

Turkish Grammar

Second Edition

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Introduction

The subject of this book is **Türkçe**, the language of the Republic of Turkey. When Turks wish to distinguish it from other members of its linguistic family, whose domains extend from the Mediterranean to China, they informally call it **Türkçemiz** 'our Turkish', and formally **Türkiye Türkçesi** 'Turkey-Turkish'. This latter locution is followed by French and German scholars: 'Turc de Turquie', 'Türkei-Türkisch'. The practice among English-speaking scholars is to refer to the language of Turkey as 'Turkish', while calling the linguistic family to which it belongs 'Turkic' (which the Turks call **Türkî**).

Turkish is a member of the south-western or Oghuz group of the Turkic family, the other members being: the Turkic dialects of the Balkans and Cyprus; Azeri, spoken in Azerbaijan and north-west Persia; the Qashqai of south Persia; the **Türkmen** or Turcoman of Turkmenistan.

The problem of the classification of the Turkic languages and dialects is a complicated one. The migrations of the Turkic peoples in the course of history, and their consequent intermingling with one another and with peoples of non-Turkic speech, have created a linguistic situation of vast complexity, which has not yet been investigated sufficiently to permit the last word to be said. An indication of the provisional nature of the various solutions so far offered is that the editors of the first volume of *Philologiae Turcicae Fundamenta* (Wiesbaden, 1959) invited two scholars to write independent contributions to the chapter on classification. Johannes Benzing's scheme shows five main divisions comprising eight groups, while Karl Menges distinguishes six divisions comprising twelve groups. The map at the end of that volume shows six groups.

It is still being debated whether or not the Turkic family is itself a branch of a larger 'Altaic' family, including Mongol, Tunguz, and possibly Korean.¹ The nineteenth-century concept of a 'Ural-Altaic' family, embracing Finnish and

¹ A comparison of the Turkish and Mongolian numbers from one to ten, the only resemblance being between the words for 'four', shows why a relationship between these languages (apart from word-borrowings both ways) is by no means generally accepted. Turkish: **bir, iki, üç, dört, beş, altı, yedi, sekiz, dokuz, on**; Mongolian: *nigen, qoyar, gurban, dörben, tabun, jirguğan, doloğan, naiman, yisun, arban*.

Hungarian as well as the 'Altaic' languages, no longer commands support. It was based chiefly on the fact that these languages share three features: agglutination, vowel harmony, and lack of grammatical gender.

An introductory word must be said about agglutination, as it is this feature which English-speakers find most alien, although it does occur in English to a limited extent in such a word as *carelessness*. But in Turkish the process of adding suffix to suffix can result in huge words which may be the equivalent of a whole English phrase, clause, or sentence: **sokaktakiler**, 'the people in the street'; **gelirlerken**, 'while they are coming'; **avrupalılaştırıverilemeyebilenlerdenmişsiniz** 'I gather that you are one of those who may be incapable of being speedily Europeanized'. Our English sentences are like drystone walls, with one chunk of meaning dropped into place after another. The Turk's ideas are laid in place like bricks, each cemented to the next. Unwieldy though we may find his massive **çalıştırılmamalıymış**, we must remember that he/she finds equally unwieldy our fragmented and monosyllabic 'they say that he/she ought not to be made to work'.

A brief explanation is also necessary for the references that will be found throughout the book to the language-reform movement. The Turks had begun to convert to Islam and to adopt the Arabo-Persian alphabet from the tenth century onward, in the course of their migration into western Asia. In the eleventh century, when under the leadership of the Seljuk dynasty they overran Persia, Persian became the language of their administration and literary culture. Persian had by this time borrowed a great many words from Arabic. These, together with a host of Persian words, were now at the disposal of educated Turks, who felt free to use any they wished as part of their vocabulary. The bulk of these Arabic and Persian borrowings were never assimilated to Turkish phonetic patterns. More, with the foreign words came foreign grammatical conventions. To offer an English analogy, it was as if we said not 'for obvious reasons' but 'for rationes obviae', or 'what is the conditio of your progenitor reverendus?' instead of 'how's your father?'

This hybrid idiom, which Turks call **Osmanlıca** and we call **Ottoman**, became the official language of the Ottoman dynasty, who at the end of the thirteenth century entered upon the inheritance of the Seljuks. The only language ever to approach English in its wealth of vocabulary, it attained a remarkable degree of expressiveness and grandeur, but it was caviar to the general; the speech of the majority of Turks was dismissed by the writers and speakers of Ottoman as **kaba Türkçe**, 'crude Turkish'.

The rise of journalism in the nineteenth century led to a movement in favour of a simplification and 'purification' of the literary language, but this movement did not become truly effective until the establishment of the Republic. A requirement of the populism which was one of the cardinal principles of Atatürk's Republican People's Party was to reduce and eventually to eliminate the gap between the language of the administration and that of the people. Moreover, Atatürk wanted his people to turn their backs on their Asian past, which is why in 1928 he introduced the Latin alphabet in place of the Arabo-Persian. The Turkish Language Society (**Türk Dil Kurumu**) churned out lists of 'pure Turkish' (**Öztürkçe**) replacements for Arabic and Persian words. Some were old words that had survived in spoken Turkish; some were obsolete words resurrected, some were borrowed from other Turkic languages, some were regularly made from Turkish roots and suffixes; others, however, were deliberate inventions. The Society was a private body, but thanks to Atatürk's patronage it was able to channel its neologisms to the Press and the schools, and so to the general public. It is this aspect of the reform that has attracted most attention, but no less effective was the official encouragement given to the elimination of non-Turkish grammatical constructions.

Despite certain excesses and absurdities, the success of the movement was such that even its critics found it hard to express themselves without using some of the neologisms, at least if they wanted to appeal to a mass audience or readership. In August 1983, however, a half-century of conservative hatred of the Language Society culminated in its being brought under State control. The era of sustained—though seldom systematic—tampering with the language appeared to have ended, though it was generally agreed that most of the changes already wrought were irreversible. Nevertheless, now that the flood of neologisms has subsided, more and more of the old words are reappearing, so the reader of Turkish newspapers should not be surprised to come across words described in this book as obsolescent or even as obsolete. But danger to the purity of Turkish had long threatened from the opposite quarter, in the form of a steady flow of English and French words. Ask for your bill (**hesap**) in a **restoran**, and the odds are that what the **garson** brings you will be headed **Adisyon**. The borrowing of French words began in the nineteenth century and continued into the twentieth, though since the 1960s it has not matched the deluge of English. Before then, **kilosikl** was far commoner than **kilosaykl**, but it no longer appears in Turkish dictionaries. Some French borrowings persist, such as **restoran**, **garson**, and **adisyon**;

'detergent' is still **deterjan**, and before a bridge or a dam is built it is **normal prosedür** for the engineers to prepare a **fizibilite raporu**.

Although this book is, in principle, concerned with written Turkish, it will be found to contain a good many references to the colloquial, for two reasons. The first is that the gap between written and spoken language has been considerably narrowed in recent years, so that it is not always possible to draw the line. The second reason is reminiscent of the problem that vexed the Islamic theologians concerning the utterances of Satan quoted in the Koran: as Satan's lies are part of Holy Writ, must they not therefore be true? Now if a novel or a newspaper happens to report conversations between speakers of sub-standard Turkish, it can scarcely be argued that the sub-standard is thereby rendered literary; nevertheless students are entitled to expect some guidance on how to translate it, if they have bought what claims to be a Turkish grammar. For the same reason, some obsolescent and even obsolete features of the language are discussed, as they may occur in quotations or in Ottoman texts transcribed into the modern alphabet. The aim in fact has been to present every form and construction that readers may meet in print, especially if they want to read anything written before the language reform got under way.

Although our familiar Latin-based grammatical terms do not exactly fit the facts of Turkish, they have been used as far as possible. The Turkish adjective, for example, although it does not behave in all respects like the English adjective, resembles it closely enough to be permitted to share its name. Occasionally I have used the word 'substantive' to include nouns and adjectives and sometimes pronouns. Any less familiar terms are explained at their first occurrence.

In translating the examples I have made extensive use of word-for-word renderings; for the peculiarity of the resulting English I must ask the reader's indulgence.

The value of the Turkish lira, for many years twenty-five to the pound sterling, is now in six upwardly mobile figures. Examples in which sums of money are mentioned have therefore not been modernized for this revised edition.

The changes brought about by the reform have been given due weight in this edition. For the full story, see the present author's *The Turkish Language Reform: A Catastrophic Success* (Oxford University Press, 1999).

I am indebted to Dr Arın Bayraktaroğlu who read the book in proof, for her perceptive and helpful comments.

Bibliography

1. *Grammatical works and dictionaries.* The list below is limited to the books and the one article which I kept on my desk while preparing the first edition of this grammar. To show the full extent of my indebtedness would involve listing the complete works of their authors, as well as of Ömer Asım Aksoy, Saadet Çağatay, Vecihe Hatiboğlu (*née* Kılıçoğlu), Mecdut Mansuroğlu, Zeynep Korkmaz, and Talât Tekin.

The surnames or initials preceding the items of this list are used as abbreviations for them in the present work.

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OTD H. C. Hony and Fahir İz, *A Turkish-English Dictionary*, second edition (Oxford, 1957).
TS *Türkçe Sözlük*, third edition (TDK, 1959).
YİK *Yeni İmlâ Kılavuzu* (TDK, 1965; revised second impression, 1966).

The dictionaries used for the present edition were: TDK, *Türkçe Sözlük* (Atatürk Kültür, Dil ve Tarih Yüksek Kurumu, Ankara, 1988), and *Örnekleriyle Türkçe Sözlük* (Millî Eğitim Bakanlığı, Ankara, 1995–6).

2. *Other works.* The examples given to illustrate the rules of grammar have been drawn, over many years, from Turkish publications of all kinds. I have indicated the sources of relatively few, partly because most could have been written by any literate Turk and exhibit no special individuality of style, but partly too, I must confess, because I was not consistent about recording the authors of the extracts with which I filled so many notebooks.

Abbreviations

of Arabic origin

ablative

absolute

accusative

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colloquial

dative

genitive

intransitive

literally

locative

of Persian origin

plural

singular

B *Türk Dili Araştırmaları Yıllığı Belleten*

Türk Dil Kurumu

transitive

derived from

becoming

marks a postulated form never actually found

marks an accented syllable

represents the sound of *ng* as in *singer*, a sound formerly occurring in some Turkish words now written with **n**

in literal translations, enclose words not required in normal English

in literal translations, enclose words which must be added in order to make intelligible English

enclose a representation of pronunciation, in English characters plus the Turkish **ı**, **ö**, and **ü**.

A reference of this form is to another section within the chapter in which it occurs

A reference of this form is to a section of a chapter other than the one in which it occurs

Orthography and Phonology

1. The alphabet

<i>Form</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Value</i>
A a	a	French a in <i>avoir</i>
B b	be	b
C c	ce	j in <i>jam</i>
Ç ç	çe	ch in <i>church</i>
D d	de	d
E e	e	French ê in <i>être</i>
F f	fe	f
G g	ge	g in <i>gate</i> or in <i>angular</i>
Ğ ğ	yumuşak ge	lengthens preceding vowel
H h	he	h in <i>have</i>
I ı	ı	i in <i>cousin</i>
İ i	i	French i in <i>si</i>
J j	je	French j
K k	ke	c in <i>cat</i> or in <i>cure</i>
L l	le	l in <i>list</i> or in <i>wool</i>
M m	me	m
N n	ne	n
O o	o	French o in <i>note</i>
Ö ö	ö	German ö
P p	pe	p
R r	re	r
S s	se	s in <i>sit</i>
Ş ş	şe	sh in <i>shape</i>
T t	te	t
U u	u	u in <i>put</i>
Ü ü	ü	German ü
V v	ve	v
Y y	ye	y in <i>yet</i>
Z z	ze	z

Hungarian as well as the 'Altaic' languages, no longer commands support. It was based chiefly on the fact that these languages share three features: agglutination, vowel harmony, and lack of grammatical gender.

An introductory word must be said about agglutination, as it is this feature which English-speakers find most alien, although it does occur in English to a limited extent in such a word as *carelessness*. But in Turkish the process of adding suffix to suffix can result in huge words which may be the equivalent of a whole English phrase, clause, or sentence: *sokaktakiler*, 'the people in the street'; *gelirlerken*, 'while they are coming'; *avrupalılaştırıverilemeyebilenlerdenmişsiniz* 'I gather that you are one of those who may be incapable of being speedily Europeanized'. Our English sentences are like drystone walls, with one chunk of meaning dropped into place after another. The Turk's ideas are laid in place like bricks, each cemented to the next. Unwieldy though we may find his massive *çalıştırılmamalıymış*, we must remember that he/she finds equally unwieldy our fragmented and monosyllabic 'they say that he/she ought not to be made to work'.

A brief explanation is also necessary for the references that will be found throughout the book to the language-reform movement. The Turks had begun to convert to Islam and to adopt the Arabo-Persian alphabet from the tenth century onward, in the course of their migration into western Asia. In the eleventh century, when under the leadership of the Seljuk dynasty they overran Persia, Persian became the language of their administration and literary culture. Persian had by this time borrowed a great many words from Arabic. These, together with a host of Persian words, were now at the disposal of educated Turks, who felt free to use any they wished as part of their vocabulary. The bulk of these Arabic and Persian borrowings were never assimilated to Turkish phonetic patterns. More, with the foreign words came foreign grammatical conventions. To offer an English analogy, it was as if we said not 'for obvious reasons' but 'for rationes obviae', or 'what is the conditio of your progenitor reverendus?' instead of 'how's your father?'

This hybrid idiom, which Turks call *Osmanlıca* and we call Ottoman, became the official language of the Ottoman dynasty, who at the end of the thirteenth century entered upon the inheritance of the Seljuks. The only language ever to approach English in its wealth of vocabulary, it attained a remarkable degree of expressiveness and grandeur, but it was caviar to the general; the speech of the majority of Turks was dismissed by the writers and speakers of Ottoman as *kaba Türkçe*, 'crude Turkish'.

The rise of journalism in the nineteenth century led to a movement in favour of a simplification and 'purification' of the literary language, but this movement did not become truly effective until the establishment of the Republic. A requirement of the populism which was one of the cardinal principles of Atatürk's Republican People's Party was to reduce and eventually to eliminate the gap between the language of the administration and that of the people. Moreover, Atatürk wanted his people to turn their backs on their Asian past, which is why in 1928 he introduced the Latin alphabet in place of the Arabo-Persian. The Turkish Language Society (**Türk Dil Kurumu**) churned out lists of 'pure Turkish' (**Öztürkçe**) replacements for Arabic and Persian words. Some were old words that had survived in spoken Turkish; some were obsolete words resurrected, some were borrowed from other Turkic languages, some were regularly made from Turkish roots and suffixes; others, however, were deliberate inventions. The Society was a private body, but thanks to Atatürk's patronage it was able to channel its neologisms to the Press and the schools, and so to the general public. It is this aspect of the reform that has attracted most attention, but no less effective was the official encouragement given to the elimination of non-Turkish grammatical constructions.

Despite certain excesses and absurdities, the success of the movement was such that even its critics found it hard to express themselves without using some of the neologisms, at least if they wanted to appeal to a mass audience or readership. In August 1983, however, a half-century of conservative hatred of the Language Society culminated in its being brought under State control. The era of sustained—though seldom systematic—tampering with the language appeared to have ended, though it was generally agreed that most of the changes already wrought were irreversible. Nevertheless, now that the flood of neologisms has subsided, more and more of the old words are reappearing, so the reader of Turkish newspapers should not be surprised to come across words described in this book as obsolescent or even as obsolete. But danger to the purity of Turkish had long threatened from the opposite quarter, in the form of a steady flow of English and French words. Ask for your bill (**hesap**) in a **restoran**, and the odds are that what the **garson** brings you will be headed **Adisyon**. The borrowing of French words began in the nineteenth century and continued into the twentieth, though since the 1960s it has not matched the deluge of English. Before then, **kilosikl** was far commoner than **kilosaykl**, but it no longer appears in Turkish dictionaries. Some French borrowings persist, such as **restoran**, **garson**, and **adisyon**;

name **Kâzım**); **mahkûm** 'condemned', **kâbus** 'nightmare', pronounced /mahk^yum/, /k^yâbūs/. The circumflex in these words is solely to indicate palatalization and has nothing to do with vowel length.

Some inconsistency arises from the fact that **k** may stand for both the Arabo-Persian ك and ق (respectively *k* and *q* in English transliteration). The second of these letters represents a *k* articulated at the uvula, the nearest English counterpart being the sound of *c* in *cough*. Further, initial **g** may represent Persian *g* or Arabic *gh*. In the combinations **ga** < *ghā* and **ka** < *qā*, the circumflex cannot be used to show that the vowel is long because it would be taken rather as showing—falsely—that the **g** or **k** is palatalized. To avoid ambiguity in such cases, the length of the **a** used to be shown by writing it twice—**katil** 'murder', **kaatil** 'murderer'—but this useful convention is now obsolete. See also § 30 (c).

Another complication arises from the fact that it is no more natural for Turks than for English-speakers to pronounce a back consonant with a front vowel; e.g. if one tries to pronounce *king* with the initial consonant of *cough* the resulting sound is as much un-Turkish as it is un-English. Consequently Arabic *qi* is transcribed as **kı**, while *qī* (written *qiy* in Arabic letters) ought to be transcribed as **kıy**. In fact, however, although Arabic *qīmat*- 'value' appears as **kıymet**, in other Arabic borrowings in which *q* is followed by long *i*, such as *ḥaqīqat*- 'truth' and *tahqīr* 'contempt', the convention is to use dotted *i*: **hakikat**, **tahkir**. The phonetic spelling **hakıykat**, occasionally seen in the early years of the new alphabet, is no longer in general use.

In Anatolian dialects, initial **k** is generally pronounced like **g**, medial and final **k** as the velar fricative *kh*, the sound heard in German *ach!* So **korkma** 'don't be afraid' may be heard as /gorkhma/, **çok** 'much' as /chokh/. In urban speech the **g** of **galiba** 'presumably' is often pronounced as **k**, perhaps by people who think the **g** is a provincialism and do not want to sound provincial.

10. ğ. **Yumuşak ge** is a concession to the traditional spelling of Turkish in the Arabo-Persian alphabet. It represents two separate letters of that alphabet, گ *g* and غ *gh*. The latter represents the voiced velar fricative, the gargling sound of the Parisian¹ or Tynesider's *r*, the 'Northumbrian burr'.

¹ Ragıp Özdem, *Tarihsel Bakımdan Öztürkçe ve Yabancı Sözlerin Fonetik Ayraçları*, 2. Fasikül (Istanbul, 1939), p. 15, having indicated that **ğ** no longer has this sound in standard Turkish, employs it to show the pronunciation of French *programme* as pğöğam and *carte postale* as kağt postâl.

Arabic initial *gh* becomes **g**: *ghāzī* 'warrior for the Faith' > **gazi**; *ghāfil* 'heedless' > **gafil**. Medial or final *gh* becomes **ğ**: *maghfūr* 'forgiven' > **mağfur**; *tablīgh* 'communication' > **tebliğ**. This **ğ**, whether in borrowings or in native words, though audible as a 'Northumbrian burr' of varying intensity in dialect, serves in standard Turkish to lengthen the preceding vowel, a following vowel being swallowed up. Thus **gideceğim** 'I shall go' is pronounced as /gidejēm/; **alacağız** 'we shall take' as /alajāz/; **ağır** 'heavy' as /ār/; **ağız** 'mouth' as /āz/; **ağa** 'master, landowner' as /ā/. Note particularly **ağabey** 'elder brother', pronounced /ābī/; **Boğaziçi** 'Bosphorus' pronounced /boazichi/ or, inelegantly, /bāzichi/. Between **o** and **a**, or **o** and **u**, it may be heard as a weak **v** or **w**: **soğan** 'onion', **soğuk** 'cold'. The verbs **koğmak** 'to chase away', **oğmak** 'to rub', and **oğalamak** 'to crumble' are pronounced, and usually written, **kovmak**, **ovmak**, **ovalamak**. The same change occurs after **ö**, in **döğmek** 'to beat', **öğmek** 'to praise', and **söğmek** 'to curse', mostly written **dövmek**, **övmek**, and **sövmek**. The **ğ** is generally retained, however, in **göğermek** 'to become blue', **öğün** 'portion', and **öğür** 'accustomed, tame'. Otherwise, **ğ** in conjunction with front vowels is heard as a weak **y**: **öğle** 'noon', **değer** 'worth'. In two common Persian borrowings, **diğer** 'other' and **eğer** 'if', the original hard **g** is sometimes heard instead of **y**, but never in **meğer** 'apparently'. **değil** 'not' is pronounced /deyil/, /deil/, or /dīl/. Once peculiar to the dialect of Rumelia, this last is increasingly common.

Intervocalic **k** regularly becomes **ğ**: **ayak** 'foot' + **-im** 'my' > **ayağım** 'my foot'.

11. **h**. In conjunction with any of the narrow vowels **ı**, **i**, **u**, **ü**, particularly when it ends a syllable, **h** is sometimes pronounced more heavily than otherwise, like the Arabic pharyngeal unvoiced fricative ح h :¹ **mih** 'nail', **ihlamur** 'lime-tree', **hiyar** 'cucumber', **ihtiyar** 'aged', **ruh** 'soul'. This is not due, as some Arabists suppose, to a memory of the spelling of such words in the Arabo-Persian alphabet; it is a popular and not a learned pronunciation.

The **h** in the common masculine name **Mehmet** is silent in standard Turkish, there being a compensatory lengthening of the first vowel. The spelling and pronunciation **Muhammed** are reserved for the name of the Prophet, while the intermediate stage **Mehemmed** is used in scholarly works for sultans of the name. In some regional dialects the **h** is pronounced in **Mehmet**

¹ This sound may be achieved by uttering in a stage-whisper any word beginning with *h*. A useful sentence for practice is *Has Harry heard?*

but is silent in **Ahmet**, with a compensatory lengthening of the first vowel. The **h** of the name **Ethem** is also liable to be lost in pronunciation. The final **h** of **sahih** 'correct' is dropped in writing as well as speech when it is used as an adverb meaning 'really'; in speech the first **h** is sometimes dropped too. In slipshod speech intervocalic **h** is sometimes dropped, together with its preceding vowel, so **muhafaza** 'protection' may be heard as /māfaza/. **Allah aşkına** 'for the love of God!' is pronounced as one word without the **ah**. The expletive **Allahını seversen** 'if you love your God, for Heaven's sake' is even further contracted, to /allāsen/. The **h** of **hanım** 'lady' regularly disappears, together with the preceding vowel, when following a name ending in **e** or **a**: **Ulviye hanım**, **Fatma hanım** are pronounced /ulviyānım/, /fatmānım/. So too in Persian borrowings compounded with *khāna* 'house': **postahane** 'post office', **hastahane** 'hospital', **eczahane** 'chemist's shop' are nowadays spelt and pronounced **postane**, **hastane**, **eczane**, all with long **a** in the middle syllable.

English-speaking students must take care not to mispronounce the letter-combinations **ph**, **sh**, and **th**: e.g. **ph** in **kütüphane** 'library' is pronounced as in *uphill*; **sh** in **İshak** 'Isaac' as in *mishap*; **th** in **methetmek** 'to praise' as in *nuthatch*.

12. I. As in English, this letter represents two totally different sounds, the 'clear *l*' of *list* and the 'dark *l*' of *wool*. Clear *l* is formed towards the front of the mouth and is naturally produced in conjunction with the front vowels, while dark *l*, formed in the hollow of the palate, comes naturally with back vowels. Thus we find clear *l* in **yel** 'wind' and **köle** 'slave', dark *l* in **yıl** 'year' and **yol** 'way'. In foreign borrowings, however, a complication arises, such as we have met in considering **g** and **k**. In Arabic, *l* is clear except in the name of God, *Allāh*.¹ In French it is always clear. In borrowings from these languages, *l* should be pronounced clear even when in conjunction with back vowels and, as with **g** and **k**, the circumflex is used as a reminder of this. Thus the *l* of **lâzım** 'necessary' and **plân** 'plan' is pronounced as in *list* not as in *lad*, and the best way to learn to pronounce it accurately is to insert a faint *y* after it. The *y*-sound is not so marked as in the British pronunciation of *lurid*, but is quite audible; in Turkish spelling, the British and American pronunciations of this word would be shown as *lûrid* and *lurid* respectively. It cannot be

¹ That is why the Arabic name 'Abdullāh 'slave of Allah' is spelt **Abdullah** in Turkish, whereas masculine names incorporating other divine names have **ü**: **Abdülkadir**, **Abdülaziz**, **Abdüllatif**, the clear *l* fronting the original Arabic *u* into **ü**.

overemphasized that the primary function of the circumflex is to indicate palatalization and not vowel length; e.g. in *mütalâa* 'study' the first and not the second *a* is long.

Another of the Language Society's recommendations in 1975 was that the circumflex should be written over a long *a* following an *l* in Arabic and Persian borrowings, but not in Western—i.e. French—borrowings. So *plân* 'plan' lost its circumflex, and its clear *l* is fast becoming dark, but *lâzım* [A] 'necessary' (often replaced by its Turkish synonym *gerek*) retains both.

13. *r*. Turkish *r* is an alveolar, produced by the vibration of the tip of the tongue against the gums just above the top teeth. In the Rumelian dialects it is trilled, a practice to avoid. Finally it may be heard as a fricative, accompanied by a heavy aspiration, not unlike the sound of Welsh *rh*; this pronunciation is most commonly observable in *var* 'there is'.¹

14. *y*. Following a front vowel and preceding a consonant, *y* is barely audible but lengthens the preceding vowel: *teyze* 'maternal aunt', *öyle* 'thus'.

15. The glottal stop. This is not native to Turkish but occurs in Arabic borrowings. It is the sound which replaces the *t* in the Cockney and Glasgow pronunciations of, for example, *Saturday* and which occurs in standard English between a final and an initial vowel; the glottal stop is what makes the difference in pronunciation between *siesta* and *see Esther*; 'personal loan' and 'person alone'. In Turkish it may be primary, standing for an original Arabic glottal stop (*hamza*), or secondary, standing for 'ayn. The latter is a voiced pharyngeal gulp; to produce it, students of Arabic are advised to sing as far down the scale as they can and then one note lower. It is as difficult for Turks as for other non-Arabs. The glottal stop, both primary and secondary, is preserved in spelling:

(a) To avoid ambiguity: *telin* 'of the wire' (gen. of *tel*) but *tel'in* (*tal'ın* [A]) 'denunciation'; *kura* (*kurā* [A]) 'villages' but *kur'a* (*qur'a* [A]) 'lot' (as in *kur'a çekmek* 'to draw lots'). Although *kura* is obsolete, *kur'a* still keeps its apostrophe.

(b) In high style, out of respect for the traditional Arabic spelling particularly of religious terms: *şer'î* 'pertaining to the sacred law' (*shar'ī*), *Kur'an* 'the Koran' (*Qur'ān*).

¹ Jozef Blaskovics, in '“R” Sessizinin Söylenişi', *X. Türk Dil Kurultayında Okunan Bilimsel Bildiriler* (Ankara, 1964), pp. 5–10, likens it to the Czech *ř*. He describes it as particularly frequent after front vowels, which does not square with the present author's observations.

It is preserved in pronunciation but not in writing when intervocalic, as in **müdafa** 'defence' (*mudāfa'a*), **teessüf** 'regret' (*ta'assuf*). Otherwise, the modern practice is to omit the apostrophe in writing and to neglect the glottal stop in speaking: **sanat** 'art' (*şan'at-*), **memur** 'official' (*ma'mūr*), **mesele** 'problem' (*mas'alat-*).¹ If the glottal stop is heard it is because the speaker is elderly, pedantic, or speaking slowly and deliberately.

16. Doubled consonants. These are not pronounced separately, but their enunciation is spread over a longer time than that of a single consonant: **batı** 'west' but **battı** 'it sank'; **eli** 'his hand' but **elli** 'fifty'; **gitti mi** 'did he go?' but **gittim mi** 'did I go?'

The final consonant of the accented syllable of interjections is sometimes doubled: **yazık** or **yazzık** 'a pity!', **bravo** or **bravvo** 'well done!' Similarly **o saat** 'straight away', the **o** being accented, is regularly pronounced with a doubled **s**, though not so spelt.

Doubled final consonants in Arabic borrowings are simplified into a single consonant, except when the addition of a suffix consisting of or beginning with a vowel makes the doubled consonant pronounceable: *ḥaqq* 'right' > **hak**, acc. **hakı**; *ḥadd* 'limit' > **had**, acc. **haddi**; *kull* 'totality' > **kül**, acc. **küllü**. 'afw 'pardon' > **af**, acc. **affı**, with the original *w* assimilated to the *f*. The doubled **s** is lost in *tamāss* 'contact' > **temas**, acc. usually **teması**, pedantically **temasi**.

17. Consonant-clusters and epenthetic vowels. Two consonants never occur together at the beginning of native words, if we except the colloquial **brakmak** for **birakmak** 'to leave'. Within a word, it is rare to find more than two consonants adjoining. When consonant-clusters occur in foreign borrowings they are simplified by the insertion of what grammarians call an epenthetic vowel, (a) before or (b) within an initial cluster, or (c) within a final cluster:

(a) French *station* > **istasyon**; *statistique* > **istatistik**; *splendide* > **ispilândit** (name of an apartment-building in Istanbul). Italian *scala* > **iskele** 'quay'; *sgombro* > **uskumru** 'mackerel'; *spirito* > **ispirto** 'alcohol'. English *screw* > **uskur**; *steam* > **istim** or **islim**.

¹ The ending *-at-* of these examples represents the Arabic *tā' marbūṭa* 'linked *t*', a feminine ending pronounced as *a* except if followed by a vowel, when it is pronounced *at*; cf. the French *il a* but *a-t-il*. The Arabic short *a* appears in Turkish as **a** or **e**, according to the quality of the neighbouring consonants. As some Arabic words in *-at-* were taken into Turkish with the *t*, others without it, this ending appears in four forms: **a**, **e**, **at**, **et**. There are a few instances of differentiation of meaning by the retention or non-retention of the *t*: e.g. **izafe** 'attribution' but **izafet** 'nominal annexation'; **maliye** 'finance department' but **maliyet** 'cost'.

(b) German *Schlepp* > **şilep** 'cargo-boat'; *Groschen* > **kuruş** 'piastre'. English *train* > **tiren**. French *sport* > **sıpor**; *club* > **kulüp**; *classeur* 'file' > **kılâsör**. The time-honoured **kuruş** and **şilep** remain as they were, but the other words are now universally written **tren**, **spor**, **klüp**, **klâsör**, though some people still find it necessary to insert a vowel when saying them (and not everyone bothers to write the circumflex).

(c) Numerous borrowed nouns end in two consonants, which Turks have difficulty in pronouncing unless the first is l or r or unless a vowel is suffixed: Arabic *ism* 'name' > **isim**, acc. **ismi**; 'adl 'justice' > **adil**, acc. **adli**; *qism* 'part' > **kısım**, acc. **kısmı**; 'aql 'intelligence' > **akıl**, acc. **aklı**; *matn* 'text' > **metin**, acc. **metni**; 'umr 'life' > **ömür**, acc. **ömrü**; *fikr* 'thought' > **fikir**, acc. **fikri**. Persian *shahr* 'city' > **şehir**, acc. **şehri**.

Some borrowings of this shape, however, retain the epenthetic vowel even when a vowel is suffixed: Arabic *şinf* 'class' > **sınıf**, acc. **sınıfı**; *saṭr* 'line' > **satır**, acc. **satırı**; *shi'r* 'poetry' > **şiir**, acc. **şiiri**. Persian *zahr* 'poison' > **zehir**, acc. **zehiri**; *tukhm* 'seed' > **tohum**, acc. **tohumu**. **şehir** is fast entering this category; one often hears **şehire** for 'to the city'. It is seldom seen in newspapers, most of them having rejected **şehir** in favour of **kent**, of Sogdian origin—i.e. one Iranian word has been replaced by another. This exemplifies some of the reformers' happy-go-lucky way of purifying Turkish of its foreign borrowings.

Conversely, some native words ending in consonant + vowel + consonant drop the original vowel when a vowel is suffixed: **oğul** 'son', acc. **oğlu**; **beyin** 'brain', acc. **beyni**.

18. Foreign diphthongs. The Arabic ai diphthong, written *ay*, is treated in Turkish as consisting of vowel + consonant. It may appear as **ay** or **ey**; in either event an epenthetic vowel appears before a following consonant unless that consonant is followed by a vowel: *khayr* 'good' > **hayır**, acc. **hayrı**; *Husayn* (masculine name) > **Hüseyin**, acc. **Hüseyini**; *meyl* 'tendency' > **meyil**, acc. **meyli**. Exception: the Arabic dual ending *-ayn* > **-eyn**, with no epenthetic vowel.

The Arabic au diphthong, written *aw*, similarly appears as **av** or **ev**, the former generally taking an epenthetic vowel: *qawm* 'people' > **kavim**; *qawl* 'word' > **kavil** 'agreement'; *qaws* 'bow' > **kavis**; *ḥawḍ* 'pool' > **havuz**; the accusatives being **kavmi**, **kavli**, **kavsi**, but **havuzu**. Three English sporting terms, *foul*, *round*, and *knockout*, appear as **favl**, **ravnt**, and **nakavt**, with no epenthetic vowel, the **v** being pronounced as a semivowel. The combination

ev + consonant generally has no epenthetic vowel: *mawt* 'death' > **mevt**; *sawq* 'driving' > **sevk**; *shawq* 'desire' > **şevk**; *dhawq* 'taste' > **zevk**. Exceptions: *jawr* 'tyranny' > **cevir**, acc. **cevri**; *jawz* 'walnut' > **ceviz**, acc. **cevizi**; *naw* 'sort' > **nevi** (for **nevi'**), acc. **nev'i**.

19. Alternation of consonants. **k/ğ**. Final postvocalic **k** in polysyllabic substantives becomes **ğ** when a vowel is added: *ayak* 'foot', acc. **ayağı**; *ekmek* 'bread', acc. **ekmeği**; *sokak* 'street' (< Arabic *zuqāq*), acc. **sokağı**; *elektrik* 'electricity', acc. **elektriği**; *trafik* 'traffic, traffic-police', acc. **trafiği**. A few monosyllables exhibit the same phenomenon: *çok* 'much', acc. **çoğu**; *gök* 'sky', acc. **göğü** as well as **gökü**. Most, however, follow the pattern of *kök* 'root', acc. **kökü**, and *dok* 'dock, ware-house', acc. **doku**.

g/k. Final postconsonantal *g* in foreign borrowings (cf. § 4, end) becomes **k** but reappears if a vowel is added: Persian *rang* 'colour' > **renk**, acc. **renği**; *āhang* 'harmony' > **ahenk**, acc. **ahengi**. In borrowings from western languages the *g* is usually retained in writing but pronounced as **k** except by the learned: *kliring* 'clearing' (a financial term), *miting* 'political meeting'.

g/ğ. Final postvocalic **g**, vulgarly pronounced **k**, used to change to **ğ** before an added vowel, the accusatives of *katalog* 'catalogue' and *jeolog* 'geologist' being **kataloğu** and **jeoloğu**. Now, however, the written forms are **katalogu** and **jeologu**, though the older forms may still be heard. 'Football league', officially **lig**, acc. **ligi**, is colloquially **lik**, acc. **ligi** or **liki**.

b/p, c/ç, d/t. An original **b, c, or d** becomes **p, ç, or t** at the end of most polysyllabic borrowings and some monosyllabic, but reappears before a vowel: Arabic *kitāb* 'book' > **kitap**, acc. **kitabı**; *ihtiyāj* 'need' > **ihtiyaç**, acc. **ihtiyacı**; Persian *tāj* 'crown' > **taç**, acc. **tacı**; *dāmād* 'son-in-law' > **damat**, acc. **damadı**; French *sérénade* > **serenat**, acc. **serenadı**.

Final **p, ç, and t** are voiced before vowels into **b, c, and d**, regularly in polysyllables, occasionally in monosyllables: *dip* 'bottom', acc. **dibi**; *ağaç* 'tree', acc. **ağacı**; Arabic *şarīṭ* 'tape' > **şerit**, acc. **şeridi**; French *groupe* > **grup**, acc. **grubu**; *principe* 'principle' > **prensip**, acc. **prensibi** (the accusatives **grupu, prensipi** are pedantic). Care must be taken not to confuse **at** 'horse', acc. **atı**, with **ad** 'name', acc. **adı**, or **ot** 'grass', acc. **otu**, with the archaic **od** 'fire', acc. **odu**.

A few verb-stems change final **t** to **d** when a vowel is added, e.g. *et-* 'to do', aorist **eder**; *git-* 'to go', aorist **gider**; *güt-* 'to pasture', aorist **güder**.

Final **p** and **t** may arise from a doubled final *b* and *d* in Arabic borrowings. When a vowel is added, the original voiced double consonant reappears:

muhıbb 'friend' > **muhip**, acc. **muhıbbı**; *radd* 'rejection' > **ret**, acc. **reddı**. There is no current example of the change from *jj* to *ç*; *hajj* 'pilgrimage' becomes **hac**, acc. **hacı**, thus avoiding confusion with **haç** 'crucifix', acc. **haçı** (< Armenian *khach*). The original voiced consonant is similarly preserved in **had** 'limit' (§ 16, last paragraph), which is thus distinguished from **hat** 'line', acc. **hattı** (< Arabic *khatt*). The normal unvoicing occurs, however, in **serhat** 'frontier' (< Persian *sar* 'head, chief' + Arabic *hadd* 'limit'), acc. **serhaddı**.

In foreign words which have become part of popular speech the original voiced consonant does not reappear before a vowel: Arabic *habb* 'pill' > **hap**, acc. **hapı**; French *tube* > **tüp**, acc. **tüpü**. **set** 'parapet' (< Arabic *sadd*) has alternative learned and popular forms: acc. **seddi** and **seti** respectively.

There was a short-lived fashion in the nineteen-fifties for consistently spelling (though not pronouncing) with **b**, **c**, and **d** the absolute forms of all nouns subject to the alternations **b/p**, **c/ç**, **d/t**: **kitab**, **muhıb**, **ihtiyac**, **tac**, **şerid**, **red**, etc. This fashion is reflected in the second edition of *OTD* (1957) and the third edition of *TS* (1959), but had faded out by 1960. Survivals of the practice may be regarded as idiosyncratic.

20. Consonant assimilation in suffixes. When a suffix beginning with **c**, **d**, or **g** is added to a word ending in one of the unvoiced consonants **ç**, **f**, **h**, **k**, **p**, **s**, **ş**, **t**, the initial consonant of the suffix is unvoiced to **ç**, **t**, or **k**. The suffix **-ci** denotes occupation: **eski** 'old', **eski-ci** 'old-clothes dealer', but **elektrik-çi** 'electrician'.¹ The suffix of the locative case is **-de**: **İzmir'de** 'in İzmir' but **Paris'te** 'in Paris'. The locative case of **iş** 'work' is sometimes spelled **işde** to avoid confusion with **işte** 'behold'; similarly the locative of **üs** 'base' (naval, etc.) is spelt **üsde** to avoid confusion with the dative case **üste** of **üst** 'top'. The adjectival suffix **-gen**: **çekin-gen** 'retiring' but **unut-kan** 'forgetful'.

Those writers who followed the fashion mentioned at the end of § 19, i.e. who did not, in writing, recognize the unvoicing of final **b**, **c**, and **d**, did not unvoice the initial voiced consonant of suffixes either; e.g. **kitapçı** 'bookseller' they wrote as **kitabcı**, and **sevinçte** 'in joy' as **sevincde**.

21. Vowels: general observations. Turkish vowels are normally short but may be long in three situations; see § 30. The difference between short and long

¹ Suffixes are not hyphenated except in grammars, to illustrate the processes of word-formation.

vowels is of quantity not quality: the positions of the speech organs is the same; the change is in the length of time during which the breath flows. That is why long *a* may be written *aa*; see § 9, third paragraph and § 30 (c).

Vowels are classified according to three criteria:

- (a) 'Front' or 'back', according to whether it is the front or back of the tongue which interrupts the flow of breath.
- (b) 'Open' or 'close', according to the amount of space left between tongue and palate; alternative terms are 'high' and 'low'.
- (c) 'Rounded' or 'unrounded', according to the position of the lips.

The eight vowels of standard Turkish are tabulated thus:

	Unrounded		Rounded	
	Open	Close	Open	Close
Back	a	ɨ	o	u
Front	e	i	ö	ü

22. **a**. A back, open, unrounded vowel, like the *a* of French *avoir* or northern English *man*. Short, **baba** 'father'; long, **dağa** 'to the mountain'.

There is also a front sound of **a**, verging on that of **e**, which can be heard in careful speakers' pronunciation of some Arabic borrowings and in the Istanbul word **anne** 'mother' (elsewhere **ana**). Short, **dikkat** 'attention'; long, **cahil** 'ignorant'.

23. **ɨ**. A back, close, unrounded vowel. It is very close to the sound of *i* in *cousin*, but the exact sound can be achieved by spreading the lips as if to say *easy* but saying *cushion* instead; the result will be the Turkish **kışın** 'in winter'. Short, **dış** 'exterior'; long, **yaptığım** 'which I did'. The corresponding capital letter is **I**, whereas the capital form of *i* is **İ**.

24. **o**. A back, open, rounded vowel, like French *o* in *note*: **çok** 'much', **yok** 'non-existent'. Long, as in **doğdu** 'he was born', it is much like the vowel of English *daw* without the final *u*-glide. A word of warning is necessary here. Some English-speakers, aware that Turkish **o** is not the same as English *o* in *hot*, go to the other extreme and pronounce **çok** and **yok** exactly like *choke* and *yoke*, thus providing their Turkish friends with a good deal of amusement. Turkish **o** is in fact closer to the vowel of *hot* than to that of *choke*.

25. u. A back, close, rounded vowel, between the vowels of English *put* and *pool*. Short, **burun** 'nose'; long, **uğur** 'luck'.

26. e. A front, open, unrounded vowel, like French *e* in *être*. Short, **sever** 'he loves'; long, **tesir** 'effect'. It also has a closer pronunciation, verging on the sound of *i*, which is sometimes heard especially in the first syllables of **vermek** 'to give' and **gece** 'night'. These two sounds of *e* are not separate phonemes in standard Turkish. In dialect, however, **el** 'hand' and **el** 'people', homophones in the standard language, are pronounced differently, with open and close *e* respectively.

27. i. A front, close, unrounded vowel, as in French *si*, closer than in English *pin*. Short, **diş** 'tooth'; long, **iğne** 'needle'.

28. ö. A front, open, rounded vowel, as in German; the French *eu* in *peur*. Short, **görmek** 'to see'; long, **öğrenmek** 'to learn'.

29. ü. A front, close, rounded vowel, as in German; the French *u* in *mur*. Short, **üzüm** 'grapes'; long, **düğme** 'button'.

30. Vowel length. The three situations in which long vowels occur are:

(a) In foreign borrowings: *ghāzī* [A] 'warrior for the Faith' > **gazi** (pronounced /gāzī/: *barābar* [P] 'together' > **beraber** (long *a*). Many originally long vowels, however, are shortened: *kabāb* [A] 'roast' > **kebab**; *baqqāl* 'greengrocer' > **bakkal** 'grocer'. This tendency is still in progress, as may be seen in the more recent borrowing *jeep* > **cip**, with short *i*.

A long vowel in Arabic borrowings may represent an original short vowel + *hamza* or short vowel + 'ayn: *ta'thīr* 'effect' > **tesir** (*e* long); *ma'lūm* 'known' > **malūm** (both vowels long).

A large number of Arabic borrowings retain an original long vowel in the last syllable when a vowel is added, but shorten it otherwise; **tesir** is one such, acc. **tesiri** pronounced /tēsiri/. Others in common use include **hayat** 'life', acc. **hayatı**; **zaman** 'time', acc. **zamanı**; **mal** 'property', acc. **malı**; **cevap** 'answer', acc. **cevabı**, all the accusatives with long *a*. All such words are indicated in *OTD*.

Rarely one sees an idiosyncratic use of *iy* to denote long *i*, particularly in the pietistic spelling **iyman** for **iman** 'faith'. Yakup Kadri Karaosmanoğlu (1889–1974), one of Turkey's most eminent writers, habitually spelled **ilân** 'notice' and **itibar** 'regard' as **iyân** and **iytibar**; he also used the spelling **kıy** for the Arabic *qī* (see § 9, penultimate paragraph).

(b) Any vowel followed by **ğ** + consonant (except when **ğ** is interchangeable with **v**; see § 10), or any back vowel followed by **ğ** is pronounced long: **değdi** 'he touched', **iğne** 'needle', **yağmur** 'rain', **çiğ** 'avalanche', **boğmak** 'to choke', **kuğu** 'swan'.

(c) When it is desired to emphasize a word, one vowel may be dwelled on, i.e. lengthened. This lengthening may be shown in writing by repeating the vowel-letter, often to an extent that would surprise an English printer: **asla** 'never', **aslaaa** 'never!'; **çok** 'much', **çoook** 'much too much'; **çoktan** 'for a long time', **çoktaaan** 'for ages and ages'; **fakat** 'but', **fakaaaaaat** 'but'. **vay anam**, literally 'alas, my mother', an expression of distress, may be spelled **vay anaam**.

Doubled vowels originally separated in Arabic by *hamza* or 'ayn, as well as doubled vowels arising from compounding words, are pronounced separately: **şâşaa** 'glitter' < *sha'sha'a* [A]; **karaağaç** 'elm' < **kara** 'black' + **ağaç** 'tree'.

31. Vowel harmony. The principle of vowel harmony, which permeates Turkish word-formation and suffixation, is due to the natural human tendency towards economy of muscular effort. It is expressed in three rules:

(a) If the first vowel of a word is a back vowel, any subsequent vowel is also a back vowel; if the first is a front vowel, any subsequent vowel is also a front vowel.

(b) If the first vowel is unrounded, so too are subsequent vowels.

(c) If the first vowel is rounded, subsequent vowels are either rounded and close or unrounded and open.

The first rule is based on the phenomenon of palatal assimilation: that part of the tongue which interrupts the breath-flow over the palate in the production of the first vowel of a word remains in use for the production of the subsequent vowels of the word.

The second and third rules are based on labial assimilation: if the lips are rounded for the first vowel they may stay rounded for subsequent vowels, whereas if they are unrounded for the first vowel the speaker does not make the effort to round them subsequently. There is a partial exception to the second rule: the special case of words whose first vowel is **a** followed by **b**, **m**, **p**, or **v**, as the lip-position for the production of these labial consonants is not far removed from the rounded position necessary for the production of **u**.

The practical effect of these rules may be set out thus:

a may be followed by **a** or **ı**.

It may also be followed by **u**, if **b**, **m**, **p**, or **v** intervenes.

ı may be followed by **a** or **ı**

o " " " " **u** " **a**

u " " " " **u** " **a**

e " " " " **e** " **i**

i " " " " **e** " **i**

ö " " " " **ü** " **e**

ü " " " " **ü** " **e**

If the vowel of the first syllable is, say, **e**, that of the second will be **e** or **i**, so, for example, **gelen** and **gelin** are possible¹ words but **gelan** and **gelön** are not. To find the possible third vowels of a word beginning **gelin**, we look at **i** in the first column and see that it can be followed by **e** or **i**; thus **geline** and **gelini** are possible but **gelinö** and **gelinı** are not. It will be observed that, as a rule, **o** and **ö** occur only in first syllables.

Vowel harmony is a process of progressive assimilation, the first vowel affecting the second, and so on. There are some instances of regressive assimilation; for example, in **o bir** 'the other' the **o** is fronted to **ö** by regressive assimilation to the **i**, which it in turn rounds to **ü**, giving the form **öbür**. See also **bu gün** > **bügün** in § 32 (b) and **imparator**, **menecer**, **madalya**, **apolet**, and **ütüv** in § 33.

32. Exceptions to the rules of vowel harmony. These are of four classes:

(a) Native words, simple. The following words contain both back and front vowels: **dahi** 'also', **elâ** 'light brown', **elma** 'apple', **hangi** 'which?', **hani** 'where?', **haydi** 'come on!', **inanmak** 'to believe', **kardeş** 'brother' (see IV, 10), **katmer** 'the state of being folded', **şişman** 'fat'. Note also **anne** (§ 22).

(b) Compound words, e.g. **bu** 'this' + **gün** 'day' > **bugün** 'today', sometimes heard as **bügün** and even **büğün**; **baş** 'head' + **müfettiş** [A] 'inspector' > **başmüfettiş** 'chief inspector'.

(c) Invariable suffixes: **-daş**, **-yor**, **-ken**, **-leyin**, **-imtrak**, **-ki**, **-gil**, and **-gen**

¹ By 'possible' is meant possible as a standard modern word of native origin. In dialect, exceptions to the second rule are not uncommon, e.g. **hanuk** 'stubborn', **karuk** 'stalk'. In the older language, **u** and **ü** regularly followed unrounded vowels: **içün** 'for', now **için**; **yazup** 'having written', now **yazıp**.

(XIV, 10, last paragraph). **-ki** and the obsolete suffixed form of *için* 'for' sometimes exhibit an exceptional variation *i/ü*, appearing as **-ki** and **-çin** after unrounded vowels, **-kü** and **-çün** after rounded vowels.

(d) Foreign words, e.g. **beyan** [A] 'declaration', **ferman** [P] 'command', **mikrop** (French) 'microbe', **feribot** (English) 'car- or train-ferry', **piskopos** (Greek) 'bishop'.

33. Vowel harmony in foreign borrowings. The effect of vowel harmony extends to non-Turkish words too, bringing as many vowels as possible of a foreign borrowing into one class, or pressing a foreign borrowing whose vowels happen to be all of one class still further into Turkish form. Thus Serbo-Croat *imperator* 'emperor' > **imparator**. English *manager*, in the special sense of manager of a football team, appears as **menecer**, while a 'penalty' in football is **penaltı**. Italian *medaglia* 'medal' > **madalya**. French *épaulette* > **apolet**; *étuve* 'sterilizer' > **etüv** > **ütüv**. Arabic *mumkin* 'possible' > **mümkın** > **mümkün**; *mudır* 'administrator' > **müdir** > **müdür**; *muftı* 'jurisconsult' > **müftı** > **müftü**; *qıbtı* 'Copt' > **kıptı** > **kıptı** 'gipsy'.

34. Vowel harmony of suffixes. Apart from the exceptions noted in § 32 (c), all suffixes are subject to the rules of vowel harmony, the quality of the last syllable of the word determining the quality of the vowel of the suffix. Some suffixes are twofold, their vowel appearing as **e** after front-vowel words, as **a** after back-vowel words. Others are fourfold, their vowel being **i** or **ü** after unrounded and rounded front vowels respectively, **ı** or **u** after unrounded and rounded back vowels respectively. The suffix of the dative case, for example, is twofold: **-e** with front-vowel words, **-a** with back-vowel words. The suffix of the genitive is fourfold: **-in** after **e** or **i**, **-ün** after **ö** or **ü**, **-ın** after **a** or **ı**, **-un** after **o** or **u**. As for words with more than one suffix, the two tables below show the possible vowels (a) of a twofold suffix after a fourfold suffix, and (b) vice versa. It will be seen that these tables contain no new information but are based entirely on § 31.

(a)	Last vowel of word	Vowel of first suffix: fourfold	Vowel of second suffix: twofold
	e or i	i	e
	ö or ü	ü	
	a or ı	ı	a
	o or u	u	

If the vowel of the second suffix is also fourfold it will be as shown for the first suffix.

(b)	<i>Last vowel of word</i>	<i>Vowel of first suffix: twofold</i>	<i>Vowel of second suffix: fourfold</i>
	e, i, ö, ü	e	i
	a, ı, o, u	a	ı

If the vowel of the second suffix is also twofold it will be as shown for the first suffix.

The tables also hold good for suffixes of two syllables; e.g. reference to table (a) shows that the suffix *-ince* will appear as *-unca* after a word whose last vowel is *u*, while reference to (b) shows that *-esi* will appear as *-ası* after a word whose last vowel is *ı*.

The convention followed in this book is to refer to suffixes in their *e* or *i* forms; thus we shall speak of the plural suffix, which is *-ler* after front vowels and *-lar* after back vowels, as *-ler*. Similarly the genitive suffix will be referred to as *-in*, which must be read as short for 'the appropriate close vowel + *n*, i.e. *-in*, *-ün*, *-ın*, or *-un*, according to the nature of the preceding vowel'. Some grammars indicate whether a suffix undergoes the twofold or the fourfold mutation by the use of indices; e.g. the plural suffix may be shown as *-ler²*, the genitive suffix as *-in⁴* (note that these figures do not refer to footnotes), but there is no need for this once the principle has been grasped.

The consonant-alternations described in § 20 add to the protean nature of the Turkish suffix. The suffix conventionally referred to as *-ci*, for example, has eight possible forms, illustrated in these eight words: *kahveci* 'coffee-maker', *gözcü* 'oculist', *kapıcı* 'janitor', *sporcu* 'sportsman', *bekçi* 'watchman', *sütçü* 'milkman', *çanakçı* 'potter', *topçu* 'artilleryman'.

35. Vowel harmony of suffixes with foreign borrowings. Some foreign words with a back vowel in the last syllable nevertheless take front-vowel suffixes. These may be grouped as follows:

(a) Arabic or French words ending in *l* (§ 12): *mahsul* 'produce', acc. *mahsulü*; *rol* 'role', acc. *rolü*. The fact that *gol* 'goal' is similarly treated—acc. *golü*—shows that it is borrowed from French and not directly from English.

(b) Arabic words ending in *k*: *idrak* 'perception', acc. *idraki*; *iştirak* 'participation', acc. *iştiraki*. But Arabic words ending in *q* take back-vowel suffixes:

şarq 'east' > **şark**, acc. **şarkı**; see the penultimate paragraph of this section. (c) Arabic words ending in *t* or *-at-* (p. 7, footnote): **dikkat** 'attention', acc. **dikkati**; **saat** 'hour, clock', acc. **saati**. But Arabic feminine plurals in *-āt* take back-vowel suffixes: **edebiyat** 'literature', acc. **edebiyatı**; **ruhiyat** 'psychology', acc. **ruhiyatı**. So too do words ending in *t* derived from the unvoicing of Arabic final *d*: *iqtisād* 'economy' > **iktisat**, acc. **iktisadı**; *maqşad* 'purpose' > **maksat**, acc. **maksadı**.

(d) Arabic monosyllables with an *a* followed by two consonants, the second of which is a front consonant: *ḥarb* 'war' > **harp**, acc. **harbi**; *ḥarf* 'letter of the alphabet' > **harf**, acc. **harfi**; *gharb* 'west' > **garp**, acc. **garbi**. When the two consonants in such words represent a sound-combination unpronounceable by Turks, the epenthetic vowel is a front vowel, because of the final front consonant; cf. **kavil**, **kavim**, and **kavis** in § 18, and note also: *waqt* 'time' > **vakit**, *qabr* 'tomb' > **kabir**, *baḥth* 'discussion, topic' > **bahis**; accusatives **vakti**, **kabri**, **bahsi**.

(e) The Persian *yâr* 'friend, beloved' (confined to poetry) has front-vowel suffixes: acc. **yâri**, gen. **yârin**, dat. **yâre**, and **yârim** 'my friend'. The explanation that this is to avoid confusion with the native words **yara** 'wound', **yarı**, **yarım** 'half', and **yarın** 'tomorrow' is too facile; it could never have happened if *yâr* had not ended in a front consonant.

Some such foreign words, however, have become completely naturalized, because they conform to Turkish phonetic patterns, and they therefore take back-vowel suffixes: **sanat** 'art' (§ 15) could perfectly well be a native word, like **kanat** 'wing', whereas **saat**, with its double **a**, could not. Similarly **kanal** (French *canale*) looks as Turkish as **kartal** 'eagle' and its accusative is **kanalı**. So too **asıl** 'origin' (Arabic *aşl*), acc. **aslı**. Partly by analogy with this word, partly through its frequent use as a musical term, *faşl* [A] 'division' > **fasıl**, acc. **faslı**, although its initial **f** marks it as non-Turkish. Likewise **rahat** 'ease, comfort', though marked as non-Turkish by its initial **r**, belongs to the back-vowel class because of its everyday use.

Arabic words ending in *q*, even if they have a front vowel in the last syllable, take back-vowel suffixes: *fawq* 'top' > **fevk**, acc. **fevki**; *ḥāliq* 'the Creator' > **halik**, acc. **halikı**; *sāriq* 'thief' > **sarik**, acc. **sarikı**.

There is a tendency to eliminate more and more of these exceptional vowel harmonies. Some elderly people still give **sanat**, or rather **san'at**, front-vowel suffixes; for a young person to do so would be regarded as affectation.

36. Alternation of vowels. If a suffix consisting in or beginning with a vowel is added to a verb-stem ending in *e* or *a*, a *y* is inserted before the suffix: **bekle-** 'to wait' + **-ecek** > **bekleyecek** 'he/she will wait'; **anla-** 'to understand' + **-acak** > **anlayacak** 'he/she will understand'. In speech, the *e* or *a* of the stem is usually heard as *i* or *ı*; this used to be shown in writing—**bekliyecek**, **anlıyacak**—but that is no longer the rule. The following, however, still stands: if the first or only vowel of a suffix and the first vowel of the stem are both rounded, the *e* or *a* of the stem is rounded: **türe-** 'to derive' + **-yor** > **türeyor** > **türüyor** 'it derives'; **yolla-** 'to send' + **-yor** > **yolluyor** > **yolluyor** 'he/she sends'.

37. Accentuation: general observations. There is little unanimity about accentuation among writers on Turkish grammar. As one listens to Turkish being spoken one notices that some syllables are more marked than others. The problem is to identify the way they are marked; is it by stress or a change in musical pitch? In the present work 'accent' means a rise in the pitch of the voice. But apart from the nature of the accent, there is some disagreement, even among native authorities, about which syllable in a given word is accented. The reason why such disagreement is possible is, firstly, that word-accent in Turkish is not so powerful as in English, where the accented syllable often swamps the unaccented ('Extr'órd'n'ry!'), or as in Russian, grammars of which have to give rules for the pronunciation of unaccented syllables. Secondly, group-accent and sentence-accent (i.e. intonation) both override word-accent so completely that some authorities have denied the existence of word-accent altogether. An English parallel will make this clearer. If one were asked to mark where the word-accent comes in *machine*, one would naturally put it on the second syllable: *machíne*. But if the word is used as the second element of a compound noun its accent is lost and the group-accent prevails: *séwing-machine*. If a manufacturer of sewing-machines tells his wife that he has bought one for her, her reply may well be an incredulous 'You've bought a sewing-machine?' with both word- and group-accent lost and the sentence-accent on 'bought' prevailing.

38. Word-accent. With the exceptions stated below, Turkish words are oxytone, i.e. accented on the last syllable; when an oxytone word is extended by suffixes the accent is on the last syllable of the word thus formed: **çocúk** 'child',¹ **çocuklár** 'children', **çocuklarımız** 'our children',

¹ The acute accent here used to indicate the accented syllable is never written in Turkish.

çocuklarımızın 'of our children'; **odá** 'room', **odadá** 'in the room', **odadaki** 'that which is in the room', **odadakilér** 'those who are in the room', **odadakilerdén** 'from those who are in the room'. Non-oxytones keep the accent on the original syllable: **téyze** 'aunt', **téyzeniz** 'your aunt', **téyzenize** 'to your aunt'; **Ánkara'da** 'in Ankara'.

39. Exceptions:

(a) Place-names are not oxytone: **Anádolu** 'Anatolia', **İstánbul**. Most are accented on their first syllable: **Páris**, **Zónguldak**. This rule is particularly to be noted with regard to place-names which are spelt the same as common nouns: **mısır** 'maize', **Mısır** 'Egypt'; **sirkeci** 'vinegar-seller', **Sırkeci**, a district of Istanbul; **bebék** 'doll, baby', **Bébek**, a village on the Bosphorus; **karamán** 'fat-tailed sheep', **Káraman**, a city of southern Anatolia; **ordú** 'army', **Órdu**, a city on the Black Sea.

Polysyllabic place-names of non-Turkish origin generally retain their original accentuation: **İngiltére** 'England', **İspánya** 'Spain', **Antálya**, **Malátya**. There is, however, a tendency for the accent to go back to the beginning of the place-name; residents of Malatya, for example, generally accent the name of their city on the first syllable.

(b) Foreign nouns usually retain their original accentuation: **lokánta** 'restaurant' (Italian *locanda*); **ólta** 'fishing-line' (Greek *βόλτα*); **rádyo** 'radio'; **táksi** 'taxi'; **kókteyl** 'cocktail, cocktail-party'; **gazéte** 'newspaper' (Italian *gazzetta*).

(c) A number of nouns denoting relatives and living creatures: **ánne** 'mother', **ábla** 'elder sister', **görümce** 'husband's sister', **yéngé** 'brother's wife', **hála** 'paternal aunt', **téyze** 'maternal aunt', **ámca** 'paternal uncle', **çekírge** 'grass-hopper', **karınca** 'ant', **kokárca** 'pole-cat'.¹

(d) Adverbs are usually accented on the first syllable: **şimdi** 'now', **sónra** 'after', **évvelâ** 'firstly', **ánsız** or **ánsızın** 'suddenly', **áncak** 'only'. This applies also to adverbs formed from nouns with the addition of a case-suffix: **gerçektén** 'from the truth' but **gerçekten** 'truly'. In several adverbs the suffix of the old instrumental case appears: **kışın** 'in winter', **yázın** 'in summer' (the genitives, 'of winter, of summer', are spelt identically but are accented on the last syllable). The nouns of place (XII, 12) are accented on

¹ Banguoğlu (p. 184) gives fourteen examples of names of living creatures which are not oxytone, while recognizing that they may also be heard as oxytone. It is a measure of the elusiveness of the word-accent that *OTD* agrees with him on only one of the fourteen and *TS* only on three, both dictionaries tacitly showing the remainder as oxytone.

the first syllable: **búra** 'this place', **óra** 'that place', **búrada** 'here', **óraya** 'thither'. So are nouns used adverbially without suffixes: **nihayét** 'end' but **níhayet** 'finally'; **çoklúk** 'multitude' but **çókluk** 'often'; **artík** 'residue' but **ártik** 'henceforth'. So too are some, but not all, adjectives used as adverbs: **yalníz** 'alone' but **yálnız** 'only'; **sahîh** 'correct' but **sáhi** 'really' (§ 11). On the other hand, **iyi** 'good', **fena** 'bad', and **çabuk** 'quick' remain oxytone even when used to mean 'well, badly, quickly'. The third-person singular of the aorist of **olmak** 'to become', **olur**, means not only 'becomes' but also 'all right, O.K.'. In this sense it may be accented on the first syllable as an adverb.

(e) In compound words the accent usually falls on the end of the first element: **çıplák** 'naked', **çırılçıplak** 'stark naked'; **baş** 'head' + **bakán** 'minister' > **báşbakan** 'prime minister'; **bir** 'a' + **takím** 'set' > **bírtakım** 'several'.

(f) Diminutives in **-cik** are accented on the first syllable: **úfacık** 'tiny', **évcik** 'little house'.

(g) Polysyllabic suffixes, except **-leyin** and **-cesine** (§ 40) are accented on the first syllable: **gid-ince** 'having gone'; **yap-arak** 'by doing'.

So too are interjections and vocatives: **háydi** 'come on!' **áferin** 'bravo!' **garsón** 'waiter' but **gárson** 'waiter!'

40. Enclitic suffixes. The following suffixes are enclitic; i.e. they themselves are never accented but throw the accent on to the preceding syllable:

(a) **-le** 'with': **memnuniyétle** 'with pleasure'; **onúnla** 'with him/her'.

(b) **-ken** 'while': **yazárken** 'while writing'.

(c) The adverbial suffix **-ce** and its extension **-cesine**: **iyíce** 'well', **hayvânca-sına** 'bestially'.

(d) The adverbial suffix **-leyin** (compounded with the instrumental **-in**): **gecéleyin** 'by night', **akşámleyin** 'at evening'.

(e) The negative suffix **-me**: **gel** 'come', **gélme** 'do not come'; **anladı** 'he understood', **anlámadı** 'he did not understand'.

(f) The suffix **-yor** of the present tense: **gelíyor** 'he is coming'.

(g) The suffixed forms of the verb 'to be'; see § 41 (a).

(h) The vowel of the Persian *izafet*; see II, 26.

Part of the controversy about Turkish accentuation is over the question whether these suffixes are properly described as enclitic or atonal, i.e. without accent. The former seems correct, as we see if we take a non-oxytone such as **başbakan** (§ 39 (e)) and add **-le**: **báşbakánla**, with the accent before

-la at least as noticeable as that on **baş**. Those who take the opposing view adduce, e.g., **sádece** 'simply' from **sadé** 'simple' and **áyrıca** 'separately' from **ayrı** 'separate', in which the syllables immediately before the suffix are not accented; these words, however, have the accentuation normal in adverbs.

41. Enclitic words. The following words are enclitic:

(a) Those parts of the verb 'to be' which are not formed from the stem **ol-**; they are enclitic both when independent words and when suffixed: **arkadaşım idi** or **arkadaşımđı** 'he was my friend'; **evlí ise** or **evlíyse** 'if she is married'; **kímse** 'person' (V, 24); **memnúnum** 'I am glad'.

(b) The interrogative particle **mi**. The rise in pitch before this particle is most noticeable, predominating over the word-accent: **anlámadı** 'he did not understand' but **anlamadı mı?** 'did he not understand?' When the present tense, however, is followed by this particle it sometimes retains the accent on the penultimate: **gelíyor** 'he is coming'; **gelíyor mu?** 'is he coming?'

(c) The postpositions: **sizín gibi** 'like you'; **bením için** 'for me'.

(d) The conjunction **ki**: **diyorlár ki ólmıyacak** 'they are saying that it will not happen' (note also the accent before the negative suffix in the last word).

(e) The adverb **de**: **bíz de** 'we too'.

If more than one of these words come together, the accent is on the word preceding them: **bíz de mi gidelim?** 'shall we go too?'

42. Group-accent. The two most obvious features of this are:

(a) In *izafet*-groups (II, 17) the accent is normally on the first element, on the syllable which carries the accent when the word is spoken in isolation: **Túrkiye Cumhuriyeti** 'Republic of Turkey'; **yemék odası** 'dining-room'.

(b) Demonstratives are accented when they qualify nouns: **bú çocuk** 'this child' but **çocúk bu** 'it's only a child' (V, 5).

43. Intonation. Sentence-accent or intonation is partly emotional, depending on the feelings and emphasis which the speaker wishes to convey, and partly syntactical and automatic. The general rule is that a rise in pitch denotes that the thought is not yet complete, whereas a fall in pitch marks its end. Thus the subject is uttered with a rising intonation, the predicate with a falling. The protasis (the 'if' clause) of a conditional sentence likewise has a rising intonation, the apodosis (the following clause) a falling. Questions and exclamations have a rising intonation.

The Noun

1. **Gender.** Turkish is devoid of grammatical gender, nor does the sex of persons affect the forms of words. The third-person pronoun *o* does duty for 'he', 'she', and 'it'; *gelir* means 'he/she/it comes'.

There are totally distinct names for the male and female of most domestic animals: *aygır* 'stallion', *kısırak* 'mare'; *boğa* 'bull', *inek* 'cow'. The gender of other animals is indicated if necessary by the use of *dişi* 'female' or *erkek* 'male': *dişi kedi* 'female cat'; *erkek ayı* 'male bear'.

With nouns which may denote persons of either sex, femininity may be shown by using *kız* 'girl' or *kadın* 'woman' in apposition: *kız talebe* 'girl student'; *kadın garson* 'waitress', *kadın kahraman* 'heroine'; *kardeş* 'brother' or 'sister', *kızkardeş* (written as one word) 'sister'.

Advantage is also taken of the facilities possessed by French and Arabic for showing gender: 'actress' is *aktris*; 'female dancer' is *rakkase* [A] or *dansöz*; 'female clerk' is *kâtibe* [A].

The Serbo-Croat feminine suffix *-ica* appears in three old borrowings: *kıraliçe* 'queen', *imparatoriçe* 'empress', *çariçe* 'tsarina' (< *kraljica*, *imperatorica*, *carica*). Modelled on these is the neologism *tanrıça* 'goddess', from the name of the old Turkish sky-god *Tanrı*.

The word *hanım* 'lady', originally 'wife of a Khān (*han*)', is held by some to contain an ancient Turkish feminine ending; cf. the Chaghatay *begüm* 'begum', though the evidence is slight. The ending is more probably the possessive suffix of the first-person singular.¹

2. **Number: the Turkish plural.** The plural is formed by adding *-ler* to the singular: *öğrenciler* 'students', *kızlar* 'girls'. The 'singular' form of the noun, however, is numerically neutral (hence its use after numbers), denoting a category or an individual member of that category: *polis* 'the police' or 'the policeman', *bir polis* 'a policeman', *polisler* 'the policemen'; *şiir yazar* 'he writes poetry', *bir şiir yazar* 'he writes a poem', *şiiirler yazar* 'he writes

Saadet Çağatay in her article 'Turkçede "Kadın" İçin Kullanılan Sözcükler', *TDAYB*, 1962, pp. 13–49, suggests that *hanım* may derive from Persian *khānumān* 'household'; and *begüm* from *begnün* 'of the Beg' ('lord'), with an ellipsis of a word meaning 'wife'.

poems'; **casusluk** 'espionage', **bir casusluk** 'a case of espionage'; **kahramanlık** 'heroism', **kahramanlıklar** 'deeds of heroism'; **iyilik** 'goodness', **iyilikler** 'benefactions'. Thus **padişahın biri**, lit. 'one of sultan', means 'one of the category "sultan", a certain sultan' and may well begin a fairy-tale. But **padişahların biri** means one out of all the historical individuals who have held the title, 'one of the Sultans'.

The rule that inanimate plural subjects take a singular verb—people are, things is—is not as widely observed as it once was. The use of a plural verb with a singular subject, second or third person, is a mark of respect. See further XVI, 1 and 3 (b).

Personal names may be used in the plural like our 'the Joneses' to refer to a family; in Turkish the plural may be of a given name as well as of a surname: **Mehmetler** 'Mehmet and his family'; cf. § 15, end, and IV, 11.

The plural word **erenler** was used as a form of address among dervishes, even when speaking to a single person. Popularly supposed to be the plural of the present participle of **ermek** 'to attain', it is in fact the plural of **eren**, itself an ancient irregular plural of **er** 'man'.

Numerals are usually followed by a singular noun: **kırk harami** 'forty thieves', **üç silâhşor** 'three musketeers', **on iki ada** 'twelve islands'. The use of a plural noun after a numeral shows that the persons or things in question form a particularly well-known and distinct entity: **kırk haramiler** 'The Forty Thieves', **üç silâhşorlar** 'The Three Musketeers', **on iki adalar** 'the Dodecanese'.¹ The plural suffix may be added directly to the numeral: 'fourteen' is **on dört** and the fourteen officers dropped from the Committee of National Unity in November 1960 were referred to in the press and in conversation as **ondörtler** 'The Fourteen'. 'Forty' is **kırk**, and the name of the town **Kırklareli** means 'Land of the **kırklar**, the Forty (Saints)'.

3. Arabic plurals. Arabic has two types of plural.

(a) The external or sound plural masculine is made by adding **-ūn** for the nominative, **-īn** for the accusative and genitive. Turkish borrowed only the latter form, using it as a nominative (as in colloquial Arabic): **memur** 'official', pl. **memurin**; this ending is obsolete in Turkish, except that this particular word is still, very rarely, used by archaizing writers, although for most people it has been dealt two deathblows, first by **memurlar**, then by **görevliler**.

¹ Now that the Dodecanese are not often in the news, **On iki Ada** is more usual.

The external or sound plural feminine is formed by adding *-āt*; Arabic uses it as Greek and Latin use the neuter plural. Turkish still retains a few words embodying it, such as **haşarat** 'vermin', **varidat** 'revenues', and **mülâhazat** 'observations'. At the beginning of the twentieth century it was much used to make new names for sciences: **ruhiyat** 'psychology', **iktisadiyat** 'economics', **küreviyat** 'spherical trigonometry'. In two jocular formations it has been added to Turkish words: **gidiş** 'manner of going', **gidişat** 'goings-on'; **saçma** 'nonsense', **saçmaviyat** 'stuff and nonsense'. Both have something of the quasi-learned flavour of English *shambolical* < *shambles*.

(b) The internal or broken plural is made not by suffixation but by wresting the singular out of shape: *waqf*, pl. *awqāf*, 'pious foundation'; *sultān*, pl. *salātīn*, 'sultan'; *ʿālim*, pl. *ʿulamā*, 'scholar'. Many broken plurals survive in Turkish, most being treated as Turkish singulars: *ṭalaba* 'students', pl. of *ṭālib*, appears as **talebe** 'student'; *ʿamala* 'workmen', pl. of *ʿāmil*, as **amele** 'workman'; *khadama* 'servants', pl. of *khādim*, as **hademe** 'man-servant'; *tujjār* 'merchants', pl. of *tājir*, as **tüccar** 'merchant'. The reason is that the Arabic broken plural, unlike the sound plural but just like the Turkish singular, can denote a class (in Arabic it can be construed with a singular verb) and therefore it fitted naturally into place in Turkish as a singular. The Arabic sound plural, on the other hand, denotes a number of individuals and was therefore felt by the Turks to be a true plural, not requiring the Turkish plural suffix.¹

Some Arabic broken plurals are used in Turkish with a sense different from that of their singulars: *juz* 'part' and its plural *ajzā* appear respectively as **cüz** 'fascicle' and **ecza** 'the unbound fascicles of a book' or 'chemicals, drugs'; *shay* 'thing' and its plural *ashyā* appear as **şey** 'thing' and **eşya** 'luggage, belongings', the latter usually with the plural suffix, **eşyalar**.

4. Other plurals. In Ottoman, the Persian plural suffix *-ān* was frequently attached to Arabic singulars: **mebusan** 'Deputies to the Ottoman Parliament' < *mabʿūth*. Still in occasional use is **zabitan** 'officers' < *dābiṭ*.

domates 'tomatoes' and **patates** 'potatoes' are both direct borrowings from modern Greek and both are treated as Turkish singulars.

One quasi-Mongoloid plural, **erat**, a product of the language reform, has replaced the Ottoman **efrat** 'private soldiers and NCOs' < *afrād* [A]. It is a

¹ One ancient exception, **raşidinler** 'the Rightly-Guided' (*rāshidīn* being an Arabic plural), may be explained as an honorific plural, referring as it does to the first four Caliphs; cf. the last paragraph of § 2. A modern parallel—*hâşa huzurdan*—is **Beatles'ler** 'the Beatles'.

cross between *efrat* and *er at* 'men and horses', an ancient expression for 'troops'.¹

5. The Arabic dual. Arabic has a dual number, indicated by *-ān* in the nominative, *-ayn* in the accusative and genitive: *ṭaraf* 'side'; *ṭarafān*, *ṭarafayn* 'two sides'. As with the sound plural masculine, only the accusative-genitive form was taken into Ottoman; it barely survives in *ebeveyn* 'father and mother', even less in *valideyn* with the same meaning, and *tarafeyn* 'the two parties'.

6. The cases. There are six. The simplest form of a noun, with no suffixes, is termed the absolute case; it is used not only for the nominative and vocative but also for the indefinite accusative. The term accusative will be applied to what should strictly be called the defined accusative. The other cases are: the genitive denoting possession; the dative denoting the indirect object and the end of motion; the locative denoting place where; the ablative denoting point of departure. Their commonest functions are illustrated below; for a more detailed examination see §§ 9–14 and XVI, 4–6.

