

**eas·y**

# Turkish Grammar

with answers

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

**Halit Demir**

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# Introduction

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

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

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

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

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

### **The Grammar**

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

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

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

### **The Exercises**

There are an extensive set of exercises at the end of the units, and there is a key to all the exercises at the end of the book. You can find the audio for the first three units and the key at <https://www.easyturkishgrammar.com/units-menu>

### **Using *eas:y Turkish Grammar***

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

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

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

If you have bought it online, I would be very grateful if you could take a couple of minutes to write a review.

Halit Demir

# How Turkish works

## Spelling and pronunciation İmlâ ve telaffuz

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

## Suffixes Ekler

### 1 Inflectional suffixes Çekim ekleri

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

Look at this example sentence:

Karıma / **çiçek** / alacağım.  
I will buy / **flowers** / for my wife.

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

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

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

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

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

### 2 Derivational suffixes Yapım ekleri

Like in English, derivational suffixes form new words:

gazeteci	journalist	fırıncı	baker
eğitimci	educationalist	politikacı	politician

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

<b>gayri</b> resmî	<b>un</b> official; <b>in</b> formal
<b>na</b> mağlup	<b>un</b> beaten
<b>be</b> mbeyaz	<b>snow</b> -white
<b>bed</b> dua	curse (prayer)

## Vowel and consonant harmony Ünlü ve ünsüz uyumu

### 1 Vowel harmony

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

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

gazeteci	journalist	fırıncı	baker
eğitimci	educationalist	politikacı	politician

### 2 Consonant harmony

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

işçi	worker	dansçı	dancer
tarihçi	historian	iktisatçı	economist

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

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

## Accent Vurgu

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

o- <b>kul</b>	school	ar-ka- <b>daş</b>	friend
---------------	--------	-------------------	--------

When words takes one or more suffixes, the accent usually moves to the last syllable:

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

# 1

# Spelling and pronunciation

## 1 The alphabet

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

1

Letter	Name	Pronunciation	Example words
<b>A</b>	<b>a</b> a	u as in up	adam man
B	b be	b as in but	baba father
C	c ce	j as in jam	cam glass
Ç	ç çe	ch as in rich	çaba effort
D	d de	d as in desk	dede grandfather
<b>E</b>	<b>e</b> e	e as in bed	el hand (v)
F	f fe	f as in form	fakat but
G	g ge	g as in gate	gece night
Ğ	ğ yumuşak ge (see next page)		dağ mountain
H	h he	h as in happy	hedef target (n)
<b>I</b>	<b>ı</b> ı (see next page)		ılı get timid
<b>İ</b>	<b>i</b> i	i as in sit	iç drink (v)
J	j je	s as in measure	jet jet
K	k ke	c as in cat	kedi cat
L	l le	l as in lemon	leke stain (n)
M	m me	m as in man	mama baby food
N	n ne	n as in number	nine grandmother
<b>O</b>	<b>o</b> o (see next page)		mor purple
<b>Ö</b>	<b>ö</b> ö (see next page)		öl die (v)
P	p pe	p as in put	polis police
R	r re	r as in ready	resim picture (n)
S	s se	s as in sun	ses sound, voice
Ş	ş şe	sh's as in shish kebab	şiş kebab shish kebab
T	t te	t as in taste	tat taste (n)
<b>U</b>	<b>u</b> u	u as in put	ulu Almighty
<b>Ü</b>	<b>ü</b> ü (see next page)		üç three
V	v ve	v as in very	vakit time
Y	y ye	y as in yes	yaya pedestrian
Z	z ze	z as in zone	zengin rich



## Vowels **ı**, **o**, **ö** and **ü**

**1** /**ı**/ is an unrounded /**u**/. You can produce the /**ı**/ sound by unrounding your lips as you continue saying /**u**/. It is similar to the ‘schwa’ sound in the second syllable of *butcher* or *carrot*. Say:

2 ulu, ılı                      Almighty, get tepid

**2** The /**o**/ sound is more like the /**o**/ in *boy* or *joy* without the final /**ı**/ sound. Or we can say it is the /**o**/ in *more* or *small*, but only shorter. First say the English word and then the Turkish word:

3 more, mor                      purple

**3** /**ö**/ is a rounded /**e**/. You can produce the /**ö**/ sound by rounding your lips as you continue saying /**e**/. Say:

4 el, öl                              hand (n), die (v)

**4** /**ü**/ is a rounded /**i**/. You can produce the /**ü**/ sound by rounding your lips as you continue saying /**i**/. Say:

5 iç, üç                              drink (v), three

## Consonant **ğ**

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

**1** When **ğ** appears:

at the end of a syllable, it lengthens the preceding vowel:

6 dağ /da:/                      mountain                      bağ-la /ba:la/                      tie (v)  
düğ-me /dü:me/                      button (n)                      doğ-ru /do:ru/                      true, correct

**2** between **a** and **ı** (**ağı**), it lengthens **a**; **ı** is not pronounced:

7 ağız /a:z/                      mouth                      ağır /a:r/                      heavy (weight)  
bağır /ba:r/                      shout (v)                      aşağı /aşa:/                      down (to/in a lower place)

**3** between two **e**'s (**eğ**e), or between **e** and **i** (**eğ**i), and vice versa (**iğ**e), it is pronounced as **y**:

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

**4** between the vowels other than the above ones, it remains silent:

9 ağustos /austos/                      August                      göğüs /göüs/                      chest, breast  
soğan /soan/                      onion                      yoğurt /yourt/                      yogurt

If the vowels are identical, they are pronounced as one vowel, lengthening the sound:

10 ağaç /a:ç/                      tree                      kuğu /ku:/                      swan (n)  
düğün /dü:n/                      wedding                      Yiğit /yi:t/                      (a boy name)

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

# 2

## Vowel harmony

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

- 1 Front vowels: **e i ö ü**  
Back vowels: **a ı o u**

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

- 2 öğretmen**ler** teachers okullar schools  
öğrenci**ler** students arkadaşlar friends

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

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

### 1 2-fold vowel harmony

*2-fold* vowel harmony table:

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

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

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

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

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

- 3 ülke country → ülkeler countries  
şehir city → şehirler cities  
köy village → köyler villages  
gün day → günler days

# 4

## The plural suffix

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

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

### Note that

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

el	hand	→	el <b>ler</b>	kol	arm	→	kol <b>lar</b>
okul	school	→	okul <b>lar</b>	kural	rule	→	kural <b>lar</b>

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

10 lira	10 liras	( <i>lit</i> 10 lira)
2 saat 10 dakika	2 hours 10 minutes	(... 2 hour 10 minute)
birkaç elma	a few apples	(... a few apple)
birkaç kız ve oğlan	several girls and boys	(... several girl and boy)

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

Look also at these phrases:

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

# 6

## Case suffixes

Case 'hâl/durum' is changes in the forms of nouns and pronouns with the addition of suffixes. That is, nouns and pronouns change their suffixes depending on their functions in sentences.

There are six cases in Turkish, each of which has its own suffix except the nominative case, which is the plain form of nouns and pronouns you will find in a dictionary.

In the following examples, notice the function of *fotoğraf* 'photograph' in each case:

Nominative	Cebinden <i>bir fotoğraf</i> çıkardı. <i>Fotoğraf</i> çok eskiydi. He took a <i>photograph</i> out of his pocket. <i>The photograph</i> was too old.
Accusative	<i>Fotoğrafi</i> iki eliyle nazikçe tuttu. He gently held <i>the photograph</i> in both hands.
Genitive	<i>Fotoğrafın</i> rengi iyice solmuştu. <i>The photograph's colour</i> was completely faded.
Dative	<i>Fotoğrafa</i> hüzünle baktı. He looked <i>at the photograph</i> sadly.
Locative	<i>Fotoğrafta</i> bir kadın ve küçük bir kız vardı. There was a woman and a little girl <i>in the photograph</i> .
Ablative	Gözlerini <i>fotoğraftan</i> uzun süre ayıramadı. He couldn't take his eyes <i>off the photograph</i> for a long time.

