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METHOD GASPEY-OTTO-SAUEER.

OTTOMAN-TURKISH
CONVERSATION-GRAMMAR
A PRACTICAL METHOD OF LEARNING
THE OTTOMAN-TURKISH LANGUAGE.

BY

V. H. HAGOPIAN, M. A.
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HEIDELBERG.
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1907.
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Heidelberg.

Julius Groos.
Preface.

The Turkish language is of Tartar origin, as the Turks came from Central Asia, and is consequently quite distinct from Arabic and Persian, although it is true that in modern times the Arabic characters have been adopted for all three languages, and that the Turkish language is now half filled with Arabic and Persian words. Yet these words have been incorporated without affecting the nature or framework of the Turkish, which is as different from Arabic and Persian as Anglo-Saxon dialects are from Hebrew or Hungarian. In fact pure Turkish is Turanian, while Arabic is Semitic and Persian Aryan, and the resulting modern Ottoman-Turkish is compounded not only of three languages but of representatives of the three great families of languages. The original Turkish tongue, which is called Chaghata (Jagatai), was somewhat barbarous, but extremely forcible and concise when spoken. The adoption of Arabic and Persian words is arbitrary. To master the language it is necessary to have at least an elementary knowledge of the Arabic and Persian languages.

It is an extraordinary and lamentable fact that the language of the Turks has hitherto received little or no attention in England, although it is spoken by millions of people belonging to a vast empire with which we are closely connected by mutual vital interests, and is more or less used, in official circles, from Tunis in Africa to the walls of China. It is the court language of Persia, and in many provinces of that country, of South Russia and Afghanistan is spoken as much
as Persian. It is difficult to account for the absolute neglect of the study of such an important language, considering that it is used by a people who once influenced half the world, who overturned and established empires, who have possessed the thrones of Persia, Greece, Egypt and Arabia; whose power was once dreaded by Italy, Germany and France, and to whom our proud Queen Elizabeth applied for aid against the Spanish Armada. The Turkish has always been of the greatest consequence to us, owing to the importance of our political and commercial relations with the Ottoman Empire, and the complete ignorance of it on the part of our countrymen has greatly impeded proper communication and intercourse between the two nations and given rise to most serious misunderstandings and difficulties both in the diplomatic and commercial world. [Dr. Ch. Wells.]

Besides, not a small body of earnest men from the great Anglo-Saxon republic of the Trans-Atlantic continent have long been established in Constantinople and in the provinces of Turkey, labouring to unfold the treasures of modern science, temporal and spiritual, to the people of Turkey; losing no opportunity to place themselves in friendly communication both with the governing Ottoman element and with the numerous races and religious denominations subject to the Imperial sway.

To meet the need of the representatives of these two great nationalities in Turkey, there arose the necessity for conversation-books, grammars and lexicons. There have appeared a number of Turkish grammars and other books in the English language, but they seem little fitted to acquaint the learner fully with Turkish, chiefly because they are not sufficiently practical in the strict sense of the word, or they are composed only of rules. The appearance of a new Ottoman-Turkish Gram-
mar which combines in itself the theoretical and the practical elements of the language, it is expected will be cheerfully welcomed.

The so-called Conversation-method, originated by Drs. Gaspey and Otto, is now applied for the first time by the writer of this present book to the Ottoman-Turkish language also. It is his mother tongue and besides for more than 20 years he has practised this method in teaching the language in an important American institution to the natives of Turkey and to English-speaking foreigners. Therefore his own experience enables him to speak with some little authority on this subject. He thinks he has introduced a new element too in the Gaspey-Otto conversation-method, by inserting the word exercises which appear on pp. 121—125, 215, 256 etc.

The First Part of this work is devoted to conversational language and in it all the peculiarities of the language are given in a very easy and comprehensive way. The study of the First Part being finished it will soon be seen that Turkish is a very regular language, and that it is far more easy than is generally thought.

In the Second Part the elements of the Persian and Arabic languages are treated of as they are used in Ottoman-Turkish, and all the difficulties of both languages are explained, in a concise way. This is the Literary and Official language. There are then added some very valuable matters and a vocabulary.

As to the Exercises and Reading Lessons for translation, most of them are on subjects referring to Turkey and Turkish literature. Many characteristic specimens of poetry and prose illustrative of the literature and of the country, especially in modern phraseology, are given, so that the learner will feel himself in Turkey, and will have a glimpse into the geography, the history and the manners and customs of the country.
I recommend as a help to the student the excellent Turkish-English Dictionary of Sir J. Redhouse and the valuable Turkish Dictionary of Samy Béy, which latter is the most reliable guide to the student after finishing the First Part of this Grammar. And as a purely Turkish Grammar I recommend that of Mihran Efféndi Apigian (Mihri), to which I am much indebted.

I am much indebted also to Rev. Dr. W. St Clair-Tisdall, the C. M. S. missionary at Isphahan, Persia, who has carefully revised the MS. and has made valuable suggestions. Himself being a ripe scholar in the language, these have been of great service to me.

I must also express my sincere thanks to Dr. J. Wright, of Oxford, for the kindness and care with which he has looked over the proofs of this work.

V. H. Hagopian.

Anatolia College, Merzifoun (Marsovan), Turkey.

A List of Books indispensable to the Student of the Turkish Language.

Redhouse's Turkish-English Lexicon . . . . . . . . 25/—

W. W. Peet: Bible House, Constantinople.

Samy Béy's Turkish Dictionary (Qamoussou Türki) . . . 8/—

Mihri's Larger Turkish Grammar (Moutavel Sarf) . . . . 1/—

Turkish Reader: 1, 2, 3 parts (Talimi Qra'at) . . . . 2/—

Turkish Reader: With Nêsîkh and Riqâ (Râbhârî Qra'at) . —/8

Turkish Reader: With 6 different characters (Qra'at Hojašt) —/8

Penmanship Master (Yazı Hojašt) . . . . . . . . . . —/4

Blanks for Penmanship (Râbâbî Sâbîan, by Mihri) 1, 2, 3 parts —/2

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Introduction.

A. Letters of the Alphabet.

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</table>

§ 2. The letters of the Ottoman-Turkish Alphabet are 32 in number, and consist of 28 Arabic letters, together with some which the Persians have added (پچ). The Turks, as most other Oriental nations, read and write from right to left, instead of from left to right.
to right as we do; and a book consequently begins where it would end in English. Capital letters are unknown, and the punctuation marks have been adopted recently. They are the same as in English.

§ 3. There are four kinds of writing:
I. Riqā, which is the ordinary current handwriting used in letters and in all kinds of civil and official documents.

II. Nēsīkh, is the common print of books, newspapers etc.

III. Divanee, is a style of large handwriting used in the Imperial Chancery for engrossing letters-patent.

IV. Taliq, is the Persian model of Arabic characters, it is used by Persians, and also in documents of the Ottoman Canonical court. Examples of these and other forms of rarer occurrence are given at the end of this work.

