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division and mzisyen musician, kuafir coiffure. These importations have been modified phonetically to the Turkish Alphabet and incorporated into the language. These are spelled according to Turkish phonetics and often have both AUnDotted and EDotted vowels within one word which is unnatural for Turkish. Such is true for the numerous Turkish words of Arabic origin, such as mektup letter and merhaba hello, and of Persian origin as hane office where vowel harmony does not occur in the word itself. In these cases, consistent with the general rule for vowel harmony in Turkish, the final vowel of the word determines the vowel harmony for suffixation. Vowel Harmony Rules Summary UnDotted Vowels follow each other. Dotted Vowels follow each other. Turkish Verbs. There are no irregular verbs in Turkish. One single conjugation is used for all verbs. Turkish Verbs are also obey vowel harmony rules. All verbs belong to one of two groups determined by their infinitive forms, those ending in mak (The AUnDotted Vowel Group) and those ending in mek (The EDotted Vowel Group). In consequence there is more than one form for the tense sign suffix. For illustration the Future Tense suffix may be acak or ecek to follow Vowel Harmony Rules. The suffixes for all mak verbs have only AUnDotted Back Vowels. bakmak to look becomes bakacak [bakacak] he will look. However only EDotted Front Vowels are found in the suffixes of mek verbs gelmek to come becomes gelecek [gelecek] He will come. Turkish Articles. English uses the same Definite Article "THE" for both subjects and objects. THE dog bit THE man." Turkish does not have separate definite articles. Turkish does not have a Subject Definite Article "THE" Turkish makes an object word definitive by adding an objective suffix "ı u " which equates to the English Object Definite Article "THE". This is one of the difficulties for those learning Turkish as English does not distinguish between subject "the" and object "the" as it uses the definite article "THE" for both of them. An illustration of the Objective Definite Article (accusative): Fincan masada. The cup is on the table. [subject: "The cup" is already considered as a specific subject in Turkish.] Masadaki fincan bana verin. Give me the cup which is on the table. [object: "The cup"] Here the object the cup fincan has been made definitive (specific) by the addition of the objective suffix to produce fincan [fincan], the way of saying "the cup" as a specific object. Turkish Adjectives Turkish is a descriptive language, adjectives abound. If Turkish can make something into an adjective then it will do so. Being a descriptive language basically the adjective or adjectival phrase always preceded its noun: kara kedi a black cat as in English. However Turkish makes great use of adjectival phrases and clauses to describes nouns, actions and thoughts. An Example In English: The black cat with the long tail which is sitting on the mat looks hungry. Using a reduced relative clause: The longtailed black cat sitting on the mat looks hungry. The Turkish Way Describes the cat not only as "black and longtailed" but also "where and upon what it is sitting" together with any other attributes, such as "its long tail": Minderin stnde oturan uzun kuyruklu kara kedi a gnyor. On the mat which is sitting long tailed black cat hungry looks. In Turkish the subject and object are described adjectivally with regards to place and disposition. Once all the describing is done, the verb is placed last in the sentence. Structure of Turkish Words. In the structure of Turkish words a vowel always follows a consonant and a consonant always follows a vowel. There are no diphthongs (two vowels occurring together) in Turkish words, other than imported foreign exceptions. In order to preserve this rule certain consonants are inserted as "buffers" between vowels. These buffers are always Y, N or S. (Y is considered as a consonant in Turkish.) The majority of Turkish Vowels are always pronounced quite short, there is no lengthening of vowels. For Turkish learners this sometimes makes understanding difficult as there is little and light stress in Turkish pronunciation. There is no gender distinction, so there are no "le" and "la" problems as in French. This borne out by the fact that Turkish only has one word "O" for he, she and it.

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