

# Lesson 7

-The Past Tense

-Using the Past Tense

-Telling the time

-Compound nouns

-Verbs which need –i, -e, -den

-For

-Question Words

-Word Order

## 1-The Past Tense

You can spot the past tense by an ending which includes –**di**. Here is the past form of the verb to be.

Present	Past
Zenginim (I am rich)	Zengindim (I was rich)
Zenginsin	Zengindin
Zengin	Zengindi
Zenginiz	Zengindik
Zenginsiniz	Zengindiniz
Zenginler	Zengindiler (or zenginlerdi)

If you put these endings on a word which ends in a vowel, add a –y as well, for example:

İyiydim. (I was good)

Satıcıydı. (He was a salesperson)

You say *was not* by using the word **değil** with the above endings. For example:

Mutlu değildim. (I was not happy)

Soğuk değildi. (It was not cold)

Hazır degillerdi. (They were not ready)

The past form of verbs.

To make the simple past tense of a verb you take the following steps:

Action	Example
Take the stem of the verb	gel
Add the past form of the verb <i>to be</i>	Geldim (I came)

Ben	Geldim
Sen	Geldin
O	Geldi
Biz	Geldik
Siz	Geldiniz
onlar	geldiler

Some more examples:

Güldün: (you smiled)

Seyretti: (he watched)

Gittik : (we went)

Başladınız: (you started)

Beklediler (they waited)

To make a past verb negative, add **-me** onto the stem of the verb.

Here are some negative and question forms:

I did not come	Did I come?	Didn't I come?
Gelmedim	Geldim mi?	Gelmedim mi?
Gelmedin	Geldin mi?	Gelmedin mi?
Gelmedi	Geldi mi?	Gelmedi mi?
Gelmedik	Geldik mi?	Gelmedik mi?
Gelmediniz	Geldiniz mi?	Gelmediniz mi?
gelmediler	Geldiler mi?	Gelmediler mi?

## 2-Using the Past Tense

Turkish does not have an equivalent of the English tense *have done*. Instead you often use the past tense:

Hiç rakı içtin mi? (Have you ever drunk rakı?)

Türkiye'ye gitmedim. (I have never been to Turkey)

Yemeğinizi bitirdiniz mi? (Have you finished your meal?)

In some cases you use the Turkish **-iyor** tense to translate the English *have done* tense.

Note: Turks sometimes use the past tense where English uses the present tense. In conversation you are likely to hear the following:

phrase	Literal translation	Meaning
Geç kaldım	I was late	I am late
Anladım	I understood	I understand
Bunu çok sevdim	I liked this a lot	I like this a lot
Anladınız mı?	Did you understand?	Do you understand?
Geldim	I came!	I am coming. I'll be right there.

## 3- Telling the Time

In this unit we will learn how to tell the time by the hour and half-hour.

Saat kaç? (What is the time?)

Saat üç. (Three o'clock.)

Saat kaçta? (At what time?)

Saat üçte (At three o'clock)

Kaç saat? (How many hours?)

Üç saat. (Three hours)

Saat dört buçuk. (It is half past four)

Dört buçukta. (At half past four)

Dört buçuk saat. (Four and a half hours)

Half past twelve is **yarım**.

Yarımda gel. (Come at half past twelve)

#### **4- Compound Nouns**

In English you can describe a noun using another noun (for example, cheese sandwich, mountain bike, beer garden). When you use two nouns like this, the result is called a compound noun.