§ 4. There is always more or less difficulty in representing the sounds of one language by those of another. This is true also in the case of the Ottoman-Turkish language. It belongs to a family or group of tongues different from the English, possessing sounds entirely foreign to English ears. To express these sounds, we have made some modifications of some of the English vowels and consonants. It is necessary to master these sounds before going on. They must be pronounced fully; all having only one regular sound. For instance: a has only one sound, and not five or more as in English: e has only one, as in pet, though the name itself will cause some blunder. i, o, u also have only one sound each.

There are eight vowel sounds in Turkish.

§ 5. The vast population of Turkey, especially the Christians, do not all use the Ottoman characters in their writing. The Armenians and the Greeks have adapted them to their characters. There are books and papers in Turkish, in Armenian and Greek characters, published in Constantinople. Most of the Englishmen and Americans, resident in Turkey, find it easier to begin Turkish with English or Armenian characters, and after mastering the pronunciation and the elements of the language, they turn to begin it with the Arabic
characters, which they find very easy then. The method adapted by us in this work, will remove all these difficulties.

**Single and Double Vowels.**

§ 6. In reading the names in the above Table and in pronouncing the proper sounds, written in the English characters, the learner must always remember:
1. Not to pronounce **a**, as in **fate**, **mortal** or **all**; but as in **far**, **art** or **father**.
2. **é** is always as **e** in **met** or **send**. Take care not to pronounce it as in **mere**, **verb** or **cane**.
3. **i** is always **i**, as in **pin** or **ship**; never as I, or as in **tire**.
4. **ê** must be pronounced as **o** in **seldom** and **e** in **heaven**.
5. **o** must not be pronounced long as in **oat**, **prose**; but very short as in **no**.
6. **ou** pronounce always as in **youth**, **bouquet**, **foot**; and not as in **pour**, **couple**, **about**.
7. **û** is not as that of **pure**, **turn**, **rule**; it has no equivalent in English, but is the French **tu**, **sur**.
8. **êô** has no equivalent in English, it is in French **feu**, **coeur**; or German **ö** in **Zöblner**, **völlig**.

**Compound Consonants.**

§ 7. Turkish orthography does not employ combinations of two or three consonants and vowels to represent a single sound; we are under the necessity, however, of making use in this work of some combinations to represent Turkish sounds, for which there is no equivalent in English. These combinations are made by the addition of some vowels and consonants to **h** or **y**.

**kh** has the sound of **ch**, as in the Scotch **loch**.

**gh**, as the Greek **γ**, Armenian **ğ**.

**zh** must be pronounced as **s** in **azure**.

§ 8. The combinations **tch** and **dj**, so often to be seen in the transliteration of Turkish words, are but French notations of the English **ch** and **j** in **church** and **joy**.

§ 9. **y** must always be considered a consonant, and never allowed to degrade the sound of any vowel that may precede it; particular care must be taken by
Letters of the Alphabet.

Englishmen in this matter. It is always as in ye, yoke, buy.

§ 10. y is combined with other vowels to form a diphthong as will be seen in the next Table.

\[
\begin{align*}
ay & \quad \text{Ex.: qaymaq; as in lime, high, I.} \\
\text{ey} & \quad \text{\d{e}ym{\text{"}}k; } \quad \text{\d{e} fate, prey, hey.} \\
\text{iy} & \quad \text{ch{\text{"}}y; } \quad \text{\d{e} here, clear.} \\
\text{iy} & \quad \text{g{\text{"}}ym{\text{"}}a; } \quad \text{\d{e}—} \\
\text{oy} & \quad \text{doymaq; } \quad \text{\d{e} boy, toy, going.} \\
\text{ouy} & \quad \text{doymaq; } \quad \text{\d{e} cooing, doing.} \\
\text{uy} & \quad \text{gu{\text{"}}a; } \quad \text{Fr. essuyer, Guyot.} \\
\text{öy} & \quad \text{öyl{\text{"}}en; } \quad \text{Fr. deuil.}
\end{align*}
\]

§ 11. In the transliteration of Ottoman words, h must be emphasized at the beginning, middle and end of words; at the end of the syllables it is generally accented; as: Al-lah', qah'vè, hékim. This is a most particular rule and requires a good deal of attention and practice in Englishmen; as a pernicious mode of orthography prevails among Englishmen, of introducing h mute very frequently at the beginning or end of words; as in honest, Jehovah etc. (§ 49 V.)

R is used as in English; except that it must never be allowed to be uttered obscurely; it must be pronounced fully and strongly; it is generally accented at the end of syllables. (§ 17.) Take care not to vitiate the pure sound of any vowel that may precede it.

G is always hard; as in give, got, get.

Numerals and Numeration by Letters.

§ 12. The numerical figures, ten in number, have been adapted by the Ottomans from the Arabs. They are the same that we make use of, calling them Arabic, because we took them from the Arabs. Their forms, however, differ considerably from those, which our digits have assumed, as the following table shows:

\[
\begin{align*}
1 & \quad \text{v} \quad \text{v} \quad \text{v} \quad \text{v} \quad \text{v} \quad \text{v} \quad \text{v} \quad \text{v} \quad \text{v} \quad \text{v} \\
1 & \quad 2 \quad 3 \quad 4 \quad 5 \quad 6 \quad 7 \quad 8 \quad 9 \quad 10, \quad 20, \quad 30, \quad 100
\end{align*}
\]

They are compounded in exactly the same way as our numerals. \text{v} \text{v} \text{v} \text{v} = 1902.

§ 13. The apparent strangeness of the fact that those numbers seem to be written and read not from
right to left, but from left to right is due to the circumstance that, in Arabic, the smaller numbers are read as well as written first. Thus an Arab would read ١٩٠٣ 'two and nine hundred and a thousand'. This, however, a Turk does not do. (§ 691.)

§ 14. If the Arabic alphabet is arranged according to numerical values, there appears the ancient order, which is still used for notation and numerical. In this order, that of the old Phoenician, Hebrew, Syriac, Greek and Latin alphabets: the first nine letters represent the units; the second nine the tens; the third nine the hundreds and the last one, one thousand; compare the Table of the Alphabet. エジプト: هوز: حطی: كلين: سعنض: قرشت: جن: ضلع: Ehjéd, hóvéz, hout'ti, kelémén, safés, qaršót, sakhéz, dazighí. Therefore the numeration by letters, is called Ehjéd hisab.

§ 15. The method of numeration by the letters of the alphabet was a great task; it is fast going, if not entirely gone, out of practice, as puerile; but formerly great significance was attached to any combination of letters that expresses in one or more words an event or date. Thus خراب kharab is 600 + 200 + 1 + 2 = 803, the Hijri date when Timurleng laid Damascus in 'ruins'; and بلده: طيبه béldéyi tay'ibé is 2 + 30 + 4 + 400 + 9 + 10 + 2 + 400 = 857, date of the year when the 'Beautiful City', Constantinople, was taken by the Ottomans.

Exercise a.

Write and give the names of the following letters; they are arranged according to their numeral value:

اب ب ج د ه ذ ز ح ط ی ن:
س ع ف ص ث ر ش ت ث خ ذ ض ط غ

Division of the Letters.