ABSOLUTE	ev satıldı	the house has been sold
	bir ev arıyoruz	we are seeking a house
ACCUSATIVE	evi aldık	we have bought the-house
GENITIVE	evin bahçesi	the garden of-the-house
DATIVE	eve geldim	I came to-the-house
LOCATIVE	evde kaldı	he has stayed in-the-house
ABLATIVE	evden uzak	far from-the-house

As will be seen from these examples, the suffix of the accusative is *-i*, genitive *-in*, dative *-e*, locative *-de*, and ablative *-den*. The first two are subject to the fourfold, the others to the twofold harmony. The case-suffixes follow the *-ler* of the plural.

To prevent those suffixes which consist in or begin with a vowel from being lost when added to a word ending with a vowel, a separator or 'buffer-letter' is used, *n* for the genitive, *y* for the accusative and dative. The sole exception is *su* 'water', which in the ancient language was *suw* and now has *y* before the suffix of the genitive as well as of the accusative and dative. Another relic of the original final *w* is the *v* in the verb *suvarmak* 'to water an animal'.

¹ Occurring in the Orkhon Turkic of the eighth century A.D., the oldest known form of the language.

Examples will now be given to illustrate the changes wrought by vowel harmony and the other alternations described in Chapter I.

(a) Front-vowel class, consonant-stems; **el** 'hand', **köy** 'village':

SINGULAR

ABS.	el	köy
ACC.	eli	köyü
GEN.	elin	köyün
DAT.	ele	köye
LOC.	elde	köyde
ABL.	elden	köyden

PLURAL

ABS.	eller	köyler
ACC.	elleri	köyleri
GEN.	ellerin	köylerin
DAT.	ellere	köylere
LOC.	ellerde	köylerde
ABL.	ellerden	köylerden

Reference to the tables in I, 31 or 34 will show that suffixes after **i** have the same forms as after **e**, so that the declension of **el** serves as a model for consonant-stems whose last or only vowel is **i**, such as **deniz** 'sea', **diş** 'tooth'. Similarly, the declension of **köy** serves as a model for consonant-stems whose last or only vowel is **ü**, such as **tütün** 'tobacco', **gün** 'day'.

(b) Front-vowel class, vowel-stems; **gece** 'night', **ölçü** 'measure':

SINGULAR

ABS.	gece	ölçü
ACC.	geceyi	ölçüyü
GEN.	gecenin	ölçünün
DAT.	geceye	ölçüye
LOC.	gecede	ölçüde
ABL.	geceden	ölçüden

PLURAL

ABS.	geceler	ölçüler
ACC.	geceleri	ölçüleri
GEN.	gecelerin	ölçülerin
DAT.	gecelere	ölçülere
LOC.	gecelerde	ölçülerde
ABL.	gecelerden	ölçülerden

Like **gece** are declined vowel-stems in **i**, such as **gemi** 'ship', **sergi** 'exhibition'. Like **ölçü** are declined vowel-stems in **ö**, of which the only examples in common use are two French borrowings: **mösyö** 'Monsieur' and **banliyö** 'suburbs'.

(c) Back-vowel class, consonant-stems; **akşam** 'evening', **son** 'end':

SINGULAR

ABS.	akşam	son
ACC.	akşamı	sonu
GEN.	akşamın	sonun
DAT.	akşama	sona
LOC.	akşamda	sonda
ABL.	akşamdan	sondan

PLURAL

ABS.	akşamlar	sonlar
ACC.	akşamları	sonları
GEN.	akşamların	sonların
DAT.	akşamlara	sonlara
LOC.	akşamlarda	sonlarda
ABL.	akşamlardan	sonlardan

Like **akşam** are declined consonant-stems whose last or only vowel is **ı**: **kadın** 'woman', **çığ** 'avalanche'. Like **son** are declined consonant-stems whose last or only vowel is **u**: **sabun** 'soap', **kuş** 'bird'.

(d) Back-vowel class, vowel-stems; **tarla** 'field', **korku** 'fear':

SINGULAR

ABS.	tarla	korku
ACC.	tarlayı	korkuyu
GEN.	tarlanın	korkunun
DAT.	tarlaya	korkuya
LOC.	tarlada	korkuda
ABL.	tarladan	korkudan

PLURAL

ABS.	tarlalar	korkular
ACC.	tarlaları	korkuları
	etc., as type (c).	

Like **tarla** are declined vowel-stems in **ı**: **kapı** 'door', **darı** 'millet'. Like **korku** are declined vowel-stems in **o**: **palto** 'overcoat', **kadro** 'staff, cadre'.

(e) Nouns exhibiting alternation of consonants; **kitap** 'book', **ağaç** 'tree', **damat** 'son-in-law', **renk** 'colour', **ekmek** 'bread' (I, 19):

b/p c/ç d/t g/k k/ğ

SINGULAR

ABS.	kitap	ağaç	damat	renk	ekmek
ACC.	kitabı	ağacı	damadı	renği	ekmeği
GEN.	kitabın	ağacın	damadın	renğın	ekmeğın
DAT.	kitaba	ağaca	damada	renge	ekmeğe
LOC.	kitapta	ağaçta	damatta	renkte	ekmekte
ABL.	kitaptan	ağaçtan	damattan	renkten	ekmekten

PLURAL

ABS.	kitaplar	ağaçlar	damatlar	renkler	ekmekler
ACC.	kitapları	ağaçları	damatları	renkleri	ekmekleri
	etc.	etc.	etc.	etc.	etc.

(f) Foreign borrowings with exceptional vowel-harmony; **hal** 'case', **rol** 'role', **saat** 'hour', **harp** 'war' (I, 35 (d)):

SINGULAR

ABS.	hal	rol	saat	harp
ACC.	hali	rolü	saati	harbi
GEN.	halin	rolün	saatin	harbin
DAT.	hale	role	saate	harbe
LOC.	halde	rolde	saatte	harpte
ABL.	halden	rolde	saatten	harpten

PLURAL

ABS.	haller	roller	saatler	harpler
ACC.	halleri	rolleri	saatleri	harpleri
	etc.	etc.	etc.	etc.

(g) Nouns which add or drop a vowel in the last syllable; **isim** 'name' (I, 17 (c)), **ağız** 'mouth', **koyun** 'bosom', **oğul** 'son', **alın** 'forehead' (I, 17, end):

SINGULAR

ABS.	isim	ağız	koyun	oğul	alın
ACC.	ismi	ağzı	koyunu	oğlu	alını
GEN.	ismin	ağzın	koyunun	oğulun	alının
DAT.	isme	ağza	koyuna	oğula	alına
LOC.	isimde	ağızda	koyunda	oğulda	alında
ABL.	isimden	ağızdan	koyundan	oğuldan	alından

PLURAL

ABS.	isimler	ağızlar	koyunlar	oğullar	alınlar
ACC.	isimleri	ağızları	koyunları	oğulları	alınları
	etc.	etc.	etc.	etc.	etc.

Most native nouns of this sort are names of parts of the body. Of the examples, **ağız** and **koyun** are typical, whereas **oğul** and **alın** retain the vowel of the second syllable in the dative, as does **burun** 'nose'; **oğul** retains it in the genitive too.¹ As well as 'son', **oğul** can mean 'swarm of bees'; as well as 'bosom', **koyun** can also mean 'sheep'. In these latter senses, both retain the **u** in all cases. There is yet another word **koyun**, the genitive of **koy** 'bay'.

(h) Nouns originally ending in *'ayn* (I, 15) are increasingly treated as vowel-stems except by the learned. Examples: **mevzu** 'topic, subject' < Arabic *mawḍū'*; **cami** 'mosque' < Arabic *jāmi'*.

Learned *Popular* *Learned* *Popular*

SINGULAR

	mevzu		cami	
ABS.				
ACC.	mevzuu	mevzuyu	camii	camiyi
GEN.	mevzuun	mevzunun	camiin	caminin
DAT.	mevzua	mevzuya	camie	camiyе
LOC.	mevzuda		camide	
ABL.	mevzudan		camiden	

PLURAL

ABS.	mevzular	camiler
ACC.	mevzuları	camileri
	etc.	etc.

(i) Nouns originally ending in a doubled final consonant (I, 16, 19); **hak** 'right', **muhip** 'friend', **hat** 'line', **serhat** 'frontier'. Note that the dative and locative of **hat** are identical in shape; **hatta** can represent **hatt + a** or **hat + ta**.

¹ The word **oğul** 'son' is seldom used except with a personal suffix, and the genitive **oğulun** happens to be of particularly rare occurrence; cf. § 23.

SINGULAR

ABS.	hak	muhip	hat	serhat
ACC.	hakki	muhibbi	hattı	serhaddi
GEN.	hakkin	muhibbin	hattın	serhaddin
DAT.	hakka	muhibbe	hatta	serhadde
LOC.	hakta	muhipte	hatta	serhatte
ABL.	haktan	muhipten	hattan	serhatten

PLURAL

ABS.	haklar	muhipler	hatlar	serhatler
ACC.	hakları etc.	muhipleri etc.	hatları etc.	serhatleri etc.

(k) Nouns combining the characteristics of types (f) and (g); in this type are included nouns which in Arabic have medial or final *ʿayn* or medial *hamza*. Examples: **vakit** 'time' < Arabic *waqt*, **nevi** 'sort' < Arabic *nawʿ*, **yeis** 'despair' < Arabic *yaʿs*, **kair** 'profundity' < Arabic *qaʿr* (I, 17 (c), 18).

SINGULAR

ABS.	vakit	nevi	yeis	kair
ACC.	vakti	nevʿi	yeʿsi	kaʿrı
GEN.	vaktin	nevʿin	yeʿsin	kaʿrın
DAT.	vakte	nevʿe	yeʿse	kaʿra
LOC.	vakitte	nevıde	yeıste	kairda
ABL.	vakitten	nevıden	yeısten	kairdan

PLURAL

ABS.	vakitler	neviler	yeisler	kairlar
ACC.	vakitleri etc.	nevileri etc.	yeisleri etc.	kairları etc.

To this type belong **şeri** 'Muslim religious law', acc. **şerʿi**; **defi** 'repulsion', acc. **defʿi**; **refi** 'elevation', acc. **refʿi**; **beis** 'harm', acc. **beʿsi**.

There are two nouns in use which in the original Arabic have *hamza* as their final consonant: *şey* 'thing' < *shay*'; *cüz* 'part' < *juz*'. These are declined as type (a), except that *cüz* may be spelled with an apostrophe before vowel endings: acc. *cüz'ü*, gen. *cüz'ün*, dat. *cüz'e*.

7. Summary of case-endings. The letters in brackets appear after vowel-stems. The table is valid except for nouns of type (f) and for *su* 'water', which declines: sing. *su*, *suyu*, *suyun*, *suya*, *suda*, *sudan*; pl. *sular*, etc.

LAST VOWEL OF				
ABS. SING.	e or i	ö or ü	a or ı	o or u
SINGULAR				
ACC.	-(y)i	-(y)ü	-(y)ı	-(y)u
GEN.	-(n)in	-(n)ün	-(n)ın	-(n)un
DAT.	-(y)e		-(y)a	
LOC.	-de/te		-da/ta	
ABL.	-den/ten		-dan/tan	
PLURAL				
ACC.	-leri		-ları	
GEN.	-lerin		-ların	
DAT.	-lere		-lara	
LOC.	-lerde		-larda	
ABL.	-lerden		-lardan	

8. Uses of the cases. A case-ending is attached only to the final element in a nominal group; in this respect the Turkish case-endings behave like English prepositions and not like the case-endings of inflected languages such as Latin: 'good citizens', *iyi vatandaşlar*, *boni cives*; 'of good citizens', *iyi vatandaşlar-ın*, *bon-orum civ-ium*. **dört kere dokuz** 'four times nine'; **dört kere dokuz-un kare kökü** 'the square root of four times nine'.

9. The absolute case. This has five functions:

(a) Nominative, as subject of a sentence or as complement of a verb meaning 'to be, to become' or the like: **kapı açıldı** 'the door was opened'; **ben**

Başbakan olmayacağım 'I shall not become Prime Minister'. See also § 10, end.

(b) Vocative: **Ahmet! Taksi!**

(c) Indefinite accusative, i.e. as the undefined object of a verb: **gazete çıkarmak zor bir iş** 'to publish newspapers is a hard job'; **bilet satıyorlar** 'they are selling tickets'; **sigara içmez** 'he does not smoke cigarettes'; **öküz aldı** 'he bought oxen'; **bir öküz aldı** 'he bought an ox'.

(d) It may stand for any case in suspended affixation, i.e. when one grammatical ending serves two or more parallel words: **sıhhat ve afiyet-te** 'in health and well-being'. One can put the case-ending on both words—**sıhhat-te ve afiyet-te**—just as one can repeat the preposition in English—'in health and in well-being'—but this is less usual.

(e) Many adverbs of time are originally nouns in the absolute form, e.g. **bugün** 'today'.

10. The accusative case. It marks the definite object of a verb, i.e. an object defined:

(a) By a demonstrative adjective: **bu gazete-yi çıkarmak zor bir iş** 'to publish this newspaper is a hard job'.

(b) By a personal pronoun, suffixed or independent: **ev-imiz-i** or **bizim evi kiraladı** 'he has rented our house'.

(c) By its nature, e.g. as a place-name, a personal name or title, a personal or demonstrative pronoun: **Adana'yı gezdik** 'we toured Adana'; **Hasan'ı hemen tanıdım** 'I recognized Hasan immediately'; **Profesör-ü selâmladı** 'he greeted the Professor'; **siz-i ilgilendirmez** 'it does not concern you'; **bu-nu niçin yaptın** 'why have you done this?'

(d) By having been mentioned previously, i.e. in situations where English uses the definite article: **öküz-ü aldı** 'he bought the ox'; **kitab-ı okumadım** 'I have not read the book'.

(e) By being otherwise adequately defined, e.g. by a participle. The use of **bir**, the 'indefinite article', in such circumstances does not necessarily make the object indefinite; see XVI, 4.

A descriptive adjective is not in itself sufficient to make an object definite; compare **bir mavi kumaş istiyor** 'she wants a blue material' with **mavi kumaş-ı seçti** 'she chose the blue material'.

The second object of a factitive verb, i.e. a complementary object, remains in the absolute form: **onu Vali tayin ettiler** 'they appointed him Governor';

İstanbul'u İstanbul yapan budur 'what makes Istanbul Istanbul is this'; **seni arkadaş sanırdım** 'I used to think you a friend'.

11. The genitive case. The genitive suffix shows that the substantive to which it is attached stands in a possessive or qualifying relationship to another substantive; see § 17.

The substantive in the genitive case can also stand predicatively: **hâkimi-yet millet-in-dir** 'sovereignty belongs to ("is of") the nation'; **bütün suç siz-in** 'all the guilt is yours' ('is of-you').

Certain postpositions are construed with the genitive of personal pronouns; see VII, 3.

12. The dative case. This expresses:

(a) The indirect object of a verb: **mektubu Ali'ye gösterdim** 'I showed the letter to Ali'; **hizmetçi-ye bir palto vereceğiz** 'we are going to give the servant a coat'. It may translate the English 'for' as in **hizmetçi-ye bir palto alacağız** 'we are going to buy a coat for the servant'.

(b) Place whither: **Türkiye'ye döndüler** 'they returned to Turkey'; **yer-e düştü** 'it fell to the ground'; **şişeyi masa-ya koydu** 'he put the bottle on the table'; **borc-a batmıyalım** 'let us not plunge into debt'; **sandalye-ye oturdum** 'I seated myself on the chair' (but the locative is used in **sandalye-de oturuyordum** 'I was sitting on the chair'); **bir orman-a gizlendiler** 'they hid in a forest'.

(c) Purpose: **kız, çiçek dermeğ-e çıkıyor** 'the girl is going out to pick flowers'; **öğrenci, sınav-a hazırlanıyor** 'the student is preparing for the examination'.

(d) Price: **bunu kaç-a aldın?** 'for how much did you buy this?'; **göz-e göz, diş-e diş** 'eye for eye, tooth for tooth'.

Turkish idiom requires a dative with a number of verbs whose English equivalents take a direct object, among the commonest being: **acınmak** 'to be sorry for'; **başlamak** 'to begin', **değmek** and **dokunmak** 'to touch', **benzemek** 'to resemble', **devam etmek** 'to continue', **ermek** and **varmak** 'to reach', **girmek** 'to enter', **inanmak** 'to believe', **yardım etmek** 'to help'.

For postpositions with the dative, i.e. postpositions modifying or narrowing down the meaning of the dative, see VII, 4.

13. The locative case. This expresses location, which may be:

(a) In place: **tiyatrosu-da** 'at the theatre'; **su-da** 'in the water'; **yer-de** 'on the

ground'; **ben-de para yok** 'I have no money on me'; **radyo-da bir vazo var** 'there is a vase on top of the radio'.

(b) In time: **Ramazan-da** 'in Ramadan' (the month of fasting); **beş eylül-de** 'on 5 September'.

(c) In an abstract: **radyo-da bir konuşma var** 'there is a talk on the radio'; **ihtiyarlık-ta** 'in old age'; **sıhhat-te** 'in health'; **gitmek-te** 'in (the act of) going'. The locative is used with expressions denoting shape, size, colour, and age, where English idiom varies between 'of' and 'in': **yumurta şeklinde bir taş** 'a stone in the shape of an egg'; **on metre uzunluğunda bir ip** 'a cord of (lit. "in") ten metres' length'; **kahve renginde bir şapka** 'a hat of coffee-colour'; **yirmi yaşında** 'twenty years old' ('in the age of twenty'); **bu fikir-de değilim** 'I am not of this opinion'.

14. The ablative case. This case expresses point of departure:

(a) Place from which: **şehir-den ayrıldı** 'he departed from the city'; **rağbetten düştü** 'it fell from esteem, ceased to be in vogue'; **bu gidiş onu yerinden edecek** 'this behaviour will cost him his job' ('will make him (away) from his position').

(b) Place through which: **pencere-den girdi** 'he entered by the window'; **hangi yol-dan gidilir?** 'by which road does one go?'; **sizi telefon-dan arıyorlar** 'you are wanted on the telephone' ('they are seeking you through the telephone'); **haber radyo-dan yayıldı** 'the news was broadcast' ('was spread through the radio'); **hırsızı kolun-dan tuttum** 'I caught the thief by his arm'; **kitabı bir yerin-den daha açtım** 'I opened the book at another page' ('through one place more'); **sahilden gittik** 'we went via the coast'; **coğrafya-dan tam numara aldım** 'I got full marks in ("from") geography'. In such uses as **o kız kafa-dan sakattır** 'that girl is weak in the head' and **ihtiyar böbreklerin-den rahatsızdır** 'the old man has kidney-trouble' ('is ill through his kidneys'), the ablative is to be explained as indicating the point through which someone or something is affected, rather than as causal.

(c) The causal use is very frequent: **muvaffakiyet-ten sarhoş** 'drunk from success'; **açlık-tan bitkin** 'exhausted from hunger'; **ne-den?** 'why?' ('from what?'); **on-dan** 'for that reason' ('from that'). Hence the use of the ablative with verbs such as **korkmak** 'to fear', **şüphelenmek** 'to suspect', **nefret etmek** 'to loathe', **hoşlanmak** 'to like'; what in English would be the object of the emotion is in Turkish its source.

(d) The second member of a comparison is put in the ablative: **Türkiye Lübnan'dan büyüktür** 'Turkey is bigger than Lebanon', i.e. Turkey is big if we take Lebanon as our point of reference.

(e) The ablative denotes the material from which something is made: **naylon-dan yapılmış bir balık ağı** 'a fishing-net made of nylon'; **söz gümüş-ten, sükût altın-dan** 'speech is silver, silence is gold'; **ateş-ten gömlek** 'shirt of fire' (a proverbial expression; cf. 'shirt of Nessus').

(f) The partitive use: **komşular-dan biri** 'one of the neighbours'; **üyeler-den birkaçı** 'several of the members'. Under this heading belongs **hafif-ten almak** 'to take lightly', lit. 'to take from the light', i.e. to take as belonging to the light.

(g) The ablative expresses price, but not synonymously with the dative: **bu elmaları kaç-tan aldın?** 'at what price did you buy these apples?' i.e. at what price each or per kilo. With the substitution of the dative **kaç-a** the meaning would be 'what was the total amount you paid for these apples?'

For postpositions with the ablative see VII, 5.

15. Personal suffixes. The suffixed personal pronouns, indicating possession, are:

	<i>After consonants</i>	<i>After vowels</i>
SINGULAR		
1	-im	-m
2	-in	-n
3	-i	-si
PLURAL		
1	-imiz	-miz
2	-iniz	-niz
3	-leri	

Thus a singular noun with the third-person plural suffix, e.g. **el-leri**, **çocuk-ları**, is identical in form with the plural of the noun with the third-person singular suffix (**eller-i**, **çocuklar-ı**), and with the accusative plural. Consonant stems with the third-singular suffix have the same form as the

accusative singular, while with the second-singular suffix they have the same form as the genitive.

Consonant-stems:

	el	akşam	köy	çocuk
	hand	evening	village	child
my	elim	akşamım	köyüm	çocuğum
your (<i>sing.</i>)	elin	akşamın	köyün	çocuğun
his, her, its	eli	akşamı	köyü	çocuğu
our	elimiz	akşamımız	köyümüz	çocuğumuz
your (<i>pl.</i>)	eliniz	akşamınız	köyünüz	çocuğunuz
their	elleri	akşamları	köyleri	çocukları

Vowel-stems:

	anne	kapı	ölçü	korku
	mother	door	measure	fear
my	annem	kapım	ölçüm	korkum
your (<i>sing.</i>)	annen	kapın	ölçün	korkun
his, her, its	annesi	kapısı	ölçüsü	korkusu
our	annemiz	kapımız	ölçümüz	korkumuz
your (<i>pl.</i>)	anneniz	kapınız	ölçünüz	korkunuz
their	anneleri	kapıları	ölçüleri	korkuları

Two anomalies: **su** 'water' is treated as a consonant-stem (cf. §7), while **ağabey** 'elder brother' (pronounced /ābī/, with the accent on the ā) behaves like a vowel-stem, though in the spelling this is acknowledged only with the suffix of the third-person singular:

			<i>Pronounced</i>
my	suyum	ağabeyim	ābim
your (<i>sing.</i>)	suyun	ağabeyin	ābin
his, her, its	suyu	ağabeysi	ābīsi
our	suyumuz	ağabeyimiz	ābīmiz
your (<i>pl.</i>)	suyunuz	ağabeyiniz	ābīniz
their	suları	ağabeyleri	ābīleri

The personal suffixes follow the suffix of the plural, except that two **-lers** never occur together in the same word (except in words containing **-ki**; see V, 3, second paragraph), so that **-i** and not **-leri** is used for the third-person plural suffix after plural nouns:

	eller	çocuklar
	hands	children
my	ellerim	çocuklarım
your (<i>sing.</i>)	ellerin	çocukların
his, her, its	elleri	çocukları
our	ellerimiz	çocuklarımız
your (<i>pl.</i>)	elleriniz	çocuklarınız
their	elleri	çocukları

Thus **çocukları** can mean 'his/her children', 'their children', or 'their child', as well as 'the children' (acc.), while **çocukların** can mean 'your children' or 'of the children'.

In the colloquial, **kardeşimler** means 'my brother and his family', **teyzemler** 'my aunt and her family' (cf. §2, third paragraph), whereas **kardeşlerim** is 'my brothers' and **teyzelerim** 'my aunts'.

16. Personal suffixes followed by case-suffixes. An *n* appears between the suffix of the third person and any case-suffix, the result, with the singular of consonant-stems and all plurals, being identical in shape with the second-singular suffix plus the case-suffix. Thus the locative of **el-i** 'his hand' is **el-i-n-de** and of **el-in** 'your hand' **el-in-de**, while the dative of **eller-i** 'his hands' is **eller-i-n-e** and of **eller-in** 'your hands' **eller-in-e**. This ambiguity does not arise with the singular of vowel-stems: 'from his mother' is **anne-si-n-den** but 'from your mother' is **anne-n-den**; 'at his door' is **kapı-sı-n-da** but 'at your door' is **kapı-n-da**.

As late as the eighteenth century, the third-person suffix with the suffix of the accusative could be **-in** as well as **-ini**.

Some examples are given of the declension of nouns with the third-person suffix. There is no need to set out the declensions with the other personal suffixes, since **ellerimiz** 'our hands', **köyünüz** 'your village', **çocuklarım** 'my children' decline exactly like unsuffixed consonant-stems. Cf. the declensions of **el**, **köy**, and **akşam** respectively in §6 (a) and (c).

	el-i	anne-si	köy-ü
	his hand	his mother	his village
ACC.	elini	annesini	köyünü
GEN.	elinin	annesinin	köyünün
DAT.	eline	annesine	köyüne
LOC.	elinde	annesinde	köyünde
ABL.	elinden	annesinden	köyünden

	ad-ı	karı-sı	çocuğ-u
	his name	his wife	his child
ACC.	adını	karısını	çocuğunu
GEN.	adının	karısının	çocuğunun
DAT.	adına	karısına	çocuğuna
LOC.	adında	karısında	çocuğunda
ABL.	adından	karısından	çocuğundan

The principle of suspended affixation (§ 9 (d)) must be borne in mind: **tebrik ve teşekkürlerimi sunarım** 'I offer my congratulations and thanks', the **-ler-im-i** applying to both nouns.

The suffix of the first-person singular added to **güzel** 'beautiful' and **can** 'soul' makes **güzelim** and **canım**, used as adjectives of endearment even with nouns with suffixes of other persons: **güzelim piyano-su** 'her lovely piano'; **canım Türkçemiz** 'our beloved Turkish'.

17. The *izafet* group. The commonest function of the suffix of the third person is to link one noun to another in a relationship most conveniently described by the Turkish term *izafet* 'annexation'. (Two replacements, *bağıntı* and *görelilik*, have been proposed for this Arabic borrowing, but neither has supplanted it.) In English one noun may qualify another in two ways. In the first, the qualifying noun is put into the genitive: Land's End, St. Antony's College, soldiers of the Queen. In the second, no grammatical mechanism but simple juxtaposition is involved: Lane End, Oxford University, Palace guard. The two types of *izafet* correspond fairly closely to these two English patterns, with the difference that in both Turkish types the qualified noun takes the third-person suffix.

The classical Turkish grammarians recognize a third type of *izafet* in which neither noun has a suffix, namely, when the first is a noun of material: **altın bilezik** 'gold bracelet', **demir perde** 'iron curtain'.¹ If we are concerned only with the facts of modern Turkish, however, it is more practical to regard names of materials as being indifferently used as nouns or adjectives, as in English. Leaving the 'izafet of material' aside, therefore, the two types of *izafet* are the definite or possessive and the indefinite.

¹ This view is shared by S. S. Mayzel in his exhaustive monograph *Izafet v turetskom yazyke* (Akademia Nauk S.S.S.R., 1957). He states (pp. 98-99) that the suffixless *izafet* is used only with nouns denoting worked materials, but his example of **mercan terlik** 'coral slippers' as opposed to **mercan kıyıları** 'coral shores' is irrelevant in that these slippers are not made of coral but derive their name from the Mercan quarter of Istanbul.

The definite *izafet* is employed when the first element is a definite person or thing to which or within which the second belongs.¹ The first noun has the genitive suffix, the second has the suffix of the third person: **uzman-ın rapor-u** 'the expert's report' ('of-the-expert his-report'), **hafta-nın günler-i** 'the days of the week', **uzman-ın kendi-si** 'the expert himself' ('of-the-expert his-self'), **İstanbul'un kendi-si** 'Istanbul itself'.

The indefinite *izafet* is used when the relationship between the two elements is merely qualificatory and not so intimate or possessive as that indicated by the definite *izafet*. The second noun has the suffix of the third person, but the first noun remains in the absolute form. As a working rule, an indefinite *izafet* group can be turned into intelligible (though not necessarily normal) English by the use of a hyphen: **Ankara şehir-i** 'Ankara-city'; **seçim kurul-u** 'election-committee'; **Türkiye Cumhuriyet-i** 'the Turkey-Republic'.

The distinction between the two types is seen in the following pairs of examples: **Üniversite-nin profesörler-i** 'the professors of the University', **üniversite profesörler-i** 'university professors'; **Orhan'ın ism-i** 'Orhan's name', **Orhan ism-i** 'the name "Orhan" '; **kimse-nin cevab-ı** 'nobody's answer', **kimse cevab-ı** 'the answer "nobody" '; **Sultan Ahmed'in türbe-si** 'Sultan Ahmet's tomb', **Sultan Ahmet cami-i** 'the Sultan Ahmet Mosque'; **Atatürk'ün ev-i** 'Atatürk's house', **Atatürk Bulvar-ı** 'the Atatürk Boulevard'; **çoban-ın kız-ı** 'the shepherd's daughter', **çoban kız-ı** 'shepherd-girl'.

Suspended affixation operates in *izafet* too: **halk-ın acı ve sevinçleri** 'the sorrows and joys of the people', i.e. **acı-lar-ı ve sevinç-ler-i**.

A special use of the indefinite *izafet* with proper names is seen in **Bekir çapkın-ı** 'that rascal of a Bekir'; **Nuri serseri-si** 'that vagabond of a Nuri'; **Ethem hırsız-ı** 'that thief of an Ethem'.

The qualifier may be indefinite in expressions denoting family relationships such as **Bedri eş-i Fatma** 'Bedri's wife Fatma'; **Hasan kız-ı Sevim** 'Hasan's daughter Sevim'; **İsmail oğlu Mehmet** 'İsmail's son Mehmet'. Hence a common type of surname ending in **-oğlu**; cf. our *Johnson*. Conversely, villagers use personal names without the third-person suffix after the father's name or family name in the genitive: **Ahmed'in Mustafa** 'Ahmet's son Mustafa'; **Arifler'in Abbas** 'the Arifs' son Abbas'; **Kara Ahmetler'in Leylâ** 'the Black Ahmets' daughter Leyla'. In the last two examples, the 'family name' is the father's name with the plural suffix.

¹ The term 'belongs' here implies grammatical possession; e.g. in **ev-in sahib-i** 'the house's owner' the first element, though legally and logically the property of the second, is grammatically its possessor.

When an adjective, a demonstrative, or an adverb comes between the two elements of an izafet group, the first element must be in the genitive; cf. the English 'committee-meeting' but 'the committee's next meeting'. **İstanbul camiler-i** 'the Istanbul mosques' but **İstanbul'un tarihî camiler-i** 'the historic mosques of Istanbul'; **mahkeme karar-ı** 'court decision' but **mahkeme-nin bu karar-ı** 'this decision of the court'; **su donma-sı** 'freezing of water' but **suy-un birdenbire donma-sı** 'the water's suddenly freezing'. This rule does not apply when the intervening adjective is part of a compound noun such as **büyükelçi** 'ambassador' (lit. 'great envoy'): **Türkiye Büyükelçi-si** 'the Ambassador of Turkey'. Compare, however, **Türkiye'nin büyük şehirler-i** 'the great cities of Turkey'.

ordu subayları	army-officers
bu ordu subayları	these army-officers
bu ordu-nun subayları	the officers of this army
bu ordu-nun bu subayları	these officers of this army

18. Words indicating nationality. Those formed by suffixing **-li** (IV, 6) to the name of a country, e.g. **Kıbrıs-lı** 'Cypriot', **Danimarka-lı** 'Danish', may be nouns or adjectives. All other words indicating nationality, e.g. **Türk**, **İngiliz**, **Fransız**, **Alman**, are nouns and are therefore joined to a following noun by an indefinite izafet: **İngiliz edebiyat-ı** 'English literature'; **Fransız askerler-i** 'French soldiers'. As the singular denotes a class, as well as one member of that class,¹ such expressions must be regarded as meaning not 'the-Englishman his-literature', 'the-Frenchman his-soldiers', but 'the-English their-literature', 'the-French their-soldiers'. A definite izafet may be used instead if it is desired to show a more intimate relationship: **Türk ruh-u** 'the Turkish soul' but **Türk-ün ruh-u** 'the soul of the Turk'.

The colloquialism **Türk iş**, used in self-disparagement when something goes wrong, as we might say 'a typical piece of British muddle', is rather puzzling, since one would expect **Türk iş-i** 'Turkish work'. One explanation is that this expression is not Turkish at all, but German; a relic of the days when German officers were training the Ottoman Army. That is to say, it is an expostulatory *Türkisch!* originally accompanied by a heavenward rolling of the eyes. Alternatively, it might be an imitation, deriving from the same period, of an attempt to say 'Turkish work' on the part of a foreigner

¹ Thus 'Girls' Lycée' is **Kız** (not **Kızlar**) **Lise-si**.

unacquainted with the finer points of the language. The former explanation seems more likely.

For 'American' two words exist, **Amerikan** and **Amerikalı**. The former is a noun, used only in izafet, and means 'the body politic of all the Americans'; it bears the same relationship to **Amerikalılar** as 'the English' does to 'the Englishmen' and is used to qualify things, whereas **Amerikalı** is an adjective or noun denoting persons of American nationality: **Amerikan hükümet-i** 'the American government', **bir Amerikan uçağı** 'an American aircraft'; but **bir Amerikalı** 'an American', **Amerikalı subaylar** 'American officers'. 'American Ambassador', however, is **Amerikan Büyükelçi-si**, for **Amerikalı Büyükelçi** would mean 'Ambassador of American nationality'.

A similar pair of words existed for 'Italian'—**İtalyan** and **İtalyalı**—but the latter is obsolete. 'Roman' is **Romalı**, but 'Roman numerals' is **romen rakamları**.

Nouns of nationality may be used in apposition with other nouns, instead of in izafet, when denoting membership of a people rather than of a nation: **Türk liderler-i** and **Türk liderler** both mean 'Turkish leaders', but the first denotes leaders of the Turkish nation whereas the second denotes leaders of the Turkish community in Cyprus. Similarly, **bir Yahudi asker-i** is a soldier of the Jewish nation, an Israeli soldier, while **bir Yahudi asker** is a soldier of any nation who happens to be a Jew. An apposition is also possible if the nationality of the person is not stressed, or if the second element is personified; e.g. **bir Rus jeolog** is a geologist who happens to be a Russian, while **bir Rus sözcü-sü** is 'a Russian spokesman'; **Türk İstanbul** 'Turkish Istanbul'.

There was some fluctuation of usage with the words **Sovyet** and **komünist**; some referred to the Soviet government and the Communist bloc as **Sovyet hükümet-i** and **Komünist blok-u**; others preferred **Sovyet hükümet** and **Komünist blok**.

Names of continents are used as qualifiers of things: **Avrupa başkentler-i** 'European capitals' ('Europe its-capitals'), **Afrika nehirler-i** 'African rivers', **Asya memleketler-i** 'Asian countries'. The forms in **-li** are used only of persons: **Afrikalılar** 'Africans', **Asyalı gazeteciler** 'Asian journalists', **Avrupalı turistler** 'European tourists'.

19. The izafet chain. An izafet group may itself be qualified by a preceding noun: **il seçim kurul-u** 'province election-committee'; **Ankara Kız Lise-si** 'Ankara Girls' Lycée'. Only the last noun in the chain has the third-person

suffix, which does double duty: not only does it link **kurul** and **lise** to their immediate qualifiers **seçim** and **kız**; it also links the groups **seçim kurulu** and **kız lisesi** to their qualifiers **il** and **Ankara**.

A definite izafet is also possible in such situations: **hakem-in favl kararı** 'the referee's decision of "foul" '; **gün-ün dedikodu konu-su** 'the gossip-topic of the day'. In **Bulgaristan'ın İstanbul Başkonsolosluğu-u** 'the Istanbul Consulate-General of Bulgaria' the first qualifier is in the genitive because its relationship with the qualified word is closer than that of the second qualifier.

An izafet group may qualify a following noun: **Diyanet İşler-i Bakanlığ-ı** 'Religion-Affairs Ministry'. Here it will be seen that both qualified nouns have the third-person suffix; that of **İşler** links it to its qualifier **Diyanet**, while that of **Bakanlık** links it to *its* qualifier, the group **Diyanet İşler-i**. Another example: **sene son-u imtihanlar-ı** (which we may modernize to **yıl sonu sınavları**) 'year-end examinations'. The distinction between this pattern and that of **Ankara Kız Lisesi** may be seen by comparing **Ford aile araba-sı** 'the Ford family-car' with **Ford aile-si araba-sı** 'the Ford-family car'. Other possibilities are: **Ford aile-si-nin araba-sı** 'the car of the Ford-family', **Ford'un aile-si-nin araba-sı** 'the car of Ford's family', and **Ford'un aile araba-sı** 'Ford's family-car'.

As a rule (but see §§ 20, 21, 24), any noun in an izafet chain which does not have the third-person suffix is not qualified by a preceding noun. In **Cumhuriyet Halk Parti-si** 'Republican People's Party',¹ as **Halk** has no suffix we know it is not in izafet with **Cumhuriyet**, so the literal meaning is not 'Republic-People Party' but 'Republic People-Party'. In **Türk Dil Kurum-u**, the fact that **Dil** has no suffix shows that it is not qualified by **Türk**, so the phrase means not 'Turkish-Language Society' but 'Turkish Language-Society'. **Türk Dil-i Dergi-si**, however, means 'Turkish-Language Journal'. So too in **uzay gemi-si yakıt-ı** 'space-ship fuel'.

The izafet chain can be extended as required: **İstanbul Üniversite-si Edebiyat Fakülte-si Türk Edebiyat-ı Profesör-ü** 'Istanbul-University Literature-Faculty Turk-Literature Professor', i.e. 'Professor of Turkish Literature of the Faculty of Letters of the University of Istanbul'. **İzmir Örme Sanayi-i İşçiler-i Sendika-sı** 'Izmir Knitting-Industry Workers' Union'.

The rules and examples given should enable the student to unravel any

¹ Abbreviated to CHP. The English translation is abbreviated to RPP.

izafet chain, but one may sometimes encounter a definite izafet where an indefinite might have been expected, or vice versa. It is entirely a matter of taste whether one writes **CHP aday-ı** 'the RPP candidate' or **CHP'nin aday-ı** 'the RPP's candidate'. Most writers keep the number of genitives in an izafet chain down to the minimum that is consistent with intelligibility. For example, in **Bohemya Kırallar-ı saray-ı-nın yeni sâkin-i** 'the new inhabitant of the palace of the Kings of Bohemia', **Kırallar-ı-nın** might have been expected as denoting the owners of the palace. But **saray-ı** had to be in the genitive because the adjective **yeni** separates it from **sâkin-i**, and the juxtaposition of two genitives is avoided as far as possible. The partitive use of the ablative makes it possible to dispense with one genitive, e.g. in **komite üyeler-i-n-den bir-i-nin oy-u** 'the vote of one of the members of the committee'.

20. Place-names consisting in an izafet group. These tend to drop the third-person suffix. **Kadıköy** on the Asiatic shore of the Bosphorus was **Kadı-köy-ü** ('judge-village') three generations ago, the **köyü** declining as shown in § 16. Now the **köy** declines as shown in § 6 (a). This tendency is doubtless helped by the existence of some other place-names similarly compounded of a noun and **köy** which, if they ever had the third-person suffix, lost it long ago, e.g. **Arnavutköy** and **Bakırköy**, and of some compounded of an adjective and **köy**, e.g. **Yeşilköy**. Another contributory factor may be that the accent in izafet groups is always on the first element, and in place-names is towards the beginning of the word, so that the third-person suffix in the absolute case would tend to be swallowed up. Indeed, the norm nowadays is for **sokak** 'street' not to take the third-person suffix when it follows a name. 'Grocer Street' is no longer **Bakkal Sokağı**; everyone, except for a few purists, says and writes **Bakkal Sokak**. The suffix is secure for the moment in names of roads, squares, hills, and impasses: **Babiâli Cadde-si**, **Hürriyet Meydan-ı**, **Fincancılar Yokuş-u**, **Korsan Çıkmaz-ı**.

European influence has for some years been helping this tendency (which is, however, native in origin), e.g. in names of new office-buildings (**han**), banks, restaurants, and hotels: **Boyacılar Han**, **Pamuk Bank** (with the western **Bank** instead of the Turkish **Banka**), **Yıldız Lokanta**, **Paris Otel**, in place of **Hanı**, **Bankası**, **Lokantası**, **Oteli**. Gallicisms such as **Restoran Yıldız**, **Otel** (or even **Hotel**) **Paris**, and **Butik Neclâ** (Neclâ being the name of the owner of the boutique) are everywhere to be seen.

21. Culinary terms without izafet. The third-person suffix is lacking in some time-honoured names of dishes, such as **şiş kebab** 'skewer roast', **ızgara**

köfte 'grill mincemeat', **kuzu pırzola** 'lamb chop', all originally cooks' and waiters' jargon and therefore as untypical of ordinary speech as 'eggs and chips twice'.

22. Third-person suffix with substantivizing and defining force. The third-person suffix is used as a syntactic device for creating and defining nouns. The stages in the development of this use are exemplified thus:

(a) **iş-in fena-sı şu** 'the bad (part) of the business is this'; **edebiyat-ın iyi-si** 'the good (part) of literature, good literature'; **geceler-in güzel-i, yıldızlı-sı** 'the beautiful night is the starry one' ('of-the-nights, their-beautiful is their-starry').

(b) **doğru-su** 'honestly, to tell you the truth' ('the true-of-it'). Here the antecedent is vaguely the matter under discussion.

(c) **zengin-i aynı şeyi söylüyor, fakir-i aynı şeyi söylüyor** 'the rich man says the same thing, the poor man says the same thing', lit. 'the-rich-of-it, the poor-of-it'; i.e. of people at large. In **sizden akıllısı yok** 'there is none cleverer than you' **sizden akıllı** 'cleverer than you' is an adjectival phrase. The addition of the third-person suffix makes it into a noun-phrase: 'someone cleverer than you', lit. 'the cleverer-than-you of it'. Cf. **bir-i** 'one of them, someone' (V, 7).

(d) **bundan sonra** 'after this'; **bundan sonrası** 'that which is after this, what happens next', lit. 'the after this of it', where the 'it' is the scheme of things entire. Probably under this head is to be sought the explanation for **burası, şurası**, etc. (XII, 12).

23. The Janus construction. By this term is meant the curious facing-both-ways construction wherein, when two people who are related or otherwise closely connected are mentioned in one sentence, each is defined by a third-person suffix linking him to the other:

oğl-u baba-sı-na bir mektup yazdı 'the son wrote a letter to the father', lit. 'his—the father's—son wrote a letter to his—the son's—father'.

babalar-ı-nın cezasını oğullar-ı çekecek 'the sons will suffer the fathers' punishment' ('their sons . . . their fathers').

hasta-sı doktor-u-nu arıyor 'the patient is seeking his doctor' ('his patient . . . his doctor').

hoca-sı talebe-si-ne bakar 'the teacher looks after the pupil'.¹

¹ The last two examples are from Elöve, p. 1053. It must be noted that Elöve, at this point, has quite misunderstood Deny, p. 168.

24. Suffixes with izafet groups. We saw in § 19 that in izafet chains the third-person suffix does double duty and is not repeated. There are two small classes of words which can have two personal suffixes: pronouns such as **bir-i-si** (V, 7; and cf. **şey-si** < **şey-i-si** V, 20) and frozen izafet groups such as **yüzbaşı** ‘captain’. Originally this was **yüz baş-ı** ‘hundred its-head’ but through frequent use has come to be treated as a simple noun, declining like **tarla** (§ 6 (d)) and not **ad-ı** (§ 16), e.g. the plural is **yüzbaşılar** not ***yüzbaşları**. It can therefore take personal suffixes: **yüzbaşım** ‘my captain’, **yüzbaşısı** ‘his captain’, etc. Other such frozen forms include **Cumartesi** ‘Saturday’, once **Cuma erte-si** ‘Friday its-morrow’, and **Pazartesi** ‘Monday’, once **Pazar ertesi** (XII, 15). ‘The first Friday of the month’ is **ay-ın ilk Cumartesi-si**. See also XIV, 33. These two classes apart, no word can have more than one personal suffix—in the standard language, that is. One does hear **kadın kısım-ı-sı** for **kadın kısım-ı** ‘the female sex’, lit. ‘the woman section’, and there may be other examples. When a third-person possessor of an izafet group is to be indicated, the third-person suffix is not repeated: **yaz** ‘summer’, **tatil** ‘holiday’; **yaz tatil-i** ‘summer holiday’ or ‘his summer holiday’. When a first or second person is the possessor, the third-person suffix of the izafet gives way to the suffix of the first or second person:

	summer holiday	summer holidays
my	yaz tatilim	yaz tatillerim
your	yaz tatilin	yaz tatillerin
his	yaz tatili	yaz tatilleri
our	yaz tatilimiz	yaz tatillerimiz
your	yaz tatiliniz	yaz tatilleriniz
their	yaz tatilleri	

All the possible ambiguities can be resolved by the use of a noun or personal pronoun in the genitive:

Ahmed’in yaz tatili	Ahmet’s summer holiday
onun yaz tatili	his/her summer holiday
onun yaz tatilleri	his/her summer holidays
onların yaz tatili	their summer holiday
onların yaz tatilleri	their summer holidays

Similarly, **İzmir büro-su** may mean ‘the İzmir office’ or ‘his İzmir office’:

onun İzmir bürosu	his İzmir office
şirket-in İzmir bürosu	the company’s İzmir office

When the suffixes **-li** and **-ci** (IV, 5,6) are added to an izafet group, the third-person suffix is dropped: **Gece ad-ı** ‘the name “Night” ’; **Gece ad-lı şiir** ‘the poem named “Night” ’. **asker üniforma-sı** ‘army uniform’; **asker üniforma-lı bir genç** ‘a youth in army uniform’. **demir yol-u** (‘iron road’) ‘railway’; **demir yol-cu** ‘railwayman’. Residents of **Kuşadası** (‘bird-island’) are **Kuşadalı**. But see IV, 6, end.

25. The vocative use of the third-person suffix. In English a woman may, in the presence of her child, address her brother as ‘Uncle’, just as the child would do. In Turkish she would address him as **dayı-sı** ‘his uncle’. Similarly, if an English-speaking child is being teased by another and runs off calling ‘Mummy!’ or ‘Mom!’ the other child may mockingly echo his cry. In Turkish, however, the mocker calls not **Anne!** but **Annesi!**

26. Persian izafet. It was because of the extensive use of this alien grammatical feature, coupled with the borrowing of an immense Arabic and Persian vocabulary, that the literary and administrative language of the Ottoman Empire was largely unintelligible to most of its Turkish subjects. In Persian the qualifier follows the qualified, the opposite of Turkish usage, and the qualified is joined to its qualifier, noun or adjective, by an *i*, as in *koh-i-nur* ‘mountain of light’ and *koh-i-bozorg* ‘great mountain’. This device was used in Ottoman as in Persian, to link Arabic as well as Persian words: **nokta-i nazar** ‘point of view’; **Abdülhamid-i sani** ‘Abdulhamid the Second’. The linking *i* was usually subjected to the Turkish vowel harmony and was separated from a preceding long vowel by a *y*: **Şura-yı Devlet** ‘Council of State’; in Turkish izafet these words would be **Devlet Şura-sı**.

As if this was not enough, Ottoman followed Persian in borrowing from Arabic the curse of grammatical gender, from which Turkish and Persian were born free. In Arabic, *dawlat-* ‘state, dynasty, empire’, whence Turkish **devlet**, is feminine. In Ottoman, therefore, the Arabic adjectives meaning ‘high’ and ‘Ottoman’ (*alī* > **ali**, *Uthmānī* > **Osmani**) took their Arabic feminine forms in the name of the Empire: **Devlet-i Aliye-i Osmaniye** ‘The Sublime Ottoman State.’

The few Persian izafet compounds that linger on are treated as single words—e.g. **aksiseda** ‘echo’ (lit. ‘reflection of voice’) and **aklıselim** ‘common sense’ (often replaced nowadays by **yankı** and **sağduyu** respectively). When Ottoman texts are being transcribed, the best practice is to separate the elements of such compounds, with a hyphen between the first and the vowel of the Persian izafet: **vuzuh-u beyan** ‘clarity of exposition’, **üfûl-ü**

nabehengâm 'untimely demise'. Some producers of transcriptions, however, omit the hyphen—**vuzuhu beyan, üfûlü nabehengâm**—while others restrict the vowel harmony, rejecting -u and -ü and writing **vuzuh-ı beyan, üfûl-i nabehengâm**, as being closer to the original Persian.

The words for 'some' and 'same', **bazı** and **aynı**, are respectively the Arabic *ba'd* 'part' and *ayn* 'counterpart' with the Persian izafet, and mean literally 'part of' and 'the counterpart of'.

Purists condemned the use of native Turkish words in Persian izafet, but many Turkish words were in fact so used in Ottoman phraseology, e.g. **ordu** 'army' and **sancak** 'banner' in **ordu-yu hümayun** and **sancağı şerif**,¹ 'Imperial Army' and 'Noble Banner', i.e. the standard of the Prophet. Such phrases were classed as **galat-ı meşhur** 'widely disseminated mistake', i.e. solecism legitimized by usage. The plural of this term, incidentally, was **galatat-ı meşhure**, the adjective being made feminine to agree with the feminine plural noun. An oft-quoted saying runs: **galat-ı meşhur lûgat-i fasihten yeğdir** 'the generally used solecism is better than the chaste locution'.

¹ Originally **sancak-ı şerif**; see I, 10, at end.

The Adjective

1. General observations. The dividing line between noun and adjective is a thin one, but is still worth drawing. If we take as the criterion of a noun the permissibility of using the plural, case, and personal suffixes after it, or the indefinite article **bir** before it, very few of the words classed as adjectives in the dictionary will be excluded. **büyük** 'big, old', **büyüklerim** 'my elders'; **hasta** 'ill', **bir hasta** 'a sick man'; **genç** 'young', **gençlerin** 'of the young'; **Avrupalı** 'European', **Avrupalıya** 'to the European'. The only large class of exceptions, i.e. of adjectives which are not used as nouns, are those formed with the Turkish suffixes **-si**, **-(i)msi**, and **-(i)mtrak**, the Arabic **-î**, and the Persian **-ane** and **-varî**, to which may be added more recent borrowings like **demokratik** and **kültürel**. At least two adjectives formed with the misbegotten neologism **-(s)el** (IV, 12), the replacement for **-î**, are also used as nouns: **evrensel**, the new word for 'universal', and **sorunsal**, from **sorun** 'problem', which translates the French 'la problématique', English 'problematic(s)'.

Bear in mind that much of the work done in English by adjectives is done in Turkish by nouns. 'Maritime Bank' is **Denizcilik Bankası** 'Seafaring its-Bank'; 'mathematical terms' is **matematik terimler-i** 'mathematics its-terms'; 'literary prize' is **edebiyat [A] armağan-ı [P]** (in 'pure Turkish', **yazın ödül-ü**) 'literature its-prize'.

2. Attributive adjectives. These precede their nouns: **cesur adamlar** 'brave men'; **uzun yol** 'the long road'. Two exceptions:

(a) **kare** and **küp**, 'square' and 'cubic', follow names of units of length, as in French from which they are borrowed: **Kıbrıs'ın yüz ölçümü 3.572 mil kare (9.251 kilometre kare) dir** 'the area of Cyprus is 3,572 square miles (9,251 square kilometres)'. **bir metre küp** or **bir metreküp** 'one cubic metre'.

(b) **merhum** [A] 'the late' and its feminine **merhume** sometimes come after the name of the deceased, in imitation of Arabic usage.

3. The indefinite article. **bir** 'one' may be so termed although the name is not entirely appropriate. One reason is that the noun introduced by **bir** may be in the defined accusative; see XVI, 4. Another difference from what we

understand in English by the indefinite article is that **bir** may introduce a noun in the plural, the effect being vaguer than with a singular noun: **bir şey mırıldandı** 'he mumbled something', but **bir şeyler mırıldandı** 'he mumbled something or other'; **bir zamanlar ben de çocuktum** 'once I too was a child', where **bir zaman** would be too precise: 'at one time'. In this latter example it should also be noted that **bir** is not used before **çocuk**, although the English has 'a child'; its omission is customary with the complement of such verbs as 'to be' and 'to become'.

When it serves as an indefinite article, **bir** normally comes between adjective and noun: **büyük bir tarla** 'a large field', **eski bir öykü** 'an old story'. When it means 'one', it precedes the adjective, as do all other numerals: **iki küçük tarla sattı, bir büyük tarla aldı** 'he sold two small fields, he bought one large field'. This is not to say that **bir** preceding an adjective and noun is always to be translated as 'one'; English idiom may call for 'a' or 'any' (see XVI, 4). The key to understanding this point lies in the first principle of Turkish syntax: whatever precedes, qualifies. The difference between **büyük bir araba** and **bir büyük araba**, both of which may translate 'a big car', is that the first is a big member of the category 'car', while the second is a member of the category 'big car'. **büyük bir araba** means a big car as distinct from a small car; **bir büyük araba** means a big car as distinct from anything else: **bisikletiyle değil, bir büyük araba ile geldi** 'she arrived not on her bike but in a big car'.

4. Comparison of adjectives. The comparative degree is expressed by putting the second member of the comparison (introduced in English by 'than') in the ablative case: **ağır** 'heavy', **kurşun-dan ağır** 'heavier than lead'. 'Less . . . than' is translated by putting **az** 'little' between the second member, in the ablative case, and the adjective: **kurşundan az ağır** 'less heavy than lead'. **daha** 'more' may be inserted for emphasis: **kurşundan daha ağır, kurşundan daha az ağır**. It is not essential, however, except in the absence of a second member, e.g. in 'this hammer is cheaper, that one is stronger' **bu çekiç daha ucuz, öteki daha sağlam**, or in such 'floating comparatives' as 'For Whiter Washing' **daha beyaz çamaşır için**.

The ancient comparative suffix **-rek**, which appears in a few diminutives (IV, I (a)), retains its original force in **yeğrek** 'better, best', from **yeğ** 'good'. **yeğ** and **yeğrek**, also spelled **yey**, **yeyrek**, survive only in proverbs.

The superlative degree is expressed by **en** 'most': **İstanbul en büyük şehrimizdir** 'Istanbul is our greatest city'; **bu toprak, en az verimli toprak**

'this soil is the least fertile soil'. Note also this locution: **o adamın dili, eskinin eskisidir** 'that man's language is terribly old-fashioned' ('is the oldest of the old').

5. Arabic and Persian comparatives. The Persian **beter** 'worse' occurs mostly in proverbs. The Arabic elative, which serves as both comparative and superlative, is familiar to us from the slogan *Allāh akbar* 'God is most great'. In Turkish it is currently represented by **elzem** 'essential'. (*alzam* < *lāzim* 'necessary'), **enfes** 'delightful', and, especially in proverbs, **evlâ** 'preferable'. These words may be reinforced: **daha beter** 'even worse', **en enfes** 'delectable'.

6. Intensive adjectives. The only regular use of prefixation is to intensify the meaning of adjectives and, less commonly, of adverbs. The prefix, which is accented, is modelled on the first syllable of the simple adjective or adverb but with the substitution of **m**, **p**, **r**, or **s** for the last consonant of that syllable. It is hard to discern any principle governing the choice of consonant, except that **p** is commoner with back vowels than with front vowels. The following list includes the commonest of such formations; the meaning of the intensive is not given when it is obvious from the meaning of the simple word, as **apaçık** 'wide open, manifest' from **açık** 'open', or **yepyeni** 'brand new' from **yeni** 'new'.

açık	open	apaçık	
başka	other	bambaşka	totally different
belli	evident	besbelli	
beyaz	white	bembeyaz	
bok	ordure	bombok	utterly useless
boş	empty	bomboş	
bütün	whole	büsbütün	entirely
çabuk	quick	çarçabuk	
cavlak	naked, bald	cascavlak	
dızlak	“ ”	dımdızlak	
doğru	straight	dosdoğru	
dolu	full	dopdolu	
genç	young;	gepgenç, gepegenç	
gök	blue	gömgök	
kara	black	kapkara	
katı	hard	kaskatı	
kırmızı	red	kıpkırmızı	

kızıl	red	kıpkızıl	
koca	large	koskoca	
kötürüm	paralysed	köskötürüm	
kuru	dry	kupkuru	
kütük	drunk	küskütük	
mavi	blue	masmavi	
mor	violet	mosmor	
sarı	yellow	sapsarı	
sıkı	tight	sımsıkı	
siyah	black	simsiyah	
takır	<i>(imitates tapping)</i>	tamtakır	quite empty
tamam	complete	tastamam	
taze	fresh	taptaze	
temiz	clean	tertemiz	
toparlak	round	tostoparlak	
uzun	long	upuzun	
yassı	flat	yamyassı	
yeni	new	yepyeni	
yeşil	green	yemyeşil	

Irregular are: **çıplak** 'naked', **çırılçıplak** as well as **çırçıplak**; **sağlam** 'healthy', **sapasağlam**; **yalnız** 'alone', **yapayalnız** as well as **yapyalnız**; **çevre** 'circumference', **çepeçevre** as well as **çepçevre** 'all around'; **gündüz** '(in) daylight', **güpegündüz** 'in broad daylight'; **düz** 'flat', **dümdüz** 'absolutely flat' and **düpedüz** 'downright, openly'; **parça** 'piece', **paramparça** 'broken to bits'. The intensive **sırsıklam** or **sırılıklam** 'sopping wet' is current, although the simple **sıklam** 'wet' is no longer in use. From **eyü**, an earlier form of **iyi** 'good', come **epey** and **epeyi**, 'very much'.

IV

Noun and Adjective Suffixes

This chapter deals with the suffixes whereby nouns and adjectives are derived from other nouns and adjectives.

1. Diminutives. The diminutive suffixes are **-rek**, **-cek**, **-ceğiz**, **-cik**, and **-ce**, of which the first two are no longer productive. Before these suffixes, adjectives invariably and nouns usually drop final **k**.

(a) **-rek**, the ancient comparative suffix (III, 4), survives with diminutive force in **acıracak** 'rather bitter' (**acı** 'bitter'), **bozracak** 'light grey' (**boz** 'grey'), **küçürek** 'rather small' (**küçük** 'small'), **ufarak** 'rather tiny' (**ufak** 'tiny'), **alçarak** 'lowish' (**alçak** 'low').

(b) **-cek** survives in **oyuncak** 'toy' (**oyun** 'game'); in **yavrucak** (also **yavrucuk**), the diminutive of **yavru** 'the young of an animal'; in **büyücek** 'biggish' (**büyük** 'big') and **küçücek** 'very small'. **orayacak** 'all that way' (**oraya** 'thither') is provincial.

(c) **-ceğiz**, an extended form of **-cek**, is particularly common with nouns denoting living beings, and conveys affection, sometimes mixed with pity: **adamcağız** 'the poor wee man', **kızcağız** 'the dear little girl', **hayvancağız** 'the poor little creature' (**hayvan** 'animal'), **köyceğiz** 'the dear little village'.

(d) **-cik**, the most widely used diminutive suffix, throws the accent on to the first syllable: **babacığım** ('my little father') 'daddy'; **Mehmetcik** 'little Mehmet', the affectionate term for the private soldier; **evcik** 'little house'. Final **k** is usually dropped before this suffix. From **alçak** 'low, humble', **alçacık**; from **küçük** 'small', **küçücük**; from **ufak tefek** 'tiny, insignificant' (see XIV, 46 (b)), **ufacık tefecik**. From **bebek** 'baby' and **köpek** 'dog' come **bebecik** and **köpecik**, less commonly **bebekçik**, **köpekçik**.

A few monosyllables vary slightly from the regular pattern: **az** 'little, few' makes **azacık** and **azıcık** as well as **azcık**; **dar** 'narrow' makes **daracık**; **bir** 'one' makes **biricik** 'sole, unique'.

(e) **-ce** has a modifying effect on adjectives: **güzelce** 'quite good' (but not so good as the simple **güzel**), **seyrekçe** 'rather infrequent', **uzunca** 'rather long', **genççe** 'quite young'. It makes a few nouns from verbal nouns in **-me** (X, 7): from **bilme** 'guessing', **bilmece** 'riddle'; from **bulma** 'finding',

bulmaca 'puzzle', especially 'crossword-puzzle'; from **kapma** 'catching', **kapmaca** 'the game of puss-in-the-corner'; from **çekme** 'drawing', **çekmece** 'drawer'. This suffix, which is accented, must not be confused with the enclitic **-ce** which makes adverbs; see § 4, and XII, 2. It may be followed by **-cik** as in **genişçecik** 'pretty wide', **yakıncacık** 'quite near'.

2. Diminutives of personal names. Apart from those formed with **-cik**, these do not seem reducible to a rule; there is no obvious reason why people named **Mustafa** should be addressed as **Mıstık**, or **Mükerrem** as **Miki**. Commonly the first syllable only of the name is retained and to it is added **i**, **o**, or a syllable ending in **ş**: **Ercüment** > **Erci**; **Neriman** > **Neri**; **Mehmet** > **Memiş** or **Memo**; **Metin** > **Metiş**; **Fatma** > **Fatoş**, **Fatış** or **Fatı**; **Hasan** > **Hasso**; **Ali** and **Aliye** > **Aliş**; **Cemâl** > **Cemo**; **İbrahim** > **İbo**. The forms in **-o** are accented on the first syllable. They are more familiar and socially less acceptable than those in **-ş**; cf. the difference in English between *Alf* and *Freddie* as diminutives of *Alfred*.

3. **-(i)msi**, **-(i)mtrak**, **-si**. These three suffixes in some contexts have diminutive effect but essentially they mean 'resembling', like English *-ish* in *womanish*. The initial **i** of the first two is lost after vowels.

(a) **-(i)mtrak**, the **a** of which is invariable in the best authors, is used with adjectives of colour and taste; **beyazımtrak** 'whitish'; **yeşilimtrak** 'greenish'; **ekşimtrak** 'sourish' (**ekşi** 'sour'); **acımtrak** 'rather bitter'. This suffix is sometimes spelt with what seems to be an epenthetic vowel—e.g. **beyazımtırak**—but may be a survival of an older form.

(b) **-(i)msi** is added to nouns and adjectives: **mağara** 'cave', **mağaramsı** 'cavernous'; **duvar** 'wall', **duvarımsı** 'wall-like'; **rapor** 'report', **raporumsu bir yazı** 'a report-like writing', 'a feeble attempt at a report'.

(c) **-si** is attached only to nouns and adjectives ending in a consonant, so cannot be confused with the post-vocalic form of the third-person possessive suffix; **erkek** 'male', **erkeksi** 'mannish'; **çocuk** 'child', **çocuksu** 'childish'. But 'foolish', from **budala** 'fool', is **budalaması**, while **budalası** means 'his fool'.

4. **-ce**. One of the several functions (see XII, 2) of this enclitic suffix is to make nouns denoting persons into adjectives: **çocuk** 'child', **çocukça** 'childish'; **kahraman** 'hero', **kahramanca** 'heroic'.

5. **-ci**. This suffix is added to the singular of nouns and occasionally to adjectives and adverbs, to denote persons who are professionally or habitually

concerned with, or devoted to, the object, person, or quality denoted by the basic word:

iş	work	işçi	workman
süt	milk	sütçü	milkman
diş	tooth	dişçi	dentist
orman	forest	ormancı	forester
Atatürk		Atatürkçü	Ataturkist
halk	people	halkçı	populist or adherent of the People's Party
gürültü	noise	gürültücü	noisy (<i>of people</i>)
milliyet	nationality	milliyetçi	nationalist
yol	road	yolcu	traveller
inat	obstinacy	inatçı	obstinate
yalan	falsehood	yalancı	liar, deceiver
kaçak	contraband	kaçakçı	smuggler
şikâyet	complaint	şikâyetçi	complainant
Roentgen	(<i>discoverer of X-rays</i>)	röntgenci	radiographer or Peeping Tom, <i>voyeur</i>
statüko	<i>status quo</i>	statükocu	conservative
sıfır	zero	sıfırcı	schoolteacher who is lavish with zeros
şaka	joke	şakacı	joker
merhum	'the late'	merhumcu	devotee of the late Adnan Menderes ¹
eski	old	eskici	old-clothes man
toptan	wholesale	toptancı	wholesaler
beleş	(<i>slang</i>) free, gratis	beleşçi	scrounger
ne	what?	neci	of what profession?
ezber	'by heart'	ezberci	'student who learns parrot-fashion'

¹ Current for a while after Prime Minister Menderes's execution in 1961.

It may be attached to a phrase: **hazır** 'ready', **elbise** 'clothing', **hazır elbiseci** 'dealer in ready-made clothing'; **evet efendim** 'yes, sir', **evet efendimci** 'yes-man'.

In popular speech it is used redundantly with nouns denoting occupation such as **şoför** 'driver', **kasap** [A] 'butcher', **garson** 'waiter': **şoförcü**, **kasapçı**, **garsoncu**. Note also **herifçioğlu** 'tiresome brute', from the disparaging **herif** 'fellow, bloke, villain'.

Cf. -ici, XIV, 2.

6. -li. This is added to the singular of nouns to make nouns or adjectives which denote:

(a) Possessing the object or quality indicated by the basic word:

şeker	sugar	şekerli	sweet
dikkat	attention, care	dikkatli	attentive, careful
at	horse	atlı	horseman
resim	picture	resimli	illustrated
ümit	hope	ümitli	hopeful
akıl	intelligence	akıllı	intelligent
bulut	cloud	bulutlu	cloudy
gürültü	noise	gürültülü	noisy (<i>of things</i>)
rahmet	divine mercy	rahmetli	deceased

(b) Possessing the object or quality in a high degree:

çene	jaw	çeneli	talkative
paha	price	pahalı	expensive
hız	speed	hızlı	rapid
sevgi	affection	sevgili	beloved
yaş	age	yaşlı	aged

(c) Belonging to a place or institution:

köy	village	köylü	villager, peasant
şehir	city	şehirli	city-dweller
İstanbul		İstanbullu	citizen of Istanbul
Çin	China	Çinli	Chinese
Nicerya	Nigeria	Niceryalı	Nigerian
lise	lycée	liseli	lycée student
Osman	(<i>founder of the Ottoman dynasty</i>)	Osmanlı	Ottoman (<i>subject of the dynasty</i>)

Added to the name of a colour, it makes an adjective or noun meaning dressed in that colour:

siyah	black	siyahlı	dressed in black
kırmızı	red	kırmızılı	dressed in red

It may be added to a phrase:

uzun boy	long stature	uzun boylu	tall
geniş omuz	broad shoulder	geniş omuzlu	broad-shouldered
orta yaş	middle age	orta yaşlı	middle-aged
kırmızı yanak	red cheek	kırmızı yanaklı	red-cheeked
bir mart tarih-i	the date 1 March	bir mart tarihli	dated 1 March
çamur	mud	çamurlu	muddy
çamurlu yüz	muddy face	çamurlu yüzlü	muddy-faced
kullanış	use (X, 11)	kullanışlı	serviceable
yaygın kullanış	wide use	yaygın kullanışlı	widely used

Exceptionally (see II, 24, last paragraph), someone who lives on the Bosphorus is not ***Boğaziçli** but **Boğaziçili**.

7. . . . -li . . . -li. Pairs of words of opposite meanings, each with a suffixed -li, are used adverbially and adjectivally: **gece-li gündüz-lü çalışmak** 'to work night and day'; **kız-lı erkek-lı öğrenci grupları** 'groups of pupils including both girls and boys'. The basic words may be adjectives: **uzak-lı yakın-lı kahkahalar** 'bursts of laughter both far and near'. The -li in this use is historically distinct from that discussed in the preceding section.¹

8. -siz. This suffix means 'without': **ümitsiz** 'hopeless', **sonsuz** 'endless', **şapkasız** 'hatless', **gürültüsüz** 'noiseless', **dikkatsiz** 'careless', **tarihsiz** 'undated'. It may be added to pronouns as well as nouns: **onsuz** 'without him/her/it', **sensiz** 'without you'. See also XI, 12.

9. -lik.

(a) Added to nouns or adjectives, it makes abstract nouns:

güzel	beautiful	güzellik	beauty
kolay	easy	kolaylık	ease, facility

¹ The proof is that these paired forms in -li were in use in the ancient language side by side with -lig, from which the single adjectival -li subsequently evolved. See Gabain, p. 159.

iyi	good	iyilik	goodness, good deed
asker	soldier	askerlik	military service
çocuk	child	çocukluk	childhood, childish action, childishness
iki	two	ikilik	duality
iş-çi	workman	işçilik	workmanship
kaçak-çı	smuggler	kaçakçılık	smuggling
Atatürk-çü	Ataturkist	Atatürkçülük	Ataturkism
dikkat-li	careful	dikkatlilik	carefulness
dikkat-siz	careless	dikkatsizlik	carelessness
evrensel	universal	evrensellik	universality

Vulgarly it is added to Arabic abstract nouns: **insaniyet** 'humanity' > **insaniyetlik**; cf. **şoförcü**, etc., § 5, end.

When **-lik** is added to nouns of rank the resulting word is not invariably abstract but exhibits the same ambiguity as 'the President's office' (the office he holds or the office in which he works): **kaymakamlık** may be the rank of lieutenant-governor or his official residence or the district he administers; **kırallık** may be kingship or kingdom or reign.

(b) Added to nouns it makes nouns and adjectives meaning 'intended for or suitable for . . .':

ön	front	önlük	pinafore
tuz	salt	tuzluk	salt-cellar
kira	hire	kiralık	for hire, to let
göz	eye	gözlük	spectacles
çamaşır	linen	çamaşırılık	laundry
baba	father	babalık	adoptive father, paternity
şehit	martyr	şehitlik	military cemetery, martyrdom
hastane	hospital	hastanelik	hospital-case
mahkeme	law-court	mahkemelik	(person) brought before a court
gelin	bride	gelinlik	marriageable girl, nubile, bridal, wedding-dress, the state of being a bride

(c) Added to numerical expressions it makes nouns and adjectives:

seksen	eighty	seksenlik	octogenarian
on	ten	onluk	tenner; coin or note of ten piastres or pounds
yüz	hundred	yüz liralık	hundred-lira note
yıl	year	yıllık	yearling
		yüz yıllık	hundred-year-old
bir saat	one hour	bir saatlik	a place one hour's journey away
		bir yer	
on iki	twelve cars	on iki	a twelve-car
araba		arabalık	convoy
		bir konvoy	

The numerical expression may be a noun in the locative case:

yüz-de	in a hundred	yüzdalık	percentage
on-da	in ten	ondalık	tithe, ten per cent. commission
Cf. günde	in the day	gündelik	daily wage

(d) Added to adverbs of time:

şimdi	now	şimdilik	for the present
bugün	today	bugünlük	for today

Although these may be translated as adverbs, as in **bugünlük bu kadar yeter** 'that's enough for today', they really belong in (c) above; **bugünlük** means 'the today-amount'.

10. -daş. This suffix is not affected by vowel harmony but it does appear as **-taş** after unvoiced consonants. Added only to nouns, it denotes common attachment to the concept expressed by the basic noun, like English prefixed or suffixed 'fellow'.

vatan	homeland	vatandaş	compatriot, fellow-citizen
okul	school	okuldaş	schoolmate
meslek	profession	meslektaş	colleague
din	religion	dindaş	co-religionist
çağ	time, epoch	çağdaş	contemporary (<i>adj. or noun</i>)

Two exceptions: **kardeş** not **-daş** is the standard Turkish for 'brother' or 'sister' (< **karın-daş** 'womb-fellow'), and 'namesake' is **adaş** with a single d

although 'name' is **ad**. A possible explanation for the latter anomaly is that its second element is not **-daş** but **eş** 'mate'. This **adaş**, in older Turkic also 'fellow', may have been the origin of **-daş**, which was an invariable suffix until the language reformers made it conform to vowel harmony in the neologism **iş-teş-lik** 'co-operation' (**iş** 'work') and in the antiquated **gönüldaş** 'sympathizer' (**gönül** 'soul'), which they resurrected as **gönüldeş**, apparently through a misreading of the phonetic spelling used by Redhouse.¹

11. **-gil**. This invariable suffix is a provincialism. Added to titles or personal names it denotes 'the house or family of . . .': **Kaymakamgil**, **Mehmetgil**, also in the plural **Kaymakamgiller**, **Mehmetgiller**. It may be suffixed, after a personal suffix, to nouns denoting relatives: **teyzemgil** 'my aunt's family', the standard Turkish for this being **teyzemler** (II, 15, end).

It has been used by the reformers to coin names of plant and animal families: **gül** 'rose', **gülgiller** 'Rosaceae'; **kedi** 'cat', **kedigiller** 'Felidae'.

12. **-(s)el**. Arabic words ending in the adjectival suffix **-î** have greatly enriched the Turkish vocabulary; witness such words as **tarihî** 'historical', **dinî** 'religious'. Arabic nouns ending in **-at-** drop it before adding the **-î**, hence **siyasî** 'political' (**siyaset** 'politics'), **iradî** 'voluntary' (**irade** 'will'), **millî** 'national' (**millet** 'nation'). The language reformers, in their desire to purge Turkish of foreign elements, advocated the replacement of this useful suffix by **-sel** or, when added to words ending in **s** or **z**, **-el**. This they employed with foreign borrowings and with Turkish words, both existing and manufactured:

tarih [A]	history	tarihsel	historic
siyaset [A]	politics	siyasal	political
cebir [A]	algebra	cebirsal	algebraic
kimya [A]	chemistry	kimyasal	chemical
fizik	physics	fiziksel	physical
öz	self	özel	private
bilim	science	bilimsel	scientific
anayasa	constitution	anayasal	constitutional

In this last example the suffix has been reduced to **-l** to avoid the cacophonous **-sasal**.

¹ *A Turkish and English Lexicon* (Constantinople, 1921), p. 1598; cf. *TS*, p. 314.

To justify this innovation the reformers unconvincingly cited three time-honoured words: **uysal** 'compliant' (**uymak** 'to conform'), **kumsal** 'tract of sand, beach' (**kum** 'sand'), and **yoksul** 'destitute' (**yok** 'non-existent'). The real inspiration of it, however, was in such French words as *culturel* and *social*.¹

13. -varî. This Persian suffix, meaning '-like', is still productive in Turkish to a limited extent: **Şekspirvarî** 'Shakespearian'; **Çörçilvarî** 'Churchillian'; **Don Kişotvarî bir mizansen** 'a Don Quixote-ish *mise en scène*'; **James Bondvarî bir casusluk** 'a James Bond-ish case of espionage'.

14. -cil. This occurs in a few words with the sense of 'tending towards, accustomed to, addicted to':

ak	white	akçıl	faded
kır	grey	kırçıl	grizzled
adam	man	adamcıl	tame ²
balık	fish	balıkçıl	heron
tavşan	hare	tavşancıl	eagle
ölüm	death	ölümcül	moribund

Some neologisms have been made with this suffix:

ben	I	bencil	selfish
ana	mother	anacıl	mother-bound
ev	house	evcil	domesticated
kitap	book	kitapçıl	bookish

15. -hane. The Persian *khāna* 'house' is not quite dead as a suffix in Turkish. It is added to a few Turkish words, e.g.: **süthane** 'dairy', **buzhane** 'ice-house', **dikimhane** 'tailoring workshop', **aşhane** 'cook-shop'. An ephemeral slang word of the 1950s was **kazikhane** 'clip-joint' from **kazık** 'swindle'.

16. -ane. This Persian suffix, in which the **a** is long, serves (a) to make adjectives or nouns into adverbs: **mest** 'drunk', **mestane** 'drunkenly'; (b) to turn nouns and adjectives indicating persons into adjectives describing things: **şah** 'king', **şahane** 'regal'; **şair** 'poet', **şairane** 'poetic'; **dost** 'friend',

¹ TS marks as a French borrowing the noun **kültür**, but not the adjective **kültürel**, the implication being that the latter is derived from the former by the addition of the Turkish suffix **-el**. In the 1983 and subsequent editions, however, **kültürel** too is shown as borrowed from French.

