
H	h	he	h	as in	happy	hedef	target (n)
<b>I</b>	<b>ı</b>	ı	(see next page)				
<b>İ</b>	<b>i</b>	i	i	as in	sit	gibi	like (prep)
J	j	je	s	as in	measure	bagaj	boot/trunk
K	k	ke	c	as in	cat	kedi	cat
L	l	le	l	as in	land	lehçe	dialect
M	m	me	m	as in	man	mama	baby foot
N	n	ne	n	as in	number	nine	grandmother
<b>O</b>	<b>o</b>	o	(see next page)				
P	p	pe	p	as in	panther	panter	panther
<b>Ö</b>	<b>ö</b>	ö	(see next page)				
R	r	re	r	as in	ready	resim	picture (n)
S	s	se	s	as in	sun	ses	sound, voice
Ş	ş	şe	sh's	as in	shish kebab	şiş kebab	shish kebab
T	t	te	t	as in	taste	tat	taste (n)
<b>U</b>	<b>u</b>	u	u	as in	put	ucuz	cheap
<b>Ü</b>	<b>ü</b>	ü	(see next page)				
V	v	ve	v	as in	very	vakit	time
Y	y	ye	y	as in	yes	yaya	pedestrian
Z	z	ze	z	as in	zone	zelzele	earthquake

## Vowels **ı, o, ö** and **ü**

- 1** /**ı**/ is an unrounded /**u**/. You can produce the /**ı**/ sound by unrounding your lips as you continue saying /**u**/. It is similar to the ‘schwa’ sound in the second syllable of *butcher* or *carrot*. Say *-um, -ım*.
- 2** The /**o**/ sound is more like the /**o**/ in *boy* or *joy* without the final /**ı**/ sound. Or we can say it is the /**o**/ in *more* or *small*, but only shorter. Say *more*, and then say Turkish word *mor* ‘purple’.
- 3** /**ö**/ is a rounded /**e**/. You can produce the /**ö**/ sound by rounding your lips as you continue saying /**e**/. Say *el, öl* ‘hand (n), die (v)’.
- 4** /**ü**/ is a rounded /**i**/. You can produce the /**ü**/ sound by rounding your lips as you continue saying /**i**/. Say *iç, üç* ‘drink (v), three’.

You can hear these and other sounds on *YouTube*. Use these keywords: *ı/o/ö/ü harfi, sesli harfler* and *Türkçe alfabe*.

## Consonant **ğ**

The consonant **ğ** (yumuşak ‘soft’ ge) has no pronunciation itself. It behaves differently depending on the environment it appears.

When **ğ** appears:

- 1** at the end of a syllable, it usually lengthens the preceding vowel:

dağ	/da:/	mountain	sağ-lık	/sa:lɯk/	health
oğ-lan	/o:lan/	boy	öğ-ren-ci	/ö:renci/	student
çığ-lık	/çı:lɯk/	scream (n)	Gök-tuğ	/göktu:/	(masc. first name)
düğ-me	/dü:me/	button (n)	Muğ-la	/mu:la/	(a city in Turkey)

- 2** between two **e**’s (**eğ**e), or between **e** and **i** (**eğ**i/**iğ**e), it is usually pronounced as **y**:

eğer	/eyer/	if	değer	/deyer/	value (n)
değil	/deyil/	not	diğer	/diyer/	other

- 3** between the vowels other than **e** and **i**, it usually remains silent:

ağustos	/austos/	August	göğüs	/göüs/	chest
soğan	/soan/	onion	yoğurt	/yourt/	yogurt
ağaç	/a:ç/	tree	kuğu	/ku:/	swan (n)

**Note that** no words in Turkish begin with **ğ**.

## 2 Syllable

A syllable 'hece' may have only one vowel, or a vowel-consonant combination:

bir	one	i-ki	two
a-dam	man	ka-dın	woman
ba-ba	father	an-ne	mother
ders	lesson/class	o-kul	school
mo-dern	modern	çağ-daş	contemporary
Türk-çe	Turkish	mer-ha-ba	hello
o-ku-mak	to read	öğ-ren-mek	to learn
din-le-mek	to listen	an-la-mak	to understand
gü-zel	beautiful	ya-kı-şık-lı	handsome
fa-kül-te	faculty	ü-ni-ver-si-te	university
bil-gi-sa-yar	computer	tek-no-lo-ji	technology
A-vust-ral-ya	Australia	Mu-zaf-fer	(masc. first name)

In some words (borrowed mostly from Arabic and Persian), two vowels may follow one another. Each of these vowels forms a syllable and is pronounced as a distinct sound. If, however, the vowels are the same, they are usually pronounced as one vowel, lengthening the sound:

ta-bi-at	nature	dü-et	duet (n)
şa-ir /şa:ir/	poet	ku-a-för	hairstylist; hairstylist's
a-i-le /a:ile/	family	je-o-lo-ji	geology
sa-at /sa:t/	hour; watch	şi-ir /şi:r/	poetry

Look at the following sentence:

On-lar İs-tan-bul-da Türk-**çe** öğ-re-ni-yor-lar. They are learning Turkish in Istanbul.

**Notice that** the colours label the suffixes, not syllables. Do not break, for example öğreniyorlar, into its syllables as öğ-ren-i-yor-lar.

### Word-initial consonant clusters

Some words (borrowed mostly from western languages) begin with two consonants with no vowel in between such as *kredi*, *grup* and *Brüksel*.

In speech, the vowel **i**, **i**, **u**, or **ü** is put between the consonants. There is, however, no hard and fast rule as to which vowel to choose. You should learn such words with their pronunciations:

kre-di	/kiredi/	credit (n)	kral	/kral/	king
psi-ko-lo-ji	/pistikoloji/	psychology	plan	/pilan/	plan (n)
grup	/gurup/	group	Brük-sel	/bürüksel/	Brussels

# 2

## Vowel harmony

The rule of *vowel harmony* 'ünlü/sesli uyumu' is based on part of the tongue involved in producing a vowel. Accordingly, vowels can be divided into two groups:

Front vowels: **e i ö ü**

Back vowels: **a ı o u**

Look at the **plural** suffix in these nouns:

öğretmen**ler**

teachers

okull**ar**

schools

öğrenci**ler**

students

arkadaş**lar**

friends

As can be seen, the plural suffix harmonizes with the preceding *front* vowels (**e** and **i**) as **-ler**, and it harmonizes with the preceding *back* vowels (**u** and **a**) as **-lar**.

However, not all suffixes harmonize in the same way as the plural suffix. There are two rules of vowel harmony, which we may call *2-fold* vowel harmony and *4-fold* vowel harmony.

### 1 2-fold vowel harmony

*2-fold* vowel harmony table:

	Front vowels	Back vowels
Last vowel in the word	<b>e i ö ü</b>	<b>a ı o u</b>
The vowel of the suffix	<b>e</b>	<b>a</b>

As shown in the table, the suffix takes **e** after the *front* vowels and **a** after the *back* vowels.

Suffixes that follow the rule of *2-fold* vowel harmony can be printed with **e** or **a**. We will print them with **e**, and as a reminder of the rule of *2-fold* we will put the sign <sup>2f</sup> as in **-ler** <sup>2f</sup> and **-de** <sup>2f</sup>.

Here are more examples of the plural suffix **-ler** <sup>2f</sup>:

*1-fold* after the *front* vowels (**e i ö ü**):

ül <b>ke</b>	country	→	ülk <b>eler</b>	countries
şeh <b>ir</b>	city	→	şeh <b>irler</b>	cities
kö <b>y</b>	village	→	kö <b>yler</b>	villages
gün	day	→	gün <b>ler</b>	days



2-fold after the *back* vowels (**a ı o u**):

aslan	lion	→	aslan <b>lar</b>	lions
ayı	bear	→	ayı <b>lar</b>	bears
antilop	antelope	→	antilop <b>lar</b>	antelopes
maymun	monkey	→	maymun <b>lar</b>	monkeys

Look also at the locative case suffix **-de** <sup>2f</sup> in the following nouns:

1-fold after the *front* vowels (**e i ö ü**):

bahçe	garden/yard	→	bahçe <b>de</b>	<b>in</b> the garden/yard
şehir	city	→	şehir <b>de</b>	<b>in</b> the city
kuaför	hairdresser's	→	kuaför <b>de</b>	<b>at</b> the hairdresser's
öykü	story (narrative)	→	öykü <b>de</b>	<b>in</b> the story

2-fold after the *back* vowels (**a ı o u**):

masa	table	→	masa <b>da</b>	<b>on</b> the table
kapı	door	→	kapı <b>da</b>	<b>at</b> the door
salon	living room	→	salon <b>da</b>	<b>in</b> the living room
kutu	box	→	kutu <b>da</b>	<b>in</b> the box

## 2 4-fold vowel harmony

4-fold vowel harmony table:

	Front vowels				Back vowels			
Last vowel in the word	<b>e</b>	<b>i</b>	<b>ö</b>	<b>ü</b>	<b>a</b>	<b>ı</b>	<b>o</b>	<b>u</b>
The vowel of the suffix	<b>i</b>		<b>ü</b>		<b>ı</b>		<b>u</b>	

The *front* and *back* vowels are each divided into two groups according to the height of the tongue and the position of the lips, thus making **4** groups in total.

The suffix, accordingly, takes **i**, **ü**, **ı** or **u**; it never takes **ö** or **o**.

Suffixes that follow the rule of 4-fold vowel harmony can be printed with **i** or **ı**. We will print them with **i**, and as a reminder of the rule of 4-fold we will put the sign <sup>4f</sup> as in **-i** <sup>4f</sup>, **-li** <sup>4f</sup> and **-im** <sup>4f</sup>.

