METHOD GASPEY-OTTO-SAuer.

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

BY

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(خسیسی-اوتو-زاور) اصوله تطبیقاً تأليف و ترتیب ایدلین
آثاری موقع انشاء به وضع ایجاب حقوق وضع الاضاءه مخصوص
و منحصر اولوی، ممکن ایال آثار مذکوره، شک درجه کماله ایصاله
ازهر جهت چالیشیده و دیده. اصول مذکوره بتوینماً تأليف ایدلین
آنارک بالجمله حقوق محفوظ اولدیندن، و قرار بودن هر نوع
تقهقد و ترقیه قانونی منع مدرد. خصوصات مذکوره بمتطلب معلومات
اعطاشه هم ایدلینه ممکن ایاله تشکر ایدر

هایدلبرگ
صاحب و ناشری: جولیوس گروس

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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 halffilled 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 Ispahan, 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, Merzifoum (Marsovan), Turkey.

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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 (Qamouso Türkî) . . . 8/—
Mihri’s Larger Turkish Grammar (Moutavél Sarf) . . . 1/—
Turkish Reader: 1, 2, 3 parts (Talimi Qra’at) . . . . . 2/—
Turkish Reader: With Nésikh and Riqa (Rëbbéri Qra’at) . —/8
Turkish Reader: With 6 different characters (Qra’at Hojašt) —/8
Penmanship Master (Yazi Hojašt) . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . —/4
Blanks for Penmanship (Rëbbéri Sâbian, by Mihri) 1, 2, 3 parts —/2
Library Téféyyûz, 36 Grand Rue de la Sublime Porte, Constantinople.
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*Turkish Conv.-Grammar.*
### Letters of the Alphabet.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Isolated</th>
<th>Final</th>
<th>Medial</th>
<th>Initial</th>
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<th>Numerical values</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
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§ 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 (بُچ و گی). The Turks, as most other Oriental nations, read and write from right to left, instead of from left
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. Riqa, which is the ordinary current handwriting used in letters and in all kinds of civil and official documents.

II. Nésikh, 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 \( \text{a} \), as in \( \text{fate} \), \( \text{mortal} \) or \( \text{all} \); but as in \( \text{far} \), \( \text{art} \) or \( \text{father} \).

2. \( \text{é} \) is always as \( e \) in \( \text{met} \) or \( \text{send} \). Take care not to pronounce it as in \( \text{mere} \), \( \text{verb} \) or \( \text{cane} \).

3. \( \text{i} \) is always \( i \), as in \( \text{pin} \) or \( \text{ship} \); never as \( I \), or as in \( \text{tire} \).

4. \( \text{ê} \) must be pronounced as \( o \) in \( \text{seldom} \) and \( e \) in \( \text{heaven} \).

5. \( \text{o} \) must not be pronounced long as in \( \text{oat} \), \( \text{prose} \); but very short as in \( \text{no} \).

6. \( \text{ou} \) pronounce always as in \( \text{youth} \), \( \text{bouquet} \), \( \text{foot} \); and not as in \( \text{pour} \), \( \text{couple} \), \( \text{about} \).

7. \( \text{û} \) is not as that of \( \text{pure} \), \( \text{turn} \), \( \text{rule} \); it has no equivalent in English, but is the French \( \text{tu} \), \( \text{sur} \).

8. \( \text{êô} \) has no equivalent in English, it is in French \( \text{feu} \), \( \text{coeur} \); or German \( \ddot{o} \) in \( \text{Zöllner} \), \( \text{völlig} \).

**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 \( \text{h} \) or \( \text{y} \).

- \( \text{kh} \) has the sound of \( \text{ch} \), as in the Scotch \( \text{loch} \).
- \( \text{gh} \), as in the Greek \( \gamma \), Armenian \( \mathfrak{q} \).
- \( \text{zh} \) must be pronounced as \( z \) in \( \text{azure} \).

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

§ 9. \( \text{y} \) 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 yell, yoke, buy.

