

Lesson 5

-Commands

-de, -e and –den

-direct objects

-the equivalent of the

-endings and personal pronouns

-proper nouns

-consonant changes

-the dictionary form of the verbs

1-Commands

Do

We have seen how to make imperatives before but now we can see that imperatives are made in two different ways : one is familiar and the other one is the formal way:

Familiar way:

Kalk ! (stand up!)

Gel !

Git!

Koş (run!)

Yürü! (Walk!)

Formal way:

To make a formal command, add **–in (-ın, -un, -ün)** to the end of the familiar form:

Kalkın

Gelin

Gidin (t→d)

Koşun

Yürü(y)ün

Very formal commands :

Generally used in warning signs and official letters. Made by **–iniz**.

Kalkınız

Geliniz

Gidiniz

Koşunuz

Yürü(y)ünüz

2-Do not

To tell people not to do things , add - **me** to the end of an informal command, for example:

Kalkma! (Do not stand up!)

Gelme!

Gitme!

Koşma!

Yürüme!

The ending **–e** uses **–e** type vowel harmony. For formal negative commands add **–in** or **–iniz** to the informal negative:

Kalkmayın!

Gelmeyin!

Gitmeyin!

Koşmayın!

Yürümeyin!

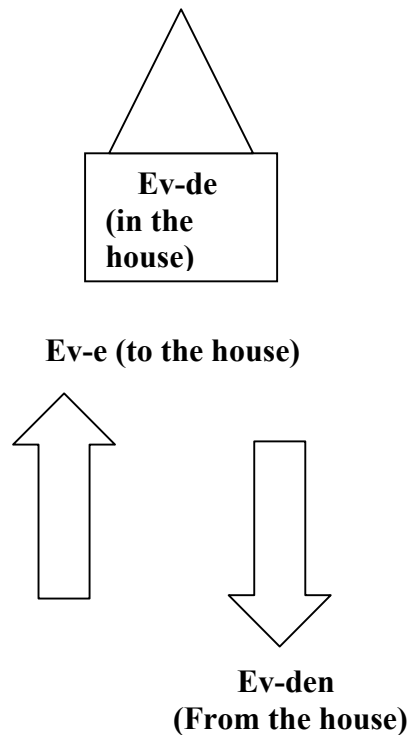
3- -de, -e, -den

the noun ending **-de** means at, on, or in. The ending **-e** means to . The ending **-den** means from.

-de indicates there is no movement to or from.

-e indicates there is movement towards.

-den means there is movement away from.



examples:

-masada otur (sit at the table)

-bakkala git (go to the grocer's)

-bankadan bakkala git (go from the bank to the grocer's)

you can translate **-de** as on, at or in, depending on the context:

kitap masada (the book is **on** the table)

Ali masada (Ali is **at** the table)

Köşede masa var (There is a table in the corner)

4- Direct Objects

In Turkish it is important to be able to spot the direct object of a verb. These commands do not have direct objects.

Git!

Otur!

These commands do have direct objects:

Tuzu uzat ! (pass the salt!)

Kalemi İhsan'a ver! (Give the pencil to İhsan)

Boş bardağı kaldır! (Take the empty bottle from the table!)

Things that are to be passed, given and taken are (salt, pencil and bottle) are the direct objects of the commands. They are the things upon which the actions (passing, giving and taking) are carried out.

5-The Equivalent of the the

In the case of the direct object of a verb, Turkish makes distinction:

For direct objects, the Turkish equivalent of the is the ending **-i** (or **-yi** if the noun ends in a vowel) The equivalent of a is either **bir** or nothing. For example:

Masadan kalem al. (take a pencil from the table)

Masadan kalemi al. (take the pencil from the table)

Kahve iç (have a coffee)

Kahveyi iç. (drink the coffee)

Siyah gömlekiyi! (wear a black shirt)

Siyah gömleği giy! (wear the black shirt)

Araba al. (buy a car)

Sana gösterdiğim arabayı al (buy the car that I showed you)

Film seyret (watch a film)

Filmi seyret (watch the film)

-i ending is used if the direct object is a specific item.

