

Introductory Turkish

Language Transfer

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Transcripts are created by volunteers. If you notice any errors or recommend improvements in transcription or spelling, please contact: info@languagetransfer.org

The transcripts have been provided for reference and clarification. The transcripts should be used at an absolute minimum during the course and especially during the thinking exercises.

DO NOT LOOK AT THE TRANSCRIPTS WHILST YOU ARE BUILDING YOUR SENTENCES.
This helps keep your process in your mind, and stops your transcript from behaving like an external brain cell! This is essential for speaking a language.

01

T: Hello and welcome to Introduction to Turkish, the latest fruit of the *Language Transfer Project*.

For those of you that haven't experienced one of our other courses, you might find that this is a very new way of learning. And whilst this might be a new way of learning for you, you should also find that this is an extremely natural way.

Hopefully, this will make you question why you haven't been learning like this until now, and the relationship we may have with learning in standardised, industrialised education systems.

During this course, you're going to learn a great amount of Turkish and a great amount about language, which will allow you to continue your journey in Turkish and in language, being you the principal motor or driver behind that learning experience.

The course is being recorded with a volunteer student. She's not an actor and has no previous knowledge of Turkish. We are recording a real-life learning experience, which is edited to make a concise course that anyone can enjoy.

Anybody, anywhere, can engage in for free.

During the length of the course, I will explain something to our volunteer student, and to you, about Turkish and how Turkish works, and then I'll ask you to build a sentence for me. In this moment, it's extremely important that you pause the audio, relax, take your time to think through your answer, and then say your answer out loud.

You may feel a little voice or an impulse pushing you to spit your answer out quickly. This is probably left over from your experience at school. Quiet that voice. Ignore it. Take control of your learning process and think through your answer slowly, in your own time, so that you can enjoy it, so that you can be sure, and so that the thought process, not the answer, becomes the most important part of that experience. It's the thought process that is teaching you or installing the language in your mind.

With the thinking method, we are going to think slowly to learn quickly.

Once you've said your answer out loud, you should unpaue the audio, listen to what our volunteer student responded, and then continue.

In saying this, it's important that you understand that you shouldn't try to actively memorise. It's very important that you don't engage in active memorisation. You want to just listen to the explanations and make sure that you understand them. Don't worry about remembering words. Some of them you will forget. And this is natural. This is part of the learning process.

During the length of the course, there are many tips included about how to access information, words, vocabulary, that you have in your mind, even when you think that you've forgotten them. So, relax, follow those processes, and remember you can always repeat the course. You will find yourself remembering, but not through active memorisation.

There is a difference between memorisation and remembering. Of course you need to remember the language we will teach you. But that doesn't mean that you should be trying to memorise it. Memorisation is a mindless process and you're capable of so much more than that. Don't write. You might be tempted to write as we present the language in the audios. The structure that we create through the order in which we present the language is not very easy to reproduce on paper. Writing it on a piece of paper you will find this extremely unhelpful. If you look at this piece of paper when you form your sentences and respond out loud, you will notice that the paper acts something like an external brain cell. When you look at the paper for some reference about a word or a structure or what have you, that paper acts like an external brain cell. It's involved in your thinking loop. When you're left without that paper, as you probably will be when you are practising your new language, you will find then that a part of that thinking loop has been left out of your head. So, please, don't write anything down. You

might be saying to yourself, well, I'm a visual learner. That's fine, you can visualise the words. Turkish is written in the Latin alphabet, the same alphabet that English is written in, and we reference how the words are spelled. So, take your time to visualise them, that's no problem, but please, don't write.

This course is something that requires your concentration and your focus and your active engagement. It shouldn't be something you have on in the background whilst you're cooking or what have you. Try to find the time in the day that you feel like you have energies to think and to concentrate, and also the calmness to relax and engage in this time, which is time for you.

Do as much of the course as you are excited about doing, and then take a break. When you start feeling your mind get tired or making careless mistakes or not thinking to your capacity, then it's time to take a break.

Take a break. Don't push yourself. It's much better to do 10 minutes a day or 20 minutes a day than three hours over the weekend. The tired mind makes all kinds of unproductive shortcuts and careless mistakes.

The most important thing I can tell you, of course, is that you shouldn't just listen and follow the audios, even though you're listening, following and understanding everything that's happening. You should always pause and think through your own answer before you hear the volunteers. And then say it out loud. If you don't do this, you will just be witnessing somebody else's learning experience. You won't be having your own.

If it's been a while since you've engaged in active learning, don't worry. Find your rhythm and you will see your concentration span expand very quickly. Don't even worry about memorising this advice. It will be revisited many times during the length of the course.

You might also be asking what you should expect to achieve in an introduction. This is not an introduction course in the typical sense where you might expect to open a book and learn the colours, the numbers, how to talk about the weather, and where you're from. Not at all. We're not going to see any of that material. This is an introduction in the sense of instead of looking at the whole structural content of the language, we will take a part of the structural content of the language which offers you something like the entire panorama of how the language functions. What that means is that you're going to understand the character, the nature of Turkish without looking at the entire content in the structural sense. So, this is an introduction in the sense of structure, not content.

And this intro is so designed so that the content of that structural panorama that we see represents broadly and widely the general scope of the Turkish language.

Once you complete this course, you can continue to learn more content to fit into the course.

You can also continue to expand what you've learned structurally because you will understand the key characteristics of Turkish and how it functions, so you can come into contact with new elements of the language that we haven't seen and work them out for yourself.

I'd love to create a complete Turkish course, much like the complete Spanish. And maybe in the future we'll make a crowdfunding campaign for it. Meanwhile, please check out on the website the complete Turkish course.

You can also read about how you, as an individual, your organization, or company can help this course come into existence.

Whilst referring to LT, I always say WE, because the project really does include everybody that particularly...

02

T: So, let's learn some Turkish.

L: Okay.

T: Okay, so before we begin, I want to tell you a little bit about Turkish as a language and its characteristics as a language.

So, Turkish as a language is all about suffixes. It's all about endings. Don't be scared by the terminology. A suffix is just something you add on to the end of the word to alter or refine its meaning.

For example, the plural *-s* in English is a suffix. When we get *trees* from *tree*, this *-s* is a suffix. Or the *-ed* that gives us the past: *want - wanted*.

But I'm not so fond of grammatical terminology, so we will just call them endings.

L: Okay.

T: We don't have to worry about calling them suffixes.

Turkish is so much about these endings or these suffixes that often a whole sentence in English becomes just one word in Turkish. This is the key feature of Turkish which we can boil everything down to and begin exploring it right away.

So, the English word: *I'm* or *I am* is an ending in Turkish rather than a separate word. And that ending is: *-im*. Luckily, it looks just like *I'm*: *-im, I am*.

L: *-im*.

T: So, we'll add this to the end of the word to get the meaning of: *I am*. So, we can actually pull out some words which are the same in English and Turkish, to practice this without having to worry about remembering anything.

So, for example, the word *social* in Turkish is: *sosyal*. *Sosyal*.

L: *Sosyal*.

T: Good! So, it's *s-o-s-y-a-l* in Turkish. *Sosyal*.

And if you want to say: *I am social*, you're just going to hook on this *-im*, this *I'm*-ending, onto the end of that word. So, how would that sound?

L: *Sosyalim*.

T: Good! *Sosyalim*. And that's it! *I am social*.

Anti-social in Turkish is: *asosyal*. *Asosyal*.

L: *Asosyal*.

T: So, how would you say: *I'm anti-social* in Turkish?

L: *Asosyalim*.

T: You will have the accent just before this *-im*, *aso'syalim*.

Good! The word for *active* in Turkish is: *aktif*. Here, the *v* becomes an *f*. *Aktif*.

L: *Aktif*.

T: *I'm active?*

L: *Aktifim*.

T: *Aktifim*.

Professional is: *profesyonel*. Here, the *-al* in English, it becomes *-el* in Turkish. *Profesyonel*.

L: *Profesyonel*.

T: Good!

How would you say: *I'm professional?*

L: *Profesyonelim*.

T: Bravo! *Profesyonelim*. So, this could actually mean: *I am professional* or *I am active*. *I'm a professional*, because we don't need to use that *a* in Turkish, so the meaning could be either here: *I'm professional*, *I'm a professional*. *Profesyonelim*.

So, *I'm*, or *I am*, is *-im*, and it's not a word by itself, it's just something we're hooking on to the end of another word. So, you may have noticed, then, that we're not using any separate word for *I* in Turkish in this case, but this word exists. The word for *I* is *ben*, *b-*

e-n. *Ben*.

L: *Ben*.

T: And usually, we'll only use it if you want to give some emphasis to *I*, because the information's already included in *-im*, no? So, maybe, if you wanted to stress and say: *I'm professional*, then you could use *ben*, and you would put that first. So, how would that be? *I'm professional*.

L: *Ben profesyonelim*.

T: That's it!

L: *Ben profesyonelim*.

T: Good! *Ben profesyonelim*.

L: *-nelim*.

T: Yeah, you will be putting the accent just before this *-im*-ending. *Ben profesyo'nelim*. *Profesyo'nelim*.

And also, a note about the spelling: instead of *i-o-n*, like you get in English, you get: *y-o-n*. *Profesyonel*. *Profesyonelim*.

How do you think you would say: *I'm an optimist*, if the word is the same in Turkish?

L: *Optimistim*.

T: Good, and where does the stress go? I think, actually, because you're asking me: *Oh, is this correct?*, no?, you are putting the stress on the end: *Optimistim, Is this correct, Mihalis?* But, in normal speech, you're going to be putting it, actually, just before that *-im*.

L: *Opti'mistim*.

T: Bravo, perfect! *Opti'mistim*. And I'm emphasising a little the stress here to show where it is, but it's worth noting that the stress in Turkish is very light. Turkish doesn't tend to have a strong stress. *Opti'mistim*.

And what if you wanted to emphasise: *I am an optimist?*

L: *Ben optimistim*.

T: Bravo! *Ben optimistim*. Good!

So, *-im* is our ending for *I am* or *I'm*.

And we have the ending: *-sin*, *-s-i-n*, with an *-n* this time, *-s-i-n*, for: *you*, or *you are*, informally, if we're speaking informally to somebody.

So, how would you say: *you are a professional?*

L: *Profesyonalsin**.

T: And the...

L: *Profesyonelsin*.

T: Bravo! *Profesyonelsin*. Perfect!

And how would you say: *You are active?* Here we had another change, a small change, the *v* became an *f*.

L: *Actifsin*.

T: *Ac'tifsin*.

L: *Actifsin*.

T: The word for funny in Turkish is: *komik*. *Komik*. So, how would you say: *you are funny?*

L: *Komiksin*.

T: *Komiksin*. Correct!

The word for *very* is: *çok*. *Çok*. It's spelled *ç* with a little tail on the *c*, which gives us the equivalent to *ch* in English. Okay. *Çok*.

L: *Çok*.

T: So, how would you say: *very funny?*

L: *Çok komiksin*.

T: That was my next question: *You are very funny*. Good! *Çok komiksin*. *Very funny: çok komik*. *You are very funny: çok komiksin*.

You will also hear a lot: *Çok güzel*. *Güzel* literally is: *beautiful*, but it's used in that

expression like: *perfect, great. Çok güzel.* So, if *güzel* literally means: *beautiful*, how would you say: *You are very beautiful?*

L: *Çok güzelsin.*

T: *Çok güzelsin.*
What was...

L: Is it like a prefix in the word or is it a separate word?

T: *Çok*, it's a separate word. You don't get prefixes in Turkish.

L: Only endings.

T: Only endings. Turkish is all about endings.
What was the word for *professional*?

L: *Profesyonel.*

T: *Profesyonel.*
I'm professional.

L: *Profesyonelim.*

T: *Profesyo'nelim.*

L: Ah, *profesyonelim.*

T: Perfect!

I'm very professional. Very professional I'm.

L: *Çok profesyonelim.*

T: Perfect! *Çok profesyonelim.*

And what was the word for *I*, if you wanted to stress that?

L: *Ben.*

T: *Ben.*

So, how would you say that: *I am very professional.*

L: *Ben profesyonel..., ben çok profesyonelim.*

T: Perfect! *Ben çok profesyonelim.*

03

T: The word for *not* in Turkish is: *değil.*

L: *Değil.*

T: *Değil* is spelled *d-e-ğ* and this *ğ* has a kind of upside down point above the *ğ* which is showing us it's a soft *ğ* pronounced actually like a *y*, and then it's *i-l*, *d-e-ğ* with this mark on the top, *i-l*. But in spoken most of the time you're not going to hear *[dei:l]*, you're going to hear *[dii:l]*, *[dii:l]*, with a long vowel. *[dii:l]* in spoken Turkish, just because it's such a common word that years and years you can imagine of *[dei:l]*, *[dei:l]*, *[dii:l]*, *[dii:l]*, *[dii:l]*. It just turned into this and saved Turkish speakers some calories.

How do you think you would say then: *I'm not?*

L: *Değil*.*

T: *Değil* is: *not*. What was: *I am* or *I'm*?

L: *Ben*. Ben değil*.*

T: So, *ben* is just: *I*, no? What was the ending for: *I am* or *I'm*?

L: *-im.*

T: Bravo!

L: Yeah. *Değilim.*

T: *Değilim [dei:lim]* if you are saying it how it's written, or in spoken: *değilim [dii:lim]*.
That's: *I'm not*.

And if you wanted to stress *I*, how would you do that?

L: *Ben değilim.*

T: Bravo! Perfect! *Ben değilim.*

How would you say: *you are not?* What was that ending for: *you are*?

- L: *-sin.*
T: *-sin* with an *-n*. Perfect!
So: *you are not?*
- L: *Değilsin.*
T: *Değilsin.* Good! Perfect!
How was: *you are funny, funny you are, comic you are?*
- L: *Komiksin.*
T: Perfect! *Komiksin.*
Now if you want to say: *you are not funny* in Turkish you will say: *funny not you are.*
This is the word order in Turkish. So, how would that be?
- L: *Komik değilsin.*
T: Perfect! *Komik değilsin.*
How would you say: *you are not very funny? Very funny not you are.*
What was the word for very? It begins with the *ç* with the tail.
- L: *Çok.*
T: Good!
So: *very funny not you are.*
- L: *Çok komik değilsin.*
T: Perfect! *Çok komik değilsin.* *You are not very funny.*
I am not very funny.
- L: *Çok komik değilim.*
T: Bravo! *Çok komik değilim.*
And what if you wanted to stress *I*, *I am not very funny.*
- L: *Ben çok komik değilim.*
T: Bravo! Well done! *Ben çok komik değilim.* Very good!
So, we had *ben* for: *I* if we wanted to emphasize that *I*. And for *you* we have: *sen*. So,
we have: *ben* and *sen*.
Tell me again how was: *You are not?*
- L: *Değilsin.*
T: *Değilsin.*
And what if you wanted to stress *You are not?*
- L: *Sen değilsin.*
T: Good! *Sen değilsin.* Perfect!
How would you say: *You are active*, emphasizing: *you?*
- L: *Sen aktıfsin.*
T: *Sen aktıfsin.* Perfect!
You are social. Again with emphasis.
- L: *Sen sosyalsin.*
T: Good! *Sen sosyalsin.*
So, generally we don't need to use words like *ben* or *sen*, but we will use them to give
some emphasis or contrast so you can imagine the context, no? Maybe you're saying:
you're social but you will go on to say: *but I'm not* or: *but most people are not social* or
whatever. For some reason you're wanting to stress the word *you*.
You are very professional.
- L: *Sen çok profesyonelsin.*
T: Good! *Sen çok profesyonelsin.*
The word for *but* is *ama*. *Ama*.
- L: *Ama.*
T: So, now you can say something like: *You are funny but I'm not very funny.* So, we
want to break it up and think about each bit at a time, no? First bit we want to think
about, all of our mental energy just on: *you are funny.* We don't want to think about the
rest for now. Just: *you are funny.*

- L: *Komiksin.*
T: *Komiksin,... but ...*
L: *...ama ...*
T: *Ama. Good! a-m-a, ama. I'm not very funny, very funny not I'm.*
L: *Çok komik...*
T: *... I'm not*
L: *...değil..., değilim.*
T: Very good! Now we will take it from the beginning, *not from memory* but thinking it through again. And let's include the words for: *you* and *I*, as we're making this kind of contrast: *You're funny but I'm not very funny*. So, let's do it again not from memory, thinking it through again, taking the time to find what we need. So using the word for *you*: *sen, you are funny*.
- L: *Sen komiksin.*
T: *Sen komiksin. But I ...*
L: *Ama ben...*
T: *I'm not very funny.*
L: *...çok komik değilim.*
T: Perfect! *Sen komiksin ama ben çok komik değilim.*
You don't have to worry about where you're using these words *ben* and *sen*, they should come really naturally, like how in English we will emphasize with the voice: *You're funny but I'm not very funny*. We're doing it already naturally in English with the voice so that will just carry over the point is just to realize that you don't always need these words like you do in English.
Then let's make a little recap. What was the word for *active*?
- L: *Aktif.*
T: Good!
I'm active.
L: *Aktifim.*
T: *I'm active.*
L: *Ben aktifim.*
T: Good!
I'm very active.
L: *Ben çok aktifim.*
T: Good!
I'm not very active.
L: *Ben çok aktif değilim.*
T: Very good: *ben çok aktif değilim.*
We saw that for *optimist* we can just use *optimist* in Turkish. So, how would you say: *I'm an optimist*.
- L: *Optimistim.*
T: *Optimistim. But you're not, but you're not.*
L: *Ama değilsin.*
T: Good, but with the contrast you will also include the word for *you*.
L: *Ama sen değilsin.*
T: *Bravo! All together: I'm an optimist but you're not.*
L: With the *I*?
T: I think it's nice with the *I*, because you're making that contrast.
L: *Ben optimistim, ama sen değilsin.*
T: Good! *I'm an optimist, but you're not: Ben optimistim, ama sen değilsin.*

T: So, with this we already get a taste of the nature of Turkish, adding onto the end of the word we will see throughout the language. As we stick this stuff onto the end of words in Turkish, we are actually making an effort to make it sound similar or the same to the last bit of the word you add it onto.

For example, if you say: *I am a doctor*, you won't say: *dok'torim**, but *doktorum*. Now this *-im* and this *-um*, they are the same. One is spelled *-im*, one is spelled *-um*, but they both mean: *I am* or *I'm*. Just this *u* is closer to the [o] sound that *doktor* ends in and flows off easier. You can feel this yourself just by comparing *doktorim** - *doktorum*.

L: *Doktorim** - *doktorum*.

T: Can you feel that *doktorum* is so much easier? This helps the word flow along, which is important if you are adding suffixes to get so many different meanings as we will see throughout the language.

It helps us also to understand what belongs to what when we are adding on these endings in Turkish. Helping us to understand when one word finishes and another one begins also.

And most importantly, because languages always strive to be efficient, it's a great calorie saver. If you think of all of that energy that is saved amongst all of the Turkish speakers, saying *doktorum* instead of *doktorim** and that little bit of energy that saves. But amongst the whole population sharing a language, there are some important adjustments.

If *I am a doctor* is: *doktorum*, how do you think you would say: *you are a doctor*?

L: *Doktorsun*.

T: *Doktorsun*, perfect!

The word for *champion* in Turkish is: *şampiyon*. *Şampiyon*, the *c* becomes *ş*.

L: *Şampiyon*.

T: *Şampiyon*. And this [ʃə] is spelled with an *ş*, with a little tail on the *ş*. Just how we got *ch* [tʃə] with a *ç* with a tail, we get *sh* with an *ş* with a tail. *Şampiyon*.

So, how do you think you would say: *I am a champion*?

L: *Şampiyonum*.

T: Bravo! *Şampiyonum*.

You are a champion.

L: *Şampiyonsun*.

T: *Şampiyonsun*. Perfect!

How would you say: *I am not a doctor*? *I am not a doctor*.

L: And now, the *i*, do I have to change it to make it more like a *u*? Do I have to change it?

T: Exactly! So, this is not grammar, let's say. It's pure phonetics. It's just about sound.

L: So, I don't change it?

T: No. You don't need to.

L: *Doktor değilim*.

T: Perfect! *Doktor değilim*.

So, this phenomenon is called *vowel harmony*. What Turkish does here, to make these endings sound more like what we are attaching them to is called *vowel harmony*. It's a completely phonetic phenomenon, not about grammar. So, if you're adding this [i] onto *değil*, you only need to worry about the sound. You don't need to worry about *doktor* or whatever else is coming before that *değilim*.

So, I will give you some words now and let you decide what you think you will add onto the end. So, a useful adjective, a useful describing word is: *boş*. *Boş*. *B-o-ş* and that *ş* with the little tail giving us *sh*. *Boş* is especially useful as it means: *empty* and *free*. Both meanings. *Empty* and *free*. Actually when you're saying: *I'm free*, you're saying: *I'm empty*, no?

L: Okay!

T: Like: *my schedule is empty*. So, how do you think you would say it: *I'm empty*? Do you think you would say: *boşum* or *boşim**? See what feels closer.

- L: *Boşum*. It's better.
- T: Perfect! *Boşum*. So, you can try it and feel the sounds, feel that the *-um* is closer, or you can reference: *doktor - doktorum*. You have the *o* in *doktor*, so you know, okay, *o* is going with this *-um*, no? You can do either. You can reference another word that you know and have a look back, or you can just try it, *boşım** - *boşum*, and you will feel very quickly that *boşum* is much closer.
- How would you say: *you are free* or *you are empty*, literally?
- L: *Boşumsun**.
- T: What was the word for *empty*?
- L: No, *boş*, *boş*, just *boş*.
- T: Ah.
- L: *Boşsun*.
- T: *Boşsun*, good!
Tourist is *turist*.
- How do you think you would say: *I'm a tourist*?
- L: *Turistim*.
- T: *Turistim*, good.
And if you use the word for *I*?
- L: *Ben turistim*.
- T: *Ben turistim*.
You are a tourist.
- L: *Sen turistsin*.
- T: Good! If you are emphasizing that *you*, *sen turistsin*, perfect!
The word for *tired* is: *yorgun*. *Yorgun*.
- L: *Yorgun*.
- T: How do you think you would say: *I'm tired*?
- L: *Yorgunum*.
- T: Good, *yorgunum*.
I'm very tired.
- L: *Çok yorgunum*.
- T: *Çok yorgunum*, good.
I'm not very tired.
- L: *Çok yorgun değilim*.
- T: Very good! *Çok yorgun değilim*. Very good! *Çok yorgun değilim*: *Very tired, I'm not*.
How would you say: *you are very tired*?
- L: *Çok yorgunsun*.
- T: Very good! *Çok yorgunsun*.
But I'm not. What was the word for *but*?
- L: *Ama*.
- T: *Ama*, good. *But I'm not*.
- L: *Ama değilim*.
- T: Good, but here, making this contrast: *but I'm not*, we would include the word for *I*. So, all together: *You are very tired, but I'm not*. Again, not from memory, but taking the opportunity to think it through again, and dividing it intuitively. *You are very tired* is the first bit.
- L: *Çok yorgunsun*.
- T: *Çok yorgunsun*.
- L: *Çok yorgunsun ama ben değilim*.
- T: Good! *Çok yorgunsun ama ben değilim*. Or with *sen* as well: *Sen çok yorgunsun ama ben değilim*, *You are very tired, but I'm not*.
How would you say: *I'm free, but I'm tired*? *I'm free, I'm empty, but I'm tired*.
- L: *Boşum ama yorgunsun**, *yorgunum*.

T: Bravo! *Boşum ama yorgunum*. Well done!

05

T: The word for *now* in Turkish is: *şimdi*.

L: *Şimdi*.

T: So, again, we're having this *ş* with the tail giving us *sh*, *şimdi*.

Now, time expressions in Turkish tend to come towards the beginning of the sentence in the most natural or unemphatic position. What do I mean by this: the most natural position? Like in English, the time expressions are really flexible, no? You can say: *I'm going now* and here *now* is in its most natural position. But in English, you can also say: *now I'm going*, *I'm now going*. All of these are possible in English for varying degrees of emphasis. Just *I'm going now* sounds more natural or unemphatic. But *now I'm going*, *I'm now going* are all possible in English.

In the same way, *şimdi* can move around. But in its natural position, we'll find it towards the beginning. So, if you wanted to say, for example, *I'm tired now*, you would say: *now tired I'm*, no?

What was the word for *tired*? It begins *yor...*

L: *Yorgun*.

T: *Yorgun*. Good!

And: *I'm tired*?

L: *Yorgunum*.

T: *Yorgunum*. So, we said *now* was: *şimdi* and it will come towards the beginning in its most natural position. So: *I'm tired now*.

L: *Şimdi yorgunum*.

T: *Şimdi yorgunum*.

How would you say: *I'm very tired now*?

L: *Şimdi çok yorgunum*.

T: Very good! *Şimdi çok yorgunum*. Good!

If you want to emphasize the *I*, it's probably going to come first, even before the time expression.

So, how would that be? *I'm very tired now*.

L: *Ben şimdi çok yorgunum*.

T: Good! *Ben şimdi çok yorgunum*.

I'm free now, but I'm tired. What was the word for *free* or *empty*?

L: *Boş*.

T: *Boş*. So: *I'm free now*.

L: *Şimdi boşum*.

T: Very good! *Şimdi boşum*. But...

L: *Ama...*

T: *Ama, I'm tired*.

L: *Yorgunum*.

T: So, all together: *I'm free now, but I'm tired*.

L: *Şimdi boşum ama yorgunum*.

T: Perfect! *I'm free now, but I'm tired: Şimdi boşum ama yorgunum*.

I'm free now, but you're not. How would that be? *I'm free now*. So, we go back to just thinking about that bit: *I'm free now*.

L: *Şimdi boşum*.

T: Good! But...

L: *Ama...*

T: *You're not*.

L: *Sen değilsun**.

- T: -sun or...?
- L: Ah, *değilsin*, yeah. It's with an *i*.
- T: Good! It's closer, no?
- L: Yeah!
- T: *Değilsin*. Good! *I'm free now, but you're not: Şimdi boşum ama sen değilsin*. Good! And *değilsin* [dii:lsin] with a long vowel.
I want, I want in Turkish is: *istiyorum*. *Istiyorum*.
- L: *Istiyorum*.
- T: Is there anything in that word you recognize? *Istiyorum*.
- L: The *-um*?
- T: *-um*. What is this?
- L: It's the *I'm*.
- T: Exactly. The *-im* or *-um* for *I am* or *I'm*, no? So, actually we could say more literally this word is something like: *I'm wanting*, no? Rather than *I want*, as odd as it might sound in English. So, this is *I want - I'm wanting*. So, if *istiyorum* is *I want*, what do you think you *want* might be?
- L: *Istiyorsun*.
- T: *Istiyorsun*. Bravo! *Istiyorsun*. I will spell it: *i-s-t-i-y-o-r*. And then we have the *-um-ending* or the *-sun-ending*: *istiyorum, istiyorsun*.
How would you say: *I want it, but not now? I want it*. The *it*, you don't have to include in Turkish. You can just say: *I want*.
- L: *Istiyorum*.
- T: *But not now*.
- L: *Ama değil*. How was it: *now? Şimdi*.
- T: Very good! *Şimdi*.
- L: *Ama değil şimdi*.*
- T: But if we were saying before: *boş değilim - free, I'm not, yorgun değilim - tired, I'm not*, how do you think you might say: *not now?*
- L: *Şimdi değil*.
- T: Yes! Bravo! Exactly. Well done! *Now not. I want it, but now not*.
- L: And it's like one word?
- T: *Değil* is a separate word. Of course, *değil* must be a separate word because we could use it without any other word coming before it. For example, we can say *I'm not: değilim*. And there, of course, *değil* is not being attached to anything. It's not an ending. It's a separate word.
So, give it to me again. *I want it*. We don't need the *it*. *I want, but now not. Not now*.
- L: *Istiyorum, ama şimdi değil*.
- T: Good! *Istiyorum, ama şimdi değil* [dii:l]. Or as we mentioned in writing: *değil* [dei:l]. You would see *d-e*, this soft *ğ* with the little upside down point on the top of it, *i-i*.
To take or to buy is *almak*.
- L: *Almak*.
- T: *Almak, a-l-m-a-k. Almak*. And this [a] here is a little further back in the mouth: *almak*. The more you hear it, you'll pick it up. *Almak*.
How would you say: *I want to buy it or I want to take it?* Now, we said already we don't need the *it*. And in Turkish, the word order will be: *to buy I want, to take I want*.
- L: Do you put the *-im* or *-um* at the end of both words?
- T: You will not have these concern, let's say. If you divide the sentence up intuitively, instead of thinking about it like a whole package, let's say. So, if you think that firstly what you have is: *to take, to buy*, there's no *I* in that, is there? It's just *to buy or to take*.
- L: Oh, yeah!
- T: So, what was that: *to buy or to take?*
- L: *Almak*.
- T: *Almak*. So, that comes first. *To take, to buy*. And then you will add on your *I want*.

- L: *Almak istiyorum.*
- T: Good! *Almak istiyorum.*
I want to buy it now. Or I want to take it now. What did we say about the position of *now*, of time expressions?
- L: At the beginning.
- T: Bravo! So, *I want to buy it now, I want to take it now.*
- L: *Şimdi almak istiyorum.*
- T: Very good! *Şimdi almak istiyorum.*
You want to take it.
- L: *Almak istiyorsun.*
- T: *Almak istiyorsun.*
You want to take it, emphasizing the you.
- L: *Sen almak istiyorsun.*
- T: Very good! *Sen almak istiyorsun.*
You want to take it now.
- L: *Sen şimdi almak istiyorsun.*
- T: Very good! *Sen*, and we put that *sen* in first like something separate from the main structure, as it's something we don't need, something that's extra for emphasis. *Sen şimdi almak istiyorsun.*

So, in these discussions about word order, I'm giving you the most natural or unemphatic word orders in Turkish. But you will find, if you listen, that the word order is quite flexible in Turkish to give emphasis to different elements, different parts of the sentence. So, one of your main areas of focus and curiosity should be word order in Turkish. We're seeing already that the word order in Turkish is starkly different from the word order in English. And will actually change how you think, or better put, will give you another way to think and process information, which is maybe one of the most exciting things about language learning. Contrary to popular belief, language isn't thought. You might be asked, if you speak a few languages, what language do you think in? No, thought is something separate to language, and we transcribe thought into language. Sometimes we use language as a tool to think in, but thought is something quite separate to language. Now, when language requires us to transcribe our thought in a certain way, with the mechanisms and the resources that that particular language offers, we change our relationship with that thought. And all of this gives our thinking a different dimension, not just in language, but in life generally. And that's one of the most exciting things about language learning: rather than how Turkish is forcing you to process information differently, being an obstacle to get over in order to speak Turkish, this is a gift to your mind!

You might also notice in Turkish that the word order in the sentence is very similar to the order in which we put information when we're building up one word. So, that means the order in which we are putting separate words is similar to the order in which we build a word with our endings. That's to say that the principal information tends to come first, and then we are adding on to define it. Both in the main part of the sentence, after we get, you know, time expressions out the way, and maybe some emphatic word like *ben* or *sen*, in the principal part of the sentence, we're getting the key information out first, and then we are refining it as we go along. For example, we say: *to buy I want*. If we were to start with *I want*, anything could come afterwards: *to buy, to run, to cook,...* But starting with *to cook*, we get the main information first, and then we refine it: *To cook I want*. We understand right from the beginning that the sentence is about cooking.

In the same way, when we build the individual words, we give the key information first, like *wanting*, and then the *I'm* is coming at the end. So, actually, you are seeing the same logic occur in the way we build separate words as in the way we build sentences in Turkish.

And of course, we'll continue to explore and enjoy this throughout the course.

One more point of interest, though, to mention about the Turkish word order. The Turkish word order is curiously close to the Japanese word order, and this may not be a

coincidence. Modern-day Turkish may be traceable to what is now Mongolia, and this journey can be traced through the fertile crescent, which includes areas such as Iran, into what is now modern-day Turkey.

On the other hand, Japanese can be traced back to what is now modern-day Korea, when people crossed the sea into Japan during the Ice Age, when it was frozen, actually, apparently searching for the sun, where it rose in the east. And the flag of Japan with the red dot is representing the sun. And if you look at the kanji, the symbols for Japan, you'll see the symbols for sun and root.

So, these may have been from a similar linguistic tradition that ended up being the Japanese of today, and the Turkish of today, giving us two extremely different languages, but with an almost identical word order.

So, if you ever want to learn Japanese, you would have already done some of the work.

06

T: What was *to buy* or *to take*?

L: *Almak.*

T: *Almak.*
And *I want*?

L: *Istiyorum.*

T: *Istiyorum.*
You want?