*For the time being, while studying the examples, you should focus on the case suffixes and their functions rather than the verb tenses.*

### 1 The nominative case

A noun or pronoun in the nominative case 'yalın hâl/durum' functions as:

1 the subject 'özne'. It may take the **plural** or **possessive** suffixes, or both:

<i>Fotoğraf</i> çok eskiydi. <i>Çocuklar</i> ev ödevlerini yapıyorlar. <i>Annem</i> halıları süpürüyor. <i>Anahtarların</i> masada.	<i>The photograph</i> was too old. <i>The kids</i> are doing their homework. <i>(My) Mum</i> is vacuuming the carpets. <i>Your keys</i> are on the table.
--	--

2 the *indefinite* direct object 'belirtisiz nesne'. It may take the **plural** suffix only:

Cebinden <i>bir fotoğraf</i> çıkardı. Babam salonda <i>gazete</i> okuyor. Ben <i>yeni yerler</i> görmek istiyorum.	He took a <i>photograph</i> out of his pocket. (My) Dad is reading a <i>newspaper</i> in the living room. I want to see <i>new places</i> .
--	---

The *indefinite* direct object refers to something unspecific or a type of thing. There is also the *definite* direct object 'belirtili nesne', which refers to something specific our readers or listeners know about. It takes the accusative case suffix.

# 8

## There is

For both *there is* and *there are*, we use the adjective **var** (*lit* existent) in Turkish. For the negative, we simply replace **var** with **yok** (*lit* nonexistent).

The word order is usually:

place name + locative **case** suffix /subject /**var** (*or* **yok**)

Study the following examples:

Havaalanı**nda** *postane* var.  
Yer**de** *birkaç demir para* var.  
Sınıf**ında** *üç Erasmus öğrencisi* var.

There is *a post office* **at** the airport.  
There are *some coins* **on** the floor.  
There are *three Erasmus students* **in** *my* class.

Bu sokak**ta** *eczane* yok.  
Tuvalet**te** *tuvalet kâğıdı* yok.  
Alışveriş merkez**inde** *hiç ATM* yok.

There isn't *a chemist's/drugstore* **in** this street.  
There isn't *toilet paper* **in** the toilet.  
There aren't *any ATM's* **in** the shopping centre.

### Notice that

- the buffer letter **n** goes between compound nouns and the locative case suffix.
- nouns that follow *birkaç*, *üç* and *hiç* are not made plural (see page 30).

Look also at these examples:

*Yakın***da** bir *eczane* var.  
Bugün İzmir'e *hiç uçak* yok.

There is a chemist's *near here*.  
There aren't *any flights* **to** İzmir today.

### Interrogatives

The interrogatives are **var mı?** and **yok mu?** The word order remains the same:

Havaalanı**nda** *postane* var mı?  
Sınıf**ında** *hiç Erasmus öğrencisi* var mı?

Is there *a post office* **at** the airport?  
Are there *any Erasmus students* **in** *your* class?

Bu sokak**ta** *eczane* yok mu?  
Ev**de** *hiç ağrı kesici* yok mu?

Isn't there *a chemist's/drugstore* **in** this street?  
Aren't there *any painkillers* **in** the house?

**Notice that** **yok mu?** is a negative interrogative.

Look also at these examples:

O kutu**da** **ne** var?  
Buzdolabı**nda** **kaç** *yumurta* var?

**What** is (there) **in** that box?  
**How many** *eggs* are there **in** the fridge?

### Short answers

A: Bu caddede *çiçekçi* var mı?  
B: Evet, var. / Hayır, yok.