§ 16. The Ottoman alphabet is divided into four classes: vowels; hard, soft, and neuter letters.
Vowel letters: ا، و، و، which are vowels generally, when they are the second letter of the syllable.

Hard letters: ح خ ص ض ط ع غ ق

Soft letters: ب س ل غ

Neuter letters: ب پ س م و د ذ ظ ذ ش ف ل م ن

and ا و ي, when at the beginning of the syllables; as is the case with y and w in the English language.


§ 17. All the Ottoman letters in the Alphabetical Table are considered to be consonants, except ا و و، which are often used as vowels, and call for further elucidation. (§ 29 ff.)

We now proceed to the phonetic value of the consonants:

ب بé has the value of English b, as: بد béd bad, biradér brother. But when ending a syllable or word, it sometimes, anomalously, takes the value of p, as: شرابة sharap wine, ابتدأ iptida beginning. Especially is this the case with the Gerunds in فوب, as: كيدوب gidip, آلوب alip. (§ 435.)

ب pé is the English p, as: بدر pedër father.

ت té is the German t, as: تاتار tatar a Tartar; courier. It is sometimes changed into d in derivation when it is originally final; as: كيت git go, كيدر gidër he goes. Also دمير (دمير) تيسور démir dépé a hill.

ث sé is found in Arabic words only, and is pronounced as s; as: ثابت sabit firm, امثال émsal proverbs.

ج jim is pronounced as j, as: جان jan soul.
Chim has the value of the English ch, in church; as: cham the pine, chali chali bush. (§ 8.)

Ha has the harshly aspirated sound of English h, in horse. It is chiefly used in Arabic words; as:

Haji pilgrim.

Kh has no equivalent in English. It is the counterpart of the Scotch ch in loch and German Rache. It is generally transliterated kh. But there are a good many words in which it is commonly pronounced as h, as:

Hoja teacher; hané house.

dal is German d, as: đerd.

Zal is found in Arabic words alone; its value is z, as: žerže atom.

Ré is in all positions a distinctly articulated lingual r as in rain. There are two important remarks, however, which is necessary for the English student to bear in mind with respect to this, to him, peculiar letter. Firstly, it must always be pronounced and accented (never dropped or slurred over, as in the pronunciation of part, pa't); and secondly, the value of the vowel before it in the same syllable must never be corrupted (as when it is pronounced pot pat; for far; cur car), but always kept pure, as with any other consonant; thus qor, qir', żar zar'; not go', qi', za'. (§ 49 V.)

Zé is English z, as: žez.

Zhé is only found in Persian and French words; it is of the value of the English s in treasure, and is transliterated zh; as: mûshëdé tidings, ažhëdër dragon, žour'nal journal. It is often pronounced
\(j\), as: \(j\text{engér}\) verdigris, \(j\text{iva}\) quicksilver, \(j\text{andarma}\) a county policeman.

\(s\) \(s\text{in}\) is a soft \(s\), always followed by a soft vowel in all Ottoman words, as: \(s\text{oz}\) word.

\(\check{s}\) \(s\text{hin}\) is English \(s\text{h}\), as: \(s\text{h}\) work.

\(c\) \(s\text{ad}\) is a hard \(s\), it designates a hard vowel, as: \(s\text{ag}\) right, \(s\text{ol}\) left.

\(d\) \(d\text{ad}\) is used in Arabic words only. It is generally pronounced as a hard \(z\), but sometimes as a hard \(d\); thus: \(r\text{azee}\) content, \(z\text{aptiyé}\) a gendarme, \(q\text{adi}\) judge, \(x\text{hiz\text{er}\text{LY}as}\) St. Elias.

\(t\) \(t\text{i}\) is pronounced as \(t\), thus: \(t\text{op}\) top ball. But sometimes in Turkish words it is pronounced as \(d\).

\(d\text{ag\text{H}g\text{montainy\text{R}}}\) (\(o\text{da}\) oda) \(o\text{da}\) room.

\(z\) \(z\text{i}\) is used in Arabic words only, as a very hard \(z\), thus: \(s\text{alim}\) cruel.

\(a\text{yn}, \hat{\text{g}}\text{ha\text{yn}, q\text{af}}\), \(k\text{ef}\). See §§ 33—36.

\(f\) \(f\text{e}\) is the English \(f\), in all cases, \(\text{na\text{fna}}\).

\(l\) \(l\text{am}\) is the English \(l\), in all cases.

\(m\) \(m\text{im}\) is the English \(m\), as: \(m\text{al}\) mal.

\(n\) \(n\text{oun}\) is like the English \(n\), as: \(n\text{an}\) bread. But before \(b\) it is pronounced as \(m\). Thus \(b\text{é}\) \(p\text{émbé}\) light rose colour, \(i\text{stanbul}\) Constantinople (Stambul).

§ 18. \textbf{Note.} The reason why so many \(s\) and \(z\) sounds occur in Ottoman is that Arabic words intro-
duced into the language have to be written as in Arabic. In the latter tongue the sounds of ص 's, ت 't, د 'd, ز 'z, ض 'ḍ, ظ 'ẓ are quite distinct from one another, as are those of ح 'h and ز 'z, of ١ and ع 'u. But these distinctions are not observed by the Ottoman.

C1. The Orthographic Signs.

§ 19. There are five kinds of orthographic signs used in Ottoman-Turkish. The vowel signs, Jezma, Medda, Shedda and Nuation. These are put under or over the letters.

The Vowel Signs.

§ 20. There are three kinds of vowel signs: üstün, ēsré, êôtré. These are named haréké 'movements'; but by the Europeans they are commonly called vowel points.

§ 21. These three vowel signs have two values each.
I. With a soft or neuter consonant, üstün has the value of ē; and with a hard consonant a.
II. With a soft or neuter consonant, ēsré has the value of ë; and with a hard consonant ë.
III. With a soft or neuter consonant, êôtré has the value of ā, ë; and with a hard one o, ou.

a) Hard Vowels.

§ 22. Hard vowels are used with hard letters.
I. Üstün is a diagonal stroke drawn from right to left, placed above the letter thus —; it indicates that the hard letter over which it is placed, is to be followed in pronunciation by a, as in English bar, star.

Key. Ha üstün ha, khī üstün kha, ayn üstün ā, etc.

II. This sign — is called ēs-ré, under hard letters it is pronounced ë, as e in heaven.

Key. Ha ēs-ré ēḥī, khī ēs-ré ēkhī, sad ēs-ré sī, etc.
III. This sign is őtré, over the hard letters it is pronounced o or ou, as in cold, could.

Key. Ha őtré ho, hou, khi őtré kho, kho, dad őtré do, dou, etc.

b) Soft Vowels.

§ 23. Soft vowels are pronounced with soft or neuter letters.

I. Ústún when put over a soft or neuter letter, is pronounced like e, as in met.

Key. Sin üstün sé, kéf üstün ké, géf üstün gé, etc.

II. Eșré when put under a soft or neuter letter, is pronounced i, as in pht, htn.

Key. Mim eșré mi, lam eșré it, zé eșré si, etc.

