

Lesson 6

-Bende

-Possessives

-The possessed ending – i or –si

-Possessives and personal pronouns

-Saying what you have got

-li and –siz

-İstemek

1-Ben de (Me too)

It means me too. The words de and da mean too or also. Do not confuse them with the endings –de and –da which mean in, on or at.

-Merhaba

-Benim adım Ali.

-Memnum oldum.

-Ben **de**. (Meaning **me too**-written separately)

-Merhaba

-Kalemimi gördün mü?

(1)-Evet, **bende**. (Meaning yes I have got your pencil)

(2)-Evet **odada**. (Meaning yes it is in the room)

2- Possessives

The possessor ending –in

In Turkish the possessor ending is **–in**, (or **–nin** after a noun ending in a vowel):

singular	plural
Kız ın (the girls)	Kızlar ın
Annen in (the mother's)	Anneler in
Müdür ün (the director's)	Müdürler in
Firmanın ın (the firm's)	Firmalar ın

3- The possessed ending –i or -si

In English, in the phrase the doctor's house, we only add an ending on the possessor – the doctor. In Turkish you also put an ending on the thing which is possessed- the house.

The possessed ending is –**i**, (or –**si** after the noun ending in a vowel).

For example:

Doktor**un** ev**i**. Doctor's house.

Kızlar**ın** annes**i**. The girl's mother.

Firmanın**ın** müdür**ü**. The firm's director.

Futbolcun**un** babas**ı**. The footballer's father.

The word su (water) is exception. Its possessed ending is –**yu** rather than –**su**..

Bu benim suy**um**. (This is my water)

Şu Ali'nin suy**u**. (That is Ali's water)

4- Possessives and personal Pronouns

The Possessor ending

You can add the possessor ending –**ın** to personal pronouns.

Ben**im** : my/ Mine

Sen**in** : your/Yours

On**un** : His or Hers

Bizim: Our/Ours

Sizin : Your/Yours

Onların : Their/Theirs

The possessed ending:

Noun ending in a consonant	Noun ending in a vowel
Benim ev- im	Benim anne- m
Senin ev- in	Senin anne- n
-Onun ev- i	-Onun anne- si
Bizim ev- imiz	Bizim anne- miz
Sizin ev- iniz	Sizin anne- niz
-Onların ev- i	-Onların anne- si

In a sentence you can usually leave out the personal pronouns. However it is probably best if you do not leave out **onların** . This will avoid confusion between *his* and *their*.

5- Saying what you have got:

To say the equivalent of I have got a daughter, in Turkish you say ‘there is my daughter’:

Kızım var. (I have got a daughter)

Araban var (You have got a car)

Odanın banyosu var mı? (Has the room got a bath?)

Duşumuz yok. (We have not got a shower)

Onların arabası yok. (They have not got a car)

6- -li and -siz

The endings **-li** and **-siz** mean with and without.

Balkonlu (with a balcony)

Şekersiz (without a sugar)

Sütlü (with milk)

Yagsız (without oil, fat free)

You have already seen words constructed using these endings:

Uzun ömürlü (long life- literally with long life)

Etsiz (without meat)

Note: How **-li** follows –i type vowel harmony. These words ending in **-li** and **-siz** are adjectives.

You can add **-li** on to the name of a country to give the nationality:

Kanada (Canada)→ Kanadalı (Canadian)

Çin→ Çinli

Irak→ Iraklı

-Note: not all nationalities are formed in this way. Here are some exceptions:

Japonya (Japan) Japon (Japanese)

Macaristan (Hungary) Macar (Hungarian)

Rusya (Russia) Rus (Russian)

You can also add **-li** onto the end of city or town names:

Londralı (Londoner)

Istanbullu (a person from İstanbul)

Nereli? (what nationality?, where from?)

7-İstemek

you can use the verb istemek with a noun or personal pronoun, for example:

Bir kilo domates **istiyorum.** (I want a kilo of tomatos)

Seni istiyorum. (I want you)

You can also use it with the infinitive of a verb, for example:

Gitmek istiyorum. (I want to go)

Seni **görmek** istiyorum. (I want to see you)

Exercises

1-Fill the gaps in the below conversation:

A-Merhaba. Benim adım Ali.

B-.....

A-Nereden geliyorsunuz?

B-istanbul'dan ya siz?

A-Ne tesadüf ! (What a coincidence).....

B-Arabanız nerede ? (Where is your car?)

A-Hemen şurada, sokağın arkasındaki (Right there, behind that street,...)
.....

A-Peki şimdi nereye gidiyorsunuz?

B- Beyoğlu'na.

A- Ne tesadüf

2- Fill the gaps in the sentences below by using the nouns in the brackets, with correct personal pronouns and endings.

1-.....bulamıyorum (bulmak: to find) – (uçurtma –kite)

2-Bu kimin elması ? (Whose apple is this?)

.....(Ali)

3-Fikret Bey.....yıkıyormusun? (Araba) (Are you washing mr Fikret's car?)

3- Fill in the gaps with possessive endings, and remember to make any necessary changes to the spellings of the words.

1- David.....kedisi geldi.

2- Benim yemek.....bitti.

3-Turkiye.....başkenti Ankara.

4- Ahmet gelmiyor... Anne.....hasta.

5-Sizin araba.....çalışıyor mu?