A

PRACTICAL GRAMMAR

OF THE

TURKISH LANGUAGE.

WITH

DIALOGUES AND VOCABULARY.

BY

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W. M. WATTS, CROWN COURT, TEMPLE BAR.
TO

THE REV. E. C. HAWTREY, D.D.

PROVOST OF ETON COLLEGE, AND RECTOR OF ETON, BUCKS,

THIS WORK IS RESPECTFULLY INSCRIBED,

BY

HIS OBEDIENT AND HUMBLE SERVANT,

THE AUTHOR.
PREFACE.

The present work has been composed to meet the sudden demand for elementary books on the Turkish Language, arising from the unexpected relationship into which we have been brought with the Ottoman Empire; and although somewhat hurriedly completed, the author ventures to hope that it will be found to contain all that is required to lay a solid foundation for a more intimate acquaintance with the language.

A Grammar compiled with this view does not of course pretend to any degree of critical perfection; and the author has therefore purposely omitted all that he thought was not absolutely necessary, having had especial regard to simplifying the Conjugation of Verbs, usually so formidable and embarrassing to the beginner; as also to rendering the work as concise as possible.

A Grammar comprising every idea which has been brought forward by other grammarians would only have served to confuse the learner; and the author is therefore desirous that this should be considered as the result of his
own personal experience in the language; and to those who wish to enter more deeply into the subject, he can recommend the very excellent "Grammaire Raisonnée de la Langue Ottomane" of Mr. Redhouse, to which this forms a complete introduction.

With regard to the system of orthography pursued, the author would observe that the unmarked vowels are to be pronounced short, as in bat, bit, but, &c.: ā is sounded as ah, or the a in father; é is the French é, almost like eh; ĩ is the Italian long i, nearly our ee; and ū answers to oo, as in shoot. Occasionally the German ü and the French eu have been introduced; but no invariable system of orthography has been adhered to scrupulously, the author preferring to be guided by the ear, which is perhaps the best way for practical purposes.

* In reading Turkish, the learner is recommended to bear in mind that there is no predominating accent in one particular syllable of a word, as in English. Ex. extravagant and communicate would be pronounced in Turkish ex-tra-vagant, oom-mu-ni-cate, almost without stress or emphasis on any special part of the word: at least it is better, at first, to read each syllable quietly, than to put an accent on a word according to English ideas, as it would be sure to fall on the wrong syllable.
A PRACTICAL GRAMMAR OF THE TURKISH LANGUAGE.

The Turkish Alphabet consists of thirty-three letters, represented by seventeen different characters only, which are distinguished by the addition of one, two, or three dots placed above or below certain of the forms. Of these thirty-three letters, twenty-eight are Arabic, four Persian, and only one (viz. ş, the sağır nūn) is purely Turkish.

The Turks, like most of the Oriental nations, read and write from right to left.
# ALPHABETICAL TABLE.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Initial</th>
<th>Medial</th>
<th>Final</th>
<th>Power</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alif</td>
<td>١ ١ ١ ١</td>
<td>١ ١ ١ ١</td>
<td>١ ١ ١ ١</td>
<td>( a, e, i, o, \text{ and } u, \text{ according to the vowel point.} )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bé</td>
<td>ب ب ب ب</td>
<td>١ ١ ١ ١</td>
<td>١ ١ ١ ١</td>
<td>( b )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pé</td>
<td>ب ب ب ب</td>
<td>١ ١ ١ ١</td>
<td>١ ١ ١ ١</td>
<td>( p )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Té</td>
<td>ت ت ت ت</td>
<td>١ ١ ١ ١</td>
<td>١ ١ ١ ١</td>
<td>( t )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thé</td>
<td>ث ث ث ث</td>
<td>١ ١ ١ ١</td>
<td>١ ١ ١ ١</td>
<td>( th, \text{ and sometimes } s )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jím</td>
<td>ج ج ج ج</td>
<td>١ ١ ١ ١</td>
<td>١ ١ ١ ١</td>
<td>( j )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chím</td>
<td>ج ج ج ج</td>
<td>١ ١ ١ ١</td>
<td>١ ١ ١ ١</td>
<td>( ch, \text{ as in } &quot;\text{child}.&quot; )</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hha</td>
<td>خ خ خ خ</td>
<td>١ ١ ١ ١</td>
<td>١ ١ ١ ١</td>
<td>( hh, \text{ a strong aspirate} )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kha</td>
<td>خ خ خ خ</td>
<td>١ ١ ١ ١</td>
<td>١ ١ ١ ١</td>
<td>( kh, \text{ like the German } ch \text{ (guttural)} )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dal</td>
<td>د د د د</td>
<td>١ ١ ١ ١</td>
<td>١ ١ ١ ١</td>
<td>( d )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zal</td>
<td>ذ ذ ذ ذ</td>
<td>١ ١ ١ ١</td>
<td>١ ١ ١ ١</td>
<td>( z )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ré</td>
<td>ر ر ر ر</td>
<td>١ ١ ١ ١</td>
<td>١ ١ ١ ١</td>
<td>( r )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zain</td>
<td>ز ز ز ز</td>
<td>١ ١ ١ ١</td>
<td>١ ١ ١ ١</td>
<td>( z )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zha</td>
<td>ز ز ز ز</td>
<td>١ ١ ١ ١</td>
<td>١ ١ ١ ١</td>
<td>( zh, \text{ precisely as the French } j )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sin</td>
<td>س س س س</td>
<td>١ ١ ١ ١</td>
<td>١ ١ ١ ١</td>
<td>( s )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shín</td>
<td>ش ش ش ش</td>
<td>١ ١ ١ ١</td>
<td>١ ١ ١ ١</td>
<td>( sh )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ssád</td>
<td>ص ص ص ص</td>
<td>١ ١ ١ ١</td>
<td>١ ١ ١ ١</td>
<td>( ss, s \text{ hard} )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ddád</td>
<td>ض ض ض ض</td>
<td>١ ١ ١ ١</td>
<td>١ ١ ١ ١</td>
<td>( dd, d \text{ hard}, \text{ and sometimes } z )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Táh</td>
<td>ط ط ط ط</td>
<td>١ ١ ١ ١</td>
<td>١ ١ ١ ١</td>
<td>( tt, t \text{ hard}, \text{ and sometimes } d )</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Alphabetical Table

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
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<th>Med.</th>
<th>Init.</th>
<th>Power</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Zāh</td>
<td>z</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>hard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ain</td>
<td>a, i, u</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>a soft guttural</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ghain</td>
<td>gh, guttural</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fé</td>
<td>f</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kāf</td>
<td>k</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>hard and palatal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kāf</td>
<td>k</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saghir nūn.</td>
<td>n</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>n, cerebral</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G</td>
<td>g</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>hard, and sometimes softened in y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lam</td>
<td>l</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mīm</td>
<td>m</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nūn</td>
<td>n</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waw</td>
<td>o, oa, u, u, and v</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heh</td>
<td>k</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Yeh

Lam-Alif, ƛ or ɀ, is simply a combination of Lam and Alif.

---

*To facilitate the pronunciation of the learner, a small v, has been placed over it thus, ɀ whenever the ɀ is sounded as the consonant v.*
The learner will observe that the form of the characters varies according as the letters are initial, medial, or final, and connected or unconnected with the letters which precede or follow them. These seven letters are never joined to the following letter:


d and  

The Turkish Alphabet, like those of the Arabs and Persians, is composed entirely of consonants,* the places of the vowels being supplied by three characters, called Fathah, Kesrah, and Dammah; the first of which is represented by a small stroke over the letter (‘), the second by a similar line under the letter (‘), and the third by a small curve like a comma (‘).

Ex. Fathah, َ pronounced bar; Kesrah, ِ pronounced bir; and Dammah, ُ, pronounced bur.

When Fathah occurs over the letter preceding an Alif it gives it a lengthened sound, thus, َّ bär; and, in like manner, Kesrah and Dammah lengthen the sounds of the Yeh and Waw; thus, ِّ beer, ُّ boor.

It should be observed that the vowel-points, as they

* The letters ِ, و, and ى, often perform the part of vowels; but that term is only really correct, when applied to the three vowel-points.
are called, are seldom written except in the Koran, and in poetical works; consequently the learner is apt to be embarrassed, at first, by not knowing how to supply them. But this difficulty, like most others, will soon vanish with a little perseverance. Besides the vowel-points, the following signs are used with Arabic words:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{Tanwin} & \quad (\text{ـ} \text{ـ}) \quad \text{in} \\
(\text{ـ} \text{ـ}) & \quad \text{on or un.} \\
\text{Hash} & \quad (\text{ـ} \text{ـ}) \quad \text{an or en}
\end{align*}
\]

Teshdid (ـ) doubles the letter over which it is placed, as in موحـمـمـد. Mohammed.

When the Arabic article ال ál occurs before a noun commencing with ل ظ ا ض ص ش س ز ر ذ ث ث ت and, the teshdid is placed over the first letter of the noun, and the ل is not sounded; thus, هارون الّـشـيد, Haroun-ar-raschid.

Madda (ـ) when placed over آ لـیf gives it a long sound; as, آب āb, “water.”

Hamzah (ـ) is precisely equivalent to half an Alif, and when placed over ي the dots are omitted; as, سائل sa-il, “a questioner.”

Wasla (ـ) implies conjunction, and is placed over Alif at the beginning of a word, to mark an union with the preceding one, the Alif being then silent; as, علي لـلـسـبـاب.
OF THE ARTICLE.

ala-l-hissab, "to account" (current), or "according to calculation."

Jazmah (‘), or (‘), or (‘), is placed over a letter, to shew that the syllable ends there; thus, كَنُوْنَكْبَلَر ken | du | niñ | hi | lerah | "to his very own (people)."

OF THE ARTICLE.

The Turks have no definite article corresponding to our "the"; and for the indefinite article they use the word ر. bir, "a," "an," or "one."

OF NOUNS.

The Turkish language resembles the English with regard to the genders of nouns; that is, they make no grammatical distinction.

OF THE DECLENSION OF NOUNS.

There is, strictly speaking, only one declension of Turkish nouns, which is formed by means of certain post-positions, as they are called; which being subjoined to the nominative, or crude form of the noun, constitute the several cases.
THE DECLENSION OF NOUNS.

These postpositions are َ in for the genitive, ُ for the dative, and ٰ for the accusative, when the noun terminates in a consonant; but if it ends in a vowel they become ُ, and َ, and thus—

SINGULAR.

Nom. اَرِ ََ َََ e v, "a house."
Gen. اَرِ َََََ evi tên, "of a house."
Dat. اَرِ َََََ eveh, "to a house."
Acc. اَرِ َََََ evi, "the house."
Abl. اَرِ َََََ evdan, "from a house."†

PLURAL.

Nom. اَرِ َََََ evler, "houses."
Gen. اَرِ َََََ evleri tên, "of houses."
Dat. اَرِ َََََ evleresh, "to houses."
Acc. اَرِ َََََ evleri, "the houses."
Abl. اَرِ َََََ evlerdan, "from houses."

SINGULAR.

Nom. باَلَا ََ baba, "a father."
Gen. باَلَا ََََ babani tên, "of a father."
Dat. باَلَا ََََ babayah, "to a father."
Acc. باَلَا ََََ babayi, "the father."
Abl. باَلَا ََََ babadan, "from a father."

* The noun ُ, "water," is an exception to this rule, forming its genitive ُ. See page 60.
† Or, اَرِ َََََ evdah, "in or by the house." See page 60.
THE DECLENSION OF NOUNS.

PLURAL.

Nom. بابالر babaler, "fathers."
Gen. بابالرین babalerin, "of fathers."
Dat. بابالرک babalera, "to fathers."
Acc. بابالری babalerei, "the fathers."
Abl. بابالردن babalerdan, "from fathers."

SINGULAR.

Nom. قبو kapū, "a gate."
Gen. تیبول kapuniin, "of a gate."
Dat. قبیله kapūyah, "to a gate."
Acc. قبیلهی kapūyī, "the gate."
Abl. قبیلدن kapūdan, "from a gate."

PLURAL.

Nom. قبولر kapūler, "gates."
Gen. قبولرک kapulerin, "of gates."
Dat. قبولرک kapuleriin, "to gates."
Acc. قبولری kapuri, "the gates."
Abl. قبولردن kapūlerdan, "from gates."

Nouns ending in ق kāf, change the ق to غ ghain in the inflected cases; thus—

SINGULAR.

Nom. قلباق kalpak, "a cap."
Gen. قلباقین kalpaghin, "of a cap."
Dat. قلباقه kalpaghah, "to a cap."
Acc. قلباقی kalpaghī, "the cap."
Abl. قلباقدن kalpakhan, "from a cap."
THE DECLENSION OF NOUNS.

PLURAL.
Nom. ُقُنْلَرُ qalpalar, "caps."
Gen. ُقُنْلَرَنَّ qalpaların, "of caps."
Dat. ُقُنْلَرَن qalpaların, "to caps."
Acc. ُقُنْلَر qalpaları, "the caps."
Abl. ُقُنْلَرَن qalpaları, "from caps."

OF ADJECTIVES.

The Turkish adjectives resemble the English, in being the same for both masculine and feminine, singular and plural; for example—

برگوزل قز bir guzel kiz, "a pretty girl."
برگوزل اوغلان bir guzel oghlan, "a fine boy."
guzel kizler, "handsome girls."
guzel oghlanler, "handsome boys."

The comparative is expressed by placing the word دخی dakhi (usually pronounced daha) before the adjective; as, ایور ayi, "good;" دخی ایور daha ayi, "better."

The superlative is expressed by placing the words ان en, پک pek, زیده ziadeh, or غایت ابله ghayet, and غایت ابله ghayet ilah, before the adjective—

اک فنا aqn fena, "very bad."
پک ایور pek ayı, "very good."
ziadeh mallū adam, a very rich man.
ghayet ahmak, extremely foolish.
ghayet ilah büyük, very big.

Besides the above, the Turks have other methods of expressing the superlative, among which we may notice the following:

āp achik, “quite open,” i.e. very open.
āp āk, “quite white,” i.e. very white.
bam bayaz, “quite white,” i.e. very white.
yem yeshil, “very green.”
yem yash, “wet through,” i.e. very wet.

dos doghrī, or doghru, “quite straight.”
tōp dolū, “very full.”
dum duz, “perfectly flat.”
kap kara, “very black.”
sem siah, “entirely black.”
kip kirmızī, “very red.”
hap kūrū, “very dry.”
bes butun, “entirely.”
yap yaliniz, “entirely alone;” only.
sap sari, “quite yellow.”
bam bosh, “quite empty.”

These prefixes having no separate meaning, may be called expletives. Vide page 84.
### OF PRONOUNS.

#### PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Case</th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Nom.</strong></td>
<td>بن, (ben)</td>
<td>بز, (biz)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Gen.</strong></td>
<td>بنیم, (benim)</td>
<td>بنیم, (bixin)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Dat.</strong></td>
<td>بینا, (baña)</td>
<td>بیزا, (biza)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Acc.</strong></td>
<td>بی, (beni)</td>
<td>بیز, (bizi)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Abl.</strong></td>
<td>بنیدن, (bendan)</td>
<td>بیزدن, (bixdan)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

#### SINGULAR.

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Nom.</strong></td>
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<td>سنز, (siz)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Gen.</strong></td>
<td>سنیین, (senin)</td>
<td>سنیین, (sizin)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Dat.</strong></td>
<td>سنیا, (saña)</td>
<td>سنیه, (sizeh)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Acc.</strong></td>
<td>سنی, (seni)</td>
<td>سنی, (sizi)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Abl.</strong></td>
<td>سنیدن, (sendan)</td>
<td>سنیدن, (sizdan)</td>
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#### PLURAL.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Case</th>
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<th>Plural</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Nom.</strong></td>
<td>بنی, (beni)</td>
<td>بنی, (beni)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Gen.</strong></td>
<td>بنیم, (benim)</td>
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<td><strong>Dat.</strong></td>
<td>بینا, (baña)</td>
<td>بینا, (baña)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Acc.</strong></td>
<td>بی, (beni)</td>
<td>بی, (beni)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Abl.</strong></td>
<td>بنیدن, (bendan)</td>
<td>بنیدن, (bendan)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
OF PRONOUNS.

SINGULAR.

Nom. او او هی، سه، ای یا or o, He, she, or it.
Gen. انیه تنیه تنیه تنیه تنیه of him, her, &c.
Dat. آن به تن به تن به تن به تن to him.
Acc. ان تن تن تن تن him.
Abl. ان تن تن تن تن from him.

PLURAL.

Nom. انیه انیه انیه انیه انیه they.
Gen. انیه انیه انیه انیه انیه of them.
Dat. انیه انیه انیه انیه انیه to them.
Acc. انیه انیه انیه انیه انیه them.
Abl. انیه انیه انیه انیه انیه from them.

DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS.

SINGULAR.

Nom. بو بو بو بو بو this.
Gen. بو بو بو بو بو of this.
Dat. بو بو بو بو بو to this.
Acc. بو بو بو بو بو this.
Abl. بو بو بو بو بو from this.

PLURAL.

Nom. بو بو بو بو بو these.
Gen. بو بو بو بو بو of these.
Dat. بو بو بو بو بو to these.
Acc. بو بو بو بو بو these.
Abl. بو بو بو بو بو from these.
OF PRONOUNS.

شو shū, "that," is declined precisely like بو bū.

اشبو ishbu, "this," is undeclinable, and is generally used at the beginning of a letter.

Example: اشبو ما هو Rejeb, In this current month of Rejeb (such and such circumstances have occurred.)

كدي kendī, "self," is thus declined:

**Singular.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Case</th>
<th>Form</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nom.</td>
<td>kendī</td>
<td>self</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gen.</td>
<td>kendinin</td>
<td>of self</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dat.</td>
<td>kendī-yaḥ</td>
<td>to self</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acc.</td>
<td>hendī-yaḥ</td>
<td>self</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abl.</td>
<td>kendidan</td>
<td>from self</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Plural.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Case</th>
<th>Form</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nom.</td>
<td>kendiler</td>
<td>selves</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gen.</td>
<td>kendilerin</td>
<td>of selves</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dat.</td>
<td>kendilerah</td>
<td>to selves</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acc.</td>
<td>kendileri</td>
<td>selves</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abl.</td>
<td>kendilerdan</td>
<td>from selves</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
OF POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS.

There are two kinds of possessive pronouns in Turkish, the first of which consists of the genitive cases of the personal pronouns, viz.:

**SINGULAR.**

- benim, my.
- seni, thy.
- ani, his, hers, or its.

**PLURAL.**

- bizim, our.
- sizin, your.
- anlar, their.

These, however, are seldom used by themselves, as the Turks generally employ the following affixes in their stead:

- m or im, for "my"; as, babam, my father.
- n, or in, for "thy"; as, kitabin, thy book.
- yi, for "his"; as, kudreti, his power.
- s (after a vowel); as, guemisi, his ship.
- mix or imix, for "our"; as, evimiz, our house.
- niz or uniz, for "your"; as, atiniz, your horse.
- leri or lari, for "their"; as, chizmeleri, their boots.

* To avoid the ambiguity which would arise from the use of yi and separately, the other forms, anl and an, are often added. Thus, instead of saying eli, "his hand" (which would be confounded with the accusative eli, "the hand") they say,
OF POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS.

A noun, with one of the possessive pronouns thus affixed, is regarded as a single word, and declined like an ordinary noun:—

Nom.  babam,  my father.
Gen.  babamin,  of my father.
Dat.  babameh,  to my father.
Acc.  babami,  my father.
Abl.  babamdan, from my father.

Nom.  dostin,  thy friend.
Gen.  dostinin,  of thy friend.
Dat.  dostinch,  to thy friend.
Acc.  dostini,  thy friend.
Abl.  dostindan, from thy friend.

Note.—After the affixes of the third person, the post-positions (§ and ی) become ی and ی. Example:

Nom.  guemisi,  his ship.
Gen.  guemisiniin,  of his ship.
Dat.  guemisineh,  to his ship.
Acc.  guemisini,  his ship.
Abl.  guemisindan, from his ship.

این کتابلری, “their books.” The word کتابلری is a good example of this ambiguity, as it may mean either “the books” (accus. pl.), “his books,” or “their books,” or “their book.”
POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS.

Nom. كدرتي kudreti, his power.
Gen. كدرتنك kudretenin, of his power.
Dat. كدرتنه kudretinéh, to his power.
Acc. كدرتني kudreteni, his power.
Abl. كدرتندن kudretindan, from his power.

