YOUR NAME: REGISTRATION #

(M) Come to Istanbul (I/I) [10 points]

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

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

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

Arkadaşlarım şehirde mutlu My friends [are] happy in [the] city. Baban İstanbul'u seviyor mu? Does your father like Istanbul?

Fakirler Van'dan İstanbul'a gelmek istiyor Poor [people] want to come from [the city of] Van to Istanbul.

İstanbul en büyük şehir Istanbul [is the] biggest city.

Eve geliyorlar They come home.

Babam "Merhaba! Gel, arkadaşımız ol", diyor My father says "Hello! Come [and] be our friend".

Evimizde büyük pencereler var There are big windows in our house.

Pencereden atliyoruz We jump from [the] window. Ev almak mi istiyorsun? Do you want to buy [a] house?

MI. How would you translate the following into English?

A.	Baban mutlu mu?	
B.	"Şehrimize gel" diyoruz.	
C.	Arkadaşım doktor olmak istiyor.	
D.	Fakir evimi seviyorlar mı?	
E.	İstanbul'dan mı geliyorsun?	

M2. The following examples introduce a new pattern. What do you think these examples mean?

A.	Geldiğimde "merhaba" diyorlar.	
B.	Baban geldiğimizden mutlu mu?	
C.	Fakir olduğunu diyorlar.	
D.	Aldığın ev büyük mü?	
E.	En mutlu olduğum şehir, Van.	
F.	Fakir olduğumuz halde mutluyuz.	