L: *Istiyorsun.*

T: *Istiyorsun.* Good! So, we had *-um* again for *I* or *I'm* and *-sun* for *you* or *you're*, *you are*. What if we take off those endings? What if we say it without the *-um* or the *-sun*? What is it going to sound like?

L: *Istiyor.*

T: *Istiyor. Istiyor.* This gives us *he*, *she* or *it wants*. So, without any ending at all, we are getting the version for *he*, *she* or *it*: *istiyor*.

So, how would you say: *He wants to buy it*?

L: *Almak istiyor.*

T: *Almak istiyor.*
She wants to take it now. She wants to take it now.

L: *Şimdi almak istiyor.*

T: Good! *Şimdi almak istiyor.* So: *he*, *she* and *it* has no ending here. It's something we're just imagining through the absence of endings.

And this also goes for the adjectives, the describing words. So, what was the word for *professional*?

L: *Profesyonel.*

T: If you just say this by itself, *profesyonel*, if you know who you're referring to, it will be perfectly understood: *He is professional*, *she is professional* or even *it is professional*.

How would you say: *She is free*?

L: *Boş.*

T: *Boş.*

L: It's too simple!

T: *Boş.*
How would you say: *it is empty*?

L: *Boş.*

T: *Boş.* The same. Exactly!
Tired. What was the word for *tired*?

L: *Yorgun.*

- T: *He's tired.*
- L: *Yorgun.*
- T: *Yorgun.*
He's not tired.
- L: *Yorgun değil.*
- T: *Very good! Yorgun değil.*
He's tired, but I'm not.
- L: *Yorgun değil ama...*
- T: *This you are holding on to it from the last one, no? Yorgun değil.*
- L: *I'm not tired.*
- T: *He's tired.*
- L: *He is, but I am not.*
- T: *Exactly! So, be careful not to make the salad, no? You want to divide it up and think about each bit separately. So, the first bit is: he's tired and allow yourself just to think about that part.*
- L: *Yorgun.*
- T: *Yorgun. But...*
- L: *Ama...*
- T: *I'm not.*
- L: *Ben değilim.*
- T: *Yorgun ama ben değilim.*
What was the word for now?
- L: *Şimdi.*
- T: *Şimdi.*
The word for this evening or tonight is literally this evening: bu akşam. Bu akşam. Bu is this, it's a separate word, b-u; akşam, evening: a-k-ş with the little tail, a-m, bu akşam.
- L: *Bu akşam.*
- T: *And that's this evening or tonight. Literally this evening, but maybe it's sometimes used like how we might use tonight in English. So: this evening or tonight.*
So, if you want to say I want to buy it this evening, what comes first?
- L: *Bu.*
- T: *Bu, bu akşam.*
- L: *Bu akşam.*
- T: *Good! And to remember akşam, we can just think of the first ak, the first syllable. If we're clear on the first syllable of a word, generally it would just be that little trip of my needs to find the rest. Bu akşam.*
- L: *Bu akşam.*
- T: *I want to buy it or I want to take it this evening.*
- L: *Bu akşam almak istiyorum.*
- T: *Very good! Bu akşam almak istiyorum.*
How would you say: I'm free now, but I'm not free tonight? So, the first bit is I'm free now.
- L: *Şimdi boşum.*
- T: *But.*
- L: *Ama.*
- T: *Tonight I'm not free.*
- L: *Bu akşam değilim.*
- T: *Very good! Şimdi boşum ama bu akşam değilim. And quite intuitively, you didn't repeat boş because you don't need to: şimdi boşum ama bu akşam değilim. Perfect!*
How would you say: I'm free tonight, but you're not? I'm free tonight, but you're not.
- L: *Bu akşam boşum ama değilsin.*

T: Good! But with this contrast, what do you think you should include?

L: *Sen değılsin.*

T: Very good! *Bu akşam boşum ama sen değılsin.*

And like *şimdi*, the word for *now*, this time expression, *bu akşam*, you can move it around to achieve different emphases, like we saw with *now* in English: *I'm going now, now I'm going, I'm now going. I'm going this evening. This evening I'm going. I'm this evening going*: maybe not in English. But you see: the time expressions are flexible. So, whilst generally the most common position in Turkish is towards the beginning of the sentence, you will hear them in other positions. And you will hear this and learn this in the live context, rather than trying to memorize rules about this, because in a live context, it's going to be accompanied by the voice, the hand expression, then you will understand very clearly what is meant to be emphasised.

What was the word for *tired*?

L: *Yorgun.*

T: *Yorgun.* Good! *I'm free tonight, but I'm tired. I'm free tonight, but I'm tired.*

L: *Bu akşam boşum, ama yorgunum.*

T: Very good! *Bu akşam boşum, ama yorgunum.*

07

T: What was to take or *to buy* again?

L: *Almak.*

T: *Almak.*

Duş almak. What do you think it might mean? Do you speak any French?

L: Some. I'm learning now.

T: You know what is *duş*?

L: *Shower?*

T: Yes. *Duş almak* is *to take a shower*.

L: Okay.

T: *Duş almak. To take a shower.* So, you could use this as well. For example, you could say: *I'm free now, but I want to take a shower.* So, of course, we cannot translate this all at once. What we want to do is use this as an exercise to think our way through it and create these structures in our minds, no? So, *I'm free now* is the first part. Let's think about that.

L: *Şimdi boşum.*

T: *Şimdi boşum, but...*

L: *Ma*?*

T: *Ama, I want to take a shower.*

L: *Duş almak istiyorum.*

T: Very good! *Şimdi boşum ama duş almak istiyorum.*

How would you say: *he, she, he or she wants to take a shower?*

L: *Duş almak istiyor.*

T: Good! *Duş almak istiyor.*

So, this *-mak* that we get on *almak*, for example, is actually the *to*. It's what makes it *to take* or *to buy*. Other than *-mak*, you could also see *-mek*. We have *-mak* and *-mek* to make this *to*-form of the verbs. Actually, this is again the vowel harmony that we saw before. Just as we had *-im* and *-um* and *-sin* and *-sun*, we also have *-mak* and *-mek*. Which one we choose just depends on the vowel before and which one it sounds closer to. So, with *almak*, of course, the *[a]* of *al-* is much closer to the *[a]* of *-mak* than it is to the *[e]* of *-mek*. So, it's *almak*. But if I tell you that to know is *bil-*, then *-mak* or *-mek*? Which one do you think it would be? Say both out loud and experiment.

L: *Bilmak** and *bilmek*.

T: What do you think sounds closer to *bil*? *-mak* or *-mek*?

L: *Bilmek.*

T: And there you are! *Bilmek* is to know. *Bilmek.*
I want to know.

L: *Bilmek istiyorum.*

T: *Bilmek istiyorum.*
I want to know now.

L: *Şimdi bilmek istiyorum.*

T: Very good! *Şimdi bilmek istiyorum.*
He wants to know now.

L: *Şimdi bilmek istiyor.*

T: Good! *Şimdi bilmek istiyor.* Very good!
The word for *what* in Turkish is *ne, n-e. Ne.*

L: *Ne.*

T: *Ne.*
So, how would you say: *What do you want?*

L: *Ne istiyorsun?*

T: Good! *Ne istiyorsun?*
What do you want to buy?

L: *Ne almak istiyorsun?*

T: Very good! *Ne almak istiyorsun?*
What do you want to know?

L: How is *to know?*

T: *Bil-...*

L: *Ne bilmek istiyorsun?*

T: Very good! *Ne bilmek istiyorsun?* Good!
How would you say: *What does he want? What does she want?*

L: *Ne almak istiyor?**

T: This would mean: *What does he want to buy?, What does she want to buy or take?*
But just *what does he want?*

L: *Ne istiyor?*

T: *Ne istiyor?* Good!
To go is git... what? Gitmak? Gitmek? What sounds..., what vowel is...*

L: *Gitmek.*

T: *Gitmek, no? That's closer.*
I want to go.

L: *Gitmek istiyorum.*

T: Very good!
I want to go now.

L: *Şimdi gitmek istiyorum.*

T: *Şimdi gitmek istiyorum.*
I want to go this evening. What was this evening?

L: *Bo aşkan.**

T: What was...

L: *Ak-*

T: Bravo! You remember that it starts *ak-*. And then you find it. So, what is it?

L: *Bu akşam.*

T: *Bu akşam.* Good!
So: *I want to go this evening.*

L: How is *to go?*

T: Start with the time expression and then you might find it.

L: *Bu akşam.*

T: Now we think about *to go*.

L: Ah, *gitmek*.

T: *Gitmek*. Good! *Bu akşam gitmek...*

L: *...istiyorum*.

T: Good! Give it to me all together.

L: Ok.

T: *I want to go this evening*.

L: *Bu akşam gitmek istiyorum*.

T: Very good! *Bu akşam gitmek istiyorum*.
You want to go.

L: *Gitmek istiyorsun*.

T: Good! *Gitmek istiyorsun*.
She wants to go.

L: *Gitmek istiyor*.

T: Good, *gitmek istiyor*.
She's tired but she wants to go now. So, we begin with *she's tired*.

L: *Yorgun*.

T: *But*.

L: *Ama*.

T: *She wants to go now*.

L: *Şimdi gitmek istiyor*.

T: Very good! Now, *she's tired: yorgun* by itself can mean *he's tired, she's tired* or *it's tired*. But: *ama*. *She wants to go now, now to go she wants*. Time expressions first. *Şimdi*. And then the most important information, the most key information, *to go: gitmek*. And then *she wants: istiyor*. *Yorgun ama şimdi gitmek istiyor*.
He wants to go tonight. How would you say that? *He wants to go tonight*.

L: *Bu akşam gitmek istiyor*.

T: Good! *Bu akşam gitmek istiyor*.
She wants to take a shower now. She wants to take a shower now.

L: *Şimdi duş almak istiyor*.

T: Good! *Şimdi duş almak istiyor*. Good!
She wants to know now. What was *to know*? And we can think of just the first sound to associate with *knowing* to help us.

L: *Bilmek*.

T: *Bilmek*. Good!
So, she wants to know now.

L: *Şimdi bilmek istiyor*.

T: Good! *Şimdi bilmek istiyor*.
So, we've learned a few verbs. What are verbs? Verbs are these words that we can put *to* in front of in English: *to take, to buy, to know*. We've learned a *-mak* verb and we've learned some *-mek* verbs. So, our *-mak* verb is *to buy*. Or *to take*. Which was...?

L: *Almak*.

T: *Almak*.
And our *-mek* verbs are *to know*. Which was...?

L: *Bilmek*.

T: *Bilmek*.
And *to go*?

L: *Gitmek*.

T: *Gitmek*. Good!
To want is also a *-mek* verb. We haven't seen *to want* yet, but it's *istemek*. *Istemek*. Also a *-mek* verb. *To want*.

08

- T: You may have noticed already that, like English, Turkish doesn't have gender. For example, what was the word for *empty* or *free*?
- L: *Boş.*
- T: *Boş.*
And: *it is empty?*
- L: *Boş.*
- T: And: *he is free?*
- L: *Boş.*
- T: And: *she is free?*
- L: *Boş.*
- T: Exactly! So, we don't have any gender there in Turkish like we might have in a language like Spanish, for example, where we might use an *-a* for feminine and *-o* for masculine. But Turkish really doesn't have gender where even English does. So, for example, in English we have the words *he* and *she*. They are two separate words for male and female or for masculine and feminine. And then we have *it*, which is actually the neuter. We have in English the masculine, feminine and neuter with *he*, *she* and *it*. But all of that in Turkish is just *o*, an *o* by itself.
- L: *O.*
- T: And *o* means: *he, she, it*. So, you might want to use that in a situation of contrast. For example, *I'm free, but he's not*, for example, *I'm free*.
- L: *Boşum ama...*
- T: *He's not.*
- L: *O değil.*
- T: *Boşum* or *ben boşum ama o değil*. Very good!
How would you say: *he wants to go this evening?* Using the word for *he*.
- L: *O bu akşam gitmek istiyor.*
- T: Very good! Very good!
Did you notice there that you remembered the words much easier because you didn't worry at the beginning about all of the words, no? You went through which one you need one by one and as you got them out of the way, you kind of freed up mental space or relaxed the mind and you could find the means here.
O bu akşam gitmek istiyor.
So, we saw a couple of *-mek* verbs: *bilmek*: *to know*, *gitmek*: *to go*. And we saw *almak*, which was *to take* or *to buy*.
Let's learn another *-mek* verb. *Yapmak*. *Yapmak* means *to do* or *to make*. Both meanings you have there. *Yapmak*, which is a very useful verb. We can replace often many other verbs we might want to say with the verb *to do* or *to make*, which is very useful for a language learner. When we are missing the content that we might need, *to do* or *to make* can replace many verbs.
How would you say: *he wants to make it?* Like we said, we don't need the word for *it*.
- L: *Yapmak..., yapmak istiyor.*
- T: That's it! *Yapmak istiyor.*
What if you wanted to emphasize this *he* or *she*? *He wants to make it. She wants to make it.*
- L: *O yapmak istiyor.*
- T: *O yapmak istiyor.*
Not *me* or not *I* in Turkish. It's kind of odd the way we use *me* and *I* in English. I mean, if somebody says: *Who wants to go to the park?*, in English you will say: *me*, where actually *I* would make much more sense: *I want to go to the park*. You would never say: *Me want to go to the park**. So, you will find in most other languages this is treated much more literally. So: *not I*. How would that be?

- L: *Ben değil.*
- T: Good!
He or she wants to do it, not me, not I: O yapmak istiyor, ben değil.
You can also use *yapmak* with some other words. Words we can pull in from English. Words of shared Latin origin mostly. And get a couple of other meanings. For example, what do you think it means: *Diyet yapmak? Diyet yapmak.* What does *diyet* sound like?
- L: *Diet.*
- T: Correct! *Diyet.* In Turkish it's *d-i-y-e-t*. Turkish doesn't like to have two vowels together. We will see other examples of that. So, it sticks a *-y-* in between them. Here: *diyet.*
So, if you want to say: *He wants to make a diet*, how would that be?
- L: *Diyet yapmak istiyor.*
- T: Good! *Diyet yapmak istiyor.*
You can say: *to check in* or *to check out: check-in yapmak, check-out yapmak.*
So, you can say: *He wants to check in now* or *She wants to check in now.*
- L: *Şimdi check-in yapmak istiyor.*
- T: Very good! *Şimdi check-in yapmak istiyor.*
How would you say: *I want to check in now?*
- L: *Şimdi check-in yapmak istiyorum.*
- T: Very good! *Şimdi check-in yapmak istiyorum.*
I want to check in this evening.
- L: *Bu akşam check-in yapmak istiyorum.*
- T: Very good! *Bu akşam check-in yapmak istiyorum.*
We said that the word for *what* was *ne, n-e.*
So, how would you say: *What do you want to do? What do you want to do?*
- L: *Ne yapmak istiyor.**
- T: That would be: *What does he want to do? What does she want to do?*
- L: *You. Ne yapmak istiyorsun?*
- T: Good! *Ne yapmak istiyorsun?*
What do you want to do this evening?
- L: Where do we put the *this evening*?
- T: Where does it tend to go? Time expressions, where do they tend to go in Turkish?
- L: At the front.
- T: Yes, exactly.
- L: But with the *ne...*
- T: The *ne*, the *what*, shouldn't change what you know about the general position of the time expressions, no?
- L: *Bu akşam.*
- T: Good! So, generally we have our time expressions at the beginning, which means that we can identify them when we want to say a sentence, put them at the beginning, get them out of the way, and then free up that space to think about the next piece of information that we want to present.
- L: *Bu akşam ne yapmak istiyorsun?*
- T: Very good! *Bu akşam ne yapmak istiyorsun? Tonight, this evening, what to do you want?*
To mention a couple of other useful additions you can make to *yapmak*, hem... *kritik yapmak.* Of course it means...
- L: *Critique.*
- T: *To critique.*
Spor yapmak.
- L: *To do sports.*
- T: Yes, and without the *t* here, *spor yapmak: to do sports.*
What do you think it means: *egzersiz, egzersiz yapmak?*

L: *To exercise.*

T: Yes, *to exercise*, or *to do an exercise on paper*, as well, or a physical exercise, either.

09

T: The word for *food* and also the verb *to eat* is: *yemek*.

L: *Yemek*.

T: *y-e-m-e-k*. So, this is *the noun* and also *the verb*. So, we said that verbs are words you can put *to* in front of. At school, maybe they told you that a verb is a *doing word* or a *word of action*. A *doing word*, which is a bit of an unhelpful definition. Because all verbs aren't necessarily *doing words* like *to wait*, *to be*,... So, if we identify the form with the *to*, then it's much easier to understand what is a verb. And it's, of course, not just this *to* form like *to be*, but everything that would come from that. So, of course, we don't say: *he be**, we say: *he is*. So: *is* is also a verb.

And then a noun, which is usually described as a *thing* or an *object*, better to describe it as a word we can put *the* or *a* in front of. So, *the food*: this is a noun. Again, if we identify what is a noun by the form, we don't get confused by words like *dream* or *peace*, where, of course, they are not *things*, but we know we can say: *the peace* or *the dream* and in this way understand that it's a noun because we put *the* or *a* in front of them.

So, whilst we don't really care that much for grammatical terminology, it's very helpful to be clear on what is a noun, what is a verb. Because, of course, these different words behave in different ways. So, in your language learning journey or journeys in any language, you always want to know when you look up the word: *Oh, is this the noun? Is this the verb?* Because in many cases it could be either or, or in this case both.

So: *yemek* can be the noun: *food* or *the food*. There's no separate word for *the* in Turkish. And it can also be the verb: *to eat*. What this means, though, is if you say: *Yemek istiyorum*, it might be understood: *I want food* or *I want to eat it*. The invisible *it* that we don't need to say in Turkish when we know what we're referring to. If you just want to say: *I want to eat*, just generally: *I want to eat*, you will say: *I want to eat food*. So, how would that be?

L: *Yemek yemek istiyorum*.

T: Yes, *yemek yemek istiyorum*. Yes.

L: Really?

T: Yes. And it will sound very funny to our ears. The mind stores verbs and nouns in separate places, or even the same verb in separate places in the mind, depending on what it's doing. That's why in English we don't laugh when we say: *I have to have* or *I'm going to go*. But as a foreign learner of English, that might look very funny. But your mind stores these as two different words, so you don't even notice that you're repeating the word. And the same goes for *yemek* as a noun and *yemek* as a verb. *Yemek yemek istiyorum*.

How would you say: *I want to eat now?*

L: *Şimdi yemek yemek istiyorum*.

T: Yes. *Şimdi yemek yemek istiyorum*.

If you say what you're eating or if it's implied, if we have one of these invisible *it's*, this *it* that we don't say in Turkish when we know what we're referring to, then we don't have to repeat *yemek*. We don't need to say *yemek* twice.

L: Ahum.

T: No? So, for example, if you say: *sandviç*. *Sandviç*, what do you think that is?

L: *Sandwich*.

T: *Sandviç*. If you say: *I want to eat a sandwich*, we don't need the word for *a* here. You don't need to repeat *yemek*. You're saying what you will eat. So, how would that be? *I want to eat a sandwich*.

L: *Sandviç yemek istiyorum*.

- T: Good! *Sandviç yemek istiyorum.*
Pizza [pisa] is pizza. So: I want to eat pizza, pizza.
- L: *Pizza yemek istiyorum.*
- T: Good! *Pizza yemek istiyorum.*
I want to eat pizza tonight, but he wants to eat salad. So: salad is salata, salata with a t, salata.
- L: *Salata* like in Greek, yeah.
- T: Like in Greek, *salata!* So: *I want to eat pizza tonight.* That's the first bit. *I want to eat pizza tonight.*
- L: *Bu akşam pizza yemek istiyorum.*
- T: Very good! *Bu akşam pizza yemek istiyorum. But...*
- L: *Ama...*
- T: *...he wants to eat salad.*
- L: *... o salad yemek istiyor.**
- T: Good! But *salad* was...?
- L: *Salata!*
- T: Good! So, all together and thinking it through again, not from memory: *I want to eat pizza tonight, but he wants to eat salad.*
- L: *Bu akşam pizza yemek istiyorum ama o salata yemek istiyor.*
- T: Very good! *Bu akşam pizza yemek istiyorum ama o salata yemek istiyor.*
 In the same way as we don't need to repeat *yemek*, like: *yemek yemek istiyorum*, when we say what we eat, if we're asking what you want to eat, for example, with the word *what*, again, we don't need to repeat: *yemek*. So, how would you say that? *What do you want to eat?*
- L: *Ne yemek istiyor..., istiyorsun?*
- T: Very good! *Ne yemek istiyorsun?*
 Do you remember what was *to do* or *to make*? It also began with *y-* and it's a *-mak* verb.
- L: *Yapmak.*
- T: *Yapmak*, good!
 How would you say: *He wants to do it this evening?*
- L: *Bu akşam yapmak istiyor.*
- T: Good! *Bu akşam yapmak istiyor.*
 How do you think you would say: *He wants to make pizza this evening?*
- L: *Bu akşam pizza yapmak istiyor.*
- T: Very good! *Bu akşam pizza yapmak istiyor.*
 So, what was the word for *food* and also the word *to eat*?
- L: *Yemek.*
- T: *Yemek.*
 And *to do* or *to make*?
- L: *Yapmak.*
- T: *Yapmak.* What do you think *yemek yapmak* might mean?
- L: *To do food, to make food.*
- T: Or, what do we say more commonly than *to make food*? *To cook!*
- L: Oh, yeah!
- T: So: *yemek yapmak* can also mean *to cook*, literally *to make food*. *He wants to cook this evening. He wants to cook this evening.* Maybe here we're emphasizing the *he*. *He wants to cook this evening.*
- L: *O bu akşam yemek yapmak istiyor.*
- T: Very good! *O bu akşam yemek yapmak istiyor.*
What does he want to cook this evening? What does he want to cook this evening?
- L: *Ne bu akşam yemek yapmak istiyor?*

- T: The time expressions tend to come first. So, you can start with that and get it out of the way.
- L: *Bu akşam.*
- T: *Bu akşam.* And then you just have left: *what does he want to cook.*
- L: *Ne yemek yapmak istiyor?*
- T: Good! *Ne bu akşam yemek yapmak istiyor? Bu akşam ne yemek yapmak istiyor?*
And if you were just to say: *What does he want to eat this evening?*
- L: *Bu akşam ne yemek istiyor?*
- T: Good! *Bu akşam ne yemek istiyor?*
And if you wanted to use the word for *he* or *she* here, you could just put it right at the beginning: *O bu akşam ne yemek istiyor?*

10

- T: What was *I want* in Turkish?
- L: *Istiyorum.*
- T: *Istiyorum.*
And you want?
- L: *Istiyorsun.*
- T: *Istiyorsun.*
And he wants, she wants, it wants?
- L: *Istiyor.*
- T: *Istiyor.*
To want, I mentioned briefly, is istemek. Istemek. It's a -mek verb. So, we can look at istemek and we can see what we did to get istiyorum from istemek. And then we can do it with other verbs as well. So, the first thing that we do to istemek, to want, is we get rid of the -mek. This -mek or -mak that makes it to want, that makes it like the dictionary form. And if you look up a verb in the dictionary, you will find the version ending -mek or -mak. First thing we do is we get rid of this. And what are we left with if we take -mek off of istemek?
- L: *Iste.*
- T: *Iste*, good. Then we add on *-iyor*. But we already saw, like with *diyeyet*, that Turkish doesn't like to have two vowels next to each other. Rather than putting a *-y-* in here to separate them, the *i-* of *-iyor*, it crushes the *-e* of *iste-*.
And there we get istiyor, which by itself means what?
- L: *He, she, it wants.*
- T: Exactly. Exactly. And then we add on our endings if we want to refer to other people.
So, I want.
- L: *Istiyorum.*
- T: *And you want.*
- L: *Istiyorsun.*
- T: Good! Let's run through that again. So, we have *istemek*. We take off the *-mek* and we get...
- L: *Iste.*
- T: We add on *iyor* and we get...
- L: *Istiyor.*
- T: *Istiyor*. Good, the *i-* crushes that *-e*. The *[i]* sound, the *i-* of *-iyor*, is also harmonizing with the previous vowel. So, we have *-iyor* and not *-ujor**, for example, because of the *i-* in *ist-*, *istiyor*.
So, let's do this with bilmek then, to know. Bilmek is to know. If we want it not to be to know anymore, we break off the -mek. What are we left with?
- L: *bil-*

T: What do we add on?
L: *-iyor*.
T: Good! How would that sound?
L: *Biliyor*.
T: *Biliyor*. What does that mean all by itself?
L: *He, she, it knows*.
T: Exactly. Very good!
And now if you want to make *I know*.
L: *Biliyorum*.
T: Good! *Biliyorum*.
You know?
L: *Biliyorsunuz*.
T: *Biliyorsunuz*. Good!
What was *to go*? Do you remember?
L: *Gitmek*.
T: *Gitmek*.
What happens when we break off the *-mek*?
L: *Git-*.
T: *Git-*. Good! Now we need to add *-iyor*. Something odd happens though. The vowel softens the *t*. It softens the *t* and the *t* becomes a *d*. If you think about it, a *d* is just a soft *t*, really. They're very close sounds, no? [*t*], [*d*].
L: Yeah.
T: And *d* is just like a soft version of *t*. So, that vowel softens the *t*. So, when we add on *-iyor*, we get *gidiyor* instead of *gityor**. It's very, very similar. But you can see actually it's just again making it easier to roll off the tongue: *gidiyor*.
L: *Gidiyor*.
T: That means *he's going, she's going, it's going*.
How would you say: *I'm going*?
L: *Gidiyorum*.
T: Good!
I'm going now.
L: *Şimdi gidiyorum*.
T: *Şimdi gidiyorum*.
You're going now.
L: *Şimdi gidiyorsunuz*.
T: *Şimdi gidiyorsunuz*. It's only a few irregular verbs doing this in Turkish. Turning this *t* to a *d* to make it roll off the tongue easier. Not something that would carry through Turkish. For example, you have *gitmek*: *to go*. So, here you have your *t* changing. But *itmek*, which means *to push*, *itmek*: the *t* won't soften here. It's not a rule what happens with *gitmek*. It's an exception. So, how would you say: *I'm pushing it*?
L: *İtiyorum*.
T: *İtiyorum*. So, there it's not happening.
The word for *what*? What was the word for *what*?
L: *Ne*.
T: *Ne*. Good!
The word for *why* is: *neden*. *Neden*.
L: *Neden*.
T: So, how would you say: *Why are you going*?
L: *Neden gidiyorsunuz*?
T: Very good! *Neden gidiyorsunuz*?
Why are you going now?
L: *Şimdi neden gidiyorsunuz*?

T: *Şimdi neden gidiyorsun?* Or you could have: *Neden şimdi gidiyorsun?*. You could have had either. Now, in Turkish, generally speaking, what you put closer to the verb you are emphasizing. So, if you wanted to emphasize that *now*, *Why are you going now?* as opposed to *tomorrow* or *later*: *Neden şimdi gidiyorsun?* If you want to stress the *why*, *Why is it that you're going now?* *Şimdi neden gidiyorsun?* So, that's a nice trick in Turkish. You can choose what you emphasize just by putting it next to the verb.

How would you say: *Why is she going tonight?*

L: *Neden bu akşam gidiyor?*

T: *Neden bu akşam gidiyor?* So, this is: *Why is she going tonight? Why is it tonight that she's going* or *Why is it that she's going tonight?*

Bu akşam neden gidiyor? And we emphasize the *neden* having it next to the verb.

So, languages are a mechanism, a tool, a structure that allows us, that also obliges us to perceive and express the world in a certain way. And this is a wonderful example. Turkish is forcing you to think about what exactly are you asking. Are you asking *Why is it that she's going tonight?* Or are you asking *Why is she going tonight and not tomorrow?* Turkish requires you to think about that before you construct your sentence.

11

T: *Beklemek. Beklemek, b-e-k-l-e*, and then *-mek*, is *to wait* or *to expect*, the same verb. *To wait, to expect. Beklemek.*

L: *Beklemek.*

T: So, now we can make *I am waiting*. Take me through it. What's the first thing that we do?

L: We remove the *-mek*.

T: Good!

L: *Bekle-* and we add the *-iyor*. But I think again that *-e* at the end will be crushed. How do you say?

T: Good, good!

L: So, it's *bekliyor*.

T: Good! *Bekliyor*. The *r* is not so strong in Turkish. *Bekliyor*. So: *bekliyor*, it means...?

L: *Waiting for something* or *expecting it, he, she* or *it*.

T: Good!

I am waiting.

L: *Bekliyorum.*

T: *Bekliyorum*. Good!

You are waiting?

L: *Bekliyorsun.*

T: *Bekliyorsun*. Very good!

What if you wanted to stress *you*? *You are waiting.*

L: *Sen bekliyorsun.*

T: Very good! *Sen bekliyorsun.*

And *I am waiting* with the same stress?

L: *Ben bekliyorum.*

T: Good! *Ben bekliyorum*. So: *ben* is *I*.

Me, the word for *me* is *beni*.

L: *Beni.*

T: *Beni*. Now we can say something like *you are waiting for me*. And we don't need this *for* that we have in English. It's more like *you are awaiting me* in Turkish. In this sentence, the *me* is going to come first in the most natural position in Turkish. So: *you are awaiting me. Me, you are awaiting.*

L: *Beni bekliyorsun.*

- T: *Beni bekliyorsun.* Good!
What was the word for *what*?
- L: *Ne.*
- T: *Ne.*
What are you waiting for? What are you awaiting or What are you expecting?
- L: *Ne bekliyorsun?*
- T: *Ne bekliyorsun?*
What was *why*? It starts like *ne*.
- L: *Neden.*
- T: *Neden. Why are you waiting? Why are you expecting it?*
- L: *Neden bekliyorsun?*
- T: *Neden bekliyorsun?*
Why are you waiting for me?
- L: *Beni neden bekliyorsun?*
- T: Good! So, this would emphasize the *why* having it next to the verb. *Beni neden bekliyorsun?*
The most natural position though for this question word is before words like *me, him, her, etc.* So, *Neden beni bekliyorsun?* if we don't want to emphasize it.
She is waiting for me.
- L: *Beni bekliyor.*
- T: *Beni bekliyor.* If you were to mention that *she*, where would it go in its most common position?
- L: *O beni bekliyor.*
- T: Very good! *O beni bekliyor.* We said it's kind of like something extra, so it's like an addition when we say that thing that we don't need to say. *O beni bekliyor.*
But we could move it again for even more emphasis if we were contrasting, for example, *she is waiting for me, you are not: Beni o bekliyor.* We could put it there as well for an even greater emphasis.
Why is she waiting for me?
- L: *Neden beni bekliyor?*
- T: *Neden beni bekliyor?* Good!
What if we were to use the word for *she* as well?
- L: *O neden beni bekliyor?*
- T: Very good! That's the most common position, no? *O neden beni bekliyor?*
What is she waiting for?
- L: *Ne bekliyor?*
- T: *Ne bekliyor?*
What was the word for *food* or the verb *to eat*?
- L: *Yemek.*
- T: *Yemek.* Very good! So, let's build from *yemek.* *He is eating, she is eating, it's eating.*
What's the first step?
- L: I remove the *-mek*.
- T: Good!
- L: It's *yem-**.
- T: Mm, what is it if you remove the *-mek*?
- L: Oh, it's *ye-*.
- T: *ye-*, good. Just *ye-*. Then what do we add?
- L: The *-iyor*.
- T: Good!
- L: So, it's like *iyor*.
- T: Good! We crush the *-e* again so we get *iyor*. And we'd need: *yemekiyor* if we just want to say: *he's eating* all by itself and not: *he's eating it, she's eating it.*

What if we wanted to say: *he's eating salad, she's eating salad*?

L: *Salata yiyor.*

T: *Salata yiyor.*

Pasta is makarna.

L: *Makarna.*

T: *Makarna.* Now it's coming from *macaroni* but it refers to all pastas.

So: *she's eating pasta.*

L: *Makarna yiyor.*

T: Good!

I'm eating pasta.

L: *Makarna yiyorum.*

T: Good!

What are you eating?

L: *Ne yiyorsun?*

T: Good!

What are you eating now?

L: *Şimdi ne yiyorsun?*

T: Good! *Şimdi ne yiyorsun?*

He's waiting for me but I'm eating now. So: *he's waiting for me.* That's the first bit.

L: *Beni bekliyor.*

T: Very good! *Beni bekliyor.*

L: *Beni bekliyor.*

T: *But...*

L: *Ama...*

T: *...I'm eating now.*

L: *...şimdi yiyorum.*

T: With this we would understand *I'm eating it now.* We would imagine this it that we don't need to mention in Turkish. If you just want to say: *I'm eating now*, you must say: *I'm eating food now.* So: *He's waiting for me but I'm eating now.*

L: *Beni bekliyor ama şimdi yemek yiyorum.*

T: *Beni bekliyor ama şimdi yemek yiyorum.*

So, what was the word for *what* again?