Note.—In the two above examples it will be seen that the final 
دي of يسي disappears before the terminations 
ن, &c., because the س can be joined to the ن; but if the 
preceding letter is one which cannot be joined to the 
one which follows, the ي is retained; as in پدرینه paderinéh, 
“to his father;” پدرلینه paderleinéh, “to their father.”

This is merely a calig graphical question, as the ي is 
always more or less pronounced.

Besides the possessive affixes, there is also a relative 
pronominal affix کي which, being joined to the geni- 
tives of both nouns and pronouns, gives the idea of own, 
and particularization, e.g. بنمکي benimki, “mine,” “my 
very own;” عسكرنکي askarinki, “the soldier’s own,” 
or, “that which belongs to the soldier.”

It may also be added after the possessive affix; as, 
پدریمکي paderimiñki, “my father’s own,” or that which 
belongs to my father; Bunlar پدریمکي باوجانه در pederimiñki pabouchleri dir, “These are my father’s very 
own shoes.” See Syntax, pp. 77 and 78.
The word "self" is expressed by كندو kendu, or كندي kendi, which may be used either with or without the possessive affix; e.g. كندو گلورم kendu guélurim, "I will come myself;" كندو گلورم kendi guélurmisin, "Will you come yourself?" or, کندوم گلورم kendum guélurum, "I will come myself;" کندین گلورم kendiīn guélirmisin, "Will you come yourself?"*

The Interrogative Pronouns are گیم kim, or گیم him, for persons; ی neh, for things;" and گنتی kanghi, for both persons and things.

Bourda kim var, Who is there here?
نے وارندییره ne var ne yok, What is there and what is there not?
گنتی ادم kanghi adam, What man?
گنتی کتاب kanghi kitab, Which book?

The above four words, together with all other interrogatives, as, گتچ kach, "how many?" ی نھ نادر neh kader, "how many?" &c., are employed with گیم hērr, "every," in an indefinite manner; as, گیم hērrhim, "whosoever;" ی نھ hērr neh, "whatever;" ی نھ نصل hērr nasel, "in whatever way."

* and ی are used synonymously, according to the calls of euphony.
The interrogatives are declined like ordinary nouns:

Nom. کِم، kim, who.
Gen. کِمین، kimīn, of whom.
Dat. کِمِه، kimeh, to whom.
Acc. کِمی, kimi, whom.
Abl. کِمِد، kimīdan, from whom.

Nom. قِنِغی, qanghi, what.
Gen. قِنِغیین، qanghīnīn, of what.
Dat. قِنِغیِن، qanghīneh, to what.
Acc. قِنِغیِی, qanghiyi, what.
Abl. قِنِغیِد، qanghidan, from what.

We may as well observe, en passant, that قِنگی is not much used; and a word corrupted from it takes its place, pronounced هانه Hane, or هنگی هانگویi Hangui.

Nom. نَه, neh, what.
Gen. نَه نی، neh niīn, of what.
Dat. نَه ی، neh yah, to what.
Acc. نَهِی، neh yi, what.
Abl. نَهِد، neh dan, from what.

Nom. نَه لَر، neh ler, what (things).
Gen. نَه لِرِن، neh ler in, of what (things).
Dat. نَه لِرِه، neh ler ah, to what (things).
Acc. نَه لِرِی، neh lerī, what (things).
Abl. نَه لِرِد، neh ler dan, from what (things).
INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS.

kach, gen., تاج فاج kachi, pl. تاج kachler, تاج kacherin, &c.

The following is a list of Indefinite Pronouns which are all declinable:

kimseh, any one.
bir kimseh, a certain person.
felan, such a one (so and so).
bir felan, a certain person.
ghairi, another.
hep, all.
heppisi, all of them.
hich, any thing.

(but requires a negative after it in the verb اللهی هیچ بر وتده کمسد گورمشدر Allahi hich bir wakitda kimsah guermamishdir, "No one has seen God at any time." گورمش گورممش "has not seen." )

herr, every.
herr kess, every one.
herr keshi.
The Numerals are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arabic</th>
<th>English</th>
<th>Turkish</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>بیکر</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>بین سککریزی می‌کشند</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>یکر</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>پیکر می‌پیکر</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>یکری</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>پیکر</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>یکری کر</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>پیکر</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>بیکر</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>پیکر</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>یکر</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>پیکر</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>یکری</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>پیکر</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>یکری</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>پیکر</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>بیکر</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>پیکر</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>بیکر</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>پیکر</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>بیکر</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>پیکر</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>بیکر</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>پیکر</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>بیکر</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>پیکر</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>بیکر</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>پیکر</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>بیکر</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>پیکر</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>بیکر</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>پیکر</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>بیکر</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>پیکر</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>بیکر</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>پیکر</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

بیکر | سککریزی می‌کشند |

ین دو کرکر | 19 | پیکر |
ین دو کرکر | 20 | پیکر |
ین دو کرکر | 21 | پیکر |
ین دو کرکر | 22, &c. | پیکر |
ین دو کرکر | 30 | پیکر |
ین دو کرکر | 40 | پیکر |
ین دو کرکر | 50 | پیکر |
ین دو کرکر | 60 | پیکر |
ین دو کرکر | 70 | پیکر |
ین دو کرکر | 80 | پیکر |
ین دو کرکر | 90 | پیکر |
ین دو کرکر | 100 | پیکر |
ین دو کرکر | 101 | پیکر |
ین دو کرکر | 102 | پیکر |
ین دو کرکر | 1000 | پیکر |
ین دو کرکر | 3000 | پیکر |
ین دو کرکر | 10,000 | پیکر |
ین دو کرکر | 100,000 | پیکر |

بیکر سککریزی می‌کشند |

ین دو کرکر | 1854 | پیکر |
The Cardinal Numbers are undeclinable, and are prefixed to substantives, which remain in the singular:

اوج يوزد ač yüz deveh, three hundred camels (camel);

بیئ عسک bin asker, a thousand soldiers (soldier).

By adding نجی nji, you form the Ordinal Numbers.
Example:

برنجی birinji, the first; اکننی ikinji, the second; دورنجی urdnunji, the third; دئردننی deurdünji, the fourth.

Both the Cardinal and Ordinal Numbers are used with the possessive affixes. Example:

بریسی birisi, one of them.

برینسی birinjisi, the first of them.

اوج určanix, we three.

ارننی utchinjimix, the third (one) of us.

The Ordinals are also used like adjectives before a noun. Example:

النجی آلای altni alai, the sixth squadron.

یدننی باب yeddinji bab, the seventh chapter.

Note — Although, as above, the Cardinal Numbers are not declined, yet when you add an affix they are then declinable. Example:

بئ پری biri, “a certain person;” which makes پرین پرینین in the genitive, پرین پرینه birineh in the dative, &c.
OF THE VERB.

Verbs in Turkish have two terminations, مک mek, and مک mak; as, سومنک sevmenk, "to love;" باتنق bakhmak, "to see." But they are all declined after the same model; the only difference being, that wherever the مک becomes مک, the مک becomes غ.

The Turkish language is peculiarly rich in Derivative Verbs, by means of which they can express in one word what we are obliged to translate by a circumlocution; thus, from سومنک sevmenk, "to love," is derived سومنک sevdirmek, "to cause to love;" سومنک sevehmemek, "to be unable to love," &c. The principal of these derivatives are—1. The Negative, formed by inserting the letter مک immediately after the root of the verb; as, سومنک sevmenk, "not to love." 2. The Reflective, formed by inserting ن; as, سومنک sevinmek,* "to love oneself." 3. The Reciprocal, formed by inserting ش; as, سومنک sevishmek, "to love one another." 4. The Impossible, formed from the Negative by inserting ئ; thus, سومنک sevehmemek, "to be unable to love." 5. The Passive,

* Sevinmek generally signifies "to be pleased, to rejoice," &c.; but I have given it as an example of the Reflective form.
formed by inserting ل; as, سَمَّك sevilmek, “to be loved.”

6. The Causal, formed by inserting در; as, سُوُّدُرَمُك sevdirmek, “to cause to love,” &c. And from these forms again others may be derived in precisely the same manner; thus, from سُوُّدُرَمُك sevdirmek, “to cause to love,” is derived سْوُدُرِمُك sevdirmemek, “not to cause to love; سْوُدُرِمُك sevdirehmemek, “to be impossible to cause to love,” and so on.

**Table of the Formation of Turkish Verbs.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Active</th>
<th>سَمَّك sevmek,</th>
<th>to love.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Negative</td>
<td>سُوُّمَمْنَك sevmemek,</td>
<td>not to love.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Impossible</td>
<td>سُوُّمُمْنَك sevémemek,</td>
<td>not to be able</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>to love.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Causal</td>
<td>سُوُّدُرَمُك sevdirmek,</td>
<td>to cause to love.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Negative</td>
<td>سُوُّدُرِمُنَك sevdirmemek,</td>
<td>not to cause to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>love.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Impossible</td>
<td>سُوُّدُرِمُنَك sevdirimemek,</td>
<td>to be unable to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>cause to love.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Passive</td>
<td>سَمَّلَك sevilmek,</td>
<td>to be loved.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Negative</td>
<td>سَمَّلَمَك sevilmek,</td>
<td>not to be loved.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Impossible</td>
<td>سَمَّلَمْنَك sevilémek,</td>
<td>not be able to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>be loved.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Causal ....... sevildirmek, to cause to be loved.

Reflective...

Negative .... sevinmemek, not to love one's self.

Impossible. . sevinehmemek, not to be able to love one's self.

-Causal ....... sevindirmek, to cause to love one's self.

Negative .... sevindirmemek, not to cause to love one's self.

Impossible. . sevinderéhmemek, to be unable to cause to love one's self.

Reciprocal... sevishmek, to love mutually.

Negative .... sevishmemek, not to love mutually.

Impossible. . sevishémemek, not to be able to love mutually.

Passive ...... sevishilmek, to be loved mutually.

* See note, page 22.
FORMATION OF VERBS.

Causal ... sevishilmek, not to be loved mutually.

sevishiléhmek, to be unable to be loved mutually.

Causal of } sevishdirmek, to cause to love mutually.
Reciprocal }

Note—All these forms are conjugated in the same manner as the simple verb, with the exception of the negative, an example of which will be given further on. (Vide p. 41.) There are many verbs which form their derivatives in an irregular manner, generally on account of euphony; thus, when the final letter of the active root is ج, the passive is formed by inserting ن; thus, بیلماک, "to find," makes بیلینماک, "to be found;" instead of بیلماک, which is not Turkish. The verbal roots which terminate in a vowel likewise take ن, instead of ج. Ex. اوقوماک, "to read;" اوقوماک "to be read."

The transitive verb especially, is often formed irregularly:

1. By changing در to or د; as, سویلماک seu-lamek, "to speak," makes سویلماک seu-latemek, "to cause to speak;" اوقوماک okūmak, "to read," makes اوقوماک okutmak, "to cause to read."
FORMATION OF VERBS.

2. By changing the final letter of the root when the final letter of the root is or Ex. ichmek, "to drink," ichirmek, "to cause to drink" (also ichtermeh). But there are some exceptions to this rule; as, achmak, "to open," which makes achdirmak (regularly).

CONJUGATION OF A TURKISH VERB IN meh.

sevmek, "To love."

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>سؤرم</th>
<th>severim,</th>
<th>I love.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>سؤرسن</td>
<td>seversin,</td>
<td>thou lovest.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>سؤر</td>
<td>sever,</td>
<td>he loves.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>سؤرزم</td>
<td>severiz,</td>
<td>we love.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>سؤرسژ</td>
<td>seversiz,</td>
<td>ye love.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>سؤرزل</td>
<td>severler,</td>
<td>they love.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Second Present—I am loving, &c.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>سؤربورم</th>
<th>sevi-yorum,</th>
<th>سؤرزم</th>
<th>sevi-yoriz,</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>سؤربورس</td>
<td>sevi-yorsin,</td>
<td>سؤروسژ</td>
<td>sevi-yorsiz,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>سؤربور</td>
<td>sevi-yor,</td>
<td>سؤروز</td>
<td>sevi-yorler,</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* The present tense often takes a future signification, and is used for the future.

† It may be as well to observe, that although سؤر may be gram-
CONJUGATION OF A TURKISH VERB.

First Imperfect.
I did love, &c.
severdim,
severdin,
severdi,
severdik,
severdiniz,
severdiler,

Second Imperfect.
I was loving, &c.
seviordim,
seviyordin,
seviordi,
seviyordik,
seviyordiniz,
seviyordiler,

Preterite.
I loved, &c.
sevdim.
sevdin.
sevdi.
sevdik.
sevdiiniz.
sevdiler.

Pluperfect.
I had loved, &c.
sevdim idy.
sevdin idy.
sevdi idy.
sevdik idy.
sevdiniz idy.
sevdiler idy.

matical, and is used familiarly, it is always better to say سکر siñiz.

Example: نه ایدرسکر neh idersiniz, “What do you do?” and
نه ایديورسکر neh idiyorsiniz, “What are you doing?”
CONJUGATION OF A TURKISH VERB.

*Future—I shall or will love, &c.*

\[
\begin{align*}
&\text{sevehjeyim.} \\
&\text{sevehjeksen.} \\
&\text{sevehjek, or sevehjekder.} \\
&\text{sevejeyiz.} \\
&\text{sevejeksiz.} \\
&\text{sevejeklerder.}
\end{align*}
\]

**Imperative Mood.**

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{Sev,} & \quad \text{love thou.} \\
\text{Sevsin,} & \quad \text{let him love.} \\
\text{Sevehlim,} & \quad \text{let us love.} \\
\text{Seviniz,} & \quad \text{love ye.} \\
\text{Sevsinler,} & \quad \text{let them love.}
\end{align*}
\]

**Optative Mood.**

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{Future:} & \quad \text{Perfect:}
\end{align*}
\]

That I may love, &c. \hspace{2cm} That I might have loved.

\[
\begin{align*}
&\text{Sevehjeyim.} \\
&\text{Sevehjin.} \\
&\text{Seveh.} \\
&\text{Seveh-iz.} \\
&\text{Sevehsiniz.} \\
&\text{Sevehler.} \\
&\text{Seveh idim.} \\
&\text{Seveh idin,} \\
&\text{Seveh idi,} \\
&\text{Seveh idik,} \\
&\text{Seveh idiniz,} \\
&\text{Seveh idiler,}
\end{align*}
\]

*An abbreviated form of the Imperative is often used familiarly, as ڭەلە بەتەكَ quellių backių, “come ye and see ye.”*
CONJUGATION OF A TURKISH VERB.

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

Aorist—If I should love. | Second Aorist.

עווש | sevsam.
עווש | sevsanlı.
עווש | sevsah.
עווש | sevsah.
עווש | sevsanlıx.
עווש | sevešler.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

sevmek, "To love."

Grammarians have introduced the following under the head of the Infinitive Mood, although they do not strictly belong to it, as may be seen from the signification.

ceuvari evvel, before having loved.
ceuvari soňra, after having loved.
ceuvari olmak, about to love, or loving.

PARTICIPLES.

Present, sever, loving, Indeclinalbe.
seven, loving, Declinable.

Past, sevmish, having loved, Indeclinalbe.
sevdik, having loved, Declinable.

Future, sevešje, about to love, or intending.
sevmeš, obliged to love. [to love.
CONJUGATION OF A TURKISH VERB.

GERUNDS.


loving.

loving, or continuing to love.

loving, or whilst loving.

loving.

loving.

in loving.

The Gerunds are in constant use, and serve to denote a pause in the narrative.

VERBAL NOUNS.


the action of loving.

the action of having loved.

the action of being about to love.

These last forms are not very often used; but the Infinitive is constantly turned into a Substantive, and is declined as follows:


the loving.

of the loving.

to the loving.

the loving.

from the loving.

This dative case stands as frequently for the infinitive
CONJUGATION OF A TURKISH VERB.

(to love) as the primary infinitive. Ex. شهادت ایتمگه گلدی Shehadet itmegah gueldi, "He came to bear witness."

When the verb has thus become a substantive, it takes the possessive affixes. Example:

سَمْوُغِمْ، my loving.
سَمْوُغِمْ‌یَن، of my loving.
سَمْوُغِمْه، to my loving (the most used).
سَمْوُغِمْ، my loving.
سَمْوُغِمْ‌دَان، from my loving.

سَمْوُغِن، thy loving,
سَمْوُگی، his loving, which are
سَمْوُگِمْ‌یَز، our loving, declined as
سَمْوُگِنِز، your loving,
سَمْوُگِلری، their loving,

Note.—Besides the simple tenses already mentioned, there are compound tenses, which are formed with the verb اولچ olmak, "to be;" viz. by taking the Past, Present, and Future Participles, سَر سَر، sevver, سَر، sevmish, and سَر، sevejik, and combining them with the indicative tenses of اولچ. But as the greater part of these are seldom used, and would create confusion in the mind of a beginner, they are omitted in the body of the work, but will be introduced in the Appendix.
CONJUGATION OF A TURKISH VERB.

The verb "to be" is expressed in Turkish by two verbs, viz. the defective اَنِمُ "I am," and أولمَ "to be."

CONJUGATION OF THE DEFECTIVE VERB اَنِمُ "I AM."

Present.

| اَنِمُ | im, im, or m, I am. |
| سَنَ | sen, thou art. |
| دِرُ | dir, he is. |
| اَنِزْ | iz, iz, or z, we are. |
| سَکْرَ | sinix, you are. |
| دِرَلِرُ | dirler, they are. |

Imperfect.

| اَنِمُ | idim, I was. |
| اَدَکُ | idin, thou wast. |
| اَدی .. | idi, he was. |
| اَدیکُ .. | idik, we were. |
| اَدیکُ .. | idiniz, you were. |
| اَدلِرُ .. | idiler, they were. |

This verb is not used alone, but requires either the pronouns, or some verb to which it is auxiliary, to precede it.

Ex. بن اَنِمُ | ben im, I am. |
بن اَدیم | ben idim, I was. |
کَدیورُم | guidiyorim, I am going. |
گُریورُایدم | guidioridim, I was going. |
CONJUGATION OF A TURKISH VERB.

There is a second imperfect tense in use:—

айшм imishim, I was.
айшсин imishsin, thou wast.
айш имish, he was, &c.

There is a slight difference in the meaning worth notice:

وايشه he was.  اوايدي it was he.

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

Present.

ايสม or ايسام issam, if I were.
ايسم or ايسن issan, if thou went.
ايسم isseh, if he were.
ايسم issek, if we were.
ايسم issenix, if you were.
ايسم isseler, if they were.

Perfect.

ايسم ايدي isséh idem, if I had been.
ايسم ايدي isséh idin, if thou hadst been.
ايسم ايدي isséh idı, if he had been.
ايسم ايدي isséh idik, if we had been.
ايسم ايدي isséh idiņix, if you had been.
ايسم ايديiler isséh idiler , if they had been.
CONJUGATION OF A TURKISH VERB.

There is no Infinitive Mood. Verbal Noun, Ḣeylek idem, "the action of being." Gerund, Ḩeylek iken, "being."

The negative of the verb Ḣeylek im, "I am," is formed by prefixing the negative particle Ḩeylek déguil, "not," to the tenses.

Ex. déguilim, I am not.
     déguilsin, thou art not.

CONJUGATION OF THE VERB اولمک, "TO BE."

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

اولورم olürüm, I am (or will be).
اولورس olürüsün, thou art.
اولور olür, he is.
اولورز olürüz, we are.
اولورسکز olürsiniț, you are.
اولورل olürler, they are.

Second Present.

اولوروم olyorum, I am being.
اولورس olyorsün, thou art being.
اولور olyor, he is being.
اولورز olyorüz, we are being.
اولورسکز olyorsiniț, you are being.
اولورل olyorler, they are being.
Conjugation of a Turkish Verb.

Imperfect.

I was: olürdim, olürdīn, olürdi, olürdik, olürdiniz, olürdiler.
Thou wast: olürdīn, olürdī, olürdik, olürdiniz, olürdiler.
He was: olürdī, olürdik, olürdiniz, olürdiler.
We were: olürdik, olürdiniz, olürdiler.
You were: olürdiniz, olürdiler.
They were: olürdiler.

Second Imperfect.

I was being: oliyor(dim, oliyoridīn, oliyoridi, oliyoridik, oliyoridiniz, oliyoriler.
Thou wast being: oliyoridīn, oliyoridi, oliyoridik, oliyoridiniz, oliyoriler.
He was being: oliyoridi, oliyoridik, oliyoridiniz, oliyoriler.
We were being: oliyoridik, oliyoridiniz, oliyoriler.
You were being: oliyoridiniz, oliyoriler.
They were being: oliyoriler.