III. Õtré when put over a soft or neuter letter, is pronounced õ, ő, which have no equivalent in English. (§ 6, 7, 8.)

Key. Dal õtré dü, döö, pé õtré pu, yeö, shin õtré shū, sheö, etc.

Exercise b.

The Connection of the Letters.

§ 24. The letters of the Ottoman alphabet are divided into two other divisions: connected and unconnected letters.
The Orthographic Signs.

I. The unconnected letters are د ر ز و, which are never joined to the following letter, and when they occur the word is broken; that is, the pen is taken up, and the second part of the word is resumed unconnected. They may be joined only to the letter preceding them, as thus exhibited idaré (administration) پرا قدم, braqdim (I left).

II. The connected or joinable letters are those which may be joined to the letters which follow or precede them; the remaining letters are connected letters; as: منفصل münfasîl (unconnected).

Exercise e.

دَكُ ذُمُ رُسُ زُنُ زُلُ وُجُ ذُف
دَكُ ذُمُ رُسُ زُنُ زُلُ وُجُ ذُف
دَكُ ذُمُ رُسُ زُنُ زُلُ وُجُ ذُف

Key. Dal kéf ústûn dék, dal kéf ésré dîk, dal kéf ctôré dûk, dtûk.

§ 25. In dealing with the letters of the Ottoman alphabet on the preceding pages, we have shown only the shapes they take when standing alone; when they are combined with other letters, they are sometimes slightly modified, according as they stand at the beginning, in the middle, or at the end of the word. These various changes will be seen from the Table of the Alphabet (F. 1 and 2).

§ 26. There is also a compound character in use, which is always to be found inserted in alphabets, and which, for that reason, cannot be passed over in silence. It is the character ن, called lam dîf, being, in fact, nothing more than ن lam joined calligraphically to a following ن dîf, in a similar manner to that whereby the English printers continue to join the f and l in fl, or f and i in fi, etc. When this double character is
connected with a preceding letter, it has the shape of \( \dddot{\text{ل}} \), as: \( \dddot{\text{ل}} \text{ } \dddot{\text{ب}} \text{ } \dddot{\text{ل}} \) (evil).

**Exercise d.**

\[ \dddot{\text{ل}} \text{ } \dddot{\text{ج}} \text{ } \dddot{\text{ل}} \text{ } \dddot{\text{ج}} \text{ } \dddot{\text{ل}} \]

*Key.* \( \dddot{\text{ل}} \) initial; noun initial, \( \dddot{\text{ج}} \) final; \( \dddot{\text{ج}} \) initial, \( \dddot{\text{ج}} \) medial; noun initial, \( \dddot{\text{ج}} \) medial; noun initial, \( \dddot{\text{ج}} \), \( \dddot{\text{ل}} \), lam, \( \dddot{\text{ج}} \), \( \dddot{\text{ج}} \), noun, \( \dddot{\text{ج}} \) medial, \( \dddot{\text{ج}} \) final.

**Exercise (Connected Monosyllables).**

\[ \text{ب} \text{ ل} \text{ ج} \text{ ش} \text{ س} \text{ ج} \text{ ك} \text{ ل} \text{ ب} \text{ س} \text{ ج} \text{ ج} \text{ ب} \text{ ج} \text{ ل} \text{ ج} \text{ ش} \text{ س} \text{ س} \text{ س} \text{ ج} \text{ ج} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ ب} \text{ Bësh; pé ré ústün pé; té lam Òtré tûl, etc.

**Vowel Letters.**

§ 27. Besides the vowel signs, sometimes the vowel letters 

I. Elif indicates the hard vowel ústün, provided that it is the second letter of the syllable. Instead of 

II. Yé, sometimes when it is the second letter of the syllable, indicates the vowel ësré. Instead of 

III. Vav, generally when it is the second letter of the syllable, indicates the Òtré. Instead of 

IV. Hé, when it is the second letter of the syllable, generally indicates the ústün, either hard or soft. Instead of 

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§ 28. *Note.* The Arabic and Persian long vowels are represented by the Letters of Prolongation و ی. These letters correspond respectively with the vowel points: üstün, esré, őtré (§§ 29—31). But there are no letters of prolongation in purely Turkish words; the use of these letters is limited only to indicating the vowel signs, as has been said above. Therefore they are called in Turkish orthographic letters also, as they serve only for the correction of the orthography.

**Exercise f.**

Read and write the following exercises:

I.

بابه في بو: ما مه مي مور؟ تا فيه نو: سا سه سى سو: دا

دی دی دو: فا فه في فو: گا غه غي غو: لا له لي لو

*Key.* Bé élif üstün ba, bé hé üstün bé, bé yé ésré bi, bé vav éotré bou, bo etc.

II.

قَل = قال, قِل = قيل, قُل = قول; تَش = قاش

*Key.* Qaf lam üstün qal, which is equivalent to qaf élif lam üstün qal; qaf lam ésré qil, or with a vowel letter qaf yé lam ésré qil etc.

Short sentences. III.

بول قول; چور چرپ; بول مال;

بول وار; قوب كرت; موم صات; دار بيل; چور طوز

*Key.* Sad vav lam éotré sol, qaf vav lam éotré qol, sol qol etc.

IV.

چاقچاق; باق, باتاشا; باتاشا, یاني, یاتاق, بواتاق, چوراق

قوتاق, خالی, صادی, چوران, یاتاق, صولاق, صوغان, یادی

دولاب, چوراب, اوغلان

*Key.* Chim élif üstün cha, qaf yé ésré qit, cha-qit etc.

V.

تومون; اوقف; توقو; اوطرر; اوموز; اوخوج; توقور;

دودوك; چوروك; برغو; چوالاق; سولوك; کورتك
Pronunciation of Letters.

Key. Т expenditure та, т expenditure та, т expenditure та, т expenditure та etc.

B. Pronunciation of Letters (continued).

§ 29. Єlif. There are four kinds of Єlif in Ottoman:

a) The initial or hémzé Єlif, which is a consonant, not a vowel. Like any of the initial consonants, it takes the three vowel points and letters; as: āt ат meat, от it dog, от ot grass (§ 88).

Note. Initial Єlif is not generally indicated in transcription, it being understood that whenever an Ottoman word begins with a vowel, in the original it begins with Єlif.

b) Orthographic or vowel Єlif, which stands to show only the hard āstūn vowel: it is used exclusively for Turkish and foreign words; as: бал bal honey, пари pars Paris, эвropa Europe.

c) Shortened Єlif, which is written generally in the shape of Є ye, but pronounced short; it is used only in Arabic words; as: мола molà God, or ee-sa Jesus.

d) Elongated Єlif, which is found only in Arabic and Persian words; it lengthens the hard āstūn vowel; as: p. паша, a. амін āmeen, p. абав a bad.

§ 30. Ѕ Vav. There are four kinds of vav in Ottoman:

a) Consonantal vav, it has the phonetic value of v; as: āv ev house, інят vagit time, ālev алев flame.

b) Orthographic or vowel vav, which stands for the vowel ətре; it is used only in Turkish and foreign words; as: юл yol way, лондре londra London.

c) Elongated vav, which lengthens the vowel ətре,
and is found only in Arabic and Persian words; as:

p. درست friend. a. ممنون mémmoon glad. 