L: *Ne.*

T: *Ne.*

And the word for *why*?

L: *Neden.*

T: *Neden.* Now, *neden* is actually *n-e-d-e-n*. And this *-den*, it means *from*. It's an ending. We are actually saying: *from what*. That is the word for *why*. It's also the word for *reason*. The *reason* is the *from what*. This *-den*, we can also add it onto *ben* to get *from me*, *from I*, *from me*. So, how would that be?

L: *Benden.*

T: *Benden.*

So, you could say: *what do you want from me? From me what do you want?*

L: *Benden ne istiyorsun?*

T: Very good! *Benden ne istiyorsun?*

You could also say: *What do you expect from me? From me what do you expect?*

L: *Benden ne bekliyorsun?*

T: *Benden ne bekliyorsun?*

Why do you expect it from me? Like I said, we don't need the *it*. So, it's a very small change. *Why do you expect it from me?*

L: *Neden benden bekliyorsun?*

T: Very good! *Neden benden bekliyorsun?*

12

- T: So, let's look at the new verb and we can practice some of what we learned with the new verb. *To read, to read* in Turkish is *okumak, okumak, o-k-u-m-a-k*.
- L: *Okumak*.
- T: How would you say: *I am reading*? So, what's the first thing you need to do to build that?
- L: I remove the *-mak*.
- T: Bravo!
- L: *Oku-*. And then I add *-iyor*.
- T: That's correct. But, if you have the option of *-iyor*, what other option do you have? Just as if you have the option of *-im* or *-sin*, what other option do you have? You can apply the same logic as before. We have *-im* and *-um*, we have *-sin* and *-sun*, so we would have *-iyor* and ...?
- L: *-uyor*.
- T: *-uyor*.
- L: *-uyor*.
- T: So, what do you get?
- L: *Okuyor*.
- T: *Okuyor*.
- L: But, how did we get the *-uyor*?
- T: So, this is part of what we are adding to get this present tense that we're building. Actually, just out of interest, I can tell you, it comes from the verb *to walk*. Which is *yürümek*. So, actually this *-ing* feeling, the more literal translation of *istiyorum*, is something like: *I am wanting*. And that *-ing* feeling is provided in Turkish by walking. You don't need to know this, but this is where it comes from, no?
- So, that's our first step in building the present. We have *okumak*, we take off the *-mak*, and then we were mostly adding *-iyor* for the verbs that we had before, but we know if we have an ending with *[i]* sound, we will also have the *u* option. Those are the two options we've seen so far, like in *-im* and *-um* and *-sin* and *-sun*. So, here we would use *-uyor* closer to *oku-*: *okuyor*. And that *u* by itself, *okuyor*, what does it mean?
- L: It's *he, she, it reads*.
- T: Exactly. *He is reading, she is reading, it's reading*.
And: *you're reading*?
- L: *Okuyorsun*.
- T: *Okuyorsun*. Perfect!
What was the word for *now*? You remember the word for *now*?
- L: *Şimdi*.
- T: *Şimdi*, good.
And the word for *why*?
- L: *Neden*.
- T: Good, *neden*.
So: *Why is he reading now*?
- L: *Şimdi neden okuyor*?
- T: Good! *Şimdi neden okuyor*? But if you want to stress the *now*, *Why is he reading now*? then you can put *şimdi* next to the verb. So, how would that be?
- L: *Neden şimdi okuyor*?
- T: *Neden şimdi okuyor*? Very good!
So, we've seen two versions of our endings, no? We saw: *-im* or *-um* for: *I'm*. We saw: *-sin* or *-sun* for: *you are, you're*. We also just saw: *-iyor* and *-uyor*. So, what we've seen are two options for our endings, where in fact, in Turkish, we have four. So, we can look

at the other two.

The word for *how* in Turkish is: *nasıl*.

L: *Nasıl*.

T: So, this is actually a new vowel, this *ı* on the end, this *ı*, *ı*. *Nasıl*.

L: *Nasıl*.

T: It's spelled *n-a-s*, *ı* without a dot, *ı*.

So, in Turkish, you get two *i*'s. You have an *i* with a dot. Which is the one that we've been seeing until now in *komiksin*, in *değilim*: *I'm not*, no? And this *ı* without a dot is more like the [ə] sound you get in English, you know, this [ə]. Like when you say: *the*, *the* quickly, *the park*. It's a very common vowel sound in English, it just doesn't have its own letter like in Turkish. So, this presents us with our third option for our endings. So, if we say: *How are you?*, for example. We won't use *-sin* with *nasıl*, but *-sin* without a dot, an *ı* without a dot.

L: *-sin*.

T: So, how would you say: *How are you* in Turkish?

L: *Nasılsın?*

T: *Nasılsın?* And you'll hear this very often in Turkish. *How are you doing? Nasılsın?*

You might also hear *Naber?*, *What's up?*, *Naber?*, which is actually: *Ne haber?* *Ne*, we know what it is, what's *ne?*

L: *What*.

T: *Ne* is *what*. And *haber* is *news*. So, you might also hear that in Turkish. *What news? Naber?*

The word for *to do* or *to make*, we said it was *yapmak*, *yapmak*.

L: *Yapmak*.

T: Now we know about three of our possible options for our endings. If we want to build this verb, if we want to say: *I'm doing* or *I'm making it*, we know that we have *-iyor*, *-uyor*, and the new one that we just learned, the *ı* without a dot, *-iyor*. So, with *yap-*, *yapmak*, I want you to experiment out loud. I want you to experiment. I want you to try and decide which one fits better. So, just run through the three and see how it feels.

L: *Yapıyor. Yap... Yap...*

T: You can think of the English *the*. You can think of that vowel sound on *the*, and then you can isolate it, [ə]. Once you're clear of that [ə], then you can transfer it over. So, first to get comfortable and clear with that [ə], you think of the English *the*. You can import the sound. So, you can look: we have the sound already in English, no? Say: *the* in English.

L: *The*.

T: Perfect! And then you can import it over: *-iyor*, *-uyor*, *the*, [ə]. *-iyor*.

Again, with the pronunciation, we don't want to obsess over a perfect pronunciation. And my pronunciation in Turkish is by no means perfect. We want to have an understanding of what the differences are. And then just through listening, through exposure, we will get closer to a more native pronunciation. So, you shouldn't be modeling your accent on mine, either. You should be understanding consciously the differences I'm explaining. And then you can model your pronunciation on the native speakers you engage with or the Turkish you listen to through music or movies or what have you.

The thing about sounds is when you make a very conscious effort to reproduce a sound, you tense. You tense. And when you tense, you lose control over all of the subtle differences you need to make in your sound producing apparatus, no?, to achieve that sound. So, we want to understand these differences consciously. And then relax. And let them slowly take their effect through our listening. So, we don't need to worry about achieving a perfect pronunciation. And not now. But we want to understand that we do have these differences, and Turkish requires us to think about them when we're adding our endings on. So, I want you to just experiment out loud, don't worry about hitting it perfectly. Just experiment. You can say it five times if you like.

L: *Yapıyor, yapuyor, and yap... Yap...*

- T: OK, and then take your time and go back to *the*... Don't pressure yourself. Go back to *the* to find the sound and then go back to the word in Turkish.
- L: I can't do it on my own, yet.
- T: It's only stress that's blocking you. You need to defeat that. Not through pushing or stressing yourself, no? but just through taking your time and reclaiming this process, your process. I'll wait.
- L: *the, [ə], the, [ə] ... -iyor, -iyor.*
- T: *-iyor.* That's it! Only the stress is going to tense the mouth, the throat, all the sound producing apparatus, and of course the mind, and you'll have a shutdown. So: *the, [ə].*
- L: *the, [ə].*
- T: *-iyor*
- L: *-iyor*
- T: So, we can make a test: *yapıyor, yapuyor, yapıyor* and find the one we think is closest to the *a* of *yap-*, which one requires less effort to change between the sounds: *yapıyor, yapuyor, yapıyor?*
- L: I think the last one.
- T: You're right, it's the last one. So, with the *a* of *yap-*, we get the *ı* without the dot. Again, we can experiment with the sound to find it, or we can reference another word that we know. We already saw inside the word *nasıl*, that we have the *a* and the *ı* without the dot together: *Nasıl*sin? The same with *yap-*: *yapıyor*. It's a very small difference. It's a very small difference but in Turkish, you write that difference. Now, before the language reform in Turkish, Turkish was written in Arabic script. So, actually, these vowels, they weren't even written in Arabic script, these small vowels. So, this problem didn't exist, no? But with the conversion over to Latin script, then new vowel letters were actually created, like the *ı* without the dot, to show these differences.
- We said that we can use *to make food*, like *to cook*. So, what was the word for *food*?
- L: *Yemek.*
- T: *Yemek, bravo!*
What are you cooking? What food are you making?
- L: *Ne yemek yapıyorsunuz?*
- T: *Ne yemek yapıyorsunuz?*
And if you wanted to say: What do you want to cook, how would that be?
- L: *Ne yemek yapmak istiyorsun?*
- T: Very good! *Ne yemek yapmak istiyorsun?* Very good!
Why are you doing it? Why are you doing it?
- L: *Neden yapıyorsunuz?*
- T: *Neden yapıyorsunuz?*
What was the word for how again?
- L: *Nasıl.*
- T: That's it! Without the dot: *nasıl.*
- L: *Nasıl.*
- T: How would you say: *How do you do it?*
- L: *Nasıl yapıyorsunuz?*
- T: Good! *Nasıl yapıyorsunuz?*
I'm cooking.
- L: *Yemek yapıyorum.*
- T: Good!
What was to take or to buy?
- L: *Almak.*
- T: Good! *I'm taking* or *I'm buying it?*
- L: *Alıyorum. Alıyorum.*
- T: Great. Much better here. *Alıyorum.*
You are, you're buying it or taking it.

L: *Alıyorsun.*
T: Good! *Alıyorsun.*

13

T: Let's learn a new ending to practice all of our harmony that we've learned. The ending for *we*, or *we are*, or one of the endings for *we*, is *-iz*, *i-z*.

L: *-iz.*

T: So, you could say, for example: *we are not*. What was the word for *not*?

L: *Değil [dei:l].*

T: *Değil [dei:l].* Or the spoken version?

L: *Değil [dii:l].*

T: *Değil [dii:l].* Good! With a long vowel: *değil [dii:l].*

L: *Değil [dii:l].*

T: So: *we are not*.

L: *Değiliz.*

T: *Değiliz.*

We are tourists. How would that be?

L: *Turistiz.*

T: *Turistiz.*

We are free tonight. *We are free tonight*.

L: *Tonight is bu akşam boşuz**.

T: But if we have *-iz*, what else do we have?

L: Does it change with the *u*?

T: Of course! Remember, each ending comes with a tribe, no? So, not just *-iz*, but *-uz*. And the other one that we learned with the [ə] sound, the *ı*, without the dot, *-iz*. We know we have those three. We said there were four. We're going to learn the other one, too. But for now we have the three.

So: *we are free*.

L: *Boşuz.*

T: *Boşuz.*

You might also say: *How are we? How are we doing?* You know, you might ask: *How are you?* in that way. *How are we doing?* That works in Turkish as well.

So, what was the word for *how*?

L: *Nasıl.*

T: *Nasıl.*

L: *Nasıl.*

T: Good!

How are we doing?

L: *Nasılız?*

T: You notice that you felt that you had to change your mouth from *nasıl* to *-iz*, and you went, no? So, you are getting this point and this feeling of the vowel harmony, that what you want to do is to make less effort, to move your mouth less.

L: *Nasılız?*

T: Good! *Nasılız? How are we doing?* Very good!

The word for *we* is *biz*. *Biz*, *b-i-z*.

L: *Biz.*

T: *Biz*. So, if you wanted to stress it, for example: *We are tired*, you could use that word. How would that be: *We are tired?*

L: *Biz yorgunuz.*

T: Good! *Biz yorgunuz.*

- We are not tired. Still stressing we.*
- L: *Biz yorgun değiliz.*
- T: *Biz yorgun değiliz. Good!*
What was *to go*?
- L: *Gitmak.**
- T: Not *-mak*, no?
- L: Yeah. *Gitmek.*
- T: Yeah. *Gitmek.* You can say it to check: *gitmek - gitmak**. You can see with *gitmak** you need to move your mouth much more.
- L: Yeah. To open it more.
- T: So, that's not Turkish. *Gitmek* is Turkish. So: *gitmek* is *to go*.
Now if you want to say: *I'm going*.
- L: *Gidiyorum.*
- T: *Gidiyorum.* The *t* gets softened by the vowel we saw, so we had *gitmek*, but now when we say: *gidiyor*, it becomes a *d*: *gidiyorum*.
How would you say: *We are going*?
- L: *Gidiyoruz.*
- T: *Gidiyoruz. Good!*
And with the word for *we*?
- L: *Biz gidiyoruz.*
- T: *Biz gidiyoruz.*
We are going now.
- L: *Biz şimdi gidiyoruz.*
- T: *Biz şimdi gidiyoruz. Very good!*
How would you say: *we know*? So, what was: *to know*?
- L: *Bi...*
- T: Good! Good! When you remember the first sound, the rest comes a lot easier.
- L: *Bilmek.*
- T: There you are! *Bilmek. Bravo!*
We know.
- L: *Biliyoruz.*
- T: *Biliyoruz. Good!*
What was the word for *I*?
- L: *Ben.*
- T: *Ben.* And the word for *me*, we said was *beni*.
What was the word for *you*?
- L: *Sen.*
- T: *Sen.* So, this is the word for *you* if you say, for example, *you know: sen biliyorsun*.
How would you say: *You know me*?
- L: *Sen beni biliyorsun.*
- T: Good! *Sen beni biliyorsun.* So: *you know - sen biliyorsun*. But: *I know you*, this *you* is: *seni*. Now there the word in English, it doesn't change, so it could be a little bit complicated to understand. But it's just the difference between *I* and *me*, and the difference between *he* and *him*, no? Only in English it's: *you* and *you*. The word doesn't change. So, just as *ben* becomes *beni*, to get *me* from *I*, to get this other *you* from *you*, *sen* becomes *seni*. So, if we want to say, for example, *we know you*, we will use *seni*.
Let's use both words to make it clearer. We can use the words for *we* and *you*. So: *We know you*.
- L: *Biz biliyoruz seni.**
- T: Where does that *seni* go to?
- L: Oh no, *seni*. So, it's: *Biz seni biliyoruz.*
- T: Very good! *Biz seni biliyoruz. We know you. Biz seni biliyoruz. Very good!*

What was the word for we again then?

L: *Biz.*

T: And what do you think then is the word for *us*, if you had to guess.

L: *Bizi.*

T: *Bizi.*

L: *Bizi.*

T: *Bizi.* Good! With accent on the end. Like *be'ni, se'ni: bi'zi.* Good!
So, you could say, for example: *You know us.*

L: *Sen bizi biliyorsun.*

T: *Sen bizi biliyorsun. You know us.* Very good!

To wait or to expect was beklemek. Beklemek. And we said we don't say: *you are waiting for us.* We say something more like: *you are awaiting us*, no?

So, we could say, for example: *Why are you waiting for us? Why are you awaiting us?*
How would that be?

L: *Neden bizi biliyorsun?**

T: That means: *Why do you know us?*

L: Oh! *Bekle... Bekliyor...*

T: *Well done!*

L: *Neden bizi bekliyorsun?*

T: Good! *Why are you waiting for us? Neden bizi bekliyorsun?* Very good!
We are waiting for you.

L: It's: *seni bekliyoruz.*

T: *Seni bekliyoruz.* Good!

Or with the word for we if you wanted to use it for some reason: *Biz seni bekliyoruz.*
Good!

What was: *to buy* or *to take* again?

L: *Almak.*

T: *Almak.* Good!

How would you say: *We are buying it?*

L: *Alıyor... Which one sounds, feels better?...*

T: *Alıyor... Aluyor... Alıyor...?*

L: When you say it, I think it's the last one.

T: You're right! It's the last one. *The, [ə].*

L: *The, [ə].*

T: *Alı...*

L: *Alıyor. Alıyor.*

T: Perfect!

We are buying it?

L: *Alıyoruz.*

T: Very nice! I think that was a good one because you were much more relaxed. Get rid of the stress and get the sound.

What was the word for *why*? The: *from what?* Also the word for *reason*.

L: *Neden.*

T: *Neden.* Good! And we said that this *-den* means: *from* and *neden* is actually: *from what*. So, if you want to say: *from us, from us* or actually: *from we* in Turkish, how is it going to sound?

L: So, what *biz*... *Bizden.*

T: Yeah, that's it! *Bizden.*

So, you can say: *What do you expect from us? What do you expect from us?* How would you say: that?

L: *Bizden ne bekliyorsun?*

T: *Bizden ne bekliyorsun?*

14

T: So, we've seen three possible harmonies, we've seen three possible harmonies or versions of our different endings, no? If we look at the /'m-ending, we've seen *-im*, *-um* and *-im*. And we've seen *-sin*, *-sun*, *-sin*.

So, now we can see the fourth and last possible harmony we could have in this set. Just as we have an *i* with and without a dot, we also have a *u* with or without dots. In this case, two dots, two little dots above the *ü*. So, the one we saw so far was the *u* without the dots in *sun*, like in *boşsun*. This is the *u* without the dots. The *ü* with the dots is pronounced a little bit like the vowel in *cute*, *mute*, [y], [y].

L: [y].

T: Good! So, you can think of *cute* and then you can take that [y], [y], [ky], [y], [y]. The other way you can think about it is you can think that you would get your mouth in the position of a *u*. So, imagine you're about to pronounce a *u*, [u]. Like the *u* we saw before, the normal standard *u* with no dots, [u]. And then, without moving your lips, leaving them where they were for this [u], you try to make an *e*, like an *e* from *elephant*, without moving the lips. So, we can start with [u], [u], [u], [y], [y]. Starting with [u] and making sure we're keeping our lips in that position and then we think of this [ə] of *elephant*: [u], [u], [y], [y]. And then we get a *ü* with dots. So, this is another way you can think about it, but you must do it slowly, no? To practice the sound. So, you get your lips in the position of [u]. Make an [u]: [u], [u].

L: [u].

T: Keeping your lips in that position, you think of an *e* and you produce an *e*, but keeping your lips where they were for the *u*. So: [u].

L: [u].

T: [y].

L: [y].

T: And it's close enough. Now, that's close enough and you will hear it and the more you hear it, the more you will assimilate it.

Which means that we've covered our four-way harmony. This is as complicated as it gets. This is as complicated as vowel harmony gets.

So, let's run through our endings with some words.

You are not.

L: *Değilsin.*

T: *Değilsin.*
How are you?

L: *Nasılsın?*

T: *Nasılsın?* And you noticed that your ending there was so much better. You see how psychological it is? I mean, now we are focused on a more challenging sound and this one comes out like nothing: *Nasılsın?* We see it's mostly the idea that sounds are difficult, which is what makes them difficult.

How is: *you are free?*

L: *Boşsun.*

T: *Boşsun.* The *ş* is maybe making that *s* a little bit confusing. So, think about them separately. It's all one word, but you can think about it separately still. *Boş-sun.*

So, let's find somewhere where we will use this *ü* with the dots, which means we get to learn a new verb, *görmek*.

L: *Görmek.*

T: *Görmek* means *to see*, *görmek*.

L: *Görmek.*

T: *Görmek.* And here, actually, we learn another vowel in Turkish. *Görmek* is spelled *g-ö* with two dots above the *o*, *r-m-e-k*. This is the last vowel we have to learn in Turkish. The last one. The vowel here is exactly like the vowel we have in English: *bird*, *first*.

Again, it's like the *u* in the sense that you put your mouth in the position of an *o*, *o*, and then you make an [ə], [ø]. It's much easier just to look at *bird* and *first* and to import the sound: *görmek*, and you will get a perfect one. It's very close.

L: [ø], *görmek*.

T: Good! *Görmek*, to see.

I want to see you. How would you say that? *I want to see you*.

L: *Seni...*

T: Very good! That's the *you* you need, no? The *you* in the position of: *I see you*, rather than: *you see*. Not *sen*, but *seni*. Perfect!

L: *Seni görmek istiyorum*.

T: Good! *Seni görmek istiyorum*.

Now, if you want to say: *I see you*, we will have to employ this *ü* with the two dots on it. That is the closest sound to the *ö* with the two dots on it. No? So, let's try that. Slowly. *I see you*.

L: *Seni...*

T: You can build it very slowly and take syllable by syllable.

L: ...gör...

T: Good! And now we need *-iyor*, but harmonized. So, the *ü* with dots is closest to the *ö* with dots of *gör-*. So, for this one, we can put our lips in the position of [u], and then try to make an [i], and we will get [u], [u], [ø], [ø]. *görü-*.

L: [u], [i].

T: But your lips moved a lot there, didn't they?

L: [u], [y].

T: Ah, much better! Much better! And now you try putting them together. So, the *ö* with the dots on top is easy, because it's very, very close to the sound we have in *bird*, no? *gör-*. But the *ü* with the dots on the top is a little more challenging. So: *gö-*, *görü-*, *görü-*. And then that's the hard bit. The rest is easy.

L: *Görüyorum*.

T: *Seni görüyorum*.

How do you say: *we see you, we see you*?

L: *Seni görüyoruz*.

T: *Seni görüyoruz*.

Why do you want to see us tonight? Why do you want to see us tonight? So, we have a longer sentence here. We just want to think about what's going to go first. Then we say it, we get it out of the way, and then we think about the next bit. *Why do you want to see us tonight?*

L: *Bu akşam bizi neden görmek istiyorsun?*

T: Very good! *Bu akşam bizi neden görmek istiyorsun?* So, here, actually, we are emphasizing the *neden*. *Why exactly do you want to see us tonight?*

But we could have equally have emphasized the *tonight*. *Why do you want to see us tonight? Why do you want to see us tonight?* In which case, it would have been: *Bizi neden bu akşam görmek istiyorsun?*

Or the standard order, without emphasizing anything necessarily: *Bu akşam neden bizi görmek istiyorsun?*

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T: So, we've seen that with some of our endings, we have four possible options: *-im*, *-um*, and then the *ı* without the dot, *-ım*, and the *ü* with the two dots, *-üm*, *-sin* and *sun*, and then *-sın* and *-sün*.

We also have two-way harmony in Turkish, where we only have to choose between two possible vowel options, an *-a* and an *-e*. In fact, we know this already, we've already seen this already, no? When we choose between *-mak* and *-mek*, we are

choosing between two-way harmony. With this, we get the panorama of vowel harmony:

a goes with other *a*'s, and the vowels that don't have dots on them: this means *o*, *u*, and the *ı* without the dot, the *î*. This is what we can call the *a*-group, the *a*-vowels.

Then *e*, or [ə], like in *-mek*, goes with vowels that have dots. So, this is *e*, no? The *i* with the dot, *İ*, the *ö* with the two dots, like in *bird*. And then the *ü* with the two dots, *Ü*, that we produce putting our lips in the *u* position, and then trying to produce an [i] or like the sound in *cute*, roughly. So, we saw that we had the verb: *to know*. What was the verb: *to know*?

L: *Bilmek*.

T: *Bilmek*. So, I got you to practice what sounds closer, now what feels closer, to understand the *why* behind vowel harmony, the practical reasons behind vowel harmony. But now, we can understand as well consciously the rules, no? *Bil-* is an *i* with a dot, and we know that the dotted vowels go with *e*. This is the *e*-group, *bilmek*.

What was: *to go*?

L: *Gitmek*.

T: *Gitmek*. So, again, dotted vowel with [ə].

What was: *to eat*?

L: *Yemek*.

T: *Yemek*. And of course, [ə] will go with [ə], [i] will go with [i].

To see?

L: *Görmek*.

T: *Görmek*, no? So, you have the *ö* with the dots. So, this is a really easy way to think about it. The *e*-group are the dotted vowels.

Then we had the undotted vowels, which we will call the *a*-group. They go with *a* in our two-way harmony. So, *to read*. What was: *to read*?

L: *Okumak*.

T: *Okumak*, no?

What was: *to take* or *to buy*?

L: *Almak*.

T: *Almak*, and of course, *a* pairs with *a*.

And: *to do* or *to make*?

L: *Yapmak*.

T: *Yapmak*. Good! Again, we have *a* pairing with *a*. So, you can actually use verbs to remind yourself of these two groups. Every time you come across a new verb, you will see that it ends in *-mek* or *-mak*, and you will check the vowel before, just to remind yourself: *Oh, what is the e-group and what is the a-group?* You do that a few times and you will know it perfectly. So, we have: the *e*-group are dotted vowels, and the *a*-group are the non-dotted vowels. And everytime you come across a verb, if you feel like you need reminding of that, you can just look at the vowel that comes before that *-mek* or *-mak*. When you engage in active listening and reading, and just general active thinking, memory is no longer your concern. Everything you need is there, floating around in the language that you expose yourself to. As long as you're thinking about it, you can feed that back in, to clear up any doubts you have, or to remind yourself of anything that you felt like you may have forgotten. So, it's really important that we understand that memory is not our worry. Anything you might forget, you can find again in the language that you are exposing yourself to. We've also seen another example of two-way harmony, already.

What was the word for *why*? Literally: *from what*?

L: *Neden*.

T: *Neden*. So, here we have *e* and *e* together. *-den* is the ending for *from*.

So, if we have *-den*, what else do you think we might have for *from*?

L: *-dan*.

T: Yeah, correct. So, basically, in Turkish, whenever you come across an ending for a word, you know that the ending that you find, the specific ending that you come across,

is in the language. If it ends in an *-e* or an *-a*, it's two-way harmony. Those are your options: *-e* or *-a*. You just need to think about whether the vowel before belongs to the *e*-group, the dotted group, or the *a*-group, the dotless group.

If the ending you find ends in an *i*, with or without a dot, if it ends in a *u*, with or without a dot, then it's four-way harmony, and you have four options. You might come across anyone of those versions when you come across a new ending, and you learn it in context, no? So, it's important that you know whether it's four-way harmony or two-way harmony when you come across it. So, imagine you come across *-den*, like in *neden*, and you understand, okay, that's an *e*, so this is two-way harmony.

The word for *car* in Turkish is: *araba*.

L: *Araba*.

T: Good! *a-r-a-b-a*. This is *car* or *the car*. We don't have a specific word for *the* in Turkish. So, *araba* can be *car* or *the car*. If you want to say: *from the car*, how would it be?

L: *Arabadan*.

T: Good! And the ending would take the accent. Actually, most endings take the accent. We saw that the *to be*-ending didn't, no? *'Boşum*.

L: Yeah.

T: *'Boşsun*. But *araba'dan*: it takes the accent.

L: *Araba'dan*.

T: *Araba'dan*. *Araba'dan*.

So, understanding vowels in Turkish as two separate groups, as the *e*-group and the *a*-group. The *e* going with dotted and the *a* going with dotless is all you need for **two-way vowel harmony**.

When you have **four-way harmony**, well, then you have two dotted options and two dotless options, no? And we've seen already that the *o* and the *u* are closer together. So, if you have an *ö* with dots, it's going to go with a *ü* with dots. If you have an *o* without dots, it's going to go with a *u* without dots. So, that's vowel harmony. That's a panorama of vowel harmony. What we did here is put it in a more vertical order to allow us to review the panorama. But it's very important to understand that we were already using it and experiencing it. Usually, the way you are expected to learn information from the outset is in this vertical order, presenting it all together. For me, this is a useful way to review information but not to learn it.

Now, before we finish our discussion about vowel harmony, there is definitely one more detail I should mention, just because of its potential to make you think that you didn't learn anything. In most Turkish dialects, you might notice that the *e* in some circumstances is a little more open and can sound more like an *a*. For example, instead of *[neden]*, you will probably hear *[nedan]*. This is not *nedan**, this is not an *a*, this is just an open *e*. We're not worrying about this here, as it depends on what dialect or accent of Turkish you will expose yourself to and learn, and should be something you pick up in a live context. I'm only mentioning it so that you don't panic thinking that this is an *a* and that you didn't understand vowel harmony. To explain this pronunciation phenomenon in more detail, in the syllables *e-l*, *e-m*, *e-n* and *e-r*, the *e* tends to sound a little *more open*. This is why you might hear *[nedan]*, because we have *e-n*, and that might confuse you, depending on whether when you hear that you register it as an *e* or an *a*. It's definitely an *e*, it's just a more open *e* in most dialects. It's not hard to remember, because you have *e-l*, *e-m*, *e-n*, which is *l-m-n*, they all come together in the alphabet, no? *l-m-n*, *e-l*, *e-m*, *e-n*, and then *e-r*, and *r* and *l* are kind of like the same letter: *[lə]-[rə]*, *[lə]-[rə]*, they're very close. In Japanese, for example, they're the same letter. So: the syllables *e-l*, *e-m*, *e-n*, *e-r* will give you a more open *e*, but this has nothing to do with vowel harmony, it's just accent. If you are particularly worried about this, and are really striving for that perfect accent, pay attention to where syllables actually occur. So, whilst in the word *ben*, we have the syllable *e-n*, in *beni*, we don't have it anymore, the syllables are *be* and *ni*. Like I said, it's not something we're going to worry about during this course, something I just wanted to mention, in case you hear it and think that you misunderstood vowel harmony. You didn't, it's just this.

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T: We spoke about finding an ending, a suffix in the language, in one of its versions and then working out: *Okay, is this two-way harmony or four-way harmony and what would the other versions be?* So, already we're talking about the exposure to Turkish, no? And how to use that to learn more Turkish.

So, I want to speak about something else you can do as well, something we can call working backwards, no?, getting the *to-forms* of verbs from other versions of the verb that you might see around. For example, you might see or hear: *geliyorum*. *Geliyorum* means: *I'm coming*. You should be able to look at or hear *geliyorum* and be able to work out what is *to come*, now that you know how to build that particular verb tense. So, what would it be: *to come*?

L: *Gelmek*.

T: *Gelmek*. That's it!
So, now you could say: *I want to come*.

L: *Gelmek istiyorum*.

T: Good! *Gelmek istiyorum*.
I want to come now.

L: *Şimdi gelmek istiyorum*.

T: Good! *Şimdi gelmek istiyorum*.
I want to come this evening.

L: *Bu akşam gelmek istiyorum*.

T: Very good! *Bu akşam gelmek istiyorum*. So, you could come across this word *geliyorum*, understand how to get the *to-form* of the verb and then manipulate it, as you might want to.

We're coming.

L: *Geliyoruz*.

T: Very good! *Geliyoruz*.
A house or the house in Turkish is *ev*, *ev*, *e-v*.

L: *Ev*.

T: *Ev*.
How would you say: *from the house*? We have an ending for: *from*. Have a think to find it.

L: *Evden*.

T: *Evden*. Good!
We're coming from the house. From the house, we're coming.

L: *Evden geliyoruz*.

T: Good! *Evden geliyoruz*. *We're coming from the house*. Very good!
What was the word for *car*?

L: *Araba*.

T: Good! We mentioned how the first sound can often trigger the rest of the words. You found *a* and then you found: *araba*. Very good!
From the car?

L: *Arabadan*.

T: *Arabadan*. If we remove this *-n* from *-den* or *-dan*, we get *-de* or *-da*. We get the ending for: *in* or *at*. So, if you want to say, for example: *in the house* or *at home*, this is also used as: *at home*. It's: *evde*, *evde*.

L: *Evde*.

T: Good!
How would you say: *in the car* or *at the car*?

L: *Arabada*.

- T: *Arabada*. Good!
If you want to say: *you are in the house* or *you are at home*, then you're going to say: *house in at you are*. And it's all one word. So, here we get a very wonderful example of how Turkish is really about endings.
You are at home: one word in Turkish.
- L: *Evdesin*.
- T: *Evdesin*. Good!
We said that the *to be-endings*, the endings for: *you are, I am*, etc., they don't take the accent. As we saw: '*boşsun*', '*değilim* ['dei:lim], '*değilim* ['dii:lim]. *You are at home*: *ev'desin*. Good!
Why are you at home?
- L: *Neden evdesin?*
- T: Good! *Neden evdesin?*
Why aren't you at home? Why aren't you in the house?
- L: *Neden evde değilsin?*
- T: Very good! *Neden evde değilsin?* Very good!
What was the word for *car* again?
- L: *Araba*.
- T: *Araba*.
From the car?
- L: *Arabada*.*
- T: *Araba*...
- L: *Arabadan*.
- T: Good!
At the car or in the car?
- L: *Arabada*.
- T: *Arabada*. Good!
You are in the car. You are in the car.
- L: *Arabadasın*.*
- T: Good! What vowel are you pronouncing there on the *you are*-ending?
- L: *Arabadasın*.*
- T: With a dot?
- L: Yeah.
- T: Thinking about the sound and the four options, we can experiment to see which is closer, but we also know now that... -a is the dotless group.
- L: Yeah. *Arabadasın*.
- T: *Arabadasın*. Very good!
Why aren't you in the car? Why aren't you in the car?
- L: *Neden arabada değilsin?*
- T: Very good! *Why car in not you? Neden arabada değilsin?* Very good!
What do you want from the car? From the car, what do you want?
- L: *Arabadan, arabadan ne istiyorsun?*
- T: *Arabadan ne istiyorsun?*
What was the word for *diet* in Turkish? We saw that it changed a little bit from English. Do you remember?
- L: *Diyet*.
- T: *Diyet*. Good! It got an extra -y- to break up those two vowels, and this word showed us that in Turkish, we don't like to have two vowels together, no? We saw this already as well with the verb *to want*: *istemek*. And when we say: *istiyorum*, when we take off the -mek and we put -iyor, that *i-* crushes the -e so that we don't end up with two vowels together. So, in Turkish, sometimes vowels crush other vowels, but mostly we put a -y- to separate vowels, and we keep them both, like in *diyet*. We put a -y- between them.
So, how do you think you would say: *I'm in the house*, or *I'm at home*?

