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DAVID BINNING MONRO.
A
PRACTICAL GRAMMAR
OF THE
TURKISH LANGUAGE.
WITH
DIALOGUES AND VOCABULARY.

BY
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PERSIAN, AND HINDUSTANI LANGUAGES AT ETON COLLEGE;
AUTHOR OF "LARES AND PENATEN," "TURKISH TALES IN ENGLISH," ETC.

LONDON:
BERNARD QUARITCH,
ORIENTAL AND PHILOLOGICAL BOOKSELLER,
16 CASTLE STREET, LEICESTER SQUARE.
1854.
TO

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

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

THIS WORK IS RESPECTFULLY INSCRIBED,

BY

HIS OBEIDENT 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; ē is the French é, almost like eh; ī is the Italian long i, nearly our ee; and ā 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-va-gant, com-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. ـ, the saghir 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>FINAL</th>
<th>MED.</th>
<th>INIT.</th>
<th>POWER</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alif</td>
<td>١ ١ ١ ١</td>
<td>a, e, i, o, and u, according to the vowel point.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bé</td>
<td>ب ب ب ب</td>
<td>b</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pé</td>
<td>پ پ پ پ</td>
<td>p</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Té</td>
<td>ت ت ت ت</td>
<td>t</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thé</td>
<td>ث ث ث ث</td>
<td>th, and sometimes s</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jím</td>
<td>ج ج ج ج</td>
<td>j</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chím</td>
<td>ج ج ج ج</td>
<td>ch, as in “child.”</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hha</td>
<td>خ خ خ خ</td>
<td>hh, a strong aspirate</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kha</td>
<td>خ خ خ خ</td>
<td>kh, like the German ch (guttural)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dal</td>
<td>د د د د</td>
<td>d</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zal</td>
<td>ذ ذ ذ ذ</td>
<td>z</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ré</td>
<td>ر ر ر ر</td>
<td>r</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zain</td>
<td>ز ز ز ز</td>
<td>z, zh, precisely as the French j</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zha</td>
<td>ز ز ز ز</td>
<td>z, zh, precisely as the French j</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sín</td>
<td>س س س س</td>
<td>s</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shin</td>
<td>ش ش ش ش</td>
<td>sh</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ssād</td>
<td>ص ص ص ص</td>
<td>ss, s hard</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ddād</td>
<td>ض ض ض ض</td>
<td>dd, d hard, and sometimes z</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tāh</td>
<td>ط ط ط ط</td>
<td>tt, t hard, and sometimes d</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**ALPHABETICAL TABLE.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>FINAL</th>
<th>MED.</th>
<th>INIT.</th>
<th>POWER</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Zäh</td>
<td>كُنْن</td>
<td>كُنْن</td>
<td>كُنْن</td>
<td>كُنْن</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ain</td>
<td>ع أ</td>
<td>ع أ</td>
<td>ع أ</td>
<td>ع أ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ghain</td>
<td>غ ه</td>
<td>غ ه</td>
<td>غ ه</td>
<td>غ ه</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fé</td>
<td>ف ه</td>
<td>ف ه</td>
<td>ف ه</td>
<td>ف ه</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kāf</td>
<td>ق ه</td>
<td>ق ه</td>
<td>ق ه</td>
<td>ق ه</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kāf</td>
<td>ك ه</td>
<td>ك ه</td>
<td>ك ه</td>
<td>ك ه</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saghir nūn</td>
<td>ل ن</td>
<td>ل ن</td>
<td>ل ن</td>
<td>ل ن</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G</td>
<td>م ن</td>
<td>م ن</td>
<td>م ن</td>
<td>م ن</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lam</td>
<td>ل م</td>
<td>ل م</td>
<td>ل م</td>
<td>ل م</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mīm</td>
<td>م م</td>
<td>م م</td>
<td>م م</td>
<td>م م</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nūn</td>
<td>ن ن</td>
<td>ن ن</td>
<td>ن ن</td>
<td>ن ن</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waw</td>
<td>و و</td>
<td>و و</td>
<td>و و</td>
<td>و و</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heh</td>
<td>ه ه</td>
<td>ه ه</td>
<td>ه ه</td>
<td>ه ه</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yeh</td>
<td>ي ي</td>
<td>ي ي</td>
<td>ي ي</td>
<td>ي ي</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Lam-Alif, ل or ل، is simply a combination of ل lam and أ alif.

---

* To facilitate the pronunciation of the learner, a small v, has been placed over it thus, ج whenever the ج is sounded as the consonant ج.
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:

\[ \text{ز ر د} \]

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 (١), the second by a similar line under the letter (٢), and the third by a small curve like a comma (').

Ex. Fathah, \( \text{ب} \), pronounced \( \text{bar} \); Kesrah, \( \text{ب} \), pronounced \( \text{bir} \); and Dammah, \( \text{ب} \), pronounced \( \text{bur} \).

When Fathah occurs over the letter preceding an Alif it gives it a lengthened sound, thus, \( \text{م} \) \( \text{م} \) \( \text{م} \); and, in like manner, Kesrah and Dammah lengthen the sounds of the Yeh and Waw; thus, \( \text{ب} \) \( \text{ب} \) \( \text{ب} \) \( \text{ب} \).

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

* The letters \( {\text{ي}} \), \( {\text{و}} \), and \( {\text{ع}} \), 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:

\[(\ast)\text{ an or en}\]
\[\text{Tanwin}\]
\[\left(\text{.}\right)\text{ in}\]
\[\left(\text{.}\right)\text{ on or un.}\]

Teshdid ("\) doubles the letter over which it is placed, as in محمد Mohammed.

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

Madda (\) when placed over Alif gives it a long sound; as, آب "water."

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

Wasla (") 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 کاسب
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, كدنگکیک ك *ken | du | niñ | ki | 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 *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.
These postpositions are لیث for the genitive, حُر for the dative, and صیف for the accusative, when the noun terminates in a consonant; but if it ends in a vowel they become لیث, حُر, and صیف; thus—

SINGULAR.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Case</th>
<th>Example ( Singular)</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nom.</td>
<td>اژ، ev, &quot;a house.&quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gen.</td>
<td>اژین, eviņ, &quot;of a house.&quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dat.</td>
<td>اژه, eveh, &quot;to a house.&quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acc.</td>
<td>اژی, evi, &quot;the house.&quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abl.</td>
<td>اژدن, evdan, &quot;from a house.&quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PLURAL.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Case</th>
<th>Example (Plural)</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nom.</td>
<td>اژیر, evler, &quot;houses.&quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gen.</td>
<td>اژیرین, evleriņ, &quot;of houses.&quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dat.</td>
<td>اژیره, evlereh, &quot;to houses.&quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acc.</td>
<td>اژیری, evleri, &quot;the houses.&quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abl.</td>
<td>اژیردن, evlerdan, &quot;from houses.&quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SINGULAR.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Case</th>
<th>Example ( Singular)</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nom.</td>
<td>بابا, baba, &quot;a father.&quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gen.</td>
<td>بابانین, babaniņ, &quot;of a father.&quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dat.</td>
<td>بابایه, babayah, &quot;to a father.&quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acc.</td>
<td>بابایی, babayi, &quot;the father.&quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abl.</td>
<td>بابادن, babadan, &quot;from a father.&quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* The noun صیف, "water," is an exception to this rule, forming its genitive صیفین, صیفین.

† Or, اژدن evdah, "in or by the house." See page 60.
THE DECLENSION OF NOUNS.

PLURAL.

Nom. "fathers."
Gen. "of fathers."
Dat. "to fathers."
Acc. "the fathers."
Abl. "from fathers."

SINGULAR.

Nom. "a gate."
Gen. "of a gate."
Dat. "to a gate."
Acc. "the gate."
Abl. "from a gate."

PLURAL.

Nom. "gates."
Gen. "of gates."
Dat. "to gates."
Acc. "the gates."
Abl. "from gates."

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

SINGULAR.

Nom. "a cap."
Gen. "of a cap."
Dat. "to a cap."
Acc. "the cap."
Abl. "from a cap."
THE DECLENSION OF NOUNS.

PLURAL.
Nom. قلپاجر kalpakler, "caps."
Gen. قلپاجرین kalpakleriın, "of caps."
Dat. قلپاجرین kalpaklerah, "to caps."
Acc. قلپاجرین kalpakleri, "the caps."
Abl. قلپاجرین kalpaklerdan, "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."
گوزل قز guzel kizler, "handsome girls."
گوزل اوغلان guzel oghlanler, "handsome boys."

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

The superlative is expressed by placing the words اپت بالک pek, زیاده ziadeh, or غایت اپل ghayet, and غایت اپل ghayet ilah, before the adjective—

اپت فنا allen fena, "very bad."
پک اپت pek ayi, "very good."
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 *doghrū,* "quite straight."
- *tōp dolū,* "very full."
- *dum duz,* "perfectly flat."
- *kap hara,* "very black."
- *sem siah,* "entirely black."
- *kip kirmizī,* "very red."
- *kap 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>ben,</td>
<td>biz,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Gen.</strong></td>
<td>benim,</td>
<td>bizim,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Dat.</strong></td>
<td>bāna,</td>
<td>bizeh,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Acc.</strong></td>
<td>beni,</td>
<td>bizi,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Abl.</strong></td>
<td>bendan,</td>
<td>bizdan,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sing.</strong></td>
<td>sen,</td>
<td>siz,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Gen.</strong></td>
<td>seniñ,</td>
<td>siziñ,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Dat.</strong></td>
<td>saña,</td>
<td>sizeh,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Acc.</strong></td>
<td>seni,</td>
<td>sizi,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Abl.</strong></td>
<td>sendan,</td>
<td>sizdan,</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

I. of me.

of us, our.

to us.

us.

from us.

thou.

of thee, thine.

to thee.

thee.

from thee.

you.

of you, your.

to you.

you.

from you.
### OF PRONOUNS.

#### SINGULAR.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Case</th>
<th>Turkish</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nom.</td>
<td>اولول or o</td>
<td>He, she, or it</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gen.</td>
<td>انب</td>
<td>of him, her, &amp;c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dat.</td>
<td>انا</td>
<td>to him</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acc.</td>
<td>ان</td>
<td>him</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abl.</td>
<td>اننا</td>
<td>from him</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### PLURAL.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Case</th>
<th>Turkish</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nom.</td>
<td>انلو</td>
<td>they</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gen.</td>
<td>انلار</td>
<td>of them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dat.</td>
<td>انلار</td>
<td>to them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acc.</td>
<td>انلار</td>
<td>them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abl.</td>
<td>انلارد</td>
<td>from them</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS.

#### SINGULAR.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Case</th>
<th>Turkish</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nom.</td>
<td>بو</td>
<td>this</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gen.</td>
<td>بو</td>
<td>of this</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dat.</td>
<td>بو</td>
<td>to this</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acc.</td>
<td>بو</td>
<td>this</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abl.</td>
<td>بو</td>
<td>from this</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### PLURAL.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Case</th>
<th>Turkish</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nom.</td>
<td>بو</td>
<td>these</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gen.</td>
<td>بو</td>
<td>of these</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dat.</td>
<td>بو</td>
<td>to these</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acc.</td>
<td>بو</td>
<td>these</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abl.</td>
<td>بو</td>
<td>from these</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
OF PRONOUNS.

"that," is declined precisely like 

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

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

"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>kendî</td>
<td>self</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gen.</td>
<td>kendinin</td>
<td>of self</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dat.</td>
<td>kendi-yah</td>
<td>to self</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acc.</td>
<td>kendi-yî</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.:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SINGULAR</th>
<th>PLURAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>benim, my</td>
<td>bizim, our</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>senin, thy</td>
<td>sizin, your</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aniñ, his, hers, or its</td>
<td>anların, their</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.
- n̄ or in, for "thy"; as, kitabin, thy book.
- *i, for "his"; as, kudreli, his power.
- si (after a vowel); as, guemisi, his ship.
- mix or imix, for "our"; as, evimiz, our house.
- nix or unix, 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 and separately, the other forms, an, are often added. Thus, instead of saying "his hand" (which would be confounded with the accusative "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.  babamiin, of my father.
Dat.  babameh, to my father.
Acc.  babami, my father.
Abl.  babamdan, from my father.

Nom.  dostiin, thy friend.
Gen.  dostiinin, of thy friend.
Dat.  dostineh, to thy friend.
Acc.  dostini, thy friend.
Abl.  dostindan, from thy friend.

Note.—After the affixes of the third person, the postpositions (sand jy) become ٰن and ٰن. Example:

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

انک الی ani eli, "his hand;" انرک کتابلی onlarin kitableri, "their books." The word کتابلی کتابلی is a good example of this ambiguity, as it may mean either "the books" (accus. pl.), "his books," or "their books," or "their book."
Nom.  قدرتي  kudreti,  his power.
Gen.  قدترک  kudreteniň,  of his power.
Dat.  قدترنه  kudretineh,  to his power.
Acc.  قدترني  kudretini,  his power.
Abl.  قدترندن  kudretindan,  from his power.

Note.—In the two above examples it will be seen that the final ی of ی  تي disappears before the terminations  تي  تي, &c., because the ی can be joined to the  ی; but if the preceding letter is one which cannot be joined to the one which follows, the ی is retained; as in پادرنه paderîneh, "to his father;" پادرلرين  paderlerîneh, "to their father."

This is merely a caligraphical question, as the ی is always more or less pronounced.

Besides the possessive affixes, there is also a relative pronominal affix  کي ki, which, being joined to the genitives of both nouns and pronouns, gives the idea of own, and particularization, e.g.  ينميكي benimki, "mine," "my very own;"  يسكاريكي askarînki, "the soldier's own," or, "that which belongs to the soldier."

It may also be added after the possessive affix; as, پادريمینكي paderimînki, "my father's own," or that which belongs to my father; بونلار پادريمینكي بالوشلری dir, "These are my father's very own shoes." See Syntax, pp. 77 and 78.
The word “self” is expressed by كندو hendu, or كندی hendī, which may be used either with or without the possessive affix; e.g. كندو گلورم hendu guélurim, “I will come myself;” كندو گلورمیس hendī guélurmisin, “Will you come yourself?” or, كندوم گلورم hendum guélurum, “I will come myself;” كندینگلوُرَمیس hendīn guélirmisin, “Will you come yourself?”

The Interrogative Pronouns are كم kim, or کم kim, for persons; ن neh, for things;” and قنغي kanghi, for both persons and things.

Борда کم وار, Bourda kim var, Who is there here?
ند وار نه يوق ne var ne yok, What is there and what is there not?
قنقی ادم kanghi adam, What man?
قنقی کتاب kanghi kitab, Which book?

The above four words, together with all other interrogatives, as, _کچ hach, “how many?” neh kader, “how many?” &c., are employed with هر hērr, “every,” in an indefinite manner; as, هرکم hērkim, “whosoever;” هر نه hērr neh, “whatever;” هر نصل hērr nasel, “in whatever way.”

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nom.</td>
<td><em>kim</em>,</td>
<td><em>kimin</em>,</td>
<td><em>kimeh</em>,</td>
<td><em>kimi</em>,</td>
<td><em>kimdan</em>,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gen.</td>
<td><em>kimin</em>,</td>
<td><em>kimin</em>,</td>
<td><em>kimin</em>,</td>
<td><em>kimin</em>,</td>
<td><em>kimin</em>,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dat.</td>
<td><em>kimeh</em>,</td>
<td><em>kimeh</em>,</td>
<td><em>kimeh</em>,</td>
<td><em>kimeh</em>,</td>
<td><em>kimeh</em>,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acc.</td>
<td><em>kimi</em>,</td>
<td><em>kimi</em>,</td>
<td><em>kimi</em>,</td>
<td><em>kimi</em>,</td>
<td><em>kimi</em>,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abl.</td>
<td><em>kimdan</em>,</td>
<td><em>kimdan</em>,</td>
<td><em>kimdan</em>,</td>
<td><em>kimdan</em>,</td>
<td><em>kimdan</em>,</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nom.</td>
<td><em>neh</em>,</td>
<td><em>neh nin</em>,</td>
<td><em>neh yah</em>,</td>
<td><em>neh yi</em>,</td>
<td><em>neh dan</em>,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gen.</td>
<td><em>neh nin</em>,</td>
<td><em>neh nin</em>,</td>
<td><em>neh nin</em>,</td>
<td><em>neh nin</em>,</td>
<td><em>neh nin</em>,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dat.</td>
<td><em>neh yah</em>,</td>
<td><em>neh yah</em>,</td>
<td><em>neh yah</em>,</td>
<td><em>neh yah</em>,</td>
<td><em>neh yah</em>,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acc.</td>
<td><em>neh yi</em>,</td>
<td><em>neh yi</em>,</td>
<td><em>neh yi</em>,</td>
<td><em>neh yi</em>,</td>
<td><em>neh yi</em>,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abl.</td>
<td><em>neh dan</em>,</td>
<td><em>neh dan</em>,</td>
<td><em>neh dan</em>,</td>
<td><em>neh dan</em>,</td>
<td><em>neh dan</em>,</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nom.</td>
<td><em>neh ler</em>,</td>
<td><em>neh ler in</em>,</td>
<td><em>neh ler ah</em>,</td>
<td><em>neh ler i</em>,</td>
<td><em>neh ler dan</em>,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gen.</td>
<td><em>neh ler in</em>,</td>
<td><em>neh ler in</em>,</td>
<td><em>neh ler in</em>,</td>
<td><em>neh ler in</em>,</td>
<td><em>neh ler in</em>,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dat.</td>
<td><em>neh ler ah</em>,</td>
<td><em>neh ler ah</em>,</td>
<td><em>neh ler ah</em>,</td>
<td><em>neh ler ah</em>,</td>
<td><em>neh ler ah</em>,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acc.</td>
<td><em>neh ler i</em>,</td>
<td><em>neh ler i</em>,</td>
<td><em>neh ler i</em>,</td>
<td><em>neh ler i</em>,</td>
<td><em>neh ler i</em>,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abl.</td>
<td><em>neh ler dan</em>,</td>
<td><em>neh ler dan</em>,</td>
<td><em>neh ler dan</em>,</td>
<td><em>neh ler dan</em>,</td>
<td><em>neh ler dan</em>,</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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.
- heb, all.
- heppisi, all of them.
- hich, any thing.

