**UNIT 2: GRAMMAR**

**MELTEM AYABAKAN**

**TURKISH LANGUAGE**

**Subjects of This Unit**

* Sound Features of Turkish
* Vowels and Vowel Harmony
* Consonants and Consonant Harmony
* Unavailable Sound Features of Turkish Dictionary
* Sound Events of Turkish
* Lexical Stress (Syllable Stress)
* Word Classes
* Noun
* Adjective
* Pronoun
* Preposition
* Adverb
* Interjection
* Conjunction
* Verb (Action)
* Verbals
* Sentence
* Items of Sentence
* Sentence Types
* Sentences By The Type of Verb
* Senetnces By Organization
* Sentence By Meaning
* Sentence Analysis
* Affixes of Turkish
* Derivational Affixes
* Inflectional Suffixes

**What will be taught in this unit?**

Grammar rules are explained by examples. Sound features of Turkish, vowel and consonant harmony are discussed by rules and examples. Word classes will be explained in detail. Sentence subject will be discussed by its items and types and sentence examples will be analysed. Affixes of Turkish will be given by examples and these affixes will be classified.

**Target of Learning**

* You will learn basic grammar subjects.
* You will understand the importance of grammar rules in written expression.
* You can apply the grammar rules properly.
* You will have a chance to review of your grammar missings.
* You can give examples about grammar.

**What should you do when you study this unit?**

* Please read the subjects carefully and be careful fort he order of subjects. If you don’t understand a subject, you shouldn’t read the other subject.
* Please revise frequently.
* If you don’t answer the questions in the end of unit, you should read the subject again. Also, you can prepare questions like that.
* You can find the books given in references.

**Introduction**

Grammar rules are informations that we can understand and use the language from these rules. If the rules and features of a language are known definitively, this language can be used properly. But any language arises by rules, rules rise from language structure and features.

Applying the rules of language properly enriches and develops the language. For example, after analysing the vocabulary of language, the derivational affixes were found and new words are derived.

Language is a living and dynamic entity. It can change and renew by rules and requirements. Some rules and fetaures of language can be disappeared and new rules and features can be added to the language over time.

Comprehending the importance of grammar rules is very important. Basic functions of language arise with rules. So, learning and applying these rules are an obligatory necessity for people.

**Sound Features of Turkish**

There are some paromasis rules in Turkish. Vowel and consonant features should be known to understand these rules. Vowel and consonant features of Turkish are like below:

Sounds which can be pronounced without another sound are named as “vowel”.

Vowels are classified in terms of jaw angle, position of lips and tongue motion.

* **Tongue motion:** Rising of the tongue in the front, middle and back parts of mouth is related with tongue motion. When the tongue is in back, the sound is named as “back vowel”; when the tongue is in front, the sound is named as “front vowel”.

Back vowels: *a, ı, o, u*

Front vowels: *e, i, ö, ü*

* Position of lips: Sounds are named as “rounded vowel” and “unrounded vowel” in terms of lips position.

Rounded vowels: *o, ö, u, ü*

Unrounded vowels: *a, e, ı, i*

* Sounds are named as “wide vowel” and “narrow vowel” in terms of jaw angle.

Wide vowels: *a, e, o, ö*

Narrow vowels: *ı, i, u, ü*

Vowels of Turkish harmonize to each other in the word or affixes of words. So, vowel harmony occurs. Vowel harmony is seperated as “backness harmony” and “flatness harmony”.

**Backness Harmony**

If there is a back vowel in the first syllable, next syllables should be back vowel; if the first syllable is front vowel, next syllables should be front vowel in Turkish. This circumstance is named as “backness harmony”.

*Katı, yastık, ağır, ağız, dizmek….*

But there are some words don’t suit this rule in Turkish:

*Anne, kardeş, elma, inanmak….*

Some affixes don’t suit the backness harmony. These affixes *are –ken, -leyin, -gil, -mtırak, -yor*. These affixes don’t change according to the word.

*Ararken, sabahleyin, annemgil, yeşilimtırak, görüyor…*

The affix *–daş* doesn’t suit to the backness harmony in some words:

*Meslektaş, dindaş…*

The genitive suffix –ki doesn’t suit the backness harmony out of some examples like “dünkü, çünkü, bugünkü”.

*Arkamdaki, yurttaki, ormandaki…*

**Flatness Harmony**

Flatness harmony actualises in two ways.

* If a word has unrounded vowel in the first syllable, next syllables should be unrounded vowel:

*Aşık, bilet, aldanış…*

* If a word has rounded vowel in the first syllable, next syllables should be narrow-rounded or wide-unrounded vowel:

*Omuz, ömür, güzel…*

Vowel harmony isn’t required for compound words: *hanımeli, gecekondu, denizanası, yerelması*

**Consonants and Consonant Harmony**

Sounds which need a vowel to be pronounced are named as “consonant”.

