

TURKISH

Principal Speech Patterns

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INTRODUCTION

This reference book (it can hardly be called a grammar book) is an attempt to supply a need – a felt need by many students who have gone through the Turkish Basic Course.

Its aim is not to teach the language but to refresh the student's memory by giving him or her examples of various patterns of speech. It also attempts to give a clue to the "meaning" of the Turkish pattern by recreating the thought and situation covered by these Turkish patterns of speech.

For instance, the form "-e kadar" corresponds to various ways of expressing a situation in English:

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Eve kadar yürüeyim. | Let's walk as far as the house. |
| 2. kiye kadar bekledim. | I waited till two. |
| 3. Be e kadar gelir. | He will come by five. |
| 4. Ben dönünceye kadar burada beklesin. | Let him wait here until I come. |
| 5. Yirmi liraya kadar harcayabilir. | He may spend up to twenty lira. |
| 6. Bir haftaya kadar dönerim. | I'll be back within a week. |

It would be wrong to equate "-e kadar" with any single expression, a tendency on the part of students and even instructors. However, there is a common feature in all of these situations – **that of putting a limit or a bound beyond which one may not go.**

In example 1, the house is the boundary beyond which we do not intend to walk.

In 3, five o'clock is the limit beyond which he will not be away.

In 4, the length of time he has to wait is determined or limited by my arrival.

In 5, twenty lira is the limit to the amount he may spend.

In 6, a week is the limit I will be away. (I may return anytime **within** that time, but I am not going to be away **beyond** that time.)

Our aim was to use as few grammatical terms as possible. In this we have not succeeded as well as we might. Part of this failure is due to the fact that in classifying and gathering the necessary materials we could not free ourselves, in this first attempt, from the spell of classical grammar.

An alphabetical list of endings, as well as words, is supplied to make it possible for the student to find the endings he needs.

Because of the enormous role suffixes play in Turkish we had thought of putting all the possible uses of a single suffix under one heading. This, however, has the disadvantage of being confusing, because of similarity of form with a variety of meanings and functions.

In the end, we decided to satisfy both requirements. This, it is felt, is an unsatisfactory compromise. Perhaps in a later revision these problems can be more clearly resolved.

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TURKISH



PRINCIPAL SPEECH PATTERNS

CHAPTER 1 - Word Formation

In Turkish, words may be divided into three categories:

1. Basic words (generally of one syllable)
2. Words formed by adding suffixes
3. Compounds (combining words to form new ones)

By far the largest number of words belongs to the second group. Many suffixes can be added to a single word:

arka, arka-**da** , arka-**da -lık**

sev, sev-**mek**, sev-**i -mek**, sev-**dir-mek**, sev-**dir-e-bil-mek**

araba-**lar-ımız-da-ki-ler**

Avrupa-**lı-la -tır-a-ma-dık-lar-ımız-dan-mı -sınız**

To the third group belong such words as:

İbiraz	(bir-az)
İaçıkgöz	(açık-göz)
İileri	gelmek
İaltüst	olmak

Words derived by adding suffixes (group 2) may be divided into two main groups:

1. Those that are formed by adding suffixes to **verbal** roots.
2. Those that are formed by adding suffixes to **non-verbal** roots.

To this second group belong; **nouns, adjectives pronouns, adverbs and prepositions.**

Some suffixes are very active and the new words made with them form very large groups.

İgüzel- lik	(beauty)
İtuz- la-mak	(to salt)
İaç- ık	(open)
İyaz- dır-mak	(to have someone write)
İver- il-mek	(to be given)

CHAPTER 1 - Word Formation (continued)

Others are not so active. However, these form fairly large groups, too.

Jyol- da	(companion)
Jsar- ar-mak	(to fade, to turn yellow)
Jyud- um	(one swallow of water, etc...)

There is a third group where the suffixes have ceased to be active except in the frozen forms in which they appear:

Jgeç	pass
Jgeç- it	a pass, a passage way
Jbo	empty, unemployed
Jbo - a-mak	to divorce
Jyok	non-existent
Jyok- sul	destitute

CHAPTER 2 - Words Derived from Non-Verbal Roots

1. -lik (a very large group)

a. Added to **adjectives** they form **abstract nouns**:

ᵛgüzellik	beauty
ᵛbüyüklük	largeness, magnanimity
ᵛucuzluk	cheapness
ᵛkabalık	crudity

b. Added to **nouns** to form **abstract nouns**:

ᵛannelik	motherhood
ᵛçocukluk	childhood, childishness
ᵛbalıkçılık	the profession of fishing
ᵛaskerlik	military service

c. Added to **nouns** to indicate a place where the object named is found plentifully (nouns).

ᵛkum	sand
ᵛkumluk	sandy place
ᵛa açlık	wooded area
ᵛdikenlik	A place where thorny growths abound.
ᵛbalık	orchard
ᵛçimenlik	lawn

d. Sometimes these are names of particular things (nouns).

ᵛyemlik	trough, manger
ᵛçöplük	garbage dump
ᵛsamanlık	hay loft

e. To indicate the purpose for which a thing is used. These are used chiefly as **adjectives**.

ᵛyazlık	for summer wear or use
ᵛgecelik	for night wear or use, nightgown
ᵛelbiselik	material out of which wearing apparel is made

f. Sometimes these are real instruments (**nouns**).

ᵛgözlük	glasses to wear, eyeglasses
ᵛtuzluk	salt-shaker
ᵛparmaklık	railing
ᵛya murluk	raincoat

CHAPTER 2 - Words Derived from Non-Verbal Roots (continued)

2. -ci

A very large group of words are formed with this suffix.

a. Names of **professions (nouns)**.

ᵛsütçü	milkman
ᵛdemirci	ironmonger
ᵛgazeteci	newspaperman
ᵛgemici	sailor
ᵛkapıcı	doorman, doorkeeper
ᵛmatematikçi	mathematician

b. Added to nouns and sometimes to adjectives to form words which indicate **a trait of character (adjectives)**.

ᵛyalancı	liar
ᵛinatçı	stubborn
ᵛkavgacı	quarrelsome person
ᵛmünakaacı	argumentative person
ᵛaceleci	impatient or restless person

3. -da

By adding -da we create words which give the idea of **partnership** or **companionship** in some activity (**nouns**).

ᵛyolda	co-traveler, companion
ᵛyurtta	countryman, townsman
ᵛdinda	co-religionist
ᵛmeslekta	a person of the same profession, colleague

Note: -da does **not change** according to the rules of vowel harmony.

CHAPTER 2 - Words Derived from Non-Verbal Roots (continued)

4. -ti

This is placed after words which are onomatopoeic. Like crack, buzz, and roar (**nouns**).

ᵛgümbürtü	a loud, dull, hollow sound, a booming sound
ᵛpatırtı	a pattering sound, commotion
ᵛangırtı	a sound like shattering of glass
ᵛtangırtı	clanging sound, hollow metal
ᵛarıltı	sound of a large body of rushing water
ᵛırılırtı	sound of a thin stream of running water
ᵛkütürtü	crunching sound, like a person eating celery
ᵛtakırtı	knocking sound on wood
ᵛtikırtı	a small knocking sound on wood
ᵛfisıltı	a whispering
ᵛuultu	A hollow sound as from a cave, sometimes like a humming in the ear.
ᵛcivıltı	the sound that a lot of chicks make
ᵛhırılırtı	like the growl of a dog
ᵛiniltı	a moaning sound
ᵛvirılırtı	a whirring, nagging sound, sometimes used of constant nagging
ᵛıkırtı	the sound of a handful of change
ᵛçatırtı	sound of wooden planks breaking
ᵛçıtırtı	sound of thin strips of wood like match sticks breaking
ᵛzirılırtı	buzzing sound like insects or sniveling of children
ᵛakırtı	sound like clapping of hands, a smacking sound

5. -in, -leyin

Placed after nouns indicating time or a period of time these suffixes form **adverbs of time**.

ᵛyazın	during the summer
ᵛgündüzün	during daytime
ᵛkışın	during winter
ᵛöleyin	at noon
ᵛsabahleyin	A.M., in the morning
ᵛakşamleyin	in the evening
ᵛgeceleyin	during the night

Note: These suffixes are never stressed; **-leyin** does not change.

CHAPTER 2 - Words Derived from Non-Verbal Roots (continued)

6. -cik, -ce

Besides forming diminutives, they also form words which are the names of specific objects (**nouns**).

ᵛgelincik	poppy
ᵛbademcik	tonsils
ᵛkızılcık	Carnelian cherry
ᵛtatarcik	sand-fly
ᵛkaraca	roe-deer
ᵛılıca	hot spring

7. -li

- a. We form adjectives by placing -li after nouns. These adjectives show that the object they qualify possesses or is distinguished by whatever the original noun represents.

ᵛtat	Taste
ᵛtatlı	tasty, sweet
ᵛde er	Worth
ᵛde erli	Worthy, having worth
ᵛakıl	Intelligence
ᵛakıllı	Intelligent
ᵛne e	Joy
ᵛne eli	Joyous, cheerful, merry
ᵛpalto	Coat
ᵛpaltolu	(a person) wearing a coat
ᵛhastalık	Sickness, disease
ᵛhastalıklı	Sickly, diseased

- b. When placed after **place names, names of cities or countries**, they indicate a native of that place (**adjective and nouns**).

ᵛAvrupalı	European
ᵛAmerikalı	American
ᵛÇinli	Chinese
ᵛstanbullu	One born and reared in Istanbul
ᵛGüney Koreli	South Korean

CHAPTER 2 - Words Derived from Non-Verbal Roots (continued)

8. –siz

This suffix forms adjectives with a meaning directly opposite to **–li**. They indicate objects in which these qualities are lacking.

)}tats ız	tasteless
)}ne esiz	lacking in joy, cheerless
)}akıl sız	unintelligent
)}apka sız	hatless
)}paltos uz	without a coat
)}de ers iz	worthless

9. –ce (adverbs)

a. Added to adjectives, **–ce** forms adverbs.

)}Güzel ce	Nicely
)}yic e	Thoroughly, nicely
)}Böyle ce	In this way, thusly
)}ayrı ca	In addition to

b. Added to adjectives and **stressed**, it has the meaning of “rather”:

)}Uzun ca	Rather long
)}Güzel ce	Rather pretty
)}Kısac a	Rather short
)}yüksek çe	Rather high

c. When it is added to words meaning nationality it means the language spoken by those nationalities.

)}Türk çe	Turkish
)}Arap ça	Arabic
)}Fransız ca	French
)}Alman ca	German

Note: The **–ca** is **not stressed**. These can also be used as adverbs.



CHAPTER 3 - Words Derived from Verbal Roots

1. -mek

This is the infinitive suffix. The infinitive is a noun. It is the name of an **activity, state, or process**.

Sometimes they can be names of concrete objects: **yemek, çakmak**.

They take case endings except the genitive.

They take no personal endings.

(For infinitives in general, see Chapter 6)

2. -me

a. This is another infinitive ending. It takes possessive as well as case endings (**nouns**).

b. They also come to mean an activity such as **a talk, a gathering, a test**, etc...

∫görü	görü me	a conversation, an interview
∫anla	anla ma	an understanding, an agreement
∫dene	deneme	a test, a trial
∫aktar	aktarma	a transfer
∫didi	didi me	a tussle, a struggle

c. They can also be used as adjectives.

∫dolma kalem	fountain pen
∫kaplama e ya	plated goods
∫uydurma havadis	false, invented news

d. In some forms it takes yet another suffix (ce) to form words like (**nouns**):

∫bil	bilmece	riddle
∫bul	bulmaca	puzzle, word puzzle
∫çek	çekmece	drawer

3. -i , (y) i

This is a third way of forming infinitives (nouns).

bili , gönderi , hatırlayı

Generally, they mean the **manner** of the action.

∫gül	gülü ü	the way he laughs, the manner of his laughter
∫bak	bakı ı	the way he looks
∫yürü	yürüyü ü	his walk

CHAPTER 3 - Words Derived from Verbal Roots (continued)

4. -inti (after a reflexive root, -ti)

Nouns formed by these suffixes usually indicate the result or product of the action. These are **real nouns**, i.e., they do not have negative forms.

Ʒkır	kır ıntı	crumbs
Ʒdök	dök üntü	debris, remnants
Ʒyık	yık ıntı	ruins
Ʒsız	sız ıntı	seepage
Ʒak	ak ıntı	current
Ʒserp	serp inti	drizzle, sprays
Ʒsüpür	süpür üntü	trash, rubbish
Ʒbirik	birik inti	accumulation, a heap
Ʒtoplan	toplant ı	gathering
Ʒgez	gez inti	promenade, a walk

A great many of these nouns are names of painful feelings.

Ʒsık	sık ıntı	a feeling of oppression
Ʒüz	üz üntü	worry
Ʒsars	sars ıntı	a shock, a shaking up, a quake
Ʒçarp	çarp ıntı	palpitation

5. -gi

a. Usually name of instruments are formed in this way (**nouns**).

Ʒçal	çal gı	musical instrument
Ʒbur	burg u	drill, corkscrew, gimlet
Ʒkes	kes ki	chisel
Ʒsür	sürg ü	bolt, a bar, harrow
Ʒas	ask ı	suspenders
Ʒsar	sarg ı	bandage
Ʒsüz	süzg ü	filter
Ʒyay	yay gı	a spread (bedspread, carpet, anything spread out)

CHAPTER 3 - Words Derived from Verbal Roots (continued)

b. They also form **nouns** which do not come under the above heading:

ᵛser	sergi	exhibition (from “sermek” – spread out)
ᵛiç	içki	drinks
ᵛçiz	çizgi	a line
ᵛver	vergi	tax
ᵛbil	bilgi	knowledge
ᵛsay	saygı	respect

6. –im

Nouns formed in this way are results obtained by one complete activity at one time, like handful, mouthful, one swallow, a single throw, etc. (nouns)

ᵛat	atım	a throw
ᵛiç	içim	a draught of water, etc...
ᵛyut	yudum	one swallow
ᵛtat	tadım	enough for a taste
ᵛal	alım	purchase
ᵛpi ir	pi irim	amount one will cook at one time
ᵛdön	dönüm	a turn, one revolution, one hectare

They are also used with a more general application. **giyim**, **biçim**, **yarım**, **bo um**, **ko um**, **uçurum**, **kaldırım**

7. –ek

a. Usually name of a place where the activity takes place (**nouns**).