Preterite.

I was: oldim, oldin, oldi, oldik, oldiniz, oldiler.
Thou wast: oldin, oldi, oldik, oldiler.
He was: oldi, oldik, oldiler.
We were: oldik, oldiler.
You were: oldiniz, oldiler.
They were: oldiler.

Future Tense.

I will be: olahjaghim, olahjaksin, olah-jak, olahjaghiz, olahjaksiniz, olahjahler.
Thou wilt be: olahjaksin, olah-jak, olahjaghiz, olahjahler.
He will be: olah-jak, olahjaghiz, olahjahler.
We will be: olahjaghiz, olahjahler.
You will be: olahjaksiniz, olahjahler.
They will be: olahjahler.
OPTATIVE.

اولم  olam,  that I may be.
اولسن  olahsin,  that thou mayst be.
اول  olah,  that he may be.
اوللم  olahtm,  that we may be.
اولسنکز  olahsiniz,  that you may be.
اوللر  olahler,  that they may be.

CONDITIONAL.

Imperative.

اول  ol,  be thou.
اولسون  olsun,  let him be.
اوللم  olahtm,  let us be.
اولسنکز  oluniz,  be ye.
اولسنلر  olsunler,  let them be.

Present.

اولسن  olsam,  { If I should be (If it were I)
اولسنک  olsan,  if thou shouldst be.
اولسه  olsa,  if he should be.
اولسک  olsak,  if we should be.
اولسنکز  olsaniz,  if you should be.
اولسنلر  olsahler.  if they should be.
CONJUGATION OF A TURKISH VERB.

Past.

أولم أيدم  
أولم أيدي  
أولم أيديك  
أولم أيديلك  
أولم أيديلكز

olsah idim,  if I had been.
olsah idi,  if you had been.
olsah idik,  if we had been.
olsah idinix,  if you had been.
olsah idiler,  if they had been.

INFINITIVE  أومك, "TO BE."

PARTICIPLES.

Present.

أولم  olan,  being (declinable).
أولم  olur,  being.

Past.

أولمك  olmush,  having been.
أولدك  olduk,  having been (declinable).

Future.

أولمتجك  olajjak,  about to be.

Passive.

أولدك  olduk,  been.

VERBAL NOUNS.

أولم  olmah,  the (action of) being.
أولدك  olduk,  the (action of) having been.
أولدتجك  olajjak,  the (action of) being about to be.
CONJUGATION OF A TURKISH VERB.

GERUNDS.

لوب olup, being.
لرب olahrack, being.
لية oljak, (whilst) being.
لنج olinjah, being.
ل olah, being.
لغ olmaghin, being.
لو olalu, (the person) being.

{ olurken or
{ oluriken, being (very much in use).

The three participles لوب, لرب, ل/#combine with the simple tenses of olmak, and form compound
tenses, which we omit for the same reason as before.

ل/#combines with the defective verb ام, forming
tenses much in use:

لمسا olmishim, I was.
لمس ايدي olmish idiim, I had been, &c.

The passive form of olmak is اولنم, which is
used in combination with substantives and nouns of
action.

Example: اولنم olunmak, “to arrive,” literally, “to be arrived.”

It is declined like olmak, with the insertion of the ا:
CONJUGATION OF A TURKISH VERB.

Present.

่อันิ öliniorum, I am being.

Imperfect.

่อันิ öłunurdim, I was.

Preterite.

่อันि ölindim, I was.

And so forth.

وار var, "there is."

The Turkish language possesses no regular verb "to have"; but they use وار var, "there is," in the following manner:

Present.

بینم وار در benim var dir, { I have, literally, mine there is.

سنئ var در senin var dir, { thou hast, lit. thine there is.

اولئک وار در onun var dir, { he has, lit. his there is.

بکر var در bezim var dir, { we have.

سیئ var در sixin var dir, { you have.

اونئک var در onlarin var dir, { they have.

Imperfect.

بینم وار ایدی benim var idi; { I had, lit. mine there was.

سنئ وار ایدی senin var idi, { thou hadst, &c.
CONJUGATION OF A TURKISH VERB.

**Future.**

I shall have, lit.  
benim olur,  
mine there will be.

**Imperative.**

let me have, lit.  
benim olsun,  
mine let there be, &c.

**Conditional Mood.**

if I may have.  
benim var isa,  
benim var isa-idi,  
if I had had.

**Gerunds.**

I having (whilst I had).  
benim var iken,

The Negative “I have not,” is thus expressed:—

**Present.**

I have not, lit.  
benim yok dir,  
mine there is not.  
benim yok dir, &c.

**Imperfect.**

I had not.  
benim yoghidi,

**Future.**

I shall not have.  
benim olmayojak,
CONJUGATION OF A TURKISH VERB.

Imperative.

بم اولسون  

*benim olmassun,*  

let me not have.

Conditional Mood.

بم يوغايسه  

*benim yoghissa,*  

if I had not.

بم يوغايسيدي  

*benim yoghissaidi,*  

if I had not had.

Gerund.

بم يوغيكن  

*benim yoghiken,*  

{ not having (whilst I had not).

CONJUGATION OF A NEGATIVE VERB.

سؤمک  

*sevmemek,* "not to love."

Present.

سؤمک  

*sevmem,*  

I do not love, &c.

سؤمززس  

*sevmeszin,*  

thou dost not love.

سؤمز  

*sevmex,*  

he does not love.

سؤمزایز  

*sevmexiz,*  

we do not love.

سؤمزیز  

*sevmeszix,*  

you do not love.

سؤمزیلر  

*sevmexler,*  

they do not love.

Second Present.

سؤمیورم  

*sevmiyorum,*  

I am not loving, &c.

سؤمیورس  

*sevmiyorsin,*  

thou art not loving.

سؤمیور  

*sevmiyor,*  

he is not loving.

سؤمیورز  

*sevmiyoriz,*  

we are not loving.

سؤمیورس  

*sevmyorsiz,*  

you are not loving.

سؤمیورلر  

*evmiyorler,*  

they are not loving.
CONJUGATION OF A NEGATIVE VERB.

First Imperfect.

I did not love.

thou didst not love.

he did not love.

we did not love.

you did not love.

they did not love.

Second Imperfect.

I was not loving.

thou wast not loving.

he was not loving.

we were not loving.

you were not loving.

they were not loving.

Preterite.

I loved not.

thou lovedst not.

Future.

I shall not love.

The other tenses are formed in like manner, by inserting م after the root of the verb, or turning the ج into ی.

Gerund.

not loving (whilst not loving).
OF VERBS PASSIVE.

The Passive verb is formed, as has been already stated, by inserting لا immediately after the root of the verb; thus, سليلك sevilmek, “to be loved.” As it is conjugated in precisely the same manner as the Active form, it will only be necessary to give the first person of a few of the tenses:—

سولم sevilirim, I am loved.
سولورم seviliyorim, I am being loved.
سولارد sevilirdim, I was loved, &c.

Participles.

سولجس sevilmish, being loved.
سولجسک sevilbjek, about to be loved, &c.

INTERROGATIVE VERBS.

When a verb is used interrogatively, the syllable ي is introduced immediately after the root. Example:

بیلرم bilirim, I know.
بیلریمی bilirmi-im, Do I know?

Negative.

بیلم bilmam, I do not know.
بیلمازیمی bilmaxmi-im, Do I not know?
THE AUXILIARY VERBS.

ETMEK AND EILEMEK, "TO DO."

These two verbs are so constantly used in conjunction with Arabic substantives, that it is necessary to draw the attention of the learner to them:—

인كار 업메크, \{ to make denial, i.e. to deny.

تقس임 ايلمك, \{ to divide, lit. to make division.

INDICATIVE.

FIRST PRESENT.

I DO.

Second Present.

I am doing.

FIRST IMPERFECT.

I did.

Second Imperfect.

I was doing.

Preterite.

I have done.

Future.

I shall do.
The Verb "To Do."

**Imperative.**

ات "eṭṭ, do thou.
ایتسون "etsun, let him do.
ایدەل "idéhlim, let us do.
ایديکن "idiñiz, do ye.
ایسون "etsunler, let them do.

**Conditional.**

ایتسم "etsam, if I should do.
ایدرسم "idersam, if I were to do.

**Participles.**

ایدن "idan, doing.
ایتیش "etmish, having done.
ایديک "idek, doing.
ایديجک "idéjek, about to do.

ایديک "idek is very frequently combined with the possessive affixes and declined. Example:

ایديگيم "idigim, my doing.
ایديگيinin "idigimin, of my doing, &c.

**Gerunds.**

ایدەرایک "iderkan or ide-

ریکن "rīkan, doing.

ایدن "idup, "

ایدە "iderek, "

{"idinjaj or édinjah, having done, or whilst doing.}
CONJUGATION OF A VERB INTERROGATIVELY.

When a verb is used interrogatively, the particle 

\( \text{mi} \)

is placed immediately after the principal verb, and before the auxiliary terminations, in the following manner:

**INFINITIVE.**

**bilmek,** "to know."

**INDICATIVE MOOD.**

**Present.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><em>bilirmi-im,</em></th>
<th>Do I know?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>bilirmisim,</em></td>
<td>Dost thou know?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>bilirmi,</em></td>
<td>Does he know?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>bilirmi-iz,</em></td>
<td>Do we know?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>bilirmisiniz,</em></td>
<td>Do you know?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>bilirlermi,</em></td>
<td>Do they know?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Imperfect.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><em>bilurmi idim,</em></th>
<th>Did I know?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>bilirmidan,</em></td>
<td>Didst thou know?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>bilirmidin,</em></td>
<td>Did he know?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>bilirmidik,</em></td>
<td>Did we know?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>bilirmidiniz,</em></td>
<td>Did you know?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>bilirmidiler,</em></td>
<td>Did they know?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* The *mi* is sometimes put at the end.
Preterite.

بلديمي

\text{bildimmi}, \quad \text{Have I known?}

بلديمي

\text{bildimi}, \quad \text{Hast thou known?}

بلديمي

\text{bildiki}, \quad \text{Has he known?}

بلديمي

\text{bildinizmi}, \quad \text{Have you known?}

بلديمي

\text{bildilermi}, \quad \text{Have they known?}

Future.

بلديمي

\text{bilýekmi-im}, \quad \text{Shall I know?}

بلديمي

\text{bilýekmisin}, \quad \text{Shalt thou know?}

بلديمي

\text{bilýekmi}, \quad \text{Shall he know?}

بلديمي

\text{bilýekmi-iz}, \quad \text{Shall we know?}

بلديمي

\text{bilýekmisiniz}, \quad \text{Shall you know?}

بلديمي

\text{bilýeklermi}, \quad \text{Shall they know?}

Thus we see that \text{ي} stands at the end of the future form, and not immediately after the root, as in the present and past tenses. \text{Vide page 43.}
CONJUGATION OF A VERB NEGATIVELY AND INTERROGATIVELY.

אִנָלָמָה, to understand.
אִנָלָמָאָמָה, not to understand.

**Present.**

אִנָלָמָיִי-ימ, Do I not understand?
אִנָלָמָאָזָמ-יסָינ, Dost thou not understand?
אִנָלָמָאָזָמי, Does he not understand?
אִנָלָמָאָזָמי-יע, Do we not understand?
אִנָלָמָאָזָמ-יסָינ-יע, Do you not understand?
אִנָלָמָאָזָמ-יסָינ-אֵלָמי, Do they not understand?
or
אִנָלָמָאָזָמ-יסָינ-אֵלָמי, Do they not understand?

**Imperfect.**

אִנָלָמָאָזָמ-יד, Did I not understand?
אִנָלָמָאָזָמ-יד, &c.

**Preterite.**

אִנָלָמָד-ימ, Have I not understood?
אִנָלָמָד-ימ, &c.
The following is a list of some of the most useful verbs:

- اروتومق, ukumak, to read.
- انلامق, anlamak, to understand.
- اورامتک, euranmek, to learn.
- ايلمک, eilamek, to do.
- اورتمق, uturmek, to sit.
- ايشمک, ichmek, to drink.
- اوبيومق, uyumak, to sleep.
- اورتمک, eurtmek, to cover.
- اوياقمتک, uyanmak, to awake.
- اجمق, achatm, to open.
- ايشتمک, ishitmek, to hear.
- المق, almak, to take.
- اوشتمق, ulashmak, to reach.
- اوياشمک, irishmek, to arrive.
- ايسکمک, istemek, to want.
- اوتمق, artmak, to increase.
- اوکسلمک, eksilmek, to decrease.
- ايملک, einmek, to descend.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>uçmak</td>
<td>to fly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eupmek</td>
<td>to kiss</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ishlemek</td>
<td>to work</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>oyinmak</td>
<td>to play</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aırlmak</td>
<td>to separate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aldatmak</td>
<td>to deceive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ingenmek</td>
<td>to be angry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ismarlamak</td>
<td>to order</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aghlamak</td>
<td>to cry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>euldirmek</td>
<td>to kill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ünütmak</td>
<td>to forget</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eulcmek</td>
<td>to measure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>inanmak</td>
<td>to believe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>avlamak</td>
<td>to sport (hawking, &amp;c.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>éguilmek</td>
<td>to turn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eungulmek</td>
<td>to contend</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ūzatmak</td>
<td>to lengthen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aksirmak</td>
<td>to sneeze</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>akmak</td>
<td>to drip</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>evlanmek</td>
<td>to marry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eudémek</td>
<td>to repay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aramak</td>
<td>to seek</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
LIST OF VERBS.

اړورلې oghurilamak, to rob.
آغروق aghirmak, to pain.
اولک eul-mek, to die.
اړمک asmak, to hang.
آسېرې asirmak, to bite.
بلې bilmek, to know.
بڼې bakhmak, to see.
بېسلې besslemebek, to bring up.
بڼې brahmak, to leave.
بڼې baghlamak, to tie.
بېسې bishurmebek, to cook.
بڼې birmak, to finish.
بڼې bashlamak, to begin.
بڼې bineh, to mount (on horseback).
بڼې barishmak, to reconcile.
بڼې bitmet, to sprout.
بڼې boghmak, to strangle.
بڼې bulmak, to find.
بڼې bassmak, to stamp.
بڼې baghishlamak, to make a present.
بڼې beznemek, to resemble.
بڼې beugmek, to stoop.
LIST OF VERBS.

بُوشْمَكُ boshatmak, to divorce.
بُوْرُمَكُ buyurmak, to command.
طِرْمَكُ terlemek, to sweat.
كُؤُزْمَكُ cheuxmek, to loosen.
كُهِكْشِمَكُ chikishmek, to contend (wrestle).
كُكْمَكُ chekmek, to draw.
كْيَقْمَكُ chikmak, to go out.
كْوِرْمَكُ cheuvirmek, to turn.
دِيْمَكُ démek, to say.
دوْشَمَكُ dişhmek, to lay out (a bed).
دوْشَمَكُ dişhmek, to fall.
دوْشَمَكُ dişhünmek, to think.
دِوْنِمَكُ deunmek, to turn.
دِيْمَكُ dikmek, to sew.
دِلْمَكُ dilmek, to bore.
دِمْلَمَكُ dilemek, to wish.
دِوْعْمَكُ deugmek, to beat.
دِوْزِيْمَكُ duzetmek, to flatten, to put in order.
دِيْرُمَكُ dîtrémek, to tremble.
دوْشَمَكُ dushurmek, to put in order, to collect.
دُوْرْلَمَكُ dawrilmek, or daw-rilmek, to be turned (over).
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>degmek</td>
<td>to touch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>seu-i-lemek</td>
<td>to speak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>siguiritmek</td>
<td>to run</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>surmek</td>
<td>to goad on (a horse)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sermek</td>
<td>to extend (lay out a cloth or linen)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>seundirmek</td>
<td>to extinguish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>seug-mek</td>
<td>to curse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>silmek</td>
<td>to clean</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shishmek</td>
<td>to swell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sümak</td>
<td>to rob of one's clothes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sorrmak</td>
<td>to ask</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sowutmak</td>
<td>to make cold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>saklamak</td>
<td>to hide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sahinmak</td>
<td>to take care</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>salivermek</td>
<td>to let go</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sarmak</td>
<td>to wrap up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>salinmak</td>
<td>to be shaken</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sgahmak</td>
<td>to milk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>syghmak</td>
<td>to hold, contain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sanmak</td>
<td>to think</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>susamak</td>
<td>to thirst</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
LIST OF VERBS.

dayanmakh, to resist, support, &c.
doghmak, to be born.
doghuramakh, to mince (meat).
danishmak, to consult.
dashinnak, to move house.
dart-mak, to weigh.
dät-mak, to taste.
tanamak, to know (any one).
halkmak, to rise up.
kachmak, to run away.
kourkmak, to fear.
kapamak, to shut (up).
kalmak, to remain.
komak, to place.
kirmak, to break.
kopramak, to root up.
kaldirmak, to raise.
koklamak, to smell.
karishmak, to mix.
kayinamak, to fry, boil.
kizdirmak, to roast, warm.
kashinmak, to scratch.
LIST OF VERBS.

hazmak, to dig.
kazanmak, to gain.
küssmak, to vomit.
guelmek, to come.
guitmek, to go.
gai-mek, to clothe, to dress.
libitmek, to lock up.
guirmek, to enter.
guermek, to see.
guestermek, to shew.
hessmek, to cut.
gülmek, to laugh.
guechmek, to pass.
guezmek, to walk about.
gueundermek, to send.
guizilmek, to hide.
gueu-türmek, to take away.
gumlemek, to bury.
gueu-zetmek, to watch.
gueux-lemek, to observe.
mikhlamak, to nail (down).
vurmak, to beat.
List of Verbs.

vērmek, to give.
yazmak, to write.
yemek, to eat.
yatmak, to lie down.
yumak, to wash.
yurumek, to walk.
yetishmek, to suffice; to come up to a person on the road.
yoghūrmak, to knead bread.
yapmak, to do.
yorilmak, to be fatigued.

The first of the above list, as conjugated by an Arab grammarian, is here inserted as a curiosity:—

awqom-m to read.
awqor read thou.
awqomdo do not read.
awqomdi he read.
awqomdo he did not read.
awqor he reads.
awqormez he does not read.
awqomi a reader.
CONJUGATION OF A VERB.

not to read.
we read.
we did not read.
we read.
we do not read.
let us read.
ye have read.
you have not read.
read ye.
do not you read; you do not read.
they read.
they did not read.
they will read.
they do not read.
readers.
I read (past).
I read (present).
I do not read.
I cannot read.
have you read?
you have not read.
do you read?
you do not read.
I did read (used to).
I did not read.
you used to read.
you did not (use) to read.
he used to read.
he did not use to read.
we used to read.
we used not to read.
you used to read.
you used not to read.
they used to read.
they used not to read.
would that we could read.
would that we could not read.
would that you could read.
would that you could not read.
would that they could read.
would that they could not read.
would that I could read.
would that I could not read.
would that thou couldst read.
CONJUGATION OF A VERB.

would that thou couldst not read.
would that he could read.
would that he could not read.

A little attention to the varieties of the negative form above used will give the learner a better idea of its combinations than any fixed rules.

OF POSTPOSITIONS.

The Turkish language has no Prepositions, properly so called, since all the words which answer to our term "Preposition" are placed after the noun or pronoun to which they belong, and hence are termed Postpositions. These are of two kinds, declinable and indeclinable; and some are used with the nominative, some with the dative, and others with the ablative case.
POSTPOSITIONS AFFIXED TO THE UNCHANGED FORM OF THE NOMINATIVE CASE.

Examples.

Eilah, with. } محبب, friendship; محبب ايله, with kindness.
Dah, in or by. } ابتداد, in the beginning; الله عندنا, by or near God.
Dan, from. } ار, a house; اوده, in the house.
Siz, without. } امي, hope; اميدرس, without hope.
Uzera, upon. } شاهدلك, make witness; عادن اوزرة, according to custom.
Ashira, other side. } دكز, the sea; دكزاشره, the other side of the sea (little used).
Ichun, for. } الله, God; الله ايجون, for the sake of God (a common expression).
Guibi, like. } ادم, a man; ادم كي, like a man.
Otah, other side. } طرف, side; اوته طرف, on the other side.
POSTPOSITIONS USED WITH THE DATIVE CASE.

Examples.

dek. subhah, to the morning; subhadek, until morning.
karishu. shehirah, to the city; shahirah karishu, in from of the city.
yakin. memleketah, to the town; memleketah yakin, near to the town.
doghru. Izmirah, to Smyrna; Izmirah doghru, straight to Smyrna.
güra. adam, to a man; adamah gueurah, according to a man.