² The dictionaries also give 'ready to attack man', but few if any Turkish-speakers use the word in this sense.

dostane 'friendly' (as in 'a friendly word') or 'friendlily'. All these are in use, but modern writers do not make the Ottoman distinction between e.g. the two words for 'prudent' in **müdebbir bir paşa** 'a prudent Pasha' and **paşanın müdebbirane hareketi** 'the Pasha's prudent action'.

Pronouns

1. Personal pronouns:

SINGULAR	FIRST	SECOND	THIRD
ABS.	ben	sen	o
ACC.	beni	seni	onu
GEN.	benim	senin	onun
DAT.	bana	sana	ona
LOC.	bende	sende	onda
ABL.	benden	senden	ondan
<hr/>			
PLURAL			
ABS.	biz	siz	onlar
ACC.	bizi	sizi	onları
GEN.	bizim	sizin	onların
DAT.	bize	size	onlara
LOC.	bizde	sizde	onlarda
ABL.	bizden	sizden	onlardan

In pre-nineteenth-century texts the usual forms of the third person are: (sing.) **ol, anı, anın, ana, anda, andan**; (pl.) **anlar, anları**, etc.

It will be noticed that the table exhibits some anomalies: the **m** in the genitive of the first-person singular and plural; the change from **e** to **a** in the dative of the first- and second-person singular; in the third person the **n** before the case-suffixes of the singular and before the **-lar** of the plural. The most plausible explanations of these anomalies are: the original **beniŋ** and **biziŋ** became **benim** and **bizim** under the influence of the pronominal suffixes **-im** and **-imiz**, helped perhaps by the labial **b**. The original suffix of the dative was not **-e** but **-ge**; **benge, senge** became **benje, senje**, and the influence of this nasal brought about the change to **bana, sana**, a change possibly helped by analogy with the old third-person dative **aŋa** > **ana**; this very form **aŋa** may have been due to the influence of the **ŋ** in an earlier ***oŋa**. The **n** appears in the third person also when **o** takes the suffixes **-siz** (IV, 8) and **-ce**

(XII, 2): **onsuz** 'without him/her', **onca** 'according to him/her'. All one can say about this **n** is that it is the 'pronominal **n**' which appears after the third-person suffix and in the declension of **-ki** and **kendi** (§§ 3, 4). The plural **onlar** of **o** looks and sounds identical with the plural of **on** 'ten'; see XXIV, 35.

o is a demonstrative as well as a personal pronoun; see § 5.

siz is the regular polite form for 'you', singular or plural, and **biz** is used colloquially for 'I' (XVI, 3 (c)); they may therefore take the plural suffix in the colloquial—**bizler**, **sizler**—when referring to more than one person. In Karabaş and Yeşilçay's book, the source of the sentence analysed in XXIII (d), researchers conducting fieldwork in rural Turkey are advised not to address a potential informant as **siz**; the polite plural would at once create a barrier—you and your lot as distinct from us intellectuals.

In courtly speech, which is steadily becoming rarer, **ben** may be replaced by **bendeniz** 'your slave' (< *banda* [P]; the resemblance to **ben** is coincidental), the full meaning of which has become somewhat abraded, so that a following verb nowadays is usually in the first and not the third person, and, for example, 'my humble opinion' is **bendenizin fikrim** 'your slave's my opinion'. Similarly, **siz** may be replaced by **zat-ı aliniz** or **zat-ı alileri** (Persian *izafet*), literally 'your high person, their high person', which are followed by a verb in the second-person plural.

2. Uses of the personal pronouns. As they are definite by nature, we may call **ben**, **sen**, **o**, etc., the nominative instead of the absolute case; there is no question of their being used as an indefinite accusative.

The persons of verbs are shown by suffixes but a pronoun in the nominative may be used for emphasis: **o gitti**, **ben gitmedim** 'he went; I did not go'.

The pronoun object of a verb is generally omitted if it can be understood from the context: **kitabı dün aldım**, **daha okumadım** 'I bought the book yesterday; I have not read (it) yet'.

The use of **seni** 'thee' with terms of abuse is conventionally explained by the ellipsis of a verb such as 'I dislike/deprecate/warn': **seni gidi!** 'you scoundrel!'; **seni afacan seni!** 'you cheeky little urchin you!' More precisely, the reason there is no verb is that the speaker does not have in mind any specific verb but only an inarticulate emotion of displeasure of which **seni** is the object.

In the genitive the pronouns can be used predicatively; cf. II, 11: **bu**

memleket niçin bizim? ‘why is this land ours?’; **bu para benim** ‘this money is mine’; **senin olsun** ‘keep it’ (lit. ‘let-it-be of-you’); **mesuliyet sizin değil** ‘the responsibility is not yours’.

They may reinforce the personal suffixes: **ev-imiz** or **bizim ev-imiz** ‘our house’; **sokağ-ınız** or **sizin sokağ-ınız** ‘your street’; **ad-ı** or **onun ad-ı** ‘his name’.

The genitive of the third-person pronouns can resolve ambiguities which might arise from the various possible senses of, for example, **çocukları** (cf. II, 15):

onun çocukları	his children
onların çocuğu	their child
onların çocukları	their children

Pronouns of the first and second persons in the genitive are also used informally as attributive adjectives, i.e. replacing the personal suffixes: ‘our house’ can be **bizim ev**; ‘your street’ **sizin sokak**. The genitive of the third-person pronouns cannot, however, replace the personal suffixes in standard Turkish: **onun ad** instead of **adı** or **onun adı** is a provincialism (cf. **Ahmed’in Mustafa**, II, 17, third paragraph from end).

3. -ki. The pronominal or ‘mixed’ suffix **-ki** is exceptional in the matter of vowel harmony, not changing except after **gün** ‘day’ and **dün** ‘yesterday’, when it becomes **-kü**. Added to the genitive case of a noun or pronoun, it makes a possessive pronoun: **hizmetçi-nin-ki** ‘the one belonging to the servant’; **çocuğ-un-ki** ‘the one belonging to the child’; **benimki** ‘mine’; **seninki** ‘thine’; **onunki** ‘his, hers, the one belonging to it’; **bizimki** ‘ours’; **sizinki** ‘yours’; **onlarınki** ‘theirs’. **bu kalem benim değil** and **bu kalem benimki değil** may both be translated ‘this pen is not mine’. The former is a simple denial of ownership, the latter implies ‘I have a pen but this is not it’.

The noun in the genitive to which **-ki** is suffixed may be in the plural and may have a personal suffix. The **-ki** also can be in the plural.

arkadaş-ınız-ın-ki	the one belonging to your friend
arkadaş-lar-ınız-ın-ki	the one belonging to your friends
arkadaş-lar-ınız-ın-ki-ler	the ones belonging to your friends

Added to an expression of time or place, which may be an adverb or a noun in the locative case, **-ki** makes a pronoun or adjective: **yazın** ‘in summer’, **köylünün yazınki kazancı** ‘the peasant’s summer earnings’; **bugün** ‘today’, **bugünkü gazete** ‘today’s newspaper’, **bugünküler** ‘those who are

today, people nowadays'; **yarın** 'tomorrow', **yarınki toplantı** 'tomorrow's meeting'; **şimdi** 'now', **şimdiki durum** 'the present situation'; **okul çağı** 'school-age', **okul çağındaki çocuklar** 'children of school-age' ('who are in school-age'). **İzmir'deki büromuz küçük, Adana'daki daha büyüktür** 'our office which-is-in-Izmir is small, the-one-in-Adana is bigger'.

In the singular the case-endings of **-ki** are preceded by the pronominal **n**, but this does not appear in the plural. Thus the declension of **benimki** is as follows:

	SINGULAR	PLURAL	
ABS.	benimki	benimkiler	mine
ACC.	benimkini	benimkileri	mine
GEN.	benimkinin	benimkilerin	of mine
DAT.	benimkine	benimkilere	to mine
LOC.	benimkinde	benimkilerde	in mine
ABL.	benimkinden	benimkilerden	from mine

çocuğun boyu babasınınkini geçti 'the child's stature has passed his father's'; **resimlerimiz kardeşlerinizinkilerden kıymetlidir** 'our pictures are more valuable than your brothers' '.

4. kendi. As an adjective it means 'own': **kendi oda-m** 'my own room', **kendi kız-ı** 'her own daughter', **kendi memleket-iniz** 'your own country'.

With the personal suffixes it makes the emphatic or reflexive pronouns 'myself', etc.: **kendi-m**, **kendi-n**, **kendi** or **kendi-si**, **kendi-miz**, **kendi-niz**, **kendi-leri**. For 'himself' with reflexive meaning, **kendi** is far more usual than **kendisi**; indeed, purists maintain that **kendisi** should never be used reflexively. Both forms take the pronominal **n** before all case-endings:

ABS.	kendi	kendisi
ACC.	kendini	kendisini
GEN.	kendinin	kendisinin
DAT.	kendine	kendisine
LOC.	kendinde	kendisinde
ABL.	kendinden	kendisinden

As a reflexive pronoun **kendi** is usually repeated, the first time in the absolute with no suffix, the second time with the appropriate personal and case suffix: **kendi kendi-m-i müdafaa ettim** 'I defended myself'; **işi kendi**

kendi-m-e yapamadım 'I could not do the job for (or "by") myself'; **kendi kendi-n-i tenkit ediyor** 'he is criticizing himself'; **kendi kendi-miz-den korkmıyalım** 'let us not be afraid of ourselves'.

kendisi and its plural **kendileri** are commonly employed as simple third-person pronouns with no reflexive or emphatic sense: **kendisi evde** 'he is at home'; **kendilerini gördünüz mü** 'have you seen them?'

As **kendi-si** literally means 'his self', it may stand in izafet with a preceding noun in the genitive: **Atatürk'ün kendisi** 'Atatürk himself'; **Meclis'in kendisi** 'the Assembly itself'.

5. Demonstratives:

bu this (close to the speaker)
şu this or that (a little further away)
o that (also 'he, she, it')

When used as adjectives these words are invariable. For their declension when used as pronouns see **o** in § 1: sing. **bu**, **bunu**, etc., **şu**, **şunu**, etc.; pl. **bunlar**, etc., **şunlar**, etc.

şu means 'the following': **şu teklif** 'the following proposal'; **bu teklif** 'the proposal which has just been mentioned'. **Bakan, şunları dedi** 'the Minister said the following things'.

Where we say 'this or that', Turkish prefers 'that or this': **şunu yap, bunu yap** 'do that, do this'. ('Knife and fork' too is put the other way round in Turkish: **çatal bıçak** 'fork knife'.)

In archaizing legal language, **işbu** may be found for the adjectival **bu**. Until the nineteenth century **şol** was sometimes used for **şu**.

The personal suffixes are not used with the demonstratives except in such stereotyped expressions as **şu-nun bu-nun şu-su bu-su ile alâkadar olmıyan** 'not interested in other people's business' ('the that and this of that one and this one'); **o-nun şu-su bu-su** 'his private concerns' ('his that and this').

Demonstratives precede attributive adjectives: **bu uzun yol** 'this long road'; **şu geniş omuzlu güreşçi** 'that broad-shouldered wrestler'; **o meşhur aktör** 'that famous actor'. They may come within a definite izafet; II, 17, end.

An idiomatic use of **bu** is to place it after a noun: **sanatkâr bu**, literally 'artist this', meaning 'the fellow's an artist; what do you expect?' So **hayat bu** 'that's life for you!'; **çocuk bu** 'he's only a child; don't ask too much of him'.

From **bu**, **şu**, and **o** are formed **böyle**, **şöyle**, and **öyle**, used both as adverbs, 'thus', and adjectives, 'such, this/that kind of':

böyle adamlar	such men (as this)
şöyle evler	such houses (as those over there)
öyle fikirler	such ideas (as those)

The addition of the third-person suffix to these words makes them into pronouns (cf. II, 22): **böylesi** 'this sort of person', **şöylesi** or **öylesi** 'that sort of person'; plural: **böyleleri**, **şöyleleri**, **öyleleri**. The singular forms are also used adjectivally—**böylesi adamlar** 'such men'.

böylesine etc. mean 'thus', with a hint of 'excessively', while **şöylesine** means 'in this way; watch what I'm doing!': **kumaşı şöylesine kes** 'cut the cloth like this'.

beriki, **öteki**, mean respectively the nearer and the further of two. They may be adjectives or pronouns; being compounded with **-ki**, when used as pronouns they take the pronominal **n** before all cases of the singular: **bu gazeteyi istemiyorum, öteki-n-i ver** 'I don't want this newspaper, give me the other one over there'. **öteki beriki** means 'anybody and everybody'.

6. Interrogatives:

kim	who?	hangi	which?
ne	what?	kaç	how many?

kim declines like a noun, in singular and plural: **bu çanta kim-in?** 'whose is this bag?'; **kim-i gördün?** 'whom did you see?'; **kimler-e?** 'to what people?'

ne exhibits certain irregularities:

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
ABS.	ne	neler
ACC.	ne or neyi	neler or neleri
GEN.	neyin or nenin	nelerin
DAT.	neye or niye	nelere
LOC.	nede	nelerde
ABL.	neden	nelerden

There are also alternative forms with the personal suffixes, meaning 'what of mine?', 'what of yours?', etc.:

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1	nem or neyim	nemiz or neyimiz
2	nen neyin	neniz neyiniz
3	nesi neyi	neleri

The usual accusative singular is **ne**: **ne yaptın?** 'what have you done?' **neyi** is used:

(a) For 'what specific thing?'; e.g. if you hear that someone is going to the opera and ask **Ne göreceksin?** 'What are you going to see?', you may elicit the facetious reply 'An opera, of course!' There is no danger of this if you ask **Neyi göreceksin?** 'what (specific item of the repertoire) are you going to see?' The defined accusative plural **neleri** is similarly used for 'what specific things?'

(b) When another interrogative follows, especially one compounded with **ne**: **neyi ve ne zaman yaptın?** 'what have you done, and when?'; **kim neyi kime satıyor?** 'who is selling what, to whom?'

The regular spelling of the dative singular is **neye**: **neye yarar?** 'for-what is it suitable?', while **niye** is generally used in the sense of 'what for, why?', as is the ablative **neden**. **neden** 'from what?' is regularly used as a noun, replacing **sebeP** 'cause'.

The plural is used in exclamations: **neler gördüm!** 'what things I saw!'

One of the commonest uses of **ne** with personal suffixes is exemplified in **nen var?** 'what's the matter with you?', lit. 'what-of-yours exists, what do you have?', cf. *qu'as-tu?* Note also **neme lâzım?** 'what has it to do with me?', lit. 'to-what-of-mine is it necessary?' **bu okul-un ne-si-sin?** 'you are this school's what?', i.e. 'what is your position in this school?' —**kapıcı-sı-yım** 'I am its janitor'.

ne may be the qualifying element of an indefinite izafet, e.g. **ne ders-i var?** 'what lesson is there?' (on the time-table)—logically, because the answer will also consist in an indefinite izafet: **geometri ders-i**. There is a story of a man who tries to tell a friend that he has seen a ghost, **hortlak**, but in his terror he can only stammer **ho-ho-ho**. His friend asks **ne ho'su?** 'what ho?', the **ho** belonging to what?'

ne may be an adjective as well as a pronoun: **ne hacet?** 'what need?', **ne inat!** 'what obstinacy!', **ne güzel çiçekler!** 'what lovely flowers!' It may also render 'how' as in **ne güzel!** 'how beautiful!' or **ne malûm?** 'how do you know?' (lit. 'how is it known?'); or 'why' as in **ne karışyorsun?** 'what are you interfering (for)?'

It forms part of many compound interrogatives: **ne zaman**, **ne vakit** 'when?'; **ne kadar** 'how much?'; **niçin** (< **ne için** 'what for?') 'why?'; **nasıl** (< **ne asıl** 'what basis?') 'how?', 'what sort of . . . ?'; **neci** 'of what profession?' With the adverbial suffix **-ce** (XII, 2), it makes (a) **nece** 'in what

language?' and (b) **nice**, meaning originally 'how many?', then 'how many!' and nowadays mostly 'many'.

The elision of the **e** of **ne**, as seen in **niçin** and **nasıl**, is frequent in rapid conversation: **ne olacak?** 'what will happen?' > **nolacak?** or **n'olacak?**; **ne yapalım?** 'what are we to do?' > **napalım?**

hangi and **kaç** are adjectives, the latter always construed with a singular noun: **hangi vilâyet?** 'which province?'; **hangi vilâyetler?** 'which provinces?'; **kaç vilâyet?** 'how many provinces?' With the addition of personal suffixes they become pronouns: **hangi-miz?** 'which of us?'; **kaç-ınız?** 'how many of you?'; **hangi-si?** 'which one of them?'; **hangi-ler-i?** 'which (pl.) of them?'

7. Indefinite, determinative, and negative. Most of the pronouns in this category are formed from adjectives by the addition of the third-person suffix, on the pattern of **böyle-si** (§ 5). Thus **bir** 'a, one' is an adjective: **bir adam gitti** 'one man went'; **bir-i** is a pronoun: **adamlardan biri gitti, biri kaldı** 'one of the men went, one remained'. The suffix may be doubled: **bir-i-si**. **biri** and **birisi** may also mean 'someone'; in this use the antecedent of the third-person suffix is people at large, a 'they' as vague as in 'they say': **biri** or **birisi bana seslendi** 'someone called out to me'.

In those words below in which **bir** is the first element it carries the word-accent.

8. **bazı**, **kimi** 'some' (adjective). The final vowel of **bazı** is the mark of the Persian *izafet*, so is unaccented. **kimi** in this adjectival sense is a neologism. Both qualify singular or plural nouns: **bazı** or **kimi adam** 'some man'; **bazı** or **kimi adamlar** 'some men'.

Pronouns: **bazısı**, **bazıları**, **kimi**, **kimisi** 'some people'; **bazımız**, **kimimiz** 'some of us'; **bazınız**, **kiminiz** 'some of you'.

9. **birtakım** 'a number of' (lit. 'a set') always qualifies plural nouns: **birtakım köylüler** 'a number of villagers'. Like the indefinite article, it may come between adjective and noun: **küçük birtakım devletler** 'a number of small states'. Note the distinction between **birtakım kitaplar** 'a number of books' and **bir takım kitap** 'a set of books' (for the construction of the latter see XVI, 7).

Pronoun: **birtakımı** 'a number of them'.

10. **her** [P] 'each, every', with noun in singular: **her gün** 'every day'; **her iki-si** 'both of them'; **her üç-ümüz** 'all three of us'; **her biri**, **herkes** [P]

'everyone'; **her bir-imiz** 'each one of us'; **her kim** 'whoever'; **her ne** 'whatever'; **her ne kadar** 'however much'; **her hangi** 'whichever'; **her hangi bir** 'any'. Compounds of **her** are sometimes written as one word: **herbirimiz**, **hernekadar**, etc.

11. **hep** is an adverb meaning 'altogether, entirely, always'. With the personal suffixes it becomes a pronoun: **hep-imiz** 'all of us', **hep-iniz** 'all of you'. The third person is **hepsi** (< **hep-i-si**, with the suffix doubled) 'all of it, all of them, everyone'.

12. **çok** as an adverb means 'much, very': **çok konuştuk** 'we talked a lot'; **çok faydalı** 'very useful'. With a noun, singular or plural, it means 'much, many': **çok iş** 'much work'; **çok kişi** 'many persons', **çok yerler** 'many places'.

With possessive suffixes it is a pronoun, meaning 'most' rather than 'many': **çoğ-umuz** 'most of us'; **çoğ-unuz** 'most of you'; **çoğ-u** 'most of it, most of them'. The last is used as an adjective as well as a pronoun, like **böylesi** and **kimi**: **çoğu insanlar** 'most people'; **çoğu zaman** 'most times, most often'.

birçok 'a good deal of' is followed by a noun in singular or plural; pedants say singular only.

Pronouns: **birçoğu** 'a good deal of it, a good many of them'; **birçokları** 'a good many people or things'.

13. **az** as an adverb means 'little': **az içer** 'he drinks little'. As an adjective, with a singular noun, 'few, little': **az kişi** 'few persons'; **az şarap içer** 'he drinks little wine'. See also III, 4.

biraz 'a little': **biraz yürüdük** 'we walked a little'; **biraz ekmek yedim** 'I ate a little bread'; **biraz-ı** 'a little of it'.

14. **birkaç** 'a few, several', with singular noun: **birkaç gün kaldı** 'he stayed several days' or 'several days are left'.

Pronoun: **birkaçı** 'several of them', etc.

15. **bütün** as a noun or as an adjective qualifying a singular noun means 'whole': **millet-in bütün-ü** 'the whole of the nation'; **bütün millet** 'the whole nation'. As an adjective with a plural noun it means 'all': **bütün milletler** 'all the nations'.

tüm used to mean only 'whole', as it still does in rural areas: **iki tüm ekmek** 'two whole loaves'. Despite its probable Arabic origin, the reformers

fought, not without success, a campaign to bring it into use not just for 'whole' but also for 'all', as a replacement for the irreproachably Turkish **bütün**. (Could the reason have been that **bütün** had been around for so long that they thought it must be Ottoman and therefore best forgotten?) In place of the examples in the preceding paragraph, one may often read, less often hear, **ulusun tümü**, **tüm ulus**, and **tüm uluslar**.

16. başka, diğer [P] 'other'.

Pronouns: **başkası**, **bir başkası**, **başka biri**, **diğer biri** 'another of them, someone or something else': **kaldır bunu, başkasını getir** 'take this away, bring another'. **benden başka** 'other than me'; **benden başkası** 'someone other than me'.

17. öbür (< o bir; I, 31, end) 'the other, the next': **öbür gün** 'the day after tomorrow'; **öbür dünya** 'the next world'.

Pronoun: **öbürü**, colloquially **öbür-kü-sü**, 'the other one'.

18. birbir or **biribir**, with the appropriate possessive suffix, means 'each other':

- 1 **birbirimiz** or **biribirimiz**
- 2 **birbiriniz** or **biribiriniz**
- 3 **birbiri**, **biribiri**, or **biribirleri**

birbirimiz-e yardım ediyoruz 'we are helping each other'; **biribiriniz-i seviniz** 'love one another'; **biribirinden güzel kızlar** 'girls each more beautiful than the other'. The Persian **yekdiğer** is an increasingly rarer alternative.

19. aynı 'same'. In view of its origin (II, 26, fourth paragraph) this ought to be immediately followed by a noun, as in **aynı zaman** 'the same time'. It is, however, regularly used with an intervening adjective and even predicatively: **aynı uzun yol** 'the same long road'; **hedeflerimiz aynı** 'our aims are the same'. This **aynı**, which is frequently misspelt **ayni**, is accented on the first syllable.

There is another word **aynı**, accented on the last syllable, in which the **ı** is the Turkish third-person suffix: **ad-ı benim-kinin ayn-ı-dır** 'his name is the same as mine', lit. 'his-name of-mine is-its-counterpart'. The suffix is sometimes doubled: **bunun ayn-ı-sı-nı alalım** 'let's buy one just like this' ('of-this its-counterpart'). This, however, is a vulgarism, against which schoolchildren used to be warned. Oddly, what they were told to put in its place was **tıpkısı** 'its replica', which also contains a doubled third-person suffix. The bare form

***tıpık** (Arabic *ṭibq*) is never used, though **tıpkı** (the final *ı* being that of the Persian *izafet*) is commonly put before a noun or pronoun to reinforce the postposition **gibi** 'like': **tıpkı babası gibi** 'just like his father'; **tıpkı onlar gibi** 'just like them'.

20. **şey**, as well as meaning 'thing', is an all-purpose pronoun, used like French *chose* to take the place of a word or name the speaker cannot for the moment recall. For its syntactic function see XV, 2, last paragraph. When it takes the third-person suffix this is usually doubled, **şey-i-si** (sometimes spelled **şeyisi**; cf. **hepsi**, § 11), probably because in ordinary speech **şey-i** is barely distinguishable from **şey**: **şey-in şey-i-si ne oldu—mektub-un zarf-ı?** 'what has become of the what-d'ye-call-it of the what-d'ye-call-it—the envelope of the letter?'

21. **falan**, **falanca**, **filân**, **filânca** 'so and so, such and such' are adjectives and pronouns. **falan tarihte**, **falanca geldi** 'on such and such a date, so and so came'.

falan and **filân** also mean 'and so on' after nouns, 'or thereabouts' after expressions of time or quantity: **camileri falan gezdi** 'he toured the mosques and so on'; **temmuzda filân gelecekler** 'they will come in July or thereabouts'; **on lira falan istiyor** 'he wants ten liras or so'. They may be used together: **Bedri, Orhan, Hâmit falan filân geliyorlar** 'Bedri, Orhan, Hamit and so on and so forth are coming'. **falan festekiz** and **falan feşmekân** are similarly used and convey even less enthusiasm at the prospect.

22. **insan** 'human being' is used for the indefinite 'one': **bu sıcaklıkta insan çabuk yorulur** 'in this heat one gets tired quickly'. See also the use of the impersonal passive in VIII, 54.

23. **hiç**, in origin the Persian for 'nothing', has the same sense in Turkish: **ne yaptın?—hiç** 'what have you done?'—'nothing'. It also functions as an adverb reinforcing negatives: **hiç konuşmaz** 'he doesn't talk at all'. With **bir** it is written as one word: **hiçbir haber yok** 'there is no news at all'.

In positive questions it translates 'ever', in negative questions 'never': **hiç öyle şey olur mu?** 'does such a thing ever happen?'; **hiç Antalya'da bulunmadınız mı?** 'have you never been in Antalya?'

24. **kimse**, originally 'whoever it is' (**kim** + **ise**, XX, 7), now means 'person, somebody not clearly specified': **bir kimse sizi arıyordu** 'someone

was looking for you'. With a negative it means 'no one', like French *personne*: **kimse aldırış etmiyor** 'no one is paying attention'; **kimsesiz çocuklar** 'children who are alone in the world' (IV, 8).¹ Its diminutive is used in the negative sense only: **kimsecik yok** 'there's no one at all'; **kimsecikler kalmamış** 'there are no people left at all'.

¹ The touching motto of the **Belediye Zabıta Vakfı**—'Municipal Police Foundation'—is **Kimsesizlerin Kimsesi** 'The someone of those who have no one'.

VI

Numerals

1. Cardinals:

bir	1	on iki	12	kırk	40
iki	2	on üç	13	elli	50
üç	3	on dört	14	altmış	60
dört	4	on beş	15	yetmiş	70
beş	5	on altı	16	seksen	80
altı	6	on yedi	17	doksan	90
yedi	7	on sekiz	18	yüz	100
sekiz	8	on dokuz	19	bin	1,000
dokuz	9	yirmi	20	bir milyon	1,000,000
on	10	yirmi bir	21	bir milyar	1,000,000,000
on bir	11	otuz	30	sıfır	zero

Numbers are compounded by simple juxtaposition: **yüz bir** 'a hundred and one'; **üç milyon dört yüz yirmi bin sekiz yüz doksan altı** 'three million four hundred and twenty thousand eight hundred and ninety-six'.

In the numbers from 11 to 19 inclusive (which may be found written as one word), the accent is on the **on**. In higher numbers the last syllable of the unit is accented.

Whereas 'one hundred' and 'one thousand' are **yüz** and **bin** respectively, 'one million' and 'one milliard' (i.e. an American billion) require **bir**.

In writing figures, a full stop (**nokta**) is used to separate the thousands; thus **beş bin altı yüz otuz iki** is written **5.632**. On the other hand, a comma (**virgül**) is used where English uses a decimal point, so 7.5 ('seven point five') appears as **7,5 (yedi virgül beş)**. Increasingly these days, the thousands are separated by a comma, and a full stop may be used for the decimal point: **5,632; 7.5**.

In vague assessments of number such as 'two or three', 'five or six', the 'or' is not expressed: **iki üç, beş altı**. For 'three or four', idiom mysteriously prefers **üç beş** to **üç dört**. Cf. the expressions **üç aşağı beş yukarı** 'a little more or less', literally 'three down five up', and **üç beşe bakmamak** 'not to

haggle about the price', literally 'not to look at three <or> five'.¹ Care must be taken not to confuse on **beş** 'fifteen' with **beş on** 'five or ten'.

Care is also necessary with **yüz**, which besides 'hundred' may mean 'cause' or 'face': **iki yüz** 'two hundred'; **iki yüzlü** 'two-faced'; **ikiyüzlülük** 'hypocrisy'; **yüz ölçümü** 'surface-area'; **bu yüzden** 'for this reason'.

kırk is used for an indefinitely high number: **kırkayak** 'centipede' ('forty-feet'); **kırk yılda bir** 'once in a blue moon' ('in forty years'). 'To split hairs' is **kılı kırk yarmak**, lit. 'to split the hair <into> forty'. Instead of **kırk**, **dokuz** 'nine' and less often **seksen** 'eighty' are similarly used in some popular sayings. A kind of superlative of **kırk** in this sense occurs in the expression **kırk bir buçuk kere maşallah** 'forty-one and a half times maşallah'.² Compare *merde puissance dix* 'merde to the power of ten', colloquial French for 'Good luck!'.

When case-endings or other suffixes are written after figures, the rules of consonant-assimilation and vowel-harmony must be observed: 'from 2 to 9', **ikiden dokuz a**, **2 den 9 a**; 'from 3 to 7', **üçten yediye**, **3 ten 7 ye**; 'from 6 to 11', **altıdan on bire**, **6 dan 11 e**. An apostrophe may precede the suffix: **2'den 9'a**, etc.

For the use of the singular form of the noun after numerals, see II, 2.

2. Classifiers. A numeral is rarely used alone, e.g. in answer to a question; either the noun is repeated or, if the things enumerated are separate entities and not units of measurement, **tane** 'grain' (less often **adet** [A] 'number') is added after the numeral. **kaç saat bekliyorsunuz?**—**iki saat** 'how many hours have you been waiting?'—'two hours'. But **iki tane saat** can only mean 'two clocks' or 'two watches'. **kaç kitap aldınız?**—**dört tane** 'how many books have you bought?'—'four'. **tane** is often inserted between numeral and noun (unless the latter is a unit of measurement): **beş tane anahtar** 'five keys'; **sekiz tane mendil** 'eight handkerchiefs'. It is also added after **kaç**, especially without a following noun: **kaç tane istiyorsunuz?** 'how many do you want?' If people are being enumerated, **kişi** 'person' is similarly

¹ TS defines **birkaç** as 'üçü, beşi geçmemek üzere az' 'few, not exceeding three or five'.

² However sophisticated the person one is addressing may be, to say **maşallah** (*mā šā` 'llāh* [A] 'whatever God wills') is the only acceptable way of expressing admiration without risk of arousing fears for the well-being of its object. The logic behind this is that God can do whatever He wants; He can even create something as beautiful as this baby/house/car. Thus there is nothing special about the object of admiration and therefore no need to worry that the admirer may be jealously giving it the Evil Eye, dread of which is still common in Mediterranean lands and the Middle East.

used: **kaç kişi geliyor kokteylinize?**—**kırk altı kişi** ‘how many are coming to your cocktail-party?’—‘forty-six’.

When enumerating cattle, or vegetables such as onions and cabbage, **baş** ‘head’ is interposed after the numeral: **elli baş sığır** ‘fifty oxen’; **yüz baş koyun** ‘a hundred sheep’; **iki baş lâhana** ‘two cabbages’. Cf. the English ‘fifty head of cattle’, but note that Turkish uses simple apposition, with no ‘of’.

el ‘hand’ is similarly used when enumerating shots of a firearm or deals of cards: **bir el tabanca attı** ‘he fired one pistol-shot’; **bir el** (or **avuç** ‘handful’) **poker oynyalım** ‘let’s play a hand of poker’. Other such classifiers were used in Ottoman: **kita** ‘piece’, of books, documents, ships, and fields; **pare** ‘piece’, of artillery, ships, and villages.¹

3. Fractions. The denominator, in the locative case, precedes the numerator: **üçte bir** (lit. ‘in-three one’) ‘one-third’; **yedide dört** ‘four-sevenths’; **yüzde yirmi beş** ‘twenty-five per cent.’; **yüzde yüz** ‘one hundred per cent.’ The percentage sign consequently precedes the number: **% 25**; **% 100**. The numerator is put in definite izafet with the whole of which the fraction is part: **çocukların beşte üçü** ‘three-fifths of the children’ (‘of-the-children, in-five their-three’); **gelir-im-in yüzde yirmi beşi** ‘twenty-five per cent. of my income’. This last example would appear in figures as **gelirim % 25 i. yekûn yüz ölçüm-ü-nün % 18,7 si (yüzde on sekiz virgül yedisi) ormanlarla kaplıdır** ‘of its total surface-area, 18.7 % is covered with forests’. A less common way of reading these figures: **yüzde on sekizi onda yedisi** ‘18 in 100 of it, 7 in 10 of it’.

buçuk means ‘and a half’ and is used only after whole numbers and, jocularly, after **az** ‘little’ and **yarı** ‘half’: **on buçuk kilometre** ‘ten and a half kilometres’; **az buçuk kişi** ‘a handful of people’; **yarı buçuk ustalık** ‘inadequate craftsmanship’.

yarım is an adjective meaning ‘a half-’: **yarım saat** ‘a half-hour’; **yarım kilo domates** ‘half a kilo of tomatoes’ (for the apposition, see XVI, 7). Oddly, **yarımda** means ‘at 12.30 p.m.’ **yarı** is used:

(a) As a noun: **öğrencilerin yarı-sı kız** ‘half of the pupils are girls’; **gecenin yarısını konuşarak geçirdik** ‘we spent half the night in talking’; **gece yarısı** ‘midnight’; **gecenin yarı-sı-n-da** ‘in the middle of the night’.

¹ ‘An inkling of this system comes to us *via* pidgin English: “one fella man,” “five piecee shirt.”’ Mario Pei, *The Story of Language* (London, Allen & Unwin, 1952), p. 123.

(b) As an adjective meaning 'mid-, at the half-way mark': **yarı gece** 'midnight'; **yarı yolda bırakmak** 'to leave in the lurch' (lit. 'at mid-way').

(c) As an adverb: **yarı anlamak** 'to half-understand'; **yarı Türkçe, yarı Fransızca konuştuk** 'we spoke half Turkish, half French'.

çeyrek (P) 'quarter' is now little used except when telling the time; see XII, 14.

4. Ordinals. The suffix is **-inci** after consonants, **-nci** after vowels:

birinci or ilk	1st	yirminci	20th
ikinci	2nd	yirmi birinci	21st
üçüncü	3rd	otuzuncu	30th
dördüncü	4th	kırkıncı	40th
beşinci	5th	ellinci	50th
altıncı	6th	altmışıncı	60th
yedinci	7th	yetmişinci	70th
sekizinci	8th	sekseninci	80th
dokuzuncu	9th	doksanıncı	90th
onuncu	10th	yüzüncü	100th
on birinci	11th	bininci	1,000th
		milyonuncu	millionth
		milyarinci	thousand-millionth

As will be seen from '11th' and '21st', the ordinal suffix is attached only to the last member in a compound number. It is written in full after figures—**1 inci, 2 nci, 3 üncü**—or abbreviated to **ci, cü**, etc., or replaced by a full stop: **1., 2., 3.** etc. It appears also in **kaçıncı** 'how manyeth?', **filânıncı** 'so-and-so manyeth', and **sonuncu** 'last' (**son** 'end').

Roman numerals are used to indicate centuries and with names of sovereigns and formal events such as congresses and exhibitions; the ordinal suffix is usually replaced by a full stop after the numeral: **XXI. yüzyılı** 'the twenty-first (**yirmi birinci**) century'; **XL. İzmir Uluslararası Fuarı** 'fortieth (**kırkıncı**) İzmir International Fair'. The Roman numeral may precede or follow a sovereign's name; 'Selim the Third' may be written **Selim III, III Selim**, or **III. Selim**, all three being read as **üçüncü Selim**.

The first six Arabic ordinals are sometimes used with names of sovereigns in Persian *izafet*. They are:

evvel	1st	rabi	4th
sani	2nd	hamis	5th
salis	3rd	sadis	6th

All the **as** are long. **Osman-ı sani** = **ikinci Osman**, Osman II; **Mustafa-yı rabi** = **dördüncü Mustafa**, Mustafa IV.

5. Distributives. These answer the question **kaçar?** 'how many each?' and are formed by adding to the cardinal the suffix **-er** after a consonant, **-şer** after a vowel:

birer	one each	sekizer	eight each
ikişer	two each	dokuzar	nine each
üçer	three each	onar	ten each
dörder	four each	on birer	eleven each
beşer	five each	yirmişer	twenty each
altışar	six each	otuzar	thirty each
yedişer	seven each	kırkar	forty each
		etc.	

As with the ordinals, the suffix is attached only to the last element of compounds: **yirmi üçer** '23 each'; **iki yüz elli dokuzar** '259 each'. With whole hundreds and thousands, however, it is more usual nowadays to attach the distributive suffix to the number preceding the **yüz** or **bin**: **ikişer yüz** rather than **iki yüzer** for '200 each'; **beşer bin** rather than **beş biner** for '5,000 each'. The two foreign borrowings **milyon** and **milyar** never take the distributive suffix: **birer milyon lira** 'a million lira each'; **altışar milyar** 'six thousand million each'.

The distributive of **yarım** is irregular, taking the post-vocalic **-şar** despite its final consonant: **yarımşar** 'half each'. The suffix is not attached to **buçuk** but to the preceding whole number: **yirmi yedişer buçuk** 'twenty-seven and a half each'. **iki kişi birer yıl altışar ay hapis cezasına mahkûm edilmişlerdir** 'two people have each been sentenced to one year and six months' imprisonment' ('one-each year, six-each months'); in figures, **1 er yıl 6 şar ay**.

A frequent idiomatic use of **birer** is seen in: **askerlerimiz, birer aslan gibi düşmana saldırdı** 'our soldiers attacked the enemy like so many lions' (lit. 'like one-each lion, each one like a lion'). Like **bir**, **birer** may come between adjective and noun: **muharririn müşahedeleri bu hususta canlı birer misal teşkil etmektedir**, or, in post-reform Turkish, **yazarın gözlemleri bu konuda canlı birer örnek oluşturmaktadır** 'the author's observations constitute so many vivid examples ("one vivid example each") on this topic.'

kaçar 'how many each?' when repeated means 'in lots of how many?' Thus **kaçar kiraz yiyorsunuz?** 'how many cherries each are you eating?' but

kirazları kaçar kaçar yiyorsunuz? 'how many at a time, at a mouthful, are you eating the cherries?' Note also **azar azar** in XII, 1.

6. Collectives. The suffix **-iz** after consonants, **-z** after vowels, makes numerals denoting twins, triplets, etc.: **iki-z**, **üç-üz**, **dörd-üz**, **beş-iz**. The collectives are mostly used as nouns but they can qualify a noun, usually in the plural: **ikizler** or **ikiz çocuklar** (rarely **ikiz çocuk**) 'twins'; **üçüzler** 'triplets'; **üçüz kızlar** (rarely **üçüz kız**) 'girl triplets'; **dördüzler** 'quadruplets'; **dördüz kardeşler** 'quadruplet brothers'.

The suffix **-li** may be added: **yedizli şamdan** 'seven-branched candlestick'.

7. Arithmetical terms. **artı** 'plus'; **eksi** 'minus'; **çarpı** 'multiplied by', or **kere** 'times'; **bölü** 'divided by'. **beş artı altı onbir eder** 'five plus six makes eleven'; **yedi eksi beş iki eder** 'seven minus five makes two'; **beş çarpı sekiz kırk eder** 'five multiplied by eight makes forty'; **on bölü iki beş eder** 'ten divided by two makes five'.

When spelt out in banking and financial documents, compound numbers are run together: '200,180,475' is written **ikiyüzmilyonyüzseksenbindörtüzyetmişbeş**.

kare 'square'; **küp** 'cube'; **kök** 'root'; **kuvvet** 'power'. **dokuz'un karesi seksenbir'dir** 'the square of 9 is 81'; **eksi bir'in kare kökü** 'the square root of minus one'; **yirmiyedi'nin küp kökü üç'tür** 'the cube root of 27 is 3'; **onaltı'nın dördüncü kuvvetten kökü iki'dir** 'the 4th root of 16 is 2' (lit. 'root of 16 from the 4th power').

The international symbol for an indefinite number, **n**, is pronounced /en/; 'nth' is **n'inci** /eninji/.

8. Dice and card numbers. Two dice are employed in the game of **tavla** 'backgammon' and the various possible throws are named in a curious mixture of Turkish and Persian:

1-1	hepyek	3-3	düse
1-2	ikibir or yekdü	3-4	çarise or ciharise
1-3	seyek	3-5	pencüse
1-4	çarüyek or cihariyek	3-6	şeşüse
1-5	pencüyek	4-4	dörtçar or dörtcihar
1-6	şeşyek	4-5	beşdört
2-2	dubara	4-6	şeşiçar or şeşcihar
2-3	sebaydü	5-5	dübeş
2-4	çarüdü or ciharüdü	5-6	şeşbeş
2-5	pencüdü	6-6	düşeş
2-6	şeşidü		

Not all these terms are recorded in the dictionaries and some other variant spellings may be found.

Playing-card numbers are formed with **-li**; the ace is **birli** (or **as**), the deuce **ikili** and so on up to the ten, **onlu**. The knave or jack is **ođlan**, **bacak**, or **vale**, the queen **kız** or **dam**, the king **papaz**.

VII

Postpositions

1. General observations. The functions of some English prepositions are performed in Turkish by the case-suffixes. Those of the rest are performed by postpositions, which follow the word they govern. A few of them can appear as suffixes, but the majority are independent words. Those listed as primary are variously construed with the absolute, genitive, dative, and ablative cases. What may be termed a postposition taking the accusative is the obsolescent **müteakip** [A] 'following', as in **Paşanın vefatını müteakip** 'subsequent to the Pasha's demise'. Those listed as secondary postpositions are nouns in the dative, locative, or ablative case, linked by *izafet* to the word they govern. An English analogy would be to call 'in' and 'before' primary, and 'on the inside of' and 'in front of' secondary prepositions.

2. Primary postpositions with absolute case:

üzere, üzre on **içre** in

The brief translation of **üzere** as 'on' does not do it justice. **yol üzere** 'on the road'; **bu minval üzere** 'in this manner'; **âdeti üzere** 'in accordance with his custom'; **güneş doğmak üzere idi** 'the sun was on the point of rising'. For its other uses with the infinitive in **-mek**, see X, 2(d). **içre** is obsolete except in archaizing poetry: **cihan içre** 'in the world'.

3. Primary postpositions with absolute or genitive case:

gibi	like	kadar [A], denli	as much as
ile	with	için	for

These take the genitive of the personal pronouns **ben**, **sen**, **o**, **biz**, and **siz**, the demonstrative pronouns **bu**, **şu**, and **o** and the interrogative **kim**. All other substantives, including pronouns pluralized by **-ler**, appear before these postpositions in the absolute case. Colloquially, however, even the pronouns listed above are used in the absolute case before these postpositions. This is particularly frequent with **kim**; instead of **kiminle**, **kimin için**, and **kimin gibi** 'with whom?', 'for whom?', 'like whom?', one hears **kimle**, **kim için**, and **kim gibi**, the last being a more respectable solecism than the first two.

gibi: **benim gibi bir adam** 'a man like me'; **senin gibi** 'like you'; **bizim gibi** or **bizler gibi** 'like us'; **onlar gibi** 'like them'; **bülbül gibi** 'like a nightingale'. The word may also serve as a noun: **bu gibiler** 'people like these' (lit. 'these likes'); it can also stand in definite izafet with a pronoun—**bu-nun gibi-si** 'the like of this'—or in indefinite izafet with a noun—**bu adam gibisi** 'the like of this man'. A common locution is **öyle gibi-m-e geliyor ki** 'it seems to me as if . . . ' ('it so comes to-my-like that . . . '). **gibi-ler-den**, in apposition to a preceding word or clause, means 'on the lines of, of the order of': **köylü, memleketin efendisidir, gibilerden bir nutuk** 'a speech on the lines of "the peasant is the master of the country"'.

kadar is in origin an Arabic word for 'amount', which helps explain its Turkish uses: **bir saat kadar çalıştım** 'I worked for about an hour, as much as an hour' ('an hour amount'); **yirmi, yirmi beş kadar kişi** 'some twenty or twenty-five people'; **taş kadar sert** 'hard as stone' ('stone amount hard'); **Karun kadar zengin** 'as rich as Croesus'; **fil kadar iri** 'huge as an elephant'. With the genitive of pronouns: **onun kadar cömert** 'as generous as he'; **senin kadar bir çocuk** 'a child as old as you'. **bu, şu, and o kadar** may be adverbial: **o kadar güldük** 'we laughed so much'.

denli, originally 'equal', 'as much as', obsolete for three centuries, was resurrected by the reformers, but, while **ne denli?** 'how much?' and **bu denli** 'this much' are common in writing, in conversation they have not replaced **ne kadar?** and **bu kadar**.

ile not only has the comitative sense of English 'with' but also denotes the instrument: **kim-in ile gittiniz?** 'with whom did you go?'; **vapur ile gittiniz** 'you went by boat'; **bunu zıncık ile yapıştırdım** 'I stuck this with glue'. Note also: **kilo ile satmak** 'to sell by the kilogramme'; **para ile satmak** 'to sell for money'.

It may be suffixed; the *i* is dropped after a consonant and becomes *y* after a vowel, the resulting **-le** or **-yle** being subject to vowel harmony: **kiminle** 'with whom?'; **vapurla** 'by boat'; **gümrükçüyle** 'with the customs-officer'; **dadıyla** 'with the nursemaid'.

After the third-person suffix it appears in writing as **-yle** or **-yla**: **öğrencisiyle** 'with her pupil'; **gözüyle** 'with his eye'; **dadasıyla** 'with his uncle'; **paltosuyla** 'with her coat'. An older convention was to use an invariable **-yle**—**dadasıyla, paltosuyla**—and this is in fact the way many people pronounce such words.

Colloquial alternatives to **ile** are **ilen** and **inen**. Instead of **benimle**,

onunla 'with me, with him', one hears **benle** or **bennen**, **onla** or **onnan**, in the informal speech even of educated people.

için (the older pronunciation **içün** is still heard) translates most senses of English 'for': **bunu yurd-un iyiliğ-i için yaptı** 'he did this for the good of the country'; **bunu sizin için aldım** 'I bought this for you'; **yolculuk için hazır-lıklar** 'preparations for the journey'; **böyle bir ev için bu kadar para verilir mi?** 'does one pay so much money for such a house?' It also renders 'about' as in 'what do you think about this proposal?' **bu öneri için ne düşünüyorsun?** With the infinitive, rarely with the third-person imperative, it expresses purpose (X, 2 (d)); with the personal participles, cause (XI, 25).

As an archaism it may be found suffixed, as **-çin** or **-çün** after consonants, **-yçin** or **-yçün** after vowels, the forms in **ü** appearing when the vowel of the preceding syllable is rounded: **seninçin** 'for you'; **onunçün** 'for him'; **muhabetiyçin** 'for love of him'; **komşuyçün** 'for the neighbour'.

4. Primary postpositions with dative case:

göre, nazaran [A]	according to, in view of, in comparison with
doğru	towards
karşı	against
kadar [A], dek, değin	as far as
dair [A]	concerning
karşın, rağmen [A]	in spite of
inat [A]	in despite of
nispeten [A]	in proportion to

The equivalents of these words are italicized in the translations of the examples which follow.

radio'ya göre, hava güzel olacak '*according to the radio, the weather is going to be fine*'; **bu vaziyet-e nazaran** or **bu durum-a göre** '*in view of this situation*'; **yeni ev, tam onlar-a göre** '*the new house is just right for them*'.

köy-e doğru yürüdük '*we walked towards the village*'; **sabah-a doğru uyandım** '*towards morning I awoke*'.

hangi takım-a karşı oynayacaksınız? '*against which team are you going to play?*'; **bu suçlama-ya karşı ne söyleyebildi?** '*what could he say in reply to this accusation?*'; **deniz-e karşı oturduk** '*we sat facing the sea*'; **sabah-a karşı uyandım** '*towards morning I awoke*'.

köy-e kadar yürüdük '*we walked as far as the village*'; **akşam-a kadar konuştuk** '*we talked until evening*'; **öğle-ye kadar gelecek** '*he will come by*'

noon'; **bir saat-e kadar gelecek** 'he will come *in* an hour'; **bir kaç gün-e kadar gelecek** 'he will come *in* a few days'.

The reform has brought **dek** and **değın** back into written use as replacements for **kadar** in the sense of 'as far as', but they are rarer in conversation than **kadar**. Some write **dek** as a suffix (though this practice is not recommended), but its vowel does not change: **köyede**, **akşamade**.

atom bombasına dair bir konferans 'a lecture *on* the atomic bomb'.

gençliğine karşın/rağmen büyük bir sanatkârdır '*in spite of* her youth, she is a great artist'.

babasına inat, okula gitmiyor '*just to spite* his father, he does not go to school'.

onlarınkine nispeten/göre, bahçemiz küçük '*in proportion to/in comparison with* theirs, our garden is small'. The modern equivalent is **oranla** (like **nispeten**, following a dative), which is not a postposition but a noun—**oran** 'proportion'—plus **-la** 'with'. As an adverb, **nispeten** means 'relatively'.

A number of adjectives are construed with a dative, e.g. **ait** [A] 'belonging (to)', **mukabil** [A] 'in return (for)', **aykırı** 'contrary (to)'. They are mentioned here because in some contexts they may be parsed as postpositions.

5. Primary postpositions with ablative case:

önce, evvel [A]	before
sonra	after
beri	since, this side of
bu yana	since
yana	on the side of
içeri	inside
dolayı, ötürü	because of
başka	besides, apart from
itibaren [A]	with effect from

See also § 9, end, and XII, 10.

bugün-den önce or **evvel** '*before* today'; **toplantı-dan sonra** '*after* the meeting'; **Erzurum'dan sonra yol nasıl?** 'how is the road *beyond* Erzurum?'; **ağustos-tan beri** or **bu yana** '*since* August'; **göl-den beri hava güzel** '*this side of* the lake the weather is fine'; **aydın-ın iyi-si her zaman halk-tan yana-dır** 'the best type of intellectual (II, 22 (a)) is always *on the side of* the people'; **para-dan yana durum kötü** '*as regards* money the position is bad'; **sekreter-dan yana çok talihliyim** 'I am very lucky *as regards* secretarial assistance' ('on-the-side-of secretary'); **bir antikacı-dan içeri**

girdik 'we went *inside* an antique-dealer('s shop)'; **bu-n-dan dolayı gitmedik** 'because of this we did not go' (the synonymous *ötürü* is less common); **bir dayı-dan başka hiçbir akrabası yok** 'he has no relative *apart from* an uncle' (two Arabic synonyms are *maada* and *gayri*, neither very frequent now); **perşembe-den itibaren her gün** 'every day, *starting from* Thursday'. The modern replacement is *başlayarak* (XI, 3) 'beginning'.

6. Secondary postpositions: I. The words in the following list are all nouns and may be used in any case and with any personal suffix: **ara-mız-da** 'in between us' ('in our interval'); **arka-nız-dan** 'from behind you' ('from your back'); **masa-nın üst-ü-n-ü sildi** 'she wiped the top of the table'. It is only when they are used in *izafet* with another noun and in the dative, locative, or ablative case that they correspond in function to English prepositions and are called postpositions.

alt underside	karşı opposite side
ara interval, space between	orta middle
arka, art back	ön front
baş immediate vicinity	peş [P] space behind
dış, hariç [A] exterior	üst, üzer-, fevk (A) top
etraf [A], çevre surroundings	yan side
iç, dahil [A] interior	

To these may be added the adverbs of place listed in XII, 10. **topu masa-nın alt-ı-n-a attı** 'he threw the ball under the table'; **ceket-i kol-u-nun alt-ı-n-da, parkta geziyordu** 'his jacket under his arm, he was strolling in the park'; **araba-nın alt-ı-n-dan çıktı** 'he emerged from under the car'.

iki ev-in ara-sı-n-a girdi 'he entered between the two houses'; **iki evin arasında bekledi** 'he waited between the two houses'; **iki evin arasından çıktı** 'he emerged from between the two houses'.

In such phrases as 'between A and B', 'and' is translated by the postposition *ile*: **Doğu ile (or Doğuyla) Batı arasında** 'between East and West'; **dağ ile (dağla) ırmağın arasında** 'between the mountain and the river'. Note that in the first example, where 'East' and 'West' are broad general terms, the *izafet* is indefinite, while in the second, where a specific river is intended, the *izafet* is definite, with **ırmak** 'river' in the genitive.

kapı-nın arka-sı-n-a/ard-ı-n-a saklandı 'he hid behind the door' (dative of end of motion); **kapının arkasında/ardında durdu** 'he stood behind the door' (lit., as in American English, 'in back of the door'); **kapının arkasından /ardından çıktı** 'he emerged from behind the door'.

masa-sı-nın baş-ı-n-a oturduk 'we sat down at ("to-the-immediate-
vicinity-of") his table'; **silâh başına!** 'to arms!'; **vazife başında** 'on duty';
mikrofon başında şarkı söylemek 'to sing songs at the microphone'. But
dağ başında means 'on the mountain-top'.

baş may be defined by **alt**, as in **dam-in altbaşında** 'immediately under
("in-the-underside-*vicinity-of*") the roof'. Note also **omuz baş-ım-da
duruyor** 'he is standing at my shoulder', lit. 'in-my-shoulder-*vicinity*',
omuz başım being an *izafet* group with the first-person suffix replacing the third;
see II, 24.

vilâyet-in sınırlar-ı dış-ı-n-a (or, less commonly, **haric-i-n-e**) **çıkmadı** 'he
did not go outside ("to-the-outside-of") the boundaries of the province';
surlar-in dışında/haricinde oturuyorlar 'they are living outside the city-
walls'; **bina-nın dışından/haricinden bir ses geldi** 'a voice came from out-
side the building'.

The next two examples well illustrate the difference between the definite
and indefinite *izafets*:

okul-un dışında bir taksi bulunmaktadır 'there is a taxi outside the
school'; **bir milyon çocuk okul dışında bulunmaktadır** 'a million children
are outside school' (i.e. not attending any school).

etraf has not totally succumbed to its replacement **çevre**: **şehir-in
etrafında/çevresinde çok bağ var** 'there are many orchards round the city'.

dahil, on the other hand, is almost extinct. **deniz-in iç-i-n-e/dahil-i-n-e**
'into the sea'; **acaip bir karışıklık içinde/dahilinde** 'in a strange confu-
sion'; **küçük kahve-nin içinden/dahilinden** 'from inside the small café'.

We have already met **karşı** as a primary postposition. As a noun it means
'opposite side', so in *izafet* as a secondary postposition it means 'to/on/from
the opposite side of', according to case. It is particularly common in the
locative in the sense of '*vis-à-vis*, facing, confronted with': **insan ıztırab-ı
karşı-sı-n-da aydın ne diyor?** 'confronted with human affliction, what does
the intellectual say?'¹

kalabalığ-in ortasına/ortasında/ortasından 'to/in/from or through the
middle of the crowd'; **sahne-nin önüne/önünde/önünden** 'to/at/from or
through the front of the stage'.

¹ A journalist who had included in an article the words **Türkiyenin Arap Orta Doğusuna karşı politikası** for 'Turkey's policy towards the Arab Middle East' told the author that he regretted having done so, because some readers had taken **karşı** to mean 'against'; he realized he should have used **karşısında** instead, as unambiguously conveying 'towards', '*vis-à-vis*'.

kılavuz-un peş-i-n-e düştük 'we began to follow ("we-fell to-the-rear-of") the guide'. 'To run after' is **peşinde** or **peşinden koşmak**.

The hyphen after **üzer** in the above list is to indicate that this word is never found without a personal suffix. **düşman-ın üst-ü-n-e** or **üzer-i-n-e yürüdüler** 'they marched onto the enemy'; **yayla-nın üstünden** or **üzerinden indiler** 'they came down from on-top-of the plateau'.

üzerine and **üstüne** are commoner than **üzerinde** and **üstünde** for 'on' meaning 'on the subject of': **tarih üzerine/üstüne araştırmaları** 'his researches on history'. They are also used for 'on top of' in the sense of 'in addition to': **bira üzerine/üstüne şarap içme** 'don't drink wine on top of beer'. See also **akşamüstü**, etc., XII, 13 (a).

fevk is hardly used nowadays: **kale-nin fevkında** (I, 35, penultimate paragraph) **bir bayrak var** 'there is a flag over the citadel'.

pencere-m-in yan-ı-n-a geldi 'he came beside my window'; **penceremin yanında bir ağaç var** 'there is a tree beside my window'; **penceremin yanından ayrıldı** 'he departed from-beside my window'.

yan may be qualified by **üst**: **kutu-nun üstyanında** 'on the top-side of the box'. It is also compounded with **baş**: **istasyonun yanibaşında** 'just beside the station'. The first **ı** in this word, though originally the third-person suffix, is invariable: **yanibaşımda** 'just beside me'.

art, **arka**, **ön**, **peş**, and **yan**, with a personal suffix but no case-ending are compounded with **sıra** 'row' to make postpositions, the **sıra** conveying the sense of close proximity: **kardeş-i-nin ard-ı sıra yürüdü** 'he walked just-behind his brother'; **klâsik dersler-in yan-ı sıra, marangozluk dersleri verilir** 'side by side with the classical lessons, carpentry lessons are given'; **ön-üm sıra yürüdü** 'he walked just in front of me'. With **kıyı** 'shore' is made the adverb **kıyısıra** 'along the shore'.

The nouns discussed above are also used as adjectives: **alt dudak** 'bottom lip'; **ara kapı** 'communicating door'; **arka bahçe** 'back garden'; **dış ticaret** 'external trade'; **iç ticaret** 'internal trade'. In the official terms for External and Internal Affairs, however, **dış** and **iç** are nouns: **Dışişleri**, **İçişleri**.

7. Secondary postpositions: II. The nouns in the first column below (which, as nouns, mean respectively 'truth', 'side', 'cause' or 'face', 'regard', 'name') are also used to make postpositions, but differ from the previous group in that in the meanings shown they are used only in the case shown, though they may change for person. That is to say, whereas, for example, 'under' may be **altına**, **altında**, or **altından** according to context,

'concerning' can only be **hakkında** in the locative, while 'concerning me' is **hakkımda** and 'concerning you' **hakkınızda**, again in the locative.

hak [A]	hakkında	concerning
taraf [A]	tarafından	by, through the agency of
yüz	yüzünden	because of
bakım	bakımından	from the point of view of
nam [P]	namına	in the way of

These are used in indefinite izafet only; i.e. the noun they follow is never in the genitive. If e.g. **kardeşi** in the second example, and **adam** in the third, are put into the genitive—**kardeşinin** and **adamın**—the sentences can only mean 'he was sent away from his brother's side' and 'blood will flow from that man's face'.

inkılâp hakkında bir nutuk söyledi (in the new Turkish, **devrim üzerine bir söylev söyledi**) 'he gave a speech about the revolution'; **kardeş-i tarafından uzaklaştırıldı** 'he was sent away by his brother'; **o adam yüzünden kan akacak** 'because of that man, blood will flow'; **protokol bakımından haklıdır** 'from the point of view of protocol, he is right'; **para namına bir şeyim yok** 'I have nothing in the way of money, nothing you could call money'. **bakımından** has almost entirely supplanted **nokta-ı nazarından** (II, 26).

The rule that these postpositions are used only in indefinite izafet is not broken by, for example, **onun hakkında** 'concerning him' any more than it is by **benim hakkımda** 'concerning me'; the pronoun in the genitive is not in izafet with the following **hakk-** but merely reinforces its personal suffix.

husus [A] 'particular'—**bu hususta itirazım yok** 'I have no objection in this particular, in this regard'—is used as a postpositional expression especially with the infinitive of the verb: **oraya gitmek hususunda itirazım yok** 'I have no objection in-the-matter-of going there'.

8. Secondary postpositions: III. The nouns in the next list are also used only in the case shown (for the ending of **boyunca** see XII, 2) but differ from those in § 7 in that they can be used in definite izafet. In fact, however, they are mostly found in indefinite izafet, even when they follow a defined noun.

boy	length	boyunca	along, throughout
esna [A]	duration	esnasında	in the course of

sıra	row	sırasında	in the course of
zarf [A]	envelope	zarfında	during
saye [P]	shadow	sayesinde	thanks to
uğur	luck	uğruna, uğrunda	for the sake of
yer	place	yerine	instead of

Kızıl Irmak (Irmağın) boyunca ‘along the Red River’; **Türk tarih-i (tarih-i-nin) boyunca** ‘throughout Turkish history’; **muharebe esnasında** ‘in the course of the battle’; **muharebe zarfında** (or the more modern version, **savaş sırasında**) ‘during the battle’; **sayenizde her şey iyi oldu** ‘thanks to you, everything has turned out right’; **çocuk, akl-ı (akl-ı-nın) sayesinde kurtuldu** ‘the child was saved, thanks to his intelligence’; **vatan-ı (vatan-ı-nın) uğruna/uğrunda can verdi** ‘he gave his life for his country’s sake’; **asistan, profesör-ü (profesör-ü-nün) yerine derse gitti** ‘the assistant went to the class instead of his professor’; **beni eşek yerine alma** ‘don’t take me for a donkey’.

esna and **sıra**, defined by a demonstrative, are also used in the locative: **bu esnada/sırada** ‘during this time’. So too **bu sayededir ki . . .** ‘it is thanks to this that . . .’

9. leh, aleyh. The Arabic *la-h* ‘for him’ and *alay-h* ‘against him’ make Turkish secondary postpositions in the locative: **leh-i-n-de** ‘for, pro’ and **aleyh-i-n-de** ‘against, contra’; **teklif-in lehinde/aleyhinde konuştu** ‘he spoke for/against the motion’. Although the final **h** is originally the Arabic third-singular masculine pronoun, these words can be used with the suffixes of any of the three persons: **leh-imiz-de konuştu** ‘he spoke for us’; **aleyh-iniz-de konuştu** ‘he spoke against you’.

They may also be used in the locative without personal suffixes as primary postpositions following an ablative: **teklif-ten lehte misiniz, aleyhte misiniz?** ‘are you for or against the motion?’

10. The preposition ilâ. This, the Arabic *ilâ* ‘to, towards’, is the only preposition used in Turkish as an independent word, as distinct from, for example, the Arabic *bî* in **bilhassa** ‘in particular’ or the Italian *a* in **alafranga** ‘*alla franca*, in European style’.

It is employed between numbers: **on beş ilâ yirmi kişi** ‘fifteen to twenty people’, written in figures 15–20. Modernists avoid the word and would read these figures as **on beşten yirmiye kadar** ‘from 15 to 20’ or **on beş ile yirmi arasında** ‘between 15 and 20’. Because of the resemblance between

ilâ and ile, the semiliterate trying to show off produces a horrid synthesis: **on beş ilâ yirmi arasında**. Another example of the correct use: **taşlar, yarım ilâ bir metre kalınlığında toprakla örtülür** 'the stones are covered with earth to (lit. "in") a depth of a half to one metre'.

VIII

The Verb

1. The stem. The form of the verb cited in the dictionaries is the infinitive in **-mek**, e.g. **bilmek** 'to know', **bulmak** 'to find', **görmek** 'to see', **anlamak** 'to understand'. When one is describing the conjugation of the verb it is more convenient to omit this ending and cite only the stem: **bil-**, **bul-**, **gör-**, **anla-**.

2. The verb 'to be'. We shall first deal with those parts of the anomalous and defective verb 'to be' which are used as auxiliaries in the conjugation of all verbs. In the oldest texts the infinitive 'to be' was **ermek**, but the stem **er-**, abraded in the course of time, now appears as **i-**. Some grammarians consequently speak of 'the verb **imek**', but no such form ever existed.

3. The present tense of 'to be'. The forms of the present tense of 'to be' exist only as enclitic suffixes, subject to the fourfold harmony. In origin they are suffixed personal pronouns, with the exception of the third person **-dir**, originally **turur** 'he/she/it stands'.¹ **-dir** is placed in parentheses in the following table as a reminder that in Turkish (as in Arabic and Russian), simple 'A is B' equivalences are expressed without a verb. See § 4. When a suffix beginning with a vowel follows a vowel, a **y** is inserted to preserve the identity of both.

Present: 'I am', etc.

SINGULAR

1 -im	-üm	-im	-um
2 -sin	-sün	-sin	-sun
3 -(dir/tir)	(-dür/tür)	(-dır/tır)	(-dur/tur)

¹ This form was already in use for 'is' in the eleventh century.

PLURAL

1 -iz	-üz	-iz	-uz
2 -sınız	-sünüz	-sınız	-sunuz
3 -(dir/tir)ler	-(dür/tür)ler	-(dır/tır)lar	-(dur/tur)lar

4. Uses of **-dir**. In writing and in formal speech **-dir** expresses 'is': **kızın adı, Fatma'dır** 'the girl's name is Fatma'; **enerji kaynaklarımız bol-dur** 'our energy sources are abundant'. It will be noticed that the verb in the latter example is singular; this is customary with inanimate plural subjects and possible with animate plural subjects. See further XVI, 1.

In ordinary speech **-dir** is not used in such simple 'A = B' sentences; one says **kızın adı Fatma; enerji kaynaklarımız bol**. **-dir** is generally used as a copula in speech as well as in writing:

(a) When the predicate is a noun in such a sentence as **en çok sevdiğim şair Nedim'dir** 'my favourite poet is Nedim', where the omission of **-dir** might lead to misunderstanding: 'my favourite poet, Nedim, . . .'.

(b) When the subject is a pronoun understood from the context: **yaman bir adam-dır** 'he is a remarkable man'. There is an alternative, in the colloquial, of using the third-person pronoun instead of **-dir**: **o, yaman bir adam** or **yaman bir adam, o**.

(c) When the subject is a noun which follows the predicate: **yaman bir adamdır, amcanız** 'he is a remarkable man, your uncle'.

(d) When the subject is a phrase containing a postposition, and the predicate is introduced by **ki** (XIII, 15): **onun sayesinde-dir ki muvaffak olduk** 'it is thanks to him that we have succeeded'; **bundan dolayı-dir ki gitmedim** 'it is because of this that I did not go'. This is the only one of the four situations in which the **-dir** is never omitted.

Otherwise, the use of **-dir** in informal speech is either for emphasis or, more often, to indicate a supposition. Whereas the written words **belge kasa-da-dir** mean 'the document is in the safe', the same words in informal speech mean 'the document is surely in the safe, must be in the safe', or, less commonly, a confident 'the document *is* in the safe'; only the tone of voice shows which of the two is intended. If the speaker is stating a simple fact, which he does not think it necessary to emphasize, he will say **belge kasada**.

The following are possible answers to the spoken question **çocuklar nerede?** 'where are the children?'

bahçede	in the garden
bahçedeler	they are in the garden
bahçededirler	they are in the garden (<i>emphatic</i>) or they are surely in the garden (<i>supposition</i>)
bahçedelerdir	they are surely in the garden (<i>supposition</i>)

One manifestation of the rapid closing of the gap between the written and spoken languages is that **-dir** is more and more omitted in writing when it merely expresses 'is'.

For **-dir** suffixed to finite verbs see § 42.

5. Examples of the present tense of 'to be'.

'I am, etc., at home'

SINGULAR	PLURAL
1 evde-y-im	evde-y-iz
2 evde-sin	evde-siniz
3 evde(-dir)	evde(-dir)-ler

'I am, etc., Turkish'

SINGULAR	PLURAL
1 Türk-üm	Türk-üz
2 Türk-sün	Türk-sünüz
3 Türk(-tür)	Türk(-tür)-ler¹

'I am, etc., ready'

SINGULAR	PLURAL
1 hazır-ım	hazır-ız
2 hazır-sın	hazır-sınız
3 hazır(-dır)	hazır(-dır)-lar

¹ Another possibility is **Türk-ler-dir**, which means not 'they are Turkish' but 'they are the Turks'. See XVI, 3 (e).

'I am, etc., responsible'

SINGULAR	PLURAL
1 sorumlu-y-um	sorumlu-y-uz
2 sorumlu-sun	sorumlu-sunuz
3 sorumlu(-dur)	sorumlu(-dur)-lar

6. Forms based on *i-*. The finite forms of 'to be' based on *i-*, namely the past, the conditional, and the inferential, all exist both as independent words and as suffixes. When suffixed, the *i* of the stem is lost after consonants and changes to *y* after vowels, while the remainder of the form is subject both to the fourfold vowel harmony and the alternation *d/t*.

7. The past tense of 'to be'. The base, i.e. the third singular, is *idi* and the other persons are formed by adding to it *-m* for the first and *-n* for the second singular, and *-k* for the first, *-niz* for the second, and *-ler* for the third plural. 'I was', etc.

SUFFIXED AFTER VOWELS

SINGULAR

1 <i>idim</i>	<i>-ydim</i>	<i>-ydüm</i>	<i>-ydım</i>	<i>-ydum</i>
2 <i>idin</i>	<i>-ydin</i>	<i>-ydün</i>	<i>-ydın</i>	<i>-ydun</i>
3 <i>idi</i>	<i>-ydi</i>	<i>-ydü</i>	<i>-ydı</i>	<i>-ydu</i>

PLURAL

1 <i>idik</i>	<i>-ydik</i>	<i>-ydük</i>	<i>-ydık</i>	<i>-yduk</i>
2 <i>idiniz</i>	<i>-ydiniz</i>	<i>-ydünüz</i>	<i>-ydınız</i>	<i>-ydunuz</i>
3 <i>idiler</i>	<i>-ydiler</i>	<i>-ydüler</i>	<i>-ydılar</i>	<i>-ydular</i>

SUFFIXED AFTER CONSONANTS

SINGULAR

1 <i>-dim/tim/düm/tüm/dım/tım/dum/tum</i>
2 <i>-din/tin/dün/tün/dın/tın/dun/tun</i>
3 <i>-di/ti/dü/tü/dı/tı/du/tu</i>

PLURAL

-
- 1 -dik/tik/dük/tük/dık/tık/duk/tuk
 - 2 -diniz/tiniz/dünüz/tünüz/dınız/tınız/dunuz/tunuz
 - 3 -diler/tiler/düler/tüler/dılar/tılar/dular/tular
-

evde idim or **evdeydim** 'I was at home'; **Türk idi** or **Türktü** 'he was Turkish'; **hazır idik** or **hazırdık** 'we were ready'; **sorumlu idiniz** or **sorumluydunuz** 'you were responsible'.

8. The present conditional of 'to be': 'if I am', etc. The base is **ise** and the personal endings are the same as those of the past.

SUFFIXED

SINGULAR	AFTER VOWELS		AFTER CONSONANTS	
1 isem	-ysem	-ysam	-sem	-sam
2 isen	-ysen	-ysan	-sen	-san
3 ise	-yse	-ysa	-se	-sa

PLURAL

1 isek	-ysek	-ysak	-sek	-sak
2 iseniz	-yseniz	-ysanız	-seniz	-sanız
3 iseler	-yseler	-ysalar	-seler	-salar

evde isem or **evdeysem** 'if I am at home'; **Türk ise** or **Türkse** 'if he is Turkish'; **hazır isek** or **hazırsak** 'if we are ready'; **sorumlu iseniz** or **sorumluysanız** 'if you are responsible'.

9. The past conditional of 'to be': 'if I was', etc. This expresses open past condition as in: 'if I was right, why did you not agree with me?' For the remote or unfulfilled condition, as in 'if I had been right, would you have agreed with me?', see § 34. The various persons of the present conditional are added to the past base: **idi** + **isem** > **idiysem** or, when suffixed, **-ydiysem**. Alternatively, the suffixed third singular of the present conditional is added to the various persons of the past: **idim** + **se**. The latter alternative

is, however, provincial and colloquial, so much so that in writing it occurs only in the suffixed forms **-dimse** or **-ydimse**, etc.; the theoretically possible independent forms **idimse**, etc., seem never to be used.

Comparison with § 7 will show that the following paradigm has been simplified to the extent of three-quarters of its full size by the omission of the suffixed forms (a) beginning with **t**, as used after unvoiced consonants, and (b) with the rounded vowels **ü** and **u**.

SUFFIXED				
SINGULAR	AFTER VOWELS		AFTER CONSONANTS	
1 idiysem	-ydiysem	-ydıysam	-diysem	-dıysam
2 idiysen	-ydiysen	-ydıysan	-diysen	-dıysan
3 idiyse	-ydiyse	-ydıysa	-diyse	-dıysa
PLURAL	AFTER VOWELS		AFTER CONSONANTS	
1 idiysek	-ydiysek	-ydıysak	-diysek	-dıysak
2 idiyseniz	-ydiyseniz	-ydıysanız	-diyseniz	-dıysanız
3 idiyseler	-ydiyseler	-ydıysalar	-diyseler	-dıysalar
SUFFIXED				
SINGULAR	AFTER VOWELS		AFTER CONSONANTS	
1 -ydimse	-ydımsa		-dimse	-dımsa
2 -ydinse	-ydınsa		-dinse	-dınsa
3 -ydiyse	-ydıysa		-diyse	-dıysa
PLURAL				
1 -ydikse	-ydıkça		-dikse	-dıkça
2 -ydinizse	-ydınızsa		-dinizse	-dınızsa
3 -ydiyseler	-ydıysalar		-diyseler	-dıysalar

EXAMPLES: **evde idiysem, evdeydiysem, or evdeydimse** 'if I was at home'; **Türk idiyse or Türktüyse** 'if he was Turkish'; **hazır idiysek, hazırdıysak** or

hazırdıksa 'if we were ready'; **sorumlu idiyse, sorumluyduysanız** or **sorumluydunuzsa** 'if you were responsible'.

10. The inferential. The inferential present/past **imiş** means 'he is/was said to be' or 'I infer that he is/was although I had not realized it before'. Though some grammarians have termed it the dubitative, in itself it does not imply doubt or uncertainty; e.g. a sentence beginning **Orhan hasta imiş** 'Orhan is said to be ill' may continue 'and we ought to visit the poor man' or 'but I bet he's malingering'. Similarly, a speaker who says **ben gerici imişim** 'I am said to be reactionary' may go on 'and it's true and I'm proud of it' or 'but this is a wicked slander'.

It is formed by adding to the base **imiş**, or the suffixed **-ymiş** or **-miş**, etc., the present suffixes of the verb 'to be', with the exception of **-dir**.

SINGULAR

SUFFIXED AFTER VOWELS

1 imişim	-ymişim	-ymüşüm	-ymişim	-ymuşum
2 imişsin	-ymişsin	-ymüşsün	-ymişsin	-ymuşsun
3 imiş	-ymiş	-ymüş	-ymiş	-ymuş

PLURAL

SUFFIXED AFTER VOWELS

1 imişiz	-ymişiz	-ymüşüz	-ymişiz	-ymuşuz
2 imişsiniz	-ymişsiniz	-ymüşsünüz	-ymişsiniz	-ymuşsunuz
3 imişler	-ymişler	-ymüşler	-ymişler	-ymuşlar

SUFFIXED AFTER CONSONANTS

-mişim	-müşüm	-mişim	-muşum
etc.			

The **şs** of the second person is sometimes simplified in pronunciation, rarely in writing, to **ş**: **imişin, imişiniz**.

Türk imiş or **Türkmüş** 'he is said to be Turkish'; **evde imişim** or **evdeymişim** 'I am said to be at home'; **hazır imişiz** or **hazırmışız** 'we are said to be ready'; **sorumlu imişsiniz** or **sorumluymuşsunuz** 'you are said to be

responsible'; **kimdir?** 'who is he?'; **kimmiş?** 'who is he supposed to be?'; **günahımız ne imiş?** 'what is our sin said to be?' i.e. 'what are we reported to have done that has offended you?' If told 'the new Minister is a good man', **yeni Bakan iyi bir adam**, one may reply **imiş** or **-miş**, meaning 'so we are told, but I have no first-hand knowledge of him'. **ben mişlere muşlara pek kulak vermem** 'I don't pay much heed to gossip' (lit. 'I do not much give ear to **mişes** and **muşes**').

11. The inferential conditional: 'I gather that if I am/was' or 'if I am/was, as they say', etc. The present conditional endings are suffixed to **imiş** or its suffixed forms.

SINGULAR

SUFFIXED AFTER VOWELS

1 imişsem	-ymişsem	-ymüşsem	-ymişsam	-ymuşsam
2 imişsen	-ymişsen	-ymüşsen	-ymişsan	-ymuşsan
3 imişse	-ymişse	-ymüşse	-ymişsa	-ymuşsa

PLURAL

1 imişsek	-ymişsek	-ymüşsek	-ymişsak	-ymuşsak
2 imişseniz	-ymişseniz	-ymüşseniz	-ymişsanız	-ymuşsanız
3 imişseler	-ymişseler	-ymüşseler	-ymişsalar	-ymuşsalar

SUFFIXED AFTER CONSONANTS

-mişsem	-müşsem	-mişsam	-muşsam
	etc.		

These forms, which are used in reported speech, are not often met with in writing. If someone says to you **hazırsanız yola çıkmalısınız** (§ 30) 'if you are ready you ought to start off', you may report these words thus: **ben hazır imişsem** (or **hazırmışsam**) **yola çıkmalıymışım** 'they are saying that if I am ready I ought to start off'.

12. The negative of 'to be'. This is made by putting after **değil** 'not' the suffixed forms, less commonly the independent forms, given above.

(a) *Present: 'I am not', etc.*

SINGULAR	PLURAL
1 değilim	değiliz
2 değilsin	değilsiniz
3 değil(dir)	değil(dir)ler

(b) *Past: 'I was not', etc.*

SINGULAR		
1 değildim	or	değil idim
2 değildin		değil idin
3 değildi		değil idi
PLURAL		
1 değildik		değil idik
2 değildiniz		değil idiniz
3 değildiler		değil idiler

(c) *Present conditional: 'if I am not', etc.*

SINGULAR		
1 değilsem	or	değil isem
2 değilsen		değil isen
3 değilse		değil ise
PLURAL		
1 değilsek		değil isek
2 değilseniz		değil iseniz
3 değilseler (değillerse) ¹		değil iseler

¹ Alternative forms exist for the third-person plural of most tenses and moods. The less common alternative is given in parentheses.

(d) *Past conditional*: 'if I was not', etc.

SINGULAR

1	değil idiysem	or	değildiysen	or	değildimse
2	değil idiysen		değildiysen		değildinse
3	değil idiye		değildiye		değildiye

PLURAL

1	değil idiysek		değildiysek		değildikse
2	değil idiyseniz		değildiyseniz		değildinizse
3	değil idiysele		değildiyele		değildilerse

(e) *Inferential*: 'I am/was said not to be', 'I infer that I am/was not', etc.

SINGULAR

1	değil imişim	or	değilmişim
2	değil imişsin		değilmişsin
3	değil imiş		değilmiş

PLURAL

1	değil imişiz		değilmişiz
2	değil imişsiniz		değilmişsiniz
3	değil imişle		değilmişle

(f) *Inferential conditional*: 'I gather that if I am not', 'if I am not, as they say', etc.

SINGULAR

1	değil imişsem	or	değilmişsem
2	değil imişsen		değilmişsen
3	değil imişse		değilmişse

PLURAL

1 değil imişsek	değilmişsek
2 değil imişseniz	değilmişseniz
3 değil imişseler	değilmişseler

değil alone means 'not' as well as 'is not', usually following the word it negates: **bugün değil, dün geldi** 'he came yesterday, not today' ('this-day not, yesterday he-came'). When it precedes one of two parallel words, it indicates that that one is of less importance than the other: **değil sen, ben de bilmedim** 'never mind about you, even I did not know'; **değil parasını, hayatını kurtaramadı** 'never mind about his money, he couldn't save his life'. If the positions of **değil** and **parasını** were reversed, the meaning would be 'it wasn't his money, it was his life that he could not save'. **hizmetçiyi değil, beni kovdu** 'it wasn't the servant, it was me he threw out'; **değil hizmetçiyi, beni bile kovdu** 'never mind about the servant, he even threw me out'. The sense of 'never mind about' is occasionally expressed by a following **değil**; see XXIV, 32.

13. Interrogative. The interrogative particle is **mi**, which turns the immediately preceding word into a question. It is written separately from the preceding word, but takes its vowel harmony from it: **doğru** 'true', **doğru mu?** 'true?'; **bugün mü?** 'today?'; **yarın mı?** 'tomorrow?' It may even follow and turn into a question a word which is already interrogative; thus the reply to **kim geldi?** 'who came?' may be **kim mi?** 'do you ask "who?"?' (literally "'who?'?"). The forms of the verb 'to be' are appended or suffixed to it, but when **-ler** alone and not **-dirler** is used for the third plural of the present tense the **-ler** precedes **mi**.

(a) Present: 'am I, etc., at home/Turkish/ready/responsible?'

SINGULAR

1 evde miyim	Türk müyüm	hazır mıyım	sorumlu muyum
2 „ misin	„ müsün	„ mısın	„ musun
3 „ mi(dir)	„ mü(dür)¹	„ mı(dır)	„ mu(dur)

¹ There is also a noun **müdür** 'administrator, director'. In practice this apparent source of ambiguity gives no trouble.

PLURAL

1	„ miyiz	„ müyüz	„ miyiz	„ muyuz
2	„ misiniz	„ müsünüz	„ misiniz	„ musunuz
3	{ evdeler mi	Türkler mi	hazırlar mı	sorumlular mı
	{ evde	Türk	hazır	sorumlu
	midirler	müdürler	mıdırlar	mudurlar

(b) *Past*: 'was I at home, etc.?'

evde mi idim	or	evde miydim
Türk mü idim		Türk müydüm
hazır mı idim		hazır mıydım
sorumlu mu idim		sorumlu muydum

For the remaining persons see the conjugation of **idim** and its forms when suffixed after vowels, in § 7.

(c) *Inferential*: 'am I said to be at home, etc.?'

evde mi imişim	or	evde miymişim
Türk mü imişim		Türk müymüşüm
hazır mı imişim		hazır mıymişim
sorumlu mu imişim		sorumlu muymuşum

For the remaining persons see § 10.

Some grammarians complete the paradigm by setting out the interrogative of the conditional; present, past, and inferential: **isem mi**, **idiysem mi**, **imişsem mi**. This is unnecessary if it be borne in mind that **mi** functions simply as a question-mark. The 'interrogative of the conditional' of the verb 'to be' occurs only in such contexts as when someone is asked a question like 'what shall we do if he is not at home?' **evde değilse ne yapalım?** and replies 'if he is not at home?' **evde değilse mi?** See also § 34 (e).

14. Negative-interrogative. **mi** and the appropriate part of the verb 'to be' are placed after **değil**:

evde değil miyim	'am I not at home?'
evde değil mi idim or evde değil miydim	'was I not at home?'
evde değil mi imişim or evde değil miymişim	'am I not said to be/am I said not to be at home?'

15. The regular verb. This category includes all verbs other than the verb 'to be'. If we look back over the preceding pages we see that the conjugation of the verb 'to be' may be summarized as follows: there are two distinct sets of personal endings, which we may call Types I and II.

	<i>Type I</i>	<i>Type II</i>
SINGULAR		
1	-im	-m
2	-sin	-n
3	(-dir)	—
PLURAL		
1	-iz	-k
2	-siniz	-niz
3	-(dir)ler	-ler

Type I is the present tense, 'I am', etc.; Type II is added to the base of the past tense **idi** and of the conditional **ise**. The Type I endings are suffixed to **imiş** to make the inferential: **imiş-im**, **imiş-sin**, etc. The conditional, i.e. **ise** plus the Type II endings, is added to the past base **idi** to make the past conditional: **idi-yse-m**, **idi-yse-n**, etc. Added to the inferential base it makes the inferential conditional: **imiş-se-m**, **imiş-se-n**, etc. The same principle applies to the conjugation of the regular verb, but two other sets of personal endings are used in addition to Types I and II. Type III is confined to the subjunctive and Type IV to the imperative, which has no first person.

	<i>Type III</i>	<i>Type IV</i>
SINGULAR		
1	-eyim	
2	-esin	—
3	-e	-sin

PLURAL

1	-elim	
2	-esiniz	-in, -iniz
3	-eler	-sinler

By the addition of 'characteristics' to the verb-stem the following tense- and mood-bases can be formed:

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| 1. present | 5. necessitative |
| 2. future | 6. di -past |
| 3. aorist | 7. conditional |
| 4. miş -past | 8. subjunctive |

The imperative is not included in this list because it has no characteristic. The term 'tense- and mood-bases' is used in preference to 'tenses and moods' because from each base a variety of compound tenses and moods can be formed. Each base is also the third-person singular of its tense or mood. Only the **di**-past, conditional, subjunctive, and imperative have endings of their own; all the other bases are substantival in origin and are verbalized by means of the verb 'to be'. For this reason the device of suspended affixation is regularly used in the verb: just as, in English, there is no need to repeat the part of the verb 'to be' in 'I was sitting in my room [and I was] reading the paper', so in Turkish: **odamda oturuyor[dum ve] gazeteyi okuyordum**.

The regularity of the verbal system will soon impress itself on the student. Where it has been thought unnecessary to set out a conjugation in full, the first and second persons of the singular and the third person of the plural have been given, as, in this last, alternative forms can occur, with the plural suffix preceding or following the personal suffix. The less common forms of the plural are shown in parentheses. When alternative forms exist for a whole conjugation, the most usual is given first. A synopsis of the finite verb will be found in § 38.

The occasional change of **t** to **d** before vowels must be borne in mind; thus the present base of **et-** 'to do' is **ediyor**, of **git-** 'to go' **gidiyor**, of **tat-** 'to taste' **tadıyor**. Most stems in **t**, however, do not undergo this change: **at-** 'to throw', **atıyor**; **tut-** 'to hold', **tutuyor**; **yat-** 'to lie down', **yatıyor**.

16. Present. The characteristic of the base is an invariable **-yor**, originally an

independent verb **yorır**, the aorist of the ancient **yorımak** 'to go, walk'. It is suffixed directly to vowel-stems:

eri- to melt, eriyor	büyü- to grow, büyüyor
tanı- to recognize, tanıyor	koru- to protect, koruyor

Final **e/a** of the stem changes before this suffix in accordance with the rule given in I, 36:

bekle- to wait, bekliyor	gözle- to observe, gözlüyor
anla- to understand, anlıyor	topla- to collect, topluyor

The original final vowel of the stems **bile-** 'to sharpen' and **yıka-** 'to wash' is generally preserved in writing—**bileyor**, **yıkıyor**—in order to avoid confusion with the present of **bil-** 'to know' and **yık-** 'to demolish': **biliyor**, **yıkıyor**.

With consonant-stems, the appropriate close vowel is inserted before **-yor**:

gel- to come, geliyor	gör- to see, görüyor
al- to take, alıyor	koş- to run, koşuyor

The accent is on the vowel preceding the **-yor**.

17. Uses of the present. This tense is used for actions either in progress or envisaged: **Antalya'da çalışıyor** 'he is working in Antalya'; **kendisini haftada iki defa görüyorum** 'I see him twice a week'; **yarın gidiyoruz** 'we are going to morrow'. As it can denote actions begun in the past and still going on, it is used in such sentences as **iki yıldır bu evde oturuyor** lit. 'it is two years he is living in this house', and **burada haziran ayından beri oturuyor** lit. 'he is living here since the month of June', where English has the perfect 'he has been living'.

18. Paradigms of the present. To the base in **-yor** are added the suffixes of the verb 'to be' except **-dir**; both in the written and in the spoken language the addition of **-dir** to the present tense indicates a supposition; see § 42.

(a) *Present simple:*

alıyorum	I am taking	alıyoruz	we are taking
alıyorsun	you are taking	alıyorsunuz	you are taking
alıyor	he is taking	alıyorlar	they are taking

(b) *Present past:*

alıyordum	I was taking	alıyorduk	we were taking
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alıyordun	you were taking	alıyordunuz	you were taking
alıyordu	he was taking	alıyorlardı (alıyordular)	they were taking

Theoretically the separate forms **alıyor idim**, etc., might be expected but their use is in fact an Armenianism.

(c) *Present conditional:*

alıyorsam	if I am taking	alıyorsak	if we are taking
alıyorsan	if you are taking	alıyorsanız	if you are taking
alıyorsa	if he is taking	alıyorlarsa (alıyorsalar)	if they are taking

(d) *Past conditional: 'if I was taking':*

SINGULAR

1 alıyor idiysem	or	alıyorduyşam	or	alıyordumsa
2 alıyor idiyseñ		alıyorduyşan		alıyordunsa

PLURAL

3 alıyor idiyşeler (alıyorlar idiyşe)	alıyorduyşalar	alıyorlardıyşsa
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For the full conjugation, see § 9.

(e) *Inferential: 'I am/was said to be taking' or 'I gather that I am/was taking':*

SINGULAR

1 alıyormuşum
2 alıyormuşsun

PLURAL

3 alıyorlarmış (alıyormuşlar)

See § 10.

(f) *Inferential conditional*: 'if I am/was, as they say, taking' or 'I gather that if I am/was taking':

SINGULAR

1	alıyor imişsem	or	alıyormuşsam
2	alıyor imişsen		alıyormuşsan

PLURAL

3	alıyor imişseler (alıyorlar imişse)		alıyormuşsalar (alıyorlarmışsa)
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See § 11.

(g) *Negative*. The negative suffix is **-me**, added to the verb-stem before the characteristic; its vowel is subject to the rules given in I, 36.

bekle + me + yor	>	beklemiyor	he is not waiting
gör + me + yor	>	görmüyor	he is not seeing
al + ma + yor	>	almıyor	he is not taking
koş + ma + yor	>	koşmuyor	he is not running

To the present negative base thus formed, the suffixes of 'to be' are added, just as with the positive base; for example, the negative conjugation of **al-** is exactly as shown in paragraphs (a) to (f), with the substitution of **almıyor** for **alıyor** throughout.

(h) *Interrogative*. The appropriate interrogative form of 'to be' is placed after the present base, positive or negative. As the interrogative particle turns the preceding word into a question, the literal meaning of, for example, **almıyor muydunuz** is 'is it not-taking that you were?'

'am I taking?'

'am I not taking?'

SINGULAR

1	alıyor muyum	almıyor muyum
2	alıyor musun	almıyor musun
3	alıyor mu	almıyor mu

PLURAL

1	alıyor muyuz	almıyor muyuz
2	alıyor musunuz	almıyor musunuz
3	alıyorlar mı	almıyorlar mı

'was I taking?'

'was I not taking?'

SINGULAR

1	alıyor muydum	almıyor muydum
2	alıyor muydun	almıyor muydun

PLURAL

3	alıyorlar mıydı (alıyor muydular)	almıyorlar mıydı (almıyor muydular)
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'am/was I said to be taking?'

'am/was I said not to be taking?'

SINGULAR

1	alıyor muymuşum	almıyor muymuşum
2	alıyor muymuşsun	almıyor muymuşsun

PLURAL

3	alıyorlar mıymış (alıyor muymuşlar)	almıyorlar mıymış (almıyor muymuşlar)
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19. The -mekte tense. The base of this tense is the locative case of the infinitive in **-mek**, to which are added the endings of the verb 'to be': **gelmekte-y-im** 'I am (in the act of) coming'; **almaktasın** 'you are (in the act of) taking'; **gelmekte-ydim** 'I was (in the act of) coming'; **gözlemekte-**

ymişsiniz 'you are/were said to be (in the act of) observing'; **koşmakta-larsa** 'if they are (in the act of) running', etc.

The negative is formed with the negative of 'to be' (§ 12): **almakta değilim** 'I am not taking'; **almakta değilsek** 'if we are not taking', etc. For the interrogative and negative-interrogative see §§ 13–14.

This present in **-mekte**, originally a literary formation, is rapidly invading the spoken language. It differs from the present in **-yor** in being used only of actions in progress and never of actions envisaged.

Very rarely the locative of the verbal noun in **-me** is similarly used: **almada-yım** 'I am in the act of taking'.

20. Future. The characteristic is **-ecek**, added directly to consonant-stems: **gelecek** 'he will come'; **görecek** 'he will see'; **alacak** 'he will take'; **bulacak** 'he will find'.

After vowel-stems a **y** is inserted: **eri-y-ecek** 'it will melt'; **tanı-y-acak** 'he will recognize'. If the final vowel of the stem is **e** or **a**, it is narrowed in speech by the following **y** into **i** or **ı**, though the narrowing is no longer generally shown in writing. For the future of e.g. **bekle-** 'to wait' and **anla-** 'to understand', the spellings **bekleyecek** and **anlayacak** are recommended in preference to **bekliyecek** and **anlıyacak**.

21. Uses of the future. This tense is used, like the English future, to express not only what is going to happen but what the speaker wants to happen: **sigara içmekten vazgeçeceksin** 'you are going to give up smoking cigarettes'; **ister istemez bu işi yapacaksın** 'like it or not, you are going to do this job'. Also as in English, the third person expresses a confident assumption: **şimdi merdivenden çıkan Ahmet olacak** literally 'the one now coming upstairs will be Ahmet', i.e. 'that will be Ahmet coming upstairs now'. The future past, besides expressing past intention—**zaten bunu yapacaktım** 'I was going to do this anyway'—also has the conditional sense of 'would do' and 'would have done'.

22. Paradigms of the future. To the future base are added the 'to be' endings, as with the present base, except that the written language regularly uses **-dir** in the third person of the future to express a simple future statement and not a supposition.

The change of intervocalic **k** to **ğ** must be borne in mind.

(a) Future simple:

	'I shall come'	'I shall take'
SINGULAR		
1	geleceğim	alacağım
2	geleceksin	alacaksın
3	gelecek(tir)	alacak(tır)

PLURAL

1	geleceğiz	alacağız
2	geleceksiniz	alacaksınız
3	gelecekler(dir)	alacaklar(dır)

(b) Future past:

	'I was about to come, would come'	'I was about to take, would take'
SINGULAR		
1	gelecektim	alacaktım
2	gelecektin	alacaktın
3	gelecekti	alacaktı

PLURAL

1	gelecektik	alacaktık
2	gelecektiniz	alacaktınız
3	geleceklerdi	alacaklardı

(c) *Future conditional:*

	'if I am about to come'	'if I am about to take'
SINGULAR		
1	geleceksem	alacaksam
2	geleceksen	alacaksan

PLURAL

3	geleceklerse (gelecekseleler)	alacaklarsa (alacaksalarsa)
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Cf. § 18 (c).

(d) *Future past conditional: 'if I was about to come':*

SINGULAR

1	gelecek idiysem	or	gelecektiysen	or	gelecektimse
2	gelecek idiysen		gelecektiysen		gelecektinse

PLURAL

3	gelecek idiyseler (gelecekler idiysen)	gelecektiyseler	geleceklerdiyse
---	--	------------------------	------------------------

So, with the changes due to vowel harmony, **alacak idiysem** or **alacaktıysam** or **alacaktımsa**, etc. Cf. § 9.

(e) *Future inferential: 'I am/was said to be about to come':*

SINGULAR

1	gelecek imişim	or	gelecekmişim
2	gelecek imişsin		gelecekmişsin

PLURAL

3 gelecek imiş (gelecek imişler)	geleceklermiş (gelecekmişler)
-------------------------------------	----------------------------------

(f) *Future inferential conditional*: 'if, as they say/said, I am/was about to come':

SINGULAR

1 gelecek imişsem	or	gelecekmişsem
2 gelecek imişsen		gelecekmişsen

PLURAL

3 gelecek imişseler (gelecekler imişse)	gelecekmişseler (geleceklermişse)
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(g) *Future negative*. Compare the present negative in § 18.

gel + me + y + ecek	>	gelmiyecek	he will not come
al + ma + y +acak	>	almıyacak	he will not take

The same endings are attached as to the positive base: **gelmiyeceğim**, **gelmiyecektiniz**, **gelmiyecek imişseler**, etc. See, however, the end of § 20.

(h) *Future interrogative and negative-interrogative*. These are formed on the same lines as those of the present (§ 18 (h)), e.g.

gelecek miyim	am I about to come?
gelmiyecek miyim	am I not about to come?
gelecek miydim	was I about to come?
gelmiyecek miymişim	am I said not to be about to come?

23. The **-esi** tense. The ancient future suffix **-esi** has a restricted use in the modern language. As a finite verb it occurs only in the base-form, i.e. in the third-person singular, and is employed solely for cursing:

ipe gel-esi	may he come to the rope
kör ol-ası	may he become blind
ev-in yıkıl-ası	may your house be demolished
ocak-ları batası	may their hearth sink
ense-n kırılması	may your neck be broken
geber-esi	may he die like a dog
kara toprağa gir-esi	may he enter the black earth

The negative **-me** is narrowed by the buffer **y** before this suffix: **gör-mi-y-esi** 'may he not see'; **ol-mı-y-ası** 'may he not become'; this particular narrowing is usually shown in writing.

Provincially, with the inferential forms of 'to be' it does not have this optative force but a different development of the original future meaning: **ceplerinden paralarını çal-ası imişim** 'I am alleged to have stolen their money from their pockets'; **karım benden hoşlan-mı-y-ası imiş** 'my wife is alleged not to like me'. The future sense may not be readily apparent in these two typical examples. The connexion of thought is suggested by the American use of 'I am not about to do it' for 'I am not likely to do it, not the sort of person who would do it'.

24. Aorist. This term, borrowed from Greek grammar, means 'unbounded' and well describes what the Turks call **geniş zaman** 'the broad tense', which denotes continuing activity. The characteristic is **r**, added directly to vowel-stems:

benze-	to resemble	benzer	he resembles
anla-	to understand	anlar	he understands
koru-	to protect	korur	he protects
de-	to say	der	he says
ko-	to put	kor	he puts

After consonant-stems, a vowel is added before the **r**. Original monosyllabic stems add **e/a**:

bin-	to mount	biner	he mounts
dön-	to turn	döner	he turns
et-	to do	eder	he does
yap-	to make, do	yapar	he makes, does
sun-	to present	sunar	he presents

To this rule there are thirteen exceptions; monosyllabic stems which insert *i/ü/ı/u* before the *r*. It will be noted that all but one of these stems end in *l* or *r*:

bil-	to know	bilir
gel-	to come	gelir
ver-	to give	verir
gör-	to see	görür
öl-	to die	ölür
al-	to take	alır
kal-	to remain	kalır
san-	to think	sanır
var-	to reach	varır
bul-	to find	bulur
dur-	to stand	durur
ol-	to become, be, happen	olur
vur-	to strike	vurur

Polysyllabic stems add *i/ü/ı/u*:

imren-	to covet	imrenir
süpür-	to sweep	süpürür
aldat-	to deceive	aldatır
konuş-	to speak	konuşur

So too do extensions of monosyllabic stems, even if they are themselves monosyllables:

de-	to say	de-n-	to be said	denir	it is said
ye-	to eat	ye-n-	to be eaten	yenir	it is eaten
ko-	to put	ko-n-	to be put	konur	it is put

25. Uses of the aorist. The aorist denotes continuing activity, but to equate, for example, **yapar-ım** with 'I do' and **yapıyor-um** with 'I am doing' is a misleading oversimplification. Fundamentally, **yaparım** means 'I am a doer' and according to context it may represent: 'I habitually do'; 'by and large I am the sort of person who does'; 'I am ready, willing, and able to do'; 'I shall do'. **yapıyorum** means: 'I have undertaken, and am now engaged in, the job of doing'; 'I am doing now'; 'I am doing in the future', i.e. 'I have the job in hand'. **yazarım** and **yazıyorum** may both be translated 'I write'. But more specifically: **yazarım** 'I am a writer; in principle I write (though I may not yet have put pen to paper)'. **yazıyorum** 'I am writing now'; 'as a matter of fact I do write'; 'I write, for example, for four hours every morning'—**her sabah**

dört saat yazıyorum—where the broad **yazarım** would be incongruous with the precise expression of time. For ‘I love you’ the Turk says **seni seviyorum**; **seni severim** would sound far too vague and without immediacy, corresponding rather to ‘I like you’.

The aorist is used in requests: **otur-ur musunuz** ‘will you sit down?’ The future, **oturacak mısınız** means ‘are you going to sit down?’ and the present, **oturuyor musunuz**, ‘are you in fact sitting down?’

In promises: **yarın gelir-im** ‘I shall come tomorrow’. This carries more conviction than the present **yarın geliyorum** ‘I am coming tomorrow’ or the future **yarın geleceğim** ‘I am going to come tomorrow’. See also § 36.

In stage directions: **Esmâ gir-er, otur-ur. Osman yerinden kalk-ar** ‘Esmâ enters, sits. Osman rises from his place’.

In proverbs: **it ür-ür kervan yürü-r** ‘the dogs howl, the caravan moves on’.

As a vivid present: **bir akşam kapı hızla çalın-ır** ‘one evening there is a violent ringing at the door’.

The aorist of **ol-** ‘to become, happen, be’ is used to ask permission: **ol-ur mu** ‘is it all right?’ (lit. ‘does it happen?’); answer **olur** ‘all right’ or **olmaz** ‘certainly not’ (‘it does not happen; it’s not on’). Note also **olur mu böyle** ‘does it happen thus?’ i.e. ‘can such things be?’

An instructive example of the difference between the aorist and the present is seen in this cynical remark on traffic hazards in Turkey: **başka memleketlerde kazara ölürlər; biz kazara yaşıyoruz** ‘in other countries they die by accident; we live by accident’. The force of the aorist **ölürlər** is ‘I cannot say confidently that anyone abroad is in fact dying at this precise instant, but I am aware that people abroad are liable to die—**kazara**—as the result of accident’. The present **yaşıyoruz** means ‘we are in fact living at this moment but—**kazara**—it’s more by luck than judgement’.

26. Paradigms of the aorist. To the aorist base the ‘to be’ endings are suffixed as to **-yor**, i.e. without **-dir** in the third person of the present.

(a) *Aorist present:*

	‘I come’	‘I see’	‘I take’	‘I find’
SINGULAR				
1	gelirim	görürüm	alırım	bulurum
2	gelirsin	görürsün	alırsın	bulursun
3	gelir	görür	alır	bulur

PLURAL

1	geliriz	görürüz	alırız	buluruz
2	gelirsiniz	görürsünüz	alırsınız	bulursunuz
3	gelirler	görürler	alırlar	bulurlar

The common Anatolian and Cypriot **-ik** instead of **-iz** in the first-person plural occasionally finds its way into literary works: **gelirik, görürük, alırık, buluruk**; sometimes with **h** instead of **k**, to represent the pronunciation /kh/, (see I, 9, end).

(b) *Aorist past*. Besides translating 'I used to do', this tense also occurs in the apodosis of conditional sentences in the sense of 'I would do, would have done'.

SINGULAR

1	gelirdim	görürdüm	alırdım	bulurdum
2	gelirdin	görürdün	alırdın	bulurdun
3	gelirdi	görürdü	alırdı	bulurdu

PLURAL

1	gelirdik	görürdük	alırdık	bulurduk
2	gelirdiniz	görürdünüz	alırdınız	bulurdunuz
3	gelirlerdi (gelirdiler)	görürlerdi (görürdüler)	alırlardı (alırdılar)	bulurlardı (bulurdular)

The separated forms **gelir idim, görür idim**, etc., are an Armenianism.

(c) *Aorist present conditional*. As the conditional suffixes are subject only to the twofold harmony, two examples are sufficient: **görürsem** goes like **gelirsem, bulursam** like **alırsam**.

'if I come' 'if I take'

SINGULAR

1	gelirsem	alırsam
2	gelirsen	alırsan
3	gelirse	alırsa

PLURAL

1	gelirsek	alırsak
2	gelirseniz	alırsanız
3	gelirlerse (gelirseleler)	alırlarsa (alırsalar)

(d) *Aorist past conditional*: 'if I came, used to come', etc. The past conditional forms of 'to be', separate or suffixed, follow the aorist base:

SINGULAR

1	gelir/görür/alır/bulur	idiysem
2	" " " "	idiysen

PLURAL

3	" " " "	idiyseler
	(gelirler/görürler/alırlar/bulurlar idiye)	

SINGULAR

1	gelirdiysem	görürdüysem	alırdıysam	bulurduysam
2	gelirdiysen	görürdüysen	alırdıysan	bulurduysan

PLURAL

3	gelirdiyseleler	görürdüyseleler	alırdıysalar	bulurduysalar
	(gelirlerdiye)	(görürlerdiye)	(alırlardıysa)	(bulurlardıysa)

(e) *Aorist inferential*: 'I am/was said to come', etc.

SINGULAR

1	gelirmişim	görülmüşüm	alırmışım	bulurmuşum
2	gelirmişsin	görülmüşsün	alırmışsın	bulurmuşsun

PLURAL

3	gelirlermiş (gelirmişler)	görürlermiş (görürmüşler)	alırlarmış (alırmışlar)	bulurlarmış (bulurmuşlar)
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(f) *Aorist inferential conditional*: 'if I am/was said to come', etc.

SINGULAR

1	gelir/görür/alır/bulur	imişsem
2	" " " "	imişsen

PLURAL

3	" " " "	imişseler (gelirler/görürler/alırlar/bulurlar imişse)
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SINGULAR

1	gelirmişsem	görürmüşsem	alırmışsam	bulurmuşsam
2	gelirmişsen	görürmüşsen	alırmışsan	bulurmuşsan

PLURAL

3	gelirmişseler (gelirlermişse)	görürmüşseler (görürlermişse)	alırmışsalar (alırlarmışsa)	bulurmuşsalar (bulurlarmışsa)
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(g) *Negative*. The aorist is unique in that its negative is not formed by inserting **-me** before the characteristic **r** of the positive; instead, the negative has a characteristic of its own, **-mez**, and this is abraded to **-me** in the first persons. Further, whereas in other negative bases it is the syllable before the **-me** that is accented, in the negative of the aorist the **-me** or **-mez** itself is accented except in the third-person plural, where the accent is on the **-ler**. As **-mez** is subject to the twofold harmony, two examples are sufficient.

'I do not come' 'I do not take'

SINGULAR

1 gelmem	almam
2 gelmezsin	almazsın
3 gelmez	almaz

PLURAL

1 gelmeyiz	almayız
2 gelmezsiniz	almazsınız
3 gelmezler	almazlar

An older form of the first-person plural was in **-mezük** instead of **-meyiz**. It survives in **istemezük** 'we don't want (it)', used to typify opposition to progress.

The other tenses and moods are formed like their positive counterparts but on the base **-mez/maz**.

Aorist past negative: 'I used not to come/take, would not come/take':

SINGULAR

1 gelmezdim	almazdım
2 gelmezdin	almazdın

PLURAL

3 gelmezlerdi (gelmezdiler)	almazlardı (almazdılar)
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(h) *Interrogative*. The interrogative and negative-interrogative conjugations follow the usual pattern:

gelir miyim	do I come?	alır mıyım	do I take?
gelmez miyim	do I not come?	almaz mıyım	do I not take?
gelir miydim	used I to come?	alır mıydım	used I to take?
etc.		etc.	

The negative-interrogative is used colloquially as a vivid present: **terbiyesiz herif ayağıma basmaz mı** 'the mannerless fellow goes and steps on my foot', lit. 'does he not step on . . . ?' i.e. 'is he the sort of man who would not step on . . . ?', a rhetorical question expecting the answer 'no'.

27. miş-past. This base is formed by adding **-miş** to the stem: **gelmiş, görmüş, almış, bulmuş**. Two distinct functions are combined in it.

It is first a past participle, describing present state arising out of past action. If you say **kar yağmış** 'snow has fallen', it may be that you yourself saw the snow falling, but that is not what you are concerned with. What you are reporting is not what happened but what is now the case: that there is fallen snow.

But precisely because the perfect participle does not indicate that the speaker has seen the action take place, it has come to be used as a finite verb to convey that the information it gives is not based on having witnessed the action but on hearsay or on inference from observed facts. In this respect the **miş-past** resembles the inferential of the verb 'to be', except that (i) whereas **imiş** refers to past or present time, the **miş-past** is exclusively a past tense; (ii) **imiş** mostly conveys that the information given is based on hearsay, less often that it is based on inference; (iii) whereas **imiş**, whether pronounced as a separate word or suffixed, is enclitic, the **-miş** of the **miş-past** is accented.

There is no inferential connotation when it is conjugated with **-dir** or with the past or conditional forms of the verb 'to be'. The addition of **-dir** to the base makes a definite past tense: **gelmiştir** 'he came, has come'; this is the normal past tense, third person, in the language of the media, for which the normal spoken language employs the past tense in **-di**.

Thus with the Type I endings (§ 15) the following distinction can be made:

(a) *Inferential past*: 'I gather that I have come', etc.

SINGULAR

1 gelmişim	görmüşüm	almışım	bulmuşum
2 gelmişsin	görmüşsün	almışsın	bulmuşsun
3 gelmiş	görmüş	almış	bulmuş

PLURAL

1 gelmişiz	görmüşüz	almışız	bulmuşuz
2 gelmişsiniz	görmüşsünüz	almışsınız	bulmuşsunuz
3 gelmişler	görmüşler	almışlar	bulmuşlar

As with *imiş*, the *şs* of the second person is frequently reduced to *ş* in speech and sometimes in informal writing.

(b) *Definite past*: 'he/she/it came, has come; they came, have come', etc. (third person only):

SINGULAR

3 gelmiştir	görmüştür	almıştır	bulmuştur
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PLURAL

3 gelmişlerdir (gelmiştirler)	görmüşlerdir (görmüştürler)	almışlardır (almıştırlar)	bulmuşlardır (bulmuşturlar)
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28. Pluperfect. The addition of the Type II endings makes the pluperfect; *gelmiş-tim* literally means 'I-was having-come'.

'I had come'

'I had seen'

'I had taken'

'I had found'

SINGULAR

1 gelmiştim	görmüştüm	almıştım	bulmuştum
2 gelmiştin	görmüştün	almıştın	bulmuştun

PLURAL

3 gelmişlerdi (gelmiştiler)	görmüşlerdi (görmüştüler)	almışlardı (almıştılar)	bulmuşlardı (bulmuştular)
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The pluperfect is used more frequently than its English counterpart to show that one past event preceded another, e.g. **şehre saat 10'da varmış-tık, bürosuna saat 3'te gittik** 'we [had] arrived in the city at 10 and went to his office at 3'.

29. Other paradigms of the *miş*-past.

(a) *Conditional*: literally 'if-I-am having-come', etc.

'if I have come' 'if I have seen' 'if I have taken' 'if I have found'

SINGULAR

1	gelmişsem	görmüşsem	almışsam	bulmuşsam
2	gelmişsen	görmüşsen	almışsan	bulmuşsan

PLURAL

3	gelmişlerse (gelmişseler)	görmüşlerse (görmüşseler)	almışlarsa (almışsalar)	bulmuşlarsa (bulmuşsalar)
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(b) *Pluperfect conditional*: 'if I had come', etc. The independent *idiysem*, etc. (§ 9) is put after the base:

SINGULAR

1	gelmiş/görmüş/almış/bulmuş	idiysem
2	" " " "	idiysen

PLURAL

3	" " " "	idiyseler (gelmişler/görmüşler/almışlar/bulmuşlar idiyse)
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The one-word forms *gelmiştiysem*, etc., are not literary.

(c) *Inferential*: 'I am said to have come', etc. The base in *-miş* is followed by the inferential of 'to be'; see § 10. In this tense, for reasons of euphony, the independent *imişim*, etc., are used very much more often than the

suffixed forms. It must be emphasized that the inferential element here comes from the **imiş** and not from the base, which in this tense, as in the pluperfect and conditional, functions simply as a past participle. Thus **gelmiş imiş** or **gelmişmiş** means literally 'he-is-said-to-be having-come', just as **gelmişti** means 'he-was having-come' and **gelmişse** 'if-he-is having-come'.

SINGULAR

1	gelmiş/görmüş/almış/bulmuş	imişim
2	" " " "	imişsin

PLURAL

3	" " " "	imişler (gelmişler/görmüşler/almışlar/bulmuşlar imiş)
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SINGULAR

1	gelmişmişim	görmüşmüşüm	almışmışım	bulmuşmuşum
2	gelmişmişsin	görmüşmüşsün	almışmışsın	bulmuşmuşsun

PLURAL

3	gelmişlermiş (gelmişmişler)	görmüşlermiş (görmüşmüşler)	almışlarmış (almışmışlar)	bulmuşlarmış (bulmuşmuşlar)
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(d) *Inferential conditional*: 'if I am said to have come', etc. Here again the separate **imişsem**, etc., are commoner than the suffixed forms.

SINGULAR

1	gelmiş/görmüş/almış/bulmuş	imişsem
2	" " " "	imişsen

PLURAL

3	" " " "	imişseler (gelmişler/görmüşler/almışlar/bulmuşlar imişse)
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The rare suffixed forms are like the **miş**-past conditional (see (a) of this section) but with **-mişmiş**, etc., replacing **-miş**.

(e) *Negative*. **-me** is added after the stem: **gelmemiş**, **görmemiş**, **almamış**, **bulmamış**. To this negative base the endings are attached as to the positive base, except that as the negative **-me** is subject only to the twofold harmony the suffixes following it appear only in two forms: **gelmemişim**, **bulmamışım** 'I am said not to have come/found'; **gelmemişlerdir**, **bulmamışlardır** 'they have not come/found'; **gelmemiştik**, **bulmamıştık** 'we had not come/found'; **gelmemiş imişim**, **bulmamış imişim** 'I am said not to have come/found'.

(f) *Interrogative*. This and the interrogative-negative are as usual, with **mi** preceding the personal endings except **-ler**, which it follows: **gelmiş miydik** 'had we come?'; **gelmemiş miydik** 'had we not come?'; **görmüş imişler mi** 'are they said to have seen?'; **almamış imişler mi** 'are they said not to have taken?'

30. Necessitative. The characteristic is **-meli**, which may be used impersonally: **gelmeli** 'one ought to come'; **almalı** 'one ought to take'. It may also be conjugated with the present, past, and inferential of 'to be', but not with the conditional; see (f) below. In origin it is the verbal noun suffix **-me** plus **-li** (IV, 6).

(a) *Present*: 'I ought to come', 'I ought to take':

SINGULAR

1	gelmeliyim	almalıyım
2	gelmelisin	almalısın
3	gelmeli(dir)	almalı(dır)

PLURAL

1	gelmeliyiz	almalıyız
2	gelmelisiniz	almalısınız
3	gelmeli(dir)ler	almalı(dır)lar

(b) Past:

'I had to come, 'I had to take,
 should have come' should have taken'

SINGULAR

1 gelmeli idim	almalı idim
2 gelmeli idin	almalı idin

PLURAL

3 gelmeli idiler	almalı idiler
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SINGULAR

1 gelmeliydim	almalıydım
2 gelmeliydin	almalıydın

PLURAL

3 gelmeliydiler (gelmelilerdi)	almalıydılar (almalılardı)
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(c) Inferential: 'they say/said I ought to . . . '. The separate **gelmeli imişim**, **almalı imişim** is rare.

SINGULAR

1 gelmeliymişim	almalıymişim
2 gelmeliymişsin	almalıymişsin

PLURAL

3 gelmeliymişler (gelmelilermiş)	almalıymişlar (almalılarmış)
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(d) *Negative*. The negative base, **gel-me-meli**, **al-ma-malı**, like the positive base, is used impersonally, 'one ought not to come/take', as well as with the present, past, and inferential endings: **gel-me-meli-siniz** 'you ought not to come'; **gel-me-meli-ydik** 'we ought not to have come', **gel-me-meli-ymişsiniz** 'they say/said you ought not to come'.

(e) *Interrogative*: **gelmeli mi** 'should one come?' or 'should he come?'; **gelmeli miydiniz** 'should you have come?'; **gelme-meli miydik** 'should we not have come?' etc.

(f) *Conditional*. The present and past are formed with **isem** and **idiysem**, but often a periphrasis—i.e. a roundabout expression—is used, with the conditional forms of the verb **gerekmek** 'to be necessary', or, particularly for the present conditional, the adjectives **lâzım** or **gerek** 'necessary' and the conditional forms of 'to be', following the **-me** verbal noun (X, 7; XVII, 1) of the required verb with the appropriate personal suffix:

gelme-m gerekirse	}	if I ought to come (lit. 'if my-coming is necessary')
„ lâzım-sa		
„ gerek-se		
gelme-miz gerektiyse		if we had to come (lit. 'if our-coming was necessary')

The future necessitative is expressed by a similar periphrasis: **gelme-si gerekecek** 'he will have to come' ('his-coming will-be-necessary').

31. di-past. This tense corresponds to both the English simple past and perfect with 'have'. Its characteristic is **-di** (**-ti** after unvoiced consonants), to which are added the Type II endings.

'I came, have come'	'I saw, have seen'	'I did, have done'	'I found, have found'
SINGULAR			
1 geldim	gördüm	yaptım	buldum
2 geldin	gördün	yaptın	buldun
3 geldi	gördü	yaptı	buldu
PLURAL			
1 geldik	gördük	yaptık	bulduk
2 geldiniz	gördünüz	yaptınız	buldunuz
3 geldiler	gördüler	yaptılar	buldular

32. Uses of the **di-past**. This is the tense used in speech when relating past events positively known to the speaker. If one has witnessed the arrival of a tourist-ship, one may report the event in the words **bir turist vapuru geldi**. The newspapers will say **bir turist vapuru gelmiştir**, although in the headline they will use the synonymous but shorter **geldi**. Someone who has learned of the event from an eyewitness or from the newspapers will report it as **bir turist vapuru gelmiş**.

33. Other paradigms of the **di-past**.

(a) *Pluperfect*. From the **di-past** two pluperfect tenses are made, on the pattern of the two past conditionals of the verb 'to be'; see § 9. The first is commoner than the second, but not so common as the pluperfect in **-miş-ti** (§ 28).

'I had come'

'I had seen'

SINGULAR

1	geldiydim or geldimdi	gördüydüm or gördümdü
2	geldiydin geldindi	gördüydün gördündü
3	geldiydi	gördüydü

PLURAL

1	geldiydik	geldikti	gördüydük	gördüktü
2	geldiydiniz	geldinizdi	gördüydünüz	gördünüzdü
3	geldiydiler	geldilerdi	gördüydüler	gördülerdi

'I had done'

'I had found'

SINGULAR

1	yaptıydım or yaptımdı	bulduydum or buldumdu
2	yaptıydın yaptındı	bulduydun buldundu
3	yaptıydı	bulduydu

PLURAL

1	yaptıydık	yaptıktı	bulduyduk	bulduktu
2	yaptıydınız	yaptınızdı	bulduydunuz	buldunuzdu
3	yaptıydılar	yaptılardı	bulduydular	buldulardı

(b) *Conditional*. As in the *di-pluperfect*, there are two possible forms, the first being more frequent. Only the conjugation of stems with rounded vowels has been shown; for the conjugation of **geldiysem/geldimse** and **yaptıysam/yaptımsa**, cf. § 9.

'if I saw, have seen'

'if I found, have found'

SINGULAR

1	gördüysem or gördümse	bulduysam or buldumsa
2	gördüysen gördünse	bulduysan buldunsa
3	gördüyse	bulduysa

PLURAL

1	gördüysek gördükse	bulduysak bulduksa
2	gördüyseniz gördünüzse	bulduysanız buldunuzsa
3	gördüyseler gördülerse	bulduysalar buldularsa

(c) *Pluperfect conditional*. The separate **idiysem**, etc., and not the suffixed forms are used.

'if I had come'

SINGULAR

1	geldi idiysem or geldim idiyse
2	geldi idiysen geldin idiyse

PLURAL

3	geldi idiyseler geldiler idiyse
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(d) *Negative*. The same endings are attached to the negative stem: **gelmedim** 'I have not come', **almadınız** 'you did not take', **yapmadıydık** or **yapmadıktı** 'we had not done', **görmediyse** 'if he has not seen', **bulmadı idiyse** 'if they had not found', etc.

(e) *Interrogative*. As the *di*-past is conjugated with the Type II endings and not the present of 'to be', the interrogative particle follows the whole word: **geldim mi?** 'did I come?'; **yaptınız mı?** 'did you do?'; **gördük mü?** 'did we see?'; **buldular mı?** 'did they find?', etc.

There are alternative forms for the interrogative of the pluperfect:

'had I come?'

SINGULAR

1	geldi miydim	or	geldim miydi
2	geldi miydin		geldin miydi
3			geldi miydi

PLURAL

1	geldi miydik		geldik miydi
2	geldi miydiniz		geldiniz miydi
3	geldi miydiler		geldiler miydi

Negative-interrogative: **gelmedim mi?** 'did I not come?'; **yapmadınız mı?** 'did you not do?'; **görmedik mi?** 'did we not see?' **bulmadılar mı?** 'did they not find?'; **gelmedi miydim?** or **gelmedim miydi?** 'had I not come?', etc.

34. Conditional. As we have seen, the various bases so far examined have conditional moods, formed by adding the conditional of 'to be':

(i) To the base:

geliyorsam	if I am coming
geleceksem	if I am going to come
gelirsem	if I come
gelmişsem	if I have come
geldiysem	if I came, have come

(ii) To the past or inferential forms of 'to be' added to the base:

geliyorduysam	if I was coming
geliyormuşsam	if I am/was said to be coming
gelecektiysem	if I was going to come
etc.	

In addition, every verb has its own conditional base, the characteristic being **-se**, which expresses (a) remote condition: **gelse** 'if he were to come'; (b) wish: **gelse!** 'if only he would come!' As with the conditional of 'to be', the Type II endings are used.

(a) *Conditional present*: 'if I were to come', 'if I were to take':

SINGULAR

1 gelsem	alsam
2 gelsen	alsan
3 gelse	alsa

PLURAL

1 gelsek	alsak
2 gelseniz	alsanız
3 gelseler	alsalar

(b) *Conditional past*. With the past endings of 'to be', the conditional base expresses (a) unfulfilled conditions: **gelseydi** 'had he come'; (b) hopeless wishes relating to past time: **gelseydi!** 'if only he had come!' This must be carefully distinguished from the **di**-past conditional:

past conditional: gel + di + ise	>	geldiyse 'if he came'
conditional past: gel + se + idi	>	gelseydi 'had he come, if only he had come'

SINGULAR

1 gelseydim	alsaydım
2 gelseydin	alsaydın
3 gelseydi	alsaydı

PLURAL

1	gelseydik	alsaydık
2	gelseydiniz	alsaydınız
3	gelseydiler	alsaydılar
	(gelselerdi)	(alsalardı)

(c) *Conditional inferential*. With the inferential endings of 'to be', remote conditions and wishes can be quoted: **gelseymiş** 'they say that if he were to come' or 'they are saying "if only he would come!"'

SINGULAR

1	gelseymişim	alsaymışım
2	gelseymişsin	alsaymışsın
3	gelseymiş	alsaymış

PLURAL

1	gelseymişiz	alsaymışız
2	gelseymişsiniz	alsaymışsınız
3	gelseymişler	alsaymışlar
	(gelselermiş)	(alsalarmış)

The separate forms **gelse imişim**, etc., are also found.

(d) *Negative*: **gelmesem** 'if I were not to come'; **gelmeseydim** 'if only I had not come!'; **gelmeseymişim** 'they are saying of me "if he were not to come" or "if only he would not/had not come!"'

(e) *Interrogative*. Besides asking for confirmation of what you think you have heard (cf. § 13 end)—**gelse mi?** '“if he were to come!” do you say?'—the interrogative of the conditional may express indecision: **gitsem mi?** 'should I go?' See XX, 10.

The interrogative of the conditional inferential has alternative forms:

SINGULAR

1	gelse miymişim	or	gelsem miymiş
2	gelse miymişsin		gelsen miymiş

PLURAL

3	gelse miymişler		gelseler miymiş
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Negative-interrogative: gelse miymişim or gelsem miymiş, etc., 'are they saying of me "if only he wouldn't come!"?'

35. Subjunctive. This mood, which some grammarians prefer to call the subjunctive-optative, uses the Type III endings.

Present

SINGULAR

1	geleyim	alayım
2	gelesin	alasin
3	gele	ala

PLURAL

1	gelelim	alalım
2	gelesiniz	alasıınız
3	geleler	alalar

The accent is on the last syllable of the first persons and of the third-person plural. The other endings are accented on the **-e/a**.

The endings of the second persons are those of Type I. The final syllable of the first singular, though it looks like the 'I am' ending, is not; this is evident from the fact that it is accented, which the 'to be' endings never are. Historically, this ending seems to be a hybrid; in the sixteenth century the ending of the first singular of the subjunctive was **-eyin**, and of the

imperative **-eyem**. The 'I am' ending has, however, doubtless influenced its development. The first plural is historically part not of the subjunctive but of the imperative, the old first-plural ending of the subjunctive being **-evüz**.

The Anatolian forms of the first singular and plural sometimes find their way into print; they are in **-em** and **-ek** respectively: **gidem** 'let me go, I'll go'; **gidek** or **gideh** 'let's go'.

With vowel-stems, a *y* is inserted before the Type III endings. This narrows the preceding vowel, but the phonetic change is not invariably reflected in writing. Thus the subjunctive of **söyle-** 'to tell' and **başla-** 'to begin' is:

SINGULAR

1 söyliyeyim	başlıyayım
2 söyliyesin	başlıyasın
3 söyliye	başlıya

PLURAL

1 söyliyelim	başlıyalım
2 söyliyesiniz	başlıyasınız
3 söyliyeler	başlıyalar

Note that the *y* of the first-person ending **-eyim/ayım** does not narrow the preceding vowel in writing. In the colloquial, however, the first singular of vowel-stems often loses the stem-vowel and the buffer *y*; thus **söyliyeyim**, **başlıyayım** are heard as **söyleyim**, **başlayım**, while **yapayım** 'let me do' is heard as **yapiim** or **yapım**.

36. Uses of the subjunctive.¹ The subjunctive expresses concepts envisaged by the subject or the speaker; it makes no statement about facts, except that the first singular is used colloquially with future meaning: **yarın geleyim** 'let me come tomorrow' > 'I may come tomorrow' > 'I'll come tomorrow'. The

¹ It is a pity that the subjunctive is dying in England, although it still flourishes in America. It will be a sad day when we forget the distinction between 'I insist that the claimant is adequately compensated' and 'I insist that the claimant be adequately compensated'.

first plural means 'let us come', etc. The second persons are used, rarely nowadays, in formal speech to relay requests: **babam dedi ki, yarın bize gelesiniz** 'my father said that you-should-come to us tomorrow'. The third singular is used colloquially to ask cautious questions—**evde mi ola?** 'might he be at home?'—and in a few set expressions: from **rasgel-** 'to chance', **rasgele** 'may it fall out well, good luck!'; **kolay gele** 'may it come easy', a form of greeting used when entering a place where someone is working; **geçmiş ola** 'may it be past', said when hearing of someone's illness. In these last two expressions, however, Istanbul idiom favours the imperative: **kolay gelsin, geçmiş olsun**. The third plural is virtually obsolete. In subordinate clauses (see Chapter XIX) the third persons are almost invariably replaced nowadays by the third persons of the imperative.

37. Other paradigms of the subjunctive.

(a) *Subjunctive past*. Formed by suffixing to the third-person singular of the subjunctive the past endings of 'to be':

SINGULAR

1 geleydim	başlıyaydım
2 geleydin	başlıyaydın
3 geleydi	başlıyaydı

PLURAL

1 geleydik	başlıyaydık
2 geleydiniz	başlıyaydınız
3 geleydiler (gelelerdi)	başlıyaydılar (başlıyalardı)

It expresses unfulfillable past wishes: 'would that I had come/begun', usually reinforced by **keşke** or **keşki**: **keşki bacağı kırılıydı** 'would that his leg had broken!' It is also used (i) as an alternative to the conditional past and (ii) as the past tense of the imperative. (i) **bileydim buraya kadar gelmezdim** 'had I known, I would not have come this far'. See, however, Chapter XXI, last paragraph.

(ii) **söyliyediniz** 'you should have said'. There is an idiomatic use of the third-person singular imperative of **var-** 'to come' with that of another verb, usually in the negative, e.g. **varsın demesin**, lit. 'let him come let him not say', meaning 'he might as well not say, it doesn't matter whether he says or not'. One way of expressing the past tense of this is **vara demiyeydi** 'he might as well not have said'. Note the suspended affixation of the **-ydi**, which belongs both to **vara** and **demiye**. For an alternative way see XXIV, 31.

(b) *Subjunctive inferential*

SINGULAR

1	geleymişim	başlıyaymışım
2	geleymişsin	başlıyaymışsın
3	geleymiş	başlıyaymış

PLURAL

1	geleymişiz	başlıyaymışız
2	geleymişsiniz	başlıyaymışsınız
3	geleymişler (gelelermiş)	başlıyaymışlar (başlıyalarmış)

These forms, which are not of frequent occurrence, are used to quote the present and past subjunctive—**geleymiş** 'people are/were saying "would that he had/might come!"'—and as an alternative to the conditional inferential.

(c) *Negative*. The buffer **y** narrows the **-me/ma** to **-mi/mi**: **gelmiye**, **başlamıya**, **gelmiyeydim**, **başlamıyaymış**, etc. *YİK* recommended that this change should not be shown in writing but usage still varies.

(d) *Interrogative*. The particle **mi** follows the endings of the present. In practice, only the first persons are likely to be encountered: **geleyim mi**, **gelelim mi** 'should I/we come?'; **gelmiyeyim mi**, **gelmiyelim mi** 'should I/we not come?' The interrogative of the past is not in use.

The interrogative of the inferential is rare, as one might expect from its meaning: 'do/did they say "would that he might come!"?'

SINGULAR

1	gele miymişim	başlıya mıymışım
2	gele miymişsin	başlıya mıymışın

PLURAL

3	gele miymişler	başlıya mıymışlar
	(geleler miymiş)	(başlıyalar mıymış)

38. Synopsis of the verb. The accompanying table shows the first-person singular of all tenses and moods of **gelmek** 'to come' except the imperative (for which see the next section), the **-mekte** (§ 19) and **-esi** (§ 23) tenses. The participles and verbal nouns are also shown. See also the periphrastic tenses and moods in IX, 11.

The Roman numerals in the table refer to the types of personal endings set out in §15, which for convenience are repeated beneath the table. The Arabic numerals refer to the relevant sections of the present chapter.

The suffixed forms of the verb 'to be' have been shown except where literary usage has a strong preference for the separate forms.

39. Imperative.

SINGULAR

2	gel	gör	al	bul
3	gelsin	görsün	alsın	bulsun

PLURAL

2	gelin	görün	alın	bulun
	geliniz	görünüz	alınız	bulunuz
3	gelsinler	görsünler	alsınlar	bulsunlar

It will be seen that the imperative of the second singular is identical with the stem; cf. the English imperative, which is identical with the infinitive

	Base	Simple I	Past idi + II	Conditional ise + II	Past conditional idi + ise + II	Inferential imiş + I	Inferential conditional imiş + ise + II
Present	geliyor 16	geliyorum 18 (a)	geliyordum 18 (b)	geliyorsam 18 (c)	geliyorduysam 18 (d)	geliyormuşum 18 (e)	geliyormuşsam 18 (f)
Future	gelecek 20	geleceğim 22 (a)	gelecektim 22 (b)	geleceksem 22 (c)	gelecektiysen 22 (d)	gelecekmişim 22 (e)	gelecekmişsem 22 (f)
Aorist	gelir 24	gelirim 26 (a)	gelirdim 26 (b)	gelirsem 26 (c)	gelirdiysem 26 (d)	gelirmişim 26 (e)	gelirmişsem 26 (f)
miş-past	gelmiş 27	gelmişim 27 (a)	gelmiştim 28	gelmişsem 29 (a)	gelmiş idiysem 29 (b)	gelmiş imişim 29 (c)	gelmiş imişsem 29 (d)
di-past	geldi 31	II geldim 31	geldiydim 33 (a)	geldiysem 33 (b)	geldi idiysem 33 (c)
Conditional	gelse 34	gelsem 34 (a)	gelseydim 34 (b)	gelseymişim 34 (s)	..
Subjunctive	gele 35	III geleyim 35	geleydim 37 (a)	geleymişim 37 (b)	..
Necessitative	gelmeli 30	gelmeliyim 30 (a)	gelmeliydim 30 (b)	gelmeliysem 30(f)	gelmeliydiysem 30(f)	gelmeliymişim 30 (c)	..

Personal endings			
	Type I	Type II	Type III
<i>Singular</i>			
1	-im	-m	-eyim
2	-sin	-n	-esin
3	(-dir)	..	-e
<i>Plural</i>			
1	-iz	-k	-elim
2	-sınız	-niz	-esiniz
3	-(dir)ler	-ler	-eler

Participles	
Present	gelen
Future	gelecek
Aorist	gelir
miş-past	gelmiş
di-past	geldik

Verbal nouns
gelmek
gelmeklik
gelme
geliş
gelmezlik
gelmemezlik

without 'to'. Of the second-person plural forms, the longer is the more polite. Care should be taken not to confuse the third-person suffix of this mood with the second-person singular of the Type I endings; if **-sin** is added to a stem, it makes the third-singular imperative: **gel-sin** 'let him come'; if added to a base, it makes the second-singular present: **gel-ecek-sin** 'you-are about-to-come'; **gel-miş-sin** 'you-are having-come'. An ancient suffix of the second person imperative was **-gil**: **bilgil** 'know!'

The interjections **haydi** 'come on!', **aman** 'mercy!' and **destur** 'mind out of the way!' (*dastūr* [P] 'permission') are sometimes given one or other of the endings of the second-plural imperative when more than one person is being addressed: **haydiniz**, **amanın**, **desturun**.

In the second-person plural of the imperative, the buffer *y* does not narrow a preceding vowel: this rule applies to the second-person plural of the positive imperative of vowel-stems and of the negative imperative of all stems. Thus the positive imperative of **söyle-** 'to tell' and **başla-** 'to begin' is as follows:

SINGULAR

2 söyle	başla
3 söylesin	başlasın

PLURAL

2 söyleyin	başlayın
söyleyiniz	başlayınız
3 söylesinler	başlasınlar

The negative imperative of **gel-** and **bul-**:

SINGULAR

2 gelme	bulma
3 gelmesin	bulmasın

PLURAL

2	gelmeyin	bulmayın
	gelmeyiniz	bulmayınız
3	gelmesinler	bulmasınlar

The interrogative: **gelsin mi** 'is he to come?'; **söylemesin mi** 'is he not to tell?' An idiomatic use of the third-person negative interrogative is to state a fact, with an implication of surprise: **satıcı iki gazete için benden on yerine sekiz kuruş almasın mı?** 'would you believe it, for two newspapers the shopkeeper took eight piastres from me instead of ten' (lit. 'is the seller not to take . . . ?'). Cf. § 26 (h).

Another conversational use is seen in this quotation from Sait Faik: **öyle ya, tam kırk sekiz senedir marangoza işim düşmesin** 'That's how it is, you know; for fully forty-eight years I've never needed the services of a carpenter' (lit. 'let my work not fall to the carpenter').

Such colloquial imperatives as **durundu** 'hey, stop!' and **bakındı** 'hey, look here!' (accented on the first syllable and used as singular or plural) are compounded of the second-singular imperative—**dur, bak**—and the adverb **imdi** 'now'. A less likely theory derives them from the second plural—**durun, bakın**—and the interjection **di** seen in **haydi** 'come on!'

40. -sindi. This ending is the third-person imperative **-sin** with the third-person past of the verb 'to be': **onun gizli fikirlerini halk ne bilsindi?** 'how should the common people know his secret thoughts?' **bu yazıya Bakan kızmasın da, kim kızsındı?** 'who should have been angry at this article, if not the Minister?' (for this form of conditional sentence see XX, 2). Some Turkish grammarians reject this explanation and regard the **-di** as identical with the last syllable of **haydi**. This is because they will not admit the possibility of a past imperative, on the grounds that the function of the imperative is to give an order and one cannot give an order in the past. This somewhat mechanistic objection can be disposed of if we regard the **-di** as putting not the imperatives **bilsin, kızsın**, but the whole sentences into the past. For another example see XXIV, 31.

41. -sin için. An uncommon method of expressing purpose is to use the postposition **çin** after the third-person imperative, as in **bu gömleği ona giysin için verdim** 'I gave him this shirt for him to wear', where **giysin diye**

(XI, 2) would be more normal. For an example where it has clearly been used to avoid the repetition of *diye*, see XXIV, 25.

42. *-dir* suffixed to finite verbs. As we have seen in § 4, *-dir* can indicate supposition or, less commonly, emphasis. It may also be suffixed to verbs (except the *di*-past, conditional, subjunctive, and imperative) in any person, including the first and second persons of the verb 'to be'. In such situations it generally does not so much emphasize the verb as weaken it, the implication being that the speaker is stating as a fact something of which he has no positive knowledge but only a strong feeling or impression: *çocuk gibi-y-im-dir ya . . . elbette çocuk gibiyim* 'I-really-think-I-am-like a child, you know . . . indeed I am like a child'. Here the speaker begins by stating his feeling and then, his conviction becoming firmer, he states it as a fact.

şair-im I am a poet

şairim-dir I am surely a poet, I think I must be a poet

şiiir yazıyorum I am writing poetry

şiiir yazıyorum-dur surely I am writing poetry! or why, I must be writing poetry!

biliyorsunuz you know

biliyorsunuzdur you surely know, I presume you know

uyumuşum I gather that I have slept

uyumuşum-dur I must have slept

okumuşsunuz you have read, I gather

okumuşsunuz-dur you are bound to have read

İngiliz polisinin methini hepimiz duymuşuzdur we have all certainly heard the praises of the English police

It must be remembered, however, that the addition of *-dir* to the third person of the *miş*-past makes a definite past tense (§ 27), while its addition to the third person of the future makes a definite future (§ 22).

Note the differences between the three possible ways of translating 'I have written him a letter':

ona bir mektup yazdım

ona bir mektup yazmışım

ona bir mektup yazmışımdır

The first is a statement of fact; I remember writing the letter. The second is an inference; I do not remember writing the letter, but I have found a copy in

my file. The third, which might be translated 'I must have written . . . ', suggests that I do not remember writing, nor have I any evidence that I wrote, but after all it is over three months since I received his letter and I presume I must have done something about it.

The nuances in the three possible ways of saying 'my friend is waiting for me' should also be noted:

arkadaşım beni bekliyor

arkadaşım beni bekliyormuş

arkadaşım beni bekliyordur

The first states a fact; I can see him there at the corner. The second is based on hearsay; someone has seen him waiting and told me so. The third is a supposition—'I'm sure he is waiting'—based on the knowledge that my friend is always punctual, that he said he would wait from five o'clock, and that it is now five past five.

The context shows when **-dir** has the emphasizing function: **çocuğa anlatın, mutlaka ilâcı içmelidir** 'explain to the child, he really must drink the medicine'; **babanın sözünden çıkmayacaksınız, değil mi?** 'it-is-a-fact-that-you-will-not-depart from your father's word, is it not?' i.e. 'you will positively not disobey your father, will you?'

43. **-dir** with a following verb. **bir kıyamet-tir koptu**, literally 'it is a resurrection broke out', may be translated 'all hell broke loose'. In such sentences, in which the noun is always preceded by **bir**, the **-dir** is the main verb, with the following verb subordinate. This is a vivid form of expression drawing attention to a sudden startling event or a remarkable state of affairs, the latter when the second verb is **git-**, denoting continuity (XI, 36 (g)).

sol kulağıma bir tokat-tır indi 'such a slap came down on my left ear!'

bütün gün evde bir konuşma bir patırdı bir gürültü-dür gider 'there is a perpetual talking and scurrying and noise in the house all day long'.

Comparable is the colloquial use exemplified in: **Adalarda yaz mevsimi bir hayat-tır hiç sorma** 'on the Islands, the summer season is such a marvellous life!' ('is a life don't ask!').

44. Summary of the forms of 'to be'. The following summary of the forms of the verb **olmak** 'to become, be, happen, mature', and of the verb 'to be', shows how the former supplements the deficiencies of the latter.

-im	I am	oluyorum	I am becoming, I tend to be
		olmaktayım	I am becoming
		olacağım	I shall be, shall become
		olurum	I become, shall be
imişim	I am/was said to be	olmuşum	I infer that I have become
		olmalıyım	I ought to become, ought to be
idim	I was	oldum	I became, have become
isem	if I am	olsam	if I were, if I should become
		olayım	let me be, let me become
		ol, olun,	
		olunuz	be! become!
		olsun	let him be
		olası	may he be
		olabilirim	I can be, become (§ 55 (a))
		olamam	I cannot be, become (§ 55 (b))
iken	while being	olurken	while becoming (XI, 34)

The stem **ol-** also supplies the participles and verbal nouns of 'to be'.

Particularly to be noted is the difference between **idim** and **oldum**. Here is a pair of examples in the third person: **bir zelzele idi** 'it was an earthquake'; **bir zelzele oldu** 'an earthquake occurred'. (The new word for **zelzele** [A] is **deprem**.)

45. var, yok. These words are adjectives meaning respectively 'existent' and 'non-existent'. They take the place of English 'there is/are' and 'there is/are not' and of the verb 'to have'.

köşede bir kahve var 'there is a café on the corner'. **bu köyde postahane**

var mı? 'is there a post-office in this village?' Answer: **var** 'there is' or **yok** 'there is not'. **bıçak var mı sizde?** 'have you a knife on you?' Answer: **var** 'I have' or **yok** 'I have not'. **bıçağınız yok mu?** 'do you not have a knife?' ('your-knife non-existent?'). **çocuk yetim değil, babası var** 'the child is not an orphan, he has a father'.

The subject of English 'have' is put in the genitive in Turkish: **çocuğun babası var** 'the child has a father'. This is not an ordinary izafet group; it literally means not 'the child's father exists' but 'his father exists—the child's'. The distinction may seem slight but has practical consequences; see XVI, 6. **imparatorun elbisesi yok** 'the emperor has no clothes'; **benim şüphem yok** 'I have no doubt'.

The present tense of 'to be' and the forms based on *i-* may be used in conjunction with **var** and **yok**: **Burada yalnız mı-y-ız? dedi. Hayır, ben de varım, dedim** '“Are we alone here?” said he. “No, I am present too,” I said'.¹

ev-in bahçe-si var	the house has a garden
“ “ vardı	the house had a garden
“ “ vardır	<i>formal</i> : the house has . . . ; <i>informal</i> : the house surely has . . .
“ “ varsa	if the house has . . .
“ “ varmış	the house is said to have . . .
“ “ varken	while the house has . . .

For the negative of all these, **var** is replaced by **yok**: **yoktu, yoktur, yoksa, yokmuş, yokken**.

For other verbal forms, i.e. for those missing from the left-hand column in § 44, **ol-** and its negative **olma-** take the place of **var** and **yok**:

evin bahçesi olacak	the house will have a garden
“ “ olmayacak	the house will not have a garden
“ “ olsaydı	if the house had a garden
“ “ olmasaydı	if the house had no garden
“ “ olsun	let the house have a garden
“ “ olmasın	let the house not have a garden
“ “ olmalı	the house ought to have a garden

¹ This small joke is funnier in Turkish than in English, because the question can mean 'Am I alone here?'—see V, 1, penultimate paragraph, and XVI, 3 (c).

The attributive use of **var** is confined to such expressions as **var kuvvet-i-yle dayandı** 'he resisted with all his strength' ('with his existent strength') and of **yok** to **yok yere** 'vainly' ('to non-existent place').

Care is necessary to distinguish **vardı** < **var + idi** from **vardı** the third-singular **di**-past of **varmak** 'to arrive'. As the suffixes of 'to be' are enclitic, no confusion is possible in speech; 'there was' is **vardı**, 'he arrived' is **vardı**. In writing, the context should obviate ambiguity: **köyde bir misafir vardı** 'there was a guest in the village'; **köye bir misafir vardı** 'a guest arrived in the village'.

46. Extended stems. The suffixes treated in the next seven sections are used to make reciprocal, causative, repetitive, reflexive, and passive verb-stems, to which are added the tense- and mood-endings set out above.

47. The reciprocal or co-operative verb. The addition of **-(i)s-** to a verb-stem shows that the action is done by more than one subject, one with another or one to another:

anla-	to understand	anlaş-	to understand one another
benze-	to resemble	benzeş-	to resemble one another
döv-	to beat	dövüş-	to fight one another
koş-	to run	koşuş-	to make a concerted rush or to run in all directions
sev-	to love	seviş-	to make love
uç-	to fly	uçuş-	to fly about together

The precise meaning of such a verb cannot always be deduced logically; thus **tutuş-**, from **tut-** 'to hold', means not only 'to hold each other' and 'to hold mutually'—**el tutuştular** 'they held hands'—but also 'to catch fire'. In a good many words, **-iş-** has the inchoative sense seen in **-le-ş-** 'to become' (XIV, 25). **yat-** 'to lie down', **yatış-** 'to subside'; **kalk-** 'to rise', **kalkış-** 'to attempt something beyond one's powers', 'to presume'. It was the language reform that pinned **gelişmek** down to the meaning 'to develop'; in pre-reform days it meant 'to start to come', and then 'to grow, improve'. From **ol-** the reformers made **oluşmak** 'to come into being' and its causative **oluşturmak** 'to bring into being, to create'. A grammar cannot be a substitute for a dictionary.

48. The causative verb is formed by adding one or other of the suffixes listed below to the stem, original or reciprocal.

(a) **-dir-**. This suffix is etymologically and functionally distinct from the suffix meaning 'is', but is identical with it in its phonetic metamorphoses (see § 3). It is the commonest causative suffix, but is not used with polysyllabic stems ending in a vowel or **l** or **r**.

don-	to freeze (intr.)	dondur-	to freeze (tr.)
dön-	to turn (intr.)	döndür-	to turn (tr.)
inan-	to believe	inandır-	to persuade
öl-	to die	öldür-	to kill
ye-	to eat	yedir-	to feed

The final sentence of the previous section is applicable to this section too; e.g. **al-dir-** means 'to cause to take' but also 'to pay attention'; **koş-tur-** is 'to cause to run' but also 'to run about in a panic'. See further § 51.

(b) **-ir-**. This is used with some twenty monosyllables, of which the commonest are:

aş-	to pass, surpass	aşır-	to cause to pass over
bat-	to sink (intr.)	batır-	to sink (tr.)
bit-	to finish (intr.)	bitir-	to finish (tr.)
doğ-	to be born	doğur-	to give birth to
doy-	to be satiated	doyur-	to satiate
duy-	to feel, hear	duyur-	to divulge
düş-	to fall	düşür-	to make fall, drop
geç-	to pass (intr.)	geçir-	to pass (tr.)
göç-	to migrate	göçür-	to cause to migrate
iç-	to drink	içir-	to make drink
kaç-	to escape	kaçır-	to let escape, lose
piş-	to cook (intr.)	pişir-	to cook (tr.)
şiş-	to swell (intr.)	şişir-	to inflate
taş-	to overflow	taşır-	to make overflow
yat-	to lie down	yatır-	to lay down, deposit

(c) **-t-** is used with polysyllabic stems ending in a vowel or **l** or **r**:

anla-	to understand	anlat-	to explain
bekle-	to wait	beklet-	to keep waiting
düzel-	to be put in order	düzelt-	to arrange
küçül-	to become small	küçült-	to belittle

otur-	to sit	oturt-	to seat
söyle-	to speak	söylet-	to make/let speak

(d) **-it-** is used after a few monosyllabic stems, mostly ending in **k**, e.g.:

ak-	to flow	akıt-	to shed
kok-	to smell (intr.)	kokut-	to make smell
kork-	to fear	korkut-	to frighten
sap-	to deviate	sapıt-	to send astray
sark-	to lean down	sarkıt-	to suspend
ürk-	to start with fear	ürküt-	to startle

(e) **-er-** occurs only in these words:

çık-	to go out, go up	çıkar-	to remove, raise
çök-	to collapse	çöker-	to cause to collapse, make kneel
git-	to go	gider-	to remove
kop-	to break off, break out (intr.)	kopar-	to break off (tr.), cause to break out
on-	to prosper	onar-	to repair (also ondur- 'to ameliorate' (tr.))

(f) Irregular are:

em-	to suck	emzir-	to suckle
gel-	to come	getir-	to bring
gör-	to see, perform (a duty, task, etc.)	göster-	to show (also gördür- 'to make perform')
kalk-	to rise	kaldır-	to raise, remove

49. Doubly causative verbs. The causative **-t-** may be suffixed to **-dir-**, **-ir-**, and **-er-**; the causative **-dir-** may be suffixed to **-t-** and **-it-**, sometimes with no change of meaning. Thus from **de-** 'to say' the causative 'to make say' is **dedir-** or **dedirt-**; from **kon-** 'to settle', **kondur-** or **kondurt-**. More often, however, both suffixes have their full value:

öl-	to die
öldür-	to kill
öldürt-	to have someone killed

piş-	to cook (intr.)
pişir-	to cook (tr.)
pişirt-	to get something cooked

Causatives of the third and fourth degree are theoretically possible but are rarely if ever found outside the pages of grammar-books, as here: **öl-dür-t-tür-t-** 'to get someone to get someone to get someone to make someone die', i.e. to kill through the agency of three intermediaries. A real-life example of a triple causative, **-ar-t-tır-**, may be seen in parks: **Çiçek Koparttırmayınız**, lit. 'Do not let anyone let anyone cause flowers to break off.' One imagines that a double causative would have been enough, but the intent may have been 'Don't allow anyone let his or her children pick flowers.'

50. Syntax of the causative. When a transitive verb is made causative, the object of the basic verb remains in the accusative, while the object of the causative element of the verb is put in the dative: **mektub-u imzala-dım** 'I signed the letter'; **mektub-u müdür-e imzala-t-tım** 'I got the director to sign the letter' ('to-the-director I-was-the-cause-of-signing'). **salon-un duvar-larını boya-y-acaktım** 'I was going to paint the walls of the drawing-room'; **salonun duvarlarını bir amele-y-e boya-t-acaktım** 'I was going to get a workman to paint . . .'

When the object of the causative element is not expressed, English idiom usually demands a passive participle: **mektubu imzalattım** 'I got the letter signed'; **salonun duvarlarını boyatacaktım** 'I was going to have the walls of the drawing-room painted'.

When an intransitive verb is made causative, the subject of the simple verb becomes the object: **rakib-i öl-dü** 'his rival died'; **rakib-i-n-i öl-dür-dü** 'he killed his rival'. This causative verb, having an object, can now be treated like any other transitive verb: **rakibini kiralık bir katil-e öl-dür-t-tü** 'he got a hired murderer to kill his rival' ('to a hired murderer he-was-the-cause-of-making-die his-rival'). **çocuk doğ-du** 'the child was born'; **anne, çocuğ-u doğ-ur-du** 'the mother bore the child'; **ebe, anne-y-e çocuğ-u doğ-ur-t-tu** 'the midwife helped the mother to bear the child'; **ebe, anne-y-i doğ-ur-t-tu** 'the midwife brought the mother to birth'.

When an originally transitive verb is made doubly causative, the second intermediary may be expressed with the help of **vasıta** (A) 'means', or **tavassut** (A) or the neologism **aracılık** 'mediation': **mektub-u müdür-e kâtib-in vasıtasıyla/tavassutiyle/aracılığıyla imzala-t-tır-dım** 'through the mediation of the secretary, I got the director to sign the letter'. The

intermediary need not be mentioned: **mektubu müdüre imzalattırdım** 'I got someone to get the director to sign the letter'.

