

ADVANCED GRAMMAR NOTES

-- Stage 3 --

The following notes* introduce you to more advanced grammar forms that are not covered in Pollard's *Teach Yourself Turkish*. Parts A and B consist of forms you must learn to use in your own speech. In Part C are forms that you probably only need to recognize when you hear or read them. You have approximately one month to complete each section.

Similar forms are grouped together for reference purposes. If comparing and contrasting these similar forms helps you learn, study them together. If you find studying similar forms at the same time makes it more confusing, slightly rearrange the order so that you can wait until you master one form before studying a similar one.

Grammar Explanations

- Study the grammar explanations during your personal study time.
- Do not discuss grammar explanations as such with your language helper.
- For some forms, studying the provided notes will be all you need to do; you needn't practice these forms with your helper.
- For most forms, you will need to spend some time practicing with your helper during your lesson time so that you can either learn to use the form correctly or recognize it and respond correctly when you hear it. There are sample sentences provided for each form; this will enable you to drill and practice with your helper, and also provide a basis for eliciting similar sentences.

Exercises

After you have studied the grammar explanation and determined that it is a form you need to practice, do the following:

- Start with sample sentences in the grammar notes. This will help your language helper understand what form(s) or function you want to work on.
- Your helper should then generate more similar sentences that he/she might normally use.
- You should then generate other useful sentences for situations you can easily imagine yourself being in.
- Continue practicing by *transforming* and *expanding* these sentences or *combining* them with other forms.
- Role-play and visual aids are very helpful for understanding the context where language forms are used.
- Ask for information about proper contexts in which to use this form or for variations for use in different contexts. Context information includes answers to the five "W" questions, and "how": who, what, where, when, why, how?
- Consolidate and keep a record of what you have learned both by making a tape and by writing down some good pattern sentences.

(Parts A, B and C of the assessment can be used together after studying all of the notes, or separately upon completion of each section.)

* These notes are taken from the DLI books. Extra examples have been added so that the notes can be used as a stand-alone resource. For reference, the DLI lesson numbers can be found at the end of this section, pages 78-9.

ADVANCED GRAMMAR NOTES

PART A

A!
YA!

When **a** or **ya** are placed after a verb, it makes the statement more emphatic. **a** or **ya** is not affected by the rules of vowel harmony. They can be used interchangeably depending on rhythm or style, but mostly **ya** is used. It is not used with command forms.

Olur **a!** Dünyada her şey mümkün. *Certainly it could happen! Everything is possible in this world.*

Verdim **ya!** Daha ne istiyorsun? *I gave it, didn't I? What else do you want?*

Gidiyor **ya!** Üzülecek ne var? *He is going, isn't he? What is there to worry about?*

Ne tela ediyorsun? Gidecek **ya!** *What are you getting so excited about? He's going, isn't he?*

The **a** or **ya** is added at the very end.

Veriyorum **ya!**

Aldın **ya!**

Bulduk **ya!**

There is a feeling of **impatience** as well as **emphasis** in the attitude of the person using this form.

-sana, sanıza (previously covered in TYT)

When the emphatic **a** is used with the forms **-san** or **-sanız** the **a** becomes a suffix.

The **a** changes according to vowel harmony.

yaz**sana**

vers**ene**

This intensifies **wish** to such an extent that the attitude becomes one of **impatience** and **irritation**.

Alsana! Ne bekliyorsun. *Come on, take it! What are you waiting for?*

çsenize! *Come on, drink!*

Kalksana! Saat on oldu. *Come on, get up! It's ten o'clock.*

If the wish form is in the third person **-se**, **ya** is used instead of **a** and it remains a separate word as described above.

Gelse **ya!** *Well, have him come!*

Yazsa **ya!** *Well, why doesn't he write!*

The **stress** is always on the syllable **-se** or **-sa**

iç**SE**nize!

al**S**Ana!

gel**SE** ya!

Both **a** and **ya** are pronounced very short and **staccato**.

D M and OLDUM

idim

1. A condition (in the past)
2. Action as a whole

Hastaydım.
Askerdim.
Gitmen lazımdı.

oldum

Change, transition
From one state to another

Hasta oldum.
Asker oldum.
Gitmen lazım oldu.

When we say **hastaydım**, we are not concerned with when we became sick.
Gitmen lazımdı refers to a necessity in the past and not to the fact that a necessity arose.
Gitmen lazım oldu indicates that we had not planned on going. The need arose later.

The **olmak** form corresponds roughly to English verbal phrases with *get, grow, fall, turn, become, take* as in: *I got worried. It grew dark. He fell to weeping.*
It turned cold. He became quite ill. He took to drinking.

idi

This was the condition.

oldu

This was **not** the condition to begin with.
It became that way later.

Zengindi.	<i>He was rich.</i>	Zengin oldu.	<i>He got rich.</i>
Hastaydı.	<i>He was sick.</i>	Hasta oldu.	<i>He got sick.</i>
Lazımdı.	<i>It was necessary.</i>	Lazım oldu.	<i>It became necessary.</i>
Daha fena idi.	<i>It was worse.</i>	Daha fena oldu.	<i>It got worse.</i>

-MEK ÜZERE

Whenever we want to convey the idea that something is **about to happen** we use the infinitive form **-mek** with **üzere** followed by the verb **to be**. All the forms of the verb **to be** may be used (-im, idim, imi im, isem, olsaydım, etc.)

Hasan okulu **terk etmek üzereymi** .

I hear that Hasan is about to leave school.

Çar ıya **çıkma üzereysen** beni bekle.

If you are about to go downtown, wait for me.

Arabalar **carpı ma üzereyken** ben kaçtım.

I fled just as the cars were going to crash.

Ben **gitme üzereyim**.

I am about to go.

Seni gördü üm zaman dolmu a **binme üzereydim**.

When I saw you I was about to get on the minibus.

Sometimes **tam** is placed before **-mek üzere** to intensify the notion of being about to do something. It then means **just about to...**

(Sen) Telefon etti in zaman **tam** evden **çıkma üzereydim**.

I was just about to leave when you phoned.

-SE Probable/Possible versus Hypothetical

When the condition upon which another action hinges is **probable or close to reality** we add **-se(-sa)** to the **tense** base. e.g. gidersen

When the condition is **improbable or hypothetical** we add **-se(-sa)** directly to the **verb root** or stem.

e.g. gitsen

Compare:

Yarın İstanbul'a gidersem akşam dönerim. *If I go to Istanbul tomorrow, I'll return in the evening.*
(It's possible I will go to Istanbul tomorrow.)

Gitsem ne yapar? *What would he do if I were to leave?!*
(But I'm not going to leave.)

Bunu yaparsan pişman olursun. *You'll be sorry if you do this.*
(It's quite possible you may do it.)

Yapsan da yapmasan da bir. *It is all one, whether you do it or not.*
(hypothetical; no matter what you do...)

olsam vs. olursam

In situations or conditions which represent an **impossibility** we **always use olsam**, never olursam.

(Talking to a man) Bir kadın olsan sen de öyle düşünürsün. *If you were a woman, you would think that way too.*

Sen bir kuş olsan ne yaparsın acaba. *I wonder what you would do if you were a bird.*

In situations or conditions which are **not impossible**, such as going somewhere, being sick etc., **olsam** represents **a condition contrary to fact** or a hypothetical condition, while **olursam** indicates that such a situation was part of a future plan or a perfectly reasonable prediction.

Ben zengin olsam durmadan seyahat ederim. *If I were rich I would travel constantly.*
(Contrary to fact, i.e., you are **not** rich)

Hasta olursan hemen doktora git. *If you get sick go to a doctor at once.*
(there is the possibility of your getting sick)

Hypothetical Condition

When the condition, upon which the action of the principal clause hinges, is **close to reality**, i.e. when the speaker feels it to be an **actual problem**, we use the conditional; we add **ise(-se)** to the tense base. (see lesson 44)

When the condition is improbable or hypothetical, **-se(-sa)** is added **directly to the verb root or stem**.

The personal endings are the same as in the **past definite (-n, -n, -k, -niz, -ler)**; that is, we add to the verb or stem (**-sem, -sen, -se, -sek, -seniz, -seler**).

Examples:

Git sem ne yapar?	-	If I were to leave what would he do?
Kitapları gelecek hafta getir sem acaba bir ey derler mi?	-	I wonder if they would mind if I brought the books next week?
Yap san da yapma san da bir.	-	It is all one, whether you do it or not.

olsam - olursam

In situations or conditions which represent an impossibility we always use **olsam** never **olursam**.

Examples:

(Talking to a man) Bir kadın ol san sen de öyle dü ünürsün.	-	If you were a woman you would think that way too.
Sen bir ku ol san ne yaparsın acaba.	-	I wonder what you would do if you were a bird.

In situations or conditions which are not impossible, such as going somewhere, being sick etc., **olsam** represents **a condition contrary to fact** or a hypothetical condition while **olursam** would indicate that such a situation was part of a future plan or a perfectly reasonable prediction.

Examples:

Ben zengin ol sam durmadan seyahat ederim.	-	If I were rich, I would travel constantly. (Contrary to fact i.e. you are not rich)
Hasta ol ursan hemen doktora git.	-	If you get sick, go to a doctor at once.

-SE

-se

This is added directly to the verb stem to indicate something the speaker **desires** but knows is unlikely to happen. **Ke ke** usually occurs with this form.

Examples:

Bunu o da **görse!**

I wish he could see this, too!

Ke ke bunu sen **yapsan.**

I wish that you would do this!

Ke ke benimle **gelsen.**

I wish you could come with me!

Simple informing about a desire:

Zengin olmak çok istiyorum.

Arkada ımın mektup yazmasını çok istiyorum.

Her gün tatil olmasını çok istiyorum.

Expressing the feeling:

Ke ke zengin **olsam.**

Ke ke arkada ım mektup **yazsa.**

Her gün tatil **olsa.**

-ebilsem

If a difficulty or an **obstacle** is involved when we express a **wish** for something, we often use **-se** with **-ebil** giving us **-ebilse** (-abile). This form is most common in the **first person**.

Ke ke sizin gibi **yazabilsem!**

I wish I could/were able to write like you!

Ke ke sen de böyle bir otomobil **alsan.**

I wish you would buy a car like this.

but Ke ke ben de böyle bir otomobil **alabilsem.**

I wish I could buy a car like this.

A wish:

Ke ke bütün borçlarımı **ödesem.**

Ke ke haftada bir **toplansak.**

Ke ke onunla **anla sanız.**

Expressing awareness of a difficulty:

Ke ke bütün borçlarımı

ödeyebilsem.

Ke ke haftada bir **toplanabilesek.**

Ke ke onunla **anla abilseniz.**

-mese

When used in the **negative**, it expresses a **wish that things were different**.

Ke ke bundan **bahsetmese!**

I wish he wouldn't talk about this. (But he is!)

Ke ke yarın **gelmese!**

I wish he weren't coming tomorrow. (But he is!)

Ke ke beni **beklemese!**

I wish she wouldn't wait for me! (But she is!)

Situation:

Ben dalgımın.

Bu ev çok büyük.

Ba ım a rıyor.

We wish it were not so.

Ke ke dalgın **olmasam.**

Ke ke bu ev bu kadar büyük **olmasa.**

Ke ke ba ım a **rımasa.**

If we want to express a **wish for something not to happen** and it is **possible** for this wish to be realized, we are more apt to use **in allah** with **-mez** instead of the **-se** form.

n allah yarın gelmez!	<i>I hope he doesn't come tomorrow. (Maybe he won't!)</i>
n allah plajda ya mur ya maz!	<i>I hope it doesn't rain at the beach. (Maybe it won't)</i>
n allah ona bir şey olmaz!	<i>I hope nothing happens to him. (Maybe it won't)</i>

-se de ...-se

Sometimes **two wishes are linked** together when one is the consequence of the other. They are linked together with a **de** (here meaning *and*).

Kitapları getirirse **de** biz de **görsek!** *I wish he would bring the books so we could see them, too.*

Desired...	so this wish can follow	Combination
ya mur dursa	futbol oynasam	Ya mur dursa da futbol oynasam. <i>I wish the rain would stop so I can play soccer.</i>
misafirler gitse	yatsak	Misafirler gitse de yatsak. <i>I wish the guests would leave so we can go to bed.</i>
ödevim bitse	sinemaya gitsek	Ödevim bitse de sinemaya gitsek. <i>I wish my homework was done so we could go the movies.</i>
çamaşır makinesi çalışsa	bu gömleği yıkasam	Çamaşır makinesi çalışsa da bu gömleği yıkasam. <i>I wish the washing machine worked so I could wash this shirt.</i>

Ke ke...-seydim

When we have **ke ke** with **-seydim**, it implies regret for something done or left undone in the past.

A **vain wish** that we had done the opposite of what we actually did do.

Ke ke okulu terk etmeseydim.	<i>I wish I hadn't left school.</i>
Ke ke beni dinleseydin.	<i>I wish you had listened to me.</i>
Ke ke çocuk do urmasaydım!	<i>I wish I hadn't had children!</i>
Ke ke onunla hiç tanı masaydım.	<i>I wish I had never met him.</i>
Ke ke maçtan erken ayrılmasaydım.	<i>I wish I hadn't left the game early.</i>

-se mi?

When in the interrogative, this form indicates a **weighing of alternatives**.

I wonder if I should (ought)... Sometimes used with **acaba**.

Examples:

Acaba ben de bu kitabı **alsam mı?**

I wonder if I should buy this book.