\text{d) Silent vav, which is found only in some Persian words, between the letters} \ \text{khi and} \ \text{alif, and is not pronounced; as:} \ \text{كحاجه} khajé \ \text{teacher, خوانده} khanéndé \ \text{singer.}

\text{§ 31.} ی Yé has three sounds:

\text{a) Consonantal} yé, \ \text{which has the value of the consonant} \ \text{y, whether it be initial, medial or final, simple or reduplicated; as:} \ \text{ييل} yél \ \text{wind, سير} séyr \ \text{looking, مي} mí \ \text{wine.}

\text{b) Orthographic or vowel} yé, \ \text{which stands to show only the vowel} ésré, \ \text{it is used only in Turkish and foreign words; as:} \ \text{ديلاين} Dílaín \ \text{Dublin.}

\text{c) Elongated} yé, \ \text{which is used only in Arabic and Persian words and lengthens the} ésré; \ \text{as:} \ \text{پير} peér \ \text{old man, a. والي} valee \ \text{governor.}

\text{§ 32.} ه Hé has three sounds:

\text{a) Consonantal hé, which is a guttural and aspirated as the} h \ \text{in} \ \text{horse; as:} \ \text{هونر} húnér \ \text{skill, قهوه} qahvé \ \text{coffee.}

\text{b) Orthographic or vowel} hé, \ \text{which stands for} ústün; \ \text{as:} \ \text{اسما} asma \ \text{vine,} \ \text{بنده} bende \ \text{slave.}

The vowel hé, \ \text{when in the middle or at the end of words, is never joined to the next letter in writing; as:} \ \text{جمله} géléjémim, \ \text{اسمية} asmaya.

\text{c) Substitutive} hé, \ \text{which is changed from} ت te, \ \text{and is found only at the end of Arabic words; as:} \ \text{حكايه} hikyaiyé \ \text{for} \ \text{حكاية} hikyaiyét \ \text{story.}

\text{§ 33.} ق qáf, ل káf. \ \text{The Ottoman alphabet distinguishes sharply between the hard letter} qáf and
the soft letter kéf. The transliteration of this present work in accordance with the judgment of the ripest scholars, represents the ق by q and the ك with k. The common people pronounce the qaf as ghayn at the beginning and the middle of words, and as khi at the end. The kéf also at the end of words is pronounced kh by the common people. Ex.: قورچاق qocbaq com. ghochakh (brave), قاچان qan com. ghan (blood), قاپش qayish com. ghayish (thong), قیدمچک gidejek com. gidejekh (he will go).

§ 34. ك kéf is appropriate only to soft syllables or words; it is so pronounced as to represent in Turkish four different sounds; to distinguish these four sounds the letter may be slightly modified in form. But in general, in Ottoman, the ك alone is used to express all four sounds, and the student can learn how to pronounce it only by practice.

I. The first of these four forms is called kéf or kāf (kēf Arabi, Arabic kéf, by the grammarians); it is pronounced as k. Ex.: كور kūr blind, ككتاب kitab (book, ككول kūl ashes.

II. The second is called géf or gīf (kēf Farisi, Persian kéf, by the grammarians), and it is pronounced as hard g; it is sometimes distinguished by a modification in shape, thus ك. Ex.: كهر gūr see, كن Hồ gel lake, كنجل kāl come.

Note. When ك represents the sound either of ك or of g hard, and is followed by an ālif, it takes before the vowel a short and incipient sound of i, which we have united thus ك. Ex.: كنغم kāghid paper, كنكميل kāmil perfect, كنأ a-gūh aware: not ka-ğhid, ka-mil, a-ğah; because ك being a soft letter cannot go with a hard vowel a (§§ 22, 37).

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III. The third is called sağır kéf, or néf (surd kéf), and is pronounced as ng in the words ring, sing etc.; it is a nasal n, and is represented by ñ. It is sometimes written ٍک with three dots over it. It is never to be found elsewhere than in the middle of Turkish words; and consequently never can be initial. Ex.:

deniz sea, yalıniz alone, senin your.

IV. The fourth is called yaf, and is pronounced like the English y consonant; it is found only in Turkish words. Ex.: dökül it is not, eyri crooked, bey prince.

**Exercise g.**

قاف : كار، آقت : أكت : قول : گول

قار : كار : آل : ك : آدتوق : آخذ

يازدگیز : كول : تاب : اکرود : اکر


Key. Qaf élf vav ûstên qar, gêf élf vav ûstên gav; aqmaq, ékmék, éymék, ašmaq; qol, ged; qar, kîr etc.

§ 35. ُayn. The ayn has no equivalent in European languages; it characterizes only Arabic words. Its phonetic value in Arabic and in the mouth of an Arab, is a harsh guttural catch or hiatus. As pronounced by a Turkish scholar the letter is either entirely silent or only the slightest hiatus is perceptible. The common people pronounce it like an élf, and there is no harm in pronouncing so. In this work sometimes, when necessary, the vowel sound is accompanied by the sign ُ, and it is generally marked by an apostrophe. معلوم ma-šu'm or ma-ع-šu'm, عَلِمَ 'a-lém or a-a-lém.

§ 36. غ ghayn is represented by gh; as َع a-gha
or com. a-a' sir, باغ bagh vineyard, اوغلان ogh'lan com. o'lan, ou-lan boy. After a vowel vav و, with the sounds o, ou, غ has very much the sound of w; like the gh of throughout. Thus اوغلان ov-laq or ogh-laq kid; gova not goghā (a pāil); صرف صرفاع not sofhouq cold; govmaq to expel; اوغلاماق ovalamaq to rub.

§ 37. Note. In the transliteration of the foreign proper names or nouns, the hard ɡ, when followed by a hard vowel, is represented by غ and not by گ. Ex.
Hugo هوغو, Gladstone غلاستون, guardian غاردیان ghardiyan, gazetta غزیتا newspaper, gas غاز ghaz.

§ 38. * Hémžé. The ēlif at the beginning of words is a consonant (§ 29), which is called hémžé or hémžé ēlif, because naturally there is a sign of hémžé over the ēlif, which is not generally written. أول ol is originally ایت, آل, آل ائر, أول ē-sér is ایت is ائر, آل, آل, ائر, أول.

§ 39. The combination of hémžé ēlif with a vowel ēlif (ا) is expressed by médda, which is the vowel ēlif put over the consonant hémžé ēlif (§§ 29 d, 47) ا = ی; as: ائر = almaq, ائر = ائر, ائر = ائر, ائر = ائر.

§ 40. But when hémžé is found in the middle of words, if it ends the syllable, it is like an accent or a hiatus. Ex.: تای-سیر influence, لمور mé-é-mour officer.

§ 41. At the beginning of syllables it is pronounced as y consonant; as: قاپل qayil, داير dayir.