Verbs construed with the dative retain the dative when they are made causative, the object of the causative element being put in the accusative: **söz-üm-ün doğru-luğ-u-n-a inan-ır mısınız?** 'do you believe in the truth of my statement?'; **sözümün doğruluğuna siz-i nasıl inan-dır-ayım?** 'how am I to make you believe in the truth of my statement?'. **çocuk, okul-a başladı** 'the child started school'; **çocuğ-u okul-a başla-t-tık** 'we started the child at school'. **dersine çalışıyor** 'she is working on her lesson'; **ablası, onu dersine çalış-tır-ıyor** 'her big sister is making her work on her lesson'.

The causative means not only to make someone do something but also, voluntarily or involuntarily, to let someone do something: **ormanlarımız-ı keçiler-e ye-dir-iyoruz** 'we are letting the goats eat our forests'; **para-m-ı tramvay-da çal-dır-mışım** 'I have had my money stolen on the tram'; **treni kaç-ır-dık** 'we missed the train' ('we let the train escape').

The negative of the causative is commonly used for 'not to permit': **bizi söyle-t-me-diler** 'they did not let us speak'.

51. The repetitive verb.

(a) Stems extended by the suffixcs **-(i)ş-** plus **-dir-** are not necessarily reciprocal and causative. In the following verbs the ending **-(i)ştir-** conveys repeated and intensive action:¹

ara-	to seek	araştır-	to research, investigate
at-	to throw	atıştır-	to gobble up
çek-	to pull	çekiştir-	to slander
serp-	to sprinkle	serpiştir-	to scatter about
sor-	to ask	soruştur-	to make inquiries
sür-	to smear	sürüştür-	to put on make-up
tak-	to attach	takiştir-	to dress up
ver-	to give	veriştir-	to be abusive

For additional emphasis the simple verb may be used before the repetitive verb. A couplet by Orhan Veli runs: **Tak takıştır, sür sürüştür / piyasaya gel**

¹ This is not an exhaustive list but includes the commonest of such verbs. See Tahsin Banguoğlu, 'Türkçede Tekerrür Fiilleri', in *TDAYB* 1956, 111–23.

akşam olunca 'Doll yourself up, put on your war-paint, / come to the monkey-parade¹ as evening falls'.

(b) **-(e)kle-** can no longer be regarded as a live suffix (with the reservation that the language reformers may at any time decide to resurrect it) but is found in a small number of verbs, e.g.:

dürt-	to prod	dürtükle-	to keep prodding
it-	to push	itekle-	to manhandle
sür-	to drive	sürükle-	to drag
uyu-	to sleep	uyukla-	to keep dozing off

(c) **-ele-** is even rarer:

şaş-	to be bewildered	şaşala-	to be bewildered
gev-	(<i>obsolete</i>) to chew	gevele-	to chew over, beat about the bush

52. The reflexive verb. The suffix is **-(i)n-**:

bul-	to find	bulun-	to find oneself, be
döv-	to beat	dövün-	to beat one's breast
giy-	to put on, wear	giyin-	to dress oneself
sal-	to throw	salın-	to oscillate
söyle-	to speak	söylen-	to grumble to oneself
yıka-	to wash	yıkan-	to wash oneself

Like the 'middle voice' of ancient Greek, this suffix denotes action done not only to oneself but also for oneself:

et-	to do	edin-	to acquire
geç-	to pass	geçin-	to make a living, get along
kaç-	to run away	kaçın-	to abstain
kalk-	to rise	kalkın-	to progress, recover
yap-	to make	yapın-	to make for oneself or to have (e.g. a suit) made

¹ I apologize for having to resort to this expression, which was in regular use in the first half of the twentieth century but seems to have no modern equivalent. It was used of young people's practice of strolling up and down in their best clothes, in a favourite street or park, with flirtatious intentions.

Both senses may occur in the same verb: **aran-**, from **ara-** 'to seek', means 'to search one's mind' and 'to seek something for oneself': **aranıyorsun** 'you're asking for it!' (i.e. a good hiding). **taşın-**, from **taşı-** 'to carry', means both 'to turn things over in one's mind' and 'to move oneself, move house'.

As with verbs in **-iştir-**, the meaning of the reflexive is not always guessable; **gör-ün-** is not 'to see oneself' but 'to seem, to appear'; **sev-in-** is not 'to love oneself' but 'to rejoice'.

53. The passive verb. This is formed by adding **-il-** after all consonants except **l**: **sev-il-** 'to be loved'; **gör-ül-** 'to be seen'; **yap-il-** 'to be made'; **tut-ul-** 'to be held'.

Stems in **l** or a vowel form their passive identically with the reflexive:

al-	to take, buy	al-in-	to be taken, bought
oku-	to read	oku-n-	to be read
kapa-	to shut	kapa-n-	to be shut

Thus, for example, **söylen-** is both the reflexive and the passive of **söyle-** and means either 'to grumble' or 'to be spoken'; **yıkan-** is either 'to wash oneself' or 'to be washed'. In cases where ambiguity might arise, the passive can be indicated by adding **-il-** to the **-(i)n-**, or the reflexive can be shown by using the reflexive pronoun (V, 4): **çocuğu yıkadı** 'she washed the child'; **çocuk yıka-n-dı** 'the child washed himself or was washed'; **çocuk yıka-n-il-di** 'the child was washed'; **çocuk kendi kendini yıkadı** 'the child washed himself'.

Just as some verbs take a doubly causative suffix for no obvious reason, so some take a doubly passive suffix; e.g. the passive of **de-** 'to say' is **de-n-il-** as well as **de-n-**.

The passive of **anla-** 'to understand' is irregular: **anlaşıł-** 'to be understood'.

54. Uses of the passive. It is not used as much as its English equivalent for the sake of elegant variation; e.g. instead of 'he was rebuked by his father', a Turk is more likely to say 'his father rebuked him'. Another difference from English idiom is that when **başla-** 'to begin' is construed with a passive verb it is put in the passive itself: **bu iş-i yap-ma-y-a¹ başlıyorlar** 'they are beginning to do this job'; **bu iş yap-ıl-ma-y-a başla-n-ıyor** 'this job is beginning to be done' ('is-being-begun to-be-done').

¹ This is the dative of the verbal noun; see X, 7.

But the most remarkable feature of the Turkish passive is its impersonal use: **niçin yalan söyle-n-ir?** 'why are lies told?', i.e. 'why do people tell lies?' In this example the passive verb appears to have¹ a subject, but impersonal passives are also regularly formed from intransitive verbs and then have no conceivable grammatical subject; indeed, the example **bu . . . başlanıyor** above may be explained under this head. **bahşiş at-ın dişin-e bak-il-maz** 'one does not look at the teeth of a gift horse' ('looking-is-not-done to the tooth . . .'). **o zamanlar Karaköy'den Harbiye'ye taksi ile iki lira-y-a gid-il-ir-di** 'in those days, one used to go from K. to H. by taxi for two liras'. **gidilirdi** is the aorist past passive, lit. 'going-used-to-be-done'; cf. Virgil's *sic itur ad astra* 'thus does one go to the stars' **yıldızlara böyle gidilir**. The sentence **bu ilâç-la kimse iyi olmaz** 'with this medicine no one becomes well' may be expressed impersonally thus: **bu ilâç-la iyi ol-un-maz**, using the aorist present negative passive of **ol-**; 'becoming-is-not-done'. **yerli-ler-le çabuk arkadaş ol-un-ur** 'one quickly becomes friends with the natives'.

This passive of **ol-** is used to form the passive of verbs compounded of **et-** 'to do' and a verbal noun (see § 57) and is commoner in this use than the passive of **et-**: **onu tenkit ediyorlar** 'they are criticizing him'; **tenkit olunuyor** or **tenkit ediliyor** 'he is being criticized'.

55. The potential verb. This might, on grounds of structure, have been treated together with compound verbs such as **ol-a-gel-** and **gel-i-ver-** (see XI, 36) but is singled out here because of its great frequency and its anomalous negative.

(a) The positive is formed by adding the appropriate part of **bil-** 'to know' to the required stem, original or extended, plus **-e/a**² (with the usual buffer **y** after vowel-stems): **gel-ir-im** 'I come'; **gel-e-bil-ir-im** 'I can come'. **gel-di-yse** 'if he came'; **gel-e-bil-di-yse** 'if he was able to come'. **anla-y-acak-mış-ım** 'I gather that I shall understand'; **anla-y-a-bil-ecek-miş-ım** 'I gather that I shall be able to understand'. The verb in the next example is the aorist present interrogative of the potential passive of **ol-**, used impersonally: **hakikaten bedbaht ol-un-a-bil-ir mi?** 'is it possible to be truly unhappy?'

¹ 'appears to have', because the verb is in fact impersonal; the literal meaning of **yalan söylenir** is not 'lies are told' but 'lie-telling is-done'.

² For the history of this extension see C. S. Mundy, 'The -e/ü Gerund in Old Ottoman', *BSOAS* xvi/2 (1954), 298–319, and *ibid.* xvii/1 (1955), 156–9.

(b) The negative, i.e. the impotential, is formed by adding to the stem the suffix **-eme/ama**, the first vowel of which is accented and the second may be narrowed to *i/ı* by a following *y*. This was originally the negative of a now obsolete verb **umak** 'to be powerful, able'. **gel-me-mek** 'not to come', **gel-eme-mek** 'to be unable to come'; **anla-ma-mak** 'not to understand', **anla-y-ama-mak** 'to be unable to understand'. The aorist of the impotential is conjugated like the aorist negative, its base being not **-eme + r** but **-emez**. It will be seen that the impotential of any verb-form can be made by inserting **e/a** before the negative suffix: **gelmedi** 'he did not come'; **gelemedi** 'he could not come'. **anlamıyor** 'he does not understand'; **anlayamıyor** 'he cannot understand'. **bilmezler** 'they do not know'; **bilemezler** 'they cannot know'.

(c) The positive potential endings may be attached to a negative or even to an impotential stem: **gel-mi-y-ebil-ir-im** 'I am able not to come', i.e. 'I may not come' or 'I don't have to come if I don't want to'. **gel-emi-y-ebil-ir-im** 'I am able to be unable to come', i.e. 'I may be unable to come'.

56. The order of extensions. The order in which the extensions to the stem are placed is as follows:

1. reflexive
2. reciprocal
3. causative
4. passive

Examples of verbs containing both reflexive and reciprocal suffixes are hard to find; one such, a product of the language reform, is **dayanış-** 'to practise mutual aid', made up thus:

simple:	daya-	to prop up
+ reflexive:	daya-n-	to prop oneself up
+ reciprocal:	daya-n-ış-	to engage with other people in propping oneself up

We may continue the extensions to show the full possibilities of the verb:

+ causative:	daya-n-ış-tır-	to make to practise mutual aid
+ passive:	daya-n-ış-tır-il-	to be made to practise mutual aid

The only departures from this order are apparent rather than real; i.e. the reciprocal suffix can follow the passive or causative suffix but only in the case of pseudo-passive or pseudo-causative verbs, that is, verbs which look like passives or causatives but whose original simple stems have gone out of use,

e.g. **dağıl-** 'to disperse', **dağıl-ış-** 'to disperse all in different directions'; **seğirt-** 'to hasten', **seğird-iş-** 'to hasten together'.

Examples of the normal order:

simple	acı-	to feel pain
reflexive	acı-n-	to feel pain in oneself, to grieve
causative	acı-n-dir-	to make grieve
passive	acı-n-dir-il-	to be made to grieve
simple	tanı-	to know
reciprocal	tanı-ş-	to know one another
causative	tanı-ş-tır-	to introduce
passive	tanı-ş-tır-il-	to be introduced to one another
simple	in-	to descend
causative	in-dir-	to bring down
passive	in-dir-il-	to be brought down

To summarize, the 'extended stem' is the simple stem plus any or all of these four extensions, in this order: reflexive, reciprocal, causative, passive. Less commonly, 'reflexive' and 'causative' may be replaced by 'repetitive'. To the extended stem, as to the simple stem, may be added any one of the following options:

(a) negative	-me-
(b) potential	-ebil-
(c) impotential	-eme-
(d) negative + potential	-meyebil-
(e) impotential + potential	-emeyebil-

Then comes the tense and/or mood characteristic and finally the personal suffix, which, if Type I, may be preceded by the interrogative particle (the Type II endings are followed by the interrogative particle). Using the stem **daya-**, all four extensions, option (e), the future characteristic, the interrogative particle, the inferential suffix and the Type I ending of the first-person plural, we arrive at: **dayanıştırılmayabilecek miymişiz?** 'is it said that we may not be able to be made to practise mutual aid?' This example, though a little contrived, would not strike a Turk as unnatural. The three following examples are all taken from recent writings (the third from an article on anti-aircraft defences): **acındırılmadık** 'we were not made to grieve' (stem **acı-** + reflexive + causative + passive + negative + first-person plural of **di-past**). **tanıştırılmadıysanız** 'if you were not able to be introduced' (stem **tanı-** + reciprocal + causative + passive +

impotential + second-person plural of *di*-past conditional). **indirilemiyebilecekler** 'it may be that they will not be able to be brought down' (stem *in-* + causative + passive + impotential + potential + third-person plural of future).

57. Auxiliary verbs.

(a) **etmek**. There is a handful of verbal phrases consisting of a Turkish noun and the verb **etmek** 'to do', on the pattern of the English 'to do honour to', e.g. **yardım etmek** 'to help'; **alay etmek** 'to mock'. These served as the model for a vast number of phrases in which the first element was an Arabic verbal noun:

kabul	acceptance	kabul etmek	to accept
mukayese	comparison	mukayese etmek	to compare
ispat	proof	ispat etmek	to prove
teşkil	formation	teşkil etmek	to form

The same device is used nowadays to make verbs from foreign words, especially French past participles:

<i>désinfecté</i>	dezenfekte etmek	to disinfect
<i>isolé</i>	izole etmek	to isolate, insulate
<i>adapté</i>	adapte etmek	to adapt
<i>organisé</i>	organize etmek	to organize
<i>knockout</i>	nakavt etmek	to knockout

Nouns whose final syllable is subject to any of the changes described in I, 16, 17 (c), 19 are usually written as one word with **etmek**, especially if they are monosyllables:

af	forgiveness	affetmek	to forgive
fikir	thought	fikretmek	to ponder
tehyiç	excitement	tehyicetmek	to excite

Exceptional is **haketmek** 'to deserve', with a single **k** although it is from **hak**, acc. **hakkı** (I, 16, last paragraph); **hakketmek** 'to engrave' is regular, < *hakk* [A].

(b) **eylemek**, formerly an elegant alternative to **etmek**, is now little used except (i) to avoid the constant repetition of **etmek**; (ii) in **Allah rahmet eylesin** and **Mevlâ rahmet eyleye** 'God have mercy (on him/her)'; (iii) in the stereotyped expression **ne etseniz ne eyleseniz** 'whatever you do, in spite of all your efforts' (for the syntax see XX, 7).

(c) **kılmak** was anciently another alternative to **etmek**, but as an auxiliary verb it now occurs regularly only in **namaz kılmak** 'to perform the rites of Muslim prayer' and sometimes in **karar kılmak** 'to come to a decision' and **takla kılmak** 'to do a somersault', though in these two expressions it is often replaced by **vermek** 'to give' and **atmak** 'to throw' respectively. It is still common in the sense of 'to make someone something', as in **savaş dışı kılmak** 'to render *hors de combat*' ('to make war-outside') and **mecbur kılmak** 'to oblige' ('to make compelled'), with the dative of the **-me** verbal noun: **beni bunu yapmaya mecbur kıldılar** (or **ettiler**) 'they have obliged me to do this'.

(d) **buyurmak** properly means 'to order' and was used in courtly speech as a substitute for other verbs, including **etmek** and **eylemek**, the underlying theory being that exalted persons do not perform any task themselves but simply command; thus 'he forgave me' would be **beni affetti** or **beni affeledi** if the forgiver were an ordinary man, but **beni af buyurdular** (note the courtly plural) if he were the Sultan.

Nowadays, **ne buyurdunuz?** 'what did you say?' is mostly used ironically, but the imperative **buyurun** is regularly used to mean 'deign', in making courteous requests. It may be construed with an accusative when it stands for 'take', or with a dative when it stands for 'enter': **buyurun kahve-niz-i** 'please take your coffee'; **buyurun salon-a** 'please enter the drawing-room'.

(e) **yapmak** 'to make, do', unlike **etmek**, does not usually make transitive verbal phrases; one exception, officially sanctioned, though disliked by purists, is **park yapmak** 'to park (a car)'. It replaces **etmek**, however, when a normally transitive verbal phrase is used without an object or when the noun element is defined—i.e. when the noun is really the object of 'to do' and is not just part of a compound verb: **bu iki eseri mukayese ediyor** 'he is comparing these two works' but **bu iki eserin mukayesesini yapıyor** 'he is making a comparison ("doing the comparison") of these two works'; **masraflarımı hesap-ediyorum** 'I am calculating my expenses' but **hesap yapıyorum** 'I am calculating'.

(f) The passive and causative forms of **etmek**, but not of **eylemek**, are in full use: **köprüyü tamir ediyorlar** 'they are repairing the bridge'; **köprü tamir ed-il-iyor** 'the bridge is being repaired'; **köprüyü tamir et-tir-iyorlar** 'they are having the bridge repaired'; **köprü tamir et-tir-il-iyor** 'the repair of the bridge is being carried out' ('the bridge is-being-got-repaired').

For the use of **ol-un-mak** instead of **ed-il-mek** see § 54, end.

Some phrases with **etmek** make their passive in **olmak** instead of or as well as in **edilmek** or **olunmak**. This is easily explicable where the first element is not a noun but an adjective, e.g. in **kaybetmek** 'to lose', the **kayb** being a corruption of the Arabic *ghā'ib* 'missing', so the passive **kaybolmak** is literally 'to be missing'. Similarly, from **mahkûm** 'condemned' comes **mahkûm etmek** 'to condemn', passive **mahkûm olmak** or **mahkûm edilmek**. But **olmak** is also used to make the passive of a number of **etmek** compounds whose first element is a noun, e.g.: **tıraş etmek** 'to shave'; **tıraş olmak** 'to be shaved, shave oneself'. **mahvetmek** 'to destroy'; **mahvolmak** 'to be destroyed'. **defetmek** 'to repel'; **defol!** 'buzz off!'

In such phrases, **olmak** seems to mean 'to undergo, be subjected to', as in the following examples too:

öksürük olmak	to catch a cough
tifo olmak	to catch typhoid
ameliyat olmak	to undergo an operation
sünnet olmak	to undergo circumcision
imtihan olmak	to sit an examination
cehennem ol!	get to hell out of it!

(g) Any Arabic verbal noun may itself govern an object in the absence of **et-**: **açıklama-y-ı tekrar etmek istemiyorum** 'I do not wish to repeat the explanation'; **açıklama-y-ı tekrar-dan kaçın-ıl-mış-tır** 'repetition of the explanation has been avoided' ('avoidance-has-been-done from-repeating . . .'). **Bursa'yı ziyaret ettim** 'I visited Bursa'; **Bursa'yı ziyaretim** 'my visiting Bursa, my visit to B.' **saat-i tahmin ettim** 'I guessed the time'; **saat-i tahmin-e çalıştım** 'I tried to guess the time'. **onu teşyi edelim** 'let us see him off; **onu teşyie hazırlanalım** 'let us prepare to see him off'. (**teşyi** is almost extinct; now one says **onu geçirelim**.)

The object may be in the dative; e.g. 'to attend school' is **okul-a devam etmek** ('to do continuance to school'): **her çocuk, ilk okula devam-a mecbur-dur** 'every child is obliged to attend primary school' (' . . . is compelled to-continuance to . . .').

The Italian borrowing seen in the transitive verbal phrase **protesto etmek** 'to protest against' may similarly take a direct object even in the absence of the auxiliary verb: **işçiler, lokavt-ı protesto ettiler** 'the workers protested-against the lockout'; **lokavt-ı protesto miting-i için izin alındı** 'permission has been obtained for the meeting of protest-against the lockout'. Note that

whereas the **ı** suffixed to **lokavt** is the mark of the accusative, the **i** after **miting** is the suffix of the third person. **boykot**, from English *boycott*, is used in the same way: **Metin'in sınıfdaşları kendisini boykot ettiler** 'Metin's classmates have broken off relations with him'; **Metin'i boykotları bir insafsızlıktır** 'their breaking off relations with M. is an act of unfairness'.

The book-title *Bilinmiyen Yönleriyle Atatürk'ü Analiz*,¹ 'Analysis of Atatürk in his unknown aspects', exhibits a similar use with a direct object of the French noun *analyse*.

It is remarkable that the two adjectives meaning 'indebted', **medyun** [A] and its modern equivalent **borçlu**, may take a direct object, as in **hayatımı kendisine medyunum/borçluyum** 'I owe my life to him'. These differ from **geçkin** and **aşkın** (XIV, 11, end), in that the latter are derived from transitive verbs.

¹ By Ahmet Eren Doğan (Izmir, 1976).

IX

Participles

1. Present. The present participle is formed by adding **-en** to the stem, original or extended; **gelen** 'coming'; **olan** 'being, becoming'; **indirilen** 'being brought down'; **dağılılan** 'dispersing'. The usual **y** is inserted after vowel-stems and narrows the preceding vowel, although this narrowing is not always shown in writing: **anla-** 'to understand', **anliyan (anla-y-an)** 'understanding'; **bekle** 'to wait', **bekliyen (bekle-y-en)** 'waiting'. The vowel of the negative **-me** is similarly treated: **anlamıyan (anla-ma-y-an)** 'not understanding'; **olmıyan (ol-ma-y-an)** 'not being'; **beklemiyen (bekle-me-y-en)** 'not waiting'; **gelmiyen (gel-me-y-en)** 'not coming'.

These words function as adjectives or nouns: **bekliyen misafirler** 'the guests who-are-waiting'; **bekliyenler** 'those who are waiting'; **oynamıyan çocuklar** 'children who-do-not-play'; **oynamıyanlar** 'those who do not play'.

Participles exercise the same governance as the corresponding finite verb; e.g. **beklemek** is transitive, so its participle governs an accusative: **bizi bekliyenler** 'those who are awaiting us'. But **başlamak** 'to begin' takes a dative, so: **bu iş-e başlıyanlar** 'those who are beginning this job'.

The present participle may overlap the very recent past: **yeni doğ-an çocuk** 'new-born child'; **yeni açıl-an fabrika** 'newly opened factory'; **geç-en hafta** 'last week'. Such idiomatic uses must not be confused with situations where the present participle has to be translated by an English past tense because the main verb of the sentence is in the past: **gül-en adam çıkarıldı** 'the man who laughed (lit. 'the laughing man') was thrown out'.

The participle of the **-mekte** tense is **-mekte ol-an** or **-mekte bulun-an**.

2. Future. The participle is the tense-base (VIII, 20): **olacak** 'who/which will be'; **olmayacak** 'who/which will not be'. In formal speech and writing, where the rules of word-order are strictly applied, confusion is unlikely between the future participle used as an attributive adjective and the third person of the future simple tense; an attributive adjective precedes its noun, whereas in formal language the subject precedes its predicate: **iyi haber** 'good news'; **haber iyi** 'the news is good'. **gelecek haber** 'news which will come'; **haber gelecek** 'the news will come'.

In informal speech, however, and in the increasingly popular **devrik cümle** school of writing (XV, 2), the subject may follow its predicate: **gelecek, haber** 'it will come, the news'. To avoid ambiguity the future participle is often used together with the present participle of **ol-** or **bulun-** 'to be'; **gelecek olan haber** 'the news which-is about-to-come'; **bu işi yapacak bulunan amele** 'the workman who-is going-to-do this job'.

The future participle also functions as a noun: **gelecek** 'who/which will come, the future'; **gelecekler** 'those who will come'; **olacak olur** 'what-is-to-be will-be'. There is a tendency, however, to attach case-endings to **olan** rather than directly to the future participle, especially in the singular: **gelecek olanların** (rather than **geleceklerin**) **çoğu akrabamız** 'of-those-who-are about-to-come most are our relatives'; **bunu okuyacak olana** 'to-the-one-who-is going-to-read this' (**okuyacağı** is less common).

The habitual use of **-ecek** to translate 'who/which is about to . . . ' must not hide from us its true sense of 'of future . . . ing', as in **yiyecek bir şey alalım** 'let us buy something to eat' ('a thing of future eating'; **okuyacak bir kitap istiyorum** 'I want a book to read'; **softalar saldıracak adam arıyor** 'the bigots are seeking someone to attack'. The future passive participle of intransitive verbs is used impersonally in the same way: **otur-ul-mı-y-acak bir ev** 'a house not to be lived in' ('of future living's not being done'). This use of the active and the impersonal passive future participle is possible only when the participle is attributive, never when it is predicative, whereas the future passive participle of transitive verbs can be used either way:

Attributive: (a) active: **okuyacak bir kitap** 'a book to read'; (b) transitive passive: **oku-n-acak bir kitap** 'a book which will be read'; (c) intransitive passive (impersonal): **şaşılacak bir şey** 'a thing at which surprise will be felt'.

Predicative: transitive passive: **bu kitap oku-n-acak** 'this book will be read, is to be read'.

The active participle cannot be used predicatively in the quasi-passive sense: **bu kitap okuyacak** could only mean 'this book will read' and not 'this book is one to read'. Nor can the impersonal passive participle be used predicatively: one can say **bu evde oturulacak** 'living-will-be-done in this house, one will live in this house', where **oturulacak** is a finite verb, or **bu ev, oturulacak bir ev** 'this house is a living-will-be-done house', i.e. a house one could live in, but **bu ev** cannot be made the subject of **oturulacak**.

In this sense of 'of future doing', the future participle may be followed by the postposition **kadar**, e.g. **üretim, ihtiyaçlara yetişmiyecek kadar az-dır** 'production is inadequate to meet requirements', lit. 'small the amount

pertaining to future not-sufficing for needs'. Here the future participle might be thought to be an ordinary 'which will not suffice', but such an explanation cannot be applied to **dönemiyecek kadar yürümüştük** 'we had walked too far to turn back'; lit. 'amount pertaining to future inability to turn', not 'the amount which will not be able to turn'. **çocuk, okula gidecek kadar büyüktür** 'the child is old enough to go to school' ('the amount pertaining to future going . . .'). **çocuk, okula gidemiyecek kadar küçüktür** 'the child is too young to go to school' ('the amount of future inability to go . . .').

Several future participles have become common nouns, e.g.:

giy-	to put on	giyecek	garment
çek-	to pull	çekecek	shoe-horn
oy-	to drill a hole	oyacak	drill
yak-	to burn	yakacak	fuel
ye-	to eat	yiyecek	food

The future participle of **ol-** often has the ironic sense of 'who is supposed to be, so-called': **damad-ım olacak o kumarbaz** 'that gambler who is supposed to be my son-in-law'; **dişçi olacak o kasap** 'that butcher who calls himself a dentist'. The present participle of 'to be' is not used after the future participle here; **damadım olacak olan kumarbaz** can only mean 'the gambler who is going to be my son-in-law'.

This sense is sometimes found in the future participle of other verbs: **güvenlik sağlayacak insanlar** 'the people who-are-supposed-to-ensure security'.

See also XX, 9.

3. The **-esi** tense. The base **-esi** may be used as an adjective: **kör olası herif** 'the damned scoundrel' ('the may-he-become-blind scoundrel'); **can-ı çıkası karı** 'the accursed woman' ('the may-her-soul-come-out woman'); **ad-ı batası kâfir** 'the abhorred infidel'. In the colloquial it may occur in non-pejorative contexts, e.g. **şaşılacak bir şey** is a sub-standard variant for **şaşılacak bir şey** 'an astonishing thing'.

In a noun-phrase: **kör olası bunu yaptı mı?** 'has the damned-one done this?'; **canı çıkası-nın piç-i geldi** 'the accursed-one's bastard has arrived'. The suffix **-ce** may be added without altering the meaning: **kör olasıca, canı çıkasıcanın**.

4. Aorist. The aorist participles, positive and negative, are identical with the respective bases:

<i>Finite verb</i>		<i>Participle</i>	
su akar	water flows	akar su	flowing water
su akmaz	water does not flow	akmaz su	stagnant water
şair ölmez	the poet does not die	ölmez şair	the immortal poet

Some aorist participles have become common nouns:

yaz-ar	writer
oku-r yaz-ar	literate ('reader-writer')
düşün-ür	thinker
çık-ar	profit, advantage ('what comes out')
çık-maz	impasse (short for çıkamaz yol 'road of not coming out')
gel-ir	revenue ('what comes')
kes-er	adze ('cutter')

All these can be fully declined: **yazar-ın** 'the writer's'; **okur yazarlar** 'literates'; **çıkamaz-dan** 'from the impasse', etc. But aorist participles which usage has not fixed as nouns are not usually declined. For example, 'he is unreasonable' is **söz anlamaz**, lit. 'he does not understand speech'. If we wish to use this expression to translate 'those who are unreasonable' we cannot simply add the plural suffix, since **söz anlamazlar** would naturally be taken as the third-person plural of the finite verb, 'they are unreasonable'. Instead, we either add a noun, e.g. **adam** 'man' or **kişi** 'person', or use the present participle of **anla-ma-**, or of **ol-** following **anlamaz**:

söz anlamaz adamlar
söz anlamaz kişiler
söz anlamıyanlar
söz anlamaz olanlar

5. **miş-past**. The participle, though identical in form with the base, has none of the inferential sense of the **miş-past** tense: **plan hazırla-n-mış** 'I gather that the plan has been prepared'; **hazırlanmış plan** 'the plan which has been prepared'. Like the future participle in **-ecek**, it is often used in conjunction with the present participle of 'to be': **gelmiş olan/bulunan arkadaşlar** 'the friends who have come'. So, for example, 'of those who have sat down' may be translated:

oturmuşların
oturmuş olanların
oturmuş bulunanların

The following phrase contains the participles of the **miş**-past and the **-mekte** and future tenses of **oku-** 'to read, study': **Avrupa'da okumuş, okumakta ve okuyacak olan gençler** 'young people who have studied, are in process of studying, and will study in Europe'.

6. **di**-past. The participle is identical in shape not with the base but with the first-person plural, **-dik**. It appears mostly in frozen forms, of which these are the commonest:

bildik	acquaintance
tanıdık	„
düşünülmedik	unthought-of
işitilmedik	unheard-of
dedik	said
görülmedik	extraordinary ('unseen')
olmadık	unprecedented ('not-having-happened')
umulmadık	unlooked-for
beklenmedik	unexpected
okumadık	unread
okunmadık	„
yaratık	creature
yapılmadık	not done

It will be observed that most of these are negative and that **bildik**, **tanıdık**, **okumadık**, **dedik**, and **yaratık**, though active in form, are passive in meaning. This is because the past participle in **-dik** really means not 'having done' but 'characterized by past doing'. So the active **okumadık** 'characterized-by-not-reading' comes to be synonymous with the passive **okunmadık** 'characterized-by-not-being-read'.

The action may be present as well as past, or begun in the past and still continuing; the same ambiguity occurs in the English passive participle: compare 'things done nowadays' with 'things done fifty years ago'.

Apart from the frozen forms listed above, any verb may appear in the negative with **-dik** in sentences of the type of 'I have left no stone unturned': **okumadık gazete kalmadı** 'no newspaper is left unread' ('newspaper characterized-by-not-reading has-not-remained'); **aramadık bir yer koy-**

madım 'I have left no place unsearched'; **sürmedik kara bırakmadılar** 'they have left no evil imputation unmade' ('they-have-not-left black characterized-by-not-smearing'). Care must be taken to distinguish this participle from the first-person plural of the **di-past**, as in **gezmedik memleket bırakmadık** 'we have left no country unvisited'.

7. The personal participles. Of paramount syntactic importance are the forms made by adding a personal suffix to the participles in **-dik** and **-ecek**. **bir tanıdık** 'an acquaintance' is literally 'a characterized-by-knowing'; the addition of a personal suffix shows on whose part the knowing was or is, and the resulting word can be used as an adjective or noun: thus **bir tanıdığım** is 'an acquaintance of mine' and **tanıdıklarım** 'my acquaintances' **tanıdığım bir adam** 'a man I know' ('a man characterized-by-my-knowing'); **tanıdığım adamlar** 'the men I know'.

The personal participle is used:

(a) As an adjective. The English locution that helps one to take in the sense of these participles is 'a mistake of my making'—**yaptığım bir hata**. Think of **olduğum** as meaning 'of my being'; then **muhtarı olduğum köy** is 'the village of my being its mayor'—i.e. whose mayor I am. **yazacağınız** is 'of your future writing', so **yazacağınız roman** is 'the novel you are going to write'. 'A time of our choosing' is **seçtiğimiz bir vakit**; 'a time of our future choosing'—i.e. a time that we shall choose—is **sececeğimiz bir vakit**. **kardeşimin beklediği misafir** 'the guest of my brother's awaiting'—i.e. for whom he is waiting. **Orhan'ın tarih okuyacağı üniversite** 'the university of Orhan's future reading history'—i.e. at which he is going to read history; **sevgi, saygı duyduğumuz bir meslektaş** 'a colleague of our feeling affection (and) respect'—i.e. for whom we feel . . . ; **kızın oynamadığı bebek** 'the doll of the girl's not-playing'—i.e. with which the girl is/was not playing; **mücevherlerin çalındığı oda** 'the room of the jewels' being stolen'—i.e. from which the jewels were stolen; **bunu aldığım fiata satarım** 'I shall sell this for the price of my buying'—i.e. at the price for which I bought it.

It will be seen that from the point of view of the English translation these examples fall into two classes: those in which the noun qualified by the personal participle is translated as the direct object of the verb; and those in which the translation requires the insertion of a preposition—'in/for/with/from/at—before the relative pronoun.

(b) As a noun meaning 'that of my etc. doing': **size bir diyeceğim yok** 'to you, a (thing) of my future saying is non-existent'—i.e. I have nothing to say

to you. **Avrupa'da gördüklerim** 'the things I saw in Europe'; **yapacaklarımız** 'the things we are going to do'; **o günlerde Beatles'lerin her yaptığı, İngiltere'de moda oluyordu** 'in those days, everything the Beatles did was becoming the fashion in England'. **halk inanmadığımıza inanabilir** 'the people may believe what we do not believe' (for the dative suffix of **inanmadığımıza**, see II, 12). **olduğundan büyük görünür** 'it looks bigger than it is' ('than that of its being').

If we take in isolation a word like **yazdıklarım**, 'the things of my writing', doubt may arise: things I am writing, or write, or have written? The way to avoid uncertainties of this kind is exemplified in **dün yaptığım ve bugün yapmakta olduğum işler** 'the jobs which I did yesterday and am doing today' ('of my doing yesterday and my being in the act of doing today').

In the following phrase, the adjectival and nominal uses are illustrated by **baktığı** and **sevdiğini** respectively: **her baktığı kadında sevdiğini gören şair** 'the poet who sees his beloved in every woman he looks at' ('in every woman of his looking, the one of his loving').

(c) As a noun meaning '(the fact of) my doing', etc.: **bugün gideceğim şüpheli** 'it is doubtful whether I shall go today' ('my-future-going is doubtful'); **İstanbul'a geldiğimin dördüncü günüydü** 'it was the fourth day after my arrival in Istanbul' ('... of-my-coming to-Istanbul'); **bir parti kurduğunuz, isminin de Türkiye Adalet Partisi olduğu doğru mu?** 'is it true that you have founded a party and that its name is the Justice Party of Turkey?' ('your-founding ... and its-name's being ... is true?'); **hazır bulunduğuna göre** 'in view of its being ready' (lit. 'according to-the-fact-of-its-finding-itself ready'). Cf. **olduğuna göre** in XXIV, 18.

The third-singular personal participle of the ancient **er-** 'to be' survives in the phrase **ne idüğü belirsiz** 'of doubtful antecedents' ('his-being what, unclear'—i.e. it being unclear what he is; for the syntax see XVIII, 1), sometimes modernized to **ne olduğu belirsiz**.

8. -eceği gel-. The future personal participle is used with **gel-** 'to come', as in **niçin diyeceğim geliyor** 'I begin to feel like saying "why?"', lit. 'my-future-saying "why?" is-coming'; cf. **uykum geliyor** 'my-sleep is-coming', i.e. 'I feel sleepy'. **İstanbul'u göreceğim geldi** 'I feel like seeing Istanbul' ('my-future-seeing Istanbul has-come').

9. -esi gel-. The participle of the **-esi** tense is colloquially used in the same way: **niçin diyesim geliyor; İstanbul'u göresim geldi**. The third-person

suffix, however, is omitted; i.e. **-esi** may stand for **-esi-si**: **insan-in niçin diyesi geliyor** 'one feels like saying "why?"' ('man's saying why comes').

10. -eceği tut-. The future personal participle with **tut-** 'to catch hold': **kızını evlendireceği tuttu** 'he was suddenly seized with the idea of getting his daughter married', lit. 'his-future-causing-to-marry caught-hold'; **gitmiyeceğim tuttu** 'I suddenly felt like not going', lit. 'my-future-not-going caught-hold').

11. Periphrastic¹ tenses and moods. The verb **ol-** is used with the bases of the present, the future, and the **miş**-past, to give a greater suppleness to the tense-system: **geliyor olmalılar** 'they must be coming'; **bakacak olursanız** 'if you will look' ('if-you-are about-to-look'); **gelmiş olacağız** 'we shall have come'; **toplantınıza iştirak edememiş olmaktan müteessirim** 'I regret not having been able to take part in your meeting' ('I-am-regretful from-being having-been-unable-to-do participation'); **unutmuş olmayın** 'I hope you have not forgotten' ('do-not-be having-forgotten').

With the aorist participles, **ol-** gives an inchoative sense: **bunu yapar oldu** 'he started to do this' ('became doing'); **bunu yapmaz oldu** 'he stopped doing this' ('became not-doing'); **bunu yapamaz oldu** 'he became incapable of doing this'; **bu teklifi kabul etmez olur muyum hiç**, lit. 'do I ever become not-accepting this suggestion?', i.e. 'am I ever likely not to accept . . .?'

The use of **değil** 'not' instead of, or as well as, the negative verb also makes possible the expression of a number of shades of meaning: **bu tehlike sezilmiyor değil** 'this danger is not unperceived'; **bunu yapacak değilim** 'I do not intend to do this'; **bunu bilmez değilim** 'I am not unaware of this' ('I-am-not not-knowing'); **bir neticeye varmış değilim** 'I don't claim to have reached a conclusion' ('I-am-not having-reached'); **bunu anlamamış değilim** 'I have not failed to understand this' ('I-am-not having-not-understood'); **zor kullanmadı değil, kullandı** 'it's not that he didn't use force; he did' ('force he-did-not-use not, he-used'); **ben, yazınızı okudum değil, görmedim bile** 'I have not *read* your article; I haven't even seen <it>'; **ben, yazınızı okudum değil, ezberledim** 'I have not <merely> read your article; I have learned <it> by heart.'

¹ The adjective of 'periphrasis'; see VIII, 31 (f).

Verbal Nouns

1. Introductory. The principal suffixes which make verbal nouns are: **-mek**, **-meklik**, **-me**, and **-iş**. Primarily, **-mek** denotes pure undefined action, **-meklik** the fact of action, **-me** the action or result of action, **-iş** the manner of action; there is, however, a certain blurring of the boundaries of their functions.

2. **-mek**. This is usually termed the suffix of the infinitive (cf. VIII, I). It has two peculiarities: it never takes the personal suffixes or the suffix of the genitive case.¹ The other cases are in full use.

Absolute: (a) As subject: **bunu bilmek yeter** 'to know this is sufficient'; **eskiden kopmak kolay iş değil** 'to break away from the old is no easy task'.

(b) As object of **istemek** 'to want' and **bilmek** 'to know': **çalışmak istiyor** 'he wants to work'; **susmak bilmez** 'he does not know (how) to keep quiet'.

(c) As qualifier in izafet groups: **yazmak arzu-su** 'the desire to write'; **konuşmak niyet-i** 'the intention to speak'; **eğlenmek ihtiyac-ı/gereksinim-i** 'the need to amuse oneself'.

(d) As object of the postpositions **için** and **üzere**: **dünyayı değiştirmek için ne lâzım?** 'in order to change the world, what is necessary?' This is the usual way of expressing purpose.

üzere 'on, on the basis of' is similarly used: **çarşıya gitmek üzere otobüse bindi** 'she got on the bus to go to the market'. It also translates 'on condition of, on the understanding that': **yarın geri vermek üzere bana on lira verir misiniz?** 'will you give me ten liras on the understanding that I give it back tomorrow?' ('on-the-basis-of to-give back').

olmak üzere, lit. 'on-the-basis-of to-be', may sometimes be translated by 'being' or 'as being' but can often be left untranslated: **bu mektepte on beş ayrı millet-in, ekserisi albay olmak üzere, yüksek rütbeli subay-ı okumaktadır** 'in this school, high-ranking officers of fifteen different nations are

¹ The suffix **-meğın**, which will be found in transcribed Ottoman texts, is not the genitive but the instrumental of **-mek**. **olmağın**, for example, means 'by/because of/with/when being'.

studying, the majority of them being colonels'; **altı-sı kız, dördü erkek olmak üzere, on öğrenci-m var** 'I have ten pupils, six-of-them girls, four-of-them boys'.

-mek followed by **üzere** and part of the verb 'to be' means 'to be on the point of': **tren, hareket etmek üzere-ydi** 'the train was on the point of starting'.

Accusative as object of verbs other than **iste-** and **bil-**: **evlen-meğ-i düşünüyorlar** 'they are contemplating getting-married'; **ay-da iki yüz lira vermeğ-i taahhüt eder** 'he undertakes to pay 200 liras a month' ('in-the-month'); **devletten yardım görmeğ-i umuyoruz** 'we are hoping to receive help from the State'; **atlamağ-ı nasıl becerecekti?** 'how would he manage to jump?'; **ekmek almağ-ı unuttu** 'he forgot to buy bread'.

In front-vowel verbs, the accusatives of **-mek** and the verbal noun in **-me** (§ 7) are phonetically identical: **gitmeğ-i, gitmeyi**. In back-vowel words, so are the accusative and dative of **-mak**: **almağ-ı, almağa**, both pronounced /almā/. Consequently, the accusative has in recent years been supplanted in writing, as it has long been in speech, by the accusative of **-me/ma**; in all the examples in the preceding paragraph **-meğ-i/mağ-ı** can be replaced by **-meyi/mayı**.

Dative: **yürümeğ-e başladık** 'we began to walk'; **istediğini yapmağ-a alışıktır** 'she is accustomed to-doing what-she-wants'; **borcumu ödemeğ-e geldim** 'I have come to-pay my debt'; **sigara almağ-a gitti** 'he has gone to buy cigarettes'.

Similarly, **-meye/maya** has largely taken the place of **-meğe/mağa**, though the latter forms are sometimes seen in modern writing when they express purpose, as in the two previous examples.

Locative: **bunu yapmak-ta zarar görmedi** 'he saw no harm in-doing this'. The locative of **-me** can replace that of **-mek** in such a sentence, but rarely in **gitmekteyim**, etc.

Ablative: **hakikat-i yazmak-tan kendimi alamamıştım** 'I had-not-been-able-to-restrain myself from-writing the-truth'; **polis-e haber vermek-ten başka çaremiz yok** 'we have no remedy other than-to-give information to-the-police'; **âr çekmek-ten bâr çekmek evlâdır** 'to bear burdens is preferable to bearing shame'.

See also **-mektense**, XI, 31.

3. The infinitive with subject. In the older language, the infinitive in **-mek** could regularly have a subject: **sen böyle za'm ü pindar sahib-i olmak**

nedendir? ‘why are you so puffed up and conceited?’ (lit. ‘you to-be possessor of such pretension and conceit is-from-what?’).¹ Modern usage replaces **sen olmak** ‘you to be’ by **senin olma-n** ‘your being’. The old usage survives, however:

(a) In proverbial expressions: **böyle oğul olmaktan olmamak yeğdir** ‘better no son than such a son’ (‘than ⟨for⟩ such a son to be, not-to-be is-better’).

(b) In dictionary definitions: **bulaşmak: bir nesne, üzerine sürülen bir şey yüzünden kirlenmek** ‘to be defiled: ⟨for⟩ a thing to be dirtied because of something smeared on it’, where **nesne** is the subject of the infinitive **kirlenmek**.

(c) In headlines: **Nurculuk aleyhinde konuşan bir müftü susturulmak istendi** ‘there have been demands for a mufti who spoke against the Nurcu doctrine to be silenced’; the subject of **istendi** ‘has been demanded’ is **bir müftü susturulmak** ‘⟨for⟩ a mufti to be silenced’. The text of the story avoids giving the infinitive a subject by making the verb active: **200 kişilik bir grup, müftüyü susturmak istemiştir** ‘a 200-person group has demanded silencing the mufti’. It may be noted, incidentally, that whereas the text employs the past tense in **-miştir**, the headline has the synonymous but shorter **-di**.

(d) Rarely in other contexts, e.g. **parası çalınmak mı kötü, Harpagon olmak mı?** ‘is it worse to have one’s money stolen or to be a miser?’, lit. ‘his-money to-be-stolen is bad? to be a miser?’

4. **-mekli**. The adjectival suffix **-li** is occasionally added to the infinitive, as in **insan ağlamaklı oluyor vallahi** ‘honestly, one feels like crying’ (‘man becomes characterized-by-weeping, by-Allah’).

On the other hand, **-siz** ‘without’ is not added to **-mek**, **-sizin** being used instead; see XI, 32.

5. Common nouns in **-mek**. In contrast to the many common nouns which are in origin **-me** verbal nouns, very few **-mek** infinitives have acquired concrete meaning: **yemek** ‘food’ (as an infinitive, ‘to eat’); **çakmak** ‘cigarette-lighter’ (‘to strike’); **tokmak** ‘door-knocker’ (from the obsolete **tokımak** ‘to knock’). The noun **ekmek** ‘bread’ and the infinitive **ekmek** ‘to sow’ are not etymologically connected.

¹ Kâtip Çelebi, *Mizân al-Haqq* (ed. Ebuzziyâ), p. 84. See also Deny, §§ 1292–5. For **ü** ‘and’ see XIII, I.

6. **-meklik**. Unlike the bare **-mek**, **-meklik** can take personal suffixes and all case-endings. It is nothing like so frequent as **-me**, but is rather more precise in its sense of 'the act of doing'; it also has one advantage over **-me**, namely that **-me** with the first-singular personal suffix—**git-me-m** 'my going'—is indistinguishable in spelling and pronunciation from the first-singular negative of the aorist—**git-mem** 'I do not go'; any possible ambiguity can be eliminated by using **gitmekliğim** for the former. Thus **gitmem lâzım mı?** 'is my-going necessary, must I go?' might, if we ignore punctuation, be read as 'I'm not going; must I?', whereas there is no such ambiguity about **gitmekliğim lâzım mı?**

7. **-me**. Verbal nouns formed with this suffix, unlike those in **-mek**, appear in every case¹ and with the personal suffixes. In the absolute case they are identical in writing with the negative of the second-person singular imperative, but differ in accentuation:

gelmé	coming	gélme	do not come
yapmá	doing	yápma	do not do

In the dative the buffer **y** narrows the preceding vowel: **sormıya ne lüzum vardır?** 'what need is there for-asking?' **hançeresini yırtan hıçkırıkları dindirmiye uğraşıyordu** 'she was striving to still the sobs which tore her throat': **sormıya** < **sor-ma-y-a**; **dindirmiye** < **dindir-me-y-e**, though the unnarrowed spellings are more frequent in writing.

The **-me** and not the **-mek** forms are used in phrases like 'waiting-room, reading-book, working-hours': **bekleme salon-u**, **okuma kitab-ı**, **çalışma saatler-i**, since, for example, **beklemek** means the undefined concept of waiting, whereas what goes on in a waiting-room is **bekleme**, the act of waiting. The **-me** forms are therefore used in indirect commands: **bu yazıyı okuma-m-ı söyledi** 'he told me to read this article' ('he-stated my-act-of-reading'); see XVII, 1.

Forms like **tanımamama** in the following sentence can be confusing when first encountered: **yaptığım hatayı memleketi tanımamama verebilirsiniz** 'you may ascribe the mistake I made to-my-not-knowing the country'. The word is built up thus: stem **tanı-** + negative **-ma** + verbal noun **-ma** + 'my' **-m** + dative **-a**. If the negative is replaced by the impotential **-ama-** we get **taniyamamama** 'to my inability to know'.

¹ **-meden**, however, is not necessarily the ablative. See XI, 12.

Passive verbal nouns are made by adding **-me** to the passive stem: **bu alet-i kullan-ma-sı** 'his-using this instrument'; **bu âlet-in kullan-il-ma-sı** 'the use ("the being-used") of this instrument'. Although expressions like **bunun yapması kolay** 'the doing of this is easy' do occur, the passive **bunun yapılması kolay** is more usual.

8. Common nouns in **-me**. The sense of 'result of action' appears in the use of a great many **-me** verbal nouns as common nouns, e.g.:

as-	to hang	asma	vine
devşir-	to levy	devşirme	levy—i.e. recruitment or recruit ¹
dol-	to be filled	dolma	stuffed vine- or cabbage-leaf, embankment
dondur-	to freeze	dondurma	ice-cream
dön-	to turn	dönme	convert ²
ez-	to crush	ezme	purée ³
yaz-	to write	yazma	manuscript

Many are used as adjectives, e.g.: **asma köprü** 'suspension-bridge'; **asma kat** 'mezzanine floor'; **yazma kitap** 'manuscript book'; **dolma kalem** 'fountain-pen'. **doğ-** 'to be born', **büyü-** 'to grow up': **doğma büyüme bir İstanbullu** 'a born and bred Istanbul person'; **anadan doğma kör bir adam** 'a man blind from birth' ('from-mother birth blind'). **kal-** 'to remain': **babadan kalma emlak** 'inherited estates' ('from-father remnant'); **Osmanlı İmparatorluğundan kalma birisi** 'someone left over from the Ottoman Empire'. **yap-** 'to make': **yapma çiçekler** 'artificial flowers'.

The passive verbal noun is also possible in this adjectival use: **İngiliz kumaşından yapılmış bir ceket** 'a jacket made of English cloth'.

9. **-meli**. For the specialized function of this ending see VIII, 30. Descriptive adjectives of this form are few, e.g. **asmalı** 'having a vine' (**Asmalı**

¹ Used of the compulsory recruitment of Christian boys to the civil and military service of the Sultans.

² Used particularly of the Jewish followers of Sabbatai Zevi the false Messiah, who were converted to Islam after his forced conversion in 1666.

³ Visitors to Turkey may be surprised to see in confectioners' windows two adjacent trays of marzipan, one labelled **badem ezmesi** 'almond purée', the other **çocuk ezmesi**. This is not made of crushed children but is a mild sort of marzipan considered more to the taste of younger customers.

Mescit 'Mosque of the Vine' is the name of a **mahalle**, quarter, of Istanbul); **ağlamalı** 'tearful'.

10. -masyon. The ending of such French borrowings as **organizasyon**, **adaptasyon**, and **telekomünikasyon** is jocularly conflated with the **-me** verbal nouns of **uydur-** 'to invent' and **at-** 'to boast', giving **uydurmasyon** 'concoction, fabrication' and **atmasyon** 'line-shooting'.

11. -iş. This denotes not only the manner but also the fact of action, e.g. from **yürü-** 'to walk': **bu yürü-yüş-le kasabaya akşama kadar varmış olacağız** 'with this way of walking, at this rate, we shall have reached the town by evening'. **her gün bir saat yürüyüş yapmalısınız** 'you ought to do an hour's walking every day'. Note that the English verbal noun 'walk' has the same two senses.

When this suffix is added to vowel-stems the buffer **y** does not usually narrow the preceding vowel; thus from **anla-** 'to understand', **anlayış**; from **de-** 'to say', **deyiş**. But from **ye-** 'to eat', **yiyiş** is more common than **yeyiş**, probably because of the cumulative narrowing effect of the two **y**'s: **her yiğid-in bir yoğurt yiyiş-i var** 'every young man has a way-of-eating yoghurt', i.e. everyone has his own way of doing things.

The **-iş** verbal noun is also made from passive stems: **bu evin yap-ıl-ış-ı** 'the structure of this house'.

A limited number of **-iş** verbal nouns form adjectives with **-li**, e.g.:

elver-	to be suitable	elverişli	suitable
göster-	to show	gösterişli	ostentatious
kullan-	to use	kullanışlı	serviceable
yağ-	to rain	yağışlı	rainy

12. -mezlik, -memelik. The addition of **-lik** (IV, 9) to the negative aorist base makes a few abstract nouns such as **anlaşmazlık** 'misunderstanding', **saldırmazlık** 'non-aggression', **doymazlık** 'insatiability'. From this form comes a reduplicated negative in **-me-mez-lik**, denoting persistent non-doing, failure to do: **politikacıların uzağı gör-e-memezliğı-i** 'the shortsightedness of the politicians' ('their-persistent-inability-to-see the-distant'); **gelmemezlik etme, seni bekleriz** 'don't fail to come; we expect you'; **tatilde çalışmamazlık etme** 'don't fail to work in the vacation'; **ona selâm vermemezlik edemedim, çünkü o bana 'merhaba' dedi** 'I couldn't not greet him, for he said "hello" to me'.

The ablative, less commonly the dative, of **-memezlik** with **gelmek** 'to come', or the dative of **-mezlik** with **vurmak** 'to strike', means 'to pretend not to':

bilmemezlikten gelemesiniz	}	you cannot pretend not to know
bilmemezliğe gelemesiniz		
bilmezliğe vuramazsınız		

There is some fluctuation of usage; **-memezliğe vurmak** is used by some speakers of standard Turkish, but **-mezlikten gelmek** is a provincialism.

XI

Gerunds

1. Introductory. This chapter deals with the many adverbial forms of the verb. The term 'gerunds' has been chosen from among the several terms in use, which include 'deverbal adverbs', 'adverbials', 'gerundives', 'gerundia', and 'converbs', as it has the merit of brevity. Those who are familiar with the gerund in Latin, however, will find little in common between it and most of the forms here described. Indeed, the only point of approach is that one sense of the adverbial form of the verb **-erek**, 'by doing', is like that of the ablative case of the Latin gerund, e.g. *faciendo*.

The forms treated in §§ 2–12 are made by adding suffixes to verb-stems, with the usual *y* as buffer where necessary and the usual fluctuation of usage about the narrowing or otherwise of a preceding vowel; e.g. **anla-** with the suffix **-erek** may be found spelled as **anlayarak** or **anlıyarak**.

The forms treated in sections §§ 13–34 are made from participles, tense-bases, or verbal nouns.

2. **-e**. We have already met this suffix in the formation of the potential verb. It occurs also in a few frozen forms, made from the stems **geç-** 'to pass', **kal-** 'to remain', **rasgel-** 'to meet by chance', **ortaklaş-** 'to enter into partnership', **sap-** 'to deviate', **de-** 'to say', and **çal-** 'to strike, throw'. Cf. **göre**, VII, 4.

geç-e, **kal-a** are used to indicate the hour of the clock at which something happens: **saat üç-ü yirmi geçe geldi** 'he came at twenty past three' ('twenty passing hour three'); **saat dörd-e beş kala gitti** 'he went at five to four' ('five remaining to hour four'). The **saat** may be omitted: **üçü yirmi geçe**; **dörde beş kala**. **beşe on kalaya kadar bekledik** (see VII, 4) 'we waited until ten to five'. **kala** is also used in expressions of distance like **eve bir kilometre kala benzin bitmiş** 'a kilometre from home we ran out of petrol' ('to-the-house one kilometre remaining, the petrol finished').

rasgele 'haphazardly': **rasgele bir tanesini aldım** 'I took one of them haphazardly, at random'.

ortaklaşa 'jointly, in common': **bütün bu servisler, Comet 4B jet**

uçaklarıyla ve Olympic Airways ile ortaklaşa yapılır 'all these services are carried out with Comet 4B jet aircraft and in conjunction with O.A.'

sapa is an adjective meaning 'out of the way, off the beaten track'.

diye 'saying': **evet diye cevap verdi** 'he answered "yes"' ('he gave answer saying yes'). Its use has been greatly extended:

(a) To saying in writing: **yarın gel diye bir telgraf çekti** 'he sent a telegram saying "come tomorrow"'. **GİRİLMEZ diye bir levha** 'a sign saying "NO ADMITTANCE"' (note the impersonal passive **girilmez**, lit. 'entering is not done').

(b) To unspoken thoughts: **kim bunu yaptı diye düşünüyordum** 'I was wondering who had done this' ('I was thinking, saying "who has done this?"').

(c) To expressions of purpose and intention: **Allah seni dünya boş kalmasın diye yaratmamış** 'God did not create you just to take up room' ('saying "let the world not remain empty"'). Hence the common interrogative **ne diye?** 'with what intention?' ('saying what?'): **ne diye yemek yemiyorsun?** 'what's the idea of not eating?'; **ne diye erken geldin?—sizi bekletmiyeyim diye** 'why have you come early?'—'in order not to keep you waiting' ('saying-what have you come early?'—'saying let me not make you wait').

(d) Colloquially it is used for 'named': **Beş Şehir diye bir kitap** 'a book named *Five Cities*'; **Liva diye bir dostum var** 'I have a friend named Liva'. In formal language, the place of **diye** in these two examples would be taken by **adlı, adında, isimli, or isminde**.

(e) In the sense of **namına** (VII, 7): **bazı memleketlerde ehliyet imtihanı diye bir şey yok** (in modern parlance, **kimi ülkelerde ehliyet¹ sınavı diye bir şey yok**) 'in some countries there is nothing you could call a driving-test'.

çala occurs in some compound adverbs, e.g.: **çalakalem yazmak** 'to write busily' (lit. 'throwing-pen'); **çalakaşık yemek** 'to gobble greedily' ('throwing-spoon'); **çalakürek açılmak** 'to row away at full speed' ('to recede throwing-oar').

These frozen forms apart, the -e gerund does not occur singly; either (a) the -e gerund of one verb is repeated or (b) the -e gerunds of two verbs are used side by side, indicating repeated action contemporaneous with that of the main verb. The accent falls on the first -e of the pair:

¹ ehliyet [A] 'competence' is still current for 'driving licence', for which some say **sürücü belgesi** 'driver document'.

(a) **leylek zıplıya zıplıya uzaklaşmıştı** 'the stork had hopped away' (zıpla- 'to hop'; lit, 'the stork hopping hopping had receded'); **insan belki dövüle dövüle uslanır** 'perhaps one grows well-behaved with being constantly beaten' (dövül- passive of döv- 'to beat'); **her kelime için kalemini dört beş kere hokkasına batıra batıra uzun uzun yazdı** 'dipping his pen into his ink-well four or five times for each word, he wrote at great length' (batır- 'to dip', causative of bat- 'to sink'). Another example is seen in the formula of farewell: **güle güle!** '<go> happily!' (gül- 'to laugh').

With phrases formed from a verbal noun and an auxiliary verb, there is no need to repeat the verbal noun; thus from **takib-etmek** 'to follow': **izlerini takibede ede yürüdük** 'we walked, following their tracks'. From **feth-etmek** 'to conquer': **memleketler fethede ede ilerlediler** 'they advanced, conquering country after country'.

(b) **yürükler kona göçe yaylaya gittiler** 'the nomads went to the plateau, camping and moving on, camping and moving on' (kon- 'to settle', reflexive of ko- 'to put'; göç- 'to migrate'); **böyle gelmiş böyle gidecek dünyamız: bozula düzele, değişe gelişe, yeni eskiyi, eski yeniyi vura vura** 'thus our world has come <down to us> and thus will it go <on>: being-spoilt and put-right, changing and developing, the new constantly-striking the old, the old the new'. Other examples: **hoplıya zıplıya** 'hopping and skipping'; **güle oynıya** 'laughing and dancing'; **ite kaka** 'pushing and shoving'; **düşe kalka** 'falling and rising', i.e. with great difficulty.

The repeated -e gerund has an idiomatic use, exemplified in: **gide gide sinemaya mı gittin?** lit. 'going and going was it to the cinema you went?', i.e. with all that going, after all that, couldn't you find anywhere better to go than the cinema? **gele gele bir küçük paket geldi** 'after all that, one little parcel came'. **bana da kala kala çirkin bir kadının karşısında boş bir yer kalmış** lit. 'and to me, remaining and remaining, an empty place remained opposite an ugly woman', i.e. after all that waiting for a seat, all that was left for me was . . .

3. **-erek**. Whereas -e -e denotes repeated activity contemporaneous with the main verb, -erek denotes a single act or continued activity contemporaneous with or slightly prior to the main verb.¹ The first vowel of this suffix is accented, except (a) with negative stems, where, as usual, the

¹ The provincial **-erekten** denotes only activity contemporaneous with, never prior to, the main verb.

syllable before the negative **-me** is accented, thus **bilerek** 'knowingly' but **bilmiyerek** 'unknowingly'; (b) in **olarak** 'being', which has the initial accent usual in adverbs (see § 4). **gülerek cevap verdi** 'laughingly he answered'; **kapıyı açarak sokağa fırladı** 'opening the door, he rushed into the street'; **görmezliğe vurarak geçti** 'pretending not to see, he passed by'.

It often corresponds to the English 'by doing' or 'with doing': **bir okuyucu bu yazıya dayanarak hataya düşebilir** 'a reader, by-relying on this article, may fall into error'; **geceyi konuşarak geçirdik** 'we passed the night with talking'.

As repeated actions can merge into continuous action, the senses of **-e -e** and **-erek** overlap to some extent; for 'he came running', **koşa koşa geldi** and **koşarak geldi** are both possible, and 'you did this deliberately' may be **bunu bile bile yaptın** or **bunu bilerek yaptın**. In the next example, the main verb is modified by two **-erek** gerunds, the second of which is itself modified by an **-e -e** gerund: **her yaptığını bana açıklayarak, âletlerini seve seve kullanarak iki saat kadar çalıştı** 'explaining to me everything he did, using his instruments lovingly, he worked for some two hours'.

4. olarak. The **-erek** form of **ol-**, more often than that of other verbs, has a different subject from the main verb: **bu sene ilk defa olarak Amerika'ya gittik** 'this year, for the first time (lit. '<it> being the first time'), we went to America'. **yemek olarak bir kilo elma aldım** 'as food ("being food"), I bought a kilo of apples'. In the next example, the subject of **olarak** could be 'I' or 'you' (it is in fact 'I'): **size bir dost olarak bunu söylüyorum** 'I am telling you this as a friend'. This word therefore becomes a useful device for creating adverbial phrases: **netice/sonuç olarak** ('it being the result') 'consequently'; **kat'î olarak** or **kesin olarak** 'definitely'.

5. -ip. Instead of using two verb-stems with identical suffixes side by side or joined by 'and', such as **kalktık gittik** 'we rose, we went' or **okuyamaz ve yazamaz** 'he cannot read and he cannot write', **-ip** may be added to the first verb-stem: **kalk-ı-p gittik**; **oku-y-up yazamaz**. For 'let me go and work in the city', there is no need to say **gideyim ve şehirde çalışayım**; **gidip şehirde çalışayım** is sufficient. Instead of **oyunmak ve şarkı söylemek** 'to dance and to sing', **oyunayıp şarkı söylemek**.

oturup konuşuyorlar 'they are sitting and talking'; **yiyip içeceğiz** 'we shall eat and drink'; **oturup dinleniniz!** 'sit and rest'; **gidip görmeliyiz** 'we ought to go and see'; **seçip alırsam** 'if I choose and buy'; **gelip gidenler**

'those who come and go' (note that this is not synonymous with **gelenler ve gidenler** 'those who come and those who go').

If a positive stem with **-ip** is followed by the same verb's negative stem with the suffix of a verbal noun or personal participle, the sense is of a choice between the positive and the negative: **lider'i beğenip beğenmemek**, **sanki davaya inanıp inanmama ölçüsü olmuştur** 'approval or disapproval of the leader has become as it were the criterion of belief or disbelief in the cause'; **kendisini sevip sevmediğimi bilmiyorum** 'I do not know whether I love her or not'; **davetlerini kabul edip etmeyeceğime karar vermeliyim** 'I ought to decide whether or not to accept their invitation'; **gelelim benim bir eleştirmen olup olmadığıma** 'let us come to the question of whether or not I am a critic'; **benim sorulup sorulmayacağından endişelendiğim soru şuydu** 'the question about which I was anxious whether or not it would be asked was this' (lit. 'pertaining to my being anxious because of its future being asked and not asked'. **şuydu** = **şu** + **idi**.)

The insertion of **de** 'and' (XIII, 2) after **-ip** marks a break between the action of two different verbs when the second is negative and the first is not: **Zengo'yu görüp de korkmamak imkânsızdı** 'it was impossible to see Zengo [the name of a bandit] and not be afraid. Without the **de**, the meaning would be 'not to see and not to be afraid'. **bilip de söylemek istemiyenlerin tavrıyla dedi ki . . .** 'with the air of those who know and do not want to tell, he said . . .'. Here the **de** separates **bil-** from **söylemek** and also from the negative element in **istemiyenlerin**; i.e. the suffixes which are replaced by the **-ip** are **-en-ler-in** 'of those who'. Without the **de**, the **-ip** would link **bil-** to **söylemek**: ' . . . those who do not want to know and to tell'. **ne yapacaksın, eve gidip de?** 'what will you do when you have gone home?' (in reply to **eve gidiyorum** 'I am going home'). Here the **de** marks a time-lag between the going and the doing. In this example there may be detected the original function of **-ip**, which was to create past participles.¹ There is a clear survival of this use in the traditional joke about Nasrettin Hoja's planting a tree, making water on it and saying **görüp göreceğin rahmet bu kadar!** 'that's all the rain you're ever going to see!' ('the rain you have-seen and will see is this much'). In fact, many an **-ip** can be translated 'and then', rather than just 'and'. See, for example, **algılayıp** in XXIII (d).

¹ This is still its normal function in Azeri, the dialect of Azerbaijan, where, for example, **gelüpmen** means 'I have come' (**men** = **ben**).

Modern writers tend to avoid using more than one **-ip** in a sentence, except for some stereotyped phrases: **ne yapıp yapıp bu işi başarmalı** 'at all costs ("doing and doing what") one must make a success of this task'; **düşünüp düşünüp şu teklifte bulunuyorlar** 'after thinking and thinking they are making this proposal'.

Other set expressions involving **-ip** include: **durup dururken** 'without provocation', lit. 'while standing and standing': **durup dururken bana hücum etti** 'he attacked me unprovoked', i.e. while I was just standing and minding my own business. **olup bitmek** ('to occur and finish') 'to happen', of which the past tense **olup bitti** is used as a noun, 'event, *fait accompli*'.

sövüp saymak ('to swear and recount') 'to curse and swear'.

6. **-ince**. This denotes action just prior to that of the main verb. The accent is on the first syllable of this suffix. **o gelince kalkarım** 'when he comes I shall get up'. **böyle yaz deyince yazan, sus deyince susan haber müessesesi olur mu?** 'can there be a news institution like this, which writes when it is told to write and is silent when told to be silent?' ('on ⟨someone's⟩ saying "write!" writing, on ⟨someone's⟩ saying "be silent!" being silent'. **yanında bıçağı varsa üzerime hücum ed-ince ne yaparım ben?** 'if he has his knife on him, when he attacks me what do I do?' **otobüs gelmeyince bir taksiye bindim** 'as the bus did not come I got into a taxi'. **hoca olmayınca talebe olmaz ya!** 'if there is no teacher there is no pupil, you know!' ('teacher not being, pupil does not occur').

gelince 'on coming' is frequently used after a dative to mean 'as for': **bana gelince** 'as for me'; **paraya gelince, o çok zor bir mesele** 'as for money, that's a very difficult problem'.

In the older language, **-ince** meant 'until'; the sense of 'on doing' was then expressed by the now defunct **-icek**. That meaning of **-ince** survives only in proverbs: **Arap doyunca yer, Acem çatlayınca** 'the Arab eats until he is satisfied, the Persian until he bursts'.

7. **-inceye kadar/dek/değin** 'until'. This is simply the dative of **-ince** with a postposition meaning 'as far as': **rapor neşr-ol-uncaya kadar hiç bir şey yapamayız** 'we cannot do anything until the report is published'; **öl-ünceyedek bekâr kalacak** 'he will remain a bachelor until he dies'.

8. **-ene kadar/dek/değin** 'until'. This use of the dative of the present participle with a postposition meaning 'as far as' is no longer confined to the popular language (as it was in the 1920s: Deny, § 1407); though more

informal than **-inceye kadar**, it has a respectable past and is especially frequent in newspapers: **hükümet, abluka altına alınan yerlerdeki Türkler açlık tehlikesiyle karşılaş-ana kadar pasif kalmıştır** 'the government has remained passive until the Turks in the blockaded areas ("the places taken under blockade") are faced with the danger of hunger'. **bugüne gelene kadar bunun farkında değildim** 'until [coming to] today I was not aware of this' ('I-was-not in-the-discernment-of this'). **biz gidene kadar orada hapis kalacaktır** 'until we go, he will remain imprisoned there'. Cf. XVIII, 3 (b).

9. **-esiye** 'to the point of'. This dative of the base of the **-esi** tense occurs mostly in set expressions: **çıldır-asiya sevmek** 'to love to the point of going mad'; **onu öldür-esiye dövdüm** 'I beat him to the point of killing'; **bu elbiseyi vere-siye yaptırdım** 'I have had this suit made on credit' ('for future giving'; the uninflected **veresi** is also used in this sense); **bayılasıya güldüler** 'they laughed to the point of fainting'; **kendilerinden geçesiye hora tepelerdi** 'they used to dance the *hora* (a cyclic dance) to the point of losing consciousness' ('to future passing from themselves').

The negative is rare, except for **durmamasıya** 'unceasingly'.

-esiye kadar in the sense of **-inceye kadar** 'until' is a provincialism.

10. **-eli, -eli beri, -eliden beri, -di -eli** 'since'. The **-di** in this last is the third-person singular of the past tense, which changes as appropriate: **biz buraya geleli/geleli beri/geleliden beri/geldik geleli hiç yağmur yağmadı** 'since we came here it has not rained'. **siz geldiniz geleli** 'since you came'; **o geldi geleli** 'since he came'. **biz buraya geleli iki yıl oldu olmadı** 'it is scarcely two years since we came here' ('two years have-been have-not-been').

In the older language, **-eliden** was used without **beri** for 'since'.

-eli suffixed to a negative stem means 'during the time that . . . not', but is best translated 'since': **ben görmiyeli birkaç kilo vermişsiniz** 'since I saw (you), you have lost some weight'.

11. **oldum olası** or **oldum olasıya**. This expression means 'ever since the beginning of things, for as long as anyone can remember'. It is a corruption of **oldu olalı** 'since it has been'; in spite of appearing to contain the first-person singular **oldum**, it does not mean 'for as long as I can remember'. **bu durum bugün olmuş değildir; oldum olası böyledir** 'this situation has not come into existence today; it has always been thus'.

12. -meden or -mezden 'before, without'; **-meden or -mezden önce/ evvel** 'before'. The forms in **-mezden** are much less common in writing than those in **-meden**. **ben gelmeden evvel işe başlamayınız** 'don't start work before I come'; **mektubu okumadan attı** 'he threw the letter away without reading (it)'; '**Para bulunmazdan kimse çıkamaz**' diyor polis '“Before the money is found no one can go out”, says the policeman'.

An adverb may be introduced before the **önce** or **evvel**: **o ölmeden az önce** 'a little before he died'; **biz ayrılmadan iki gün evvel** 'two days before we left'.

çok geçmeden ('before much passes') means 'before long'. To avoid suffixing **-siz** 'without' to **siz** 'you', 'without you' is expressed, in contexts where **sensiz** would be too familiar, by **siz olmadan** 'without your being'.

This ending **-meden** looks like the ablative of the **-me** verbal noun; hence indeed its use with **evvel** and **önce**. Historically, however, it is not so,¹ as is shown by the accentuation, for the ending is enclitic, the accent falling on the verb-stem: **gélmeden, okúmadan**, whereas in the ablative of **-me** it is the **-den** that is accented. Because of the risk of ambiguity, the ablative of **-me** is not used as often in writing as it might be; e.g. **kitap okumadan çok eğleniyorum** could be taken to mean 'I get a lot of fun without reading books', so to express 'I get a lot of fun from reading books' one uses the ablative of **-mek** rather than of **-me**: **kitap okumaktan**, etc.

13. -r -mez. The juxtaposition of the positive and negative aorist bases denotes 'as soon as': **ben oturur oturmaz telefon çaldı** 'as soon as I sat down, the telephone rang' (i.e. just as I was on the border-line between not-sitting and sitting); **gerillâcılar, karanlık basar basmaz görev için derhal toplanırlar** 'the guerillas assemble at once for duty as soon as darkness falls'. Colloquially, the positive and negative of the **di**-past are similarly used: **oturduğum oturmadım telefon çaldı**. Another colloquial use is exemplified in **o geldi mi geldi bana haber ver** 'let me know the moment he comes' (lit. 'has he come? he has come; (in that case) tell me').

Three exceptions: **ister istemez** is an adverbial phrase meaning 'whether one wants it or not, willy-nilly'; **olur olmaz** and **bilir bilmez** are adjectival phrases meaning respectively 'ordinary, chosen at random' and 'half-knowing, with a little knowledge'.

¹ The oldest recorded form of this suffix was **-meti**, the first syllable being probably the negative **-me**. With the addition of the instrumental **-n** this became **-metin**. The change to **-meden** was due to confusion with the ablative.

14. -dikçe. The suffix **-ce** (XII, 2) added to the participle in **-dik** denotes 'so long as, the more': **ben konuş-tukça konuşacağım gelir** 'the more I talk, the more I feel like talking' ('as I talk, my-future-talking comes'). **o gül-dükçe ben de güldüm** 'the more she laughed, the more I laughed'. **sen o mektubu yazmayı geciktir-dikçe başlaması güç olacak** 'the more you delay writing that letter, the harder it will be to begin' ('its beginning will become hard'). **dedem koynunda yat-tıkça benimsin ey güzel toprak** 'so long as my ancestors lie in your bosom you are mine, o lovely earth'. **doğu, insan-ın piş-tikçe sustuğu, sus-tukça piştiği yer** 'the east is the place where, the more one matures the more one is silent; the more silent one is, the more one matures' ('the place of his—man's—being silent as he matures' and vice versa).

The negative means much the same as **-me-y-ince**: **devlet yardım et-me-dikçe fert ne yapabilir?** 'so long as the State does not help, what can the individual do?'

The use of **her** 'every' before **-dikçe** gives the sense of 'whenever': **bize her geldikçe çiçek getiriyor** 'every time he comes to us he brings flowers'.

Particularly common are **gittikçe** 'gradually' (lit. 'as it goes'); **gün geçtikçe** 'as the days pass'; **oldukça** 'rather': **o akşam oldukça az yedi** 'that evening he ate rather little'.

15. -diğince. The suffix **-ce** can also be added to the personal participle; this was an old Anatolian equivalent of **-dikçe** but is sometimes used nowadays in the sense of 'in the measure of his doing' or 'inasmuch as he does': **herkes, elden geldiğince, fakirlere yardım etmeli** 'everyone ought to help the poor as much as he can afford' ('in the measure of its coming from-hand'). **uzağı göremediğimizce, manzara hakkında bir fikrimiz yoktu** 'inasmuch as we could not see far, we had no idea about the landscape'.

16. -diğinde 'on his/her/its doing'. It changes for person: **müzenin kapısına vardığımızda baktık ki, kapalı** 'when we arrived at the door of the museum, we saw it was closed'.

17. -dikte 'on doing, at the moment of doing'. This is not very frequent. It may be reinforced by **her**: **her mektup aldıkta yüzü güler** 'every time he gets a letter his face lights up'; **her geldikte kavga eder** 'every time he comes he quarrels'.

18. -dikten sonra 'after doing': **roman-ı oku-duktan sonra fikrimi söyleyeyim** 'let me state my opinion after reading the novel'.