- L: *Evdeyim.*
- T: *Evdeyim.* Very good!
And: *we're at home?*
- L: *Evdeyiz.*
- T: *Evdeyiz.* Good! We don't have to have the accent on the *to be*-ending: *ev'deyiz.* Very good!
I'm in the car. How would that be? *I'm in the car.*
- L: *Arabayım.**
- T: That means: *I'm a car,* no?
- L: Yeah!
- T: But: *I'm in the car.*
- L: *Arabadayım.*
- T: *Arabayım.* And then you pronounced the *ı* without the dot, no? Is that what you thought?
- L: I hoped to pronounce it like that.
- T: That's what I heard but what I'm concerned about is which one you were thinking, the pronunciation... Good! The pronunciation is not as important for now as the process of thinking out what vowel we want to put. That's the most important bit for now, to really internalize the ideas of vowel harmony, even if our pronunciation isn't perfect. This way, when we hear the different vowels, we know which ones they are and they will very quickly feed back into our pronunciation.
-de and *-da* other than *at* or *in* also can mean: *also.* It can mean: *as well, also.* So, for example if you want to say: *The car is also coming,* then you can also use *da,* but here it's a separate word, so you will not say: *araba'da* that means: *in the car,* you say: *ara'ba da.* So, it's a very small change in accent: *ara'ba da geliyor, the car is also coming.*
How would you say: *I also want?* So, you say: *I also want,* in that same order.
- L: Do we say: *I?*
- T: Yeah! You *must* say it now, no?, because you are emphasizing and you can't just, you can't just put the *de* there by itself.
- L: *Ben da istiyorum.**
- T: Good! But we still need to make it match, even though it's written like a separate word, we're still employing the vowel harmony here. So: *Ben...*
- L: *Ben de istiyorum.*
- T: *'Ben de istiyorum.* So, here we're not accenting it because it's not an ending. That's how you know that it means: *also* rather than: *at* or *in.* So: *ben'de* would be: *at me* or *in me* now but *'ben de* is *me too, 'ben de istiyorum, I also want.* So, that's something to bear in mind that *de* or *da* can also mean: *also.*
Maybe you want to say: *The car is also at the house.* How would that be: *The car is also at the house?*
- L: *Araba da evde.*
- T: Good! *Ara'ba da evde.* So, you see that accent is really showing us what's going on: *ara'ba da, the car also,* as opposed to *araba'da* which would be: *in the car, at the car.* *Araba da evde: the car is also at the house.* And of course we have no ending on *evde* because *the car* is like: *he, she* or *it* so: *evde, it is at the house.* Very good!

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- T: What was the word for *car* or *the car*?
- L: *Araba.*
- T: *Araba.*
And: *from the car?*
- L: *Arabadan.*

- T: *Araba'dan.*
In the car or at the car?
- L: *Arabada.*
- T: *Araba'da.*
We're in the car?
- L: *Arabadaız.**
- T: That's what it would be, no? But we have a problem in Turkish to have two vowels together. We can't have: *arabadaız**.
- L: *Arabadayız.*
- T: *Arabadayız.* Good, so we put a -y- to separate those two vowels. *Arabadayız.* Good!
We're not in the car.
- L: *Arabada değiliz.*
- T: *Arabada değiliz.* Very good! *Arabada değiliz.* But then when we put it in the negative: *Arabada değiliz.* Then we have -iz again.
It might feel a bit overwhelming for the learner to make these very subtle changes in the endings a bit stressful for the learner. But what you need to bear in mind is that Turkish is doing this to make the pronunciation easier. So, after practising it a little bit, you realise it just helps your speech flow very easily.
What was the word for *tonight* or *this evening*?
- L: *Bu akşam.*
- T: *Bu akşam.* So, this *bu* we said is literally: *this*. What you're saying with *bu akşam* is: *this evening*. And the reason why we're translating it as *this evening* or *tonight* is because sometimes it would be: *tonight* in English. There is another word for *tonight*. But the way you use the two differ in different languages what time we would consider *this evening* or *tonight*. So, we can use it for both: *bu akşam*.
How do you think you would say: *this house*? What was the word for *house* or *the house*?
- L: *Ev.*
- T: *Ev, e-v.*
This house?
- L: *Bu ev.*
- T: *Bu ev.*
This car?
- L: *Bu araba.*
- T: *Bu araba.*
The word for *here* is: *burada*.
- L: *Burada.*
- T: But in the spoken language you'll often hear: *burda. Burda*. So, it's spelled: *burada. b-u-r-a-d-a*. But it's often shortened in spoken to: *burda. Burda*.
- L: *Burda.*
- T: So, this is *bu-*: *this*; *-ra-*, which we can think of like: *place*; and *-da* meaning: *in*. This is actually how we construct this word. *Bu-ra-da*: *this place in, in this place here, the word for here*.
So, how would you say: *I'm here, I'm in this place*?
- L: *Burdayım.*
- T: *Burdayım.* Good! *Burdayım.*
We are here.
- L: *Burdayız.*
- T: Very good! *Burdayız.*
You are here.
- L: *Burdasın.*
- T: *Burdasın.* Good!
He is here, she is here, it is here.

- L: *Burda.*
- T: *Burda.*
This is here.
- L: *Bu burda.*
- T: Yeah. *Bu burda.* Good!
What was the ending for: *from*?
- L: *-den* or *-dan.*
- T: Very good! *-den* or *-dan.*
And the ending for: *in* or *at*?
- L: *-de* or *-da.*
- T: *-de* or *-da.*
To, in the sense of direction, *to*, is: *-e* or *-a*. So, if you say, for example: *to the house*, how would it be?
- L: Well, so we have two vowels, does it change anything?
- T: Try to build it, see what happens!
- L: *-e*, *-a*, I put it at the end!
- T: Of course!
- L: Yeah! *Eve.*
- T: *Eve. Eve.* Good!
So, *evden: from the house. Evde: at the house, in the house, or at home. Eve: to the house.*
What was: *to go*?
- L: *Gitmek.*
- T: Good!
I want to go to the house.
- L: *Eve gitmek istiyorum.*
- T: Good! *Eve gitmek istiyorum.* Good!
What was the word for *car*?
- L: *Araba.*
- T: How do you think you would say: *To the car*?
- L: *Arabaya.*
- T: *Arabaya.* Good!
What was the word for *here* or *in this place*, *at this place*?
- L: *Burda.*
- T: *Burda.* So, this is literally: *in this place* or *at this place*. But sometimes when we say: *here*, we don't mean: *in this place* or *at this place*. Sometimes when we say: *here*, we mean: *to this place*. For example, if I say to you: *He is coming here*, I don't mean: *He is coming at here*. I mean: *He is coming to here*, no? So: *to here* is: *buraya*.
- L: *Buraya.*
- T: We have: *bu-*, we have: *-ra-*, and we have the *-y-* separating *-ra-* and *-a*. So, when we say: *here* in Turkish, we need to think about, do I mean: *in here*, *at here*? Like: *I am here - burdayım. I am in this place, I am at this place.* Or do we mean: *to this place*? For example, *He is coming here, He is coming to this place.* In which case, we will use *buraya*.
So, how would you say: *He is coming to this place*?
- L: *Buraya geliyor.*
- T: Good! *Buraya geliyor.*
You are coming here.
- L: *Buraya geliyorsun.*
- T: Good! *Buraya geliyorsun.*
Why are you coming here?
- L: *Buraya neden geliyorsun?*

T: *Buraya neden geliyorsun?* So, here we would be emphasizing the *neden*, no? The *why*: *Why exactly are you coming here?* Now if you didn't want to stress that *why* or anything in particular, you could use the standard word order, putting that question word before a word like *here*.

L: *Neden buraya geliyorsun?*

T: Good! ? *Neden buraya geliyorsun?* So, you might be asking: doesn't this stress the *here* with *here* being before the verb? Well, the answer is yes and no. The standard word order, so this is the standard word order, doesn't stress anything necessarily. But in saying that, if you use a word like *here*, I think just by using it, you are stressing it. *Why are you coming? Why are you coming here?* The same in English: if you say *here*, you are kind of putting a necessary emphasis, otherwise you would just say: *Why are you coming?* So, that logic is kind of reflected here in the norms of Turkish word order. So, the more questions you have about the Turkish word order and the stress, and you should ask yourself when you are building your sentences and also analyzing the sentences you are exposed to, you will realize that the Turkish word order has a lot of logic already built into it.

What if you wanted to say: *Why are you coming here now?*

L: *Neden buraya şimdi geliyorsun?*

T: And what would you be emphasizing if you put it in that order?

L: The *now*.

T: Good! *Why are you coming here now?* as opposed to: *tomorrow?* Now, what if you wanted to emphasize the *why*? *Why exactly are you coming here now?*

L: The *why*: *Şimdi buraya neden geliyorsun?*

T: Very good! *Şimdi buraya neden geliyorsun?* Very good!

You might also mean, when you say the word: *here*, *from this place*. For example, if we say: *we are going from here*, we mean: *from this place*, don't we?

How do you think you would make: *from this place?*

L: *Buradan*.

T: *Buradan*. Good!

What was: *house* or *the house*?

L: *Ev*.

T: *Ev*.

And: *from the house*?

L: *Evden*.

T: *Evden*.

In or *at the house*?

L: *Evde*.

T: *Evde*.

And *to the house*?

L: *Eve*.

T: *Eve*, good, *eve*. So, we can think of chipping letters off of *-den*, no? We start with *-den* which is: *from*, or *-dan*. We take the *-n* off and we get *in* or *at*: *-de* or *-da*. Then we take the *d* off and we get to: *-e* or *-a*.

We are going to the house.

L: *Eve gidiyoruz*.

T: Good! *Eve gidiyoruz*.

What was the word for *what*?

L: *Ne*.

T: *Ne*.

The word for *where* is: *What place in? Nerede?* Or, contracted in the same way as *burda*: *nerde*. *Nerde?* So, again we see the vowel harmony, no? We have *burada*, we have *-da* for *in*. But then with *nerede*, we have *-de*. We also noticed that this *-re* is harmonizing, no? *-re*, *-ra* as in *nerede*, *burada*, where we get: *nerde* and *burda* from.

So: *nerde*.

- L: *Nerde?*
 T: *Nerde?* This means: *where* or *in where*, *in what place?* So, it's the word you would use if you wanted to ask: *Where are you?* Because when you ask: *Where are you?*, you mean: *In what place are you?*
 So, how would you ask that?
 L: *Nerdesin?*
 T: *Nerdesin?* Good! *Nerdesin?*
 Now, if you wanted to say: *Where are you going?*, then we don't mean: *in where*, *at where are you going*, we mean: *to where are you going?* So, how would you ask that: *Where are you going?*
 L: *Nereye gidiyorsunuz?*
 T: *Nereye gidiyorsunuz?* Very good!

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- T: What was the word for *what*?
 L: *Ne.*
 T: *Ne*, good!
 And: *why* or *from what*?
 L: *Neden.*
 T: *Neden.* Good! And this also means: *reason* as a noun, a word that you can put *the* or *a* in front of the: *reason*, *a reason*. So, *neden* also means: *reason*.
 And we saw another question word, we saw another two question words. We saw the word for *how*, also beginning with *n-*.
 L: *Na..., nasıl.*
 T: *Nasıl*, with the *ı* without the dot.
 So, how would you say: *How are you?*
 L: *Nasılsın?*
 T: *Nasılsın?* Good!
 And we saw another question word too. Let's find it. Do you remember how to say: *here* or *this place*, *in this place*, *at this place*?
 L: *Burda.*
 T: *Burda*, being *at* or *in this place*.
 Or we might also want to say: *to this place*, which was...?
 L: *Buraya.*
 T: *Buraya.* Good!
 And we can also get the question version of that word, the question version of that word. You have *here* and you have *there*, and then you have *where* in English. *Where* is like the question version of *here* or *there*. I don't know if you ever noticed in English, but you have a word like *here*, and then you put a *w-* in front, and you get *where*. You get the question version. In the same way you have *that*, and you switch that *t-* for a *w-*, and you get *what*. And that's the question version of *that*, no? Something similar happens in Turkish with the word for *what*: *ne*. We already saw this in: *neden*, *from what* or *why*. So, we have *burda* for *here*. If you want the question version, instead of saying *in* or *at this place*, we will say: *in* or *at what place?* *Nerede?* In *nerede*, we notice how the *-re-* and the *-de* both harmonize with *ne-*: *burada*, *nerede*, or *nerde* in spoken. So, of course, if we have *nerde*, we know we could have *nerden*: *from what place*, or *nereye*: *to what place*.
 So, if we want to ask: *Where are you?*, which one do we want?
 L: *Nerde.*
 T: *Nerde*: *in where are you*, *in what place?* So, *nerde* is the *where* that we want.
 So, how would you say: *Where are you?*
 L: *Nerdesin?*

- T: *Nerdesin?* Good!
How would you say: *where are you going?* So, first thing you need to think about again, what *where* do you need? And you can think literally, no? Thinking what that word means literally: *to what place, in or at what place*, which one fits with *going*?
- L: *Where to?*
- T: Exactly. So, *where are you going?* If you forgot the word, you can actually build it up again logically. So, first we need the *what*. What's *what*?
- L: *Ne*.
- T: *Ne*. And the word that, or the part of the word that we are translating as *place*, which is it?
- L: *-ra-* or *-re-*.
- T: Good! *Nere-*. And then we need the *to*.
- L: *-e*.
- T: *-e*. Good! Now put it all together.
- L: *Nereye?*
- T: Good! *Nereye?* Very good! So, you can know the word from using it, or you can think it through again. *Nereye*. It's very logical.
So: *Where are you going?*
- L: *Nereye gidiyorsun?*
- T: *Nereye gidiyorsun?* Very good! Again, I will just mention, we have the *t* there softened by the vowel: *Nereye gidiyorsun?*
So, we've seen these question words using *ne*, no? *Ne?* - *What?* *Neden?* - *Why* or *from what?* *Nereye?* *Nerde?* *Nerden?* - *From what place?* We might use in a sentence like: *From where are you coming?*, no? *From where are you coming?* What was: *to come?*
- L: *Gelmek*.
- T: *Gelmek*.
So: *From where are you coming?*
- L: *Nerden geliyorsun?*
- T: *Nerden geliyorsun?*
And we can find another question word with this *ne*, with *what*, basing it on *what*. We can get the word for *when*. *Ne zaman?* These are two separate words actually. They are written as two separate words. *Ne zaman?*
- L: *Ne zaman?*
- T: And this means: *When?* *Zaman* means: *time*. *Time* like a concept, like if you were to say: *time passes quickly*. It's also used in Arabic and Persian. *Ne zaman?* - *What time?* for: *When?*
So, you could say for example, *When are you coming?* How would you say that: *When are you coming?*
- L: *Ne zaman geliyorsun?*
- T: Good! *Ne zaman geliyorsun?*
When are you coming here?
- L: *Buraya ne zaman geliyorsun?*
- T: Good! *Buraya ne zaman geliyorsun?* So, here you are stressing actually the *ne zaman:when*. *When exactly are you coming here?* *When are you coming here?*
But you could have also used the standard word order with the question word first, not necessarily stressing anything or stressing this word *here* just because you mentioned it. *When are you coming here?* as opposed to *there*. So, the standard word order could be unemphatic or stressing *here*.
How would that be: *When are you coming here?*
- L: *Ne zaman buraya geliyorsun?*
- T: Good! *Ne zaman buraya geliyorsun?* Good!
So, as we continue to investigate and experience, in Turkish we have a standard word order which by itself doesn't necessarily stress any element and can then be played

around with to emphasise different parts of the sentence.

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- T: Let's look at how to make orders in Turkish. How to tell people what to do.
What is the verb again for: *to come*?
- L: *Gelmek.*
- T: Good! If you want to tell somebody informally to come, all you have to do is lose the -
mek.
So, how would that be? *Come!*
- L: *Gel!*
- T: *Gel!* That's it! And this is to make an informal order. So, it wouldn't sound particularly
polite but it's fine to use with friends or children for example.
How do you think you would say: *Come now!*
- L: *Şimdi gel!*
- T: Good! You are maintaining the same order as before. *Şimdi gel!* You might also hear:
Gel şimdi! So, the order can change to give a different emphasis as well in the orders.
Gel şimdi! you may hear.
What was *to go*?
- L: *Gitmek.*
- T: *Gitmek.*
And how would you tell somebody to go?
- L: *Git!*
- T: *Git!*
Go from here! Go from here!
- L: *Burdan git!*
- T: Very good! *Burdan git!* Very good!
What was the word for *I*?
- L: *Ben.*
- T: And: *me*? How did we turn *I* into *me*?
- L: *Beni.*
- T: *Beni.* Very good!
What was: *to wait* or *to expect*?
- L: *Beklemek.*
- T: *Beklemek.* Very good!
So, how would you say: *Wait for me!*, *Await me!*
- L: *Beni bekle!*
- T: *Beni bekle!* Good!
Wait for us! What was the word for *we*?
- L: *Biz.*
- T: *Biz.*
And *us*?
- L: *Bizi.*
- T: *Bizi.* Good!
Wait for us!
- L: *Bizi bekle!*
- T: *Bizi bekle!* Good!
If you want to say: *come to see me*, you can just say: *Come, see me!* And both parts
are orders, no? *Come, see me!* So, let's think of the first bit first. What is: *Come!*
- L: *Gel!*
- T: Good!

Now we can think of the second bit. *See me!* What is *to see*? *To see* is *görmek*. *Görmek*. G-ö with the two dots over the o and that vowel sound we said that we had it in English: *bird*, *first*. So, we can import that sound over to avoid any confusion. We can say: [bər], [ər], *görmek*.

If you want to say: *See me!*, how would it be?

L: *Beni gör!*

T: Good!

Now you can put it all together. *Come, see me!*

L: *Gel beni gör!*

T: *Gel beni gör!* Very good! *Gel beni gör!* *Come to see me!* And just like in English, you could have: *Come, see me!* or *Come and see me!* The word for *and* in Turkish is: *ve*, *v-e*. So, you could hear: *Gel ve beni gör!*

How would you say: *Come here to see me!*

L: *Buraya gel beni gör!*

T: Perfect! *Buraya gel beni gör!*

How would you say: *Come see us!*

L: *Gel bizi gör!*

T: *Gel bizi gör!* or *Gel ve bizi gör!* If we want to include the word for *and*.

Come and eat pizza! How would you say that: *Come to eat pizza!* What was *to eat*? Or *food*. Or the noun and the verb.

L: *Yemek.*

T: *Yemek.* Good! *Come eat pizza!*

L: *Gel pizza ye!*

T: Exactly. Very good! *Gel pizza ye!*

To read was *okumak*. *Okumak*. *Okumak*.

L: *Okumak.*

T: So, how would you say: *Read* or *Read it!*

L: *Oku!*

T: Good! *Come, come read it!*

L: *Gel oku!*

T: *Gel oku!* Good!

The word for *hungry* is *aç*. *Aç*.

L: *Aç.*

T: Spelled *a-ç* with the little tail on the *ç* giving us *ch*: *aç*.

How would you say: *I'm hungry?*

L: *Açım.*

T: Very good! *Açım*. You put there the *ı* without the dot. Very good! The *a*-vowels without dots. Good! *Açım*.

We're hungry?

L: *Açız.*

T: *Açız*. Perfect!

Açmak. *Açmak* means *to open*. And these meanings might be related, no? *To feel hungry* is *to feel open*. Generally in language just thinking about this, trying to connect things that you come across. Whether you're correct or whether it's just your imagination, it's all going to help you interiorize more words. So, I'm not a hundred percent sure if this is connected, but it helped me remember *aç* and *açmak*. So: *açmak* is *to open*.

How would you say: *I want to open it?*

L: *Açmak istiyorum.*

T: Very good! *Açmak istiyorum*.

How would you tell somebody to open it?

L: *Aç!*

T: *Aç!* That's it! That's all you need. *Aç!* Very good!

We had *değil* [dei:] or *değil* [dii:] with a long vowel in spoken Turkish for the negative. So, if we want to say, for example, *We are not hungry*. How is that?

L: *Aç değiliz.*

T: Good! And the vowel should be a little longer: *değiliz* [dii:liz].

L: *Aç değiliz.*

T: Good! Because it's a contraction of *değil*, the [ə], the soft ğ and the *i*. So, whilst *i* got contracted, that vowel still stayed long. *Değiliz. Aç değiliz: We are not hungry. We are not hungry now.*

L: *Şimdi aç değiliz.*

T: Very good! *Şimdi aç değiliz.* So: *değil* [dei:] or *değil* [dii:] is the negative that we use with nouns, words that we can put *the* or *a* in front of, *the champion*, for example, if we want to say: *I am not a champion: şampiyon değilim*, no? Or adjectives like *hungry*, describing words.

But for verbs, we have a different negative, we don't use *değil* [dei:] or *değil* [dii:] with verbs, with the words that we can put *to* in front of: *to read, to open, to go*. For this group of words, we have *-me* for the negative or if we have *-me*, what else do you think we have?

L: *-ma.*

T: Very good! *-ma*. Very good!
So, what was: *to go*?

L: *Gitmek.*

T: *Gitmek.* Good! Now, if you want to tell somebody *to go*, we said you just remove the *-mek* and you get?

L: *Git!*

T: *Git!*

If you want to tell somebody not to go: *Don't go!*, you add the *-me*. *Gitme!*

L: *Gitme!*

T: Good! So, how would you say: *Don't come!*

L: *Gelme!*

T: *Gelme!* Very good!
What was *to open* again? You can think of *hungry*.

L: *Aç. Açmak.*

T: *Açmak.* Very good!
How would you tell somebody: *Open it*?

L: *Aç!*

T: *Aç!*
Don't open it!

L: *Açma!*

T: *Açma!* Very good!
What was: *to take* or *to buy*?

L: *Almak.*

T: *Almak.* Good! You might also hear: *satyn almak* for: *to buy*. It literally means: *to take a sale*. You might hear that as well: *satyn almak*.
How would you say: *Buy it!*

L: *Al!*

T: *Al!* or *Satyn al!* Either.
Don't buy it!

L: *Satyn alma!*

T: *Satyn alma!* or just *Alma!*
What was: *to do* or *to make*?

L: *Yapmak.*

T: Good!
Do it!

- L: *Yap!*
 T: *Come do it!*
 L: *Gel yap!*
 T: *Gel yap! Good!*
 Don't do it!
 L: *Yapma!*
 T: *Yapma! Very good!*

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- T: So, we've seen two ways of making the negation in Turkish. We've seen *değil* [dei:], and *değil* [dii:] in spoken, which we're using with adjectives and nouns, describing words and words we can put *the* or *a* in front of. And we've seen *-me* or *-ma* for verbs, words we can put *to* in front of, like *to go*, *to run*, *to read*. Like I mentioned before, it's really good to have these distinctions of word types very clear, because here we see a wonderful example of how different types of words behave differently. So, if we're sure of what is a noun and a verb, we will know very clearly what negation to look for.
- So, for example, a word like *doktor*, is it an adjective? Is it a noun? Is it a verb?
- L: A noun.
- T: A noun, no? Because you can say: *the doctor*, *a doctor*.
 But sometimes words can behave as more than one different type of word. Words can sometimes be both an adjective and a noun.
 For example, we saw that *profesyonelim* can mean: *I am a professional*, so here a noun, or: *I am professional*, an adjective.
 In the same way, we saw that *yemek* can mean *food*, so here it's a noun, or *to eat*, and here it's a verb. That means we can use it as either, we can use it as a noun and say something like: *This isn't food*.
 How would you say that in Turkish: *This isn't food*.
- L: *Bu yemek değil.*
- T: *Bu yemek değil*, no? *This is not food*. So, there, we're treating it as a noun, it's a noun, and we're using *değil* for the negation.
 But when it's *to eat*, it's a verb. So, if I tell you *not to eat*, if I say: *Don't eat!*, I'm not going to use *değil*. How will I tell you: *Don't eat!*
- L: *Yeme!*
- T: *Yeme! Or this would be more specifically: don't eat it! If we just want to say generally: Don't eat!, Yemek yeme!* Good! So, *-me* and *-ma* are the negations that we will use for verbs. So, for example, if we want to say something like: *I don't want*, we won't say: *istiyorum değil**. No, we will use *-me* or *-ma* with the verbs. So, let's look how we will do that.
 What was: *to want*? Do you remember how it was, *to want*?
- L: *Istemek.*
- T: Bravo! *Istemek*. So, the first thing we will do then, to build *I don't want*, is to take off the *-mek*. Which leaves us with...?
- L: *Iste-*.
- T: *Iste-*. Then we put on our negation, *-me* or *-ma*. What will we use here?
- L: *Isteme-*.
- T: Then, we will put on that little *-iyor* that we were using in the present. What do you think will happen when you add that on?
- L: The *i-* crushes the *-e*.
- T: The *i-* will crush the *-e*. Very good! So, we're left with *istemiyor*. *Istemiyor*. So, we don't want to take a shortcut. We don't want to say: *Oh okay, we have -miyor instead of -iyor*. Because if we were to do that, we would go from *istiyor* to *istmiyor**. And that would be wrong. As we've just seen, it's *istemiyor*. So, we always want to go back to the *to-form*.

So, we don't want to take any shortcuts. They will often lead us astray. Going back always to the *to-form* of the verb is going to allow us to manipulate the verbs confidently, being sure that we are arriving to the correct version.

You may have also noticed that I'm putting a strong accent before the *-me*. *is'temiyor*. We've seen that in Turkish, generally, the accents are quite soft. And actually, the accents can move around within a sentence just to let the sentence come out easily. Turkish has a very soft accent pattern. But what that means then is that the language can use accents in some situations as a grammatical mechanism. If you don't have strong accents on most words throughout the language, then you can decide for a grammatical reason to put an accent and to use that to show something. This is actually what's happening here with the negation. The accent that comes on the syllable before that negative *-me* or *-ma* is actually what alerts your ear to the fact that we are in the negative, much more than that little [mə] which is such a small thing to be heard. It's a very small difference: *istiyor*, *is'temiyor*. But when you put that accent before the *m*, *is'temiyor*, it's actually that that alerts your ear to the fact that you are in negative, even before you hear that *m*. So, here, the accent, the stress, is part of the grammatical mechanism of Turkish.

So, *is'temiyor* by itself, what does it mean?

L: *He doesn't want.*

T: *He doesn't want. She doesn't want. It doesn't want. Good!*
How would you say: *I don't want?*

L: *Istemiyorum.*

T: *Istemiyorum. Good!*

Also we mentioned how in Turkish, both in the word order within the sentence and also when we're constructing words, we tend to have the most important information at the beginning. *Iste-*, that's the wanting bit, then we have the *-m-*, which is the negation, then we have the *-iyor*, which is the *ing*, and then we have the *-um*, which is the *I*.

What was: *to read?* (...) That's it, I can see. I can see your mouth is on the right side.

L: *Okumak.*

T: Yeah. Something that's really helpful with remembering vocabulary, remember: you don't have to remember the whole thing. The *-mek* or the *-mak* is just something you need to think about afterwards. So, if you focus on just remembering that first little bit at the beginning, and then thinking about whether you will add *-mek* or *-mak*, I think it will come easier.

L: *Okumak.*

T: *Okumak.*

Now, say: *Don't read!* Remember, you will put the accent just before the negative.

L: *O'kuma!*

T: *O'kuma! Very good!*

We said that for *to buy*, you can use *almak*, *to take*, or *satın almak*, which would be like *to take a sale*, actually.

So, *to sell* is *satmak*. *Satmak*. That's *to sell*.

L: *Satmak.*

T: Good! How would you say: *I'm selling it?*

L: *Satıyorum.*

T: *Satıyorum. Very good! The ı without the dot. Sati, satıyorum. Good!*

How would you say: *I'm not selling it?*

L: *Satmıyorum.*

T: But we should still have the dotless *ı* here, no? *Satmı, satmıyorum.*

I don't want to sell it. I don't want to sell it.

L: *Satmak. İstemek.* So, it's *iste*. I add *me*. *Istemiyor. İstemiyorum.*

T: There you are! So, *I don't want to sell it.*

L: *Satmak istemiyorum.*

T: Very good! *Satmak istemiyorum.*

You don't want to sell it.

L: *Satmak istemiyorsun.*

T: Very good!

Why don't you want to sell it?

L: *Neden satmak istemiyorsun?*

T: Very good! *Neden satmak istemiyorsun?* Very good!

So, we've seen the importance of always going back to the *to-form* of the verb and not trying to take shortcuts, no? We can see this again with the verb *gitmek*. *Gitmek, to go.*

How is: *I'm going?*

L: *Gidiyorum.*

T: *Gidiyorum.* What happened there to that *t* of *gitmek*?

L: It softened.

T: Exactly. It got softened by the vowel of *-iyor*: *gidiyorum*.

Now tell me: *I'm not going.*

L: *Gitmiyorum.*

T: *Gitmiyorum.* Good! So, if we made the shortcut going from *gidiyorum*, and thinking: Okay, instead of *-iyor* we have *-miyor*, we would say: *gidiyorum - gidmiyorum** and we'll make the mistake of keeping the *d* where actually we don't have any vowel softening it, so it should be: *gitmiyorum*. As long as we go back to the *to-form*, we'll always end up at the right destination. Now it might feel a little longer, but actually always going back to the *to-form* to produce any of the variants that you want won't speed up all of your processes in the long run, as long as you take your time to do it carefully.

What was: *to eat?*

L: *Yemek.*

T: *Yemek.*

What is: *I'm eating?*

L: *Yiyorum.*

T: Why: *iyorum?*

L: *Ye-*, and I add the *-iyorum*.

T: Aha...

L: *Yiyorum. Yemek yiyorum.*

T: Well done!

Now give me the negative and make sure that you go back to *yemek*, to tell me: *I'm not eating.*

L: *Yemek yemiyorum.*

T: Very good! *Yemek yemiyorum.* Very good!

So, some wonderful examples here of why we must always go back to that *to-form*, to maintain our control in the language, and think things through slowly... to learn quickly.

L: **21**

T: Another word with this *ü*, with the two dots on it, is the word for *because*: *çünkü*.
Çünkü.

L: *Çünkü.*

T: Good! So, you could say, for example: *I don't want to eat a lot because I'm on a diet. Because I'm doing a diet. A lot, for a lot, you can use: very. What was the word for very, as in very tired, very beautiful? We said we hear a lot: çok güzel.*

L: *Çok.*

T: So, the first bit is: *I don't want to eat a lot. A lot to eat I don't want.*

L: *Çok yemek istiyorum.**

T: *Istiyorum* means *I want*, so that means: *I want to eat a lot.* How would you say: *I don't want to eat a lot?*

L: *Çok yemek isteme...*

T: When you add that *-me*, put the accent in the right place. That will also help.

