



101.

Güzel

Zeynep çok güzel.

Beautiful

Zeynep is very beautiful.

Zeynep very beautiful.

Grammar note: Turkish does not have auxiliary verbs or copula verbs. Sentences such as 'I am a doctor' are formed with the attachment of the person (subject) suffix to the noun.

Noun + person suffix

The third person singular does not have a person suffix.



102.

Adın ne?

Adın ne?

What's your name?

What's your name?

Name-your what?



103.

Pizza

Pizza yemeyi seviyorum.

Pizza

I like to eat pizza.

Pizza eat-to-the loving-am-I.

Grammar note: Some verbs demand their objects to follow a specific case (accusative, dative, etc). Words that are an object of the verb *sevmek* should be in the accusative case.

We add the accusative ending to the infinitive form (verb stem + mak/mek) in subordinated structures. Remember that, in such situations, the k-y alternation rule applies to "-mak, -mek".

The accusative case suffix is "-(y)ı". I-type vowel harmony applies to the vowel in the suffix. If the preceding vowel is...

a, ı > -(y)ı
e, i > -(y)i
o, u > -(y)u
ö, ü > -(y)ü

-y is the buffer letter and drops when it is attached to consonant-ending words.

I like [to do something]

[Infinitive form + accusative case] + *seviyorum*.



104.

Su

Su içmeyi sevmiyor.

Water

She doesn't like to drink water.

Water drink-to-the loving-not-is.

Grammar note: Here we can see the Accusative case again:

- ... içmeyi sevmiyor.



105.

Bilmek

Bilmiyorum.

To know

I don't know.

Not-knowing-am-I.

106.



Emin

Emin misin?

To be sure

Are you sure?

Sure (?) -are-you?

107.



Tabii ki

Evet, tabii ki!

Of course

Yes, of course!

Yes, certainly that!

108.



Biz

Biz uyumak istiyoruz.

We

We want to sleep.

We sleep-to wanting-are-we.

Grammar note: The person suffix for first person plural (we) is "-uz".

Remember Turkish is a harmonic language, which means the vowels in suffixes depend on the vowels that precede them. Therefore, I-type vowel harmony is applied to the person suffix.

If the preceding vowel is..

a, ı > -ız

e, i > -iz

o, u > -uz

ö, ü > -üz

(Biz) istiyoruz.



109.

Buluşmak

Yarın buluşabilir miyiz?

To meet

Can we meet tomorrow?

Tomorrow meet-able (?) -are-we?

Grammar note: Remember, when the person suffix follows the question particle, they appear on the particle and undergoes I-type vowel harmony.

mi > miyiz

mı > mıyız

mu > muyuz

mü > müyüz

The Simple Present, when it is used with "-abil. -ebil", can be used to express polite requests and questions, abilities and possibilities.

[verb stem + abil/ebil + tense suffix] + [mı/mi/mu/mü + person suffix]

[Buluş + abil + (-ir)] + [miyiz] ?



110.

Yedi

Evet, saat yedide buluşabiliriz.

Seven

Yes, we can meet at seven.

Yes, o'clock seven-in meet-able-are-we.

Grammar note: Remember, abilities are expressed with the suffixes "-abil/ebil" in Turkish.

verb stem + abil, ebil + tense suffix + person suffix

Remember , person suffix undergoes I-type vowel harmony.

If the preceding vowel is..

a, ı > -iz

e, i > -iz

o, u > -uz

ö, ü > -üz

buluş + abil + ir + iz.

Remember Simple Present, when it is used with "-abil. -ebil" , can be used to express polite requests and questions ,abilities and possibilities and "-ir" the tense suffix for Simple Present tense.



111.

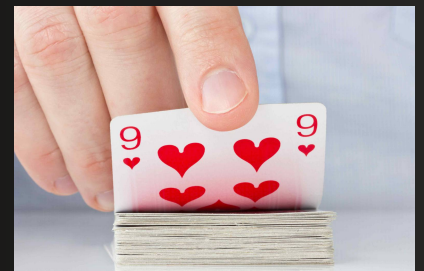
Sekiz

O sekiz değil, yedi.

Eight

It's not eight, it's seven.

It eight not, seven.



112.

Dokuz

Hâlâ dokuz mu?

Nine

Is it still nine?

Still nine (?)-?



113.

Kadar

Her gün saat beşe kadar çalışıyorum.

Until

I work every day until five.

Every day o'clock five-to until working-am-I.

Grammar note: The dative case is also required by some adjectives and postpositions.

E.g., -(y)a/-(y)e kadar (until).

- beş (five)

- beşe kadar (until five)

Remember the dative suffix undergoes A-type vowel harmony.

114.



Geç

Geç oldu.

Late

It's late.

Late was-it

Grammar note: The verb "olmak" has a couple of meaning, including "to be", "to become", "to happen" or "to get". Here "oldu" is the Past Tense, so the phrase "Geç oldu." means "It got late". We'll see more about this verb later.

115.



Erken

Erken ya da geç?

Early

Early or late?

Early or (?) late?

116.



Zaten

Üzgünüm, uyumak zorundayım zaten geç oldu.

Already

Sorry, I have to sleep, it's already late.

Sorry-am-I, sleep-to must-I already late was-it.

117.



Artık (+ mı/mi/mu/mü)

Artık Türkçe çalışmak istemiyorum.

Not anymore

I don't want to study Turkish anymore.

Now Turkish work-to wanting-not-am-I.

Grammar note: To negate the verb, you can simply add the letter 'm' right after the verb stem.

verb stem + m + ı/i/u/ü + yor + person suffix

118.



Başlamak

Üzgünüm, yarın çalışmaya başlayamam.

To start

Sorry, I can't start to work tomorrow.

Sorry-am-I, tomorrow work-to-(dat) begin-not-able-am-I.

Grammar note: Some verbs demand their objects to follow a specific case (accusative, dative, etc). Words that are an object of the verb başlamak should be in the dative case.

When we add the dative suffix to the infinitive form (verb stem + mak/mek) in subordinated structures, the k-y alternation rule applies to "-mak", "-mek".

The dative case suffix is "-(y)a". A-type vowel harmony applies to the vowel in the suffix.

If the preceding vowel is...

a, ı, o, u > -(y)a

e, i, ö, ü > -(y)e

çalışmak + (y)a => çalışmaya

Also, the negative forms of -ebil, -abil (can) are -(y)eme / -(y)ama.

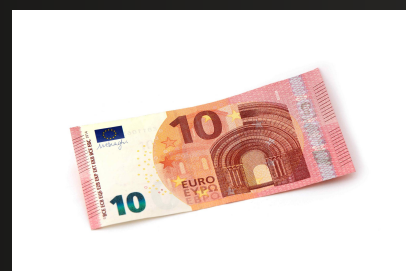
If the preceding vowel is...

a, ı, o, u > -(y)ama

e, i, ö, ü > -(y)eme

verb stem + -(y)ama/ -(y)eme + person suffix

119.



On

Evet, biz yarın saat onda buluşabiliriz.

Ten

Yes, we can meet tomorrow at ten.

Yes, we tomorrow o'clock ten-in meet-able-are-we.

120.



On bir

Saat on bir.

Eleven

It's eleven o'clock.

O'clock ten one.