Expressions of time may be inserted: **yeni vazife-m-e başla-dıktan bir hafta sonra tuhaf bir şey oldu** 'a week after beginning my new duty, a queer thing happened'.

19. -dikten başka 'apart from doing, in addition to doing': **o, bu şiiri okuduktan başka ezberlemiş de** 'apart from reading this poem he has learned it by heart too'; **İngilizce konuş-ama-dıktan başka, Türkçe de bilmezsin** 'apart from not being able to speak English, you don't know Turkish either'.

20. -diğinden başka. The personal participles are similarly used in the ablative with **başka**: **uzlaşamadığımızdan başka** 'apart from the fact that we cannot be reconciled'; **ev parasını ödeyemeyeceklerinden başka** 'aside from the fact that they are not going to be able to pay the rent'.

21. Gerund-equivalents. The personal participles form the basis of a number of gerund-equivalents (i.e. phrases equivalent in meaning to a gerund) about which one important general observation must be made:¹ if they have a third-person subject expressed, it is in the absolute case. Consider first these three sentences:

- (a) **o gün yağmur yağdı** 'that day, it rained'.
- (b) **o günlerde çok yağmur yağdı** 'in those days it rained a lot'.
- (c) **o gün yağmurlu idi** 'that day was rainy'.

In (a), **o gün** is an adverb modifying **yağdı**; in (c) it is a noun-phrase, subject of **idi**. **o günlerde** in (b) is, in Turkish terminology, a locative complement to the verb (in English we should call it an adverbial phrase of time). Now if **o** is replaced by a personal participle whose subject is a noun, that noun stays in the absolute form in (a) but goes into the genitive in the other two sentences:

- (a) **Orhan geldiği gün yağmur yağdı** 'the day Orhan came, it rained'.
- (b) **Orhan'ın Rize'de kaldığı günlerde çok yağmur yağdı** 'in the days Orhan stayed at Rize, it rained a lot'.
- (c) **Orhan'ın geldiği gün yağmurlu idi** 'the day Orhan came was rainy'.

The words **Orhan geldiği gün** in (a) are a gerund-equivalent; i.e. they could be replaced by **Orhan gelince/geldikte/geldiğinde**, and so **Orhan** remains in the absolute case. But **Orhan'ın kaldığı** in (b) and **Orhan'ın**

¹ The point here explained is instinctively known to every Turkish-speaker but seems not to have been mentioned by any grammarian, native or foreign, before Mundy, pp. 293–4.

geldiği in (c) are adjectival phrases, qualifying **günlerde** and **gün** respectively and, as their subject **Orhan** is definite, it is put in the genitive. The same distinction is seen in these examples: **soyadı kanunu çıkacağı zaman ben Avrupaya gitmiştim** 'when the surname-law was about to be promulgated, I had gone to Europe'; **soyadı kanununun çıkacağı günlerde bir akşam yemeğinde Atatürk'ün sofrasında idim** 'in the days when the surname-law was about to be promulgated, at one evening meal I was at Atatürk's table'. In the first example, the words **soyadı . . . zaman** are a gerund-equivalent, i.e. an adverbial clause; in the second, **günlerde** is a noun and **soyadı . . . çıkacağı** an adjectival phrase qualifying it.

insan vasiyetnamesini yazacağı zaman avukatını çağırmalı 'when a man is about to write his will he should call his lawyer'; here again **insan . . . zaman** is a gerund-equivalent, i.e. an adverbial clause. But in **insanın vasiyetnamesini yazacağı zaman olur** 'the time occurs when a man is about to write his will', **zaman** is the subject, qualified by **insanın . . . yazacağı**.

Such gerund-equivalents, containing the words **zaman** or **vakit** 'time', **gün** 'day', **an** 'instant', **sıra** 'moment', used adverbially in the absolute form and qualified by a personal participle, correspond to English adverbial clauses of time.

gittiğimiz zaman o kaldı	when we went, he stayed
gittiğimiz zaman o kalır	when we go, he stays
gittiğimiz zaman o kalacak	when we go, he will stay
gideceğimiz zaman o geldi	when we were about to go, he came
gideceğimiz zaman o gelir	when we are about to go, he comes
gideceğimiz zaman o gelecek	when we are about to go, he will come

22. -diği müddetçe/sürece 'as long as': **Osman bahçede çalıştığı müddetçe/sürece şarkı söyler** 'Osman sings all the time he works in the garden'.¹

23. -diği halde is most frequently used concessively, meaning 'although': **'ve' edatı o kadar yaygın kullanışlı olduğu halde dilimizdeki**

¹ The neologism **süre** ('period'), whence **sürece**, is the offspring of Turkish **sür-** 'to continue' and French *durée*.

yeri sanıldığından çok daha az önemlidir 'although the particle **ve** is so widely used, its place in our language is much less important than is thought'. **bağırduğım halde kimse yardıma gelmedi** 'although I shouted, no one came to help'.

It is, however, also found in its literal sense of 'in a state of . . . ing': **bacağı alçıda olduğu halde eve döndü** 'she returned home with her leg in plaster' ('in a state of being her-leg in-plaster'; for the construction, see XVIII, 1).

24. **-diği takdirde** lit. 'in the assumption of his . . . ing' is still used to mean 'in the event of his . . . ing', though modernists prefer a simple 'if'-clause: **hazır bulunamadığınız takdirde toplantıyı tehir ederiz** 'in the event of your being unable to be present, we shall postpone the meeting'.

25. **-diği için** or **-diğinden**. The personal participle followed by **için** or in the ablative case means 'because of his . . . ing': **bir müslüman-la evlendiği için** (or **evlendiğinden**) **kiliseden atılmıştır** 'because she married [with] a Muslim she has been expelled from the church'; **bu akşam tiyatroya gideceğimiz için** (or **gideceğimizden**) **erken yemek yiyeceğiz** 'because we are going to go to the theatre this evening, we shall dine early'.

26. **-diği nispette** 'in proportion to his . . . ing'. This is a little antiquated, and most writers nowadays would prefer **-dikçe**: **annem, kendini müdafaya çalıştığı nispette fazla ezilirdi** 'my mother used to be all the more bullied as she tried to defend herself' ('used to be more crushed in the proportion of her trying').

27. **-diği kadar**. The personal participle followed by **kadar** 'amount' means 'as much as': **istediğiniz kadar kalabilirsiniz** 'you can stay as long as you want'; **doyacağımız kadar yiyeceğiz** 'we shall eat as much as will fill us' ('the amount of our future being satiated').

28. **-diği gibi** 'as soon as he does/did' or 'as he does/did'. In the first of these two uses, the **-diği gibi** is a gerund-equivalent. The two uses are paralleled in English: 'I left as he came in', and 'I think as he thinks'.

-eceği gibi, however, is not a gerund-equivalent but is used only in the literal sense of 'as he will . . . ': **öğretmen, dersi öğrenci-nin anlayacağı gibi anlatmalı** 'the teacher should explain the lesson in a way the pupil will understand' ('like what-he-will-understand').

29. **-eceğine** or **-ecek yerde** 'instead of . . . ing': **herif benden özür dileyeceğine** (or **dileyecek yerde**) **küfüre, hakarete başladı** 'the scoun-

drel, instead of begging pardon from me, began swearing and insulting'. **başkası yüz vereceğine** (or **verecek yerde**) **siz yirmi verin** 'instead of someone else giving a hundred, you give twenty' (the speaker is offering a bargain). **kışın burada kal-ıp yük olacağıma** (or **olacak yerde**) **şehre gid-ip ekmeğimi ararım** 'instead of staying here in winter and being a burden, I shall go to the city and seek my bread'.

30. -mekle. This and the next two gerunds are based on the infinitive.

-mekle is frequent in its literal sense of 'with/by . . . ing': **gitmekle aptallık ettim** 'I did a silly thing by going'; **günü-mü hep çalışmakla geçirdim** 'I spent my day entirely with working'.

As the infinitive could regularly have a subject in the older language (see X, 3), **-mekle** used to occur with a subject different from that of the main verb, as in **İstanbul'da büyük bir yangın zuhur etmekle, Sultan Selim Edirne'ye gitti** 'with a great fire occurring in Istanbul, Sultan Selim went to Edirne'. This now sounds highly archaic; the modern idiom would be **zuhur ettiği için** or **çıktığı için** 'because . . . occurred'.

-mekle beraber or **-mekle birlikte** 'together with . . . ing' is common in the sense of 'although': **pek zengin olmamakla beraber her zaman iyimserdir** 'although he is not very rich he is always optimistic'. In this construction the subject of **-mekle** can still be different from that of the main verb.

31. -mektense or **-mekten ise** 'rather than': **şehrin yakıcı havası altında bunalmaktansa Sarıyer'e gitmiye karar verdim** 'rather than be suffocated under the scorching air of the city, I decided to go to Sarıyer' (**gitmiye** is the dative of **gitme**, the verbal noun of **git-**). **onu bu halde görmektense ölümü bin defa tercih ederim** 'rather than see him in this state I would a thousand times prefer death'.

The explanation of this form is that the **-ten** is comparative, so, for example, **görmektense** means 'if it is by comparison with seeing, if it is from the starting-point of seeing'. An alternative explanation¹ would make it a corruption of **görmekten eyisi** (the modern **iyi-si** 'its good'), so that the original sense would have been 'that which is better than seeing'. This is unlikely, as the **eyisi** would have been too obviously redundant in such proverbial expressions as **nâdân ile konuşmaktan ise ehl-i irfan ile taş taşımak yeğdir** 'rather than converse with the ignorant it is better to carry

¹ By Elöve, p. 1030, footnote 1.

stones with the learned' (**ehl-i irfan** is a Persian izafet group: 'people of learning').

An older alternative is **-medense**: **ağlamadansa ağlatmak ilâhî bir kanundur** 'to make weep rather than to weep is a divine law'.

This use of the ablative followed by **-se** is not confined to the verbal nouns: **hiç yoktansa ona da razı olduk** 'we agreed to that as being better than nothing', lit. 'if it is by comparison with nothing'.

32. -meksizin 'without . . . ing'. This is less frequent than **-meden**. **insan çalışmaksızın para kazanmaz** 'one cannot earn money without working'; **demindenberi sebebini bilmeksizin rahatsız oluyordum** 'recently I have been getting unwell without knowing the-cause-of-it'.

33. Equivalents of 'as if'.

(a) **-cesine**. This suffix is used with nouns (see XII, 2 (*h* (ii))) and with the base of the aorist and **miş**-past and with the third-person singular inferential of the aorist, present, future, and **miş**-past: **yağmur, bardaktan boşan-ırcasına yağıyordu** 'the rain was falling as-if-being-emptied out-of-glasses'; **makinenin bir parçası ol-muş-çasına, sağa sola bakmadan çalışıyorlardı** 'they were working without-looking to right (or) to left as-if-having-become a part of the machine'; **pek eskiden tanış-ır-mış-çasına el sıkıştık** 'we shook hands as-if-being acquainted long-since', i.e. as if we had known each other for years; **kendi kendine söylü-yor-muş-çasına mırıldandı** 'he murmured as-if-talking to himself'; **öl-ecek-miş-çesine sık sık soluyordu** 'he was breathing rapidly as-if-about-to-die'; **iyi bir söz söyle-miş-çesine böbürleniyordu** 'he was showing off as if he had said something worth saying' (lit. 'as-if-having-said a good saying').

An example of the suspended affixation of this suffix: **hiç bir şey görmüyor ve duymuyormuşçasına gözünü kapadı** 'he closed his eyes as if seeing and hearing nothing'.

(b) The same sense is conveyed by **gibi** 'like': **boşanır gibi, olmuş gibi, tanışmış gibi**, etc.; the whole phrase can be introduced by **sanki** (see XIII, 30).

(c) The dative of the base of the **miş**-past is often used with **benzemek** 'to resemble', as in **timarhaneden kaç-mış-a benziyorsun** 'you look as if you had escaped from the asylum' (lit. 'you resemble having-escaped . . .'). The same construction may be found with other bases, even that of the present ('even', because this base is not a participle): **uyuyor'a benziyor** 'he looks as if he is sleeping'. This is not a normal literary construction; hence the apos-

trophe to separate the verb from the dative suffix. The closest English equivalent is 'he looks like he's sleeping'.

34. -mecesine. The addition of **-cesine** to the verbal noun in **-me** makes a form meaning 'on condition of', used colloquially to express the terms of a wager: **salı gününe kadar işi bitir-mecesine bahse girdik** 'we made a bet ("we entered wager") to finish the job by Tuesday'. This form cannot be made to refer to a particular person, nor, in this meaning, can it be made negative. For 'we bet that you would not be able to finish the job by Tuesday', the dative of the future personal participle is used (with the impotential **-eme-**): **salı gününe kadar işi bitiremeyeceğine bahse girdik**.

The negative appears in **durmamacasına** 'ceaselessly'. Synonymous are **durmmasına** and **durmamasıya**.

35. iken. Originally a participle of the obsolete **er-** 'to be', this now means 'while being'. Like the other surviving forms of that stem, it may be used as an independent word or a suffix. The **e** being invariable, the suffixed forms are **-ken** after consonants and **-yken** after vowels: **bu kelime aslında isim-ken, edat olarak da kullanılır** 'while this word is originally a noun ("in-its-origin noun-while-being"), it is also used as a particle'; **kendisi çocukken babası ölmüştü** 'while he was a child, his father had died'; **ben oradayken (orada iken) öyle bir niyeti yoktu** 'while I was there he had no such intention'.

It may be suffixed to any tense-base, positive or negative, singular or plural, except the **di-past**, but is most frequent with the aorist: **o giderken muhakkak beni uyandır** 'when he is going, be sure to wake me'; **çocuklar parkta oynarlarken biz çarşıya gittik** 'while the children were playing in the park, we went to the market'; **bizde kanunların çoğu tatbik edilmezken acaba bu kanun neden kemal-i ciddiyetle tatbik edilir?** 'amongst us while most of the laws are not applied, why, I wonder, is this law applied in real earnest?' (**kemal-i ciddiyetle** is a Persian *izafet*: 'with perfection-of seriousness').

With bases other than the aorist: **kapıcı bana anahtarı veriyor-ken zil öttü** 'while the janitor was giving me the key, the bell rang'; **biz hana girmekte-yken güneş battı** 'while we were entering the inn, the sun set'; **gürültüden neşemiz kaçmış-ken hepimiz gene güldük** 'while our pleasure had fled ("while-being-having-fled") because of the noise, we all laughed again'; **sırası gelmiş-ken şunu da söyleyeyim** 'as the time for it has come ("its-time while-being-having-come"), let me say this too'; **kâğıdı**

alacak-ken durdu 'while-about-to-take the paper, he stopped'; **tam gömecek-ler-ken ölmekten cayıyor** 'just as they are about to bury (him) he changes his mind about ("swerves away from") dying'.

With the future participle in the depreciatory sense (IX, 2, end): **marangoz olacak-ken güzelim dolabımızı berbat etti** 'while he is supposed to be a carpenter, he has ruined our lovely cupboard'.

Like the English 'while', **iken** may be used concessively: **o delikanlı, çok iri yapılı iken** (or **yapılıyken**) **gülbüz sayılamaz** 'that young man, while of very large build, cannot be considered robust'.

In the next example, **iken** is followed by the ablative suffix: **senin kadarkendenberi pul topluyorum** 'I have been collecting stamps since I was your age' (-**ken-den-beri** 'since while being' **senin kadar** 'as old as you').

In this quotation from Sait Faik, **-ki** (V, 3) is suffixed to **-ken**: **çalışırkenkinden daha başka türlü refah havası** 'his air of well-being, quite a different kind from what it is when ("from that while") he is at work'.

A common locution is **varken**, 'while there is', 'given the existence of', as in **Türkçesi varken, niçin Frenkçesini kullanıyorsun?** 'given that a Turkish word for it ("its Turkish") exists, why do you use the European for it?' **burada kalmak varken, niçin oraya gitti?** 'given (the option of) staying here, why has he gone there?'

36. Compound verbs.

(a) The addition of **durmak** to the **-e** or **-ip** gerund denotes continuous action: **söylenedurmak** or **söylenip durmak** 'to keep grumbling'. Alternatively, a finite tense may be followed by the same tense of **durmak**: **söylenir durur** 'he keeps grumbling'; **söylendi durdu** 'he kept grumbling'. A colloquial alternative is **-e komak** or **-e koymak**: **çalışako** or **çalışakoy** 'keep on working!'

(b) The addition of **gelmek** to the **-e** gerund has the same effect: **neler çek-e-geldi** 'what things he has always suffered!'; **böyle işler ol-a-geldi** 'such things have always happened'; **kullan-a-geldiğimiz Arapça ve Farsça kelimeler** 'the Arabic and Persian words which we have always used'; **okun-a-gelen kitaplar** 'books which are always being read'.

The **gel-** is sometimes written separately: **bu hata yine yapıla gelmektedir** 'this mistake is still being constantly made'.

Exceptional is **çık-a-gelmek**, meaning not 'to keep coming up' but 'to come up suddenly'.

(c) **-e-kalmak** 'to remain, be left . . . ing': **don-a-kaldım** 'I was left freezing, was petrified'; **bak-a-kaldılar** 'they remained staring'.

(d) The imperative of **görmek** placed after the negative of the **-e** gerund of other verbs means 'mind you don't', or, if the imperative be that of the third person, 'beware, lest . . . ': **oraya git-mi-y-e-gör** 'mind you don't go there'; **harp ateş-i yan-mı-y-a gör-sün** 'beware lest the fire of war be kindled'.

(e) Until the nineteenth century, the **miş-** or **di-**past of **yazmak**, added to an **-e** gerund, indicated that the action of the first verb was narrowly averted.¹ Even as an archaism, the only example one might expect to see now is **düş-e-yazdı** 'he well-nigh fell'. The modern expression for this is **az kaldı düşüyordu**, lit. 'little remained he-was-falling.'

(f) Rapid or sudden action is conveyed by suffixing to a verb-stem an **i** (or, after a vowel, **yi**), which changes with vowel-harmony, and **vermek**: **onu kaldır-ı-verelim** 'let us quickly remove it'; **Abdurrahman'ın içinden şu herifi denize uçur-u-vermek geçti** 'Abdurrahman felt like chucking that fellow into the sea' ('to-suddenly-make-to-fly that fellow to-the-sea passed through-his-inside'); **köprü çök-ü-verdi** 'the bridge suddenly collapsed'. Colloquially, the first element may be repeated: **köprü çökü çöküverdi**. The passive suffix is attached to the **ver-**, not to the first verb-stem: **kapıdan dışarıya koy-u-ver-il-di** 'he-was-rapidly-put outside the door'.

There are alternative forms of the negative. If the **ver-** is negated, it means that the rapid or sudden action was not done: **gid-i-vermek** 'to go quickly, to dash'; **çarşıya kadar gidiverdi** 'he dashed as far as the market'; **çarşıya kadar niçin gidiver-me-di?** 'why did he not dash as far as the market?' If the main stem is negated, it means 'to stop abruptly': **çarşıya kadar niçin git-me-y-i-verdi?** 'why has he suddenly stopped going as far as the market?'

(g) The addition of **gitmek** to the **-e** gerund denotes continuity or finality according to context: **iyiliğe kemlik ol-a-gelmiş ol-a-gider** (proverb) 'kindness has always been requited with evil and always will be' ('for-good, bad has-always-happened, always-will-go-on-happening'). **kadınlarımızın yüzünden atılan peçe bütün gerçeklerimizin yüzünden atıl-a-gidecektir** 'the veil cast away from the face of our women will-be-cast-away-and-done-with from the face of all our realities'.

See also the use of **-dir gider** in VIII, 43.

¹ The author was surprised to see it revived in the newspaper *Cumhuriyet* of 1 October 1968: **Kaymakam neredeyse istifa edeyazmış** 'The lieutenant-governor was reported to be well-nigh on the verge of resigning'. He consulted several Turkish friends, who unanimously described it as **özenti**, pretentious affectation.

(h) Colloquially, finality is expressed by the use of the third-person past **gitti** after any person of the **di**-past of another verb: **bir türlü ısınamadım gitti şu koltuğa** 'I just haven't been able to get used to this ministerial post, and that's all there is to it' (said in false modesty by a 'man of the people'). **böyle kapandı gitti hırsızlıktan çok daha büyük bir suç, insanları yok yere suçlandırma suçu** 'thus was a crime much graver than theft covered up and done with, the crime of accusing people falsely'.

Alternatively, the base of the **miş**-past may be followed by **gitmiş** with the appropriate personal ending: **ölmüş, gitmişler** 'they're dead and gone' **unutmuş gitmişim** 'I've totally forgotten'.

XII Adverbs

1. General observations. Almost any 'adjective' may modify a verb:

iyi	good	iyi çalışır	he works well
doğru	straight	yol doğru gider	the road goes straight
heyecanlı	excited	heyecanlı konuşuyor	he is talking excitedly
açık	open	açık konuşalım	let us speak openly
ağır	heavy	ağır bastı	he insisted
yavaş	slow	yavaş sür	drive slowly

A repeated adjective or noun may serve as an adverb:

yavaş yavaş yürüyorduk we were walking slowly
hikâyeyi güzel güzel anlattı he told the story beautifully
kapı kapı dolaştım I wandered (from) door (to) door
ev ev aradılar they conducted a house-to-house search
efendi efendi davrandı he behaved in a gentlemanly way

Cf. **hanım hanımcık oturdu** 'she sat like a proper little lady'.

There is a host of reduplicated adverbial expressions, including onomatopoeic words like **horul horul**; see XIV, 30. Some verbs have reduplicated cognate adverbs ending in **m**: **sürüm sürüm sürünmek** 'to grovel grovelingly', i.e. to drag out a wretched existence; **burum burum burulmak** 'to be contorted gripingly'; **kıvrım kıvrım kıvrılmak** 'to writhe convulsively'. The adverb **için için** 'inwardly' must not be confused with the postposition **için** 'for'.

The distributive numerals when repeated serve as adverbs: **ikişer ikişer girdiler** 'they entered two by two'; **dörder dörder** 'in fours'; **ikişer üçer** 'in twos and threes'. For 'one by one', however, **bir bir** or **teker teker** is preferred to **birer birer**. 'Little by little' is **azar azar**.

Adjectives can be made into adverbs with the help of **suret** [A] or **biçim** 'shape', and **hal** [A] 'condition': **hafif surette** 'lightly' ('in light shape'); **ağır**

biçimde 'heavily'; **fena halde** 'badly, unpleasantly'. The same is done for adjectives and nouns with the help of **olarak** (XI, 4): **azamî olarak** 'at most' ('being maximal'); **şaka olarak** 'jokingly' ('it being a joke').

2. -ce. This enclitic suffix makes adverbs from substantives.

(a) From adjectives it makes adverbs of manner: **iyi** 'good', **iyice** 'well'; **güzel** 'beautiful', **güzelce** 'beautifully, properly'; **doğru** 'straight', **doğruca** 'directly'.

(b) The pronominal **n** which appears before the case-endings of third-person pronouns appears also before this suffix: **bu** 'this', **bunca** 'this much, so much'; **o** or **kendisi** 'he', **onca** or **kendince** 'according to him'; **bazıları** 'some people', **bazılarınca** 'on the part of some people'.

(c) The translation of the adverbs it makes from nouns depends on the context, as with the pronouns in the preceding paragraph. In these three examples we have plain adverbs of manner: **çocukça konuşuyorsun** 'you are talking childishly'; **ordumuz, düşmana aslanca saldırdı** 'our army attacked the enemy like lions'; **haince davranıyor** 'he is behaving treacherously' (**hain** 'traitor').

Sometimes it means 'in respect of' and corresponds to the American use of '-wise': **adanın arazisi toprakça zayıftır** 'the island's land is weak in respect of soil'; **karısı kendisinden yaşça büyük ve zekâca üstündür** 'his wife is older than he ("bigger age-wise") and intellectually superior'; **karınca kararı-n-ca** lit. 'the ant according to its assessment', i.e. 'one contributes to the extent of one's modest ability'.

(d) In the sense of 'on the part of', it has largely superseded **tarafından** as an indicator of the agent of a passive verb: **Millî Savunma Bakanlığı-n-ca hazırlanan teklif, Maliye-ce reddedilmiştir** 'the proposal prepared by the Ministry of National Defence has been rejected by the Finance Department'. **dünyaca meşhur** 'world-famous' ('famed on-the-part-of-the-world').

(e) The adverbs it makes when attached to names of peoples come to be used as names of their languages and then as adjectives and nouns: **Türkçe konuşmak** 'to speak like-the-Turks, to speak Turkish'; **akıcı bir Türkçe ile dedi ki . . .** 'in a fluent Turkish, he said . . .'; **Türkçe sözlük** 'Turkish dictionary'; **İngilizce konuşmak** 'to speak English'; **İngilizceniz nasıl?** 'how is your English?'; **İngilizce bir kelime** 'an English word'. Hence, with the interrogative **ne**: **nece?** '(in) what language?'

(f) In numerical expressions: **kilometrelerce uzak** 'kilometres away'

(‘distant kilometres-wise’); **haftalarca önce** ‘weeks before’; **uçakların miktarı 10.000 lercedir** (read on **binlercedir**) ‘the number of aircraft is in the tens of thousands’; **bu millet, benim gibi daha binlerce Mustafa Kemal çıkarır** ‘this nation will produce thousands more Mustafa Kemals like me’.

(g) Added to the demonstratives **böyle, şöyle, and öyle**. **böylece** and the rarer **öylece** have the sense of ‘therefore’ as well as ‘thus’: **iş böyle tamamlandı** ‘the job was completed in this way’; **böylece iş tamamlandı** ‘and so the job was done’. **şöylece** is synonymous with **şöyle** ‘thus’.

(h) Extensions of **-ce**. (i) **-cene**: **böylecene, iyicene** are colloquial alternatives for **böylece, iyice**. **vurulmuşçana** ‘as if shot’ is provincial.

(ii) **-cesine**. This makes adverbs from nouns: **domuzcasına** ‘piggishly’; **canavarcasına** ‘like a monster’; **eşekçesine** ‘like a donkey’. See XI, 33.

3. Nouns used adverbially.

(a) In the absolute case: **sabah akşam**, lit. ‘morning evening’, means ‘all day long’; **hava alanı, şehirden on beş kilometre uzaktır** ‘the airfield is 15 km. distant from the city’; **sizden bir baş uzundur** ‘he is a head taller than you’; **iki hafta evvel/önce** ‘two weeks ago’. Note, however, that **bir an önce/evvel** does not mean ‘a moment before’ but ‘as soon as possible’.

(b) In the dative and ablative cases (cf. § 13 (e)): **doğrudan doğruya** ‘directly, without intermediary’; **ineden inceye** ‘in fine detail’; **dar-a dar** ‘narrowly, only just’; **baş-a baş** ‘on equal terms’; **baş baş-a** ‘tête à tête’; **baş-tan baş-a** ‘entirely’; **bir-den-bir-e** (written as one word) ‘immediately’; **günden güne** ‘from day to day’; **günü günü-n-e** ‘day by day’, ‘to the very day’, ‘by return of post’, (lit. ‘its day to its day’).

(c) In the old instrumental case. See § 13 (f) and I, 39 (d), and note the widely used neologism **örneğin** ‘for example’, this being the instrumental of **örnek** ‘pattern’.

4. Foreign adverbs. Arabic substantives with the Arabic accusative ending **-an** (unaccented) are or were used as adverbs, e.g.:

iktisat	economics	iktisaden	economically
kaza	accident	kazaen	accidentally
muvakkat	temporary	muvakkatden	temporarily
nispet	proportion	nispeten	relatively
siyaset	politics	siyaseten	politically
şeri	religious law	şer’an	canonically

iktisaden has been replaced by **ekonomi bakımından**, **muvakkaten** by **geçici olarak** ('being transitory'), **siyaseten** by **siyaset/politika bakımından**. Alternatives to **kazaen** are its Persian synonym **kazara /kazārā/** and the newer terms **kaza sonucu** 'accident-result' and **yanlışlıkla** 'by mistake'.

It is not unknown for people of limited education to coin analogous adverbs from non-Arabic words, such as **kültüren** for 'culturally', properly **kültürce** or **kültür bakımından** 'from the point of view of culture'.

In a number of commonly used adverbs of this formation the original *-an* came to be pronounced as long **a**; e.g. **evvelâ** 'first of all'; **asla** 'never'; **acaba** 'I wonder' (lit. 'wonderingly'); **mutlaka** 'absolutely'; **faraza** 'hypothetically, for argument's sake'; **meselâ** 'for example'; **hâlâ** 'still' (which exists side by side with **hâlen** 'at present', both from *hālan*). The final **a** of **acaba** is now pronounced short.

From the Arabic *ān* 'moment' and *sā'at-* 'hour' were formed, with the Persian preposition *ba* 'by', **anbean** 'from moment to moment', and **saat-besaat** 'from hour to hour'. Analogous formations with the Turkish **yıl** and **gün** are **yılbeyıl** 'year by year' and **günbegün** 'day by day'. These are disapproved by purists (just as English purists disapprove 'per day'), as is **özbeöz** 'one hundred per cent genuine', similarly formed from the Turkish **öz** 'self, essence', which has a firm place in the colloquial. Also colloquial is **karşı be karşı oturuyoruz** 'we live bang opposite each other'.

French has contributed **otomatikman** 'automatically', though purists prefer **otomatik olarak**. From the dialectal Italian *giaba* comes **caba** 'gratis, into the bargain'.

5. Comparison of adverbs. This follows the pattern of comparison of adjectives (III, 4): **sen benden iyi bilirsin** 'you know better than I'; **uçak, sestem süratli gidiyor** 'the aircraft is going faster than sound'.

çok 'much' when following an ablative translates 'more, rather than': **annesinden çok babasına benziyor** 'he resembles his father more than his mother'. The Arabic *ziyade* ('increase') is similarly used: **speleoloji, bir spordan ziyade bir ilimdir** 'speleology is a science rather than a sport'.

In negative sentences 'much' is translated by **pek** ('very', which as an adjective means 'strong'): **pek sevmiyorum** 'I don't much like'; **pek gelmez** 'he doesn't come much'.

'Most' is **en çok**: **en çok teyzesine benziyor** 'he most resembles his aunt'. In the presence of another adverb, however, **çok** is unnecessary: **en süratli**

giden uçak, jet uçağıdır 'the aircraft which goes most quickly is the jet aircraft'.

6. **bir**. Besides meaning 'one' and 'a', **bir** is used adverbially to mean 'once' and 'only': **haftada bir geliyor** 'he comes once a week'; **bir görürse ne yapabiliriz?** 'if once he sees, what can we do?'; **bir ona, bir bana baktı** 'he gave a look at him, a look at me'; **her şey bitti, bir bu kaldı** 'everything is finished, only this is left'; **bir ben, bir de Allah bilir** 'only God and I know' (said when hinting at a dark secret); **bunu bir sen yapabilirsin, bir de o** 'only you and he can do this'.

bir de 'and another thing, moreover' (for **de** see XIII, 2): **sen gel, bir de arkadaşın gelsin** 'come, and let your friend come too'. In the locution **bir de ne göreyim** it conveys surprise; 'and all of a sudden': **pencereden baktım bir de ne göreyim, bir polis kapıya doğru yürüyor** 'I looked through the window and all of a sudden what should I see—a policeman is walking towards the door'.

7. **bir türlü** (in negative sentences) 'by no means': **bir türlü onu kandıramadım** 'I just could not convince him'. As a noun, **türlü** means 'category, kind'; as an adjective, 'various'.¹

8. . . . **bile** or **hattâ** . . . 'even'. **sırrını benden bile sakladı** 'he concealed his secret even from me'.

hattâ [A], though less common than **bile**, is standing its ground: **camiyi kaç defa gezdim hattâ minarelerine çıktım** 'how many times have I gone round the mosque; I have even been up its minarets'. It may be repeated for emphasis: **iyi futbolcular, klâs adamlar, hattâ hattâ yıldızlar vardı aralarında** 'there were good footballers among them, men of class, even stars'. The **daha hattâ** in this next example, however, is idiosyncratic; the usual way of saying 'even more' is **dahası** 'more of it': **bugünün insanı lüks aramıyor, hattâ istemiyor, daha hattâ, lüks'den kaçıyor** 'the man of today is not looking for luxury, he does not even want it; even more, he runs away from luxury'.

It may reinforce **bile**: **hattâ onu sevmiyenler bile cesaretini inkâr edemiyorlar** 'even those who do not like him cannot deny his courage'.

9. **âdeta** 'virtually, as it were, almost'. The *OTD* defines the word thus: 'as

¹ Hence the 'Kindly Hors d'Œuvres' sometimes seen on bilingual menus in Turkish restaurants as the English for **Türlü Mezeler**.

usual; simply; merely; sort of; nearly; as good as: walk! (*riding command*).¹ This, though all true, obscures the fact that ninety-nine times out of a hundred *âdeta* is used to tone down an exaggeration or to apologize for a metaphor: **bu kitap, âdeta sizin için yazılmış gibidir** 'this book seems virtually to have been written for you'. **bu dar ve uzun vâdi, âdeta bir korkulu rüyaya benziyordu** 'this narrow and long valley resembled, as it were, a dreadful dream'.

10. Adverbs of place:

içeri	inside	dışarı	outside
yukarı	up	aşağı	down
ileri	forward	geri	backward
öte	yonder	beri	hither
karşı	opposite		

(a) All these can be used as nouns: **ev-in yukarı-sı kiralık** 'the upper part of the house is to let'; **kuyu-nun aşağı-sı karanlıktı** 'the bottom of the well was dark'; **iş-in öte-sini bana bırak** 'leave the rest of the business to me'.²

(b) Or as adjectives: **ileri fikirler** 'progressive ideas'; **saatim beş dakika geri** 'my watch is five minutes slow'; **karşı yaka** 'the opposite shore'. For 'inside' and 'outside' as adjectives, however, **iç** and **dış** (VII, 6) are commoner than **içeri** and **dışarı**.

(c) All but **öte** and **karşı** can be used as postpositions with the ablative.

(d) As adverbs, they indicate motion towards, either in the absolute form or in the dative, except that **öte-ye** and **karşı-ya** are used in preference to **öte** and **karşı**: **içeri** or **içeriye gitti** 'he went inside'; **dışarı** or **dışarıya gitti** 'he went outside'; **öteye gitti** 'he went further on'; **karşıya gitti** 'he went to the opposite side'. The earthy expression for being in a no-win situation is **aşağı tükürsem sakal/sakalım, yukarı tükürsem bıyık/bıyığım** 'if I spit down, (my) beard; if I spit up, (my) moustache'.

To indicate rest in or motion from, they are put in the locative or ablative respectively and generally lose their final vowel: **içerden** 'from inside'; **dışarda** 'on the outside'; **ilerde** 'in front, in the forefront, in future'; **yukardan** 'from above, from upstairs'; **aşağıda** 'down below, downstairs'.

¹ The 1984 edition adds 'as it were' and 'virtually' to the definitions, but does not put them first.

² An interesting coinage is **fizikötesi** ('the beyond of physics') for 'metaphysics'.

11. aşırı. As an adjective or adverb this word means 'excessive(ly)'. With a noun preceding, it means 'beyond, at an interval of': **deniz aşırı bir memleket** 'an overseas country'; **gün aşırı** 'every other day'; **bizden bir ev aşırı oturuyorlar** 'they are living next door but one from us.' It is not a post-position; the construction is as in **köyden bir kilometre uzak** 'one kilometre distant from the village'.

12. -re. The addition of this unaccented suffix to **bu, şu, o,** and **ne** turns them into nouns of place, of which the dative, locative, and ablative cases make the equivalents of English adverbs of place:

buraya hither	şuraya, oraya thither	nereye whither?
burada here	şurada, orada there	nerede where?
buradan hence	şuradan, oradan thence	nereden whence?

The locative and ablative forms may lose their first **a** or **e**: **burda, nerden**, etc.

The absolute forms **bura, şura**, etc., can theoretically occur as subject of a sentence but seem never to do so in standard Turkish; instead, they take the third-person suffix (II, 22 (d)): **orası güzel** 'that place is beautiful'; **burası neresi?** 'what place is this?'

It must be emphasized that when 'here' means 'this place' and not 'in this place' **burası** and not **burada** must be used: **burası Ankara Radyo'su** 'Here is Ankara Radio'. So with **şurası** and **orası**; for example, in this extract from a description of darkest Africa: **Vahşî hayvanlar orada idi. Yamyamlar, pigmeler orada idi. Siyah ırkın anavatanı orası idi** 'Wild animals were there. Cannibals and pygmies were there. The motherland of the black race was there' ('was that place').

bura, etc., can be the first or second element of izafet groups: **bura halk-ı kuzu gibi** 'the people of this place are like lambs'; **ora-nın hava-sı güzel** 'the weather of that place is beautiful'; **şehr-in ora-sı çok pahalı** 'that part of the city is very expensive'; **şehr-in nere-si-n-de oturuyorsun?** 'in what part of the city are you living?'; **bura-sı-n-da** 'in this part of it'.

orası and **şurası** may mean 'that/this aspect of the matter under discussion': **ne istiyorlar senden?—orasını bilmiyorum** 'what do they want of you?'—'I don't know that part of it'; **şurası da var** 'there is the following point about it too'; **şurasını unutmalıyım** 'let us not forget the following fact'.

buraca, oraca (§2) mean 'on the part of this/that place, institution', etc.: **buraca verilecek bilgi yok** 'there is no information to be given by-this-department'; **Senato'ya arzolunan fakülte kararı, oraca kabul edilmiştir**

'the faculty decision submitted to the Senate has been accepted by-that-body'.

The diminutive of **şurada** is quite common: **şuracıkta** 'just over there'; **buracıkta** and **oracıkta** are rarer.

In the plural: **oraları gezdiniz mi?** 'have you toured those parts?'; **buraların yabancıyım** 'I am a stranger in these parts' (lit. 'the stranger of these parts'); **buralarda otel var mı?** 'is there an hotel hereabouts?'

With -li: **buralı değilim** 'I am not a native of this place'; **nerelisiniz?** 'of what place are you a native?' **oralı (bile) değildim**, lit. 'I was not (even) of that place', means 'I pretended not to notice'.

nerede or **nerdeyse** (i.e. **nerede ise**, lit. 'wherever it is'), means 'soon' or 'almost'.

Ahmet nerede, Mehmet nerede (lit. 'where is A., where is M.?') means 'how can you compare Ahmet and Mehmet?' **Mimar Sinan nerede, bugünkü mimarlar nerede?** 'How can you mention Sinan the Architect and present-day architects in the same breath?' Note the colloquial use of **ner(e)de** for 'far from it!', 'not likely!' in this: **Sözde hislerimi, hatıralarımı günü güne yazacaktım . . . Nerde** (Ö. Seyfettin) 'I was avowedly ("in speech") going to write down my feelings and memoirs day by day . . . Not a bit of it!' In speech, the last vowel is lengthened: **nerdeeee!**

13. Adverbs of time.

(a) Nouns used as adverbs of time usually appear in the absolute case: **ne zaman oldu?** 'when did it happen?' ('what time?' in the broad sense, not 'at what o'clock?', for which see the next section); **o zaman oldu** 'it happened then'; **bugün geldi** 'he came today'; **yarın akşam ayrılacak** 'he will leave tomorrow evening'; **geçen yıl** 'last year'; **dün sabah** 'yesterday morning'; **bir gün** 'one day' (but **günün birinde** 'some day'); **sabah sabah** 'early in the morning'; **sabah akşam** 'all day long' (lit. 'morning evening'); **o saat** 'straight away' (see I, 16).

Izafet groups in the absolute case: **akşamüstü**, less commonly **akşamüzeri**, means 'at sunset', lit. 'evening-top', i.e. 'on evening'; cf. **ye-meküstü** 'at dinner-time', **suçüstü** 'redhanded' ('on guilt'). Names of days of the week are mostly used in izafet with **gün** 'day': **Çarşamba günü geldi** 'he came on Wednesday'.

(b) Some adverbs consist in plural nouns with the third-person suffix, which has the defining function mentioned in II, 22: **akşamları** 'in the evenings, of an evening'; **geceleri** 'by night'; **sabahları** 'of a morning'. The adverbs

sonra 'after' and **önce** 'before' are similarly treated: **sonraları** 'afterwards'; **önceleri** 'previously'.

(c) The locative occurs in, for example, **ilkbaharda** 'in spring', **sonbaharda** 'in autumn'; **bu/o esnada** 'meanwhile'; **bu/o sırada** 'at this/that time'; **geçenlerde** 'recently'; **şimdilerde** 'round about now'; **bayramda** 'at the festival'. With names of months: **Haziranda** 'in June'; **Haziran ayında** 'in the month of June'; **yirmi altı Temmuzda** 'on 26 July'. With years: **1453 te (bin dört yüz elli üçte)** 'in 1453'; **1453 yılında** or **senesinde** 'in the year 1453'.

(d) The dative: **haftaya görüşürüz** 'we'll meet today week'; **akşama gelir** 'he'll come this evening'.

(e) The ablative: **çoktan** ('from much') means 'for a long time, long since', but the meaning of other adverbs formed in the ablative case is not so readily apparent: **bugünden yarını düşünmeli** means 'one should think about tomorrow today', not 'from today onward' but 'from the standpoint of today'. Similarly, **şimdiden** means 'already now', not 'from now'; **eskiden** 'in the old days'; **önceden** 'at first'; **sonradan** 'subsequently'.

(f) The old instrumental case appears in: **yazın** 'in summer'; **kışın** 'in winter'; **güzün** 'in autumn' (for which **sonbaharda** is more common); **gündüzün** 'in the daytime'; **ilkin** 'first of all'; **dönüşün** 'on the return journey'. It is also the last element in the invariable suffix **-leyin**: **sabahleyin** 'in the morning', **akşamleyin** 'at evening'.¹ The same suffix is seen in **-cileyin**, meaning '-like'. Though otherwise obsolete, it survives in **bencileyin** and **bizcileyin**, sometimes used in mock humility for 'like poor old me' and 'like us ordinary mortals'.

14. Telling the time.

(a) saat kaç?	what is the time?
saat bir	one o'clock
saat biri beş geçiyor	five past one ('five is passing hour one')
saat biri çeyrek geçiyor	quarter past one
saat biri yirmi beş geçiyor	five-and-twenty past one
saat bir buçuk	half past one ('hour one and a half')
saat ikiye yirmi beş var	five-and-twenty to two ('there are twenty-five to hour two')
saat ikiye çeyrek var	quarter to two

¹ There are said to be devotees of the language reform who use **kimileyin** instead of **bazılarınca** for 'on the part of some people'.

(b) saat kaçta?	at what time?
saat birde	at one o'clock
saat biri beş geçe (XI, 2)	at five past one
saat biri çeyrek geçe	at a quarter past one
saat bir buçukta	at half past one
saat ikiye yirmi beş kala	at five-and-twenty to two
saat ikiye çeyrek kala	at a quarter to two

saat may be omitted in the answers though not in the questions: **bir buçuk** 'half past one'; **bir buçukta** 'at half past one'.

15. **ertesi**. The bare *erte* 'the morrow' is no longer used, but the form with the third-person suffix appears in *izafet* in, for example, **bayram ertesi** 'the day after the festival', **savaş ertesi** 'the day after the battle' and, somewhat abraded, in **Cumartesi** 'Saturday' (< *Cuma ertesi* 'the morrow of Friday') and **Pazartesi** 'Monday' (**Pazar** 'Sunday'). As an adjective, **ertesi** means 'the following' and occurs in such phrases as **ertesi gün** '(on) the following day', **ertesi ay** '(in) the following month'. **ertesi ve daha ertesi günler** '(on) the two following days'.

16. **evvelsi, evvelki**. **evvelsi** 'previous' is for an earlier *evvel-i-si* (for the doubled suffix cf. V, 7, 11). It is far commoner than the synonymous **evvelki**. Despite its third-person suffixes, it is used only adjectivally: **evvelsi gün** 'the previous day, the day before yesterday', **evvelsi yıl** 'the previous year, the year before last'. The spellings **evvelsi, evvelki**, are common but not recommended.

17. **evvel/önce** 'before', and **sonra** 'after', besides being used as post-positions with the ablative, are also adverbs: **bir hafta evvel oldu** 'it happened a week ago'; **üç gün sonra gelecek** 'he will come three days later, three days from now'; **on seneden/yıldan az bir zaman evvel/önce** '[a time] less than ten years ago'. **bir hafta evveline/öncesine kadar/değın/dek** (VII, 4) 'until a week ago'.

18. **şimdi** 'now'. Colloquially it may take the diminutive suffix: **şimdıcik**, also **şimcik** and **şimdik**, 'just now, right away'. In the dative: **şimdiye kadar** 'until now'. In the ablative: **şimdiden sonra** 'after now, henceforth'. Colloquial in the same sense is **şimdengeri**. For **şimdiden** see also §13 (e); a colloquial variant is **şimden**.

19. **artık, bundan böyle, gayrı**. **artık** means 'at last' or 'hence-forth', i.e. it marks a turning-point: **gidelim artık** 'that's enough of that; let's go'; **artık**

yaz geldi 'summer has come at last'; **bıktım artık** '(I've stood it long enough and) now I'm fed up'; **artık bunu yapmaz** 'he won't do this any more'.

Synonymous in the sense of 'henceforth' are **bundan böyle** and the provincial **gayrı**: **bundan böyle oraya gitmem** 'I'm not going there any more'; **insaf gayrı!** (lit. 'fairness henceforth') 'it's time we had a bit of fair play!'

20. daha 'still, more, (not) yet' partly overlaps the senses of **hâlâ** [A] 'still, (not) yet' and **henüz** (P) 'just, (not) yet': **daha (or hâlâ) burada mısın** 'are you still here?'; **hâlâ daha burda mısın** (coll.) 'are you *still* here?'; **daha (or hâlâ or henüz) gitmedi mi** 'hasn't he gone yet?'; **daha okuyacak bir şey kalmadı** 'there is nothing more left to read'; **daha dün geldi** 'he came only yesterday'; **mektubu henüz aldım, daha (or hâlâ) okuyamadım** 'I have just received the letter; I haven't yet been able to read it'; **daha bir hafta bekledik** 'we have already waited a week'; **daha bir hafta beklemeliyiz** 'we must still wait a week'; **bir hafta daha beklemeliyiz** 'we must wait one more week'.

bir daha in negative sentences means 'no more, not again': **oraya bir daha gitme** 'don't go there any more'.

21. hemen [P] 'at once, just about': **güneş doğunca hemen yola çıktılar** 'the sun having risen, they at once set out'; **hemen o sıralarda tanışmıştık** 'we had become acquainted just about that time'.

hemencek and **hemencecik** (both coll.) 'instantly': **beni görünce hemencecik duvardan atladı** 'seeing me, he instantly leaped over the wall'.

hemen hemen 'almost, very soon': **hemen hemen iki yıl oldu** 'it has been almost two years' (lit. 'almost two years have happened'); **muamma hemen hemen halledilecek** 'the riddle will very soon be solved'. Cf. **nere-deyse**, §12.

22. gene, yine 'again, still': **gene o adam** 'it's that man again'; **hiç telefon etmedi, gene iyi; konuşacak vaktim yok** 'he has not telephoned at all; still, that's all right; I have no time to talk'.

23. The verb 'to be' in temporal expressions: elli seneden fazladır şu evde oturuyor 'she has been living in that house for over fifty years' ('it is more than fifty years she is living . . . '); **bir buçuk saattir seni arıyorum** 'I have been looking for you for an hour and a half'; **kaç zamandır konuşmadık** 'we haven't talked for quite some time' (how much time it is we have not

talked'); **iki yıl oluyor Paris'e gitti** 'getting on for two years ago he went to Paris' ('two years are coming into being he went . . . '); **Ahmet köyden ayrılalı (XI, 10) altı ay oldu** 'it has been six months since Ahmet left the village' ('six months have happened since . . .').

The adverb **bıldır** 'a year ago, a year before', seldom seen in writing, is probably a phonetic simplification of **bir yıldır** 'it is a year'.¹

24. derken (i.e. the aorist of **demek** + **-ken**, lit. 'while saying') is used for:

(a) 'while everyone is saying . . . ': **yeni yol bitti bitiyor derken hâlâ bitmedi** 'while everyone is saying the new road is just about finished (lit. "has finished is finishing"), it still has not finished'.

(b) 'at that precise moment': **sokağa çıkıyordu, derken telefon çaldı** 'he was going out and at that precise moment the telephone rang'.

(c) 'while attempting to', with a first-person singular subjunctive: **onu kurarayım derken ben de düştüm** 'while attempting to save him, I fell too' (lit. 'while saying "let me save him"').

25. tâ, the Persian for 'until', reinforces expressions of distance: **dağın tâ tepesine çıktık, o da susmadı** 'we climbed right up to the top of the mountain, and he didn't stop talking'. **tâ Antalya'dan beri hava berbattı** 'ever since Antalya the weather has been dreadful'. Its original long vowel is further prolonged in speech: **bu yoldan taaaa Erzurum'a kadar gidebilirsiniz** 'by this road you can go all the way to Erzurum'. **tâ ki** means 'so that': **yavaş konuşacağım, tâ ki anlıyasın** 'I shall speak slowly, so that you may understand'. In **ta kendisi** 'his/her/its very self', the **a** is short, though sometimes written **â**.

¹ For an alternative etymology, see Elove, p. 89.

XIII

Conjunctions and Particles

1. **ve** [A] 'and' is little used in speech and many Turks contrive to dispense with it entirely in writing, employing the native resources of the language instead: **ile**, **-ip**, **de** (see next section), or simple juxtaposition.¹ That is to say, co-ordinate words and clauses may be put one after the other with no conjunction at all, on the pattern of Caesar's *veni vidi vici*. Thus 'he came into the room and sat down on a chair' may be **odaya girdi ve bir sandalyeye oturdu** or **odaya girip bir sandalyeye oturdu** or **odaya girdi, bir sandalyeye oturdu**. 'You and I' may be **sen ve ben** or **seninle ben**. 'You, I, and your brother' may be **sen, ben, ve kardeşin** or **sen, ben, kardeşin de** or just **sen, ben, kardeşin**.

The Persian for 'and', *ō*, came into Ottoman as **u** or **ü** after consonants, **vu** or **vü** after vowels, forms which survive in some compound nouns: **abuhava** 'climate' (*āb* [P] 'water', *hawā* [A] 'air'); **hercümerc** 'turmoil, Armageddon' (*harj wa-marj* [A], with Persian *ō* replacing Arabic *wa*). Similar Ottoman expressions which have not attained the status of Turkish words are now written separately: **yar ü ağyar** 'friend and foe'; **kaza vü kader** 'fate and destiny'.

2. **de** 'and, also, too' never begins a sentence and, though written as a separate word, is enclitic and changes to **da** after back-vowels. It also changes to **te** or **ta** after unvoiced consonants, although the modern practice is not to show this change in writing.

(a) When it means 'too', it follows the word it modifies: **oraya ben de gittim** 'I too went there'; **ben oraya da gittim** 'I went there too' (as well as elsewhere); **ben oraya gittim de** 'I went there too' (I did not only read about it); **şapka-n-ı, palto-n-u da giy** 'wear your hat and your coat too'.

(b) Repeated, it equals 'both . . . and . . .': **şapkını da paltonu da giy** 'wear both your hat and your coat'; **ben de sen de kardeşin de** 'both I and you and your brother'.

¹ Cf. Ediskun, p. 315: 'Ve bağlacının görevi, virgülün görevine benzer', 'the function of the conjunction *ve* resembles that of the comma'.

(c) When it comes between two words which it connects, it can usually be translated 'and', but often it has an overtone: 'and then', 'and so', or even 'but': **çalışmış da kazanmış** 'he worked and he won'; **evime kadar gideyim de size geleyim** 'let me go as far as my house and then come to you'; **bizi gördü de selâm vermedi** 'he saw us but did not give us greeting'; **nasıl oldu da seçilmediniz?** 'how was it that you were not chosen?' ('how did it happen and so you were not chosen?'); **ne yaptı da kurtuldu?** 'how did he manage to escape?' ('what did he do and so was saved?'); **ne iyi ettin de geldin** 'how well you did to come!' ('... and came'); **söyle de gelsin** 'tell him to come' ('say, and so let him come'); **ölür de söylemez** 'he will die rather than tell' ('he will die and will not tell').

(d) A common elliptical use is seen in: **niçin sormadın?—utandım da . . .** 'why didn't you ask?'—'I was ashamed, that's why', lit. 'I was ashamed and <therefore did not ask>'. A fuller form is: **utandım da ondan** 'I was ashamed and therefore . . .' (lit. 'and from that').

(e) After a repeated verb, **de** indicates sudden action after a long delay: **misafir gelmez gelmez de, birden gelir** 'the guest does not come, does not come, and suddenly he comes'; **durdu durdu da, turnayı gözünden vurdu** 'he stood, stood, then shot the crane in its eye' (i.e. after a long spell of apparent indecision he acted with great speed and efficiency).

(f) It has an emphasizing function after pronouns and adverbs: **ikisi de** 'both of them'; **üçümüz de** 'all three of us'; **sus, sen de!** 'quiet, you!'; **ne de güzel şey!** 'what a pretty thing!'; **o film çok da güzel imiş** 'that film is said to be very good'; **bu söylenti hiç de doğru değil** 'this rumour is not at all true'; **durum, daha da ağırlaştırmıştır** 'the position has become even more serious'.

(g) **dahi** 'too, also', from which **de** is derived, is seldom used by the younger generation of writers.

3. **ne . . . ne . . .** or **ne . . . ne de . . .** 'neither . . . nor . . .'. The number of **nes** is not restricted to two. Whether to use a positive or a negative verb with **ne** is to some extent a matter of taste.¹ The following rules sum up the general literary usage.

The verb is positive:

(a) When each **ne** introduces a separate verb or separate clause: **kitabı ne aldım ne de okudum** 'I neither bought the book nor read it'; **ne tiyatroya**

¹ For a full discussion see Elöve, pp. 645–55, footnote.

gider ne radyoyu dinler 'he neither goes to the theatre nor listens to the radio'.

(b) When one verb, in the non-initial position, covers both or all clauses: **bu sabah ne çay ne kahve içtim** 'this morning I drank neither tea nor coffee'; **ne şiş yansın ne kebab** 'let neither the spit burn nor the roast meat' (i.e. I hope no harm comes to either party); **ne Türkçe, ne Arapça, ne Farsça biliyor** 'he knows neither Turkish nor Arabic nor Persian'.

The verb is negative:

(a) When one verb covers and precedes both or all the elements introduced by **ne**: **gelmez ne dost ne düşman** 'there does not come either friend or foe'; **bugün çıkmadım ne bahçeye ne sokağa** 'today I have not gone out either to the garden or to the street'.

(b) When it is conditional: **ne sen, ne ben bu işe karışmasaydık böyle olmazdı** 'if neither you nor I had interfered in this business, it would not be like this'. For the first-person plural verb see XVI, 3 (d).

(c) If the negative nature of the sentence is emphasized by an adverb or particle: **ne tütüne, ne içkiye sakın alışmayın** 'mind you don't become accustomed to tobacco or drink' (lit. 'beware do not').

(d) If the subjects or complements introduced by **ne** are resumed by another subject or complement before the verb: **ne İstanbul'a ne Konya'ya, bir yere gitmiyor** 'neither to Istanbul nor Konya, he does not go anywhere'; **ne sen, ne o, ikiniz de bilmediniz** 'neither you nor he, both of you did not know'.

(e) If the verbal element is a gerund other than **-ip, -erek, or iken**: **ne memlekette konuşulan dili, ne oranın âdetlerini bilmediğinden çok zahmet çekti** 'because he did not know either the language spoken in the country or the customs of that place, he had a lot of trouble'; **ondan ne bir selâm ne bir mektup almadıkça adını bile anmıyacağım** 'so long as I do not receive from him either a greeting or a letter, I shall not mention even his name'.

(f) If a number of words or a pause intervene between the second **ne** and the verb, so that the negative nature of the sentence needs to be reasserted: **ne şapka almak, ne de şapkasız gezmek—bilhassa kış aylarında—istemiyorum** lit. 'neither to buy a hat nor to go about hatless—especially in the winter months—I do not want'; **bu sabah ne çay, ne kahve . . . içmedim** 'this morning neither tea nor coffee . . . I did not drink'.

4. **gerek . . . gerek . . . or gerek . . . gerekse . . .** 'both . . . and . . .': **bu haber, gerek Ankara'da gerekse Vaşington'da fena bir hava yaratmıştır** 'this news has created a bad atmosphere both in Ankara and in Washington'.

In some contexts the translation 'whether . . . or . . . ' is possible but may be misleading, as the words introduced by **gerek** are not mutually exclusive, e.g. **gerek ben gideyim, gerek siz gidin, gerek o gitsin, işin sonu değişmez** 'whether I go or you go or he goes, the end of the affair will not change' (lit. 'both let me go and you go and let him go . . . ').

5. **ha . . . ha . . .** The interjection **ha** has a range of meanings in the colloquial, from 'Look out!' to 'Aha! I see it all now!' A pair indicates that there is nothing to choose between the two terms they introduce: **ha geldi ha gelecek** amounts to 'he'll be here any minute'. See also p. 248, footnote.

6. **hem . . . hem . . .** or **hem . . . hem de . . .** 'both . . . and . . . ': **hem ziyaret hem ticaret** 'both pilgrimage and trade' (a proverbial expression, cf. our 'combining business and pleasure').

A single **hem** or **hem de** means 'and indeed, moreover': **sıcak, hem ne sıcak** or **hem de ne sıcak** 'it's hot, and how hot!'

7. **ister . . . ister . . .** '(either . . .) or . . . '. In origin, **ister** is the aorist participle of **iste-** 'to want'; its use is not confined to the third person: **ister git, ister kal, bana ne?** 'go or stay; what is it to me?'; **ister gitsin, ister kalsın, bana ne?** 'let him go or let him stay; what is it to me?'

8. **. . . olsun . . . olsun** 'both . . . and . . . ', 'whether . . . or . . . '. This is the third-person imperative of **ol-**, lit. 'let it be', repeated: **lokanta olsun, otel olsun, her şey var orada** 'let it be restaurants, let it be hotels, that place has everything.'

A single **olsun** means 'if only', as in: **yüzünü bir kere olsun görmek istiyorum** 'I want to see his face, if only once' (lit. 'let it be one time'); **bir dakika olsun istirahat edelim** 'let us rest, if only for a minute'.

9. **ya . . . ya . . . veya . . .** 'either . . . or . . . or . . . ': **ya ben, ya sen, veya Mehmet** 'either you, or I, or Mehmet'. The third choice can be introduced by **ya da** (occasionally written **yada**) or **yahut** [P] instead of **veya**.

veya, yahut, and veyahut all mean 'or': **elma veya (or yahut or veyahut) şeftali, ne istersen al** 'apples or peaches, buy whatever you want'. **yahut** is decreasingly used in this sense, but is current in the sense of 'or indeed', offering a total change of plan: **bu akşam bize gelin yahut biz size gelelim** 'come to us this evening—or let us come to you'; **bu mektubu postaya ver, yahut dursun, ben kendim götürürüm** 'post this letter—or let it stay, I shall take it myself'. Cf. the use of **yoksa** in § 34. **veyahut** is distinctly old-fashioned.

10. ama, fakat, lâkin, ne var ki 'but'. The first three are Arabic in origin, but **ama**, being the least alien in shape and having many idiomatic uses, is the most assured of survival: **sen de gel, ama gel** 'you come, but come!' (i.e. be sure to come). **güzel ama!** is a slightly surprised 'it's good, mind you!'

At the end of a sentence it may convey a slight reproof: **bu söz söylenmez ama!** 'one does not say this, though!'

For emphasis it reverts to its original form **amma**, with the second **a** long: **amma (or amma da) yaptın ha!** 'now you've done it!'

It is sometimes preceded, sometimes followed, by a comma; the latter if it introduces a change of subject or if for any other reason there is a slight pause after it: **kız güzel, ama bencil** 'the girl is beautiful but selfish'; **yarın gelmek istiyor ama, ben evde bulunmıyacağım** 'he wants to come tomorrow but I shall not be at home'; **ben de ona yardım ettim ama, pişman oldum** 'I too helped him—but I repented (of it)'.

Between simple adversative clauses, 'but' need not be expressed at all (cf. **ve**): **yalancının evi yanmış, kimse inanmamış** (proverb) 'the liar's house burned, (but) no one believed'.

The purist expression for 'but', **ne var ki**, has an overtone of 'but, mind you', even 'but unfortunately'. Unkind critics claim—erroneously—that it owes its existence to the English 'nevertheless'.

11. ancak, yalnız 'only'. **ancak iki buçuk liram var** 'I have only two and a half liras'; **yalnız şunu demek istiyorum** 'I want to say only this'; **kütüphanede çalışmam lâzım, ancak bugün gidemem** 'I have to work in the library, only I cannot go today'; **geldi, yalnız biraz geç kaldı** 'he came, only he was a bit late'.

12. mamafih [A], bununla beraber, bununla birlikte, gelgelelim 'however, nevertheless'. The **h** of the first is not always pronounced. The next two are literally 'together with this'. **gelgelelim**, lit. 'come, let's come', has the sense of the mildly expostulatory 'Come!' or the more forceful 'Come on!' used in English to protest at or to deprecate a remark. The best translation is usually 'after all' or 'all the same'.

13. madem, mademki, değil mi, değil mi ki 'since'. The **a** of **madem(ki)** is long < *mā dām* [A] 'as long as'; for the **ki** see § 15. **madem(ki) anlamıyorsun, niçin karışıyorsun?** 'since you do not understand, why do you interfere?'

değil mi (ki) is a provincialism now being groomed to succeed **madem-(ki)**: **değil mi** or **değil mi ki dediğimi yapmadın, yüzüme bakma** 'since you have not done what I said, do not look at my face'.

14. meğer [P], meğerse 'it seems that, apparently'. This introduces inferences and is consequently used with an inferential verb: **ben de seni arkadaş sanırdım; meğerse aldanmışım** 'I thought you a friend; it seems I have been deceived'; **meğer ne kadar seviyormuşum bu kızı . . . yanımda iken neye anlamamışım?** 'I realize how much I love this girl; why did I not understand when she was by my side?'

It may end a sentence: **çarşıya çıkmış meğer** 'he has gone to the market, apparently'.

A colloquial alternative is **meğerleyim**.

15. ki 'that'. The importation of this Persian conjunction opened the door to the Indo-European pattern of sentence, which is in many respects the reverse of the native Turkish literary pattern:

yarın geleceğine eminim eminim ki yarın gelecek }	'I am sure he will come tomorrow'
--	-----------------------------------

geleceği şüphesiz şüphesiz ki gelecek }	'it is indubitable that he will come'
--	---------------------------------------

beklemesini istiyorum istiyorum ki beklesin }	'I want him to wait'
--	----------------------

kapıyı kapamıyan bir çocuk bir çocuk ki kapıyı kapamaz }	'a child who does not shut the door'
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In this last example, the only one from which the **ki** cannot be omitted, even in the roughest colloquial, **ki** looks like a relative pronoun. It is possible that such uses may have been helped to gain currency by the resemblance between **ki** and the Turkish interrogative pronoun **kim**; indeed, **kim** is a very ancient alternative for **ki**, still occasionally heard and, in the written language, surviving in **nitekim** (§ 17). Grammatically, however, **ki** is purely a conjunction. This is not a pedantic question of nomenclature but is of practical importance in translation, particularly of sentences like the following: **kirazı yedim** 'I ate the cherry' **ki şeker gibi** *not* 'which was like sugar' *but* 'and found it was like sugar'. This will be clearer if we consider such uses as **baktım ki**, lit. 'I looked that', but to be translated 'I looked and saw that', 'I looked and behold!': **baktım ki, kapı açık** 'I looked and saw that the door

was open'; **geldim ki, kimseler yok** 'I came and found there was no one there'; **çantamı açtım ki, bomboş** 'I opened my bag and found it absolutely empty'.

Although the attachment of **ki** has become habitual in such sentences, it is not essential. Ediskun gives an example of its use — **biberi dilime değdir-dim ki zehir gibi** 'I let the pepper touch my tongue and found it was like poison' — which he glosses by simply putting a comma in place of the **ki**.

ki cannot be omitted:

(a) When it introduces a relative clause of the Indo-European type, with a finite verb, following the qualified word instead of the Turkish type with a participle preceding it.

(b) When it introduces a clause which is the subject of a preceding verb: **görülüyor ki, bu karar haksızdır** 'it is evident that this decision is wrong'; **anlaşıyor ki, yeni yol Haziran ayında açılacaktır** 'it is understood that the new road will be opened in June'.

This situation often occurs when a sentence begins with an introductory adverbial clause such as **bu sebeptendir ki** 'it is for this reason that . . .'. Many such expressions contain a postposition: **bundan dolayıdır ki, plân tatbik edilemedi** 'it is on account of this that it has not been possible to apply the plan'; **İslâmiyetin kabul-i-yle-dir ki, Türk dili üzerine bir taraftan Arapça, öbür taraftan Farsça etki yapmaya başlamıştır** 'it is with the acceptance of Islam that Arabic on the one hand, Persian on the other, began to exercise influence on the Turkish language'.

(c) When it links two sentences of which the first indicates the time at which the action of the second occurs: **güneş batmıştı ki köye vardık** 'the sun had set when we reached the village'; **telefonu kapayarak yerime henüz dönmüştüm ki, kapı zilinün üstüste birkaç kere çalındığını duydum** 'putting down the telephone, I had just returned to my seat when I heard the doorbell ring several times in quick succession'.

The link between **ki** and the preceding word is very close (in accent it is enclitic and some writers habitually put a comma after it), whereas it may be separated by a word or phrase from the clause it introduces:¹ **bu dil kalkmalı ki ortadan, başlayabilelim Türkçe düşünmeğe** 'this language must disappear, so that we may be able to start to think in Turkish'. The writer has chosen to reverse the normal phrase for 'to disappear', **ortadan kalkmak**,

¹ The three following examples are from Sabahattin Eyuboğlu, as is the text in XXIV, 40, which contains two instances of **ki** translatable only as 'when'.

but has not displaced **ki** from immediately after **kalkmalı**. The sentence would be complete without it, but it serves as a warning that a consequence is coming; cf. the premonitory use of **eğer** in XX, 8. **bir yazar diyormuş ki, bir dergide geçen ay, . . .** 'it seems a writer was saying, in a journal last month, that . . .'. **daha ileri gidip diyeceğim ki size . . .** 'I shall go further and say to you . . .'.

Parenthetical remarks are introduced by **ki**. **eğer bu mektubu okuduysan—ki okuduğuna eminim—onun ne yaptığını biliyorsundur** 'if you have read this letter—as I am sure you have—you certainly know what he is doing'. **hal öyle olsa bile—ki değil elbette—sana ne?** 'even if the situation were thus—as it certainly isn't—what is it to you?'

Clauses expressing consequence are introduced by **ki**. **öyle zayıfladı ki bir deri bir kemik kaldı** 'he grew so thin that he remained only skin and bone'. **bir bağırdı, bir bağırdı ki yer yerinden oynadı** 'he gave such a shout, such a shout that the earth started from its place'.

The consequence, however, is frequently left to the imagination, as it is in English, except that the **ki** is retained whereas we omit the 'that': **öyle zayıfladı ki!** 'he grew so thin!' **o kadar güldük ki!** 'we laughed so much!' **bir bağırdı ki!** 'he gave such a shout!' An intermediate stage is seen in the next example, where the three dots indicate that the expression of the thought is not going to be completed and then the writer (O. Hançerlioğlu) completes it after all: **o kadar sevdim ki bu şehri . . . oturup ağlayasım geldi** (IX, 9) 'I loved this city so much . . . I felt like sitting down and crying'. The vestigial **ki** is very frequent in the colloquial: **Deveye 'Neden boynun eğri?' demişler.** 'Nerem doğru ki?' demiş 'They said to the camel, "Why is your neck crooked?" Said he, "What part of me is straight, that (you should single out my neck)?"' 'Hangi partidensiniz?' 'Memlekette birkaç parti var mı ki?' 'Of which party are you?' 'Are there several parties in the country that (you need to ask)?' The **ki** in both these last examples may be translated 'then'.

There are several other colloquial uses of **ki**. At the end of a question it indicates anxiety: **bu borcun altından kalkabilir mi ki?** 'can he ever rise from-under this debt?' Between repeated words it shows admiration or surprise: **vapur ki vapur!** 'such a fine ship!' **okudu ki okudu!** 'my goodness how he studied!' **bilmem ki** means 'I wonder' (not 'I don't know that . . .'): **bilmem ki ne yapsam?** 'I wonder what I should do?' **bilmem ki kime şikâyet etsem?** 'I wonder who to complain to?' This **ki**, however, like the **ki** of the common Anatolian **geldi mi ki** 'I wonder if he has

arrived', owes nothing to the Persian *ki* but is a vestige of the ancient *erki* 'I wonder'.¹

For *ki* with the subjunctive, see Chapter XIX.

16. meğerki 'unless' is followed by the subjunctive: **ümidimiz yok, meğerki hükümet müdahale etsin** 'we have no hope, unless the government intervene'; **vapura yetişemiyeceksin, meğerki koşasın** 'you will not be able to catch the steamer unless you run'.

17. nitekim 'just so, just as' introduces the second clause of a comparison: **ben hata yaptım, nitekim siz de hata yaptınız** 'I made a mistake, just as you made a mistake'.

Even when it begins a sentence, it refers not forward but back to the preceding sentence: **Dünkü toplantıda bulunmadım. Nitekim yarınki toplantıda bulunmak niyetinde değilim** 'I was not at yesterday's meeting. In just the same way, I do not intend to be present at tomorrow's meeting'.

The synonymous² **nasıl ki** is used in the same way, but may also introduce the first clause of a comparison, often with an **öyle** 'thus' in the second clause: **nasıl ki ben hata yaptım, siz de öyle hata yaptınız** 'just as I made a mistake, so did you too make a mistake'.

18. halbuki, oysa(ki) (accented on the **u** and **o** respectively) 'whereas', 'though'. These represent the backward- not the forward-looking 'whereas' or 'though', even when they begin a sentence, in which case the correct translation is 'Yet' or 'But': **bana gücenmiş, halbuki aramızda bir şey geçtiğini hatırlamıyorum** 'I gather he is vexed with me, though I do not recall that anything has passed between us'. **Halk, çok defa softayı idealistle karıştırır. Oysaki softa, idealistin tam tersidir** 'The people often confuse the bigot with the idealist. Yet the bigot is the exact opposite of the idealist'.

19. çünkü, zira 'for'. These Persian borrowings almost always begin a sentence but, like the English 'for', always explain the preceding statement (cf. **nitekim, halbuki**): **Dillerin doğuşu demek, kelimenin doğuşu demektir. Çünkü, her dilin en küçük birliği kelime'dir**³ 'The origin of languages means the origin of the word ('to say "the origin of languages" is to say . . .').

¹ See Saadet Çağatay, 'Türkçede *ki* < *erki*', *TDAYB* 1963, pp. 245–50.

² *nite* being an old word for 'how?', surviving in *nitekim* and the neologisms *nitelik* 'quality' and *nitelemek* 'to define'.

³ For the function of the apostrophe here, see I, 2 (b).

For the smallest unit of every language is the word'. 'lâkin' bağlacı, Eski Türkçede yoktur; çünkü Arapça asıllıdır 'the conjunction lâkin does not exist in Old Turkish, because it is of Arabic origin'.

zira could replace **çünkü** in these examples, but is not much used. The spelling **çünki** for **çünkü** is not recommended.

20. demek 'it means': **Sene yıl demektir. Senevi de yıllık demek olacak** 'Sene means "year". So senevi will mean ("will be to say") "annual" (senevi < sanawī (A)). A sentence of the following type can be puzzling at first sight: **bakmak görmek demek değil** 'looking does not mean seeing.'

A fuller form of the expression is seen in the first example of the preceding section and in: **demokrasi demek adalet demektir** 'to say "democracy" is to say "justice" '.

At the beginning of a clause **demek**, **demek ki**, or **demek oluyor ki** ('it becomes to say') signifies 'that is to say': **düşünüyorum, demek ki varım** 'I am thinking, which means I exist.' (This Turkish translation of Descartes' *Cogito ergo sum* is right—'I am thinking'—and the usual English version—'I think'—is wrong.)

demek alone can be used when seeking corroboration of an impression: **paranız yok demek?** 'so you have no money?' **demek o da geliyor?** 'that means he is coming too?' **demek toplantı ertelendi?** 'that means the meeting has been postponed?'

21. diğer taraftan [P, A] and **öte yandan**, lit. 'from the other side', are not as adversative as they look; 'moreover' or 'at the same time' is usually the best rendering, not 'on the other hand', which is **buna karşılık**.

22. gerçi [P] 'it is true that': **gerçi pek sevimli değil, ama gayet iyi bir arkadaştır** 'it is true he is not very attractive, but he is a very good friend'.

23. gûya [P], **sözde** 'allegedly'. **gûya** or **güya** is usually pronounced and sometimes written **göya**. For an example see XXIV, 12. Its modern replacement is **sözde** 'in speech', used for 'so-called', 'pseudo', as in **sözde aydınlar** 'pseudo-intellectuals'. The spread of this use has been encouraged by the tenuous resemblance between the sounds of the two words (fractionally less tenuous if one thinks of the French pronunciation /psödo/, with the accent on the last syllable, like **sözde** and unlike the English /s'udo/). For an example, see **sözde-reformlara** (note the hyphen, as in 'pseudo-') near the end of XXIII (b).

24. hani, an old word for 'where?', has several idiomatic uses. It may be reinforced by *ya*, written together with it or separately.

(a) It asks the whereabouts of someone or something expected but not in evidence, or lost and unattainable: **haniya arkadaşınız, gelmedi mi?** 'where is your friend; hasn't he come?' **hani o günler!** 'where are those (good old) days!'

(b) It draws attention to a failure to carry out a promise: **hani ya bana bir hediye getirecektin?** 'I thought you were going to bring me a present?'

(c) 'You know' covers most other uses: **hani büronuzda esmer çocuk var ya, işte o sizi arıyor** 'you know there's the dark boy in your office; well it's he who is looking for you' (for *işte* see § 28); **hani yanlış da değil** 'and it's not wrong, you know'.

(d) A parenthetic **hani yok mu** lends weight to the following words: **bu problemi çözmek için, hani yok mu, tam üç gün çalıştım** 'to solve this problem, would you believe it, I worked exactly three days'.

(e) **hanidir** (for the syntax see XII, 23) 'for a long time now': **hanidir onu görmüyorum** 'I haven't seen her for ages'.

25. hele 'above all, at any rate'; with an imperative, 'just': **hele siz bunu söylememeli idiniz** 'you above all should not have said this'; **hele insan kaybı yokmuş** 'at any rate there is no loss of life reported' ('there-is-said-to-be-no human-loss'); **şuna bak hele** 'just look at that!'; **çocuk sınıfını geçmesin hele, döverim onu** 'just let the child not pass up ("let-him-not-pass his-class"), I'll beat him'.

A doubled **hele hele** is hortatory: **hele hele söyle daha neler olmuş** 'come on then, tell what else happened!'

26. herhalde 'certainly, surely'. The literal translation is 'in every case', but this gives a misleading idea of the use. In the first two examples it indicates a strong supposition: **herhalde biliyorsunuz** 'you surely know'; **gazetede okumuşsunuzdur herhalde** 'you have certainly read (it) in the newspaper'.

ister darılsın, ister darılmasın, herhalde hakkımı istiyeceğim 'let him get cross or not, I shall certainly ask for my due'.

27. ise ('if it is') and its suffixed forms (VIII, 8) draw attention to the preceding word and may be translated 'as for', 'whereas', 'however' according to context: **ben ise (bense) patates hiç yemiyorum** 'as for me, I don't eat potatoes at all'; lit. 'if it is I (about whom you are asking) . . .'; **babası**

İngiliz, annesi ise (annesiyse) Amerikalı 'his father is English, whereas his mother is American'.