6-Endings and Personal Pronouns

You can add the endings **-i**, **-de** and **-den** on to personal pronouns.

Öp ben-i (kiss me)

Sende para var mı? (have you got any money?)

Benden size (from me to you)

Onları masaya koy! (put tghem on the table)

When a personal pronoun is the direct object of a verb, you give it an **-i** ending . This is because personal pronouns stand for specific things or people.

Here is a table of personal pronouns with their different endings:

normal	-i	-e	-de	-den
Ben	Beni	Bana	Bende	Benden
Sen	Seni	Sana	Sende	Senden
O	Onu	Ona	Onda	Ondan
Biz	Bizi	Bize	Bizde	Bizden
Siz	Sizi	Size	Sizde	Sizden
Onlar	Onları	Onlara	Onlarda	Onlardan

When add **-e** to **-ben** it is bana instead of bene and sana instead of sene. When add endings to o, you need an **-n** between the o and the endings.

(the **-n** after **-o** acting like a buffer consonant especially for th **-i** and **-e** endings. However you also need it with the **-de** and **-den** endings, even though there would be no vowel clash without it!)

7- Proper Nouns

Nmes of actual places or people are called proper nouns. In Turkish when you add endings to proper noun , you put an apostrophe before the ending. For example:

Türkiye'de (in Turkey)

İstanbul'dan İzmir'e. (From İstanbul to İzmir)

8-Consonant Changes

d→t

When you add the endings **-de** or **-den** to nouns , sometimes the **d** in these endings becomes **t**. For example:

Maçta (at the football match)

Dolapta (in the cupboard)

Saat beşte (at five o'clock)

Sokata (on the road)

Rafta (on the shelf)

All these words end in a 'whispery (unvoiced) consonants' (**-ç, -p, -ş, -k, -f**) The **d** in the ending becomes **t** in order to be whispery too. This is similar to vowel harmony but with consonants!

k→ğ

Watch out for nouns which end in **k** and have a vowel before the **k**. When you give them an ending which begins with (or is) a vowel, you change the **k** to **ğ**. For example:

Kazak (coat)

Kazağı giy! (Put the coat on)

Mutfak (kitchen)

Mutfığa git! (Go to the kitchen)

Sucuk (garlic sausage)

Sucuğu ye! (eat the sausage)

Sokak (street)

Sokağa bak! (look at the street)

Exception : parka git (go to the park!)

-k in park does not become ğ because the letter before the k is not a vowel.

Voiced (vibrated)	Unvoiced(unvibrated)
b, c, d, g, j, l, m, n, v, y, z	ç, f, h, k, p, r, s, ş, t

Voiced partners of unvoiced consonants:

ş – j

ç- c

f- v

k-g

p-b

s-z

t-d

Exercises:

1-Write the commands below in formal and very formal way:

-yaz ! (write)

-bak! (look)

-sev! (love!)

-öğren! (learn)

-koş! (run)

-yürü ! (walk)

2- Make the command below negative:

-yaz ! (write)

-bak! (look)

-sev! (love!)

-öğren! (learn)

-koş! (run)

-yürü ! (walk)

3- Fill in the gaps in the sentences below with the endings given in brackets. Make the changes required for vowel or consonant harmony, and insert buffer letters or apostrophes where necessary .

1-Bu tren (train) Parismi? (-den)

2-Ben.....para var.(-de)

3-Yemek.....tuz var.(-de)

4-Güneş.....durmayın! (-de)

5-Restoran.....erken gitme!n(-e)

6-Hotel.....plaja git.(-den)

7-Ben.....ver.(-e)

8-Bu.....gel (-e)

9-Kalem.....ver.(-i)

10-Araba.....in (get out) (-den)

4-