Note. The pronunciation of hémžé and the changes
it undergoes, are in accordance with the rules of Arabic Grammar.

C². Other Orthographic Signs.

a) Jezma جزما

§ 42. The letters in a syllable are either voweled or quiescent; the first letter of any syllable is naturally voweled, the others quiescent. The voweled letters are accompanied by a vowel sign, but those which are quiescent, are marked with the sign (‘), called Jezma. Ex.: 

\[ b\text{-}sh\text{-}l\text{k} \]
the letters \( b \) and \( l \) are voweled, as they are the first letters of the two syllables; \( sh \) and \( k \) are quiescent; therefore marked with Jezma.

\[ b\text{r}\text{-}b\text{r} \]
(Barber): the two \( b \) are voweled and both of the \( r \) quiescent and therefore marked.

\[ m\text{r}\text{-}t\text{b} \]
(school) \( m \) and \( t \) are voweled, \( k \) and \( b \) quiescent.

§ 43. The vowel letters cannot have the mark of quiescence, as they are substituted for the vowel signs, and indicate their kind; as \( b\text{v}\text{y}\text{q} \) (fish), where \( \text{v} \) stands for \( \text{a} \), and does not need the sign.

Exercise h.

Read and write the following exercises:

I. 
\[
\text{ساعدة}, \quad \text{لايitin}, \quad \text{طاون}, \quad \text{چوجن}, \quad \text{چوجب}, \quad \text{صاجب}, \quad \text{قاهش}, \quad \text{چايش}, \quad \text{ياحش}, \quad \text{جيجن}, \quad \text{جيجن}, \quad \text{ديلك}, \quad \text{رشه}, \quad \text{گلدي}, \quad \text{گتني}, \quad \text{گتني}, \quad \text{فته}, \quad \text{كتاب}
\]

Key. Sin elif üstün \( sa \), ayn té üstün \( at \), \( sa\text{-}ut \); Lam elif üstün \( la \), ye qaf ésré \( qig \), \( la\text{-}qig \); Ti elif üstün \( ta \), vav qaf éotré \( vouq \), \( ta\text{-}vouq \); ye and vav are consonants, because they begins the syllable.

II. 
\[
\text{آخمام}, \quad \text{اسلام}, \quad \text{إقرار}, \quad \text{افبال}, \quad \text{إثبات}, \quad \text{إسراف}, \quad \text{إدانه}
\]
Other Orthographic Signs.

§ 44. In most cases, indeed, the vowel points are
not inserted, except in quotations from the Qur’an, or
in writing a foreign word or name, and in some poetical
works. This at first causes a little embarrassment to
the learner; he must accustom himself to pronounce
the word as if such vowels did not exist, until he can
supply them by a knowledge of the word. The diffi-
culty will vanish by dint of a little practice.

b) Shadda ٧٧

§ 45. A consonant which is to be doubled without
the interposition of a vowel, is written only once, but
marked with the sign ﺹ, which is called shēd’ā or
tēsh-deed (strengthening). This reduplication is not a
mere matter of orthography as it is in the English
language; when a letter is doubled in writing, it must
be doubled in pronunciation, as is done in English
with the letters d, l, n in the words mid-day, mad
dog, full lips, thin nose.
§ 46. The sign shadda belongs only to Arabic (700), in Turkish words the letter is simply written twice, as: صلاَمه صلاَم. Ex.: جدَّت hid‘ dét (anger), ملَّت mil‘ lēt nation.  

Exercise 1.

Write and read the following exercise:

جرَح جَنَال قَزَاز صَرَاف جَلَاد مُدَاح يَتِال سَتاً
مشاس دَلَاك هَنَت جَنَت حَانَة مُحَرك مُكرَم

Key. Jim ré üstūn jēr, ré ġiřf ha üstūn rah, jēr‘ rah’ etc.

c) Međda مـد

§ 47. This sign is called méd‘ da مـد, which means long; it is put over ġiřf to show that it must be pronounced with hard üstūn ā, and not as ē, ī, o. In Arabic and Persian words it serves to lengthen the ġiřf (§§ 39, 603, 701 d); as: t. أَزَ āz (crush), but أَزَ āz is few; أَتَ at (meat), أَتَ at (horse). أَمِين āmeen (faithful), أَمِين āmeen (amen).

Read and write the following exercises:

أَه ēh well! أَل آل hand أَش āsh companion
أَه āh alas أَل آل al take أَش āsh food
أَو āw house أَي āy ēy hallo! أَك āk ek sow
أَو āw hunting أَي āy mouth أَق āq white

Key. Elif hé üstūn ēh, elif hé međda üstūn āh etc.

d) Nuation َن

§ 48. The marks of vowels when doubled, are pronounced with the addition of the sound ĕn, َـّén,
in, án. This is called tén-veen i.e. 'giving the sound of noun'; it occurs only at the end of an Arabic word. The vowels thus doubled are spoken of as iké ústún, iké ésré, iké òtré respectively (§§ 670, 681). Ex.:

\[
\text{té ústún té: t or } \text{ or } \text{ t é iké ústún tén.}
\]

\[
\text{dal ústún } \text{dél: dal iké ústún dên.}
\]

\[
\text{fé òtré } \text{fú: fé iké òtré } \text{fún.}
\]

\[
\text{نظاماً, قَرَضاً, مِضَافٍ, حَتَّاً, حَدَّ, أَطْنَا, } \text{بُوْمَا, كَانِا.}
\]

Key. Noun ésré ni, zi élif ústún za, ni-za, mim élif iké ústún mén, ni-za-mén etc.

D. Accent.

§ 49. It is difficult and wearisome to give absolute rules and their exceptions in regard to the accent in Ottoman Turkish, as it varies much. Some general rules are given in the following lines, while in all cases which cannot be included under these rules, the accent will be indicated.

I. Usually every Turkish word is accented on the last syllable; as: ار év' house, ké-kép' agh-la-maq'.

II. Words with double consonants have the accent on the first consonant; as: sal'la-maq to shake, a. sar'-raf banker, isis sis' lonely, té-gad'-dim progress.

Note. The shedda in Arabic words serves as an accent (§ 45).

III. In Persian and Arabic, the vowel letters or the Letters of Prolongation are pronounced long and are accented (§ 28); a. já-hil ignorant, a. ké-reem' merciful, p. á-tész fire, a. khou-soos' a point, respect.

V. The letters h, r, when they are in the middle and at the end of words, are accented; as آئر a-lîr’, الله al-lah’, گهو qah’vé coffee (pp. 5, 8).

E. Euphony or Harmony of the Vowels.

§ 50. A very remarkable peculiarity of Ottoman is the attention paid to euphony in pronunciation, and the changes of the sounds of vowels and consonants which take place in consequence. Thus the collision of hard and soft letters in the same word is always avoided. And when one declines a word or adds a particle or letter to it, whatever be the leading letter the others must be pronounced so as to agree with it (§ 87).