Acaba bunu ona da **söylesek mi?**

I wonder if we should tell this to him, too.

Acaba o filme **gitsek mi?**

I wonder if we should go to this film.

Bugün nereye **gitsek mi acaba?**

I wonder where we should go today.

Bu kursa **katılsam mı acaba?**

I wonder if I should join this course.

NE ZAMAN GÖRSEM...
K ME SORDUYSA...
NEREDE KALIRSAN...

What this form means is that **no matter who** is involved, or **when, where, or how often**, these events occur **it makes no difference** as far as the main statement is concerned. It corresponds in English with *whatever, whoever, whichever, whenever*.

Onu **ne zaman görsem** uyuyor.

Whenever I see him, he is sleeping.
 (i.e., it does not matter when I see him...)

O filmi **ne zaman seyretsem** ağlarım.

Whenever I see that film, I cry.

O şarkıyı **ne zaman duysam** duygulanırım.

Whenever I hear that song, I get emotional.

Ne söylersen (söyle) sana inanmam.

Whatever you say, I won't believe you.

Kaç tane erkekle **çıktıysam** sıkıldım.

However many guys it is I've gone out with, I've been bored.

It is formed with any of the interrogative forms - **ne, kim, or hangi** (and all their derivatives, such as **ne zaman, nerede, nereye, nereden, neresi, hangisi, hangisine, kim, kime, kimin,** etc.) - followed by the hypothetical condition (-se added directly to the verb root) or the regular condition.

Ne yaparsan nafi!

No matter what you do it won't do any good!

Kime sordumsa aynı cevabı aldım.

No matter who I asked I got the same answer.

Kaç ki iye sordumsa aynı cevabı aldım.

However many people I asked, I got the same answer.

Ne yapacaksa söylesin de bilelim.

Let him tell whatever it is he is going to do so that we can know.

Nereye giderse gitsin!

He can go wherever he wants to!

Ne yaparsam hoşuna gitmiyor.

No matter what I do, it doesn't please him.

Her **ne kadar teşekkür etsek** azdır.

We can't thank you enough.

-D YSE DE

-M SE DE

This expresses something has been done expecting it to have the anticipated effect, but it **does not**.

This is the idea behind such a phrase as ‘**even though he did...he was not able to...**’

This is expressed by adding **-mi se de** or **-diyse de** to the action which didn’t produce expected results.

We use the **-mi** or **-di** past, in all persons, followed by **-se** and then add **de**.

The suffix **-se** and **de** both change according to vowel harmony.

When **-mi se de** is added to verbs, the main verb is nearly always in the **negative form**.

This form is also used with other forms such as **-iyorsa da**, **-irse de**, **-ecekse de**, **varsa da**, **de ilse de**, etc. to convey the same idea.

gittimse de	çalı iyorsa da
gördümse de	okursa da
aldımsa da	yapacaksa da
verdiyse de	parası varsa da
kalktıksa da	güzel de ilse de

Erken **kalktımsa da** trene yeti **emedim**.

Though I got up early I was unable to catch the train.

On yıl Türkiye’de **otuyorlarsa da** Türkçe konu **amıyorlar**.

Though they’ve been living in Turkey for 10 years, they can’t speak Turkish.

Çok **çalı tımsa da** anlamadım.

Even though I studied, I didn’t understand it.

Ali’yi **görmü se de** onunla konu **amamı** .

Though he saw Ali he didn’t get to talk to him (I hear)

Dün gece hiç dersine **çalı mamı sa da** bu sabah çok iyi cevaplar verdi.

Even though he didn’t study at all last night, he answered well this morning.

Yeterli paran **yoksa da** iyi hayat sürüyorsun.

Though you don’t have enough money, you are living a good life.

Çok **çalı tımsa da** ba aramadım.

Even though I worked hard, I wasn’t successful.

Beklemi lerse de bilet alamamı lar.

Even though I hear they waited, they weren’t able to buy the ticket.

Ay e güzel **de ilse de** sempatik.

Though Ayse isn’t pretty, she is nice.

D YE

The use of the word *diye* is quite common, and it has many functions. You are already familiar with its use in direct speech, for both questions and statements:

... diye sordu

Compare:

Kı lıkları sandı a kaldıralım mı?

Shall we put the winter things in the trunk?

with:

“Kı lıkları sandı a kaldıralım mı?” diye sordu.

She asked, “Shall we put the winter things in the trunk?”

“Nerede?” diye sordu.

He asked “Where?”

... diye söyledi (or other verbs) direct quotation of a statement

Yarın gelmeyece im diye söyledi.

She said, “I will not come tomorrow.”

Hayır diye haykırdı.

She screamed, “No!”

=====

It can also be used to express what is being thought in someone’s mind. Sometimes this is done by using “**... diye dü ündü**”:

Ama param kalmadı diye dü ündü.

“But I don’t have any money left,” he thought.

=====

Sometimes the sentence itself makes it clear that the person’s reasoning or thinking is being expressed, without using the verb *dü ünme*k:

Onu gelecek diye bekliyordum.

I was waiting for him to come.

De i iklik olsun diye otobüsle geldik.

For a change, we came by bus.

See the more thorough explanation on the next page.

=====

Often it carries the meaning of purpose or reason:

-eyim diye so that I ...

Bu resmi bitireyim diye kursa katıldım.

I have enrolled in a course so that I can finish this painting.

-sin diye so that he/she

Erken kalksın diye erken yatacak.

He is going to bed early so that he can get up early.

=====

A few other uses:

... diye bir ey yok

Nothing like exists.

Sigara çilmez diye bir levha

a No-Smoking sign

- R D YE
- ECEK D YE
- YOR D YE
- M D YE
- D D YE

Belki bu ak am gelir.
Acaba kitapları unuttu mu?
Bunu belki sen de biliyorsun.
Yarın vaktim olmaz.

If we add **diye** to one of the above sentences, we indicate the particular thought that was uppermost in our minds when we did what we did. That is what we thought; that is what we said to ourselves.

Belki bu ak am gelir diye evden çıkmamaya karar verdim.

I decided not to leave the house thinking that he might come tonight.

What was I thinking, what was going on in my mind when I made up my mind not to go out that night? The answer is, *Belki bu ak am gelir.*

These sentences are always direct, as though you were addressing yourself. Sometimes there may be a shift in the persons as in indirect speech.

Bunu belki sen de biliyors**undur diye** sana bir ey söylememi tir.

He might not have said anything to you, thinking that perhaps you, too, knew about it.

Here what he might actually have said to himself is, “Bunu belki **o** da biliyordur”.

Note: **diye** does not change form.

Quite often the **-dir** is used with this form. This is the form that indicates probability. This is found most frequently with **-iyor**, **-ecek** and **-mi** . It is **never** found with the **-di** past and **rarely** with **-ir**.

bilmiyorsundur diye

görmemi lerdir diye

gitmiyecektir diye

With this in mind... ...this is done.

Sen gitmi sindir

Sana u ramadım.

Combination

Sen gitmi sindir diye sana u ramadım.

Thinking you had left I didn't stop by.

Geleceksiniz

Bütün gün bekledim.

Siz geleceksiniz diye bütün gün bekledim.

Thinking you would come, I waited all day.

Hava so uk olur

Paltosunu giydi.

Hava so uk olur diye paltosunu giydi.

Thinking the weather was cold, he wore his coat.

Ya mur ya maz

Yüzmeye gittik.

Ya mur ya maz diye yüzmeye gittik.

Thinking it wouldn't rain, we went swimming.

Arka ım gelir

Pasta yaptım.

Arkada ım gelir diye pasta yaptım.

Thinking my friend would come, I made a cake.

-D R
-M T R
-YORDUR
-ECEKT R

If the speaker feels that what he says is probable, he adds **-dir** to the end of the verb.

Hasta.	<i>He is sick.</i>
Hastadır.	<i>He must be sick.</i>

This form is used with the **-iyor**, **-ecek**, and **-mi** forms.

It is **not** used with the **-di** and **-ir** forms or the combined form **-iyormu** .

It is placed **after the personal endings** and changes according to vowel harmony.

Unutmu sun.	<i>You have forgotten. (I realize)</i>
Unutmu sundur.	<i>You probably have forgotten.</i>
Biliyor.	<i>He knows. (I know he knows)</i>
Biliyordur.	<i>He probably knows.</i>
Gördüm.	<i>I saw it.</i>
Görmü ümdür.	<i>I probably saw it. (I must have seen it, but I can't really remember)</i>
O da gidecek.	<i>He is going, too.</i>
O da gidecektir.	<i>It is probable that he is going, too.</i>

If **herhalde** is placed at the beginning of the sentence, it **strengthens** the probability to mean **very likely**.

If **belki** is placed at the beginning of the sentence, it **weakens** the probability to mean **perhaps**.

If we place **mutlaka** at the beginning of the sentence or before the verb, the sense of probability almost vanishes. The meaning then corresponds to the English 'he absolutely must have...', 'he certainly would have..'

Statements of fact

Yorgunsunuz.
 Ümit evde.
 Çocuklar okulda de il.
 O adamı gördüm.
 Otomobili taksitle alacak.
 Beni hatırlamayacak.

Statements of fact

Babam imdi evde.
 Anahtarı buldular.

Probable or likely

Herhalde yorgunsunuzdur.
 Belki Ümit evdedir.
 Herhalde çocuklar okulda de ildir.
 Herhalde o adamı görmü ümdür.
 Belki otomobili taksitle alacaktır.
 Belki beni hatırlamayacaktır.

Expression of hope that this is true

n allah babam imdi evdedir.
 n allah anahtarı bulmu lardır.

Comparison

-mi is used to indicate you learned something second hand.

-dir is used to indicate you have made an assumption.

O KADAR...K

If we want to stress the fact that a quality mentioned (whether big or small, good or bad) is present **to an unusual degree**, we use the form **o kadar ... ki!** This conveys a much more emotional attitude on the part of the speaker. It also indicates that the quality is present to an extreme degree.

Deniz çok dalgalı.
The sea is very rough.

Deniz **o kadar** dalgalı **ki!**
The sea is so rough!

Yolda çok trafik vardı.

There was a lot of traffic on the highway.

Yolda **o kadar** trafik vardı **ki!**

There was so much traffic on the highway!

Quite often a **çok** is added after **o kadar**, but only if it is followed by a **verb**, a **var**, or a **yok**. **Çok** is **not** used with **adjectives**. We say, *Hava o kadar sıcak ki!*, **not** *Hava o kadar çok sıcak ki!*

The addition of **çok** after **o kadar** does not make any difference in the **meaning**.

Compare the phrases:

Bu habere **o kadar** kızdı ki!

Bu habere **o kadar çok** kızdı ki!

Both mean roughly the same thing, as do the English sentences ‘*He was so angry!*’ and ‘*He was so very angry!*’ They both imply that the person was extremely angry.

Besides **o kadar**, we can use **öyle**, **öyle bir**, or **öyle çok** (with **var**).

Öyle yorgunum **ki!**

I am so tired!

Öyle bir dü tü **ki!**

He had quite a fall!

Öyle çok parası var **ki!**

He has so much money!

Öyle çok hastayım **ki!**

I am so tired!

Öyle bir ba ırdı **ki!**

He yelled so loud!

Sample sentences:

Degree is indicated:

Çok hastayım.

I am ill.

Implication that the degree is unusual (more emotional):

O kadar hastayım **ki!**

I am so sick!

Çok zengin.

He is rich.

O kadar zengin **ki!**

He is filthy rich.

Çok i im var.

I have a lot of work.

O kadar çok i im var **ki!**

I have so much work to get done!

Çok derdimiz var.

We have lots of problems.

O kadar çok derdimiz var **ki!**

We have more than enough problems!

Ki puts emphasis on something:

Hasan **o kadar** zayıf **ki**, üflesen yere yı ılacak.

Hasan is so thin, if you blew he would fall to the ground in a heap.

Öyle yorgunum **ki**, konu mak bile istemiyorum.

I am so tired I don't even want to talk.

K (with negative)

Sometimes a proposal or inquiry contains a hint of reproach.

Bu dersi anlamadık.

We didn't understand this lesson.

The person hearing the remark above was made takes it as an implied criticism that it was too difficult for them. Below the listener is countering the perceived criticism. It is said in defense but not necessarily in a defensive tone.

O kadar zor **de il ki!**

It isn't that hard!

Sometimes we feel that the reason for the criticized situation is obvious and, further, that the person making the criticism ought to realize this. So, we place **ki** after the statement. The intonation is a rising one. The same intonation we use when we say in a protesting tone of voice 'How can I?' or 'How could I?' It can almost be sarcastic.

Kitapları niçin getirmedin?

Why didn't you bring the books?

Kitapları getirmemi **söylemedin ki!**

*You didn't **tell** me to bring the books!*

Niçin mektuplarıma cevap vermiyorsun?

Why don't you answer my letters?

Mektup yazacak vakit **bulamıyorum ki!**

*I don't have **time** to write letters!*

(Implying that he should know I'm too busy.)

A simple excuse without the sense of protest would be: Mektup yazacak vakit bulamıyorum.

I can't find time to write letters.

A reply with **ki** is **always** in the **negative**.

The question is **usually** in the negative, too, but it can be in the affirmative.

Sample sentences:**action in question**

O otomobili aldın mı?

Bu kitabı bana verir misin?

Kitabı bitirdin mi?

straight forward reply

Ucuz de il.

Benim de il.

Fırsat bulamadım.

conditions make it

impossible - expresses attitude "How can I?!"

Ucuz **de il ki!**

Benim **de il ki!**

Fırsat **bulamadım ki!**

statement

Bu dersi anlamadık.

Her ö retmene bir oda vermeli.

Hemen yemek yiyelim mi?

reacting to what is perceived as a false inference

O kadar zor **de il ki!**

O kadar çok oda **yok ki!**

O kadar **acıkmadık ki!**

Note:

O dedi ki, ". . ." is a common colloquial form used to report someone else's statement(s).

However, it is considered improper by Turkish school teachers. English speakers are often tempted to use this form rather than the more proper **-di ini** forms (indirect speech) because it is closer to the English pattern, "He said that..."

Example:

O dedi ki, Ben yapmadım.

He said, I didn't do it.

Yapmadı mı söyledi.

He said he didn't do it.

-D NE GÖRE
-ECEĞ NE GÖRE

-di ine göre

The statement in the main clause is an assumption or conclusion based on some event which **has/has not taken place previously.**

Hala **gelmedi ine göre** bir i i çıkmı tır.

Judging by the fact that he hasn't come yet, something must have come up.

Burada **olmadı ina göre** herhalde gitmi tir.

Judging by the fact that he isn't here, he must have gone.

Bana **söylemedi ine göre** fena bir haber olmalı.

Judging by the fact that he didn't tell me about it, it must be bad news.

These are the facts
Gelmedi.

This is the conclusion
Uyanamadı galiba.

Combination

Gelmedi ine göre uyanamadı galiba.
Judging by the fact that he didn't come, he must not have been able to wake up.

Geç kaldılar.

Otobüsü kaçırdılar.

Geç kaldıklarına göre otobüsü kaçırdılar.

Judging by the fact that they are late, they must have missed the bus.

Ders iyi bildi

Çok çalı tı herhalde.

Dersini iyi bildi ine göre çok çalı tı herhalde.

Judging by the fact that he knew the lesson well, he probably studied much.

-ece ine göre

The statement in the main clause is an assumption or conclusion based on some action that has been **planned or is going to take place in the future.**

Burada bir iki gün daha **kalaca ina göre**, bitmemi bazı i leri olsa gerek.

Judging by the fact that he is going to stay a few more days, he must have some unfinished business.

These are the facts
O büyük evi satın alacaklar.

This is the conclusion
Çok zengin olmalılar.

Combination

O büyük evi **satın alacaklarına göre** çok zengin olmalılar.
Judging by the fact that they are going to buy that big house, they must be very rich.

Yarın sabah çok erken yola. Bu gece erken yatalım.
çıkaca ız

Yarın sabah çok erken yola
çıkacaımıza göre bu gece erken
yatalım.

*Judging by the fact that we will
get on the road very early
tomorrow morning, let's go to
bed early tonight.*

Yarın sabah hastaneye yatacak. Çok hasta olmalı.

Yarın sabah hastaneye
yatacına göre çok hasta
olmalı.

*Judging by the fact that
tomorrow morning she will be
admitted to the hospital, she must
be very ill.*

G B

-iyor gibi (**-iyormu gibi**)
-ir gibi (**-irmi gibi**)
-ecek gibi (**-ecekmi gibi**)
-mi gibi

When we describe an action or the appearance of something by saying of it that it **seems as if...**, we use the forms above. There is a sense of seeming to be rather than actually being.

The two forms **-iyor gibi** and **-iyormu gibi** have exactly the same meaning and can be used interchangeably.

The same is true of **-ir gibi** and **-ecek gibi**. Often these type of sentences begin with the word **sanki**, meaning *as if, as though*.

Uyuyor gibi yaptı.
or **Uyuyormu gibi** yaptı.

He acted as if he were sleeping.

Bilmiyormu gibi davranma!

Don't act as if you didn't know!

Anlar gibi karı ıyorsun.

You butt in as if you understand these things.

Dü ecekmi gibi sendeledi.

He staggered as if he were about to fall.

Kendi gözüyle **görmü gibi** anlatıyordu.

He was describing it as if he had seen it with his own eyes.

gibi geliyor **gibime geliyor**

Ask your helper to give you some examples of this common colloquial sentence structure.

Ay e benden daha kiloluymu gibime geliyor (“bence” ya da “bana göre”)
It seems to be that Ayşe is heavier than me.

Atakule bizim apartmanımızdan daha yüksek gibi geliyor.
It seems that the Atakule is higher than our apartment building.

Karadenizliler bizden daha esmer gibi geliyor.
The people from the Black Sea region seem to be darker than us.

O senden daha uzun boylu gibime geliyor.
She seems taller than you are.

Bu elbise beni kilolu gösteriyor gibi geliyor.
This dress makes me look heavy.

-D KÇE
-MED KÇE

This form is used to indicate that **as long as** a certain action or state continues another action or state will also continue.

Bu sıcak havalar devam **ettikçe** bahçeyi her gün sulayacağız.

As long as this hot weather continues, we are going to continue watering the garden every day.

Bu inatçılığın devam **ettikçe** bir şey yapamayacaksın.

You are not going to be able to accomplish anything as long as this stubbornness of yours continues.

Çalışmaya devam **ettikçe** bilgisi de artar.

As long as he continues to study, his knowledge will keep increasing.

When both verbs are in the negative, the meaning is **so long as one thing does not happen another thing else will not happen**, either.

i.e., **unless** A happens B will not happen

or **until** A happens B will not happen.

Examples:

O **gelmedikçe** bir yere gidemeyiz.

We won't be able to go anywhere unless he comes.

Tadı **olmadıkça** yemeğin tadı olmaz.

Food has no taste unless one has an appetite.

-dikçe (-dıkça, -dukça, -dükçe, -tikçe, -tıkça, -tukça, -tükçe) is added directly to the verb stem.

It never changes. The time is determined by the tense of the main verb.

If the verb carrying the suffix **-dikçe** refers to someone or something other than the subject of the main clause, it is indicated by using the appropriate noun or pronoun before the clause governed by the **-dikçe** construction.

Görmedikçe bir karara varamam.

I will not be able to make any decisions until I see it.

Sen böyle **düündükçe** **biz** hiçbir şeyde başarılı olamayız.

As long as you keep thinking along these lines we will never be able to succeed.

Sample Sentences:

As long as this condition exists...

Ya murlar devam ediyor

...this will continue to happen

Evde kalaca ım.

Combination

Ya murlar **devam**

ettikçe evde

kalaca ım.

As long as it

continues to rain, I

will stay at home.

Her gün böyle kavga ederler.

Hiç mutlu olamazlar.

Onlar her gün

böyle **kavga**

ettikçe hiç mutlu

olamazlar.

As long as they

fight like this

every day, they

can never be

happy.

E im iyi de il.

Hiç bir yere gitmiyece iz.

E im iyi

olmadıkça hiç bir

yere gitmiyece iz.

Until my wife gets

well, we won't

be going

anywhere.

G TT KÇE

To indicate a gradual change (increase or decrease) we use **gittikçe** followed by another verb that represents the nature of that change.

The change may represent a **difference** in quality:

Dersler **gittikçe** kolayla ıyor.

This implies that they **were difficult** but are now **getting easier**:

Dersler **eskiden zordu.** imdi **gittikçe** kolayla ıyor.

The change may represent an **increase** in the quality already present at the outset:

Dersler **gittikçe daha** zorla ıyor.

The lessons **were difficult** to begin with, but are **becoming more so**. They are becoming **more and more** difficult.

Sample Sentences:**Original condition**

Hayat eskiden ucuzdu.

Life used to be cheap.

Ali eskiden i mandı.

Ali used to be fat.

Eskiden i leri çoktu.

There used to be lots of work.

Türkçe bilmiyordum.

I didn't used to know Turkish.

Hayat pahalıydı.

Life was expensive.

Dersler zordu.

Studies were hard.

Kiralar yüksekti.

Rents are increasing.

Az sigara içiyorum.

I smoke very little.

Gradual change

Hayat gittikçe pahalıla ıyor.

Life is getting more and more expensive.

Ali gittikçe zayıflıyor.

Ali is getting thinner.

imdi i leri gittikçe azalıyor.

Now work is lessening.

Gittikçe Türkçe ö reniyorum.

Now I am slowly gradually learning Turkish.

Hayat gittikçe daha pahalıla ıyor.

Life is getting more and more expensive.

Dersler gittikçe daha zorla ıyorlar.

Studies are becoming harder.

Kiralar gittikçe daha yükseliyor.

Rents are gradually increasing.

Gittikçe daha az sigara içiyorum.

I am smoking less and less.

Compare: This form is similar in meaning to *Dersler zorla tıkça zorla tı.*

-MEKLE BERABER

Benden nefret ediyor.

He hates me.

Bana birçok yardımlarda bulundu.

He has helped me on many occasions.

If the situation above is such that we feel these apparent contradictions **can co-exist** because of certain compensating factors; if in fact we are reconciled and **accept it**, then we would use **-mekle beraber** to combine the two statements:

Benden nefret **etmekle beraber** bana birçok yardımlarda bulundu.

(He hates me and yet has helped me on many occasions)

1. Parası **olmamakla beraber** yine mutluydu. *He had no money, yet he was happy.*

Lack of money often destroys happiness, yet there may be certain compensating factors along with the lack of money. We accept the situation. We see that the person is happy and we also know that he is poor.

There is another type of situation:

2. Yemekler pahalı **olmakla beraber** çok güzeldi.
The food was expensive, but it was delicious.

Here we are not reconciling an apparent contradiction, since expensive and delicious would be expected to go together. Here we are reconciling the fact that we may have paid too much. We realize that the food was expensive, **however**, the fact that it was delicious compensates for this.

3. Yemekler pahalı **olmamakla beraber** çok güzeldi.
The food wasn't expensive and it was delicious.

Here we are faced contrary facts that usually cancel each other out. Cheap food is usually not good, yet it is in this case.

Contrast:

We would use **-di i halde** to indicate that I am puzzled and **unable to reconcile** two facts. There remains a lingering doubt in spite of appearances. There is a feeling that I am somehow fooled by appearances (as in #1 above).

We cannot use **-di i halde** when no opposition or contrary facts exist. (as in #2 above).

We might use it in #3 above, but if we do, then we **dwell** of the fact that this is puzzling and we keep **wondering at it**. By using **olmakla beraber** we indicate that we are not puzzled, but accept it and are pleased that this was an exception to the general rule.

Sample Sentences:

Statement of fact

Çok hastayım

True, though seemingly contrary

Yine okula geldim

Combination

Çok hasta **olmakla beraber** yine okula geldim.

Even though I am very sick, I still came to school.

Gramer bilmiyorum

Türkçe konu abiliryoum.

Gramer **bilmemekle beraber**

Türkçe konu abiliyorum.

Even though I don't know grammar, I can speak Turkish.

Çok içiyor

Sarho olmuyor.

Çok **içmekle beraber** sarho olmuyor.

Even though he drinks a lot, he doesn't get drunk.

ADVANCED GRAMMAR NOTES

PART B

-M OLMAK
-M BULUNMAK

The **-mi** suffix represents an action as **completed**.

devrilmi a ağlar *fallen trees*
kırılmı camlar *broken windows*

Olmak in its various forms (*oldu, oluyor, olacak, olur, olursa, olsaydı*, etc.) expresses the **character of the action** and the **time** at which the action is completed.

-mi oluyor, -mi bulunuyorum

This form represents the action as **completed at the present moment**.

Bu on dolarla bütün borcumu **ödemi bulunuyorum**.
With these ten dollars I have repaid my entire debt.

Sample Sentences:

being done (not completed):

Bu kitabı bitiriyorum.
I am finishing this book.

Onlara izin veriyorsun.
You are giving them permission.

Ercan havalimanına iniyoruz.
We are descending on Ercan Airport.

Toplanıyoruz.
We are meeting.

have now been completed, with some additional result

Bu kitabı imdi **bitirmi bulunuyoruz**.
I am now finished with this book.

Bunu söylemekle onlara izin **vermi bulunuyorsun**.
By saying this, you have given them permission.

Ercan havalimanına **inmi bulunuyoruz**.
We have descended on Ercan Airport.

Toplanmı bulunuyoruz.
We are now meeting (finding ourselves meeting).

-mi olacak

This form implies plans that **according to plans** an action **will have been completed by a specified time** in the future.

Be e kadar biz de hareket **etmi olaca ız**.
By five we too will have started our journey.

Sample Sentences:

actions planned for the future

Dersimi yarın bitirece im.
I will finish my lesson tomorrow.

A ustosta okulu bitirecekler.
They will finish school in August.

will have been completed by a specified time

Dersimi yarın **bitirmi olaca im**.
By tomorrow I will have finished my lesson.

A ustosta okulu **bitirmi olacaklar**.
In August they will have finished school.

Onlar gitmeden önce bütün sınıflar de i ecek.

Before they go, all the classes will change.

Haftaya stanbul'a gidece im.

I will go to Istanbul next week.

Onlar gitmeden önce bütün sınıflar

de i mi olacak.

Before they go, all the classes will have changed.

Haftaya stanbul'a **gitmi olurum.**

By next week I will have gone to Istanbul.

-M OLMAK (cont'd)

-mi olur

This form, like -mi olacak, indicates that an action **will have been completed by a specified time** in the future. **Olur** implies that the future completion of the action is **likely, proposed** or **contemplated** rather than planned.

Sen de o zamana kadar i ini **bitirmi olursun.**

And by then you will have finished your work (your chores).

Sample Sentences:

intention, promise or willingness used to propose a course of action: intended:

Saat be e kadar bu çekleri imzalarım.

Bu çeviriyi biz yaparız.

O zamana kadar izin alırım.

intention to complete by a future time suggests further actions not originally

Saat be e kadar ben de bu çekleri **imzalamı olurum.**

Bu çeviriyi biz **yapmı oluruz.**

O zamana kadar izin **almı olurum.**

-mi oldu, -mi bulundu

These endings added to the verb stem can imply two different things, depending on the context and the phrases which introduce it.

1. This means that **although I had not planned it that way**, I nevertheless did see you as a result of my coming. **Buraya gelmekle seni de görmü oldum.**

In coming here I have also had the chance to see you.

It can also imply **'killing two birds with one stone,'** especially when considering a future action.

Mektubuna cevap vermekle ona darılmadı ını **da bildirmi olursun.**

By answering his letter, you will also have shown him that you were not offended by him.

The context in which this form appears is very important in determining its meaning. Certain **secondary signals, -mekle and de, bu suretle, or aynı zamanda,** are very often present.

2. The speaker finds that he has already committed himself to a course of action from which he cannot back out.

Gitmek hiç istemiyorum, fakat ne yapayım **bir kere söz vermi bulundum.**

I don't want to go at all, but what can I do, I've already promised (to go).

Here **-mi bulundum** rather than **-mi oldum** is used.

Note also the secondary signal **bir kere**, preceded by the phrase *ne yapayım*, which indicates helplessness.

The two statements **gitmek hiç istemiyorum** and **söz vermi bulundum** are connected with **ama, fakat** or **yalnız** (i.e., *except, except that, but or but that*).

done sometime in the past:

istanbul'u ziyaret ettim.
I visited Istanbul.

Oradaki Türklere tanı tım.
I met the Turks that were there.

done in the past

Parayı verdim.
I paid the money.

Söyledim.
I said it.

izin verdi.
He gave permission.

not planned, but a result of another event:

Böylece istanbul'u ziyaret **etmi oldum**.
In this way, I was able to visit Istanbul too.

Aynı zamanda oradaki Türklerle de tanı mı oldum.
At the same time I was able to meet Turks that were there.

already taken place (nothing could be done)

Parayı **vermi bulundum**.
I found myself paying the money.

Bir kere **söylemi bulundum**.
(It popped out of my mouth)

Ne yapsın, bir kere izin **vermi bulundu**.
What should he do? He had given permission.

-M OLMASIN

We sense, like a sudden flash of insight or premonition, that something may have happened. The mood is one of apprehension. To express this idea we add **-mi olmasın** to the verb stem.

Very often we begin the sentence with **sakın**. This is a word which is usually used to alert one to possible danger. When used with this form, it makes the utterance more emphatic, more urgent.

Sakın yolda bir kazaya u ramı **olmasın**.
I hope he hasn't met with some accident on the way!

Sakın yanlış bir şey yapmı **olmayalım**.
I hope we haven't done something wrong!

-mi is added to the verb root followed by **olmayayım, olmayasın, olmasın, olmayalım, olmayasınız** or **olmasınlar**, according to who the subject is. **Olmak** is **always** in the **negative**, **-mi** does not change.

unutmu olmayasın	<i>I hope he hasn't forgotten</i>
yapmı olmayalım	<i>I hope they haven't done it</i>
almı olmasın	<i>I hope she didn't take it</i>
kaybetmi olmasınlar	<i>I hope they haven't gotten lost</i>
yemek yemeyi unutmu olmayalım	<i>Let's not forget to eat</i>

Although this meaning is most often used with the **-mi olmasın** tense, it can also be shown in the present tense.

Beni hasta zannediyor.
He thinks I am ill.

Sakın beni hasta **zannetmesin**.
I hope he doesn't think I am ill.

Parti onların evinde.
The party is at their house.

Sakın parti onların evinde **olmasın**.
I hope the party is not at their house.

Sakın need not always come at the beginning of the sentence. It may come after the subject. In the above example, it could come after *parti*.

Parti **sakın** onların evinde **olmasın**.

Sample Sentences:**Statement of fact**

Pasaportumu unuttum.
I forgot my passport.

Otobüsü kaçırdı.
He missed the bus.

Geri dönmü ler.
They came back.

Sudden fear that this may have happened

Sakın pasaportumu **unutmu olmayayım**.
I hope I don't forget my passport.

Sakın otobüsü **kaçırmı olmasın**.
I hope he didn't miss the bus.

Sakın geri **dönmü olmasınlar**.
I hope they don't come back.

Cüzdanını dü ürmü sün.
You dropped your wallet.

Bebe ini erken do urdu.
She gave birth to her baby early.

Sakın cüzdanını **dü ürmü olmayasın.**
I hope you didn't drop your wallet.

Sakın bebe ini erken **do urmasın.**
I hope she didn't give birth early.

-MEZ OLMAK

By adding the negative **-mez** to the verb root or the verb stem, we form an adjective that indicates the **lack** of a capacity or the **loss of** an innate **tendency** or **habit**.

kesmez bıçak

a knife that won't cut

The past of olmak (*oldu*) it means 'became' and implies **change**.

So when we have **-mez** followed by **oldu**, we imply that the change resulted in the person or object so described **no longer having the capacity or tendency it used to have**.

Bu bıçak **kesmez oldu**.

This knife no longer cuts.

Birbirimizi **görmez olduk**.

We no longer see each other.

Artık bize **gelmez oldun**.

You no longer come to see us.

Sample Sentences:

This used to be habitual

Her sabah deniz kenarında yürürdüm.

I used to walk on the shore every morning.

Sinemaya çok giderdim.

I used to go often to the movies.

Her akşam bize gelirdi.

He used to come to our house every evening.

Bu ağaç meyve verirdi.

This tree used to bear fruit.

Erciyes Dağı'na tırmanırdık.

We used to climb Erciyes Mountain.

It no longer is

Deniz kenarında **yürümez oldum**.

I no longer walk on the shore.

Sinemaya çok **gitmez oldum**.

I no longer go to the movies that often.

Her akşam bize **gelmez oldu**.

He no longer comes to our house every evening.

Bu ağaç meyve **vermez oldu**.

This tree no longer bears fruit.

Erciyes Dağı'na **tırmanmaz olduk**.

We no longer climb Erciyes Mountain.

-MEZ M !
-MES N M !
-MEM M !

Something unexpected happens and catches you unprepared. It is not only unexpected, but is something you would not have wished to happen. To express this we use either the **aoist negative**, the **imperative negative** or the **hearsay negative** followed by **mi**. The attitude of mind is somewhere between an exclamation and an oath. *'I'll be darned if...'*, *'would you believe it!'*

Söylediklerimin hepsini gidip ona **söylemez mi!**
Darned if he didn't go and tell him everything I said!

Sana yazdığım mektubu ona **göndermemi miyim!**
Would you believe it, I sent the letter I wrote you to him!

Tam evden çıkacağımız sırada, 'Vaz geçtim, ben gitmiyorum' **demesin mi!**
I'll be darned if he didn't say, 'I've changed my mind, I'm not going' just as we were about to leave the house.

Here the **mi** has lost its interrogative connotation. It is important not to give this phrase a purely question intonation. The tone should be modified.

1. The stress is **strong**.
2. The stress falls where the negative stress normally falls; i.e., on **mez** (söyle**MEZ** mi) or on the last syllable of the verb root before the negative suffix (gön**DER**memi mi, **DE**mesin mi)
3. The **mi** is **not** raised in pitch as in a question.

The verb is **always in the negative**.

No element of unexpectedness:

Vapura biner binmez eski ni anlımı gördüm.
I saw my old fiancé as soon as I got on the boat.

At yarışlarında 50.000.000 TL kaybetti.
He lost 50.000.000 at the horse races.

Sizi ararken, ben de kayboldum.
While I was looking for you, I got lost too.

Unexpected, caught unprepared:

Vapura biner binmez eski ni anlımı **görmez miyim!**
Would you believe that I saw my old fiancé as soon as I got on the boat!

At yarışlarında 50.000.000 TL **kaybetmesin mi!**
Would you believe he lost 50.000.000 at the horse races!

Sizi ararken ben de **kaybolmayayım mı!**
Would you believe that I got lost too while I was looking for you!

Pencereyi açalım derken camı kırdılar.

While we were saying, "Let's open the window," they broke the window.

Kuaför saçını kuruturken onu yaktı.

The hairdresser burned her while he was drying her hair.

Pencereyi açalım derken camı

kırmasınlar mı!

Can you believe they broke the window right as we were saying, "Let's open the window!"

Kuaför saçını kuruturken **yakmasın mı!**

Can you believe the hairdresser burned her while he was drying her hair!

-D M ...

The idea we want to get across is that **if ever, if once, if at any time** a certain thing happens, something else is sure to follow. We express this in Turkish by having the necessary initial action in the past tense followed by **mi**. The phrase is usually introduced by **bir defa** or **bir kere**. The principal action or condition that always follows is usually in the habitual tense, since it habitually follows the initial action. The particle **mi** has completely lost its usual interrogative connotation.

Güne **battı mı** her taraf so ur.

Once the sun sets, the whole place gets cold.

Bir defa konu maya **ba ladı mı** susturamazsın.

Once he starts talking, you can't shut him up.

The main verb may be in the future or the present progressive.

Once this takes place...

Bir defa uyudum.

...this is sure to follow

Bir daha sabaha kadar uyanmam.

Combination

Bir defa **uyudum mu** bir daha sabaha kadar uyanmam.

Once I fall asleep I don't wake up until morning.

Oturdunuz.

Kalkmıyorsunuz.

Oturdunuz mu

kalkmıyorsunuz.

Once you sit down you don't get up again.

Nisanda ya murlar **ba ladı** 40 gün devam eder.

Nisanda da ya murlar **ba ladı mı** 40 gün devam eder.

Once it starts raining in April, it continues for 40 days.

Bir kere geldi.

Gitmez.

Bir kere **geldi mi** gitmez.

Once he comes, he doesn't leave.

Bolu'da kış geldi.

Sis hiç bitmez.

Bolu'da kış **geldi mi** sis hiç bitmez.

Once winter comes to Bolu the fog never ends.

- VERMEK

When we want to minimize the effort required to do something, we add **-ivermek** to the root or stem of the verb. The suffix also conveys the idea of **ease, swiftness, a sudden unexpected action**.

Bıçağı alıp ipi **kesiverdi**. *He suddenly took the knife and cut the string.*

İsmi buraya **yazıver**. *Just write your name here.*

-i (-ı, -u, -ü) is added to the verb root (-yi, -yı, -yu, -yü if it ends in a vowel). Then the regular verb **vermek** is used. It remains the same (i.e. no changes for vowel harmony), no matter what the form of **-i**.

al-i-vermek	ara-yı-vermek
iç-i-vermek	söyle-yi-vermek
ko -u-vermek	oku-yu-vermek
öl-ü-vermek	yürü-yü-vermek

Vermek is conjugated just like the verb *to give*.

alır mı?
 İçir mi .
 Ko uversin.
 Ya ölüverirse?

Sample Sentences:

This is a plain statement of facts unexpected

Elektrikler kesildi.
The electricity was cut off.

Kapı açıldı.
The door opened.

Odaya girdi.
He walked into the room.

Piknikte hava bozuldu.
The weather worsened at the picnic.

Pencere kırıldı.
The window was broken.

Here the action is sudden or

Elektrikler **kesiliverdi**.
The electricity was suddenly cut off.

Kapı **açılıverdi**.
The door unexpectedly opened.

Odaya **giriverdi**.
He suddenly walked into the room.

Piknikte hava **bozuluverdi**.
The weather suddenly worsened at the picnic.

Pencere **kırılıverdi**.
The window broke unexpectedly.

-ECEKKEN

To bring out the **contrast** between what was **planned, expected** or **should have taken place** and what **actually** took place, we place **-ecekken** after the root of the **verb describing the action which was planned** or should have been done. The verb of the principle clause describes what actually took place.

Sen annene yardım **edecekken** zavallı kadın hala sana gönderiyor.
Instead of you helping your mother, the poor woman still continues to send you money.

Sen onun yüzüne bir daha **bakmayacakken** nasıl oldu da barı tınız?
How is it that you've made up after you were never supposed to see him again?

-ecekken never changes form except for vowel harmony. The subject of the main verb is also the subject of the verb with the **-ecekken** ending. However, if the two verbs have different subjects, this is indicated by placing the subject before the verb with the **-ecekken** ending.

Sample Sentences:

Instead of doing this...

E ine yardım et.

...this was done

Çocukla oynuyorsun.

Combination

E ine yardım **edecekken** çocukla oynuyorsun.

Instead of helping your wife you're playing with the kid.

Bu habere a la.

Gülüyoruz.

Bu habere **a layacakken** gülüyoruz.

Instead of crying at the news we're laughing.

Çay iç.

Limonata içmi ler.

Çay **içecekken** limonata içmi ler.

Instead of drinking tea they apparently drank lemonade.

Sinemaya git.

Evde televizyon seyrettik.

Sinemaya **gidecekken** evde televizyon seyrettik.

Instead of going to the movies, we watched TV at home.

Ev ödevini yap.

Oyalanıyorsun.

Ev ödevini **yapacakken** oyalanıyorsun.

Instead of doing your homework you're fooling around.

-ECE NE

We have given up one action and **chosen** another action instead. We indicate this by placing **-ece ine** after the root or stem of the verb representing the **discarded** action.

The form **-ece ine** indicates the **subject** of the verb but does not indicate the tense or mood. This is indicated **by the tense or mood** of the verb in the **main clause** (the action which was actually performed).

The subject of the verb having the suffix **-ece ine** is indicated by the possessive ending on **-ece ine**. The subject takes **no** ending.

(Ben)..... -ece **-im**-e

(Sen)..... -ece **-in**-e

(O)..... -ece **-i**-ne

Sample Sentences:

) *A required action not performed:*

This is what was required **This was done instead**
Dersime çalı mam gerekti. Televizyon seyrettim.

Using -ece ine
Dersime **çalı aca ima** televizyon seyrettim.
Instead of studying, I watched TV.

Annene yardım etmen gerek. Sabahtan ak ama kadar oynuyorsun.

Annene yardım **edece ine** sabahtan ak ama kadar oynuyorsun.
Instead of helping your mom you're playing from morning to night.

Kahvaltı etmeniz gerek gazete okuyorsunuz

Kahvaltı **edece inize** gazete okuyorsunuz.
Instead of eating your breakfast you're reading the paper.

) *A proposed alternative for something we do not want to do:*

This is how we feel **The proposed alternative**
Ona mektup yazmayalım. Telefon edelim.

Let's not write him a letter. Let's call him.

Using -ece ine
Ona mektup **yazaca imıza** telefon edelim.
Instead of writing him a letter, let's call.

Evde oturmayalım. Plaja gidelim.

Let's not stay at home. Let's go to the beach.

Evde **oturaca imıza** plaja gidelim.
Instead of staying at home, let's go to the beach.

Oraya Ahmet gitmesin. Ben gideyim.

Don't let Ahmet go there. Let me go.

Oraya Ahmet **gidece ine** ben gideyim.

Instead of letting Ahmet go there, let me go.

) ***Wrong thing done out of ignorance or misunderstanding:***

What was supposed to be done
Saat be te gitmemiz gerekmi .

We should've gone at 5:00.

This was done instead
Halbuki biz üçte gittik.

But we went at 3:00.

Using -ece ine
Saat be te **gidece imize** üçte **gitmi iz.**

Instead of going at 5:00, we (mistakenly) went at 3:00.

The **-mi** form conveys the idea that it was done in ignorance (the mistake is realized later.)

Compare with: **-ece i yerde** and **-mektense** in Part C (pages 59, 64).

-ECEK OLURSA

If we add the suffix **-ecek** to any verb root we create a form which implies expected or planned action or state; something as yet to take place. However, when **olursa** (olursam, olursan, etc) is added to **-ecek**, the implication is that the anticipated action is **not customary** or is not the rule.

istanbul'a gitti in zaman müzeye **gidecek olursan** bana bir kitap alır mısın?
When you're in Istanbul, if you happen to go to the museum, will you get me a book?

ayet sana verdi im adresi **kaybedecek olursan**, hemen bana telefon et.
If you should happen to lose the address I gave you, phone me right away.

Often **ayet, e er, tesadüfen** is added before the clause having **-ecek olursa**. In this way, shades of meaning are obtained.

-meyecek olursa

The meaning of the negative form of this pattern is very similar. The difference lies in the fact that now we are dealing with the **failure to do** something that one **would normally expect**.

E er seninle beraber **gitmeyecek olursa** hiç üzülme.
Don't be upset if he doesn't go with you.

Sample Sentences:**If this should happen...**

Yanlı yapmam

...the measures to take

Beni düzeltiniz

CombinationE er yanlı **yapacak olursam**
beni düzeltiniz.*If I happen to make a mistake
correct me.*

Geç kalmamız

Size telefon ederiz.

E er geç **kalacak olursak** size
telefon ederiz.*If we happen to be late we will
call you.*

zmir'e gitmesi

Fuarı gezsın

ayet zmir'e **gidecek olursa**
Fuara gezsın.*If he happens to go to Izmir, have
him go to the Fair.***If this should happen...**

Bu ak am gelmen

...this would be the situation

Sana darılırım.

CombinationBu ak am **gelmeyecek olursan**
sana darılırım.*If you can't come tonight, I'll be
upset with you.*

Yolların kapanması

Mahvoluruz.

Yollar **kapanacak olursa**
mahvoluruz.

*If the roads should close, we'll
be ruined.*

Borçlarını ödemedен gitmesi Bir daha geri dönmez

Borçlarını ödemedен **gidecek**
olursa bir daha geri dönmez.

*If he should happen to leave
before he pays his bills, he'll
not return.*

-ECEK OLDU

When **oldu** (*oldum, oldun, etc.*) is added to **-ecek** we have two meanings:

1. The action **has taken place**. It is an action which...
 - a. Has not been done for some time
 - b. Is contrary to one's custom or usual habits
 - c. Is done with eagerness and keenness
 - d. Something always happens to **mar the fulfilment** and satisfaction anticipated. There is a feeling of doing something you seldom do and then have it miscarry.

Kırk yılda bir adalara **gidecek oldum**, bütün hafta durmadan yağmur yağdı.

For once in a long while I decided to go to the islands and it rained steadily the whole week.

The clause governed by **-ecek oldu** is sometimes introduced by **kırk yılda bir, bir gün, bir defa, bir kere**.

2. The action **has not taken place**. The attempted action is one which...
 - a. is seldom attempted.
 - b. is contrary to one's custom or usual habits.
 - c. it was desired and an attempt was made to do it.
 - d. but the attempt was **not successful** or the wish could not be fulfilled owing to some circumstance or other.

Bahçede rahat rahat bir kahve **içecek oldum**, misafirler geldi.

I had thought to have a leisurely cup of coffee in the garden, but some guests arrived.

Sample Sentences:

A rare occurrence happened but unpleasant consequence marred it

Dün lokantada yemek **yiyecek oldum** bütün gün midem ağrıdı.

Yesterday I ate at a restaurant, and my stomach ached the whole day.

Dün arkadaşlarımda resimlerini **çekecek oldum**, bütün resimler bozuk çıkmıştı.

Yesterday I took my friends' pictures, and all the pictures turned out bad.

Dün gece erken **yatacak oldum**, misafir geldi.

Last night I (for once) went to bed early and guests came!

Dün yazlık elbise **giyecek oldum**, yağmur yağmaz mı!

Yesterday I put on a summer dress, and would you believe it rained!

Something is wanted or attempted but something else prevented the desired outcome.

Dün resim **çekecek oldum**, makinede film yoktu.

Yesterday I took a picture (which I never do) and there was no film in the camera.

Geçen hafta sonu tenis **oynayacak oldum**, raket bulamadım.

Last weekend I (finally) was able to play tennis, but I couldn't find a racket.

Dün gece bir kitap **okuyacak oldum**, elektrikler söndü.

Last night I sat down to read a book and the electricity was cut.

-ECEK DE L

If we follow the suffix **-ecek** with any form of **de il**, we get a construction which differs from the plain negative in two respects:

1. It is almost always a response or **reaction** to something said or implied just before.
2. It is more **emphatic**. There is a hint of protest in it. The meaning may be thought of as equivalent to the phrase ‘*I wasn’t expecting to...*’, ‘*I wasn’t intending to or planning to...*’

Ben bu Cuma sinemaya **gitmeyece im**.

I’m not going to the movies this Friday.

This simply announces your decision not to go to the movies on Friday. There is an implication that you were expected to go to the movies, but this sentence is not a response.

Ben bu Cuma sinemaya **gidecek de ilim**.

Don’t count on my going to the movies Friday, because I’m not.

Here there is a strong indication that the question of going to the movies on Friday has been brought up and the speaker is making it quite clear that he is not going.

Bir yere **gidecek de ilim!**

I’m not going anywhere!

Such a response would be made if a friend said, ‘What a pity you won’t be in town, we could all have seen it together!’ Often there is a **ki** after **de ilim**.

Bir yere **gidecek de ilim ki!**

Sample Sentences:

Simple statement announcing decision not to do something:

Bir yere gitmeyece im.

I will not go anywhere.

Borçlarını biz ödemeyece iz.

We are not paying his debts.

Bunları sen yapmayacaksın.

You will not do these.

Ona çay ikram etmeyece im.

I will not offer him some tea.

Onun arabasıyla bir yere gitmem.

I will not go anywhere with his car.

A response to correct a misconception:

Bir yere **gidecek de ilim**.

I am definitely not going anywhere.

Borçlarını biz **ödeyecek de iliz**.

We will not be the ones to pay his debts.

Bunları sen **yapacak de ilsin**.

You will definitely not be the one to do these.

Ona ben çay ikram **edecek de ilim**.

I will definitely not offer him any tea.

Onun arabasıyla ben hiç bir yere **gidecek de ilim**.

If you think I will go anywhere with his car, you are mistaken, because I am not.

-E RA MEN

If, **contrary to expectation**, a certain action or condition has **no effect on the final outcome**, we indicate this by adding **-e ra men** to the **-me infinitive** of the verb representing the action.

Durgun **görünmesine ra men** akayı çok seven bir kimseydi.
In spite of his appearing quiet, he was a person who loved to play jokes.

This form is also added to **nouns** to show a situation or consequences contrary to expectation. There is a contrasting of the two events that do not usually go together, i.e., sickness -- cheerfulness:

Hastalı ina ra men hala ne eli. *In spite of his illness, he's still cheerful.*

Sample Sentences:

This was the situation:	This takes/took place:	Combination in spite of the situation:
Ya mur ya ıyordu <i>It was raining</i>	istanbul'a gittik <i>We went to Istanbul</i>	Ya mura ra men istanbul'a gittik. <i>Despite the rain, we went to Istanbul (anyway).</i>
erif hasta <i>erif was ill</i>	Tiyatroya gitmi <i>He went to the theater</i>	erif hasta olmasına ra men tiyatroya gitmi . <i>Even though erif was ill, he still went to the theater (we heard).</i>
Misafir geldi <i>Guests came</i>	Erken yattık <i>We went to bed early</i>	Misafir gelmesine ra men erken yattık. <i>Even though guests came, we went to bed early.</i>
Ali i man <i>Ali is fat</i>	Çok hareketli <i>He is very active</i>	Ali i manlı ina ra men çok hareketli. <i>In spite of the fact that Ali is fat, he is very active.</i>
Fatma yoruldu <i>Fatma is tired</i>	Çalı maya devam ediyor <i>She continues to work</i>	Fatma yorulmasına ra men çalı maya devam ediyor. <i>Although Fatma is tired, she continues to work.</i>

***Compare with: **-di i halde**

ME ER, ME ERSE HALBUK

me er (me erse)

This introduces a clause giving the **true facts as against what we mistakenly thought** were the true.

Ben onu bakar sanıyordum **me er** evliyimi .
I thought he was single, but I found out that he's married.

Ben onun gitti ini sanıyordum **me erse** gitmemi .
I thought he had gone, but he hadn't.

The important thing to remember about **me er** is that the **true facts** are something **you** discover **later**. It is for this reason that the verb of the clause following **me er** is always in the **-mi** form.

We cannot say, *O beni bekar sanıyor me er evliyim*. You know you are married. This is not the sort of thing one discovers later.

halbuki

If we want to express the thought, *He thinks I am a bachelor but the fact is that I'm married*, we use **halbuki**, not **me er**. O beni bekar sanıyor **halbuki** evliyim.

Halbuki may be used instead of **me er** (me erse) if after halbuki we use the **-mi** form.

We may say either: Ben onu bekar sanıyordum **me er evliyimi** .
or Ben onu bekar sanıyordum **halbuki evliyimi** .

We **cannot** use **me er** in place of **halbuki** if the verb following **halbuki** is **not** in the **-mi** form.

Sample Sentences:

This is what I thought

Fakir oldu unu sanıyordum

This was the real situation

Çok zenginmi .

Combination

Onun fakir oldu unu sanıyordum, **me er** çok zenginmi .

I thought he was poor but found out he was very rich.

Yedek lasti imiz oldu unu sanıyorduk

Yokmu .

Yedek lasti imiz oldu unu sanıyordu, **me er** yokmu .

I thought we had a spare tire, but we didn't.

Elektrikleri söndürdü ümü sanıyordum.

Açık bırakmı ım.

Elektrikleri söndürdü ümü sanıyordum, **me er** açık bırakmı ım.

I thought I had shut off the electricity but I had left it on.

This is what *some other person* thought

Evde olmadı ımızı sanmı

This was the real situation

Evdeydik

Combination

Evde olmadı ımızı sanmı ,
halbuki evdeydik.

He thought we weren't home, but we were.

Uydu umu sanmı .

Ders çalı ıyordum

Annem uyudu umu sanmı ,
halbuki ders çalı ıyordum.

My mom thought I was sleeping but I was studying.

Ahmet Mersinli sanıyordum. Adanalı

Ahmet Mersinli sanıyordum,
halbuki Adanalı.

I thought Ahmet was from Mersin but found he is from Adana.

-EL

This form is very similar to **-den beri**

To specify a period of time **beginning with some action in the past and continuing up to the present**, we place **-eli** after the verb-stem indicating that action.

Buraya geleli hiç nezle olmadım.
Evi satalı üç defa apartıman de i tirdim.

*I haven't had a cold since I came here.
Since I sold the house I have changed
apartments three times.*

The **-eli** suffix can only be used with a verb-stem. This is one of the points in which it differs from the **-den beri** form.

The other important difference is that the **-eli** form is used when the **whole period is measured**, and not the activity during that period.

Ali i ini bırakalı üç ay oluyor.

*It is three months now since Ali quit his
job.*

-eli marks the beginning of a period. It does not indicate person or take personal endings. If the subject of the verb with **-eli** is other than the subject of the main clause, it should be indicated by the appropriate noun or pronoun.