# 4

## The plural suffix

Almost all nouns in Turkish are *singular* 'tekil' in nature and form the *plural* 'çoğul' by adding **-ler** <sup>2f</sup>:

aile	family	→	aile <b>ler</b>	meyve	fruit	→	meyve <b>ler</b>
haber	news	→	haber <b>ler</b>	ekmek	bread	→	ekmek <b>ler</b>
resim	picture	→	resim <b>ler</b>	mevsim	season	→	mevsim <b>ler</b>
göz	eye	→	göz <b>ler</b>	gün	day	→	gün <b>ler</b>
mobilya	furniture	→	mobilya <b>lar</b>	ağaç	tree	→	ağaç <b>lar</b>
pantolon	trousers	→	pantolon <b>lar</b>	bot	boot (shoe)	→	bot <b>lar</b>
balık	fish	→	balık <b>lar</b>	sayı	number	→	sayı <b>lar</b>
çocuk	child	→	çocuk <b>lar</b>	duygu	feeling	→	duygular

### Note that

- we retain the final **l** in the singular noun:

el	hand	→	eller	kol	arm	→	kollar
okul	school	→	okullar	kural	rule	→	kurallar

- we do not add the plural suffix to nouns after a number (bigger than one), or a quantifier like **birkaç** 'some, a few, several'. The number or quantifier itself indicates the plurality:

10 lira	10 liras	( <i>lit</i> 10 lira)
7 gün, 24 saat	7 days, 24 hours	(... 7 day, 24 hour)
birkaç elma	a few apples	(... a few apple)
birkaç kız ve oğlan	several girls and boys	(... several girl and boy)

Although we can make almost all nouns plural in Turkish, we cannot count them all. We can, for example, say *mobilyalar*, but we cannot say *bir mobilya*, *iki mobilya* etc. Or when we say *bir kahve* 'a coffee', we mean *bir fincan kahve* 'a cup of coffee' – just like in English.

Look also at these phrases:

bir <b>kilo</b> elma	a <b>kilo</b> of apples
iki <b>paket</b> bisküvi	two <b>packets</b> of biscuits/cookies
bir <b>düzine</b> yumurta	a <b>dozen</b> of eggs
birkaç <b>kutu</b> kibrit	several <b>boxes</b> of matches
bir <b>bardak/sürâhi</b> su	a <b>glass/jug</b> of water
iki <b>şişe/kutu/litre</b> süt	two <b>bottles/cartons/litres</b> of milk
bir <b>dilim/parça</b> ekmek	a <b>slice/piece</b> of bread
iki <b>kavanoz</b> bal	two <b>jars</b> of honey

## adjective + **ler/lar**

We can add the plural suffix to certain adjectives to make them into plural nouns. *Adjective + **ler/lar*** usually corresponds to *the + adjective* in English:

genç	young	→	genç <b>ler</b>	the young
yaşlı	old	→	yaşlı <b>lar</b>	the old
fakir	poor	→	fakir <b>ler</b>	the poor
zengin	rich	→	zengin <b>ler</b>	the rich
engelli	disabled	→	engelli <b>ler</b>	the disabled
kör	blind	→	kör <b>ler</b>	the blind
sağır	deaf	→	sağır <b>lar</b>	the deaf

## nationality + **ler/lar**

We can also add the plural suffix to nationality names:

Türk	Turkish	→	Türk <b>ler</b>	the Turkish
İngiliz	English	→	İngiliz <b>ler</b>	the English
Fransız	French	→	Fransız <b>lar</b>	the French
Japon	Japanese	→	Japon <b>lar</b>	the Japanese
Amerikalı	American	→	Amerikalı <b>lar</b>	Americans
Meksikalı	Mexican	→	Meksikalı <b>lar</b>	Mexicans
Alman	German	→	Alman <b>lar</b>	Germans
Suriyeli	Syrian	→	Suriyeli <b>ler</b>	Syrians

See page 176 for countries and nationalities.

Study the following words/phrases with the plural suffix:

<i>iyi</i> sabah <b>lar</b> (= günaydın)	<i>good</i> morning
... gün <b>ler</b>	... afternoon; have a good day
... akşam <b>lar</b>	... evening
... gece <b>ler</b>	... night
<i>iyi</i> tatil <b>ler</b>	<i>have a good</i> holiday/vacation
... yolculuk <b>lar</b>	... journey/trip
... ders <b>ler</b>	... lesson/class (said by students/teachers to each other before the lesson/class).
hayırlı iş <b>ler</b>	used to say <i>goodbye</i> to shopkeepers when you are leaving ( <i>lit</i> have good business).
tebrik <b>ler</b>	congrats
teşekkür <b>ler</b>	thanks
başarı <b>lar</b>	good luck/best of luck

Do exercises 1-3 on page 33.

# Exercises

vowel harmony				consonant harmony			
2-fold		4-fold		in suffixes		in words	
e i ö ü	a ı o u	e i ö ü	a ı o u	word final	f s t k ç ş h p	word final	k t ç p
e	a	i ü	ı u	+suffix-initial	c d g	+suffix-initial	e <sup>2f</sup> i <sup>4f</sup>
				=suffix-initial	ç t k	=word-final	ğ d c b

## 1 Make the words plural.

- |                    |               |              |
|--------------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1 deniz <b>ler</b> | 4 harf.....   | 7 kadın..... |
| 2 göl.....         | 5 doktor..... | 8 erkek..... |
| 3 insan.....       | 6 çocuk.....  | 9 gül.....   |

## 2 Fill in the gaps with the words from the list. Use each once.

dilim kavanoz kilo düzine şişe ✓ bardak

- |                              |                     |
|------------------------------|---------------------|
| 1 bir <b>şişe</b> ..... kola | 4 bir ..... patates |
| 2 bir ..... pasta            | 5 bir ..... reğel   |
| 3 bir ..... boya kalemi      | 6 bir ..... çay     |

## 3 Translate into Turkish.

- |                                       |                               |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| <b>1</b> 1 fruit and vegetables ..... | <b>2</b> 1 good evening ..... |
| 2 five girls .....                    | 2 good night .....            |
| 3 two (cups of) coffee .....          | 3 thanks .....                |
| 4 several days .....                  | 4 congrats .....              |
| 5 the young and old .....             | 5 have a nice day .....       |
| 6 Russians .....                      | 6 have a good class .....     |

## 4 Inflect the words with possessive suffixes. You can use the table if you need.

- |                              |                          |                             |
|------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1 sizin pasaport <b>unuz</b> | 5 sizin odalar.....      | 9 senin karar.....          |
| 2 bizim ev.....              | 6 benim kardeşler.....   | 10 benim Twitter hesap..... |
| 3 onların çocuk.....         | 7 onun hata.....         | 11 senin gözler.....        |
| 4 onun koca.....             | 8 bizim öğretmenler..... | 12 onların ad.....          |

Poss. suf.

- 1 -(i)m  
2 -(i)n  
3 -(s)i  
  
1 -(i)miz  
2 -(i)niz  
3 -leri

## 5 Translate into Turkish.

- |                |                    |                   |       |
|----------------|--------------------|-------------------|-------|
| 1 my money     | (benim) param..... | 7 our rights      | ..... |
| 2 his friends  | .....              | 8 her boyfriend   | ..... |
| 3 our son      | .....              | 9 my hands        | ..... |
| 4 your names   | .....              | 10 your car       | ..... |
| 5 its price    | .....              | 11 their pictures | ..... |
| 6 their mother | .....              | 12 its pages      | ..... |

# 10 Personal pronouns and suffixes

## 1 Personal pronouns

As we studied in unit 5, personal pronouns '*şahıs/kişi zamirleri*' are:

1	Ben	I	1	Biz	We
2	Sen	You	2	Siz	You
3	O	He/She/It	3	Onlar	They

We use *siz* also for the 2nd person singular when talking in a polite or formal way:

İyiyim, teşekkür ederim. Siz nasılsınız?      I'm fine, thank you. How are you?

## 2 Personal suffixes

Look at the following examples, both of which are in the present continuous:

Ben Türkçe öğreniyorum.  
Sen Türkçe öğreniyorsun.

I am learning Turkish.  
You are learning Turkish.

Person and number are primarily expressed with *personal* suffixes, which change according to *tense* and person (subject).

We have two separate sets of personal suffixes, each of which is used with certain tenses:

	Set A	Set B
Ben	-(y)im	-m
Sen	-sin	-n
O	Ø (no suffix)	Ø (no suffix)
Biz	-(y)iz	-k
Siz	-siniz	-niz
Onlar	-ler	-ler

**İ**'s follow the rule of *4-fold* vowel harmony, and **e**'s follow the rule of *2-fold* vowel harmony.

We use *Set A* personal suffixes with these tenses:

present continuous  
simple present  
-miş past  
future

We use *Set B* personal suffixes with *-di* past tense only.

As we explained briefly in *How Turkish works* at the very beginning of the book, *ek-fiil* functions like the verb *be* in English. It exists in the form of suffixes, which we add to predicative words such as nouns and adjectives.

*Ek-fiil* has the simple present, *-di* and *-miş* past forms.

- A** In the simple present, *ek-fiil* exists in the form of *Set A* personal suffixes. The personal suffixes refer to the time as well as the persons; there is no separate tense suffix:

Ben mutlu <b>yum</b> .	I <b>am</b> happy.
Biz arkadaş <b>ız</b> .	We <b>are</b> friends.
Onlar ev <b>de</b> ( <b>ler</b> ).	They <b>are at</b> home.

- B** In the *-di* and *-miş* past, *ek-fiil* exists in the form of the tense suffix *-(y)d/ti*<sup>4f</sup> and *-(y)mış*<sup>4f</sup>, followed by *Set B* and *Set A* personal suffixes respectively:

Ben mutlu <b>y</b> <b>dum</b> .	I <b>was</b> happy.
Biz <i>eskiden</i> arkadaş <b>ık</b> .	We <b>were</b> friends <i>in the past</i> .
Onlar <i>hafta sonu</i> ev <b>de</b> <b>y</b> <b>miş</b> ( <b>ler</b> ).	They <b>were at</b> home <i>at the weekend</i> .
Sen <i>dün</i> hasta <b>y</b> <b>mış</b> <b>ın</b> .	You <b>were</b> sick <i>yesterday</i> .

We will study the difference between the two past tenses in units **13** and **14**.

