

Turkish Vocabulary Booster

Word formation in Turkish

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KAMAN Turkish Series

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SPELLING AND PRONUNCIATION GUIDE

1 Alphabet

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

Letter	Name	Pronunciation	Example words
A	a a	u as in cup	adam man
B	b be	b as in but	baba father
C	c ce	j as in jam	cam window
Ç	ç çe	ch as in rich	çaba effort
D	d de	d as in desk	dede grandfather
E	e e	e as in bed	el hand (n)
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)
I	ı ı (see next page)		ılı get tepid
İ	i 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 land	leke stain (n)
M	m me	m as in man	mama baby food
N	n ne	n as in number	nine grandmother
O	o o (see next page)		mor purple
Ö	ö 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)
U	u u	u as in put	ulu Almighty
Ü	ü 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

* Audio track number

1.1 Vowels ı, o, ö and ü

1 /ɯ/ is an unrounded /u/. You can produce the /ɯ/ 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:

A2 ulu, ılı Almighty, get tepid

2 The /o/ sound is more like the /o/ in *boy* or *joy* without the final /ɯ/ 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:

A3 *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:

A4 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:

A5 iç, üç drink (v), three

1.2 Consonant ğ

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

When **ğ** appears:

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

A6 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** (**ağır**), it lengthens **a**; **ı** is not pronounced:

A7 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**, and vice versa (**eğ**i/**iğ**e), it is pronounced as **y**:

A8 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:

A9 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:

A10 ağaç /a:ç/ tree kuğu /ku:/ swan (n)
düğün /dü:n/ wedding Yiğit /yi:t/ (masc. first name)

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

6 Vowel harmony

Vowel harmony '*ünlü/sesli uyumu*' applies to vowels in suffixes. When a suffix is added to a word, its vowel changes depending on the last vowel in the word. The rule of vowel harmony is based on the part of the tongue involved in producing a vowel. Accordingly, vowel sounds can be divided into two groups:

A25 Front vowels: **e i ö ü**

Back vowels: **a ı o u**

Look at the adjective forming suffix in these examples:

A26 evren**sel** universal kimy**sal** chemical
bilim**sel** scientific mantık**sal** logical

As you can see, the suffix harmonizes with the preceding:

- *front* vowels **e** and **i** as **-sel**.
- *back* vowels **a** and **ı** as **-sal**.

However, not all suffixes harmonize in the same way as the adjective forming suffix above. There are two rules for vowel harmony, which we can call *2-fold* vowel harmony and *4-fold* vowel harmony. *2-fold* and *4-fold* denote the variants of vowels in suffixes.

6.1 2-fold vowel harmony

2-fold vowel harmony table:

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

As you can see 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 place the character ^{2f} (as in **-sel**^{2f} and **-le**^{2f}) as a reminder of the rule of *2-fold* vowel harmony.

Here are more examples of the adjective suffix **-sel**^{2f}:

A27 gör**sel** visual duyg**sal** emotional
ıçgüdü**sel** instinctive yaşa**msal** vital

Look also at the verb suffix **-le**^{2f} in the following examples:

A28 özet**le** summarize alkış**la** applaud
etkil**le** affect; impress ucuz**la** get cheap

7.3 Exceptions to consonant harmony in word stems

The *hard* consonants **k**, **t**, **ç** and **p** do not change to the *soft* consonants:

1 in verbs, except these four verbs that end in **t**:

A38	git	go	→	Git/ d iyor.	(He/She/It is going, etc.)
	tat	taste (tr)	→	Tat/ d iyor.	
	seyret	watch	→	Seyret/ d iyor.	
	et	aux. verb as in <i>yardım et</i> 'help'	→	Yardım et / d iyor.	

2 in most monosyllabic nouns.

Look at these compound nouns in **-i** ^{4f}:

A39	gençlik aş kı	young love	kredi kart ı	credit card
	yaş fark ı	age difference	kuzu e ti	lamb (meat)
	Türk halk ı	the Turkish people	inek sü tü	cow milk
	gelin saç ı	bridal hair	yaz kamp ı	summer camp
	nefret suç u	hate crime	tenis top u	tennis ball
	futbol maç ı	football match	uyku hap ı	sleeping pill

But:

A40	göz renk/ g i	eye colour	küf tat/ d ı	mould taste
	iş gü ç / cü	labour force	insan kal p / bi	human heart

Notice that the consonant **k** in *ren**k*** changes to **g**, not **ğ**.