POSTPOSITIONS USED WITH THE ABLATIVE CASE.

maddah. bunlardan, from these; bunlardan maaddah, besides these.
uzak. bündan, from here; bündan uzak, far from this.
evel. bendan, from me; bendan evel, before me.
ütürü. nourdan, from the light; nourdan ütürü, regarding the light.
soňra. sandan, from you; sandan soňra, after you.
beru. birseneh dan, from a year; bir seneh dan beru, for this last year.
otah. bundan, from here; bundan otah, on the other side.
POSTPOSITIONS WHICH ARE DECLINABLE, AND TAKE THE POSSESSIVE AFFIXES.

Examples.

گیتک انلرک {guittik anlerin} we went in search of
اردلرند {ardlerindah} {ardlerindah} them, lit. after them.

اردیز، behind us;
اردنیز، behind us;

باتش انتده {bash altinda},
باتش انتدا, under the head, lit. the head its under.

ارانیزد {aranizdah},
among you.

بین ایندن جیت {ban ichtindan chiktim,}
I came out from within.

ایلروکیت {illeri guit,}
go forward.

ایچورسد {icherusindan,}
from its interior.

یوکاروردن گلدلی {yukaridan gueldi,}
lit. of the house from its outside, i.e. outside.

یوکاروردن گلدلی {yukaridan gueldi,}
from this side to that side.

یونیماه بیورون {yonimah buyurun,}
place this before me.

یونیماه بیورون {yonimah buyurun,}
upon my head, lit. my head its upon.

ییزکیزدن {yeriniz dan,}
he came from above.

ییزکیزدن {yeriniz dan,}
be so kind as to come to my side.

ییزکیزدن {yeriniz dan,}
from your place.
OF ADVERBS.

There are a great number of adverbs in Turkish; for besides the regular adverbs, and adjectives used adverbially, they may be formed from nouns in several ways.

1. By adding the Arabic termination اَن an to the noun; as, صورت, "form, appearance;" صورتاً suretan, "apparently;" اَزل اَزلًا evvel, "first;" اَزِلًا evvelan, "firstly;"

2. By adding the Persian termination اَنَه aneh, or يانه if the word end with a vowel. Ex. دوست dost, "a friend;" دوستانه dostaneh, "friendly;"

3. By adding the syllable جه, which makes the noun sometimes an adverb, according to the sense. Ex. ادم adam, "a man;" ادمجها adamja, "manly;"

Note.—That جه at the end of participles becomes an expletive, and is in most constant use. Ex. ايدنه "having done." (See Gerunds, p. 45).

The following is a list of Turkish Adverbs, and words used adverbially, in common use, divided into classes.
ADVERBS.

OF QUALITY.

ايو ai-yu or ai-yi, good.
خوش khosh, well.
دوستانه dostanêh, in a friendly manner.
فنا fena, bad.
بد bêd, bad.
نافله nafîleh, useless.
گوزل guzel, pretty.

OF QUANTITY.

يتشير yetishir, it is sufficient.
چوق chok, much.
ولقدر olkadar,* so much; بع kadar, this much; نمقدر neh kadar, how many?
زياده ziadeh, more.
ارتق artik, more; ارتق نه سويليم artik neh seuiléim, what more shall I say?
برکز bir az, (one little), some.
ازاجق azajêk, a very little.
اكسك eksik, wanting.
آردنخي az dakhî, a little more.

* Kadar is a noun of quantity, number, or measure.
ADVERBS.

pek pek, very much. (When they want to express the superlative degree they repeat the word.)

axar axar, by little and little.
bir mukdar, a small piece.
parah parah, piecemeal.
ghayet, extremely.
afrāt, excessively; afratileh.
vaferan, abundantly.
kati, very; kati mushkel, very difficult (not much used).
ān: used with an adjective, to express the superlative degree.

had-dan-zādeh, out of bounds, beyond limits, excessively.

OF PLACE.

būndah, here.
būratah, for bere de bū yer dah, here, in this place.
būrajek, up to this place, up here.
shundah, there (demonstrative).
andah, there.
oradah, there.
ol yerdaḥ, there, in that place.
oradaṇ, there, from that place.
berudaḥ, below.
bu tarafaḍaḥ, in that place.
AWT ḍaḥ, on the other side.
ol taṛafaḍaḥ, on that side.
AWT beru.
her yer ḍaḥ, everywhere, in every place.
ghaṣa ṣaḥ, in another place.
AWTA ṣaḥaḍaḥ, above.
AWSHA ṣaḥaḍaḥ, below.
ichiṣa ṣaḥaḍaḥ, into.
dashrahaḍa, outside.
yabandaḥ, in the desert.
iiṭaṛudaḥ, in front.
guerudaḥ, or gueridah, behind.
yakin, near.
irak, far.
uzak, distant.
altaṇaḥ, underneath.
ustundah, above.
atrafaḍaḥ, around.
egri, crooked.
immaḥ, in front.
OF INTERROGATION.

neh? what?
nichün? why?
nijéh? how?
kach? how many?
kach kerré? how many times?
thak defāa? how many times (countings)?
neh hadar? how many?
neh sabab dan? why? from what reason?
kanī? or hanī? where?
nehreh dah, for ñeer, where? (in what place?)
nehreh yah, for ñeer, when? (to what place?)
hachan? when?
neh shikil? what kind or manner?
neh wajhilah? in what way? (with what face?)

OF TIME.

bu gün, to-day (this day).
dün, yesterday.
dün ki gün, the day of yesterday.
yarin.
yarin ki gün, to-morrow's day.
yarin dégil, ol bir gün, not to-morrow, (but)
the next day.
ADVERBS.

dun dégil, ol bir gün, not yesterday, (but) the day before that.

akhsham, evening.
guéjéh, night.
gündüz, by day.
sabah, the morning.
artasi gün, the next day.
ottah gün, the other day.
euilan, twelve o'clock.
guéchenler dah, in past times.
erken, early.
eski zamandah, in old times.
ol zamandah, at that time.
baharan, in spring season.
yazin, in summer.
kuzin, in autumn.
kishin, in winter.
daīman, always, ever.
chiapek, quickly.
apansiz, suddenly. (Not much in use.)
so-n-ra, after, pronounced so-ūra.
evél, before.
shimdi, now.
shimdilıkh, at present.
shimdiđek, up to this time.
ADVERBS.

Shimdidan, from this time.
Shimdun & hemin (expletive), at present, now, &c.
Baddi, some.
Shimdan so-ura.

OF AFFIRMATION.

Beli, yes.
Evet, yes.
Bess, enough. (Used expletively, signifying "but").
Tahkeek, (with) truth.
Aslan, at all.
Shub-hesiz, without doubt.
Gurchek, truly.
Jan wa guuldan, from the mind and heart.

OF NEGATION.

Degil, not.
Yok, no.
Neh, not.

Hasha. Ex. Hasha wa taghser Alla! God forbid!
ADVERBS.

OF DEMONSTRATION.

ishtah, to behold.

bakah, see. (Used as an expletive.)
gürki, see that.

OF DOUBT.

yoksa, or yok isa, if not.
belkee, but.
ola-ki, may be.
zaher, apparently.
kabildur, it is credible (acceptable to belief).

OF COMPARISON.

guibi, like.
nijeh. Sometimes used for "like."
Nijeh adam sin? What kind of man are you?

OF CONJUNCTIONS.

It is necessary to direct the attention of the learner particularly to the following list, as they are in constant use:—

vah, and.
bl also. (Expletive.)
CONJUNCTIONS.

اوله eu-i-lah, thus.
ند neh, what.
ند قادرک neh kadar ki, as many as.
اما amma, but.
اماکد ammaki, but.
یوغسه yoghsah, for if not.
anjak, except, but. (Expletive.)
lیکن léken, but.
یلا illa, but.
بوله کد beuilaki, so, in this manner, that.
بوله شریل beuilah sheuila, in this way or that way.
یکر éguer, if.
یکرچه eguercheh, if, if that.
بلکد belki, perhaps, but, except.
مگر meguer, if, but.
یار ایس var issah, if, if there be.
یار کد olah ki, may it be.
تا ta, that.
ناسل کد nassil ki, in the same manner as.
زیراکد ziraki, because that.
ما دام کد ma dam ki, as long as.
هرگا کد her gah ki, in every way.
هرنه سد her neh issah, in whatever way.
چون کد chun ki, as.
حیلی hitta, that.
CONJUNCTIONS.

مان کد sanki, as (think that).
امدی imdi, now.
ول سابدان ol sababdan, for that reason.
اننک ایکون anin ichün, for this (reason).
یعین ya'ni, that is to say.

INTERJECTIONS.

های hai, Oh! های گیده کافر! Ohy what an infidel!
ایواه aivah, (vulg.) Yes!
به به به beh beh beh. Expressive of admiration.
نگ گوزل ne guzel, How nice! اوخ Capital!
الله الله Allah Allah, May God preserve!
سبحان الله Sabhan Allah, Praised be God!
میشا الله masha Allah, God be pleased!
ان شا الله in shu Allah, If it please God
هی مدد الله Hai madad Allah, Oh assistance of God!
علیکم السلام Allah kerim, God is great!
الله أكبر Allah akbar, God is the greatest!
اون valla, Oh yes!
یا ya, Yes! or,
صقن sakín, take care.
سازل sawool, pass on.
ON DERIVATION.

There is a large family of nouns derived from adjectives and verbs by the addition of the particle لَكَ or لِي.  
Ex. *guzel*, beautiful; *guzellik*, beauty.  
*bakmak*, to see; *bakmaklik*, the seeing.  
Adjectives are formed by the addition of لَو to nouns.  
Ex. عقل *ʻakil*, wisdom; عقلُو *ʻakillu*, wise.  
إزمير *Izmir*, Smyrna; إزميرِي *Izmirli*, (a man) of Smyrna.  
Privative nouns and adjectives are formed by adding سِز to nouns (answering to our un or in).  
Ex. عقلُ عقلِسِز — *ʻakilsiz*, foolish (unwise).  
سِز *six* is also added to verbs.  
Ex. بعیقَسِز — بعیقُو *bakmaksiz*, without looking.  
Diminutives are formed by adding جِدُو and جِن:  
أغْلَان *oghlan*, a boy; مأغْلَانِجِك *oghlanjik*, a little boy.  
أیو *ayi*, good; مأیو *ayıjəh*, pretty good.
ON SYNTAX.

The points in the construction of sentences in Turkish which are most opposed to our own idiom, and which are consequently the most likely to embarrass a learner, are as follows; and the student is requested to pay particular attention to them, as otherwise he may often be puzzled to ascertain the literal signification of even ordinary phrases.

I. The constant employment of the possessive affixes, and more especially of the affix of the third person ي or سم, which the Turks use on a great variety of occasions, and with almost all the different parts of speech.

Ex. ايشلرم جوق اولدغندن گلدم. Ishlerim chok oldughindo dan guélémadin, I have had so much to do that I could not come. *Literally, My affairs so many their having been-from, I could not come; i.e. From my affairs having been so many I could not come.*

The grammatical analysis of the above sentence is as follows: ايشلر—*ishler,* “affairs,” plur. of *ish* ; م *m,* poss. affix, “my”; جوق *chok,* “many”; اولدق *oldik,* “having been”; اولدغى *oldighi,* “his, its, or their having
been”; the ي being dropped in the oblique case, we get ارلدغندن oldighindan, “from their having been.”*

Yüzî ătin sighirisineh gunlûr,
His face comes to the horse’s croup. — Yüz, “a face”; yûzi, “his face”; ătin, “of the horse”; sighiré, “the croup”; sighirisî, “its croup”; sighirisineh, “to its croup”; gunlûr, “comes.”—(From his having mounted on the wrong side.)†

PROMISCUOUS EXERCISES.

Yâz gunlerindah, In the summer season. Literally, yaz, “summer”; gunler, “days”; gunleri, “its days”; gunlûr, “in its days”; the ي being dropped as usual in oblique cases.

Bashimin yarisi hel dir, Half of my head is bald; lit. Of my head its half is bald.

Shashmîsh vabilmax kânghisidîr, He is confused, and knows not which of them it is. Lit. قنغيسي “their which.” يگرمايین yirmi, “twenty”; يگريپسي yirmi, “the twentieth”; lit. its twenty.”

* See chapter on Declension.

† For the original tale from which this example is taken, see “Turkish Reading Lessons.”
SYNTAX.

علم صاحبه ِعلم صاحبی ِilmsahebi, "a learned man"; lit. learning its master.

When two substantives come together, the former of which defines the species or genus of the second, the latter takes the ِسی or ِسی:

طاغَ ِکپسی ِطاغَ ِکپسی dagh guechisi, "a mountain deer" (a chamois); lit. a mountain its deer. ِیبان اوردگی ِیبان اوردگی yaban eurdegui, "a duck of the desert" (a wild duck); lit. a desert its duck. ِانگلتره مملکی ِانگلتره مملکی Inguilterrah memleketi, "the country of England," lit. England its country.

عمُم مملکی ِعمُم مملکی Ajam memleketi, "the country of Persia," lit. Persia its country.

It may be observed here, that when two nouns which determine the relation or quality of each other come together, the first noun is placed in the genitive case if it is definite, but remains in the nominative if indefinite; and in both cases the affix ِی of the third person is added to the second noun.

Ex. ادمک اوغلی ِادمک اوغلی adamin oghli, the man's son.

پادشاه اوغلی ِپادشاه اوغلی padishah oghli, a king's son.

پادشاهین اوغلی ِپادشاهین اوغلی padishahin oghli, the king's son.
EXAMPLES ON THE USE OF THE OTHER POSSESSIVE AFFIXES.

Yehya aña shahadet ider va nida idüp dédiki benim didughim bû dir, John bare witness of him, and cried, saying (lit. crying, said), This is He of whom I spoke.

“having spoken” (from دیک “to speak”);
“my having spoken” (the و being inserted here for the sake of euphony).

Ben rühin nizül étîquini va anîn ezerindah ber karar oldîghini gueurdûm, I saw the Spirit descending (from heaven like a dove), and it abode upon him; lit. of the Spirit its making descent, and of him, his upon, its being fixed.

O issah kendû jesedinîn mabdî ichîn seuîler idi, But He spoke of the temple of His body, lit. of His body its temple.

The relative pronominal affix کی seems to have a demonstrative power:—

بنم کی کتاب benim ki kitab, my own book.

یانیمدا کی آت, this (particular) horse yanimda ki ât, by me.
ünstündə ki jübbeh, that (very) cloak (which is) upon you.
gunuldağ ki sırr, The secret in the heart (which differs slightly from gunulünün sırrı, the heart's secret).
kendunîn ki lerah gueldi, he came unto his very own.

II. The second point to be noticed is the use of Gerunds, Participles, and Verbal Nouns, both with and without the possessive affixes; and this is perhaps one of the most striking differences between the Turkish and English idioms. Thus the Turks never use the simple Infinite Mood, as we do, after the verb "wish," but always the dative case of the declined form, or verbal noun:—

Isterim seni degmeğek, I want to beat you.

Niyetim etmek satın almağah, I intend to buy bread.

Jawab vermégah bilurmisin, Can you give answer? lit. Do you know (how) to answer?
Khoshnūdim seni gueurmegeh,
I am glad to see you.

Benim istédighim kadar guélélémadim, I could not come as often as I wished; lit. as much as my wishing.

Benim diduguim ichūn, By reason of what I said; lit. my having said.

Note — استددک is the declinable past participle استتپک of the verb استتپک استتکم. The or ي is introduced for the sake of euphony. Vide Redhouse's "Grammaire Ottomane," page 103.

Va onlarin ardinjah gueldikleri ni gueurmekla, dédi, And seeing them coming after him, he said; lit. And of them after him their coming on perceiving, he said; i.e. on perceiving the coming of them after Him, he said.

اردنجه is composed of اد "the back," ن, the possessive affix, supplying the place of the ي, and جد, which is often used as an expletive, but which is a particle, signifying
"according to"; as, *benimjah, or بنج بنجja, "according to me."* *gueldiklerini, from the past part. *gueldik, "having come"; *gueldikleri, "their having come"; *gueldikleri, the accusative case; *guermeklah, composed of *guermek, the verbal noun of *guermek "to see," with ل, for ابله, a postposition frequently used with the declined infinitive, to which it gives the force of a gerund, and which we express by "on seeing," "in seeing," "by seeing," or simply "seeing."

III. The throwing the principal verb to the end of the sentence, in consequence of which the sense of the whole phrase often remains dubious till you have come to the last word:

*Philipposin* uzerimizah guelijeguın sorup, safer wa jang tidarekin gurup, luaximin hazer etmaxsinix - dédi. He (Demosthenes) said, You do not inquire regarding the coming of Philip against us, nor do you provide for the exigencies of war, nor prepare what is necessary for it. (Which runs literally, Inquiring

* * is also used adverbially; as, *ikz, "quick"; *ikezah, "quickly."
about the coming of Philip, and providing for the exigencies of war, you do not prepare what is necessary for it he said.

It will be perceived that the sense of the whole sentence is determined by the last verb, which, being negative, imparts a negative force to those preceding it.

Observe that "his coming," "its exigencies," and "its necessaries," stand for لوازمي, تدارکي, and لوازمي, the final ي, which is the sign of the accusative, being omitted after the possessive suffix ي, and the suffix itself converted into a ن.

**Note**—It may be as well to point out here, that wherever a gerund occurs it represents a pause in the sentence, and which, as the Turkish language has no stops, may be considered as equivalent to a comma or semicolon. We may add, that such gerunds are constantly employed, in preference to our (more positive) form of the verb; for instance, instead of saying, "I came to your house, found the door open, went in and wrote you a note, as you were not at home;" they would say, "Coming to your house, finding the door open, entering therein, you not being at home, a note to you I wrote."
IV. The use of compound verbs, consisting of an Arabic noun with a Turkish auxiliary verb.

Ex. قبول ایتمک kabül etmek, to receive, lit. reception to make.

ادراک ایتمدی idrak étmadi, he did not know, lit. comprehension he did not make.

تخصیص ایتمک takvim eilémeh, to divide, lit. division to make.

Note—The passive of these compound verbs is usually formed by employing the verb اوللمق olúnmak (passive of اوللمق “to be”). Ex. تخصیص اوللمق takvim olúnmak, “to be distributed.”

Two nouns are not unfrequently joined together with one auxiliary verb, which then serves for both.

Ex. اخزروضبط ایتمک akhizwa zabt étmek, to take and keep.

ذکروتحریر اوللمق zihr wa tahrír olúnmak, to be mentioned and described (written).

There are a few more points which may be briefly noticed.

The employment of the singular verb in the third person with plural nouns.

Ex. عسکرلریمیز بنداد دیر, Our soldiers are (is) here.
آتلازم یورگوندن *alterimiz orghunder*, our horses are (is) tired.

The adjective generally precedes the substantive, as in English.

Ex. بر اوژوز آت *bir üjuz at*, a cheap horse.

براروزن نتفنک *bir üzün tüfenk*, a long gun.

Sometimes, however, it is thrown to the end of the sentence with the verb.

Ex. بوات بلهککین در *bu at pek keshin dir*, this horse is very strong.

بوعت نتفنک اووزون در *bu tüfenk üzündir*, this gun is a long one.

When two Persian (or Arabic) nouns come together, and the latter is in the genitive case, this is expressed in the Persian manner, which consists in placing a kesrah or hamzah between them.

Ex. اراده پادشاه *iradeh-i-padishah*, the will of the king.

حکومت سنیه *hükümat-i-seniyeh*, the commands of the Sublime Porte.

سلطان سلطان *satuţ-i-sultan*, the imperial power.
EXPLETIVES.

There are several words in constant use in Turkish phraseology, the exact meaning of which it is difficult to give in a verbal translation, and which we must look upon as expletives; such, for example, as بله (also), د ده or ده ده (more), ده ده (also), hem (both), انجلان (except, only). To these may be added, ده ده ده ده for ده ده ده ده (having said), اولان (being), ده ده ده ده (in short, Lord!), فقط (only), مه مه (besides), and مه اه, which is of frequent occurrence, and signifying “but,” “may be,” “as for,” &c., although properly the third person, subjunctive mood of اولان olmak, “to be.”

keshkeh, would that it might be so.
meguer, but.

همان, at once, also.
ishtah, lo! behold!
gueurékh, regarding, like, according.
halah, come along.

ايرنق, already.
bréh, behai;
behai adem,
You fellow!

demin hemin, now, just now.

عجیب, I wonder!

jah (which is adverbial).

Ex. عجیب, akkimjah, after me.

مهم محمد beuilajah, in this way.

For the other expletives, see page 10.
DIALOGUES.

FIRST DIALOGUE.

TURKISH PARLANCE. PRONUNCIATION. ENGL. EQUIVALENTS.

صبح‌ک‌ز خیراوله Sabahiniz khair olah,* Good morning!

وتکر خیراولسون waktiniz khair ol-sun, Good morning to you!

کیفگ‌زاک یومی keifiniz éyi mi, How do you do?

ایو شکر و احمد لله éyi, Shükir wal hamdu-lillah,

سن نسل سین san nassil sin, How are you?

الله امانت اوله allahah amanet olah,

خوش گلیکرصفا گلیکر khosh gueldiniz You are welcome.

سافا گلیکریز safa gueldiniz,

مزاج شرف Mazage sherif? How is your health?

پک الر pek aler, Very well.

* The words are written here as they are pronounced, and not according to the orthography of the Turkish.
DIALOGUES.

TURKISH PARLANCE. | PRONUNCIATION. | ENGL. EQUIVALENTS.
--- | --- | ---
khosh büldük, | We are well met. |
néh var néh yok, | What news? |
ayilek, | Good. |
guzellik, | Pretty well. |
salamet, | Peace. |
amriniz chok ol-sun, | May your life be long! |
du-aaler, | Your servant (we pray for you). |
allah razi ola, | May God be pleased with you! |
hich khabariniz var mi? | Have you any news? |
bir shei yok, | Nothing of importance. |
hich bir hawades ishitinmeh, | Have you heard any thing? |
Ishitmadim, | I have not heard. |
khardashînîz nas-seldir, | How is your brother? |
pek fena, | Very bad. |
Alla shefa versun, | May God cure him! |
allah aamanet, | Thank (you). |
DIALOGUES.

TURKISH PARLANCE.  PRONUNCIATION.  ENGL. EQUIVALENTS.

bugunler nerede idiniz?
köye de idim,
orada nez var,

hîch,

felan gueurdiniz-mi,
evet,
neh etti,

neh idiyor,

çift surar,

afin ne zaman
guevrejeksin,
yarin,
bendan salam ai-elah,

pek eyi,
seu-i-lah ki musul-
tak oldum,

Where were you these days?
I was in the country.
What is there going on there?
Nothing.
Did you see So-and-so?
Yes.
What did he do there?
What is he doing there?
Farming (he ploughs).
When will you see him?
To-morrow.
Salute him on my part.
Very well (I will).
Say that I have long been wishing to see him.
SECOND DIALOGUE.

Boy, is it morning?
The sun has risen for some time.
When I open the window you will see.
True.
TURKISH PARLANCE.

PRONUNCIATION.

ENGL. EQUIVALENTS.

guerchecksin,
tez, imdi zubünimi
bana guettur,
ishteh sandük tis-
tündah bashiniz
yanindah dir,
shimdi var bana
sū guettur,
ilerimi va yüzimi
yikaim,
sijāhmi istersin,
yok ban bûkadar
üşhümiyorim,
peshkiri nerdah-
dur,
sultanım, temiz
yokdir,
chamashirgiyeh
verdim,

You are right.
Quickly, now, my
'clothes bring tome.
There, on the box
near your head,
it is.
Now go and bring
me some water,
that I may wash
my hands and
face.
Do you want it
warm?
No, I am not so
cold.
Where is the
towel?
Master, there are
no clean ones.
I gave them to
be washed (the
washer).
Have you cleaned
my shoes?
As yet I have not cleaned (them).
But before you are dressed,
I will clean (them).
Now clean them quickly.
I obey your order.
Boy, bring the chair.
Pray be seated.
Well, Sir, how are you?
Thanks.
Do you want anything?
No.
I have a request to make to you.
What is it?
If you have nothing to do,
CHARSHIYA BENEM-
-lah guel,
bir hatch sheiler,
satun aluriz,
neh isterin satun
almaya,
badi sheiler iste-
-rim,
neh turlu,
yemeguah?
at ichun?
pek ai-yi, bashus-
tunah,
gidehlim,
akhjein neh shikil-
dir,
rial,
olur,
bakayim,
buni halpder,
neh idelim,
bitmem,
kalanleri all bach,
come with me to
the bazaars;
some things
we will buy.
What do you wish
to buy?
Different things.
What kind?
To eat.
For the horse.
Very well, with
pleasure.
Let us go.
What kind of mo-
ney?
Dollars.
It will do.
Let me see.
This one is false.
What shall we do?
I don’t know.
Take and look at
the rest.
DIALOGUES.

TURKISH PARLANCE. PRONUNCIATION. ENGL. EQUIVALENTS.

بونلر ایب bunlar eyi, These are good.

هئیده گیدم وتسزاودی haidi guidelim Let us go, it is late.

وکت قلدي vakht calmadi, There is no more time.

دها وکت وئار daha vakit var, There is yet time.

بازار اورتندن يتشرز bazar eurtmadan Before the bazaar closes we will reach (it).

یئندي اولديجي ikindi oldimi, Let us walk quickly.

چابوك يورلم chiapük yuralim, Is it three o’clock? (hour of prayer, called ikindi).

حلا اوکونیور hala okünior, They are now calling (to prayers).

THIRD DIALOGUE.

بقالم بو دکانده Baccalum bu duh- Let us see in this kundah, shop.

قولاي گهل جلبي holai guellah chi- Good morning, sir, libi, (May it prove easy to you !)
DIALOGUES.

TURKISH PARLANCE. PRONUNCIATION. ENGL. EQUIVALENTS.
khos gueldiniz neh baktiniz agaler, You are welcome, gentlemen. At what did you look?
bilmeyiz aajaba sanin yoninda matloubimiz bolunurmi, We do not know. We wonder if you have what we want.
bakiniz, buyuriniz; seu-ilé-iniz aghaler Look if you please. Say, gentlemen, what it is you want.
sizah nehlazimdir, We want some (small) carpets. See, there are none better than these.
sijjiadeh leri isterik (isteriz), Good, but what is its price?
(استرژ) ishteh bundan aler yokdir, It is cheap.
(استرژ) guzel amma bahasini hatchdir, What, it is dear.
(استرژ) ujuzdir, For how much will you give it?
y a bahali dir, Whatdo you offer?
hacha verir siniz,
neh verir siniz,
TURKISH PARLANCE.  PRONUNCIATION.  ENGL. EQUIVALENTS.

اوتوژ بش گروش otüz besh grush,  Thirty-five piastres.

اغتار الي دن اشاغي agüler ellidan ask-  Gentlemen, not  

اولیاجق aghi olmayajak,  less than fifty, if

او تتعالي سکا بازار Alla ta'ala sana  May God send you

ویرسون bazar versin,  a better price!

باشگنز اچون bashiniz ichün,  By your heads.

سون ال‌نه جفا ایتم satun alanah jeffa etmam,  I do not send away

پک ایو لیکن باها seüilah ke ala-  a purchaser.

المه عدد وزرک سک baka (for daha)  Very good; but

بکلام verin hi baccalum,  mention a rea-

بز سولیاک biz seuiladik,  sonable price, that we

بوز قدر bu hadar,  may buy.

بر دها سولیاه bir daha seuileyin,  Do you offer, that

سپریلیه فیت دیدکدن san beuila fi-et de-

دیکدند soûra,  I may consider

صکر After the price you
TURKISH PARLANCE. PRONUNCIATION. ENGL. EQUIVALENTS.

بزه عيب قلورک سويلم bizeh *aib kalur ki it will be a shame
سهيليهيم,

يوق جلي ني زير سکر yok chelbi ne ve- for us to speak.

ریر سینیز, верин

'aib diyil dir,

بین اللہدن استدم بوقدار

ben allahdan istedem bukadar,

سیز نه زیر سکر دییک

six neh verir siniz

دیین,

ضریر بیوق

zarar yok,

بر سوز سویلم

bir seuez seuilérim,

نه در

neh dur,

قرو غروس الورسکر kirk gurush aler-

سینیز, 
eguer vermaxsin

دیع الر,

بغا خسارت

bana khisaret,

بشقاشیدن قزانیس bashkasheidan ka-

-زانیرسین,

پوكزن استفتاه ايقدم bugün istiftah et-

-madim,

I asked so much of God.

Say what you will give.

There is no harm.

I will speak one word.

What is it?

Will you take forty piastres?

If not, adieu.

I shall lose by this price.

You will gain by something else.

To-day I have sold nothing.
TURKISH PARLANCE. PRONUNCIATION. ENGL. EQUIVALENTS.

khairini guerin, parayi sayalim, May you see good of it (I have sold it you).

قرق غروش تامامي kirk grush ta-mamme? Let us count the money.
	تامم در tamamdur, Are they forty pi- astres?

بر اوغلان چاغر bir oghlan chia-ghur, Quite right.

سکه اوغژکورسون hi eveh guetirsum, Call a boy, that he may take it to the house.

FOURTH DIALOGUE.

بر ایکسی طبق کاغذ bir iki tabak kia- ghaz divit ilah Bring me one or two sheets of paper, with a hālam guettur, pen and ink,

بر مکتوب یازایم bir maktūb yo- zaām, that I may write a

پیور افتندم büyük effendim, letter.

نم بو مربک برق ne bu? mūrakkab Here, master.
yok, What is this? there is no ink.
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<td>bana neh?</td>
<td>That is not my fault. (What is it to me?)</td>
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<td>نیچو ن بقمدنک</td>
<td>nichun bahmadın</td>
<td>Why did you not look to it?</td>
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<td>بن کاتب دگل ایم</td>
<td>ben hatib deyilim</td>
<td>I am not a writer.</td>
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<td>ایشم دگلدر</td>
<td>ishim deyil der</td>
<td>It is not my business.</td>
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<td>بوش لاندی ایقه</td>
<td>bosh lakirdié etmah</td>
<td>Do not talk nonsense.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>خلط ایقه</td>
<td>khalt etmah</td>
<td>Do not be impudent.</td>
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<tr>
<td>سوس بوقیه</td>
<td>suss, bokyéméh</td>
<td>Be silent, do not eat dirt.</td>
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<tr>
<td>جیوق چرشیه کیت</td>
<td>chiapük charshi-yah guït</td>
<td>Go quickly to the bazaar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>مرکحیب ال گل</td>
<td>murekheb áll guel</td>
<td>Ink, buy, and bring.</td>
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<tr>
<td>بazar ایراندر</td>
<td>bazar irak dir</td>
<td>The bazaar is far off.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>هایده جیوق سویلهمه</td>
<td>haideh chok seui-lama</td>
<td>Go, and do not talk so much.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>قرمی موم نیم ایلده</td>
<td>kirmizi múm nígéh oldî</td>
<td>What is become of the sealing-wax?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>بوراده ایدی</td>
<td>buradah idi</td>
<td>It was here.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
TURKISH PARLANCE.

PRONUNCIATION.

ENGL. EQUIVALENTS.

shimdi guerdum,
ishteh bülđum,
müm yah,
yaktim,
bügün aidah hatch-dir,
bana sorarsiňiz?
nek belirim,
nichün san ishek-misin?
br še biłmaxsun?
bilmam,
guit bů maktüb,
pōsta yau-tur,
čapūk guel,
akhşamiňiz
khairola,
guejiéniz hkaır olsun, effendim,
mıza je sherif?
alla razi ola,

Now only I saw it.
Here, I have found (it).
Light a candle.
I have lighted.
What is the day of the month?
Do you ask me?
What do I know?
What, are you an ass?
Do you know nothing?
I don’t know.
Go take this letter to the Post.
Return quickly.

Good evening!
Good evening to you, sir!
How is your health?
Thank you.
**TURKISH PARLANCE.**

**pronunciation.**

susadim,

oghlan su guettur,

bū sū pāh deyil dir,

bashhasinéguettur i-ché-im,

'afiet ola,

'afietler olsun,

bir shei yemeyah istermisinëz,

daха aчикмадim

daha aчимесим

tur ытык,

bir seھlдah,

otur konuşhalim,

bаш астене

bash ustüneh,

güzel,

seni chokdan gu-eurmadim,

néradah idin,

**ENGL. EQUIVALENTS.**

I am thirsty.

Boy, bring some water.

This water is not clean.

Bring some other, that I may drink.

May it prove healthy to you!

Do you wish for anything to eat?

I am not yet hungry.

I am satisfied.

A little later.

Sit down, let us prattle.

Willingly (on my head).

Very good.

I have not seen you for a long while.

Where were you?
Ben khasta idim, I was unwell.
Salamet, Health.
Turkjah euran-mish misin? Have you learnt Turkish?
Bir az, A little.
Haman seu-i-lama-ya kader deyelim, I cannot yet speak.
Ahsherkan seuiler-sin, By practice you will speak.
Turkgé bu ne dirler, In Turkish what do they call this?
Shamadan, Candlestick.
Bunin ismi neh imish, What is the name of this?
Iskemlet, A chair.
Nasıl diyéjéghim, How shall I say?
Neh demek, What does it mean?
Guel yûkari, What is it called?
Deshari güt, Come up.
Bana bû shei ver, Go out.
Teiz kalk güt, Give me this thing.
Rise up quickly and go.
DIALOGUES.

TURKISH PARLANCE. PRONUNCIATION. ENGL. EQUIVALENTS.

نه استرس نه اراتسن nah istersin, neh ararsin, What do you want? What seek you?

SAN BENG ONUTTINMI san beni onuttinmi Have you forgotten me?

استغرفر الله astagh-far Alla, God forbid.

sandaimanshirin- You are always in my thoughts.
dah sin,

SAN HICH BENDAN You have never asked after me.
sourmadin,

ما عز الله حك سني ma aaz Alla ke You should forget you.

سنی عنعيدام,
sizak guelmeveh I wished to go to you.

isterdim,
anjak ishim chok But having had much to do,

oldughini,
guellumadim, I could not come.

METHL VAR BILIR- There is a proverb, do you know it?

-misin?

نه يميش? What is it?

min il halb illa il From the heart to the heart there is a path.

halb sabilum, maanasineh imish? What is the meaning of it?

معتني سى نه يميش.

نە استرس نە اراتسن

SAN BENG ONGUTTINMI

ما عز الله حک سەنی

ما ااژه Alla ke

سەنینی عنەدەیم,
sizak guelmeveh

یستەرەم,
anjak ishim chok

ولدەکەنی,
guellەمەدیم,

مەتەل VAR بیلیر-

-مەسین؟

نە یەمیش؟

منەم]<br />

سەبیلەوە

معەنی سەی نە یەمیش.
The meaning is, that if a man wish to see his friend he finds an opportunity.

Bravo! how well you have understood.

Of course I understand; but I cannot speak.

By degrees it will come.

Come, before you go,

I will tell you one more proverb.

Let it be a Turkish proverb this time.

Very well.
You are going away;
but recollect this,
Although mountain does not meet mountain,
men will meet again.
That is good.
Have you understood it?
I have understood it.
To man hope it gives
in the days of separation.
Well, good bye!
(We consign you to God.)
You have been welcome.
Partake of this (in the name of God).

Come, eat without ceremony.

Thank you, I have eaten.

Do you continue to eat.

Will you not eat an apple?

Give it me to eat.

I have heard that a vessel is arrived.

What news does it bring?

They say that the fleet is coming.

The things that are in the vessel that is come,

when will they land them?

After two days they will begin.
DIALOGUES.

TURKISH PARLANCE. PRONUNCIATION. ENGL. EQUIVALENTS.

بَکَ بِر تَاْیْقِ لَازَم در bana bi r hâ-yi h la-
ximdir, I want a boat.

اسِمارلارِم, ismarlarım, I will order one.

گُرَلَان گُرمِینُن guélân gueminîn What is the flag

بایراکِه نِه bairakê neh of the ship that

یمیش imish, is come?

انگلیزیمیش hatch guemi guelê-

جک Ingliz imish, It is English.

الله بیلور, Allah bilur,

اما درلر چک amma dirler ki, How many vessels

اتوزش فکانوی otuz besh firgatûn, are coming?

یگرچی اوچ تابور yirmi üç vapor, God knows.

اوِن دانه اوچ انبِلرَ one danê üç am-

بارلی, besh daneh iki ten three-deckers,

(انبارلی) ambarlû, five two-deckers.

بش دانه ایکی انبارلو besh daneh iki How many!

نِه کادار چک! neh kadar chok, Of the French how

فرننسیس گیمِرلی یمیش fransiss guémîler many?

هاکادار, hatch imish, As many.

بو قدَر bu kadar, Seven of them have

یَدَدی تانِه دُرَت یمیش yeddi tanêh durt four masts.

direkli imish,
TURKISH PARLANCE. PRONUNCIATION. ENGL. EQUIVALENTS.

چوک شی! chok shei! This is astonishing.

عیاپ شی! agiayeb shei!

بە‌اژی iskelehyə Some of them have

یەتیشکچەر reached the port.

بە‌اژی داها disha-

-ridir, Some are yet out.

سەکیلەم گورەم guidelim güeura-

-lim, Let us go and

کەبودان-لەرینی bi-

-lirmi sënix, see.

برێچ دانەرینی بەورم I know some of

بیر کەچ دانەکر-

-rini belirim, them.

سەژ مەکتوب گەردیلر If they have

ایسە Kurdiler issah, brought you a

بەکان دەن مژە ویرسین what present will

بەرا نە مەدەح verirsin? you give me (for

نەە استەس وەرم the good news)?

نەە istersin veri-

-rim, Whatever you

نەەرەخە guidé-please.

-جەکەر Do you know

بەوڕم سە where they are

مەڵۆم دەگەڵەr ma'alım dëyildir, going?

It is not known.
TURKISH PARLANCE.

How many guns have they?

More than two thousand.

Wonderful!

Oh the brave English!

Now you love the English.

When they have beaten the Russians,

then what will you say?

Go about your business, I shall say.

Is it so?

Of course; why do they interfere with us?

ENGLISH EQUIVALENTS.

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TURKISH PARLANCE. PRONUNCIATION. ENGL. EQUIVALENTS.

اي عزيزم  
ai-a'azizim,

وقت نفس بعد اوله  
waktuniz sa'id ola,

اوقت اوله  
oghür ola,

سفر هييته كوريم سي  
sefer hemmetilah

gueeréim seni,

سن ايشدللك لكن بن  
san eshitmadiîmi

سفرلي إم  
ké ban sefer lu-im,

خبرم يوق  
khabarim yoh,

guel baraber gui-
délim,

نزيه كيده جبكسن  
nehrieh guidéjek-
sîn,

ادرنيده  
Adrianayeh,

نه زمان سلامته  
neh zaman salametah?

تاترجي بوگچه كليم سني  
katergi bû guégin

guellerim senialí-
rim dédi,

الم ديدي  
ben daha khatirim

بن دها خاطرم رارايش  
var imish,

I see you prepared for a voyage.

Did you not know that I am going to travel?

I did not know it.

Come, let us go together.

Where are you going?

To Adrianople.

When, in safety (will you go)?

The muledriver said that he would come to take me to-night.

I also wished
DIALOGUES.

TURKISH PARLANCE. PRONUNCIATION. ENGL. EQUIVALENTS.

اءدرنيده گيفک Adrinayah guit-mek, to go to Adrianople
اما بن کنیرم برقی گون amma banguégini-rim bir hatch gün, I shall be delayed a few days.
اي قردش گل ai hardash guel, Come, friend (brother),
يولداشق ایدرژ yoldashlik idiriz, let us travel together.
بندن ایو يولداش bendanayi yoldash bulmaxsin, You will not find a better companion than I.
بولجزين ma'alum, guer-chek, Certainly (not), it is true.
معلوم گرچک guerchecksin, You are right.
خير سلطان جنابکزبي khair Sultanim Ginabiniz guibi, No, sir, like your Excellency,
چلهبی يولداش بانا دوشرمی chelebi yoldash bana dushermi? a gentlemanly companion can I have?
ودخی يولدشلغک vadakhi yoldash-lightin, and also your company
بکا مشترف در bana musherrefi-der, will do me honour.
**TURKISH PARLANCE.**

اما ايشمز تورميجه

guidehman,

ishin bitirmayah,

sana hatch gun ister,

bir iki gün elbetta guerekdir,

sana beklerim,

var chelebi ishin bitur,

korkarim ki Katirgi raziolmax,

san ondan neiler-

sin o benim ishi-

dir or ishimdir,

mubarak sabah-

iniz khair ola,

khosh bulduk,

**PRONUNCIATION.**

اتا ايشمز تورميجه

But before finishing what I have to do,

I cannot go.

To finish your work how many days do you require?

Certainly two or three days are necessary.

I will wait for you.

Go, sir, and do what you have to do.

I fear that the Katirji will not be satisfied.

What is that to you? that is my affair.

A good morning to you, sir.

We have met well.
ishin tamam insha allah,

beli sultanim,

shimdi gueldin,
alhamdu lillah,

usak tefekiniz ne-rayah,
hader dir,
bizeh eksigui yok,

oghlani guit devéji, chighir,
yukleri yukletdimi?

Are they gone?

I hope you are ready (have finished your work).

Yes, sir.

I waited for you.

Now you are come.

Thanks be to God!

Where are your things?

Where are your traps?

They are ready.

We have all we want (nothing is wanting to us).

Boy, go and call the camel-driver.

Have you loaded the load?

Long ago.
Then let us mount. The horses are ready.

A prosperous voyage to you, sir.

Thank you; the same to you.

Now which way does our road lay?

At the foot of that mountain.

How many hours is it?

Two and a half.

By twelve o'clock we are there.

Well now, but what is this ruin?

The oneto our left?

No, the one to our right.
TURKISH PARLANCE. | PRONUNCIATION. | ENGL. EQUIVALENTS.
---|---|---
 bunah tawûk khar-rabési derler, aajayeb ismi dir, | This they call the Cock Ruin. | It is a curious name.
 bunin hikayehi si war dir, hikayehsi neh imish, | There is a tale attached to it. | What is the story?
 bashka waht sana seülerim, | I will tell you another time. | 
 bu ãchsham, yat-tighimiz keüini ismi neh imish? | What is the name of the village where we sleep to-night?
 neh waht varah biliriz, ikindi dan soûrah, | When shall we reach it? | After the Ikindi (three o'clock, time of prayer).
 bu at fena dir, guel benim bindighimi bin, masha alla sanîn-ki aiyi dir, | This is a bad horse. | Come and mount mine.
 masho alla sanîn-ki aiyi dir, | Sir, your's is a capital horse. |
TURKISH PARLANCE. PRONUNCIATION. ENGL. EQUIVALENTS.

bündan Adriana-yahdekk, From here to Adri-

hatch konahdekk, anople

ya'ani, jinabiñiz Do you not know?
bilmax siniz,

sormagha ichün I merely inquired,
soredum, that I may be cer-
ta bana mu'akked tain.
olsun,
yok agha Adri- No, sir, I have not

nayah ben he- yet been to Adri-

nüz guitmadim, anople.

khair agham guit-

madim,
besh gundah We can go in five
guidéh biliriz, days.

Alla verah ki sa- God grant we may

glametlah variriz, get there in safety!
gianim, susadim,

keu yakin, guidéh- Dear me, I am
deylim lim ichélim, thirsty.

The village is near, let us go and drink.
TURKISH PARMANGE.  PRONUNCIATION.  ENGL. EQUIVALENTS.
süniț varmi?  tatlimi?  so-wükmi?  buţ guibi,  'afiet ola effendin, allaha amanet ola, yolimiz nerehdan dir,

ةنللم ينذنل ينلمل ونللم

قافهل ينذنل ينللم

Can we overtake the caravan?

Can we overtake the caravan?

Push on, let us see.

This horse ambles.

He has a capital walk.

May I ask, how old is he?

This saddle does not suit me.

* It would be uncivil to ask such a question without prefixing the word برتک "a blessing on him," to ward off the evil eye.
DIALOGUES.

TURKISH PARLANCE. PRONUNCIATION. ENGL. EQUIVALENTS.

سن ايررسيه آيشمايك san eyerlerimizekh You are not accustomed
ابلريزيه آيشمايک alishmadiin, to our

يول ايجون سزنيکي لردن yol ichick sizinkih
ایو در erdan eyi dir, yours for

هم لماييز آهن خوش ham lejanimiz a-
کورر takh khosh gualur
لر, lær,

هم نسکره دها ham na'al ler da-
مطابق در ha mutabe kidir,

هر ولايپرينيك عادي her walayetinin
وادر 'adeti vardir,

الحمد الله اولشك alhamdu-lillah
ulashtik,

يولد ه قچ ساعته ایدک yoldah hatch sa't
التی صاعت بر ربع idik,

ماشالله سورديک mashalla surdiik, Six hours and a

افندم بیورک بوراده effendim bûyûrûn quarter.
brûradah,

Pray, sir, come

this way.
TURKISH PARLANCE.  PRONUNCIATION.  ENGL. EQUIVALENTS.

кеое айесирекез kahveh ichersiniz, Will you take some coffee?

ичелим ichelim, Yes, let us drink some.

шекер луми истерекез sheker lu mi ister-siniz? Will you have it with sugar?

кхайр бен Осман-луним, No, I am (now) an Osmanli.

машаля! Osman- Good! are you pleased with the

лунин кавад-leri sana beyen-

дилерми? habits and cus-

томs of the Osmanlis?

البتده helbetda, Certainly.

فركلериних бир methel var, The Franks have a proverb

سانа тержуме идэ-rim, I will translate to you.

هنرنه مملکه کیدرسکر her neh memlekeh-

-тах guidersiniz, To whatever country you go,

انلерииних ададtah edleri yahishin, adapt yourselves to their habits

وقاعدلري یاتشین и customs.

(Paesì che tu vai, usanze che tu trovi.)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TURKISH PARLANCE</th>
<th>PRONUNCIATION</th>
<th>ENGL. EQUIVALENTS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mashalla. sabeb bû</td>
<td>dir ki</td>
<td>Bravo! this is the reason</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>siz Frankler dun-</td>
<td>-yadah ghaleb</td>
<td>that you Franks are conquerers in the world.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>غالب سکرز</td>
<td>siniz,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**VOCABULARY.**

Note—In making this Vocabulary, care has been taken to select the words most used in common parlance, and all Arabic avoided as much as possible.

And et- stand for ایتمک etmek, "to do."

أ and o- .. أولمک olmak, "to be."

آ and a- .. آلمک almak, "to take."

v. .. verb.

s. .. substantive.

pr. .. pronounced.

---

A.

**Ability, قادرک kaderlick**

**Able, قادر kader**

**Above, پژاری yühari**

**Absence, غیابت ghiabet**

**Absent, غایب ghayeb**

**Absurd, تاشخان kashkin**

**Abundance, یکت kithret**

**Accept, قبل ایتمک kabul et-**

**Accommodate, اویدرمک ou-idirmak**

**Accomplish, تمام ایتمک tamam et-**

**Accustomed, عادت اولمک adet olinmak**

**Acid, اشکی, pr. eshki**

**Acquaintance, دوستلک dostlik**

**Acquainted, بیلینمش bilin-mish**
Action, فعل فعَّل fe' il
Active, سرأتلّa seratliä
Add, v. جمع إيمكّ jam' et-
Admirable, عجِبّlu ajablu
Advantage, فا-يٌدّه fa-i-dëh
Advantageous, fa'idëlu
Advice, نصيحة nasihat
Advise (to give notice), خبر khabar vermek
And, ورماك javab vermek
Affection, حبّ muhibbet
Affectionate, حبّlu muhibbetr
Afraid (to be), قرقم قرك- mak
Again, بَيْنهٌ yeneh
Against, تارشر karshü
Age, عَمّ urumur
Agree, متفق muttaffakah
Agreeable, خوش khosh
Agreement, شرط shart
Aid, مساعدة msau'yedah
Air, هو hawa
Alive, دري diri
Allow (to let), برأتمق brak-mak

Alter (to), غيرلٌق ghairilmak
Amuse, تسلّو- tesellu et-
Amusement, جبّش jumbush
Ancient (old), عَتْيِق قديم 'atik, kadim
Answer, v. جواب ويرمك javab vermek
Answer, s. جواب javab
Anxious, راحتسز rahatsiz
Approve, v. بفعّك beyenmek
Arise, v. قلمق kalkmak
Army, لبكر leshker
Arrival, كليش guelish
Art (trade), صنعت san'at
Artful, فلّش kallash
Ask, v. استمك istemek
Assemble, v. جمع أ- jam' et-
Assist, مساعدة إيمكّ musa- 'edeh et-
Assure, v. تصدّيق إيمك tasdihib et-
Astonish, v. تجبّ إيمكّ ta- 'ajjub et-
Attack, v. باصمق أرمق bas- mak, vûrmak
Attention, دقت dikkat
Attentive, v. مقدس أولى mu-
    kayed o-
Authority, حكومت hukümet
Avoid, v. صارم sarılmak
Awake, v. اولمتيق üyanmak

B.
Back, ارکه arka
Bad, فنا fena
Bag, طرید torba
Baggage, پرتو purtü
Bargain, بازار bazar
Barrel, ارمیل bermil
Barley, ارد arpaş
Basket, ست sebet
Beard, صقال sakkal
Beautiful, سکوزل güzel
Before, ازل evvel
Begin, v. پاشلمک bashlamak
Beginning, ابدا ebtidah
Believe, v. ایتنامک inanmak
Beyond, اوته otah
Big, بیک bıyık
Bird, گوسکوش küşk

Bite, اصراًm asirmak
Bitter, اجی ajı
Blame, v. ازارلمک azarılmak
Bleed, تان آلیق kan almak
Blessing, رحیمت، تبرک rahmet,
    teberruk
Blossom (flower), جْیچک، چیچک chı-
    chek
Blow, اسمک ásmak
Body, چسد jesad
Bold, جسور jasür
Bolt, قیوماندالی kapımandali
Book, کتاب kitab
Bookseller, کتاب ساتیqi, kit-
    tab satigi
Borrow, اودنیج a-
Bottle, شیشه shishéh
Bottom, دیب dib
Bough, دال dal
Bought, صانس المش satun
    alnimish
Bow, یابی yayı
Box, صندوق sandük
Branch, بوداق bûdak
Brass, بقر bakır
VOCABULARY.

Brave, جرعتلو jerātlu
Bread, ایمک, pr. ekmek
Breadth, گیشکلیک yenishlik
Break, v. قرمق kirmak
Breath, نفس nafas
Breathe, نفس الملق nafas a-
Brick, سیمک kerpich
Bride, اکسیک guelin
Bridegroom, گبگیي gugü
Bridle, درگ dezquin
Bright, روئیق ronak
Bring, imp. گُرف guettur
Brought, گرددی lu fercheh
Build, v. بنا یاچک bena et-
Burn, v. a. یاچک yakmak
Busy, مشغول mashghūl
Buy, v. صائےن آ satun a-

C.
Cabbage, لخنا lakhana
Cable, بالامار palamar
Cage, قفص hafas
Cake, بورک bürek
Calf, عجل, ujūl
Calm (of the sea), لیکالیک li-
manlik
Camel, دوه devah
Camp, اوردویری ordu yeri
Candle, موم mum
Captain, قبطان kaptan
Care, دقت dikhat
Careful, مقید mukayed
Carpenter, دوکر dülguer
Carpet, کليم kilim
Carry, تحمیل ات tahmīl et-
Cash, پاره, اقیه parah, akjeh
Cask, برميل bermil
Catch, طومق tutmak
Cause, سب sebeb
Cautious, احتیاط ihtiyat
Celebrated, مشهور mashhūr
Certain, گرهچک guerchek
Chain, زنجیر zenjir
Chair, سهکمال iskimleh
Change, v. دگشماک déguish-
mek
Charge (to order), اصرائیل ismarlamak
Cheap, اوجوز ῥρυζ
Cheat, v. آدلاتمک aldatmak
Chicken, پیلی فیل piľch,
farkh
Child, اولاغلتنک oğlanjeh
Choose, v. سئمک sechmek
Circle, دائره daireh
Circumstance, کیفیت kei-fiyet
City, شهر shehir
Civil (polite), ادلبلو edeblu
Clean, پاک pāk
Clever, ذهینی آچیق zehni-āchik
Climb, سورتمک surtunmeh
Clock, ساعت sa'at
Clothe, v. گیدرمک gueidirmeh
Cloud, بالوت bulūt
Coach, اریبا، فنیتو 'araba,
fanto
Coast, دنیزی، یالیسی ky, deňiz-yalisi
Cold, صوق souk
Colour, رنگ reng

Comb, طراق tarah
Come, imp. گل guel
Comfort, راحت rahat
Commence, باشلی mak bashlamak
Commerce, آلبیش ورش، تجارت alish verish, tijaret
Common, بینانی bayaghi
Communicate (inform), v. بیلدمک bildirmek
Companion, رفیق rafik
Company, s. جمعیت jam'iyet
Compare, v. قیسمی کیا si kia-
si et-
Compass, پرکار perkiar
Compassion, شفقت shafakat
Compel, v. زورنمک zorlamak
Competent, چا بله kabel
Complain, v. شکایت ات shak- hayet et-
Complete, تکمیل tehmil
Comply (consent), v. تایل kāyel o-
Comprehend, v. اکلیمک aňla-
mak
Conceal, v. a. گرلک گز-lemek  
Conclude (finish), بتورمک, bi-turmek  
Conclusion, اتمام, گام, گرک  
Condemn, حکم موت ا- hukm-u-mout et-  
Condition, حال hāl  
Conduct (on the road), v. یول گوسترمک yol-guwestermek  
Confess, اقرار et-  
Confidence, اعتقاد 'itimād  
Conquer, غلاب او ghaleb o-  
Conquered, یکیلش yēnil-mish  
Consent, v. گایل او kāyel o-  
Consent, s. رضا rīza  
Consequence (in), موقع نده mujebinjeh  
Consider, دوستلمک dushunmek  
Consult, دانشمند danishmak  
Contain, v. صمیم sigmāh  
Contented, خوشند khoshnūd  
Continue, v. دورشک دورشک durūsh-mek  
Contrary, خلاف khelaf  
Contrive, ییدا ل peida et-  
Convenient, لایق layek  
Conversation, سولشمه seu-lashmeh  
Convey, نقل ل- گوئرک na-kel et-  
Cork, آلچی ālchi  
Cool, سرینلمک serinilmek  
Cord, ایب p  
Cork, تپا tapa  
Corn, بغردا boghda  
Cost, تمین temen  
Cotton, بنبوچ pambūk  
Cough, اوکسروک euksitrek  
Count, v. صادق saimāh  
Country, ولایت valayet  
Courage, جسارت jesaret  
Credit (at), وروستید vehek-siyēh  
Crooked, اگری egri  
Crowd, عمومه 'umūmiet  
Cry, v. گلفاق aghlamak
Cultivate, v. (the ground), کشت سرماک shift surmek
Cunning, الدایی aldaïji
cup, طلاسک فنجان tasēh, finjan
Cure, v. صاغلمانک saghlanmak
Curious, عجب perdeh
Curtain, گره

D.
Damp, م‌ nam
Dance, v. رقص اینک raks et-
Dare, v. حصارت et-
Darkness, فاقدی karanlik
Daughter, قز kiz
Day, گون Gün
Dear, بهالو bahali (not cheap)
Debt, دین dein
Deceive, v. ضدیده اینک aldatmak
Decide, حکم ات hukum et-
Deep, درین derin
Delay, v. گذرانی eglenmek
Delightful, ژیر، ژیرا، در را aler, dil riba
Delighted, شاد اولت shad o-

Deliver, تسلیم ات teslim et-
Demand, v. استمک istemek
Deny, v. گمان آنکارا et-
Depend, اتسة eldah o-
Deprive, محر م ات mahrum et-
Description, وصف wasf
Deserve, مستحق ات mustahak o-
Desire, استمک istemek
Desirous, استکل isteklu
Despair, امیدسیزلک umidsizlik
Despise, خویرلماک khoralamak
Destroy, نیمک yikmak
Detain, ژیمت alikomak
Determine, v. قرارندمک hararvermek
Diamond, الم almaz
Difference, فرق fark
Different, بشکد bashkah
Difficult, سرب sarf
Difficulty, گچلیک gűchlik
Dig, بسته betilemek

1 Kazmak
Diligent, s. چالشخان chalishghin
Dine, v. اویله طعامی یمک eu-lan ta'ami yemek
Dinner, küşhük yemeghi
Dirty, kirli
Disagreeable, غیر مطابق ghair mutabek
Discontented, خرشنود اولیان khoshnud olmayan
Discourse, مکل مهکlemek
Discretion, اوولولقousullik
Dishes, طبق tabak
Dishonest, خاين khayen
Dislike, s. کرته نفرت kirahet, nifret
Dismiss, v. قرقوق koghmak
Disobey, اطاعت ایتمک istat etmamek
Displease, بگلمله bei-nil mamek
Dispose (of), ورمک vermek
Dispute, v. نزاع ات nizaet et-
Distance, اوزاقلیk uzaklih

Distinguish, فرق ات fark et-
Distress, نکبت nikbet
Do, v. ایتمک etmek
Doctor, حکیم Hakim
Doubtful, شببی چو shubheli
Draw, v. چکما checkmek
Dress, v. a. گیدرمک gueidrmek
Dressing, چیمی gueyinjah
Drive (out of a country), v. توقیت چقارمی koghmak, chi-karmak
Drink, v. یچمک ichmek
Drop, s. دملاه damlah
Drum, طال avul
Dry, قوری kuri
Duck, اوردک eurdek
Duty, واجب vajeb
Dwell, v. ات تورمی oturmak

E.
Ear, قولاق külah
Earn, v. قازفتیk kazanmak
Earnest, چرچچک guerchek
VOCABULARY.

Entirely, به تعمیر, būtūn
Equal, لازم, savi
Error, غلط, ghalat
Escape, ناچیز, kachmak
Establish, پرداختن, yerlishdirmek
Estate, ملکه, malikānēh
Eternal, ابدی, abādī
even, (as), گی, guibī,
Evening, اخشار, akhsham
Event, واکه, vakēā'ī
Evidence, شاهدات, shahadetlik
Evil, فنالیق, fenalik
Europe, اروپه, āuropā
Exact, دقیق, dikkāt
Example, عیبرت, ibret
Excellent, پک اعلا, ālā pek āla or pek ālā
Excuse, جیبت, hujjēt
Execute (to kill), اولدرماک, euldürmük
Expect, منتظروار, muntazār
Expense, مصرف, masraf

Earth, دنیا, dünya
Earthenware, فنگور, avani faghfūr
Easy, قوای, kolai
Eat, v., شکریه, yemek
Edge (of a sword), تلاغی, kalaghī
education, تربیت, terbiyēt
Effect, اثر, ether (trace)
Egg, يومرثه, yomūrta
Elegant, لطیف, latīf
Eloquence, فصاحت, fasahēt
Empire, سلطنت, sultanet
Employ (make use of), v., قولالفمق, kullanmāh
Employment, استخدام, istikhdām
Empty, فارغ, faregh
Encourage, v., بیوراندیرمک, yūreklandirmēk
Endeavour, v., شلیمک, chalishmāk
Enemy, دروشمن, dushman
Engagement, دوکس, dugush
England, انگلیس, inglelterra
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<tr>
<th>English</th>
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<tr>
<td>Experience</td>
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<td>بيان l- beyan et-</td>
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<td>Express</td>
<td>&quot;مessenger&quot; makh- süss</td>
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<td>Extent</td>
<td>أنكين enguin</td>
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<td>Extraordinary</td>
<td>عبائب (!) shishal</td>
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<td>Extravagant</td>
<td>مصرف musrif</td>
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<td>Eye</td>
<td>كوز gueuz</td>
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<td>Eyes</td>
<td>كوز gueuzler</td>
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<td>Fable</td>
<td>مسال mathal</td>
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<td>Face</td>
<td>يوز yüz</td>
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<td>Fag (tire)</td>
<td>يريلق yorul- mak</td>
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<td>Fail (bankrupt)</td>
<td>مفسسي او müftusi o-</td>
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<td>بابلق bayilmak</td>
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<td>كوزل هوا gu- xel hava</td>
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<td>Fall</td>
<td>دوشماك dišmehk</td>
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<td>False, يلامجي yalanji</td>
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<td>Family</td>
<td>عيلة ارو. ailé, ev.</td>
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<td>Famine</td>
<td>قطح hitlik, kaht</td>
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<td>Fancy</td>
<td>خيال khayal</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fat</td>
<td>ششمن shishman</td>
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<td>Father</td>
<td>بابا baba</td>
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<td>Fatigue</td>
<td>يورغون yorghün</td>
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<td>Fault</td>
<td>قباحت kabahat</td>
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<td>Faultless</td>
<td>قباحت سر kaba- hatsiz</td>
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<td>Favour</td>
<td>رضا. كرامت riza, kiramet</td>
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<td>Favourable</td>
<td>او-يغون o-i-ghün</td>
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<td>سؤلو sevgulu</td>
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<td>ترقبمی korküji</td>
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<td>عيد. يرام. rid, bairām</td>
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<td>ريش. توي rish, tü-i</td>
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<td>Features</td>
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<td>يدرمک yedirmek</td>
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<td>يد رمش yedirmish</td>
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<td>حس ا- hiss et-</td>
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<td>Female</td>
<td>دشی diši</td>
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<td>Ferry</td>
<td>كپکین guéchin</td>
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<td>Fetch</td>
<td>كورمک gušturmek</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
VOCABULARY.

Few, اَكَزَّ kem
Field, تارِلا tarla
Fight, { s. مَعَارِبَ mühārabak

Find, v. بُلُمَك bûlmak
Finish, v. بِتَرِمْك biturmek
Fish, بَلِح balīk
Fisherman, بَلِحِي balīkji
Fix, v. بِرِّشْتَرِمْك berlishtirmek
Flag, بَئْرَاَك bairāk
Fling (to throw), أَتْمَك ātmak
Flint, چَکَمَک chakmak
Floor, دُوْشْم‌ه dushémeh
Flour, اَوْن ān
Flower, چِکُچَک chichak
Fly, اَوْمَک ʻuchmak
Fly (run away), چَکَمَک kachmak
Food, یَمِک, یِماَک yemek, yemek
Foolish, سُفِی سefī
Forbid, منْع اَنّ manع et-
Force, قُوْت kuvet
Forehead, جِبْه jubbé, ālyn

Foreign, اَجْنَب ajnab
Forest, اَوْرَماَن orman
Forget, v. اَوْنِمْح uniqitmak
Forgive, اَمَانَ وِرمْک aaman vermek

Former (the), مَقْدُم سَابِق mukaddem, sabek
Formidable (to be feared), قْوْرْقُوْل korkulu
Forsake, تَرْک اَلّ turk et-
Fortune, قُسُم بِغَت kismet, bakht
Foundation, تَمْل temel
Fountain, یِگَار pr. punar
Fowl, طَوْق tavāk
Free (one's own will), اَخْتِیاَر ekhtiyar
Friend, دَوْسَت dost
Friendly, دُوْسِتِی, دُوْسِتِه dosti, dostjeh
Frequent, جِوْق كَرْه chok kerreh
Fresh (ٍنْيَّ "new"), تَازَهُ, تَازَه tāzah
Fruit, هوا maivah
Full, یار دولو dolū
Furnish, ورمک vermek
Furniture (of a house), اوزاقم, اوزاقم ev-takim
Future, یندی آینده ayendah

G.
Gain, یاده, ناغ faideh, nafع
Garden, باغ bagh
Gather, برکرمه biriktirmek
General, جنرال of brigade, مرلوا mirlua
Generally, عموما ramūman
Generosity, گرمه, شفت keramet
Gentle, لطف latif
Gentleman, بگازده begzadeh
Geography, علم جغرافیه ulm joghrafiyah
Girl, یز kiz
Give, یار ورمک vermek
Glad, خوشند khoshnūd
Glass, شیده آئنه shisheh, aşeh
Gloves, الیوان eldivan

Go, گیر guitmek
Gold, جنون altūn
Good, یار ayī
Govern, حکم et-
Government, حکم hükm
Grand, جلیل jelil
Grandeur, جلالت jelalet
Grant, لطف ایلهمک litf eilamek
Grapes, اوژوم euzum
Grass, اوت ot
Grateful, شکرک نتیمت shik-
Gratitude, رانی نامmet rani naamet
Great, عظیم الیشان, یورک azi-

H.
Hair, ساج sāch
Half, یار بار, یاری yari oryarim

Guide, یولاغوز kula-ţaz
Guide, دلیل اولتی delil ol-

Habit, عادت eadet

Diptyzed by Google
Hand, ال el
Handkerchief, مهبرمة mehreméh
Handsome, جوزل güzel
Happened (it), اولش اولدي olmish, oldi
Happiness, مصوعةلا mas-udlik
Happy, موتو mutlü
Hard, صحت قتي sakht, kari
Hardship, سوبت seübet
Haste, عجله ajaleh
Hasten, عجله ا ajaleh et-
Harmless, ضررذ zarursiz
Hat, شقة shabkah
Hate, v. بغض ا bughd et.
Have (I), بنده زار benda var
Hay, اولتاق otluk
Head, باش bash
Hear, v. اشتمك ishitmek
Heart, كرل gunul
Heavy, اغر aghir
Heal (cure), v. سافعلت sagh-latmak
Help, v. مصاعب وروماك اعانت ا-

musa-deh vermek 'açan-net et-
Help, s. مصاعب musa-deh
Hill, ديد tepeh
Hindrance, مانعت mumane-rat
Hire, v. a. كرایه آللق kerayeh al-
History, تاريخ tarikh
Hold, v. طوقه tülmak
Hole, s. دليك dilik
Home, قوناق konak
Honey, بال bāl
Honour, Shank, عرض shān,
'sirz
Hope, اميد umid
Horn, بونوز bu-i-nuz
Hot, سيجك sijāk
Holy, مقدس mukaddess
Hour, ساعت sarat
House, اذ ev
Humanity, انسانيت insaniyet
Hunger, اجلچ ančlick
Hungry, v. اولتاق acholmak
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<th>English</th>
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<tr>
<td>Hurt, v.</td>
<td>اغريق</td>
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<td>Husband,</td>
<td>ار</td>
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<td>Huzza!</td>
<td>هابوها</td>
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<td>Idea</td>
<td>فكر</td>
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<td>تب</td>
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<td>جاهل</td>
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<td>جاهل</td>
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<td>Immediate</td>
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<td>Immense</td>
<td>حث سز</td>
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<td>Imperfect</td>
<td>كامل دغل</td>
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<td>Important (affair)</td>
<td>امر لمهم</td>
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<td>يمكن دغل</td>
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<td>احتمال</td>
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<td>ایو دغل</td>
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<td>Imprudence</td>
<td>وتروفسزنک</td>
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<td>Improve (to)</td>
<td>ایلولمک</td>
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<td>مناسبسزنک</td>
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<td>Incapable</td>
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<td>Incessant</td>
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<td>Inclination</td>
<td>میل</td>
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<td>Inclined</td>
<td>آلیم</td>
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<td>Include (a letter)</td>
<td>درونده</td>
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<td>Income</td>
<td>ایراد</td>
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<td>Incomplete</td>
<td>اکسک</td>
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<td>Inconvenient</td>
<td>مجذور</td>
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<td>Incorrect</td>
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<td>Increase</td>
<td>ارتق</td>
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<td>Indifferent</td>
<td>فرقسزک</td>
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<td>Indisposition</td>
<td>کیفسزک</td>
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<td>Infancy</td>
<td>جوقلقی</td>
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Infant, طفل tīfl
Inferior, ادنًا adna
Infinite, نهایت‌سز nahayetsiz
Influence, نفوذ nufüz
Inform, بِلدَرَمَك bildirmek
Information, استِخبار istikhabär
Ingenious, زیرک ذی‌ک zairek, zaki
Inhabitant, ساکن يرل הסakin yerli
Inhuman, شفقت‌سز shafakatsiz
Injure, v. غدران jīr, jefu
Injury, جفا jūr
Innocence, صوجسلك sūch-sizlik
Innocent, قباحت‌سز habahetsiz
Insecure, برک دهیل berk deyil
Insensibility, دومزلک dülmazlik
Insincere, ایکی دلیلی. ایکی پوزی "یکی دلیل، یکی پوزی"
Insolent, كُستاخ kustakh
Instant, آن، بِرِدَم ān, bir dem
Instruct, v. اَؤرَتْمِک euretmek
Insufficient, يَتِيشمز yerishmaz
Intelligence, خبر khabar
Intention, نیت niyet
Interest, فایده faideh
Interfere, v. قارشِمک karish-mak
Interpret, v. تَرِجمَه لِا تَرِجمَه ا‌تَرِجمَه terrestrial jemeheh et-
Interpreter, ترِجُمان tūrjuman
Interrupt, اقطاع لِی inkita et-
Invent, ایجاد ا‌یجاد ا‌یجاد ajad et-
Investigation, اراشردمه arash-turmeh
Invincible, یِنِلِمَز yenilmaz
Invite, دعوت ا‌دعوت ا‌دعوت darvet et-
Irregular, خلاف قاعده kilaf-havidah
Island, الْطَّا اْل جزیره ada, jezireh

J.
Janissary, یاساکی yasakji
Jar, کوب keup
Jealous, غیرت‌پذیر ghiretti, kizkanji
Jest, لطیفه lāšīfeh
Jewel, جوهر jau-her
Join, v. بتشملKick, v. اعيمان bitishmek eupmek
Journal, v. يومي yomi Knee, v. دز diz
Journey, Sفر sefer Kneel, v. دیزدوجمک diz cheugmek
Joy, فرح farah Knife, بیچاچ buchak
Joyful, مسعود masrur Knock, v. اورمق pr. vourmak
Judge, v. حکم اک hukum et- Know, v. یلمه bilmek
Judgment, حکم hukum Knowledge, یلگو bilgii
Juice (lemon), لیمون سوی mun su-i Jump, سپرامق sicramak
Just, حعی hakki L.
Justice, عدلت idalet Laborious, چالیشگان chalish-ghin
K.
Keel, غمی صرتی guemi sirti, Labour, ایش rish
Keen (knife), کسکین keskin Labourer, انشجی rishji
Keep, v. صقل saklamak Lady, خاتون khatun
Kept, مقلمش saklanmish Lake, چول gul
Kettle, چگان pr. kazan Lame, توبال topal
Key, انخاتر anaqtar Lament, اغلامق aghlamak
Kill, v. ولدمک euldirmek Lamp, چیراغ chiragh
Kind, جنس, ترلی jins, turlii Land, طوریاق. مملکت toprak,
Kindness, کرامت kiramet memleket
King, ملک melek Language, دل dil
Kingdom, ملک mülk, Large, اینلو einlu
Laugh, v. گولک gulmek Last, صولک آخر akhr, soñ
VOCABULARY.

Lawful, شرعی sharr-ālu
Ley, v. قومی koimak
Lazy, تبثیت tenbell
Lead, خرشون khurshūn
Leaf, بارق yaprak
Lean, ارک ārik
Leap, سپری makāmāh
Learn, اواکا eu-ū-ran-mek
Learned, عالم alem
Learning, علم nulum
Least, اقل akall
Leave, v. براقت braqmak
Left (hand), صول sol
Lend, اودته وبرمك ādūnij ver-mek
Leisure, خالی وقت khali vakt
Leg, ایاق āyak
Lemon, لیمون lei-mūn
Length, اوزوناک āzūnlik
Let (a house), v. کرابورمک kirayah vermek
Liberty, حریت hurri-et
Lick, v. یلامک yalmak

Lie, s. یلان yālān
Lie, v. سیلابمک yalan sewilamek
Life, عمر rūmur
Light, adj. خفیف khafīf
Light, s. نور nūr
Lightning, شمشک shemshik
Like, مثال mithillū
Lion, ارسلان aš-lān
Liquid, صلو sūlu
Live, v. باشمک yashmak
Load, یوکلماک yūklemek
Loaf, ایلمک, pr. ēkmek
Lock, کید kitīt
Lodge, اوتومک otūrmak
Long, اوزون āzūn
Looking-glass, آینه āineh
Loose (to let), قوبزمک koivermek
Lose, غایب لـ ghaib et-
Lost, غایب اولذی ghayeb oldi
Love, عشق muhubbet; ēshk
Low, پیچ alchak
Luggage, پرتو puxtu
VOCABULARY.

Mean, v. دیپک démek
Means, وجه، منوال menval, vajh
Measure, اولچی eulchī
Meat, ات ett
Meet, v. راست گلماک rast guelmek
Melon, قارپوز karpūz
Melt, ارمک eritmek
Memory, یاد yad
Mend, پالچی yamālamak
Merciful, رحبتلو rahmetlu,
which means also "the defunct."
Merchandise, امتعد مال تجارلک, imtia ad, mal tijarlih
Merchant, بازرگان bazirgān
Mercury, زیباق zaibak
Middle, اورتله میان orta, mayān
Mild, ملام mulayem
Milk, سود, pr. sūt
Mill, دگرمن degirmen
Mind, عقل akil
Mine, بم benim
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<th>English</th>
<th>Arabic</th>
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<td>Mirth</td>
<td>مشارکتـی  mubarak, مشارکتـی  mubarak</td>
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<tr>
<td>Joy</td>
<td>فراغتـی  firahat, جوموش  jumbush</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mischief</td>
<td>خیانتـی  khabislik</td>
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<tr>
<td>Miserable</td>
<td>دوشکورن، زوالر  dusghun, zavallu</td>
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<tr>
<td>Misery, Qarar</td>
<td>فقر  fykrr</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mismanage (to do badly)</td>
<td>ایی یاپمماک  ayi yapmamak</td>
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<tr>
<td>Miss (fire)</td>
<td>اتش المخ  atesh almamak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mistake, Yaghnish</td>
<td>یگنش  yagh-nish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mix, v. Qarashtrmak</td>
<td>کاریشترمک  karishtirmak</td>
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<tr>
<td>Moderate, v. Azaalmaq</td>
<td>اذالماق  azalmaq</td>
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<tr>
<td>Modesty</td>
<td>عدبک  edeblik</td>
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<tr>
<td>Modern</td>
<td>مدارک  muta-akh-khār</td>
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<tr>
<td>Moment</td>
<td>دقیقـد آن  hakika, ān</td>
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<tr>
<td>Moon, آی  a-i</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mountain, طالغ  dagh</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mud, چامور  chamur</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mule, Qatir</td>
<td>مرسین  mersin</td>
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<tr>
<td>Myrtle, Guerék, lāzim</td>
<td>لازم  guerék, lāzim</td>
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<tr>
<td>Necessary</td>
<td>نازک، زرف  nāzik, zerif</td>
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<tr>
<td>Neat</td>
<td>نیشته  ghiflet et-</td>
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<tr>
<td>Neglect, v. غفلت~  ghiflet et-</td>
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<tr>
<td>Negligent, اهمامـسز  ihti-māmsiz</td>
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<tr>
<td>Natural (thing)</td>
<td>امر طبیعی، (تمام)  amr tabi'edir</td>
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<tr>
<td>Native</td>
<td>یرو اصلی، یرلی  asli, yerli</td>
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<td>Nature</td>
<td>طبیعت  tabīvat</td>
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<tr>
<td>Narrow</td>
<td>طار، تک  dār, teng</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nation</td>
<td>ملت  millēt</td>
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<tr>
<td>Name, نام آد  nam, ād</td>
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<tr>
<td>Naked</td>
<td>چیلاق  chiplak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nail</td>
<td>میخ  mikh</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mystery (secret)</td>
<td>سر  sirr</td>
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<td>N.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Vocabulary.**
Neighbour, قنشو konushū
Net, أغāg āgh
New, يكي yēni
Next (day), ارتشي گون er-tesi gün

... . . . . souiraki gün
Nice, طاتلو nefis, tatlu
Night, جيه gubjeh
Noise, غرلي gurülti
None, کس himseh
Nonsense, پيوده beithūdah
Nothing, هلي hich.
Notice, خبر khabar
Nourish, v. بسلما beslemeh
Novelty, يكلك yenilik
Number, عدد adad
Numerous, چوقلك chochluh
Nurse, دايه dayeh

O.

Oak, ميشه misheh
Oar, مكداف kureh mihāf
Oath, گيم yemīn
Obedience, اطاعة ritā'at

Obedient, مطع mutīn
Obey, دنليmek dēnilmek
Object, v. اعتراض آيتi- rad et-
Object, s. ما makāfā
Objection, ترسول Qarshuluk
Oblige, v. ممنون آن mam-nūn et-
Obscure, گرافني karanlık
Observe, v. باقلم baqmak
Obstacle, مانع manēع
Obstinate, عنادجي inadji
Obtain, v. تحصيل آيتi taksil et-
Occasion, فرصت firsat
Occupy, v. ير طبيع yer tūṭmak
Occur, اتفاق اوت ittīfak o-
Occurrence, وقوع wūkuع
Odd, وتر tek, watar
Offence, ازار azar
Offend, v. طرفني tokūnmak
Offer, سوقع sonmak
Office, وظيفه vazīfēh
Officer, ضابط zabet
Oil, زيت zait
Omit, ترك اـ terk et-

Omnipotent (the), حق تعالى Hakta-alah

Opinion, مواقفـ mī-wafekat

Opportunity, مـا معتنـtu mīna-neat

Opposition, مقابلـ mubah-leh; also مامعـtu mūma-neat

Orange, بـورتـguál portugál

Orator, خطيب منظم khatīb, mutahalleem

Order, s. ترتـتب tertib

Origin, اصل ābil

Ornament, ارايش زينت araish, xainet

Out, طرـsha tashrah

Outside, ديشاردah dishardah

Over، اوزرـh ʿüzeraḥ

Overcome، یکـm yenmek

Overflow, s. طاشقـ tashghin

Overset، v. دوارـkh devirmek

Overtake، v. يتـishmek yetishmek

Own، سکندر kenderū

Owner، صاحب saheb

Pack، v. يوغـidmīc baghdal- mak

Pail، توغـd kogha

Pain，اغـri aghri

Paint، بـoya boyā

Pale، a. مارـi sari

Parcel، بوقـpr. baghdah

Pardon، عفـor، af-veh or afu

Parents، خـحم khisim

Parrot، بـاباغـh ghalh, tuti papa-

Partake، v. n. حـسداراـ ol-

Particular، مختص mūkhtas

Party، جـمیعت jamʿiet

Pass، v. گـmīc guchmēk

Passage (of troops)، مروری mirūri

Passenger، یولـjī yoljī

Passport، تـکرـh tezkerēh

Passion (anger)، دارـghinlik dar-

Passionate، غـضبل ghadablik

Paste، خـیر khamīr
Path, دار یول dar, yol
Patience, مبر sabr
Patient, احتالار ihlimallu
Pause, v. ایلانمک ei-lanmek
Pay, v. اودمک eu-demek
Payment, ادا eda or adā
Peace, صلح sulh
Penalty, جریمه jerimeh
Pen, قلم kalam
Penknife, قلم تراش kalām tirash
Pepper, پیپر (پیر) piper
Perceive, گورمه gueurmek
Perfect, تمام tamam
Perfection, کمال kamal
Perform, ایمک etmek
Perfume, قولو kohū
Permission, اذن izin
Permit, اجازه ویرمک ejazet vermek
Perplexed, حیران hairam
Persevere, چالیشماک chalishmak
Perseverance, چالیشیک chalishik
Persuade, ایناندرمک inandirmak
Petition, عرض ard or arz
Phial (small bottle), کوچک kuchuk
Phrase, عبارة sabaret
Physic, دوا dava
Physician, حکیم hakim
Pickles, ترشی turshi
Picture, صورة sūret
Piece, بارچه parcha
Pig, طوروز عازر. donghuz or domuz, khinzir
Pillar, دیرک direk
Pincers, ماش masha
Pious, عبادگزار siabadethar
Pit, چفور or chihür
Pity, رحبت rahmet
Place, یر yer
Plague, یومرچی yumürjih
Plain, s. چیر kir
Plank, چخت takhtah
Plate, سahn sahn
Play, v. اونامک o-i-namak
Pleasant, خوش khosh
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<th>Arabic</th>
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<tr>
<td>Pleasure, Pleasure</td>
<td>حظرץ</td>
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<td>Please, v.</td>
<td>بکلک</td>
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<td>Plenty,</td>
<td>جوقت</td>
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<td>Plough,</td>
<td>صبان</td>
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<td>Poet</td>
<td>شاعر</td>
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<td>Poetry</td>
<td>شعر</td>
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<td>Point (of a knife or needle),</td>
<td>یجي</td>
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<td>Politeness,</td>
<td>چهلبيلک</td>
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<td>Pony</td>
<td>پیرگرک</td>
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<td>Poor, فقیر</td>
<td>فیال</td>
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<td>Possess, v. ضبط مالک</td>
<td>یابت</td>
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<td>Possible, معکن</td>
<td>mumken</td>
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<td>Poverty,</td>
<td>زوالک</td>
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<td>Power, قدرت</td>
<td>قدرت</td>
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<td>Powerful, تادرلو</td>
<td>kaderlu</td>
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<td>Practice, عادت</td>
<td>radet</td>
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<td>Praise, v. مدح</td>
<td>مدح</td>
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<td>Prayer, دعا رجا</td>
<td>dwa, riya</td>
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<td>Prefer, ترجیم</td>
<td>ترجیم</td>
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<td>Prejudice, ضرر</td>
<td>ضرر</td>
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<td>Prepare, حاضرین</td>
<td>حاضرین</td>
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<td>Presence, حضرت</td>
<td>huzūr</td>
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<td>Present, s. هدیده</td>
<td>hadiyet</td>
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<td>Preserve, v. ملقف</td>
<td>saklamak</td>
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<td>Pretence, بانک</td>
<td>bahaneh</td>
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<td>Pretty, گرزل</td>
<td>güzel</td>
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<td>Prevail, v. غالب اولق</td>
<td>غبا -</td>
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<td>Prevent, v. منع</td>
<td>manع et-</td>
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<td>Pride, تکبرت</td>
<td>takhabbur</td>
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<td>Print, v. باصم</td>
<td>basmak</td>
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<td>Prisoner, اسر</td>
<td>asir</td>
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<td>Private (in), تنهاه</td>
<td>tenhadah</td>
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<td>Probable, قابل</td>
<td>kabel</td>
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<td>Proceed (begin), مبادرت</td>
<td>mubaderet et-</td>
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<td>Procure, v. آلورمک</td>
<td>alivermek</td>
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<td>Produce, v. یارتمک</td>
<td>yaratmak</td>
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<td>Produce, s. محصول</td>
<td>māhsūl</td>
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<td>Promise, وعده</td>
<td>ważdēh</td>
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<td>Pronounce, v. تلفظ</td>
<td>تلفظ</td>
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<td>Proof</td>
<td>اثبات</td>
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<td>Proper, مناسب</td>
<td>munaseb</td>
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<td>Prosperous, اریغون</td>
<td>o-i-ghūn</td>
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Protect, v. حِيْأْت اْت himayet et-
Proud, متكرّر mutakabbber
Providence, حِكْمَة اللّه Huk-met Allah
Province, البلد ayalat
Provisions, الزَكْهَر zakhirah
Prudence, أصولي نسُلُّلُه nusulluh
Pull, v. چَکْمَک chekmek
Pulse, ضِيِض nabz
Punishment, جَزاء jaza
Purchase, v. یَا چَتْوَن المَلِق satun al-
Pure, پاک pâk
Purpose, v. اِرَادّه اْت iradeh et-
Purse, كْیس hised
Pursue, v. قَوْالَمْک kovalamak
Put, v. قَوْمِق komak