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

| ay   | Ex.: qaymaq; as in lime, high, I. |
| éy   | déyémék; » fate, prey, hey. |
| iy   | chiy; » here, clear. |
| ëy   | qëyma; » — — |
| oy   | dogmaq; » boy, toy, going. |
| ouy  | douymaq; » cooing, doing. |
| ëy   | guya; » Fr. essuyer, Guyot. |
| ëöy  | ëöylén; » Fr. deuil. |

§ 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've, kékim. 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:

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They are compounded in exactly the same way as our numerals. ١٩٠٢ = 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 ١٠٠٠ ‘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 numeration. 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 the thousands; compare the Table of the Alphabet. 

§ 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 خرَاب x̂rab is ٧٠٠ + ٢٠٠ + ١ + ٢ = ٨٠٣, the Hejira date when Timurleng laid Damascus in ‘ruins’; and بلده طيب beldéyi ta’yýibé is ٢ + ٣٠ + ٤ + ٤٠٠ + ٩ + ١٠ + ٢ + ٤٠٠ = ٨٥٧, 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 پچ ج د هز ز ظ ط ق ش ر ظ ض د خ س ع ف ص م 

Division of the Letters.

§ 16. The Ottoman alphabet is divided into four classes: vowels; hard, soft, and neuter letters.
Vowel letters: 

او و هی، which are vowels generally, when they are the second letter of the syllable.

Hard letters:

خ ص ض ط ع غ ق

Soft letters:

س ل ر

Neuter letters:

پ چ ج د ز خ ف ل م ن و ی

and ی, when at the beginning of the syllables; as is the case with 

ی and 

w in the English language.


§ 17. All the Ottoman letters in the Alphabetical Table are considered to be consonants, except 

او و هی, which are often used as vowels, and call for further elucidation. (§ 29 ff.)

We now proceed to the phonetic value of the consonants:

ب bé 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: 

شراب sharap wine, ابتدا iptida beginning. Especially is this the case with the Gerunds in 

جدوب gidip, آلیب alip. (§ 435.)

پ pé is the English p, as: پدر pédør 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: گیت gít go, گیدر gidér he goes. Also 

دمیر (دیپ) démir iron, تپهdépé 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: 

\( \ddash \) cham the pine, \( \ddash \) chali bush. (§ 8.)

\( \ddash \) ha has the harshly aspirated sound of English \( \ddash \) h, in horse. It is chiefly used in Arabic words; as:

\( \ddash \) haji pilgrim.

\( \ddash \) khi 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 \( \ddash \), as:

\( \ddash \) hoja teacher; \( \ddash \) hané house.

\( \ddash \) dal is German d, as: 

\( \ddash \) derd.

\( \ddash \) zal is found in Arabic words alone; its value is z, as: 

\( \ddash \) zeré atom.

\( \ddash \) 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, zar zir; not go, qi, za. (§ 49 V.)

\( \ddash \) zé is English z, as: 

\( \ddash \) ges.

\( \ddash \) 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: 

múshlé tidings, azhdér dragon, zhour’nal journal. It is often pronounced
J, as: jîngérdar, jîndì red, jîghi quicksilver, jandarma a county policeman.

Sin is a soft s, always followed by a soft vowel in all Ottoman words, as: Söz word.

Shin is English sh, as: iish work.

Sad is a hard s, it designates a hard vowel, as: Sâgh right, Sâl left.

Dâd is used in Arabic words only. It is generally pronounced as a hard z, but sometimes as a hard d; thus: Râzi sad, a Sâtiyé gendarmerie, Qâdi judge, Khîdır Elyas St. Elias.

T is pronounced as t, thus: Top ball. But sometimes in Turkish words it is pronounced as d. Daght mountain, Oda room.

Z is used in Arabic words only, as a very hard z, thus: Sâlim cruel.

Ayn, Ghayn, Qaf, Kef. See §§ 33—36.

F is the English f, in all cases, a Sâna.

L is the English l, in all cases.

M is the English m, as: Mal mal.

N is like the English n, as: Tan nan bread. But before b it is pronounced as m. Thus pèmbe light rose colour, İstambul Constantinople (Stamboul).

§ 18. Note. The reason why so many s and z sounds occur in Ottoman is that Arabic words intro-

Digitized by Google
duced into the language have to be written as in Arabic. In the latter tongue the sounds of ص ص ث ث د د ذ ذ ض ض ط ط ع ع are quite distinct from one another, as are those of ح ح ك ك م م ن ن. 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 Nunation. These are put under or over the letters.