The word before **ise** may be in whatever case the syntax of the rest of the sentence demands: **kendisi pek hoş, sesini ise hiç sevmem** 'he himself is very pleasant; his voice, however, I don't like at all'. Here **sesini** is accusative, object of **sevmem**. For **ise** following the genitive, see the fifth paragraph of XVI, 6.

28. işte 'behold!' 'there!' 'precisely': **hani benim kalem?— işte!** 'where is my pen?'—'there!'; **işte otobüs geldi** 'there, the bus has arrived'; **işte bu sebepten dolayı ona oy vermedim** 'precisely for this reason I did not vote for him'.

29. sakın. In origin it is the imperative of **sakınmak** 'to be cautious'. As an interjection, **sakın** or **sakın ha** means 'beware! don't do it!' It is also used with a negative imperative: **sakın düşme!** 'mind you don't fall!'

With the periphrastic perfect tense of the negative imperative it expresses anxiety: **sakın unutmuş olmayın** 'I do hope you have not forgotten' ('do-not-be having-forgotten'). A question-mark may emphasize the doubt in the speaker's mind: **söylediklerimi sakın unutmuş olmasın?** 'I do hope he hasn't forgotten what I said.'

30. sanki 'as if' (lit. 'suppose that') is usually construed with **gibi** following an inferential verb or a tense-base, or with an inferential verb alone: **sanki dünyada başka bir kadın yokmuş gibi hep Nur'u düşünüyor** 'as if there were no other woman in the world, he thinks entirely of Nur'; **sanki bilmiyor gibisiniz!** 'as if you didn't know!'; **sanki kabahat benimmiş!** 'as if the fault were mine!'

In a question it conveys an argumentative or scornful 'do you think?': **ablana çok üzüntü verdin de iyi mi ettin sanki?** 'you have greatly upset your big sister and have you (thereby) done well, do you think?'

Otherwise it is to be translated 'it is as if': **Makine sabah akşam çocuğa elinin ve kafasının gücünü hesaplatıyor; sanki ona 'Benimle yapacağın her işten sen sorumlusun, ben karışmam' diyor** 'The machine all day long makes the child take account of the power of his hand and head, as if it is saying to him "For every job which you are going to do with me, you are responsible; I do not interfere" '.

31. şöyle dursun (lit. 'let it stand thus'), often with an infinitive as subject, means 'let alone . . . , never mind about . . . '

radyoda dinlediğimiz şarkıların çoğu millî olmak şöyle dursun musiki bile değildir ‘most of the songs we listen to on the radio are not even music, let alone national’.

tercümanlık yapmak şöyle dursun, kendi lisanını bile bilmez ‘never mind about acting as interpreter, he doesn’t even know his own language’.

Son mekânı şöyle dursun, / Adını da bilen yok (Nazım Hikmet) ‘Leave aside his last resting-place; / There is no one who even knows his name.’

32. ya has a wide variety of functions in the colloquial, e.g. at the end of rhetorical questions: **her akşam sinemaya gidilir mi ya?** ‘does one go to the cinema every evening?’

In the sense of ‘you know’, ‘isn’t that so?’: **bugün niye okula gitmedin?— pazar ya!** ‘why haven’t you gone to school today?’ —‘it’s Sunday, you know!’ **köşede küçük bir dükkân var ya, işte orada aldım** ‘you know there’s a little shop on the corner; well I bought (it) there’.

In the sense of ‘yes indeed’ the a is pronounced long: **size çay vereyim mi?—ya, ver** ‘may I give you (some) tea?— ‘yes, do’.

At the beginning of a clause it means ‘and what about . . . ?’; this is the use most likely to be found in the written language: **bu kadar yetişir, diyorsun, ya yetişmezse?** ‘this much will be enough, you say; and what if it isn’t enough?’ A versified slogan of the 1960 revolution ran: **Gerekirse / Ölürüz / Biz. / Ya siz?** ‘If necessary / We are ready to die, / We. / And you?’

33. yok is used colloquially for ‘no’ in reply not only to questions containing **var mı** or **yok mu** (VIII, 45): **gidiyor musun?—yok** ‘are you going?’ —‘no’. In this sense it is often pronounced without the k and with the vowel lengthened, and may be phonetically spelled **yooo!**

When retailing an unlikely story, a sarcastic **yok** may preface each clause, and every verb ends in the inferential **-miş**: **yok kâğıdı kalmamış, yok mürekkebi iyi değilmiş, hasılı bir alay bahaneler** ‘oh no he had no paper left, oh no his ink was no good; in short, a host of excuses’. **Yok ben kayığı batıramamışım, yok üç kişi bir bekçiyi enterne edemezmiş, yok, yok** ‘Oh no, I couldn’t sink the rowing-boat; oh no, three people couldn’t restrain a single watchman, oh no’ (from an unsympathetic newspaper account in 1967 of a botched attempt at a secret landing in Cyprus). For the accusative **bekçiyi**, see the last sentence in XVI, 4.

34. yoksa ‘if not, otherwise’: **uslu durursun, yoksa seni bir daha buraya**

getirmem 'you'll stand nice-and-quiet, otherwise I shan't bring you here again'.

It then comes to be used to introduce the second half of double questions: **bu mümkün mü yoksa değil mi?** 'is this possible, or is it not?'; **bugün mü yoksa yarın mı gidiyorsunuz?** 'is it today or tomorrow you are going?'

When two possibilities are considered but only one is expressed, **yoksa** may begin the sentence: **yoksa gitsem mi?** 'or should I go?'

At the end of a sentence it means 'it suffices': **Allah insanın aklını başından almasın yoksa!** (Sabahattin Ali), 'Let God not take a man's wits out of his head, that's all we ask', literally 'otherwise (we have no hope).'

XIV

Word-formation

1. Deverbal substantives. In sections 2–19 are discussed the principal suffixes added to verb-stems to make nouns and adjectives, excluding those dealt with under the headings of participles and verbal nouns in Chapters IX and X. These suffixes have been the chief weapons in the campaign to substitute words from Turkish roots for Arabic and Persian borrowings.

2. **-ici**. Like the related **-ci** (IV, 5), this indicates regular activity:

ak- to flow	akıcı fluent
oku- to read	oku-y-ucu reader
gül-dür- to make to laugh	güldürücü amusing
uyuş-tur- to benumb	uyuşturucu narcotic
et- to make	sarhoş edici intoxicant (‘drunk-making’)
öl-dür- to kill	böcek öldürücü ilâç insecticide (‘insect killer medicament’)
dön-dür- to turn	baş döndürücü hız vertiginous (‘head-turning’) speed
ver- to give	hayat verici life-giving

The first vowel of the suffix has been lost in **dilenci** ‘beggar’ from **dilen-** ‘to beg’. **öğrenci** ‘student, pupil’ was manufactured analogously from **öğren-** ‘to learn’.

3. **-men**. A suffix **-man** occurs in a number of time-honoured words, apparently with intensive significance; e.g. from **koca** ‘big’, **kocaman** ‘huge’; from **şiş** ‘swollen’, **şişman** ‘fat’.¹

The language-reformers have used **-men** to make nouns of occupation:

öğret- to teach	öğretmen teacher
oku-t- to make to read	okutman lector

¹ As for **Türkmen** ‘Turcoman’, the author inclines to the view of Vámbéry and Ligeti, who considered the **-men** in this word to be a collective suffix. See İbrahim Kafesoğlu, ‘*Türkmen, adı, manası ve mahiyeti*’ in *Jean Deny Armağanı* (TDK 1958), pp. 121–33.

say-	to count	sayman	accountant
seç-	to choose	seçmen	voter
yaz-	to write	yazman	secretary

In this use the suffix is a hybrid, deriving, on the one hand, from the Turkish **-man** and, on the other, from the English *-man*, familiar to the Turks in four borrowings from French: **vatman** 'tram-driver', **sportmen** 'sportsman', **barmen** 'barman' and **rekortmen** 'record-holder'.

egemen 'sovereign' purports to be derived from **ege** or **eğe** 'guardian'. In fact it is a distortion of the Greek *ἡγεμών* 'leader'; the French *hégémonie* was borrowed in the form **hegemonya** by Ziya Gökalp (d. 1924).

4. **-ik** makes adjectives, mostly with passive meaning, and nouns, mostly denoting the result of action:

birleş-	to unite	birleşik	united
boz-	to destroy	bozuk	broken
çık-	to come out	çıkık	dislocated
değiş-	to change	değişik	varied
öksür-	to cough	öksürük	cough
sök-	to undo	sökük	unravelled
tükür-	to spit	tükürük	spittle

5. **-i** denotes action or result of action. It occurs (neologisms aside) only with monosyllabic consonant-stems:

dol-	to be filled	dolu	full
kork-	to fear	korku	fear
koş-	to run	koşu	race
öl-	to die	ölü	dead, corpse
yap-	to make	yapı	construction

The reformers made good use of it to create replacements—not only from monosyllabic stems—for non-Turkish words:

kaz-	to dig	kazı	excavation
kon-	to be placed	konu	subject
başar-	to succeed	başarı	success
çevir-	to turn	çeviri	translation
buyur-	to command	buyuru	command

6. **-ti, -inti**.

(a) **-ti** denotes action or result of action:

belir-	to appear	belirti	symptom
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buyur-ul-	to be ordered	buy(u)rultu	command
bula-n-	to be nauseated	bulantı	nausea
çalka-n-	to be agitated	çalkantı	agitation

(b) Analogously with the last two examples, there are a number of nouns ending in **-in-ti** from verbs with no reflexive in use, e.g.:

ak-	to flow	akıntı	stream
bur-	to twist	buruntu	colic
çık-	to come out	çıkıntı	projection
çök-	to collapse	çöküntü	debris
kur-	to brood	kuruntu	melancholy fancy

From **yaşan-**, the passive of **yaşa-** 'to live', comes the neologism **yaşantı** for 'experience of life, what one has lived through'.

7. **-gi** denotes action or its result or its instrument:

sev-	to love	sevgi ¹	affection
iç-	to drink	içki	(alcoholic) drink
çal-	to play	çalgı	musical instrument
as-	to hang	askı	pendant, braces (U.K.), suspenders (U.S.A.)
bur-	to twist	burgu	gimlet
ör-	to interlace	örgü	plait
yar-	to split	yargı	decision

8. **-ç** makes adjectives and abstract nouns, primarily from reflexive stems and other stems in **n**:

iğren-	to be disgusted	iğrenç	loathsome, loathing
inan-	to believe	inanç	belief
kazan-	to win	kazanç	gain
kıskan-	to envy	kıskanç	jealous
usan-	to be bored	usanç	boredom

¹ A cautionary word may not be out of place about **sevda** 'passionate desire', since at least two Western writers on Turkish grammar have described it as from **sev-** 'to love' with an otherwise unknown invariable suffix **-da**. It is in fact the Arabic *sawdā* 'blackness > black bile > melancholy > longing'.

By analogy, **korkunç** 'terrible' is formed from **kork-** 'to fear', although this verb has no reflexive.

9. **-ek, -k** (the latter after vowel-stems) makes nouns of place and instrument, and nouns or adjectives with active meaning:

dur-	to stop	durak	stopping-place
yala-	to lick	yalak	trough
bat-	to sink	batak	marsh
ele-	to sift	elek	sieve
tara-	to comb	tarak	comb
ölç-	to measure	ölçek	scale of a map
yed-	to tow	yedek	tow-rope > led animal > spare
aksa-	to limp	aksak	lame
büyü-	to become great	büyük	great
soğu-	to become cold	soğuk	cold
ürk-	to shy	ürkek	timid

From **at-** 'to throw' comes **atak** 'bold, daring', not to be confused with the identical-looking noun meaning 'attack', a French borrowing used by sports-writers and military experts.

10. **-gen**, added to verb-stems, originally made adjectives with intensive meaning, as in list (a). The reformers have used it in the creation of technical terms that function also as nouns, as in list (b):

(a) çekin-	to withdraw	çekingen	retiring
dövüş-	to fight	dövüşken	bellicose
sokul-	to worm one's way in	sokulgan	ingratiating
unut-	to forget	unutkan	forgetful
(b) değiş-	to change	değişken	variable
et-	to do	etken	effective, factor
ilet-	to transmit	iletken	conductive, conductor
yalıt-	to isolate	yalıtkan	insulating, insulator

The neologism for 'planet' is **gezegen** from **gez-** 'to wander'.

A rare by-form is **-eğen**:

ol-	to happen	olağan	normal
piş-	to cook (intr.)	pişeğen	easily cooking

There is another **-gen**, a made-up invariable suffix inspired by the suffix seen in *pentagon* and *hexagon*. Added to numerals it makes the names of plane figures: **üçgen** 'triangle', **altıgen** 'hexagon', **çokgen** 'polygon', and so on.

11. -gin makes nouns and adjectives with active or passive meaning:

er-	to mature	ergin	adult
kız-	to become heated	kızgın	fevered
sol-	to fade	solgun	faded
sür-	to exile	sürgün	exile
bit-	to end	bitkin	exhausted
küs-	to sulk	küskün	sulky
şaş-	to go astray	şaşkın	bewildered
coş-	to overflow	coşkun	exuberant

geçkin 'past' and **aşkın** 'exceeding' may govern an object: **elli yaşını geçkin bir adam** 'a man past his fiftieth year'; **boyu, iki metreyi aşkındı** 'his height was over two metres'.

12. -it, -t (the latter after vowel-stems). This noun-suffix, though not very productive in former times, is a favourite of the neologizers; witness the last five examples:

ayır-	to distinguish	ayırt	distinction
geç-	to pass	geçit	passage, ford
yoğur-	to knead	yoğurt	yoghurt
an-	to call to mind	anıt	memorial
soy-	to strip	soyut	abstract
taşı-	to carry	taşıt	vehicle
yak-	to burn	yakıt	fuel
yaz-	to write	yazıt	inscription

It occurs also in a few adjectives manufactured from substantives:

yaş	age	yaşıt	coeval
eş	mate	eşit	equal
karşı	opposite	karşıt	contrary

An analogous coinage is **somut**, not from a verb but from **som** 'solid', for 'concrete', as opposed to **soyut** 'abstract'.

13. -im makes nouns, many of them denoting a single action.¹ This too is an abundant source of neologisms, e.g. **basım** and the four following examples below.

iç-	to drink	içim	draught
yut-	to swallow	yudum	swallow, mouthful
dil-	to slice	dilim	slice, strip
doğ-	to be born	doğum	birth
öl-	to die	ölüm	death
tut-	to hold	tutum	thrift, behaviour

The noun of unity of **tut-** is irregular: **tutam** 'handful'.

bas-	to press, print	basım	printing
bil-	to know	bilim	knowledge, science
de-	to say	deyim	expression
dur-	to stand	durum	situation
yat-ır-	to lay, deposit	yatırım	investment

See also XII, 1; **sürüm sürüm**, etc.

14. -m. Before the reform, the only deverbal noun in **-m** from a vowel-stem seems to have been **yem** 'fodder' (**ye-** 'to eat'). The reform, however, brought a stream of them, starting with **anlam** (cf. **anla-** 'to understand'), alleged, on very shaky evidence, to be used in Konya for 'meaning', in which sense it has largely replaced **mânâ**. Here are some more of the commonest:

bağla-	to link	bağlam	context
gözle-	to observe	gözlem	observation
iste-	to wish	istem	request, volition
işle-	to operate	işlem	process
kavra-	to grasp	kavram	concept

The same suffix appears in **gündem** 'agenda', from **günde** 'in the day'.

15. -in makes nouns:

ak-	to flow	akın	stream, rush, raid
ek-	to sow	ekin	crop

¹ Elove (p. 507, footnote 4) criticizes Denny's calling these 'noms d'unité', on the grounds that the idea of unity is not intrinsic in, for example, **içim** but emerges only when one puts **bir** before it. Denny, however, is right and his translator is wrong, not having realized that one can have more than one unité; e.g. 'two draughts of medicine', **iki içim ilâç**. 'Noun of unity' is an accepted term of Arabic grammar for, for example, **darba** 'blow'; the fact that this can be put in the plural, as in 'he struck him ten blows', does not make it any the less a noun of unity.

tüt-	to smoke (intr.)	tütün	tobacco
yığ-	to pile up	yığın	heap
bas-	to press, print	basın	the Press

16. -geç, -giç. These two related suffixes make a few nouns, mostly denoting agent or instrument:

dal-	to plunge	dalgıç	diver
süz-	to filter	süzgeç	filter, strainer
yüz-	to swim	yüzgeç	swimmer, float
başla-	to begin	başla-n-giç	beginning
patla-	to explode	patla-n-gaç, patla-n-giç	pop-gun, fire-cracker

17. -tay. This neologism was extracted from the Mongol *quriltai* 'assembly of the nobles', as if the word were derived from the Turkish **kur-ul-** 'to be established' + *-tay. **kurultay** is the name given by the Turkish Language Society to its annual congress. The 'suffix' has been used (with substantives as well as with verb-stems) to create a number of administrative terms, all of which, except the first, appear in official language. The older terms are given in parentheses.

kamu (an archaic Persian borrowing for 'all', now a noun meaning 'the public')	Kamutay Grand National Assembly (Büyük Millet Meclisi)
danış- to consult	Danıştay Council of State (Şura-yı Devlet, Devlet Şurası)
sayış- to settle accounts	Sayıştay Exchequer and Audit (Divan-ı Muhasebat, Muhasebat Divanı)
yargı decision	Yargıtay Supreme Court of Appeal (Temyiz Mahkemesi)

From **çalış-** 'to work' comes **çalıştay** 'workshop', in the sense of 'session of a working party', 'seminar'.

18. -ev, -v. This was borrowed by the neologizers from some Central Asian dialect, such as Bashkurt or Kazakh, in which it is the suffix of the infinitive.

gör-	to see, perform	görev	duty
sayla-	to choose	saylav	deputy, M.P.

sına-	to test	sınav	examination
söyle-	to tell	söylev	speech

19. -ey, -y. This suffix, of Chaghatay origin, is also beloved of the neologizers.

dene-	to try	denev	experiment
dik-	to set up	dikey	perpendicular
ol-	to happen	olay	event
yat-	to lie	yatay	horizontal

It is rarely added to nouns:

yüz-	face	yüzey	surface
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20. Denominal verbs. Relatively few substantives are also verb-stems; among the commonest are:

acı	grief	acı-	to grieve (intr.)
boya	paint	boya-	to paint
ekşi	sour	ekşi-	to become sour
eski	old	eski-	to become worn out
gerek	necessary	gerek-	to be necessary
göç	migration	göç-	to migrate
kuru	dry	kuru-	to dry (intr.)

On the other hand, many verbs are formed by adding suffixes to substantives. These suffixes are discussed in §§ 21–30.

21. -e-. This is now unproductive.

boş	empty	boşa-	to divorce
harç	expenditure	harca-	to spend
kan	blood	kana-	to bleed
oyun	game	oyna-	to play
yaş	age	yaşa-	to live

22. -le-. This, with its derivatives (§§ 23–25), is the most productive of all verbal suffixes. The precise relationship between the meanings of the basic substantive and the derived verb is not always guessable; compare the last two examples in list (a). The aorists of these verbs must not be confused with the plurals of the substantives from which they derive; **baltalar** can be ‘axes’ or ‘he sabotages’, while **küçükler** can be ‘little ones’ or ‘he belittles’. -le- is added to:

(a) Nouns:

balta	axe	baltala-	to sabotage
göz	eye	gözle-	to keep an eye on
kilit	lock	kilitle-	to lock
kir	dirt	kirle-	to dirty
su	water	sula-	to irrigate
yumurta	egg	yumurtala-	to lay eggs
kuzu	lamb	kuzula-	to lamb
köpek	dog	köpekle-	to cringe

(b) Adjectives:

küçük	small	küçükle-	to belittle
serin	cool	serinle-	to become cool
temiz	clean	temizle-	to clean
üç	three	üçle-	to increase to three to let a farm in exchange for one-third of the crop

(c) Onomatopoeic words:

hav hav	bow-wow	havla-	to bark
miyav	miaow	miyavla-	to mew
püf	puff	püfle-	to puff, blow out

23. -len-. In origin the reflexive and passive of **-le-**, it also makes some verbs synonymous with those in **-le-**, and some of which there is no **-le-** form in use:

temizle-	to clean	temizlen-	to be cleaned
kirle-	to dirty	kirlen-	to become dirty
serinle-	to become cool	serinlen-	to become cool
can	soul, life	canlan-	to come to life
ev	house	evlen-	to marry

Its causative is **-len-dir-**: **canlandır-** 'to vivify', **evlendir-** 'to give in marriage'.

24. -let-. The causative of **-le-**. Some verbs formed with it are synonymous with the forms in **-le-**.

temizle-	to clean	temizlet-	to get cleaned
kilitle-	to lock	kilitlet-	to get locked
kirle-	to dirty	kirlet-	to dirty

25. -leş-. Originally the reciprocal of **-le-** (for an example, see XXIV, 21), it is also freely used to make verbs meaning 'to become . . .':

karşıla-	to meet	karşılaş-	to meet one another
serin	cool	serinleş-	to become cool
dert	pain, trouble	dertleş-	to tell each other your troubles
mektup	letter	mektuplaş-	to correspond
Tanrı	God	tanrılaş-	to become divine
ölmez	(IX, 4) immortal	ölmezleş-	to become immortal
Amerika-lı	American	amerikalılaş-	to be Americanized
garp-lı	westerner	garplılaş-	to be westernized
bir	one	birleş-	to become united

Its causative is **-leş-tir-: ölmezleştir-** 'to immortalize', **garplılaştır-** 'to westernize', **birleştire-** 'to unite'.

26. -el-, -l-. Added to a number of adjectives, but very few nouns, it conveys 'to become . . .'. Disyllables in final **k** lose it before this suffix:

az	little	azal-	to diminish (intr.)
çok	much	çoğal-	to increase (intr.)
boş	empty	boşal-	to be emptied
sivri	sharp-pointed	sivril-	to become prominent
alçak	low	alçal-	to condescend
ufak	tiny	ufal-	to diminish (intr.)
yüksek	high	yüksel-	to rise
yön	direction	yönel-	to direct oneself

The causative is **-elt-, -lt-: azalt-** 'to diminish' (tr.), **yükselt-** 'to raise'.

27. -er-. No longer productive, with adjectives of colour it conveys 'to become . . .'; added to other words it usually has an active sense. Disyllabic adjectives of colour lose their final syllable before it; more accurately, **-er-** is added to the monosyllabic stem from which the disyllabic adjective is derived:

ak	white	ağar-	to become white
boz	grey	bozar-	to become grey

gök	blue, green	göğ- <i>or</i> göver- (I, 10)	to become blue, green
yeşil	green	yeşer-	to become green
kızıl	red	kızar-	to become red, be roasted
sarı	yellow	sarar-	to become yellow
ev	house	ever-	to marry off
ot	grass	otar-	to pasture
su	water	suvar- (II, 6)	to water an animal
yaş	moisture	yaşar-	to become wet

28. -se-. This was once not uncommon in the sense of 'to want . . .', e.g. in **tütünse-** 'to crave tobacco'. The only surviving example in common use is:

su	water	susa-	to thirst
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In a few words it has the sense of 'to regard as . . .':

benim	of me	benimse-	to regard as one's own
mühim	important	mühimse-	to think important
çirkin	ugly	çirkinse-	to think ugly
garip	stranger, strange	garipse-	to consider strange, to feel lonely

From the neologism **önem** 'importance' comes **önemsemek** as replacement for **mühimsemek**.

29. -imse-. A suffix **-imse-** with the same meaning as **-se-** appears in:

az	little	azımsa-	to consider inadequate
çok	much	çoğumsa-	to consider excessive

In the postvocalic form **-mse-** it has made two neologisms:

iyi	good	iyimse-	to be optimistic
kötü	bad	kötümse-	to be pessimistic

The aorist participles **iyimser** 'optimistic' and **kötümser** 'pessimistic' have ousted the Persian **nikbin** and **bedbin**.

Different in sense and in being formed from a verb-stem is **gülümse-** 'to smile'; cf. **gül-** 'to laugh'. This **-imse-** may have been formed on the analogy

of **benim-se-** and **mühim-se-** but is more likely related to the adjectival suffix **-imsi** (IV, 3).

30. **-de-** is added to a number of onomatopoeic words ending in **r** or **l** which, when repeated, are used as adverbs. For example, **cızır** imitates the sound of sizzling; 'sizzingly' is **cızır cızır**, while **cızırdamak** is to make this noise. Such verbs in **-de-** have a corresponding noun in **-di** or **-ti**, thus **cızırtı** 'sizzling'. There is also a verb **cız-la-mak** 'to sizzle'. A series like this exists for many onomatopoeic words, though in some the verb in **-le-** is wanting. Where there is a verb in **-le-**, it is used with the doubled adverb in preference to the verb in **-de-**. Thus 'to snore snortingly' is **horul horul horlamak** rather than **horuldamak**.

IMITATIVE

WORD	REPRESENTS	VERB	NOUN	VERB
gıcır	creaking	gıcırda-	gıcırtı	—
hırıl	growling	hırıl-da-	hırılırtı	hırıla-
horul	snoring	horulda-	horultu	horla-
kütür	crunching	kütürde-	kütürtü	—
patır	footsteps	patırda-	patırtı	— ¹
parıl	glittering	parıl-da-	parılırtı	parla-
pırlıl	"	pırlıl-da-	pırlılırtı	—
takır	tapping	takırda-	takırtı	—

31. Compound nouns and adjectives. The various ways in which these may be formed are dealt with in this and the following sections.

Two nouns juxtaposed:

baba father	anne mother	babanne paternal grandmother anneanne maternal grandmother
kayın brother- in-law	ata father ana mother	kaynata father-in-law kaynana mother-in-law
baş head	bakan minister çavuş sergeant parmak finger	başbakan prime minister başçavuş sergeant-major başparmak thumb
iç interior	yüz face kale fort	içyüz 'the inside story' içkale citadel

¹ There is a verb **patlamak** but it means 'to explode, to go bang!'

orta middle	çağ epoch	ortaçağ the Middle Ages
	okul school	ortaokul middle school
göz eye	kulak ear	gözkulak alert, interested
ağa chief	bey lord	ağabey elder brother
hanım lady	efendi master	hanımefendi Madam
		beyefendi Sir
yüz face	göz eye	yüzgöz over-familiar
ön front	ayak foot	önayak pioneer, ringleader
	söz word	önsöz foreword
	yargı judgement	önyargı prejudice

32. Abbreviated nouns. Some military terms have been formed on the pattern of Russian officialese, from abbreviated nouns:

tümen division	general general	tümgeneral major-general
ordu army		orgeneral general (4-star)
	donatım equipment	ordonat equipment branch ¹
üst top	teğmen 2nd lieutenant	üsteğmen 1st lieutenant

33. Izafet groups:

yıl year	baş head	yılbaşı New Year
el hand	birlik oneness	elbirliği co-operation
iç interior	acı pain	içler acısı heart-rending
hanım lady	el hand	hanımeli honeysuckle
saman straw	yol way	samanyolu the Milky Way
cuma Friday	erte tomorrow	cumartesi Saturday
tarih history	önce before	tarih öncesi prehistoric, prehistory
uluslar nations	ara interval	uluslararası international
harp war	sonra after	harp sonrası post-war
su water	üst top	suüstü surface (adj.) ²

34. Frozen izafet groups. The following words, though izafet groups in origin, are treated like simple vowel-stems (cf. II, 24). Thus **denizaltılar** 'submarines', **binbaşıya** 'to the major', **ayakkabıcı** 'shoemaker'.

¹ The English *ordnance* may have contributed to this coinage.

² **denizaltının suüstü sürati** 'the submarine's surface-speed'.

deniz sea	alt underside	denizaltı submarine (noun and adj.)
bin thousand	baş head	binbaşı major
yüz hundred		yüzbaşı captain
on ten		onbaşı corporal
ayak foot	kap cover	ayakkabı footwear, shoes

35. Surnames ending in **-oğlu**. Surnames that originated as izafet groups are treated as simple vowel-stems, like the words mentioned in the previous section. 'To Karaosmanoğlu' is not *Karaosmanoğlu'na but **Karaosman-oğlu'ya**; 'from Eyüboğlu' is not *Eyüboğlu'ndan but **Eyüboğlu'dan**.

36. Adjective + noun:

büyük great	anne mother	büyükanne grandmother
kara black	yel wind	karayel north-wester
top-lu knobbed	iğne needle	topluiğne pin
kırk forty	ayak foot	kırkayak centipede

37. Noun + noun + **-li**:

cin demon	fikir thought	cinfikirli shrewd
koyun sheep	baş head	koyunbaşı mutton-headed
orta middle	boy stature	ortaboylu of medium height

38. Adjective + noun + **-li**:

aç hungry	göz eye	açgözlü avaricious
alçak low	gönül soul	alçakgönüllü humble
deli mad	kan blood	delikanlı young man
iki two	can soul	ikicanlı pregnant

39. Noun + adjective:

süt milk	beyaz white	sütbeyaz milk-white
kömür coal	siyah black	kömürsiyah coal-black

40. Noun + third-person suffix + adjective:

din-i his religion	bütün whole	dinibütün devout
el-i his hand	açık open	eliaçık generous

see XVIII, 1.

41. Noun + verb:

kül ash	bastı it pressed	külbastı grilled meat
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dal branch

dalbastı fine and

large (of cherries)

unutma do not forget **beni** me

unutmabeni forget-me-not

al take

albenili attractive

To this class belong the names of two dishes made with aubergines: **hünkârbeğendi** 'the Sovereign approved' and **imambayıldı** 'the Imam swooned'.

The verb may be a participle:

kervan caravan

kıran breaking

kervankıran the morning
star

oyun game

bozan spoiling

oyunbozan spoilsport

yurt land

sever loving

yurtsever patriot

42. Onomatopoeic word + verb:

çıt crack!

kırıldım I have
been broken

çıtkırıldım fragile,
effeminate

şıp plop!

sevdi he has fallen
in love

şıpsevdi susceptible,
impressionable

43. Verb + verb:

çakar it strikes
fire

almaz it does not
take

çakaralmaz useless, not
working; facetious term
for gun, 'blunderbuss'

kaptı it snatched

kaçtı it fled

kaptıkaçtı small,
privately owned
omnibus, 'pirate bus'

vurdum I hit

duymaz he does
not feel

vurdumduymaz thick-
skinned

44. Hyphenated compounds. The hyphen is hardly ever used in compound words, except in one or two modernisms like **okur-yazar** 'literate' ('reader-writer') and **aktör-rejisör** 'actor-producer', phrases like **Ankara-Konya yolu** 'the Ankara-Konya road' and **öğretmen-öğrenci oranı** 'teacher-pupil ratio', and names of commercial firms like **İpek-İş** 'Silk-Work'.

Some of the compounds shown above as one word may be spelt as two, and vice versa.

45. Repetitions. As in English, a verb may be repeated to indicate the duration of activity: **çalışacaksın, çalışacaksın ve muvaffak/başarılı olacaksın** 'you will work, you will work, and you will be successful'.

Similar locutions are frequent in the colloquial: **kalalım kalalım akşama kadar kalalım, sonra?** 'all right, suppose we stay till evening; what do we do then?' (lit. 'let us stay, let us stay, till evening let us stay; after?'). **arabayı sürmüş, sürmüş, nihayet yetişti** 'he drove and drove the car and finally arrived'. If the object of the repeated verb is also repeated, inversion is automatic: **sürmüş arabayı, sürmüş arabayı, nihayet yetişti. yapacağım da yapacağım** 'I'll certainly do it' ('I'll do and I'll do'). **gitti mi gitti!** 'I'll say he went!' ('did he go? he went!').

This last construction is found with adjectives too: **ihtiyar zengin mi zengin!** 'the old man is certainly rich' ('... rich? rich!').

When repeated adjectives qualify nouns in the plural, the sense is more than simply intensive; e.g. **güzel güzel kızlar** means not just 'very beautiful girls' but 'girls each more beautiful than the last'; **yeni yeni ümitler** are not 'very new hopes' but 'ever-new hopes'.

Repeated nouns: **avuç avuç paralar** 'coins by the handful'; **araba araba odun** 'cartload after cartload of wood'; **sıra sıra dağlar** 'range on range of mountains'; **demet demet otlar** 'bundles and bundles of grass'; **küme küme evler** 'masses and masses of houses'. A once-popular song begins: **Ey miralay, miralay! / Askerin alay alay** 'O Colonel, Colonel! / Your soldiers are regiment on regiment'. (For the next line, see end of XIX, 1.)

46. Doublets. Turkish abounds in nouns and adjectives consisting in pairs of assonant words. Such doublets are of three kinds.

(a) Each element is a regular word:

iş güç	employment	(‘work toil’)
kanlı canlı	robust	(‘having blood and life’)
yorgun argın	dead-tired	(‘tired exhausted’)
derme çatma	jerrybuilt	(‘collection fitting-together’)

(b) Only one element is a regular word, the other exists only in this doublet:

çocuk	child	çoluk çocuk	wife and family
sıkı	close	sıkı fıkı	intimate
çarpık	crooked	çarpık çurpuk	crooked and twisted
alaca	motley	alaca bulaca	garish, discordant of colour

(c) Neither element has independent existence:

allak bullak	topsy-turvy
abuk sabuk	nonsensical
IVİR ZIVİR	miscellaneous rubbish

47. *m*-doublets. The largest class of doublet is that in which a word is followed by an echo of itself but with *m* replacing its initial consonant or preceding its initial vowel. The meaning of this form beginning with *m* is 'and so on, and suchlike'. **dergi okumuyor** 'he doesn't read journals'; **dergi mergi okumuyor** 'he doesn't read journals or periodicals or magazines'. **bahçede ağaç yok** 'there are no trees in the garden'; **bahçede ağaç mağaç yok** 'there are no trees or shrubs or bushes in the garden'. It must be emphasized that it is useless to seek such words as *mergi* and *mağaç* in the dictionary; they are manufactured *ad hoc*.¹ **partiler, martiler, hep reform meform diye bağırıp çağırıyorlar** 'the political parties and suchlike are always shouting and screaming about reform and all that'. **işin sonunu anlat—sonu monu yok** 'tell (me) the end of the business'—'it has no end or anything resembling an end'. 'But me no buts' is **fakatı makatı yok**, lit. 'it has no "but" (*fakat*) or anything like a "but" (*makat*)'.

A one-off variant, taking advantage of the fact that *Anayasa*, the neologism for 'Constitution', is compounded of *ana* 'mother' and *yasa* 'law': **bütün anayasa, babayasa değişikliklerine rağmen . . .** (Metin Toker) 'In spite of all the changes in the Constitution and all that . . . ' ('mother-law father-law changes').

Making *m*-doublets from verbs is regarded by some as vulgar, and written examples are hard to come by; here is one based on **yutkunmak** 'to swallow': **Müfettiş neye uğradığını şaşırıldı. Allar bastı yüzüne, yutkundu, mutkundu, bir şey diyemedi** (Hasan Puler). 'The inspector didn't know what had hit him ("was bewildered about what he had encountered"). He went red in the face ("reds assailed his face"); he swallowed, he gulped, he couldn't say a thing.' See also XXIV, 42. For *allar* 'reds', see XVI, 3 (a).

And another, from Çetin Altan, quoting an eccentric author enraged at a

¹ A similar device, of Yiddish origin, exists in New York colloquial, e.g. 'mink, shmink', meaning approximately 'who cares about mink or any such expensive furs?' It differs from the Turkish locution (a) in being used as an exclamation and not as a syntactic member of a sentence, and (b) in being intrinsically depreciatory. See W. R. Lockwood, 'Herabsetzendes *shm-* im Jiddischen', *Zeitschrift für Vergleichende Sprachforschung* (Göttingen, 1978), 300–5.

publisher's offer to print his work: **Benim bastırılacak mastırılacak romanım yok** 'I have no novel to be printed and all that that entails'.

The late Prime Minister Menderes, on hearing that Harold Stassen was retiring as administrator of United States foreign aid, remarked: **Stassen giderse, yerine Mtassen gelir. Yardımı ondan alırız** 'If Stassen goes, some close facsimile of Stassen will take his place. We'll get the aid from him.' A Turkish workman who had married a German girl, when asked how they managed to communicate, replied: **Tarzanca marzanca idare ediyoruz işte** 'We manage in the manner (or "language"; see XII, 2 (e)) of Tarzan and his mate Jane, that's how it is'. See also XXIV, 41.

It will be seen that this is essentially a colloquialism; for a neat literary use of it see XXIV, 14. An ingenious political use was made of it before the 1960 revolution, when the opposition weekly *Kim* was suspended but immediately reappeared under the title of *Mim*. Besides meaning, in this context, 'something closely resembling *Kim*', this is the name of the Arabic letter *m* which was used by the Ottoman bureaucracy as a 'black mark', to put against the names of those politically suspect. Hence **mimli**, still current for 'on the black list'.

This device is possible only because of the lack of native Turkish words with initial *m*. With words which do begin with *m*, *m*-doublets cannot be made and **falan** or **filân** (V, 21) is used instead: **müfettişler falan geliyor** 'the inspectors are all that lot are coming'.

The Order of Elements in the Sentence

1. The principles of word-order. The cardinal rule is that the qualifier precedes the qualified; i.e. the adjective, participle, or qualifying noun precedes the noun; the adverb or complement precedes the verb; the modifying phrase or adverb precedes the adjective:

büyük ev	the big house
dönen tekerlek	the turning wheel
çiftçinin evi	the farmer's house
çabuk geldi	he came quickly
çabuk ol	be quick!
buraya geldi	he came here
buradan uzak	far from here
Hindistan kadar büyük bir memleket	a land as big as India
Hindistan'dan büyük bir memleket	a land bigger than India
pek küçük bir bahçe	a very small garden

To leave aside, for the moment, the flexibility given to the written word by writers of the **devrik cümle** school (see § 2), the typical order of the elements in a literary sentence is: (1) subject, (2) expression of time, (3) expression of place, (4) indirect object, (5) direct object, (6) modifier of the verb, (7) verb. If any of these elements is qualified, the qualifier precedes it. The definite precedes the indefinite, so elements (4) and (5) will change places if the indirect object is indefinite and the direct object is definite. Thus **çocuğa öyküyü anlattı** 'she told the child the story', but **öyküyü bir çocuğa anlattı** 'she told the story to a child'.

By 'modifier of the verb' in position (6) is meant what Turkish grammarians call **tümleç** 'complement'. This may be:

(a) a noun in the dative, locative, or ablative case: **vesikaları Ankara'ya yolluyorum** 'I am sending the documents to Ankara'; **misafir otelde bekliyor** 'the guest is waiting in the hotel'; **onu pencereden gördüm** 'I saw him from my window'.

(b) an adverb or the equivalent: **dışarı çıkalım** 'let us go outside'; **bizim kadar çalışmıyor** 'he is not working as much as we are'.

(c) a particle: **evet, gelirim** 'yes, I am coming'; **hayır, gelmem** 'no, I am not coming'.

An example of the typical word-order: (1) **ressam** (2) **geçen hafta** (3) **Bebek'te** (4) **bize** (5) **resimlerini** (6) **ikinci defa olarak** (7) **gösterdi**; i.e. (1) the artist (7) showed (4) us (5) his pictures (6) for the second time (2) last week (3) at Bebek. The definite precedes the indefinite, so, if he showed his pictures not to us but to a journalist, elements (4) and (5) will change places: **resimlerini bir gazeteciye gösterdi**. Any element which is to be emphasized may be placed immediately before the verb: **geçen hafta Bebek'te bize resimlerini ressam gösterdi** 'it was the artist who showed us . . .'; **ressam Bebek'te bize resimlerini geçen hafta gösterdi** 'it was last week that the artist showed us . . .'; **ressam geçen hafta bize resimlerini Bebek'te gösterdi** 'it was at Bebek that the artist showed us . . .'

If the verb is intransitive, elements (4) and (5) are replaced by the complement or modifier of the verb: (1) **kızkardeşim** (2) **şimdi** (3) **Paris'te** (4) **trenden** (5) **iniyordur**; (1) my sister (5) must be alighting (2) now (4) from the train (3) in Paris. (1) **iki sarhoş** (2) **dün akşam** (3) **Taksim'de** (4) **karakolluk** (5) **oldular**; (1) two drunkards (5) became (4) police-station-material (2) yesterday evening (3) at Taksim (i.e. they were locked up).

The subject of **var** and **yok** adjoins them as a rule: **dağda bir ayı var** or **bir ayı var dağda** 'there is a bear on the mountain'; **evde kimse yok** or **kimse yok evde** 'there is no one in the house'.

It will not escape the reader's attention that such 'typical' sentences are relatively infrequent among the enormous variety that can occur in human speech, especially in its written form. Nevertheless, although not every sentence will have all these elements, the order given above will be found to fit not only most sentences but also most clauses within the sentence.

2. The inverted sentence, **devrik cümle**. In English, which has discarded most of its inflexions, the rules of word-order must be obeyed or the syntactic relationships of the various parts of the sentence will be upset. In an inflected language like Turkish or Latin one can take liberties with the conventional word-order and still be intelligible.

Romalılar, barbarları yendiler

Romani barbaros superaverunt

The Romans defeated the barbarians

Let the Romans and the barbarians change places in the Turkish or Latin sentences, and the basic implication remains the same, though there is a shift of emphasis ('it was the *Romans* who defeated the barbarians'). If they change places in the English, the sense is totally reversed.

In the past, Turkish prose-writers, like classical Latin authors, in the main denied themselves the freedom of word-order which the structure of their language offers. The qualifier in a definite *izafet* had to precede its noun, just like the attributive adjective; the verb had to come at the end of the sentence.¹ Any departure from these laws could be dismissed as colloquial. Under the Republic, however, new factors have altered the situation: the 'Anatolian' school of novelists and short-story writers have made peasant speech a familiar element of literature; the language-reformers have largely succeeded in establishing the principle that the gap between the written and spoken languages must be narrowed if not eliminated; the writers of the *devrik cümle* ('inverted sentence') school have deliberately departed from the conventional word-order even in formal writing. As they are widely admired and imitated by the younger generation, it seems likely that their style will one day impose itself on all but the most formal and solemn prose. To ignore the 'inverted sentence' in the hope that it will go away, as some conservative Turkish grammarians do, is to confuse the duties of grammarian and literary critic.

In fact, the *devrik cümle* school's deviations from conventional word-order can all be paralleled in the works of the most venerated writers of all periods. Where the more inept adherents of the school go wrong is that they do not use such deviations occasionally, so that by their novelty they may be the more telling, but make them into a new norm.

In the 'inverted sentence', the qualifier in a definite *izafet* may follow the word it qualifies. The rule that attributive adjectives (in which we may include participial qualifiers, the equivalent of English relative clauses; see XVIII, 2) must precede their nouns is unbreakable, simply because an adjective which is placed after its noun automatically becomes predicative. *mavi deniz* 'the blue sea' reversed becomes *deniz mavi* 'the sea is blue'. *ilk aklıma gelen cevap* means 'the answer which comes first to my mind'. If *ilk . . . gelen* is put after *cevap*, the meaning becomes 'the answer is that which first comes to my mind'. But if we take a definite *izafet* group such as *çiftçi-nin ev-i* 'the farmer's house' and invert it, *evi çiftçinin*, the

¹ See Deny, §§ 1062–5.

grammatical suffixes still show the relationship between the two words and the meaning is unaltered. True, they might also mean 'his house is the farmer's', but in context there could be no ambiguity. In informal speech the answer to a question like 'what's that place over there?' may well be in the form **evi çiftçinin**. The inverted order is even more likely if the phrase is part of a longer sentence, e.g. **evi büyük, çiftçinin** 'his house is big, the farmer's'. This may look as if the qualifier **çiftçinin** is added as an after-thought, but in fact this is at least as common a form of sentence in the spoken language as the formal **çiftçinin evi büyük**. In poetry this type of inversion is frequent; there are two instances of it in two consecutive lines in Yahya Kemal's *Açık Deniz* ('The Open Sea'): **Gittim o son diyâra ki serhaddidir yerin. / Hâlâ dilimdedir tuzu engin denizlerin!** 'I went to that last land which is earth's boundary. / Still on my tongue is the salt of the limitless seas!' In formal prose, **serhadd-i-dir yer-in** would be **yerin serhaddidir**, while **tuz-u engin deniz-ler-in** would be **engin denizlerin tuzu**. Prose examples are not so frequent: **giyinişi . . . hayli acayıpti bu adamın** (Yakup Kadri) 'this man's mode of dress was very peculiar'; here the effect is racy and conversational. **halkın konuştuğu dille, bilim, felsefe ve edebiyatın dilini birleştirmek, başka bir deyimle düşündüğünü konuşur gibi yazmak, ilk işi olmuştur Avrupa'da aydın kişilerin** (S. Eyüboğlu) 'to unify the language spoken by the people and the language of science, philosophy, and literature, in other words, to write one's thoughts as if speaking them, has become the first task of intellectuals in Europe'. The inversion in the last six words is probably due to the desire to avoid the ugly assonance of **kışilerin ilk işi**.

The commonest manifestation of the **devrik cümle** and the one which most infuriates conservative critics is that the verb does not come at the end of the sentence. In the colloquial, an imperative often begins a sentence, because someone with urgent instructions to give will naturally put the operative word first: **çık oradan!** 'get out of there!' **yakma lâmbayı!** 'don't light the lamp!' Similarly with an urgent question; the bus-conductor in the rush-hour will shout, with his finger poised over the bell, **var m'inecek?** 'is there anyone about to get off?' although at quieter moments he may ask **inecek var mı?** In a statement, however, the verb tends not to come first. The use of **şey** 'thing' for 'what-d'ye-call-it?' is an indication of the strength of this tendency; if one wants to say 'I saw the exhibition' and momentarily forgets the word, one is more likely to say **şeyi gördüm—sergiyi** than **gördüm—sergiyi**. Similarly for 'I am going to the what-d'ye-call-it—the

exhibition': **şeye gidiyorum—sergiye** rather than **gidiyorum—sergiye**.¹ Consequently, even in the writings of the **devrik cümle** school, it is rare to find a sentence beginning with a verb other than an imperative or a question, except for introductory formulas which are part of the standard written language, such as **görülüyor ki** 'it seems that'. But the verb frequently precedes its subject, object, or modifier. **beni burada bulursa Abdi Ağa, öldürür** (Y. Kemal) 'if Abdi Agha finds me here, he'll kill me'. **Nasıl der Yunus Emre: Bir ben var bende benden içeri. Fiili sona koyun da, bakın ne oluyor cümle** (S. Eyüboğlu) 'What is it Yunus Emre says? "There is an 'I' in me, within the 'I"'. Put the verb at the end and see what becomes of the sentence' ('what the sentence becomes'). **üç beş kişiyiz böyle söyleyen, biliyoruz çoğunluğa bunu anlatamıyacağımızı** (N. Ataç) 'we are a handful of people who talk like this; we know that we shall not be able to make the majority understand it'.

3. The sentence-plus. For one type of **devrik cümle** there is a useful term invented by C. S. Mundy;² he applies the name 'sentence-plus' to the sort of statement in which qualifiers or modifiers are added to the end of a sentence that is already grammatically complete in itself. He gives the example **Kayseri'de bir damadı var** 'he has a son-in-law at Kayseri'. If this is expanded into 'he has a son-in-law who is a doctor at Kayseri', it becomes, in the formal written language, **Kayseri'de doktor olan bir damadı var**, but in speech **Kayseri'de bir damadı var, doktor**. Besides being the regular mode of expressing such meanings in speech, the sentence-plus occurs frequently in Old Ottoman texts, so that the outsider's sympathies are with those modernist writers who make full use of it, rather than with the pedants who condemn it as un-Turkish. The first of the three following examples is from the fifteenth-century historian Aşık Paşazade: **hem iki yıldız doğdu ol zamanda kuyruklu** 'moreover two stars rose at that time, tailed' (i.e. comets). **kapılar da gönülleri gibi hep yarı açılır misafire; görülmeden önce görmek, görmekten de çok gözetlemek ister gibi** (S. Eyüboğlu) 'the doors too, like their hearts, are always (only) half-opened to the guest, as if wanting to see without being seen and to spy rather than to see'. **güreşçiler, bir avuç tuz alıp yere atarlar, şans getirsin diye** 'wrestlers take a handful of salt and throw it on the ground for luck' (lit. 'saying let it bring luck').

¹ *şey* is also used when there is no lapse of memory, as a device to draw attention to the object or complement, which is then placed after the verb: **şeye gidiyorum—Paris'e** 'I'll tell you where I'm going—Paris'.

² pp. 303–4.

Number, Case and Apposition

1. Concordance of subject and verb. It used to be stated as a rule of grammar that inanimate plural subjects took a singular verb, plural verbs being used with animate subjects or with inanimates personified or considered as individuals, e.g. **ağaçlar, yüzümüze konfeti atıyorlar** ‘the trees are throwing confetti into our faces’. Conversely, an animate plural subject could take a singular verb if it represented a number of people acting as one. This rule needs to be modified in one respect: another factor nowadays seems to be the distance between subject and verb; i.e. if an inanimate plural subject takes a plural verb for no obvious reason, it will be because subject and verb are widely separated: **F-84 jet uçakları, tâyin edilen hedefleri roket atarak tahrip etmişlerdir** ‘the F-84 jets destroyed the assigned targets by firing rockets’.

2. Singular and plural in izafet groups. In an izafet group whose qualifier is a plural, the qualified word, if singular, has the singular possessive suffix: **çarklar dönüyor, küçük çark büyüğünü döndürüyor** (Sait Faik) ‘the gears turn, the little gear turns the big one of them’. If the penultimate word were **büyüklerini** it would mean ‘the big ones’. **Bu yüzükler çok pahalı. Daha ucuzu yok mu?** ‘These rings are very expensive. Have you no cheaper ones?’ Here the singular suffix of **ucuz-u** refers to the class **yüzük** of which **bu yüzükler** are individual members. This rule may be broken to avoid ambiguity: **türlü ailelere—bilhassa Hind-Avrupa—mensup olan dil ve lehçelerin yayılma tarzı mekanizması, ait oldukları aile çerçevesi içinde incelenerek tespit edilmiş bulunuyor** ‘the mechanism of the manner of spreading of languages and dialects belonging to the various families—especially the Indo-European—has been established by being studied within the framework of the family to which they belong’. As ‘to which they belong’, **ait oldukları**, refers to the inanimate plural ‘languages and dialects’, it could have been singular, **ait olduğu**, except that this might have been taken as referring to one of the preceding singulars ‘spreading’, ‘manner’, or ‘mechanism’.

3. Idiomatic uses of the plural.

(a) A plural noun is sometimes employed where English prefers the singular: **soğuklar sebebiyle şehrin su boruları patlamıştır** 'because of the cold, the city's water-pipes have burst'. What the city has had to face is not just **soğuk**, cold in general, but **soğuklar**, some specific instances of cold. **bu haber, bizi hayretlere düşürdü** 'this news reduced us to astonishment'. **iyi geceler!** 'good night!' **Allah akıllar versin!** 'God give <you> sense!' **Fethi Bey, o gece hasımları üzerine saldırarak birer birer yerlere seriyordu** (Ağaoğlu Ahmet) 'Fethi Bey that night, attacking his opponents, was strewing them one by one on the ground'. **gelin, beyazlar giymişti** 'the bride wore white'; **dul kadın, karalar giymişti** 'the widow wore black'. In English, although brides wear white, cricketers wear whites.

Note also: **gerilere gitmek** 'to go back'; **uzaklarda** 'in the far distance'; **yakınlarda** 'in the vicinity'; **geçenlerde** 'in recent times'; **buralarda** 'in these parts'. See further III, 3.

(b) The use of the plural for a single second or third person is a mark of respect: **orada yalnız başınıza mı oturuyorsunuz?** 'do you live there all alone?' **eşiniz daha gelmediler mi?** 'has your wife not yet arrived?'

(c) On the other hand, the use of the first plural for the first singular is modest: **boynumuz kıldan ince** 'our neck is finer than a hair'. This is a jocular expression meaning 'I'll have my head cut off if I don't do as I'm told'.

(d) The first person plural verb is used when the speaker and another person are joint subjects: **onunla tiyatroya gittik** 'she and I went to the theatre'.

If the speaker is regarded as the prime mover while the other plays a subordinate part, the verb may be singular: **onunla beraber tiyatroya gittim** 'I went to the theatre, together with her'.

In the next example, from a newspaper headline, the first plural of the reciprocal verb means not 'I and another' but 'we and others': **Bulgaristan'la yenilemedik** 'we and Bulgaria were unable to defeat each other'; i.e. the Turkish and Bulgarian football-teams drew.

(e) The fact that the plural suffix **-ler** never occurs more than once in the same word¹ makes possible a useful distinction: **taniştığımız adamlar mühendisler** (= **mühendis idiler**) 'the men whom we met were engineers'; **taniştığımız adamlar mühendislerdi** (= **mühendisler idi**) 'the men whom we met were the engineers'. **misafirler** (= **misafir iseler**) 'if they are guests'; **misafirlerse** (= **misafirler ise**) 'if they are the guests'.

¹ Unless the word contains **-ki**, as in V, 3, last example.

mahkemeye girenler yargıç değiller ‘those entering the court are not judges’; **mahkemeye girenler yargıçlar değil** ‘those entering the court are not the judges’.

4. The accusative with **bir**. Although the accusative suffix shows that the word to which it is attached is definite, the use of it is not precluded by the presence of **bir**, since this, as well as being the ‘indefinite article’, is the numeral ‘one’. Nevertheless, even in such contexts, ‘a’ and not ‘one’ may often be the better translation. Compare **her gün bir gazete okuyorum** with **her gün bir gazeteyi okuyorum**. Both may be translated ‘every day I read a newspaper’, but the second, unlike the first, implies that I always read one particular newspaper. **Türk hükümeti, anlaşmaların aynen uygulanmasını isteyen bir notayı Bulgar hükümetine vermişti** ‘the Turkish government had given the Bulgarian government a note asking that the agreements should be given effect as they stand’. Here the **nota** is defined, by the preceding participial clause ending in **istiyen**, and therefore has the definite accusative ending. **ne açıkları, ne açları, ne beni kızına münasip görmeyen zengin tüccarı hiç bir şeyi düşünmiyeceğim** (Sait Faik) ‘I am going to think neither of the naked nor the hungry, nor the rich businessman who does not regard me (as) suitable for his daughter; not anything at all’. Because **hiç bir şey** ‘not any thing’ resumes and expands the definite objects about which he is not going to think, it too goes into the accusative. Note **bir bekçiyi** in the last example in XIII, 33; this was not any old watchman but the specific one whom the three intruders had failed to overpower.

5. Two idiomatic uses of the dative case.

(a) The absolute case of the present participle, followed by its dative case, conveys the idea of a multitude of people doing something in excessive haste: **kumsalı görseydin, yıkanmak için gelen gelene** ‘if you had only seen the beach; people coming in droves to bathe’, lit. ‘the one coming in order to bathe (is added) to the one coming’. **bizde hükümetten kaçan kaçana** ‘amongst us, people fall over each other to avoid being in the government’, lit. ‘in us, the one fleeing from government (is added) to the one-fleeing’. From **kırmak** ‘to smash’ comes **kıran kırana**, as in **rekabet kıran kırana** ‘the competition is cut-throat’.

(b) **kardeşim bize gelmiyor diye merak etme; geliyor gelmesine** ‘don’t worry about my brother not coming to us; he does come, for what it’s

worth', lit. 'he comes for its coming'. The implication is perhaps that he does not come very often and certainly that when he does come the visit is never a great success. **gerçi, bulunduğum yer denizi görmüyor değil; görüyor görmesine, ama en aşağı bir, bir buçuk saatlik bir yerden** (Orhan Veli) 'It is true that the place where I am is not without a view of the sea; it has a view all right, but from a distance of at least an hour to an hour and a half'; lit. 'not it does not see the sea, it sees for its seeing'. **para ödenmesine ödenirdi ama aradan aylar geçerdi** 'the money would be paid all right, but months would intervene'. **Rustaveli, batı dillerine çevrilmiştir çevrilmesine** 'Rustaveli [a Georgian poet] has been translated into the western languages, for what it is worth' (i.e. but nobody reads the translations).

This construction, with the third-person suffix of the **-me** verbal noun, is used even when a second person is addressed; the antecedent of the third-person suffix is vague: **güzel olmasına güzelsin ama bir de kusurun var** 'you are beautiful, as far as that goes, but you also have a fault'. An old-fashioned English equivalent is 'you're beautiful, to say beautiful', i.e. but not to say anything complimentary beyond that. Cf. 'Oh she's *beautiful* enough, if that were all!'

In the first of the two following examples, which are from Aziz Nesin, the **-me** verbal noun has no personal suffix; in the second, there is no verbal noun at all, the abstract noun being used instead: **şair olmaya ben şairim ama okuyamam** 'I am a poet all right, but I can't recite'. **güzelliğine güzelmişsin** 'you are said to be beautiful, as far as that goes'. **güzelliğine** here is ambiguous, as its suffix might be that of the second- or third-person singular; it is in fact third-person singular, 'for the beauty of it', and does not vary with the person, so 'I am said to be beautiful, as far as that goes' would be **güzelliğine güzelmişim**.

6. The genitive as logical subject. Although as a rule the subject comes first in the sentence, we not infrequently find a sentence beginning with a word or phrase in the genitive case. The reason is that if the logical subject, the topic-word of the sentence, does not coincide with the grammatical subject, it is the logical subject which comes at the beginning. **bu gelişmelerin, doğulu vatandaşlarımızın hayatlarında ne gibi etkiler yaratacağı ortadadır** 'what sort of effects these developments will create in the lives of our eastern fellow-citizens is manifest'. The predicate is **ortada-dır** 'is in the middle', that is, *in medio*, in full view. The subject is all the rest of the sentence, **bu . . . yaratacağı**, these words being the substantivized form of the

question **bu gelişmeler . . . ne gibi etkiler yaratacak?** ‘what sort of effects will these developments produce . . . ?’ The process of turning this question into a noun-clause has put **bu gelişmeler** into the genitive—‘these developments’ creating what sort of effects’—but these two words are still the logical subject and are marked as such by their position at the beginning of the sentence and by the comma.

bu kazanın, hayatına mal olmasına ramak kaldı ‘this accident all but cost him his life’, lit. ‘of this accident, a last breath remained to its being the cost for his life’.

kocasının, tıpkı dışarda olduğu gibi, evde de az konuşmak âdetiydi (İlhan Tarus) ‘her husband was in the habit of speaking little at home too, just as he was outside’, lit. ‘of her husband, just as it was outside, to speak little at home too was his custom’.

Hamdi beyin çocuklarına tek bir fiske bile vurduğu görülmemiştir. **Oysa ki ikisi de oldum olası haşarıydılar** (idem) ‘Hamdi Bey had never been seen to strike his children even a single flick of the fingers. Yet both of them were pests and always had been.’ Lit. ‘Hamdi Bey’s striking . . . had not been seen’. The lack of a comma after **beyin** must be due to an oversight, as one is needed not merely to mark the logical subject but to prevent the reader from taking the first three words as an izafet group (‘to Hamdi Bey’s children’).

bu insanlarınsa içine bir kurt düşmüştür (Eyüboğlu) ‘as for these people, they are full of misgivings’, lit. ‘as for of these people, a worm has fallen into the inside of them’, with the logical subject **insanlar-ın** emphasized by **-sa**; see XIII, 27.

iktisadî buhranın, bu güne kadar bir türlü önü alınamadı ‘the economic crisis has been in no way preventable up to the present day’. ‘To prevent something’ is **bir şeyin önünü almak** ‘to take the front of a thing’. Here the phrase is in the passive: ‘its front has not been able to be taken’.

bu kuvvetin önüne durulmaz ‘this force is irresistible’.

The largest class of sentence with the logical subject in the genitive is that denoting possession or the lack of it: **Mehmed’in parası var** ‘Mehmet has money’; **Mehmed’in parası yok** ‘Mehmet has no money’. Such expressions must not be thought of as consisting in an izafet group + **var** or **yok**.¹ The syntactical grouping is not **Mehmed’in parası / var** ‘Mehmet’s-money

¹ The author is indebted to Mundy (pp. 291–5) for bringing this point home to him.

exists' but **Mehmed'in / parası var** 'Mehmet has-money'. The proof is as follows.

An izafet group cannot be split by an adverb unless the qualified element is a verbal noun. Consider the group **cemiyet-in toplantı-sı** 'the society's meeting'. If the meeting occurred yesterday and we wish to include that information in the izafet group, we cannot insert the adverb **dün** but must make it into an adjective: **cemiyetin dünkü toplantısı** 'the society's meeting of yesterday'. **sakallı ihtiyar-ın durum-u hoşuma giderdi** 'I liked the bearded old man's attitude' ('his attitude used to go to my pleasure'). If we wish to insert in the izafet group the adverbial clause 'especially when he was accepting a tip', **bilhassa bahşiş alır-ken**, this clause must be made adjectival by the addition of **-ki**: **sakallı ihtiyarın bilhassa bahşiş alırkenki durumu**. . . . Similarly, if we wish to say 'Mehmet's money in that bank is over a million', the adverbial phrase of place **o banka-da** must be made into an adjective: **Mehmed'in o bankadaki parası** (or **Mehmed'in o bankada bulunan parası**) **bir milyondan fazladır**. But the Turkish for 'Mehmet has money in that bank' is **Mehmed'in o bankada parası var**.¹ It follows that what we have here is not an izafet group plus **var** but a statement, **o bankada parası var** 'he has money in that bank', to which **Mehmed'in** is the subject.

7. Apposition. Although the normal method of linking two nouns is by izafet, considerable use is also made of apposition. The usual way of saying 'a shepherd-girl' is **bir çoban kızı**, i.e. a girl belonging to the category of shepherd. Also possible, however, is **bir çoban kız** or **bir kız çoban**, the emphasis in the latter being on **kız**, 'a girl shepherd'. So with **bir kadın doktor** 'a woman doctor', as against **bir doktor kadın** 'a woman doctor'. **bir kadın doktoru**, however, with izafet, is 'a gynaecologist'. A lady gynaecologist might be referred to as **bir kadın kadın doktoru**, but **bir kadın jinekolog** would be more usual in sophisticated circles.

Izafet groups may be used as qualifiers in apposition to nouns: **ev sahibi** is 'householder' and **ev sahibi takım** is 'the home team'; **söz konusu** 'subject of discussion' and **söz konusu kanunlar** 'the laws under discussion'. **tarih öncesi**, literally 'the before of history', and **harp sonrası**, literally 'the after of war', are nouns of this class, although we translate them as adjectives: **tarih**

¹ **Mehmed'in o bankadaki parası var** would mean 'there is Mehmet's money, which is in that bank'.

öncesi dünya 'the prehistoric world'; harp sonrası Avrupa 'post-war Europe'; kuşuçuşu ('bird-flight') Trablus-İstanbul, 1620 kilometredir 'Tripoli-İstanbul is 1620 kilometres as the crow flies'.

A curious use of apposition is seen in such expressions as **siz yaşıta** 'of your age', literally 'in you-age'; **siz yaştakiler** 'people of your age'; **ben yaşıta yahut daha büyük çocuklar** 'children of my age or older'.

Apposition is the rule with titles: **Osman Gazi, Balaban Bey, Zenbilli Ali Efendi, Halide Hanım, Mareşal Fevzi Çakmak, Doktor Adnan, Profesör Mansuroğlu**. It will be noticed that the ancient titles follow the name,¹ whereas the modern Marshal, Doctor, and Professor precede it, in the western fashion. **Sultan** is an interesting exception; it preceded the names of sovereigns—**Sultan Mehmet, Sultan Süleyman**—but followed the names of non-regnant members of the dynasty, male and female: **Cem Sultan** 'Prince Jem', **Esmâ Sultan** 'Princess Esmâ'.

Apposition is not used, however, as it is in English, to show a person's occupation in such expressions as 'Ahmet Bilen, a professor of the Faculty of Letters'; Turkish idiom demands 'from the professors of the Faculty of Letters Ahmet Bilen': **Edebiyat Fakültesi Profesörlerinden Ahmet Bilen**. So **genç aktrislerimizden Ayşe Güzel** 'Ayşe Güzel, one of our young actresses'; **gümrük memurlarından Orhan Soysal** 'Orhan Soysal the Customs officer'. These expressions in the ablative, like other qualifiers, precede the word they qualify; **efendiden, dürüst insanlar** 'respectable, honest people' (**efendiden** 'from the class "gentleman"').

Expressions consisting of a numeral and the name of a container or a unit of measurement are followed by the name of the commodity in apposition:

bir bardak su	a glass of water
iki şişe süt	two bottles of milk
üç kutu kibrit	three boxes of matches
dört araba odun	four cartloads of wood
beş yıl hapis	five years' imprisonment
altı avuç dolusu şeker	six handfuls of sugar
or altı avuç şeker	
yedi kaşık dolusu çorba	seven spoonfuls of soup
sekiz dakika gecikme	eight minutes' delay
dokuz metre kumaş	nine metres of cloth

¹ In fact **Gazi** 'warrior for the Faith' could also precede the name, as could **Hoca** and **Molla**, both titles of religious dignitaries. The proverbial expression **ha Hoca Ali ha Ali Hoca** means 'it all amounts to the same thing'. See XIII, 5.

The same construction is used with words like **takım** 'set', **grup** 'group', **cins**, **nevi**, **çeşit** 'sort': **bir takım çamaşır** 'a set of linen' (cf. V, 9), **bir grup öğrenci** 'a group of students', **bir çeşit armut** 'a sort of pear'.

With **ara** 'interval' the distributive numerals are used in such sentences as **otobüsler, beşer onar dakika ara ile geçiyordu** 'the buses were passing at five- or ten-minute intervals'.

Either or both of the nouns in apposition may be separately qualified: **bir tencere pis su** 'a saucepan of dirty water', **iki büyük şişe beyaz şarap** 'two large bottles of white wine'.

The Noun Clause and the Substantival Sentence

1. The verbal noun in **-me** and the personal participles. It will be recalled that the personal participles have three functions: as adjectives, as nouns meaning 'that which I do', and as nouns meaning 'the fact that I do'. It is the third of these functions which will be discussed in this section, as it must be distinguished from the functions of **-me** in its sense of 'the act of doing'.

-me is used in indirect commands, **-diği** and **-eceği** in indirect statements and questions: **çocuklara aşağıya inip kendisini sokakta beklemelerini söyledi** 'she told the children to go downstairs and wait for her in the street'. With the substitution of **beklediklerini** for **beklemelerini**, the sentence would mean 'she told the children that they went down and waited . . .'; with **bekliyeceklerini**, ' . . . that they would go and wait . . .'. **onbaşı-ya köşeye doğru koşmasını emretti** 'he ordered the corporal to run towards the corner'; **yarın sabah gelmeniz için telefon etti** 'he has telephoned for you to come ("for your coming") tomorrow morning'; **kapıyı kilitlemeyi unutmayınız** 'do not forget to lock ("the locking") the door'; **kapıyı kilitlemenizi tavsiye ederim** 'I recommend that you lock ("your locking") the door'; **kapıyı kilitlediğinizi unutmayınız** 'do not forget that you have locked the door'; **lokantamızda müskürat istimal olunmadığından (XI, 25) talep edilmemesi muhterem müşterilerimizden rica olunur** 'as intoxicants are not used in our restaurant, our honoured clients are requested not to ask for them' ('their not being demanded is requested from our . . . clients'); **en çok bunun yapılmasını isterdim** 'most of all I should like this to be done'.

Although the function of the personal suffixes is to indicate the agent of the **-me** verbal noun, the third-person suffix is used with the **-me** verbal noun of impersonal passives: **de Gaulle, dolar yerine altın esasına dönülmesini istedi** 'de Gaulle has demanded a return to the gold standard instead of the dollar'; **kapılara dayanılmaması rica olunur** 'it is requested that one should not lean against the doors' ('its not being leaned to the doors is requested'); **ileri gidilmesi rica olunur** 'going ("the being-gone-

of-it") forward is requested'. The **-si** in these examples performs no visible function and is to be ascribed to analogy with sentences of the type of the two preceding examples (see II, 22, and, for a similar use of the third-person personal participle of an impersonal passive, XVIII, 3 (a)). In sentences like the next two, it can be omitted with no change of meaning: **kızımız kitap okumasını/okumayı sever** 'our daughter loves reading books'; **taksitle eşya almasını/almayı sevmem** 'I don't like buying goods by instalments'.

Indirect questions are made by turning the verb of the direct question into the appropriate personal participle: **ne yapıyorum?** 'what am I doing?' **ne yapacağım?** 'what am I going to do?' **ne yaptığımı, ne yapacağımı bilmiyorum** 'I do not know what I am doing (or) what I am going to do'. **parayı kimden aldınız?** 'from whom did you take the money?' **parayı kimden aldığınızı soracak değilim** 'I do not intend to ask from whom you took the money'. **kızların yanına yaklaştı ve kendilerine ne şekilde yardım edebileceğini sordu** 'he approached the girls ("came near to the side of the girls") and asked in what way he could help them' (for the conditional force of **edebileceğini** see XX, 9).

In the following example (from Eyüboğlu), the **-me** verbal noun is used in the indirect question beginning with **nasıl**, to convey the idea of necessity; i.e. there is an indirect command within the question: **her yerde, her zaman okuryazarlar toplum hayatının nasıl bir düzene girmesi gibi meseleler üzerinde az çok bir fikir sahibidirler** 'everywhere and always the literates have more or less of an idea on questions such as what sort of order social life should enter'. The personal participle **girdiği, girmekte olduğu, or gireceği** would mean not 'should enter' but 'has entered', 'is entering', or 'would enter'.

When a personal participle is the subject of a sentence whose predicate is a noun, care must be taken not to read it as qualifying the noun: **Bu iki kaygu bir araya gelmiyorsa kabahat kimin? Orası ayrı mesele: ama gelmediği ortada** (Eyüboğlu) 'If these two concerns do not coincide ("do not come to one place"), whose fault is it? That side of it is a separate problem, but that they do not coincide is manifest' (XVI, 6, first paragraph). To take **gelmediği** as an adjectival qualifier of **ortada** ('but in the middle to which they do not come') is grammatically possible but fruitless.

In this example, both subject and predicate are personal participles: **zaten bizim de merak ettiğimiz bunların kimler olduğu** 'just so; what we are curious about is who these people are'. The subject is **merak ettiğimiz** 'that

of our exercising curiosity', the predicate **bunların kimler olduğu** 'of these, their being who?'

2. The substantival sentence. This term has been coined to cover a situation which often arises in Turkish: a complete sentence functions as a noun clause or adjectival clause within a longer sentence. An obvious example, not peculiar to Turkish, is in reporting speech: **güneş daha batmadı, dedi** '“the sun has not yet set”, said he', where the words quoted are the direct object of **dedi** 'said he'. But in Turkish the substantival sentence is more widely used than this, especially in the colloquial and therefore in the latest literary idiom. The regular literary practice with a sentence that is to be the subject or object of a verb is to turn it into a noun clause by substituting a personal participle for the finite verb of the original sentence: **kumar meraklısı idi, bir gece bin lira kaybettiği olurmuş** 'he was a gambling enthusiast; it was said that there were occasions when he lost a thousand lira in a night'. Here the subject of **olurmuş** 'was said to happen' is **bir . . . kaybettiği** 'his losing . . .'.¹ **'yer yok' diye müşteri çevrildiği görülmüş şey değildir** 'for customers to be turned away with the words “no room” is a thing that has never been witnessed'. Here the subject is **çevrildiği** 'their being turned'. In the next example, however, the original finite verb has not been changed to a personal participle: **düşünüş ayrılıkları hayatımızı allak bulak eder de dostluğa dokunmaz olur mu?** (Eyüboğlu) 'is it possible that differences of ways of thinking can throw our lives into chaos and not affect friendship?' The subject of **olur mu** is the complete sentence **düşünüş . . . dokunmaz**.

3. The substantival sentence as adjectival qualifier. **kuş uçmaz kervan geçmez bir yer** 'an inaccessible spot', lit. 'a bird-does-not-fly, caravan-does-not-pass place', with the sentence **kuş . . . geçmez** occupying the normal position of the attributive adjective, before **bir**. **aşağı tükürse sakalı, yukarı tükürse bıyığıydı** 'he was in a quandary', lit. 'he was if he spits down, his beard; if he spits up, his moustache'; cf. XII, 10 (d). **seyahattan üfür uçtum, tut kaçtım, döndüm** 'I came back from the trip so skinny that a breath of wind would have blown me away', lit. 'I came back, puff! I've flown; hold me! I've gone!' The four-verb sentence **üfür . . . kaçtım** stands in place of an adjective such as 'emaciated'. In the essay which gives its name to

¹ The same construction is found with **-mişlik**, the abstract noun of the **-miş** participle; for examples see XXIV, 29, 30.

Eyüboğlu's *Mavi ve Kara*, the 'blue' and the 'black' symbolize respectively art and money: **Hiç bir şey vermez mi olur paranın kulu olmuş sanatçı? Verir, kolayına kaçtığı için daha da bol verir; ama ne? Kirli bir mavi, olmasa da olur bir mavi** 'Is it totally unproductive that he becomes, the artist who has become the slave of money? He produces; because he has taken the easy course ("fled to-the-easy-of-it") he produces even more abundantly, but what? An impure blue, a blue we could well do without'. The adjectival qualifier of the final **bir mavi** is the complete conditional sentence **olmasa da, olur** 'even if it were non-existent, that would be all right'. It may be noted that whole sentences can similarly be used as qualifiers in colloquial English: 'a headmaster of the "this is going to hurt me more than it's going to hurt you" type'; 'a sheriff of the "shoot first and then ask questions" breed'.

4. The substantival sentence as qualifier in izafet. The sentence so used can be of as little as one word, or longer: **öldü haberi** 'the news that he has died', lit. 'he-has-died the-news-thereof'; **olmaz cevabı** 'the answer "it is not possible" '; **kalk borusu** 'reveille' ('the "Rise!" trumpet'); **nereye gidiyoruz sorusu** 'the question "where are we going?" '; **ben yaptım iddiasıyla** 'with his claim of "I did it" '; **ne oldum delisi** 'a parvenu who gives himself airs' ('"what I have become!" madman'). **nasıl olup da . . . tabiri Fransızca'nın** 'comment se fait-il que' **sü manasiyle kullanılır** 'the expression **nasıl olup da . . .** is used with the meaning of the French "comment se fait-il que" '. The **sü** is the third-person suffix linking the French phrase to its qualifier **Fransızca'nın** and it has this particular form because it takes its vocal colour from the 'que', whose vowel is more or less the Turkish **ö**.

5. The sentence with case-endings. As a whole sentence can thus take the syntactic place of a substantive, it is not surprising that we sometimes find a sentence to which a case-ending is attached: **komşu hasta, geçmiş olsun'a gidelim** 'the neighbour is ill; let's go and wish him better', lit. 'let-us-go for-the-"may-it-be past" '. The literary Turkish for 'he makes no mention of when it will be finished' is **ne zaman bitirileceğinden hiç bahsetmiyor**, with the personal participle in the ablative (because that is the case required by **bahsetmek** 'to mention') replacing the finite verb of the simple question **ne zaman bitirilecek?** But a vivid colloquial version could be **ne zaman bitirilecek'ten hiç bahsetmiyor**, which has the feeling of 'When will it be finished? *That* he doesn't mention'.

Neden milli olsunu kabul ettiniz de, sonra tekrar yabancı sermayede

karar kıldınız?¹ 'Why did you accept that it should be national and afterwards again decide on foreign capital?' The final **u** of **olsunu** is the direct object suffix, which makes **milli olsun** 'let it be national' into the object of **kabul ettiniz** 'you accepted'. See also the last example in XI, 33.