Is there *a florist's* in this street?  
Yes, there is. / No, there isn't.

# 19

## Present continuous tense

### 1 Form

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

#### 1 To verb stems:

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

git	go	→	git/diyor	gül	laugh	→	gülüyor
yap	do, make	→	yapıyor	konuş	speak, talk	→	konuşuyor

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### Negative

Add respectively:

#### 1 the negation suffix **-mi** (**-mı**, **-mü**, **-mu**) to all verb stems:

yemi	oynamı	yürümü	konuşmu
------	--------	--------	---------

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

yemiyor	oynamıyor	yürümüyor	konuşmuyor
---------	-----------	-----------	------------

#### 3 *Set A* personal suffixes.

### Interrogatives

The personal suffixes are added to the interrogative particle.

## 2 Use

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

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

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

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

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

Seni şimdi daha iyi anlıyorum.  
Bu çiçekler çok güzel kokuyor.  
Çocuklar dondurma istiyor(lar).  
Bana inanmıyorsun, değil mi?  
Telefonun çalıyor. Duyuyor musun?

I understand you better now.  
These flowers smell so sweetly.  
The kids want ice cream.  
You don't believe me, do you?  
Your phone is ringing. Can't you hear it?

### want/would like to do something

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

# 26 Imperatives

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

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

For *sen formal* and *siz informal* we use the same personal suffix. And we use *siz formal* for *sen formal* when we are talking in a more polite or formal way.

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

Buraya gel.	Come here.
Biraz <i>daha</i> pasta al.	Have some <i>more</i> cake.
Düz git/din, sonra sağa dönün.	Go straight, then turn right.
Acele et/din. Geç kalacağız.	Hurry up. We will be late.
Burayı imzala <b>ya</b> nız, lütfen.	Sign here, please.
İsim <b>le</b> rinizi bu listeye ek <b>le</b> yiniz.	Add <b>your</b> names to this list.

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

Otur <b>un</b> , lütfen. Ayakta bekle <b>me</b> yin.	Have a seat, please. <b>Don't</b> wait standing.
Birbirinizi suçla <b>ma</b> yın. Sizin hatanız değildi.	<b>Don't</b> blame each other. It wasn't your fault.
Rahatsız et <b>me</b> yiniz.	<b>Don't</b> disturb.

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

Sen kendi işine bak.	<i>You</i> mind your own business.
Düz git/din, sonra sağa dönün, <i>beyefendi</i> .	Go straight, then turn right, <i>sir</i> .
Acele et/din, <i>çocuklar</i> . Geç kalacağız.	Hurry up, <i>kids</i> . We will be late.
Akşam yemeğ <b>ine</b> gecik <b>me</b> , <i>hayatım</i> .	<b>Don't</b> be late <b>for</b> dinner, <i>darling</i> .

Look also at these imperative expressions:

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



# Exercises

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

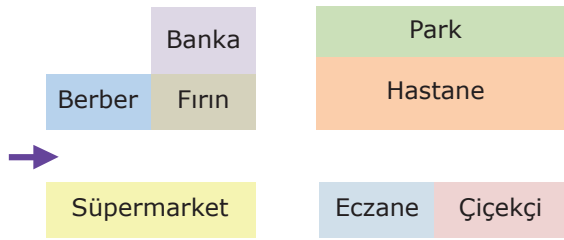
1 Complete the sentences with the imperatives of the verbs from the list.

yapma ✓      doldur      gir      verme      yardım et

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

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

karşıya geç      dön      git      devam et      geç



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

3 Match the exchanges.

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

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

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

1 **ve**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## 2 sentences:

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

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

2 **ile**

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

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

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

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

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

Miray **and** Esra have gone shopping.

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

I know English **and** French.