(but requires a negative after it in the verb)

\[ \text{Allahi hich bir waqitda kimsah gueurmamishdir, "No one has seen God at any time."} \]

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Syrian Numeral</th>
<th>Turkish Numeral</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>bir</td>
<td>own doc-kız</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iki</td>
<td>yirmi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>uch</td>
<td>yirmi bir</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>durt</td>
<td>yirmi ikı, 22, &amp;c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>besh</td>
<td>otuz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>altı</td>
<td>kirk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yeddi</td>
<td>elli</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sekkiz</td>
<td>altı</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dok-kız</td>
<td>yeddi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>own</td>
<td>sehsan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>own bir</td>
<td>dowhsan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>own iki</td>
<td>yüz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>own uch</td>
<td>yüz bir</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>own durt</td>
<td>yüz ikı</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>own besh</td>
<td>bin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>own altı</td>
<td>yech bin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>own yeddi</td>
<td>utch bin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>own sekkiz</td>
<td>yuz bin</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The year is 1854.
The Cardinal Numbers are undeclinable, and are prefixed to substantives, which remain in the singular:

\[ \text{three hundred camels (camel)}; \]
\[ \text{a thousand soldiers (soldier)}. \]

By adding the Ordinal Numbers. Example:

\[ \text{the first; the second; the third; the fourth}. \]

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

\[ \text{one of them. the first of them. we three. the third (one) of us.} \]

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

\[ \text{the sixth squadron. the seventh chapter.} \]

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

\[ \text{a certain person;” which makes in the genitive, in the dative, &c.} \]
OF THE VERB.

Verbs in Turkish have two terminations, مك mek, and ماك mak; as, سومك sevmek, “to love;” باقمك bakhmak, “to see.” But they are all declined after the same model; the only difference being, that wherever the ل becomes ق, the ق 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 سومك sevmek, “to love,” is derived سدربمك sevdirmek, “to cause to love;” سرهماب sevehmemek, “to be unable to love,” &c. The principal of these derivatives are—1. The Negative, formed by inserting the letter م immediately after the root of the verb; as, سوممك sevmemek, “not to love.” 2. The Reflective, formed by inserting ن; as, سينمك sevinmek,* “to love oneself.” 3. The Reciprocal, formed by inserting ش; as, سوشمك sevishmek, “to love one another.” 4. The Impossible, formed from the Negative by inserting س; thus, سرهماب 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, سولماک sevilmek, "to be loved."

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

**TABLE OF THE FORMATION OF TURKISH VERBS.**

**Active** ........ سومک sevmek, to love.

**Negative** ...... سوممک sevmemek, not to love.

**Impossible** .. سومهمک sevilmemek, not to be able to love.

**Causal** ........ سوردرمک sevdirmek, to cause to love.

**Negative** ...... سوردرمک sevdirmemek, not to cause to love.

**Impossible** .. سوردرمک sevdirmemek, to be unable to cause to love.

**Passive** ........ سولماک sevilmek, to be loved.

**Negative** ...... سولماک sevilmemek, not to be loved.

**Impossible** .. سولماک sevilmemek, not be able to be loved.
FORMATION OF TURKISH VERBS.

Causal......  سُلْدِرِمَك sevildirmek, to cause to be loved.

Reflective...  سُنْمِك sevinmek, to love one's self.*

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

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

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

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

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

Reciprocal...  سُنْشِمَك sevishmek, to love mutually.

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

Impossible...  سُنْشِهِمِمِك sevishemehek, not to be able to love mutually.

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

* See note, page 22.
FORMATION OF VERBS.

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

سویشلیهک, to be unable to be loved mutually.

Causal of } سوشدیمک, to cause to love mutually.

Reciprocal {سوشدیمک

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 ل, the passive is formed by inserting ن; thus, بولمک, “to find,” makes بولنماک, “to be found;” instead of بولنک, which is not Turkish. The verbal roots which terminate in a vowel likewise take ن, instead of ل. Ex. اروتومک, “to read;” اروتومک, “to be read.”

The transitive verb especially, is often formed irregularly:

1. By changing در to ت or ئ; as, سویلماک seu-lamek, “to speak,” makes سویلماک seu-letmek, “to cause to speak;” اروتومک okümak, “to read,” makes اروتومک okut-mak, “to cause to read.”
2. By changing to when the final letter of the root is or ; Ex. "to drink," ichirmeh, "to cause to drink" (also ichermek). But there are some exceptions to this rule; as, aqchmeh, "to open," which makes achdirmaq (regularly).

**CONJUGATION OF A TURKISH VERB IN مك mek.**

**sevmek, "To love."**

**INDICATIVE MOOD.**

**Present Tense.***

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>سؤرم</td>
<td>severim, I love.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>سؤرسن</td>
<td>seversin, thou lovest.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>سؤر</td>
<td>sever, he loves.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>سؤرسز</td>
<td>severiz, we love.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>سؤرسئ</td>
<td>seversiz, ye love.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>سؤرلر</td>
<td>severler, they love.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Second Present—I am loving, &c.**

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>سؤرورم</td>
<td>sevi-yorum,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>سؤرسن</td>
<td>sevi-yorsin,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>سؤور</td>
<td>sevi-yor,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>سؤورز</td>
<td>sevi-yorz,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>سؤورئ</td>
<td>sevi-yorsiz,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>سؤورلر</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.

\[
\begin{array}{c}
\text{I} \\
\text{you} \\
\text{he, she, it} \\
\text{we} \\
\text{you all} \\
\text{they}
\end{array}
\]

\[
\begin{array}{c}
\text{severdim} \\
\text{severdin} \\
\text{severdi} \\
\text{severdik} \\
\text{severdiniz} \\
\text{severdiler}
\end{array}
\]

Second Imperfect.
I was loving, &c.

\[
\begin{array}{c}
\text{I} \\
\text{you} \\
\text{he, she, it} \\
\text{we} \\
\text{you all} \\
\text{they}
\end{array}
\]

\[
\begin{array}{c}
\text{seviordim} \\
\text{seviyordin} \\
\text{seviyordi} \\
\text{seviyordik} \\
\text{seviyordiniz} \\
\text{seviyordiler}
\end{array}
\]

Preterite.
I loved, &c.

\[
\begin{array}{c}
\text{I} \\
\text{you} \\
\text{he, she, it} \\
\text{we} \\
\text{you all} \\
\text{they}
\end{array}
\]

\[
\begin{array}{c}
\text{sevdim} \\
\text{sevdin} \\
\text{sevdi} \\
\text{sevdik} \\
\text{sevdiriniz} \\
\text{sevdiler}
\end{array}
\]

Pluperfect.
I had loved, &c.

\[
\begin{array}{c}
\text{I} \\
\text{you} \\
\text{he, she, it} \\
\text{we} \\
\text{you all} \\
\text{they}
\end{array}
\]

\[
\begin{array}{c}
\text{sevdim idiy} \\
\text{sevdin idiy} \\
\text{sevdi idiy} \\
\text{sevdik idiy} \\
\text{sevdiriniz idiy} \\
\text{sevdiler idiy}
\end{array}
\]

matical, and is used familiarly, it is always better to say \text{siiniz}. Example: \text{ne idersiniz, "What do you do?"} and \text{ne idiyorsiniz, "What are you doing?"}

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CONJUGATION OF A TURKISH VERB.

**Future**—I shall or will love, &c.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Form 1</th>
<th>Form 2</th>
<th>Form 3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Singular</td>
<td>sevehjeyim</td>
<td>sevehjeksen</td>
<td>sevehjek, or sevehjekder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plural</td>
<td>sevehjeyiz</td>
<td>sevehjeksiz</td>
<td>sevehjeklerder</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Imperative Mood.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Form</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>sev</td>
<td>love thou.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sevsin</td>
<td>let him love.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sevehlim</td>
<td>let us love.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>seviniz</td>
<td>love ye.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sevsinler</td>
<td>let them love.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Optative Mood.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Future</th>
<th>Perfect</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>seveyim</td>
<td>seveh idim</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sevehsin</td>
<td>seveh idin,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>seveh</td>
<td>seveh idi,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>seveh-iz</td>
<td>seveh idik,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sevehsiniz</td>
<td>seveh idiniz,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sevehsiz</td>
<td>seveh idiler</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* An abbreviated form of the Imperative is often used familiarly, as گلچ بافتَّ quellin backin, "come ye and see ye."
**CONDITIONAL MOOD.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Aorist—If I should love.</th>
<th>Second Aorist.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>سؤسم</td>
<td>سيروب</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>سؤساً</td>
<td>سيروس</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>سؤسه</td>
<td>سيروس</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>سؤسُ</td>
<td>سيروس</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>سؤسكْز</td>
<td>سؤرسُكْز</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>سؤسُدار</td>
<td>سؤرسُدار</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**INFINITIVE MOOD.**

سومک 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.

سؤدکدن اوْل sevdikdan evvel, before having loved.
سؤدکدن صکرا sevdikdan soňra, after having loved.
سؤدجک اوْلچه sevehjek olmak, about to love, or loving.

**PARTICIPLES.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Present, سر</th>
<th>sever,</th>
<th>Indeclinable.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>سن</td>
<td>seven,</td>
<td>Declinable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Past, سؤمش</td>
<td>sevmish,</td>
<td>having loved, Indeclinable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>سؤدک</td>
<td>sevdik,</td>
<td>having loved, Declinable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Future, سؤدجک</td>
<td>sevehjek,</td>
<td>about to love, or intending</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>سؤدملي</td>
<td>sevmehly,</td>
<td>obliged to love. [to love.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CONJUGATION OF A TURKISH VERB.

GERUNDS.

- sevüp, loving.
- sevecak, loving, or continuing to love.
- sevijek, loving, or whilst loving.
- sevinjah, loving.
- seveh, loving.
- severken, loving.
- sevmequin, in loving.

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

VERBAL NOUNS.

- sevmeh, the action of loving.
- sevdik, the action of having loved.
- sevehjik, 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:

- sevmeh, the loving.
- sevmequin, of the loving.
- sevmeqeh, to the loving.
- sevmequi, the loving.
- sevmekeign, from the loving.

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

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

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

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{sevmequim} & , \quad \text{my loving.} \\
\text{sevmequimin} & , \quad \text{of my loving.} \\
\text{sevmequimeh} & , \quad \text{to my loving (the most used).} \\
\text{sevmequimi} & , \quad \text{my loving.} \\
\text{sevmequimdan} & , \quad \text{from my loving.} \\
\text{sevmequim} & , \quad \text{thy loving,} \\
\text{sevmequim} & , \quad \text{his loving,} \\
\text{sevmequimiz} & , \quad \text{our loving,} \\
\text{sevmequiniz} & , \quad \text{your loving,} \\
\text{sevmeqleri} & , \quad \text{their loving,}
\end{align*}
\]

Note.—Besides the simple tenses already mentioned, there are compound tenses, which are formed with the verb "olmak, "to be;" viz. by taking the Past, Present, and Future Participles, \text{sever, sever, sevish, and seveik}, and combining them with the indicative tenses of \text{olmak}. 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.
32 CONJUGATION OF A TURKISH VERB.

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

CONJUGATION OF THE DEFECTIVE VERB ِیم "I AM."

Present.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Form</th>
<th>Turkish</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ِیم</td>
<td>im, im, or m,</td>
<td>I am.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>سک</td>
<td>sen,</td>
<td>thou art.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ِیز</td>
<td>dir,</td>
<td>he is.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>سکار</td>
<td>iz, iz, or z,</td>
<td>we are.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ِیز</td>
<td>siniz,</td>
<td>you are.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ِیز</td>
<td>dirler,</td>
<td>they are.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Imperfect.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Form</th>
<th>Turkish</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ِیم</td>
<td>idim,</td>
<td>I was.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ِیم</td>
<td>idin,</td>
<td>thou wast.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ِیم</td>
<td>idi,</td>
<td>he was.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ِیم</td>
<td>idik,</td>
<td>we were.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ِیم</td>
<td>idiniz,</td>
<td>you were.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ِیم</td>
<td>idiler,</td>
<td>they were.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Ex. ben ِیم, I am. 
     ben idim, I was. 
     گیدیورم ِیم, I am going. 
     گیدیوریدیم, I was going.
There is a second imperfect tense in use:—

ایشim, I was.
ایشsin, thou wast.
ایش, he was, &c.

There is a slight difference in the meaning worth notice:

اوایش he was. اورایش it was he.

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

Present.

اپسم ئاتور اپسک isam, if I were.
اپسک ئاتور اپسک isan, if thou went.
اپسک iseh, if he were.
اپسک isek, if we were.
اپسک iseniz, if you were.
اپسک isseler, if they were.

Perfect.

اپسک ئادي isséh idem, if I had been.
اپسک ئادي isséh indi, if thou hadst been.
اپسک ئادي isséh idu, if he had been.
اپسک ئادي isséh idik, if we had been.
اپسک ئادي isséh indiz, if you had been.
اپسک ئادي isséh idiler, if they had been.
There is no Infinitive Mood. Verbal Noun, idek "the action of being." Gerund, iken, "being."

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

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

CONJUGATION OF THE VERB olmak, "TO BE."

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

I am (or will be).

olürüm, thou art.

olürsün, he is.

olür, we are.

olürüz, you are.

olürsiniz, they are.

olürler, I am being.

oliyorum, thou art being.

oliyorsun, he is being.

oliyor, we are being.

oliyoruz, you are being.

oliyorsiniz, they are being.
CONJUGATION OF A TURKISH VERB.

Imperfect.

I was.  olürdim,
thou wast.  olürdiniz,
he was.  olürdi,
we were.  olürdik,
you were.  olürdiniz,
they were.  olürdiler.

Second Imperfect.

I was being.  oliyoridim,
 thou wast being.  oliyoridiniz,
he was being.  oliyoridi,
we were being.  oliyoridik,
you were being.  oliyorluniz,
they were being.  oliyorluler.

Preterite.

I was.  oldim,
thou wast.  oldiniz,
he was.  oldi,
we were.  oldik,
you were.  oldiniz,
they were.  oldiler.

Future Tense.

I will be.  olahjaghim,
thou wilt be.  olahjaghsin,
he will be.  olah-jak,
we will be.  olahjaghiz,
you will be.  olahjaghsiniz,
they will be.  olahjaksler.
CONJUGATION OF A TURKISH VERB.

OPTATIVE.

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>اولم</td>
<td>olem,</td>
<td>that I may be.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>اولسنس</td>
<td>olaḥsin,</td>
<td>that thou mayst be.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>اوله</td>
<td>olaḥ,</td>
<td>that he may be.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>اولدم</td>
<td>olaḥlum,</td>
<td>that we may be.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>اولسکر</td>
<td>olaḥsiniz,</td>
<td>that you may be.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>اولدار</td>
<td>olaḥler.</td>
<td>that they may be.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CONDITIONAL.

Imperative.

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>اول</td>
<td>ol,</td>
<td>be thou.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>اولسون</td>
<td>olsün,</td>
<td>let him be.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>اولالم</td>
<td>olaḥum,</td>
<td>let us be.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>اولسکر</td>
<td>oliniz,</td>
<td>be ye.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>اولدسرن</td>
<td>olsunler,</td>
<td>let them be.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Present.

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>اولسم</td>
<td>olsam,</td>
<td>If I should be (If it were I)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>اولسک</td>
<td>olsañ,</td>
<td>if thou shouldst be.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>اولسه</td>
<td>olsa,</td>
<td>if he should be.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>اولسک</td>
<td>olsak,</td>
<td>if we should be.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>اولسکر</td>
<td>olsañiz,</td>
<td>if you should be.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>اولسدا</td>
<td>olsahler.</td>
<td>if they should be.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CONJUGATION OF A TURKISH VERB.

Past.

اولسه ايديم  اولسه ايدين  اولسه ايدي  اولسه ايدك  اولسه ايدگرز  اولسه ايديلر

olsah idim,  if I had been.

olsah idin,  if thou hadst been.

olsah idi,  if he had been.

olsah idik,  if we had been.

olsah idinix,  if you had been.

olsah idiler,  if they had been.

INFINITIVE 원격 olmak, "TO BE."

PARTICIPLES.

Present.

اولان  انول

olan,  being (declinable).

olur,  being.

Past.

اولوش  اولداق

olmush,  having been.

olduk,  having been (declinable).

Future.

اولداق  olahjak,  about to be.

Passive.

اولداق  olduk,  been.

VERBAL NOUNS.

اولداق  olmah,  the (action of) being.

olduk,  the (action of) having been.

olahjak,  the (action of) being about to be.
The three participles اولوب, اولارق, اوليجی combine with the simple tenses of olmah, and form compound tenses, which we omit for the same reason as before.

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

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

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

Present.

اولئیورم olunorum, I am being.

Imperfect.

اولئینوردیm olunurdum, I was.

Preterite.

اولئیندیm olindim, 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.

بِنِم وَار در benim var dir, { I have, literally, mine there is.

سُنِی وَار در seni̇n var dir, { thou hast, lit. thine there is.

اَنَّع وَار در onun var dir, { he has, lit. his there is.

بِزِم وَار در bezim var dir, we have.

سِزِی وَار در sixi̇n var dir, you have.

اَوْلَئِیل وَار دِر onlarin var dir, they have.

Imperfect.

بِنِم وَار اَدی benim var idi, { I had, lit. mine there was.

سُنِی وَار اَدی seni̇n var idi, thou hadst, &c.
CONJUGATION OF A TURKISH VERB.