3 in most nouns that end in **t**:

A41	kol saat ı	wristwatch	Türkiye Cumhür i yeti	the Turkish Republic
	montaj robot u	assembly robot	terör örgüt ü	terrorist organisation
	gece hay a tı	night life	aşk cin a yeti	love homicide
	savunma avukat ı	defence lawyer	İngiliz edebiyat ı	English literature
	sinema sanat ı	cinema art	otobüs bilet ı	bus ticket

4 in proper names. However, in speech they change to the *soft* consonants:

			in writing	in speech
A42	Serap	(a girl name)	→ Serap'a	→ /seraba/ (to Serap, etc.)
	Mehmet	(a boy name)	→ Mehmet'e	→ /mehmede/
	Uşak	(a city in Turkey)	→ Uşak'a	→ /uşa:/
	Norveç	Norway	→ Norveç'e	→ /norvece/

1 NOUN FORMING SUFFIXES

1.1 Noun-to-noun forming suffixes

1 -c/çi^{4f}

This suffix means someone who:

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

<u>noun</u>		→	<u>noun</u>	
iş	work	→	işçi	worker
fırın ¹	baker's/bakery	→	fırıncı	baker
aş ²		→	aşçı	cook
şarkı	song	→	şarkıcı	singer
dans	dance	→	dansçı	dancer
deniz	sea	→	denizci	seaman, sailor
idare	management	→	idareci	manager
program	program	→	programcı	programmer
tesisat	plumbing	→	tesisatçı	plumber
taksi	taxi	→	taksici	taxi driver
futbol	football	→	futbolcu	footballer
moda ³	fashion	→	modacı	fashion designer
basketbol	basketball	→	basketbolcu	basketballer
gazete	newspaper	→	gazeteci	journalist
diş	tooth	→	dişçi ⁴	dentist
iktisat	economics	→	iktisatçı	economist
roman ⁵	novel	→	romancı	novelist
eğitim	education	→	eğitimci	educationalist
kimya	chemistry	→	kimyacı ⁶	chemist
sanayi	industry	→	sanayici	industrialist
sanat	art	→	sanatçı	artist (sb who produces art)

¹ also means *oven*.

² is a common name for all kinds of cooked food. Also learn this word: **aşevi** 'soup kitchen'.

³ is also an adjective: *fashionable, trendy*.

⁴ = **diş hekimi** (formal). **Hekim** means doctor.

⁵ is also a proper noun: *Romany* (= gypsy).

⁶ is a scientist who specializes in the field of chemistry.

The Turkish word for *chemist/pharmacist* is **eczacı**.

Learn these words too:

eczane

chemist's/drugstore

ilaç
medicine

eczâ dolabı
medicine chest/cabinet

kütüphane	library	→	kütüphaneci	librarian
siyaset	politics	→	siyasetçi	politician
= politika		→	politikacı	
fonetik	phonetics	→	fonetikçi	phonetician
tarih	history	→	tarihçi	historian
matematik	maths	→	matematikçi ¹	mathematician
tamir	repair	→	tamirci	repairman
itfaiye	fire brigade	→	itfaiyeci	fireman
süt	milk	→	sütçü	milkman
balık	fish	→	balıkçı	fisherman
odun	wood	→	oduncu	woodsman
posta	mail	→	postacı	postman/mailman
çöp	rubbish/garbage	→	çöpçü	dustman/garbage man
spor	sport	→	sporcu	sportsman/woman

¹ The suffix **-c/çi** can also be added to the names of school subjects to refer to teachers, especially by students: **Türkçeci**, **fizikçi**, **resimci**, etc.

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

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

<u>noun</u>			<u>noun</u>	
çiçek	flower	→	çiçekçi	florist; florist's
gözlük ²	glasses	→	gözlükçü	optician; optician's
kuyum ³	jewellery	→	kuyumcu	jeweller; jeweller's
kitap	book	→	kitapçı	bookseller; bookshop/store
fotoğraf	photograph	→	fotoğrafçı	photographer; photography studio
emlak	real estate	→	emlakçı	real estate office; real estate agent
benzin	petrol/gas	→	benzinci	the person who sells petrol/gas; petrol/gas station
ayakkabı	shoe	→	ayakkabıcı	the person who makes/sells shoes; shoe shop
balık	fish	→	balıkçı	fishmonger; fishmonger's
kebab	kebab	→	kebabçı	the person who cooks/sells kebab; kebab restaurant
dondurma	ice cream	→	dondurmacı	the person who makes/sells ice cream; ice cream shop

² 'eye' göz ← gözlük

³ is now obsolete.

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

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

2 is engaged in, or associated with an activity.

noun			noun	
yol	road, way	→	yolcu	passenger
otostop	hitchhiking	→	otostopçu	hitchhiker
tatıl	holiday	→	tatilci	holidaymaker
söz	utterance; word	→	sözcü	spokeperson
şikâyet	complaint	→	şikâyetçi	complainant
konuşma ¹	speech	→	konuşmacı	speaker
yarışma ²	competition	→	yarışmacı	competitor
protesto	protest	→	protestocu	protester
boycot	boycott	→	boycotçu	boycotter
eylem	action	→	eylemci	activist
destek	support	→	destekçi	supporter
dava ³	trial	→	davacı	plaintiff
av	hunt	→	avcı	hunter
kamp	camp	→	kampçı	camper
gözlem	observation	→	gözlemci	observer
şaka	joke	→	şakacı	joker
ziyaret	visit	→	ziyaretçi	visitor
piknik	picnic	→	piknikçi	picnicker
koleksiyon	collection	→	koleksiyoncu	collector
müracaat ⁴	application	→	müracaatçı	applicant
bağış	donation	→	bağışçı	donor
bahis	bet	→	bahisçi	bettor/better
miras	inheritance	→	mirasçı	inheritor
hayal	dream (wish)	→	hayalci ⁵	dreamer
işgal	invasion	→	işgalci	invader
ayrılık	separation	→	ayrılıkçı	separatist
yalan	lie	→	yalancı	liar
dedikodu	gossip	→	dedikoducu	gossip
fırsat	opportunity	→	fırsatçı	opportunist
ayırım	segregation	→	ayırımçı	segregationist
ırk	race	→	ırkçı	racist

1,2 'to speak' konuş ← konuşma
'to compete' yarış ← yarışma

3 also means *cause*: an aim, or movement that a group of people supports or fights for.

4 also means *information desk*.

5 =hayalperest.

The suffix **-perest** comes from Persian and means *someone who worships*. It is not a very common suffix.

Here are some more examples:

putperest	pagan
dünyaperest	worldly-minded
hakperest	even-handed (adj)
menfaatperest	self-seeker
=menfaatçı	
maceraperest	adventurer
=maceracı	

Another suffix that comes from Persian is **-baz**. It means *someone who plays*. Look at these examples:

kumarbaz	gambler
sihirbaz	magician
hilebaz	trickster
cambaz	acrobat

In the last example, the stem **cam** is originally **can**, which means *life*.

The final **n** becomes **m** due to some phonological rule.

Look also at the following examples, in which neither of the words takes a suffix:

anavatan	mother country	
anayol	main road	
ilkokul	primary school	
önsöz, önyargı ¹	foreword, prejudice	
Kızılay, Kızılhaç	the Red Crescent, the Red Cross	
Karadeniz	the Black Sea	
Akdeniz	the Mediterranean	(lit white + sea)
başkent, başbakan	capital (city), prime minister	(... head + city, minister)
yüzyıl	century	(... hundred + year)
ilkbahar, sonbahar	spring, autumn/fall	(... first, last + spring)
anneanne, babaanne	maternal, paternal grandmother	(... mother, father + mother)
ateşkes	ceasefire	(... fire + cease)
alışveriş	shopping	(... buying + giving)
okuryazar	literate	(... reads + writes)

¹ Although **ön** corresponds to **-fore** and **-pre** in these examples, it is not a prefix.

² the open form – space between words.

This form, as we call 'ad/isim tamlaması' in Turkish, consists of two nouns. The second noun always takes **-(s)i** ^{4f}:

ev + hanım	→	ev hanımı	housewife
diş + macun ²	→	diş macunu	toothpaste
sınıf + arkadaş	→	sınıf arkadaşı	classmate
yatak ³ + oda	→	yatak odası	bedroom
masa + örtü	→	masa örtüsü	tablecloth
tren + istasyon	→	tren istasyonu	train station
cep + telefon	→	cep telefonu	mobile phone
taksi + şoför	→	taksi şoförü	taxi driver
Türkçe + öğretmen	→	Türkçe öğretmeni	Turkish teacher
inşaat ⁴ + mühendis	→	inşaat mühendisi	civil engineer
el + krem	→	el kremi	hand cream
alışveriş + merkez	→	alışveriş merkezi	shopping centre
kayısı ⁵ + reçel	→	kayısı reçeli	apricot jam
masa + tenis	→	masa tenisi	table tennis
konuşma + dil	→	konuşma dili	colloquial language

² fırçası brush
çürük/ğü decay
ağrısı ache

³ oturma sitting
çalışma study
misafir guest
oyun play

⁴ makine mechanical
elektrik electrical
yazılım software
bilgisayar computer

⁵ çilek strawberry
vişne sour cherry
ayva quince
şeftali peach

2 ADJECTIVE FORMING SUFFIXES

2.1 Noun-to-adjective forming suffixes

1 -li^{4f}

This suffix means:

1 having (the quality of), characterized by, or full of.

noun		adjective	
yarar	use	→ yararlı	useful
zarar	harm	→ zararlı	harmful
saygı	respect	→ saygılı	respectful
düşünce	thought	→ düşünceli	considerate
başarı	success	→ başarılı	successful
yetenek	skill	→ yetenekli	skilful
dikkat	care	→ dikkatli ¹	careful
neşe	cheer	→ neşeli	cheerful
ümit/umut	hope	→ ümitli/umutlu	hopeful
bilinç	consciousness	→ bilinçli	conscious
tehlike	danger	→ tehlikeli	dangerous
endişe	anxiety	→ endişeli	anxious
tedbir	caution	→ tedbirli	cautious
ün	fame	→ ünlü	famous
bilgi	knowledge	→ bilgili	knowledgeable
anlayış	understanding	→ anlayışlı	understanding
onur	self-respect	→ onurlu	self-respecting
heyecan	excitement	→ heyecanlı ²	excited
değer	value	→ değerli	valuable

¹ NOT dikkatli.

² We also use heyecan verici for *exciting*.

Learn also the equivalents of these English -ed and -ing pairs:

tired	yorgun
tiring	yorucu
worried	endişeli
worrying	endişe verici
annoyed	sinirli
annoying	sinir bozucu

For some adjectives ending in -ed, we use verbs:

bored	sıklamak
boring	sıkıcı
surprised	şaşırmak
surprising	şaşırtıcı
frightened	korkmak
frightening	korkutucu

We use verbs like these in the past tense when we talk about how we feel:

Sıkıldım. I'm bored.
Şaşırdım. I'm surprised.
Korktum. I'm frightened.

3 VERB FORMING SUFFIXES

Turkish verbs appear with the ending **-mek** or **-mak** in a dictionary:

dinle mek	to listen	konu şmak	to speak
bil mek	to know	anla mak	to understand

In the lists below we omit these endings.

3.1 Noun/Adjective-to-verb forming suffixes

1 -le^{2f}

This is a very productive suffix. Its meaning is not always guessable from the stem of the word, but it usually means *make, become, get, produce, provide with, with an object, or using an object*. It can be added to nouns, adjectives and onomatopoeic words.

noun		verb	
ek	addition	→	ek le add
hesap	calculation	→	hesap la calculate
imza	signature	→	imza la sign
alkış	applause	→	alkış la applaud, clap
yol	road; way	→	yol la send
özet	summary	→	özet le summarize
bıçak	knife	→	bıçak la stab, knife
engel	obstacle	→	engelle obstruct, block
etki	effect	→	etkile affect; impress
baş	beginning	→	baş la begin
büyü	magic	→	büyü le enchant
sorgu	interrogation	→	sorgu la interrogate, question
hatır	memory, mind	→	hatır la remember
ispat	proof	→	ispat la prove
koku	smell, scent	→	koku la ¹ smell, sniff
yumurta	egg	→	yumurt la ² lay eggs
sızı	ache	→	sızı la ³ ache, hurt

1, 2, 3 the final vowels (**u**, **a** and **ı**) in the nouns are omitted.

4 ADVERB FORMING SUFFIXES

In this chapter, we deal with suffixes that form manner adverbs.

1 -c/çe^{2f}

This suffix is added to adjectives, and less often to nouns.

adjective			adverb	
yavaş	slow	→	yavaş ça	slowly
hızlı	fast	→	hızlı ca	fast
akıllı	intelligent	→	akıllı ca	intelligently
aptal	stupid	→	aptal ca	stupidly
kısa	short	→	kısac ca	briefly
gizli	secret	→	gizli ce	secretly
sessiz	quiet	→	sessiz ce	quietly
dürüst	honest	→	dürüst çe	honestly
bencil	selfish	→	bencil ce	selfishly
cesur	brave	→	cesur ca	bravely
sakin	calm	→	sakin ce	calmly
dikkatli	careful	→	dikkatli ce	carefully
güzel	beautiful	→	güzel ce	beautifully
kibar	polite	→	kibar ca	politely
zalim	cruel	→	zalim ce	cruelly
açık	clear	→	açık ça	clearly
cömert	generous	→	cömert çe	generously
deli	mad	→	deli ce	madly
noun			adverb	
çocuk	child	→	çocuk ça	childishly
dost	friend	→	dost ça	in a friendly way
insan	human	→	insan ca	humanely
düşman	enemy	→	düşman ca	in a hostile manner
hain	traitor	→	hain ce	treacherously

Manner adverbs usually come before verbs.

Look at the following example sentences:

O herkese *bencilce* davranır.
S/he treats everyone *selfishly*.

Ali'yle Su *gizlice* evlenmişler.
Ali and Su got married *secretly*.

Beni *dikkatlice* dinleyin.
Listen to me *carefully*.

Durumu *kısaca* açıklayayım.
Let me explain the situation *briefly*.

Some of the adverbs in the lists, especially those derived from nouns, can also function as adjectives.

Look at the following example sentences:

Bence bu hiç *akıllıca* bir fikir değil. Aksine çok *aptalca*.
I don't think this is an *intelligent* idea at all. On the contrary, it's very *stupid*.

Senin *çocukça* kaptislerinden bıktım.
I'm fed up with your *childish* caprices.

Gayet *dostça* bir konuşmadı.
It was quite a *friendly* talk.

APPENDIX D COMMON WORDS IN ENGLISH AND TURKISH

In the glossary, some words in Turkish are used only in the indicated meaning or in the indicated word class. For example, English *accent* (*n*) exists in Turkish only as a *noun* (aksan) and not as a *verb*, or *acid* (*n*) exists only as a *noun* (asit) and not as an *adjective*. In addition, some words sound similar in the two languages but have different meanings. In Turkish, for example, the word *pasta* is used for *cake*. Find out in the glossary which word is used for English *pasta* in Turkish.

In preparing this glossary, 3000 basic English words have been taken as reference. All you need to do to add these words to your vocabulary is to see and hear them once. You will never forget them.

A

academy	akademi
academic (adj)	akademik ¹
accent (n)	aksan
acid (n)	asit
action (n)	aksiyon
active	aktif
actor	aktör ²
actress	aktris
adaptation	adaptasyon
address (details of a place)	adres
advantage	avantaj
alarm (of burglary, fire, etc)	alarm ³
album	albüm ⁴
alcohol	alkol
alcoholic (n)	alkolik ⁵
alphabet	alfabe
alternative	alternatif
amateur	amatör
ambulance	ambulans
analysis	analiz
anti-	anti- ⁶
antibiotic	antibiyotik
antipathy, antipathetic	antipati(k)
arena	arena

¹ The noun form is **akademisyen**.

² is used only for males. We use the word **oyuncu** for both male and female performers.

³ Also learn these compounds:

hırsız alarmı	burglar alarm
yangın alarmı	fire alarm
araba alarmı	car alarm

⁴ Also learn these compounds:

fotoğraf albümü
çıkış (debut) albümü

⁵ The adjective form is **alkollü**:

alkollü içecekler	alcoholic drinks
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⁶ In Turkish, in addition to the prefixes we use to intensify adjectives ([see page 50](#)), there are one or two prefixes that are Arabic or Persian in origin.

The most common is **gayri-**. It is used with both adjectives and nouns and is usually equivalent to the English **un-**, **im-**, **non-**, and the like:

gayri resmî	un official, in formal
gayri meşru	un lawful
gayri ahlâkî	im moral
gayri insanî	in humane
gayri müslim	non -Muslim
gayri menkul	im movable property

C

cable (wire)	kablo
cacao	kakao
café	kafe
camera (for making films, TV programmes)	kamera ¹
camp (n)	kamp ²
campaign (n)	kampanya
campus	kampüs
cancer	kanser
canteen (in a school, factory, etc)	kantin
capacity	kapasite
captain (sailor; team leader)	kaptan ³
caravan (=trailer)	karavan ⁴
carbohydrate	karbonhidrat
carbon	karbon
card (n)	kart ⁵
career (n)	kariyer
carnival	karnaval
catalogue/catalog	katalog
category	kategori
Catholic	Katolik
centimetre/centimeter	santimetre ⁶
ceremony	seremoni
champion (n)	şampiyon
channel (n)	kanal
chaos	kaos
character	karakter
chemistry	kimya
chocolate	çikolata
chorus (n)	koro
Christian	Hıristiyan
cigarette	sigara ⁷
cinema	sinema
civil (not part of the military or gov.)	sivil ⁸
classic (n; adj); classical	klasik
clinic	klinik

¹ We use *fotoğraf makinesi* for a camera used for taking photographs.

² It can collocate with these verbs:

kamp yapmak to camp
kampa gitmek to go camping
kamp kurmak to set up camp

And it can form compounds with these nouns:

yaz kampı summer camp
eğitim kampı training camp
mülteci kampı refugee camp
kamp ateşi campfire
kamp yatağı camp bed

³ We use **yüzbaşı** for the captain, the military officer.

⁴ We use **kervan** for a group of people traveling together, especially through a desert.

⁵

kredi kartı credit card
kimlik kartı identity card
üyelik kartı membership card
kartvizit business card

⁶ The written abbreviation of **santimetre** is the same as that of *centimetre*: **cm**

⁷ We use it with the verb **iç** 'to drink':

sigara içmek to smoke

⁸ We also use it for the word *civilian*.

APPENDIX E EVERYDAY EXPRESSIONS AND PLEASANTRIES

We have organized the most common everyday expressions and pleasantries according to the structures in which they occur, so you can get a feel for how Turkish works.

Everyday expressions and pleasantries:

1 in the plural suffix **-ler** or **-lar**:

İyi sabah lar (=günaydın).	Good morning.
İyi gün ler .	Good afternoon; Have a good day.
İyi akşam lar .	Good evening.
İyi gec eler .	Good night.
İyi eğlenc eler .	Have a good time, enjoy yourself.
İyi tatil ler .	Have a good holiday/vacation.
İyi yolculuk lar .	Have a good journey/trip.
İyi ders ler .	Have a good lesson/class (said by students/teachers to each other before the lesson/class).
Hayırlı iş ler .	used to say <i>goodbye</i> to shopkeepers when you are leaving, <i>lit</i> have good business.
Tebrik ler .	Congrats.
Teşekkür ler .	Thanks.
Başarı lar .	Good luck/Best of luck.

2 in the simple present tense:

Teşekkür eder im .	Thank you.
Rica eder im ./Bir şey değil.	You're welcome./Don't mention it.
Özür diler im .	I'm sorry./I apologize.
Affeders iniz .	1. I beg your pardon./Excuse me. 2. Excuse me (used to get someone's attention politely).
Sorun/Önemli değil.	No problem./That's OK (said in response to <i>özür dilerim</i> , or <i>affedersiniz</i> #1).
Bakar mısın ız ?	= <i>affedersiniz</i> #2.
Memnun olu rum ./Sevinir im .	I will be glad/pleased.
Mutluluklar/başarılar diler im .	Wish you happiness/luck.
Tebrik eder im ./Kutlar ım .	Congratulations.
Yemin eder im .	I swear to God.
(Yarın/Sonra) Görüşür üz .	See you (tomorrow/after).