ᵛyatak	bed
ᵛdurak	station, stop (as in bus stop)
ᵛkonak	mansion, halting place
ᵛsı inak	shelter
ᵛkav ak	junction
ᵛotlak	grazing ground

CHAPTER 3 - Words Derived from Verbal Roots (continued)

b. Some names of instruments (**nouns**).

ᵛbıç ak	knife
ᵛölç ek	a certain measure of grain
ᵛtar ak	comb
ᵛel ek	sieve

c. Some (**adjectives**):

ᵛkork ak	scared, timid
ᵛkaç ak	escapee, contraband
ᵛsars ak	palsied, clumsy, shaking
ᵛür kek	easily frightened, timorous

8. -i (nouns)

ᵛdiz	diz i	row
ᵛyaz	yaz ı	writing (as in “an interesting piece of writing”)
ᵛyap	yap ı	construction
ᵛbat	bat ı	west (where the sun sets)
ᵛölç	ölç ü	measure (in area or length)
ᵛtart	tart ı	measure (weight), balance
ᵛkork	kork u	fear
ᵛko	ko u	a race
ᵛört	ört ü	a cover
ᵛkok	kok u	odor, scent

CHAPTER 3 - Words Derived from Verbal Roots (continued)

9. -inç (-ç after reflexive roots)

a. Certain **abstract nouns** are formed in this way.

sev	sevinç	joy
inan	inanç	belief
kazan	kazanç	gain
usan	usanç	being jaded, being weary of something

b. There are also some adjectives.

gül	gülünç	laughable
kork	korkunç	frightful
i ren	i renç	disgusting, repulsive
kıskan	kıskanç	jealous

10. -geç, -giç (nouns)

a. Names of tools for instruments

süz	süzgeç	strainer, filter
kıs	kıskaç	pincers, vice

b. Other **nouns** and **adjectives** are also formed in this manner.

ba la	ba langıç	a beginning
dal	dalgıç	diver
utan	utangaç	shy
bil	bilgiç	pedant

11. -in (nouns)

ek	ekin	crop
tüt	tütün	tobacco
yı	yı n	a pile
ak	akın	a stream of people, etc...
bas	basın	the press

Participles:

1. -mi (perfect participle)

- a. can be added to any verb root (is a verbal adjective)
- b. some of these are used as nouns with a more specific meaning

İgörmemi	one who has not had many advantages, one who hasn't seen much
İgörmü geçirmi	a man of experience
İokumu	a learned person

2. -dik (past participle)

- a. These are most commonly found in adverbial and adjectival clauses with personal endings.

İgördü üm kalem	the pencil (which) I saw (or see)
İgeldikleri zaman	when they came (or come)
İbildi imiz kadar	as much as we know (or knew)

- b. Sometimes they have no possessive endings but this is rare. These are more common in the negative form. They are either nouns or adjectives and in the affirmative are mostly limited to frozen forms.

İtanıdık	acquaintance
İbildik	acquaintance
İgörülmedik eyler	unusual things
İi itilmedik	incredible, things one almost never hears
İgidilmedik yerler	places one almost never goes to
İalınmadık	rarely purchased
İyapılmadık	things hardly ever done

Note: In the negative form one meets with it quite frequently.

3. –ir (-er) (aorist participle)

Nouns and adjectives formed in this way have acquired a special meaning. It has come to mean a capacity, an innate tendency, or **an acquired habit**.

Ʒakar su	running water (as opposed to standing lakes, etc...)
Ʒolur i	possible things
Ʒgüler yüz	a smiling face
Ʒçalar saat	an alarm clock
Ʒyanar da	volcano

The negative also forms nouns and adjectives.

Ʒyaramaz çocuk	a naughty child
Ʒutanmaz adam	a shameless man
Ʒyorulmaz i çi	an indefatigable workman
Ʒölmez eser	an immortal work
Ʒyılmaz asker	a fearless soldier

4. –en (present participle)

Participles formed by the addition of this suffix are adjectives as well as pronouns. When used as adjectives they always come before the word they qualify.

- a. The present participle can be used in describing action in the **past**.

Ʒdün gelen misafir	the guest who arrived yesterday
ƷGeçen hafta gidemeyen ö renciler bu hafta gidecekler.	The students who were unable to go last week will go this week.

- b. It can be used in describing action in the **present**.

ƷOrada oturan subay kim?	Who is the officer sitting over there?
ƷBunu bilmeyen kimse yok.	There is no one who doesn't know this.

- c. It can be used in describing **habitual** action (aorist).

Ʒher gün yüzmeye giden çocuklar	children who go swimming every day
Ʒgünde en a a 1 iki paket sigara içen insanlar	persons who smoke at least two packs a day

Note: The present participle of the verb “to be” is **olan**.

CHAPTER 4 - Modifiers Derived from Verbal Roots (continued)

So we have:

)}Dün hasta olan çocuk nerede?	Where is the child who was sick yesterday?
)}zengin olan kimseler	persons who are rich
)}parası olan bazı adamlar	some men who have money
)}evi olmayan askerler	soldiers who don't have a house

The present participle can also be used by itself as a pronoun. It then means "the one who" or he who". When used in this way it takes case endings as well as plural endings.

)}Bilenler bilmeyenlere anlatsın.	Let those who know explain it to those who don't.
)}Dün seninle gelen hangisi?	Which is the one who came with you yesterday?
)}Aramızda bilen de var bilmeyen de.	Among us, there are those who know, as well as those who don't.

The present participle is very frequently used with the future and perfect participles.

)}bunu yazacak olan öğrenciler	students who are to write this
)}Almanya'da bulunmuş olanlar	those who have been in Germany

Regular adjectives must all come **after** the participle.

)}Kore'de bulunmuş olan Türk askerleri	Turkish soldiers who have been in Korea
---	---

Any adjective which is placed **before** the participle belongs to the adjectival clause governed by the participle.

)} iyi piyano çalan çocuk	the child who plays the piano well
)}piyano çalan iyi çocuk	the good child who plays the piano
)}Biraz önce odaya giren uzun boylu ye il gözlü genç kadını tanıyor musun?	Do you know the tall young woman with green eyes who entered the room just a little while ago?

5. -ici

These are nouns as well as adjectives. They indicate that the action performed is done with skill, or that it is habitual.

)}**iyiyici, atıcı, binici, vurucu, yırtıcı, geçici, satıcı**

)} iyiyici	a great eater
)} binici	an expert rider
)} yırtıcı	fierce, one who mauls his opponents
)} geçici	transitory
)} satıcı	a salesman

6. -ecek (future participle)

Usually indicates the person or thing assigned to or chosen for some activity.

)}gide cek adam	the man to go
)}bunu okuy acak ö renci	the student who is to read this
)}bunu yap acak kimse	the person chosen to do this

It can also be used in the sense of “water to drink”, “things to do”, meaning water for drinking or things which need doing or things which are destined to be done.

)}Daha söylene cek söz var.	There are still some words that need to be spoken.
)}yapıl acak eyler	things need to be done
)}Gide cek yerim yok.	I have no place to go.
)}Yiy ecek eyler	things to eat
)}Konu acak kimsem yok.	I haven't a soul to talk to.

7. -ik (adjectives)

This is not a participle. It is not the action but the **result** we are concerned with. It brings out the present condition rather than the act which caused that condition.

a.

)}kırı k	broken
)}ze zik	crushed, squashed
)}çarpı k	crooked
)}açı k	open
)}yanı k	charred, burned
)}yır tık	torn
)}boz uk	out of order
)}bası k	flattened
)}sökü k	unraveled, unstitched
)}sönü k	extinguished, dim, tarnished
)}kop uk	broken off
)}karı ık	confused, mixed
)}ımarı k	spoilt (of a person)

b. Sometimes they are the **names** of things.

)}sarı k	turban
)}bölü k	company, squadron
)}kop uk	vagabond
)}kon uk	guest

8. -ili (adjectives)

Adjectives formed by adding the suffix **-ili** refer to things which have occurred in the past but the effects of which are a **present condition**.

This form is quite similar to adjectives with the **-ik** suffix.

ᵛasılı	hanging
ᵛsarılı	bandaged
ᵛgömülü	buried
ᵛkurulu	set, or wound
ᵛkapalı	closed
ᵛtıkalı	stopped up
ᵛörtülü	covered
ᵛyılı	heaped up

9. -gen

This suffix is added to verb roots of two syllables. It indicates character or innate quality.

ᵛçalı kan	industrious
ᵛunut kan	forgetful
ᵛyapı kan	sticky
ᵛgiri ken	a good mixer, enterprising
ᵛsomurt kan	sullen, surly
ᵛçekingen	shy, retiring
ᵛsokul gan	cuddly, sociable

10. -gin

a. A large number of **adjectives** are formed by this suffix.

They indicate a **present condition** due to some event in the past.

ᵛyorgun	tired
ᵛbaygın	faint
ᵛdurgun	calm
ᵛdüzgün	straight, small
ᵛkızgın	angry, hot
ᵛgergin	stretched, tight
ᵛa kın	bewildered, confused
ᵛbezgin	weary, blasé
ᵛdalgın	absent minded, plunged in thought

CHAPTER 4 - Modifiers Derived from Verbal Roots (continued)

b. They are sometimes **nouns**.

ᠵyangᠭᠠᠨ	fire
ᠵbozᠭᠠᠨ	a rout
ᠵsürgün	exile
ᠵbaskᠠᠨ	a sudden raid
ᠵvurgᠠᠨ	booty, to strike it rich, a lovesick person

CHAPTER 5 – Verbal Roots Derived from Non-Verbal Roots

1. -le

By adding **-le** to nouns or adjectives we get verb roots which have various meanings. Compare: water – to water, salt – to salt, tie – to tie, stone – to stone, fold – to fold, etc...

ᵛsu	sul la mak	to water
ᵛtuz	tuz la mak	to salt
ᵛba	ba la mak	to tie
ᵛta	ta la mak	to stone
ᵛkat	kat la mak	to fold
ᵛsüs	süs le mek	to decorate
ᵛön	ön le mek	to resist, to prevent
ᵛgöz	göz le mek	to watch for, to keep an eye on
ᵛhazır	hazır la mak	to prepare

2. -len

Added to nouns. They form verb roots having a reflexive meaning.

ᵛcan	life	can lan mak	to come to life
ᵛakıl	intelligence	akıl lan mak	to acquire intelligence, to become intelligent
ᵛkibir	pride	kibir len mek	to become proud
ᵛev	home, house	ev len mek	to get married

3. -le

a. By adding **le** to nouns we get a root with a reciprocal meaning.

ᵛmektup	letter	mektup la mak	to correspond
ᵛpay	share	pay la mak	to divide something so that each gets his share
ᵛaka	joke	ak la mak	to joke with one another (in a pleasant way)

b. Added to adjectives and nouns it sometimes creates verb roots meaning (to take on the character of...)

ᵛsiyah la mak	to darken, to become black
ᵛgüzelle le mek	to grow more beautiful
ᵛiyile le mek	to improve, to become better

CHAPTER 5 – Verbal Roots Derived from Non-Verbal Roots (continued)

4. –de

This suffix is added to words of onomatopoeic origin. (See chapter 2 part 4)

ᵛarıl damak			to make a noise like rushing waters
ᵛhırıl damak			to growl, to snarl
ᵛgümgür demek			to thunder
ᵛinil demek			to moan, to groan
ᵛhorul damak			to snore
ᵛcıvıl damak			to chirp, to twitter, to go cheep-cheep like chickens

5. –er

Added generally to adjectives denoting color. They indicate that an object is **becoming** or **taking** on the look of a certain color.

ᵛmor	purple	mor armak	to become purple
ᵛkara	black	kar armak	to darken
ᵛsarı	yellow	sar armak	to become yellow (to fade to yellow)
ᵛkızıl	red	kız armak	to redden (to toast, to roast)
ᵛye il	green	ye ermek	to become green (to bloom, to send forth leaves)

Note: This suffix is sometimes added to words other than those which are names of colors.

ᵛya	moist	ya armak	to moisten
ᵛba	head	ba armak	to accomplish

CHAPTER 6 – Infinitives

There are four infinitive forms in Turkish.

1. sev-**mek**
2. sev-**me**
3. sev-**i**

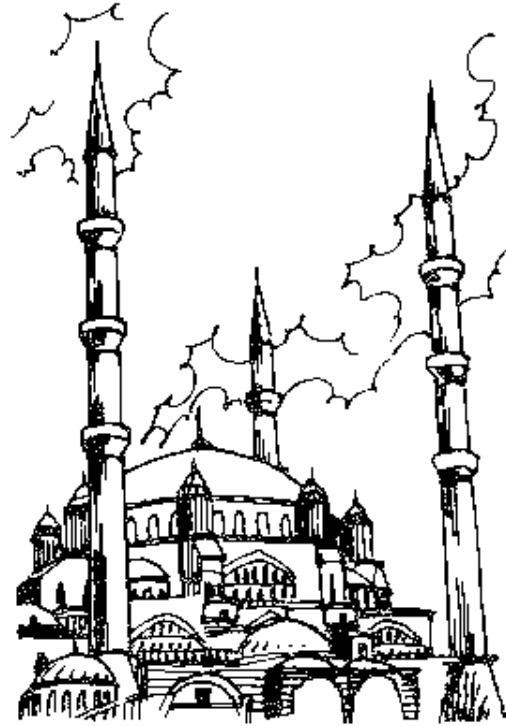
What distinguishes the infinitives from other nouns derived from verb roots is that **infinitives have negative and passive forms.**

sev	mek	sevmemek	sevilmek	sevilmemek
sev	me	sevme	sevilmek	sevilmemek
sev	i	sevme	sevilmek	sevilmemek

But **sev** and **sevgi**, nouns properly so called, do not have a negative or passive form.

Like infinitives with **-me**, they take possessive endings as well as case endings.

SEE: “WORDS DERIVED FROM VERBAL ROOTS – CHAPTER 3”



cami

CHAPTER 7 – Verb Stem

The verb stem determines the **meaning**. The **root** expresses the **basic concept**, the root meaning.

The suffixes added to this root modify the basic concept. This is the **verb-stem**. Several suffixes may be combined. When in combination they always follow a certain order. The order is indicated by the number given to each suffix. (4) is **never** placed before (2). The root (1) always comes first and the negative suffix (6) comes last. The last suffix of all is the infinitive suffix **-mek** (see Chapter 3).