Q.
Quail (a bird), بلَد رُجَّیْن bul-dirjin
Qualifications, صفت siflet

Quality (good qualities), اُسَاف جَیْلہ a-usaf jemileh
Quantity, مقدار mikdar
Quarrel, v. غُوْغَا اْت gha'un-gha et-
Queen, تْرَالیْجَہ kralijah
Quench, v. تَانِدْرْمَک kandirmak
Quick, سرعتہ siratlah
Quince, ایوا aîva
Quill, رَیْش rish
Quit, ترك اْت的生命 terk et-
Quiet, راحتُلّیک rahatlik
Quote, v. تْنْتَلْا tanakkul et-
Quotation, تْنْتَلْ نَکْل nahl

R.
Rabbit, اَدّو طوْشِانی ada daushani
Rags, اسکی بسکی eski beski
Rain, s. یَا یَاقْحْور yaghmür
Rain, v. يَعْمُرِیْلْیّق yaghmür yaghmak
Raisins, فوْرِوْازْم kûru üzûm
Rank (soldiers'), صف saf
Rare, نادر
Rash, جسورلو
Raw, جیغ
Reach, یتشمک
Read, اوقمک
Real, گرچک
Reason, عقل سبب
Receive, v. آلیک
Receipt, s. سند
Recall, جدید
Reckon, v. حساب
Recollect, v. استخار ایملک
Recommend, توصیه
Recompense, مکانات
Recover, v. گرو آلیک
Recovery (of health), استعمال صحت
Reflect, v. دوشفاک

Refresh, سرینلمک
Refusal, عدم قبول
Refuse, امتناع
Regiment, آلای
Regret, v. احیمک
Regular, مرتب
Rejoice, v. شنلمک
Renew, یکیلمک
Rent, (of a house), کرا
Repair, (set in order), دوزلمک
Repeat, تکرارلمک
Repentance, ندامت
Reply, جواب
Report, تقریر
Reproach, v. ازارلمک
Request, v. یالوارمک
Reside, اوتورمک
Resist, طیامک
Resolve, قرارلو (برک)
Resolve, گرک
Resolve, v. قراریمک kerar vermek
Rest, v. راحت ات rahat et-
(تسکین ات tesguin, “the horses”)
Rest, s. سکونت sikûnet
Restless, راحتز xrahat six
Result, نتیجه natîjeh
Retire, v. گنریکمک gui-rū chekmek
Return, دومنک deunmek
Revive, دیرلک dirilmek
Reward, مكافات mukafat
Rich, زکیه xenguin
Rice, پرینج pîrinj
Ride, v. بیمک binmek
Ring, s. یوزک yûzûk
Rise, v. تاملمک halkmak
Robber, خرس. اوغری, khîrîx, oghru
Roof, دام dam
Rock, قیا kiâ
Room, اودا oda
Root, سکول heuk
Rope, اب p

Rudder, v. دومن düman
Ruin, خرابه xhrabeh
Run, سگریمک قرامتمک sygret-mek, koshmâk

S.
Sack, جوال طورده chûval, torbah
Sad, سودگر saudåguer
Saddle, ایر é-ér
Safe (and sound), صاغ سلم, satmîh sagh-selim
Sail, یلکن yolken
Sailor, کمپی guémiji
Salary, اجرت uj-ret
Sale, صاده, satmeh
Sand, قرم kûm
Satisfy, v. خوشود ات khosh-nud et-
Save, v. قورتاویمک kurtarmag
Saw, s. بیچی bîch-hî
Scarce, نادر nadir
Screw, s. برمب burmah
Sea, دنکز denîz
Search, v. ارامق aramak
Season, فعل fasil
Secret, سر sarr
See, v. قومه gueur-mek
Sell, صمت satmak
Seek, ارقم aramak
Seed, بذر bizir
Seem, لومه gueurunmek
Seize, قابق häpmak
Send, يلماق yollamak
Sensible, عاقل احیلی
Sense, عقل akl
Separate, v. آپلی a-yirlmak
Serious, اغر aghir
Servant, اوشاق üshak
Service, خزمت khizmet
Set (of things), طاقم takin
Settle (an affair), رابط ویرمک rabitah vermek
Shade, قوله gueul-guek
Shake (a cloth), سلاحکل silkmek
Shame, عیب ruib
Sharp (knife), کسپین بوجاق keshin bûchäk
Shave, v. تراش ل tirash et-
Shelter (-ed place), مجا melja
Shine, برلی parlamak
Shoot (a gun or cannon), طوب تلک اتام top, tufeng atmak
Shop, دکان dukkan
Short, قصد kissa
Show, گوستریک gueustermek
Shut, v. اورچک eurtmek
Sick, خسته khastah
Signal, ابزاره نیشن isharet, nishan
Silence, سکوت sukût
Silk, ایک ipek
Sincerity, اخلاق ikhlás
Sin, گناه gunah
Sing, v. ترکی چاغرتم cheghirmak, irlamak
Sink, v. باترمک batirmak
Sit, v. اوترتم oturmak
Size, بیوکل bûyûhlik
Sky, گرک gueuk
Sleep, اویقو o-i-kü
Sleep, v. اوترتم oyûmak
Small, کوچک köçük
Smell, تؤخر, pr. kokû
Smile, نبسم tabassam
Smoke (a pipe), v. توتون tütün ichmek

Smooth, دوز düz
Soap, ساون sabûn
Sober, تين katin
Society, جمیعت jamîyet
Soft, يومشاق yümûshâk
Solid, متين matin
Something, بشري, برآز biršeî, bir âz
Sorrow, الام, فساوت alâm, hasavet
Sort, شكل shikil
Soul, جان jân
Sound, s. سسا مدا sess, sada
Sour, ايشک pr. eshki
Space, ميدان maidân
Spare, v. خاندارلق kha-nedarlik et-
Speak, v. سویلەمک seuûlemek
Spectacles, عینه, گوزلق rûnû, güzûluk
Spend, خرج اة kharj et-

Spice, بالر bahâr
Split, v. یارمق yarmak
Spoiled, بوزوق bozûk
Spot, ير yer
Spread, v. سرمل sermek
Spring (of water), پيگار prounced pūnâr
Sprinkle, سرميل sermeh
Stair, نردانان merdeban
Stand, طورمق dürmeh
Starving. No such thing existing, no word for it.
Stay, v. طورمدع dürdür-mak
Steady, قرارلو, بايدار kerarlu, pa'idar
Steal, طالنچ chalmak
Steer, كمینک دومني طومنی, gué-minin dümanî tûmeh
Stick, دینک deîneîk
difficult berk
Still, بعد دها, پيل daha, bileh
Stir, ديرمل tepertmek
Stores, زاخره zakhîrah
Stranger, غريب. سائح gharib, musafer
Straw, صمان samān
Strength, قوة kūvet
Stretch, ševniš et-
Strike, أرمي, pronounced vūrmak
String, s. سفم sijim
Strip (one's clothes), صمغ sūmāk
Strong, قوتي kūvetlu
Study, درس بقمة ders-bak-
mak
Subdue, v. يكمك yenmek
Submit, v. act. ضبط لـ zabt et-
Succeed, v. راست كتُورمك rast gueuturmek
Success, نتائج nētijah
Suck, امزمك emzemek
Suffer, جحط جكمك zahmet chekmek
Sugar, شکر sheker
Supply, v. تدارك لـ tida-
rek et-
Support, v. (a family) بعلاء, beslemeผก; with your cre-
dit, همط لـ hämmet et-
Suppose, v. لـ farz et-
Supreme, سامي أعلى samī, alā
Sure, ثابت بالر thabet, bellī
Surface, يوز وجوه yüz, vejh
Surprise, شاشمه حبرت shash-
ma, kiret
Suspicion, شبه shūbhe
Swear, v. يمين لـ yēmīn et-
Sweep, سيرمك sūpurmēk
Sweet, طائر, pr. datlū
Swell, v. شيشمك shishmek
Swim, يزيمك yuzmek
System, أسس ت aun, kae'dah

T.
Take, v. المـ almak
Taken, الفش alinmish
Talk, سويلك sevilmek
Teach, v. أوكرطمك euretmek
Tear, v. يرمي yirtmak
Tell, دیکه demek
Thank, v.  تشکر اک demak
Thatch, ایزبیه izbeh
Thick, فن kalin, یوغند yo-ghün
Think, تفکر fihr
Thought, v. یافخت yaghtinmak
Throne, تخت پادشاهی takht-padishahī
True, گرچه guercheh
Trust, v.  اعتماد inanmak
Truth, حقیقت hakihat
Try, v.  تجربه tejrebeh
Turn, v. a. دوره deunmek
Turnip, شلغم chalgham

U.
Ugly, چارکین charkin
Umbrella, شمشیه shamsieh
Unable, v. قادر اولمک kader olmamak
Unanimous, برای birlik
Uncertain, بلامودگل bellı dèyil
Understanding, آگلش anlish
<table>
<thead>
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<th>English</th>
<th>Arabic</th>
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<tr>
<td>Unhappy</td>
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<td>دوغردو، حقانی</td>
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<td>Use</td>
<td>v.</td>
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<td>s. عادت</td>
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<td>بتون، بستون،</td>
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<td>بوش، خالی</td>
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<td>قیمة، باه</td>
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<td>متفکر، مختلف</td>
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<td>-lu durlu, mukhtelef</td>
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<td>V.</td>
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<td>Wait</td>
<td>بکلک</td>
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<td>Wake</td>
<td>اویاندریم</td>
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<td>-dirmak</td>
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<td>Walk</td>
<td>برومک</td>
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Wall, دیوار dīvar
Want, v. استمک istemek
Waste, v. تلف ل تلف et-
Watch, v. ساعت sa- rat
Wax, مو mūm
Way, پیل yol
Wear, v. گچک guei-mek
Weave, v. دوکومق dokū-
Weight, اغریل aghirlik
Well, s. گوچ کū-i
Well, adj. ایو ayī
Wet, اسلامش islāmīsh
Whisper, فسلدمق fisil-
Whole, بهسی butün, hepsi
Wide, گیلکش, اینلهو enlu, gué-
Wife, عزرت avret
Wine, شراب shirāb
Wisdom, عقلت akillik
Wise, عاقل akel
Wish, ارزو istek, arzu
Wonderful, عجایب ajayeb
Work, إش šish
Workshop, کرخانه ker-
Worth, قیمت kimet
Wound, یاره yarah
Wounded, یارلمش yaral-
Wreck (ship), باشمی bat-
Write, v. یازمق yaxmak
Wrong, گرچک دغل guerchek
deyil
Wrought, یابلمش yapilmish

Y.
Yard, حولي havlí or hawli
Year, سال yıl, se-
Yellow, ساری sarī
Yesterday, دون dün
VOCABULARY.

Yield, v. زیره etmek (lit. to turn)  Z. Zeal, غیرت ghīret
Young, گچ guench Zealous, غیرتلو ghīretlu
You, سن san, six Zephyr, بادصبا bādi-saba
Youth, جواناک javanlik Zero, صفر syfīr.

It will be observed in the above Vocabulary that the letters in italics do not correspond with the Turkish letters: the words are given as they are practically pronounced.*

Ex. Bread is written etmek, and pronounced ehmek.
   Milk . . . süd, . . . . . . . . sūt.
   A Guelding . . bargūir . . . . . . . béguīr.

* The difficulty of expressing a Turkish word with European characters is very great. The author has never seen any two of his pupils spell the word in the same way when writing from his diction and using European characters!
APPENDIX.

The following are the tenses that have been omitted, in order not to create confusion in the mind of the beginner; and to which he may refer, after having learnt perfectly all those in the body of the work.

First Pluperfect.
I had been, &c.

اولدم ادي
oldim idi,
اولدك ادي
oldin idi,
اولدي ادي
oldi idi,
اولدك ادي
oldin iz idi,
اولدرا ادي
oldler idi.

Second Perfect.
I have been, &c.

اولميشم
olmishim,
اولميشن
olmishin,
اولميش
olmish,
اولميشک
olmishik,
اولميشکر
olmishiniz,
اولميش
olmisher.

Second Pluperfect.
I had been, &c.

اولميش ادي
olmish idim,
اولميش ايدك
olmish idin,
اولميش ايدي
olmish idi,
اولميش ايدك
olmish idik,
اولميش ايدك
olmish idiniz,
اولميش ايدلر
olmish idiler.

Second Future.
I was about to be, &c.

اول جفيدم
ola jaghidim,
اول جفيدن
ola jaghidin,
اول جفيدي
ola jaghidi,
اول جفيدك
ola jaghidik,
اول جفيدکر
ola jaghidianiz,
اول جفيدلر
ola jaghi iler.
FIRST NECESSITATIVE.

I must be, &c.

أولو إيم olmalū im,
أولو سين olmalū sin̄,
أولو olmalū,
أولو إز olmalū ez̄,
أولو سينز olmalū siniz̄,
أولو بار olmalū bar̄,

SECOND OPTATIVE.

That I might be, &c.

أولو إيم olā̄dīm,
أولو إيد olādīn̄,
أولو إيدي olādī,
أولو إيد olādik̄,
أولو إيدن olādīniz̄,
أولو إيدل olādīler̄,

SECOND NECESSITATIVE.

I must have been, &c.

أولو إيد olmalū idim̄,
أولو إيد olmalū idin̄,
أولو إيدي olmalū idī,
أولو إيد olmalū idik̄,
أولو إيدن olmalū idiniz̄,
أولو إيدل olmalū idīler̄,

FIRST CONDITIONAL.

If I were or shall be, &c.

أولورسم olūrsam,  
أولورس olūrsan,  
أولورسد olūrsah,  
أولورسق olūrsak,  
أولورسنز olūrsaniz̄,  
أولورساد olūrsaler̄,

INFINITIVE MOOD — أولاق olmak.

Dative Infinitive — أولمغه olmagha.
NECESSITATIVE.

First Future.

اوللو olmalu, that which must be.

Second Future.

اولدجق اوللق olajak olmah, that which is about to be.

INDETERMINATES.

اولدقدن ازل oldikdan evvel, before being.
اولدقدن مگره oldikdan so̱nra, after having been.

Instead of taking the Participles, present, past, and future, of اوللق (vide p. 38), and combining them with the simple tenses of the same verb, we will take the said participles of the verb سُمک (vide p. 31), and combine them with the tenses of اوللق olmah as an auxiliary:—

Participle Present—سُمُرْ loving.

سُؤْرُاولورم sever olürum,* I become one who loves.

سُؤْرُاولورسُك sever olürsin, thou becomest one who loves, &c.

* This tense has also a future signification.
sever oliorim, I am becoming one who loves.

sever oliorsin, thou art becoming one who loves.

sever olürdim, I was one who loves.

sever oliordim, I was becoming one who loves.

sever oldim, I became one who loves.

sever oldimidi, I had become one who loves.

sever olmishim, I have become one who loves.

In the same manner we form, with the past participle —

sevmish olürüm, I become one who has already loved.

sevmish olürsin, thou becomest one who has already loved.
Also the future participle 

semejek olürum, I become one who is about to love.

I became one who is about to love.

I shall become one who is about to love, &c.

There are several kinds of Gerunds which are much in use, and which were omitted in the body of the work, in order not to render it too complex. They are as follows:

**Undeclinable Gerunds.**

sevmish iken, whilst having loved.

sevejek iken, whilst about to love.
APPENDIX.

sevmegiilah, by loving.
sevdikjah, as long as, whilst having loved.
sevmaxdan evvel, before loving, lit. before not having loved.
sevmaxdan sonra, after loving, lit. after not having loved.

This gerund is sometimes curtailed into sevmadan.

Declinable Gerunds.

sevdikdah, on having loved.

Which is thus declined:

sevdighimdah, on my loving.
sevdighindaq, on thy loving, &c.

The yi being introduced for the sake of euphony.

which are given in the Grammar.

sevdighimdan evvel, before my having loved.
sevdighindaq sonra, after thy having loved.

FINIS.
ERRATA.

Page 31, for Past, Present, read Present Past.

33, ... isséh idem ... isséh idim

36, Dele conditional, and insert it after the Imperative, which should be in capital letters.

for ... read

آدرس ... or ادرس or ادرس

عذر ... عذر

62, ... tara ... taraf

78, ... ëeugmegeh ... deugmegeh

80, ... تزده ... تزده

83, ... keshin ... keshin

86, ... ayilek ... ayilik

... amríiniz ... amríiniz

87, ... bugunler ... bu günler

88, ... صفا ...

89, ... seldinmi ... sildinmi

91, ... benem ... benim

92, ... يورلم...

...
ERRATA.

Page 92, for dukkunda read dükkanda

... chilibi ... chelebi
93, ... khos, ... khosh
... mêlis ... mêlis
94, ... ashaghi ... ashaghi
... alanah ... alanâh
... morkë ... morkë
95, ... istédem ... istedim
96, ... guetirsum ... guetirsun
97, ... lakirdié ... lakirdi
98, ... guerdum ... gueurdum
... neh bilirim. ... neh bilirim?
... kit ... kit
99, ... pak dël d ... pak dël d
100, ... kader deyelim ... kader deyil im
... ahsherkan ... alishirkan
... Turkge ... Turkjeh
102, ... kader dégilim ... kader deyil im
... bâk gol ... bâk gol
104, ... büyürin ... büyürün
105, ... bairakée ... bairaki
108, ... vaktiniz ... vakitliniz
... gueéréim seni ... gueuíéim seni
... bû guegin ... bû guegia or gueja
109, ... adrndid ... adrndid
ERRATA.

Page 111, for hader read hazer
112, ... chelibi ... chelebi
... طاغن ... طاغن
... قولژه ... قولژه
... yokh ... yok
113, ... hikayeh si ... hikayehsi
114, ... gianim ... janim
117, ... a'dit ... عادت
119, ... آ ... آ
120, ... seratlı ... sirEatlı
121, ... ebtidah ... ibtidah
... جیک ... جیک
123, ... oghlanjek ... oghlanjik
... shakayet ... shikayet
125, ... چفت ... چفت
... jesatet ... jesaret
129, ... chichak ... chichek
133, ... süchsizlik ... süchsizlik
135, ... نیل ... نیل
139, ... بوغچلی ... بوغچلی
... tutti ... tütı
... guchmek ... guechmek
140, ... kamal ... kamal
142, ... فورو ... فورو
143, ... chigh ... chigh

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