### Negatives of *ek-fiil*

For the negatives, we use the word *değil* (pronounced as *deyil*, or *di:l*), which corresponds to English *not*. We add *ek-fiil* and personal suffixes to *değil*:

simple present	Ben mutlu değil <b>im</b> .	I <b>am</b> not happy.
<i>-di</i> past	Biz <i>eskiden</i> arkadaş değil <b>dik</b> .	We <b>were</b> not friends in the past.
<i>-miş</i> past	Onlar <i>hafta sonu</i> ev <b>de</b> değil <b>mış</b> ( <b>ler</b> ).	They <b>were</b> not <b>at</b> home at the weekend.

### Interrogatives

For the interrogatives, we use the interrogative particle **mi**. It is always preceded by space, and like suffixes it undergoes vowel harmony (4-fold).

We add *ek-fiil* and personal suffixes to **mi**<sup>4f</sup>:

simple present	Sen mutlu mu <b>sun</b> ?	<b>Are</b> you happy?
<i>-di</i> past	Siz <i>eskiden</i> arkadaş mı <b>y</b> <b>dınız</b> ?	<b>Were</b> you friends in the past?
<i>-miş</i> past	Onlar <i>hafta sonu</i> ev <b>de</b> mi <b>y</b> <b>miş</b> ( <b>ler</b> )?	<b>Were</b> they <b>at</b> home at the weekend?

**Notice that** the buffer letter **y** goes between the interrogative particle and the past tense suffixes.

## Negative interrogatives

In the negative interrogatives, *değil* goes between the predicative word and the interrogative particle, which harmonizes as **mi**, in the ordinary interrogative:

simple present	Sen mutlu değil misin?	Are you not happy?
-di past	Siz eskiden arkadaş değildiniz?	Were you not friends in the past?
-miş past	Onlar dün evde değil miymiş(ler)?	Were they not at home yesterday?

### See

page 174 for the inflection of *ek-fil* in all forms and persons.  
pages 134-35 for the adverbs of time.

## Short answers

Look at the affirmative (yes 'evet') and negative (no 'hayır') answers to the interrogatives we have studied on the previous page:

simple present	Sen mutlu musun?	
	Evet, mutluyum. Yes, I am. ( <i>lit</i> Yes, I am happy.)	Hayır, değilim. No, I am not.
-di past	Siz eskiden arkadaş mıydınız?	
	Evet, arkadaştık. Yes, we were. ( <i>lit</i> Yes, we were friends.)	Hayır, değildik. No, we weren't.
-miş past	Onlar dün evde miymiş(ler)?	
	Evet, evdeymişler. Yes, they were. ( <i>lit</i> Yes, they were at home.)	Hayır, değilmişler. No, they weren't.

**Notice that** we repeat the predicative words in the affirmative answers.

## Question tag

With both positive and negative statements, we use *değil mi?* as question tag. It does not change according to tense and person:

Sen mutlusun, değil mi?	You are happy, aren't you?
Çocuklar odalarında, değil mi?	The kids are in their rooms, aren't they?
Siz eskiden iyi arkadaştınız, değil mi?	You were good friends in the past, weren't you?
Ece dün işteymiş, değil mi?	Ece was at work yesterday, wasn't she?
Meşgul değilsiniz, değil mi?	You aren't busy, are you?
Sen bana kızgın değilsin, değil mi?	You aren't angry with me, are you?
Sınav zor değildi, değil mi?	The exam wasn't hard, was it?
Kapı kilitli değilmiş, değil mi?	The door wasn't locked, was it?

## 1 Form

We add *Set A* personal suffixes to the predicative word. The personal suffixes refer to the time as well as the persons.

*Set A* personal suffixes harmonize with the predicative word as:

Last vowel of the predicative word	e-i	ö-ü	a-ı	o-u
+ Singular persons	1 (y)im	(y)üm	(y)ım	(y)um
	2 sin	sün	sın	sun
	3 Ø (no suffix)			
Plural persons	1 (y)iz	(y)üz	(y)ız	(y)uz
	2 siniz	sünüz	sınız	sunuz
	3 ler	ler	lar	lar

## 2 Use

We use *ek-fiil* simple present tense in the same way as English *be* simple present tense.

**i** Study the following affirmatives and negatives:

Ben üniversite öğrencisiyim.  
Sen çok anlayışlısın.  
Annem diş hekimi.  
Melek'le ben aynı sınıftayız.  
Çocuklar okulda(lar).  
Küpelere çok güzel.

I am a university student.  
You are very understanding.  
My mum is a dentist.  
Melek and I are in the same class.  
The kids are at school.  
Your earrings are so beautiful.

Ben aç değilim, anne.  
Hiç komik değilsin.  
Biz Alman değiliz, Avusturyalıyız.  
Onlar evde değil(ler).  
Bu bardaklar temiz değil.

I am not hungry, Mum.  
You aren't funny at all.  
We aren't German, we are Austrian.  
They aren't at home.  
These glasses aren't clean.

Unlike in English, we do not make the nouns plural in the following examples:

Biz öğrenciyiz.	(NOT öğrencileriz)	We are students.
Siz gazeteci misiniz?	(... gazeteciler misiniz)	Are you journalists?
Onlar yakın arkadaşlar.	(... arkadaşlarlar)	They are close friends.

The same is true for *ek-fiil* past tenses.



**ii** Study the following interrogatives:

Beyefendi, siz doktor musunuz?  
Melis oda**sında** mı?  
Hazır mı**yız**, millet?  
Siz ikiniz kuzen misiniz?  
Çocuklar okul**da** mı(lar)?  
Bardaklar bulaşık makinesinde mi?  
Balinalar memeli mi?

Yemek hazır değil mi?  
Sen aç değil misin? Ben çok açım.  
Siz parti**e** davetli değil misiniz?  
Onlar evli değil mi(ler)?

Hava çok sıcak, değil mi?  
Siz gazetecis**iniz**, değil mi?

Meşgul değils**in**, değil mi?  
Ben kilolu değils**im**, değil mi?

Sir, are you a doctor?  
Is Melis **in** **her** room?  
Are we ready, guys?  
Are you two cousins?  
Are the kids **at** school?  
Are the glasses **in** the dishwasher?  
Are whales mammals?

Isn't the meal ready?  
Aren't you hungry? I am very hungry.  
Aren't you invited **to** the party?  
Aren't they married?

The weather is too hot, isn't it?  
You are journalists, aren't you?

You aren't busy, are you?  
I'm not overweight, am I?

**Notice** the difference between these examples in the 3rd person singular:

Kapı kilitli değil mi?  
Kapı kilitli, değil mi?

Isn't the door locked?  
The door is locked, isn't it?

Study also these examples. Notice the use of *formal* and *informal* 2nd person singular:

A: Ad**ın** ne?  
B: Demir. Senin ad**ın** ne?

**What's** your name?  
Demir. What's your name?

A: **Nasıl**sın?  
B: İy**iyim**. Sen nasıl**sın**?

**How** are you?  
I'm fine. How are you?

A: **Ne** iş yapıyorsun**uz**?  
B: Öğretmen**im**. Siz ne iş yapıyorsun**uz**?

**What** do you do for a living?  
I'm a teacher. What do you do for a living?

A: **Nereli**siniz?  
B: Alman'**ım**. Siz nereli**siniz**?

**Where** are you **from**?  
I'm German. Where are you from?

A: **Kaç yaş**ındas**ın**?  
B: 15 **yaş**ınday**ım**. Sen?

**How old** are you?  
I'm 15 **years old**. How about you?

See  
page 164 for numbers.  
page 176 for countries and nationalities.

# Exercises

vowel harmony				consonant harmony			
2-fold		4-fold		in suffixes		in words	
e i ö ü	a ı o u	e i ö ü	a ı o u	word final	f s t k ç ş h p	word final	k t ç p
e	a	i ü	ı u	+suffix-initial	c d g	+suffix-initial	e <sup>2f</sup> i <sup>4f</sup>
				=suffix-initial	ç t k	=word-final	ğ d c b

## 1 Fill in the gaps with *ek-fiil* simple present.

- Benim adım Kim. Ben Japon'um.
- Hava bugün çok soğukØ.
- Sen hasta mı.....?
- Ben çok yorgun.....
- Abdullah Bey odasında değil.....
- Gözlerin çok güzel.....
- Karım ve ben öğretmen.....
- Eski gazeteler balkonda.....
- Biz kardeş değil....., kuzen.....
- Eda ile sen aynı sınıfta değil mi.....?

Set A per.

- (y)im
- sin
- Ø
- (y)iz
- siniz
- ler

## 2 Complete the questions. Then answer them both in the affirmative and negative.

- A: Siz İngiliz misiniz?  
B: Evet, (biz) İngiliz'iz.  
Hayır, değiliz. Amerikalıyız.
- A: Annen evde değil .....?  
B: Evet, ..... Mutfakta.  
Hayır, ..... Dışarıda.
- A: Sen öğrenci .....?  
B: Evet, ..... Tıp fakültesinde.  
Hayır, .....
- A: Ben takımda değil .....?  
B: Evet, ..... ama yedeksin.  
Hayır, maalesef .....

## 3 Match the exchanges.

- Nasılsın? ..... d
- Kaç yaşındasın? ..... a
- Adın/İsmin ne? ..... b
- Nerelisin? ..... c
- Ne iş yapıyorsun? ..... ç
- Tanıştığımıza memnun oldum. .... d
- Fransız'ım. Sen nerelisin? ..... e
- Pierre. Senin adın/ismin ne? ..... 27
- Doktorum, ya sen? ..... (yaşımdayım).
- Ben de (memnun oldum).
- İyiyim, teşekkür ederim. Sen nasılsın?

## 4 Translate into Turkish.

- I'm an English teacher.
- We are *just* (= sadece) friends.
- Su, your keys are in the drawer.
- My parents* (= Anne ve babam) are out.
- Our daughter is five years old.
- Is he Melisa's boyfriend?
- You are *ready* (= hazır), aren't you?
- Time is *money* (= nakit).
- I hope* (= Umarım) she is fine.

## 5 Write about yourself. Your name, age, job and family.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Look at the comparative of the following adjectives:

adjective		comparative	
genç	young	<b>daha</b> genç	younger
güzel	beautiful	<b>daha</b> güzel	<b>more</b> beautiful

We simply form the comparative of all adjectives (short or long) putting the adverb **daha** before adjectives.

The word order is usually: first element (subject) / **second element** + **d/ten** <sup>2f</sup> / comparative adjective

Miray **Sezen'den daha** güzel.  
Miray is **more** beautiful **than** Sezen.

**Notice that** the **second element** comes before the *comparative adjective*, which is the opposite in English, and the ablative case suffix **-d/ten** <sup>2f</sup> functions like English preposition *than*:

Study also these examples:

Nil Nehri *Amazon Nehri'den* daha uzun.  
Annem *babamdan* daha kuralcı.  
O, *karısından* 10 yaş daha gençmiş.  
Rakip takım *bizden* daha güçlü değildi.

The Nile River is longer *than the Amazon River*.  
My mother is stricter *than my father*.  
They say he is 10 years younger *than his wife*.  
The rival team wasn't stronger *than us*.

### Comparison with **kadar**

We use **kadar** to say that people and things are the same in some way. It corresponds to English expression **as ... as** with an adjective in between.

The word order is usually: first element (subject) / **second element** / **kadar** + adjective

Deniz **Melisa kadar** çalışkan.  
Deniz is **as hard-working as** Melisa.

Study also these examples:

Sosyal medya geleneksel medya **kadar** etkili.  
Fransızcam İngilizcem **kadar** iyi.  
Babam annem **kadar** kuralcı değil.

Social media is **as effective as** traditional media.  
My French is **as well as** my English.  
My father isn't **as strict as** my mother.

**Note that** when the second element is a personal pronoun, it appears in the genitive case except the 3rd person plural (*benim*, *senin*, *onun*, *bizim*, *sizin*, *onlar*). These personal pronouns correspond to English object pronouns *me*, *you*, *him*, *her* etc:

Kardeşim Metin *benim kadar* uzun.  
Biz *onlar kadar* zengin değiliz.

My younger brother Metin is **as tall as** *me*.  
We aren't **as rich as** *them*.

# Exercises

vowel harmony				consonant harmony			
2-fold		4-fold		in suffixes		in words	
e i ö ü	a ı o u	e i ö ü	a ı o u	word final	f s t k ç ş h p	word final	k t ç p
e	a	i ü	ı u	+suffix-initial	c d g	+suffix-initial	e <sup>2f</sup> i <sup>4f</sup>
				=suffix-initial	ç t k	=word-final	ğ d c b

## 1 Write the opposites.

1 tall; long	uzun	x	kısa	11 expensive	pahalı	x	
2 big	büyük	x		12 easy	kolay	x	
3 clean	temiz	x		13 safe	güvenli	x	
4 young	genç	x		14 beautiful	güzel	x	
5 fast	hızlı	x		15 interesting	ilginç	x	
6 rich	zengin	x		16 generous	cömert	x	
7 good	iyi	x		17 hard-working	çalışkan	x	
8 happy	mutlu	x		18 talkative	konuskan	x	
9 hot	sıcak	x		19 near	yakın	x	
10 strong	güçlü	x		20 high	yüksek	x	

## 2 Put the beginnings, middles and ends together.

1 Bugün hava	.....	a erkek arkadaş	imdan	.....	f daha eğlenceli bir spor.
2 İstanbul	.....	b tereyağı	ndan	1	g daha sıcak.
3 Facebook	.....	c futboldan		.....	ğ daha pahalı bir şehir.
4 Ben	.....	ç Twitter'dan		.....	h daha popüler bir paylaşım sitesi.
5 Bence basketbol	1	d dünden		.....	ı daha sağlıklı.
6 Zeytinyağı	.....	e İzmir'den		.....	i daha uzunum.

## 3 Rewrite the sentences with **kadar** or **daha**.

1 Ayşenur Demet'ten <b>daha</b> sosyal.	Demet Ayşenur <b>kadar</b> sosyal değil.....
2 Ben senin <b>kadar</b> sabırlı değilim.	.....
3 Hasan, ikizi Hüseyin'den <b>daha</b> konuşkan.	.....
4 İngilizcem Fransızcamdan <b>daha</b> iyi.	.....
5 Zenginler fakirler <b>kadar</b> cömert değiller.	.....

## 4 Translate into Turkish.

- Your English is better *than mine* (= benimkinden).
- In marriage* (= Evlilikte) respect is as important as *love* (= sevgi).
- Big cities aren't as safe as small cities.
- I think* (= Bence) this dress is more beautiful.
- In Turkey football is more *popular* (= popüler) than basketball.
- He is as mean as Molière's Harpagon, *even* (= hatta) meaner.

# 19

## Present continuous tense

### 1 Form

To form *present continuous tense* 'şimdiki zaman' follow these steps.

#### 1 To verb stems:

i that end in a consonant, add **-iyor** as the tense suffix. Only the vowel **i** undergoes vowel harmony (4-fold):

git	go	→	git/diyor	gül	laugh	→	gülüyor
yap	do, make	→	yapıyor	konus	speak, talk	→	konusuyor

ii that end in a vowel – other than **a** and **e**, add only **-yor** as the tense suffix:

eri	melt	→	eriyor	yürü	walk	→	yürüyor
taşı	carry	→	taşıyor	oku	read	→	okuyor

With verb stems that end in **a** or **e**, replace **a** with **ı** or **u**, and replace **e** with **i** or **ü**. To do this omit **a** or **e** and add **-i**<sup>4f</sup> + **yor**. The vowel **-i**<sup>4f</sup> harmonizes with what is now the last vowel of the verb stem:

başla	begin	→	başl	başlıyor	dinle	listen	→	dinl	dinliyor
oyna	play	→	oy	oynuyor	söyle	say, tell	→	söyl	söylüyor

In the following monosyllabic verb stems, **e** is replaced by **i**:

ye	eat	→	yiyor	de	say	→	diyor
----	-----	---	-------	----	-----	---	-------

For convenience we will keep highlighting the vowel changes in verb stems as in the above examples.

#### 2 Add Set A personal suffixes (see the table on page 175).

### Negative

Add respectively:

#### 1 the negation suffix **-me**<sup>4f</sup> to all verb stems:

konusmu	yürümü	oynamı	yemi
---------	--------	--------	------

#### 2 the tense suffix. It is only **-yor** as the negation suffix ends in a vowel:

konusmuyor	yürümüyor	oynamıyor	yemiyor
------------	-----------	-----------	---------

#### 3 Set A personal suffixes.

### Interrogatives

The personal suffixes are added to the interrogative particle.

## 2 Use

**A** Like in English, we use the present continuous:

**1** to talk about actions which are happening now:

Evdeyim, televizyon seyret/diyorum.  
Bugün çalışmıyorum.  
Sessiz ol! Çocuklar uyuyor(lar).  
'Benimle mi konuşuyorsun?'

I am at home watching TV.  
I am not working today.  
Be quiet! The kids are sleeping.  
You talking to me? (Taxi Driver, 1976)

**Note that** unlike in English, we can use every verb, without exception, in the present continuous:

Seni şimdi daha iyi anlıyorum.  
Bu çiçekler çok güzel kokuyor.  
Çocuklar dondurma istiyor(lar).  
Telefonun çalıyor. Duyuyor musun?  
'Düşünüyorum, o halde varım.'

I understand you *better* now.  
These flowers smell *so sweetly*.  
The kids want ice cream.  
Your phone is ringing. Can't you hear it?  
I think, *therefore* I am. (Descartes)

### want/would like to do something

We use this form: verb stem + **mek/mak** / iste 'want/would like' + tense and personal suffix

Seninle konuşmak istiyorum. Birkaç dakikan var mı?  
I would like to talk to you. Do you have a couple of minutes?

Beren bugün okula gitmek istemiyor. Uyumak istiyor.  
Beren doesn't want to go to school today. She wants to sleep.

**2** to talk about actions happening about this time but not necessarily at the moment of speaking:

Siz okulda Türkçe öğreniyor musunuz?  
Are you learning Turkish at school?

Yeğenim Esra Cumhuriyet Üniversitesi'nde tıp okuyor.  
My niece Esra is studying medicine at Cumhuriyet University.

Bugünlerde hiç egzersiz yapmıyorum.  
I am not doing any exercise these days.

**3** to talk about fixed arrangements in the near future. Like in English, we must always mention the time for the future:

Aysun hafta sonu parti veriyor. Geliyor musun?  
Aysun is throwing a party at the weekend. Are you coming?

Biz bu akşam yemek/ğe çıkıyoruz.  
We are going out for a meal this evening.

Anne ve babam yarın Konya'dan dönüyorlar.  
My mum and dad are returning from Konya tomorrow.

**B** Unlike in English, we use the present continuous:

**1** to talk about actions that began in the past and are still continuing, for which English uses the present perfect or present perfect continuous. We add **-d/ten** <sup>2f</sup> **beri**, or **-d/tir** <sup>4f</sup> to time expressions. These suffixes correspond to English prepositions **since** and **for** respectively:

1990'**dan beri** İstanbul'da yaşıyorum/oturuyorum.  
I have lived in Istanbul **since** 1990.

Öğrencilerim üç ay**dır** Türkçe öğreniyorlar.  
My students have been learning Turkish **for** three months.

We can also use **-d/ten beri** and **-d/tir** with *ek-fil* simple present, and *ek-fil* **-miş** past with present meaning:

Deniz'le ben 4. sınıftan **beri** aynı sınıftayız.  
Deniz and I have been in the same class **since** the 4th year/grade.

Onlar geçen yaz**dan beri** ayrıymış.  
(They say) They have been separated **since** last summer.

**Ne kadar zamandır** is the question word we use to ask how long something has been happening:

'Ne kadar zamandır Türkçe öğreniyorsun?'  
**How long** have you been learning Turkish?

'Geçen eylül**den beri**./Beş aydır.'  
**Since** last September./**For** five months.

We can also use **kaç** gündür/haftadır/aydır/yıldır 'how many days/weeks/months/years' as a question word:

'Siz kaç yıldır evlisiniz?'  
**How many years** have you been married?

'14 yıldır.'  
For 14 years.

**2** to talk about things that are true about our lives, for example things we do repeatedly, or the kinds of things we like (doing). We can also use the simple present in this meaning (see page 80; **A1**):

Ben her sabah 6.00'**da** kalkıyorum.  
Biz cuma akşamları **dışarıda** yiyoruz.  
Melis et yemiyor. Vegetaryen.  
Sen her sabah traş oluyor musun?  
Ben edebiyat dersleri**ni** seviyorum.

I get up **at** 6.00 every morning.  
We eat **out** on Friday evenings.  
Melis doesn't eat meat. She is vegetarian.  
Do you have a shave every morning?  
I like literature classes.

## love/like doing something

We use this form: verb stem + **meyi/mayı** / sev 'love/like' + tense and personal suffix

Ben boş vakitlerim**de** şiir okumayı seviyorum.  
I like *reading* poetry **in my** free time.

Oğlum çizgi film seyre**tmeyi** çok seviyor.  
My son loves *watching* cartoons so much.

Karım yemek yap**mayı** sev**mi**yor. Genellikle dışarıda yiyoruz.  
My wife doesn't like *cooking*. We usually eat out.

# Exercises

vowel harmony				consonant harmony			
2-fold		4-fold		in suffixes		in words	
e i ö ü	a i o u	e i ö ü	a i o u	word final	f s t k ç ş h p	word final	k t ç p
e	a	i ü	i u	+suffix-initial =suffix-initial	c d g ç t k	+suffix-initial =word-final	e <sup>2f</sup> i <sup>4f</sup> ğ d c b

## 1 Put the verbs in present continuous tense.

<b>1</b> know	biliyor	<b>2</b> recognize	tanıyor	<b>3</b> understand	anlıyor
ride (bike)	bin.....	walk	yürü.....	cry (produce tears)	ağla.....
go to bed	yat.....	read	oku.....	play (sports/games)	oyna.....
work (intr)	çalış.....	carry	taşı.....	remember	hatırla.....
shed (leaves)	dök.....	grow	büyü.....	look for, seek	ara.....
marry	evlen.....	sleep	uyu.....	listen	dinle.....
take	al.....	ache, hurt	ağrı.....	say, tell	söyle.....
hang out	takıl.....	be/feel cold	üşü.....	wait	bekle.....
graduate	mezun ol.....	protect	koru.....	eat	ye.....
rain	yağmur yağ.....	become dry	kuru.....	want	iste.....

## 2 Complete the table.

	(+)	(-)	(?)
Ben	biliyorum.....	.....	.....
Sen	.....	.....	.....
O	.....	.....	.....
Biz	.....	.....	.....
Siz	.....	.....	.....
Onlar	.....	.....	.....

Set A per.

- 1 -(y)im
- 2 -sin
- 3 Ø

- 1 -(y)iz
- 2 -sınız
- 3 -ler

## 3 Complete the sentences with the verbs from the lists + tense + correct personal suffix. (Each list practises a different use of the present continuous.)

anlama ✓ yat kok çalışma (Use A1)

- 1 Ben sizi anlamıyorum. Çok hızlı konuşuyorsunuz.
- 2 '(Sen) .....? Saat henüz 10.00.' 'Evet. Uykum var.'
- 3 Bugün ..... Evdeyim, dinleniyorum.
- 4 Ne pişiriyorsun? Çok güzel .....

ara dök al uyu (Use A2)

- 5 Ben altı aydır işsizim. İş .....
- 6 Bugünlerde çok az ..... Günde 15 saat çalışıyorum.
- 7 Sonbahardayız. Ağaçlar yapraklarını .....
- 8 Kızım piyano dersi ..... Konservatuvara gitmek istiyor.



evlen oyna git mezun ol (Use A3)

- 9 (Biz) Bugün işten sonra tenis ....., değil mi?  
10 Onlar nişanlılar. Bu yaz ..... Ağustosta düğünleri var.  
11 Ben hafta sonu Ankara'ya ..... Annemle babam Ankara'da yaşıyor.  
12 Mustafa üniversite son sınıfta okuyor. Hazırda .....

oku çalışma yap ye (Use B2)

- 13 Karım ..... Ev hanımı.  
14 Sen her sabah kahvaltı .....? Benim sabahları pek iştahım olmuyor.  
15 Ben akşamları televizyon seyretmiyorum, kitap .....  
16 Biz akşam yemeğini saat tam 7.00'de ..... Bizim evin değişmez bir kuralıdır.

4 Complete the questions. Then answer them both in the affirmative and negative.

- 1 A: (Siz) İngilizce biliyor musunuz?  
B: Evet, (ben) biliyorum ama çok değil.  
Hayır, bilmiyorum. Biraz Almanca biliyorum.  
3 A: Çocuklar uyu .....?  
B: Evet, ..... Sessiz ol.  
Hayır, ..... Ödevlerini yapıyorlar.  
2 A: Eşiniz çalış .....?  
B: Evet, ..... Hemşire.  
Hayır, ..... Ev hanımı.  
4 A: (Sen) Akşam partiye gitmi .....?  
B: Evet, ..... 7.00'de, değil mi?  
Hayır, ..... İşim var.

5 Complete with the words from the list. Add -d/tir<sup>4f</sup> or -d/ten<sup>2f</sup> beri to the time words (see Use B1).

komşu ✓ bekle ✓ oyna meteliksiz çalış birlikte konuşma

- 1 Onlarla biz 30 yıldır komşuyuz. Evlerimiz yan yana.  
2 Duraktayım. Saat 9.00'dan beri otobüs bekliyorum.  
3 Ben bu şirkette yeniyim. Henüz altı ay .....  
4 Benim hiç param yok, kanka. Uzun zaman .....  
5 Oğlum yeter! Sabah ..... İnternet'te oyun .....  
6 Onlar küsler. Geçen yaz .....  
7 'Aysun'la Ali sevgili mi?' 'Evet, sevgiliymişler. Üç hafta .....'

6 Answer the questions about yourself.

Ne kadar zamandır...

- 1 Türkçe öğreniyorsunuz?  
.....  
2 şimdiki (= current) evinizde oturuyorsunuz?  
.....  
3 Facebook, Twitter vb (= etc) paylaşım sitelerinde hesabınız var?  
.....  
4 evlisiniz/nişanlısınız/kız veya erkek arkadaşınızla (= with) birliktesiniz?  
.....

# Exercises

vowel harmony				consonant harmony			
2-fold		4-fold		in suffixes		in words	
e i ö ü	a ı o u	e i ö ü	a ı o u	word final	f s t k ç ş h p	word final	k t ç p
e	a	i ü	ı u	+suffix-initial =suffix-initial	c d g ç t k	+suffix-initial =word-final	e <sup>2f</sup> i <sup>4f</sup> ğ d c b

## 7 Complete with the verbs from the list + **meyi/mayı**.

dinle ✓    yap    takıl    oku    bin    seyret

Ben boş vakitlerimde...

- 1 müzik **dinlemeyi**,
- 2 DVD .....
- 3 kitap .....
- 4 arkadaşlarımla .....
- 5 yemek ..... ve
- 6 bisiklete ..... seviyorum.

Set A per.

- 1 -(y)im
- 2 -sin
- 3 Ø

- 1 -(y)iz
- 2 -sınız
- 3 -ler

## 8 Now write what you like doing in your free time.

.....

.....

.....

.....

## 9 Translate into English.

- 1 Ben şimdi 9. alıştırma'yı yapıyorum.  
.....
- 2 Kitap okumayı seviyor musun?  
.....
- 3 Akşam buluşuyoruz (buluş = meet up), değil mi?  
.....
- 4 Kız kardeşim 20 yıldır Londra'da yaşıyor.  
.....
- 5 Onlar gelecek hafta sonu evleniyorlar.  
.....

## 10 Translate into Turkish. (Translate in the present continuous.)

- 1 I love you *so much* (= çok).  
.....
- 2 I don't believe you. You are lying.  
.....
- 3 Do you like travelling (travel = seyahat et)?  
.....
- 4 Are you *all right* (= iyi)? You *look* (= görün) sad.  
.....
- 5 I don't remember her name.  
.....

We have *formal* and *informal* forms of imperatives '*emir kipi*'. Except for the 2nd person *informal*, we make imperatives by adding the following personal suffixes to verb stems:

Sen	informal	Ø (no suffix)	Siz	informal	-(y)in <sup>4f</sup>
	formal	-(y)in <sup>4f</sup>		formal	-(y)iniz <sup>4f</sup>

**Notice that** for *sen formal* and *siz informal* we use the same personal suffix.

Like in English, we use imperatives to express a command, instruction, request, advice, or a friendly invitation:

Buraya gel.	Come here.
Acele et/din. Geç kalacağız.	Hurry up. We will be late.
Düz git/din, sonra sağa dönün.	Go straight, then turn right.
Burayı imzalayınız, lütfen.	Sign here, please.
Biraz daha pasta alın.	Have some more cake.

For negative imperatives we put *-me* <sup>2f</sup> before the personal suffixes:

Oturun, lütfen. Ayakta beklemeyin.	Have a seat, please. <b>Don't</b> wait standing.
Birbirinizi suçlamayın. Sizin hatanız değildi.	<b>Don't</b> blame each other. It wasn't your fault.
Rahatsız etmeyiniz.	<b>Don't</b> disturb.

We can use *sen/siz* or a form of address, at the beginning or at the end:

Sen kendi işine bak.	You mind your own business.
Siz gidin. Ben gelmiyorum.	You go. I am not coming.
Kadir, buraya gel.	Kadir, come here.
Sessiz olun, çocuklar.	Be quiet, kids.
Akşam yemeğine gecikme, hayatım.	<b>Don't</b> be late for dinner, darling.

Look also at these imperative expressions:

Sağ ol(un).	Thank you (used in a fairly informal way, <i>lit</i> be healthy).
Çok yaşa(yın)!	Bless you (said when sb sneezes, <i>lit</i> live long)!
Sen de gör./Siz de görün.	You too (said in response to <i>çok yaşa[yın]</i> ).
Kusura bakma(yın).	Pardon me/Excuse me (used as apologies).
Yardım edin!	Help!
Polis/Ambulans çağır(in)!	Call the police/an ambulance!
Hoşça kal(in).	Goodbye (said by the one who is leaving. The one who is staying says <i>güle güle</i> , <i>lit</i> go happily).
Az ye de bir uşak tut!	Literally means: Eat less <i>and</i> hire a servant!
	English version: Don't order me around!

# Exercises

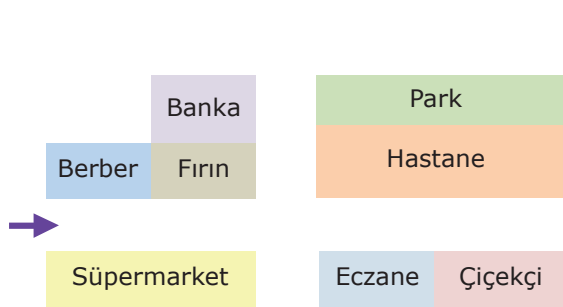
vowel harmony				consonant harmony			
2-fold		4-fold		in suffixes		in words	
e i ö ü	a i o u	e i ö ü	a i o u	word final	f s t k ç ş h p	word final	k t ç p
e	a	i ü	ı u	+suffix-initial	c d g	+suffix-initial	e <sup>2f</sup> i <sup>4f</sup>
				=suffix-initial	ç t k	=word-final	ğ d c b

## 1 Complete the sentences with the imperatives of the verbs from the list.

yapma ✓      doldur      gir      verme      yardım et

- Çocuklar, gürültü yapmayın. Bebek uyuyor.
- Gel, mutfakta bana ..... Yemek yapacağım.
- Lütfen, bu formu ..... ve imzalayınız.
- Kapıda beklemeyin, içeri ....., lütfen.
- Telefon numaranı ona sakın ..... Seni rahatsız eder.

## 2 Complete the instructions with the verbs from the list. Use the 2nd person singular *formal* imperative.



karşıya geç      dön      git      devam et      geç

- Düz ..... Fırın berberin yanında.
- Fırını ....., sonra sola ..... Banka hemen solda.
- Süpermarketten sonra ..... Eczane köşede.
- Sağdan dümdüz ..... Çiçekçi yolun sonunda.

## 3 Match the exchanges.

- |                                       |                                               |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|
| 1 Benim başım ağrıyor. ....           | a Hızlı gitmiyorum. 70 km'yle gidiyorum.      |
| 2 Şu kutuyu bana getir. ....          | b Anahtarlarını unutma yine.                  |
| 3 Ben dışarı çıkıyorum. ....          | c Bir ağrı kesici iç veya ılık bir duş al.    |
| 4 Yavaş git. Kaza yapacaksın. ....    | ç Düz gidin sonra ilk sağa dönün.             |
| 5 Pardon, Miray Eczanesi nerede? .... | d Git, kendin al. Ben senin uşak/ğın değilim. |

## 4 Make imperatives for the following situations. For (F) use a formal imperative, and for (IF) use an informal imperative.

- Melisa doesn't want her sister to use her lipsticks. (IF)  
Benim rujlarımı kullanma.....
- Ms Ayşe wants her students to open their books at page 12. (F)  
.....
- Mr Ozan would like to offer a customer of his a drink. (F)  
.....
- Arzu doesn't want his ex-boyfriend to call her again. (IF)  
.....
- Seçil wants her sons to turn off the TV and do their homework. (IF)  
.....

# 30 Quantity words

Like those in English, quantity words in Turkish refer to amount or numbers of people or things.

Here are the most common quantity words in Turkish, some of which function as adverbs as well as adjectives.

## 1 **biraz** (adjective and adverb)

**A** As an adjective, **biraz** means *an amount of something, but not a large amount* (= some). We use it before singular nouns in affirmatives, requests, or offers in the same way as English *some*:

Bu kavanozda **biraz** Türk kahvesi var.  
Bana **biraz** para verir misin, anne?

There is **some** Turkish coffee in this jar.  
Could you give me **some** money, Mum?

**B** As an adverb, **biraz** means *slightly or to a small degree* (= a little, a bit). It usually precedes what it modifies:

**Biraz** yavaş konuşabilir misin?  
**Biraz** yorgunum. Bu gece erken yatacağım.

Can you speak **a little** slower?  
I am **a bit** tired. I'll go to bed early tonight.

With comparative adjectives, it may precede *daha* (see page 66):

Kaan benden **biraz** daha uzun.

Kaan is **a bit** taller than me.

## 2 **birkaç** (adjective)

**Birkaç** means *some, but not a large number* (= some, a few, several). We use it before singular nouns, unlike English *some, a few* and *several*:

Sınavda **birkaç** soruyu cevaplayamadım.  
Salata için **birkaç** domates doğrayabilir misin?

I couldn't answer **several** questions in the exam.  
Can you chop **a few** tomatoes for the salad?

## 3 **çok** (adjective and adverb)

**A** As an adjective, **çok** means *a large amount or number* (= much, many, a lot of). We always use it before singular nouns in affirmatives, negatives and questions:

İstanbul'da **çok** tarihî cami var.  
Peki, konuşalım ama **çok** vaktim yok.  
Okulda **çok** arkadaşın var mı?

There are **a lot of** historic mosques in Istanbul.  
OK, let's talk but I don't have **much** time.  
Do you have **many** friends at school?

**B** As an adverb, **çok** means *a large amount* (= much, very, too). It usually precedes what it modifies:

Seni **çok** seviyorum.  
Bu daire **çok** pahalı.  
İstanbul İzmir'den **çok** daha pahalı.

I love you **so much**.  
This flat/apartment is **very/too** expensive.  
İstanbul is **much** more expensive than İzmir.

## 7 her (adjective)

**Her** means *every* or *each*. We use it before singular nouns:

**Her** bilet 20 lira.  
Polis bu akşam **her** arabayı durduruyor.  
**Her** güzel bir kusuru vardır. (atasözü)

**Each** ticket is 20 liras.  
The police are stopping **every** car this evening.  
Literally: **Every** beauty has a flaw.  
Meaning: No one is perfect.

## 8 bir (adjective and numeral)

**A** As an adjective, we use **bir** before singular nouns when we are not specifying or interested in which one. Remember in English the indefinite article **a/an** is used before countable nouns and it is either omitted or replaced with **a piece of, some** etc before uncountable nouns:

Kocanız sizi aldatıyor. **Bir** dost  
İşten sonra Taksim'de **bir** kafede buluştuk.  
Dün gece **bir** rüya gördüm. Çok tuhaftı.  
**Bir** hayalim var...

Your husband is cheating on you. **A** friend  
After work we met up in **a** café in Taksim.  
I had **a** dream last night. It was too weird.  
I have **a** dream... (Martin Luther King Jr.)

Sana **bir** tavsiye veriyim.

Let me give you **a piece of** advice.

However, we do not normally use **bir** when we are referring to a general type of person or thing that our readers or listeners know about. English uses **a/an** or *no article*, depending on the type of following noun:

Ben az önce *sandviç* yedim. Aç değilim.  
Hırsız erkek değil*di*, kadı*ndı*.  
Kuzenim Özgür *Türkçe* öğretmeni.  
Yemekten sonra *Türk kahvesi* içelim mi?

I have just had *a sandwich*. I'm not hungry.  
The thief wasn't *a man*, it *was* *a woman*.  
My cousin Özgür *is a Turkish teacher*.  
Shall we drink *Turkish coffee* after the meal?

When the noun is qualified by an adjective, we always use **bir**, which goes between the adjective and the noun (adjective + **bir** + noun):

Dün gece *tuhaf* **bir** rüya gördüm.  
Ben az önce *büyük* **bir** sandviç yedim.  
Özgür tecrübeli **bir** Türkçe öğretmeni.

I had *a weird dream* last night.  
I have just had *a big sandwich*.  
Özgür *is an experienced Turkish teacher*.

Look also at this example with an uncountable noun in English:

Sana iyi **bir** haberim var.

I have (**some**) good news for you.

As can be understood from the explanations and the examples, not every Turkish adjective **bir** translates as English article **a/an**, and vice versa.

**B** As a numeral, **bir** means *one*. It precedes all the words it qualifies:

**Bir** fincan kahve *daha* ister misin?  
**Bir** peynirli sandviç alabilir miyim, lütfen?  
**Bir** kız kardeşim var. Henüz **bir** yaşında.

Would you like **one more** cup of coffee?  
Can I have **a cheese** sandwich, please?  
I have got **one** sister. She is only **one** year old.

Look also at this example:

**Bir** iyi **bir** de kötü haberim var.

I have good news *and* bad news.

1 **ve**

We use **ve** in the same way as **and** in English to join:

## 1 words and phrases that are equal in function:

Çok yakışıklı **ve** kibar.  
Bir hamburger **ve** kola alabilir miyim?  
Ece **ve** Su bana geliyorlar.

He is very handsome **and** kind.  
Can I have a hamburger **and** a cola?  
Ece **and** Su are coming *to my place*.

In a list, we use **ve** only before the last word or phrase in the same way as English **and**:

Yakışıklı, kibar **ve** çok zengin.  
Ece, Su **ve** Yasemin bana geliyorlar.

He is handsome, kind **and** very rich.  
Ece, Su **and** Yasemin are coming to my place.

## 2 sentences:

Bekleyeceğiz **ve** göreceğiz.  
Ben her sabah duş alırım **ve** tıraş olurum.  
Bu formu doldurun **ve** şurayı imzalayın.

We will wait **and** see.  
I have a shower **and** a shave every morning.  
Fill in this form **and** sign here.

2 **ile**

We use **ile**, which we usually turn into a suffix as **-(y)ile** <sup>2f</sup>, as a postposition as well as a conjunction:

A As a conjunction, we use **-(y)ile** <sup>2f</sup> to join two nouns (or noun phrases), and we can replace it with **ve** without any difference in meaning:

= Bir hamburger**le** kola alabilir miyim?  
= Bir hamburger **ve** kola...

Can I have a hamburger **and** a cola?

= Miray'**la** Esra alışverişe gittiler.  
= Miray **ve** Esra...

Miray **and** Esra have gone shopping.

= Ben İngilizce**yle** Fransızca biliyorum.  
= Ben İngilizce **ve** Fransızca...

I know English **and** French.

However, in a list we do not use **-(y)ile** <sup>2f</sup> before the last noun. Instead, we use **ve**.

Look again at the example we have studied above:

Ece, Su **ve** Yasemin bana geliyorlar.

(NOT ...Ece, Su **ile** Yasemin...)

We do not use **-(y)ile** <sup>2f</sup> to join adjectives and sentences either:

Çok yakışıklı **ve** kibar.  
Ben her sabah duş alırım **ve** tıraş olurum.  
Bu formu doldurun **ve** şurayı imzalayın.

(NOT ...yakışıklı **ile** kibar.)  
(NOT ...duş alırım **ile** tıraş olurum.)  
(NOT ...doldurun **ile** şurayı imzalayın.)





# 1

# Numbers

## 1 Cardinal numbers

1 bir	11 on bir	21 yirmi bir	40 kırk
2 iki	12 on iki	22 yirmi iki	50 elli
3 üç	13 on üç	23 yirmi üç	60 altmış
4 dört	14 on dört	24 yirmi dört	70 yetmiş
5 beş	15 on beş	25 yirmi beş	80 seksen
6 altı	16 on altı	26 yirmi altı	90 doksan
7 yedi	17 on yedi	27 yirmi yedi	100 yüz
8 sekiz	18 on sekiz	28 yirmi sekiz	1.000 bin
9 dokuz	19 on dokuz	29 yirmi dokuz	1.000.000 bir milyon
10 on	20 yirmi	30 otuz	0 sıfır

1 Unlike in English, when we read or write cardinal numbers 'sayma sayıları' in words, we do not use **ve** 'and' anywhere between the words:

425	(4) dört yüz	(25) yirmi beş
2.750	(2) iki bin	(7) yedi yüz (50) elli
12.570	(12) on iki bin	(5) beş yüz (70) yetmiş

2 We use **bir** 'a/one' only before the words **milyon** 'million' and **milyar** 'billion':

120	(1) yüz (20) yirmi
1.950	(1) bin (9) dokuz yüz (50) elli
1.250.000	(1) <b>bir</b> milyon (2) iki yüz (50.000) elli bin
1.000.000.000	<b>bir</b> milyar

3 Like in English, we can make the words **on**, **yüz**, **bin**, **milyon** and **milyar** plural when we would like to convey the idea of a large number. After the plural suffix, we add **-ce**<sup>2f</sup> (= **lerce/larca**):

on <b>larca</b> şehir	<i>tens of cities</i>	bin <b>lerce</b> mülteci	<i>thousands of refugees</i>
yüz <b>lerce</b> işçi	<i>hundreds of workers</i>	milyar <b>larca</b> yıldız	<i>billions of stars</i>

## Kaç?

This question word means *how many*. We use it before *singular* nouns:

A: **Kaç** kardeşin var?

B: İki erkek ve bir kız kardeşim var.

**How many** brothers or sisters have you got?

I have got two brothers and one sister.

See page 105; 7 for more information and examples.

# 3

## Asking and telling the time

### 1 Asking the time

#### A Saat kaç?

This question means *what time is it?* The word **saat** also means *hour* and *watch*.

We can also use these questions to ask the time:

Saatiniz var mı?	Have you got the time?	(lit Do you have a watch?)
Saatiniz kaç?	What time does your watch say?	(lit What time is your watch?)
Saati söyley misiniz?	Could you tell me the time?	

#### B Saat kaçta?

This question means *at what time?*

Uçak/ğın <b>saat kaçta?</b>	<b>What time</b> is your flight?
-----------------------------	----------------------------------

### 2 Telling the time

#### A Saat kaç?

Look at the following examples:

	We say:	or:		
8.00	sekiz		eight o'clock	
8.10	sekiz on <b>geçiyor</b>	sekiz on	ten <b>past</b> eight	eight ten
8.15	sekiz çeyrek <b>geçiyor</b>	sekiz on beş	a quarter <b>past</b> eight	eight fifteen
8.30	sekiz <b>buçuk</b>	sekiz otuz	<b>half past</b> eight	eight thirty
8.40	dokuz <b>yirmi var</b>	sekiz kırk	twenty <b>to</b> nine	eight forty
8.45	dokuz çeyrek <b>var</b>	sekiz kırk beş	a quarter <b>to</b> nine	eight forty-five

#### Notice that:

- 1 We always say the *hour* first, unlike in English.
- 2 When we say **geçiyor** (lit is passing), we add the accusative case suffix **-(y)i** <sup>4f</sup> to the *hour*.
- 3 When we say **var** (lit there is/are), we add the dative case **-(y)e** <sup>2f</sup> suffix to the *hour*.

And **note that** we may or may not use the word **saat** before the time in the answer to the question **saat kaç** (eg saat sekiz, or sekiz). The same is true for the answer to the question **saat kaçta**, which we will study on the following page.

In Turkish there are many derivational 'yapım' suffixes that we can add to a word to change its meaning or its word class.

Here are the most useful noun, adjective and verb forming suffixes.

## 1 Noun forming suffixes

### 1 -c/çi<sup>4f</sup>

This suffix means one who:

**1** does something as a job or profession, or specializes in a particular science, art etc.

noun			noun	
iş	work	→	işçi	worker
fırın	baker's/bakery	→	fırıncı	baker
aş	cooked food	→	aşçı	cook
şarkı	song	→	şarkıcı	singer
dans	dance	→	dansçı	dancer
futbol	football/soccer	→	futbolcu	footballer/soccer player
basketbol	basketball	→	basketbolcu	basketball player
gazete	newspaper	→	gazeteci	journalist
diş	tooth	→	dişçi	dentist
eğitim	education	→	eğitimci	educationalist
kimya	chemistry	→	kimyacı	chemist (scientist)
fizik	physics	→	fizikçi	physicist
iktisat	economics	→	iktisatçı	economist
roman	novel	→	romancı	novelist
matematik	maths	→	matematikçi	mathematician
tarih	history	→	tarihçi	historian
kütüphane	library	→	kütüphaneci	librarian
siyaset (= politika)	politics	→	siyasetçi (= politikacı)	politician
tamir	repair	→	tamirci	repairman
itfaiye	fire brigade/department	→	itfaiyeci	fireman
posta	mail	→	postacı	postman/mailman
süt	milk	→	sütçü	milkman
çöp	rubbish/garbage	→	çöpçü	dustman/garbage man
spor	sport	→	sporcu	sportsman/sportswoman

As can be seen in the examples, -c/çi corresponds to -er, -ist, -an/ian, and man/woman in English.

In the following nouns, **-c/çi** <sup>4f</sup> refers both to the person and to the shop/store, place etc.

noun			noun	
çiçek	flower	→	çiçekçi	florist; florist's
gözlük	glasses	→	gözlükçü	optician; optician('s)
fotoğraf	photograph	→	fotoğrafçı	photographer; photography studio
kitap	book	→	kitapçı	bookseller; bookshop/store
kuyum	jewellery	→	kuyumcu	jeweller; jeweller's
benzin	petrol/gas	→	benzinci	the person who sells petrol/gas; petrol/gas station
ayakkabı	shoe	→	ayakkabıcı	the person who makes/sells shoes: shoe shop
kebab	kebab	→	kebabçı	the person who cooks/sells kebab; kebab restaurant
dondurma	ice cream	→	dondurmacı	the person who makes/sells ice cream; ice cream shop

The following stems are used both for the person and for the shop/store, place etc.

bakkal	grocer; grocer's	berber	barber; barber's
manav	greengrocer; greengrocer's	kuaför	hairdresser; hairdresser's
kasap	butcher; butcher's	terzi	tailor; tailor's

**2** does or is doing something bad, morally wrong, illegal etc.

noun			noun	
yalan	lie	→	yalancı	liar
dedikodu	gossip	→	dedikoducu	gossip
fırsat	opportunity	→	fırsatçı	opportunist
ayırım	segregation	→	ayırımcı	segregationist
ırk	race	→	ırkçı	racist
cep	pocket	→	cepçi (=yankesici)	pickpocket
soygun	robbery	→	soyguncu	robber
gasp	mugging	→	gaspçı	mugger

**3** adheres to or advocates a doctrine, system, code of behaviour etc.

noun			noun	
devrim	revolution	→	devrimci	revolutionary
reform	reform	→	reformcu	reformist
gelenek	tradition	→	gelenekçi	traditionalist
geri	the past	→	gerici	reactionary
milliyet	nationality	→	milliyetçi	nationalist
cumhuriyet	republic	→	cumhuriyetçi	republican
halk	the people	→	halkçı	populist
kral	king	→	kralcı	royalist
madde	material	→	maddeci	materialist

**A** When we address or refer to people in a formal or polite way:

We use *first/given name + Bey* (almost equivalent to *Mr*) for men.

We use *first/given name + Hanım* (almost equivalent to *Miss/Mrs/Ms*) for any woman, single or married.

Selim Bey  
Zeynep Hanım

(*lit* Mr Selim)  
(... Miss/Mrs/Ms Zeynep)

In Turkish we do not use *surnames/last names* to address or refer to people, so the form of address *Mr and Mrs + surname/last name* has no equivalent in Turkish.

Instead, we say:

Demir Bey ve Ece Hanım  
or Demir Bey ve eşi Ece Hanım

(*lit* Mr Demir and Mrs Ece)  
(... Mr Demir and his wife Mrs Ece)

English form of address, for example, *Mr and Mrs Smith*, may literally translate as *Bay ve Bayan Smith*.

**B** When we are speaking to a man or a woman we do not know, we use *beyefendi* and *hanımefendi*, almost equivalent to *sir* and *madam/ma'am* (or *Miss*):

Kapalıyız, *beyefendi*.  
*Hanımefendi!* Anahtarlar~~ınızı~~ düşürdünüz.

We are closed, *sir*.  
*Madam/Ma'am!* You dropped your keys.

Informally, when children and young people address or refer to older people (whether they know them or not), they use *abi* or *amca* (*lit* elder brother and paternal uncle) for men, and they use *abla* or *teyze* (*lit* elder sister and maternal aunt) for women. However, some women today do not like being addressed as *abla* or *teyze*.

**Note that** when we are speaking to people we address *Bey/beyefendi* or *Hanım/hanımefendi*, we always address them in the 2nd person plural:

Hoş geldiniz, hanımefendi.  
Beyefendi! Bu araba **sizin** mi?

Welcome, madam/ma'am.  
Sir! This car is yours?

Miray Hanım, Arkin Bey **sizi** görmek istiyor.  
Teşekkür ederim, Furkan Bey. **Siz** nasılsınız?

Ms Miray, Mr Arkin would like to see you.  
Thank you, Mr Furkan. How are you?



1	1 ba-ba	ba-bam	father	my father
	2 an-nem	an-ne-min	my mother	my mother's
	3 ad	a-dın	name	your name
	4 o-kul	o-kul-lar	school	schools
	5 on-lar	on-la-rın	they	their
	6 te-şek-kür	te-şek-kür-ler	thank-you	thanks
	7 bil-gi-sa-yar	bil-gi-sa-ya-rım	computer	my computer
	8 i-ki	i-kin-ci	two	second
	9 ta-bi-at	ta-bi-at-ta	nature	in nature
	10 Türk	Tür-ki-ye	Türk	Turkey
	11 ma-te-ma-tik	ma-te-ma-tik-çi	mathematics	mathematician
	12 ku-a-för	ku-a-fö-re	hairstresser's	to the hairstresser's

2 b) âdet 3 a) dâhi 4 b) hâlâ 5 b) dînî duygular 6 a) askerî harekât 7 b) resmî dil 8 a) tarihî bina

3 2 burnum 3 ağzım 4 boynum 5 omzum 6 göğsüm 7 karnım

## Units 2-3 Vowel and consonant harmony

- 1 2 annemle babam 3 kadınla çocuk 4 Özgüyle ben 5 pantolonla ayakkabı 6 Galatasaray'la Fenerbahçe  
7 köyle şehir 8 turuncuyla kırmızı
- 2 2 tamamlayınız 3 tekrar yazınız 4 öğreniniz 5 çeviriniz 6 cevaplayınız 7 çekimleyiniz
- 3 2 elim/ellerim 3 gözüml/gözlerim 4 pantolonum/pantolonlarım 5 ceketim/ceketlerim 6 kravatım/kravatlarım
- 4 2 eczacı 3 dişçi 4 fırıncı 5 futbolcu 6 gazeteci 7 dansçı 8 çöpçü 9 tamirci 10 sütçü 11 oyuncu 12 çiftçi  
13 gözlükçü 14 eğitimci 15 tarihçi
- 5 3 yatak/ğim 4 umut/dum 5 aşkım 6 çocuk/ğum 7 saçım 8 ilaç/cım 9 vücut/dum 10 cep/bim 11 halkım  
12 hayatım 13 çorap/bım 14 avukatım 15 güç/cüm 16 topum

## Units 4-5 The plural and possessive suffixes

- 1 2 göller 3 insanlar 4 harfler (NOT harflar) 5 doktorlar 6 çocuklar 7 kadınlar 8 erkekler 9 güller
- 2 2 dilim 3 düzine 4 kilo 5 kavanoz 6 bardak
- 3 1 1 meyveler ve sebzeler 2 beş kız 3 iki (fincan) kahve 4 birkaç gün 5 gençler ve yaşlılar 6 Ruslar  
2 1 iyi akşamlar 2 iyi geceler 3 teşekkürler 4 tebrikler 5 iyi günler 6 iyi dersler
- 4 2 evimiz 3 çocukları 4 kocası 5 odalarınız 6 kardeşlerim 7 hatası 8 öğretmenlerimiz 9 kararın  
10 Twitter hesap/bım 11 gözlerin 12 adları
- 5 2 (onun) arkadaşları 3 (bizim) oğlumuz 4 (sizin) isimleriniz/adlarınız 5 (onun) fiyatı 6 (onların) anneleri  
7 (bizim) haklarımız 8 (onun) erkek arkadaşı 9 (benim) ellerim 10 (senin) araban/(sizin) arabanız  
11 (onların) resimleri/fotoğrafları 12 (onun) sayfaları

## Unit 6 Case suffixes

- 1 2 seni/sizi 3 onun adını 4 televizyonu
- 2 1 çocukların odaları 2 kedimin adı 3 Avustralya'nın başkenti 4 Orhan Pamuk'un son romanını
- 3 1 1 Ömer'e 2 onlara 3 anneme 4 sana/size 2 1 Paris'e 2 sağa 3 kasaya 4 sinemaya
- 4 1 1 Ankara'da 2 solda 3 fotoğrafta 4 kapıda 2 1 1971'de 2 Nisan'da 3 3.00'te 4 ilkbaharda
- 5 1 iştenden 2 trenden 3 annenden 4 un(dan) ve sudan

- 1 1 biniyor, yatıyor, çalışıyor, döküyor, evleniyor, alıyor, takılıyor, mezun oluyor, yağmur yağıyor  
2 yürüyor, okuyor, taşıyor, büyüyor, uyuyor, ağrıyor, üşüyor, koruyor, kuruyor  
3 ağlıyor, oynuyor, hatırlıyor, arıyor, dinliyor, söyleüyor, bekliyor, yiyor, istiyor
- 2 Ben biliyorum bilmiyorum biliyor muyum  
Sen biliyorsun bilmiyorsun biliyor musun  
O biliyor bilmiyor biliyor mu  
Biz biliyoruz bilmiyoruz biliyor muyuz  
Siz biliyorsunuz bilmiyorsunuz biliyor musunuz  
Onlar biliyor(lar) bilmiyor(lar) biliyorlar mı/biliyor mu
- 3 2 yatıyor musun 3 çalışmıyorum 4 kokuyor 5 arıyorum 6 uyuyorum 7 döküyor 8 alıyor 9 oynuyoruz  
10 evleniyorlar 11 git/diyorum 12 mezun oluyor 13 çalışmıyor 14 yapıyor musun 15 okuyorum 16 yiyoruz
- 4 2 çalışıyor mu? çalışıyor, çalışmıyor 3 uyuyorlar mı/uyuyor mu? uyuyorlar, uyumuyorlar  
4 gitmiyor musun? gidiyorum, gitmiyorum
- 5 3 ...altı aydır çalışıyorum. 4 ...Uzun zamandır meteliksizim. 5 ...Sabahdan beri... oynuyorsun.  
6 ...Geçen yazdan beri konuşuyorlar. 7 ...Üç haftadır birlikteymişler.
- 6 Örneğin: 1 Ben altı aydır Türkçe öğreniyorum. 2 2010'dan beri şimdiki evimde oturuyorum.  
3 Üç yıldır Twitter hesap/bim var. 4 7 aydır kız arkadaşım la birlikteyim.
- 7 2 seyretmeyi 3 okumayı 4 takılmayı 5 yapmayı 6 binmeyi
- 8 Örneğin: resim yapmayı, tenis/futbol/basketbol oynamayı, alışverişe/sinemaya/tiyatroya gitmeyi...
- 9 1 I am doing exercise 9 now. 2 Do you like reading books? 3 We are meeting up in the evening, right?  
4 My sister has been living in London for 20 years. 5 They are getting married next weekend.
- 10 1 Seni çok seviyorum. 2 Sana inanmıyorum. Yalan söylüyorsun. 3 Seyahat etmeyi seviyor musun(uz)?  
4 Sen iyi misin? Üzgün görünüyorsun. 5 Onun adını hatırlamıyorum.

## Unit 20 Simple present tense

- 1 1 ağlar, yürür, der, yer, büyür, yıkar, oynar, söyler, yaşar  
2 uçar, doğar, ölür, bilir, donar, yener, verir, bakar, acele et/der  
3 gösterir, buluşur, inanır, oturur, unuttur, ısıtır, seyreter/der, tartışır, kapatır
- 2 Ben isterim istemem ister miyim  
Sen istersin istemezsin ister misin  
O ister istemez ister mi  
Biz isteriz istemeyiz ister miyiz  
Siz istersiniz istemezsiniz ister misiniz  
Onlar ister(ler) istemez(ler) ister(ler) mi
- 3 2 biner misin 3 giderim 4 oynarız 5 içmez 6 ölür(ler) 7 ısırmaz 8 ağlar 9 donar 10 dökmez 11 acele eder misin  
12 içer misiniz 13 olur musunuz 14 oturmaz mısınız 15 kapatır mısın 16 seyrederiz 17 yardım ederiz  
18 gideriz 19 yıkarım 20 isteriz 21 inanır mıyım 22 yener 23 evlenirler 24 vermez 25 gideriz
- 4 2 gider(ler) mi? giderler, gitmezler 3 yardım etmez mi? et/der, etmez 4 Yer misiniz? yerim, yemem  
5 yağar mı? yağar, yağmaz
- 5 1 Ben her sabah işe yürürüm. 2 Biz cuma akşamları sinemaya veya tiyatroya gideriz.  
3 Onlar haftada birkaç kez futbol oynar(lar) 4 Kışın Erzurum'a çok kar yağar. 5 Pencereyi kapatır mısın, lütfen?  
6 Ben yarın sabah çocukları okula (= to) götürürüm. 7 Bence sen iyi bir baba olursun.
- 6 4 Onlar ara sıra telefonda konuşur(lar). 5 Sen boş vakitlerinde ne yaparsın? 7 Ben genellikle erken yatarım.  
8 Biz akşam yemek/ğini saat 7.00'de yeriz. 10 Köpek/ğini her gün yürütür müsün?



# Index

Only English entries are used in this index for easier reference. Every entry does not necessarily have an equivalent in Turkish, of course. For example, the entry *countable/uncountable* has no equivalent in Turkish, but following this entry you will discover that almost all nouns in Turkish can be made plural.

## A

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