In Turkish, when you make compound nouns, the second noun takes the possessed ending **-i** or **-si**. For example:

Pizza evi (Pizza restaurant)

Aile salonu (family section –found in restaurants-)

Yatak odası ( bedroom)

İş adamı (businessman)

Ataturk Havalimanı (Atatürk Airport)

Odeon Sineması (The Odeon Cinema)

Remember that the possessed form of **su** is **suyu**:

Maden suyu (mineral water)

Portakal suyu (orange juice)

#### **4- Verbs which need –I, -e, and –den.**

Look at these sentences:

**Melek arabayı gördü.** (Melek saw the car)

**Melek arabayı aldı.** (Melek bought the car)

**Melek arabayı sürdü.** (Melek drove the car)

The car is the thing which was found, bought and driven. It is the object of the verbs. As you might expect, it has the direct object ending **-i** (in this case **-i**)

Now look at these sentences:

**Melek arabaya baktı.** (Melek look at the car)

**Melek arabaya aşık oldu.** (Melek fell in love with the car)

**Melek arabaya bindi.** (Melek got into the car)

In these sentences the car is again the object of the verb. However, it does not have the direct object ending **-i** butn has *to* ending **-e** (in this case **-a**) instead.

Why is this?

Because some verbs, including bakmak, aşık olmak and binmek, insist on their object taking the **-e** ending instead of **-i** ending.

Now look at these sentences:

Melek arabadan bıktı. (Melek got fed up with the car)

Melek arabadan indi. (Melek got out of the car)

Melek arabadan nefret etti. (Melek hated the car)

In these sentences the car is again the object of the verbs. However, it has the *from* ending **-den** (in this case **-dan**) instead.

Some verbs including bıkmak, inmek and nefret etmek, insist on their objects taking the **-den** ending.

## **6- For**

**İçin** means *for*, *for the sake of* or *because of*.

When **için** refers to a personal pronoun, give the pronoun a possessive ending:

Benim için (for me, for my sake)

Senin için aldım (I bought it for you)

Onun için (for him/her, because of that, that's why)

Bunun için (because of this, this is why)

When **için** refers to a noun, you do not give the noun an ending:

Bu bira Ahmet için. (This beer is for Ahmet)

Bebek için hediye aldım. (I bought a present for the baby)

An alternative way of saying for is to use ending –e :

Bu bira Ahmet’e. (This beer is for Ahmet)

Bunu bebeğe aldım. ((I bought a present for the baby)

Bana bir bira. (A beer for me)

Beş milyona. (For five million Turkish Lira)

## 7- Question Words

You can add various endings or the word **için** onto question words such as **ne** or **kim**.

Here are some examples of the resulting meanings:

	-i	-e	-de	-den	-in	-için
<b>Ne</b>	Neyi (what)	Niye (why)	Nerede (where)	Neden (why)	Neyin (of what)	Niçin (why)
<b>kim</b>	Kimi (whom)	Kime (to whom ,who for)	Kimde (on whom)	Kimden (who from)	Kimin (whose)	Kim için (who for)

## 8- Word Order

You place the words **mi** and **de** (meaning *also*) directly after the words they refer to.

Bana bira getiriyor musun? (Are you bringing me a beer?)

Bana **mi** bira getiriyorsun? (Is that me you are bringing a beer for?)

Bana bira **mi** getiriyorsun? (Is it a beer that you are bringing me?)

Bana **da** bir bira getirin. (Bring me a beer too)

Bana bir bira **da** getirin (Bring me a beer as well)

## Exercises

**1-Fill in the gaps below using words from the list in order to make meaningful compound nouns. Add or alter endings where necessary.**

Çorba (soup), durak (stop) kaset (tape cassette), makine (machine), otel (hotel)

-domates.....

-Hilton.....

-Otobüs.....

-Fotoğraf.....

-Müzik.....

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

-David.....kedisi geldi.

-Benim yemek.....bitti.

-İrlanda.....başkenti Dublin.

-Ali gelmiyor. Anne.....hasta.

-Sizin araba.....çalışıyor mu?

**3- Answer the following questions using the figures shown in brackets. The first one has been done already.**

-saat kaçta kalkıyor? (8.00)  
Saat sekizde.

-Otobüs ne zaman geliyor? (5.00)

-Ankara'da saat kaç? (3.00)

-Film kaçta başlıyor? (9.00)