The Vowel Signs.

§ 20. There are three kinds of vowel signs: üstûn, ėsrê, âôtrê. These are named harêké '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, üstûn has the value of ė; and with a hard consonant a.

II. With a soft or neuter consonant, ėsrê has the value of î; and with a hard consonant i.

III. With a soft or neuter consonant, âôtrê has the value of ö, ão; and with a hard one o, ou.

a) Hard Vowels.

§ 22. Hard vowels are used with hard letters.

I. Üstûn 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 üstûn ha, khi üstûn kha, ayn üstûn ã, etc.

II. This sign — is called ėsrê, under hard letters it is pronounced i, as e in heaven.

Key. Ha ės-rê hi, khi ės-rê khi, sad ės-rê si, etc.
III. This sign Ⱗ is ēotrē, over the hard letters it is pronounced o or ou, as in cold, could.

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

b) Soft Vowels.

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

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

Key. Sin üstūn se, kēf üstūn kē, gēf üstūn ē, etc.

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

Key. Mim ēsrē mi, lam ēsrē ti, zē ēsrē si, etc.

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

Key. Dal ēotrē ēū, dēo, pē ēotrē pū, pēo, shin ēotrē shū, sheō, 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.
I. The **unconnected letters** are د 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 در إ idaré (administration) ن پرا ی adaré ه 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 münfasıl (unconnected).

**Exercise c.**

أ د ک د م ر س ز ن ز ل و ر و ر و ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ا

**Key.** Dal kéf ústún dék, dal kéf esré dik, dal kéf etré dúk, déèk.

§ 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 (P. 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 ج, called lam dalif, being, in fact, nothing more than ج lam joined calligraphically to a following ین dalif, 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
لا, as: يلا bēla (evil).

**Exercise d.**

Key. yé initial; noun initial, tē final; tē initial, khi
medial; noun initial, tē khi medial; noun initial, yé, tē,
lam, bé, sē, yé, noun, pé medial, elif final.

**Exercise (Connected Monosyllables) s.**

Key. Bē shin ûstûn bésh; pé ré ûstûn pêr; tē lam
êtrê tûl, etc.

**Vowel Letters.**

§ 27. Besides the vowel signs, sometimes the vowel
letters او and ه are used, to indicate vowel sounds.

I. **Elif** indicates the hard vowel ûstûn, provided
that it is the second letter of the syllable. Instead of
حُط is written حَط; here elif is substituted for
ûstûn.

II. **Yé**, sometimes when it is the second letter of
the syllable, indicates the vowel ésrê. Instead of
دُلْجُحى is written دُلْج; here yé is substituted for
ésrê.

III. **Vav**, generally when it is the second letter
of the syllable, indicates the êtrê. Instead of
مُقَصُومَ is written مُقَصُومَ; here vav is substituted for
êtrê.

IV. **Hê**, when it is the second letter of the syllable,
generally indicates the ûstûn, either hard or soft. Instead
of دُرِّبُد़ is written دُرِّبُد़; here hê is substituted for
ûstûn (pé, ré, dé).
§ 28. Note. The Arabic and Persian long vowels are represented by the Letters of Prolongation َو ِي ِل. These letters correspond respectively with the vowel points: üstün, ësré, êotré (§§ 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:


Key. Be ellef üstün ba, bé hé üstün bé, bé yé ësré bi, bé vav êotré bou, bo etc.

II. قل = قال، قل = قال، قل = قول، قش = قاش، قش = قش، قش = قول، لاف، ليف، لوف، بال، يبل، بول، خام، خيم، خوم، جام، جيم، جوم

Key. Qaf lam üstün gål, which is equivalent to qaf ellof lam üstün gål; qaf lam ësré qil, or with a vowel letter qaf yé lam ësré qil etc.

Short sentences. III.

بول وار قوب كيت، موم صات، دار بيل، جرقو طور

Key. Sad vav lam ëotré sol, qaf vav lam ëotré qol, sol qol etc.

IV. جاق، باق، باشا، ياشا، يالى، باثاق، برداق، قوراق، قوتاق، خالي، صاري، جوان، باثاق، صولاك، صوعان، يادى، دولاب، جوراب، اوغلان

Key. Chim ellof üstün cha, qaf yé ësré qî, cha-qî etc.