- L: *Is'teme.*
- T: *Is'teme.* And then you can continue.
- L: *Is'teme, is'temiyorum.*
- T: Very good! So: *I don't want to eat a lot.*
- L: *Çok yemek istemiyorum.*
- T: Very good! *Çok yemek istemiyorum.*
Because. Çü...
- L: *Çünkü.*
- T: *I'm on a diet. I'm making a diet.*
What was: *to do or to make?*
- L: *Yapmak.*
- T: *Yapmak.* Good!
- L: *Diyet yap...* I don't remember, with the *a* and the *i*, the vowel I have to use with the *a*.
- T: So, what is the *a*-group of vowels?
- L: Without the dots.
- T: Good! That's it!
- L: *Yapıyorum. Yapıyorum.*
- T: Good! So: *I don't want to eat a lot: Çok yemek istemiyorum. Because: Çünkü. I'm making a diet: Diet yapıyorum.*
You could also say quite literally: *I'm on a diet.* You could say: *diyet.* Then what was the ending for *on* or *at*?
- L: *-de.*
- T: *-de* or *-da.* And then we could add *I'm* on the end. *A diet on I'm.* But we already saw how, for example, in *gitmek - gidiyorum*, that *t* and *d* are kind of versions of each other. *t* is a hard version of a *d* and *d* is a soft version of a *t*. Now, Turkish is aware of this, as we've seen. In the same way, where we have *-de* and *-da* to add for *at* or *in*, it could also be *-te* or *-ta*.
This is what we can call consonant harmony. Consonant harmony in Turkish just revolves around this idea of consonants being soft or hard versions of each other and then pairing them up. So, instead of saying: *dietde**, we would say: *diette*. To match the hard *t*, the *-de* will become *-te*.
So, how would you say: *I'm on a diet?* Using this.
- L: *Diyettim.**
- T: That means *I am a diet: diyettim.*
- L: But I have *diyet*, then the *-te*.
- T: Then the *-te*, good.
- L: And then I add the *-im*.
- T: Good! And what happens when you add that *-im* to a vowel?
- L: I have to, I don't remove it, I have to use the *y*.
- T: Good, you will add the *-y-* here because these are important vowels. We don't want to lose any of them. Good!
- L: *Diyetteyim. Diyeteyim.*
- T: Very good! *Diyetteyim.*
So, we have a lot to think about in Turkish. Not only putting all of these endings together, but also matching them. Vowel harmony, consonant harmony, checking if we get two vowels together. It might be difficult to imagine now, but all of this will become second nature to you. But only if you take your time to do it slowly. You must insist with yourself to not rush.
How would you say: *we're on a diet? Diet on we are.*
- L: *Diyetteyiz.*
- T: Very good! *Diyetteyiz.*
So, now you could say: *we want to cook because we're on a diet, but we're very tired.* Maybe you want to stress the *we* here, no? *We want to cook. We want to cook because*

we're on a diet. What was: to cook or to make food?

L: *Yemek yapmak.*

T: *Good! So, we want to cook. Let's start there.*

L: *Yemek yapıyoruz.**

T: *We want to cook. What's to cook?*

L: *Yemek yapmak.*

T: *Good!*

L: *Istiyoruz.*

T: *Good! Biz yemek yapmak istiyoruz.
Because...?*

L: *Çünkü.*

T: *We're on a diet. Diet on we are.*

L: *Diyetteyiz.**

T: *Let yourself go just a fraction more slowly.*

L: *Diyetteyiz.*

T: *That's much better. Good! So, We want to cook because we're on a diet: Biz yemek yapmak istiyoruz çünkü diyeteyiz.
But? What's: but?*

L: *Ama.*

T: *Ama. We're very tired.*

L: *Çok yorgunuz.*

T: *Very good! So, all together: Biz yemek yapmak istiyoruz çünkü diyeteyiz ama çok yorgunuz. Very good!*

So, we've just been presented then with the idea of consonant harmony, which pretty much is just concerned with consonants which we consider hard and soft versions of each other. We've already seen previously with other verbs that *d* and *t* are just a soft and a hard version of one another.

Other consonants that we can identify as being hard and soft versions of one another are *k* and *g*, *k* and *g*. The word *park* in Turkish is *park*.

L: *Park.*

T: *Park. So, if you want to say: from the park, we identify that the *k* is the hard version of *g*. It comes from a pair and it's the hard version. So, if we want to say: *from the park*, instead of using *-dan* for *from*, we're going to use the hard version of *d* which is...?*

L: *t.*

T: *Good! So, how would you say: *from the park*?*

L: *Parktan.*

T: *Parktan. With a *t*. Parktan.*

So, basically, what we are doing in consonant harmony is pairing together soft consonants and hard consonants. We want to keep them together as well. *Parktan*.

How would you say: *at the park?* or *in the park?*

L: *Parkta.*

T: *Parkta. Again with a *t*.*

How would you say: *I'm at the park?*

L: *Parktayım.*

T: *Parktayım. Very good!*

We're at the park?

L: *Parktayız.*

T: *Parktayız. Good!*

So, that's consonant harmony. We will begin to think about consonants or some consonants as belonging to pairs of being hard and soft versions of each other: *d* and *t*, soft and hard; *g* and *k*, soft and hard.

- T: What was the word for *park*?
- L: *Park*.
- T: *Park*.
So: *parks*, the plural, is *parklar*. *Parklar*.
- L: *Parklar*.
- T: So, we're adding on *-lar* to get the plural in Turkish. *-lar* is spelled: *l-a-r*.
If we have *-lar*, what else do you think we have?
- L: *-ler*.
- T: *-ler*, exactly.
You remember the word for *house* or *the house*?
- L: *Ev*.
- T: *Ev*.
How would: *houses* be?
- L: *Evler*.
- T: *Evler*, Very good!
How do you think you would say: *from the houses*?
- L: In which order would they...?
- T: So, first make *houses* and then say: *from the houses*.
- L: So, we have *evler*. *Evlerden*.
- T: Good! *Evlerden*. Now we had mentioned briefly that in the syllables *el*, *em*, *en* and *er*, the *e* will become a little bit more open. So, it might sound like an *a*, depending on the dialect, no? But it's not. That shouldn't confuse you in respect to vowel harmony. *Evlerden*. A little more open *e* or less tight, no? More relaxed.
What was: *parks*?
- L: *Parklar*.
- T: *Parklar*.
From the parks?
- L: *Parklardan*.
- T: *Parklardan*. Good!
What was: *from the park*?
- L: *Parkdan*.*
- T: With a *d*?...
- L: *Parktan*.
- T: *Parktan*. Perfect! So, here we had the hard version of *d*, which is a *t*, no? Because *k* is a hard version of a *g*, really. *g-k*, *d-t*. So, we matched that. We matched those together. We said *parktan* with a *t*. But with the plural: *parklardan*, no? Because these changes we are making, they are not grammatical. They are phonetic. They are based just on sound. So: *r* is not the hard version of anything. So, we go back to *d*. *Parklardan*: *from the parks*.
In the parks?
- L: *Parklarda*.
- T: Good! *Parklarda*.
In the houses?
- L: *Evlerde*.
- T: *Evlerde*. Good!
Now the plural in Turkish is especially useful for something else, other than making nouns plural, we can also use it to make verbs plural. What does this mean, to make verbs plural? Firstly, we need to understand the concept that's not so obvious in English. We have *he* and *she* and *it* in English. But it's not obvious with the words that we use in English. The two *he*'s is *they*. The words are very different. In many other

languages, you can clearly see that relationship, that *they* is the plural of *he*, *she* and *it*. The two *he*'s is *they*. A *he* and a *she* is *they*. Two *she*'s is *they*. Two *it*'s is *they*. So, if we take a verb like *istiyor*, which means *he wants*, *she wants*, *it wants*, *istiyor*, we can make it plural and then get the version of the verb that we need for *they*. So, if we want to say: *they want*, we just take *he*, *she*, *it* once and we make it plural. How would you do that?

L: *Istiyorlar.*

T: *Istiyorlar.* And then we have: *they want.*
So, what was *to go*?

L: *Gitmek.*

T: *Gitmek.*
He's going.

L: *Gidiyor.*

T: *Gidiyor.*
They're going.

L: *Gidiyorlar.*

T: *Gidiyorlar.* Good! So, we can take the *he*, *she* and *it* version and we just make it plural.
Denemek. *Denemek* is *to try.* *Denemek.*

L: *Denemek.*

T: How would you say: *I'm trying?*

L: *Deniyorum.*

T: *Deniyorum.*
How would you say: *I'm not trying?*

L: *Denemiyorum.*

T: Very good! *Denemiyorum.*
And: *he's not trying*, *she's not trying?*

L: *Denemiyor.*

T: *Denemiyor.*
They're not trying.

L: *Denemiyorlar.*

T: *De'nemiyorlar.* And here we see again how that strong accent before the negation really helps you pronounce the entire word: *de'nemiyorlar*, knowing that you're putting that strong stress before the negation can help the rest of the syllables come out.
De'nemiyorlar. Good!

What was the word for *he*, *she* or *it*? If we wanted to make a contrast, for example, and say: *I'm trying but he's not trying.* Let's make that sentence. *I'm trying.*

L: *Deniyorum.*

T: Good! *Deniyorum*, *but...*

L: *Ama.*

T: *He's not trying.* What was the word for *he*?

L: *O.*

T: Good!

L: *O denemiyor.*

T: Perfect! We would probably include the word for *I* as well in this context. So: *ben deniyorum ama o denemiyor.*

So, *o* was the word for *he*, *she* or *it*. And we spoke about how Turkish really doesn't have any gender in the language. And we see this, how *he*, *she* and *it* is the same word: *o*, for all. The plural of *o*, so this would be the word for *they*, is *onlar.* *Onlar.*

L: *Onlar.*

T: *Onlar.* So, we notice that we get an extra *n* there, when we make the plural: *onlar.*

L: *Onlar.*

T: Good! So, this is the word for *they*. So, how would you say, for example: *I'm here but they're not.* *I'm here but they're not.* So, what *here* do we need? Do we need: *at this*

place? Do we need: *to this place*?

L: *Af.*

T: Good!

L: It was *burada*.

T: Good! It's *burada*.

So. *I'm here*.

L: *Burdayım*.

T: *Burdayım* or *buradayım*. *I'm here but...*

L: *Ama*.

T: *They're not here*. You can just say: *but they're not*. *But they're not*. And *onlar*, like *o*, doesn't have its own ending. So, unlike when we say: *I'm not*, *değilim*, we don't have to worry about adding anything on for *onlar*. So: *but they're not*.

L: *Ama onlar değil*.

T: That's it! *Buradayım ama onlar değil*.

How would you say: *The house is empty*? *The house is empty*. So, what's: *the house*?

L: *Ev*.

T: And what is: *empty*?

L: *Boş*.

T: That's it! *Ev boş*. *Ev boş*. *The house is empty*.

How would you say: *the houses are empty*?

L: *Evler, evler boş*.

T: *Evler boş*.

What was the word for *why* or *reason*?

L: *Neden*.

T: *Neden*.

Reasons?

L: *Nedenler*.

T: *Nedenler*.

We said that: *food was...?*

L: *Yemek*.

T: *Yemek*. And this also means: *meal*.

So, if you wanted to say: *meals*.

L: *Yemekler*.

T: *Yemekler*. Very good!

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T: What was the word for *I*, if we want to emphasise *I*?

L: *Ben*.

T: *Ben*.

And the word for *me*?

L: *Beni*.

T: *Beni*.

And what was the word for *you*?

L: *Sen*.

T: *Sen*.

And the other *you*, so instead of saying, for example, *you see*, if I say: *I see you*, what was this *you* that we use?

L: *Seni*.

T: *Seni*. Good!

And the word for *we*?

- L: *Biz.*
- T: *Biz. Bravo!*
And: *us?*
- L: *Bizi.*
- T: *Bizi. So,*
I don't know if you thought about it, but the difference between *ben* and *beni*, *sen* - *seni*, is an ending. And that ending, of course, would be subject to vowel harmony, no?
- L: Yes.
- T: So, it's not always going to be an *i* necessarily, that we add on to make this difference. What was the word for *he*, *she* or *it*?
- L: O.
- T: O.
To get *him*, *her* or *it* - the *it* in the other position: *I see it. I give it* - what sound, what vowel do you think we will add on to *o*? If we add an *i* to *ben* and *sen* to get *beni*, *seni*, *biz* - *bizi*, what sound do you think we would add on to *o*?
- L: *u.*
- T: *u.* Bravo! That's your vowel harmony. Well done! *u.* But, of course, we know we can't add on a vowel to another vowel. We can't have two vowels together in Turkish. So, we have a consonant popping up again to separate them. Now, we already saw *-y-* having that role in, for example, *diet*, being *diyēt*. Or, for example, if we say: *I'm in the house*, *evdeyim*. We had to separate that *-e* of *-de* and the *-i* of *-im* with a *y*, *evdeyim*. So, we can call this *-y-* a buffer consonant. It's just popping up to separate two vowel sounds. Now, *-y-* is not the only consonant that's used for this in Turkish. An *-n-* is often used as well to do this, to separate two vowels that would otherwise end up together. So, we have this *o* for *he*, *she* or *it*. We're going to add a *u* to get *him*, *her* or the other *it*. And separating them, we're going to have this buffer *-n-*. So, how is that gonna sound?
- L: *Onu.*
- T: *Onu.* Perfect! That's the word for *him*, for *her* or *it* in that other position. And also *that*, actually. Our translation between *it* and *that* is quite flexible between English and Turkish.
What was: *to see?* (...) That's it!
- L: How do you know?!
- T: Because I see the sound.
- L: *Görmek.*
- T: *Görmek.* Bravo! *Görmek.*
How would you say: *I want to see him tonight, this evening. I want to see him tonight.* Or *her.*
- L: *Onu bu akşam görmek istiyorum.*
- T: Very good! Now, this is a possible order. It's probably not the most natural order. Here you would be emphasising: *tonight*, as you've placed *tonight* right next to the verb. *It's tonight that I want to see him.*
Otherwise, the natural position of that time expression is going to be at the beginning: *Bu akşam onu görmek istiyorum.*
Does this mean that you're always emphasising something in Turkish? Does it mean that we're emphasizing or not *him*, *her*, *it* or *that* even in this sentence because it's next to the verb? As we mentioned that in the standard order, in the natural order we're not necessarily emphasizing anything and this coincides or interacts with other roles in Turkish as we saw: we don't need to use a word like *onu* if we know or if we referenced who we're talking about already. So, by the mere fact that we're using it, it's already emphatic, which means it can take its natural position next to the verb without adding any extra emphasis. So, the more you take it on yourself to analyze and dissect the Turkish you come across and the word order, the more it will begin to make sense. You will understand that there's a real practical logic behind it, and that's very interesting.
Tell me again what's the word for *he* or *she* or *it* or *that*, it might also be *that*.
- L: O.

- T: O. Good! So, we saw that if we want to get the word for *they* we just have to make *o* plural as *they* is the plural of *he, she, it*. So, what did we add to *o* to make it plural? What is our plural ending in Turkish?
- L: *-lar*.
- T: Or two-way harmony?
- L: Ah: *-ler*.
- T: Good! So, which one would we add here with *o*? *-lar* or *-ler*?
- L: It's an *o* without a dot, so it's *-lar*.
- T: And again we have this *n* popping up. Now this *n* is not popping up to split up two vowels. I guess it's just helping it flow along here. So, for the word for *they* we have: *onlar*.
- L: *Onlar*.
- T: Good!
What was: *to wait*?
- L: *Beklemek*.
- T: *Beklemek*. Good!
How would you say: *they are waiting*?
- L: *Bekliyolar*.
- T: *Bekliyolar*. Good!
How would you say: *They are waiting for him* or *They are waiting for her*?
- L: *Onu bekliyolar*.
- T: Very good! *Onu bekliyolar*. Good!
Now if you say the word for *they*, which was the word for *they* again?
- L: *Onlar*.
- T: Good! Now if you say that, you already include the plural, so you don't have to repeat it with the verb. So, saying the word for *they* emphasizing *They're waiting*, how might that be?
- L: *Onlar bekliyor*.
- T: Exactly! Well done! *Onlar bekliyor*. So, you don't have to repeat the plural ending but you could hear it repeated as well: *onlar bekliyolar*.
So: *They're waiting for me* without saying the word for *they*. *They're waiting for me*.
- L: *Beni bekliyolar*.
- T: Good! *Beni bekliyolar*. Good!
But if you say: *They're waiting for me* and you stress that *they*, then you don't need to repeat the plural. So, how would that be with the emphasis: *They're waiting for me*.
- L: *Onlar beni bekliyor*.
- T: *Onlar beni bekliyor*. Very good!
So, if *onlar* is the word for *they*, how would you get the word for *them*? Look back to what we did to *ben, I*, to get *me*. What did we add?
- L: An *i*.
- T: An *i* or an *[ij]* sound. And what did we add to *o* to get *him* or *her*?
- L: *-u*.
- T: So, it's a four-way harmony, no?
- L: Ah, okay, yeah.
- T: To decide what vowel you will add, the first thing you want to do is narrow it down, no? So, you end in an *a* here: *onlar*, which tells you you must choose from which group of vowels?
- L: Without the dot.
- T: Good! The dotless vowels. Brilliant. Which means your two choices are...?
- L: *-u*.
- T: Good! Or...?
- L: *-i*.

- T: Good! So: *-u* or *-i*, what will you add to *onlar*?
- L: *-i*.
- T: *-i*. Good! Because the *-u* is always pairing with *o*, *o* and *-u* are pairing together. So, we get *onları* for *them*.
So, if you want to say: *I'm waiting for them*, how would that be?
- L: *Onları bekliyorum*.
- T: Good! *Onları bekliyorum*.
And what if you were to stress *I*?
- L: *Ben onları bekliyorum*.
- T: Good! *Ben onları bekliyorum*.
How would you say: *They are waiting for them*? Without using the word for *they* for now. Just: *they are waiting for them*. One group is waiting for another group.
- L: *Onları bekliyorlar*.
- T: Good! *Onları bekliyorlar*. Good!
Now what if you were to use the word for *they*? *They are waiting for them*. What would change?
- L: *Onlar onları bekliyor*.
- T: Very good! So, *bekliyor* ends up being the same as it is for *he*, *she* or *it*. But it's never going to cause any confusion because of course you're only doing that because you already said *onlar*. *Onlar onları bekliyor*. Very good!

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- T: What was *to sell*?
- L: *Satmak*.
- T: *Satmak*. Good!
And how do you say: *I sell* or *I'm selling*?
- L: *Satıyorum*.
- T: *Satıyorum*. Good!
And *we're selling*?
- L: *Satıyoruz*.
- T: Good! But with a dotless *i*. No? *Satıyoruz*.
And what if we were to emphasize the word for *we*?
- L: *Biz satıyoruz*.
- T: Good! *Biz satıyoruz*.
What was the word for *tonight* or *this evening*? Or the words for: *tonight* or *this evening*?
- L: *Bu akşam*.
- T: *Bu akşam*. And we said that this is literally: *this evening*.
So, how would you say: *this house*? What was: *a house* or *the house*?
- L: *Ev*.
- T: *Ev*. So: *this house*?
- L: *Bu ev*.
- T: *Bu ev*. Good! So: *bu* is the word for *this*. But it's the word for *this* in the position of: *this is*, *This is coming*, *This is working*.
How would you say: *This is coming*? It might not make a lot of sense by itself, but I'm sure you can imagine a context. *This is coming*.
- L: *Bu geliyor*.
- T: *Bu geliyor*. Good! And of course *this* is like *he*, *she* or *it*. So, we use: *geliyor*. Just as we do in English: we have the *-s* for *he*, *she* and *it*, no? *This comes*, *she comes*, *this comes* with *-s*. So: *bu* is *this* in that position. *This comes*. But in the same way as we have *he* and *him* and *she* and *her*, we also have two *thises* in Turkish. Depending on

whether it's in the position of *this one* or *I want this*. And we also form it in exactly the same way as *him* is formed from *he* or *her* is formed from *she*. So, as *o* became *onu*, to give us *her* or *him* from *he* or *she*, we also have: *bu* and *bunu*. So, if you say, for example: *I'm selling this*, you will not say: *bu satıyorum*, you'll say: *bunu*.

How would you say: *We're selling this*?

L: *Bunu satıyoruz.**

T: But we need a dotless *ı* here, no?, to match with our *a*: *Bunu satıyoruz*.
We want to sell this.

L: *Bunu satmak istiyoruz*.

T: Good! *Bunu satmak istiyoruz*.

So, we're talking about positions or cases, actually, in language this grammatical phenomenon is called: case, which is a scary word that really puts people off. But actually, it's exactly what we are doing already in English when we change *he* to *him* and *she* to *her* and *they* to *them*. Only in Turkish, we do a lot more of it, as we see in *bu* - *bunu* for example. The way we do it in English is kind of random, no? To get *her* from *she*, there's no rule for that. To get *him* from *he*, there's no rule for that. But in Turkish, it's much more uniform, no? We can clearly understand what's going on. We're adding on one vowel from our four-way harmony and we're emphasizing it. *Ben - beni*. We're stressing it. *Biz - bizi*. *Sen - seni*. *O - onu*. And the *n* there, just to separate them. *Bu - bunu*.

We said that *o* can mean *he*, *she*, *it*, or even sometimes *that*. Which also means that *onu* can mean *him*, *her*, or *it* in our other position. So, instead of *it wants*, *I want it*. Instead of *it sees*, *I see it*. And also translatable as *that* sometimes. So: *I want that*. This *it*, we haven't been saying it until now because we said we don't always need it in Turkish like we do in English. But we can begin to use it now.

So: *I'm selling that* or *it*.

L: *Onu satıyorum*.

T: *Onu satıyorum*. So, *o* can mean *he*, *she*, *it*, or *that*. And *onu* can mean *him*, *her*, *it*, or *that*, but *it* or *that* in our other position. Not: *it wants* or *that wants*, but: *I want it*, *I want that*.

How would you say: *he* or *she* is selling it? And let's use the words for *he* or *she* and for *it*.

L: *O onu satıyor*.

T: Very good! *O onu satıyor*. So, you should listen out to understand how people use *onu* either expressively or to clarify. And how that differs to English where you have to use the word *it* as a general rule. Generally, if you know what you're talking about in Turkish or if it's been referenced already, then you don't need to use words like *it*. You don't need to repeat them necessarily as you do in English. And this is much better understood in live context.

What's the word for *they*?

L: *Onlar*.

T: And *them*? How do we make *they* into *them*?

L: *Onları*.

T: Good! *Onları*.

So: *he's selling them*.

L: *O onları satıyor*.

T: *O onları satıyor*. Very good!

How would you say: *they are selling them*?

L: *Onlar onları satıyorlar*.

T: That's okay, but there's a lot of *-lar* in there and you could leave that last one off as you've already mentioned *onlar*. So: *onlar onları satıyor* might be a little better.

But if you don't say that *onlar* at the beginning, how would it be? *They are selling them*.

L: *Onları satıyorlar*.

T: *Onları satıyorlar*. Very good!

So, just as we got *onlar*, the plural, from *o*, we can also get the plural of *bu*, *this*, to get: *these*. We also have an *n* popping up here when we make the plural. So, how's it going to sound to get the plural of *bu*, *this*, to get the word: *these*?

L: *Bunlar*.

T: *Bunlar*. Good!

This could also mean: *these ones*. How would you say: *These ones are empty*? *These* or *these ones are empty*.

L: *Bunlar boş*.

T: *Bunlar boş*. Very good! And again, you don't repeat the plural.

But if you don't mention *bunlar*, because it's understood what you're talking about, it's been referenced, or you point, then you will put the word for *empty* in plural. So, how would that be?

L: *Boşlar*.

T: *Boşlar*. Very good! So, you might just show with the hand, no? *Boşlar*. *Boşlar*. Then with the hand, with the hand, just you're making a reference to what you're talking about, you didn't mention it. So, there you will put on the adjective the plural: *boşlar*.

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T: In the word: *burda* or *burada*, we saw how this *bu* is the *this part*, *this place* in *burada*, *burda*.

If we want to get the word for *there*, we need *in that place*. We have *bu* and *bunu* for *this*. And what sound did we have for *that*, which is also used for *he*, *she* and *it*?

L: *O*.

T: Good! So, you can work out the word for *there* from: *burda*, you would just change the relevant part.

L: It's *orda*.

T: *Orda*. Good! *Orada*, but with this contraction: *orda*. *Orda*.

What was the verb: *to go*?

L: *Gitmek*.

T: *Gitmek*. Good!

What is: *we're going*?

L: *Gidiyoruz*.

T: *Gidiyoruz*. Good! This *t* was softened by the verb: *gidiyoruz*.

So, how would you say: *We're going there*? *There, we're going*.

L: *Orda gidiyoruz*.*

T: You think when we say: *we're going there* that we mean: *we're going at there*? Or maybe we mean: *we're going to there*? Maybe from *orda* it's kind of hard to go *from that* to *to that place*. So, you can go back *to here*. You can reference that to build what you need to build to find: *to that place*, *to there*.

So, what was: *to here*? *To this place*.

L: *Buraya*.

T: Good! *Buraya*. So, if *buraya* is: *to here*, what is: *to there*?

L: *Oraya*.

T: *Oraya*. Good! So: *We're going there*. *We're going to that place*.

L: *Oraya gidiyoruz*.

T: *Oraya gidiyoruz*. Very good!

What was the word for *this* again?

L: *Bu*.

T: *Bu*.

And the word for *these*? You just have to make: *bu* plural.

L: *Bunlar*.

- T: *Bunlar.*
What if you want to say: *I'm selling these?*
- L: *Bunlar satıyorum.**
- T: So, *bunlar* would be what we would use if we were to say: *These are selling something.* But if we say: *I'm selling these*, then it changes in exactly the same way as: *ben - beni, bu - bunu* changes. So, what is *bunlar* going to become in: *I'm selling these?*
- L: *Bunlara.**
- T: This sounds a little bit like *bunlara: to these. Bunları. Bunları.* So: *I'm selling these?*
- L: *Bunları satıyorum.*
- T: Very good! *Bunları satıyorum.* The difference between *bunlar* and *bunları, onlar* and *onları, ben - beni* is referred to as case. It's called the accusative case. But I really don't want you to use this word. All we need to understand is what we are already doing in English when we say: *her* instead of *she* and *him* instead of *he*. Just in Turkish, it's much more widespread as we see in the sentence with a word like *bunlar, these*. Here it's *bunları*. It's not: *These are buying*, but: *I'm buying these*.
What was the word for *here* or *to this place?* The *here* that means: *to this place*.
- L: *Buraya.*
- T: *Buraya.* Good!
And *in* or *at this place?*
- L: *Burda.*
- T: *Burda. Burada* or *burda.*
From this place?
- L: *Burdan.*
- T: *Burdan.* Good!
What was: *there* or *to that place?*
- L: *Oraya.*
- T: *Oraya.* Good!
And: *in* or *at that place?*
- L: *Orda.*
- T: *Orda.*
From that place?
- L: *Ordan.*
- T: *Ordan.* Good!
And of course, we can do the same with the word: *what* to form the different words for: *where. To what place, in or at what place, or from what place?* So, how would: *to what place* be? *What place to?*
- L: *Neraya*.*
- T: The *-ra-* also harmonizes with the sound before.
- L: *Nereye.*
- T: *Nereye.* Very good!
And: *in* or *at what place?*
- L: *Nerde.*
- T: *Nerde.* Good! The same contraction: *nerede - nerde.*
And: *from what place? From where?*
- L: *Nerden.*
- T: *Nerden.* Good!
How would you say: *Where are they going? Where are they going?*
- L: *Nereye gidiyorlar?*
- T: Very good! *Nereye gidiyorlar?*
What if you were to use the word for *they?* *Where are they going?*
- L: *Onlar nereye gidiyor?*
- T: *Onlar nereye gidiyor?* Good! You didn't include the *-lar* again because you already

said it with *onlar*. *Onlar nereye gidiyor?*

What was the word for *tourist*?

L: *Turist*.

T: *Turist*.

How would *tourists* be?

L: *Turistler*.

T: *Turistler*. So, when it's a noun, you're having the accent on the plural ending; *turist'ler*.

L: *Turist'ler*.

T: Good!

The tourists are going. The tourists are going.

L: *Turistler gidiyor*.

T: Good! *Turistler gidiyor*. And you don't have to repeat the plural. Very good!

Where are the tourists going?

L: *Turistler nereye gidiyor?*

T: Very good! *Turistler nereye gidiyor?* And we have *turistler* first, like *onlar*. *The tourists* is *they* and it takes the position of *they*, of *onlar*. *Onlar nereye gidiyor?* *Turistler nereye gidiyor?*

Where are the tourists?

L: *Turistler nerde?*

T: Very good! *Nerde* this time. *In what place?* Very good! *At what place?* *Turistler nerde?* So, we have *turistler* first. *Tourists* are *they*. *Onlar nerde?* *Turistler nerde?*

26

T: What was the verb *to do* or *to make*?

L: *Yapmak*.

T: *Yapmak*. Good!

How is: *I'm doing it?*

L: *Yapıyorum*.

T: Good! *Yapıyorum*.

I'm doing sport. Just lose the *t*, no? We said we can say: *I'm doing sport*.

L: *Spor yapıyorum*.

T: Good! *Spor yapıyorum*.

You could say: *I'm checking out*.

L: *Check-out yapıyorum*.

T: Good! *Check-out yapıyorum*.

How would you say: *I'm not checking out this evening?* *I'm not checking out this evening*.

L: *Bu akşam check-out yapmıyorum*.

T: With the strong accent before the negative: *Bu akşam check-out 'yapmıyorum*.

So, we saw that we had: *yapmak* for: *to do* or *to make*.

We also have another verb for: *to do* or *to make*. Which is: *etmek*.

L: *Etmek*.

T: *Etmek*. Now, *etmek*, you can't use it by itself as you can *yapmak*. *Etmek* is used with other words to give different meanings. So, firstly, we can combine it with quite a few words of Latin origin in a similar way to how we did with *yapmak*, no? With *diyēt yapmak* or *egzersiz yapmak*: *exercise*. Most of these words of Latin origin actually hitch the road on French as entered Turkish through French. So, *etmek*, we can't use it by itself, but we can combine it with many other words. And you will see this verb occurring quite often in the Turkish language with words of Latin origin, with words of Persian origin or Arabic origin or Turkic origin, used with many different words to give different meanings. We can start with the ones that are of Latin origin because we have them

also in English. So, I think you can probably guess what *organize etmek* means, *organize etmek*. If it's not clear to the ear, you can imagine how it's written. *Organize*.

L: It's *to organize*.

T: *Dans etmek. Dans etmek.*

L: *To dance.*

T: *To dance.*

Aktive etmek. Aktive etmek. It might be confusing because sometimes, for example, in this case, what Turkish uses is the adjective, *aktive: active*, no? Other times, Turkish might use a noun with *etmek*. But what we need to think of is a verb. So, we know we don't have the verb in English, *to active**, but what would the verb of that be?

L: *To activate.*

T: Exactly, *to activate*. So, *aktive etmek: to activate*. Even though it sounds a little odd. *Telefon etmek.*

L: *To make a call.*

T: What do you think: *park etmek* means? *Park etmek.*

L: *To park a car.*

T: Of course!

L: Oh, okay!

T: *Idealise etmek* is to *idolize*. We have *tolere etmek: to tolerate*. We have *kontrol etmek: to control*. *Elimine etmek: to eliminate*. So, quite a few there of Latin origin that you can access and I'm sure you will hear others. But you will see *etmek* combined with many words in Turkish, to form different verbs.

Let's build the different versions of *etmek*.

Now, like *gitmek: to go*, the *t* here of *etmek* is going to be softened by the vowel that comes after. This doesn't happen often in Turkish. Only a handful of verbs actually do this in Turkish, no? But *gitmek* and *etmek* are two very important ones.

So, how would you say: *I'm parking*, for example. *I'm parking.*

L: *Park ediyorum.*

T: *Park ediyorum. Good!*

And: *He's parking* or *She's parking?*

L: *Park ediyor.*

T: *Park ediyor.*

She's dancing.

L: *Dans ediyor.*

They're dancing.

T: *Dans ediyorlar.*

L: Very good! *Dans ediyorlar.*

They're not dancing because they're tired. So, the first part: *They're not dancing*. All of your concentration just on that part. *They're not dancing.*

T: *Dans etmiyorlar.*

L: Very good! *Etmiyorlar*. And the *t* here doesn't change because we don't have the vowel softening it, no? We have the *m* there. So, no change. *Dans etmiyorlar. They're not dancing because. Because* started with *ç* with the tail and the *ü* with the two dots.

T: *Çünkü.*

L: We said that we can think of the vowel in *cute* or *mute*, *[y]*, *[y]*, or we can make a *[u]* sound, *[u]*, *[u]*, and then, leaving our lips in that position, trying to make an *[e]* to get this sound. So, we've got *[u]*, *[u]*, *[y]*, *[y]*.

T: *Çünkü.*

L: *Because they're tired.*

T: *Yorgunlar.*

L: Very good!

T: When I use the negative, do I have to put the accent on the first part of the word?

L: Not the first part, but just before the negation. So, in this case, *'etmiyorlar*, it's on the

first part, but maybe we would have a verb with more syllables. So, for example, *okumak* is *to read*, and if you want to say: *I'm not reading*, we're putting the accent just before the *m*, which here in this case is not the first syllable of the word necessarily. How would that be from *okumak*, *I'm not reading*?

T: *O'kumuyorum.*

L: Good! *Okumuyorum.* With *mu*: *okumuyorum.*

How would you say: he *idolizes her*? *He idolizes her.* So, we said *to idolize* is *idealize etmek. Idealize etmek.*

T: *Onu idealize ediyor.*

L: *Onu idealize ediyor.*

She idolizes him.

T: *Onu idealize ediyor.*

L: And that's the same, of course, as the previous sentence. So, in fact, there's no way to clarify unless you want to use somebody's name to show who you're talking about. But mostly in the context you know who you're talking about.

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T: The word for *thank you* in Turkish is *teşekkürler, teşekkürler*. This is spelled *t-e-ş* with a little tail to give a *sh*, *t-e-ş-e* again, *k-k-ü* with the two dots, *-r-l-e-r*, *teşekkürler*.

L: *Teşekkürler.*

T: Good!

What do you notice in this word? Do you notice something in this word that you recognize?

L: *-ler.*

T: Good! Good, so this is literally: *thanks*, no? Here we have the plural. So, when you come across words, new words in a language, even if it's a word like: *thank you*, which you usually just treat as a vocabulary item to remember, no?, always try to dissect it and see what you can pick out from it. If you are actively listening, analyzing, reading in this way, you can't really forget anything in the language. Maybe it escapes you, the plural ending, and then you find it again looking at a word like: *teşekkürler*. And you go: *Oh, okay, yeah, that's the plural!* And you remember it, it brings it a little bit closer to the surface.

To thank is: *teşekkür etmek*. So, without the plural now.

L: *Teşekkür etmek.*

T: Good!

What was the word for *he* or *she*?

L: *O.*

T: *O.*

Him or her?

L: *Onu.*

T: *Onu.*

How would you say: *to him* or *to her*? What is the sound for *to*? Now, I don't expect you to know it from memory, but to look back somewhere, anywhere in the language, to find it. The easiest place for you to reference, to find, what is that *to*?

L: *Buraya.*

T: Good! So, what is *to*?

L: *-a* or *-e*.

T: Very good! So, how do you think you would say: *to him* or *to her*? Or a little more literally, for how we build it in Turkish: *to he*, *to she*.

L: *Ona.*

T: *Ona.* Very good! Now, we will use this: *to him* if we want to say: *I'm thanking him*. We will say: *"I'm thanking to him"*. So, let's say: *I want to thank him. I want to thank him. To*

him.

L: *Ona teşekkür etmek istiyorum.*

T: Good! *Ona teşekkür etmek istiyorum.*

And How would you say: *I want to thank them?* So, the word for *they* was...?

L: *Onlar.*

T: And: *them* was...?

L: *Onları.*

T: *Onları.*

But what if we want to say: *to them* or in Turkish: *to they?*

L: *Onlara.*

T: *Onlara.* Very good! *I want to thank them* or *I want to thank to them* in Turkish.

L: *Onlara teşekkür etmek istiyorum.*

T: Very good! *Onlara teşekkür etmek istiyorum.*

Now, if you know any Arabic at all, you might know the word *şukran* for *thank you*.

These words look extremely different: *şukran* and *teşekkürler*. But you will notice: *[ʃə]-[kə]-[rə]* in the Turkish word for *thank you*: *teşekkürler*. And these are the three sounds that are used in Arabic to be associated with the meaning of thanks and thankfulness:

[ʃə]-[kə]-[rə]. So, in Arabic, we have this system where we have three sounds, mostly three sounds, which are related to a certain meaning and these sounds are used to form different words within the Arabic language. Now, you will find a lot of this left over in Turkish. Turkish doesn't use the root system, but it adopted a lot of words from Arabic. So, if you know any Arabic, you will find Arabic roots scattered all over Turkish, like in: *teşekkürler*, from *şukran*.

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T: So, we saw that we had two words for *to do* or *to make*. What was the first word that we learned for *to do* or *to make*, which we can use by itself?

L: *Yapmak.*

T: *Yapmak.*

And the other verb which we use in combination with some other word was...?

L: *Etmek.*

T: *Etmek*, good. And we saw that *etmek*, like *gitmek*, had its *t* softened by the following vowel when we say, for example, *I'm going* or *I'm doing park*, *I'm doing dance*. So, how was: *I'm going* from *gitmek*?

L: *Gidiyorum.*

T: *Gidiyorum.*

And How would you say: *I'm parking?*

L: *Park ediyorum.*

T: *Park ediyorum.* So, we saw these *t*'s softened to *d*'s because of the following vowel. What was the verb: *to sell*?

L: *Satmak.*

T: *Satmak.*

And: *I'm selling?*

L: *Satıyorum*.*

T: *Satıyo*, *satıyorum*, with a dotless *i*. So, we saw here the *t* didn't change. It's only a few verbs that have this *t* become a *d*, only a few irregular verbs doing this in Turkish. For example, you have: *gitmek* for: *to go*. Here you have your *t* changing. But *itmek*, which means *to push*. So, we just get rid of the *g*. The *t* won't soften. So, how would you say: *I'm pushing?*

L: *İtiyorum.*

T: *İtiyorum.* So, there it's not happening.

So, we've just seen two verbs, two important verbs, where that *t* is softening to a *d*: *gitmek* and *etmek*.

Another fairly important verb where it does happen is with the verb: *tatmak*. *Tatmak* means *to taste*. *Tatmak*.

L: *Tatmak*.

T: How would you say: *it tastes*?

L: *Tadıyor*.

T: *Tadıyor*. Good! The *t* is softened to a *d* by the vowel. And that vowel is a dotless *ı*. *Tadıyor*.

I taste, I'm tasting.

L: *Tadıyorum**.

T: *Tadı, tadıyorum*. With the *ı*, the dotless *ı* for that *a* of *tat*-.

So, with *tatmak*, we have the *t* softening. But if we take away that first *t*, *atmak*, which means: *to throw*, *to throw* doesn't have the *t* softening. So, you're seeing that there's just a few irregular verbs that have this situation. So, how would you say: *I'm throwing*?

L: *Atıyorum*.

T: *Atıyorum*. So, we're not learning a rule here. We're learning just an important exception, an important one, because it happens with some important verbs: *gitmek*, *etmek*, especially important verbs. *Tatmak*, *to taste*, relatively important.

How would you say: *I want to taste it*?

L: *Tatmak istiyorum*.

T: Good! *Tatmak istiyorum*.

How would you say: *I want to taste this*?

L: *Bu tatmak istiyorum.**

T: So: *bu* you would use in a sentence like: *this tastes*, but: *I want to taste this*, when it's in that position, it behaves like *ben - beni, o - onu*. *Bu - ...*

L: *Bunu*.

T: Good!

L: *Bunu tatmak istiyorum*.

T: Very good! *Bunu tatmak istiyorum*. Good! *I want to taste this*. Very good!

And we can get rid of the *t* and we get the verb for *to throw*, if we ever need it, *to throw*.

L: *Atmak*.

T: *Atmak*. And we can get rid of that first *g* of *gitmek* and get the verb for: *to push*. How is that?

L: *İtmek*.

T: *İtmek*. And the *t*'s of these verbs, they don't change. So, that's showing us that it's just an exception. But it was a very nice exception to see because it presented us the idea of the *d* and *t* being a soft and a hard version of each other. This idea of consonants being soft and hard versions of each other will be a concept that we all want to bear in mind throughout Turkish.

Another pair of consonants that we can consider a soft and hard version of one another are *g* and *k*, [*g*] and [*k*]. [*g*] is like a soft version of a [*k*], *g* is like a soft version of a *k*. And vice versa. And the *k* a hard version of a *g*, [*k*] a hard version of [*g*].

Whilst the *t* of the stem of the verb is softened by a vowel in only a handful of cases, the *k* is regularly softened by a vowel throughout the Turkish language. It's something you will see very often. And when it's softened, it's really softened. It's not just softened to a regular *g*. When the [*k*] is softened, it's not just softened to a [*g*]. But it's softened to a soft *ğ*. Which was the *ğ* that we met in: *değil*. The *ğ* with the little point, upside down point above it. So, for example, what was the word for *funny*?

L: *Komik*.

T: *Komik*.

You are funny?

L: *Komiksin*.

T: *Komiksin.*
 I'm funny is: *komiğim, komiğim*. It's spelled *k-o-m-i*, and then the soft *ğ* with the little upside down point on it, *-i-m*. *Komiğim*.

L: *Komiğim.*

T: Good!
 How is: *We are funny?*

L: *Komiğiz.*

T: *Komiğiz.* Very good!

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T: What was: *to sell?*

L: *Satmak.*

T: *Satmak.* Good! *Satmak.*
 How do you say: *I'm selling?*

L: *Satıyorum.*

T: *Satıyorum.*
I'm selling this.

L: *Bunu satıyorum.*

T: Very good! *Bunu. Bunu satıyorum.*
I'm selling this to him. The most natural order will have *this* first and then *to him*.

L: *Bunu onu satıyorum*.*

T: We want: *to him*. What was: *to him?* *Onu* is *him*, but what's: *to him?*

L: *Ona.*

T: *Ona.* Very good! So, let's try this again. *I'm selling this to him.*

L: *Bunu ona satıyorum.*

T: *Bunu ona satıyorum.* So, this is the most natural order, but you could have also put *ona* first: *Ona bunu satıyorum*. If you forget to put your *a* and you say: *onu satıyorum*, it means something like: *I'm selling him out* in English. You know this in English? *I'm selling him out*. Or maybe you use it in an expression like you arranged to meet somebody and they cancelled at the last minute and they might say: *you sold me, you sold me out*. Like: *you changed your plan for somebody else*. It's used like this in a colloquial way. Usually you're going to want: *to*, no? *I'm selling to him, to her*.
 We also sold *to them*. What is: *to them?*

L: *Onlara.*

T: *Onlara.* Good!
 To give is: *vermek*. *Vermek. v-e-r-m-e-k.*

L: *Vermek.*

T: *Vermek.*
 How would you say: *I'm giving it to them?*

L: *Onlara veriyorum.*

T: Very good! *Onlara veriyorum.*
 What was the word for *we*?

L: *Biz.*

T: *Biz.*
 What was the word for *us*?

L: *Bizi.*

T: *Bizi.*
 How would you say: *to us* or: *to we* in Turkish?

L: *Bize.*

T: Very good! That's our two-way harmony between *a* and *e*: *biz - bize*.

They're giving it to us. They're giving it to us.

L: *Bize veriyorlar.*

T: Very good! *Bize. Bize veriyorlar.*

If you were to use the word for *they*, how would it be? *They're giving it to us.*

L: *Onlar bize veriyor.*

T: Very good! *Onlar bize veriyor.*

To me is: *bana* and *to you* is: *sana*. They are slightly irregular, no? We don't have *bene** as we might expect and *sene** as we might expect. They are irregular. They're spelled: *b-a-n-a* and: *s-a-n-a*. So, we get: *bana* and *sana* for: *to me* and *to you*.

L: *Bana. Sana.*

T: Good! What is: *to give*?

L: *Vermek.*

T: *Vermek.*

How would you give the order: *Give!*

L: *Ver!*

T: *Ver!*

Give it to me!

L: *Bana ver!*

T: *Bana ver!* or the verb can come first for a more emphatic order: *Ver bana!* Good!

Come give it to me! What is: *to come*?

L: *Gelmek.*

T: *Come give it to me!* So, it's very important to divide it up. I don't want you to think about the whole sentence. I want you to divide it up intuitively. What that means is to break it in the first place you can. So, the first place you can break it is: *Come!*

L: *Gel!*

T: *Give it to me!*

L: *Bana ver!*

T: Good! *Gel bana ver!* Or like in English you could have: *Come and give it to me!* *Gel ve bana ver!*

How would you say: *I don't want to sell it to him, I want to sell it to you. I don't want to sell it to him.* That's the first part. So, think about what you have to say first so you can just get it out of the way and concentrate on the next bit.

L: It's: *Ona satmak istemiyorum.*

T: Very good! It's: *Ona satmak istemiyorum.*

I don't want to sell it to him, I want to sell it to you.

L: *Sana satmak istiyorum.*

T: Good! *Sana satmak istiyorum.*

So, all together, *I don't want to sell it to him, I want to sell it to you: Ona satmak istemiyorum, sana satmak istiyorum.*

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T: *To give* was *vermek. v-e-r-m-e-k.*

L: *Vermek.*

T: *Vermek.*

So, how would you say: *I'm giving* or *I'm giving it*?

L: *Vermiyorum*.*

T: *Vermiyorum* would be: *I'm not giving it.*

L: *Veriyorum.*

T: *Veriyorum.* Good!

And: *I'm not giving it?*

- L: *Vermiyorum.*
- T: Good! 'Vermiyorum with a strong accent before the *m*. 'Vermiyorum.
- L: 'Vermiyorum.
- T: Good!
How would you say: *I'm giving it to you?*
- L: *Seni veriyorum**.
- T: *Seni veriyorum* would mean: *I'm giving you*. Like literally: *I'm picking you up and I'm giving you to somebody*. So, what we need here is actually: *to you*. It's a bit irregular as well. It's not exactly how you would expect it to be. But you can begin thinking about how you would expect it to be. And that might actually help you remember the irregularity that we saw. So, how should it be? If: *seni* is: *you*, how should it be: *to you?*
- L: *Sene**.
- T: It should be *sene**, but it was irregular.
- L: *Sana.*
- T: *Sana!* Good! *s-a-n-a. Sana.*
So: *I'm giving it to you?*
- L: *Sana veriyorum.*
- T: Good! *Sana veriyorum.* Good!
I'm giving this to you.
- L: *Bu sana veriyorum**.
- T: This would be the *bu* that you would use if you were to say something like: *this is giving*. But to be giving *this*, we have a change in *bu*, which is very similar to the change that we have between: *sen - seni, o - onu. Bu - ...*
- L: *Bunu.*
- T: *Bunu.* Very good! So: *bu*, if you would say: *this is here, this is going*, no? If it is the *bu* that is pairing with the verb. So, if it's the *bu* that's pairing with the verb, it stays like: *bu*.
But if you are giving *this*, seeing *this*, etc., it will change like the other words: *o - onu, bu - bunu*. So: *I'm giving this to you*.
- L: *Bunu sana veriyorum.*
- T: Very good! *Bunu sana veriyorum.*
Now we can learn the future. The future, or the word for *will*, if you want to say something like: *I will give this to you*. We don't have a separate word in Turkish for *will*, as you may have imagined. We have an ending. We have the ending, *-ecek*. And if we have *-ecek*, what do you think we also might have?
- L: *-acak.*
- T: *-acak.* Good! This is spelled: *e-c-e-k* or *a-c-a-k*. So, we see that the *c* in Turkish makes a *j* sound, [dʒ]. So, how do we use this *-ecek* or *-acak*? *To give*, we know it's: *vermek*. What do you think is the first thing we'll do before we start building on for the future? What do you think we'll do to *vermek*?
- L: We remove: *-mek*.
- T: Good! Because the *-mek* is what makes it *to give*. So, that's the first thing we do. We cut off that *-mek*. Good! And we're left with *ver-*. And then we can add on our *-ecek*. So, how would that sound?
- L: *Verecek.*
- T: *Verecek. Verecek.* What do you think that means by itself: *verecek?*
- L: That: *he, she, it will give.*
- T: *He, she, it will give.*
How do you think you would make this for: *they*, if *verecek* is: *he, she, it will give?*
- L: Add the *-lar*.
- T: Or...?
- L: The *-ler*.
- T: Good! So: *They will give?*
- L: *Verecekler.*

- T: *Verecekler*. Very good! Very good!
They will give it to me.
- L: *Bana verecekler*.
- T: Very good! *Bana verecekler*. Good! We have the regular one there as well: with *ben*, it becomes: *bana: to me*. Very good! *Bana verecekler*. Good!
What was: *to do* or *to make*, the standard verb that we can use by itself?
- L: *Yapmak*.
- T: *Yapmak*. Good!
How would you say: *He will do it*?
- L: *Yapacak*.
- T: *Yapacak*. Good!
They will do it.
- L: *Yapacaklar*.
- T: *Yapacaklar*. Very good!
So, we see how we get the future for *he, she, it* and for *they*.
For everybody else, we add on our *to be*-endings, the endings we were adding on to say, for example *I am not: değilim*, or also to perform the present: *istiyorum*. We just add on these endings to *-ecek* or *-acak* and we get for everybody else as well. So, if, for example, you wanted to say: *When will you check out? When will you make check out?* What was the word for *when*? Literally something like: *what time*? So, it begins with: *what*? What was: *what*?
- L: *Ne*.
- T: *Ne*.
Do you remember: *When? What time*?
- L: *Ne zaman*.
- T: *Ne zaman*.
So: *when will you check out, will you make check out?*
- L: *Ne zaman chek-out yapacaksın?*
- T: Good! *Yapacaksın* with the *ı* without the dot. Very good! *Ne zaman chek-out yapacaksın?* Very good!
What was the word for *funny*?
- L: *Komik*.
- T: *Komik*.
How was: *I am funny*?
- L: *Komikim**.
- T: Was it? Something happened there, no?
- L: Does the *k* change?
- T: Very good! The *k* gets softened to a *g*, but it gets really softened to a soft *ğ*. So, instead of *komikim**, we got...?
- L: *Komiğim*.
- T: *Komiğim*. Good!
So, how do you think you would say: *I will do it*?
- L: *Yapacağım*.
- T: Very good! *Yapacağım*. But I should mention that in the spoken language, you will hear all kinds of shortcuts. Just because it's so lengthy to say: *Yapacağım*. So, in the course, we will run through the versions as they should be, let's say: *Yapacağım*. So, we can think it through. But bear in mind, in spoken and varying in different dialects, you might hear all kinds of shortcuts.
How would you say: *We will do it*?
- L: *Yapacağız*.
- T: Very good! *Yapacağız*. Again, the *ı* without the dot. *Yapacağız*. Very good!
What was the word for *I*?
- L: *Ben*.

- T: *Ben.*
And: *from me?*
- L: *Benden.*
- T: *Ben'den.* Good! We know that: *den* is: *from*, like in: *neden*, *from what*, *being why* or the word for *reason*. *Benden*: *from me*. Good!
When will he want it from me? What was: to want? Want in the to-form?
- L: *Istemek.*
- T: *Istemek.* Very good!
So, when we removed the *-mek* from *istemek*, we're left with *iste-*. So, we're going to add a *-y-* here to separate these vowels. So, how would it be: *he will want, she will want, it will want?*
- L: *Isteyecek.*
- T: *Isteyecek.* Very good! *Isteyecek.*
When will he want it from me?
- L: *Ne zaman benden isteyecek?*
- T: *Ne zaman benden isteyecek? When will he want it from me?*

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- T: *Yazmak.* *Yazmak* is: *to write*. *Yazmak.*
- L: *Yazmak.*
- T: Good!
How would you say: *I will write?*
- L: *Yazacağım.*
- T: *Yazacağım.* With an *ı* without the dot matching with the *a*. *Yazacağım.*
How would you say: *I will write to him?*
- L: *Onu yazacağım*.*
- T: What we would understand with: *Onu yazacağım* is: *I will write it*. We would understand: *it* from *onu* because *I will write him* wouldn't make a lot of sense. We would understand this as: *it*. To get the meaning of: *I will write him, I will write to him*, of course both of these are acceptable in English. In American English you would say: *I will write him*. In British English you would say: *I will write to him*. But to get that meaning in Turkish we will need: *to him*. So: *onu* is *him*. What is: *to him?*
- L: *Ona.*
- T: *Ona.* Very good!
So: *I will write him. I will write to him. Yazmak* was: *to write*.
- L: *Ona yazacağım.*
- T: Good! *Ona yazacağım.* Good!
What was: *I want?*
- L: *Istiyorum.*
- T: Good! And: *I don't want?*
- L: *Istemiyorum.*
- T: *Istemiyorum.* Very good!
So, what was the sound that we were using for the negation with the verbs?
- L: *-me* or *-ma*.
- T: Very good: *-me* or *-ma*. And this *-e* in the case of *istemiyorum*, for example, is crushed by the *i-* of: *-iyor*. But it's: *-me* or *-ma* originally.
When we make the negative for the future, when we make the negative for the future, we're not going to crush any letters. We're just going to split them with a *y*. So, if you want to say, for example: *I won't write to him, I won't write to him*. Let's build it up slowly. We have: *yazmak*. What's the first thing that we do?
- L: I remove the *-mak*.

- T: Good! And we're left with?
- L: Yaz-.
- T: Good! And then we put the negation.
- L: It's: *yazma-*.
- T: Now we need to add our: *will*, our future sound.
- L: *Yazma...ca... ğım**. Do we put the accent before the negation again?
- T: Bravo! Always in Turkish you're going to put the stress just before the negation. A heavy stress. And generally we don't have a heavy stress in Turkish. But here Turkish is using the stress as a grammatical mechanism to alert the ear to the fact that we're speaking in negative. Even before you hear that [mə] sound. So: *I will not write*.
- L: *Yazmacağım**.
- T: What you did actually was to crush one -a with another a- there, no? *Yazmacağım**. But actually we need to keep both. We separate them with a -y-. So, we have: *yaz-ma-y-acağ-ım*. So, it's a mouthful. Do it slowly.
- L: *Yaz-ma-y-acağ-ım*.
- T: Very good! *Yazmayacağım*. Very good!
What was: *to take* or *to buy*?
- L: *Almak*.
- T: *Almak*.
How would you say: *He will take it. She will take it*.
- L: *Alacak*.
- T: *Alacak*.
They will take it. They will buy it.
- L: *Alacaklar*.
- T: *Alacaklar*. Good!
They will not take it. They will not buy it.
- L: *Almayacaklar*.
- T: *'Almayacaklar*. So, you have so much coming on after that strong emphasis, you can imagine it just kind of tailing off in speech: *'Almayacaklar*.
We will not take it.
- L: *Almayacağız*.
- T: Very good! *Almayacağız*. Very good!
What was: *to come*?
- L: *Gelmek*.
- T: *Gelmek*. Good!
How would you say: *When will you come?*
- L: *Ne zaman geleceksin?*
- T: Good! *Ne zaman geleceksin?*
Why won't you come? Why won't you come?
- L: *Neden gelmeyeceksin?*
- T: *Neden 'gelmeyeceksin?* Very good! You notice as well that putting the accent there before the -m, it kind of helps you work out the rest.
- L: Yeah!
- T: Because you don't need to think about where the accent will go once you have it there. So, you go *gel-* and you know the accent is there on the *gel-*: *'gelmeyeceksin*. You don't have to think about which other part to bounce up on. You've already done it. *'Gelmeyeceksin*. Very good! *Neden gelmeyeceksin?* Good!
To say or *to tell* is: *söylemek*. It's s-ö with the two dots on it. *y-l-e-m-e-k*, s-ö-y, the o with the umlaut, the two dots on the top. *l-e-m-e-k*.
- L: *Söylemek*.
- T: Good! And remember we can just import this vowel sound from *bird*, from: *first*, so we can go: *first*, [Ø], *söyle-*, *söylemek*.
- L: *Söylemek*.

- T: Very good!
How would you say: *I want to tell you?* And here in Turkish we mean: *to you*. So, even though we don't necessarily say this *to* in English, we still need to think about whether the meaning is: *to you*.
- L: *Sana söylem..., söylem...*
- T: To get over this insecurity, go back to: *bird, first*, and import the sound.
- L: *Bird, [Ø], söylemek.*
- T: Good! We did the same with *görmek* for *to say*, no? *Bird, görmek, söylemek.*
So: *I want to tell you.*
- L: *Sana söylemek istiyorum.*
- T: Good! *Sana söylemek istiyorum.*
The word for *one* in Turkish is: *bir. Bir.*
- L: *Bir.*
- T: This is the word for *one* or *a*. So, if you want to say: *a house*, you actually say: *one house*. Do you remember the word for *house*?
- L: *Ev.*
- T: *Ev.*
So, how do you say: *a house*?
- L: *Bir ev.*
- T: *Bir ev.* And we said that: *ev* by itself can mean: *a house*, so this *bir* is actually optional. Do you remember the word for *car*? *Ar...*
- L: *Araba.*
- T: *Araba.* Good!
A car or one car?
- L: *Bir araba.*
- T: *Bir araba.* Good! *Bir araba.*
The word for *thing* is *şey. Şey: thing.*
- L: *Şey.*
- T: How's that spelled, *şey*?
- L: Is it like the *ş* with the little tail?
- T: Very good! The *ş* with the little tail and then *e-y*. *Şey.* That's the word for: *thing*.
How do you say: *one thing* or *a thing*?
- L: *Bir şey.*
- T: *Bir şey.* Good! And this is the word for: *something. Something.*
So: *I want to tell you something. I want to tell you something.* Let's start with the: *to you*. So, what's: *to you*?
- L: *Sana bir şey söylemek istiyorum.*
- T: Good! *Sana bir şey söylemek istiyorum.* Very good!

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- T: What was the word for *because*?
- L: *Çünkü.*
- T: What was: *to see*?
- L: *Görmek.*
- T: *Görmek.* *g-ö* with the two dots, *r-m-e-k*. A very easy word to practice the *ö* with the two dots: *bird, [Ø], görmek.*
The word for *later* is: *sonra.*
- L: *Sonra.*
- T: Good! It's *s-o-n*. You're hearing that *-n-* but the *-n-* here is a bit nasal. You don't really hear an *-n-*. You hear more *so(n)ra*.

- L: *Sonra.*
- T: This is actually the word for *later* and it's used a lot like: *soon. Later or soon.*
So, *I will see them later, I will see them soon because I want to tell them something. I will see them later.*
- L: *Them is...*
- T: Before *them*, what do you need?
- L: *Sonra.*
- T: *Sonra.* It's like an *-n-* that kind of stops in the nose. So, instead of *sonra*, which is fine, you will be perfectly understood, it's kind of half swallowed in the nose, just to make it easier. *Sonra.*
- L: *Sonra.*
- T: *Sonra.* So, that's a time expression. You say that first. When you identify that you have a time expression in a sentence, and you can say it first, you get it out the way and you free up a lot of mental space to decide what you will put next. So, *sonra.* Okay, we've got it out the way.
Now we just need: *I will see them.*
- L: *Onları.*
- T: Very good! *Onları.* So: *sonra onları... I will see them, I will see them, I will see.*
- L: *Göreceğim.*
- T: Very good! *Sonra onları göreceğim... because...*
- L: *Çünkü.*
- T: *Çünkü... I want to tell them something.*
- L: *Onları bir şey söylemek istiyorum*.*
- T: We need: *to them* here, no? I want to tell them something actually means: *I want to tell to them.*
- L: *Onlara.*
- T: *Onlara.* Good! *Çünkü onlara bir şey söylemek istiyorum.*
So: *bir şey, one thing is: something.*
Tell me again, what was: *to give?*
- L: *Vermek.*
- T: *Vermek*, good. And we can make a little run through with the future with *vermek.* *I will give or I'm going to give*, it's the same in Turkish I should mention, *I will give, I'm going to give.* Don't try to ever translate this *going*, no? It's just: *will, -ecek or -acak.* So: *I will give.*
- L: *Verecekim*.*
- T: *Verecekim*?...*
- L: *Vereceğim.*
- T: Very good! *Vereceğim,*
and: *I won't give.*
- L: *Vermeyeceğim.*
- T: *Vermeyeceğim.* Very good!
We will give.
- L: *Vereceğiz.*
- T: *Vereceğiz.*
We won't give, we will not give.
- L: *Vermeyeceğiz.*
- T: *'Vermeyeceğiz.* Very good!
You will give.
- L: *Vereceksin.*
- T: *Vereceksin.*
You will not give, you won't give.
- L: *Vermeyeceksin.*

T: 'Vermeyeceksin. Good!
He will give, she will give, it will give.

L: Verecek.

T: Verecek.
And: they will give.

L: Verecekler.

T: Verecekler.
He will not give, she will not give.

L: 'Vermeyecek.

T: 'Vermeyecek.
They will not give.

L: 'Vermeyecekler.

T: 'Vermeyecekler. Very good!
We can also make a run through with a -mak verb. What was: to sell?

L: Satmak.

T: Satmak. Good!
How would you say: I will sell it or I will sell?

L: Satacađım.

T: Satacađım. Good!
I won't sell, I will not sell?

L: 'Satmayacađım.

T: 'Satmayacađım.
We will sell.

L: Satacađız.

T: Satacađız.
We won't sell.

L: Satmayacađız.

T: Satmayacađız.
He will sell, she will sell, it will sell.

L: Satacak.

T: Good!
He won't sell, she won't sell.

L: Satmayacak.

T: Satmayacak.
They will sell?

L: Satacaklar.

T: Satacaklar.
They won't sell?

L: Satmayacaklar.

T: Satmayacaklar. Very good!
You will sell?

L: Satacaksın.

T: Very good! Satacaksın.
You won't sell?

L: Satmayacaksın.

T: Satmayacaksın. Good!
So, there you are! That's your future.

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T: What was the verb: to go?

- L: *Gitmek.*
- T: *Gitmek.*
And: *I'm going?*
- L: *Gitiyorum**, *gidiyorum.*
- T: *Gidiyorum*, good! With this verb and a couple of others, the *t* softens to a *d* with that vowel: *gidiyorum.*
So, bearing this in mind, how would you say: *I will go?*
- L: *Gideceğim.*
- T: *Gideceğim*, very good!
The word for *tomorrow* in Turkish is: *yarın.*
- L: *Yarın.*
- T: *y-a-r*, the *i* without the dot on the top, *n*: *yarın.*
I will go tomorrow.
- L: *Yarın gideceğim.*
- T: Very good! *Yarın gideceğim.*
What was: *to give* again?
- L: *Vermek.*
- T: *Vermek*, good.
To decide in Turkish is: *karar vermek.*
- L: *Karar vermek.*
- T: This is literally: *to give decision, decision give.* Actually, *karar* also means: *decision* in Arabic and Persian. Well, *karar* in Arabic with *kaf*, which is a special sound, *karar*. If you want to learn one of those languages, although they are totally different from Turkish in structure of Persian and Arabic, you will be able to recycle a lot of vocabulary.
Karar vermek.
- L: *Karar vermek.*
- T: So, how would you tell somebody: *Decide!*
- L: *Karar ver!*
- T: Very good! *Karar ver!*
How would you say: *I will decide tomorrow.*
- L: *Yarın karar vereceğim.*
- T: Very good! *Yarın karar vereceğim.*
We will decide tomorrow.
- L: *Yarın karar vereceğiz.*
- T: Very good! *Yarın karar vereceğiz.*
The word for *day* is: *gün*, *g-ü* with the two dots, *-n*.
- L: *Gün.*
- T: And the word for *today* is: *this day, bu gün, bugün.*
- L: *Bugün.*
- T: So, how would you say: *I will decide today.*
- L: *Bugün karar vereceğim.*
- T: Very good! *Bugün karar vereceğim.*
And this is an interesting word, no?, because we have a *u* without the dots and then we have an *ü* with the dots. So, there's no harmony going on here because *gün* is not an ending: it's a word and these two words stick together to form the word *today*, but they don't harmonize. So, we get *bugün*.
What was the word for *because*?
- L: *Çünkü.*
- T: *Çünkü.*
How would you say: *We'll come here tomorrow because we want to see you? We'll come here tomorrow because we want to see you.* So, let's begin with: *We'll come here tomorrow.* What's the first bit of information you can get out of the way?

- L: *Yarın...*
- T: Now with the *here* we need to think. Do we mean: *to here, at here, from here?*
- L: *To here. Buraya.*
- T: Good! *Yarın buraya... we will come...*
- L: *Geleceğiz*, geleceğiz.*
- T: Good! Better! *Yarın buraya geleceğiz... because...*
- L: *Çünkü.*
- T: *We want to see you.*
- L: *Sana görmek istiyoruz*.*
- T: *Sana: we want to see to you?*
- L: *Çünkü seni görmek istiyoruz.*
- T: Very good! *We'll come here tomorrow because we want to see you: Yarın buraya geleceğiz çünkü seni görmek istiyoruz.*
- The word for *to* in the sense of: *in order to*, so for example if we wanted to say: *We'll come here tomorrow to see you*, this: *to see* whenever it implies: *in order to see* is not just your straightforward: *görmek - to see*. This *to* in the sense of: *in order to* is the word for: *for - için. İçin.*
- L: *İçin.*
- T: So, this word actually means: *for* and you might find speakers of Turkish and actually other languages as well making this mistake in English saying: *I will come for seeing you, for see you*. This is a translation from Turkish, from Greek. You hear Greek speakers do it, you hear Spanish speakers do it. This phenomenon actually of carrying over this structure from one language to another is called: *language transfer* actually. Now you can use the *language transfer* of Turkish speakers in English to make assumptions about Turkish. If you hear Turkish speakers making the same mistakes in English, that can lead you to some assumptions about: *Oh, what might be going on there in Turkish?* So, we have the word *için* which means: *for*, but we also use it like: *to* whenever *to* implies: *in order to*. So, *için: for or in order to*.
- So, if you were going to say: *We'll come here tomorrow in order to see you*, in Turkish, you will say: *To see you in order to, we'll come here tomorrow*. So, just as we saw in the word building and in the sentence building, also when we put two clauses together like this, we tend to put the key information first in Turkish.
- So, *in order to see you, to see you in order to*, how do you think you're going to say that first bit? Have a think about it.
- L: *Seni görmek için.*
- T: Very good! *You to see in order*. So, the *to see - görmek* there, is not enough. Whenever *to* means: *in order to*, the *to* form of the verb is not enough. We need: *için*. *Seni görmek için... we'll come here tomorrow*.
- L: *Yarın buraya geleceğiz.*
- T: *Yarın buraya geleceğiz*. So, *In order to see you: Seni görmek için, we'll come here tomorrow: yarın buraya geleceğiz.*
- I'm going there in order to buy it*. So, again, *in order to buy it, I'm going there*.
- L: *Almak için...*
- T: *Almak için*, or *onu almak için* - if you want to include the *it - I'm going there*. And we're back to the present now. *I'm going there, not: I will go there*.
- L: *Oraya gidiyorum.*
- T: Good! *Almak için*, or: *Onu almak için, oraya gidiyorum*.
- You could also say: *Oraya gidiyorum, almak için*, or: *onu almak için*. You could also have that order. But the most natural order would be to put that reason why first: *In order to buy it, Onu almak için, oraya gidiyorum*.
- What was: *house or the house?*
- L: *Ev.*
- T: En what was: *to the house?*
- L: *Eve.*

- T: *Eve.*
I will go the house in order to wait for him there. So, the first part is: *in order to wait for him there.* With: *there*, do we mean: *to there*, do we mean: *at there*, do we mean: *from there*?
- L: *In there.*
- T: Good! *In there, at there.* So, *in order to wait for him there.*
- L: *Orda...*
- T: Well done! *Orda.* It should be: *orada*, no? But with that contraction in spoken: *orda.*
- L: *Orda onu beklemek için.*
- T: Very good! *Orda onu beklemek için... I'll go the house, I will go the house.*
- L: *Eve gideceğim.*
- T: Very good! Very good! *I'll go the house in order to wait for him there.* Or: *In order to wait for him there I'll go the house.* *Orda onu beklemek için eve gideceğim.* Very good!

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- T: So, we see in Turkish, when we are building words, we start out with the main concept and then we go on refining it or adding to it. For example, if we say something like: *you will come*, we start with the main information, *gel-*, and then we refine it as we go along: *gel-ecek-*: *will*, *-sin*: *you*, *gel-ecek-sin*.

We can see the same principle again in how the Turkish language has built and builds new vocabulary. Languages have mechanisms or ways to create new vocabulary to express new ideas from existing vocabulary and ideas. And the way they do it might be thought of as a *grammar of vocabulary* or a *vocabulary grammar*. It's a fascinating topic to look into and observe, whilst you are language learning, as how languages form words seems to be making certain suggestions to us.

For example, in English, we can observe the Latin words and how they form new ideas from existing ideas. The Latin words in English, you will notice that they have a preposition, this is a word that shows some kind of position or movement, and then a main concept afterwards. So, for example, *spirit*. The word *spirit* actually means something like: *breath*. *Spirit* is a breath, a being with breath. Then *conspire* is to *breathe together*. *Con* means: *with* or *together*. In *confirm*, we see it, *confirm* means: *with signature*. And then: *inspire*. *Inspire* is: *to in-breathe, to cause breath, to cause spirit, to inspire*. *Respire*: *to re-breathe, to breathe*.

Greek has a very similar way of forming vocabulary. One of my favourites in Greek, the word for *truth*, *alithia*. *Alithia* actually comes from: *not oblivion, un-forgettable*. There's a suggestion there that Greek makes: the truth is *not what you repeat a thousand times*, it can be *silent*, it can be *unknown*, and at the same time, *unforgettable, ever-present*. So, this is the Latin and the Greek way of forming vocabulary.

Many languages underwent consonant shifts, where some consonants just suddenly decided to be other consonants. This is also observable in the Germanic side of English. For example: many *z*'s in Germanic dialects changed to *t*'s in modern English. This is why you have: *Herz* for: *heart* in German, which is spelled *H-e-r-z*. *Z* in German gives us *tz*, *hertz*, and *heart* in English. But English kept both *heart* and *hertz*. *Hertz* is used in music, to refer to the vibrations of air that there are in a second to create a note. But of course you can see very clearly the relationship between: *heart* and *hertz*, from the meaning. A *heart* is something that beats, and a *hertz* is something that vibrates.

Semitic languages, like Arabic or Hebrew, for example, have a root system. This means that the set of sounds relate to a certain meaning and fit into different patterns to give us new words. For example, the sounds *[s]-[f]-[r]* have to do with travelling in Arabic. This is where we get: *safari* from. But then in Arabic, you can find: *sefara*, which means: *embassy*. And that word: *embassy* in Arabic is maintaining the connection with the meaning of travel, with those roots, *[s]-[f]-[r]*. I mentioned before how you find many Arabic roots scattered around Turkish. For example, the word for *guest* is: *misafir*. You

notice [s]-[f]-[r] in the word: *misafir*, again maintaining the connection between the meanings of *guest* and *travel*. You might also notice that the word doesn't harmonise in itself: *misafir*. We have the *i*'s with the dots, and an *a*. This is mostly a good indication of when words were imported into Turkish. Imported words often don't harmonise within themselves. The roots [f]-[r]-[b] in Arabic have to do with drinking. This is where we get *syrup* and *sherbet* from in English. In Turkish, we get: *şarap*, which is the word for *wine*. You might hear though that the *b* has turned to a *p* in Turkish: *şarap*. Even though Turkish, like English, doesn't use the root system, you can still find it lying around in the language as you can in English.

So, it's a very interesting topic to enjoy in any language, to analyse what we can call this *grammar of vocabulary*, to understand how languages create new vocabulary to represent new ideas that emerge in forever complicating societies and complicating collective imaginations which languages make possible. Analysing and enjoying this element of language learning rather than just memorising new words makes filling out your content much more pleasurable and much less about memorisation. When we come into contact with new words in Turkish, we should have a look to see if we can figure out from where or what these words came. Thinking about it helps you remember without memorising and makes learning much more enjoyable, giving you a more intimate relationship with the language.

So, how can this work for Turkish? As we already know, Turkish is a language that's all about endings. If we can identify in vocabulary common endings reoccurring and work out what they're doing, when we find new words, they become much easier to remember. For example, maybe you look up in your dictionary, *to bring*. Looking up: *to bring*, you will find: *getirmek*. Now this can just be a vocabulary item to use and remember. Or, the more suffixes you are aware of, it becomes something completely different. *Getirmek* is actually built from: *gelmek*, *to come*. *Gel-tir-mek*. Just we lost the *l* to help it flow. So, it's not *gel-tirmek**, but *getirmek*. This *-tir*-ending is used when we make something or someone else, whatever the meaning of the verb is. So, here, *to make* someone else or to make something else *come*, *to bring*. So, here, Turkish makes you realise: *Of course*, *to bring is to make come*, *I never thought about it that way*. So, those are your options: just to come across the word of *getirmek*, I have to remember it, or see if you can dissect it and understand what it's built of. The more you do that, the more you will find reoccurring elements within the words. You will identify them and can figure out by yourself what actually they are doing, and this will make internalising vocabulary much more pleasurable and much more effective.

So, we have: *getirmek*, which is: *to bring*. How would you say: *Bring it to me!* Giving an order. *Bring it to me!*

L: *Bana getir!*

T: *Bana getir!*

What is: *to know?*

L: *Bilmek.*

T: *Bilmek. To make know*, what might be a nice translation in English of: *to make know*, when you make somebody know?

L: *Teach.*

T: That's a very good guess. But actually *to teach* in Turkish is build from: *to make learn*. It's build in a very similar way. You have *to learn*: *öğrenmek*. And then you have *to teach*: *öğretmek*. And the *t* is actually doing the same. To make somebody else, that *t* by itself. It's actually what you use instead of the *t* when you have a vowel. But *to make know*, would be closer to: *inform*. *To inform*: *bildirmek*. Here the *t* is a *d*. It's soft. And it should have been soft in *getirmek* too, but maybe swallowing that *l* of *gelmek* kept the *t* hard. So, we have: *bildirmek* with a *d*. *Bildirmek*: *to make know* or *to inform*.

What was: *to eat?*

L: *Yemek.*

T: *Yemek.*

To make eat. What might that mean, *to make eat*.

L: *To feed.*

T: *To feed. Bravo! To feed is: yedirmek. To make eat, to feed. Yemek yedirmek as opposed to: yemek yemek.*

Before I mentioned *örenmek* and *öretmek* that are: *to learn* and *to teach*. *Örenmek: to learn, öğretmek: to teach*. And said that this *t* is often what we have for *d* or *t* after a vowel, although we didn't in *yedirmek*. Some nice examples are *anlamak* which is *to understand* and then *anlatmak* which is *to make understand* or *to explain, tell* or *recount*. So, you get those different meanings depending on the context: *explain, tell, recount: anlatmak*, from *anlamak: to understand*. Even the *-la* on *anlamak* is an ending. *Anmak* means: *to call to mind, to reminisce. Anmak*. And then *anlamak: to understand. Anlatmak: to make understand, to tell, recount* or *explain*.

So, we're seeing how extensively endings are used to create new vocabulary. We had *bilmek* for: *to know* and *tanamak* is also: *to know, to know* or *to recognise. Tanamak. Tanatmak* is: *to make know* or *to make recognise, which is to introduce. Tanatmak*.

Another ending you will see around is *-iş*. *-iş* makes the verb reciprocal. This means: *the meaning of the verb to each other*. So, for example, we had *almak: to take* and then *alaşmak* - here we have the *-iş* harmonised - *alaşmak: to take to each other is to grow accustomed to* or *to take on as a habit*. Like in English *to take to*.

Bulmak is *to find. Buluşmak* is *to find each other* or *to meet*.

Yazmak *to write. Yazaşmak* *to write to each other* or *to correspond*.

Atmak we saw briefly was: *to throw. Atuşmak* is: *to argue* or *to quarrel*.

Another and perhaps more popular way to say *to argue* is *tartışmak* from *tartmak* which means: *to weigh*. So, it's like *to weigh each other up*. We have that in English as well. The suggestion there might be that it's what you do before a fight or before a possible fight. The argument. The weighing each other up like two lions having a roar. This is a very interesting word. *Tartışmak, to argue*, from: *to weigh*.

Gelmek, we had: *to come*, and *gelişmek: to come to each other, to one another, is to develop*, which is mind-bending.

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T: *Welcome, welcome* in Turkish is: *Hoş geldin* or *Hoş geldiniz*. I will speak about that second one in a bit. *Hoş geldin* literally translates as something like: *Good you came*. Just like Greek actually. How do we say: *welcome* in Greek?

L: *Kalos yıldız*.

T: Yes! *Good you came*. So, the same in Turkish actually. *Hoş geldin*.

So: *geldin* means: *you came*. So, if we were to look at *geldin* and understand what we did to get: *you came*, where do we start from when we're working with a verb?

L: Usually we remove the ending.

T: Okay, so we start from: *gelmek*. If we want to look at how we got *geldin*, we need to know where we started from theoretically, no? Whenever we are building, we are building from the *to-form*. So, we're going to look at *gelmek*. So, what did we do then to get *geldin* from *gelmek*?

L: We removed *-mek* and put *-din*.

T: Good! So: *-din* is the past ending for *you* and we remove the *-mak* or the *-mek* and we put that and there we get the past. So, for example, if we want to say: *You bought it, You took it*, what is *to buy* or *to take*?

L: *Almak*.

T: *You took it, you bought it*.

L: *Aldın*.

T: *Aldın*, Very good! And you harmonize that *-dın, aldın*, Very good! *You bought it, you took it*.

What is the ending for *you, you are* in the present? For example, how do you say: *You are not*?

L: *Değilsin*.

- T: *Değilsin [dii:lsin]* or *değilsin [dei:lsin]*. You will notice that *-sin* and *-din* are very similar. The *s-* becomes a *d-* and this *d-* is a sound that we're going to see throughout the past tense.
How do you say: *I am not*?
- L: *Değilim.*
- T: Good! *Değilim [dii:lim]* or *değilim [dei:lim]*. So, the ending for *I* or *I am* in the present is...?
- L: *-im.*
- T: *-im*. If we add a *d-* to this, what do we get?
- L: *-dim.*
- T: *-dim*. And this is our past ending.
So, how would you say: *I came*?
- L: *Geldim.*
- T: *Geldim.*
And: *I bought it*?
- L: *Aldım.*
- T: *Aldım*. Very good!
To read was: *okumak*.
- L: *Okumak.*
- T: *Okumak*. How would you say: *I read it*?
- L: *Okudum.*
- T: Very good, Very good! *Okudum*.
And if you were to use the word for *it*?
- L: I'm still confused with *it* and *this*...
- T: So, maybe you think of a word and it reminds you of other words in the same group, but don't let that confuse you. You just need to home in on the one you need in that moment. So: *it*. Where does that take you, thinking about just: *it*?
- L: *O.*
- T: *O*. Great! So, we start there. Now we can think of what *it* we need: *It reads* or *I read it*?
- L: *Onu.*
- T: Perfect! *Onu*. So, you see, maybe a lot of different related words spring to mind and you mustn't let that confuse you. All you need to do is home in on the one you need and you find it. Brilliant! *Onu*. So: *I read it*.
- L: *Onu okudum.*
- T: Very good! *Onu okudum*.
Now, How would you say: *I didn't read it*? *I didn't read it*. So, let's build it up slowly. We start with: *to read*.
- L: *Okumak.*
- T: *Okumak*. What's the first thing we do?
- L: Remove the *-mak*.
- T: Good! And then what?
- L: We add a *-ma*.
- T: Very good! Let's pronounce it just like this for now.
- L: *'Okuma-**.
- T: *'Okuma-**? What sound accompanies that negative *-me* or *-ma*?
- L: The accent before.
- T: Very good! Just before it. So, not: *'okuma-** but...
- L: *O'kuma-*.
- T: *O'kuma-*. Good! And then...
- L: We add the *-dim*: *okumadım*.
- T: Perfect! And we have *-dim* here: *-d-i* without a dot, *-m*. And we have this dotless *i* harmonizing with the *a* of *-ma*: *okumadım*.

- I didn't read it, using the word for it?*
- L: *Onu okumadım.*
- T: Very good! *Onu okumadım.* Good!
Again: *to come.*
- L: *Gelmek.*
- T: *Gelmek.*
I came.
- L: *Geldim.*
- T: *Geldim.*
I didn't come.
- L: *Gelmedim.*
- T: *Gelmedim.* Good!
You came.
- L: *Geldin.*
- T: Good! If you forget it, you just think of *-sin* and you know that your recurring sound in the past is a *d-*, like in English: *wanted, talked.*
When did you come?
- L: *Ne zaman geldin?*
- T: Very good! *Ne zaman geldin?*
You didn't come. You didn't come.
- L: *Gelmedin.*
- T: *Gelmedin.* Good!
Why didn't you come?
- L: *Neden gelmedin?*
- T: Very good! *Neden gelmedin?*
I also mentioned that you might hear: *Hoş geldiniz* for: *Welcome.* *Hoş geldiniz* is the formal or plural way to say: *Welcome.* So, this is something that we don't have in English, a formal and an informal *you.* We have plural *you* in English: we have *you guys, you all,* but it just exists colloquially. *You guys, you all.* But we don't have a formal and an informal *you* in English. In English we just tend to add more words to the sentence when we want to be formal, no? *Can you come? Would you be ever so kind as to come?* No? So, this is what we do in English when we want to show formality. And we have many mechanisms in English to show formality, whereas in Turkish it's much more simple. You can use this *-diniz-*ending: *Hoş geldiniz.* So, this is to be formal or to speak plurally to people, but without any formality necessarily implied. So, if two friends come or if one person you want to speak formally to comes and you want to say *Welcome: Hoş geldiniz.*
Why did you come? Why did you guys come?
- L: *Neden geldiniz?*
- T: *Neden geldiniz?* Very good!
Why didn't you come? Why didn't you guys come?
- L: *Neden gelmediniz?*
- T: *Neden gelmediniz?* Very good!
So, if *-diniz* is what we are using in the past for *you guys* or *you formal,* what do you think we have in the present?
- L: *-sınız.*
- T: *-sınız.* Very good! So, now we can review some of the present and review this *you formal* or *you plural.* So, if we were to say, for example: *What do you guys want? What do you guys want?* Or to one person being formal, *What do you want?* How would we do that?
- L: *Ne iste-?* Then we add *-sınız.**
- T: How is: *I want?*
- L: I have *-iyor...*

- T: Okay, good!
- L: *Istiyor..., istiyorsunuz.*
- T: Very good! *Ne istiyorsunuz? What do you guys want? or What do you want? speaking formally. Very good!*
How would you say: *you guys are not? You guys aren't?*
- L: *Değilsiniz.*
- T: *Değilsiniz.* So, maybe you speak on the phone and you say: *I'm here, but you guys aren't.* So, how is: *I'm here?* What's the first thing we need to think about with this *here?*
- L: It's the same *at here* or *in here*.
- T: Very good! Very good! So, what's *at here* or *in here, in this place, at this place?*
- L: *Burda.*
- T: *Burda.*
So: *I'm here.*
- L: *Burdayım.*
- T: *Burdayım.* Very good! *Burdayım.* We have the *-y-* separating those two vowels, which otherwise would have always fallen on top of each other, no? *Burdayım.*
But...
- L: *Ama.*
- T: *Ama... you guys aren't.* Now we're making the contrast we need to work for *you guys.* The word for *you guys* is: *siz. Siz.*
- L: *Siz.*
- T: So: *I'm here - burdayım... ama - but... you guys aren't.*
- L: *Siz değilsiniz.*
- T: *Siz değilsiniz.* Very good!
What was the word for *free* or *empty?*
- L: *Boş.*
- T: *Boş.*
You guys are free.
- L: *Boşsunuz.*
- T: *Boşsunuz.* Very good!
When are you guys free?
- L: *Ne zaman boşsunuz?*
- T: Very good! *Ne zaman boşsunuz?*
These endings that we are learning for the past with the verbs, *-dim, -din,* etc., they are also the endings for the past *to be.* So, instead of *I am - I was.* Instead of *you are - you were.* What was the word for *tired?*
- L: *Yorgun.*
- T: *Yorgun.*
I was tired.
- L: *Yorgundum.*
- T: *Yorgundum.* Very good!

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- T: So, let's review what we learned about the past so far.
What was: *to see?*
- L: *Görmek.*
- T: *Görmek.* Very good! *Görmek.*
And How would you say: *I saw?*
- L: *Gördüm.*
- T: Good! *d-ü-* with two dots, *-m.* *Gördüm.*

You saw, speaking informally, the first *you* that we learned.

L: *Gördün.*

T: *Gördün.* Very good!

You guys saw, or *you saw*, speaking formally to one person.

L: *Gördünüz.*

T: Very good!

So, about this formal and this informal *you*. For native English speakers especially, this might be a little bit of a challenging concept, no? When do you use one and when do you use the other? This is a very personal choice, and it's also a choice that changes depending on the dialect. Travelling through Turkey, for example, you will notice in different dialects, there are different dialects. There are different preferences about when and how you should be using the formal *you* or the informal *you*. But, generally speaking, when you meet people of your same age group in an informal context, you will probably use the informal. Definitely, with friends, you will be using the informal. But then, if you ask different native speakers about how they use this, everybody's own feelings about it will be quite different.

So, we saw *-dim*, *-din*, and *-diniz*.

So, what was the verb: *to do* or *to make*?

L: *Yapmak.*

T: *Yapmak.* If you say: *I did it*, we're not going to say: *yapdim**, but *yaptım*. Here, the *d* changes to a *t*. Can you tell *me* why? What did we say about, for example, *[t]* and *[d]* and *[k]* and *[g]*?

L: The one is like the soft or the strong version of the other.

T: Yeah, one is soft and one is hard. They're very similar. And one is soft and one is hard.

Thinking about consonant sounds in this way, we might also notice that *[p]* is a hard version of *[b]*. And this is why the *p-* and the *t-* have ended up together here: *yaptım*, *I made*.

How would you say: *I checked out*?

L: *Check-out yaptım.*

T: *Check-out yaptım.*

The word for *day* was: *gün*: *g-ü-* with two dots, *-n*. And the word for *today* was: *this day* - *bugün*.

How would you say: *I did sports today*? What was: *sports*? *To do sports*?

L: *Spor.*

T: *Spor.* Good, without the *-t*.

So: *I did sports today*.

L: *Bugün spor yaptım.*

T: Very good! *Bugün spor yaptım.* Very good!

What did you do today? What did you do today?

L: *Bugün ne yaptın?*

T: Very good! *Bugün ne yaptın?*

And if you're speaking to more than one person or to one person formally?

L: *Bugün ne yaptınız?*

T: *Bugün ne yaptınız?* Very good!

Why did you guys do it today? Why did you guys do it today?

L: *Neden bugün yaptınız?*

T: Very good! *Neden bugün yaptınız?*

The word for *yesterday* is: *dün*. *d-ü-* with our two dots, *-n*, *dün*.

L: *Dün.*

T: So, *bugün* is literally: *this day* and *gün* means: *day*. If we change that *g-* to a *d-*, we saw already with the verbs that *d-* gives us that past sense. I don't know if this is a coincidence, but *dün* gives us *yesterday*. So, it's like: *past day*. *Gün* becomes *dün*.

L: *Dün.*

- T: What was: *to give*?
- L: *Vermek.*
- T: *Vermek.*
I gave?
- L: *Verdim.*
- T: *Verdim.*
I gave it to him yesterday. I gave it to him yesterday.
- L: *Dün...*
- T: Now we need: *to him.*
- L: *Ona.*
- T: Very good! *Ona...*
- L: *Verdim.*
- T: Very good! *Dün ona verdim.* Very good!
Do you remember how was the word: *for* or *in order to*?
- L: *İçin.*
- T: *İçin.* Very good!
And what was the word for *you guys*? *You guys* or *you formal*?
- L: *Siz.*
- T: *Siz.* Very good!
So, how would you say: *I came in order to see you guys*? *In order to see you guys, I came.* It's going to be the order. So, the first part is: *In order to see you guys.*
- L: *Siz*...*
- T: *Siz?...* *Siz* would be: *you guys see.* But: *to see you guys,* what do you think would happen to *siz*?
- L: *Sizi.*
- T: Very good! *Sizi. Ben - beni. Sen - seni. Siz - sizi.*
So: *In order to see you guys.*
- L: *Sizi görmek için.*
- T: Very good! *Sizi görmek için ... I came...*
- L: *Geldim.*
- T: Very good! *Sizi görmek için geldim.* Very good! *In order to see you guys, I came.* And like I said, the order in Turkish is flexible. You could hear: *Geldim sizi görmek için: I came you guys to see in order.* But the most natural order in Turkish: *Sizi görmek için geldim.*
İçin, we said, literally was: *for.* So, you can use it as *for* as well. For example, if you want to say: *I cooked for them.* *For them* in Turkish is actually: *for they.*
- L: *Onları için.*
- T: You are really understanding the Turkish word order no? *Onları için.* Very good! And there is no harmony here, *için* is a separate word. *Onları için.* Generally, separate words are not participating in harmony. *Onları için.*
So: *I cooked for them, I made food for them.* What was the word for *food*? The same as the word *to eat*?
- L: *Yemek.*
- T: Good! So, *I made food for they, for them.*
- L: *Onları için yemek yaptım.*
- T: Very good! *Onları için yemek yaptım.* Very good!
I cooked for them yesterday.
- L: *Dün onları için yemek yaptım.*
- T: Perfect! *Dün onları için yemek yaptım.*

- T: What was *to do* or *to make*?
- L: *Yapmak*.
- T: *Yapmak*. And we also saw another word for *to do* or *to make*, which we use in combination with other words. For example, to say: *to organize*, we had: *organize...*
- L: *Etmek*.
- T: *Etmek*. Very good! *Etmek*. *Organize etmek*.
So, how would you say: *I organized* or *I organized it*?
- L: *Organize ettim*.
- T: *Organize ettim*. Very good! *Ettim* with *-t-*, *-tim-ending*. Of course, *-t* and *-t* will pair together as two hard consonants: *organize ettim*.
When did you organize it?
- L: *Ne zaman organize ettin?*
- T: *Ne zaman organize ettin?*
And if you're talking to more than one person or talking formally?
- L: *Ne zaman organize ettiniz?*
- T: Very good! *Ne zaman organize ettiniz?*
So, we learned the past for the two *you's*, this new *you* that we learned, and for *I*.
How about for: *he*, *she* and *it*? We've seen that *he*, *she* and *it* doesn't have an ending in other areas of the language, but we can't leave it without an ending here, no? For example, if we take a verb like *gelmek* and we have no ending and we say: *Gel*, what will be understood?
- L: It's like an order.
- T: Exactly: *Come!* So, we couldn't do that. So, what we use for *he*, *she* and *it* is just *-di*. So, it's still kind of following that logic of not having an ending, no? Because it doesn't have the consonant on the end, like the *-dim*, the *-m* that shows it's *I*, or the *-din*, the *-n* that shows it's *you*, or the *-diniz*, that *-niz* that shows it's *you guys*. So, it's still following that logic of not having an ending, but we are adding this past *-di* to avoid any confusion.
So, how would you say: *he came*, *she came*, *it came*?
- L: *Geldi*.
- T: *Geldi*.
He didn't come.
- L: *Gelmedi*.
- T: *Gelmedi*.
He didn't come yesterday.
- L: *Dün gelmedi*.
- T: Very good! *Dün gelmedi*.
What was: *to say* or *to tell*?
- L: *Söylemek*.
- T: *Söylemek*.
So: *She told me yesterday*, *yesterday to me*, *to me she told*.
- L: *Dün bana söyledi*.
- T: Very good! *Dün bana söyledi*.
She came yesterday in order to tell me. *In order to tell me she came yesterday*.
- L: *Bana söylemek için...*
- T: Very good! *Bana söylemek için... she came yesterday...*
- L: *Dün geldi*.
- T: Very good! *She came yesterday in order to tell me: Bana söylemek için dün geldi*.
If *geldi* is: *he came*, *she came*, *it came*, what do you think you would do to make it: *they came*?
- L: Add *-ler*.
- T: Very good! So: *They came*?

- L: *Geldiler.*
T: *Geldiler.* Very good!
They didn't come?
- L: *Gelmediler.*
T: *Gelmediler.* Very good!
And of course, *-di* or *-diler*, we can use it for *to be* in the past. So, if you wanted to say: *He was a doctor*, how would that be?
- L: *Doktordu.*
T: *Doktordu.* Good!
He was tired.
- L: *Yorgundu.*
T: *Yorgundu.*
They were tired.
- L: *Yorgundular.*
T: *-lar.* Very good! Because you must harmonise that with *-du*, Very good! *Yorgundular.*
Alone, the word for *alone* is: *yalnız.*
- L: *Yalnız.*
T: *y-a-l-n-*, an *ı-* without the dot, *-z.* *Yalnız.*
How would you say: *He was alone?*
- L: *Yalnızdı.*
T: *Yalnızdı.* Good!
They were alone?
- L: *Yalnızdılar.*
T: *Yalnızdılar.*
How would you say: *I am alone?* So, we're talking in the present. *I am alone.*
- L: *Yalnızım.*
T: *Yalnızım.*
I was alone?
- L: *Yalnızdım.*
T: *Yalnızdım.*
How would you say: *I'm not alone?* So, we're back in the present now, no? *I am not alone.*
- L: *Yalnız değilim.*
T: And: *I wasn't alone.* How would you say: *I wasn't alone?*
- L: *Yalnız değildim.*
T: Very good! *Yalnız değildim.* Very good!

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- T: So, we can arrive to the past tense through thinking, through finding the different endings, no?
We have the, for example, *-sin* in the present, and we change the *s-* to a *d-* and we get *-din*.
And then we have all of our harmony occurring, so: *-din*, *-dın*, *-dun*, *-dün*. And then the *d-* could also become a *t-* after harder consonants, so: *-tin*, *-tın*, *-tun*, *-tün*.
We can do the same with *-siniz*, *-diniz*. We have our *-im* in the present and then we just stick our past *d-* on the front of that and we get *-dim*.
And for *he*, *she* and *it*, we know we can't leave it blank as we might like to without any ending, so we do the next best thing: we cut off the endings from our past stem with *d-* or *t-*, no? So, we end up with *-di*, *-dı*, *-du*, *-dü*, *-ti*, *-tı*, *-tu*, *-tü*.
And then for *they*, we just make it plural: *-diler*, *-tiler*, etc.
So, we don't have to worry about memorising or remembering any of this, we can

always find it. After a few times of finding it, then we have it.

For the *we* version, though, we have to break the logic. The *we* version of the past is -*dik, d-i-k*, depending on the harmony, of course.

We came is ...

L: *Geldik.*

T: *Geldik.* So, different to *geliyoruz*, the *-uz* or *-iz* or what have you that we have in the present. Here we have a *-k* for *we*: *geldik*.

What is: *to wait* or *to expect*?

L: *Beklemek.*

T: *Beklemek.* Good!

We waited?

L: *Bekledik.*

T: *Bekledik.* Good!

And we said, of course, we don't need the *for you* if we say: *We waited for you*. We just say: *We awaited you*. So, how would that be?

L: *Sen bekledik.**

T: *Sen* would be: *you waited*, no? But *we waited for you*, *we awaited you*, rather than *you waited*. What happens to *sen*?

L: *Seni.*

T: *Seni bekledik.*

We waited for you today.

L: *Bugün seni bekledik.*

T: Good! *Bugün seni bekledik.*

How would you say: *We waited for you guys today?*

L: *Bugün sizi bekledik.*

T: Good! *Bugün sizi bekledik.* Good!

What is: *We didn't wait* or *We didn't expect*?

L: *Beklemedik.*

T: *Beklemedik.* Very good! The accent before the *-me*. *Be'klemedik: We didn't wait.*

What was: *to go*?

L: *Gitmek.*

T: *Gitmek.* Good!

So, *I went*.

L: *Giddim.**

T: That *t-* was softened by the vowels, no? *Gidiyor, gidecek*. But here there's no vowel to soften that *t-*: *gitmek*. So, it stays as a *t-*. *I went...*

L: *Gittim.*

T: *Gittim. Gittim.* Very good!

We went.

L: *Gittik.*

T: *Gittik.*

We didn't go.

L: *Gitmedik.*

T: Very good! *Gitmedik.*

You went. Informal.

L: *Gittin.*

T: *Gittin.* So, the difference actually between *I went - gittim* and *you went - gittin* is just an *-m* or an *-n*. It's a very subtle difference.

You guys went?

L: *Gittiniz.*

T: *Gittiniz.*

You guys didn't go?

- L: *Gitme..., gitmediniz.*
 T: *Gitmediniz.* Very good! And the *t-* becomes a *d-* again because it's coming after a vowel: *gitmediniz.*
He went, she went, it went.
 L: *Gitti.*
 T: *Gitti.*
They went.
 L: *Gittiler.*
 T: *Gittiler.* Very good!

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- T: What was: *to want, to want?*
 L: *İstemek.*
 T: *İstemek*, good. I want to teach you something useful that's also a nice eye-opener to the kind of possibilities you might come across in Turkish.
İstemedem yaptım. İstemedem yaptım means: *I did it by accident, I did it without wanting. İstemedem* is: *without wanting, from not wanting.* Divide the word up for me. What's going on there?
 L: Is this the verb? *-me* is a negative. And *-den*? *-den*, is that: *you didn't want it?*
 T: It's: *I did it without wanting, by accident. I did it by accident. I did it without wanting.* So, the: *I did it was: yaptım. İstemedem*: something else is going on there. And this is the one to open up your panorama of the kind of things you can expect to happen in Turkish. Something else is happening here. Something we haven't seen yet.
 L: How should I know!?
 T: You haven't seen this stuff happening, but you know all of the parts. So, we shouldn't be locked in by the forms we know when we know the parts.
 L: It's the *-den*: *from*.
 T: Bravo! So, we can, with language learning, we can be focused on finding what we know and we can miss finding new things which are built of what we know. So, we want to be careful with that, no? Of course it's: *from not wanting*, literally. Or as you would say in English: *by accident*, no?
İstemedem yaptım: I did it without wanting, I did it by accident.
Aramak is: *to call, to phone. a-r-a-m-a-k.*
 L: *Aramak.*
 T: So, how would you say: *I called you by accident, without wanting. Without wanting I called you.*
 L: I'm just trying to figure out the verb.
 T: About changing *aramak*. So, if you're already thinking about the verb, you're going to be trying to hold on to, to remember the verb that you changed already. So, what you want to do is get the first bit of information out of the way, the second bit of information out of the way. So, the first bit is: *without wanting*.
 L: *İstemedem.*
 T: *İstemedem.* What's the second bit?
 L: *Ara...*
 T: No, not yet.
 L: Ah, because: *I called you.*
 T: So, this is what it means to think about one bit at a time. And as the language gets more complicated, as you learn more, it's very important to do that. You will always stay in control of all of the different elements, the panorama of the language, as long as you allow yourself to think of one bit at a time.
İstemedem... you...