§ 51. There are two simple rules of euphony in the language for the words of purely Turkish origin:
a) If the first syllable of the word contains a hard vowel, all the vowels in that word should be hard. اوالدی ol-dou it became, اوالدی al-tî six, اوالدی a-la-jah-ghî-mî-zi our credit; not اوالدی ol-dî, اوالدی al-tî, اوالدی a-lé-jah-ghî-zi-mî-zi etc.

b) If the first vowel be soft, then the others should be soft also. اوالدی seô-rû the word, اوالدی seô-rû he saw, اوالدی el-lèr hands, اوالدی gôs-tè-ré-jé-yi-mîz; not اوالدی so-zî, el-lar etc.

§ 52. Remark: 1. On the above principles, when one declines a word or adds a particle to it, the vowel of the syllable added is generally so pronounced that: i comes after a: طام‘ طام‘ dam, damî, dama; ۶: ال‘اِل‘ el, ۶lî, e-lê; ۰: قول‘ قول‘ gol, golo, gola;
Orthography.

§ 54. As a list of words supposed to be exceptions by some grammarians, we note لم alma, which was originally alma 'apple', and is still so pronounced in many places; while قهوه gah-ve coffee, پیلاو pi-lav, کیپون kim-yon, لیمون li-mon (lemon) are not Turkish.

§ 54b. As real exceptions to these rules are the ending of the Present tense —yor, which is always pronounced —yor, and the pronominal particle —ki, which is never changed (§§ 140, 319).

F. Orthography.

§ 55. As the orthography of every Arabic and Persian Ottoman word is fixed and unchangeable, it is only in pure Turkish and foreign Ottoman words that the orthography varies. The Vowel or Orthographic letters (اي, ای, او, او) as they are called in Ottoman without any inflexible rule are added or left out arbitrarily; as:

بیتین büttin; تیلندی qilindi; قلندی قلندی, قلندی. are all admissible.
§ 56. The true rule is: 1. Never introduce a vowel letter into a Turkish or foreign Ottoman word without removing a possible doubt as to pronunciation; 2. Never leave out a vowel in such a word, if by omission a doubt is created as to the pronunciation.

§ 57. The following two points must be regarded as exceptions to this rule:

a) In any syllable which is composed of two consonants, if the vowel is soft ûstûn, none of the orthographic (vowel) letters is added; but if it is composed of one letter, ê is added to indicate the vowel; as: gël-di, bêsh, is-tê-mêk.

b) None of the grammatical affixes take the orthographic or vowel letters; as gël-dim, bash-lar, uch-tûk, al-maq.

Note. The use of the orthographic or vowel letters is fully discussed and shown on pages 13—16.

§ 58. There are some words in Ottoman, the orthography of which is the same, but the pronunciation and meanings are different; as:

اون on ten; oun flour; âin fame.

شکر shékêr sugar; a. shûkûr thanks.

چوز geöz eye; guz autumn; keöz an ember.

چول choul sackcloth; cheël desert, wilderness.

 قول qoul servant; qol arm; a. qavl word. kel 'menc., mek

گرک gévrêk biscuit; kûrêk fur; kûrêk shovel; keôrêk bellows.

گل gël come; kêl scald-head; p. gül rose; a. kûll all.

ولو vêlü dead; oulo big.
First Part.
Turkish Grammar.

Lesson 1.
The Definite and Indefinite Articles.
§ 59. There is no Definite Article in Turkish; all nouns, when used alone in a sentence, are usually considered as definite. Ex.: baba the father, ana the mother, qardash the brother.

§ 60. The Indefinite Article is bir a, an. Ex.: bir at a horse, bir köpek a dog, bir qiz a girl, bir adam a man.

§ 61. The Adjective always precedes the noun. Ex.: güzel beautiful, iyi 'good, kötü 'bad, güzel qiz the beautiful girl, iyi adem the good man, bir këdë chojouq a bad boy.

§ 62. As in English, there is no unnatural distinction of Gender in Turkish, that is to say: the names of males are masculine; those of females feminine, and those of inanimate objects, neuter. Thus: baba is masculine, ana feminine, qiz feminine, oğlan 'the boy' masculine. dé-niz the sea, şehir 'the city, kõy 'the village', are neuter.

§ 63. The Personal Pronouns are: ben I, sen thou, o he, she, it. biz we, siz you, onlar they.
§ 64. The Demonstrative Pronouns are: 

\[ \text{bou} \text{ this}, \text{ shou} \text{ that (near by), or o that (distant).} \]

§ 65. The Present Tense of the Turkish Substantive Verb is the following:

**Affirmative Present**

\[ \begin{align*} 
\text{ben' im} & \text{ I am} \\
\text{biz' iz} & \text{ we are} \\
\text{sen' sin} & \text{ thou art} \\
\text{siz' sinis} & \text{ you are} \\
\text{o' dour} & \text{ he is} \\
\text{onlar' dirlar} & \text{ they are.} 
\end{align*} \]

**Interrogative Affirmative Present.**

\[ \begin{align*} 
\text{ben' mi yim?} & \text{ (§ 53).} \\
\text{sen' mi sin?} & \text{ (§ 53).} \\
\text{o' mou dour?} & \text{ (§ 53).} \\
\text{biz' mi yis?} & \text{ (§ 53).} \\
\text{siz' mi siniz?} & \text{ (§ 53).} \\
\text{onlar' mi dirlar?} & \text{ (§ 53).} \\
\text{Am 1? art thou? is he? etc.} & 
\end{align*} \]

§ 66. As will be seen, the question is expressed by adding \[ \text{mi, mou} \] after the word emphasized by the question (§ 49 IV). Ex.:

\[ \begin{align*} 
\text{ben' mi yim?} & \text{ Am 1? (§ 53).} \\
\text{gül béyas' mi dır?} & \text{ Is the rose white?} \\
\text{bou bir gül' müd dür?} & \text{ Is this a rose?} \\
\text{gül bou' mou dour?} & \text{ Is this the rose?} 
\end{align*} \]

§ 67. The third person \text{dir} is the Copula; its pronunciation, like that of \text{mi}, is governed by the preceding vowel, and is: \text{dir, dır, dour, dür}, as the case may be (§ 52).

**Loughéller, Words.**

\[ \begin{align*} 
\text{et} & \text{ and} \\
\text{et' et} & \text{ the house} \\
\text{et' et' yea} & \text{ et' et' yea} \\
\text{et' et' kus} & \text{ the ox} \\
\end{align*} \]
The Definite and Indefinite Articles.

قوش goush the bird
اف aq white
أوق aq white
قلم qalém the pen
قلم qalém the pen
هوa hava air, weather
قمری girmisi red
قمری girmisi red
عاق قردش qaz qardash a sister
فقرة qara black
فقره qara black
بی‌وک bə-yəq great
زینکین zənyin rich
زینکین zənyin rich
کوچک kuchuk little
گنبد genbı young
گنبد genbı young
ماطاغ dagh mountain
صیاقa sijaq warm, hot
صیاقa sijaq warm, hot
افتاز usaquq far
سوئون so-vaq cold (§ 36)
سوئون so-vaq cold (§ 36)
یاقین yaqin near
دره dəro valley.

Note 1. These words, as well as those contained in the preceding rules, must be thoroughly committed to memory, before doing the exercise and translation.