1. Root	giy	giymek	to wear
2. Reflexive	giyin	giyinmek	to dress (oneself)
3. Reciprocal	konu	konu mak	to run around with others
4. Causative	yazdır	yazdırmak	to have or make someone write
5. Passive	gönder	göndermek	to be sent
6. Negative	yıkama	yıkamamak	not to wash

1. Root

The basic concept.

ko	-	run
yıka	-	wash
gel	-	come

2. -n, -in (Reflexive)

The subject and object are identical.

This suffix is usually added to transitive verbs.

Examples:

Bu sabah saat yedide **yıkandım**. I took a bath (got washed) at seven this morning.

Ne zaman **giyinelim**? When shall we get dressed?

3. -, -i (Reciprocal)

Mutual action done in:

a. cooperation

b. opposition

c. unison

a. Çocuklar bahçede **ko u** uyorlar. The children are running around in the garden.

b. **Bakı** tık. We exchanged glances.

Note: There are a number of verbs with this suffix which do not indicate a reciprocal action. They indicate:

CHAPTER 7 – Verb Stem (continued)

(1.) conjunction, union, attainment

ꞑili mek	:	to be attached, to molest
ꞑeri mek	:	to reach
ꞑula mak	:	to arrive, to reach
ꞑbiti mek	:	to join, to be alongside touching
ꞑyapı mak	:	to stick
ꞑyeti mek	:	to reach, to catch, to be sufficient

(2.) effort, a struggle, labor

ꞑu ra mak	:	to struggle over something, effort
ꞑçalı mak	:	to work, to try
ꞑçıkı mak	:	to scold
ꞑgiri mek	:	to undertake, to meddle
ꞑgeli mek	:	to develop
ꞑkalkı mak	:	to venture, to attempt

4. -dir, -t, -it, -ir, (-er) (Causative)

- a. The causative suffix is added to the root of a **transitive** verb when we want to indicate that **an agent other than the one responsible for initiating the action** is involved.

A has something done, but **B** is the person who actually does it.

A has **B** do

The agent when mentioned is always in the **dative case**.

Gömlükleri hizmetçiye yıkattım.

I had the maid wash the shirts.

Bu mektubu kime yazdırdın?

Who did you have write the letter?

- b. The causative suffix is used when an intransitive verb is made transitive.

ꞑoturmak to sit (oneself) oturtmak to sit a person or set a thing

ꞑdü mek to fall düürmek to fell, to let fall

ꞑyatmak to lie yatırmak to lay, to put to bed

In Turkish we always make a distinction between the transitive and intransitive forms of the verb.

CHAPTER 7 – Verb Stem (continued)

Rule: Generally, -dir (-dır, -dür, -dur) or -tir (-tır, -tür, -tur) is added.

İ vermek	to give	ver dir mek	to have one give
İ yazmak	to write	yaz dır mak	to have one write

If the root ends in p, ç, t or instead of -tir (-tır, -tür, -tur), -ir (-ır, -ür, -ur) is added.

İ içmek	to drink	iç ir mek	to make or have someone drink
İ dümek	to fall	dü ür mek	to fell, to drop

Note: However, this is not consistent. We have:

İ yapmak	to do	yap tır mak	to have someone do
İ ko mak	to run	ko tur mak	to make someone (or something) run
İ tutmak	to hold	tut tur mak	to make someone hold

Roots ending in a **vowel** add t.

İ aramak	to search	ar t mak	to have someone search
İ okumak	to read	ok t mak	to have someone read

Note: Two very common verbs are an exception:

İ yemek	to eat	yed ir mek	to feed, to make someone eat
İ gezmek	to say	gez dir mek	to take someone for a walk

There are also irregular ones:

İ kokmak	to smell (to have an odor)	kok ut mak	to smell a thing up
İ akmak	to flow	ak ıt mak	to cause to flow

Some verbs having this suffix do not have a causative meaning:

İ sa mak	to be astonished, amazed	sa ır mak	to get confused
İ azmak	to become worse, to grow wild	az ıt mak	to go astray, to get out of hand
İ sapmak	to deviate, to turn (to left or right)	sap ıt mak	to go mad, to talk nonsense

CHAPTER 7 – Verb Stem (continued)

Here intransitive verbs remain intransitive even though the suffix **-tir** or **-it** is added. Others, again in taking the causative suffix become causative but with a change of meaning.

Ja mak	to pass or leap over something, to surpass	a ırmak	to steal
JKırmak	to break	kırıtmak	to make coquettish gestures, to play coy
Juymak	to go along with someone, to fit	uydurmak	to invent stories, to contrive

5. -li, -in (Passive)

When the subject is passive (when the agent is not mentioned):

JSorulan sualler bunlar mı? Are these the questions which were asked?

JMektuplar ne zaman gönderilecek? When are the letters going to be sent?

JBu böyle yapılmaz. This isn't done this way.

6. -me, -ma (Negative)

This is always the last suffix before the tense suffixes or the infinitive suffixes.

JEllerini yıkamadı. He didn't wash his hands.

JDaha giyinmemi . He hasn't dressed yet.

JGömlükleri ona yıkatma! Don't have him wash the shirts!

JGitmemesi daha iyi olur. It will be better for him not to go.

Note: The only exception to this rule is the aorist negative. Instead of having a negative root to which the aorist suffix **-ir** is added, there is a negative aorist tense suffix. **-mez** or **-maz** is added directly to the affirmative root.

CHAPTER 8 – Cases

In order to show the relationship of a noun or pronoun to the other words in a sentence, a case suffix is added.

1. **Nominative:**

It might be more useful to know how to find the subject than to try to define it.

We can find the subject by asking **who** (kim) or **what** (ne) followed by the verb in the form used in the sentence.

The subject takes **no** case suffix. It is always in the nominative case.

Ahmet geldi. Ahmet came.

Kim geldi? Who came?
(subject Ahmet)

)Bu mektup gönderilmemeli. This letter must not be sent.

)Ne gönderilmedi? What must not be sent?

)(subject) bu mektup this letter

)Ölmek korkusu çok fena bir şeydir. The fear of death is a very bad thing.

)Ne çok fena bir şeydir. What is a very bad thing?

)(subject) ölüm korkusu fear of death

2. **Dative:**

The point to which the subject or object moves. **It is the point of destination.** The suffix is **-e** or **-a**. (**y**) is added before the suffix when the word ends in a vowel.

Eve gittim. I went home.

Parayı ona verdim. I gave the money to him.

3. **Ablative:**

The point from which or through which the subject or object is moving. It is the point of departure. It is also used in a partitive sense. The suffix is **-den** or **-dan**.

)ikiden sonra)after two

)Evden geliyor)He is coming **from** the house.

)sa **dan** üçüncü)the third one starting **from** the right

)kapıdan girdi.)He entered **through** that door.

)Bundan iki kilo ver.)Give me two kilos **of** this.

4. **Locative:**

The point at which the subject or object **is to be found. It is the point of locations.** The suffix is **–de or –da.**

)}Kalemler masada.	The pencils are on the table.
)}Para kimde?	Who has the money?

5. **Genitive:**

The genitive denotes a close relationship. This relationship varies according to the two persons or things that are connected by means of the genitive. The suffix is **–in, –ın, –ün, –un.** (**n**) is added before the suffix when the word ends in a vowel.

Note: In Turkish both the elements connected have an ending.

)}his money	onun parası
)}your coming	senin gelmen
)}my future	benim istikbalim
)}the author's article	yazarın makalesi
)}the student's notebook	ö rencinin defteri

The second element, the thing, person, or quality **belonging to or related to some other person or thing (the first element) takes the possessive suffix.**

	after consonants	after vowels
)}my	–im	–m
)}thy	–in	–n
)}his	–i	–si
)}our	–imiz	–miz
)}your	–iniz	–niz
)}their	–leri	–leri

Note: After a vowel there is an **s** before the possessive suffix. Compare the **y** before the accusative suffix. **–si** is **never** an accusative suffix.

Note II: After the third person izafet **–i, –si, –leri**, there is **always** an **–n** before any case suffix.

)}masasından	çocuklarını
)}vine	kilisesinde

INTRODUCTION TO THE VERB “TO BE”

The verb **to be** plays such an important part in the Turkish language that it deserves a special chapter. It forms all the verb endings. It is the main auxiliary since there is no verb **to have** in Turkish. The mastery of its forms and their use is essential for fluency. It has a great tendency to coalesce with words, with case endings, so that in the speech rhythm it forms a marking off point. The attention can more easily cope with the different elements.

When we say **evinizdeyim** the break occurs after **eviniz**, your house – (**–deyim** – I’m at).

When we say **odalarınızda mıydınız?** – The break occurs after **odalarınız**, your rooms, (**–da mıydınız** - were you at?).

Now **–deyim** with stress on **–de** and **–da mıydınız** with stress on **–da** (since the verb **to be** never carries a stress) is the kind of pattern which ends by being a vocal symbol for a gesture or attitude. It is so automatic that a mere hint is enough, and all the attention is taken up with the first element. Without this translation of the forms of the verb **to be**, to gesture is impossible. Since these forms, though limited, make many combinations, a continuous and conscious practice is important.

Here are a few hints:

1. The exercises should have one **dominant pattern** and **meaning**.
2. Meaning means only one thing, **gesture**, something **felt**, not **known**.
3. Practice should be spaced. Several short periods, never exceeding ten minutes, with long periods of rest devoted to something entirely unconnected with the drill.
4. Practice must be **rhythmic** and **meaningful**. There is an inner assent, sharp and clear as **YES** and **NO**.
5. Integration of what has been learned with new material and varied activity.
6. You must be able to handle these endings as **gracefully** as jugglers handle clubs or balls.
7. Stop at the first sign of fatigue.

CHAPTER 9 – The Verb *To Be*

The verb **to be** has only four forms which are fully inflected.

	Present (Aorist)	Past I	Past II (Hearsay)	Conditional
1 st person singular	güzel-im	güzel-dim	güzel-mi im	güzel-sem
2 nd person singular	güzel-sin	güzel-din	güzel-mi sin	güzel-sen
3 rd person singular	güzel-(dir)	güzel-di	güzel-mi	güzel-se
1 st person plural	güzel-iz	güzel-dik	güzel-mi iz	güzel-sek
2 nd person plural	güzel-siniz	güzel-diniz	güzel-mi siniz	güzel-seniz
3 rd person plural	güzel-dirler	güzel-diler	güzel-mi ler	güzel-lerse

For the **negative**, we use **de il** with the verb **to be**. **De il** means **not**.

Negative:	Present (Aorist)	Past I	Past II (Hearsay)	Conditional
1 st person singular	güzel-de ilim	güzel-de ildim	güzel-de ilmi im	güzel-de ilsem
2 nd person singular	güzel-de ilsin	güzel-de ildin	güzel-de ilmi sin	güzel-de ilsen
3 rd person singular	güzel-de il (dir)	güzel-de ildi	güzel-de ilmi	güzel-de ilse
1 st person plural	güzel-de iliz	güzel-de ildik	güzel-de ilmi iz	güzel-de ilsek
2 nd person plural	güzel-de ilsiniz	güzel-de ildiniz	güzel-de ilmi siniz	güzel-de ilseniz
3 rd person plural	güzel-de iller	güzel-de ildiler	güzel-de ilmi ler	güzel-de illerse

CHAPTER 9 – The Verb *To Be* (continued)

In the question form, the **-mi** particle comes before the **-im**, **-dim** and **-mi im**. As these are also the personal endings in the simple and complex tenses, we can make the following table.

TABLE

Statement Request Wish Exclamation	Question
1. Present -im (-yim) -sin - (-dir) -iz (-yiz) -sınız -ler (-dirler)	-miyim -misin -mi (-midir?) -miyiz -misiniz -ler mi? (-ler midir?)
2. Past -dim (y) –dim -din -di -dik -diniz -diler (-lerdi)	-miydim -miydin -miydi -miydik -miydiniz -miydiler (-ler miydi?)
3. Past (Hearsay) -mi im -mi sin -mi -mi iz -mi siniz -mi ler (-lermi)	-miymi im -miymi sin -miymi -miymi iz -miymi siniz -miymi ler (-ler miymi ?)
4. Condition -sem (y) (-sem) -sen -se -sek -seniz -seler (-lerse)	-sem mi? -sen mi? -se mi? -sek mi? -seniz mi? -seler mi? (-lerse mi?)

Note: These endings (with the exception of the present **-im**, which is always a suffix) can also be written separately. When written separately, they do not change. The forms are **-idim**, **-imi im** and **-issem**. Thus we have two forms for the past, hearsay and conditional. We can say or write:

Çıavu **tum** or çavı **idim**

İhastay**dık** or hasta **idik**

İevdey**diler** or evde **idiler**

İgidiyord**unuz** or gidiyor **idiniz**

İgitmedi**ysen** or gitmedi **isen**

*The form with the suffix is more common.

CHAPTER 9 – The Verb **To Be** (continued)

The above endings in combination with the tense bases and with nouns, adjectives, pronouns, and these in all cases with other endings, will give all the combinations commonly needed.

İyi	-	iyiyim, iyi misiniz?, iyiseler
İsizde	-	sizdeyse, sizdeymi ler (sizdelermi), sizde miymi ler?
İkuvvetli	-	kuvvetliydim, kuvvetli miydi, kuvvetliysen
İarkada ım	-	arkada ımsan, arkada ım mıydın, arkada ımmı
İarabanızda	-	arabanızdaysa, arabanızda mıydılar
İgidiyor	-	gidiyorum, gidiyorsak, gidiyor muydunuz?
İgitmi	-	gitmi seniz, gitmi miydik?
İgitmemeli	-	gitmemeliyse, gitmemeli miydik?
İsevdirebiliyor	-	sevdirebiliyorsa, sevdirebiliyor muymu ?
İgitse	-	gitseniz, gitseydik, gitseymi ler
İgitmeyecek	-	gitmeyecek miydik?, gitmeyecek miymi ?
İsevemiyor	-	sevemiyorsa, sevemiyor muydunuz?

Note: The compounds with past participle **sevdi** have two forms.