V. دودوك، جروروك، بورو، جولان، سولاك، كوتوك
Pronunciation of Letters.

Key. Té vav èòtrè tû, té vav noun èòtrè tún, tû-tûn etc.

B². Pronunciation of Letters (continued).

§ 29. 1 Élif. There are four kinds of élif in Ottoman:

a) The initial or hémzé élif, which is a consonant, not a vowel. Like any of the initial consonants, it takes the three vowel points and letters; as: أَتُّ ét meat, اَتُّ it dog, اَتُّ ót grass (§ 38).

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

b) Orthographic or vowel élif, which stands to show only the hard ústún vowel: it is used exclusively for Turkish and foreign words; as: نَالُ bal honey, باريس Paris, أوروبا avropa Europe.

c) Shortened élif, which is written generally in the shape of ی yé, but pronounced short; it is used only in Arabic words; as: مُؤلَّا or مُؤلَّا múla God, فَييَيُسُٰ ee-sa Jesus.

d) Elongated élif, which is found only in Arabic and Persian words; it lengthens the hard ústún vowel; as: بَاشَا pasha, بَاشَا ãámen, بَاشَا ãábad.

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

a) Consonantal vav, it has the phonetic value of v; as: وَةَنَّ quant, وَةَنَّ equit, وَةَنَّ alév flame.

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

c) Elongated vav, which lengthens the vowel èòtrè,
Pronunciation of Letters.

and is found only in Arabic and Persian words; as:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arabic Word</th>
<th>English Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>دوست</td>
<td>friend</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ممنون</td>
<td>glad</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\( d) \) Silent \( vav \), which is found only in some Persian words, between the letters \( خ \) and \( ل \), and is not pronounced; as: خواجه \( khajé \) teacher, خوآنده \( khánénde \) singer.

\( § 31. \) ی \( Yé \) has three sounds:

\( a) \) Consonantal \( yé \), which has the value of the consonant \( y \), whether it be initial, medial or final, simple or reduplicated; as: یل \( yél \) wind, سیر \( séyr \) looking, می \( méy \) wine.

\( b) \) Orthographic or vowel \( yé \), which stands to show only the vowel \( ésré \), it is used only in Turkish and foreign words; as: قیش \( qish \) winter, دیل \( díl \) Dublin.

\( c) \) Elongated \( yé \), which is used only in Arabic and Persian words and lengthens the \( ésré \); as: پیر \( pír \) old man, والی \( váli \) vâlee governor.

\( § 32. \) ح \( Hé \) has three sounds:

\( a) \) Consonantal \( hé \), which is a guttural and aspirated as the \( h \) in horse; as: پیر \( pír \) هنر \( hánér \) skill, قهوه \( qahvé \) coffee.

\( b) \) Orthographic or vowel \( hé \), which stands for: 

\( § 33. \) ق \( qaf \), ل \( káf \). The Ottoman alphabet distinguishes sharply between the hard letter \( qaf \) and
the soft letter kéf. The transliteration of this present work in accordance with the judgment of the ripest scholars, represents the ج by q and 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 qochaq com. ghochakh (brave), قان qan com. ghan (blood), قاچ قار sh qayish com. ghayish (thong), كیدمچک gidéjék com. gëdjék (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 këf (ک Arábi, Arabic kéf, by the grammarians); it is pronounced as k. Ex.: کور kör blind, کتاب kitab book, کول kül ashes.

II. The second is called géf or giřf (کëf Farísi, Persian kéf, by the grammarians), and it is pronounced as hard g; it is sometimes distinguished by a modification in shape, thus ك. Ex.: کور gër see, کل gél lake, کل gël come.

Note. When ك represents the sound either of k or of g hard, and is followed by an eléf, it takes before the vowel a short and incipient sound of i, which we have united thus ك. Ex.: كاگهذ纸 küghid paper, كالم kiamil perfect, كاگاه a-guah aware: not ka-ghid, ka-mil, a-gah; because ك being a soft letter cannot go with a hard vowel a (§§ 22, 37).
III. The third is called *saghır kêf*, or *néf* (surd kêf), and is pronounced as *ng* in the words *ring*, *sing* etc.; it is a nasal *n*, and is represented by *ń*. It is sometimes written 

\[\text{دنیز} \] sea, 

\[\text{yalınız} \] alone, 

\[\text{sênin} \] your.