Consonants can be classified in terms of vocal cords vibration and vocal tract situation.

* Consonants which pronounced by become narrow of vocal tract are named as “voiced”; consonants which pronounced without become narrow of vocal tract are named as “unvoiced”.

Voiced consonants: *f, h, ğ, j, l, m, n, r, s, ş, v, y, z*

Unvoiced consonants: *b, c, ç, d, g, k, p, t*

* Consonants which pronounced by little vibration of vocal tract are named as “strong”; consonants which pronounced by high vibration of vocal tract are named as “soft”.

Strong consonants: *ç, f, h, k, p, s, ş, t*

Soft consonants: *b,c, d, g, ğ, j, l, m, n, r, v, y, z*

**Consonant Harmony**

Consonants affect to each other in terms of strength and softness. They harmonise to each other. This circumstance is named as “consonant harmony”.

* When a word which begins with strong consonant take an affix which begins with soft consonant, the consonant of affix becomes hard:

Yak-dı > yak-tı, giriş-gen > giriş-ken, simit-ci > simit-çi…

* When a word ends with a soft consonant, affixes begin with soft consonant:

Addan, hacda, sacdan…

Consonant hardening can be seen in some words ended with “b, c, d, g”. But this circumstance can’t be seen in written language. It can be seen in spoken language.

* Arabic and Perisan origin words in Turkish have a sound change. “B” sound before “S” consonant of word changes as “p”, “c” sound before “s” consonant” changes as “ç”.
* *Tesbit > tespit, mechul > meçhul, techizat > teçhizat…*

**Unavailable Sound Features of Turkish Words**

There are some sound features of Turkish which help to distinguish foreign words from Turkish origin words. Looking at these features it can be understood that whether a word is Turkish origin or not.

1. Wide rounded vowels can’t be seen except first syllable in Turkish origin words. If a word has a wide rounded vowel in second or third syllable, this word isn’t Turkish origin. These words are foreign origin:

*doktor, pilot, proton, motor, palto…*

Words taken the suffix *-yor* are out of this rule: *arıyor, görüyor, seviyor…*

1. Turkish origin words don’t begin with these sounds:

* C: Words like *cami, cennet, ceket, cep, cüzdan* etc. aren’t Turkish origin.
* F: Words like *fabrika, file, fuar, fındık* etc. aren’t Turkish origin.
* Ğ: There aren’t any word begin with this sound.
* H: Words like *hafıza, halı, heykel, huni* etc. aren’t Turkish origin.
* J: Words like *jandarma, jelibon, jilet, jüri* etc. aren’t Turkish origin.
* L: Words like *lacivert, leylek, lira, lüfer* etc. aren’t Turkish origin.
* M: Words like *mama, melek, minyatür, musluk* etc. aren’t Turkish origin.
* N: Words like *nazik, naz, nimet, nizam* etc. aren’t Turkish origin.

But the word “ne” and its derivations are Turkish origin: *nere, nerede, nereye, niçin, neden….*

* P: Words like *park, parça, piyon, pul* etc. aren’t Turkish origin.
* R: Words like *rampa, replik, resim, rüya* etc. aren’t Turkish origin.
* Ş: Words like *şan, şekil, şikâyet, şüphe* etc. aren’t Turkish origin.

But the words “şişman, şişmek, şimdi, şu” and its derivations are Turkish origin: *şişkin, şimdilik, şöyle, şurası*…

* Z: Words like *zam, zarif, zil* etc. aren’t Turkish origin.

Words originated by reflection of sound are out of these rules:

*Cızırtı, şırıl şırıl, çatırtı, mırıltı* etc. are Turkish origin words.

1. Two vowels can’t come side by side. These words aren’t Turkish origin:

*Hain, daire, reis, saadet…*

1. Except some words like “anne, elli, belli”, same consonants can’t come side by side in Turkish words. For example, words like *dükkân, hassas, millet, tereddüt* etc. aren’t Turkish origin.

But double consonant can occur in base-affix combination:

*Dallar, sıkkın, gitti, ıssız…*

1. Double consonant can’t be located at the start of syllable and word. Below words aren’t Turkish origin:

grup, plan, program, pratik, stil…

1. Words don’t end with “b, c, g, d” consonants in Turkish. Last sounds of Arabic and Persian origin words are hardened according to Turkish pronunciation:

*kitab>kitap, harb>harp, mirac>miraç, red>ret…*

But some words are out of this rule because of different meanings:

*hac* (visit of Kaaba), *haç* (symbol of Christianism), *od* (fire), *ot* (plant)….

1. Consonant “n” after “b” changes as “m” in some foreign origin words in Turkish:

*Anbar>ambar, canbaz>cambaz, penbe>pembe…*