

## **Lesson III (Ders 3)**

- Basic Turkish Words (Basit ve temel Türkçe kelimeler),**
- The Word Order ( Cümle yapısı )**
- Present Continuous Tense (Şimdiki Zaman)**
- Exercises**

### **Basics:**

- Evet:** Yes
- Hayir:** No
- Lütfen:** Please
- Sağ olun, Teşekkürler:** Thank you.
- Merhaba:** Hello
- Hoşcakalin:** Goodbye
- Nasilsiniz:** How are you?
- İyiyim:** I am fine
- Pardon, afedersiniz:** Excuse me.

### **Talking:**

- Anladım:** I understand (literally I understood)
- Anlamadım:** I do not understand (literally I did not understand)
- Tekrar:** Again
- Yavaş:** Slowly
- Ne demek?:** What does it mean?
- İngilizce:** English
- Türkçesi ne?:** What is it in Turkish

## Basic Sentences

-Adiniz ne?: What is your name?

-Benim adim ali: My name is Ali.

-Nerelisiniz?: Where do you come from?

-Türkiye or Türküm: I am from Turkey or I am Turkish.

## The Word Order:

The basic word order in Turkish structured as below:

Kadın kitabı okudu.      Woman read the book

**Subject+object+verb**      subject+verb+object

## Present Continuous Tense: -ıyor, -iyor, -uyor, -üyor

### Some Necessary Verbs:

1-Gelmek: To come

2-Gitmek: To go

3-Okumak: To read

4-Yazmak: To write

5-Görmek: To see

6-Bilmek: To know

7-Çalışmak: To work

8-Söylemek: To say

9-Oynamak: To play

10-Otmak: To sit down

**11-Yikamak:** To wash

**12-Yağmak:** To rain

**13-Uçmak:** To fly

**14-Kaplamak:** To cover

**15-Bakmak:** To look

**16-Almak:** To buy

**17-İçmek:** To drink

**18-Yemek:** To eat

These are the verbs in their infinitive forms. They perform as commands in their imperative forms.

-To make the verb imperative separate the **-mek** or **-mak** from the end of the word.

**Gel:** come! **Git:** <sup>1</sup>go! **Oku:** read! **Yaz:** write! **Gör:** see! **Bil:** know **Çalış:** work!

**Soyle:** say! **Oyna:** play! **Otur:** sit down!

**Task:** Please write out the imperative forms of the verbs in the beginning of this section.

Rules:

If you learn how vowel harmony works carefully you will experience less difficulty when performing tasks in present continuous tense.

If there is a vowel at the end of the word in this case we need to add the following to make it present continuous tense: **-oku-yor** (-to read- he/she is reading) **-yürü-yor**.

-In the second case ; if some words end with a vowel second vowels in words at present continuous tense time change:

the rule is:

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<sup>1</sup> **Consonant changes1: t-d** : In present continuous times last letters of words ending with **t** transformed in to a **d**. For example gitmek: to go.

Gid<sup>**d**</sup>iyorum (I am going)  
Gid<sup>**d**</sup>iyorsun (You are going)  
Gid<sup>**d**</sup>iyor (He/She is going)

Gid<sup>**d**</sup>iyoruz (We are going)  
Gid<sup>**d**</sup>iyorsunuz (You are going)  
Gid<sup>**d**</sup>iyorlar (They are going)

a , ı → i: anlamak: anlıy<sup>i</sup>orum (to understand)

e , i → i: gelmek: geliy<sup>i</sup>orum (to come)

o , u → u: oturmak: oturu<sup>u</sup>yorum (to sit down)

ö , ü → ü: gormek: gor<sup>ü</sup>yorum (to see)

read this to understand more on vowel clashes

### Avoiding the Vowel Clashes:

When making the present continuous form of a verb, you can avoid vowel clashes in a by removing one of the vowels.

The stem of the verb **başlamak** is **başla** When forming the present tense of this ver, putting **başla** together with **—iyor** causes a clash of vowels. To avoid this clash you knock the **a** off **başla**.

**başlamak**- to start

**Başlıyorum** - I am starting

Here are two other verbs with similar problems:

**Beklemek**: to wait

**Bekliyorsunuz**: you are waiting

**Yemek** : to eat

**Yiyiyor**: He is eating.

In the negative form of the present continuous tense , the stems of the aboven verbs are not followed by a vowel, but are followed by **—m**. In this case you leave stems intact.

**Başlamıyorum**: I am not starting

Beklemiyorsunuz: You are not waiting.

Yemiyor: He is not eating.

Note: Turkish also avoids vowel clashes by using the buffer consonants –y and –n in present continuous tense when making question and negative question forms.