**Future.**

I shall have, *lit.* mine there will be.

benim olur,

let me have, *lit.* mine let there be, &c.

Imperative.

I shall have, *lit.* mine there will be.

Imperative.

let me have, *lit.* mine let there be, &c.

Conditional Mood.

if I may have.

if I had had.

Gerunds.

I having (whilst I had).

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

Present.

I have not, *lit.* mine there is not.

benim yok dir,

senin yok dir, &c.

Imperfect.

I had not.

benim yoghidi,

Future.

I shall not have.

benim olmayajak,
CONJUGATION OF A TURKISH VERB.

Imperative.

*let me not have.*

Conditional Mood.

*if I had not.*

*if I had not had.*

Gerund.

*not having (whilst I had not).*

CONJUGATION OF A NEGATIVE VERB.

*not to love.*

Present.

*I do not love,* &c.

*thou dost not love.*

*he does not love.*

*we do not love.*

*you do not love.*

*they do not love.*

Second Present.

*I am not loving,* &c.

*thou art not loving.*

*he is not loving.*

*we are not loving.*

*you are not loving.*

*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 ر into ز.

Gerund.

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

The Passive verb is formed, as has been already stated, by inserting ل immediately after the root of the verb; thus, سولك 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:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{سولرم} & \quad \text{سوليروم} & \quad \text{سولارد} \\
\text{sevilirim,} & \quad \text{seviliyorim,} & \quad \text{sevilirdim,} \\
\text{I am loved.} & \quad \text{I am being loved.} & \quad \text{I was loved, &c.}
\end{align*}
\]

Participles.

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{سولش} & \quad \text{سولجع} \\
\text{sevilmish,} & \quad \text{sevikjejek,} \\
\text{being loved.} & \quad \text{about to be loved, &c.}
\end{align*}
\]

INTERROGATIVE VERBS.

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

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{بليرم} & \quad \text{بليرمي-im} \\
bilirim, & \quad \text{Do I know?} \\
\text{I know.} & \quad \text{Do I know?}
\end{align*}
\]

Negative.

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{بلم} & \quad \text{بلمزيمي-im} \\
bilmam, & \quad \text{Do I not know?} \\
\text{I do not know.} & \quad \text{Do I not know?}
\end{align*}
\]
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:

-/A etmek, *to make denial, i.e. to deny.
-

indikem, \{ to divide, lit. to make division.

INDICATIVE.

First Present.

idérin, I do.

Second Present.

ideyorin, I am doing.

First Imperfect.

idérinm, I did.

Second Imperfect.

idiyoridim, I was doing.

Preterite.

êtim, I have done.

Future.

idéhjequim, I shall do.
THE VERB "TO DO."

**Imperative.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arabic</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ات</td>
<td>ett, do thou.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>اتسون</td>
<td>etsun, let him do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ايدشلليم</td>
<td>idéhlim, let us do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ايديكنز</td>
<td>idiniz, do ye.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ايتسونلر</td>
<td>etsunler, let them do.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Conditional.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arabic</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>اتسسم</td>
<td>etsam, if I should do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ايدرسسم</td>
<td>idersam. if I were to do.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Participles.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arabic</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ايدن</td>
<td>idan, doing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ايقمش</td>
<td>etmish, having done.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ايدك</td>
<td>idek, doing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ايدإجك</td>
<td>idéjek, about to do.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Gerunds.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arabic</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ايدرایکن</td>
<td>iderkan or ide-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ادركن</td>
<td>rikan, doing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ايديوب</td>
<td>idup, &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ايديك</td>
<td>iderek, &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ايدينجه</td>
<td>idinjah or</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ايدنجه</td>
<td>edinjah,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>{having done, or whilst }</td>
<td>} doing.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CONJUGATION OF A VERB INTERROGATIVELY.

When a verb is used interrogatively, the particle ذی 'mī is placed immediately after the principal verb, and before the auxiliary terminations, in the following manner:

**Infinitive.**

بلک bilmek, “to know.”

**Indicative Mood.**

**Present.**

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

**Imperfect.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Infinitive</th>
<th>Did I know?</th>
<th>Didst thou know?</th>
<th>Did he know?</th>
<th>Did we know?</th>
<th>Did you know?</th>
<th>Did they know?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>bilurmi-idim</td>
<td>bilirmidin</td>
<td>bilirmi</td>
<td>bilirmidik</td>
<td>bilirmidiniz</td>
<td>bilirmidiniz</td>
<td>bilirmidiniz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bilurmi-idim</td>
<td>bilirmidin</td>
<td>bilirmi</td>
<td>bilirmidik</td>
<td>bilirmidiniz</td>
<td>bilirmidiniz</td>
<td>bilirmidiniz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bilurmi-idim</td>
<td>bilirmidin</td>
<td>bilirmi</td>
<td>bilirmidik</td>
<td>bilirmidiniz</td>
<td>bilirmidiniz</td>
<td>bilirmidiniz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bilurmi-idim</td>
<td>bilirmidin</td>
<td>bilirmi</td>
<td>bilirmidik</td>
<td>bilirmidiniz</td>
<td>bilirmidiniz</td>
<td>bilirmidiniz</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* The mi is sometimes put at the end.
THE INTERROGATIVE VERB.

Preterite.

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{Have I known?} & \quad \text{bildimmi} \\
\text{Hast thou known?} & \quad \text{bildinmi} \\
\text{Has he known?} & \quad \text{bildimi} \\
\text{Have we known?} & \quad \text{bildikmi} \\
\text{Have you known?} & \quad \text{bildinixmi} \\
\text{Have they known?} & \quad \text{bildilermi} \\
\end{align*}
\]

Future.

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{Shall I know?} & \quad \text{biléjekmi-im} \\
\text{Shalt thou know?} & \quad \text{biléjekmisin} \\
\text{Shall he know?} & \quad \text{biléjekmi} \\
\text{Shall we know?} & \quad \text{biléjekmi-iz} \\
\text{Shall you know?} & \quad \text{biléjekmisiniz} \\
\text{Shall they know?} & \quad \text{biléjeklermi}. \\
\end{align*}
\]

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. Vide page 43.
CONJUGATION OF A VERB NEGATIVELY AND INTERROGATIVELY.

अनलामक, to understand.
अनलामामक, not to understand.

**Present.**

अनलामिझमी-मी, Do I not understand?
अनलामामिझमीसिन, Dost thou not understand?
अनलामिझमी, Does he not understand?
अनलामामिझमी-िझ, Do we not understand?
अनलामामिझमिसिंझिझ, Do you not understand?
अनलामामिझमिलिर, Do they not understand?
or अनलामिझमिलिर, अनलामामिझमिलिर, अनलामामिझमिलिर

**Imperfect.**

अनलामामिझमीदि, Did I not understand?
अनलामामिझमीदिन, &c.

**Preterite.**

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

- عکنمک, to read.
- اذلامک, to understand.
- اوژیمک, to learn.
- الیمک, to do.
- اوژومک, to sit.
- یچمک, to drink.
- اویومک, to sleep.
- اوژتمک, to cover.
- اویانمک, to awake.
- یچمک, to open.
- ایشتمک, to hear.
- الیمک, to take.
- اوژشتمک, to reach.
- ایرشمک, to arrive.
- استمک, to want.
- ارتیمک, to increase.
- آکسلیمک, to decrease.
- ایمک, to descend.
LIST OF VERBS.

to fly.
to kiss.
to work.
to play.
to separate.
to deceive.
to be angry.
to order.
to cry.
to kill.
to forget.
to measure.
to believe.
to sport (hawking, &c.)
to turn.
to contend.
to lengthen.
to sneeze.
to drip.
to marry.
to repay.
to seek.
LIST OF VERBS.

oghurilamak, to rob.
aghirmak, to pain.
eul-mek, to die.
asmak, to hang.
asirmak, to bite.
bilmek, to know.
bakmak, to see.
besslemek, to bring up.
brakmak, to leave.
baghlamak, to tie.
bishurmek, to cook.
biturmek, to finish.
bashlamak, to begin.
binnmek, to mount (on horseback).
barishmak, to reconcile.
bitmet, to sprout.
boghmak, to strangle.
bulmak, to find.
bassmak, to stamp.
baghishlamak, to make a present.
bežzemek, to resemble.
beugmek, to stoop.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>boshatmak</td>
<td>to divorce</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>buyurmak</td>
<td>to command</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>terleme</td>
<td>to sweat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cheuzmek</td>
<td>to loosen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chikishmek</td>
<td>to contend (wrestle)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chekmek</td>
<td>to draw</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chikmak</td>
<td>to go out</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chevirmek</td>
<td>to turn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>demek</td>
<td>to say</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dushmanek</td>
<td>to lay out (a bed)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dushmanek</td>
<td>to fall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dushünmek</td>
<td>to think</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>deunmek</td>
<td>to turn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dikmek</td>
<td>to sew</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dilmek</td>
<td>to bore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dilemek</td>
<td>to wish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>deugmek</td>
<td>to beat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>duyetmek</td>
<td>to flatten, to put in order</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ditremek</td>
<td>to tremble</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dushurmek</td>
<td>to put in order, to collect</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>daw-rilmek, or daw-rilmek,</td>
<td>to be turned (over).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
LIST OF VERBS.

degmek, to touch.
seu-i-lemek, to speak.
siguirilmeh, to run.
surmek, to goad on (a horse).
sermeh, to extend (lay out a cloth or linen).
seundirmeh, to extinguish.
seug-mek, to curse.
silmek, to clean.
shishmek, to swell.
süimak, to rob of one’s clothes.
sorrmak, to ask.
sowutmak, to make cold.
saklamak, to hide.
sakinmak, to take care.
salivermek, to let go.
sarmak, to wrap up.
salinmak, to be shaken.
saghmak, to milk.
syghmak, to hold, contain.
sanmak, to think.
susamak, to thirst.
LIST OF VERBS.

dayamakah, to resist, support, &c.
doghamakah, to be born.
doghuramakah, to mince (meat).
danishmakah, to consult.
dashinnakah, to move house.
dart-makah, to weigh.
dat-makah, to taste.
tanamakah, to know (any one).
kalmaakah, to rise up.
kachmakah, to run away.
kourmakah, to fear.
kapamakah, to shut (up).
kalmakah, to remain.
komakah, to place.
hirmakah, to break.
kopramakah, to root up.
haldirmakah, to raise.
koklamakah, to smell.
harishmakah, to mix.
kayinamakah, to fry, boil.
kizdirmakah, to roast, warm.
hashinmah, to scratch.
LIST OF VERBS.

kazmak, to dig.
kazanmak, to gain.
küssmak, to vomit.
guelmek, to come.
guitmek, to go.
gai-mek, to clothe, to dress.
hili+mek, 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.
gueuz-lemek, to observe.
mikhlamak, to nail (down).
vurmak, to beat.
List of Verbs.

- ورمک vērmeč, to give.
- yazmāč, to write.
- يمک yemēč, to eat.
- يتمک yatmāč, to lie down.
- يمک yumāč, to wash.
- يرومةک yurumēč, to walk.
- يتشمک yetishmeč, to suffice; to come up to a person on the road.
- يوغورمک yoghūrmāč, to knead bread.
- يپمک yapmāč, to do.
- يریلمک yorilmāč, to be fatigued.

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

- أوتومق to read.
- أوترو read thou.
- أوتروم do not read.
- أوتودي he read.
- أوتودم he did not read.
- أوترو he reads.
- أوتروم he does not read.
- أوتروچ 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?
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arabic</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>اوترومزس</td>
<td>you do not read.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>اوترورىدم</td>
<td>I did read (used to).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>اوترومززایدم</td>
<td>I did not read.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>اوترورایکی</td>
<td>you used to read.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>اوترومزایکی</td>
<td>you did not (use) to read.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>اوترورایدی</td>
<td>he used to read.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>اوترومزایدی</td>
<td>he did not use to read.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>اوترورایدک</td>
<td>we used to read.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>اوترومزایدک</td>
<td>we used not to read.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>اوترورایدک کسر</td>
<td>you used to read.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>اوترومزایدک کسر</td>
<td>you used not to read.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>اوترورایدلر</td>
<td>they used to read.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>اوترومزایدلر</td>
<td>they used not to read.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>اوترورزولیکی</td>
<td>would that we could read.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>اوترومززبولیکی</td>
<td>would that we could not read.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>اوتروزبولیکی</td>
<td>would that you could read.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>اوترومززبولیکی</td>
<td>would that you could not read.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>بولیکی اوتورر</td>
<td>would that they could read.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>بولیکی اوتورز</td>
<td>would that they could not read.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>بولیکی اوترورم</td>
<td>would that I could read.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>بولیکی اوتروس</td>
<td>would that thou couldst read.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Postposition</th>
<th>Affixed to</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>ilah,</em> with</td>
<td><em>muhabbet,</em> friendship</td>
<td><em>muhabbet ilah,</em> with kindness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>dbah,</em> in or by</td>
<td><em>ibtidadah,</em> beginning</td>
<td><em>allahin in-dindate,</em> by or near God</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>dan,</em> from</td>
<td><em>Allah,</em> God</td>
<td><em>lahden,</em> from God</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>sz,</em> without</td>
<td><em>ünid,</em> hope</td>
<td><em>midz,</em> without hope</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>uzera,</em> upon</td>
<td><em>shahedlik et-mek uzerah,</em> to make witness</td>
<td><em>aadet uzera,</em> according to custom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>ashira,</em> other side</td>
<td><em>deniz,</em> the sea</td>
<td><em>denizashrah,</em> the other side of the sea (little used)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>ichün,</em> for</td>
<td><em>Allah,</em> God</td>
<td><em>allahichün,</em> for the sake of God (a common expression)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>guibi,</em> like</td>
<td><em>adam,</em> a man</td>
<td><em>adam guibi,</em> like a man</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>otah,</em> other side</td>
<td><em>taraf,</em> side</td>
<td><em>otah taraf,</em> on the other side</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
POSTPOSITIONS USED WITH THE DATIVE CASE.

Examples.

or dek. صبح subhah, to the morning; subhadek, until morning.

karishu. شهر shehirah, to the city; shahirah karishu, in from of the city.

yakin. ملكه memleketah, to the town; memleketah yakin, near to the town.

doghru. إزمير Izmirah, to Smyrna; Izmirah doghru, straight to Smyrna.

gūra. adam, to a man; adamah gureh, according to a man.

POSTPOSITIONS USED WITH THE ABLATIVE CASE.

maddah. بولندان bunlardan, from these; bunlardan maddah, besides these.

uzak. بوندن bundan, from here; bundan uzak, far from this.

evel. بندن bendan, from me; bendan evel, before me.

ütürü. نوردن nourdan, from the light; nourdan utürü, regarding the light.

soğra. سندن sandan, from you; sandan soğra, after you.

beru. برسندهن birsenedan, from a year; birseneden beru, for this last year.

otah. بوندن bundan, from here; bundan otah, on the other side.
POSTPOSITIONS WHICH ARE DECLINABLE, AND TAKE THE POSSESSIVE AFFIXES.

Examples.

ard
ardiniz, behind us; ardlarndah, them, lit. after them.

alt.
bash altinda,

Ara.
aranzda,

ich.
ban ichindan chiktim,

illeri.
ileri guit,

icheru.
icherusindan,

dashra.
evindashrasondan,

tara.
bu tarafdan o taraf,

eun.
koi bu benim eunimah,

ust.
bashim ustundah,

yukaru.
yukaridan gueldi,

yan.
yonimah buyurun,

yer.
yeriniz dan,
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 to the noun; as, صورت "form, appearance;" سوريتا "apparently;" اول "first;" اول "firstly."

2. By adding the Persian termination اوه, or if the word end with a vowel. Ex. دوست "a friend;" دوست اوه "friendly."

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

ایو ai-yu or ai-yi,  good.
خوش khosh,  well.
دوستانه dostanéh,  in a friendly manner.
فسنا fena,  bad.
بند béd,  bad.
نافييف nafíleh,  useless.
گوزل guzel,  pretty.

OF QUANTITY.

یتیشیر yetishir, it is sufficient.
چوق chok, much.
ولقدár olkickar,*  so much; بوقدár bu kadár, this much; نقدár neh kadár, how many?
زايدة ziadeh, more.
ارتیک artik, more; ارتیک نه سوثیم artik neh seuilém, what more shall I say?
برازbir az, (one little), some.
ازاجی azajek, a very little.
اکسک eksik, wanting.
آرذخی az dakhí, a little more.

* Kadar is a noun of quantity, number, or measure.
pek pek, very much. (When they want to express the superlative degree they repeat the word.)

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

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

OF PLACE.

bundah, here.
buradah, for bu yer dah, here, in this place.
burajek, up to this place, up here.

shundah, there (demonstrative).
andah, there.
oradah, there.
Adverbs.

ol yerdah, there, in that place.
oradan, there, from that place.

berudah, below.

bu taraf dah, in that place.

otah d d e, on the other side.

ol taraf dah, on that side.

otah beru.

her yer dah, everywhere, in every place.

ghairi yerdah, in another place.

yukardah, above.

ashaghdah, below.

icher dah, into.

dashrah da, outside.

yabandah, in the desert.

ill erudah, in front.

guerudah, or gueridah, behind.

yakin, near.

irak, far.

uzak, distant.

altindah, underneath.

ustundah, above.

atraf dah, around.

e gri, crooked.

imam, in front.
ADVERBS.

OF INTERROGATION.


neh? what?

nichûn? why?

nîjéh? how?

kach? how many?

kach kerré? how many times?

kach defâa? how many times (countings)?

neh hadar? how many?

dûn sabab dan? why? from what reason?

kani? or hanî? where?

nehreh dah, for where? (in what place?)

nehreh yah, for when? (to what place?)

hachan? when?

neh shikil? what kind or manner?

neh wajh ilah? 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.