Note 2. Those words without any mark are Turkish in origin, those with an a Arabic, those with a p Persian, and those with an f foreign in origin.

Taleem, Exercice 1.

1 بچوجوق - چوجوق 2 بچوق - قوش 3 اوق - پروکوز
4 بیوز 5 ده 6 پریانک قم کوی 7 پریانک قم کوی 8 پریانک قم کوی
9 پریانک قم کوی 10 پریانک قم کوی 11 پریانک قم کوی 12 پریانک قم کوی
13 پریانک قم کوی 14 پریانک قم کوی 15 پریانک قم کوی 16 پریانک قم کوی
17 پریانک قم کوی 18 پریانک قم کوی 19 پریانک قم کوی 20 پریانک قم کوی
21 پریانک قم کوی 22 پریانک قم کوی 23 پریانک قم کوی 24 پریانک قم کوی
25 پریانک قم کوی 26 پریانک قم کوی 27 پریانک قم کوی 28 پریانک قم کوی
29 پریانک قم کوی 30 پریانک قم کوی 31 پریانک قم کوی 32 پریانک قم کوی
33 پریانک قم کوی 34 پریانک قم کوی 35 پریانک قم کوی 36 پریانک قم کوی
37 پریانک قم کوی 38 پریانک قم کوی 39 پریانک قم کوی 40 پریانک قم کوی
41 پریانک قم کوی 42 پریانک قم کوی 43 پریانک قم کوی 44 پریانک قم کوی
45 پریانک قم کوی 46 پریانک قم کوی 47 پریانک قم کوی 48 پریانک قم کوی
49 پریانک قم کوی 50 پریانک قم کوی 51 پریانک قم کوی 52 پریانک قم کوی
53 پریانک قم کوی 54 پریانک قم کوی 55 پریانک قم کوی 56 پریانک قم کوی
57 پریانک قم کوی 58 پریانک قم کوی 59 پریانک قم کوی 60 پریانک قم کوی
61 پریانک قم کوی 62 پریانک قم کوی 63 پریانک قم کوی 64 پریانک قم کوی
65 پریانک قم کوی 66 پریانک قم کوی 67 پریانک قم کوی 68 پریانک قم کوی
69 پریانک قم کوی 70 پریانک قم کوی 71 پریانک قم کوی 72 پریانک قم کوی
73 پریانک قم کوی 74 پریانک قم کوی 75 پریانک قم کوی 76 پریانک قم کوی
77 پریانک قم کوی 78 پریانک قم کوی 79 پریانک قم کوی 80 پریانک قم کوی
81 پریانک قم کوی 82 پریانک قم کوی 83 پریانک قم کوی 84 پریانک قم کوی
85 پریانک قم کوی 86 پریانک قم کوی 87 پریانک قم کوی 88 پریانک قم کوی
89 پریانک قم کوی 90 پریانک قم کوی 91 پریانک قم کوی 92 پریانک قم کوی
93 پریانک قم کوی 94 پریانک قم کوی 95 پریانک قم کوی 96 پریانک قم کوی
97 پریانک قم کوی 98 پریانک قم کوی 99 پریانک قم کوی 100 پریانک قم کوی

1 Observe that a parenthesis ( . . . ) encloses a word to be
Translation 2.

1. The horse. A horse. A good horse. The good horse. A horse and an ox. 2. A house. A large house. The large house. The house is large. 3. A man. The man. A white man. The white man. 4. The Black Sea. The Black Mountain. The White Sea. The White Mountain. 5. A white rose. The white rose. The red rose. 6. A bad boy. This is a bad boy. This is the bad boy. 7. The house is near. The city is far. 8. A horse, a bird and an ox. The good horse and the big ox. 9. This bird is white. Is this bird white? It is black. 10. The brother is young. He is a good man. 11. The eagle is a large bird. That bird is a beautiful eagle. 12. The Mediterranean is a great sea.

Correct the following sentences.

بن ام کورک. 2 زین سن گنج. 3 اونار دررل زنکین. 
بابا درار ایرو. 5 آت درکتو. 6 او شهر در اوزاق. 7 شهر اوزاق 
در؟ 8 در هوا سیباق؟ 9 اوت او در. 10 پوش بیورک در؟

Conversation.

سوال Sival, Question جواب Jëvab, Answer
Sëن zëngin'mi sin? Ev'vët, zëngin'im.
Qardash faqir'mi dir? Ev'vët, faqir'dir.
Ogh'lan é-yi'mi dir? Ev'vët, oghlan é-yi'dir.
Sën é-yi'mi sin, këntë'ma sën? Bën é-yi'yim (§ 58).
Qiz qardash é-yi'mi? Ev'vët, qizqardash'éyi'bir qiz'dir.
Bou dagh yûksék'mi? Ev'vët, yûksék'dir.
Onlar gën'j'mi dir? Ev'vët, gën'j'dirler.
Six faqir'mi sëniz? Biz zëngin'iz.
Aq-Dêñiz bëyûk'ma? Qara-Dêñiz' kûchûk dûr.
Aq baba bëyûk bir qoush'mou dûr? Ev'vët, bëyûk bir qoush'dûr.

translated, or an annotation, whereas brackets [...] signify "leave out". 1 In such answers the predicate cannot be omitted. It must be ev'vët, st'jaq dir.
Lesson 2.
The Substantive Verb.

§ 68. The Turkish Plural is formed by adding the affix ٌ to the singular. This affix is pronounced lar, after hard vowels, and lér after soft ones. Ex.:
- دَكَّنتَ dêynêt stick: دَكَّنَكْرَ dêynêklér sticks.
- كَدَي كَدَي cat: كَدَلَر katlér cats.
- كَبَّرُ كَبَّرَ bridge: كَبَّرَلر köprülér bridges.
- قَلَعَ قَلَعُر door: قَلَعُلر qapular doors.
- كَحْشَ كَحْشَر relative: كَحْشُلر kâshlar relatives.

§ 69. Titles of respect are given to persons according to their dignity, office and occupation. افندى effendi Sir, Mr., is peculiar to clergymen and educated people. اغا a-gha or vulg. a-a', to tradesmen, labourers and old men; it means Mr., Esq. بك bêy, prince, is given to civil functionaries and popularly to any person of supposed distinction. Each of these titles is put after the name of the person himself, not after his family name, as in English (§ 495). Ex.: أحمد افندي, Ahmâd effendi, Ahmâd agha; Ahmâd bêy.

§ 70. When the subject is a pronoun, it is often omitted (§ 120). Ex.: بن ايوميم bén éyi'ýim or ايوميم الى bâ yâ yìm I am well; 5 كَبَل سَكَرَ 5 ténbél' siniz or سَكَر كَبَل سَكَرَ skyin zél chîchêk beautiful flower: 5 كَبَل سَكَرَ 5 ténbél' siniz you are idle.

§ 71. In Turkish, as in English, the adjective precedes the noun, and never varies, being the same whether it qualifies a singular or a plural substantive, a masculine or a feminine noun. Ex.: