

## 5. Turkish (15 marks)

*Turkish is spoken by about 63 million people, of whom most live in Turkey but about 100,000 live in the UK. It is a non-Indoeuropean language, so it is unrelated to English but related to languages of Central Asia such as Azeri and Uzbek..*

Turkish words are built up by adding one or more endings to a root word; the vowels in most word endings vary depending on the vowels in the root word ("vowel harmony"), as you will see in the following examples. Here are some sentences in Turkish, with their English translations.

Notes

- The Turkish letters "ş", "ç" and "ı" are pronounced like English "sh", "ch" and the "a" in "above".
- The letters i and ı represent different vowels.
- The letter "ğ" is usually silent (like the "gh" in "although").
- Square brackets [ ] enclose English words that are not directly translated.

1. Arkadaşlarım şehirde mutlu	My friends [are] happy in [the] city.
2. Baban İstanbul'u seviyor mu?	Does your father like Istanbul?
3. Fakirler Van'dan İstanbul'a gelmek istiyor	Poor [people] want to come from [the city of] Van to Istanbul.
4. İstanbul en büyük şehir	Istanbul [is the] biggest city.
5. Eve geliyorlar	They come home.
6. Babam "Merhaba! Gel, arkadaşımız ol", diyor	My father says "Hello! Come [and] be our friend".
7. Evimizde büyük pencereler var	There are big windows in our house.
8. Pencereden atlıyoruz	We jump from [the] window.
9. Ev almak mı istiyorsun?	Do you want to buy [a] house?

**Q5.1.** How would you translate the following into English?

- Baban mutlu mu?
- "Şehrimize gel" diyoruz.
- Arkadaşım doktor olmak istiyor.
- Fakir evimi seviyorlar mı?
- İstanbul'dan mı geliyorsun?

**Q5.2.** The following examples introduce a new pattern. What do you think these examples mean?

- Geldiğimde "merhaba" diyorlar.
- Baban geldiğimizden mutlu mu?
- Fakir olduğunu diyorlar.
- Aldığın ev büyük mü?
- En mutlu olduğum şehir, Van.
- Fakir olduğumuz halde mutluyuz.

<b>5.1. a.</b>	
b.	
c.	
d.	
e.	
<b>5.2. a.</b>	
b.	
c.	
d.	
e.	
f.	

## Turkish (15 marks, 23 points)

Assigning points:

5.1: 2 points per sentence, 1 if one word is wrong. (total 10)

5.2: 1 point for the underlined part, 1 for the rest of the sentence, 1 for 'although' in f. (total 6+6+1 = 13)

5.1. a.	Is your father happy? [or: Your father is happy?]
b.	We say/said "come to our city". [or: "Come to our city" we say/said.]
c.	My friend wants to be/become a doctor.
d.	Do they like my poor house? [or: They like my poor house? or: Do the poor like my house?]
e.	Are you coming [or: Do you come] from Istanbul? [or: You come/are coming from Istanbul?]
5.2. a.	<u>When I come/came</u> they say/said "hello". [or: ... "hello" they say/said.]
b.	Is/was your father happy <u>that we came/come/are coming</u> ? [or: Does/did your father like <u>us to come</u> ?]
c.	They say/said <u>(that) you are poor</u> .
d.	Is the house <u>that/which you bought/are buying</u> big?
e.	The/a city <u>where I am/ was happiest</u> is/was Van. [or: Van is/was the/a city where I am/was happiest]
f.	<u>Although we are/were poor</u> , we are/were happy.

### Comment

The examples in part 1 provide vocabulary and show some basic sentence patterns for Turkish, e.g. the verb usually comes at the end of the sentence, and nouns take endings which show possession (e.g. -im/-um means "my") and case (e.g. -den/-dan means "from", -u/i shows a definite object). The sentences in part 2 are similar to those in part 1, requiring the pupil to analyse new forms using the same rules as in part 1. The sentences in part 3 use a gerund-type affix (-diğ/-duğ-, similar to English "-ing") so that verbs can take the same suffixes used in parts 1 and 2, but with a metaphorical meaning. The sentences in part 3 translate literally as:

- At my coming they say "hello".
- Is your father happy from our coming?
- They state your being poor.
- Is your buying house big?
- My happiest-being city is Van.

f. uses a linking word (halde) which isn't in the preceding parts; solving this one requires the pupil to guess from the preceding examples and from the context of the sentence that the meaning is something like "In spite of our being poor, we're happy".