IV. The fourth is called *yaf*, and is pronounced like the English *y* consonant; it is found only in Turkish words. Ex.: 

\[\text{deýil} \] it is not, 

\[\text{ârki} \] crooked, 

\[\text{bey} \] prince.

**Exercise g.**

\[\text{قأو} \] کار; \[\text{آفت} \] : \[\text{أکتك} \] : 
\[\text{قأر} \] : \[\text{کار} \] \[\text{أك} \] : 
\[\text{آكتك} \] 
\[\text{قأر} \] \[\text{کار} \] : \[\text{أك} \] 
\[\text{آكتك} \] 
\[\text{دكتك} \] 
\[\text{كتك} \] 
\[\text{كفت} \] : 
\[\text{كفت} \] 
\[\text{قوكز} \] 
\[\text{قوكز} \] 
\[\text{كوكره} \] 

**Key.** Qæf élif vav ústûn qær, géf élif vav ústûn gæv; æmqæj, ékmék, éymék, æmqæj; qol, gæd; qær, 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 *élif*, and there is no harm in pronouncing so. In this work sometimes, when necessary, the vowel sound is accompanied by the sign \[\text{ع} \], and it is generally marked by an apostrophe. 

\[\text{ملامع} \] ma-'lüm or ma-ع-lüm, عاَلَم 'a'-lém or a-ع-lém.

§ 36. *għayn* is represented by *gh*; as \[\text{غ} \] a-gha
or com. a-a' sir, َبَاغ 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; ُغَنَغَنَغ gova not gogha (a pail); صفرق sovouq not soghouq cold; تَغْنَغَنَغ govmaq to expel; اوغلانَغَنَغ ovalamaq to rub.

§ 37. Note. In the transliteration of the foreign proper names or nouns, the hard ُغ, when followed by a hard vowel, is represented by غ and not by َغ. Ex.: Hugo ُهوُغُو hou-gho, Gladstone ُغُلاَدِسُتُون gladiston, guardian ُغَرْدِيْيَاو ghardiyan, gazette ُغَزِيْتَا ghazita newspaper, gas ُغَازُ ghas.

§ 38. *Hémzé. The ُلِف at the beginning of words is a consonant (§ 29), which is called hémzé or hémsé ُلِف, because naturally there is a sign of hémzé over the ُلِف, which is not generally written. اول ol is originally ايت ب, آل اثر, اول as is ایسَر is evidently in the beginning of a word is ايت ب, آل اثر, اول.

§ 39. The combination of hémzé ُلِف with a vowel ُلِف (ا) is expressed by médda, which is the vowel ُلِف put over the consonant hémzé ُلِف (§§ 29 d, 47) اَا = آ; as: ُلِف = آلماق, ات ét, ات = آلماق, ات = ات et almaq, or آت = آت et almaq.

§ 40. But when hémzé is found in the middle of words, if it ends the syllable, it is like an accent or a hiatus. Ex.: تَأْثِر تأثير influence, مأمور mé-é-mour officer.

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

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

C². Other Orthographic Signs.

a) Jezma

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

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

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

\[ m\text{k-t} \] (school) \( m \) \( mim \) and \( t \) \( té \) are vowelled, \( k \) \( kif \) and \( b \) \( bé \) quiescent.

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

Exercise h.

Read and write the following exercises:

I. 
\[ صابر، جاريش، رايت، جيت، ديلك، وشيه، كنيدى، كنيدى، نفتته، بوغة، كتاب \]

Key. Sin élif \( úštún sa \), ayn té \( úštún at, sa-at \);
Lam élif \( úštún la \), \( yé qaf ésré yiq, la-yiq \); Té élif \( úštún ta \), vav qaf ãtré vouq, ta-vouq: \( yé \) and vav are consonants, because they begins the syllable.