Today, the next day, yesterday, the day before that, evening, night, by day, the morning, the next day, the other day, twelve o'clock, in past times, early, in old times, at that time, in spring season, in summer, in autumn, in winter, always, ever, quickly, suddenly. (Not much in use.) after, pronounced so-ūra, before, now, at present, up to this time.
ADVERBS.

شديدن shimdidan, from this time.
دمين & همين demin and hemin (expletive), at present, now, &c.
ببعض baâdi, some.
شديد سكره shimdan so-u-ra.

OF AFFIRMATION.

بلي beli, yes.
أزت evet, yes.
بس bess, enough. (Used expletively, signifying "but").
تحقق takheek, (with) truth.
اسلن aslan, at all.
شهه سز shub-hé-six, without doubt.
جريك guerchek, truly.
جان وگوگلدن jan wa guñuldan, from the mind and heart.

OF NEGATION.

dغل degil, not.
يوق yok, no.
نه neh, not.
حاشا Hâsha. Ex. حاشا واستغفرالله Hâsha was-taghfer Alla! God forbid!
ADVERBS.

OF DEMONSTRATION.

ishtah, to behold.

bakah, see. (Used as an expletive.)

gurki, see that.

OF DOUBT.

yoksa, or yok isa, if not.

belkee, but.

ola-ki, may be.

zaher, apparently.

habildur, it is credible (acceptable to belief).

OF COMPARISON.

guibi, like.

niejeh. 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.

also. (Expletive.)
CONJUNCTIONS.

eu-i-lah, thus.

neh, what.

neh kadar ki, as many as.

amma, but.

ammaki, but.

yoghsah, for, if not.

anjak, except, but. (Expletive.)

leken, but.

illa, but.

beuilaki, so, in this manner, that.

beuilah sheuila, in this way or that way.

eguer, if.

eguercheh, if, if that.

belki, perhaps, but, except.

meguer, if, but.

var issah, if, if there be.

olah ki, may it be.

ta, that.

nassil ki, in the same manner as.

ziraki, because that.

ma dam ki, as long as.

her gah ki, in every way.

her neh issah, in whatever way.

chun ki, as.

hitta, that.
CONJUNCTIONS.

サンキ sanki, as (think that).
インド imdi, now.
オルサバドン ol sababdan, for that reason.
アンイチニ anin ichun, for this (reason).
イユニ yaâni, that is to say.

INTERJECTIONS.

ハイ hai, Oh! ハイ GIDEKAIFER Oh what an infidel!
エイワ aivah, (vulg.) Yes!
ベブベブ beh beh beh. Expressive of admiration.
ゲゼル ne guzel, How nice! アウグ Capital!
アッラゴッラ Allah Allah, May God preserve!
サハナン Allah, Praised be God!
マシャ Allah, God be pleased!
アンシャ Allah in shu Allah, If it please God
ヒメドゥラー Hai madad Allah, Oh assistance of God!
ヘルミ Oh merciful (God).
ゴードリム Allah kerim, God is great!
ゴードアックラー Allah akbar, God is the greatest!
アイワラ aivalla, Oh yes!
ヤ ya, Yes! or,
サクス on sakin, take care.
サヴール savool, pass on.
ON DERIVATION.

There is a large family of nouns derived from adjectives and verbs by the addition of the particle لَکِ or لَکُ. Ex. غُزْلَة, beautiful; غُزِیة, beauty.

جَلْدَ, to see; بُقْتَلِی, the seeing.

Adjectives are formed by the addition of لَو or لَی to nouns.

Ex. عُقْل, wisdom; عُقْلَلَ, wise.

اعْتِزَمْرُ, Smyrna; ایزِیرِی, (a man) of Smyrna.

Privative nouns and adjectives are formed by adding سِز to nouns (answering to our َن or َن). Ex. عَقْل سِز, foolish (unwise).

سِز is also added to verbs.

Ex. بَقْتَلِسِز, without looking.

Diminutives are formed by adding َجْن and جَن and َجْن: ظَرَفْلِسِز, a little boy.

اَوْلَان, a boy; اَوْلَانْجِیک, a little boy.

أَیِّ, good; أَیِّجِ, 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 سي, which the Turks use on a great variety of occasions, and with almost all the different parts of speech.

Ex. ايشلرم جوق اولدغندن گلدندم. Ishlerim chok oldughin-dan guélémadim, 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, “affairs,” plur. of ايش; م m, poss. affix, “my”; جوق chok, “many”; اولدقي oldik, “having been”; اولدغي oldighi, “his, its, or their having
SYNTAX.

been” : the ي being dropped in the oblique case, we get oldighindan, “from their having been.”

Yüzi ătîn sighirisineh guellîr, His face comes to the horse's croup. — Yüz, “a face” ; yüz, “his face” ; ătîn, “of the horse” ; sighiré, “the croup” ; sighirisî, “its croup” ; sighirisineh, “to its croup” ; guellîr, “comes.”—(From his having mounted on the wrong side.)

PROMISSCUOUS EXERCISES.

Yaz günlerindah, In the summer season. Literally, yaz, “summer”; günler, “days”; günleri, “its days”; günlerindah, “in its days”; the iy being dropped as usual in oblique cases.

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

Shashmish vabilmañ khangisidir, He is confused, and knows not which of them it is. Lit. قنغيسي “their which.” يرمية, “twenty”; يرميلسي, “the twentieth”; lit. its twenty.”

* See chapter on Declension.
† For the original tale from which this example is taken, see “Turkish Reading Lessons.”
When two substantives come together, the former of which defines the species or genus of the second, the latter takes the or 

\[\text{dagh guechisi, "a mountain deer" (a chamois); lit. a mountain its deer.} \]
\[\text{yaban eurdegi, "a duck of the desert" (a wild duck); lit. a desert its duck.} \]
\[\text{Inguilterrah memleheti, "the country of England," lit. England its country.} \]
\[\text{Ajam memleketi, "the country of Persia," lit. Persia its country.} \]

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 \[\text{of the third person is added to the second noun.} \]

\[\text{Ex. adamin oghli, the man's son.} \]
\[\text{padishah oghli, a king's son.} \]
\[\text{padishahin oghli, the king's son.} \]
EXAMPLES ON THE USE OF THE OTHER POSSESSIVE AFFIXES.

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

didek "having spoken" (from didek "to speak");
didek "my having spoken" (the w being inserted here for the sake of euphony).

Ben ruhiin nizul etdiguini va anin eüzerindah ber karar oldighini gueurdüm, 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 kendü jesediniin maäbedi ichün seuiler idi, But He spoke of the temple of His body, lit. of His body its temple.

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

benim ki kitab, my own book.

yanimda ki ät, this (particular) horse by me.
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 aëugmegeh, I want to beat you.
Niyettim etmek satûn almahah, I intend to buy bread.
Jawab vermãh bilurmisin, Can you give answer? lit. Do you know (how) to answer?
Khoshnūdim senī gueursegeh,
I am glad to see you.

Benīm istēdīghim hadar guellē-
madim, I could not come as
often as I wished; lit. as
much as my wishing.

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

Note—استدوكم is the declinable past participle
istedik, of the verb استمک istemek. The j or
is introduced
for the sake of euphony. Vide Redhouse’s "Grammaire
Ottomane," page 103.

Va onlarin arдинjah gueldihleri
ni gueurmeklah, dēdi, And
seeing them coming after
himg, 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.

is composed of "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, بنجد, or بنجد, "according to me."* گنديلکرینی, from the past part. گنديلک, "having come"; گنديلکرین, "their having come"; گنديلکرین, the accusative case; گنديلکرین, composed of گنديلک "to see," with لد, for لد, 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:

فیلیپوسی اوزریزہ گچکین صوروب سفر و جنک تدارک گوروب لازمین حاضر آیتمسکر دیدی Philippoşin uzerimizah guelijeguin sorüp, safer wa jang tidarekin gyrup, luzimin hazer etmaxsiniz - 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

* جد is also used adverbially; as, تیز "quick;" تیز "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 گلچین "his coming," تدارک "its exigencies," and لازمین "its necessaries," stand for گلچین تدارکی, لازمین تدارکی, and the final ی, which is the sign of the accusative, being omitted after the possessive affix ی, and the affix 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 ايمك habül etmek, to receive, lit. reception to make.

ادرك ايمدي idrah etmadi, he did not know, lit. comprehension he did not make.

تقسيم ايمك taksım eilémek, to divide, lit. division to make.

Note—The passive of these compound verbs is usually formed by employing the verb اولتمق olunmak (passive of اولتمق "to be"). Ex. تقسيم اولتمق taksım olunmak, "to be distributed."

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

Ex. اخزو ضبط ايمك akhiz wa zabt etmek, to take and keep.

ذكر و تحریر اولتمق zikr wa tahrir olunmak, 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. عسكرلریمیز بیندب در aşherlerimiz bündah dir, Our soldiers are (is) here.
The adjective generally precedes the substantive, as in English.

Ex. բարձր ավետ ատ, a cheap horse.

բարձր թփենք, a long gun.

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

Ex. բարձր թփենք, a long gun.

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 hesrah or hamzah between them.

Ex. արած երաշահ, the will of the king.

հավաքե սենի երաշ, the commands of the Sublime Porte.

սերուն Սելատ, 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 bileh (also), dakhi or daha (more), dah (also), hem (both), anjak (except, only). To these may be added, deyũ, for deyũp (having said), olan (being), bari (in short, Lord!), fakat (only), illaweh (besides), and ise, which is of frequent occurrence, and signifying “but,” “may be,” “as for,” &c., although properly the third person, subjunctive mood of olmak, “to be.”

қешкед keshkeh, would that it might be so.

مغیر meguer, but.

همان haman, at once, also.

اشتنه ishtah, lo! behold!

گوره gueuréh, regarding, like, according.

هلا halah, come along.

اتنق artik, already.

بره, بهای bréh, behai; You 

بره, آدم bréh adám, fellow!

پهی ادم behai adám, fellow!

دمن همین demin hemin, now, just now.

عجیب 'ajab, I wonder!

جـ jah (which is adverbial).

Ex. عقبه akbimjah, after me.

بریلجه behilajah, in this way.

For the other expletives, see page 10.
DIALOGUES.

FIRST DIALOGUE.

TURKISH PARLANC. PRONUNCIATION. ENGL. EQUIVALENTS.
Sabahiniz khair Good morning!
olah, *
waktiniz khair ol- Good morning to
sun,
kefiniz eyi mi, How do you do?
seyi, Shuhir val Well, thank God!
hamdu-lillah,
san nassil sin, How are you?
alalah amanet Thanks.
olah,
khosh gueldiniz You are welcome.
safa gueldiniz,
Mazage sherif? How is your
health?
pek aler, Very well.

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

PRONUNCIATION.

We are well met.
What news?
Good.
Pretty well.
Peace.
May your life be long!
Your servant (we pray for you).
May God be pleased with you!
Have you any news?
Nothing of importance.
Have you heard any thing?
I have not heard.
How is your brother?
Very bad.
May God cure him!
Thank (you).

ENGL. EQUIVALENTS.

PRONUNCIATION.

TURKISH PARLANCE.

khosh bulduk,
neh var neh yok,
ayilek,
guzellik,
salamat,
amriniz chok ol-
sun,
du-aaler,
allah razi ola,
hich khabar-kiniz var mi?
bir shei yoh,
hich bir havades ishittinmeh,
Ishitmadim,
khardashiniz nas-
seldir,
peh fena,
alla shefa versun,
allah aamanet,
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.
TURKISH PARLANCE.

PRONUNCIATION.

ENGL. EQUIVALENTS.

اونئه  
onutmah,

I don't forget.

اونتمم  
onutmam,

I will not forget.

الله اصابرك  
allaha asmarladih

Good bye.

الله سلامت ز يوا 
Allah salamet 
I pray for you, Sir.

véra,

Go in peace.

دعال اندم  
du'al er effendim,

I will take my 
salam et ilah,

leave.

سلامت ايله  

ben izin alirim,

You have come in 
خوش كلذك صنا  
khosh gueldin safa 
peace; go in

gueldin,  
peace.

كلذك  

hai guideh hafer,  
What a vagabond

هاي گیده کافر  

of an infidel!

SECOND DIALOGUE.

بره اوغلان صباح باتينی  

Boy, is it morning?

بره اوغلان sabah-

yakin mi,

The sun has risen

gunesh chockdan  
doghti,

for some time.

gunesh cho 

penjaréleri achi-
ghi m zaman-
gueurursiniz,  
guercheck,

When I open the

true.

window you will

گرچگه  

کورسکر  

گرچگه  

بیاروداری اجدغم زمان  

When I open the

گرچگه  

کورسکر  

گرچگه  

بیاروداری اجدغم زمان  

When I open the

DIALOGUES.

TURKISH PARLANCE. PRONUNCIATION. ENGL. EQUIVALENTS.

ğergçe, You are right.

tez, imdi zübünimi Quickly, now, my
bana guettur, clothes bring to me.

ishteh sanduk üst- There, on the box
ündah bashiniz near your head,
yanindah dir, it is.

şimdi var bana Now go and bring
sü guettür, me some water,

illerimi va yüzimi that I may wash
yikaim, my hands and

sijäkmi istersin, face.

yok ban bükadar Do you want it
üşümiyorim, warm?

peshkiri nertah- No, I am not so
dur, cold.

sultanım, temiz Where is the
tayız yokdir, towel?

chamashirgiyeh I gave them to
verdim, be washed (the

babuchlerimi my shoes?
seldinmi,
hanız selmadim, As yet I have not cleaned (them).

ama san guei- But before you are
-mazdan evel, dressed,
silerim, I will clean (them).

imdi tezjah sil, Now clean them quickly.

amrinizah mut- I obey your order.

mi-im,

oghlan iskimleh Boy, bring the
guettir, chair.

bıyūrinix otūriniz Pray be seated.

eh sultanum nijeh- Well, Sir, how are
-siniz, you?

shukir, Thanks.

bir shei lazim me, Do you want any

yok, thing?

yok, No.

ben sızah bir re- I have a request to
-jam vardur make to you.

neh imish, What is it?

éguer ishiniz yok If you have no-
issah, thing to do,
DIALOGUES.

TURKISH PARLANCE. PRONUNCIATION. ENGL. EQUIVALENTS.

charşuşiya benem- come with me to
-lah güel, the bazaars;

bir hatch sheiler, some things
satuń aluriz, we will buy.

neh istersin satun What do you wish
tunable, to buy?

ba'di sheiler iste-
-rim, Different things.

neh türlä, What kind?
yemeguah? To eat.

ät ichün? For the horse.

peh ai-yi, bashus-
tunah, Very well, with

pleasure.

guidehlim, Let us go.

akjehn neh shihi-
dir, What kind of mo-

ney?

riel, Dollars.

olur, It will do.

bakayim, Let me see.

buni halpder, This one is false.

neh idélím, What shall we do?

bilmem, I don't know.

kalanleri all back, Take and look at
the rest.
TURKISH PARLANCE.  PRONUNCIATION.  ENGL. EQUIVALENTS.

bunlar eyi,  haidi guidelim  waktsiz oldi,  vaht calmadi,

These are good.  Let us go, it is late.  There is no more time.

daha vakit var,  bazaar eurtmadan  yetishiriz,

There is yet time.  Before the bazaar closes we will reach (it).

chiapük yûralim,  ikindi oldimi,  hala okûnior,

Let us walk quickly.  Is it three o’clock?  They are now calling (to prayers).

THIRD DIALOGUE.

Baccalum bû duk-kundah,  kolai guellah chi-libi,

Let us see in this shop.  Good morning, sir, (May it prove easy to you !)
You are welcome, gentlemen. At what did you look?

We do not know. We wonder if you have what we want.

Look if you please. Say, gentlemen, what it is you want.

We want some (small) carpets. See, there are none better than these.

Good, but what is its price?

It is cheap.

What, it is dear.

For how much will you give it?

What do you offer?
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TURKISH PARLANCE.</th>
<th>PRONUNCIATION.</th>
<th>ENGL. EQUIVALENTS.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>اوتوژل بيش غروش</td>
<td>otüz besh grüş,</td>
<td>Thirty-five pias-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>اغالي الي دي اشاعي</td>
<td>agüler ellidan ask-</td>
<td>tres.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>اولياييچع</td>
<td>aghi olmayajak,</td>
<td>Gentlemen, not</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>الله تعالى سگا بازار</td>
<td>Alla ta'ala sana</td>
<td>less than fifty, if</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>وريسون</td>
<td>bazar versin,</td>
<td>you please.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>باشكز ايحون</td>
<td>bashiniz ichün,</td>
<td>May God send you</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>صتناله جفا ایقم</td>
<td>satun alanah jeffa</td>
<td>a better price!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>بيك ابو ليكن بها سوبيله</td>
<td>pek eyi léhin baha</td>
<td>By your heads.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>كك الألم</td>
<td>seüilah ke ala-</td>
<td>I do not send away</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>lum,</td>
<td>a purchaser.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Very good; but</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| | | mention a rea-
| | | sonable price, |
| | | that we may buy. |
| | | Do you offer, that |
| | | I may consider |
| | | of it (may see). |
| | | We have spoken |
| | | (our last word). |
| | | So much. |
| | | Say once more (a |
| | | little more). |
| | | After the price you |
| | | mentioned, |
DIALOGUES.

TURKISH PARLANCE.

PRONUNCIATION.

ENGL. EQUIVALENTS.

bizeh 'aib kalur ki
seuiléyim,

it will be a shame
for us to speak.

yok chelebi ne ve-
rir siniz, verin
'aib diyil dir,

No, sir; whatever
you please offer
there is no shame.

ben allahdan isté-
dem bükadar,

I asked so much
of God.

siz neh verir siniz
déyin,

Say what you will
give.

zarar yok,

There is no harm.

bir seuz seuilérim,

I will speak one
word.

neh dur,

What is it?

kirk gurüsh aler-
siniz,

Will you take for-
ty piastres?

du'aler,

If not, adieu.

bana khisaret,

I shall lose by this
price.

bashkasheidan ka-
-zanirsin,

You will gain by
something else.

bugün istiftah et-
madim,

To-day I have sold
nothing.
DIALOGUES.

