

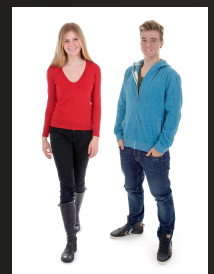
1.

Ben
Sen ve ben.
I
You and I.
You and I.



2.

Sen
Sen ve ben.
You
You and I.
You and I.



3.

Ve
Sen ve ben.
And
You and I.
You and I.

4.



İstemek

İstiyorum.

To want

I want.

Wanting-am-I.

Grammar note: Turkish is an agglutinative language, which means that suffixes are attached to word roots or stems, one following the other in a sequence, to arrange words.

To conjugate a verb in the Present Continuous tense, we add a tense suffix and a person suffix to the verb stem.

verb stem + (i)yor + person suffix.

Turkish is also a harmonic language, which means the initial consonant in some suffixes and the vowels in almost all suffixes depend on the consonants or vowels that precede them. If the verb stem ends in a, e, o, ö; these vowels are dropped and "-(i)yor" changes to harmonize with the preceding vowel. This is because in Turkish there is something called vowel harmony. We will talk more about it later.

Every verb in Turkish in the infinitive form ends in either "-mak" or "-mek", and to find the stem of a verb, you can simply drop this ending.

In our example İste- is the stem of the verb istemek (to want).

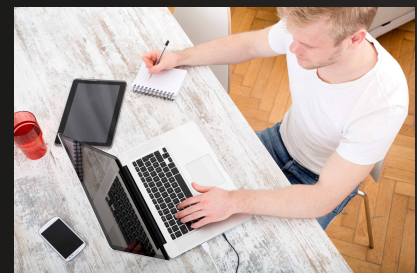
The personal suffix for first person singular is "-um".

İste + (i)yor + um => İstiyorum.

Notice that we dropped the letter "e".

Unless specifically emphasizing the person, personal pronouns (like ben and sen) are almost always omitted, since the personal suffix already suggests who or what the subject of the sentence.

(Ben) istiyorum.



5.

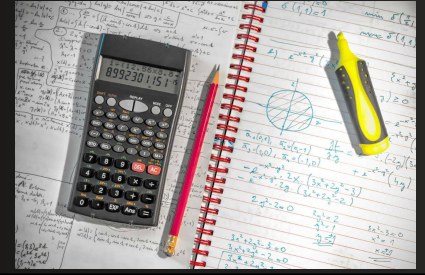
Çalışmak

Çalışmak istiyorum.

To work

I want to work.

Work-to wanting-am-I.



6.

Ders çalışmak

Ders çalışmak istiyorsun.

To study

You want to study.

Lesson work-to wanting-are-you.

Grammar note: To want to do something:

infinitive form + istiyor + person suffix.

The person suffix for second person singular is "-sun".

(Sen) istiyorsun.



7.

-mı/-mi/-mu/-mü

Çalışmak istiyor musun?

Question particle

Do you want to work?

Work-to wanting (?) -are-you?

Grammar note: Yes/no questions in Turkish are formed by the insertion of the question particle. We've mentioned that Turkish is a harmonic language, and therefore, we will have 4 alternatives to choose from when using the "Question particle", depending on the last vowel in the preceding verb. The four alternatives are: -mı/-mi/-mu/-mü.

If the last vowel is...

e, i > mi

a, u > mı

o, u > mu  
ö, ü > mü

When we have these 4 options (-ı/-i/-u/-ü), this is called a "I-type" vowel harmony.

And to ask a question, the person suffix will follow the question particle:

mi > misin  
mı > mısın  
mu > musun  
mü > müsün



8.

Nerede

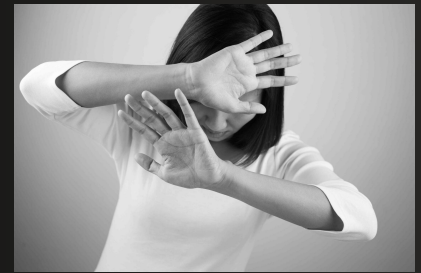
Nerede çalışmak istiyorsun?