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

Look again at the example we have studied above:

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

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

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

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

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

# Appendices

# 1

## Numbers

### 1 Cardinal numbers

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

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

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

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

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

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

<b>onlarca</b> şehir	<i>tens of cities</i>	<b>binlerce</b> mülteci	<i>thousands of refugees</i>
<b>yüzerce</b> işçi	<i>hundreds of workers</i>	<b>milyarlarca</b> yıldız	<i>billions of stars</i>

### Kaç?

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

A: **Kaç** kardeşin var?

B: İki erkek ve bir kız kardeşim var.

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

I have got two brothers and one sister.

See page 105; 7 for more information and examples.

## 8

## Word formation

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

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

### 1 Noun forming suffixes

#### 1 -c/çi<sup>4f</sup>

This suffix means one who:

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

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

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

# Answer key

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

2 /böürtlen/ 3 /sa:r/ 4 /doa/ 5 /ma:ra/ 6 /beyen/

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

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

## Units 2-3 Vowel and consonant harmony

1 2 annemle babam 3 kadınla çocuk 4 Özgüyle ben 5 pantolonla ayakkabı 6 Galatasaray'la Fenerbahçe  
7 köyle şehir 8 turuncuyla kırmızı

2 2 tamamlayınız 3 tekrar yazınız 4 öğreniniz 5 çeviriniz 6 cevaplayınız 7 çekimleyiniz

3 2 elim/ellerim 3 gözüm/gözlerim 4 pantolonum/pantolonlarım 5 ceketim/ceketlerim 6 kravatım/kravatlarım

4 2 eczacı 3 dişiçi 4 fırıncı 5 futbolcu 6 gazeteci 7 dansçı 8 çöpçü 9 tamirci 10 sütçü 11 oyuncu 12 çiftçi  
13 gözlükçü 14 eğitimci 15 tarihçi

5 3 yatak/ğim 4 umut/dum 5 aşkım 6 çocuk/ğum 7 saçım 8 ilaç/cım 9 vücut/dum 10 cep/bim 11 halkım  
12 hayatım 13 çorap/bım 14 avukatım 15 güç/cüm 16 topum

## Units 4-5 The plural and possessive suffixes

1 2 göller 3 insanlar 4 harfler (NOT harflar) 5 doktorlar 6 çocuklar 7 kadınlar 8 erkekler 9 güller

2 2 dilim 3 düzine 4 kilo 5 kavanoz 6 bardak

3 1 1 meyveler ve sebzeler 2 beş kız 3 iki (fincan) kahve 4 birkaç gün 5 gençler ve yaşlılar 6 Ruslar

2 1 iyi akşamlar 2 iyi geceler 3 teşekkürler 4 tebrikler 5 iyi günler 6 iyi dersler

4 2 evimiz 3 çocukları 4 kocası 5 odalarınız 6 kardeşlerim 7 hatası 8 öğretmenlerimiz 9 kararın  
10 Twitter hesap/bım 11 gözlerin 12 adları

5 2 (onun) arkadaşları 3 (bizim) oğlumuz 4 (sizin) isimleriniz/adlarınız 5 (onun) fiyatı 6 (onların) anneleri  
7 (bizim) haklarımız 8 (onun) erkek arkadaşı 9 (benim) ellerim 10 (senin) araban/(sizin) arabanız  
11 (onların) resimleri/fotoğrafları 12 (onun) sayfaları

## Unit 6 Case suffixes

1 2 seni/sizi 3 onun adını 4 televizyonu

2 1 çocukların odaları 2 kedimin adı 3 Avustralya'nın başkenti 4 Orhan Pamuk'un son romanını

3 1 1 Ömer'e 2 onlara 3 anneme 4 sana/size 2 1 Paris'e 2 sağa 3 kasaya 4 sinemaya

4 1 1 Ankara'da 2 solda 3 fotoğrafta 4 kapıda 2 1 1971'de 2 Nisan'da 3 3.00'te 4 ilkbaharda

5 1 işten 2 trenden 3 annenden 4 un(dan) ve sudan

# Index

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

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