TURKISH PARLANOE. PRONUNCIATION. ENGL. EQUIVALENTS.

khairini gueri'n, May you see good
baar'ge mi sайдим, of it (I have sold
parayi sayalim, it you).

فرق غروش تابسي Are they forty pi-
kirk grush ta- astres?
-mamme?
tamandur, Quite right.
بر اوغلان چاغر Call a boy,
ki evek guetirsum, that he may take
 kok eoz kurtsun it to the house.

FOURTH DIALOGUE.

بر ایکی طبق کاغد Bring me one or
droit eyleg flмм kor two sheets of
bir iki tabak kia- paper, with a
ghaz divit ilah pen and ink,
halam guettur, that I may write a
bir maktуб yo-
za'im, letter.

بیورانندم Here, master.
نه بو مرکب برق What is this? there
buyur effendim, is no ink.
ne bu? murakkab yok,
DIALOGUES.

TURKISH PARLANCE.  PRONUNCIATION.  ENGL. EQUIVALENTS.

باکانه bana neh?  That is not my fault. (What is it to me?)
نیچون بقمدک nichun bakmadin,  Why did you not look to it?
بن کاتب دکل ایم ben hatib deyilim,  I am not a writer.
ایشم دکلدیر ishim deyil der,  It is not my business.
بوش لاقردي آیمه bosh lakirdié etmah,  Do not talk nonsense.
خلط آیمه khalt etmah,  Do not be impudent.
سوس بوقع په suss, bokyemeh,  Be silent, do not eat dirt.
چيپک شارشی-کیت chiapûk charshi-yah guît,  Go quickly to the bazaar.
مرخصب ال گل murekkeb all guel,  Ink buy, and bring.
بازار ایراقدار bazar irah dir,  The bazaar is far off.
هایده جوق سويلمهد haideh chok seui-lama,  Go, and do not talk so much.
قرمزی موم نیمه اولدی kirmizî mum ni-geh oldi,  What is become of the sealing-wax?
بورده ایدي bûradah idi,  It was here.
TURKISH PARLANCE.  PRONUNCIATION.  ENGL. EQUIVALENTS.

شدي سوردم  shimdi guerdum,  Now only I saw it.
اشته بولدم  ishteh bülдум,

موم ياق  mum yak,  Light a candle.
یاقتم  yaktim,
پرون آيدة قاجدر  bugin aidah hatch-dir,  I have lighted.

بكا مورسکز  bana sorarsiniz?  What is the day of
نه بلرم  nek belirim,
نیین سن اشکیس  nichün san ishek-misin?

برشي بلنس  bir shei bilmazsin?

بیلم  bilbam,
گیت بو مکتوب  guit bûmaktub,
پوستهای گویر  postaya gueu-tur,
جابول کل  chapük guel,

اخشامگز خیرالله  akhshamíniz
کهایلوا  khaírola,
گیکر خیر اولسون  guejiéniz khaí ol-
افندم  sun, effendim,
مزر جریق  mizaj sherif?
الله راضی اوله  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.
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?
I was unwell.
Health.
Have you learnt Turkish?
A little.
I cannot yet speak.
By practice you will speak.
In Turkish what do they call this?
Candlestick.
What is the name of this?
A chair.
How shall I say?
What does it mean?
What is it called?
Come up.
Go out.
Give me this thing.
Rise up quickly and go.
What do you want?
What seek you?
Have you forgotten me?
God forbid.
You are always in my thoughts.
You have never asked after me.
God forbid that I should forget you.
I wished to go to you.
But having had much to do,
I could not come.
There is a proverb, do you know it?
What is it?
From the heart to the heart there is a path.
What is the meaning of it?

TURKISH PARLANCE. PRONUNCIATION. ENGL. EQUIVALENTS.

What do you want?
What seek you?
Have you forgotten me?
God forbid.
You are always in my thoughts.
You have never asked after me.
God forbid that I should forget you.
I wished to go to you.
But having had much to do,
I could not come.
There is a proverb, do you know it?
What is it?
From the heart to the heart there is a path.
What is the meaning of it?
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,
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.
TURRISH PARLANE. PRONUNCIATION. ENGL. EQUIVALENTS.

بسم الله
bism illah,
Partake of this (in the name of God).

تکذیف بیورک
teklif siz bûyûrîn,
Come, eat without ceremony.

الله امانت بن يدم
allahâ amanet ban yedim,
Thank you, I have eaten.

سز بیورک
siz bûyûrîniz,
Do you continue to eat.

بر آنلا یئزه‌می‌سین
bir alma yemaz-misîn,
Will you not eat an apple?

ور ییهلم
ver yiéhlim,
Give it me to eat.

ایشتم که گمی گلی
ishittim ki guémi gueldi,
I have heard that a vessel is arrived.

نه خبر گنور
neh xabar gueti-rîr,
What news does it bring?

درلر که دوناته گل‌جک
derivler ki dunan-mah guéléjek,
They say that the fleet is coming.

guelan guemidaki sheileri,
The things that are in the vessel that is come,

نه زمان بوشادرل
neh zaman boshadirler?
when will they land them?

اییکی گوندن مکره
iki gündan soûra bashlarlar,
After two days they will begin.
TURKISH PARLANCE.  PRONUNCIATION.  ENGL. EQUIVALENTS.

I want a boat.
I will order one.
What is the flag of the ship that is come?
It is English.
How many vessels are coming?
God knows.
But they say,

三千-five frigates,
twenty-three steamers,
ten three-deckers,
five two-deckers.
How many!
Of the French how many?
As many.
Seven of them have four masts.
TURKISH PARLANCE. PRONUNCIATION. FNGL. EQUIVALENTS.

chok shei! agiayeb shei! This is astonishing.

ba'azi iskelehy va'azi iskelehy Some of them have yetishtiler, reached the port.

ba'azi daha disha- Some are yet out. ridir,

guidelim gueura- Let us go and lim,

habüdan-lerini bi- see.

lirmi siiz, Do you know their

bir hatch danehle- commanders?

rini belirim,

If they have sezek mektüb gue-
turdiler issah,

bana neh mujdêh what present will verirsin?

verirsin? you give me (for the good news)?

neh istersin veri-
rim,

Whatever you nehehryeh guidé- please.

-jekler bilirmisin? Do you know where they are going?

ma'âlüm déyûldir, It is not known.
DIALOGUES.

TURKISH PARLANCE. PRONUNCIATION.

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?

ENGL. EQUIVALENTS.

Topleri katch imish,

iki bindan ziyade,

pah, pah, pah,

Haigideh Inglix,

shimdi Inglix seversin,

neh zaman Muskovah vardiler,

ol wakit neh dersin?

haidy siktir derim,

beu ilah me, eu ilah me,

ya bizimle ne yah kirishirler,
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TURKISH PARLANCE.</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ai-ə'æzizim,</td>
<td>waktu'niz sæ'íd olah,</td>
<td>Well, my friend, may you have a happy time of it!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wahtinizsafid</td>
<td>oğhûr ola,</td>
<td>may you proceed in peace!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>oguzor olah</td>
<td>sefer hemmetilah</td>
<td>I see you prepared for a voyage.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sefer hemmetilah</td>
<td>quêerre'im sênî'ı</td>
<td>Did you not know that I am going to travel?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>san eshitmaïînîmi</td>
<td>kê ban seferlu-'im</td>
<td>I did not know it.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ké ban seferlyû-im</td>
<td>khabarîm yok,</td>
<td>Come, let us go together.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>khabarîm yok,</td>
<td>guel baraber gui-</td>
<td>Where are you going?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>guel baraber gui-</td>
<td>délîm,</td>
<td>To Adrianople.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>délîm,</td>
<td>nehrîeh guidéjek-</td>
<td>When, in safety (will you go)?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nehrîeh guidéjek-</td>
<td>sîn,</td>
<td>The muledriver said that he would come to take me to-night.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sîn,</td>
<td>Adrinayeh,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adrinayeh,</td>
<td>neh zaman sala-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>neh zaman sala-</td>
<td>metlakah?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>metlakah?</td>
<td>katergi bû guégin</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>katergi bû guégin</td>
<td>guelerimseniali-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>guelerimseniali-</td>
<td>rim dédi,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rim dédi,</td>
<td>ben daha khatîrim</td>
<td>I also wished</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ben daha khatîrim</td>
<td>var imish,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
DIALOGUES.

PRONUNCIATION.

Adrinayah guit-meh,
amma banguégini-rim bir katch gün,
ai kardash guel,
yoldashlik idiriz,
bendanayi yoldash bülmaxsin,
ma'alum, guer-cheh,
guerchecksin,
khair Sultanim Ginabiniz guibi,
chelebi yoldash ba-nanadushermi?
vadakhi yoldash-lighin,
bana musherrefi-
der,
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>ama ishimiz bi-türmainja,</em></td>
<td><em>g</em>uidehmam, <em>ish</em>in bitürmayah, <em>s</em>ana <em>k</em>atch gün ister, <em>b</em>ir <em>i</em>ki gün elbetta <em>g</em>uerekdir,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>s</em>ana <em>b</em>eklerim, <em>v</em>ar <em>c</em>helebi <em>i</em>shin <em>b</em>itur,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>k</em>orkarim <em>ki K</em>a-tirgi raziolmaz,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>s</em>an ondan néiler-<em>s</em>in <em>o</em> benim <em>ishim</em> dir <em>or</em> ishimdir,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>m</em>ubarak <em>s</em>abahi-<em>n</em>iz <em>khair</em> ola,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>khosh bulduk,</em></td>
<td><em>But before finishing what I have to do,</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>I cannot go.</em></td>
<td><em>To finish your work how many days do you require?</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Certainly two or three days are necessary.</em></td>
<td><em>I will wait for you.</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Go, sir, and do what you have to do.</em></td>
<td><em>I fear that the Katirji will not be satisfied.</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>What is that to you? that is my affair.</em></td>
<td><em>A good morning to you, sir.</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>We have met well.</em></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
DIALOGUES.

TURKISH PARLANCE. PRONUNCIATION. ENGL. EQUIVALENTS.

ايْشَنُ تَامَّ مَنَا مَتَّشَا
الله

ishin tamam insha allah,

بَلِي سُلَّتَمَ
بَنِ سُكَّا مَنْتَظِرَ اَوْلَدِم

beli sultanım, bar sana muntazer oldim,

شِمْدَيْ غَيْلَـتَنِ
الْحَمْدُ لِلَّه

shimdi gueldin, alhamdu lillah,

روباَنْ هَانْدَا دِيْر

robañ handa dir, shimmigünden geldim,

عَفَّكَ تِفْقِيْكُ نِزْكِي

ufak tefkiniz ne-rayah, hader dir,

بَيْزِهِ اَكْسِيْگُتْيُ يِوْقُ

bize eksigü yok, apot teveşitin hoca

أَغْلَانَ غُيْتَ دَوْهْيَـي

oghlan guit dévéji, chighir, yokteri yukletdimi?

أَوْتُ اَفْنِـدَم

auğt afendim guuttirmi?

جُوْثْنِ بِرو

chockdan beru, boyuğun bera.
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 one to our left?
No, the one to our right.
This they call the Cock Ruin.
It is a curious name.
There is a tale attached to it.
What is the story?
I will tell you another time.
What is the name of the village where we sleep to-night?
When shall we reach it?
After the Ikindi (three o'clock, time of prayer).
This is a bad horse.
Come and mount mine.
Sir, your’s is a capital horse.
TURKISH PARLANCE.

From here to Adrianople, how many days' journey is it?

Do you not know?

I merely inquired, that I may be certain.

No, sir, I have not yet been to Adrianople.

We can go in five days.

God grant we may get there in safety!

Dear me, I am thirsty.

The village is near, let us go and drink.
DIALOGUES.

TURKISH PARLANCE. PRONUNCIATION. ENGL. EQUIVALENTS.

sünniz varmi? Have you any water?

tatlimi? Is it sweet?

so-wühmi? Is it cold?

büz guibi, Like ice.

'affet ola effendin, Your health, sir,

allah aamanet ola, Thanks.

yolimiz nerehdan dir, Which is our way?

kafelah yetishah bilirmi-ik? Can we overtake the caravan?

sür bakhhalim, Push on, let us see.

bu at eshindir, This horse ambles.

äänin yürüması pek âler dir, He has a capital walk.

bérékah, katch yashindader? May I ask, how old is he?

bu eyér bana yaramaz, This saddle does not suit me.

* It would be uncivil to ask such a question without prefixing the word "a blessing on him," to ward off the evil eye.
You are not accustomed to our saddles.

They are better than yours for the road.

And our bridles are better adapted to the horses.

And the shoes are better adapted to our roads.

Every country has its customs.

Thank God we are arrived.

How long were we on the road?

Six hours and a quarter.

Bravo! we came fast.

Pray, sir, come this way.
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<tr>
<td>kaheveh ichersiniz,</td>
<td>ichelim,</td>
<td>Will you take some coffee?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sheker lu mi ister-siniz?</td>
<td>No, I am (now) an Osmanli.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>khair ben Osmunlu im,</td>
<td>Will you have it with sugar?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mashalla! Osmanluniin kawadleri sana beyedilermi?</td>
<td>Good! are you pleased with the habits and customs of the Osmanlis?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>helbetda, Franklerinin bir methel var,</td>
<td>Certainly.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sana terjumeh ide-rim,</td>
<td>The Franks have a proverb I will translate to you.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>her neh memlehe-tah guidersiniz,</td>
<td>To whatever country you go,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>anlerinin adit wa kawedleri yahishin,</td>
<td>adapt yourselves to their habits and customs.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Paezi che tu vai, usanxe che tu trovi.)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TURKISH PARLANCE</td>
<td>PRONUNCIATION</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mashalla sabeb bu</td>
<td>dir hi</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</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>siniz,</td>
<td></td>
<td>in the world.</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."
and o- او or olmak, "to be."
and a- آلماک almak, "to take."

v. verb.
s. substantive.
pr. pronounced.

A.

Ability, قادر kaderlìck
Able, قادر kader
Above, يوکارى yûkari
Absence, غیابت ghiabet
Absent, گی sabث ghayeb
Absurd, کاشکين kashkin
Abundance, کهکنت kithret
Accept, قبل ایتمک kabül et-

Accommodate, اویدرمت ou-
idirmak
Accomplish, تمام ایتمک ta-
mam et-
Accustomed, عادت اولماک adet olinmah
Acid, اشکي, pr. eshki
Acquaintance, دوستلک dostlik
Acquainted, بیلینمش bilin-
mish
VOCABULARY.

Action, فعل s£'il
Active, سرئل seratlu
Add, v. جع ایمک jam' et-
Admirable, عجبلو ajablu
Advantage, فایده fa-i-déh
Advantageous, فایدلو faidélu
Advice, نصیحت nasihat
Advise (to give notice), خبر ورماک khabar vermek
Affection, محبت muhubbet
Affectionate, محبتل muhubbetlu
Afraid (to be), قو tram kork-mak
Again, یتنه yénéh
Against, قارشو harshu
Age, عمر umur
Agree, متفق muttuffak
Agreeable, خوش khosh
Agreement, شرط shart
Aid, مساعدہ musa'edah
Air, هوا hawa
Alive, دری diri
Allow (to let), بر آتمق brak-
mak

Alter (to), گھیرلیا ghairilmak
Amuse, تسلیا tesllu et-
Amusement, جبesh jumbush
Ancient (old), قدیم ١ atîk, hadîm
Answer, جواب ورماک javab vermek
Answer, جواب javab
Anxious, راحتی rahtaysiz
Approve, v. بگمک beyenmek
Arise, v. بالطم kalkmak
Army, لشکر leshker
Arrival, وعیش gwxious
Art (trade), صنعت san'at
Artful, عاشق kallash
Ask, v. استمک istemek
Assemble, v. جع ایمک jam' et-
Assist, مساعدة ایمک musa-
edeh et-
Assure, v. تصدیق ایمک tasdîk et-
Astonish, v. تعمیک ta-
jubb et-
Attack, v. باصمق اورمی bas-
mak, vuirmak
VOCABULARY.

Attention, بتاً دقت dihkat
Attentive, v. مقيّد اولاق mu-kayed o-
Authority, حكومت hukûmet
Avoid, v. طالق sarulmak
Awake, v. ايوانمik uyanmak

B.
Back, ارفه arka
Bad, فنا fena
Bag, طوره torba
Baggage, پرتو pürtü
Bargain, بزار bazar
Barrel, برميل bermil
Barley, ارپه arpah
Basket, ست sebet
Beard, صقال sakhal
Beautiful, beautiful سکوزل güzel
Before, ازل evvel
Begin, v. باشليق bashlamak
Beginning, ابتدا ebtidah
Believe, v. اينامتi inanmak
Beyond, اوته otah
Big, بيرک büyük
Bird, کوسش kûsh

Bite, اصروق asirmak
Bitter, اجي ajî
Blame, v. ازارلمک azarilmak
Bleed, v. قان آلماک kan almak
Blessing, رحیمت تبرک rahmet, teberruk
Blossom (flower), چیپک, chî-check
Blow, اسمک āsmak
Body, جسد jesad
Bold, جسور jasûr
Bolt, قپمکاچالی kapûmandali
Book, کتاب kitab
Bookseller, کتاب ما تشیي kî-tab satigi
Borrow, یودخ آ ىودنج a-
Bottle, شیشه shishéh
Bottom, دپ dib
Bough, دال dal
Bought, صاتس المس satun alinmish
Bow, ياي yayî
Box, صندوق sandûk
Branch, برداق bûdak
Brass, پقر bakir
Brave, جرعتو jerātlu
Bread, ايكل, pr. ehmek
Breadth, جيسلک yenishlik
Break, v. قوم kirmak
Break, v. جمد nafas
Breathe, جمد المدق nafas a-
Brick, جديد kerpich
Bride, جب guelin
Bridegroom, جکو gügü
Bridle, جرد dezguin
Bright, نبمronak
Bring, imp. جك guettur
Brought, جك guetturdi
Brush, جرد fercheh
Build, v. جا ايناك bena et-
Burn, جا ايناك yakhmak
Busy, مشغول mashghul
Buy, v. صان آ satun a-

C.
Cabbage, لخانا lakhana
Cable, بالامار palamar
Cage, قفص kafas
Cake, بورك burek

calCalf, العجل, عجل ujul
Calm (of the sea), ليمانلي 1i-
manlik
Camel, ذو devah
Camp, اوردويري, ordu yeri
Candle, موم mum
Captain, قتال kaptan
Care, دقت dikkat
Careful, مقيد mukayed
Carpenter, دولغر fulguer
Carpet, عدد kilim
Carry, احميل ل¬ tahmil et-
Cash, باره اچه parah, akjeh
Cask, برمیل bermil
Catch, طوقه tutmak
Cause, سب sebeb
Cautious, احتياط ihtiyat
Celebrated, مشهور mashhur
Certain, جرد chek gürcheh
Chain, زنجر zenjir
Chair, سکمه iskimleh
Change, v. جدکشmek déquish-
mek
Charge (to order), اصرعین ismarlamak
VOCABULARY.