¹ Sakıp Sabancı, *İşte Hayatım* (n.p., 1985), p. 153.

XVIII

Adjectival Phrases and Participial Qualifiers

1. The **başıbozuk** construction.¹ This type of qualifier derives from a statement whose subject is an **izafet** group: **şu adam-ın baş-ı bozuk** 'that man's head is deranged'. The words **başı bozuk** 'his head deranged' can be used to qualify **adam** by placing them before it: **başı bozuk adam** 'the his-head-deranged man, the man whose head is deranged'. Now when a sentence whose verb is not simply 'is' (as it is in **başı bozuk(tur)**) is made into a qualifier, the verb becomes the corresponding participle; thus to make a qualifier out of **Üniversitede hukuk okuyor** 'she is reading law at the University' we substitute for the present tense **okuyor** the present participle **okuyan**: **Üniversitede hukuk okuyan kız** 'the girl who is reading law . . . '.

But this construction offers further possibilities. Beginning with the statement **kızı hukuk okuyor** 'his daughter is reading law', we can turn it into a qualifier on the **başıbozuk** pattern: **kızı hukuk okuyan adam** 'the man whose daughter is reading law' ('the his-daughter-reading-law man'). **babası Çin'de doğdu** 'his father was born in China'. The participle corresponding to **doğdu** is **doğmuş**: **babası Çin'de doğmuş bir tanıdığım var** 'I have an acquaintance whose father was born in China'. **ihtiyar-ın ak sakal-ı kana boyanası** (VIII, 23) 'may the old man's beard be dyed in blood!' The **-esi** base may be used adjectivally (IX, 3): **bu ak sakalı kana boyanası ihtiyar tütün kaçakçılariyle ortaktır** (F. Celâlettin) 'this damned old scoundrel (lit. "this may-his-white-beard-be-dyed-in-blood old-man") is in league with the tobacco-smugglers'.

When the verb of the original statement is simply 'is', the use of a participle meaning 'being', i.e. **olan** or **bulunan**, is optional in the derived **başıbozuk** qualifier. It is perhaps a little more usual when the subject of the qualifying phrase, the **baş** of **başıbozuk**, is something or someone external to the thing or person qualified, as in the first three of these examples: **evi büyük olan bir arkadaşım** 'a friend of mine whose house is big'; **bahçesi büyük olan bir ev**

¹ This name has been chosen because it may be familiar to the reader; the word exists in English in the form *bashibazouk*, 'irregular soldier'.

'a house which has a big garden'; **amcası bakan bulunan bir çocuk** 'a child whose uncle is a minister'; **eli açık bir dost** 'an open-handed friend'; **adı unutulandı** 'he was one of those people whose name one forgets' ('of those who are his-name-forgotten').

The construction provides a large number of phrases, some so common that, like **başbozuk** itself, they are generally written as one word, e.g. **geleşigüzel** 'random' (lit. 'its-way-of-coming beautiful', i.e. however it comes it is all right); **karnıyarık** 'stuffed aubergine' ('its-belly split'); **dini bütün** 'pious' ('his-religion complete'); **gözü pek** 'unyielding' ('his-eye firm'); **eli boş** 'empty-handed'.

If such an adjectival phrase is used predicatively, the personal suffix may vary with the person: **sakin elin boş gelme** 'mind you don't come empty-handed'; but **sakin eli boş gelme** is also possible.

As alternatives to many such expressions, phrases with **-li** may be used: 'a garden with a tumble-down wall' may be **duvar-ı yıkık bir bahçe** or **yıkık duvar-lı bir bahçe**; 'the keen-eyed colonel' may be **bakışlar-ı keskin albay** or **keskin bakış-lı albay**; 'the open-windowed room' **pencere-si açık oda** or **açık pencere-li oda**.

2. Translation of English relative clauses. The purist may object that such a heading as this has no place in a Turkish grammar. The uses of the Turkish participles, however, are difficult to grasp through a purely descriptive treatment and the author is therefore emboldened to hope that he may be forgiven for approaching the topic from the wrong end.

The English-speaker composing in Turkish must resist the temptation to translate relative clauses with the help of **ki** (XIII, 15); this use is regarded as alien and is increasingly rare in modern Turkish.

(a) When the English relative pronoun is in the nominative, use **-en**, **-miş (olan)**, **-ecek (olan)**: 'the man who is now speaking' **şimdi konuşan adam**; 'the letter which came yesterday' **dün gelmiş olan mektup**; 'the congress which will begin tomorrow' **yarın başlayacak olan kongre**.

(b) Use the personal participles:

(i) When the relative pronoun is either the object of the verb in the relative clause—'the letter which I wrote' **yazdığım mektup**; 'the lawyer whom he chose' **seçtiği avukat**—or the object of a preposition other than 'of', or one whose Turkish equivalent is a secondary postposition (in which cases rule (d) applies): 'the ship on which they came' **geldikleri vapur**; 'the door from which we emerged' **çıktığımız kapı**; 'the beggar at whom you looked'

baktığınız dilenci. When the relative pronoun is the object of 'with', **birlikte** or **beraber** 'together' may be inserted: 'the friends together with whom he drank' **birlikte içki içtiği arkadaşlar.**

(ii) When the relative pronoun is 'whose' or object of 'of', while the noun it governs is the complement of the verb in the relative clause, the equivalent noun in Turkish takes the third-person suffix: 'the man whose servant I am' **hizmetçisi bulunduğum adam;** 'a society of which I am a member' **üyesi bulunduğum bir dernek;** 'the province of which you are going to become governor' **valisi olacağınız vilâyet;** 'the village of which he has been elected mayor' **muhtarı seçildiği köy.**

The rule holds good if the verb with the complement is dependent on another verb: 'the society of which I intend to become a member' **üyesi olmak niyetinde bulunduğum dernek** ('the society of-my-being-found in-the-intention-of to-become its-member'); 'the village of which he wishes to be elected mayor' **muhtarı seçilmek istediği köy** ('the village of-his-wishing to-be-elected its-mayor').

(c) When the relative pronoun is 'whose' or object of 'of', while the noun it governs is the subject of the verb in the relative clause, use the *başbozuk* construction with participle: 'the man whose father is now speaking' **babası şimdi konuşan adam;** 'the jockey whose horse came first' **atı birinci gelmiş olan cokey;** 'the society whose congress will start tomorrow' **kongresi yarın başlayacak olan dernek.**

(d) When the relative pronoun is 'whose' or object of 'of', while the noun it governs is the object of the verb in the relative clause, or when the relative pronoun is object of a preposition whose Turkish equivalent is a secondary postposition, use the *başbozuk* construction with personal participle: 'the artist whose pictures we are seeing' **resimlerini görmekte olduğumuz ressam;** 'the artist at whose pictures we looked' **resimlerine baktığımız ressam;** 'the society to whose congress we shall go tomorrow' **kongresine yarın gideceğimiz dernek;** 'the cave from the inside of which we emerged' **içinden çıktığımız mağara;** 'the ideal for whose sake he died' **uğrunda öldüğü ülkü.**

(e) Rules (c) and (d) apply also if the noun following the 'whose' is itself in the genitive. If the noun governed by that noun in the genitive is the subject of the verb in the relative clause, proceed according to rule (c); if it is the object of the verb or of a preposition, proceed according to rule (d): 'the man whose father's house is near ours' **babasının evi bizimkine yakın olan adam;** 'the man whose father's house we bought' **babasının evini**

aldığımız adam; 'the man in ("with") whose father's car we came'
babasının arabasıyla geldiğimiz adam.

3. Two variant types of participial qualifier. The previous section does not cover two situations which arise in Turkish.

(a) When an impersonal verb is made into a qualifier, it can be either as a participle or as a personal participle: **sağlık istatistiklerine göre mart en çok hastalanılan, hattâ en çok ölünen aydır** 'according to health statistics, March is the month in which most illness arises, indeed in which most deaths occur'. *hastalan-ıl-an* and *öl-ün-en* are the participles corresponding to *hastalan-ıl-ıyor* and *öl-ün-üyor*, impersonal passives meaning 'being-ill-is-done' and 'dying-is-done'. **yavaş yavaş normale dönüldüğü bir sırada, o adam iktidara geçti** 'at a time when things were slowly returning to normal, that man came to power'. *dönüldüğü* is the adjectival form of the statement *dönülüyordu* 'returning was being done', but the function of the third-person suffix here is not obvious. The best explanation is that the use of the personal participle in expressions of time with *sıra*, *zaman*, etc., has become habitual.

(b) Sometimes in situations where rule (b) of the previous section would lead us to expect a personal participle, we find instead *-en*, *-miş*, or *-ecek*: **güneş girmiyen eve hekim girer** 'the physician enters the house which sunshine does not enter'; **balta girmemiş bir orman** 'a forest which no axe has entered'; **yangın çıkan bir Amerikan uçak gemisinde 47 ölü sayıldı** 'on an American aircraft-carrier on which fire broke out, 47 dead have been counted'; **sırtındaki gömlek, bazı kasabalarda ilkokul öğrencilerine göğüslük yapılan yerli gri bezdendi** 'the shirt on his back was of the local grey cloth of which in some towns pinafores are made for primary-school pupils'; **elektrik getirilen İstiranca köyünde sanayileşme başladı** 'in the village of I., to which electricity is being brought (or "has just been brought"; see IX, 1, penultimate paragraph), industrialization has begun'; **Atatürk'ün istediği ilk öğretim raporunu hazırlamak üzere çıktığımız bir köy gezisinde hiç öğretmen girmemiş bir köyde okur yazar çocuklar bulduk** 'on a village-tour, which we went on in order to prepare the report on primary education that A. wanted, we found children who could read and write in a village which no teacher had ever entered'; **kaliteyi muhafaza etmek için tütün ekilecek sahaları tesbit edeceğiz** (or, as they would now say, **kaliteyi korumak için tütün ekilecek alanları saptayacağız**) 'in order to preserve the quality, we shall determine the areas where tobacco is to be

sown'. In these examples we might have expected not **girmiyen** but **girmediği**, not **çıkan** but **çıktığı**, not **ekilecek** but **ekileceği**, and so on. This construction is not due to ignorance of grammar on the part of those who use it; **girmiyen** is the adjectival form of the present tense of the verb, as **girmemiş** is of the past, and **ekilecek** of the future. Thus **tütün ekilecek alanlar** in the last example may be translated 'the areas of tobacco-about-to-be-planted'. This function of the participles has survived since ancient times. In the older language, **adam yiyen ekmek**, which now means only 'man-eating bread', meant 'the bread eaten by the man', lit. 'bread characterized by—**adam yiyor**—the man eats'. The modern equivalent would be **adamin yediği ekmek**. See also XI, 8.

XIX

The Subjunctive

1. Clauses of purpose. Clauses of purpose containing a subjunctive may, but need not, be introduced by **ta ki** (sometimes written **tâ ki**) or by **ki** alone: **o vakit, bir sağa bir sola başvurmağa başlıyorsunuz; tâ ki daldığınız bu toprak deryası içinden kendinize bir iz bulup çıkasınız** (Yakup Kadri) 'then you begin to cast about, now to right, now to left, so that you may find a track for yourself and emerge from this ocean of earth into which you have plunged'. **oturduğum ki bir dakika dinleneyim** 'I sat down so that I might rest a minute'. Note that there is no 'sequence of tenses'; the main verb in the past tense is followed by the present subjunctive. **herkesten çok koşacaksın ki paçayı kurtarasın** 'you will run more than everybody so that you may save your skin'. **şimdi uyuyun ki, sabah kalkınca dinç kafayla çalışasınız** 'now sleep, so that when you get up in the morning you may work with a sound head'.

It must be emphasized that **ki** merely introduces such clauses; it is the subjunctive (in which term is included the third-person imperative) that expresses purpose, so that the **ki** may be omitted from purpose-clauses, especially in less formal language: **pencereyi aç, oda havalansın** 'open the window, so that the room may air'. **Muhalefet ne yapılınsın istiyor? Söylesinler öğrenelim** 'What does the Opposition want done? Let them say, so that we may learn', lit. 'What does the Opposition want should-be-done? Let-them-say let-us-learn'. The second line of the song cited at the end of XIV, 45 runs: **Kızlar da al askere / Olsun askerlik kolay** 'Take girls too into the Army / So that military service may become easy'.

2. The subjunctive after a negative main verb. After a negative main verb, the subjunctive with **ki** is used to show what would have been the consequence had the main verb been positive but, as things stand, is now impossible: **ödediğim taksitlerin makbuzları yanımda değil ki çıkarıp göstereyim** (Aziz Nesin) 'the receipts of the instalments I have paid are not on me that I should produce and show them'. **Ölüm bu. Siyaset hayatı değil ki, bir o yana bir bu yana dönesin** (idem) 'It's death, this. It isn't political life, that you should swing now to that side, now to this'. **Ben**

gittikçe öfkelenmeğe başlıyorum: “Nasıl arabacılık bu! diyorum; ne yol bilirsin, ne de . . . “Yol nerede efendi? yol yok ki bileyim; diyor. Biçarenin hakkı var. Evet yol yok ki . . . (Yakup Kadri) ‘I am gradually beginning to get annoyed. “What sort of driving is this!” I say; “you neither know the road, nor . . . “. “Where is the road, Sir? There is no road for me to know,” says he. The poor fellow is right. Yes, there is no road’ (for the untranslated final *ki*, see XIII, 15, third paragraph from end).

The subjunctive occurs in other types of subordinate clause after a negative main verb: **gün geçmiyor ki turistik tesislerden bir şikâyet mektubu almamış olalım** ‘a day does not pass without our receiving (“that we be not-having-received”) a letter of complaint from the tourist establishments’. The logic behind the use of the subjunctive here is that as we in fact receive such letters daily, our not receiving one is only a concept, with no objective reality. **hiç bir gerici yoktur ki, Atatürk düşmanı olmasın** ‘there is no reactionary who is not an enemy of Atatürk’. **hiç tahmin etmiyorum ki vaziyette bir değişiklik olabilsin** ‘I do not reckon that there can be a change in the situation’. **zannetmem ki paşa veyahut valdesi buna razı olsunlar** ‘I do not think that the Pasha or his mother will agree to this’.

3. The subjunctive in noun clauses. The third-person imperative without *ki* makes noun-clauses which can be the subject or object of a verb; for an instance of the latter use, see the last example in § 1. **böyle bir millet esir yaşamaktansa mahvolsun evlâdır** (Atatürk) ‘for such a nation, to be annihilated is preferable to living (as) slaves’. The predicate is **evlâdır** ‘is preferable’; the subject is **böyle . . . mahvolsun** ‘that such a nation be annihilated’. **ev benim olsun da ziyanı yok tek katlı olsun** ‘let the house be mine and it doesn’t matter if it is single-storied’. Here the subject is **tek katlı olsun** ‘that it be single-storied’, the predicate **ziyan-ı yok** ‘there is no harm in it’. **düşüncelerimizin yönü bir olsun yeter** ‘that the direction of our thoughts be one (and the same) is sufficient’. **hiç olmasın daha iyi** ‘that it should not exist at all is better’. **bu kadar basit bir işi yapamamasın, hayret doğrusu** ‘that he should be unable to do a job as simple as this is truly surprising’. **Çalığışu ağlasın? On senedir ne muallimelerinden, ne arkadaşlarından bunu gören olmamıştı** ‘That the Wren¹ should weep? For ten years none of her teachers or friends had seen this’ (‘neither of her teachers

¹ The Wren is the eponymous heroine of Reşat Nuri Güntekin’s *Çalığışu* (Istanbul, 1928, in the old alphabet).

nor of her friends the-one-seeing this had-not-occurred'). The question-mark indicates wonder at the unusual event; the author could not make a question of it in the normal way, because **Çalığışu ağlasın mı** could only mean 'Is the Wren to weep?'

An alternative way of analysing these examples is to explain them as consisting of two separate main clauses, e.g. **mahvolsun evlâdır** 'let it be annihilated; (that) is preferable'. Against this is the fact that such sentences are pronounced with no pause between the two verbs. Nor will this explanation fit the example **bu kadar basit . . . doğrusu**, or indeed the last one.

Conditional Sentences

1. Open conditions. These are expressed by the conditional form of the appropriate tense.

(a) *present*: **halkımızı gerçekten seviyor-sak, onun için çalışıyoruz derken yalan söylemiyor-sak, onu kuşkulardan korkulardan kurtarmak ilk işimiz olmalı** 'if we truly love our people; if, when saying we are working for them, we are not telling lies, our first task ought to be to deliver them from doubts and fears'.

(b) *future*: **söyliyecek-sen (or söyliycek olur-san) söyle** 'if you are going to tell, tell'.

(c) *aorist*: this is by far the commonest tense of open conditions: **hülâsa eder-sek şuraya varıyoruz** 'if we summarize, we arrive at this point'; **şunu bir anlar-sanız bana büyük bir iyilik etmiş olacaksınız** 'if you will only understand this, you will have done me a great kindness'; **bu trene yetişemez-sem işi kaçıracağım** 'if I cannot catch this train I shall lose the job'.

(d) *past*: **o, yola çıkmış-sa biz niye oturuyoruz burada?** 'if he has started out, why are we sitting here?'; **günah mı işledik beş on para kazandıysak?** 'have we committed a sin if we've earned five or ten coppers?'

2. Alternatives to the conditional verb. Open conditions may also be expressed without a conditional verb, in four possible ways:

(a) The protasis may have a personal participle with **takdirde**; see XI, 24.

(b) The protasis may be a question in the **di-past**: **o geldi mi ben burada durmam**, lit. 'has he come? I do not stop here', which may mean either 'if he has come I'm not stopping here' or 'if ever he comes I don't stop here'. A macabre old saying ran **asıldın mı İngiliz sicimiyle asıl** 'if you are hanged, be hanged with English rope'.

(c) The sentence may be cast as a *reductio ad absurdum*; the protasis concedes what the speaker regards as false, the apodosis, introduced by **de**, asks for an alternative: **sen yapmadın da kim yaptı?** 'you didn't do it and who did?'; **Tanrı, Doğru'nun, İyi'nin, Güzel'in yardımcısı olmaz da neyin yardımcısı olur?** 'if God does not help the True, the Good, the Beautiful,

what *does* He help?' (lit. 'God does not become the helper of . . . and of what does He become the helper?').

(d) In the colloquial, the protasis may have an imperative instead of a conditional verb: **uzatma bırakır giderim** 'don't prolong (the discussion because if you do) I shall abandon (it and) go'.

3. Remote and unfulfilled conditions. The verb of the protasis is in the appropriate tense of the conditional mood; the verb of the apodosis is, with unfulfilled conditions, in the aorist past or, less commonly, the future past; with remote conditions or for greater vividness with unfulfilled conditions, the aorist present or future simple: **evimiz döşeli dayalı ol-sa buyurun de-r-dim ama görüyorsunuz . . .** 'if our house were properly furnished I should say "please come in" but you see . . .'; **başka bir kaynağımız ol-ma-sa-ydı bu âlimin tetkikleri bu meseleye tam bir cevap vermiş olacaktı** 'if we had no other source, this scholar's researches would have given a complete answer to this problem'; **bakmakla usta olun-sa köpekler kasaplık öğrenir** 'if one became (impersonal passive) a master craftsman by watching, the dogs would learn the butcher's trade'; **sen ol-san ne yap-ar-sın?** 'if it were you, what would you do?' Note that the idiom is 'if you were', i.e. the person responsible; cf. the next example. **medeniyetin maddisi mânevisi diye ayırmalar yapanlara ben ol-sam hiç elektrik ver-mem** 'to those who make distinctions between material and spiritual civilization ("distinctions saying 'of civilization, its material, its spiritual'"), I should give no electricity, if it were up to me'. **şu adam karşımda ol-sa gırtlığına sarıl-acağım** 'if that man were facing me I should wrap myself round his throat'.

4. Apodosis to an unexpressed protasis. The aorist past is used in expressions like **ol-ur-du** 'it would be' and **iste-r-dim** 'I should like', which are apodoses of an implicit remote or unfulfilled protasis such as 'if possible, if it were so': **Baudelaire'in Dördüncü Mehmed'in hayatını tanımış olmasını isterdim; hakkı olan bir şöhret kazan-ır-dı** 'I should have liked Baudelaire to have been acquainted with the life of Mehmet IV; he would have won a fame which is his due'. **Sen sarışın, ben de esmerim. Ne güzel çocuğumuz olurdu, dedi** "'You are blonde, I am dark. What a beautiful child we should have", said he'.

5. Alternative protases. Pairs of alternative protases are expressed in the remote form (because the two conditions, being mutually exclusive, are not both open), with a **de** after the verb in each protasis: **biz iste-sek te iste-me-**

sek te kız beğenmediği adama var-maz 'whether we want it or whether we do not want it, the girl will not marry a man she does not like'; **şehirde iş bul-sam da bul-ma-sam da köye hiç dönmem gayrı** 'whether I find work in the city or not, I shall never go back to the village any more'.

6. Concessive clauses. A single conditional verb followed by **de** is concessive: **köye iste-sem de dönmem gayrı** 'I cannot go back to the village any more even if I should want to'; **içmem! dedi-ysem de, ısrar ettiler** 'though I said "I don't drink!", they insisted'. See also XI, 23 and 30, last paragraph.

7. 'Whatever, whenever, whoever, wherever'. Such words are expressed by **ne, ne vakit, kim, nerede**, etc. (with or without a preceding **her**; cf. the penultimate paragraph of XI, 14) followed by a conditional verb: **ne yıkılmış-sa softalar yıkmıştır bu memlekette** 'whatever has been demolished in this country, the bigots have demolished'. **ne kadar yukarıdan in-er-se o kadar derine gir-er** 'the greater the height it falls from, the deeper it goes in' (of a pile-driver; lit. 'from whatever amount high it descends, to that amount deep it enters'). **ne vakit evlerine git-sek veyahut onlar bize gel-se-ler hep kavga ederler** 'whenever we go to their house or they come to us, they always quarrel'. **nasıl** with a conditional verb is usually best translated not 'however' but 'just as' or 'in just the same way that': **nasıl İstanbul mimarlığı bir günde teşekkül etmemiş-se, Boğaziçi de tek bir zamanın eseri değildir** 'just as Istanbul architecture did not take shape in one day, so too the Bosphorus is not the work of a single time'.

Sentences of the type discussed in the preceding paragraph can be put into the past tense by making the verb of the apodosis past: **ne kadar yukarıdan inerse o kadar derine gider-di** 'the greater the height it fell from, the deeper it would go in'.

8. **eğer, şayet**. Both these words are Persian in origin and they mean respectively 'if' and 'if perchance'. As the sense of 'if' is conveyed in Turkish by the conditional verb, neither is syntactically essential. **eğer** is useful in a long and complicated sentence to give warning that a conditional verb is coming, in the same sort of way that Spanish uses a premonitory inverted question mark and exclamation mark. **eğer Augsburg ittifakı akdedilmemiş olsaydı bugünkü dünyanın pek başka bir dünya olacağı düşünülemezse de, eğer Newton 1687 de Principia'sını neşretmemiş olsaydı, bugünkü ilim ve medeniyet âlemini aynı vaziyette bulacağımız pek şüpheli idi** 'although it cannot be thought that if the Treaty of Augsburg

had never been concluded the world of today would be a very different world, if Newton had not published his *Principia* in 1687 it is very doubtful whether we would find today's world of science and civilization in the same position'. One might have expected the last verb to be **olurdu** 'it would have been', but the conditional notion, the 'would have', is contained in the **bulacağımız**; see the following section.

The use of **şayet** has much the same effect as stressing the 'if' in an English conditional sentence:

gelse	if he should come (as he might)
şayet gelse	if he should come (which I doubt)
gelirse	if he comes (as he perfectly well may)
şayet gelirse	if he comes (which I am not guaranteeing)

9. Conditional sense of the future personal participle. The future personal participle is used to turn into a noun- or adjective-clause the apodosis of a remote or unfulfilled condition: **bugünkü Hanhay bölgesinde Rus jeologlar araştırmalar yapmışlar ve sonunda bu bölgenin 1000 yıl önce ormanlı olamayacağını ortaya koymuşlar** 'Russian geologists have conducted researches in the present-day Hanhay region and have finally shown that a thousand years ago this region could not have been forested'. Here **olamayacağı** (in the accusative as object of **ortaya koymuşlar** 'they have placed into the middle, have revealed') is the nominal form not of **olamayacak** 'it will not be able to be' but of **olamayacaktı** 'it could not be'. **eskiden kimbilir kaç gün, kaç gecede kona göçe gidecekleri bir yere şimdi üç beş saat içinde kuş gibi uçacaklardır** 'to a place to which in the old days they would have gone (**gidecekleri** here not "pertaining to their future going" but "pertaining to their future-in-the-past going") in who knows how many days and nights, constantly camping and moving on, they will now fly like birds in a few hours'. See also XXIV, §§ 27, 28.

10. The conditional base. Turkish grammarians call the conditional base, e.g. **gelse**, 'the wish-condition mood', **dilek-şart kipi**. When it expresses wishes it may be introduced by **keşki** or **keşke** (P), which syntactically is as redundant as **eğer**. The reader is once again reminded to distinguish between (a) the past tense of the conditional mood and (b) the conditional mood of the past tense:

(a) bil-se-ydim	if I had known
(b) bil-di-ysem	if I knew

(a) can be the protasis of an unfulfilled condition—**bilseydim buraya gelmezdim** ‘had I known I should not have come here’—or can stand alone as a hopeless wish: **bilseydim!** or **keşki bilseydim!** ‘if only I had known!’ (b) is the protasis of an open condition in the past: **o zaman bildiysem şimdi unutmuşum** ‘if I knew then, I have forgotten now’.

The first persons of the conditional base can express a diffident first-person imperative: **çarşıya gitsek** ‘if we were to go to the market’, with an implied apodosis **olmaz mı?** ‘would it not be all right?’ Cf. **eşyalarımı şuraya koysam olmaz mı** ‘wouldn’t it do if I were to put my things over there?’ An intermediate stage may be seen in **çarşıya gitsek mi?** ‘how about going to the market?’ (lit. ‘if we were to go . . . ?’). But no apodosis seems to be implicit in **ne yapsam?** ‘what should I do?’ For an alternative explanation of these uses, see the end of § 14, below.

11. -sene, -senize. The interjection **e/a** is suffixed to the second persons of the conditional base to make an imperative: **desene!** ‘do say!’ **otursanıza!** ‘do sit down!’ This may be followed by **ya** for greater emphasis. ‘Oh if you’d say/sit’ is a literal translation but has a petulant note not found in the Turkish, which can be courteous or impatient according to the tone of voice in which it is said.

12. -se beğenirsin? The second persons of the aorist present of **beğenmek** ‘to like, to approve’, are idiomatically used with a conditional verb: **bana ne deseler beğenirsin?** The meaning is a mixture of ‘can you guess what they called me?’ and ‘what they called me will amuse you’. Note that the expression is a question, despite the absence of **mi** or an interrogative such as **kim, nasıl**, etc. **bizi görünce ne yapsa beğenirsiniz?** ‘you’ll never guess what he did when he saw us!’ **ertesini gün ne olsa beğenirsiniz?** ‘you’ll never guess what happened the next day!’ **şekercinin süprüntüleri arasında ne arasalar beğenirsiniz?** ‘you’ll never guess whatever they were looking for among the confectioner’s sweepings!’

13. olsa olsa. This expression will be found in the dictionary with the meaning ‘at the very most’. This is a special case of an idiomatic use of the conditional, namely that when repeated it conveys a sense of limitation. In this use, the subject can be (a) that of the main verb or (b) impersonal:

(a) **bilse bilse bunu bilir** ‘if he knows anything he knows this’; **bu takım, yese yese, bir gol yer** ‘if this team gives away anything, they’ll give away one goal’ (**gol yemek** ‘to have a goal scored against one’).

(b) **bilse bilse kardeşim bilir**; 'if anyone knows, my brother knows'; **dinsizin hakkından gelse gelse ancak imanı çok kuvvetli olan gelir** 'if anyone can get the better of the atheist, only he whose faith is very strong can'; **arada olsa olsa bir derece farkı vardır** 'if there is anything in between, there is a difference of degree'; **ben sana olsa olsa, bir okuyucu olarak bu pazarda iyiyi kötüden ayırmanın beylik şartlarını söyleyebilirim** 'at the very most I can tell you, as a reader, the conventional rules for distinguishing the good from the bad in this market'.

The paucity of examples under (a) reflects the infrequency of this use. Elöve gives one example each in the first and second persons (p. 1096): **bir saat içinde okusam okusam kırk elli sahife okuyabilirim** 'if I read at all in an hour I can read forty of fifty pages'; **onlara yardım için versen versen elli lira verirsin** 'if you give anything to help them you will give fifty lira'.

14. olsa gerek 'it must be'. Sait Faik'in kaygusu yeni olmak değil, **sahih olmak: gerçekten yeni olmasını sağlayan da bu olsa gerek** (Eyüboğlu) 'Sait Faik's concern is not to be original but to be authentic; this must be what in fact makes him original'. The construction is rare with verbs other than **ol-**: **bu fikir, yanlış bir dünya telakkisinden doğsa gerek** 'this idea must originate from a mistaken attitude to the world'. **gerek** means 'necessary' and the construction may be an elliptical conditional sentence: 'if it be, <then it is as> is necessary'. This possibility is supported by **olsa yeridir** in the next example, 'if it be, it is its place', i.e. it is appropriate: **Biz insanlar Allahı arayıp dururuz. Bulsak acaba ne diyeceğiz? İlk şikâyetimiz tıynetimizin bozukluğu hakkında olsa yeridir** (Hüseyin Rahmi) 'We humans are constantly seeking God. If we should find <Him>, I wonder what we shall say? It is appropriate that our first complaint should be about the corruptness of our clay'. An alternative explanation is that the conditional sometimes overlaps the subjunctive and that the literal sense of **olsa gerek** is 'necessary <that> it be'. Thus we might explain **ne yapsam?** (§ 10) as synonymous with **ne yapayım?**

Asyndetic Subordination

Just as co-ordination can be expressed asyndetically, i.e. with no conjunction (cf. XIII, 1), so subordination may be expressed with no visible subordinating link.

(a) With verbs of thinking and perceiving: **vagonu doldu sanarak başka yere gidecekler** (Reşat Nuri) 'thinking the compartment full, they will go elsewhere'. **sanmak** 'to think' regularly has two objects, e.g. **seni arkadaş sanıyordum** 'I used to think you <a> friend'. The second object here is the finite verb **doldu** 'has become full'. **zihni gayriihtiyarî bir hayal yaptı; bir lâhza yumurcağı yatağında sapsarı yatıyor gördü** (idem) 'her mind involuntarily created a vision; for an instant she saw the awful child lying deathly pale in his bed'.

The common locution **sizi gitti mi bildi** is puzzling unless one remembers that **bilmek** means not only 'to know' but also 'to consider, to guess': 'he wondered whether you had gone', lit. 'he considered you <as> "has he gone?"'. Note that the verb of the subordinate clause is in the third person, although a second person is being addressed, as in this example: **ben seni öldü biliyordum** 'I was thinking you were dead' ('I was considering you <as> "he has died"'). The subordinate verb may be in the first or second person and the pronoun object can then be omitted: **memleket geri, diyoruz; ve memleketi geri bulduğumuzu açıklamakla, ileri olduğumuzu isbat ettik zannediyoruz** 'we say "the country is backward" and, by making it clear that we find the country backward, we think we have proved that we <personally> are advanced'. This is a neat and euphonious alternative to . . . **ileri olduğumuzu isbat ettiğimizi zannediyoruz. şimdi ona ne söylüyordur biliyor musun?** (Y. Kemal) 'do you know what he must be telling him now?' **bana ne oldu hiç sormayınız** 'don't ask what has happened to me'. **bir de baktım, son durağa gelmişiz** 'I gave a look, we have arrived, I realized, at the last stop'. To assume an ellipsis of **ki** in this last example is natural for English-speakers, who feel that 'I saw we had arrived' is short for 'I saw that we had arrived'. But, as we have seen in XIII, 15, **ki** is not an essential element of such sentences.

Besides the verbs already mentioned, the construction is found with **saymak** and **addetmek** 'to count', **farzetmek** and **varsaymak** 'to suppose', and **duymak** and **hissetmek** 'to feel'.

(b) With expressions of time formed with **-dir** and **ol-**. To the examples given in XII, 23 may be added: **iki defa-dir muhacir olduk** 'it is twice we have been exiles'; **o gün bugün-dür devam eder** 'it has been going on like that ever since', lit. 'that day is today it continues'; **yazarın da günleri olur, kaleminden bal akar** 'the writer too has days (when) honey flows from his pen; **bir gün gelecek, beni unutacaksın** 'a day will come (when) you will forget me'.

(c) **bir kıyamettir koptu**, etc. See VIII, 43.

(d) **söylenir durur**, etc., and **ısınamadım gitti**, etc. See XI, 36 (a) and (h).

(e) Conditional sentences with a question or an imperative as protasis. See XX, 2 (b) and (d). **insan çalıştı mı her şeyi başarır** 'if one works one accomplishes everything', lit. 'has man worked? he accomplishes everything'. **yapma, öldürürüm seni** 'stop it, I'll murder you'. In translating, we provide a subordinating link by inserting respectively 'in that case' and 'or', but the subordination is clear to a Turk without any such device.

It is debatable whether to include under this heading the use of the subjunctive past in unfulfilled conditionals, e.g. **bileydim buraya kadar gelmezdim** 'had I known, I should not have come thus far'. On the whole it seems best to call it an instance of asyndetic subordination ('if only I had known!—I should not have come . . . '), as this explains how the use arose, whereas the stock explanation, that in such sentences the subjunctive past is synonymous with the conditional past, explains nothing.

Punctuation

There is no general agreement among Turkish writers or printers on how to punctuate and the reader must be prepared for anything. The advice given in the Introduction to *OTD* is not without its occasional value: ‘If you are completely bewildered by some sentence, try cutting out all the punctuation marks and often you will find it quite easy to translate.’ One cannot, however, afford to ignore a comma near the beginning of a sentence, which usually indicates the subject: **bu Bakanın kararıdır** ‘it is this Minister’s decision’; **bu, Bakanın kararıdır** ‘this is the Minister’s decision’. **üniversiteli kızı kaçırdı** ‘he abducted the girl undergraduate’; **üniversiteli, kızı kaçırdı** ‘the undergraduate abducted the girl’.

The semicolon is rare; the reader may have noticed how often the translation of an example uses a semicolon where the original has a comma.

A colon, even when it does not introduce direct speech, may be followed by a capital letter: **Karışık bir duygu var içimde: Bu yıl bana hem pek kısa, hem de pek uzun geliyor** (N. Ataç) ‘I have a mixed feeling inside me: I am finding this year both very short and very long’. **Bir gün evvel kurduğu kapana baktı: Kapan nasıl bıraktıysa öyle duruyordu** ‘He looked at the trap he had set a day earlier: the trap was standing just as he had left <it>’.

Quotation marks are entirely dispensed with by some writers: **Niçin diyeceğim geliyor** (S. Kocagöz) ‘I feel like saying “Why?”’. Some use a dash and quotation marks or a dash alone to mark a change of speaker in a dialogue:

—Öyleyse sorumlu kim? diye bağırdım.

Gözleri gözlerimde,

—Sorumlu düzen, bütün suç düzenin . . . dedi (A. Nesin)

‘“In that case, who is responsible?” I cried. His eyes on mine, he said, “The one responsible is the system; all the fault lies with the system”’. See also the last example in the first paragraph of XIX, 2, where each speaker’s words are introduced but not closed by quotation marks.

The word of saying, etc., may be written with a capital letter: **Babamın beni dinlemesi lâzım . . . Deyip duruyordu.** ‘“My father must listen to me”, he kept saying’. Cf. **Diye** in the next example.

In Ottoman printing, parentheses or brackets were used round quotations and words especially emphasized. Relics of this practice may still be encountered: **İleri giden de yok. Tramvayda: [İleri gidilmesi rica olunur] Diye yazılı olmasına rağmen** (B. Felek) 'Nor is there anyone going forward, in spite of the fact that there is a notice in the tram reading "Passengers are requested to go forward"' ('in spite of its being written saying . . . '). **Ziyaretçiler, heyet mensuplarından birinin deyimi ile (utanç verici) bir kabul görmüşlerdir** 'The visitors, in the words of one of the members of the group, had a "shameful" reception'.

The use of three dots to indicate that something has been left to the imagination, is very common, especially after a final **ki: Niçin cevap vermiyorsun?—Birşey sormadın ki . . .** 'Why don't you answer?'—'You haven't asked anything (for me to answer)'.

The question mark is often omitted after rhetorical questions or replaced by an exclamation point: **Çocuk cop ile dövülür mü!** 'Does one beat a child with a truncheon?' It may be omitted after polite requests couched in question-form: **Bir su lütfeder misiniz** 'Will you be so kind as to let me have a glass of water?'

Question marks and exclamation marks, in or out of parentheses, are used to indicate sarcasm, presumably by those who do not trust their readers to detect it unaided. **akrabam olacak o zat-ı şerifin? bana etmediği kalmadı** 'there is nothing which that honourable gentleman who is supposed to be my kinsman has not done to me'. **her yazdığı cümlede iki üç hata yapan büyük âlim (!) şimdi ne diyor?** 'what is the great scholar, who makes two or three mistakes in every sentence he writes, saying now?'

Names of months and days are now generally written with a capital though not in all of the examples cited in this book.

Sentence-analysis

The present chapter is devoted to a word-by-word demonstration of how one sets about translating a complicated sentence. The great difficulty is not so much that the Turkish verb usually comes at the end. It is that, as the Turkish qualifier precedes whereas the English relative clause follows, a native English-speaker has virtually to read the Turkish sentence backwards. One important reservation must, however, be made. When a writer has used side by side several words or clauses of the same grammatical function, whether or not they are joined by a conjunction they must be translated in the order in which they are written and not backwards, i.e. not in the order in which they are met as one works back from the verb.

(a) The first two specimen sentences are both somewhat longer than the modern norm. The first, which is from İ. H. Danişmend's *İzahlı Osmanlı Tarihi Kronolojisi* (Istanbul, 1947–1955), ii. 183, also exceeds the modern norm in its proportion of Arabic words.

Muazzam bir devletin fakir, zayıf ve muhtaç bir millete bir takım siyasî ve askerî mülâhazalarla sadaka şeklinde vermiş olduğu bu müsâadelerin istiklâl mefhumunu ihlâl eden birer siyasî imtiyaz mahiyetini alması, Osmanlı imparatorluğunun inhitat devrinde kuvvetlenmiş olan Avrupa devletlerinin bu eski müsâadeleri gittikçe sûiistimâl etmelerinden mütevellit ve bilhassa son devirlere münhasır bir vaziyettir.

In a sentence of some length one can generally rely on the author's putting a comma after the subject. The first comma is after **fakir** 'poor', which is indeed in the absolute case. But if this is the subject the preceding words must qualify it; being in the genitive case, however, they can only qualify in izafet, i.e. they can only qualify a word with the third-person suffix. Moreover, as the three words after the comma mean 'weak and needy', they clearly belong with **fakir** as qualifiers of **bir millete**. The next comma is after **alması**, which is also in the absolute case, so we shall assume that this is the subject and that everything preceding qualifies it. **alma-sı** 'its taking' is the second element of an izafet, the first element of which cannot be **mahiyetini**

as that is in the accusative; the izafet must be a definite one and we have to find its defining genitive. The nearest preceding genitive is **bu müsâadeler-in** 'these concessions'. So far we have 'these concessions' taking', i.e. 'the fact that these concessions take', and the object of 'take' is **mahiyet-i-ni** immediately preceding it: 'its nature'. This is the second element of an izafet of which **imtiyaz** 'privilege' is the qualifier. It is itself qualified by **birer siyasî** 'each-one-a political': 'the nature of so many political privileges'. The four preceding words must also qualify **imtiyaz: ihlâl ed-en** 'which violate' / **istiklâl mefhum-u-nu** 'the concept of independence'. Now we fit together the izafet **muazzam bir devlet-in** 'a mighty State's' / **olduğ-u** 'pertaining to its being' / **vermiş** 'having-given'; i.e. 'which a mighty State had given' / **sadaka şekli-i-nde** 'in the form of charity' / **-la** 'with' / **bir takım . . . mülâhazalar** 'a number of political and military considerations' / **fakir . . . bir millet-e** 'to a poor, weak, and needy nation'.

So much for the subject. Now we look at the end of the sentence for the verb: **-tir** 'is'. Its complement is **bir vaziyet** 'a situation'. The remainder of the sentence qualifies this word. **münhasır** 'confined' / **son devirler-e** 'to the latest periods' / **bilhassa** 'especially' —but now we come to **ve** 'and', so we should first have translated the clause before it. **mütevellit** 'originating' / **etme-leri-nden** 'from their doing' / **sûiistimâl** 'abuse';¹ i.e. 'from their abusing' / whose abusing? **Avrupa devletler-i-nin** 'the European States' / **kuvvetlenmiş olan** 'which had grown strong' / **Osmanlı . . . devr-i-nde** 'in the Ottoman Empire's period of decline'. All we need now is an object for 'abusing': **bu eski müsâadeler-i** 'these ancient concessions' / **gittikçe** 'gradually'.

'The fact that these concessions, granted by a mighty State as charity to a poor, weak, and needy nation in view of a number of political and military considerations, assumed the character of political privileges which violated the concept of independence, is a situation born of the gradual abuse of these ancient concessions by the European powers, which had grown strong during the Ottoman Empire's period of decline; a situation peculiar to the latest times.'

(b) The second specimen is from Niyazi Berkes's *200 Yıldır Neden Bocalıyoruz* (Istanbul, 1965), pp. 129–30.

Türkiyede devletçilik programının uygulanılışına girilirken, plânlamanın yalnız sanayi alanına teksif edilmesi, toprak hukuku

¹ This is a Persian izafet group, composed of two Arabic words: *sû* 'evil' and *isti'mâl* 'use'.

reformunun önlenmesi, sanayileşme ilerledikçe bunun tarımsal makineleşmeye hem teknik hem ekonomik sebeple tesir edememesi tarım alanının plânlama dışında ayrı bakanlıkların sürekli olmayan, çok defa birbirini tutmayan gelişi güzel tedbirlerine bırakılması, özellikle eğitim alanı ile tarım alanı arasında hiçbir plânlı ilişiklik kurulmaması, okuma-yazma öğretmekle köylünün kalkınacağına inanılması, ve en sonunda da sanki çok kahramanca bir iş imiş gibi köylüye mükâfat tevzi eder gibi, toprak dağıtma gibi sözde-reformlara gidilmesi devletçiliğin başarısızlığa uğratılmasında başlıca rolleri oynamıştır.

We may leave aside for the moment the first clause, ending in **-ken** 'while', as it is obviously an adverbial clause of time, and concentrate on the main sentence.

A rapid glance shows seven **-me** verbal nouns with the third-person suffix but no case-ending, five of them followed by a comma (the omission of commas after **edememesi** and **gidilmesi** must be accidental). These verbal nouns we may take to be the subjects of the final verb **oynamıştır** 'has played', or rather, as there are several subjects, 'have played' / **başlıca rolleri** 'the principal roles' / **devletçiliğ-in uğratılma-sı-nda** 'in étatism's being brought' / **başarısızlığ-a** 'to successlessness'. Now we deal with the seven noun-clauses. **plânlama-nın teksif edil-me-si** 'planning's being condensed' / **yalnız sanayi alan-ı-na** 'only to the sphere of industry'. Then comes a four-word izafet chain: **toprak hukuk-u reform-u-nun önlenme-si** 'land-law-reform's being-prevented'. **sanayileşme ilerledikçe** 'as industrialization advanced' / **bu-nun tesir ed-eme-me-si** 'its inability to affect' / **tarımsal makineleşme-ye** 'agricultural mechanization' (**tesir etmek** 'to affect' is construed with a dative) / **sebeple** 'by reason' / **hem teknik hem ekonomik** 'both technical and economic'. **tarım alan-ı-nın bırakılma-sı** 'the agricultural sphere's being-left' / **plânlama dışında** 'on the outside of planning' / **ayrı bakanlıklar-ın gelişi güzel tedbirler-i-ne** 'to the haphazard measures of different ministries'. **sürekli olmayan** and **çok defa birbirini tutmayan** both end in present participles and amount to relative clauses qualifying **tedbirlerine**: 'which were not continuous and which often did not hold each other' —i.e. which were often mutually conflicting. **hiçbir plânlı ilişiklik kurul-ma-ma-sı** 'no planned relationship's being-established'; the izafet is indefinite as the qualifier, being negated, cannot be definite. **özellikle . . . arasında** 'especially between the sphere of education and the sphere of agriculture'. **inan-ıl-ma-sı** 'its being believed'; the passive is impersonal, as **inanmak** 'to believe' is construed with a dative and cannot be made into a

true passive. The **-sı** has no visible antecedent and its presence is clearly due to analogy with the five preceding verbal nouns, which are in *izafet* with qualifiers. The dative required by **inan-** is **köylü-nün kalkınacađ-ı-na** 'the villager's future progressing': 'the belief that the villager would progress' / **okuma-yazma öğretmek-le** 'by teaching reading-writing'. **ve en sonunda da** 'and at the most last of it' / **gid-il-me-si** 'going's being done', another impersonal passive, which we may paraphrase by 'having recourse' / **sözde-reformlar-a** 'to reforms in word', i.e. 'to so-called reforms' (XIII, 23). **toprak dağıtma gibi** 'such as distributing land' / **sanki . . . imiş gibi** 'as if it were a very heroic action' / **köylüye . . . eder gibi** 'as if distributing largesse to the villager'. Now the first clause. The verb **girişmek** 'to enter upon' is another of those which take a dative, so the passive **giriş-il-** is impersonal. 'In Turkey, while one was entering upon' / **devletçilik program-ı-nın uygulan-ıl-ış-ı-na** 'the étatism-programme's being-applied'. It is probably best to break up this huge structure when translating into English.

'The following factors, which existed when the programme of étatism was being put into effect in Turkey, were largely responsible for the failure of étatism. (a) Planning was confined to the sphere of industry. (b) The reform of the land-law was prevented. (c) As industrialization advanced, the less was it able, for technical as well as economic reasons, to affect agricultural mechanization. (d) The sphere of agriculture was left outside the scope of planning and abandoned to the haphazard measures taken by several ministries; measures which were discontinuous and often in conflict with each other. (e) No planned relationship was set up, in particular between education and agriculture. (f) There was a belief that the advancement of the peasant could be achieved by teaching him to read and write. (g) Recourse was had to such pseudo-reforms as land-distribution, as though this were a piece of great magnanimity; as if bestowing largesse on the peasantry.'

(c) It is hard to find a modern sentence needing so elaborate an analysis; this one, from Bernar Nahum, *Koç'ta 44 Yılım* (Istanbul, 1992), p. 127, has been chosen more for its length than for its difficulty.

Bu projelerin, zamanla birbirlerine rakip olabileceklerini, veya yekdiđerlerini tamamlayabileceklerini görmekte beraber, tatbikatta birbirlerinden farklı olmaları, ikisinin de memleketimiz sanayiinin gelişmesinde büyük bir rol oynayacağına kat'i kanaatımız bulunduđundan, bu kanaatımızın ispatı maksadıyla, ikisine de büyük yatırımlarla girişmeye hazır olduğumuzu tebarüz ettirmek isteriz.

Bu projelerin 'of these projects' / **olabileceklerini** 'their future ability to

be' / **rakip** 'rival' / **birbirlerine** 'to each other' / **zamanla** 'with time'/veya ... **tamamlayabileceklerini** 'or to complement' / **yekdiğerlerini** 'each other' / **görmekle beraber** 'together with seeing' / **tatbikatta** 'in application'. **olmaları** and **kanaatımız** are parallel, both being subjects of **bulduğundan**: 'because their being different from each other, and our firm conviction, exist'. / The second element of the izafet introduced by **ikisinin de** 'of both of them' (XIII, 2 (f)) is not **gelişmesinde**, which must belong with the immediately preceding **sanayiinin**, but the next word with a third-person suffix: **oynayacağına** 'to both's future playing'; its dative ending is because that is the case required by **kanaat** 'conviction'. **büyük bir rol** 'a large role' / **memleketimiz sanayiinin gelişmesinde** 'in the development of our country's industry'. For the absence of a genitive suffix on **memleketimiz**, see the last paragraph of II, 19. / **bu kanaatımızın ispatı maksadıyla** 'with the purpose of the proving of this conviction of ours'. Now for the main verb: **isteriz** 'we wish' / **-tir-mek** 'to cause' **tebarüz et-** 'to become manifest' / **hazır olduğumuzu** 'our being ready' / **ikisine de girişmeye** 'to engage in both' / **büyük yatırımlarla** 'with big investments'.

'While we see that these projects may in time be in competition with one another or complement one another, the fact that in practice they differ from one another, and our firm conviction that both will play a major part in the development of our country's industry, lead us to make it clear, in proof of this conviction of ours, that we are ready to undertake both of them with substantial investments.'

The writer, born in 1911, was clearly not an admirer of the language reform; in this extract, his one concession to 'pure Turkish' is **yatırım** for 'investment'. His adherence to the Turkish he had spoken all his life, however, enabled him to avoid using **birbirleri** three times in as many lines, by using the Persian **yekdiğerleri** for the middle one.

(d) To complete the picture, a fairly long sentence in **Öztürkçe**. These are infrequent; the intricate Ottoman style, with its interlocked subordinate clauses rambling on for page after page, is dead and buried. This passage is from Karabaş and Yeşilçay, *Türkiye'de Toplumsal Bilim Araştırmalarında Yaklaşımlar ve Yöntemler* ('Approaches and Systems in Social Science Researches in Turkey') (Ankara, 1977), p. 204. The syntax is reasonably straightforward, but some of the vocabulary calls for comment. For **tüm**, see V, 15. The neologism **bilim** has won acceptance as the word for 'science', largely because of its fortuitous similarity to the old **ilim** [A]. For 'linguistics', **len-güistik** was replaced by **dil bilimi**, while **jeoloji** became **yer ('earth') bilimi**,

and **astronomi** became **gök** ('sky') **bilimi**. The latest trend is to discard these izafet-compounds in favour of **dilbilim**, **yerbilim**, and **gökbilim**, and so with other names of sciences. **bil-dir-iş-im** 'exchange of information' is derived from **bil-** 'to know' plus the causative and reciprocal suffixes (VIII, 47, 48 (a)), plus **-im** (XIV, 13). **iletişim** 'communication' is from **ilet-** 'to send', with the reciprocal suffix **-iş-** plus **-im**. For **anlam** and **bağlam**, XIV, 14. **öngör-**, in common use for 'to foresee, envisage', is so far the only generally accepted coinage with **ön** prefixed to a verb (cf. XIV, 31, end). For the **algı** of **algılayıp**, XIV, 7. **algı** was derived from **al-** 'to take', to replace **idrak** [A] 'perception'. **algılamak**, the replacement for **idrak etmek** 'to perceive', was created from **algı** with **-le-** (XIV, 22).

Tüm bu çalışmalar gösteriyor ki modern dilbilim, dili yalnızca biçim değil, anlam ve bağlam bakımından da çeşitli etken ve değişkenleri göz önünde bulundurarak ele almakta; dili yalnızca bir bildirişim, iletişim aracı olarak öngörmeyip dilin yardımıyla insanın gerçeği nasıl algılayıp yorumladığını ve değerlendirdiğini de aramakta; tüm dünya dilleri arasında yapısal, anlamsal ve düşünsel evrensellikler bulmaya çalışmaktadır.

Tüm . . . dilbilim 'All these studies show that modern linguistics'. There is our subject, **dilbilim**, with the object, **dili**, immediately following, and three verbs in the **-mekte** tense. Before translating the final **çalışmaktadır**, we should take note of the **almakta** and **aramakta** preceding it, and remember that all three must be translated in the order chosen by the writer. / **dili** 'language' (what shows that **dili** is the accusative of **dil**, and not 'his/her/its language', is the absence of any preceding noun that could be its qualifier). / **yalnızca biçim değil** 'not only from the point of view of form' (**bakımından** is in izafet with **biçim** as well as with **anlam** and **bağlam**) / **anlam . . . bakımından da** 'but also from the point of view of meaning and context'. / **çeşitli** 'various' / **etken ve değişkenleri** 'factors and variables' / **bul-un-dur-arak** 'keeping' (lit. 'causing to be found') **göz önünde** 'before the eye' / **ele almakta-dır** 'is taking in hand'. / Now the second **-makta**: **aramakta(dır)** 'is in ⟨process of⟩ seeking' / **insanın nasıl . . . değerlendirdiğini** 'how, having perceived, one interprets and evaluates' / **gerçeği** 'the truth' / **dilin yardımıyla** 'with the help of language' / **öngörmeyip** 'not envisaging' / **dili** 'language' / **yalnızca olarak** 'only as being' / **bir . . . aracı** 'a means of . . . communication'. / Lastly, **bulmaya çalışmaktadır** 'it is working to find' / **tüm . . . arasında** 'among all world languages' / **yapısal . . . evrensellikler** 'structural . . . universalities'.

'All these studies show that modern linguistics deals with language not only from the aspect of form but also from the aspects of meaning and context, keeping in view the various factors and variables; not envisaging language only as a means of exchanging information, of communicating, it seeks how, with the aid of language, having perceived the facts one interprets and evaluates them; it strives to find structural, semantic, and intellectual universalities among all the languages of the world.'

Further Examples

The sentences below are intended to provide supplementary illustrations of various points of grammar.

1. **Baraj'da toplanacağı hesaplanan 15 milyar metreküp su ile, kurak bölge rahatça sulanabilecektir** 'with the 15 thousand million cubic metres of water which, it is calculated, will be collected at the dam, it will be possible for the dry zone to be irrigated quite easily'. **toplanacağı hesaplanan su** 'the water whose future collecting is being calculated'. See XVIII, 2 (c).

2. **Üçü yumurtlıyan on bir tavuğu var** 'he has eleven hens, three of them laying'. See XVIII, 1.

3. **Solcu piyes sağcı piyes diye bir ayırım yapmak, ömürlerinde kaç defa tiyatroya gittikleri meraka değer bu sayın üyelerin haddi değildir** 'to make a distinction between "leftist plays" and "rightist plays" is not the place of these honourable members, concerning whom one may well wonder how many times in their lives they have ever been to the theatre'. **kaç defa . . . gittikleri merak-a değer** 'their having gone how many times <being> worthy of curiosity'.

4. **Karısının evlerine sığındığı iki kadını öldüren adam tevkif edilmiştir** 'the man who killed the two women in whose house his wife had taken refuge has been arrested'; lit. 'the two women pertaining to his wife's taking refuge in their house'.

5. **İki hemşeri olduğu sözlerinden anlaşılan iki hamlacı** (Sait Faik) 'two chief rowers, from whose speech it was evident that they were two fellow-townsmen'; . . . **olduğu sözlerinden anlaşılan** 'their-being . . . being-understood from their words'.

6. **Şayet görürsem elini öpeceğim** (XVIII, 1) **bir okuyucu, bir mektup yazdı bana** 'a reader, whose hand I shall kiss if I happen to (XX, 8) see him, has written me a letter'.

7. **Sen de ticaret mi yapıyorsun, delikanlı?—Neden yapmıyacakmışım?** 'Do you engage in commerce too, young man?'—'Why shouldn't I?'

yap-mı-y-acak-mış-ım is the inferential form of **yapmıyacaktım** 'I should not', and the literal meaning of the question is 'why is it implied (by you) that I should not?'

8. Kız, şansın varmış . . . Ya bu herifle evlenseymişsin . . . — Allah korumuş (Aziz Nesin). 'Daughter, it is to be inferred (from what we now see) that you were lucky (**şans-ın** "your luck" **var** "existent" **-mış** "I gather that it was"). And what if—I see it all now—you had married this scoundrel!' (the words in dashes in this last sentence represent the difference between the conditional inferential **evlen-se-y-miş-sin** and the conditional past **evlen-se-y-din**)—'God protected me, I now realize' (the last three words of the translation would have been unnecessary had she said **korudu** instead of **korumuş**).

9. Geçmiş olsun, evinize hırsız girmiş.—Girdi, dedim (idem). "'I hope you soon get over it; I hear your house has been burgled." — "It has indeed", I said.' Lit. ' "May it be past; thieves, I gather, have entered your house." — "They have in fact entered", I said.'

10. Hanım şoförlerimiz iftihar etsinler, yalnız Türk erkeklerinden değil, Belçika şoförlerinden de ihtiyatlı vasıta kullanıyorlar. Daha doğrusu kullanıyorlarmış. 'Let our lady drivers take pride; they drive ("use vehicle") not only more carefully than Turkish men, but also more carefully than Belgian drivers. To be more accurate, they are said to do so.'

11. Eski bir nahiye müdürü (ki orada kalsa imiş şimdi vali olabilirmiş) kendini sinemaya vermiş (Doğan Nadi). 'A former regional director (who, if he had stayed there, it is said (-**imiş**), could now have been a provincial governor, it is said, (-**miş**) is said to have dedicated himself to the cinema.'

12. Güya sen, çıkardığın Kadro mecmuasında iktisadî siyasetimizi baltalayan ve hattâ Parti Umumî Kâtibinin iddiasına göre Rejim'in temellerini sarsan (!) neşriyatta bulunuyormuşsun. Bu, böyle giderseymiş Ticaret Vekili tuttuğu yolda emniyetle ilerleyemezmiş. Öte yandan Cumhuriyet Halk Partisi de hizipleşmek tehlikelerine maruz kalırmış (Yakup Kadri). 'Allegedly, you, in the magazine *Kadro* which you put out, have been engaging in publication which sabotages our economic policy and even, according to the assertion of the Party General Secretary, shakes the foundations of the regime. If this were to go on like this, they say, the Minister of Commerce would not be able to proceed safely on the road

he has taken. Furthermore, the RPP would, they say, be left exposed to risks of breaking up into factions.'

13. Dokunmuşlar; dedi ve gittikçe ağırlaşan bir sesle ilâve etti: Dokunmuşlar değil dokundular; benim gözümün önünde . . . (idem). '“I heard they assaulted ⟨her⟩”, he said and added, in a voice which grew gradually heavier, “No, I didn't hear it; they actually did it, in front of my eyes”'.

14. Ama bütün bu gerçeklere inat, sanatı paranın, maviyi karanın üstüne çıkaranlar var ya? Binde bir de olsun var ya? İşte onlar sanatçı: üst tarafı manatçı! Çok mu sert oldu bu yargı? Yumuşatalım biraz: bütün manatçıların sanatçı olduğu zamanlar vardır (Eyüboğlu). 'But despite all these facts, there are, are there not, those who put art above money, the blue above the black (XVII, 3)? They exist, even though they be one in a thousand, don't they? It is precisely these who are artists; the remainder are etceteras! Has it been very stern, this judgement? Let's soften it a little: there are times when all the etceteras become artists.' Here **manatçı** has been extracted from the **m-doublet sanatçı manatçı** 'artists and so on' and given an independent life of its own.

15. Ama devletliler bir kuşkulanmıya görsün (XI, 36 (d)), **en merhametliler en zalimler bir anda birleşiyor, din kardeşi min kardeşi dinlemiyorlardı** (idem). 'But let the Establishment not grow suspicious; the most compassionate and the cruellest would unite in an instant and would not heed any considerations of common religion or common anything else' ('they would not listen to “religion-brother” or “anything-else-of-the-sort-brother”'; **din min**).

16. Bizde eleştiri olup olmadığı yıllardır tartışılıp durur. Varılan sonuç, bizde eleştiri olmadığıdır. 'Whether or not we have any literary criticism has been constantly debated (XI, 36 (a)) for years. The conclusion arrived at is that we have no literary criticism.' **varmak** 'to arrive' is intransitive; **varılan** is therefore the impersonal passive participle; see XVIII, 3 (a).

17. Bazı günler, Café Soufflot'nun mutad toplantılarına Sami Paşazade Sezai Bey ve Prens Mehmet Ali gibi—Ragıp Beyin tabirince—aristokratların da iştirak ettiği olurdu. 'On some days it would happen that—to use Ragıp Bey's expression—aristocrats too like Sezai Bey, the son of Sami Pasha, and Prince Mehmet Ali, would join in the usual meetings at the

Café Soufflot.’ **tabir-i-n-ce** XII, 2 (b). **iştirak ettiği** ‘their participating’ / **olurdu** ‘used to occur’.

18. Hacı olan bir Müslüman sosyal hayatını nasıl tanzim etmelidir?—İslâmiyet “hüsn-ü ahlâk” olduğuna göre hacı olup olmamaklığın buna bir tesiri yoktur. This is a reader’s question and a newspaper columnist’s answer (Refik Ulunay). Its grammatical interest lies in the use of the somewhat rare verbal noun in **-meklik** (see X, 6). There could have been no possibility of ambiguity, as the verbal noun is negative and in the genitive, if the writer had chosen to use the **-me** verbal noun instead: **olmamanın**. But clearly he wished to be both precise and impressive, hence **olmamaklığın** ‘of the fact of not being’. ‘How ought a Muslim who is a pilgrim to order his social life?’—‘As Islam is moral excellence (“beauty of morals”; see II, 26), the fact of being or not being a pilgrim has no effect on this.’

19. Ey Allahım, bütün insanlara, onların senin çocukların ve birbirlerinin kardeşi olduklarını öğretmen zamanı gelmedi mi? (Halide Edip). ‘O God, has not the time come for You to teach all mankind that they are Your children and each other’s brothers?’ The **in** of **çocukların** is not the genitive suffix but the second-singular possessive. A writer of a later generation would have chosen an alternative to **öğretme-n** ‘your teaching’, because **öğretmen** is now the accepted neologism for ‘teacher’.

20. İsmet Paşanın şimdiye kadar olmaz dediğinin, olduğunu bilen varsa parmak kaldırsın! ‘Hands up anyone who knows of anything ever yet happening which Ismet Pasha said wouldn’t happen!’ Lit. ‘if there is anyone who knows the happening of that pertaining to Ismet Pasha’s saying “It won’t happen” (**olmaz**) till now, let him raise finger’.

21. Bayramlaşamadıklarımız. ‘Those of our number with whom we cannot exchange the season’s greetings.’ This splendid word headed the obituary column of a newspaper at the **Bayram**, the festival which ends the month of fasting, in 1960. **Bayramlaş-** ‘to exchange **Bayram** greetings’; **-ama-** VIII, 55 (b); **-dıklarımız** IX, 7.

22. Daha sonra Hazreti Muhammedin Medineye ilk ayak bastığı gün devesinin kapısında diz çöktüğü Eyüp Sultanın türbesi ziyaret edildi. ‘Later a visit was paid to the mausoleum of Eyüp Sultan, at whose door the Prophet Muhammad’s camel knelt the day he first set foot in Medina.’ This is an involved example of the rule given in XVIII, 2 (d): ‘Eyüp Sultan,

characterized-by-its-bending knee' (**diz çöktüğü**) 'at-his-door' (**kapısında**). The 'its' refers to **Hazreti Muhammedin devesinin** 'His Excellency Muhammad's camel's'. **Hazret (A)** means 'Presence' and is used in Persian *izafet* as an honorific.

23. Bu konuda yayımlanan değerli bir makalede, Şinasi'nin piyes yazması, "Fransız tiyatrosunu yakından görüp tanıdıktan sonra Garp tiyatrosunun edebî değerini iyice kavramış olması" ile yorumlanmış, ve, eserini "oynatma ümidi olmaksızın yazdı"ğı söylenmiştir (Cevdet Kudret). 'In a valuable article published on this theme, Şinasi's writing of plays has been interpreted by "his having thoroughly grasped the literary value of the Western theatre after seeing and becoming acquainted with the French theatre from close at hand" and it has been said that "he wrote with no hope of producing" his play.' This sentence is remarkable for a grammatical oddity: the quotation **oynatma ümidi olmaksızın yazdı 'he wrote without there being hope of getting-performed' has been turned into a noun clause, subject of **söylenmiştir**, by adding **ğı** to the finite verb **yazdı**, instead of closing the quotation at **olmaksızın** and then putting **yazdığı**. This is not a unique example of this use.**

24. Görülüyor ki, verdiğimiz örneklerde ve veremediğimiz binlercesinde, dil mantığı kolaylık ve sürati sağlamak için, kendi kanunlarına aykırı da olsa bazı tasarruflara gitmektedir. 'It is seen, in the examples we have given and the thousands that we have not been able to give, that the logic of language, in order to ensure ease and speed, resorts to certain economies, even though they be contrary to its own laws.' Noteworthy here is the substantivizing effect of the third-person suffix on the adverb **binlerce 'by thousands.'**

25. Dün Köprüden geçerken Fatih camiinin minaresine bayrak çekildiğini gördüm. Yarın öbürgün bu âdet de yerleşirse Demokrat Parti zamanında yerleşmiştir diye tarih kitapları yazsın için, ben de buraya yazıyorum. (B. Felek). 'Yesterday while crossing the Bridge I saw that flags had been hoisted on the minaret of the Fatih mosque. I am writing (this) here so that if this custom too takes root, tomorrow or the next day, the history-books may write that it took root in the Democrat Party era.' The rare use of **için with a third-person imperative to express purpose (VIII, 41) is doubtless to avoid repeating **diye; yazsın diye** would have been the natural way of saying 'so that they may write'.**

26. Kırık Ali—Müsaaden olursa kalkalım hoca efendi, bize izin ver! dedi. Vara demiyeydi. Bekir Hocadır bu, yakasına bir yapışmasıyla Kırık Ali'yi sandalyeye çökertti (Aziz Nesin). 'Broken Ali said, "With your permission (lit. 'if your permission exists'), Hoja Efendi, let's go; give us leave!" He might as well not have said it (VIII, 37 (a), at end). It was Bekir Hoja that he had to deal with (V, 5); with one grab at his collar he sent Broken Ali flopping back into the chair.'

27. Eğer öğrenci bir sorunun beş şikkından birini işaretliyecekken iki şikkı doğru diye işaretlemişse, elektronik beyin oyuna gelmeyip hemen bunu farketmekte ve öğrencinin kurnazlık yaptığını ortaya koymaktadır. 'If the student, while supposed to mark one of the five alternatives (i.e. alternative answers) of a question, has marked two alternatives as correct, the electronic brain is not taken in but notices this at once and reveals that the student is guilty of sharp practice.' Note the necessitative sense of the future participle in *işaretli-y-ecek-ken*, not 'while he will mark' but 'while he should mark'. See the first sentence of VIII, 21, and cf. the next example.

28. Tavuklar en yumurtalayacakları zamanda yumurtala-mayıverdiler. 'The hens, at the time when they should most have laid, suddenly stopped laying.' See XI, 36 (f).

29. Benim de gülmüşlüğüm vardır Atatürk'ün kullandığı bir çok terimlere (Eyüboğlu). 'There have been times when I too have laughed at a number of terms which Atatürk used.' For the construction, see XVII, 2, and cf. the next example.

30. Bu seçimin bütün problemleri çözmüşlüğü ileri sürülemez. 'It cannot be suggested that this election has solved all the problems.' Lit. 'this election's state-of-having-solved all the problems cannot-be-pushed forward.'

31. Proje gerçekleşseydi hakikaten Türklere düşecek pay ancak bu ruhanî pay olacaktı; maddî payı varsın maddeye tapan gâvurlara kalsındı (Niyazi Berkes). 'If the project were to materialize, in fact the share that would fall to the Turks would be only this spiritual share; the material share of it might as well be left to the infidels, who worshipped the material.'

32. Âdeta kalın bir yağmur bulutu içine girdik ve etrafı değil, gittiğimiz yolu göremez olduk (R. N. Güntekin). 'We entered what was virtually a dense rain-cloud and ceased to be able to see not (just) our

surroundings but the ⟨very⟩ road on which we were going.’ For **göremez olduk** ‘we became unable to see’, see IX, 11.

33. Butün mesele, içinden geçmekte olduğumuz bu çok dar ve tehlikeli geçidin gerektirdiği uyanıklık ve sorumluluk bilincini sonuna kadar gösterip göstermeyeceğimizdir (İ. Giritli). ‘The whole problem is whether or not we shall show (“our future showing and not showing”) awareness of the vigilance and responsibility necessitated by this very narrow and dangerous passage through which we are going, until the end of it.’

34. Demokrasi, halk sevgisine ve halkının sevgisine dayanan bir düzendir (S. Eyüboğlu). ‘Democracy is an order based on love of the people (“people-love”) and on its people’s love.’

35. Ateşe verilen özel ve resmî arabaların sayısı ise onlarla ifade edilmektedir. ‘As for the number of private and official cars lost in (“given to”) the fire, it is reported to be in the tens’ (lit. ‘is being expressed by tens’, *not* ‘... with them’).

36. Yüzbaşılıktan emekli olan amcam, yetmiş altı yaşından sonra kendisine, herkese paşa dedirtirdi (Aziz Nesin). ‘My uncle, who retired with (“from”) the rank of captain, after the age of 76 used to make everyone call him Pasha’. For **de-dir-t-**, see VIII, 49; the **-ir-di** is the ending of the aorist past. The title **Paşa**, officially extinct since 1934, is still regularly used of, and when addressing, generals and admirals.

37. Ben bizim memlekette demokrasinin olmuş olduğuna değil, olacak olduğuna ve olması lâzım geldiğine kaniim (F. R. Atay). ‘I am convinced, not that democracy has come into existence in our country, ⟨but⟩ that it is going to do so and must do so.’

38. Yazının iki yerinde Şeyh Galip, XIX. yüzyıl ozanı olarak gösterilmektedir. Oysa, bilindiği gibi Galip, 1757’de doğmuş, 1799’da ölmüştür. Buna belki, “Bu denli önemli mi?” diyecekler çıkabilir. Ancak, bu yanlış bir yerde geçseydi, “dalgınlıktır” denilir, üzerinde durulmayabilirdi (Mehmet Deligönül). ‘In two places in (“of”) the article, Sheikh Galip is shown as “the nineteenth-century poet”, whereas, as is ⟨well⟩ known, Galip was born in 1757 and died in 1799. Of this, some will perhaps say (“those who will say may emerge”), “Is it so important?” But, had this mistake occurred in ⟨just⟩ one place, it would have been called a piece of absent-mindedness, and might not have been dwelled on’ (‘stopping on it might not have been done’).

38. Demincek sigara alsın diye para verdiğim içeri girdi (Çetin Altan). 'In came the one to whom I had just now given some money to buy ("he of my giving money, saying 'let him buy' ") cigarettes'.

39. Kadın böyle idi hep. Bir işin başına çökmeye görsündü (VIII, 40; XI, 36 (d)), saatlerce oturur, bitirmek bilmezdi (Orhan Hançerlioğlu). 'The woman was always like this. Beware lest she (XI, 36 (d)) settle down to a job; she would sit for hours, she just could not manage to finish it.' **bitirmek bilmezdi** 'she did not know <how> to finish <it>'.

40. Özgür düşünce hem tutumcu, gelenekçi, hem de özgür olamaz. Nasıl olabilir ki düşünce özgürlüğü eski düşünce kalıplarını kırmanın tâ kendisidir. Kendi aklını kullanmayan insan, kitapların en güzeline de inansa, özgür düşünemiyor demektir. Buna karşılık yalnız kendi aklını beğenen de özgür düşünüyor sayılmaz. Nasıl sayılsın ki özgür düşünce bütün akıllara baş vuran, kendini beğenmeyen, durmadan gelişmek isteyen düşüncenin tâ kendisidir (S. Eyüboğlu). 'Free thought cannot be conservative, traditional, and, at the same time, free. How can it be, when freedom of thought is tantamount to ("the very self of" (XII, 25)) breaking the old moulds of thought? A person who does not use his own intelligence—it means that, even though he believes the most admirable of books, he is not free-thinking. On the other hand, nor can the one who esteems only his own intelligence be considered as free-thinking. How should he be so considered, when free thought is tantamount to thought that has recourse to all intelligences, is not self-esteeming, and wants to improve constantly?'

41. Bir gün padişahlardan biri, vezirine 'halk sarık marık, giyim miyim, pabuç mabuç diye konuşuyor. Sarık giyim pabuç'u anladık. Marık, miyim, mabuç ta ne oluyor?' demiş. Akıllı vezir bir parça düşündükten sonra 'zat-ı devletlerinin mübarek başındaki, sarık; kulunuzun fakir ve hakir başındaki, marık; hünkârımın üstündeki elbise, giyim; bendenizin âciz vücudunda taşıdığı, miyim; zat-ı şahanelerinin mübarek ayaklarındaki, pabuç; bendelerinin ayağında taşıdığı nesne ise mabuç'tur' diye açıklamıştır (anecdote attributed to Atatürk). 'One of the Ottoman Emperors is reported to have said one day to his Vizier, "The people speak using the words 'turban murban, raiment maiment, footwear mootwear'. We understand 'turban, raiment, footwear'. But what are the 'murban, maiment, mootwear' about?" After thinking a bit, the sagacious Vizier explained:

“That which is on Your Felicitous Person’s blessed head is a turban; that which is on your slave’s poor and lowly head is a murban. The clothing on my Sovereign Lord is raiment; what your bondman wears on his humble body is maiment. That which is on Your Kingly Person’s blessed foot is footwear; whereas the object your bondman wears on his foot is mootwear.” ‘ All the imperial titles except **hünkâr** are in the third-person plural. For **ta**, see XIII, 2. **ne oluyor**, lit. ‘what are they becoming? what happens to them?’

42. **Köse Hasan’la Pehlivan Ali barakanın duvarı dibine çömeldiler. İflâhsız’ın Yusuf karşılarına bağdaş kurdu. Ufaktefek, kupkuru Köse Hasan:—Uyur muyuruz da, dedi. Yusuf lâfını ağzına tıkadı:—Uyunur muyunur muymuş? Evel Allahın izniyle Çukurova’ya diye çıktık köyden!** (Orhan Kemal). ‘Bald Hasan and Ali the Wrestler squatted down at the foot of the wall of the shed. Yusuf, son of Reprobate, sat cross-legged, facing them. The tiny, emaciated Bald Hasan said, “We may fall asleep or something and (who knows what may happen?)” Yusuf shut him up: “Do you reckon there’s going to be any sleeping or anything? We’ve left the village to go to (“saying ‘To . . .!’”) Çukurova, God willing!” ‘

For **İflâhsız’ın**, see the penultimate paragraph of II, 17. **iflâh** means ‘salvation’; **iflâhsız** is ‘without (hope of) salvation’. ‘Do you reckon?’ translates **muymuş** (VIII, 13 (c)). **uyunur muyunur**, impersonal passive. **Evel** (for **Evvel**) **Allah** ‘first, God’ by itself means ‘with the help of God’. Here it is expanded to ‘with the permission of God, who is the First’.

Index

In arranging the entries in alphabetical order, no regard has been paid to divisions between words or suffixes; thus **-mesine** precedes **-mesin mi**.

Suffixes which may begin with **c** or **ç**, **d** or **t**, **g** or **k**, will be found in the forms beginning with **c**, **d**, and **g** respectively. See p. 11. Suffixes subject to vowel harmony which may occur with **e** or **a** will be found in the forms with **e**; similarly, those which may occur with **i**, **ı**, **ü**, or **u** will be found in the forms with **i**. See pp. 16–17. Thus for **-tük** see **-dik**; for **-ça** see **-ce**. The index includes not only individual suffixes but also such combinations of suffixes as may be difficult for the novice to unravel; for example, **-emememe**.

A hyphen following a suffix indicates the omission of **-mek**; i.e., it shows that the suffix makes verb stems. The few exceptions to this rule are noted; see, for example, the first of the two entries **-n-**.

Bold figures are used under some entries which have several page references, to indicate the principal reference if it does not happen to be the first.

The following abbreviations have been used in addition to those shown on p. xxiv:

adj.	adjective	neg.	negative
adv.	adverb	subj.	subjunctive
interj.	interjection	vbl.	verbal

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