II. 
\[ آخاشم، إسلام، إقرار، إقبال، إثبات، إسراف، إدانة \]
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 difficulty will vanish by dint of a little practice.

b) Shadda

§ 45. A consonant which is to be doubled without the interposition of a vowel, is written only once, but marked with the sign ـ، which is called shēdʿa or tēshʿdeed (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: صلاة الله. Ex.: جدّدت hid'dét (anger), ملّت = ملّت mil-lét nation.

Exercise 1.

Write and read the following exercise:

جُرَّاح، حَمّال، كَرَّاز، قَراح، جَلّاد، مَدَاح، يَقَال، سَوا,
مُسَنَّس، دِلّاك، هَمّت، جَدت، حَتّا، مَعَوَك، مُكَرمُم.

Key. Jîm ré üstûn jér, ré élif ha üstûn rah', jér'-rah' etc.

c) Medda مـ

§ 47. This sign is called méd'da مـ!, which means long; it is put over élif to show that it must be pronounced with hard üstûn a, and not as e, i, o. In Arabic and Persian words it serves to lengthen the élif (§§ 39, 603, 701 d); as: t. أَزَ أَزَ év (crush), but أَزَ أَزَ az is few; أَتَ أَتَ ét (meat), أَتَ أَتَ at (horse). a. أمين ēmeen (faithful), a. أمين ā meen (amen).

Read and write the following exercises:

أَهِ أَهِ éh well! أَلَ أَلَ él hand أَشَ أَشَ ésh companion
أَلَ أَلَ al alas أَلَ أَلَ al take أَشَ أَشَ ash food
أَوَ أَوَ év house أَيَ أيَ éy hallo! أَكَ أَكَ ek sow
أَأَ أَأَ av hunting أَأَ أَأَ ay mouth أَأَ أَأَ aq white

Key. Élif hé üstûn éh, élif hé medda üstûn ah etc.

d) Nunațion ثونين

§ 48. The marks of vowels when doubled, are pronounced with the addition of the sound n, ّén,
in, ān. 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 iki üstün, iki ışrê, iki őtrê respectively (§§ 670, 681). Ex.:

\[\text{t} \text{é üstün tê: ŋ t or ŋ or ř t é iki üstün tén.}\]

\[\text{dal üstün dê: ŋ dal iki üstün dên.}\]

\[\text{f é őtrê fû: ŋ f é iki őtrê fûn.}\]

\[\text{نظامًا, قرةًا, مضافًا, حَتَا, جَدَّ, أطناً, يومناً, كأنًا.}\]

Key. Noun ışrê ni, zi ȅlis  üstün za, ni-za, mim ȅlis iki  üstün 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, kers-pék', یغل-لا-ماق.

II. Words with double consonants have the accent on the first consonant; as: sal-ла-маq to shake, a. یرات sar-raf banker, یيسر is-sis lonely, یتغاد-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. یجه jâ-hil ignorant, a. یكريم kereem' merciful, p. یآتش a-tesh fire, a. یكهووس khou-soos' a point, respect.
IV. In case of emphasis among words the accent is on that word which receives prominence. Ex.: 1. Sén dön' mü geldiin? Was it yesterday that you came? 2. Dün sën' mi geldiin? Was it you that came yesterday? 3. Sén dön geldiin' mi? Did you come yesterday? (§ 66).

V. The letters ʰ, ʷ, when they are in the middle and at the end of words, are accented; as جل إل ʰa-lih', مه ʰa-lih', مه ʰa-lih', مه qah've 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.

b) If the first vowel be soft, then the others should be soft also.

§ 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:

\[ \text{i comes after a: طام, طام, طام, dam, đam, dama;} \]

\[ \text{i o: إل, إل, e-lé;} \]

\[ \text{ou o: قول, قول, qol, qolou, gola;} \]
Orthography.

\( u \) comes after \( \partial \): كورش, \( \text{göölə, göörər} \);
a
\( o, ou \): قوله, \( \text{choula, qola} \);
\( e \) on \( \partial \): كورش, \( \text{gülən, göörən} \).

2. On the same requirements of euphony, in words of Turkish origin which end in \( \dot{a}, \dot{c}, \dot{t} \); \( \ddot{\imath}, \ddot{\epsilon}, \ddot{\alpha} \); these letters are changed into \( y, gh, \ddot{a} \) (§§ 88, 89).