İsevdiydim	or	sevdimdi
İsevdiydiniz	or	sevdimizdi
İsevdiysem	or	sevdimse
İsevdiysseniz	or	sevdimizse

CHAPTER 9 – The Verb **To Be** (continued)

Compare the two forms of statement and question in:

PRESENT

[He is] a doctor.	[Is he] a doctor?
[He is] coming.	[Is he] coming?
[He is] going to speak.	[Is he] going to speak?
[He is] at home.	[Is he] at home?
[He is] on a fishing trip.	[Is he] on a fishing trip?

PAST

[He was] a doctor.	[Was he] a doctor?
[He was] coming.	[Was he] coming?
[He was] going to speak.	[Was he] going to speak?
[He was] at home.	[Was he] at home?
[He was] on a fishing trip.	[Was he] on a fishing trip?

[He is]	[Is he]
[He was]	[Was he]

These are **vocal units**, if we consider **how they behave** and **how they sound** in a phrase. They resist any attempt to break them up into smaller grammatical units in ordinary speech. Their function is to call fourth the appropriate gesture or attitude **without analysis**. Unless this is done, fluency is impossible.

The origin of the verb to be is quite obscure. It has no **infinitive**, **imperative**, and **future** form.

For these **olmak** (to become) is used.

)}güzel olmak	-	to be beautiful (to become beautiful)
)}Sıcak olacak.	-	It is going to be hot.
)}Hazır olsun.	-	Let him (she, it) be ready.

The verb to be has two other forms: **-ki** and **-ken**.

A. -ki

Historically, this is the present participle of the verb **to be**. It means “which is” or “that which is”. It does not change. Added to nouns or pronouns in the locative and adverbs of place, it is used as an adjective of location.

masad aki kalem	-	the pencil on the table
orad aki masalar	-	the tables over there
bend eki kalem	-	the pencil I have

It can also be added directly to adverbs of time and place.

 imd iki nesil	-	the present generation
bugü nkü gazete	-	today’s paper
geçen sen eki toplantı	-	last year’s meeting
öte eki ev	-	the other house
ön ceki plan	-	the former plan

These are also, though less frequently, used as pronouns.

When **-ki** is added to nouns and pronouns in the genitive case we have pronouns.

ben imki	-	mine
siz inki	-	yours
babam ınki	-	my father’s

These are **never** used as adjectives.

B. –ken

This is the adverbial form of the verb “to be”, the **–erek** form in other verbs.

evdey**ken** means evde **olarak**

evde**ki** means evde **olan**

–ken added to nouns, adjectives and participles means “during the time that”:

Çocuk**ken** ö renmi tim. - I learned it when (during the time) I was a child.

Terliy**ken** su içmeyiniz. - When you are perspiring, don't drink water.

Gelmi **ken** oraya da gidelim. - While we are here, let's go there, too.

Like **–ki, –ken** does not change with person or vowel changes.

Ben konu ur**ken** siz konu mayınız. Don't talk while I'm talking.

Onlar buraday**ken** bir yere gitmeyelim. Let's not go anywhere while they are here.

CHAPTER 10 – PRONOUNS

1. Personal pronouns

	First Person		Second Person		Third Person	
	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Nominative	ben I	biz we	sen you	siz you	o he	onlar they
Accusative	beni me	bizi us	seni you	sizi you	onu him	onları them
Dative	bana to me	bize to us	sana to you	size to you	ona to him	onlara to them
Locative	bende on me	bizde on us	sende on you	sizde on you	onda on him	onlarda on them
Ablative	benden from me	bizden from us	senden from you	sizden from you	ondan from him	onlardan from them
Genitive	benim my	bizim our	senin your	sizin your	onun his	onların their

2. Demonstrative Pronouns

There are three degrees:

İbu	-	this
İ u	-	that
İ o	-	that one over there (yonder)

And three degrees of distance:

(These are actually pronominal **adverbs**)

İbura	-	this place (here)
İ ura	-	that place (there)
İ ora	-	that place over there (yonder)

CHAPTER 10 – PRONOUNS (continued)

	Near Distance		Middle Distance		Far Distance	
	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Nominative	bu	bunlar	u	unlar	o	onlar
	this	these	that	those	yon	yon
Accusative	bunu	bunları	unu	unları	onu	onları
Dative	bunda	bunlarda	unda	unlarda	onda	onlarda
Locative	buna	bunlara	una	unlara	ona	onlara
Ablative	bundan	bunlardan	undan	unlardan	ondan	onlardan
Genitive	bunun	bunların	unun	unların	onun	onların

Note: See adjectives for demonstrative pronouns used as adjectives. Only three forms – **bu**, **u**, and **o**.

3. Personal endings showing possession:

	First Person		Second Person		Third Person	
	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Nominative	-im	-imiz	-in	-iniz	-i	-leri
	-m	-miz	-n	-niz	-si	-leri
Accusative	-imi	-imizi	-ini	-inizi	-ini	-lerini
	-mi	-mizi	-ni	-nizi	-sini	-lerini
Dative	-ime	-imize	-ine	-inize	-ine	-lerine
	-me	-mize	-ne	-nize	-sine	-lerine
Locative	-imde	-imizde	-inde	-inizde	-inde	-lerinde
	-mde	-mizde	-nde	-nizde	-sinde	-lerinde
Ablative	-imden	-imizden	-inden	-inizden	-inden	-lerinden
	-mden	-mizden	-nden	-nizden	-sinden	-lerinden
Genitive	-imin	-imizin	-inin	-inizin	-inin	-lerinin
	-min	-mizin	-nin	-nizin	-sinin	-lerinin

CHAPTER 10 – PRONOUNS (continued)

4. Reflexive Pronouns:

	First Person		Second Person		Third Person	
	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Nominative	kendim myself	kendimiz ourselves	kendin yourself	kendiniz yourselves	kendi (kendisi) himself	kendileri themselves
Accusative	kendimi	kendimizi	kendini	kendinizi	kendini (kendisini)	kendilerini
Dative	kendime to myself	kendimize	kendine	kendinize	kendine kendisine	kendilerine
Locative	kendimde in myself	kendimizde	kendinde	kendinizde	kendinde kendisinde	kendilerinde
Ablative	kendimden from myself	kendimizden	kendinden	kendinizden	kendinden kendisinden	kendilerinden
Genitive	kendimin my own	kendimizin	kendinin	kendinizin	kendinin kendisinin	kendilerinin

Intensification

By adding m, p, s, r to the first syllable of some adjectives and placing them before the adjective we get intensification, meaning ‘completely’ or ‘all over’ or ‘intensely’. Since it is more a matter of ear than rule which of the letters shall be used, the more common ones are given below.

1. Colors

Ʒkırmızı	-	kıpkırmızı	:	intensely, completely red
Ʒsarı	-	sapsarı	:	intensely, completely yellow
Ʒye il	-	yemye il	:	intensely, completely green
Ʒmavi	-	masmavi	:	intensely, completely blue
Ʒbeyaz	-	bembeyaz	:	snow white
Ʒsiyah	-	simsiyah	:	jet black, coal black
Ʒkara	-	kapkara	:	jet black, coal black
Ʒmor	-	mosmor	:	completely purple

2. Qualities

Ʒdüz	-	dümdüz	:	as flat as can be
Ʒuzun	-	upuzun	:	tall as a beanstalk
Ʒaçık	-	apaçık	:	wide open
Ʒsıkı	-	sımsıkı	:	as tight as can be
Ʒbo	-	bombo	:	completely empty
Ʒkatı	-	kaskatı	:	hard as a rock
Ʒyuvarlak	-	yusyuvarklak	:	round as a ball
Ʒçabuk	-	çarçabuk	:	in a jiffy, very quickly
Ʒdo ru	-	dosdo ru	:	in a bee line, straight as a die
Ʒbütün	-	büsbütün	:	entirely, wholly
Ʒkoca (large)	-	koskoca	:	huge, great
Ʒtemiz	-	tertemiz	:	clean as a whistle
Ʒuslu	-	upuslu	:	as docile as a lamb
Ʒak	-	apak	:	white as snow

3. Repetition

Another way of intensifying adjectives is by simple repetition. But these can **only be used with plural nouns**.

Ʒkara kara gözler	-	very dark eyes
Ʒiri iri elmalar	-	very large apples
Ʒküçük küçük evler	-	tiny houses

Diminutive:

These forms are obtained by adding suffixes **-ce**, **-cik**, **-imsi** and **-imtrak**.

4. -ce

This added to an adjective gives the meaning of ‘rather’, ‘fairly’. **The suffix is stressed**.

Ʒgüzel	-	güzelce	:	rather pretty
Ʒa ır	-	a ırca	:	rather heavy
Ʒuzun	-	uzunca	:	rather long, fairly long

5. -cik

Ʒkısa	-	short	Ʒkısacık	:	very short
Ʒküçük	-	small	Ʒküçücük	:	tiny
Ʒaz	-	a little	Ʒazıcık	:	a tiny bit

6. -imsi

-imsi gives the meaning slightly.

Ʒacı	-	bitter	Ʒacımsı	:	bitterish
Ʒek i	-	sour	ek imsi	:	sourish
Ʒmavi	-	blue	Ʒmavimsi	:	bluish

CHAPTER 11 – ADJECTIVES (continued)

10. Interrogative Adjectives

Hangi ev?	:	Which house?
Kaç gün?	:	How many days?
Neredeki tabak?	:	The plate situated where?
Kaçıncı sınıf?	:	Which class?
Ne gibi sorular?	:	What kind of questions?
Ne biçim ayakkabı?	:	What kind of shoe?

11. Indefinite

Bir adam	:	a certain man
Bazı çocuklar	:	certain children
Her a ağ	:	every tree
Ba ka kitap	:	another book

Adverbs:

1. Adverb of time
2. Adverb of place
3. Adverb of quantity
4. Adverb of manner

A. Adverb of Time

When an event occurred.

or

When a condition existed.

- | | |
|--|------------------------------------|
| 1.a. Dün geldim. | I came yesterday. |
| 1.b. Vaktinde geldi. | He came on time. |
| 2.a. Geçenlerde bir mektup aldım. | I received a letter the other day. |
| 2.b. Geç kalma! | Don't be late! |
| 3. Erken kalkmalısınız. | You must get up early. |
| 4. Ne zaman geleceksiniz? | When are you going to come? |
| 5. Sonra görü ürüz | We'll see it later. |

B. Adverb of Place

Where an event occurred.

or

Where a condition existed.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 6. Burada oturmayınız! | Don't sit here. |
| 7. Kar ıya geç. | Go across. |
| 8. Nereden geliyor? | Where is he coming from? |

C. Adverb of Quantity

Determines **amount** or **quantity**.

- | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 9. Fazla uyudum. | I slept too much. |
| 10. Pek anlamadım. | I didn't understand it too well. |
| 11. Çok güzel. | Very nice. |
| 12. Oldukça zengin. | He is rather rich. |

D. Adverb of Manner

Conditions in some way the **action** or **state** of a thing.

- | | | |
|-------|---------------------------------------|--|
| 13. | Böyle konu mayınız. (manner) | Don't talk this way. |
| 14. | Yava yürüyelim. | Let's walk slowly. |
| 15. | Çocukça hareket ediyorsun. | You are acting like a child. |
| 16. | A laya a laya gitti. | He went away weeping. |
| 17. | terek açtı. | He pushed it open. |
| 18. | Onun için vermediler. (cause) | They didn't give it for that reason. |
| 19. | Yine unuttu. | He has forgotten again. |
| 20. | Tekrar okusun. | Let him read it once more. |
| 21. | Belki almazlar. | Perhaps they won't take it. |
| 22. | Ancak bitirebildim. (limiting) | I've just barely been able to finish it. |
| 23. | imdi gördüm. | I saw it just now. |
| 24.a. | Henüz geldiler. | They arrived only a little while ago. |
| 24.b. | Henüz gelmediler. | They haven't arrived yet. |

FORMATION OF ADVERBS:

By adding certain suffixes to verb stems we form adverbs of **time** or **manner**.

- | | | |
|-----|-------------------|----------------------------------|
| 25. | almadan | without taking |
| 26. | almaksızın | without taking |
| 27. | alınca | on (his) taking, when (he) takes |
| 28. | kırasıya | as if determined to break |
| 29. | konu arak | taking |

COMPARATIVES:

Formed by adding **daha** and **en** to an adverb.

- | | | |
|-----|-----------------------------|--------------------|
| | ileriye gidiniz | go forward |
| 30. | daha ileriye gidiniz | go further forward |
| 31. | en ileriye gidiniz | go to the front |

INTENSIFICATION:

- | | | | |
|------------|---------------|-------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 32. gündüz | - in daylight | güpegündüz | : in broad daylight |
| bütün | - whole | büsbütün | : completely |
| katı | - hard, stiff | kaskatı | : hard as a rock,
stiff as a board |
33. **Erken erken** yola çıktık. We started on our journey quite early.
Yava yava ilerleyelim. Let us advance quite slowly.

DIMINUTION:

Formed by adding suffixes.

- | | | | |
|-----------|---------|--------------------|--------------|
| 34. az | - small | azıcık | : a tiny bit |
| 35. ek i | - sour | ek imsi | : sourish |
| 36. ye il | - green | ye ilimtrak | : greenish |

CHAPTER 13 – PREPOSITIONS

Prepositions always **follow** the word they modify. Prepositions require definite case endings in the words they modify.

Nominative	Dative	Ablative
1. gibi	5. do ru	9. önce
2. için	6. kar ı	10. sonra
3. ile	7. göre	11. evvel
4. kadar (comparing)	8. kadar (delimiting)	12. beri
		13. öte
		14. dolayı
		15. ba ka
		16. uzak

Note: Pronouns must be in the **genitive** case. **Onlar** is the only exception.

Nominative:

1. gibi - like (showing similarity)

)} **Asker gibi** yürüyor. He walks like a soldier.

2. için- for (purpose)

)} **Bunu ö renmek için** ne yapmam lazım? What must I do to learn this?

3. ile - with, by means of (an instrument)

)} **Bu mektubu kalemle** yazdım. and (together with)

4. kadar - as much as (comparing on the basis of equality)

A is (is not) as good as B.

)} **Bu ev sizin eviniz kadar** güzel de il. This house is not as nice as your house.

)} **Benim kravatım Ali'nin kravatı kadar** kırmızı mı? Is my tie as red as Ali's tie?

Note: Pronouns used with these prepositions must be in the **genitive case**, except **onlar**.

CHAPTER 13 – PREPOSITIONS (continued)

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Senin gibi korkak de il.
onlar gibi çalı kan | He is not scared like you.
diligent like them |
| 2. Bu bileti onun için aldım.
Bu kitabı onlar için getirdim. | I bought this ticket for him.
I brought this book for them. |
| 3. Bizimle gitmek istemiyor.
Onlarla konu mak istiyor. | He doesn't want to go with us.
He wants to talk with them. |
| 4. Sizin kadar Türkçe bilmiyor.
Onlar kadar zengin de ilim. | He doesn't know as much Turkish as you do.
I am not as rich as they are. |

Dative

- | | |
|---|--|
| 5. do ru - toward (direction)
} Okula do ru yürüdük. | We walked toward the school. |
| 6. kar ı - facing, opposite
} denize kar ı bir iki pencere | a few windows facing the sea |
| 7. göre - according to
} Son haberlere göre
} Size göre hepsi bir.
} Bana göre hava ho . | According to the latest news.....
It is all the same according to you.
It is O.K. with me. |
| 8. kadar (delimiting) - until, as far as
} sabaha kadar
} istanbuldan Ankaraya kadar | until morning
from Istanbul to Ankara |

Ablative

- | | |
|---|---|
| 9. önce - before
} Onlardan önce geldim. | I came before them. |
| 10. sonra - after
} iki gün orada kaldıktan sonra
} tekrar yolumuza devam ettik.
} sizden sonra | After staying there for two days
We continued on our journey.
after you |
| 11. evvel - before
} her eyden evvel
} Onlardan evvel gördüm. | before everything
I saw it before they did. |

CHAPTER 13 – PREPOSITIONS (continued)

12. beri - since (from some definite time until now)
 günden beri since that day

Geldi inizden beri bir yere gidemedim. I have been unable to go anywhere since you came.

13. öte - beyond (This has the opposite meaning to **beri**)

Ondan ötesi beni alâkadar etmez. The rest of this (what lies beyond) does not concern me.

14. dolayı - because of

Bazı sebeplerden dolayı gitmek istemiyor. Because of certain reasons he does not wish to go.

15. ba ka - other than

Bundan ba ka söyleyecek bir eyim yok. I have nothing to say other than this.

Bizden ba ka giden var mı? Anybody going besides us?

16. uzak - far from

Arkada larımdan uzak bir yerde oturmak istemiyorum. I do not want to live in a place far from my friends.

Çocuklar, bizden uza a gitmeyiniz. Children, don't go far from us.

Note: Some of these are real prepositions and are always used as such. For example; **gibi, için, göre, dolayı.**

Many others are in reality adverbs, adjectives and nouns. These are prepositions only when used as shown below.

senden ba ka : other than you

bizden sonra : after us

o günden beri : since that day

sizden uzak ya amak : to live far from you

CHAPTER 14 – CONJUNCTIONS

1. ve : and
2. de : and, also
3. –le (ile) : and, with
4. ama : but
5. fakat : but
6. lâkin : but, nevertheless
7. çünkü : because
8. yoksa : otherwise
9. halbuki : the fact is....
10. me er : the fact is, it turned out to be something you were unaware of, but found out later, usually with astonishment
11. mademki : since (cause)

Examples:

1. Kalem **ve** kâ it getir. : Bring pencil **and** paper.
- 2a. Ben **de** gittim : I **also** went.
- 2b. Gelmek istemedi, ben **de** ısrar etmedim. : He didn't want to come **and** I didn't insist.
- 3a. Bana ekmek**le** peynir getir. : Bring me bread **and** cheese.
- 3b. Oraya vapurla gitmek istiyor. : He wants to go there **by** boat.
4. yi **ama** çok pahalı. : It is nice **but** very expensive.
5. Zeki **fakat** tembel. : He is intelligent **but** lazy.
6. Gelirim **lâkin** gece kalamam. : I'll come **but** I can't stay overnight.
7. Alamam **çünkü** param yok. : I can't buy it **because** I don't have the money.
8. Erken gel **yoksa** otobüsü gene kaçıırız. : Come early **or** (otherwise) we'll miss the bus again.
9. Kalmak istedi imi zannediyordu **halbuki** buradan da bıkmı tım. : He thought I wanted to stay, **but the fact** is that I was fed up with this place too.
10. Çocukları oldu unu zannediyordum, **me er** evli bile de ilmi . : I thought he had children, **but I found out** that he wasn't even married.
11. **Mademki** görmek istiyorsunuz, gelin, görün. : **Since** you want to see it, come and see it.

CONJUNCTIONS USED IN PAIRS

12. **ne... ne...** : **neither ... nor ...**
13. **hem A... hem B...** : **both A and B.**
14. **ya...ya...** : **either ... or ...**
15. **A da... B de** : **both A and B.**
16. **kâh A... kâh B...** : **sometimes A, sometimes B.**
17. **ister A... ister B** : **Whether A or B (makes no difference)**
18. **ha A... ha B...** : **Whether A or B (makes no difference)**

Examples (continued)

12. **ne sen ne ben** : **neither you nor I**
- Ne güler ne oynar.** : He **neither** laughs **nor** plays.

Sometimes when the verb is the same it is omitted after the second **ne**.

- Ne** bunu istiyor **ne** onu. : He wants **neither** this **nor** that.
13. **Hem** akıllı **hem** çalı kan. : He is **both** intelligent **and** industrious.
- Hem** sizi seviyor **hem** onu. : He loves **both** you **and** her.
14. **ya** o **ya** ben : **either** he **or** I
- Ya** parayı vermeli **ya** evden çıkmalı. : He must **either** pay or move.
15. Sana **da** gönderdim ona **da**. : I sent it **both** to you **and** him.
16. **Kâh** be enir **kâh** be enmez. : **Sometimes** he likes it, **sometimes** he doesn't.
17. **ster** al **ister** alma. : You can take it or not, just as you wish. (**If you want to**, take it, **if you want to**, don't take it.)

This form is used when we are indifferent to either alternative.

- ster** Ali gitsin **ister** karde ini göndersin. : Let Ali go or let him send his brother (it is all the same to me).
18. **Ha** bugün olmu **ha** yarın. : It really makes no difference whether it happens today or tomorrow.
- Ha** onu almı sın **ha** bunu, bence ikisi de bir. **Whether** you take that one **or** this one, it is all the same to me. (It is all the same to me which one you take.)

CHAPTER 15 – EXCLAMATION

These are of two kinds:

- A. Those which indicate feeling.
- B. Those which are used in drawing attention, calling, or corroborating something.

A. Feeling

1. Â!

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

﴿Â! Bak kim geliyor. : Oh! Look who is coming. (**surprise – pleasant**)

﴿Â! Bu ne güzel çiçek. : Oh! What a beautiful flower. (**surprise – admiration**)

﴿Â! Yeter artık. : Now that's enough of that! (**impatience – anger**)

2. Ay!

Reaction to something unexpected. Sudden expression of **surprise, fear, or sharp shooting pain** (physical or mental).

﴿Ay! Bu ne? : Ye Gods! What's this? (**surprise**)

﴿Ay! Aya ıma bastın. : Ouch! You stepped on my foot. (**sudden pain**)

﴿Ay! Siz gelmiyor musunuz? : What! Aren't you coming? (**surprise**)

﴿Ay! Yüzüne ne oldu? : Heavens! What's happened to your face? (**fear, surprise**)

﴿Ay! Yılana bak! : Good God! Look at that snake. (**fear**)

3. Vay!

Expresses **pity, pain, sorrow, intimidation, astonishment**.

﴿Vay! ba ıma gelenler! : Oh, the troubles I have! (**self-pity**)

﴿Vay efendim vay! : Well! Well! (**Why hello!**)

﴿Vay haline! : Alas for you! (**pity with sorrow**)

4. Ah!

Expresses **pain, regret, sorrow**. Sometimes deep feeling.

﴿Ah ba ım! : Oh my head! (**pain**)

﴿Ah, ben onu önceden bilseydim! : Oh, if I had only known of it before! (**regret-remorse**)

﴿Ah! O Akdeniz sahilleri. : Oh, that Mediterranean coast! (**regret-longing**)

﴿Ah! Yavrum sana kim bakacak! : Oh, my poor little one! Who is going to take care of you? (**sorrow, pity**)

5. **Vah! (Vah vah!)**

Pity, sorrow, regret. This is usually doubled.

﴿**Vah! Vah!** Nesi var? : What a shame! What’s wrong with him? (**pity, sorrow**)

﴿**Vah! Vah!** : What a pity! (**pity**)

﴿**Vah! Vah!** Aldanmı ım! : What a pity! I was mistaken! (**regret, sorrow**)

6. **O!**

Surprise.

﴿**O!** Buyrun! : Oh! Do come in!

7. **Oh!**

Pleasure, comfort, release from oppression or tension.

﴿**Oh!** ne güzel rüzgâr 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.

Note: **Oh olsun!** is an expression used when a person has not taken the advice given and has suffered as a result. There is a feeling of self-justification, an “I told you so” air about it.

﴿**Oh!** olsun! Ona denize girme dedik! : Serves him right! We told him not to go in the sea.

8. **Of!**

Fatigue, weariness, lassitude, boredom.

﴿**Of** bittim! : Phew! I’m exhausted. (**fatigue**)

﴿**Of!** bu da ne bitmez eymi ! : Phew! This seems to last forever.

9. **Öf!**

Recoil, disgust

﴿**Öf!** Ne fena kokuyor! : Oh, what an awful smell!

﴿**Öf!** Ne pis yer bu! : Phew! What a dirty place this is!

10. **Tü** (short)

To express **contempt**, sometimes said to shame a person.

﴿**Tü** Sana! : Shame on you!

﴿**Tü** Allah cezası versin! : Oh, you! (Look what you’ve done!)

B. Drawing attention, Calling, or Corroborating

11. **A!** (pronounced short)

Used in mild **censure, warning** or **reprimand**.

)} **A** çocuk! Niçin söz dinlemezsin? : Why don't you ever mind, child?

)} **A** birader! Bu böyle**Error!** : My dear fellow, is this the way to do this?

Bookmark not defined. mi olur?

)} **A** canım! Anladık. : My dear fellow, we understand! (You don't have to go on explaining.)

When it is placed after the verb it makes the verb more emphatic, more insistent.

)} Olur **a!** Dünyada her şey : Certainly it can happen! Everything is possible in this world.
mümkün.

)} Satar **a!** Kendi malı. : Why shouldn't he sell it? It's his property, isn't it?

)} Ne tela ediyorsun? gidecek **a!** : What are you getting so excited about? He is going, isn't he?

When the verb is the wish form (subjunctive) **a** follows vowel harmony. It indicated **impatience**; this is almost a command.

)} Yazsan **a!** Ne bekliyorsun. : Come on, write! (Why don't you write?) What are you waiting for?

)} Çıksen **e!** : Well, why don't you drink? (Come on!)

)} Kalsan **a!** Saat on oldu. : Come on, get up! It is ten o'clock.

If the verb is in the third person **ya** is used instead of **A** and it **does not** change.

)} Gelse **ya!** : Well, let him come! (Why doesn't he?)

)} Yazsa **ya!** : Well, why doesn't he write?

12. **E!** (pronounced short)

This has various meanings. **Acceptance, corroboration, astonishment, impatience, or weariness**.

)} **E!** Öyleyse gidelim! : Well, let's go then. (**Acceptance**)

)} **E!** Orası do ru. : Well, that is so. (**corroboration**)

)} **E!** Sonra ne yaptın? : Well, what did you do then? (**astonishment**)

)} **E!** Yeter artık. : Well, that's enough of that. (**impatience**)

13. **Hâ!** (pronounced long)

-)**Hâ!** Hatırıma geldi. : Oh, now I remember. (**light dawning**)
)Geldi **hâ!** : So he same, eh? (**astonishment, incredulity**)
)**Hâ!** O vakit gitmek gerekir. : Ah, then, it will be necessary to go.
)Sakın kimseye söyleme **hâ!** : Now don't you tell anybody! (**warning**)

14. **Ey!**

Usually used as a rhetorical gesture.

-)**Ey** Türk gençli i! : Oh, youth of Turkey!
)**Ey** bana her eyi unutturan deniz! : Oh sea which makes me forget everything!

15. **Hey!**

Used in calling out to a person. Very much like “Hey you!”.

-)**Hey** bana bak! Kaldır onu oradan! : Hey you there! Take that thing off there.
)**Hey** gidi günler **hey!** : Oh, those were the days!

16. **Haydi!** (hadi)

Said to encourage a person, to urge a person on.

-)**Haydi** i ba ma! : 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, it means ‘go on with you’, ‘come, come’.

-)**Haydi haydi!** Kimi aldatıyorsun? : Go on with you! Who do you think you are fooling?

17. **Ya!**

In corroborating something, means ‘yes’.

-)**Ya** öyleymi ! : Yes, so it would seem!
)Tabii de il mi **ya!** : Why of course!

Note: when read very short, with no emphasis it means if, or in constructions where something is introduced as an afterthought.

-)**Ya** gelmek istemezse... : Yes, if he doesn't want to come.... (what then?)
)**Ya** sen ne yapacaksın? : What about you? What are **you** going to do?

18. te!

te! is used in pointing to something you can **see, hear, feel** or **taste**.

It may also point to some argument or to some explanation which is to follow, or to some conclusion clinching an argument.

-) **te** gö süm, i te hançer! : Here is my bosom, here is the dagger!
-) **te** geliyor! : There! He is coming!
-) Kitaplar **i te** orada! : The books are over there. See!
-) **te** hâlâ sıcak! : See! It is still hot!
-) **te** telefon etti! : There you see! He phoned!
-) Be enmemi ler **i te!** : There you see! It seems they didn't like it.

19. Aman!

Aman! is used to make a statement more emphatic.

-) **Aman** dikkat et! Dü ersin. : Oh, be careful! You'll fall.
-) **Aman** kimseye söyleme! : Don't you ever tell anybody!
-) **Aman** ne güzel! : Oh, how nice!
-) **Aman!** Ne yapıyorsun? : Heavens, what are you doing?
-) **Aman** unu bitirelim! : Do let's finish this!

20. Hah!

This is used when you have "hit the nail on the head".

-) **Hah!** imdi anladım. : There, now I've understood!
-) **Hah!** : There, you've got it!
-) **Hah!** te burada duralım. : (This is fine!) Let's stop right here.
-) **Hah!** Benim de demek istedi im buydu. : Right! That's exactly what I meant.

21. 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.)

CHAPTER 16 – PARTICIPLES +

Participles are adjectives.

Like regular adjectives they are sometimes used as nouns.

But they differ from regular adjectives derived from verbs in having a **negative** and **passive** form.

Participles always indicate a tense: **perfect, present, past, and future**. The aorist participle indicates a **capacity** or an **innate tendency**.

1. Present - se**ven**, sevmeyen, sevilen
2. Aorist - se**ver**, sevmez, sevilir
3. Future - se**vecek**, sevmeyecek, sevilecek
4. Perfect - se**vmi** , sevmemi , sevili
5. Past - se**vdik**, sevmedik, sevildik

There is also a negative form of the passive: sevil**meyen**, sevil**mez**, etc...

Adjectives proper derived from verb roots **do not have negative or passive forms**.

Ʒkır	:	kır k
Ʒçalı	:	çalı kan
Ʒyor	:	yorgun

+ For more detailed treatment of participles see Chapter 4.

CHAPTER 17 – ADVERBIAL CLAUSES

All the suffixes given in this chapter are added to the verb stem.

A. -(y)ip

This form does not by itself indicate a definite time. By adding **-ip** to a verb stem we tie the action to the verb that follows it.

1. It leads up to and is followed by the succeeding verb.
2. Indicates something done simultaneously with the action which follows.

- a. **Gidip** görece im. : I am going to go and see it.
Kesip atarız. : We'll cut it off and throw it away.
Kalkıp pencereyi kapadım. : I got up and closed the window.
- b. **Yiyip** içiyorlar. : They keep eating and drinking.
Gelip gidiyorlardı. : They were going and coming.
They were going back and forth.
Ko up oynuyorduk. : We were running around and playing.

B. Manner

Modifies or accompanies the main verb.

1. -arak (-erek)

- ↳ **Ko arak** geliyorlardı. : They were coming toward us running.
↳ **Yürüyerek** gittik. : We went there on foot (walking).

2.

- ↳ **Otura otura** sıkıldınız. : You get tired sitting.

The **same** verb need not be repeated. A whole series of adverbial forms are obtained by using two verbs which together give an idea of how the main action was carried out.

- ↳ **Dü e kalka** ilerliyorduk. : We went forward stumbling. (falling and getting up)
↳ **Güle oynaya** gittiler. : They went away merrily. (laughing and playing)
↳ **Onu ite kaka** odaya soktu. : Shoving and punching, he got him in the room. (hustled)

3. -meden

- ↳ **Görmeden** almayınız. : Don't buy it without seeing it.

4. -meksizin

- ↳ **Dü ünmeksizin** yaptım. : I did it without thinking.

5. **-ken**

-)} Gelirken gördük. : We saw it while we were coming.
) Arabamı yıkarken so uk almı m. : I must have caught a cold while washing my car.
) Ö renciler sınıftayken sigara içmezler. : The students don't smoke while they are in class.

6.

-)} Gelmi ken görü elim. : While you are here (having come) let's see each other.

Note: See verb "to be", Chapter 9

C. Concession

1. **-di i halde**

-)} Bildi i halde bir ey söylememi . : It seems he never said a word although he knew.

2. **-mesine ra men**

-)} itmesine ra men inanmıyor. : He doesn't believe it in spite of the fact that he has heard it himself.

D. Time

1. **-di i zaman**

B happened (happens, will happen) when **A** happened (happens, or will happen).

-)} Döndü ü zaman yazacak. : He is going to write when he returns.
 (A) (B)

-)} Kapıyı çaldı ı zaman mutfaktaydım. : I was in the kitchen when he rang the doorbell.
 (A) (B)

We place event **B** (I was in the kitchen) at the time of even **A** (he rang the doorbell).

-)} Odaya girdi im zaman uyuyordu. : When I entered the room, he was sleeping.
 (A) (B)

2. Action **B** follows immediately after **A**.

The form **A** takes is (aorist and aorist negative).

-)} Beni görür görmez ko maya ba ladı. : The moment he saw me he began to run.
 Here **B** (beginning to run) occurred the moment of **A** (seeing me) took place.

-)} Haberi alır almaz sana telefon ettim. : I phoned you as soon as I got the news.
 B (phoning) occurred as soon as A (receiving the news) took place.

-)} Mesele hâl olur olmaz sana bildiririm. : I'll let you know as soon as the matter is settled.

3. The main verb **B** follows and is occasioned by or is the result of **A**. **A** need not be the cause of **B** but it must give rise to **B**.
-) Beni gör**ünce** gülmeye ba ladı. : When he saw me he began to laugh.
-) Anlat**ınca** hatırladım. : On his telling me about it, I remembered.
-) Mektubu bulamay**ınca** size telefon ettim. : When I couldn't find the letter, I phoned you.

E. Parallelism

1. **-dikçe**

This is to indicate that **every time A occurs B will follow**.

-) Kirlend**ikçe** temizlersiniz. : You'll clean it as it gets dirty.
-) u herifi görd**ükçe** canım sıkılır. : Whenever I see that fellow I get depressed.

Sometimes we place **her** (every time) before the verb **A**.

-) Bize **her** geld**ikçe** bir demet çiçek getirir. : Every time he comes to see us he brings a bunch of flowers.

Note: a few commonly used expressions using this form are:

-) icap ett**ikçe** : every time the necessity arises
-) fırsat dü t**ükçe** : every time the opportunity presents itself
-) fırsat buld**ukça** : whenever (you) find the opportunity (every time you get the opportunity of)
-) lüzum old**ukça** : whenever the need arises
-) lüzum görd**ükçe** : whenever you feel the need for it

2. **B** continues as long as **A** continues.

-) Ömrümüz old**ukça** çalı aca ız. : As long as there is any life left in us we shall continue to work.
-) Bu inatçılık devam ett**ikçe** bir ey yapamayacaksınız. : You are not going to be able to accomplish anything as long as this stubbornness (of yours) continues.

3. When both verbs are in the negative, the relationship is the same as in **A**. As long as **A** does not happen, **B** will not happen. Unless **A** happens **B** will not happen.

Or more simply: **Unless A happens B will not happen**.

-) Gelmed**ikçe** bir yere gidemeyiz. : We won't be able to go anywhere unless he comes.
-) tah olmad**ıkça** yeme in tadı olmaz. : Food has no taste unless there is appetite.

4. This form can also be used when we want to indicate “as you keep on ...”
)Ya **landıkça**, hayata mana veren : As I grow older, I understand what it is that give
 nedir, anlıyorum. meaning to life.
5. If we want to indicate that there is a **steady increase or decrease**, we use the present, past, future or aorist tense of the same verb after the **-dikçe** form.
)Havalar so **udukça so uyor**. : The weather is getting colder and colder.
)Yılan hikâyesi gibi **uzadıkça uzar**. : Like the snake story, it gets longer and longer.

Note: Oldukça has come to have a special meaning. It is now to all intents and purposes used as an adverb and means, according to how it is used, **quite a bit** or **rather**.

-)**Oldukça** zenginmi . : I hear he is rather rich.
)Hayatından **oldukça** memnun. : He is quite satisfied with his lot in life.
)**Oldukça** sinirlidir. : He is quite nervous. (He is rather nervous.)

F. Beginning or End of an activity

In order to mark the **beginning** or the **end** of an activity or condition we use a number of suffixes placed directly after the verb stem.

To fix a time in the past **when an activity or condition BEGAN**.

2. **-eli**

-)Hastalanalı konu muyor. : Ever since he got sick he won't speak.
)Bu eve ta **malı** altı ay oluyor. : It is six months since (I) moved into this house.
)Sizi görmeyeli çok zayıflamı sınız. You have grown very thin since (I) last saw you.
)Sinemaya gitmeyeli aylar oluyor. It is months since (I) have been to the movies.

Note: Sometimes the negative form is used when it is more effective to mark a period, **beginning from the time we have stopped doing something**. This stopping is not a premeditated or intended thing.

Sizi görmeyeli in the example given above does **not** mean **since I have stopped seeing you**. It merely means **since I have not seen you**. It is better to translate this negative form as positive. **Since I last saw you**

3. Another form with **-eli** is **-eli beri**, or **eliden beri**.

-) istanbul'a **geleli beri** ada'ya : Ever since I came to Istanbul, I have not been able
 gidemedim. to go to the island.

4. There is an alternative form which is quite common. The **-di** past of the same verb is used before the **-eli** form.

)Onu **bildim bileli** böyledir. : He has been like this ever since I've known him.

)**Gitti gideli** bir haber almadık. : We've had no news ever since he went away.

5. **-inceye kadar**

This form is used to mark how long, until what event, an activity or a period or condition will last. To indicate the event which will mark the **END** of an activity or condition.

)Çocuk **uyuyuncaya kadar** yanında durun. : Stay by the child until he goes to sleep.

)**Gelinceye kadar** bekleyece im. : I'm going to wait until he comes.

6. **Note:** One often hears **-(y)ene kadar** instead of **-inceye kadar**.

)Parayı **verene kadar** bekle. : Wait until he gives you the money.

)**Ben gelene kadar** bir yere gitme! : Don't go anywhere until I come!

This form does not indicate the person by its ending. The noun or pronoun before it shows the subject of the clause.

)**Ben gelene kadar** gitme! : Until **I** come

)**Onlar gelene kadar** gitme! : Until **they** come

)**Gelene kadar** gitme! : Until **she** comes

G. B happens before A.

1. **-meden önce**

)Derse ba **lamadan önce** pencereleri açalım. : Let's open the windows before we begin the lesson.

) **İstanbul'a gitmeden önce** Ankara'ya : Before I go to Istanbul I shall visit Ankara.
u rayaca im.

2. One sometimes comes across an alternative form **-mezden önce**.

)Güne do **mazdan önce** oradaydık. : We were there before the sun rose.

Note: These forms by themselves do not indicate a tense or a person.

Tense is determined by the tense of the main verb **B**.

CHAPTER 17 – ADVERBIAL CLAUSES (continued)

If the verbs **A** and **B** have different subjects, then a pronoun or a noun indicating the subject of A must be used before A.

)Gelmezden önce aldım. : I bought it before I came.

)Sen gelmezden önce aldım. : I bought it before you came.

B happens after A

3. –dikten sonra

)Mektubu bir defa daha okuduktan sonra katlayıp zarfa koydu. : After having read the letter once more, he folded it and put it in the envelope.

)Yarın parayı aldıktan sonra zmir'e gidece im. : Tomorrow after I get the money I shall go to Izmir.

Note: In usage this form is similar to **–meden önce**. In meaning it is exactly the opposite.

H. The reason Why!

1. –di inden

)Seni sevdi inden söylüyor. : He is saying it because he loves you.

)Vaktim oldu undan müzeye gitmeye karar verdim. : Because I had time I decided to go to the museum.

)Bunu iyi bildi inizden tekrar anlatmaya hacet yok. : Because you know this well there is no need to go over it again.

Note: This form is used when the reason given is some event that occurred in the **past**, is **happening now**, or is a **habitual** occurrence.

2. –ece inden

)Vermeyece imden göstermedim. : I didn't show it to her because I wasn't going to give it to her.

)ki üç gün sonra döneceklerinden mektup yazmadım. : Since they were going to return in two or three days I didn't write to them.

Note: This is like **–di inden**. Only the reason given is some **future** event or condition.

3. –di için

This is like **–di inden** as far as meaning goes.

)Kendisini pek iyi tanımadı im için bir ey söyleyemedim. : Because I didn't know her too well I couldn't say anything.

4. **–ece i için**

)} Bütün bunları ilerde tekrar gözden geçirece **imiz için**, imdi üzerinde çok durmayalım. : Since we are going to go over these again in the future, let us not waste too much time over them now.

5. **–ece inden dolayı**

because... due to the fact...

)} Gelece **inizden dolayı** seviniyorum. : Because you are coming I am very glad.

6. **–di inden dolayı**

)} Bitirebildi **inden dolayı** pek memnunum. : I am very happy because I was able to finish it.

)} Gitmek istemedi **inden dolayı** yollamadım. : Because he didn't want to go I didn't send him.

Note: **–di inden**, **–di i için**, **–di inden dolayı** are identical in meaning. The reason for choosing one in preference to the other is generally stylistic or rhythmic.

When the verb to be is the verb of the clause, then **oldu undan**, **oldu u için**, **olaca ı için** etc... is used.

)} Çok parası **olmadı ı için** bu sene yeni bir araba satın almayacak. : He isn't going to buy a new car this year because he doesn't have much money.

)} Yarın burada **olmayaca ım için** mektupları gitmeden önce bitirmem lâzım. : Because I shall not be here tomorrow, I shall have to finish the letters before I leave.

The subject of the clause is indicated by the possessive suffix.

)} geldi **im için** : because **I** came

)} gelece **inizden** : because **you** are going to come

)} geldiklerinden : because **they** came (or are coming)

I. Comparison

These are of two kinds:

True – (as....., just as.....)

Fictitious (imaginary) – (as if..., as though...)

True

2. **–di i gibi**

)} Umdu **um gibi** çıkmadı. : It didn't turn out as I expected.

)} Söyledi **i gibi** yaptım. : I did as she told me.

3. **–di i kadar**

)}Sandı **im kadar** de ilmi . : (I realize) it wasn't as much as I thought.

)}Yiyebildi **iniz kadar** yiyiniz. : Eat as much as you can.

)}Seni sevdi **im kadar** kimseyi sevmedim. : I have never loved anyone as much as I have loved you.

4. **–ece i kadar**

)}Yapabilece **imiz kadar** yaparız. : We'll do as much as we can.

Fictitious (imaginary)

(with **gibi**)

5. **–iyor gibi**

)}Onu seviyor **gibi** davranıyordu. : She was acting as if she loved him.

Kalkıyor **gibi** yaptı. : He acted as if he would get up.

6. **–iyormu gibi**

)}Biliyormu **gibi** konu uyorsun. : You talk as if you know.

)} itmiyormu **gibi** bakıyordu. She was staring as if he didn't hear.

7. **–ar (–er)gibi**

)}Anlar **gibi** karı ıyorsun. : You butt in as if you understand these things.

8. **–mü gibi**

)}Gözüyle görmü **gibi** söylüyordu. : He was talking as though he had seen it with his own eyes.

9. **–ermi gibi**

)}Be enmezmi **gibi** nazlanma. : Don't act coy as if you don't approve.

10. **–ecek gibi**

)}Dü **ecek gibi** sendeledi. : He staggered as though he were about to fall.

)}A layacak **gibi** oldum. : I felt as if I were going to burst into tears.

)}Uyanacak **gibi** bir ses çıkarıyor. He is making noises as if he were about to wake up.

11. –ecekmi gibi

-)}Dövecekmi **gibi** üzerine atıldı. : He went at him as if he meant to beat him up.
)Niçin gitmeyecekmi **sin gibi** yapıyorsun? : Why are you acting as if you weren't going?

12. with kadar –mi kadar

-)}Görmü **kadar** inandık. : We believed it as much as if we'd seen it ourselves.

13. –ecek kadar

-)}Ölmeyecek **kadar** yiyordu. : He ate just enough to keep alive. (He ate as much as was not enough to die.)
)Onlara da, yardım edebilecek **kadar** parası yok. : He does not have enough money to be able to help them, too.
)Yapılamayacak **kadar** güç bir ey de il. : It is not such a difficult thing that it cannot be done.

14. with derecede –ecek derecede

-)}nanılamayacak **derecede** korkuyor. : He is afraid to an unbelievable extent.

15. –cesine

This is attached to tense bases, both the simple and the hearsay forms. It means 'as if', 'as though he meant to'.

In meaning it is the same as the **gibi** form.

-)}seviyormu **gibi** - seviyormu **casına**
)bo anır **gibi** - bo anır**casına**
)sevecekmi **gibi** - sevecekmi **cesine**

Note: – **casına** can only be used with the third person singular. With **gibi** you mau use any person, though the third person singular is more common.

16. –mu casına (mu + casına)

-)}Ona kudur**mu casına** saldırıyordu. : He was hurling himself at him as if he had gone mad.

17. –iyorcasına (iyor + casına)

-)}Anlamıyor**casına** bakıyorsun. : You are staring as if you didn't understand it.

18. –iyormu casına (iyormu + casına)

-)}Kaçıyor**mu casına** hızlandı. : He began to increase his speed as though he were fleeing.

19. –ırcasına (–ircesine (ır + casına)

) Ya mur bardaktan bo anırcasına : The rain was coming down in sheets (as though being poured from glasses).
ya ıyordu.

) Koparırcasına asıldı. : He pulled on it as though he meant to bread it off.

20. –irmi cesine (irmi + cesine)

) Bilirmi cesine gülümsüyorsun. : You are smiling as if you knew.

21. –ecekmi cesine (ecekmi + cesine)

) Öldürecekmi cesine dövüyordu. : He was beating him as if he intended (meant) to kill.

Note: It might help to observe that real comparisons have participles with possessive endings.

) bildi iniz gibi : as you know

) yapabilece imiz kadar : as much as we are able to do

The fictitious or imaginary comparisons have the **tense base**.

) Biliyormu gibi konu uyor. : He talks as if he knew.

) a layacakmı gibi : as though she were about to weep

) dü üyor gibi : as though he were falling

) görmü gibi : as though she had seen it

bilmek
vermek
gelmek
kalmak
gitmek

These verbs are used with the adverbial forms ending in (y)e or (y)a (**göre, baka, söyleye, ola**) or (y)i, (y)ı, (y)ü, (y)u (**ko u, içi, söyleyi**).

Although the auxiliary and the adverbial form are written as one word, the auxiliary verb remains in its original form. It does not change according to vowel harmony.

) görebilmek	böyle gitmek
) bakakalmak	ko uvermek
) söyleyedurmak	içivermek
) böyle gelmek	söyleyivermek

Bilmek, durmak, kalmak, gelmek, gitmek are added to adverbial forms with **e** or **a**.

Vermek is added to adverbial forms with **i, ı, ü, u**.

1. **-ebilmek**

) gidebilmek	: to be able to go
) yapabilmek	: to be able to do

This form is used when we want to show that obstacles, whether from within or from without, have been overcome, or that the action is within one's capacity; that "one has what it takes."

) Yapabildim	: I was able to do it.
---------------------	------------------------

In the negative form instead of the **bilmek** auxiliary is used with the negative adverbial form.

) Yapamadım	: I was unable to do it.
--------------------	--------------------------

Note: There is, however, another negative. The **bilmek** auxiliary is used with the negative adverbial form.

gitmeye, yapmaya, etc...

We then get:

gitmeyebilir, yapmayabilir. This form is met with mostly in the aorist and indicates that the negative proposition is a possibility.

Gitmeyebilir means that it is quite possible for him not to go.

Yapmayabilir indicates that there is a possibility that he may not do it.

2. **-ekalmak**

bakakalmı
durakaldım
 a **akaldık**
donakaldım

Kalmak means to be left, to remain. The forms where it is used carry the same meaning.

) **Bakakalmı** . : From what I hear he was left staring.

) a **akaldık**. : We stood bewildered.

) **Donakaldım**. : There I stood petrified.

This is usually used when we describe a condition or a state a person was left in, or found themselves in.

3. **-edurmak**

yazadursun
sen okuyadur

This form is used when we want to indicate that an activity is to continue.

) **Yazadursun**. : Let him keep on writing.

) **Sen okuyadur**. : You keep on reading.

Note: There is another form with **durmak** which has roughly the same meaning. This is the **-ip durmak** form.

) **Gülüp duruyor**. : He keeps on laughing.

) **A layıp durma**. : Don't keep on weeping.

4. **-egelmek**

) **ötedenberi görüle gelen** i ler : activities which have gone on from way back

This form indicates continuous activity from some period in the past.

5. **-egitmek**

) **yili e kemlik böyle gelmi** ; böyle **gider** : Men always have and always will return evil for good.

Here **böyle gelmi** indicates a continuous activity from a period far back. **Böyle gider** indicates that an activity will continue in the future.

Note: The sole exception is **çıkagelmek** which means:
 He suddenly appeared (when you least expected him).

6. **-ivermek**

-) Kapıyı aç**ıverdi**. : He opened the door with ease (without fuss).
He opened the door suddenly.
-) i e devril**iverdi**. : The bottle suddenly turned over. (I barely touched it.)
Or (I never went near it.)

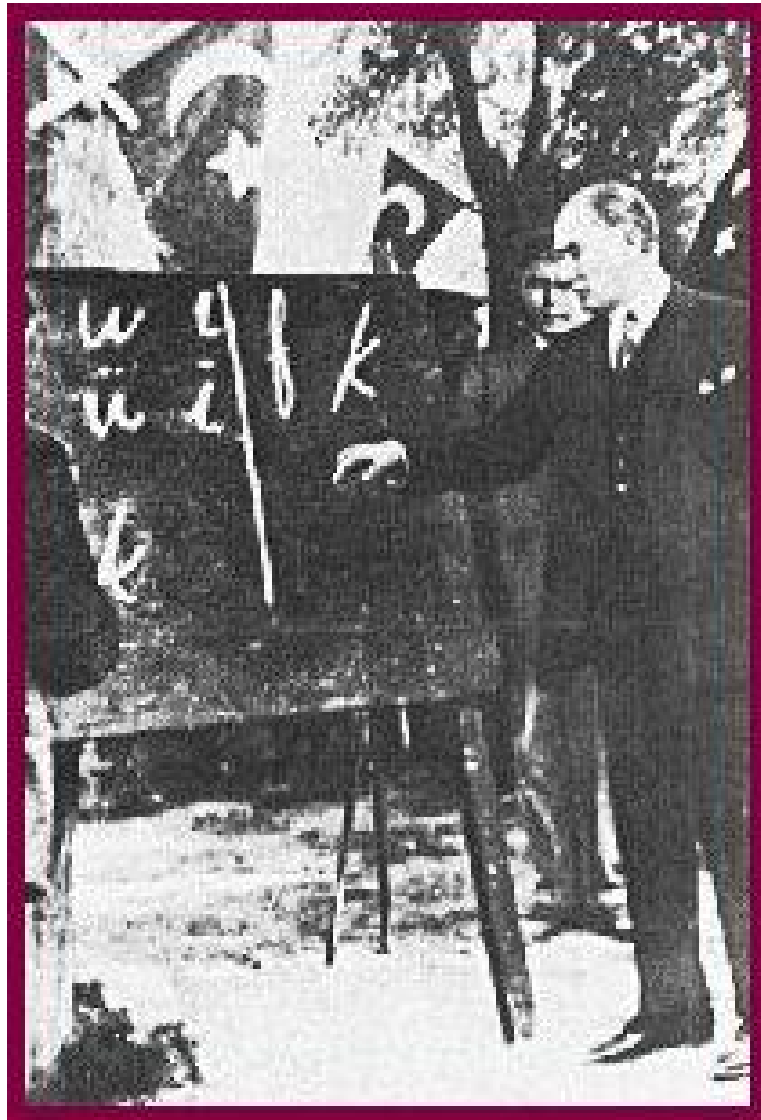
This form is used when we wish to indicate that the action took place **suddenly** or **easily**.

The negative form indicates a sudden thought that some expected thing may not happen.

-) Ya gel**meyiverirse**? : What if he should suddenly decide not to come?
-) Ya zarfı aç**mayiverirse**? : What if she doesn't open the envelope?

(You are depending upon her to open the envelope and suddenly the thought comes to you: "she just may not open it – what then?")

-) Öyleyse git**meyiveririm**. : In that case I just may decide not to go.



CHARTS

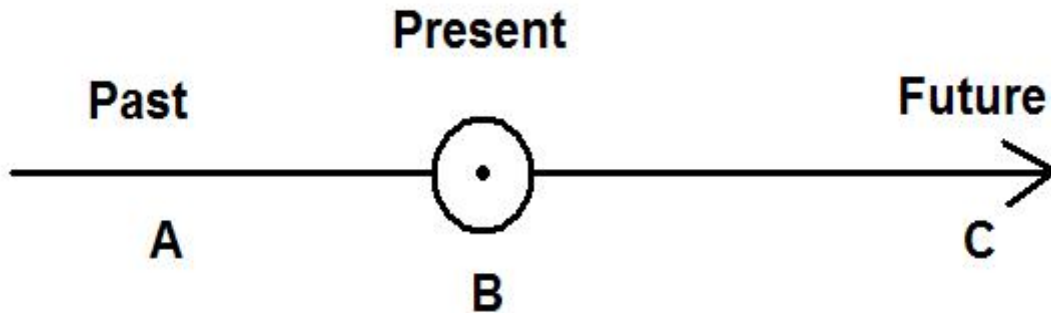
Verbal Forms

NOTES FOR CHARTS SHOWING VERBAL FORMS

In Turkish both **time relations** and **mood** are indicated by suffixes. Suffixes which serve for **changes in meaning** or marks for **person** are always distinct from these. (see text.)

In dealing with time relations it will be helpful if we keep the **notion or experience** of time, common to all mankind, from **tense**, which is the **linguistic device** we use in expressing that relationship.

If we take the notion of time we find that **now** (present) is a more or less fluid, undetermined boundary between the past and the future. This boundary or halting point may vary from an instantaneous moment to one that has significant duration. If we were to make a diagram of such a notion of time, it would be something like this.



We can never really be anywhere but at **B**. **A** and **C** are oriented with regard to **B** (the present time), the only place we ever really are. It is the **actual**.

In the verb chart this orientation from the actual (now) is represented by the column labeled I. It extends all the way across from left to right and includes all the moods.

If we take our stand in the **real now** (**B** on the diagram) and look left towards **A**, we can see extending backwards, as far as we can remember, events carried further and further away, like objects floating on a river being carried **away** from us, which we can never touch **again** (or experience).

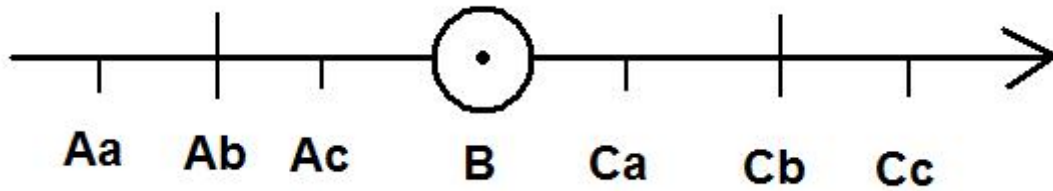
If we now look right, towards **C**, we see other objects being carried **towards** us, which we shall eventually be able to touch and see distinctly, close at hand.

If we can also conceive of ourselves as being extremely short-sighted, so that only objects we can touch "**exist**" for us, we can get some idea what we have to express in the **time-relations**.

Now, although we can be nowhere but at **B**, for an **actual fact**, we can and do imagine ourselves anywhere along **A** (in retrospect), or **C** (in anticipation).

Let us call this imaginary position we have taken **b**. This small **b**, like the large **B**, is the point of orientation. Now we can look backwards or forwards from this imaginary position as well. These new orientations we will call **a** and **c**.

Now we have a diagram like this:



This diagram (taken from Otto Jespersen) shows how certain divisions may be established in what is an unbroken and constant flow.

In the chart showing verbal forms, time-relationships represented by **Aa**, **Ab**, and **Ac** are represented by the columns II and III.

The reason for the two columns is that in Turkish we always have **two aspects** to a fact, event or situation.

1. Witnessed – Column II
2. Not witnessed – Column III

Ca, **Cb**, **Cc** are expressed through **tense-phrases**, formed by means of the auxiliary “olacak”, “olur” and participles (by far the most often used being the perfect participle with **-mi**). These forms do not appear on the chart.

We may also conceive of events and situations, both in the past, present or future, as **conditions** for some other act. This relationship, which is conditional as well as temporal, is represented by Column IV.

We next come to the problem of **mood**. Mood in grammar is a form which expresses a certain attitude of the speaker towards what he says. We do not want to, and cannot always, remain passive observers. We get emotionally involved. We **demand, request, hope** or **regret**. Things over and done with continue to affect us in retrospect.

We have thoughts or wishes concerning things that lie ahead. These attitudes of the mind are expressed through various suffixes. And since they concern the past and present (the wish for something in the future is a **present wish**) the modal forms represent attitude to things and events **now** or to come (Column I), or for happenings in the past (Columns II and III) or this attitude may be a required condition for some other action or decision (Column IV).

You will see that only the (-meli) mood can logically have a conditional form.

Charts II and III give the negative and interrogative patterns, the interrogative negative is not problem as far as the pattern goes, but its fluent control is another matter. For this, constant and carefully planned practice is necessary.

Finally there is this most important point. This book and these charts are meant to be **used**, not **read**. It is like a recipe book. You don't **read** it, **you use it**.

“Take this little book.... take it, and eat it up; and it shall make your belly bitter, but it shall be in your mouth sweet as honey.”

The Revelation of St. John the Divine

AFFIRMATIVE (continued)

Future	Subjunctive (wish) (condition)	Optative	Compulsion	Imperative
-ecek	Tense suffix: -se	-e	-meli	
Future in reference to now	1. wish 2. hypothetical condition contrary to fact	1. longing 2. diffident wish	Usually an inner compulsion	Request, demand, command
<i>+(I am going to love)</i> sevece im seveceksin sevecek sevece iz seveceksiniz sevecekler	<i>+(Let me love)</i> sevsem sevsen sevse sevsek sevseniz sevseler	<i>+(I must love)</i> seveyim sevesin sevsin (seve) sevelim sevesiniz sevsinler (seveler)	<i>+(I should have loved)</i> sevmeliyim sevmelisin sevmeli sevmeliyiz sevmelisiniz sevmeliler	<i>+(love)</i> --yok-- sev sevsin --yok-- sevin, seviniz sevsinler
Future in the past				
sevecektim sevecektin sevecekti sevecektik sevecektiniz sevecektiler	sevseydim sevseydin sevseydi sevseydik sevseydiniz sevseydiler	seveydim seveydin seveydi seveydik seveydiniz seveydiler	sevmeliydim sevmeliydin sevmeliydi sevmeliydik sevmeliydiniz sevmeliydiler	Yok
sevecekmi im sevecekmi sin sevecekmi sevecekmi iz sevecekmi siniz sevecekmi ler (seveceklermi)	sevseyimi im sevseyimi sin sevseyimi sevseyimi iz sevseyimi siniz sevseyimi ler	seveyimi im seveyimi sin seveyimi seveyimi iz seveyimi siniz seveyimi ler	sevmeliymi im sevmeliymi in sevmeliymi sevmeliymi iz sevmeliymi siniz sevmeliymi ler	Yok
Future- Conditional			Conditional of Compulsion	
<i>+(If I am going to love)</i> seveceksem seveceksen sevecekse seveceksek sevecekseniz seveceklerse	Yok	Yok	<i>+(If I must love)</i> sevmeliysem sevmeliysen sevmeliyse sevmeliysek sevmeliyseniz sevmeliyseler	Yok

NEGATIVE		Preterit 1 (Witnessed)	Preterit 2 (Not Witnessed)	Aorist	Progressive
		Tense suffix: -di	-mi	-mez	-iyor
I. Time in reference to now.	I thou he we you they	Past in reference to now <i>+(I did not love)</i>	Past in reference to now <i>+(I did not love)</i>	1. habit (now) 2. promise 3. volition <i>+(I do not love, I will not love)</i>	Something going on now <i>+(I am not loving)</i>
		sevmedim sevmedin sevmedi sevmedik sevmediniz sevmediler	sevmemi im sevmemi sin sevmemi sevmemi iz sevmemi siniz sevmemi ler	sevmem sevmezsin sevmez sevmez sevmezsiniz sevmezler	sevmiyorum sevmiyorsun sevmiyor sevmiyoruz sevmiyorsunuz sevmiyorlar
II. Time in reference to a past situation (witnessed).	I thou he we you they	Past in reference to a more recent past <i>+(I had not loved)</i>	Past in reference to a more recent past <i>+(I had not loved)</i>	Habit in the past	Something going on in the past
		sevmediydim sevmediydin sevmediydi sevmediydik sevmediydiniz sevmediydiler	sevmemi tim sevmemi tin sevmemi ti sevmemi tik sevmemi tiniz sevmemi tiler	sevmezdim sevmezdin sevmezdi sevmezdik sevmezdiniz sevmezdiler	sevmiyordum sevmiyordun sevmiyordu sevmiyorduk sevmiyordunuz sevmiyordular
III. Time in reference to a past situation (not witnessed).	I thou he we you they	II and III are identical as far as time goes.	The same as II but not witnessed.		
		Yok	sevmemi mi im sevmemi mi sin sevmemi mi iz sevmemi mi siniz sevmemi mi ler	sevmezmi im sevmezmi sin sevmezmi iz sevmezmi siniz sevmezmi ler	sevmiyormu um sevmiyormu sun sevmiyormu uz sevmiyormu sunuz sevmiyormu lar
IV. Time in reference to a real situation.	I thou he we you they	Past Condition 1 <i>+(If I did not love)</i>	Past Condition 2 <i>+(If I did not love)</i>		
		sevmediysem sevmediysen sevmediyse sevmediyse sevmediyseniz sevmediyseler	sevmemi sem sevmemi sen sevmemi se sevmemi sek sevmemi seniz sevmemi lerse	sevmezsem sevmezsen sevmezse sevmezsek sevmezseniz sevmezlerse	sevmiyorsam sevmiyorsan sevmiyorsa sevmiyorsak sevmiyorsanız sevmiyorlarsa

NEGATIVE (continued)

Future	Subjunctive (wish) (condition)	Optative	Compulsion	Imperative
-ecek	Tense suffix: -se	-e	-meli	
Future in reference to now	1.wish 2.hypothetical condition contrary to fact	1. longing 2. diffident wish	Usually an inner compulsion	Request, demand, command
<i>+(I am not going to love)</i> sevmeyece im sevmeyeceksin sevmeyecek sevmeyece iz sevmeyeceksiniz sevmeyecekler	<i>+(I wish I didn't love, were I not to love)</i> sevmesem sevmesen sevmesese sevmesek sevmeseniz sevmeseler	<i>+(let me not love)</i> sevmeyeyim sevmeyesin (sevmeye) sevmeyelim sevmeyesiniz (sevmeyeler)	<i>+(I must not love)</i> sevmemeliyim sevmemelisin sevmemeli sevmemeliyiz sevmemelisiniz sevmemeliler	<i>+(don't love)</i> --yok-- sevme sevmesin --yok-- sevmeyin, -yiniz sevmesinler
Future in the past	Supposition contrary to fact, referring to past	Hopeless longing for something past and gone		
sevmeyecektim sevmeyecektin sevmeyecekti sevmeyecektik sevmeyecektiniz sevmeyecektiler	<i>+(had I not loved)</i> sevmeseydim sevmeseydin sevmeseydi sevmeseydik sevmeseydiniz sevmeseydiler	<i>+(oh that I had not loved)</i> sevmeyeydim sevmeyeydin sevmeyeydi sevmeyeydik sevmeyeydiniz sevmeyeydiler	<i>+(I should not have loved)</i> sevmemeliydim sevmemeliydin sevmemeliydi sevmemeliydik sevmemeliydiniz sevmemeliydiler	Yok
sevmeyecekmi im sevmeyecekmi sin sevmeyecekmi iz sevmeyecekmi siniz sevmeyecekmi ler	sevmeseymi im sevmeseymi sin sevmeseymi iz sevmeseymi siniz sevmeseymi ler	sevmeyeymi im sevmeyeymi sin sevmeyeymi iz sevmeyeymi siniz sevmeyeymi ler	sevmemeliymi im sevmemeliymi in sevmemeliymi iz sevmemeliymi siniz sevmemeliymi ler	Yok
			Conditional of Compulsion	
sevmeyeceksem sevmeyecekssen sevmeyeceksek sevmeyeceksek sevmeyecekse sevmeyecekse sevmeyecekse	Yok	Yok	sevmemeliysem sevmemeliysen sevmemeliyse sevmemeliyse sevmemeliyseniz sevmemeliyseler	Yok

INTERROGATIVE

		Preterit 1 (Witnessed)	Preterit 2 (Not Witnessed)	Aorist	Progressive
		Tense suffix: -di	-mi	-er (-ir)	-iyor
I. Time in reference to now.	I thou he we you they	Past in reference to now	Past in reference to now	1. habit (now) 2. promise 3. volition	Something going on now
		+(<i>Did I love?</i>)	+(<i>Did I love?</i>)	+(<i>Does he love?, Will he love?</i>)	+(<i>Is he loving?</i>)
		sevdim mi sevdim mi sevdi mi sevdim mi sevdimiz mi sevdimler mi	sevmi miyim sevmi misin sevmi mi sevmi miyiz sevmi misiniz sevmi ler mi	sever miyim sever misin sever mi sever miyiz sever misiniz severler mi	seviyor muyum seviyor musun seviyor mu seviyor muyuz seviyor musunuz seviyorlar mı
II. Time in reference to a past situation (witnessed).	I thou he we you they	Past in reference to a more recent past	Past in reference to a more recent past	Habit in the past	Something going on in the past
		+(<i>Had I loved?</i>)	+(<i>Had I loved?</i>)	+(<i>Did I used to love?</i>)	+(<i>Was I loving?</i>)
		sevdim miydi sevdim miydi sevdi miydi sevdim miydi sevdimiz miydi sevdimler miydi	sevmi tim sevmi tin sevmi ti sevmi tik sevmi tiniz sevmi tiler	sever miydim sever miydin sever miydi sever miydik sever miydimiz severler miydi	seviyor muydum seviyor muydun seviyor muydu seviyor muyduk seviyor muydunuz seviyorlar miydi
III. Time in reference to a past situation (not witnessed).	I thou he we you they	II and III are identical as far as time goes.	The same as II but not witnessed.		
		Yok	sevmi miymi im sevmi miymi sin sevmi miymi sevmi miymi iz sevmi miymi siniz sevmi ler miymi	sever miymi im sever miymi sin sever miymi sever miymi iz sever miymi siniz severler miymi	seviyor muymu um seviyor muymu sun seviyor muymu seviyor muymu uz seviyor muymu sunuz seviyorlar miymi
IV. Time in reference to a real situation.	I thou he we you they	Past Condition 1	Past Condition 2	Aorist-Conditional	Progressive-Conditional
				+(<i>If I love?</i>)	+(<i>If I am loving?</i>)
		sevdiysem sevdiysem sevdiyse sevdiysek sevdiysemiz sevdiysemiz	Sevmi sem mi sevmi sen mi sevmi se mi sevmi sek mi sevmi seniz mi sevmi lerse mi	seversem mi seversen mi severse mi seversek mi severseniz mi severlerse mi	seviyorsam mı seviyorsan mı seviyorsa mı seviyorsak mı seviyorsanız mı seviyorlarsa mı

INTERROGATIVE (continued)

Future	Subjunctive (wish) (condition)	Optative	Compulsion	Imperative
-ecek	Tense suffix: -se	-e	-meli	
Future in reference to now	1. wish 2. hypothetical condition contrary to fact	1. longing 2. diffident wish	Usually an inner compulsion	Request, demand, command
<i>+(Is he going to love?)</i> sevecek miyim sevecek misin sevecek mi sevecek miyiz sevecek misiniz sevecekler mi	<i>+(I wish I loved? Were I to love?)</i> sevsem mi sevsen mi sevse mi sevsek mi sevseniz mi sevseler mi	<i>+(Shall I love?)</i> seveyim mi sevesin mi sevsin mi sevelim mi sevesiniz mi sevsinler mi	<i>+(Must I love?)</i> sevmeli miyim sevmeli misin sevmeli mi sevmeli miyiz sevmeli misiniz sevmeliler mi	<i>+(Is he to love?)</i> --yok-- --yok-- sevsin mi --yok-- --yok-- sevsinler mi
Future in the past	Supposition contrary to fact, referring to past	Hopeless longing for something past and gone		
<i>+(Am I going to love?)</i> sevecek miydim sevecek miydin sevecek miydi sevecek miydik sevecek miydiniz sevecekler miydi	<i>+(Had I loved?)</i> sevseydim mi sevseydin mi sevseydi mi sevseydik mi sevseydiniz mi sevseydiler mi	<i>+(Oh that I had loved?)</i> seveydim mi seveydin mi seveydi mi seveydik mi seveydiniz mi seveydiler mi	<i>+(Should I have loved?)</i> sevmeli miydim sevmeli miydin sevmeli miydi sevmeli miydik sevmeli miydiniz sevmeli miydiler	Yok
sevecek miymi im sevecek miymi sin sevecek miymi sevecek miymi iz sevecek miymi siniz sevecekler miymi	sevseyimi im mi sevseyimi sin mi sevseyimi mi sevseyimi iz mi sevseyimi siniz mi sevseyimi ler mi	seveyimi im mi seveyimi sin mi seveyimi mi seveyimi iz mi seveyimi siniz mi seveyimi ler mi	sevmeli miymi im sevmeli miymi sin sevmeli miymi sevmeli miymi iz sevmeli miymi siniz sevmeli miymi ler	Yok
Future-Conditional			Conditional of Compulsion	
<i>+(If I am going to love?)</i> seveceksem mi sevecekse mi seveceksek mi seveceksemeniz mi seveceksemeniz mi	Yok	Yok	<i>+(If I must love)</i> sevmeliysem sevmeliysen sevmeliyse sevmeliyse sevmeliyseniz sevmeliysesler	Yok

HOW TO USE THE INDEX

In the index only one form of the suffixes are shown.

Of the suffixes which may begin with either **i, ı, ü, u**, only the form in **i** is shown.

Of those which may begin with either **e** or **a**, only for form in **e** is shown.

The buffer **y** is never shown.

The buffer **n** which is always placed before a **case suffix following a third person possessive** ending is not shown.

Example:

For **-ım, -üm, -um, or -yim**, you look under **-ım**.

For **arak** or **yerek**, you look under **-erek**.

Of the suffixes which begin with the consonants **g:k, c:ç** and **d:t**, only the forms in **g, c**, and **d** are shown.

Example:

Of the forms **-ce, -çe, -ca, -ça**, only **-ce** is shown.

The suffixes are given in their simplest form. They always have a (-) in front of them.

Example:

-den, -en, -de, -e

Those without (-) are complete words, particles or exclamations.

Example:

en, de, E, ba ka, dün

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