

# Lesson II

## -Greetings and Farewells

## -Plurals

## -Mı?,mi?,mu?,mü?

## -Adjectives

## -Var and Yok

## -Değil

## -Var and Yok

## -Counting

### 1-Greetings and Farewells

-günaydin: good morning

-iyi akşamlar: good evening

-iyi geceler: good night

-hoşçakalin: bye bye

### 2-Plurals

To make singular words plural in Turkish you need to add either **-ler** or **-lar** to the end of words. In accordance to vowel harmony generally **-ler** comes after; **i, e, ö, ü** and **-lar** comes after **ı, a, o, u**

-cami-**ler** (mosques)      -gün: day → iyi gün**ler**: have a good day!

-araba-**lar** (cars)      -şans: luck → iyi şans**lar**: good luck!

There are some exceptions in which Turkish uses singular forms. For example if there is a number before the noun :

**İki gün;** two days

**Üç bilet;** three tickets

**Yüz gram;** one hundred grams

**Üç kilo;** three kilograms

### 3- Mı?,mi?,mu?,mü?

These are what you need to turn statements in to a questions.

Again according to vowel harmony you should use the following suffixes after the certain vowels:

-**mı** comes after the; **ı** or **a** → Almanyalı **mı**? (Is he or she German?)

-**mi** comes after the **i** or **e** → İzmirli **mi**? (Is he or she from İzmir?)

-**mu** comes after the **u** or **o** → Koruyucu **mu** (Is it protective?)

-**mü** comes after the **ü** or **ö** → Özürlü **mü**? (Is he or she disabled?)

### 4-Adjectives

1- **güzel:** beautiful, nice

2- **iyi:** good

3 -**mutlu:** happy

4- **sıcak:** hot

5- **soğuk:** cold

6- **büyük:** big

7- **küçük:** small

8- **zor:** hard, difficult

9- **kolay:** easy

10- **kalın:** thick

11- **ince:** thin

12- **geniş:** large

13- **dar:** narrow

14- **siyah:** black

15- **kötü:** bad

16- **yalnız:** alone

17- **hasta:** (ill)

### 5- Var and Yok (There is and there is not)

- Elma **var** mı? Is there any apple ? Evet elma **var** (Yes there is some)
- Portakal **var** mı? Is there any orange? Hayır portakal **yok**. (No there is not any)
- Problem **var** ( There is a problem)
- Problem **yok**. (There is not any problem)

### 6-Degil (-Not)

In order to make a simple statement negative, you place **değil** after the noun or adjective which you wish to make negative.

- Bu güzel **değil** (This is not good)
- Hava soğuk **değil** (The weather is not cold)

### Değil mi? (Is it not? Or are not they?)

-Elma güzel, **değil mi?** ( The apple is good isn't it?

-Onlar Almanlar, **değil mi?** (They are Germans, aren't they?

### 7- Counting (Up to ten!)

**-Sıfır:** Zero

**-Bir:** One

**-İki:** Two

**-Üç:** Three

**-Dört:** Four

**-Beş:** Five

**-Altı:** Six

**-Yedi:** Seven

**-Sekiz:** Eight

**-Dokuz:** Nine

**-On:** Ten

**8- Bu, Şu, O , (This and that)**

**Bu:** This

**Şu, O:** That

-Bu araba. (This car)

-Şu kalem. (That pencil)

-O uçak (That airplane)

-Plurals made again according to the vowel harmony.

**Bunlar, Şunlar, Onlar** (When using this form you do not need to indicate the object instead of bunlar arabalar only; “bunlar”).

## Exercises

1-Make question sentences by using the words below!

-kalem

-araba

-boya (paint)

-silgi (eraser)

-siyah (black)

-kötü (bad)

-yalnız (alone)

-hasta (ill)

2- Answer the questions:

- Evinizde televizyon var mı?
- Evinizde iki bilgisayar mı var?
- Çocuğunuz var mı?
- İki arabanız mı var?
- Kuzeniniz var mı?

3- Write the correct numbers in Turkish!

- Bir: .....
- Üç : .....
- Beş: .....
- Yedi: .....
- Dokuz: .....