§ 53. When a word ending in a vowel receives a grammatical ending beginning with a vowel, a hiatus results, which is practically a difficulty in pronunciation. This is very common in Ottoman. To avoid this difficulty it is necessary to insert a consonant \( \ddot{\alpha} \) \( y \) (see §§ 91, 284, 287, 528, 543 etc.):

\( \ddot{\alpha} \) ana: آنایه, \( anaya \), p. \( \dot{a} \) ara: آرا, \( arayish \).

§ 54a. As a list of words supposed to be exceptions by some grammarians, we note \( \ddot{\alpha} \) \( \dot{a} \) elma, which was originally alma 'apple', and is still so pronounced in many places; while qah'-vé coffee, \( \text{pi-lav, kim-yon, li-mon} \) (lemon) are not Turkish.

§ 54b. As real exceptions to these rules are the ending of the Present tense \( \dddot{\imath} \) yor, which is always pronounced \( -yor \), and the pronominal particle \( \dot{\imath} \) \( -ki \), 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 (\( \dot{\imath}, \dot{\epsilon}, \ddot{\imath}, \ddot{\epsilon}, \ddot{\alpha} \)) as they are called in Ottoman without any inflexible rule are added or left out arbitrarily; as:

\( \text{bütün, qilindi, qilindii, bilindii} \) and \( \text{bütün, qilin} \) 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 āštun, none of the orthographic (vowel) letters is added; but if it is composed of one letter, a há is added to indicate the vowel; as: gél-di, bész, iste-ılmék.

b) None of the grammatical affixes take the orthographic or vowel letters; as gél-dim, bash-lar, uch-lak, 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:

 disconnect}
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.: لب‌با baba the father, آنا ana the mother, گاردش qardash the brother.

§ 60. The Indefinite Article is ی bir a, an. Ex.: ی آن bir at a horse, ی گیپک bir köpek a dog, ی گیز bir qız a girl, ی آدم bir adem a man.

§ 61. The Adjective always precedes the noun. Ex.: گیزیل beautiful, ی ایلی good, یکتیب bad, گیزیل گیز the beautiful girl, یی ایلی یادım the good man, ی بکتیب کهوچق 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, گیز qız feminine, اغلان oğlan 'the boy' masculine. دیه‌زی the sea, پ‌ش‌ه‌ر شهیر the city, یک‌ر کوه 'the village', are neuter.

§ 63. The Personal Pronouns are: ی بن bén I, ی سن sën thou, او o he, she, it. ی بیز biz we, ی سیز siz you, ی اونلار onlar they.
§ 64. The Demonstrative Pronouns are: پ این this, 
شون that (near by), او that (distant).

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

**Affirmative Present**

بن این ben 'im I am

بر این bis' iz we are

سن سی سن sin 'sin thou art

سن سی سن sis' sihiz you are

آو در o' dour he is.

آونلر درلر onlar' dirlar they are.

**Interrogative Affirmative Present.**

بن می یم؟ ben 'mi yim? (§ 53).

سن می سن؟ sin 'mi sin?

سی می سیک؟ sis' mi sihiz?

سی می سیک؟ sis' mi sihiz?

بر می اینز؟ bri 'mi yiz?

آونلر می بیرلر؟ onlar' mi dirlar?

§ 66. As will be seen, the question is expressed by adding می mi, mou after the word emphasized by the question (§ 49 IV). Ex.:


گل بیخا mī dir? Is the rose white?

بیکلبیک؟ bi'kuk 'mī dur? Is this a rose?

گل بون mō dur? Is this the rose?

§ 67. The third person دیر is the Copula; its pronunciation, like that of می, is governed by the preceding vowel, and is: دیر, dir, dour, dūr, as the case may be (§ 52).

**Lughéllér, Words.**

او او áw the house

او او کز áw'kuz the ox
The Definite and Indefinite Articles.

قوش gosh the bird
a. قلم qalém the pen
a. هوا hava air, weather
فیض فرداش Thịq gardash a sister
بی‌یک bê-yûk great
کچوک ku-chûk little
داغ (دنگ) dagh mountain
اوراق ouaq far
یاقین yaqin near
آق aq white
فره qara black
قرمزی qirmizi red
فقر faqir poor
زنکین zênîn rich
جوان genj young
سیاژ sijaq warm, hot
صفوی so-touq cold (§ 36)
دره dîrê 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, Exercize 1.