Where

Where do you want to work?

Where work-to wanting-are-you?

Grammar note: When we have question words, such as 'where', 'what', 'when', 'why', we do not use the question particle "-mı/-mi/-mu/-mü".



9.

-mı/-mi/-mu/-mü

Çalışmak istemiyorum.

Not

I don't want to work.

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

Unlike the positive form, you don't need to modify the verb stem.

iste + m + iyor + um => istemiyorum



10.

Burada

Burada çalışmak istemiyorum.

Here

I don't want to work here.

Here work-to wanting-not-am-I.



11.

Evet

Evet, ders çalışmak istiyorum.

Yes

Yes, I want to study.

Yes, lesson work-to wanting-am-I.



12.

Hayır

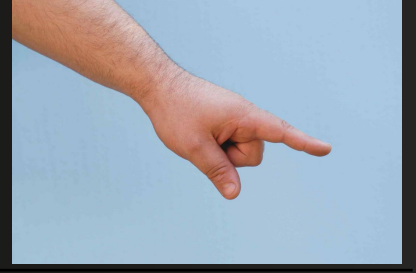
Evet ve hayır.

No

Yes and no.

Yes and no.

13.



Ama

Çalışmak istiyorum ama ders çalışmak istemiyorum.

But

I want to work, but I don't want to study.

Work-to wanting-am-I but lesson work-to wanting-not-am-I.

14.



Neden

Neden ders çalışmak istemiyorsun?

Why

Why don't you want to study?

Why lesson work-to wanting-not-are-you?

Grammar note: Remember that when we have question words, such as 'where', 'what', 'when', 'why', we do not use the question particle "-mı/-mi/-mu/-mü".

15.



Çünkü

Çünkü çalışmak istiyorum.

Because

Because I want to work.

Because work-to wanting-am-I.

16.



Zorunda

Çünkü çalışmak zorundayım.

To have to

Because I have to work.

Because work-to must-I.

Grammar note: Zorunda is used to express necessity/obligation.

Infinitive form + zorunda + person suffix.

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 > -ım

e, i > -im

o, u > -um

ö, ü > -üm

Çalışmak + zorunda + (y) + ım.

The consonant "y" is a "buffer consonant" that appear when the suffixes are attached to vowel-ending words (in our case, "zorunda").



17.

Şimdi

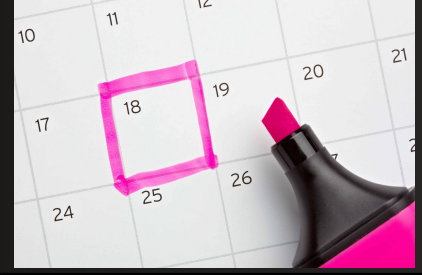
Şimdi ders çalışmak zorundayım.

Now

I have to study now.

Now lesson work-to must-I.

18.



Bugün

Bugün çalışmak istemiyorum.

Today

I don't want to work today.

Today work-to wanting-not-am-I.

19.



Yemek

Nerede yemek istiyorsun?

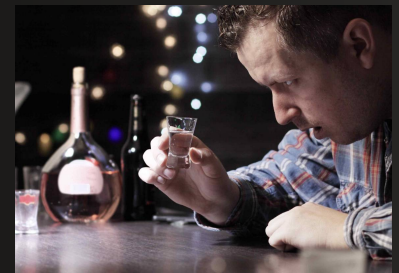
To eat

Where do you want to eat?

Where eat-to wanting-are-you?

Grammar note: Remember that when we have question words, such as 'where', 'what', 'when', 'why', we do not use the question particle "-mı/-mi/-mu/-mü".

20.



İçmek

Neden içmek istemiyorsun?

To drink

Why don't you want to drink?

Why drink-to wanting-not-are-you?

Grammar note: Remember that when we have question words, such as 'where', 'what', 'when', 'why', we do not use the question particle "-mı/-mi/-mu/-mü".