## How to make them?

First of all make the word imperative by getting rid of the –mek or –mak for example oku-mak ► **oku** and then look at the vowel harmony rules and add the relevant part of the verb **to be**. For example:

-Oku-yorum (I am reading)

-Okuyoruz (we are reading)

-Oku-yorsun (You are reading)

-Okuyorsunuz (You are reading)

-Oku-yor (He/She is reading)

-Okuyorlar (They are reading)

Some examples :

English	Verb stem	-ing	Am,are,etc
I am coming (ben)	gel	-iyor	-um
You are coming (sen)	gel	-iyor	-sun
She is coming (o)	gel	-iyor	
We are coming (biz)	gel	-iyor	-uz
You are coming (siz)	gel	-iyor	-sunuz
They are coming (onlar)	gel	-iyor	-lar

Negative Forms:

English	Verb stem	not	-ing	Am,are,etc
I am not coming	gel	-m	-iyor	-um
You are not coming	gel	-m	-iyor	-sun
She is not coming	gel	-m	-iyor	
We are not	gel	-m	-iyor	-uz

coming				
You are not coming	gel	-m	-iyor	-sunuz
They are not coming	gel	-m	-iyor	-lar

**Note:** Because –iyor begins with a vowel and –me ends in one, you avoid a clash of vowels by removing the e from -me

## Question Forms:

Take the present form of the verb: geliyorsunuz ► Split the word into two. The second word is the part of the verb *to be*: geliyor sunuz ► Replace the second word with its question form: geliyor musunuz

Action	Example
Bakıyorum (I am looking)	Bakıyor <b>muyum?</b> (Am I looking?)
Bakıyorsun (You are looking)	Bakıyor <b>musun?</b> (Are you looking?)
Bakıyor (he is looking)	Bakıyor <b>mu?</b> (Is he looking?)
Bakıyoruz (We are looking)	Bakıyor <b>muyuz?</b> (Are we looking?)
Bakıyorsunuz (You are looking)	Bakıyor <b>musunuz?</b> (Are you looking?)
Bakıyorlar (they are looking)	Bakıyorlar <b>mı?</b> (Are they looking?)

## Negative Question Forms

<b>Bakmıyorum</b>	<b>Bak</b> <b>mı</b> yor muyum?
<b>Bakmıyorsun</b>	<b>Bak</b> <b>mı</b> yor musun?
<b>Bakmıyor</b>	<b>Bak</b> <b>mı</b> yor mu?
<b>Bakmıyoruz</b>	<b>Bak</b> <b>mı</b> yor muyuz?
<b>Bakmıyorsunuz</b>	<b>Bak</b> <b>mı</b> yor musunuz?
<b>Bakmıyorlar</b>	<b>Bak</b> <b>mı</b> yorlar mı?

## Exercises

**1-**Place the correct letters next to the written one s according to the ‘vowel harmony’

1- a .....

2- u .....

3- e .....

4-ü.....

**2-**Please write the plural forms of the singular words below: (Remember the vowel harmony and –ler –lar )

1- hayvan (animal): .....

2- Kalem (pen).....

3- Adam (man) .....

4- Elma (apple) .....

5- Yüzük (ring) .....

6- Soba (stove) .....

7- Üzüm (grape) .....

**3-** Please write the correct endings for personal pronouns in their to be forms.

Example : 1-Ben İnsanım (I am a human)

2-.....

3-.....

4-.....

5-.....

6-.....

**4-** Please write infinitives of below verbs! (Tip: Get rid of the i-yor or u-yor first and ad-mek or –mak according to the vowel harmony)

1- Babam eve geliyor. (to come)

2-Annem çamaşır yıkıyor. (to wash)

- 3- Çocuk pencereden bakıyor. (to look)
- 4- Gök yüzünde kuşlar uçuyor. (to fly)
- 5-Yağmur yağıyor. (to rain)
- 6-Bulutlar gökyüzünü kaplıyor. (to cover)
- 7- İstanbul'a gidiyoruz . (to go)
- 8-Yemek yiyyoruz. (to eat)
- 9-Hep birlikte gölüyoruz. (to smile)

**5-** Please use the verb ; -gelmek in present continuous tense, in normal, negative, question and question negative forms with all the personal pronouns.

1-gelmek -normal

-ben.....  
-sen.....  
-o.....

-biz.....  
-siz.....  
-onlar.....

1- gelmek, negative

-.....  
-.....  
-.....

-.....  
-.....  
-.....

2- gelmek, question

-.....  
-.....  
-.....

-.....  
-.....  
-.....

3- gelmek, negative question

-.....

-.....



- .....  
- .....

- .....  
- .....