1 پچچوق، پچچوق. ب قوش، قوش. 2 ب قوش. قوش. 3 اکوز. بارکوز.
4 ب ردره. 6 ب بی‌یکین کوی. 7 پیک. ب کوی. 8 یکسک
ب طاغ. ب بی‌یکین طاغ. 9 اوراق شده، شهر اوراق. 10 شهر اوراق
مدیر؟ 11 ب بی‌یکین طاغ. 12 طاغ بیک. میدر؟ طاغ بیک. میدر؟ ب
بیک طاغ. 14 ای پچچوق، پچچوق. ای پچچوق. ای پچچوق.
ب بیک پچچوق. 16 ب بیک. آت. 17 پی. آت. 18 ب بیک. در.
بر ای پی. آت. 19 ب اوراق. ب شهر. ب بی‌یکین شهر. ب بی‌یکین
مدیر؟ ب اوراق. 20 ب ای در. ب اوراق. ب بی‌یکین میدر؟ ب ای
صفوید. 21 ب قوش. ب قوش. ب قوش. ب قوش. ب قوش.
قرداش، قردک. قردک. قردک. قردک. قردک. قردک. قردک. قردک.
قرداش. پبا. پبا. پبا. پبا. پبا. پبا. پبا. پبا.
Black(1)(Montenegro (eagle) (1)). C (Mediterranean) (1) C (Sea (vulture) (1).

(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 کچک، ۲ سین سنت، ۳ اونار درل درکین. ۴ داژان در دیو. ۵ آت درکوب. ۶ اون اوا ارزاق. ۷ اور اوزاق. در؟ ۸ در هوا صیباق؟ ۹ اوت اور در۱۰ توش بپروک در؟

Conversation.

سوال Sival, Question

جواب جواب, Answer

Sén zéning’im sin?
Qardash faqir’im dir?
Ogh’lan é-yi’im dir?
Sén é-yi’im sin, kétu’ma s潤?
Qiz qardash é-yi’im?
Bou dagh yuksék’mi?
Onlar gên’ji’im dir?
Siz faqir’im siniz?
Aq-Déniz bëyük’ma?
Aq baba bëyük bir qoush’mou dour?

Ev’vét, zéning’im.
Ev’vét, faqir’dir.
Ev’vét, ogahan é-yi’dir.
Bén é-yi’yim (§ 58).
Ev’vét, qizqardash é-yi’ibr qiz’dir.
Ev’vét, yuksék’dir.
Ev’vét, gên’diriér.
Biz zéning’iz.
Qara-Déniz’ kuchuk dör.
Ev’vét, bëyük bir qoush’dour.

translated, or an annotation, whereas brackets [. . . ] signify "leave out". 1 In such answers the predicate cannot be omitted. It must be ev’vét, stijaq dir.
Lesson 2.

The Substantive Verb.

§ 68. The Turkish Plural is formed by adding the affix َل to the singular. This affix is pronounced ُل after hard vowels, and ُر after soft ones. Ex.:  
- دَكْنَك دَكْنَكَل دَكْنَكَلَل  
- كُدْبُك كُدْبِنَل كُدْبِنَلَل  
- كُبْرَك كُبْرِنَل كُبْرِنَلَل  
- قَوْر قَوْنَل قَوْنَلَل  
- كَحْشَك كَحْشَنَل كَحْشَنَلَل  

§ 69. Titles of respect are given to persons according to their dignity, office and occupation. افندي, 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 bey, 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.: احمد افندي, احمد اغا.  

Ah’méd effendi, Ah’méd agha, Ah’méd bey.  

§ 70. When the subject is a pronoun it is often omitted (§ 120). Ex.: بن ايامب يأياعم bén éyiyim or يأياعم bén éyiyim I am well; سَبِل سَكَر sitting ُبِلَل سَكَر ُبِلَل سَكَر  

§ 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.: كُوزَل چِچک güzêl چِچک beautiful flower: كُوزَل چِچکلَلَر güzêl چِچکلَلَر