Sen gideli hiç bir eyde zevk kalmadı.

*Since you've gone there is no joy left in
anything.*

A second characteristic of this form is that it can be used with a negative verb.

Ondan mektup almayaı kaç ay oluyor?

*How long has it been since you last
heard from him?*

bildim bileli geldim geleli

This reduplicating form has the same meaning as the **-eli** form. It is a little more emphatic perhaps.

The past **-di** form of the verb is followed by the **-eli** form of the **same verb**. The second verb with the **-eli** does not change except for vowel harmony. Person is indicated by the ending of the verb with the **-di** ending.

**bildim bileli
gittin gideli
gitti gideli
sattık satalı**

*ever since I've known
ever since you've gone
ever since he went
ever since we sold*

Onu **bildim bileli** böyledir.

*He's been like this ever since I've known
him.*

Gitti gideli ondan bir haber almadık.

*We've had no news of him ever since he
left.*

Ever since this event...

Amerika'ya geldim.

...this has been the situation Combination

Hiç Türkçe konu madım.

Amerika'ya **geldim geleli** hiç Türkçe konu madım.

I haven't spoken any Turkish ever since I came to America.

Sigarayı bıraktım.

Çok yemek yiyorum.

Sigarayı **bıraktım bırakalı** çok yemek yiyorum.

Ever since I stopped smoking I eat a lot.

Yeni arkadaşlar buldunuz.

Bizi tamamen unuttunuz.

Yeni arkadaşlar **buldunuz bulalı** bizi tamamen unuttunuz.

Ever since you found new friends you've totally forgotten us.

AZ KALDI
AZ KALSIN

When we want to say that something **almost happened** we use **az kaldı** or **az kalsın** followed by the verb representing the action. The verb following **az kalsın** or **az kaldı** ends either in **-iyordum** or **-ecektim**.

No other form can be used.

The idea this form conveys is: **A little more and this would have happened.**

Az kalsın elimi kesiyordum.

I almost cut my hand.

Az kalsın köpe i ezecektik.

We almost ran over the dog.

Az kaldı fincanı dü ürecektin.

You almost dropped the cup.

Az kalsın kayak batacaaktı.

The boat almost sank.

Az kaldı merdivenden dü üyordum.

I almost fell down the stairs.

Note: **Az daha** is also used in the same way.

WORD DUPLICATION WITH ‘M’

Repetition of a word or a portion of a word is a very common device in Turkish. Here we introduce a pattern where the repeated word **always** begins with **m**, but is otherwise identical to the word that goes before it and serves as the model.

If the word begins with a **vowel**, an **m** is **added** to the beginning of the coined word.

adam madam	inek minek
ev mev	uyku muyku
1 ik mı ik	ördek mördek

If the word begins with a **consonant** other than m, the consonant is **replaced** by **m** in the coined word.

kadın madın	su mu	yazı mazı
tombul mombul	kemal memal	

If the word begins with an **m**, then we use the word **falan** or **filan** instead of repeating the word.

masa **filan**
mektup **falan**

When there is a duplication as in **kitap mitap** both are inflected with verb endings.

Kitabı mitabı yoktu.

This does not happen with **falan**.

Mektubu falan görmedim.

This form serves to **extend** the meaning of the first word to include **similar** things. When we say, *Odada dolap molap yok*, we mean there are no cupboards or things like cupboards in the room.

Bahçede çiçek miçek görmedim means I didn't see any flowers, **shrubs or anything resembling a flower**.

One may sometimes come across a repetition with the kernal word repeated but with **change of vowel** as in **mal mul**, though this is rare.

The repetition of a word with change of the initial consonant to **m** is possible with **any** word and is very **widely used**. However, the guiding rule is ease of pronunciation and pleasing combination of sounds. It is easier to say **otomobili filan yok** instead of **otomobili motomobili yok**. It is also easier on the ear.

Since the coined word with **m** takes the same case ending while **filan** does not, in actual usage we don't double after certain combinations, e.g., *evlerimizden mevlerimizden*. We prefer *evleriniz filan görmediler* to *evlerimizi mevlerimizi görmediler*.

Sometimes it is used when upset like:

ekmek mekmek almam ben!
kahve mahve yapmam ben!
eker meker yok size!

SO UK MU SO UK

In order to bring out the intensity of a quality, the word representing that quality is repeated following a **mi** (mı, mu, mü). This is a little like the expression, *Boy was it cold!*

beyaz mı beyaz means that a thing so described is **intensely, dazzling** white.

This type of word group goes **after** the noun it describes, usually being usually used in the predicate.

This form is found mostly in the present tense. The quality of intensity suits the immediacy of the present better.

The stress is on the first word. If the adjective has more than one syllable, the stress falls on the syllable normally carrying the stress (usually the last syllable).

Comparisons:

cf. **bembeyaz**

bembeyaz means snow white; that a thing is white all over without an admixture of color.

cf. **beyaz beyaz**

beyaz beyaz indicates enjoyment or tasting of the whiteness of the objects so described.

beyaz beyaz is always with words in the plural.

beyaz beyaz cannot stand alone.

We might say:

Evler **beyaz beyaz** duruyor. *The houses are standing all white and clean.*

We cannot say,

Evler beyaz beyaz.

Examples:

Bembeyaz evler

Snow white houses

Evler **bembeyaz**

The houses are snow white.

Beyaz beyaz evler

Houses all white and clean.

Here *clean* refers to the quality of white and only by implication to the houses.

Sample Sentences:

Normal description

O bayan güzel.

Çocuk hasta.

Yemek tuzlu.

Gömlek kırmızı.

Tencere sıcak.

Emphasized description

O bayan **güzel mi güzel**.

Çocuk **hasta mı hasta**.

Yemek **tuzlu mu tuzlu**.

Gömlek **kırmızı mı kırmızı**.

Tencere **sıcak mı sıcak**.

ADVANCED GRAMMAR NOTES

PART C

- MS , -MS
- MTIRAK

-imsi, -msi

The suffix **-imsi** (-msi when the word ends in a vowel) is added to **nouns** and **adjectives** to form adjectives. The suffix changes according to the rules of vowel harmony.

kırmızı	kırmızı ımsı
ye il	ye il imsi
kutu	kutu msu
beyaz	beyaz ımsı
göl	gölü msü

The adjective formed in this way has the meaning *somewhat* or *approaching the quality of...* Compare the suffix **-ish** in English.

kırmızı ımsı	<i>reddish</i>
kutu msu	<i>somewhat like a box</i>
genc imsi	<i>youngish</i>
uzun umsu	<i>longish</i>
apk amsı	<i>somewhat like a hat</i>
kocakarı ımsı	<i>old-maidish</i>

-imtrak

This suffix has the same meaning as **-imsi**, but is much more limited in its use than **-imsi**. It can **only** be added to words denoting **colors** and some adjectives denoting **taste**. It **cannot be added to nouns**.

Only the first vowel changes according to vowel harmony; **mtrak** remains constant.

kırmızı	kırmızı mtrak	<i>reddish</i>
mavi	mavi mtrak	<i>bluish</i>
ye il	ye il mtrak	<i>greenish</i>
ek i	ek imtrak	<i>sourish</i>
tatlı	tatlı mtrak	<i>sweetish</i>

VERBAL ROOTS

Making verbal roots by **adding suffixes to words type other than verbs**:

It is not easy to give the sense-relation between a word and the verb roots derived from them. It is not as simple as giving a general definition of the function of the suffixes. The resulting verb may be any action that bears a relation to the word from which it derives.

Caution:

The purpose of giving you these endings is merely to acquaint you with them so you can recognize them. Don't try to coin new words yourself. This is inadvisable even with a common suffix like **-la** and becomes very risky and dangerous with suffixes that are less common and more restricted in their usage. For that reason, it is safest to learn words of these forms as vocabulary items.

-l, -el, -al

Added to **adjectives**:

ince	<i>thin</i>	incelmek	<i>to get thin</i>
kısa	<i>short</i>	kısalmaq	<i>to get short</i>
sivri	<i>pointed</i>	sivrilmek	<i>to become pointed, to become prominent</i>
do ru	<i>straight</i>	do rulmak	<i>to straighten up</i>
az	<i>little</i>	azalmak	<i>to lessen</i>
bo	<i>empty</i>	bo almak	<i>to empty</i>
çok	<i>a lot</i>	ço almak	<i>to increase</i>

-e, -a

Added to **nouns**:

kan	<i>blood</i>	kanamak	<i>to bleed</i>
kap	<i>cover</i>	kapamak	<i>to cover</i>
bo	<i>empty, free</i>	bo amak	<i>to divorce</i>

-er, -ar

Added mostly to words denoting **color**.

kızıl	<i>red</i>	kızarmak	<i>to redden, to roast</i>
sarı	<i>yellow</i>	sarmak	<i>to turn yellow, to fade</i>
mor	<i>purple</i>	morarmak	<i>to turn purple</i>
kara	<i>black</i>	kararmak	<i>to darken</i>

-de, -da, -te, -ta

Added to words imitating certain **sounds**.

fısıll	<i>a whisper</i>	fısıldamak	<i>to whisper</i>
ırıl	<i>sound of a thin stream of water</i>	ırıldamak	<i>to produce sound like a thin stream of water</i>
gümbür	<i>a dull rolling sound like thunder</i>	gümdürdemek	<i>to thunder</i>
çatır	<i>crackling sound</i>	çatırdamak	<i>to make a crackling sound</i>
hırıl	<i>growling sound</i>	hırıldamak	<i>to growl</i>

-D KÇE

To indicate that whenever a certain event (event A) occurs, another event is sure to occur (must occur, should occur, etc.), we add the suffix **-dikçe** to the root of the verb that represents event A.

Example:

Fırsat **buldukça** gelip beni görür.

Whenever he has an opportunity, he comes to see me.

If the subject of the verb with the **-dikçe** suffix is different from the subject of the verb in the main clause it must be indicated.

O güldükçe benim içim açılır.

Every time she smiles, I feel happy inside.

Sample Sentences:

İstanbul'a **gittikçe**, Akmerkez'de alışveriş yapıyorum.
Whenever I go to Istanbul, I shop at Akmerkez.

Ali, **can sıkıldıkça** sigara içer.
Whenever Ali is bored (or worried) he smokes.

O bayan beni **gördükçe** çocuklarından bahseder.
Whenever that lady sees me, she talks about her children.

Evime **geldikçe** mutlaka çiçek getirir.
Whenever she comes to my home, she always brings flowers.

Can **sinirlendikçe** köpeğini tekmeler.
Whenever Can gets mad he kicks his dog.

Comparison:

- **di i zaman** communicates the meaning “when”.

- **di inde** also communicates “when”; **her geldi inde** means “whenever” or “every time he comes”

- **dikçe** stresses the idea of repetition, communicating the meaning “whenever”.

-D KÇE ... - YOR

When we want to indicate that there is a **steady increase** or **decrease**, we add **-dikçe** to the stem of the verb representing the action followed by the present, past, future or aorist tense of the same verb.

Bu i **uzadıkça uzuyor.**

This thing is getting delayed more and more.

Para **azaldıkça azalıyor.**

The money is getting less and less.

The part **-dikçe** is constant. The second verb determines the tense or person.

Azaldıkça azalacak.

It's going to get less and less.

Azaldıkça azaldı.

It got less and less.

Azaldıkça azalır.

It gets less and less.

Zayıfladıkça zayıflıyorsun.

You are getting thinner and thinner.

Boyu **uzadıkça uzuyor.**

He is growing taller and taller.

Sample Sentences:

A normal gradual change

i manlıyorum.
I am getting fatter.

Havalar so uyor.
The weather is getting colder.

Kiralar yükseliyor.
Rents are increasing.

Bu ekmek bayatlıyor.
This bread is getting stale.

K1 ın havalar kirleniyor.
The weather gets dirtier in the winter.

A gradual but more intensified change

i manladıkça i manlıyorum.
I am getting fatter and fatter.

Havalar **so udukça so uyor.**
The weather is getting colder and colder.

Kiralar **yükseldikçe yükseliyor.**
Rents are going higher and higher.

Bu ekmek **bayatladıkça bayatlıyor.**
This bread is getting more and more stale.

K1 ın havalar **kirlendikçe kirleniyor.**
The weather gets more and more dirty in the winter.

-D G B ...-D

If there is a **certain vehemence, rapidity or violence** in an action, we add **-di i gibi** to the initial act followed by the **past, future, aorist**, etc. verb representing the second act.

Kitabı masadan **aldı ı gibi** yere **attı**. *He snatched the book from the table and threw it on the floor.*

Yakasından **tuttu um gibi** dı arı **attım**. *I grabbed him by the collar and threw him out.*

There is a **strong stress** on the first verb that falls on the **verb root**. This is **very important**, otherwise the form may mean something else. **Gibi** here is a mere function word, and no longer has the meaning of like.

The only change to **-di i gibi** that is added to the first verb, is the possessive ending. **Gibi** is always the same.

The verb representing the second action may be in the **past, future, aorist**, etc., depending upon when the action took place.

Bak sana söylüyorum, seni **tuttu u gibi** yere **vurur**. *I'm warning you, he'll grab you and slam you to the ground.*

Vurdu u gibi kırıyor. *One blow and he smashes it.*

Sample Sentences:

The two actions follow each other without any acceleration between the two actions:

Alıp gitti.
He took it and left.

Çalıp kaçtı.
He stole it and fled.

Yatıp uyudum.
I went to bed and slept.

Çantamı alıp dı arıya ko tum.
I took my bag and ran outside.

Sandalyeye oturup kırdım.
I broke the chair when I sat on it.

Two actions follow one another with great speed and acceleration between the actions.

Aldı ı gibi gitti.
As soon as he took it he left.

Çaldı ı gibi kaçtı.
He stole it and was gone!

Yattı ım gibi uyudum.
I fell asleep as soon as I went to bed.

Çantamı **aldığım gibi** dı arıya **ko tum**.
I grapped my bag and fled outside.

Sandalyeye **oturdu um gibi** kırdım.
As soon as I sat on the chair I broke it.

-ECE YERDE

This indicates that as a **result of ignorance, confusion or misunderstanding** something other than what was intended or expected was done. The thing was **intended** but not done. It can be translated ‘instead of’ doing something, something else was done.

Yerde remains constant. **-ece i** will have a personal ending depending upon who the subject of the verb is.

stasyona **gidece i yerde** otele gitmi .
He went to the hotel instead of going to the station.

Be inci sayfayı tercüme **edece imiz yerde** onuncu sayfayı tercüme etmi iz.
Instead of translating the fifth page we translated the tenth page (by mistake).

Sample Sentences:

This was intended
Ders çalı acaktım

For some reason this was done
Yatıp uyudum.

Combination
Dersime **çalı aca im yerde** yatıp uyudum.
Instead of studying I fell asleep.

Yeme ini yiyecektin.

Oynuyorsun.

Yeme ini **yiyece in yerde** oynuyorsun.
Instead of eating your food you are playing.

Beni dinleyecektin.

Dergi okuyorsun.

Beni **dinleyece in yerde** dergi okuyorsun.
Instead of listening to me you're reading the magazine.

Bakkala gidecektim.

Kasabaya gitmi im.

Bakkala **gidece im yerde**, bakkala gittim.
Instead of going to the market, I went to the butcher.

Tüm gece sohbet edecektik. Uyumu kaldık.

Tüm gece sohbet **edece imiz yerde** uyumu kaldık.
Instead of staying up all night talking, we fell asleep.

- YOR DE L, -M YOR DE L
-M DE L

-iyor de il

Here the **-iyor** suffix makes the verb a state or progressive action. This is very often used with a negative root.

Bilmiyor de ilim.

Don't think that I don't know about it.

This is used when something has been said implying ignorance and lack of awareness.

Sample Sentences:

Stated fact

Correcting a misconception

(double negative makes an emphatic positive statement)

Anlıyorum.

I understand.

Anlamıyor de ilim.

I DO understand. (don't think I don't)

Bunları biliyorsun.

You know these things.

Bunları **bilmiyor de ilsin.**

I know that you DO know these things.

Onu tanıyorum.

I know him.

Onu **tanımıyor de ilim.**

I DO know him (don't think I don't)

Bunu farkındayım.

I am aware of this.

Bunu farkında **olmuyor de ilim.**

Of course, I am fully aware of this.

mi de ilim

By adding **-mi** to the verb root we represent the act as completed. In combination with **de il**, we get the notion of **not having done something** which we were supposed to have done sometime in the past.

O yerleri görüp **gezmi de ilim.**

I've not (as you imply) seen and visited those places.

Here the words in parenthesis indicate the **tone** of the reply. It is implicit in the form used. This form can also be used with the negative root.

Böyle bir te ebbüste **bulunmamı de iller.**

They certainly have made attempts in that direction. Don't imagine that they have not.

The double negative implies a positive thought behind a pattern such as this.

Don't think they have not; you can be sure that they have.

Sample Sentences:

Plain statement of fact:

Ben böyle bir şey söylemedim.
I didn't say something like that.

Bize haber vermediler.
They didn't let us know.

Ben onu tanımıyorum.
I don't know him.

Correcting a mistake; this never took place:

Ben böyle bir şey söylemi **de** ilim.
I never said anything like that!

Bize haber **vermi de** iller.
They never even let us know!

Ben onu **tanımı de** ilim.
I have never even met him before!

-MEZ DE L

-mez de il

By simply adding **-mez** to a verb root we represent an action or state as:

Something that occurs, but seldom if at all.

Information, knowledge or skill ones does not possess.

Something which isn't characteristic.

By also adding **de il** after it, we make it **positive**. We represent the action or state as something that occurs quite **frequently**, or as information, knowledge or a skill one surely possesses, or as something **characteristic** (whatever people make think to the contrary).

Böyle eyleri **anlamaz de ilim**.

It's not like I don't understand such things. You can be quite sure that I do.

Since there is an element of correcting a misconception, we find that very often the speaker feels the need of an interjection at the end of the phrase. We frequently meet with **ki** and **ya**.

Yeniden okula gidecek **de il ya!**

You don't expect him to start going to school again, do you?!

Onları e lendirecek **de iliz ya!**

Well, we aren't expected to amuse them, are we?!

Bununla bir ey kaybedecek **de ilsin ki!**

But you aren't losing anything by this!

Aklı ermiyor **de il ki!**

It's not like he doesn't comprehend; he does!

Ben böyle bir ey söylemi **de ilim ki!**

It's not like I wouldn't say something like that!

This would correspond to the use of *but* and *well*, etc.

Sample Sentences:

Simple statement of fact

re: characteristic, skill, or knowledge:

Fakirlere yardım edersin.

You help the poor.

Böyle eylerden anlar.

He understands these things.

Correcting a wrong

impression:

Fakirlere yardım **etmez de ilsin**.

It's not like you don't help the poor. (you do)

Böyle eylerden **anlamaz de il**.

It's not like he doesn't understand these things. (he does)

Ben onun ne oldu unu bilirim.

I know what is his.

Nasıl biri oldu unu farkındayım.

I know what kind of person he is.

Ben onun ne oldu unu **bilmez de ilim.**

It's not like I don't know what is his. (I do)

Nasıl biri oldu unu farkında olmaz de ilim.

It's not like I don't know what kind of person he is.

-MEKTENSE

Rather than one thing we prefer something else. To indicate our preference we use the suffix **-mektense** (-maktansa) added to the root of the verb to indicate **what we would rather not do**.

Böyle **ya amaktansa** ölmek daha iyidir.
Rather than live like this, I prefer to die.

Durmadan kavga **etmektense** onu görmemek daha hayırlıdır.
It is better not to see him than to be fighting all the time.

The thing we dislike and would rather not do is always mentioned first. It is what is uppermost in our mind. In setting up this kind of contrast or opposition, first think of what you don't want to do. To the root of the verb that denotes that activity, add **-mektense**. Then complete the opposition by stating what you prefer to do instead. This is usually in the aorist or in the infinitive. When the infinitive is used, there is usually a preference, a liking, an advantage.

e.g. *It is better to...*
It is more profitable to...
It is more comforting to...

In English it is more natural to state your preference first, i.e. *I would rather... It is better to...* This is not the case in Turkish.

Sample Sentences:

Instead of this...	...prefer to do this	Combination
Evde oturmak	Sinemaya gidelim.	Evde oturmaktansa sinemaya gidelim daha iyi. <i>It is better to go to the movies rather than sit at home.</i>
Otobüsü beklemek	Yürümek daha iyi de il mi?	Otobüsü beklemektense yürümek daha iyi de il mi? <i>Wouldn't you rather walk than wait for the bus?</i>
Bir eyi fena yapmak.	Hiç yapmamayı tercih ederim.	Bir eyi fena yapmaktansa hiç yapmamayı tercih ederim. <i>I prefer to not make anything rather than to make something poorly.</i>

Öyle kötü kitaplar okumak. Hiç kitap okumamak daha iyi.

Öyle kötü kitaplar
okumaktansa hiç kitap
okumamak daha iyidir.
*I prefer not to read any
books rather than read
bad books like this.*

Evde dondurma yapmak. Hazır dondurma alalım.

Evde dondurma
yapmaktansa gidip hazır
dondurma alalım.
*Instead of making
ice cream at home, let's
go and buy some.*

ehirde ya amak. Kasabada ya amayı tercih ederiz.

ehirde **ya amaktansa**
kasabada ya amayı tercih
ederiz.
*We prefer living in a
small town to living in the
city.*

-MES YLE

-MES B R OLDU

Here two actions follow one another so rapidly that they seem almost one action.

Almasıyla gitmesi bir oldu.

In the model sentence given above, the only connection between the two acts **al-** and **git-** is that they follow one another **instantaneously**. One action has hardly happened when the next follows.

-mesiyle (*-memle, -menle, -memizle, -menizle, -meleriyle*) is added to the root of the first verb. This is followed by the **-mesi**, (*-mem, -men, -memiz, -meniz, -meleri*). The **bir oldu** never changes.

Dü mesiyle kalkması bir oldu.

Oturamla kalmam bir oldu.

Girmemizle çıkması bir oldu.

Sample Sentences:

Two actions follow each other:

Girip oturdu.

He entered and sat down.

Yatıp uyudum.

I went to bed and slept.

Kapıyı açıp çıktılar.

They opened the door and left.

Dü üp öldü.

He fell and died.

Evime girip a ladım.

I came home and cried.

Two actions follow each other so rapidly that one almost begins before the other is ended:

Girmesiyle oturması bir oldu.

He had barely entered the room when he sat down.

Yatmamla uyumam bir oldu.

I fell asleep as soon as my head hit the pillow!

Kapıyı açmalarıyla çıkmaları bir oldu.

The left as soon as they opened the door.

Dü mesiyle ölmesi bir oldu.

He died when he hit the floor.

Evime girmemle a lamam bir oldu.

As soon as I walked in the door I cried.

Comparison with similar forms:

In **alır gitti** there is no feeling of speed.

In **alır almaz gitti** there is speed but the feeling is **the moment that** he got what he wanted he left because that was all he had come for.

In **aldı ı gibi gitti** there is speed but more of a violent action.

In **almasıyla gitmesi bir oldu** what strikes us is that the second action **follows before the first is barely** completed.

Odaya **girmesiyle çıkması bir oldu.**

He had barely entered the room before he was out again.

-MEMEZLİKTEN GELMEK

-memezlikten gelmek is added to verbs of perceiving and knowing. It is added directly to the verb root. **-memezlikten** does **not** change form. **Gelmek** is **usually** in the **past** or **present**, though it can be in any tense or mood provided it makes sense. It may be in any person, singular or plural.

This form indicates that the person involved in the activity has put on a false or **deceptive appearance**; that he is **pretending not** to perceive or know something that he **actually does** perceive or know.

It is very **important** to note three things about this form:

1. The subject of the verb *gelmek* is always **pretending not** to be doing something. This is quite different from the English usage of pretend where you can pretend to understand as well as not to understand.
2. What the subject is pretending not to be doing is some activity such as **seeing, observing, hearing, noting, understanding, knowing**, etc. This form applies only to verbs of perceiving and knowing and not any other kind of activity. Here, too, it differs from the English usage of pretend, where you can pretend to be pulling, sitting, eating, running, etc. as well as seeing, hearing, and knowing.
3. **No one is fooled** by this pretense.

Beni **görmemezlikten geldi.**

He pretended not to see me.

Niçin bunları bilmemezlikten geliyorsun?

Why do you pretend not to know these things?

İngilizce bilmemezlikten geliyor.

He's pretending not to know English.

Sample Sentences:**He did not (I know he did not):****He pretended not to (but I know he did):**

Dün beni sinemada görmedin.

Yesterday you didn't see me at the movies.

Dün beni sinemada **görmemezlikten geldin.**

Yesterday you pretended not to see me at the movies.

Beni anlamıyor.

He doesn't understand me.

Beni **anlamamazlıktan geliyor.**

He pretends not to understand me.

İngilizce bilmiyor.

He doesn't know English.

İngilizce **bilmemezlikten geliyor.**

He pretends not to know English.

Ö renciler beni duymadılar.

The students didn't hear me.

Ö renciler beni **duymamazlıktan geldiler.**

The students pretended not to hear me.

Kuralları bilmiyordum.

I didn't know the rules.

Kuralları **bilmemezlikten geldim.**

I acted as if I didn't know the rules.

-MEMEZLİK ETMEK

When we want to impress upon a person that he **must not fail to do** something or, to put it another way, he **must be sure to do** something, we add **-memezlik** (-mamazlık) to the verb stem followed by **etme, etmeyelim, etmeyin**, etc.

Sometimes the word **sakın** is placed before the sentence for added emphasis.

Sakın gitmemezlik etme!	<i>Now be sure to go! (Don't fail not to go)</i>
Söyle, gelmemezlik etmesin!	<i>Tell him to be sure to come!</i>

This form is rather limited in use. What we want to do is to impress upon a person the importance of **doing** something.

Sample Sentences:

**Do the following
(not emphatic):**

Dersine çalış .
Study your lessons.

Yarın sabah erken gelsin.
Have him come early tomorrow morning.

Doktora gitsin.
Have him go to the doctor.

Verdiğimiz işleri yapınız.
Do the work we gave you.

Randevuya geçikmesin.
Do let him be late for the appointment.

**Be sure to do the following
(don't fail!):**

Dersini **çalış mamazlık etme.**
Make sure you study your lessons!

Yarın sabah erken **gelmemezlik etmesin.**
Make sure he doesn't fail to come early tomorrow morning.

Doktora **gitmemezlik etmesin.**
Make sure he does go to the doctor.

Verdiğimiz işleri **yapmamazlık etmeyinin.**
Make sure you do the work we gave you to do.

Randevuya geçikmememizlik etmesin.
Make sure he doesn't come late to the appointment.

-EDURMAK
- P DURMAK

-edurmak

This form is used when we want to indicate that an **activity is to continue**. This is the preferred form when we want to tell a person to go on doing something.

Siz **gidedurun** ben birazdan gelirim. *You keep going; I'll follow shortly.*

It is either **-edur** or **-adur**. The **dur** part of the suffix does not change according to vowel harmony.

Sample Sentences:

keep on doing this...

Sen ye.
You eat

O otursun.
Have him sit.

Siz kahvaltınızı yapınız.
You have breakfast.

Sen çalış .
You work

...while I do this

Ben giyinece im.
I will get dressed.

Biz gidece iz.
We are going.

Biz bekleriz.
We will wait.

Ben uyuyaca im.
I will sleep

Combination

Sen **yiye**dur ben giyinece im.
You keep on eating while I get dressed.

Oturadursun biz gidece iz.
Have him keep sitting, we are going.

Siz kahvaltınızı **yapadur**unuz biz bekleriz.
You keep on eating breakfast while we wait.

Sen çalış adur ben uyuyaca im.
You keep on working while I sleep.

-ip durmak

This form functions roughly the same way as **-edur**.

This form is more often used when the verb is in the **present, past** or **future**.

Bütün gün a **layıp duracak** mısınız? *Are you going to keep on weeping all day long?*

Niçin benimle kavga **edip duruyorsun**? *Why do you keep on quarreling with me?*

Ak ama kadar sokaklarda **dolaıp durdum**. *I kept wandering in the streets until dark.*

When we want to tell a person **not to keep on** doing something **-ip durmak** is used, **not -edurmak**.

Bunu bana **söyleyip durma**! *Don't keep saying this to me!*

Sample Sentences:

this is done (continuity is not emphasized)

Gezdim.
I wandered.

Sabahtan ak ama kadar ier.
He drinks from morning to night.

Bütün gece televizyon seyredeler.
They watch TV all night.

Bu ocuk a ıyır.
This child is crying.

this is kept up (continuity is emphasized)

Gezip durdum.
I kept wandering.

Sabahtan ak ama kadar **iip durur.**
He keeps on drinking from morning to night.

Bütün gece televizyon **seyredip dururlar.**
They keep watching TV all night.

Bu ocuk **a layıp duruyor.**
This child keeps on crying.

Interjections

We have included interjections in Part C, not because you don't have to learn to say them, but because they are best learned in the context of daily life, by listening and observing. You are looking both for the situations in which they are used, and the emotions behind them. The following information is just a guide to get you started...

Interjections are usually independent elements and are not related grammatically to the rest of the sentence. However, they color the meaning of the sentence by giving it a distinct tone, and by making the attitude of the speaker clearer and more vivid than the meaning of the words alone could do.

Interjections may be verbal, but when used as interjections these words lose the full force of their lexical meaning. "Bak hele" indicates an attitude of disapproval mingled with astonishment. At the same time it indicates that the person finds the ideas intriguing if unorthodox.

Interjections are one of the more difficult elements of a language. To acquire mastery in their use requires close attention to *intonation* and *attitude* of mind. The main reason for this is that they are the least conceptual part of the language. They embody attitudes, cries and - on the whole - vocal but non-verbal elements of a language. They seem more closely bound up with the habits and outlooks and the culture of people.

In Turkish, interjections may be divided into two main groups. There is of course no strict division; however, it is helpful to make this distinction, especially from the point of view of acquiring the necessary mastery. These two classes are:

1. Those which help to draw attention to something, indicate surprise, help to encourage or discourage, as well as those used in calling out to a person, etc. What is characteristic about these is that they are more closely allied to intellect than feeling. Their essential character is that they nearly always end in a vowel; they are voiced.

Examples: *Â, Ay, Vay, O, Tü, E, Ey, Hey, Haydi, Ya, Aman, te*

2. The second group are those which express *feeling, sorrow, joy, pain, regret, or pity*. They are used when *one feels a thing in the pit of the stomach*, as it were. They usually have a breathy ending like a sigh. They are aspirated as if the *whole body* were responding.

Examples: *Ah, Oh, Vah, (Vah! Vah!), Eh, Öf, Of, Ay* (usually drawn out like *Ayii*), *Yuh*.

Here is an example which might make this distinction a little clearer: When we say *Â ne güzel*, it indicates *surprise, judgment and admiration*. Here the part played by the intellect rather than the emotions is the important one. When we say *Ah ne güzel*, we are touched by the beauty - we *feel it*. There is neither surprise nor admiration, but something more profound. Even when admiration and surprise are present these are secondary and taken for granted; the important thing is that we are *moved*; we *taste* this beauty. There is no room for judgment; there is only *experience* of beauty and joy.

In the phrase *O! ne serin!* we show that we are surprised, that we were not expecting to find such a cool spot hereabout. In *Oh! ne serin.*, we have no room for astonishment. Everything is swallowed up in the delight we are feeling at the moment. We settle down to taste the deliciously cool air.

Here is a list of a few interjections with an indication of the attitudes and feelings they signal or vocalize:

Â!

This is always long. Indicates *surprise, disapproval, impatience, admiration, wonder*.

Â! Bak kim geliyor. Oh! Look who is coming. *surprise, pleasant*
The tone is pitched high.

Â! Bu ne güzel çiçek. Oh! What a beautiful flower. *surprise, admiration*

Â! Yeter artık! Now that's enough of that! *impatience, annoyance, reprimand*

Ay! or sometimes doubled **Ay! Ay!**

Reaction to something unexpected, *fear, apprehension, warning* or *sharp shooting pain* (physical or mental)

Ay! Ne çirkin! Oh! How ugly! *astonishment amounting almost to apprehension*

Ay! Bunu sana kim verdi? Good Heavens! Who gave this to you? *apprehension*

Ay! Bu ne? Goodness! What's this? *surprise, apprehension*

Ay! Aya ıma bastın. Ouch! You stepped on my foot. *sudden pain*

Ay! Gözüne ne oldu? Good heavens! What happened to your eye? *surprise, apprehension*

Vay!

Expresses *shock, amazement, astonishment, stunned feeling*

Vay ba ıma gelenler! Oh the troubles I have! *stunned, dumbfounded, startled*
(What am I to do?)

Vay efendim Vay! Well! Well! (Why hello!) *surprise and admiration, the attitude is playful*

Vay haline! Alas for you! *pity, sorrow, sometimes a little contempt*

O

Surprise, tinged with admiration and pleasure

O! Buyrun! Oh! Do come in! *pleasure, surprise*

Tü

pronounced short, something like spitting

Tü! Sana! Shame on you! *contempt, irritation*

Tü! Allah cezası versin! I hope you get your
desserts! (See what
you've done?!)

A!

Pronounced short staccato, but with stress as the *Â* in *Attaboy!*

Used in *mild censure, warning or reprimand*

When placed after a verb, makes the statement more emphatic (see Advanced Grammar Notes, p.3)

A çocuk! Niçin söz dinlemezsin? Why don't you ever mind, child? *mild reproach*

A birader! Bu böyle mi olur? My dear fellow, is this the way to do this? *reproach*

A canım! Anladık. My dear man, I understand. *annoyance*
(You don't have to go on explaining)

E!

Short and staccato

Has various meanings: *acceptance, corroboration, astonishment, impatience, weariness*

E! Öyleyse gidelim! Well, let's go then! *acceptance, weariness*

E! Orası do ru. Well, that is so. *corroboration*

E! Sonra ne yaptın? Well, what did you do then? *astonishment, curiosity*

E! Yeter artık! That's enough now! *impatience*

Hâ!

Pronounced long

Hâ! İmdi hatırladım. Oh, now I remember. *light dawning*

Geldi hâ! So he came, eh?! *astonishment, incredulity*

Hâ! O zaman gitmek lazım olur. Oh well! In that case it will be
necessary to go. *realization*

Sakın kimseye söyleme hâ! Don't you tell anybody, now! *friendly warning*

Ey!

Usually a rhetorical gesture when addressing a person or thing.

Ey! Türk gençli i! Oh, youth of Turkey!

Ey bana her eyi unutturan deniz! Oh sea which makes me forget everything!

Hey!

Used in calling out to a person. Very much like *Hey, you!*

Hey bana bak!	Hey you there!
Hey gidi günler hey!	Oh those were the days!

Haydi (hadi)

Said to encourage or urge a person on

Haydi i ba ına!	Come on! Back to work!
Haydi ne bekliyorsun!	Come on! What are you waiting for?
Haydi o lum, çabuk ol!	Come on son, hurry up!

When doubled, especially the contracted form **hadi**, it means “Come on...”, “Get off it”
Hadi hadi! Kimi aldatıyorsun?! Come on! Who do you think you’re kidding?!

Ya!

This interjection has a number of functions.

- a. **Corroborating** something said which means “yes” tinged with emotion.
The intonation varies with the emotion the statement evokes in the person uttering it.
The vowel is long.

Ya! Gidiyor! Why yes, he is going.
Depending on how the person’s going away affects the speaker,
Why, yes! -- long and jauntily pronounced if you are happy for him.
Yes, unfortunately -- long with the voice trailing off
— Size su vereyim mi? Shall I bring you water?
—Ya, ver kızım! Yes, do honey!

- b. **Surprise**, happily or otherwise.

Ya, demek artık çok çalıacaksın, öyle mi? So you have decided to work, have you?!

- c. **Satisfaction or acceptance**

Used with two related clauses, the one ending in “ya” indicates something that was desired and is satisfactory or acceptable.

Paranı aldın ya, daha ne bekliyorsun?	You got your money, what more do you expect?
Harcanan para olsun, iyi oldun ya!	What matter the cost, you got well, didn’t you?!

- d. **Agreement and encouragement**

—O da gelsin mi?	Shall I have him come?
— Gelsin ya!	Why yes! Have him come too!
— Onu ben de gidip görmeliyimim!	It seems I should go and see him too!
— Görmelisin ya!	Yes, you certainly should!

e. **Emphatic reminder**

There is at the same time a note of impatience.

- Gelse de u resimleri görsen. I wish he would come so we could see those pictures.
 —Ö leden sonra gelecek ya! Well, he is coming this afternoon, isn't he?!

te!

This points to or refers back to something you can see, hear, feel, taste or smell. Anything in fact which is perceived and becomes the basis for the inference made or implied. It may point to some argument or explanation which is to follow, or to some conclusion clinching an argument.

- | | | |
|----------------------|---|--|
| te! Geliyor. | There! He's coming. | implying <i>I said he would come, didn't I?!</i> |
| Kitaplar i te orada! | The books are over there, see! | <i>pointing to them</i> |
| Be enmemi ler i te! | There you see! They didn't like it.
(Didn't I tell you they wouldn't?) | |

Note: Sometimes by extension this form becomes merely emphatic.

- Gitmiyorum i te! Well, I'm not going! So there!

Aman! (Amman!)

This is said to make the statement *more emphatic* or to *alert* a person

- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------------|
| Aman kimseye söyleme! | Don't you tell anybody, now! |
| Aman ne güzel! | Oh, how nice! |
| Aman ne yapıyorsun? | Hey! What are you doing? |
| Aman unu bitirelim! | Gee, we better finish that! |

Hah!

This is used when we want to express the thought *There!*, *That's it!* or *You've hit the nail on the head.*

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| Hah! İmdi anladım. | There! Now I've understood it. |
| Hah! | There! (Now you've got it.) |
| Hah! te burada duralım. | Here! This is fine! Let's stop right here. |
| Hah! Benim de demek istedi im buydu. | Right! That/s exactly what I meant. |

Ah!

Expresses *pain, regret, deeply felt sorrow*

Ah ba ım! This is no sudden jab of pain. It is not only the feeling of pain, but also thinking about it and being weary of it.

Ah! Niçin önceden söylemedin? Oh, why didn't you tell me sooner? *regret, remorse*

Ah! O Akdeniz sahilleri! Oh that Mediterranean coast! *longing mingled with nostalgia*

Ah yavrum! Sana kim bakacak? My poor lamb! Who is going to take care of you? *pity, sorrow*

Vah! Vah! (Vah!)

Expresses *pity, sorrow, regret*. The doubled form is more common, especially as an explanation.

Vah! Vah! Nesi var? What a shame. What's wrong with him? *pity, sorrow*
(Poor thing!)

Vah! Vah! What a pity!
Vah! Vah! Aldanmı ım. What a pity! I was mistaken. *regret, sorrow*

Oh!

pleasure, comfort, release from oppression or tensions, like a sigh of relief

Oh! Ne güzel rüzgar esiyor! Oh! How cool and gentle the breeze is!
Oh! Burası ne rahat! Oh how comfortable it is here!
Oh! Hamdolsun bugün iyiceyim. Thank God, I feel a little better today.

Of!

fatigue, weariness, lassitude, boredom

Of bittim! Phew! I'm exhausted.
Of! Bu da ne bitmez eymi . What an endless job this turned out to be.

Öf!

disgust, recoil

Öf! Ne fena kokuyor. Phew! It smells awful.
Öf, ne pis yer bu! What a dirty place this is!

Yuh!

disapproval, unpleasantness, anger

Yuuuh!

as in booing at a soccer match

Yuh sana!

How could you! (I wouldn't have expected such from you.)

MUCH, MUCH MORE...

There is still more to learn! But most of what remains are idiomatic combinations of words and forms you already know. Keep your ears open for these. Keep using your *Needs Notebook* strategy to jot things down and learn what they mean. Decide whether you just need to recognize them the next time you hear them or whether you need to learn to use them yourself.

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