- L: *Seni.*
- T: *Seni.* Now you can think about: *I called.*
- L: So, I have: *ara..., aram..., aramadım*.*
- T: You're still thinking of the whole package, I think. You're still thinking of the: *I didn't mean to* and you have that negative. But what you want to do is really divide up each part by part. *Without wanting... you... I called.*
- L: *I did call him.*
- T: Not the negative, no? So, this is very important not to work with the salad, no? It's more like a sandwich: layer by layer. And you want to give yourself the freedom to focus on one layer at a time.
- L: *Aradım.*
- T: Very good! *İstemedен seni aradım.*
How would you say: *We didn't mean to take it, Without wanting we took.* What's: *to take?*
- L: *Almak.*
- T: *Almak.*
- L: *İstemedен aldık.*
- T: Very good! *İstemedен aldık.* Very good!

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- T: Now we're going to learn to do some new things, but without learning anything new. We can take some of what we learned already and mix it together and get some new structures.
Before this, let's recap the past tense. What was: *to give?*
- L: *Vermek.*
- T: *Vermek.*
To arrive is: *varmak.* So, it's like *vermek*, but with *a*'s. *Varmak: to arrive.*
- L: *Varmak.*
- T: *Varmak.*
So, how would you say: *You arrived?*
- L: *Vardın.*
- T: *Vardın*, good. So, if you forget the past, you can just think of: *hoş geldin, welcome*, and you remember that *-din*, giving us the past for: *you*. So: *vardın*, and there we have the *i* without the dot, matching with the *a* for: *you arrived.*
How about: *you guys arrived?*
- L: *Vardınız.*
- T: Very good! *Vardınız.*
I arrived?
- L: *Vardım.*
- T: *Vardım*, good.
He, she or it arrived?
- L: *Vardı.*
- T: Very good! So, here, we can't leave it without any ending, as we tend to do for *he, she* or *it*, but we're kind of leaving it without an ending, no? We're taking what we have in common for the past, the *-di*, or sometimes a *-ti*, we also saw, without any consonants on the end, just *-di*.
And how would you make that for: *they? They arrived.*
- L: *Vardılar.*
- T: Very good! *Vardılar.* So, we have *-lar* for the plural, because we have a dotless vowel, the *i* without the dot. *Vardılar.*
So, all of these different versions we can arrive at through thinking and connecting

things that we know already, apart from one, which is a little bit random, which was the we version. *We arrived*. How was that? We weren't going from *-iz* or *-uz*. How was it?

L: *Vardık*.

T: *Vardık*. Very good! So, we have the *-k* for *we*: *vardık*.
We didn't arrive, or we haven't arrived.

L: *Varmadık*.

T: Very good! *Varmadık*.

So, I said that combining some things that we know already, we can learn some new structures, we can learn some new things that we can do in Turkish. If you want to say, for example: *I was arriving, I was arriving* instead of: *I arrived*, we can achieve this with things that we know already. Now, I mentioned, further back, this *-iyor* that we were using before for the present, actually comes from: *yürüme*, *Yürüme*, which means: *to walk*. The idea or the feeling of *-ing* is coming originally from: *to walk*. This is where this *-iyor* comes from. So, if we combine this with the past tense, we get *I was arriving*: *var-ıyor-du-m, varıyordum*.

L: *Varıyordum*.

T: We might have to concentrate with the vowel sounds there, no?: *var-ıyor-du-m*.
So, what was: *to buy* or *to take*?

L: *Almak*.

T: So: *I took* or *I bought* is...

L: *Aldım*.

T: *Aldım*.

If we want to say: *I was taking* or *I was buying*, we just combine *al-*, this *-ing* that we were using for the present as well, and our past. So: *I was buying, I was taking*?

L: *Alıyorum**. *Alıyordum*.

T: Very good! *Alıyordum*.
What was: *to come*?

L: *Gelmek*.

T: *Gelmek*.
I came?

L: *Geldim*.

T: *Geldim*.
I was coming?

L: *Geliyordum*.

T: Very good! *Geliyordum*. So, the first vowel of *-iyor*, here we have an *i*, because of the *e* of *gel-*, *geliyor*. But that *o* of *-iyor* never changes, which means the *-dum* part is still *-dum*, with a dotless *u*: *geliyordum* - *I was coming*.

What is: *to want*?

L: *Istemek*.

T: *Istemek*.
How would you say: *I wanted*?

L: *Istedim*.

T: *Istedim*. Very good! Now you'll find with some verbs like *to want*, you might tend to be using what you wouldn't say in English: *I was wanting*. Usually when you want, it's an ongoing feeling, it's a feeling that lasts a while, no? And for this reason, Turkish uses more commonly: *istiyordum*.

L: *Istiyordum*.

T: So, you'll probably hear that more than: *istedim*. If you work with the direct translations between English and Turkish, then you wouldn't really want to say: *I was wanting*, no? We don't really use it in English, only very rarely, maybe to be polite: *I was wanting to tell you*, something like this. So: *I wanted to see her, I was wanting to see her*, would be most common in Turkish, but you could hear either. So: *I wanted to see her, I was wanting to see her*.

L: *Onu görmek istiyordum*.

- T: Good! *Onu görmek istiyordum.*
Now we have two past tenses that we can use in Turkish. Let's practice it a little more.
To work is: *çalışmak, çalışmak.*
- L: *Çalışmak.*
- T: How's that spelled, *çalışmak*?
- L: It's a ç with a tail.
- T: Very good!
- L: *a-ı.* Is it the dotless *ı*?
- T: Very good!
- L: *s-m*?
- T: *Çalışmak. Çalışmak.*
- L: Ah, an ş with a tail.
- T: Good! Very good! *Çalışmak.*
If you want to say: *I was working, I was working yesterday.* What was the word for *yesterday*?
- L: *Dün.*
- T: Good! You can remember: *gün*, like in: *bugün*, and *gün* is: *day*. And we know we have *d-* for past, So, *day in the past, yesterday: dün.* Good! So, you can say: *I was working yesterday.*
- L: *Dün çalışıyordum.*
- T: Very good! *Dün çalışıyordum. I was working yesterday.*
We were working?
- L: *Çalışıyorduk.*
- T: Very good!
This ş with a tail, and also the ç with a tail, these are considered hard consonants. So, if we add our past ending directly, if we just want to say: *I worked*, rather than: *I was working*, what will we add?
- L: *-ti.*
- T: Good! So, how would you say that: *I worked*?
- L: *Çalıştım.*
- T: *Çalıştım.* So, the ş and the ç are hard consonants. The s with a tail, *ş [ʃə]*, is a soft version of an *s [sə]*, and the c with a tail, *ç [tʃə]*, is the soft version of the *c* without a tail, which we saw was *[dʒə]*, as in *-ecek, -acak*. So, we have ç and ş, the hard versions of *c [dʒə]* and *s [sə]*.
We worked? How would you say: we worked?
- L: *Çalıştık.*
- T: Good! *Çalıştık.*
Where did you work? So, for: where, do we mean: in what place, to what place, from what place? What do we mean?
- L: *At.*
- T: *At or in what place? No? So, what's that?*
- L: *Nerde?*
- T: *Where did you work?*
- L: *Nerde çalıştın?*
- T: *Nerde çalıştın?*
Where were you working?
- L: *Nerde çalışıyordun?*
- T: Very good! So, here we go back to the *d-*, no? So, we get *-dun* again, instead of *-tun*.
Çalışıyordun.
Again, what is: *I want? I want.*
- L: *Istiyorum.*
- T: Good!

And: *I don't want.*

L: *Istemiyorum.*

T: *Istemiyorum.*

I didn't want or I wasn't wanting.

L: *Istemiyordum.*

T: *Istemi...* Here we have an *i* with a dot, no?, matching with the *e*. *Istemiyordum.*

I didn't want to work, I wasn't wanting to work.

L: *Çalışmak istemiyordum.*

T: Very good! *Çalışmak istemiyordum.* Very good!

And what if you meant: in one precise moment? How would that be?

L: *Çalışmak istemedim.*

T: Very good! *Çalışmak istemedim.* The way these are used, you will just listen, no?, to find how people use these two different pasts. It's not something you have to worry about now. Now, you want to know the forms. You want to know how to build them. Afterwards, you can listen to tune into actually how the difference might be between English and Turkish, how these two different pasts are used.

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T: The other thing that we can do without learning anything new is to use structures like: *I was going to call you, I was going to do it, I was going to come.* This we can say in Turkish without learning anything new, just by combining what we know already.

Before we do though, let's make a quick recap with the future. So, what was our key sound for *will* that we insert into the verb, our key sound for the future, for *will*?

L: *-ecek* or *-acak*.

T: Good! *e-c-e-k* or *a-c-a-k*: *-ecek, -acak*.

So, how is: *to go*?

L: *Gitmek.*

T: *Gitmek.*

He will go?

L: *Gidecek.*

T: The *-t* softens to a *-d* because of that vowel in *-ecek*. *Gidecek.*

They will go?

L: *Gidecekler.*

T: *Gidecekler.*

You will go?

L: *Gideceksin.*

T: *Gideceksin.*

You plural, you guys will go or you will go, speaking formally.

L: *Gideceksiniz.*

T: Very good! *Gideceksiniz.*

I will go?

L: *Gidecekim*.*

T: It would be *gidecekim**, no? But that *-k* is softened by the vowel.

L: *Gideceğim.*

T: Very good! *Gideceğim.*

And: *we will go?*

L: *Gideceğiz.*

T: *Gideceğiz.* Very good!

What was: *to arrive*? Tell me first: *to give*. They are a good pair to remember together.
To give?

L: *Vermek.*

- T: Good!
And: *to arrive?*
- L: *Varmak.*
- T: Very good!
I will arrive.
- L: *Varacağım.*
- T: Very good! *Varacağım.*
Tomorrow was: *yarın. Yarın.*
- L: *Yarın.*
- T: *I will arrive tomorrow.*
- L: *Yarın varacağım.*
- T: Good!
And: *We will arrive tomorrow?*
- L: *Yarın varacağız.*
- T: Very good! *Yarın varacağız.*
We won't arrive tomorrow.
- L: *Yarın varacağız*.*
- T: But we would have the -y- separating those two vowels, no? So: *yarın varmayacağız. Yarın varmayacağız.* But like I mentioned, you will hear all kinds of contractions in the colloquial spoken language.
So, that's the future.
Now, if we add the past to the future, we get: *I was going to arrive tomorrow.* Now, the first thing that we need to know is that the [k] of -ecek, -ecek is a hard consonant. So, with the past, we are going to be adding a -t rather than a -d. So, to get: *I was going to arrive*, we would say: *varacaktım.* Now, that might seem really random, no? But if you look in English, you're doing exactly the same thing: *I was*, that's the past, *going to*, that's the future, because we use *going* for future as well in English, no? *I'm going to eat. I'm going to come.* So, in English, we put past - future together: *I was going to.* And in Turkish, you put future - past together. You just invert it, which I'm sure you're used to by now. So, *varacaktım: I was going to arrive.* So, you could say something like: *I was going to arrive today. What was: today?*
- L: *Bugün.*
- T: *Bugün, good!*
I was going to arrive today. And not from memory, because I said it already, of course. I want you to think it through again. You have: *varmak.* First, you will take off your -mak and add our future ending and then our past ending to get *I was going to arrive.*
- L: *Bugün varacaktım.*
- T: Good! *Bugün varacaktım.* Very good!
What is: *to come?*
- L: *Gelmek.*
- T: *Gelmek.*
We came.
- L: *Geldik.*
- T: *Geldik. We came. Geldik.*
We were coming.
- L: *Gelecektik*.*
- T: So, not: *we were going to come. We were coming*, which we get with that walking feeling.
- L: *Geliyorduk.*
- T: *Geliyorduk.* Very good!
I will come.
- L: *Geleceğim.*
- T: *Geleceğim.* Good!

I was going to come.

L: *Gelecektum**.

T: *-tum?*

L: *Gelecektim.*

T: Very good! *Gelecektim. I was going to come.*

So, we can say a lot in Turkish, no? You will just form your sentence slowly, especially when you begin practicing. Think, what version do I want? And that's the version you will home in on, no? You will not need to think about the panorama of all the different ways you can move this verb around.

What's: *to see?*

L: *Görmek.*

T: *Görmek. Good!*

I am seeing?

L: *Görüyorum.*

T: *Görüyorum. Very good!*

I was seeing.

L: *Gördüm*.*

T: *Gördüm* would be: *I saw, what I have seen.* But: *I was seeing*, we need that walking feeling.

L: *Görüyordum.*

T: *Görüyordum. Very good! Görüyordum.* The more you hear it, the much easier it's going to be to think through the vowels. Through exposure and active listening, in no time, now that you understand the mechanism of what's happening with vowel harmony, you will pick up the different vowel sounds very quickly.

I will see.

L: *Görecekim*. Göreceğim.*

T: Good!

I was going to see.

L: *Görecektim.*

T: So, here the *-k* doesn't soften like before because we are adding a consonant. And that consonant which we add is actually hardened by that *[k]*. So, we add *-tim*. In written Turkish. In spoken Turkish you can hear with *-tim* or *-dim*, with *-t* or *-d*. You can actually hear either. And you could hear other contractions as well depending on the dialect. Different contractions when you add the endings and they come out sounding a little different. But that shouldn't stop you hearing and understanding the key elements to understand what verb we are using and what time we're in. You might not even notice the contractions until your listening really improves and the language slows down to your ear. At that point, you can begin to imitate the contractions that you hear and even choose the dialect of Turkish that you wish to speak with.

I was going to see them. How would you say that? *I was going to see them.*

L: *Onları görecektim.*

T: Very good! *Onları görecektim.*

I was going to see them, but I was tired. I was going to see them, but I was tired.

L: *Onları görecektim, ama yorgundum.*

T: Very good! *Onları görecektim, ama yorgundum: I was going to see them, but I was tired.*

What was the word for *in order to* or *for*? *For* or *in order to*?

L: *İçin.*

T: *İçin.*

The word for *one* was *bir*.

L: *Bir.*

T: *Bir.*

And we said the word for *thing* is: *şey* and the word for *something* is: *one thing*. So, how do you say: *something*?

- L: *Bir şey.*
- T: *Bir şey/ Birşey.* So, you could say something like: *I was going to see them in order to give them something, but I was tired. But I was very tired.* So, what bit is going to come first? I'll repeat the sentence in English. *I was going to see them in order to give them something, but I was very tired.*
- L: *In order to give them something...*
- T: Very good! So, let's start with that. Don't worry about the rest. *In order to give them something.* Let's start with: *them.*
- L: *Onlara.*
- T: Very good! *To them. To they. Onlara...*
- L: ... bir şey vermek için.
- T: Very good! *Onlara bir şey vermek için. In order to give them something, I was going to see them.*
- L: *Onları görecektim.*
- T: Good! *I was going to see them: Onları görecektim. But I was very tired.*
- L: *Ama çok yorgundum.*
- T: Very good! *I was going to see them in order to give them something, but I was very tired: Onlara bir şey vermek için, onları görecektim, ama çok yorgundum.* Very well done!

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- T: We saw already quite a few question words in Turkish, words that we ask questions with. For example, what was the word for *what*?
- L: *Ne.*
- T: And the word for *why* or *from what*?
- L: *Neden.*
- T: We saw the word for *how*, as in: *How are you*?
- L: *Nasıl.*
- T: *Nasıl.*
- We saw the word for *where* or the words for *where*. So, when we say: *where* and we mean: *to what place*, how is it?
- L: *Nereye.*
- T: *Nereye*, good.
And: *at* or *in what place*?
- L: *Nerde.*
- T: *Nerde* or *nerede*, good.
And: *from what place, from where*?
- L: *Nerden.*
- T: *Nerden* or *nereden*.
We saw the word for *when*.
- L: *Ne zaman.*
- T: *Ne zaman*. good.
- So, when we have a question word, as we've seen, we don't need to change anything in the sentence in order to make a question. *Istiyorsun: you want. Ne istiyorsun?: What do you want?*
- But when we don't have a question word in Turkish, we have what we can call a spoken question mark. We only use it when we don't have a question word. We have a spoken question mark. We can experience this in its most basic form with the kind of questions like when we say: *Yesterday?*, and that's a question. So, for example, maybe I tell you: *I did it yesterday.* You say: *Yesterday?* That's a question, no?
- L: Hm hm.

- T: In Turkish, you will say: *Dün mü?* So, the question particle here that we've just seen is *mü*, *m-ü* with the two dots. I'm calling it a particle rather than an ending because it's written as a separate word. So, this *mü* on *dün mü* is written as a separate word, although it's still harmonizing. In a similar way, if you were to ask the one-word question: *Me?*, *I?*, you could say: *Ben mi?* So, what other versions of this question particle might you expect?
- L: *mi, mı, mu.*
- T: That's it! We have: *mi*, and then without the dot on the *i*: *mı*, and then we have *mu*, and then the *ü* with the two dots: *mü*. *mi, mı, mu, mü*. Very good!
So, what is the word for *not*?
- L: *Değil.*
- T: *Değil* with a long vowel. With a short vowel, it means: *tongue* or *language*. Actually, there was an article about *Language Transfer* in Turkey, and they translated it as: *Tongue transplant* with this word: *dil*.
So, if you wanted to say: *Isn't it?*, how are you going to do that? *Isn't it?* So, it's just *değil* as a question.
- L: *Değil mi?*
- T: *Değil mi?* Good! You will hear this in Turkey, *Isn't it? - Değil mi?*
So, maybe I'd tell you: *Mustafa geldi. Mustafa geldi.* And maybe you would be like: *Mustafa?*, you would just ask for that feedback, that confirmation. How would you do that?
- L: *Mustafa mı?*
- T: Good! *Mustafa mı?* Very good! So, we can experience it in its most basic form in this way.
Also, with the words: *var* and *yok*, which are useful. *Var* in Turkish means: *there is*, and *yok* means: *there isn't*. *Var* might actually be from *vermek*: *to give*. German makes *there is* in this way, using the verb: *to give*. So, *var* for *there is* might be from *vermek*. And then we have *yok* for *there isn't*. And *yok* is also used like *no*. *Are you coming?*
Yok: No. So, if you want to say: *Is there something?*, you would say: *Var...*
- L: *Var mı?*
- T: *Var mı?*
Isn't there?, using *Yok...*
- L: *Yok mu?*
- T: *Yok mu?*, with the *u*. Very good! *Yok mu?*

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- T: The word for *film* or *movie* is: *film*. *Film*.
- L: *Film*.
- T: So, *film* can be: *movie* or *the movie*, *film* or *the film*. If you want to say: *When does the movie start?*, the verb for: *to start* or *to begin* is: *başlamak*. *Başlamak*.
- L: *Başlamak*.
- T: *When does the movie start?* Now, we know that the question words tend to come towards the beginning of the sentence, but in this sentence we also have *film* which will come first. So, *film* is like: *it*, like: *o*. And we know when we mention words like: *it*, *o*, like *I - ben*, or *we - biz*, we're kind of sticking them on the beginning as something extra, no? So, we tend not to have any words coming before them. *When are you coming? Ne zaman geliyorsun?* If we were to add the word for *you*, we just stick that on at the beginning, right? *Sen, ne zaman geliyorsun?* So, the word *film* is a word like: *sen*, *ben*, *biz*. It's just going to come at the beginning.
The movie, when does it start? And to start was: *başlamak*.
- L: *Film, ne zaman başlıyor?*
- T: Very good! *Film, ne zaman başlıyor?* So, here we have: *ne zaman*, we have a

question word. We don't need a spoken question mark.

But, if I want to ask you: *Did the film start?* then we don't have any question word, do we? *Did the film start?* It's not: *When did the film start?* It's just: *Did the film start? Has the film started?* So, we will say: *Film - it started - spoken question mark.*

So, talk me through that! *Film, or the film...*

L: *Film.*

T: *It started...*

L: *Başladı mı?*

T: Good! *Film başladı mı?* And then you understand it's a question: *Did the film start? Has the film started?* Very good!

The question mark is also flexible. You can show in Turkish which part of the sentence are you questioning. So, here, in most cases, you're going to be asking if it started or not: *Film başladı mı?* But you might be asking: *Did the film start?* There might be many activities going on in one place. The concert started, the talk started, the lunch started, and you might be asking: *Did the movie start?* There, your stress of the question is on the movie rather than the starting. In which case, you can move your question. So, how would that be?

L: *Film mi başladı?*

T: Very good! *Film mi başladı?* So, you can move that around as well to show what you're questioning.

In the same way, you might want to say: *Did you come yesterday?* So, here, we might be asking: *Did you come?* Or: *Was it yesterday that you came?* And in Turkish, you'll show that with where you put that spoken question mark. So, first, let's ask: *Did you come yesterday?* With the question on whether you came or not. So, *you came yesterday*, with the question mark.

L: *Dün geldin mi?*

T: *Dün geldin mi?* So, here we're asking: *Did you come yesterday?* The important detail is: *Did you come?* *Yesterday* is just a detail. *Dün geldin mi?* But, if you wanted to say: *Did you come yesterday?* then you can move your question mark over. The rest of the sentence stays in the same order. You just move your question mark.

L: *Dün mü geldin?*

T: *Dün mü geldin?*

What is: *to take* or *to buy?*

L: *Almak.*

T: *Almak.*

We took or *we bought?*

L: *Aldık.*

T: *Aldık.* Good!

Did we take it?

L: *Aldık mı?*

T: Good! *Aldık mı?* Or if we include the word for *it*: *Onu aldık mı?*

What if we included the word for *it* and we wanted to stress the word for *it*? *Did we take it? Did we take that?* Rather than putting the question on: *Did we take?* We are putting the question on: *Did we take that?*

L: *Onu mu aldık?*

T: Very good! *Onu mu aldık?* Very good!

What was: *to work?* We had the *ç* with the tail and the *ş* with the tail in this verb.

L: *Çalış... çalışmak.*

T: Very good! *Çalışmak.*

You worked.

L: *Çalışdın*.*

T: But the *ş* is like a hard consonant so rather than *dın* we have...?

L: *Çalıştın.*

T: With a *t*-. Good! *Çalıştın.*

- Did you work?*
- L: *Çalıştın mı?*
- T: *Çalıştın mı? Good!*
Didn't you work? How would you build that? You would just say: You didn't work and you would make it a question.
- L: *Çalışma..., çalışmadın mı?*
- T: *Very good! Çalışmadın mı? Didn't you work?*
Didn't you work yesterday?
- L: *Dün çalışmadın mı?*
- T: *Dün çalışmadın mı? Very good! Dün çalışmadın mı?*
What if you wanted to put the question on: yesterday? Didn't you work yesterday?
- L: *Dün mü çalışmadın?*
- T: *Dün mü çalışmadın? Very good!*
What is: to wait or to expect?
- L: *Beklemek.*
- T: *Beklemek.*
I'm waiting?
- L: *Bekliyorum.*
- T: *Good!*
You are waiting?
- L: *Bekliyorsun.*
- T: *Bekliyorsun.*
You are waiting for me.
- L: *Beni bekliyorsun.*
- T: *Beni bekliyorsun.*
You were waiting for me, were waiting. The ing. What gives us this ing feeling in Turkish?
- L: *Beni bekliyordun.*
- T: *Very good! Keeping the -iyor. Beni bekliyordun. You were waiting for me. Beni bekliyordun.*
Were you waiting for me? What if you wanted to stress: Was it me that you were waiting for?
- L: *Beni mi bekliyordun?*
- T: *Very good! Beni mi bekliyordun? Beni mi bekliyordun? Perfect!*

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- T: So, we saw that in Turkish, we have a spoken question mark for when we don't use a question word. And that we also use it when we make one-word questions, as we do often in conversation, no?, for a confirmation. When we say, for example: *Tomorrow?, Yarın mı?. I want to go tomorrow. Tomorrow? Yarın mı?*
- And we also saw the use of this spoken question mark in the past tense. *Geldin mi? Did you come?*
- When we use the spoken question mark with the present *to be*-endings: *-im, -sin, -iz*, etc., it behaves slightly differently. The endings stick to it. They stick to the question particle, rather than to the verb. So, *Geldin mi? Did you come? Geliyor musun? Are you coming? Musun*, written as a separate word, but all harmonising with the *o* of *geliyor*. *Geliyor musun?*
- In the future we are also using these present *to be*-endings, no? How is: *You will come?*
- L: *Geleceksin.*
- T: *Geleceksin.* So, here, actually, we're using the *to be*-ending, the present *to be*-ending,

no? We just have our *will*, and then we hook on our *-sin*. So, also here, with the spoken question mark, the *to be*-ending is going to hook on to the question mark, no longer to the verb. So, if we want to ask: *Will you come?*, how is it going to sound?

L: *Gelecek misin?**

T: Good, but we need to harmonise a little better. *Gelecek...?*

L: *...misin.*

T: *Gelecek misin?* Very good! *Gelecek misin?*

Won't you come? Aren't you going to come? How would that be? So, first give me: *you won't come*, without the question. *You won't come. You will not come.*

L: *Gelmeceksin*.*

T: *Gelmeyeceksin.* We keep both e's and we divide them with the *-y-*, no?

L: *Gelmeyeceksin.*

T: *Gelmeyeceksin.*

Now make it a question. *Won't you come?*

L: *Gelmeyecek misin?*

T: *Gelmeyecek misin?* Very good! *Won't you come? Gelmeyecek misin?* Good!

What was: *to arrive?* You can think of *to give*, if it helps.

L: *Varmak.*

T: *Varmak.* Good!

What was: *tomorrow?*

L: *Yarın.*

T: *Yarın.* Good!

How would you say: *We will arrive tomorrow.*

L: *Yarın varacağız.*

T: *Yarın varacağız.*

Will we arrive tomorrow? Will we arrive tomorrow?

L: *Yarın varacak...*

T: Now we have a difficulty, no? How do you think we might deal with it?

L: With the *-y-*?

T: Good!

L: *... mıyız?*

T: Very good! *Will we arrive tomorrow? Yarın varacak mıyız?* Very good! Very good!

So, you've really learned to deal with the difficulties yourself, no? As long as you relax and you think of the tools at your disposal, have a go and see what happens. Brilliant!

Won't we arrive tomorrow?

L: *Yarın varmayacak mıyız?*

T: Very good! *Yarın varmayacak mıyız?*

To start or to begin was: başlamak. Başlamak.

L: *Başlamak.*

T: How would you say: *It will start now?*

L: *Şimdi başlıyor.**

T: That means: *it's starting now, şimdi başlıyor.* But: *It will start now?*

L: *Başlacak... Başlayacak. Şimdi başlayacak.*

T: *Şimdi başlayacak.*

Will it start now?

L: *Şimdi başlayacak mı?*

T: Good! *Şimdi başlayacak mı?* We could also question the: *now.* *Will it start now? Şimdi mi başlayacak?*

What is: *to come* again?

L: *Gelmek.*

T: *Gelmek.*

You're coming?

L: *Geliyorsun.*

T: *Geliyorsun.*
Are you coming?

L: *Geliyor musun?*

T: *Geliyor musun?* Good! So, this is the *to be*-ending in the present and it hooks on to the spoken question mark. *Geliyor musun?* Very good!

And with this we finish our introduction, much more than an introduction to Turkish. Well done! We've learned a lot of Turkish!

I would like to finish up by giving you some advice for practicing Turkish. The key concepts to practice Turkish or any language are: exposure, analysis and use.

That means you want to expose yourself to the language. This might be sitting around with Turkish speaking friends and listening, watching movies or music in Turkish.

And analyzing that Turkish is not something that you want to have on in the background and expect to slowly seep into your mind, no?

You want to use that Turkish that you're listening to or seeing, reading, because reading is also exposure. You want to use that language to learn and to remember what you have already had exposure to. So, that means all of the forms for example that we've learned during the course, see if you can identify them, either by ear or by reading. You might read something in Turkish and get the general gist of what it's about or not. Whether you do or whether you don't, you will surely be able to identify many forms that we've learned here. Every time you do and you think about them, you bring them closer to the surface, let's say, easier to use and easier to recognize. With just a little bit of that, you can notice a huge difference in your fluency in Turkish. Insisting with that and in no time, you're very conversational in Turkish.

And then we must use the language. We learn a language to use it.

A great way to use your new language is to mix it with English. Of course, there are many gaps in your Turkish at the moment. If you find a Turkish speaker that wishes to practice their English, you can mix. You can speak mainly in English for now, but when you say something in English and you realize that that structure you know in Turkish and you can say it in Turkish, then you try to make the sentence in Turkish and in this way practice. This also gives you the opportunity not to be overwhelmed by all that you don't know, but to prioritize what you feel like you need to assimilate first. So, if you need a word to communicate something, but you don't feel like you really need that word yet in your Turkish learning journey, then you can just use the English word. When you come across a word that you feel like you'll need it other times, a common word, and you feel like: *Okay, that verb is an important one*, you can ask for it. If you prioritize in this way, you are much more likely to assimilate and absorb the new material you expose yourself to. For one part, because you are not overwhelming yourself with too much new material, and for the other part, because your mind recognizes that this is important material that you really want. As you continue, you will find yourself replacing more and more of the English with Turkish in a rewarding, almost effortless, fun way. And this is how you keep and internalize what you learn.

There are many groups you can find online to make language interchange or to meet in person.

I also want to speak a little bit about how to use native speakers. Now we assume native speakers have an idea about what's going on in their language, and it tends to be the complete opposite! Native speakers really need a lot of help to understand firstly what you're asking when you ask something and to understand the mechanisms behind their language.

Let me give you an example. I might come to a native English speaker and say: *Can you say: he be?* And this native English speaker 99% of the time is going to look at me and say: *No, never!* I will go away thinking that I misunderstood something or I didn't hear *he be* or whatever it is. The reason for this is that that native English speaker is going to imagine a context or be missing the context for *he be* to make sense. I'm going

to think that *he be* is a mistake and what you meant was: *he is*. Once your native English speaker has sworn that *he be* is totally impossible, you can then give them the example of: *It's imperative that he be here early tomorrow*. And then your native English speaker will be like: *Oh, oh yeah, you can, that's okay!*

So, when you ask if something's okay to a native speaker, you should always give the context, no? What you mean, and then ask if it's okay.

You might also want to be forming your own rules rather than asking the native speaker to explain grammar to you. I think this is much more productive for a language learner. So, you can use your native speakers as sound boards, let's say, just to say: *Is this right?* You give them the context and you ask: *Is this right? Or is this better? Would it be said like this or like that?* And you give the context and you see just to get their gut feeling about what would be correct. And then you can make your own rules about why.

And the other thing is, ask more than one native speaker. We will have dialects, and more so idiolects, our own personal dialects. You will be very surprised to see how much native speakers disagree. The point here then is that you need to trust in yourself, your own investigation and your own curiosity, and use native speakers as a resource rather than an authority. You should be the authority about what you understand about the language, and at the same time, forever open to changing or tuning your views during your journey of amplifying the structures we've learned by tuning them and filling them in with more content.

With *Intro to Turkish* we enter a very exciting new phase of the *Language Transfer* project in which I'm making courses in languages I don't speak or I'm not actively practicing. This is made possible thanks to the native speaker collaborations who answer my endless questions and also proof the audios for any mistakes or to make suggestions. These native speakers are users of other *Language Transfer* courses and this way *Language Transfer* becomes something like a spontaneous and fluid organization that gets the job done through people's desire to collaborate to give and to share. I'm limited by how much time I can spend on the project by finances and for this reason I recently created the crowdfunding campaign at *patreon.com*, where you can pledge anything from one dollar a month and become a patron of the project and that one dollar a month will allow me to create new language courses, whilst you the users can vote for the next language course I create. So, if you would like to follow up *Introduction to Turkish* with *Complete Turkish* you can vote for that. Please check out that campaign at *patreon*, <https://www.patreon.com/language-transfer>. I would love to work on *Language Transfer* full time and create many more courses in languages chosen by you, the users, but for this I do need your collaboration. You can make a one-off donation through the website *Language Transfer.org*, where you can also vote for the next courses to be created with *The Thinking Method*, or a monthly contribution through the *Patreon Campaign* where you can cast your votes each and every month for the next language to be made easy and enlightening with *The Thinking Method*. As I mentioned, you can also vote for the follow-up of *Intro to Turkish: Complete Turkish*, which would be an immense pleasure for me to create.

It's been wonderful to share this with you all. Please help me come back soon with some more material and meanwhile please share and enjoy your Turkish!