Cheap, جوز ajüz
Cheat, v. آدات اک aldatmak
Chicken, پلیش pilich, farkh
Child, اوغلانچی oghlanjek
Choose, v. سهم sechmek
Circle, دائره daireh
Circumstance, كيفیت heifiyet
City, شهر shehir
Civil (polite), ادبلو edeblu
Clean, بالا pāk
Clever, ذهنی آچیق zehni-ēchik
Climb, سورتمک surtunmeh
Clock, ساعت sa'at
Clothe, v. گیدرمک gueidirmeh
Cloud, بلوت bulût
Coach, ارکا 'araba, fanto
Coast, دنیز y, deñiz-yalisi
Cold, مصوب souk
Colour, رنگ reng

Comb, طریق tarah
Come, imp. گuel guel
Comfort, راحت rahat
Commence, باشلمک bashlamak
Commerce, تجارت alish verish, tijaret
Common, بیناغی bayaghī
Communicate (inform), v. بیلدرمک bildirmek
Companion, رفیق rafīk
Company, جامعہ jam'iyet
Compare, v. قیاسی ایک hiasi et-
Compass, پرکار perkiar
Compassion, شفتہ shafakāt
Compel, v. زورلک zorlamak
Competent, قابل habel
Complain, v. شکایت ایک shahkayet et-
Complete, تکمیل tekmil
Comply (consent), v. تايل kāyel o-
Comprehend, v. آگلمق anlama-
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English Word</th>
<th>Arabic Equivalent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Conceal, v. a.</td>
<td>غُرِيمْكَ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conclude (finish)</td>
<td>بِتُورمَكَ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conclusion, آخر</td>
<td>اَتِمَمَمُ, اكَحَرُ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condemn</td>
<td>حِكَمٌ-مُوعَ-تُمُ</td>
</tr>
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<td>Conduct (on the road), v.</td>
<td>يُوْلُ-گُؤُستْرِمِكَ</td>
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<td>Confess</td>
<td>اوْکِرَرَ-تُراكَ</td>
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<td>Confidence</td>
<td>اِتِتِمَدُ</td>
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<td>Conquer</td>
<td>غَلَابُ اوْ</td>
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<tr>
<td>Conquered</td>
<td>یِکِْلَشُ</td>
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<tr>
<td>Consent, v.</td>
<td>تَأْیَلَ اوْ</td>
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<tr>
<td>Consent, s.</td>
<td>رُضا</td>
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<tr>
<td>Consequence (in)</td>
<td>مُوجَجُهٌ, مُوجَجُهٌ</td>
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<td>Consider</td>
<td>دِوْشُعْمٖكَ</td>
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<td>Consult</td>
<td>دِانَشْمِقٌ</td>
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<td>Contain, v.</td>
<td>صِغْمَكِ</td>
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<td>Contented</td>
<td>خُرَشْهُودٌ</td>
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<tr>
<td>Continue, v.</td>
<td>دُوْرُشْمَکَ</td>
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<tr>
<td>Contrary</td>
<td>خَلَافِ</td>
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<tr>
<td>Contrive</td>
<td>پُیدا لِا</td>
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<tr>
<td>Convenient</td>
<td>لَابِقٌ</td>
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<tr>
<td>Conversation</td>
<td>سُوْلِشَمُهٌ</td>
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<tr>
<td>Convey</td>
<td>تَقْلُ-مُوعَ-تُركَ</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cool</td>
<td>رِبْلاً</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corn</td>
<td>بِغَدَادِ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cord</td>
<td>نِمٌ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cotton</td>
<td>بِنَبوقٍ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cough</td>
<td>شِعْهَرٌ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Count, v.</td>
<td>مَأْيَقٌ</td>
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<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>ولَايَتٌ, وَلَايَتٌ</td>
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<tr>
<td>Courage</td>
<td>جَسَرَتٌ</td>
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<tr>
<td>Credit (at)</td>
<td>وَرُوْسِهٌ, وَرُوْسِهٌ</td>
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<td>Crooked</td>
<td>اَگْرِي</td>
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<tr>
<td>Crowd</td>
<td>وُعْمِمٌ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cry, v.</td>
<td>اَغِلَقٌ</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
VOCABULARY.

Cultivate, v. (the ground), جئت سورمك shift surmek
Cunning, الدافعي aldaiji
Cup, تسهم taséh, finjan
Cure, v. صاغلمك saghlanmak
Curious, عجيب عجيب
Curtain, يرده perdah

D.
Damp, تم nam
Dance, v. رقص ايفلك raks et-
Dare, v. جسارت ا jesatet et-
Darkness, فراغتك karanlik
Daughter, تن kiz
Day, جون gün
Dear, بهالو bahali (not cheap)
Debt, دين dein
Deceive, v. آلداتمك aldatmak
Decide, حكم ا hukum et-
Deep, درين derin
Delay, v. اغلتمك eglenmek
Delightful, آلر. دل ريا aïler, dil riba
Delighted, شاد اولق shâd o-

Deliver, ل تسليم ل teslim et-
Demand, v. استمك istemek
Deny, v. انكار ل inkar et-
Depend, الده او el dah o-
Deprive, محرم ل mahrum et-
Description, وصف wasf
Deserve, مستحق او mustashhah o-
Desire, استمك istemek
Desirous, استكر isteklu
Despair, اميدسازك amidsizlik
Despise, v. خورلامق khorlamak
Destroy, يقم yikmak
Detain, آلفومق alikomak
Determine, v. قراروبرمك kararvermek
Diamond, الماز almâz
Difference, فرق fark
Different, بشهد bashkah
Difficult, سرب sarp
Difficulty, كرجلك guchlik
Dig, بلملك beillemek

Qazmack hazmak
Diligent, s. چالشآن chalish-ghin
Dine, v. اویله طعامی یمک eul-an ta'amî yemek
Dinner, v. توشلق یگی küshlûk yéméghi
Dirty, کرلي kirli
Disagreeable, غیر مطابق ghair mutabek
Discontented, خوشندود اولیان, khoshnud olmayan
Discourse, مکا له mehâlemeh
Discretion, اوصلق ousûlik
Dishes, طبق tabâk
Dishonest, خاين khayen
Dislike, s. نفرت kî-rahet, nifret
Dismiss, v. kohgmak
Disobey, اطاعت ایتممک itu'at etmameh
Displease, به-nil mameh
Dispose (of), ورمک vermek
Dispute, v. نزاع ا- niza'et-
Distance, اوزالتق ûzaklih

Distinguish, الفرق یار fark et-
Distress, نکبت nikbet
Do, v. ایتمک etmek
Doctor, حکیم Hakim
Doubtful, شه لوح shubhêliû
Draw, v. چکمک checkmek
Dress, v. & a. گیدمک guei-
dirmek
Dressing, گینه guéyinjah
Drive (out of a country), v. توشق چقارمک kohgmak, chi-karmak
Drink, v. اچمک ichmek
Drop, s. دمله damlah
Drum, طاو ل avvîl
Dry, قوری kûrû
Duck, اورک eurdek
Duty, راجب vajeb
Dwell, v. او تورمک oturmak

E.

Ear, قولاق kuluk
Earn, v. گازمتق kazanmah
Earnest, کرچک guerchék
VOCABULARY.

Earth, Dünya
Earthenware, فخار
Easy, قولاي
Eat, v. يمَك
Education, تَرْبيَة
Effect, اتِر
Egg, بمورت
Elegant, لطيف
Eloquence, فصاحت
Empire, سلطنت
Employ, v. استِخْدَام
Employment, استخدام
Empty, فارغ
Encourage, v. يوْركنْدْرَمَك
Endeavour, v. چالشَمَك
Enemy, دوشَمان
Engagement, دوْغَش
England, انگِلَترا
Entirely, بَس
Equal, ساَي
Error, غلط
Escape, v. تَحْمَش
Establish, v. یُرِلَشْدُرَمَك
Estate, ملكَانِ
Eternal, ابْدِي
Even (as), گَيِبِی
Evening, اكْشَام
Event, وَاقِع
Evidence, شهادت
Evil, فَنَالِق
Europe, اوروپِ
Exact, دكْحَات
Example, عبرت
Excellent, پـک اعلَا آَکَ پـک
Excuse, حَجِیت
Execute (to kill), اولَدْرَمَک
Expect, mُنْتَظِرأَو
Expense, مصرف

Entirely, بَس
Equal, ساَي
Error, غلط
Escape, v. تَحْمَش
Establish, v. یُرِلَشْدُرَمَك
Estate, ملكَانِ
Eternal, ابْدِي
Even (as), گَيِبِی
Evening, اكْشَام
Event, وَاقِع
Evidence, شهادت
Evil, فَنَالِق
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Exact, دكْحَات
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Execute (to kill), اولَدْرَمَک
Expect, mُنْتَظِرأَو
Expense, مصرف
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<tr>
<td>Experience</td>
<td>تجربة tajrubé</td>
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<td>Explain, Explaination</td>
<td>يplanation beyan et- tafsir</td>
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<td>Explanation</td>
<td>تفسیر tefsir</td>
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<tr>
<td>Express</td>
<td>(saeعی “مessenger”); makh-sus</td>
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<tr>
<td>Extensive</td>
<td>کاشی guénish</td>
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<td>Extent</td>
<td>انگکین enguin</td>
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<td>Extraordinary</td>
<td>عجیب (أ!) musrif</td>
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<td>Extravagant</td>
<td>Eye gueux</td>
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<td>Fat, Fatigue, Fatigue</td>
<td>کوز gueuz</td>
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<td>Fat, Father</td>
<td>عیز gueuzler</td>
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<td>Fable</td>
<td>مثال mathal</td>
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<td>Face</td>
<td>یوز yüz</td>
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<td>Fag (tire)</td>
<td>پرلیک yorul-mak</td>
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<td>Fail (bankrupt)</td>
<td>مفلسی او müflusi o-</td>
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<td>Faint</td>
<td>باپاینچی bayilmak</td>
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<td>Fair (weather)</td>
<td>کوزل هوا gülzel hava</td>
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<td>Faithful, Fall</td>
<td>صدا قتلو düshmek</td>
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<td>False</td>
<td>بلاغی yalanji</td>
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<td>Family (év)</td>
<td>عیله از ailė, év.</td>
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<td>Famine, Fatine, Famine</td>
<td>قطع kitlik, kaht</td>
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<td>Fancy</td>
<td>خیال khayal</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fat, Fat, Fat</td>
<td>ششمن shishman</td>
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<td>Father, Fat, Face</td>
<td>بابا baba</td>
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<td>Fatigue, Famine, Famine</td>
<td>یورغون, yorghün</td>
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<td>Fault, Faultless</td>
<td>قباخت kabahat</td>
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<td>Favour, Favourable, Favourite</td>
<td>sevgulu</td>
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<td>Fear, Fearful, Fear</td>
<td>قورقمہ korkmak</td>
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<td>Fear, Fear, Fear</td>
<td>قورقمہ korküji</td>
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<td>Feast, Feathers</td>
<td>عید, id, bairām</td>
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<tr>
<td>Feather, Feathers</td>
<td>ریش, tı-i chehrah</td>
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<td>Feed, Fed, Fed</td>
<td>ید درمک yedirmek</td>
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<tr>
<td>Feed, Fed, Fed</td>
<td>ید درمک yedirmek</td>
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<tr>
<td>Feel, Feel</td>
<td>حس ا- his et-</td>
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<tr>
<td>Female, Female</td>
<td>دشی dishi</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ferry</td>
<td>گیچین guéchin</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fetch</td>
<td>گورما guéturmek</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
VOCABULARY.

Few, kem آز, kem
Field, tarla محاربه
Fight, s. mühärabah v. dügüş et-
Find, v. bûlmah برلشتمک
Finish, v. biturmeح
Fish, balîk بالیک
Fisherman, balîkji بالیکی
Fix, v. berlishîrmeح
Flag, bairâk بریراق
Fling (to throw), qâtmak آتماح
Flint, châmak جقمک
Floor, dushémeh درشمش
Flour, ân اون
Flower, chîchak چیچک
Fly, ùchmak عچمک
Fly (run away), kachmak کاچمک
Food, yemeh آیمک, پیک
Foolish, sefiح
Forbid, man ع منع et-
Force, hûvet قوت
Forehead, jubhî, ālyn جبه, ن, ن
Foreign, ajnab اجنب
Forest, orman اورمان
Forget, v. âunuîmak اونوتمک
Forgive, aman ویرمک
Formidable (to be feared), korkulu قورتولو
Forsake, terk et- ترک
Fortune, hismet, bakht قسمت, بخت
Foundation, temel تمل
Fountain, pr. punar پیگار
Fowl, tavûk طاوق
Free (one's own will), ekhtiyar اختیار
Friend, dost دوست
Friendly, dosti, dostjeh دوستی, دوستی
Frequent, chok ker-reh چوق کره
Fresh, "new", tâzah تازه, ویکی
VOCABULARY.

Fruit, لـ مايوا maivah
Full, لـ دولب dolū
Furnish, وَرَمَكَ vermek
Furniture (of a house), وَرَمَكَ اًوَطَاقَمَ ev-takim
Future, آَينَدَهٙ ayendah

G.
Gain, لـ فَائِدَةٙ faideh, naf
Garden, لـ بَاجَه bakjeh, bagh
Gather, بَرَكِرَمَكَ biriktirmek
General, جنرال mirlüa
Generally, فَعَوْمَاً ramūman
Generosity, كَراَمَت keramet
Gentle, لـ تَلِيَف latif
Gentleman, بَجَزَادَه begzadeh
Geography, لـ جَغْرَافِيَيَاح joghrafiyah
Girl, قَرُّ kiz
Give, لـ وَرَمَكَ vermek
Glad, خَوشَنُد khoshnūd
Glass, شِيَشَه shisheh, aîneh
Gloves, الديوان eldivan

Go, لـ گیمک guitmek
Gold, الـ التَوْن altūn
Good, ایو ayī
Govern, حَکَم لـ hūhm et-
Government, حَکَم hūhm
Grand, جَلِیل jelīl
Grandeur, جَلَالت jelalat
Grant, لـ اِلَمکَ lif eilameh
Grapes, اوُزِرِم euzum
Grass, یوَت ot
Grateful, شکرَان تَعَمت shik-
Gratitude, رَنِا نَامَت rani namet
Great, عَظِم الْشَّانِ یوَكَ azī-
milshan, buyūk
Green, یشِیل yeshīl
Ground, یِر yer
Grow, بِوُیْمِک buyūmek
Guide, یوَلِگْوزَ kula-ūz
Guide, لـ دِیل اولَتی delil ol-

H.
Habit, عَادَت cadet
Hair, سِچَ sajī
Half, یَارِم بَارِ yari oryaram
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Arabic</th>
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</thead>
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<tr>
<td>Hand</td>
<td>الال el</td>
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<tr>
<td>Handkerchief</td>
<td>مروحة meh-reméh</td>
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<tr>
<td>Handsome</td>
<td>گوزل güzel</td>
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<tr>
<td>Happened (it)</td>
<td>اولش اولدي, olnish, oldi</td>
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<tr>
<td>Happiness</td>
<td>مسعودلک mas-sudlik</td>
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<td>Happy</td>
<td>موتلو mutlû</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hard</td>
<td>سخت, kati</td>
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<td>Hardship</td>
<td>سویت seübet</td>
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<td>Haste</td>
<td>عجله ajaleh</td>
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<td>Hasten</td>
<td>عجله ـ ajaleh et-</td>
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<tr>
<td>Harmless</td>
<td>ضرریس zararsiz</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hat</td>
<td>شبقه shabkah</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hate</td>
<td>بغض اـ bughd et.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Have (I)</td>
<td>بنده وار benda var</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hay</td>
<td>اولتیک otluk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Head</td>
<td>باش bash</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hear</td>
<td>اشتنک ishitmek</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heart</td>
<td>کوگن guñul</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heavy</td>
<td>اغر aghir</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heal (cure)</td>
<td>صاغلمق sagh-latmak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Help</td>
<td>مساعدة vermeh اعانت اـ</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| musa-deh | مساعدة vermeh ُاع-
| Help | مساعدة musa-deh |
| Hill | دبه tepeh |
| Hindrance | مانعت mumanate-
| sat |
| Hire | گراه آلیه kerayeh al-
| History | تاريخ tarikh |
| Hold | طویت tütmak |
| Hole | دیلیک dilik |
| Home | قوناق konak |
| Honey | بال bål |
| Honour | شان، عرض shān, ـirz |
| Hope | عیض umid |
| Horn | بونوز bū-i-nūz |
| Hot | سیح jı̄jah |
| Holy | مقدس mukaddess |
| Hour | ساعت sa-sat |
| House | از ev |
| Humanity | انسانیت insa-
<p>| niyet |
| Hunger | ِاجلیک ächlick |
| Hungry | ِاولتیچ acholmak |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Arabic</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hurt, v.</td>
<td>اغرلق, aghirlamāk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Husband, er</td>
<td>هابرهها, hā-brē-ha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Huzza!</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

I.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Arabic</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Idea, fikr</td>
<td>نصكر</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Idle, tanbal</td>
<td>ناباک, napāk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ignorance, jahellik</td>
<td>جاهلیک, jahel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ignorant, jahel</td>
<td>جامل, jahel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ill, khastah</td>
<td>خسته, khastah</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Illness, khastalik</td>
<td>خستدلک, khastalik</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imagine, sānmak</td>
<td>صامت, sānmak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Immediate, halā shimdi</td>
<td>حلال شمی، halā shimdi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Immense, hād-siz</td>
<td>حدم سز، hād-siz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imperfect, kamel deyil</td>
<td>کامل دگل، kamel deyil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Important (affair),</td>
<td>امر معمو، amre muham</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>amre muham</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Impossible, mimken deyil</td>
<td>ممکن دگل، mimken deyil</td>
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<tr>
<td>Improbable, ihtimal-siz</td>
<td>احتمال سز، ihtimal-siz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Improper, ayi deyil</td>
<td>ایپ دگل، ayi deyil</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Improprity, manusisz,</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Impure, kabeliyet-siz</td>
<td>ناباک، napāk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Incapable, kabeliyet-siz</td>
<td>تابلیت، kabeliyet-siz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Incessant, dayem</td>
<td>سیز، dayem</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inclination, meil</td>
<td>میل، meil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inclined, eilamish</td>
<td>آلمش، eilamish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Include (a letter),</td>
<td>درونده، دروندی،</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>derūnnidah</td>
<td>طریق، مکان، پیام، ارتباط</td>
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<tr>
<td>Income, sitrad</td>
<td>ابراد، ابراد</td>
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<tr>
<td>Incomplete, eksik</td>
<td>آمکسکت، eksik</td>
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<td>Inconvenient, mahzur</td>
<td>محذور، mahzur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Incorrect, sahih deyil</td>
<td>صمیم دگل، sahih deyil</td>
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<tr>
<td>Increase, artmak</td>
<td>ارتق، artmak</td>
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<tr>
<td>Indifferent, fark-sizlik</td>
<td>فارق سز، fark-sizlik</td>
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<tr>
<td>Indisposition, keif-sizlik</td>
<td>کیف سز، keif-sizlik</td>
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<tr>
<td>Infancy, chūjühluk</td>
<td>جوقل، chūjühluk</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Infant, طفل tişf
Inferior, ادنًا. ادائي adna
Infinite, نهائياً nahayetsiz
Influence, نفز nufüz
Inform, بيدرمه bildirmeh
Information, استخار istikhabar
Ingenious, ذكيّ zairek, zahi
Inhabitant, سكان يرلو sakin yerli
Inhuman, شقق shafahatsiz
Injure, v. غدرًا, جور, جفا ghader et-
Injury, جور, جفا jür, jefa
Innocence, صبر صبر süktsizlik
Innocent, قباجت süketsiz
Insecure, برك دليل berk deyil
Innsensibility, درمزلي dümüzlik
Insincere, ايكي دولي. ايكي بزري, iki dili, iki yuzi
Insolent, كستاک kustakh
Instant, آن, بير dem än, bir dem
Instruct, v. چرتيمeh eurretmek
Insufficient, يتشرم yetishmax
Intelligence, خبر khabar
Intention, نيت niyet
Interest, فايده faideh
Interfere, v. تارشيمه karish-mak
Interpret, v. ترجمه terejemeh et-
Interpreter, ترجمان türjuman
Interrupt, et-inkitaet-
Invent, et-siyed et-
Investigation, et-arash-turmeh
Invincible, چيگ ينيلماز yenilmaz
Invite, دعوت ل- darvet et-
Irregular, خلاف قاعدة kilaf-karida
Island, جزيرة ada, jezireh

J.
Janissary, ياسافيي yasakji
Jar, كوب keup
Jealous, غريتو فانتيجي ghirethu,
kizkanji
Jest, لطيفه latifeh
Jewel, جوهر jaü-her
Join, v. بتشمال bitishmek
Journal, yomi yomi
Journey, sefer
Joy, farah
Joyful, مسرور masrūr
Judge, hukum et-
Judgment, hukum
Juice (lemon), لیمون صوی, li-
Juice (lemon), لیمون صوی, li-
mūn sū-i
Jump, سکرماک sichramak
Just, حقی hakki
Justice, عدالت ıdalet
K.
Keel, گمی صری, guemi sirti,
Keen (knife), keskin
Keep, v. صقلی sahlamak
Kept, صقلیش sahlanmish
Kettle, تزدان, pr. kazān
Key, اناختار ānaktar
Kill, v. ولردمک euldirmek
Kind, جنس, turlū
Kindness, کرامت kiramet
King, ملک melek
Kingdom, ملک mūlк
Kiss, v. اوبمک eupmek
Knee, دز diz
Kneel, v. دیزچوگمک diz
Knife, بچاق buchak
Knock, v. اورمک, pr. vourmak
Know, v. پیلمک bilmek
Knowledge, پیلگر bilgū
Laborious, چالیش‌گین chalish-
Labour, ایش ish
Labourer, اشجی ishji
Lady, خانوین khatūn
Lake, گول gūl
Lame, توبال topal
Lament, اقلامی ajılmak
Lamp, جراگ chīragh
Land, طورراق, سمکل toprak,
Language, دل dil
Large, اینلو einlu
Last, صوک آخر akhr, soň
Laugh, v. گولمک gulmek
Lawful, شرعی sharratu
Law, v. قویت koimak
Lazy, تیل tenbell
Lead, خرسون khurshun
Leaf, پاک yaprak
Lean, ارق arik
Leap, سیرما sîchramak
Learn, اورکمک eu-û-ranmeh
Learned, علم عالم sâlem
Learning, علم معلم ruhûm
Least, اقل akâll
Leave, v. برچق brakmak
Left (hand), سو sol
Lend, اودع وبمک âdûnîj ver-meh
Leisure, خالی وقت khali vakht
Leg, ایباق âyâk
Lemon, لیمون lei-mûn
Length, وزن اوزونîk ùzûnîk
Let (a house), v. کرایه کمک kirayah vermek
Liberty, حریت hurri-et
Lick, v. یالمک yalmak

Lie, s. یلان yâlân
Lie, v. یلان سويلمک yalan seuîlameh
Life, عر sîmûr
Light, adj. خنیف khafîf
Light, s. نور nur
Lightning, شمشک shemshik
Like, مثالو mithillû
Lion, ارسلان as-lân
Liquid, سول sûlu
Live, v. یاشمک yashmak
Load, پکمک yûkletmek
Loaf, ایتمک, pr. ékmeh
Lock, کلید kîlit
Lodge, اوترمک otûrmak
Long, اوزون úzûn
Looking-glass, آینه âîneh
Loose (to let), قولمک koî-vermek
Lose, غایب گیاب ghaîb et-
Lost, غایب اولدی ghaîyeb oldî
Love, محبّت muhubbet; عشش üshik
Low, پچî alchak
Luggage, پرتو purtu
VOCABULARY.

M.
Machine, آلات alâat
Magazine, مجله makhzen
Magnificent, عظیم rûzmetlu
Maid, فک hiz
Majesty, عظمت suzmet or sazamet
Make, v. etmek
Made, اتمیدdi etti
Manage, v. oödirmak
Mankind, انسانیت insaniyet
Manner, منوال minval
Manufactory, کارخانه karxanéh
Map, خرططâ kartah
Marble, مرمر mermer
March, v. ورش yurish ett-
Mare, قراق=kisrak
Market, بازار bazar
Marriage, دوگون dugûn
Marry, ازدواج evlenmek
Master, معلم muâalem, osta

Mean, v. demek
Means, وجه menval, vajh
Measure, اولچی eulchi
Meat, et
Meet, راست غلک rast guel-
mek
Melon, تاریوز karpûz
Melt, ازدیرک eritmek
Memory, یاد yad
Mend, تامین yamâlamak
Merciful, رحمتل lu râhmetlu,
which means also "the
defunct."
Merchandise, مال تجاری imtîca, mal tijarlik
Merchant, بازرگان bazirguân
Mercury, پیچ zaibak
Middle, ارسطه میان orta,
mayân
Mild, ملایم mulayem
Milk, سود, pr. sût
Mill, دگرمن degûrîmêh
Mind, عقل askil
Mine, پت benim
VOCABULARY.

Mirth, فرح، جموش firahat، jumboosh
Mischievous، خبيث، jumbug
Miserable، ذل، zoolo، dushgun، xavallu
Misery، فقر، fykirr
Mismanage (to do badly)، اي يبمك، ayi yapmamak
Miss (fire)، اتش المدق، atesh almamak
Mistake، يغش، يگش، yagnish
Mix، قارشتر، karishtramak
Moderate، رازالمدق، azaltmak
Modesty، ادب، edeblik
Modern، متاخر، mutarithkhar
Moment، دقيق، kakika، an
Moon، ماي، a-i
Mountain، طاغ، dagh
Mud، جامور، chamur
Mule، قطر، katir
Myrtle، مرسين، mersin
Mutual، مشترك، msharekehu
Mystery (secret)، سر، sirr
N.
Nail، ميغ، mikh
Naked، جلاد، chiplak
Name، نام، ad، nam
Narrow، طار، تنك، darg، teng
Nation، ملت، millat
Native، يرلو اصلي، asli، yerli
Nature، طبعت، tabiat
Natural (thing)، امر طبيعي، amr tabidir
Naughty، يمان، yeman
Navigation، كميجيلك، guemijilik
Near، ياقين، yakin
Neat، نازك، zeriif، nazik
Necessary، لازم، كرك، lazim
Need، احتياج، ihtialilik
Neglect، غفلت، ghiflet
Negligent، اهمام، ihtimamsiz
Neighbour, تونشو  konushû
Net,  اگh ágh
New,  یکی yêni
Next (day),  ارتسی گون ertesi gün
Net,  اگh ágh
New,  یکی yêni
Next (day),  ارتسی گون ertesi gün

Vocabulary:

Neighbour, تونشو  konushû
Net,  اگh ágh
New,  یکی yêni
Next (day),  ارتسی گون ertesi gün

Obedient,  مطيع mutilع
Obey,  دُنُبُلْمَك  dênilmek
Object,  v. اعتراس ات eti-

Oblige,  v. مِنِن et-

Obscure,  تاراگن karanalik
Observe,  v. باقی mak bahmak
Obstacle,  مَنِع manع
Obstinate,  عاندیجی inadji
Obtain,  تحصیل ات tasîl et-

Occurrence,  ítتتیتتیت teh, watar
Occurrence,  ítتتیتتیت teh, watar
Occurrence,  ítتتیتتیت teh, watar
Occurrence,  ítتتیتتیت teh, watar
Occurrence,  ítتتیتتیت teh, watar
Occurrence,  ítتتیتتیت teh, watar
Occurrence,  ítتتیتتیت teh, watar

Offence,  ازار azar
Offend,  طریقت tokûnmak
Offer,  صرتتت sonmak
Office,  وزیفه vazifeh
Officer,  ضابط zabet
Oil,  زیت zait
Omit, ترك ا_ terk et-
Omnipotent (the), حق تعالى, Hakta-alah
Opinion, جن راي, xan, rai
Opportunity, موافقة, muwafekat
Opposition, مقابلته muhakeleh; also مامعت, muma-neat
Orange, بورتغال, portugâl
Orator, خطيب متكلم, khatib, mutahallem
Order, ترتيب, tertib
Origin, اصل, aâsil
Ornament, ارائش زينة, ara-îsh, zaint
Out, طشر, tashrah
Outside, ديشارد, dishardah
Over, اوزرة, uzerah
Overcome, ينكم, yenmek
Overflow, طاشق, tashghin
Overset, زورمك, devirmek
Overtake, يتشمك, yetishmek
Own, صندر, kendû
Owner, صاحب, saheb.

P.
Pack, v. يغسل, boghjala-mak
Pail, قوغه, kogha
Pain, اغري, aghri
Paint, بويا, boyâ
Pale, مازى, sari
Parcel, بوچة, pr. boghjah
Pardon, عفره, 'af-weh or afu
Parents, خصم, khisim
Parrot, پاياناغ طوقى, papa-ghal, tuti
Partake, v. حسبدار او, hisahdar ol-
hissahdar ol-
Particular, خاص, mûkhtas
Party, جمعیت, jam-îet
Pass, v. گچه, guchmek
Passage (of troops), مروري, mirûri
Passenger, پرچمی, yolji
Passport, تذکره, tezkeréh
Passion (anger), دارغلق, dar-ghinlik
Passionate, غضبلق, ghadablik
Paste, خمير, khamir
Path, دار بول dar, yol
Patience, صبر sabr
Patient, احتالول ihtimallu
Pause, v. تعللماي اودماي ei-lanmek
Pay, v. اودماي eu-démek
Payment, ادا edā or adā
Peace, صلح sulh
Penalty, جرمة jerimeh
Pen, قلم kalam
Penknife, قلم تراش kalam tirash
Pepper, ببر (بير) piper
Perceive, تعلم gueurmek
Perfect, جام tamam
Perfection, كمال kamal
Perform, ايمك etmek
Perfume, قوخر, pr. kokā
Permission, اذن izin
Permit, اجازة ويرمك ijazet vermek
Perplexed, حيران hairon
Persevere, چلشيم chalish-mak
Perseverance, چلشک chali-shik

Persuade, ايناندرمک inan-dirmak
Petition, عرض ard or arz
Phial (small bottle), چکوچ kuchuk shishah
Phrase, عبارة bibareh
Physic, دوا dava
Physician, حكيم hakim
Pickles, ترشي turshi
Picture, صورة sûret
Piece, بارجه parcha
Pig, طوز dzonghuz or domuz, khinixir
Pillar, ديرك direk
Pincers, ماسه masha
Pious, عبادتکار siabadetkar
Pit, چوقور chikūr
Pity, رحمة rahmet
Place, ير yer
Plague, یومرچک yumürjik
Plain, s. قیر kir
Plank, تخطه takhtah
Plate, حص sahn
Play, v. اونامت o-i-namak
Pleasant, خوش khosh
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<th>Arabic</th>
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<td>Pleasure, hāz</td>
<td>حَضُور</td>
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<td>Please, v. bēnīmmeh</td>
<td>حَدِيد</td>
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<td>Plenty, choklih</td>
<td>جَوْتَة</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plough, s. sabān</td>
<td>سَبَان</td>
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<td>Poet, shayer</td>
<td>شَاعِر</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poetry, shur</td>
<td>شُرِر</td>
</tr>
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<td>Point (of a knife or needle), ụji</td>
<td>جُلْبُكْ قِلْبٍ</td>
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<td>Politeness, chelebilik</td>
<td>شِعْبَة</td>
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<td>Pony, pr. bēgūriqih</td>
<td>بَرَكَرَكَه</td>
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<td>Poor, fakir, zavallū</td>
<td>فَقِيرُ زَوَالْلُوح</td>
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<td>Possess, v. zabt, malek et-</td>
<td>ضِبْطُ مَالَكَ اْنِ</td>
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<td>Possible, mumken</td>
<td>مُمْكَن</td>
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<td>Poverty, zavallīk</td>
<td>زَوَالْلُوح</td>
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<tr>
<td>Power, küdret, küvet</td>
<td>قُدْرَةُ . كُوْدَرْتَ، كُوْدِهَت</td>
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<tr>
<td>Powerful, kaderlu</td>
<td>كَادِرُلَع</td>
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<td>Practice, adet</td>
<td>عَادْت</td>
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<tr>
<td>Praise, v. madh et-</td>
<td>مَدِحَ اْنِ</td>
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<tr>
<td>Prayer, dwā, rija</td>
<td>دَعَاء رِجَاء</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prefer, terjih et-</td>
<td>تَرْجِيحَ اْنِ</td>
</tr>
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<td>Prejudice, zarar</td>
<td>ضَرْر</td>
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<tr>
<td>Prepare, hazerlamak</td>
<td>حَاضِرَلْقَة</td>
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<td>Presence, huzūr</td>
<td>حُضُور</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Present, s. hadiyet</td>
<td>حَدِيد</td>
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<tr>
<td>Preserve, v. saklūmak</td>
<td>صِلَقَلْعَ مَك</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pretense, bahāneh</td>
<td>بَهْانَة</td>
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<td>Pretty, gülzel</td>
<td>گُرْزِل</td>
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<td>Prevail, v. ighab awlīk</td>
<td>غَلْبُ اَوْلِقِ</td>
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<tr>
<td>Prevent, v. man∠ et-</td>
<td>مَنْعَ اْنِ</td>
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Providence, v. حكمة الله Huk-met Allah
Province, v. اياالت ayalet
Provisions, v. خزينة zakhirah
Prudence, v. اصولتي rüsullah
Pull, v. جمد chekmek
Pulse, v. نبض nabz
Punishment, v. جاز jexa
Purchase, v. صنون المقت satun al-
Pure, v. باك pākh
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Purse, v. كيسه kiséh
Pursue, v. قولامك kovalamak
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Quail (a bird), v. بلد رجس bul-dirjin
Qualifications, v. صف siffet

Quality (good qualities), v. اوصاف جيلة a-úsaf jemileh
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Queen, v. كراله jhraljah
Quench, v. قاندوق mak kandirmak
Quick, v. سرعته sir-atlah
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Rabbit, v. اطل طوشاني ada daishani
Rags, v. اسكي بسكي eski besk
Rain, v. ياغور yaghmür
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<td>نیا kîa</td>
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|              | مکه koshmak             |
| S.           | چوال طوریه chûval,      |
|              | ترباب torbah            |
| Sad, s.      | سوداگر saûdaguer        |
| Saddle, s.   | ایر ایر é-é"r            |
| Safe (and sound), s. | ساغ سلم sagh-selim |
| Sail, s.     | یلكن yolken             |
| Sailor, s.   | کمیچی guémîji          |
| Salary, s.   | اجرت اجرت uj-ret        |
| Sale, s.     | صامد satmah             |
| Sand, s.     | که کم kûm               |
| Satisfy, v.  | خوش‌نود ا— khosh-
<p>|              | نود et-                 |
| Save, v.     | قورتارمک kurtarmak       |
| Saw, s.      | بیچ‌کی bich-hî           |
| Scarc, s.    | نادر nadir              |
| Screw, s.    | بورد burmah             |
| Sea, s.      | نَدز deniz               |
| Search, v.   | ارامق aramak            |</p>
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</table>
| Season  | فصل  
| Secret  | سر  
| See v.  | كورمک  
| Sell v.  | صامتجی  
| Seek v.  | ارامچی  
| Seed v.  | بزرت  
| Seem v.  | تابمک  
| Send v.  | یولاماه  
| Sensible | عاقلیو  
| Sense v. | عقل  
| Separate v. | آیرلمک  
| Serious | اغری  
| Servant | اوشاشی  
| Service | خرممت  
| Set (of things) | تقیم  
| Settle (an affair) | رابطه ویرمک  
| Shade | گزلد  
| Shake (a cloth) | سلحمک  
| Sharp (knife) | کسیک بوجیا  
| Shame | عیب  
| Sing v. | ترکی چاغرمقی  
| Sink v. | باترمک  
| Sit v. | اورتمقی  
| Size | بییوکلک  
| Sky | گزلک  
| Sleep | اویقو  
| Sleep v. | اویومقی  
| Small | کچچیک  
| Shelter (ed place) | ملجا  
| Shine v. | پرلیق  
| Shoot (a gun or cannon) | طوب تفگ اتیق  
| Shop | دکان  
| Short | قسم  
| Show v. | گوستریمک  
| Shut v. | اوریمک  
| Sick | خسته  
| Signal | ایشاش نشان  
| Silence v. | سکوت  
| Silk | ایپک  
| Sincerity | اخلاص  
| Sin v. | گونه  
| Sing | ترکی چاغرمقی  
| Sink v. | باترمک  
| Sit v. | اورتمقی  
| Size | بییوکلک  
| Sky | گزلک  
| Sleep | اویقو  
| Sleep v. | اویومقی  
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| Size | بییوکلک  
| Sky | گزلک  
| Sleep | اویقو  
| Sleep v. | اویومقی  
| Small | کچچیک  
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| Shine v. | پرلیق  
| Shoot (a gun or cannon) | طوب تفگ اتیق  
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| Sin v. | گونه  
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| Sink v. | باترمک  
| Sit v. | اورتمقی  
| Size | بییوکلک  
| Sky | گزلک  
| Sleep | اویقو  
| Sleep v. | اویومقی  
| Small | کچچیک  

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VOCABULARY.

Smell, ترخو, pr. koku
Smile, تبسم tabassam
Smoke (a pipe), v. توتون tütün ichmeh
Smooth, دوز düz
Soap, سبون sabun
Sober, كتين katın
Society, جهت jamiyet
Soft, يوشاق yümüşâk
Solid, متين matın
Something, بشيرى. براز، براز. birshei, bir āz
Sorrow, الم. تساوت alam, hasavet
Sort, شكيل shikil
Soul, جان jân
Sound, مسا سدا sess, sada
Sour, آشكي, pr. eshki
Space, ميدان maidan
Spare, v. خانداراتچ آ khanedarîk e-
Speak, v. ستولهمت seuâlemeh
Spectacles, عيند. كرزاق aînah, gcdzluk
Spend, خرج ا خرچ ا kharj et-

Spice, بزار bahâr
Split, v. يازماك yarmak
Spoiled, بوزوق bozuk
Spot, ير yer
Spread, v. سرماك sermeh
Spring (of water), ييگار, pronounced puñar
Sprinkle, سرماك sermeh
Stairs, نردنبار, pronounced merdeban
Stand, v. طورمك dürmak
Starving. No such thing existing, no word for it.
Stay, v. طوردمك dürdürmak
Steady, قارلو. پایدار, kerarlu, païdar
Steal, v. چالاچ chalmak
Steer, پييمدومني طوتق gué-miniñ dümani tütmak
Stick, دیگچ deînek
Stiff, برك berk
Still, دها. بیله daha, bileh
Stir, دبرچهٌ tepertmek
Stores, زکیره zakhirah
VOCABULARY.

Stranger, μάντας gharib, musafir
Straw, σίμι samān
Strength, κύρος kübeyt
Stretch, γκέσ ḵi̱neş et-
Strike, aρτος, pronounced vūrmak
String, s. σίμι sijim
Strip (one's clothes), σιμιτ sūmamak
Strong, κύρος kūbetlu
Study, дερσ-βακ- ders-bak-
Subdue, v. μεγοῦν yemmek
Submit, v. act. μετέχει zabt et-
Succeed, v. ηρετικά rast gueeturmek
Success, τέτοια nētijah
Suck, έμζη emzemek
Suffer, zahmet chekmek
Sugar, σκόρη sheker
Supply, v. τίτων tida-
rek et-

Support, v. (a family) beslemek; with your cre-
dit, ḥeκμ et-
Suppose, v. ηρετ farr et-
Supreme, γαλα sami, a'la
Sure, θάμη thabet, belli
Surface, έτ ίούς yüz vejh
Surprise, ηρετ shash-
ma, hiret
Suspicion, Σβη shūbē
Swear, v. μην yemmn et-
Sweep, σπύρσ sūpurmek
Sweet, έμλυν dātlu
Swell, v. μίση shishmek
Swim, μεσμήν yuxmek
System, σύλλεγε ẖā'edah

T.
Take, v. τίμη almak
Taken, τείμη alinnish
Talk, τιμίκ σουilemek
Teach, v. ηρετ euretmek
Tear, v. ρήμη yirtmak
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<tr>
<td>Waggon,</td>
<td>عرب عربة araba</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wait,</td>
<td>بکلک beklemek</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wake,</td>
<td>اوریاندربک oyan-dirmak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walk,</td>
<td>پروماک yurumek</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English</td>
<td>Arabic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wall, v. dīvar</td>
<td>استملk دیوار</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Want, v.i istemek</td>
<td>استمركل استملk</td>
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<tr>
<td>Warm, v. siyāk</td>
<td>سیما سیخما</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wash, v. yūmak</td>
<td>یومک یومک</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waste, v. telef et.</td>
<td>تلف ات. تلف</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Watch, v. bekjī et.</td>
<td>بکجی ات. بکجی</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Watch, s. saat sa'at</td>
<td>ساعت ساعت</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water, s. su</td>
<td>مو mūm مو</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wax, mūm</td>
<td>مو mūm مو</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Way, v. yol</td>
<td>یول یول</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wear, v. guei-mek</td>
<td>گیک گیک</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weave, v. dokū-mak</td>
<td>درکومق درکومق</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weight, v. aghirlik</td>
<td>وزن وزن</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Well, s. kū'ī</td>
<td>هنیه hiniy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Well, adj. ayi</td>
<td>ایرو ایرو</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wet, v. islanmish</td>
<td>اسلامتش اسلامتش</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whisper, v. fisildamak</td>
<td>نقل نقل</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whole, s. butūn, hepsi</td>
<td>بتون. هبسی بتون. هبسی</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wide, v. ēnlū, guēnīsh</td>
<td>اینلو. گیکش اینلو. گیکش</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wife, v. avret</td>
<td>اورت اوئرت</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wine, v. shirāb</td>
<td>شریب شریب</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wisdom, v. ahlīlak</td>
<td>عقللاک عقللاک</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wise, v. akel</td>
<td>عاقل عاقل</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wish, v. istek, arzu</td>
<td>استنک ارزو استنک ارزو</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wonderful, v. ajaib</td>
<td>عجب عجب</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Work, v. ish</td>
<td>استنک استنک</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Workshop, s. kerkhaneh</td>
<td>کرکنه کرکنه</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Worth, v. kimet</td>
<td>قیمت قیمت</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wound, v. yarah</td>
<td>یارا یارا</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wounded, v. yaral-mish</td>
<td>یارلمش یارلمش</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wreck (ship), v. batmahsi</td>
<td>باتمهسی باتمهسی</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Write, v. yazmak</td>
<td>یازمک یازمک</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wrong, v. guerchek deyil</td>
<td>دغل دغل</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wrought, v. yapilmish</td>
<td>یابلتش یابلتش</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yard, v. havli or hawli</td>
<td>حاوی حاوی</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year, v. yil, senh, sal</td>
<td>سال سال</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yellow, v. sarī</td>
<td>ساری ساری</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yesterday, v. dun</td>
<td>دن دن</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yield, v.</td>
<td>Young</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------</td>
<td>-------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>vırak etmek</em> (lit. to turn)</td>
<td><em>gından</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 *ekmek*.

- *Milk* ...... *sūd*, ...... *sūt*.
- *A Guelding* ... *bargūir* ...... *bégūir*.

* 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 dictionary 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.
oldim idi,
oldi insan,
oldi insan,
oldi insan,
oldi insan.

Second Pluperfect.
I had been, &c.
olmish idim,
olmish idin,
olmish idi,
olmish idik,
olmish idiniz,
olmish idiler.

Second Perfect.
I have been, &c.
olmishim,
olmishsin,
olmish,
olmishik,
olmishiniz,
olmishler.

Second Future.
I was about to be, &c.
ola jaghidim,
ola jaghidin,
ola jaghidi,
ola jaghidik,
ola jaghidiniz,
ola jaghider.
### FIRST NECESSITATIVE

I must be, &c.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Infix</th>
<th>1st Person</th>
<th>2nd Person</th>
<th>3rd Person</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>اولمالييم</td>
<td>اولمالييم</td>
<td>اولمالييم</td>
<td>اولمالييم</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>اولماليسین</td>
<td>اولماليسین</td>
<td>اولماليسین</td>
<td>اولماليسین</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>اولمالي</td>
<td>اولمالي</td>
<td>اولمالي</td>
<td>اولمالي</td>
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<tr>
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<td>اولماليیکس</td>
<td>اولماليیکس</td>
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<tr>
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<td>اولماليیر</td>
<td>اولماليیر</td>
<td>اولماليیر</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### SECOND NECESSITATIVE

I must have been, &c.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Infix</th>
<th>1st Person</th>
<th>2nd Person</th>
<th>3rd Person</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>اولماليیدم</td>
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<td>اولماليیدم</td>
<td>اولماليیدم</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>اولماليیدی</td>
<td>اولماليیدی</td>
<td>اولماليیدی</td>
<td>اولماليیدی</td>
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<tr>
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<td>اولماليیدیک</td>
<td>اولماليیدیک</td>
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<tr>
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<td>اولماليیدینیز</td>
<td>اولماليیدینیز</td>
<td>اولماليیدینیز</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>اولماليیدیر</td>
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<td>اولماليیدیر</td>
<td>اولماليیدیر</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### SECOND OPTATIVE

That I might be, &c.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Infix</th>
<th>1st Person</th>
<th>2nd Person</th>
<th>3rd Person</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>اوله ایدم</td>
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<td>اوله ایدم</td>
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<tr>
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<td>اوله ایدین</td>
<td>اوله ایدین</td>
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<tr>
<td>اوله ایدی</td>
<td>اوله ایدی</td>
<td>اوله ایدی</td>
<td>اوله ایدی</td>
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<tr>
<td>اوله ایدینیز</td>
<td>اوله ایدینیز</td>
<td>اوله ایدینیز</td>
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<td>اوله ایدیر</td>
<td>اوله ایدیر</td>
<td>اوله ایدیر</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### FIRST CONDITIONAL

If I were or shall be, &c.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Infix</th>
<th>1st Person</th>
<th>2nd Person</th>
<th>3rd Person</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>اولورس امت</td>
<td>اولورس امت</td>
<td>اولورس امت</td>
<td>اولورس امت</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>اولورس ادن</td>
<td>اولورس ادن</td>
<td>اولورس ادن</td>
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<tr>
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<td>اولورس ایدی</td>
<td>اولورس ایدی</td>
<td>اولورس ایدی</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>اولورس ایدک</td>
<td>اولورس ایدک</td>
<td>اولورس ایدک</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>اولورس ادنیز</td>
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<td>اولورس ادنیز</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>اولورس ادر</td>
<td>اولورس ادر</td>
<td>اولورس ادر</td>
<td>اولورس ادر</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### INFINITIVE MOOD

Dative Infinitive—ولامگا olmagha.
NECESSITATIVE.

First Future.

اولدلو, that which must be.

Second Future.

اولدجو اولدلا olajak olmak, that which is about to be.

INDETERMINATES.

اولدكدن اولدلدان evvel, before being.

اولدكدن واردان soňra, after having been.

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

Participle Present—سؤر loving.

سؤر اوولورم sever olürum,* I become one who loves.

سؤر اوولورسک sever olürsin, thou becomest one who loves, &c.

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

thou art becoming one who loves.

I was one who loves.

I was becoming one who loves.

I became one who loves.

I had become one who loves.

I have become one who loves.

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

I become one who has already loved.

thou becomest one who has already loved.
I was one who has already loved.
I became one who has already loved.
I shall become one who has already loved.
Also the future participle "about to love";
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.
whilst having loved.
whilst about to love.
This gerund is sometimes curtailed into sevmadan.

**Declinable Gerunds.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gerund</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>sevdikdah,</td>
<td>on having loved</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sevdighimdagah</td>
<td>on my loving</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sevdighindagh</td>
<td>on thy loving, &amp;c.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The "ي" being introduced for the sake of euphony.

which are given in the Grammar.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gerund</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>sevdighimdan evvel</td>
<td>before my having loved</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sevdighinda sonra</td>
<td>after thy having loved</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**FINIS.**
ERRATA.

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

... اولق
33, ... isséh idem ... isséh idim
36, Dele conditional, and insert it after the Imperative, which should be in capital letters.

... اولسک
45, ... ایدریکن ... ایدریکن
49, ... uturmeh ... uturmah

المت ... آلتی
51, ... آصرمک ... آصرمک
54, ... تقمیق ... تقمیق
60, ... اوزره ... اوزره
... عادت ... عادت
62, ... tara ... taraf
78, ... æugmegeh ... deugmegeh
80, ... تیژه ... تیژه
83, ... keshin ... keshin
... سلطان ... سلطان
86, ... ayilek ... ayilik
... amriniz ... ümrinix
87, ... bugunler ... bü günler
88, ... صفا ... صفا
89, ... seldinmi ... sildinmi
91, ... benem ... benim
92, ... یورلم ... یورلم
**ERRATA.**

Page 92, for *dukkunda* read *dükmanda*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Corrected Text</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>93</td>
<td><em>khos</em> → <em>chelebi</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>94</td>
<td><em>ashaghi</em> → <em>ashagha</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>95</td>
<td><em>istédem</em> → <em>istedim</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>96</td>
<td><em>guetirsun</em> → <em>guetirsum</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>97</td>
<td><em>lahirdié</em> → <em>lahirdi</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>98</td>
<td><em>guerdum</em> → <em>gueurdum</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>99</td>
<td><em>neh bilirim</em> → <em>üh bilirim</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td><em>kader deyelim</em> → <em>kader deyil im</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>101</td>
<td><em>ahsherkan</em> → <em>alishirkan</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>102</td>
<td><em>Turnge</em> → <em>Turkje</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>103</td>
<td><em>kader dégilim</em> → <em>kader deyil im</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>104</td>
<td><em>büyürin</em> → <em>büyürün</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>105</td>
<td><em>bairakee</em> → <em>bairaki</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>106</td>
<td><em>wahtinize</em> → <em>vakhirineriz</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>107</td>
<td><em>gueeréim seni</em> → <em>gueuréim seni</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>108</td>
<td><em>bü guegin</em> → <em>bü guegia or gurja</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>109</td>
<td><em>adrenide</em> → <em>adrenide</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ERRATA.

Page 111, for hader read hazer

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Original Word</th>
<th>Corrected Word</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>112</td>
<td>... chelibi ...</td>
<td>... chelebi ...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>113</td>
<td>... hikayeh si ...</td>
<td>... hikayehsi ...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>114</td>
<td>... gianim ...</td>
<td>... janim ...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>117</td>
<td>... adit ...</td>
<td>... eadet ...</td>
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<tr>
<td>119</td>
<td>... ـ ...</td>
<td>... ـ ...</td>
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<tr>
<td>120</td>
<td>... seratlı ...</td>
<td>... siratlı ...</td>
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<td>121</td>
<td>... ebtidah ...</td>
<td>... ibtidah ...</td>
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<tr>
<td>123</td>
<td>... oghlanjek ...</td>
<td>... oghlanjik ...</td>
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<tr>
<td>125</td>
<td>... jent ...</td>
<td>... jesaret ...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>129</td>
<td>... chichak ...</td>
<td>... chichek ...</td>
</tr>
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<td>133</td>
<td>... süchsizlik ...</td>
<td>... süchsizlik ...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>135</td>
<td>... nīr ...</td>
<td>... not ...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>139</td>
<td>... yuğumç ...</td>
<td>... tüti ...</td>
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<tr>
<td>140</td>
<td>... hamal ...</td>
<td>... kamal ...</td>
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<tr>
<td>142</td>
<td>... voro ...</td>
<td>... tora ...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>143</td>
<td>... chigh ...</td>
<td>... chigh ...</td>
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</table>

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