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VOLUME

1



Turkish

Survival Phrases



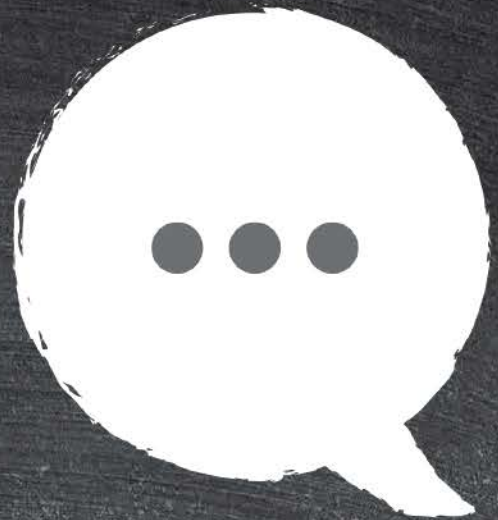
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LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #1

How to Say "Thank You!" in Turkish

CONTENTS

- 2 Turkish
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 4 Cultural Insight

#1

TURKISH

1. Teşekkür ederim.
2. Çok teşekkür ederim.
3. Çok teşekkürler.

ENGLISH

1. Thank you.
2. Thank you so much.
3. Many thanks.

VOCABULARY

Turkish	English
Teşekkür ederim.	Thank you.
çok	a lot
Teşekkürler.	Thanks.
Çok teşekkürler.	Many thanks.
Çok saol.	Thanks a lot. (informal)

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Yardıma için teşekkür ederim. "Thank you for your help."	Bunu çok severim. "I like this very much."
Kahve için teşekkürler. "Thank you for the coffee."	Tavsiyen için çok teşekkürler. "Many thanks for your advice."
Buraya geldiğin için çok saol. "Many thanks for coming here."	

GRAMMAR

Wherever your destination may be, manners are a must! Turkey is no different. So in our very first lesson, we'll be teaching you a simple phrase that is bound to come in handy throughout your trip to Turkey. I can't stress this enough: A little a bit of language can go a long way!

In Turkish, "Thank you" is ***Teşekkür ederim***.

The first word, *teşekkür*, means "thankfulness." After this comes *ederim*, meaning "give."

All together, that's *Teşekkür ederim*.

You can emphasize *Teşekkür ederim* by adding *çok*, which means literally "a lot" or "so much."

That makes ***Çok teşekkür ederim***, which would be equivalent to "Thank you so much," a politer expression than just *teşekkür ederim*.

There are other ways to express one's gratitude in Turkish, but they are all variations of *teşekkür ederim*.

There will be occasions when you will really want to show your appreciation and politeness. On these occasions, you should use the expression *Teşekkür ederim*. In daily life, however, people use *Teşekkürler*, which is simply another form of the the noun *teşekkür*.

So "Thanks" in Turkish is *Teşekkürler*.

And "Many thanks" is **Çok teşekkürler**.

The first word, *çok* ("a lot"), is used to make the phrase more polite. This is followed by *teşekkürler*, which means something like "thanks."

All together, it's *Çok teşekkürler*.

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip 1

By far, *Teşekkürler* is the most common way to say "Thanks." Use the more polite version *Teşekkür ederim* sparingly, in very special situations, like when you have been helped a lot by somebody. Remember: When in doubt, keeping it simple is always your safest bet. You don't have to worry about formal or informal situations; *Teşekkürler* can be used with just about anyone, anywhere, and anytime. You say *Teşekkürler* when the waiter brings your food or drinks, when the clerk in the hotel takes your luggage to your room, and when somebody welcomes or congratulates you. No matter what the person's profession or age, *Teşekkürler* will always be an appropriate response.

Quick Tip 2

If you are around friends, you might hear an alternative to *Teşekkür ederim*: *Saol*. This means "Thanks" or "Cheers," mostly used among young people and is very informal. If you know the people well enough, feel free to throw one of these in—your knowledge of informal Turkish will surely be appreciated.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #2

Say “You’re Welcome” in Turkish

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- 2 Turkish
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 4 Cultural Insight

2

TURKISH

1. Rica ederim.
2. Bir şey değil.
3. Sorun değil.
4. Hiç sorun değil.

ENGLISH

1. You're welcome.
2. It's nothing.
3. No problem.
4. No problem at all.

VOCABULARY

Turkish	English
Rica ederim.	You're welcome, please
Bir şey değil.	It's nothing.
Sorun değil.	No problem.
Hiç sorun değil.	No problem at all.

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Rica ederim benimle bu şekilde konuşma. "Please do not speak to me like that."	Çok teşekkür ederim. Bir şey değil. "Thank you so much." "It's nothing."
Hediye için teşekkürler. Rica ederim, sorun değil. "Thanks for the present." "Here you go, no problem."	Aradığın için çok saol. Hiç sorun değil. "Thanks for calling." "No problem at all."

GRAMMAR

In this lesson, we'll continue to learn more phrases that will help you with basic etiquette. Turkish people are very hospitable. They use phrases of gratitude quite often. Even though you may not get the chance to use **Bir şey değil** (the phrase for "You're welcome") during your trip to Turkey, there's a very good chance you'll hear it. So let's have a closer look at it!

In Turkish, "You're welcome" is *Bir şey değil*. Literally this means "nothing at all."

The word *şey* means "thing." *Bir* means "one." When you put it in front of *şey*, it can mean "something." The next word, *değil* means "not." It changes the word "something" into the word "nothing."

All together, we have *Bir şey değil*.

You can also respond to someone who has thanked you by using **Rica ederim**. This means "You are welcome."

The first word, *rica*, means "request." The second word, *ederim*, means "to give."

All together, that's *Rica ederim*.

You might sometimes hear **Sorun değil**, which means "No problem."

This phrase starts with the word *sorun*, which means "problem." Next we have *değil*, meaning "not."

Again, the whole phrase is *Sorun değil*.

You can emphasize *Sorun değil* by adding *hiç*, which means literally "at all."

You could say ***Hiç sorun değil***, "No problem at all," a stronger expression than just *Sorun değil*.

Remember:

Bir şey değil means "It's nothing" or "Not at all." *Sorun değil* means "No problem."

And *Rica ederim* means "You're welcome."

Of the expressions we have seen, please keep in mind that you can use *Rica ederim* and *Bir şey değil* in any situation, formal or informal, while *Sorun değil* tends to be used in more informal occasions.

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip

The phrase *Rica ederim* has one more use, actually. We had a look at it in this lesson. When you want to say "You're welcome," *Rica ederim* can be used as a set phrase after *Teşekkürler*. The second meaning of *Rica ederim* is "Please" that can be used as *Rica ederim, bunu alin* ("Please take this.")

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #3

Getting What You Want Using Turkish

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- 2 Turkish
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 4 Cultural Insight

3

TURKISH

1. Lütfen.
2. Rica ederim.
3. Bu, lütfen.
4. Şu, lütfen.

ENGLISH

1. Please.
2. Please. (followed by a phrase or verb)
3. This, please.
4. That, please.

VOCABULARY

Turkish	English
lütfen	please
Rica ederim.	You're welcome, please
bu	this
şu	that
istemek	want

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Bu raftaki, lütfen. "This one on the shelf, please."	Rica ederim benimle bu şekilde konuşma. "Please do not speak to me like that."
Bu kimin? Whose is this?	Bu nedir? What's this?
Bu çok güzel. "This is very good."	Ben şu gömleği istiyorum, lütfen. "I want that shirt, please."
O da partiye gelmek istiyor. "She wants to come to the party, too."	

GRAMMAR

This lesson's phrase will help you take matters into your own hands! In this lesson we'll take a look at the word "please," which will be very important when you need to ask for something.

In Turkish, "please" is **lütfen**.

Let's take a closer look at *lütfen*. The easiest way to use this word is by pointing at something and saying **Bu, lütfen** ("This one, please") or **Şu, lütfen** ("That one, please").

Bu means "this."

And *şu* means "that."

Please remember that in Turkey it is a little rude to point at people. But pointing at things, especially when you are trying to buy something at the market, or when it helps to illustrate your point, is perfectly okay. Just make sure you say *Teşekkür ederim* ("Thank you") when the object is handed to you.

Another phrase for "please" is **Rica ederim**. You might remember that this also means "You're welcome." We use this phrase to ask someone to do something for us, and it is usually

followed by a verb or phrase.

Any sentence with the phrase *Rica ederim* is very polite and a little bit old-fashioned.

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip

We have learned the sentence *Bu, lütfen* ("This, please"). We may need to spend some time with the grammar here. The first word, *bu* ("this"), is in the nominative. To show that you want something, you have to use the form accusative of the noun. The accusative form is used when defining the object of the phrase. For example *Bunu istiyorum, lütfen* ("I want this one, please"). The easiest way to understand accusative case is to say that a noun is in the accusative if it is the object in the sentence. This statement, although somewhat simplified, will help us understand Turkish grammar a bit more. Now try linking these sentences together: "This looks good. I want this, please. Please hand it to me." In Turkish it would go: *Bu güzel görünüyor. Bunu istiyorum, lütfen. Lütfen, onu verir misiniz.* Don't forget to thank the person who is helping you so much.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #4

Basic Turkish Greetings

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- 2 Turkish
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 4 Cultural Insight

4

TURKISH

1. Günaydın.
2. İyi günler.
3. İyi akşamlar.
4. İyi geceler.
5. Selam.
6. Merhaba.

ENGLISH

1. Good morning.
2. Good afternoon.
3. Good evening.
4. Good night.
5. Hi.
6. Hi.

VOCABULARY

Turkish	English
---------	---------

Günaydın.	Good morning.
İyi günler.	Good afternoon.
İyi akşamlar.	Good evening.
İyi geceler.	Good night.
Merhaba	Hi.
İyi	good
gün	day
akşam	evening
gece	night

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Günaydın, nasılsınız? "Good morning, how are you?"	İyi günler, şu, lütfen. "Good afternoon. That one, please."
İyi akşamlar. İki kişilik lütfen. "Good evening. For two people, please."	İyi geceler ve çok teşekkürler. "Good night and thanks very much."
Merhaba, nasılsınız? "Hi, how are you?"	Bu güzel! "This is good!"
Bu gün çok sıcak! "Today is very hot!"	İyi akşamlar! "Have a nice evening!"
Hadi gece yarısı bulusalım. "Let's meet at midnight."	

GRAMMAR

In this lesson, we'll cover basic greetings for the appropriate time of the day. As there are quite a few to cover, let's jump right in.

We're going to start with the more formal ones first.

In Turkish, "Good morning" is **Günaydın**.

The first word, *gün*, means "day." *Aydın*, which is a form of "bright" in Turkish, follows this *gün*. Literally it means "bright days to you." These two words come together and become one word that means "Good morning": *Günaydın*.

In Turkish, "Good afternoon" is **İyi günler**.

The first word, *iyi*, means "good." The second word, *günler*, means "days."

All together, that's *İyi günler*.

In Turkish, "Good evening" is **İyi akşamlar**.

The first word, *İyi*, as we've already mentioned, means "good." The second word, *akşamlar*, means "evenings."

All together, that's *İyi akşamlar*.

Upon leaving, you say **İyi geceler**. This is "Good night."

The second word, *geceler*, means "nights."

You can use all of these in formal situations or with strangers. You can say *Günaydın* ("Good morning") and *İyi geceler* ("Good night") with your friends, too.

Let's take a look at two ways of greeting your friends now.

The most common word is **Selam**.

Selam is "Hi" in English. Use this only with people you are already on friendly terms with, or with young people in restaurants, bars, or cafes.

Another way to say "Hi" in Turkish is **Merhaba**.

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip

If you want to be on the safe side when using greetings in Turkish, learn the word *Nasılsın?* (informal), or *Nasılsınız?* (formal), which translate to "How are you?" Put this after any of this lesson's informal greetings and you'll sound as natural as can be. Try *Merhaba, nasılsınız?*, which is the nicest way to address to someone you already know. This means "Hi, how are you?"

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #5

Turkish Parting Greetings

CONTENTS

- 2 Turkish
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 3 Cultural Insight

5

TURKISH

1. Güle güle.
2. Bay bay.
3. Görüşmek üzere.
4. Görüşürüz.

ENGLISH

1. Bye bye.
2. Bye bye.
3. Goodbye/ Until I see you.
4. See you later.

VOCABULARY

Turkish	English
Görüşürüz	See you later.
güle güle	bye bye
bay bay	bye bye
Görüşmek üzere.	Goodbye/ Until I see you.

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Bay bay, tekrar görüşürüz. "Bye bye, see you again."	Güle güle, yarın görüşürüz. "Bye bye, see you tomorrow."
Bay bay, Ali. "Bye bye, Ali."	Görüşmek üzere, sizinle tanıştığıma memnun oldum. "Goodbye, it was nice to meet you."

GRAMMAR

In this lesson we'll introduce parting greetings.

A parting expression that we can use any time of the day to strangers or friends is **Güle güle**, which literally means "Leave while smiling." I know it sounds funny, but partings generally contain a bit of sadness, so this expression tries to make up for that. You can think of it as a Turkish version of "bye bye."

You can also say **Görüşürüz**, which means "See you later." This is a form of the Turkish word that means "to see." It's used with people we know and will possibly see again.

Another parting phrase is **Bay bay**, which is "bye bye" from English. It is used the same way in Turkish as in English.

Put it with *görüşürüz* and you get "Bye bye, see you soon." *Bay bay, görüşürüz.*

A more formal way to bid farewell is **Görüşmek üzere**. This literally means "Until I see you."

The first word, *görüşmek*, is the verb for "to see." The next word, *üzere*, means "until then."

All together, that's *Görüşmek üzere*.

Use it with people you don't know or don't have a close relationship with.

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip

It is a good idea to use the polite form of the word "Goodbye" if you are talking to older people. The most polite form shows more respect: *Görüşmek üzere* or *Tekrar görüşmek üzere*.

Quick Tip 2

There are many different ways to say goodbye in Turkish among friends. You can try the obvious steal from English, *Bay bay*, or you can use *güle güle* or *görüştürüz*.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #6

Where Is the Bathroom in Turkish?

CONTENTS

- 2 Turkish
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 4 Cultural Insight

6

TURKISH

1. Tuvalet nerede?
2. Banyo nerede acaba?
3. Bayanlar tuvaleti nerede acaba?
4. Erkekler tuvaleti nerede acaba?
5. bayanlar
6. kadınlar
7. erkekler

ENGLISH

1. Where is the toilet? (informal)
2. Where is the bathroom? (formal)
3. Where is the ladies' room?
4. Where is the men's room?
5. women
6. women
7. men

VOCABULARY

Turkish	English
nerede	where is
acaba	I wonder
tuvalet	toilet
Bayanlar tuvaleti	ladies' room
erkekler tuvaleti	men's room
erkek	man
bayan	woman

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Patron nerede? "Where is the boss?"	Bu bayanlar tuvaleti mi acaba? "Is this the ladies' room?"
Burada bir tuvalet var mı? "Is there a toilet here?"	Bayanlar tuvaleti orada. "The ladies' room is over there."
Erkekler tuvaleti orada. "The mens' room is over there."	Bu erkekler tuvaleti değil. "This isn't the man's room."
Onlar bayan ayakkabıları. "Those are a woman's shoes."	

GRAMMAR

In this lesson, we'll cover an extremely important phrase: "Where is the toilet?."

In Turkish, "Where is the toilet?" is ***Tuvalet nerede?***

Let's look at the components. The first word, *tuvalet*, means "toilet." This is followed by *nerede*, which in Turkish means "where is."

A formal way to ask "Where can I find the bathroom?" is ***Banyo nerede acaba?***

The first word, *banyo*, means bathroom. After that is *nerede*, which again means "where." *Acaba* literally means "I wonder." If you use it in questions, it gives people an extra-polite impression.

All together, that's *Banyo nerede acaba?*

If you are looking for the ladies' room, the phrase is ***Bayanlar tuvaleti nerede acaba?***

Bayanlar means "ladies'." Next is *tuvaleti*, a form of the word for "toilet." Then we have *nerede*, which again means "where is." After that, we have *acaba* again. As you'll remember, it means "I wonder."

All together, that's *Bayanlar tuvaleti nerede acaba?*

If you are looking for the men's room, the question for that is ***Erkekler tuvaleti nerede acaba?***

Erkekler means "mens'." Just replace the word *bayanlar* ("ladies'") with *erkekler* ("mens'")
Erkekler tuvaleti nerede acaba?

The phrase *Tuvalet nerede?* sounds a little informal. You can make it polite by adding *acaba* at the end: ***Tuvalet nerede acaba?***

When you finally get to the bathroom, there may be one last hurdle. At some bathrooms, only Turkish words are written on the doors! What to do, what to do?

As we've seen above, the word for "men" is ***erkekler***. And for "women" you'll see either ***kadınlar*** or ***bayanlar***.

There may not be many public bathrooms for tourists to use. This means your best option is to stop at either a café or a restaurant and use the bathroom there. Understandably, café owners sometimes aren't too keen on having people stop in just to use their bathroom. Since you'll be a tourist, they will welcome you. And let you use the toilet. So to be polite, you might want to buy a bottle of water or order a coffee before asking *Tuvalet nerede acaba?*

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip 1

It may not always be very easy to find a public toilet in Turkey, but you can try. If you are on the street, you'll probably want to say "Where can I find the nearest toilet?" as opposed to "Where is THE toilet?" This first sentence in Turkish would be:

En yakın tuvalet nerede?

En yakın means "the closest." *En* means "most" and *yakın* means "close," so *en yakın* literally means "most close." It is very similar to our previous sentence—we changed only a bit, but it is more appropriate on the street.

Quick Tip 2

Let's learn the word for "Excuse me" here. In Turkish it is *Afedersiniz*. Just pop this in front of any of the sentences we've learned in this lesson and you're being very polite. As we mentioned before adding *acaba*, "I wonder" even makes it more polite and nice way to ask. For example: *Afedersiniz tuvalet nerede acaba?* or *Afedersiniz en yakın tuvalet nerede acaba?* I hope you all remember what it means: "Excuse me, where is (the nearest) bathroom?"

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #7

Use English to Your Advantage in Turkish

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- 2 Turkish
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 4 Cultural Insight

#7

TURKISH

1. İngilizce biliyor musunuz?
2. İngilizce biliyor musun?
3. Almanca biliyor musun?
4. Evet, İngilizce biliyorum.
5. Hayır, İngilizce bilmiyorum.

ENGLISH

1. Do you know English? (formal)
2. Do you know English? (informal)
3. Do you know German? (informal)
4. Yes, I do know English.
5. No, I don't know English.

VOCABULARY

Turkish	English
biliyor musunuz	do you know (formal)
biliyor musun	do you know (informal)
İngilizce	English

Almanca	German
biliyorum	I know
bilmiyorum	I don't know

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Fransızca biliyor musunuz? "Do you know French?"	Almanca biliyor musun? "Do you know German?"
O İngilizce konuşur. "He speaks English."	Ben İngilizce ve Almanca konuşurum. "I speak German and English."
Evet, İngilizce biliyorum. "Yes, I do know English."	Hayır, Türkçe bilmiyorum. "No, I don't know Turkish."

GRAMMAR

In this lesson we'll cover another extremely important phrase: "Do you know English?" Using this phrase as opposed to speaking English at someone is important for many reasons. For one, if the party you're speaking to doesn't understand English, at least they'll be able to understand what you're asking. Furthermore, it shows a lot of respect on your part, because you've made an effort to learn even a little bit of the language. For these reasons and many more, we're going to cover this very important phrase.

In Turkish, "Do you know English?" is ***İngilizce biliyor musunuz?***

The first word, *İngilizce*, means "English." After this comes *biliyor*, a form of the word for "to know." The last part, *musunuz*, makes the sentence a question.

All together, that's *İngilizce biliyor musunuz?*

The phrase that we just learned is formal. This means you can use it in situations with older

people or with people you don't know.

When you're speaking to young people, it's OK to use informal speech. In that case you will say ***İngilizce biliyor musun?***

Here we just drop *-uz* from the last word to get *musun*. While the difference seems small, it completely changes the formality level, from formal to casual.

Again, you can use the formal *İngilizce biliyor musunuz?* with older people or those you don't know. *İngilizce biliyor musun* is more direct. Do not use it with people you don't know or with elders.

Now for a change, let's try a different language: German. "Do you know German?" is ***Almanca biliyor musun?***

The word for "German" is *Almanca*. Here, just the word for the language changes; the rest is the same.

When you ask whether someone speaks another language besides Turkish, you might get the answer in Turkish. Here are few ways they might answer this question.

"Yes, I know English" would be ***Evet, İngilizce biliyorum.***

The first word, *evet*, means "yes." After this comes the word for "English," *İngilizce*, which we've seen before. Finally, we have *biliyorum*, which comes from the word for "to know." All together, that's *Evet, İngilizce biliyorum.*

This phrase could be made shorter, just by saying "Yes": *Evet.*

Or by taking out the word for English and just saying saying "Yes, I do know": *Evet, biliyorum.*

If the answer is negative, Turkish people could say "No, I don't know English": ***Hayır, İngilizce bilmiyorum.***

The first word, *hayır*, means "no." Again we have the word for "English," *İngilizce*. Finally, we have our form of the word "to know.": *bilmiyorum*. All together, that's *Hayır, İngilizce bilmiyorum.*

Sometimes, people will leave out the word for "English" and just say "I don't": *Hayır, bilmiyorum.*

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip 1

The number of English speakers in Turkey is quite low. Most people know English but have no chances to practice it. In tourist areas people can generally speak many languages. However, you can never go wrong by knowing the local language, so keep studying the Survival Phrases!

Quick Tip 2

Turkish people are very aware of the unique language they speak. The roots of the language can be traced to Central Asia, with the first known written records dating back nearly 1,300 years. So if you learn just a couple of sentences in Turkish, it will definitely be appreciated and will take you a long way.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #8

I Don't Understand in Turkish

CONTENTS

- 2 Turkish
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 3 Cultural Insight

8

TURKISH

1. Anlamıyorum.
2. Bilmiyorum.
3. Türkçe konuşmuyorum.

ENGLISH

1. I don't understand.
2. I don't know.
3. I don't speak Turkish.

VOCABULARY

Turkish	English
anlamıyorum	I don't understand
anlamak	understand
bilmek	know
konuşmak	speak
Türkçe	Turkish language

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Bu dersi anlamıyorum. "I don't understand this lesson."	Ne söylediğini anlamıyorum. "I don't understand what you are saying."
Onun ismini bilmiyorum. "I don't know her name."	Seninle konuşmuyorum. "I'm not talking to you."
Türkçe gerçekten zor. "Turkish is really hard."	

GRAMMAR

In this lesson we shall see a very useful phrase meaning "I don't understand." It is useful, of course, because many times you won't immediately pick up on what people are saying.

In Turkish, "I don't understand" is **Anlamıyorum**.

Another thing you can say when you're confused is "I don't know," which in Turkish is **Bilmiyorum**.

Another recourse is to tell someone, "I don't speak Turkish." This phrase in Turkish is **Türkçe konuşmuyorum**.

The first word, *Türkçe*, means "Turkish." This is followed by *konuşmuyorum*, which means "do not speak."

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip 1

When engaged in a conversation with a Turkish person, you're likely not to understand everything they're saying to you. This could be for a number of reasons: their accent, how fast they're speaking, or the vocabulary that they're using. If this happens, don't be afraid to say *Anlamıyorum*. Turkish people will be more than happy to explain what they have just said.

Quick Tip 2

After Turkish people have told you something, they might ask you *Anladın mı?*, meaning "Did you understand?" If you did, you can answer with *Anladım*, which means "I understood."

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #9

Can You Say it Again in Turkish?

CONTENTS

- 2 Turkish
- 2 English
- 3 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 4 Grammar
- 5 Cultural Insight

9

TURKISH

1. Lütfen tekrarlar mısın?
2. Lütfen tekrarlar mısınız?
3. Lütfen tekrarlayabilir misin?
4. Lütfen tekrarlayabilir misiniz?
5. Lütfen tekrar söyler misin?
6. Lütfen tekrar söyler misiniz?
7. Lütfen tekrar söyleyebilir misin?
8. Lütfen tekrar söyleyebilir misiniz?
9. Daha yavaş tekrarlar mısın?
10. Daha yavaş tekrarlar mısınız?
11. Daha yavaş lütfen.

ENGLISH

1. Repeat that, please?
2. Repeat that, please? (formal)
3. Can you repeat that, please?

CONT'D OVER

4. Can you repeat that, please? (formal)
5. Say that again, please.
6. Say that again, please. (formal)
7. Can you say that again, please?
8. Can you say that again, please? (formal)
9. Can you repeat that slowly, please?
10. Can you repeat that slowly, please? (formal)
11. More slowly, please. (informal)

VOCABULARY

Turkish	English
tekrarla-mak	repeat
lütfen	please
söylemek	say
tekrar	once more, again
-ebilir	could
daha yavaş	more slowly

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Soruyu tekrarlar mısın lütfen? "Repeat that question, please?"	Bu raftaki, lütfen. "This one on the shelf, please."
Ne söylüyor? "What is she saying?"	Tekrar söylüyorum. "I'll say it again."
Bana bir bira getirebilir misin? "Can you please get me a beer?"	Daha yavaş söyle lütfen. "Say it slowly, please!"

GRAMMAR

There will be many times when the Turkish is coming at you fast and furious and you may not catch all or any of it. When this happens, asking the speaker to say it again can make the difference between understanding a crucial piece of information and spending the rest of the day trying to figure out what it was. The following phrase will not only give you a better sense of the language, but will also help you tune your ear!

In Turkish, "Repeat that, please?" is ***Lütfen tekrarlar mısın?***

The first word we've studied before: *Lütfen* means "please." After this comes *tekrarlar mısın*, meaning "can you repeat." The *mısın* at the end of the phrase turns it into a question.

All together, that's *Lütfen tekrarlar mısın?*

If you want to address someone formally, just change the last part, *mısın*, to *mısınız*.

Now the phrase becomes ***Lütfen tekrarlar mısınız?***

If you want to sound a little less direct, you can ask "Can you repeat that, please?" In Turkish this is ***Lütfen tekrarlayabilir misin?***

This is very similar to the first sentence. Simply replace the second part *tekrarlar*, meaning "repeat," with *tekrarlayabilir*, which means "you could repeat."

All together, that's *Lütfen tekrarlayabilir misin?*

You can make it even more formal by saying *misiniz* instead of *misin*: ***Lütfen tekrarlayabilir misiniz?***

You can also ask casually "Please say that again?": ***Lütfen tekrar söyler misin?***

The first word, *lütfen*, still means "please." Next we have *tekrar*, which means "again." After this comes *söyler*, meaning "say." And last we have the question word *misin*.

The whole question is *Lütfen tekrar söyler misin?*

If we replace *misin* with *söyler misiniz*, the sentence gets more formal. ***Lütfen tekrar söyler misiniz?***

To make it bit more formal - "Could you say that again?"—we can upgrade *söyler* to *söyleyebilir*, which means "Could you say?" Altogether that would be: ***Lütfen tekrar söyleyebilir misin?***

Let's make it even more formal by replacing *misin* with *misiniz*: ***Lütfen tekrar söyleyebilir misiniz?***

At times, you may not understand the speaker even after a repeat. This is often due to how fast the person is speaking. In these cases, you can say "Slower, please": ***Daha yavaş lütfen.***

The first word, *daha*, means "more." The second word, *yavaş*, means "slow." When we put *daha* and *yavaş* together, they mean "more slowly." Of course, the *lütfen* at the end of the sentence means "please."

All together, that's *Daha yavaş lütfen.*

We can use the phrases we've seen so far together.

"Repeat that slowly, please?" is *Daha yavaş tekrarlar mısınız? Mısınız* makes this a polite question you can ask strangers.

With friends you can say *Daha yavaş tekrarlar mısın?*

Both mean "Repeat slowly, please."

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip 1

Asking someone to repeat what they've just said is especially important when you're given directions to get you where you're going. If you happen to be lost, instead of stopping someone on the street for directions, it's always best to stop in a store or a café and ask the people who work there. They are usually much more familiar with the neighborhood than the average passerby on the street is. If Turkish people assume you already speak the language well, they might speak fast. So if there's something you didn't understand, or if you missed part of the sentence, you can say *Lütfen tekrarlar mısın?*. As you've just learned, this means, "Repeat that, please?" If you want to be more polite, or if you're talking to more than one person, *Lütfen tekrarlar mısınız?* is a useful phrase.

Quick Tip 2

As you may have noticed, there is no rule about where to put "please" in a Turkish sentence. You can put it at the beginning or the end; either is grammatically OK.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #10

Apologies in Turkish

CONTENTS

- 2 Turkish
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 4 Cultural Insight

10

TURKISH

1. Pardon.
2. Özür dilerim.
3. Kusura bakmayın.
4. Sorun değil.

ENGLISH

1. Pardon me. or Excuse me.
2. I'm sorry.
3. Pardon me.
4. No problem.

VOCABULARY

Turkish	English
pardon	pardon me, excuse me
Özür dilerim.	I'm sorry.
kusura bakmayın	sorry, pardon me
Sorun değil.	No problem.
sorun	problem

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Geç kaldığım için pardon. "Excuse me for being late."	Özür dilerim, bilmiyordum. "I'm sorry, I didn't know that."
Kusura bakmayın, unuttum. "Sorry, I forgot it."	Hediye için teşekkürler. Rica ederim, sorun değil. "Thanks for the present." "Here you go, no problem."
Bana sorunu anlat. "Tell me the problem."	

GRAMMAR

In this lesson, we'll cover phrases used for apologizing. Since you haven't quite mastered Turkish, it's probably a good idea to go over the phrases for apologizing, as they'll likely come in handy.

We'll start with "Excuse me" or "Pardon me," which in Turkish is **Pardon**.

This expression can be used to apologize for accidentally pushing someone on the tram, but it can also precede a question you ask a stranger, much like "Excuse me." Use this when you are trying to work your way through a crowd (at the subway station, for instance), when you are trying to get someone's attention in a store, or when asking for directions.

If you want to be even more apologetic, or if you've done something worse than just bumping into someone, you can say "I am sorry": **Özür dilerim**.

The first word, *özür*, means "apology." The second word, *dilerim*, means "I wish."

All together, we have *Özür dilerim*.

To sum this section up:

Use *Pardon* when you've done minor damage to someone or want to get someone's attention. Use *Özür dilerim* when the damage is more significant.

Kusura bakmayın is another phrase that can be used for apologizing. But It is used only for minor apologies.

The first word, *kusura*, means something like "fault." The next word, *bakmayın*, means "do not look" or "do not see."

All together: *Kusura bakmayın*.

If someone says one of these to you, you'll want to respond with "No problem" or "It doesn't matter." The proper response is ***Sorun değil***.

Sorun means "problem." *Değil* means "no" or "not."

All together, that's *Sorun değil*.

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip 1

If you want to be very polite, you might want to learn the word *Çok*. It means "very" or "a lot." Put this word before *pardon* or *özür dilerim* to sound even more sophisticated: *Çok özür dilerim* or *Çok pardon*. You can use these when you really feel you've done something wrong.

Quick Tip 2

At the beginning of the 20th century, Turkey was in strong cultural interaction with France. To speak French fluently was fashionable, and essential if you came from a wealthy family and took pride in your education. That is why you may see many French words in Turkish. *Pardon* is just one of them. Another very common Turkish-French word is *Alo*. Turkish people answer their phone with *Alo*, just as the French do.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #11

Turkish Restaurant—How Many People?

CONTENTS

- 2 Turkish
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 4 Cultural Insight

11

TURKISH

1. Kaç kişisiniz?
2. Üç kişiyiz.
3. Yalnızım.

ENGLISH

1. How many people are you?
2. We're three.
3. I am alone.

VOCABULARY

Turkish	English
kaç	how many
üç	three (3)
kişi	person, human, man
yalnız	alone

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Saat kaç? "What time is it?"	Kaç yaşındasınız? "How old are you?"
--	--

Kaç kişi gidiyorsunuz? "How many of you are going?"	Bu gece üçümüz gidiyoruz. "The three of us are going tonight."
Dört kişi gelmedi. "Four people did not come."	Yalnız yaşıyorum. "I live alone."

GRAMMAR

There is a wide variety of Turkish dishes, and your job as a visitor is to try as many different foods as possible! However, before you start eating, you have to get to the table! In this lesson, we'll cover getting to the table in a restaurant.

When entering a restaurant in Turkey, you will be greeted with *Hoş geldiniz*, which means "Welcome," or *Merhaba*, which means "Hi" or "Hello."

When you enter a restaurant, or restorant in Turkish, you'll usually be seated by a waiter or waitress. Often you will be asked the question "How many people in your party?" so practicing it will come in handy at some point. "How many people are you?" in Turkish is ***Kaç kişisiniz?***

The first word, *Kaç*, means "How many." After this comes *kışisiniz*, a polite way to say "person."

Now let's go over how to answer.

You might tell the waiter or waitress ***Üç kişiyiz***, which in English means "We are three people."

The first word, *üç*, means "three." After this comes *kışiyiz*, which is how you say "people" here.

Let's take a look at some of the numbers you might need here, from two to five:

2 – *iki*

3 – *üç*

4 – *dört*

If you are just one person, the proper answer is "I am alone," which in Turkish is **Yalnızım**.

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip 1

Eating out is one of the greatest pleasures of Turkish traveling. The warm atmosphere and happy people will make it an unforgettable experience. When you go to a *restaurant*, you'll probably be seated by a waiter or waitress. Of course, since you have learned some very useful survival phrases in this lesson, you should try to use them.

Quick Tip 2

As you have seen, "restaurant" in Turkish is *restaurant*. There are other places in Turkey too that serve food especially at lunchtime. For example, you can look for a sign that says *kafe*, which means "cafe" in English. These usually serve sandwiches, salads and soups for lunch. There are also many types of restaurants serving international and fusion dishes.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #12

Turkish Restaurant—Reserving a Table

CONTENTS

- 2 Turkish
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 4 Cultural Insight

12

TURKISH

1. Bir rezervasyon yaptırmak istiyorum.
2. Bu akşam için bir rezervasyon yaptırmak istiyorum.
3. Kaç kişilik?
4. İki kişilik.
5. Saat kaçta?
6. Saat sekizde, lütfen.

ENGLISH

1. I would like to make a reservation.
2. I would like to make a reservation for tonight.
3. For how many people?
4. For two people.
5. For what time?
6. For eight o'clock, please.

VOCABULARY

Turkish	English
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İstiyorum	I would like to
bu akşam	tonight
rezervasyon	reservation, booking
iki	two (2)
saat	time, hour
sekiz	eight (8)

SAMPLE SENTENCES

İstanbul'a gitmek istiyorum. "I would like to go to İstanbul."	Ben bu akşam gidiyorum. "I am going tonight."
Rezervasyon yaptırmak zorundasınız. "You must make a reservation."	Evet iki kere. Yes, I've been twice.
Orada saat ikide olmak zorundayım. "I've got to be there at two o'clock."	Buraya saat kaçta geliyorlar? "What time do they come here?"
Saat sekiz. "It's eight o'clock."	

GRAMMAR

In the last lesson, we learned how to get a table at a restaurant, but please know that because of the popularity of Turkish food, it can be difficult to get a seat, especially on the weekends. The best thing to do, without a doubt, is to make a reservation for the time you want to eat.

In this lesson, we'll cover making a reservation at a restaurant.

Normally, if you make a phone call to reserve a table for the evening, you would say "I would

like to make a reservation for tonight": ***Bu akşam için bir rezervasyon yaptırmak istiyorum.***

The first two words, *Bu akşam*, mean tonight. Literally they mean "this night": *bu* means "this" and *akşam* means "night." Together, *bu akşam* means "tonight." Next is the word *için*, which means "for" in English. So "for tonight" is *bu akşam için*. Now the thing we want to make: *rezervasyon*, which pretty clearly means "reservation." *Bir rezervasyon* means "a reservation." Next, *yaptırmak* means "to make." Last of all, *istiyorum* means "I would like to":

Normally you'll be asked how many people are in your party and what time you'd like a table. "For how many people?" is ***Kaç kişilik?***

Now imagine you are a party of two. You'll answer in Turkish, "For two people, please." is ***İki kişilik lütfen.***

Finally, let's see how they will ask you the time of your reservation. ***Saat kaçta?***

Now let's answer the question! Let's imagine you want to reserve a table at eight o'clock: "At eight o'clock, please." In Turkish that's ***Saat sekizde lütfen.***

First we have *saat*, which means "time or o'clock." Then we have *sekizde*, which means "at eight." We follow this with *lütfen*, which you'll remember is "please."

The whole phrase, once again: *Saat sekizde lütfen.*

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip 1

Turkish people love to eat food. Generally there are two types of restaurants in Turkey. One is an alcohol-free restaurant that generally serves traditional meals to families; at the other, people drink alcohol with their meals, rather like Japan's izakaya.

Quick Tip 2

Restaurants usually take orders until 10 P.M.. You can stay longer, but the kitchen will probably be closed. But you can also get snacks at bars, which are open until 1 or 2 A.M. Clubs and discos usually close at 5 A.M. And you can always find a buffet, even in the middle of the night, for some Turkish fast food.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #13

Turkish Restaurant—Smoking or Non-Smoking?

CONTENTS

- 2 Turkish
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 4 Cultural Insight

13

TURKISH

1. Afedersiniz, burada sigara içiliyor mu?
2. Evet, içiliyor.
3. Hayır, içilmiyor.
4. Afedersiniz burada sigara içmek yasak mı?
5. Evet yasak.
6. Hayır, yasak değildir.

ENGLISH

1. Excuse me, is smoking allowed here?
2. Yes, it is [allowed].
3. No, it isn't [allowed].
4. Excuse me, is smoking forbidden in here?
5. Yes, it is.
6. No, it isn't.

VOCABULARY

Turkish	English
---------	---------

burada	in here
sigara içmek	smoke
yasak	prohibit
sigara	cigarette

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Ben buradayım. "I'm in here."	Benim karım sigara içmez. "My wife doesn't smoke."
Resim çekmek yasaktır. "Taking pictures is prohibited."	Bir sigaran var mı? "Do you have a cigarette?"

GRAMMAR

In the last lesson, we learned how to make a reservation in a restaurant. Now that you know how to get a table, you have another big issue to tackle. If you want to enjoy your meal, the smoking issue is very important. If you are a smoker in a non-smoking establishment or a non-smoker in a smoking establishment, this could ruin your meal.

In this lesson, we'll cover how to ask for a smoking or non-smoking table.

Let's imagine first that you are a smoker. Before entering a restaurant, you need to ask, "Excuse me, is smoking allowed here?": **Afedersiniz, burada sigara içiliyor mu?**

Afedersiniz, as we have seen, means "Excuse me." We follow this with *burada*, which means "in here." And then with *sigara*, which means "cigarette." Next we have *içiliyor*. This word usually means "to drink," but with *sigara* it means "to smoke." Last is *mu*, which makes the sentence a question.

Here's the whole sentence: *Afedersiniz, burada sigara içiliyor mu?*

The answer to this question is very simple: *Evet, içiliyor* ("Yes, you can smoke") or *Hayır*,

içilmiyor ("No, no smoking").

If the answer is "You are not allowed to smoke here," the expression "I'm sorry" often comes before the negative answer: *Kusura bakmayın*.

Another way of asking is ***Afedersiniz burada sigara içmek yasak mı?***

This literally means "Excuse me, is smoking prohibited in here?" You might want to ask it while pointing at specific tables or areas of the restaurant.

Burada, you'll remember, means "in here." *Sigara içmek* literally means "to drink a cigarette," but that's how we say "smoke a cigarette" in Turkish! *Yasak* means "forbidden." And the *mı* at the end makes it a question.

The whole question is: *Afedersiniz burada sigara içmek yasak mı?*

On some signs you will see the phrase *Sigara içmek yasaktır*. This means "Smoking cigarettes is prohibited," and you'll see it beside the familiar image of a cigarette inside a cancel sign.

Now let's go over the possible answers to that question, "Is smoking prohibited in here?" If it's a positive answer, you might hear ***Evet yasaktır***.

All we did was add the Turkish word for "yes," *evet*, in front of the sentence. Because the question has a negative meaning—we're asking whether smoking is prohibited—a "yes" answer will mean "Yes, it is prohibited": *Evet, yasaktır*.

If what you're pointing at is a smoking table, you'll hear ***Hayır, yasak değildir***.

The first word, *hayır*, means "no." The second word, *yasak*, still means "forbidden." The third word, *değildir*, means "it isn't."

All together, it's *Hayır, yasak değildir*.

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip 1

Turkey follows the EU's non-smoking policies, so smoking is forbidden in most restaurants, cafes and bars. Turkey is trying to become a leading non-smoking country in Europe.

Although many people smoke in Turkey, the number of smoking adults is decreasing year by year. Even so, smoking outside in public places is allowed, and some bars or restaurants still have smoking areas. During the summer, most restaurants have an outside terrace where smoking is allowed.

Quick Tip 2

The legal age for drinking and smoking in Turkey is 18. You may be asked to show some kind of ID when buying cigarettes or alcohol, even if it's only a pint of a beer in a pub. Try to take it as a compliment.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #14

Turkish Restaurant—Placing an Order

CONTENTS

- 2 Turkish
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 4 Cultural Insight

14

TURKISH

1. Menüü alabilirmiyim lütfen.
2. Ne içmek istersiniz?
3. Köfte ve bir bira istiyorum lütfen.

ENGLISH

1. Can I have a menu, please?
2. What would you like to drink?
3. I would like köfte and a beer.

VOCABULARY

Turkish	English
menü	menu
içmek	drink
lütfen	please
istersiniz	you would like
ve	and

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Menü nerede? "Where is the menu?"	Bir şey içmek ister misin? "Do you want something to drink?"
Bu raftaki, lütfen. "This one on the shelf, please."	Ne yemek istersiniz? "What would you like to eat?"

Bir beyaz şarap ve iki bira lütfen.

"One white wine and two beers, please."

GRAMMAR

Finally, you've got a seat at a table. Now it's time to order!

In this lesson, we'll cover how to ask for a menu and then order your food and drinks.

Normally you have to catch the waiter's attention, perhaps by raising your right hand a bit.

Then you'll ask for a menu: **Menüyü alabilir miyim, lütfen?**

Menü, unsurprisingly, means "menu." *Alabilir* means "can take." *Miyim* makes the sentence a question. And I'm sure you remember that *lütfen* means "please."

Here's the whole question again: *Menüyü alabilir miyim, lütfen?*

Because Turkish meals are so unique and diverse, you might have a hard time choosing something from the menu. Some restaurants offer one main dish and small side dishes, while others offer many small dishes.

On the menu you'll generally find *başlangıç* ("starters," a large variety of dishes), *çorbalar ve salatalar* ("soups and salads"), and *ana yemekler* ("main courses"), followed by *tatlılar* ("desserts") and *içecekler* ("drinks").

In 99% of cases, the waiter or waitress will begin by asking what you'd like to drink: **Ne içmek istersiniz?**

Ne means "what." *İçmek*, you may recall, means "drink." *İstersiniz* means "would you like."

Now let's look at some typical beverages Turks might have with dinner:

beyaz şarap ("white wine")

kırmızı şarap ("red wine")

bira ("beer")

kola ("cola")

su "water"

Once you have looked at the menu, you can finally call the waiter for the order.

When you order in Turkey, you can just say the name of the dish you want and add *lütfen*, which means "please." However, to be more polite, you should say the dish's name and then *istiyorum, lütfen*. If you want to order more than one item, you can connect them with *ve*, which means "and."

Now let's look at some good dishes you can find on a typical Turkish menu. These are relatively common, and you won't want to miss them on your journey in Turkey.

köfte ("traditional meatball")

döner ("lamb meat cooked on a spit and sliced off to order")

So if you want to order *köfte* and a beer, you should say to the waiter ***Köfte ve bir bira istiyorum lütfen.***

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick tip 1

You've probably noticed that Turkish dishes are quite heavy in meat. You are right, but don't think this results in a boring cuisine. The meat can be prepared in many different ways, and it makes for a delicious dish.

Quick tip

If a Turkish person takes you out to dinner, they probably won't let you pay, but don't worry—accept it. They like to feel hospitable.

Quick tip 3

After a meal at a restaurant, you may be offered a traditional Turkish tea or coffee. Drink up without worrying about the price, because these are free. If you go with the coffee, have someone read your cup. It's tradition.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #15

Turkish Restaurant—Asking for the Check

CONTENTS

- 2 Turkish
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 4 Cultural Insight

15

TURKISH

1. Başka bir şey istermisiniz?
2. Hayır, teşekkürler.
3. Kahve yada çay alır mısınız?
4. Hesap lütfen.

ENGLISH

1. Would you like anything else?
2. No, thank you.
3. Would you like to have a coffee or tea?
4. The check, please.

VOCABULARY

Turkish	English
başka bir şey	anything else
kahve	coffee
hesap	check, bill
çay	tea
yada	or

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Başka bir şey yemek ister misiniz? "Would you like to eat anything else?"	Zaten iki kahve içtim. "I've had two coffees already."
Hesabı ben ödeyeceğim. "I'll pay the bill."	Sabahları mutlaka bir bardak çay içerim. "I always drink a cup of tea in the mornings."
Erkek yada kız kardeşiniz var mı? "Do you have any brothers or sisters?"	Çay yada kahve sevmem. "I do not like tea or coffee."

GRAMMAR

In the last lesson, we learned how to get a waiter's attention and order food and drinks at a restaurant. Once you have the beverages and entrées you ordered, you can enjoy the mouthwatering meal.

Normally, when the waiter sees that you have finished, he will come to your table and kindly ask, "Would you like anything else?." In Turkish this is **Başka bir şey ister misiniz?**

In here *başka* means "else." and *bir şey* means "something," So *başka bir şey* means altogether "anything else." *İster misiniz* means "Would you like."

You are sure to hear this from waiters in restaurants or cafés. Again, the whole question is *Başka bir şey ister misiniz?*

Unless you're still hungry—very unlikely after a Turkish meal—you can say "No, thanks": **Hayır, teşekkürler.**

You may recall that *hayır* means "no" and *teşekkürler* means "thanks." *Hayır, teşekkürler.*

In Turkey, it is customary for waiters to ask if you want coffee or tea at the end of the meal. No doubt you'll hear **Kahve yada çay alır mısınız?** Which means something like: "Would you like to have coffee or tea?"

You can probably tell that *kahve* means "coffee." The second word, *yada*, means "or." Next is

çay, the Turkish word for "tea." Then we have *alır*, meaning "have" or "take." Last is *mısınız*, a polite way to make a question. *Alır mısınız* has the same meaning as *ister misiniz* ("would you like"), but *alır mısınız* is often used when something is offered for free. As we said at the previous lesson, tea or coffee is often offered for free at the end of a meal at a Turkish restaurant.

All together, the question is *Kahve yada çay alır mısınız?*

If you prefer coffee, answer ***Kahve, lütfen.***

Or if you want tea, say ***Çay, lütfen.***

When you're ready to leave, you'll want to ask for the check. In Turkish this is ***Hesap, lütfen.***

The first word, *hesap*, means "bill." And by now you're no stranger to *lütfen* ("please").

And now you're ready to go!

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick tip 1

Turkish people usually do not leave the restaurant the minute after paying. Sitting around for much longer is not such a strange thing to people because they would like to enjoy their tea or coffee as long as they are not in a rush.

Quick tip 2

Turkish people do usually leave tips. If you are especially happy with your meal and service, you can leave a big tip, and it will certainly be appreciated by the staff; but it is not a must, as it is in some other countries.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #16

Counting 0-10 in Turkish

CONTENTS

- 2 Turkish
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 4 Cultural Insight

16

TURKISH

1. Bir kişi.
2. İki kişi.
3. İki şişe şarap, lütfen.
4. Bir paket lokum, lütfen.

ENGLISH

1. One person.
2. Two people.
3. Two bottles of wine, please.
4. A package of Turkish delight, please.

VOCABULARY

Turkish	English
kişi	person, human, man
şişe	bottle
şarap	wine
paket	package
lokum	Turkish delight

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Dört kişi gelmedi. "Four people did not come."	Ben beş şişe bira içebilirim. "I can drink five bottles of beer."
Ben sadece beyaz şarap içerim. "I drink only white wine."	Bu paket en büyüğü "This package is the biggest one."
Türkler, bayram ziyaretlerine kutulu lokum götürürler. Turkish people take boxes of Turkish delight when paying their "bairam" festival visits.	Fıstıklı lokum benim favorim. "My favorite is nutty Turkish delight."

GRAMMAR

This lesson is very straightforward—we're going to cover counting zero through ten. Let's jump right in.

0 *sıfır*

1 *bir*

2 *iki*

3 *üç*

4 *dört*

5 *beş*

6 *altı*

7 *yedi*

8 *sekiz*

9 *dokuz*

When you count things, the number comes first, followed by the thing. For example, "one person" is ***bir kişi***

"Two people" would be ***iki kişi***

As you may have noticed, the noun doesn't change when there's more than one of it, as it would in English.

"Five people" is ***beş kişi***

Numbers can be very useful, especially when shopping in Turkey.

Imagine you are buying some presents to bring back to your country. You've chosen two bottles of wine in a nice shop. "Two bottles of wine, please." is ***iki şişe şarap, lütfen.***

İki, as you already know, means "two." *Şişe* means "bottle." And *şarap*, as you may recall from our lesson on restaurants, means "wine." I'm sure you don't need reminding that *lütfen* is "please"

The whole request, then, is *İki şişe şarap, lütfen.*

Now imagine you want to buy some Turkish delight. "A package of Turkish delight, please" is ***Bir paket lokum, lütfen.***

Bir, as we've seen plenty of times by now, means "one." *Paket* means "package." And *lokum* means "Turkish delight."

All together, it's *Bir paket lokum, lütfen.*

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick tip

Good Turkish souvenirs include *baklava*, chocolate, and Turkish *rakı*. *Baklava* is a rich sweet pastry made of layers of filo pastry filled with chopped nuts and sweetened with syrup and honey. It's characteristic of the cuisines of the former Ottoman Empire and is sold in many

supermarkets and patisseries. Chocolate can be found everywhere.

Finally, *rakı* is a very popular Turkish spirit. Its transparent color turns white when mixed with water. It may be hard to swallow at first, but it is loved by Turkish people and would make a good souvenir for a spirit lover.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #17

Counting to 100 in Turkish

CONTENTS

- 2 Turkish
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 6 Cultural Insight

17

TURKISH

1. Saat onbir.
2. Saat onbir buçuk.
3. On üç uğursuz sayıdır.
4. Bir ayda otuz gün vardır.
5. Benim dedem doksan yaşındadır.
6. Cebimde yüz euro var.

ENGLISH

1. It's 11 o'clock.
2. It's half past eleven.
3. Thirteen is an unlucky number.
4. In one month there are thirty days.
5. My grandfather is 90 years old.
6. I have a hundred euros in my pocket.

VOCABULARY

Turkish	English
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onbir	eleven (11)
otuz	thirty (30)
onüç	thirteen (13)
doksan	ninety (90)
yüz	hundred (100)

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Onbir eurom var. "I have 11 euros."	Otelin geceliği otuz euroydu. "The hotel was 30 euros per night."
Onun kitaplığında onüç kitabı var. "She has thirteen books on her bookshelf."	Bahçede doksan gül var. "There are ninety roses in the garden."
Yüz sent bir avrodur. "One hundred cents is one euro."	

GRAMMAR

In this lesson we're going to continue with counting as we cover numbers 11-100.

Let's just quickly review 0-10.

0 *sıfır*

1 *bir*

2 *iki*

3 *üç*

4 *dört*

5 *beş*

6 *altı*

7 *yedi*

8 *sekiz*

9 *dokuz*

10 *on*

In Turkish, counting from 11-20 is also quite straightforward, so let's jump right in.

11 *on bir*

12 *on iki*

13 *on üç*

14 *on dört*

15 *on beş*

16 *on altı*

17 *on yedi*

18 *on sekiz*

19 *on dokuz*

20 *yirmi*

You probably noticed that to make numbers 11-19, you just put the word *on*, which means "ten," before the number you want to say. The numbers 21-29 start with *yirmi*, which means "twenty." For example, 21 is *yirmibir*.

10 *on*

20 *yirmi*

Let's make some sample sentences with these numbers. We can use them to talk about time.

"It's eleven o'clock" in Turkish is **Saat onbir.**

Saat means "time" or "watch." And we just learned that *on bir* is "eleven."

Together, it's *Saat on bir.* "It's eleven o'clock."

We can use the same type of sentence to express any time, so let's try some more sentences.

Saat onbir buçuk. "It's half past eleven."

Buçuk means half. And the rest of the sentence we have already learned.

Here's another sentence: "Thirteen is an unlucky number."

On üç uğursuz sayıdır.

On üç is "thirteen." The next word, *uğursuz*, means "evil or unlucky." The last word, *sayı*, means "number." The *dır* at the end of *sayı* means "is," so *sayıdır* means "is a number."

All together, we have *On üç uğursuz sayıdır.*

Let's try a bigger number: **Bir ayda otuz gün vardır.**

"In one month there are thirty days."

Ay means "month," so *bir ay* means "one month." And *bir ayda* means "in one month." *Gün* means "day." As you can guess, *otuz gün* means "thirty days." The last word, *vardır*, means "there are."

The whole sentence is *Bir ayda otuz gün vardır.*

So now that you've just learned 30, let's go through some other Turkish word for the rest of the tens:

30 *otuz*

40 *kırk*

50 *elli*

60 *altmış*

70 *yetmiş*

80 *seksen*

90 *doksan*

Let's make one more sentence with a big number: ***Benim dedem doksan yaşındadır.***

"My grandfather is 90 years old."

Benim dedem means "my grandfather." The next word, *doksan*, means 90. Finally, *yaşında* means "years old."

All together, it's *Benim dedem doksan yaşındadır.*

Let's try making the Turkish word for "fifty-three." "Fifty" is *elli* and "three" is *üç*. Putting them together, we have *elli üç* or "fifty-three."

Finally, we have *yüz*, which is "hundred."

100 *yüz*

Let's use *yüz* to say "I have a hundred euros in my pocket": ***Cebimde yüz euro var.***

Cebim means "my pocket." *Cebimde* means "in my pocket." We just learned that *yüz* means "hundred." The next word, *euro*, means "euro." Finally, *var* means "have or there are."

The whole sentence, then, is *Cebimde yüz euro var.*

To count up from *yüz*, we just need to add the units and the tens we have already learned.

110 *yüz on*

198 *yüz doksan sekiz*

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick tip

Shopping in Turkey can be a great experience, and you can enhance that experience by learning how to say numbers. For example, if you want to shop for clothes but have no idea how to tell the clerks your size, studying this lesson will have helped you buy that jumper you

saw in the window.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #18

How Much in Turkish?

CONTENTS

- 2 Turkish
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 4 Cultural Insight

18

TURKISH

1. Bu ne kadar?
2. Bu ceket ne kadar?
3. Bu kaç para?
4. Bu ceket kaç para?

ENGLISH

1. How much is this?
2. How much is this coat?
3. How much money is it?
4. How much money is this coat?

VOCABULARY

Turkish	English
ne kadar	how much
kaç para	how much money
ceket	coat
bu	this
para	money

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Bu bluz ne kadar? "How much is that blouse?"	Bu çanta kaç para? "How much money is this bag?"
Bu ceket çok küçük. "This coat is too small."	Bu kimin? Whose is this?
Bu nedir? What's this?	Bu çok güzel. "This is very good."
Yanında hiç para var mı? "Do you have any money with you?"	

GRAMMAR

Now it's time for some useful Survival Phrases for when you have time to shop in Turkish stores.

You should remember that *Afedersiniz* or *Pardon*, both meaning "Excuse me," is the first thing to say to a shop clerk. After that you should say, "How much is this?" In Turkish, that's ***Bu ne kadar?***

Bu, as we've seen before, means "this." *Ne kadar?* means "How much?"

The whole question is *Bu ne kadar?*

Imagine that you find a clothing stand in a local market and want to buy a coat. After saying *Afedersiniz* or *Pardon* to get the stallkeeper's attention, you can ask ***Afedersiniz, bu ceket ne kadar?***

first comes *bu* ("this"). After this, comes the word *ceket* meaning "coat." We already know *ne kadar* ("how much").

The whole question is *Afedersiniz, bu ceket ne kadar?*

The last construction of this lesson is another common way to ask the price in Turkish: ***Kaç para?***

Kaç means "how much." *Para* means "money" in a general sense.

So *Kaç para?* literally means "How much money?"

Bu ceket kaç para? means "How much money is this coat?"

First we have *bu*, which, as we've seen is "this." Next is *ceket*, or "coat" and the phrase *kaç para*.

Altogether that's *Bu ceket kaç para?*

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick tip 1

Let's have a look at some possible purchases that might interest you and how to say them in Turkish:

pantolon "trousers"

ayakkabı "shoes"

bluz "blouse"

çanta "bag"

etek "skirt"

Now get out there and enjoy your shopping!

Quick tip 2

All Turkey's supermarkets accept credit cards, usually starting from a very small amount. Of course it's good to have some cash in the local currency. Turkey uses the Turkish lira. When changing money, you can go to either a bank or a smaller exchange office.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #19

Bargaining in Turkey

CONTENTS

- 2 Turkish
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 4 Cultural Insight

19

TURKISH

1. Ohh çok pahalı, daha ucuza olur mu?
2. Ne kadara istiyorsun?
3. On lira veririm.

ENGLISH

1. Oh, it's too expensive; can I get it for cheaper?
2. How much do you want to pay?
3. I'll give you ten liras.

VOCABULARY

Turkish	English
ucuz	cheap
pahalı	expensive
vermek	pay, give
daha	more
çok	a lot

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Bu daha mı ucuz? "Is this one cheaper?"	Bu mağaza gerçekten çok pahalı. "This store is really expensive."
Bunun için beş lira veririm. "I would pay 5 liras for that."	Kapalı çarşı Türkiye'deki diğer yerlerden daha meşhurdur. "Grand Bazaar is more famous than any other place in Turkey."
Bunu çok severim. "I like this very much."	

GRAMMAR

In Turkey, bargaining is a very common thing. Especially since you are a tourist, you'll get things much cheaper if you can bargain for them. The only places you can't haggle are big shopping centers and stores that sell items with tags. However, small clothing stores and open markets are up for bargaining. Flea markets are called *pazar* in Turkish.

Normally, if you are interested in buying something, you say, "Excuse me, how much is this?":
Afedersiniz, bu ne kadar?

As soon as they tell you the price, you can start bargaining to lower it. Don't be shy: ask
 "Could I get it for cheaper?": ***Daha ucuza olur mu?***

The first word, *daha*, means "more." The second word, *ucuza*, means "cheap." The third word, *olur*, means "become." And as you're probably used to by now, the *mu* at the end makes it a question.

Put it all together and we have *Daha ucuza olur mu?*

Another way to express the feeling that something is too expensive and you want to start haggling is with ***Ooo, çok pahalı!***

"Oh, it's too expensive!"

Çok here means "too much." And *pahalı* means "expensive."

From this point the vendor will begin to haggle, and the result is in your hands! The first thing the vendor might say now is ***Ne kadara istiyorsun?*** which means "How much you want [to pay]?"

Ne kadara means "how much." *Istiyorsun* means "you want."

You can ask the vendor "What's your lowest price?": ***En son ne kadara veriyorsun?***

The first two words, *en son*, mean "the last." The next two words, *ne kadara*, are still "how much." And the last word, *veriyorsun*, means "you give."

Put it all together and you get *En son ne kadara veriyorsun?* "In the end, how much will you give it to me for?" or "What's your lowest price?"

Bargaining is very common in Turkey, so it's normal to ask the price over again and again until the vendor drops the price to the one you want.

Now imagine that you are at a *pazar*. You want to buy a bag, but not at the merchant's price (15 lira); you'd rather suggest your own price (10 lira).

After *En son ne kadara veriyorsun?* ("What's your lowest price?"), you might say ***On lira veririm*** ("I'll pay you ten lira").

On lira means "ten lira," of course. And *veririm* means "I will give." It comes from the same word "to give" as *veriyorsun*, the word for "you give" that we just learned.

When haggling, this is all you need to get your point across. If the merchant refuses you, slowly walk away, and in 90% of cases they will give in.

Tamam on lira olur. This means "OK, ten liras it is."

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick tip

We've already talked a bit about money, numbers, and buying stuff. Let's talk about prices a bit. Prices in Turkey are a bit lower than in Western Europe and North America, and not just

for clothes. Here's a list of what to expect:

Restaurant 10-15 lira per person

A pint of beer 5 lira

A pair of jeans 30-60 lira

A cup of coffee 3 lira

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #20

Turkish Money—An Introduction

CONTENTS

- 2 Turkish
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 4 Cultural Insight

20

TURKISH

1. bir lira otuz beş kuruş
2. on iki lira
3. iki yüz otuz lira
4. beş bin üç yüz yirmi lira

ENGLISH

1. 1 lira 35 cents
2. 12 liras
3. 230 liras
4. 5320 liras

VOCABULARY

Turkish	English
lira	lira (Turkish currency)
yüz	hundred (100)
bin	thousand (1000)
kuruş	cent
para	money

SAMPLE SENTENCES

On lira yaklaşık altı dolar. "Ten liras is about six dollars."	Yüz sent bir avrodur. "One hundred cents is one euro."
Yedi gece için bin lira bir otel için biraz pahalı. "1000 liras for seven nights in a hotel is quite expensive."	Beş kuruş çok büyük bir para değil. "Five cents is not a lot of money."
Yanında hiç para var mı? "Do you have any money with you?"	

GRAMMAR

Turkey's currency is the lira. At the time of writing, the exchange rate is roughly 2 lira to 1 USD. Denominations include coins for 5, 10, 25, 50 *kuruş* and 1 lira and bills for 5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 liras.

Let's say some prices in Turkish—it won't be too difficult. Let's start with 12 lira: **on iki lira**

If you go up to hundreds or thousands, things don't get much more complicated. We've already learned that a hundred in Turkish is *yüz*. So 230 is **iki yüz otuz**

When you go above 100, the noun *yüz* stays in the same form: *yüz*. So 200 is *iki yüz*, 300 is *üç yüz*, and so on.

A thousand in Turkish is *bin*

For 2000 or more of something, the noun *bin* stays in the same form. So 2000 would be *iki bin*.

Now for a slightly more complicated number, 5320: **beş bin üç yüz yirmi**

Since Turkish prices come not only in whole liras but also in cents—such as 1 lira and 35 cents—we'll need to learn how to say those, too. Cents in Turkish are called *kuruş*.

In Turkish 1 lira and 35 *kuruş* is **bir lira otuz beş kuruş**

Even if there's more than one whole lira in the price, the noun *lira* stays in the same form: *lira*

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick tip 1

On Turkish coins and bills you will see the picture of a person who is very important in Turkish history. Turkish people call him *Atatürk*, "father of the Turks," for he is the founder of the modern Republic of Turkey. He was a military officer in the Ottoman Empire during World War I, and after the Ottomans lost the war, he led the Turkish National Movement in the Turkish War of Independence. He then embarked on political, economic, and cultural reforms and transformed the Ottoman Empire into a modern, westernized state. If you visit Turkey, you will not see his picture not only on money, but in just about every place you visit.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #21

Using the Internet in Turkey

CONTENTS

- 2 Turkish
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 4 Cultural Insight

21

TURKISH

1. Afedersiniz , bir saati ne kadar?
2. Bir saati iki lira.
3. Yarım saati bir lira.

ENGLISH

1. Excuse me, how much for one hour?
2. One hour is 2 liras.
3. Half an hour is 1 lira.

VOCABULARY

Turkish	English
bir saat	one hour
yarım saat	half an hour
kafe	café
ne kadar	how much
Afedersiniz	Excuse me

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Bir saati bedava. "One hour is free."	Metro ile yarım saat. "It's half an hour by subway."
Internet kafeleri hemen hemen her yerde bulabilirsiniz. "You can find internet cafés pretty much everywhere."	Bu bluz ne kadar? "How much is that blouse?"
Afedersiniz, interneti kullanmak istiyorum. "Excuse me, I would like to use the internet."	

GRAMMAR

In this lesson we'll learn about a place crucial to your travels in this modern age: the internet café! Normally, you find internet cafés in the big main cities. These days it is very hard to find areas without internet in Turkey; the minimum level of service is a common computer near the front desk. In hotels and cafés, Wi-Fi is usually part of the service. But if you don't carry your laptop around, this lesson is for you.

Imagine you're at the reception counter and want to ask how much the connection costs for how long. **Afedersiniz, bir saati ne kadar?**

Afedersiniz is "Excuse me." *Bir* is "one," of course. *Saat* means "hour," so *bir saati* here means something like "for one hour." And *ne kadar* is still "how much."

"Excuse me, how much for one hour?": *Afedersiniz, bir saati ne kadar?*

The answer will probably sound something like this: **Bir saati iki lira.**

"One hour is two liras."

But it is also quite common for cafés to charge in 30-minute blocks, so you may hear **Yarım saati bir lira.**

Yarım means "half." So this sentence means "Half an hour is one lira." *Yarım saati bir lira.*

If you're still a little shaky on Turkish numbers, you can review those lessons anytime.

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick tip 1

In Turkey, you can call an internet café by the same name, internet café, but the Turkish word for café, *kafe*, might also show up. You may find some internet cafés with a free access to the internet, sometimes with a time limit for one user. Many places have a wireless internet connection that is free for everybody, so if you have your own laptop it will be very easy to connect to internet. Libraries also have free internet access, but often at only a few computers. Since most households have Internet access these days, some Turkish people might only check their e-mail accounts on a public computer.

Quick tip 2

Turkish domain names end in .tr. Sometimes there are restrictions on what sites you may visit in Turkey.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #22

Riding the Turkish Bus—Getting a Ticket

CONTENTS

- 2 Turkish
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 4 Cultural Insight

22

TURKISH

1. Bir bilet, lütfen.
2. Bir bilet ne kadar?
3. Bir otobüs bileti lütfen.

ENGLISH

1. One ticket, please.
2. How much is a ticket?
3. One bus ticket please.

VOCABULARY

Turkish	English
otobüs	bus
bilet	ticket
otobüs bileti	bus ticket
metro	subway
büfe	kiosk

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Taksim otobüsü saatleri her yıl değişebilir. The bus schedule for Taksim might change every year.	İstanbul'daki otobüsler yeşil. "Buses in Istanbul are green."
Üç bilet alabilir miyim, lütfen. "I'd like three tickets, please."	Buradan otobüs bileti alamazsınız. "You can't buy bus tickets here."
Metro en iyi ulaşım taşıtı. "The subway is the best mode of transportation."	Bir büfede hemen hemen herşeyi bulabilirsin. "You can find almost anything in a kiosk."

GRAMMAR

The bus is an important means of transportation. In many Turkish cities, even big ones, we use buses almost as often as the subway or tram, to cover both long and short distances. However, before starting your trip, you probably need to buy a ticket. For local commuting in Turkey, the fare is around 1-3 liras. You may purchase tickets at the little kiosks selling drinks and snacks (*büfe*), from a ticket vending machine (*bilet makinesi*), from the bus station (*otobüs durağı*) or directly from the bus. Upon entering the bus, you must validate your ticket at one of the validation machines that stamps it. They are usually located next to the bus driver by the entrance.

Let's imagine you are in Istanbul, since it's easiest to buy tickets there—all stops inside the city, regardless of distance, cost the same. The sentence you say will be ***Bir bilet, lütfen.***

First we have *bir* ("one"). Next comes *bilet*, meaning "ticket." In Istanbul, you can use your *bilet* to ride any bus, subway, or tram. Don't forget to add *lütfen* for "please" at the end!

So the whole request ("One ticket, please") is *Bir bilet, lütfen.*

Before you buy a ticket, you'll want to know how much it costs. ***Bir bilet ne kadar?***

In case you're not traveling in Istanbul, you might want to be more specific and ask for a "bus ticket": ***Bir otobüs bileti, lütfen.***

All we did was add *otobüs*, the Turkish word for "bus," before *bileti*.

"A bus ticket, please.": *Bir otobüs bileti, lütfen.*

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick tip 1

Buses and subways have frequent service all day for all places in Istanbul and the suburbs. Normal buses, the subway, and trams stop after 1 A.M., when night buses start operating. These are also very reliable, but the ticket might be more expensive. At night, you can buy tickets only from conductors on the bus.

Quick tip 2

In Istanbul, an adult monthly ticket costs around 100 liras. There are other ticket combinations for changing trains and buses and packages for tourists as well; do a bit of online research on Istanbul's public transport company, IETT.

By the way, in Istanbul you can purchase electronic transit cards called *akbil*. You can load money onto them and transfer from one bus to another for free. They are very convenient because you don't have to buy a new ticket each time you board. And they're refundable, so once your holiday is finished, you can redeem them for any money you didn't use.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #23

Riding the Turkish Bus—Day-long Distance Trips

CONTENTS

- 2 Turkish
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 5 Cultural Insight

23

TURKISH

1. Ankara'ya bir bilet, lütfen.
2. Ankara'ya kaç saat sürer?
3. Ankara'ya kaç saat tutar?
4. Yedi saat.
5. Yedi saat sürer.
6. Yedi saat kadar.

ENGLISH

1. One ticket to Ankara, please.
2. How many hours does it take to Ankara?
3. How long to Ankara?
4. Seven hours.
5. It takes seven hours.
6. Approximately seven hours.

VOCABULARY

Turkish	English
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Kaç saat sürer?	How many hours does it take?
Kaç saat tutar?	How many hours does it take?
-ya, -ye or -a, -e	to
ne kadar	how much
kadar	approximately

SAMPLE SENTENCES

İzmir'e kaç saat sürer? "How many hours does it take to İzmir?"	İzmir'e kaç saat tutar? "How many hours does it take to İzmir?"
Partiye geliyor musun? "Are you coming to the party?"	Bu bluz ne kadar? "How much is that blouse?"

İzmir'e burdan uçakla yarım saat kadar tutar.

"It takes approximately half an hour from here to İzmir by plane."

GRAMMAR

In the previous lesson, we covered how to get bus tickets in cities. You may also want to move between cities, and Turkey's convenient (and relatively punctual) coach service is perfect for that.

The phrase you use for that will be: Destination, plus the suffix *-e* or *-a* *bir bilet, lütfen*.

We've already covered all those words except the suffix *-e* or *-a*. That sticks onto the end of a place name to mean "to" that place. Here are some examples:

İstanbul'a bir bilet, lütfen.

İzmir'e bir bilet, lütfen.

Adana'ya bir bilet, lütfen.

You may have noticed something else about the little -e or -a. If the place name ends in a vowel, -e or -a changes to -ye or -ya.

Ankara'ya bir bilet, lütfen.

Let's imagine now that you are in Istanbul and you want to go to Ankara, the capital and second biggest city in Turkey. Before you commit yourself to a ticket, you want to know how much it costs. What would you ask the bus driver?

Ankara'ya bir bilet ne kadar?

"How much is a ticket to Ankara?"

Did you notice that -a changed to -ya at the end of Ankara?

Ankara'ya bir bilet ne kadar?

Imagine that you are visiting for the first time, with no idea how far apart your favorite destinations are, so you want to ask the bus driver how long the ride will be.

"How long will it be until we get to Ankara?": ***Ankara'ya burdan kaç saat tutar?***

Kaç saat means "how many hours." *Burdan* means "from here." *Ankara'ya* means "to Ankara." As you can hear, the "to" part comes from -ya. And *tutar* means "lasts, takes" (as in length of time).

So the whole question is *Ankara'ya burdan kaç saat tutar?*

Another way to ask how long it takes to get somewhere is ***Ankara'ya burdan kaç saat sürer?***

The only difference is that this time we used *sürer* instead of *tutar*. *Sürer* is another way to say that something "takes" or "lasts" a certain amount of time.

One answer you could hear is ***Yedi saat***. This means "seven hours"—but I'm sure that by now you're all familiar with numbers in Turkish.

You might also hear ***Yedi saat tutar*** ("It takes seven hours").

If you want to say "approximately," just add *kadar* after *saat*, which you'll remember means

"hour": ***Yedi saat kadar tutar.***

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick tip 1

Buses used to be very popular in Turkey. However, because Turkey is big and mountainous, busing across it takes a long time. Nowadays, plane travel is becoming enormously popular. Instead of spending nine hours on a bus, you can reach your destination in half an hour for the same amount of money. Don't forget to check the local airlines' websites. *Uçak* means "plane" in Turkish, so if you want to ask about a plane ticket, use *uçak bileti*.

Quick tip 2

Today's buses are very comfortable and clean, and many of them have Wi-Fi as well (though you shouldn't bet your life on this)! When taking a coach, try to get to the station at least fifteen minutes before it is scheduled to leave, and even earlier on Fridays and Sundays.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #24

Riding the Turkish Bus—What Is the Next Stop?

CONTENTS

- 2 Turkish
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 4 Cultural Insight

24

TURKISH

1. Bu otobüs Sultanahmet'e gider mi?
2. Sonraki durak nedir?
3. Sonraki durak Sultanahmet.

ENGLISH

1. Does this bus go to Sultanahmet?
2. What is the next stop?
3. The next stop is Sultanahmet.

VOCABULARY

Turkish	English
ne	what
sonraki	next
durak	stop, station
nasıl	how
gitmek	go

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Doğumgünüünüz ne zaman? "When is your birthday?"	Ne yapıyorsunuz? "What do you do?"
Bu yerin ismi nedir? "What is this place's name?"	Sonraki otobüs bizim için mükemmel. "The next bus is perfect for us."
Sonraki durak Taksim. "The next stop is Taksim."	Otele nasıl geri dönerim? "How do I get back to the hotel?"
Taksim'e nasıl giderim? "How do I go to Taksim?"	

GRAMMAR

In the previous lesson, we learned how to ask how long the bus trip to your destination will take.

You'll probably want to know where your bus is going before you get on it. Or you may find yourself wondering whether the bus you're already on will stop where you hope it will. Either way, you'll want to be able to ask "Does this bus go to ... ?": *Bu otobüs* destination plus *-e gider mi?*

Just fill in the blank with whatever place you're going to. Let's try with Turkey's big tourist destination and old town, Sultanahmet: ***Bu otobüs Sultanahmet'e gider mi?***

The first word is *bu*, which we know means "this." Next comes *otobüs*, obviously "bus." Then the place where you want to go, in this case Sultanahmet. Add *-e* to get *Sultanahmet'e* ("to Sultanahmet"). The word after that, *gider*, means "goes." Finally, you'll recall that the *mi* at the end makes it a question.

Put it all together, and we get *Bu otobüs Sultanahmet'e gider mi?* ("Does this bus go to Sultanahmet?")

You may also want to ask what the next stop is: ***Sonraki durak nedir?***

Sonraki means "next." *Durak* means "stop" or "station." *Ne* means "which" or "what," so *nedir* means "is which one."

All together, that's *Sonraki durak nedir?*

As an answer, you might get: ***Sonraki durak Sultanahmet.***

Get ready to hop off if you hear this, for it means "The next stop is Sultanahmet."

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick tip 1

Use the front door when getting on the bus and any other when getting off. This may not be the rule in every city, but it will save you from fighting a tide of people.

Quick tip 2

If you don't know how to get somewhere, the easiest way to find out is to ask a bus driver. For example, *Sultanahmet'e nasıl giderim?* means "How do I get to Sultanahmet?" This phrase is useful whether you're totally lost or just need to find a certain place.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #25

Riding the Turkish Train

CONTENTS

- 2 Turkish
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 4 Cultural Insight

25

TURKISH

1. Bir bilet lütfen.
2. Afedersiniz, Levent'e gitmek için hangi tren hattını kullanmalıyım?
3. Taksimdekini kullanmalısın.

ENGLISH

1. A ticket, please.
2. Excuse me, what line do I need to take for Levent?
3. You have to use the one in Taksim.

VOCABULARY

Turkish	English
hangi	which
metro	subway
gidebilir	can go
ile	with, by
tren	train

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Hangi otobüs ile şehir merkezine gidebilirim? "With which bus can I go to the city center?"	Metro en iyi ulaşım taşıtı. "The subway is the best mode of transportation."
Karım işe otobüs ile gidebilir. "My wife can go to work by bus."	Metro ile gitmek çok hızlı. "Going by metro is really fast."
Hangi trene bineceksin? "Which train will you get on?"	

GRAMMAR

In Istanbul, riding the subway is one of the best ways to reach the most important parts of the city. In this lesson we will cover how to get on the subway.

As we have learned in previous lessons, in Turkey you can buy tickets at kiosks, ticket vending machines, and stations. This is true of the subway as well, but usually there are more conveniently located vending machines and ticket stands right at the entrance of a subway station. Just in case you get too confused and have to ask the station attendant, we have prepared this lesson for you!

Now let's get ourselves a subway ticket. As you may remember from previous lessons, we can ask for a ticket by saying *Afedersiniz, bir bilet, lütfen*. This is the same sentence we learned in lesson 22.

Afedersiniz means "Excuse me." *Bir bilet* means "a ticket." And *lütfen* means "please."

Our location in this lesson will be Istanbul. Imagine you're going from Taksim (the main subway station) to Levent (a big shopping center in Istanbul). You want to know what line will get you there.

You can find out by asking, "Excuse me, what line do I need to use to get to Levent?":

Afedersiniz, Levent'e gitmek için hangi tren hattını kullanmalıyım?

First comes the usual *Afedersiniz*. Next is *Levent'e* ("to Levent"). Then comes *gitmek için*,

which means "for going" or "in order to go." After that comes *hangi* ("which"). Then it's *tren hattı* ("subway line"). Last is *kullanmalıyım*, which means "I need to use."

All together, that's *Afedersiniz, Levent'e gitmek için hangi tren hattını kullanmalıyım?*

One possible answer is ***Taksimdekini kullanmalısın.***

"You need to use the one in Taksim."

This may sound unhelpful, but in Istanbul there is only one subway line! So you probably won't need to ask which one to take after all.

The first word is *Taksimdekini*, meaning "the one in Taksim." And the second is *kullanmalısın*, which means "you need to use."

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick tip 1

Subways usually operate until around midnight. After that, you have to take a bus or a minibus, which we call *dolmuş*. There are buses that cover the same routes as the subways.

Quick tip 2

There is only one subway line in Istanbul. As explained before, it goes from Taksim to Levent.



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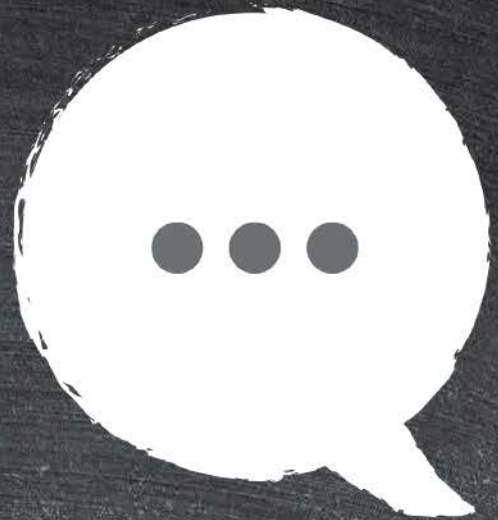
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LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #26

Riding the Turkish Train, Part 2

CONTENTS

- 2 Turkish
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 4 Cultural Insight

26

TURKISH

1. Ankara'ya iki tren bileti lütfen.
2. Gidiş dönüş mü yoksa tek yön mü?
3. Sadece gidiş.

ENGLISH

1. Two train tickets to Ankara, please.
2. One-way or return?
3. Only one way.

VOCABULARY

Turkish	English
tren	train
gidiş dönüş	return
tek yön	one-way
yoksa	or
sadece	only

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Hangi trene bineceksin? "Which train will you get on?"	Gidiş dönüş bilet istemiyorum. "I don't want a return ticket."
Ankara'ya tek yön bilet istiyorum. "I would like a one-way ticket to Ankara."	Geliyor musun yoksa kalıyor musun? "Are you coming or staying?"
Sadece gitmek istiyorum. "I only want to go."	

GRAMMAR

In the previous lesson, we covered how to get on the subway. In Turkey, a convenient way to travel over long distances is to take a train, in Turkish *tren*. Trains are punctual and convenient and often cheaper than coaches. They'll also let you see a bit of the countryside between cities, and not just the other side of a motorway.

You'll ask for *tren* tickets at a ticket office. The phrase for this is: *Destination* plus '*a bir tren bileti lütfen*'.

Your destination goes at the beginning of the sentence. As for that destination, let's use the capital city of Ankara today.

"One train ticket to Ankara, please" in Turkish is *Ankara'ya bir tren bileti, lütfen*.

You remember this pattern from our lesson on long-distance coaches, right?

Imagine you are traveling not on your own but with someone else, so you need to ask for two or more tickets.

"Two train tickets to Ankara, please," is *Ankara'ya iki tren bileti, lütfen*.

As you can see, it's very easy to understand. Because it's two tickets instead of one, you just replace *bir* ("one") with *iki* ("two").

If you use these exact words, the attendant will either assume you want a one-way ticket or ask you whether you want a return ticket, which in Turkish is *gidiş dönüş*

The question you'll most often be asked is: ***Gidiş dönüş mü yoksa tek yön mü?***

"Return or one-way?"

The first word, *gidiş*, means "going." The next word, *dönüş*, means "coming back." If we use those two words together, *gidiş dönüş* means "going and coming back"—in other words, a return trip. In the middle of the sentence is *yoksa*, meaning "or." That tells us we're about to see an alternative option. Then we have *tek*, which means "single." And finally *yön*, meaning "direction." Put *tek* and *yön* together and we get "one way." You probably noticed that we used *mü* twice in this sentence. That splits the sentence into two questions: "Going and coming back? Or going one-way?"

Put it all together and we get *Gidiş dönüş mü yoksa tek yön mü?*

Note that while this sentence spells out both your options, you may just be asked *Gidiş dönüş mü?*

If you don't plan on coming back, you can answer ***Sadece gidiş***. *Sadece* means "only," so *sadece gidiş* means "only going."

If you want a return ticket, you can say "Yes, I'm going and coming back," *Evet, gidiş dönüş*.

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick tip 1

In Turkey, you can buy train tickets at the station, either from the ticket office or from a vending machine. Be sure to buy your ticket before you board, since it's not possible to get one on the train, and if you ride without a ticket, you'll have to pay a fine.

Quick tip 2

The Turkey railway system posts schedules, fares, and information on this website: <http://www.tcdd.gov.tr/tcdding/index.htm>

It is the most comfortable (and punctual) way to travel. There are some overnight trains with sleeping cars that go to the eastern parts of Turkey.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #27

Riding the Turkish Train — Long-Distance Trips

CONTENTS

- 2 Turkish
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 4 Cultural Insight

27

TURKISH

1. İzmir'e birinci sınıf bilet lütfen.
2. İzmir'e ikinci sınıf bilet, lütfen.
3. İzmir'e bir yataklı tren bileti, lütfen.

ENGLISH

1. A first-class ticket to Izmir, please.
2. A second-class ticket to Izmir, please.
3. A sleeper ticket to Izmir, please.

VOCABULARY

Turkish	English
birinci	first
sınıf	class
ikinci	second
yataklı	with bed
yataklı tren bileti	sleeper train ticket

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Burası gerçekten birinci sınıf bir restoran. "This is really a first-class restaurant."	Senin koltuğun ikinci sınıfta. "You have a seat in second class."
İkinci sınıf biletler daha ucuz. "Second-class tickets are cheaper."	Yataklı trenler kesinlikle daha rahat. "Sleeper trains are definitely more comfortable."

Afedersiniz, yataklı bilet ne kadar?

"Excuse me, how much is a sleeper train ticket?"

GRAMMAR

In the previous lesson, we covered how to buy a train ticket. Once you've confirmed your destination, it's time to select the type of seat you want.

Normally in Turkey, you can choose between *birinci sınıf* ("first class") and *ikinci sınıf* ("second class").

Birinci means "first." You can hear *bir* for "one" inside it, right? And *sınıf* is "class."

In the second phrase, *ikinci* means "second." You heard *iki* for "two" in there, I hope!

Imagine you want to buy a first-class ticket. The destination this time will be İzmir. "A first-class ticket to İzmir, please," in Turkish is ***İzmir'e birinci sınıf bilet, lütfen.***

We saw this structure in the previous lesson. All we've done this time is customize the ticket with *birinci sınıf* ("first-class").

If you want to buy a second-class ticket, you just change *birinci* ("first") to *ikinci* ("second"): ***İzmir'e ikinci sınıf bilet, lütfen.***

In Turkey some long-distance trains offer a bed option. These tickets cost a bit more than regular ones, but if you'd like to have a good sleep on the way to your destination, you should get one of them.

The sentence for this is *İzmir'e bir yataklı tren bileti lütfen.*

"A sleeper ticket to Izmir, please."

Yataklı means "with bed," *tren* of course is train in English. And *bileti* is a "ticket." Altogether these words refer to a ticket for a sleeper car.

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick tip 1

The cheapest option is a second-class regular train ticket. These don't guarantee that you're going to have a seat but the cars are usually clean. A first-class ticket on a regular train is somewhat better, but still not the best. If you get a sleeper ticket, you will have your own carriage, but if you are alone, you might have to share it with some other people.

Quick tip 2

If you feel like visiting Turkey's neighbor countries, you can catch a train from Istanbul's railway station (Haydarpaşa for the Asian side or Sirkeci for the European side). You can go to Bulgaria or Greece from Istanbul. Just remember that some nationalities need a visa to go to Greece, so prepare in advance.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #28

Taking a Taxi in Turkey

CONTENTS

- 2 Turkish
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 4 Cultural Insight

28

TURKISH

1. Taksim'e, lütfen.
2. Taksim'e gidelim lütfen.
3. Burası, lütfen.
4. Burada duralım, lütfen.
5. Kredi kartı ile ödeyebilir miyim?

ENGLISH

1. To Taksim, please.
2. Let's go to Taksim, please.
3. Here, please.
4. We'll stop here, please.
5. Can I pay by credit card?

VOCABULARY

Turkish	English
taksi	taxi
burası	here
gitmek	go

-ebil, -abil	can
ödemek	pay
ile	with, by

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Bir takside beş kişi vardık. "There were five of us in one taxi."	Burası bir pub. Hadi içeri girelim. "Here's a pub. Let's go in!"
Taksim'e nasıl giderim? "How do I go to Taksim?"	Taksi ile gidebilirim. "I can go by taxi."
Kredi kartı ile ödeyeceğim. "I will pay by credit card."	Metro ile gitmek çok hızlı. "Going by metro is really fast."

GRAMMAR

In this lesson you'll learn how to get to places by taxi. Imagine you want to go to Taksim, an important place in Istanbul.

In Turkish, "To Taksim, please" is **Taksim'e, lütfen.**

Just stick -e , which means ("to") on the end your destination.

This is the simplest, easiest way to say where you want to go.

Of course, it's good to have more than one option!

You can also say "Let's go to Taksim." **Taksim'e gidelim, lütfen.**

The first word, *Taksim'e*, means "to Taksim." This is followed by *gidelim*, which means "Let's go or "we shall go." Finally, the familiar *lütfen* ("please").

When you want to get off, you can say "Here, please." **Burası, lütfen.**

Just say these words and the driver will stop.

Burası, as we've seen, means "here."

It could also be nice to add "thank you" after the driver stops: *teşekkürler*

If you want to be really specific about it, you can say **Burada duralım lütfen.** which means "We'll stop here, please."

Burada means "in here." *Duralım* means "we shall stop."

All together that's *Burada duralım lütfen*

When it's time to pay, you may want to know **Kredi kartı ile ödeyebilir miyim?**

"Can I pay by credit card?"

Since most Turkish taxis don't accept credit cards, it helps to ask before you get in.

The first words, *kredi kartı*, means "credit card." Next add *ile* and you get "by credit card." The next word, *ödeyebilir*, means "can pay." And to make it a question about ourselves, we add *miyim* at the end.

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick tip 1

It's easy to spot a taxi in Turkey: They're all yellow and have illuminated signs on top that say "TAXI" or "TAKSI." You can wave to flag down a moving taxi, but it's more common to walk up to a parked one or reserve one by phone. You can find an empty cab at nearly every major intersection in every major town.

Quick tip 2

Fares in Turkey are a bit expensive. In Istanbul, they start at 15 lira and can go up to 40 for trips to the suburbs. And just like everywhere else, the fares go up at night. At least the

drivers don't expect a tip.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #29

Where Can I Find This in Turkish?

CONTENTS

- 2 Turkish
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 4 Cultural Insight

29

TURKISH

1. Nereden bir şey bulabilirim?
2. Nereden bir bar bulabilirim?
3. Afedersiniz, nereden bir telefon bulabilirim acaba?
4. Afedersiniz, nereden bir büfe bulabilirim acaba?

ENGLISH

1. Where can I find a something ?
2. Where can I find a bar?
3. Excuse me, I wonder where I can find a phone?
4. Excuse me, I wonder where I can find a kiosk?

VOCABULARY

Turkish	English
nereden	whence, from where
bulmak	find
acaba	I wonder
telefon	telephone
büfe	kiosk

SAMPLE SENTENCES

İstasyonu nereden bulabilirim? "Where can I find the station?"	Eğer bir eczane bulamazsam, seni arayacağım. "If I can't find a pharmacy, I'll call you."
Bu bayanlar tuvaleti mi acaba? "Is this the ladies' room?"	O telefon çalışmıyor. "That telephone doesn't work."
Bir büfede hemen hemen herşeyi bulabilirsiniz. "You can find almost anything in a kiosk."	

GRAMMAR

Have you ever been in a city you didn't know at all, desperately searching for something you couldn't find? I certainly have! I wandered around without knowing where to find a bar, a phone, or even a restroom! But don't worry—with our Survival Phrases, you'll always be able to get the information or help in Turkey.

In this lesson we'll introduce you to a phrase that will help you track down whatever you need.

"Where can I find...?" in Turkish is *Nereden bir ... bulabilirim?*

The first word, *nereden*, means "from where." Next is the familiar *bir* ("one"). Then comes the thing you want to find. In our sample sentence, we used *şey*, which means thing. The last word, *bulabilirim*, means "can find."

All together that's *Nereden bir ... bulabilirim?*

To emphasize the fact that you're looking for something, you can add an *-i* to the thing you're looking for and move it to the beginning of the sentence, like this:

...-i nereden bulabilirim?

Let's look for some things you might need when traveling abroad. Imagine you're walking around in Istanbul in the summer and want something to drink.

"Excuse me, where can I find a cafe?" in Turkish is ***Afedersiniz, nereden bir kafe bulabilirim?***

Do you see the structure we just learned? *Nereden bir ... bulabilirim?*

What if you want a stronger drink? Now you need a bar (also called *bar* in Turkish). You should ask: ***Afedersiniz, nereden bir bar bulabilirim?***

With this structure, you find anything you are looking for.

Opening the question with *Afedersiniz* makes it pretty polite, but if you want to make it even more polite, there's a word you can add at the end.

Imagine you're looking for a phone this time.

"Excuse me, I wonder where I can find a phone?" is ***Afedersiniz, bir telefonu nereden bulabilirim acaba?***

The first word is *Afedersiniz* ("Excuse me"). After that comes *nereden* ("from where"). The next word, *telefonu*, is pretty obviously "telephone." *Bulabirim*, which I hope we're getting used to, means "I can find." And the last word, *acaba*, means "I wonder." Used together with *afedersiniz*, it makes a sentence especially polite.

To ask about any other item, we can just replace *bar* or *telefonu* with the thing we're looking for, and the phrase works brilliantly!

Let's try it with "kiosk," which in Turkish is *büfe*. "Excuse me, I wonder where I can find a kiosk?"

Afedersiniz, nereden bir büfe bulabilirim acaba?

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick tip 1

Here are some other things you might be looking for. Just stick these words in the sentence pattern from this lesson.

"cinema" *sinema*

"supermarket" *süpermarket*

"post office" *postane*

"hospital" *hastane*

"pharmacy" *eczane*

Quick tip 2

There is a wide range of bars, cafés, and clubs all over Turkey. Istanbul has some of the most popular clubs in the country. Whatever type of bar or club you are looking for, you will probably find it in Istanbul. You can enjoy a quiet drink overlooking a seaside, or head to a music club and sample anything from rock and techno to hip-hop and even traditional Turkish music.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #30

Where Can I Find This Place in Turkish?

CONTENTS

- 2 Turkish
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 4 Cultural Insight

30

TURKISH

1. Yakınlarda bir eczane var mı?
2. Buralarda bir bankamatik var mı?

ENGLISH

1. Is there a pharmacy nearby?
2. Is there an ATM near here?

VOCABULARY

Turkish	English
var	have or there is
yakınlarda	nearby
eczane	pharmacy
bankamatik	ATM
buralarda	around here

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Kız kardeşin var mı? "Do you have a sister?"	Yakınlarda hiç banka yok. "There are no banks nearby."
--	--

Türkiye'de eczane zincirleri yoktur, bu neticede her biri özel olarak işletilir. There are no pharmacy chains in Turkey, so consequently, all of them are privately owned.	Diş macununu eczaneden alabilirsin. "You can buy toothpaste at the pharmacy."
Bankamatik çalışmıyor. "The ATM is not working."	Buralarda para bozdurmak için döviz bürosunu kullan. "Use the exchange bureau around here to change money."

GRAMMAR

In the previous lesson, we covered how to ask where things are. In this lesson, we'll introduce you to another useful phrase for finding the place you need. This lesson's phrase is "Is there a (place) near here?"

First, we need a place. Let's use the word *eczane*, which means "pharmacy."

In Turkish, "Is there a pharmacy near here?" is ***Buralarda bir eczane var mı?***

The first word, *buralarda*, means "around here." Next comes *bir eczane* ("a pharmacy"). After that comes *var*, which in this sentence means "there is." And this is a question, so of course we have *mı* at the end.

All together, it's ***Buralarda bir eczane var mı?***

Instead of *buralarda* ("near here"), you can also say *yakınlarda* ("nearby"): ***Yakınlarda bir eczane var mı?***

"Is there a pharmacy nearby?"

To ask for a different place, we can replace the word *eczane* with any other word, and the phrase works just fine.

Imagine that you need to withdraw some money from your bank account.

In Turkish, "Is there an ATM near here?" is ***Buralarda bir bankamatik var mı?***

The only thing that changes is the thing you are looking for, in this case *bankamatik*. The first part of the word, *banka*, means "bank," and *matik* means "automatic machine."

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick tip 1

You can spot Turkish pharmacies by the red capital letter E, lit up either in neon or against a white background. Pharmacists are usually fine diagnosticians. They can help you with many medical problems and are your first line of defense if you're feeling sick in Turkey.

Quick tip 2

Generally speaking, you get better exchange rates if you go to a *Döviz bürosu* ("exchange bureau"). Most of the time, they give better rates than banks and ATMs. But if you do want to get cash from a Turkish ATM, it's very easy. Most machines take any kind of credit card.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #31

Asking Directions in Turkish

CONTENTS

- 2 Turkish
- 2 English
- 3 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 4 Grammar
- 5 Cultural Insight

31

TURKISH

1. Düz gidiniz.
2. Düz git.
3. Sola dönünüz.
4. Sola dön.
5. Sağa dönünüz.
6. Sağa dön.
7. Trafik ışıklarından sağa dön.
8. Sağda.
9. Solda.

ENGLISH

1. Go straight. (polite)
2. Go straight. (casual)
3. Turn left. (polite)
4. Turn left. (casual)
5. Turn right. (polite)

CONT'D OVER

6. Turn right. (casual)
7. Turn right at the traffic light.
8. It's on the right.
9. It's on the left.

VOCABULARY

Turkish	English
git	go
düz	straight
dönünüz	turn (polite)
sağ	right
sol	left
trafik ışığı	traffic light

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Lütfen yolun öteki tarafına git. "Please go to the other side of the road."	Kavşaktan 200 metre kadar düz gitmen gerek. "You need to go straight about 200 meters from the intersection."
İlk sola sonra sağa dönünüz. "First turn left, then right."	İngiltere'de arabayı sağ taraftan kullanırlar. "In England they drive on the right side."

Burdan asla sola dönme. "Never turn left here."	Trafik ışığında dur. "Stop at the traffic light."
---	---

GRAMMAR

In this lesson we'll introduce the directions that will help you find the place you are looking for. Previously, we introduced "Is there a place near here?" and "Where is ...(something)?" But while we can now ask, we haven't addressed how to decipher the answer.

This time we're going to work on understanding what someone tells us. And we'll go over basic directions. First, we have "go straight."

In Turkish, "go straight" is **Düz git.**

The first word, *düz*, means "straight." And the second word, *git*, means "go."

Together, they make *Düz git.*

If you want to say this more politely, you can change the end a little: **Düz gidiniz.**

Here's how to tell someone to turn left. **Sola dön.**

The first word, *sola* means "to the left." The second word, *dön*, means "turn."

Together, they make *Sola dön.*

If you want to make this more polite, you can say **Sola dönünüz.**

Now for the opposite. "Turn right" in Turkish is *Sağa dön.*

As you've probably figured out, *sağa* means "to the right."

And the polite form of this phrase is: **Sağa dönünüz.**

In real life, of course, you'll need to know where to turn left or right.

Here's "Turn right at the traffic light": **Trafik ışıklarından sağa dön.**

Trafik ışıkları means "traffic light." For this sentence it becomes *trafik ışıklarından*, "at the traffic

light." Then we have *sağa dön*, which we know means "turn right."

To say this more politely, we can use the polite version of "turn right" that we learned before.
Trafik ışıklarından sağa dönünüz.

Here's how to say "on the right": ***sağda***

And "on the left" is ***solda***

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick tip 1

Knowing how to ask for directions is very useful. However, your best bet is to get a map so that you don't get too lost. Drop into a store and ask *Harita var mı?* ("Do you have a map?"), and you'll never be lost again!

Quick tip 2

Once you have mastered right and left in Turkish, knowing the words for the cardinal directions could come in handy:

"north" *kuzey*

"east" *doğu*

"south" *güney*

"west" *batı*

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #32

Can You Take My Picture in Turkish?

CONTENTS

- 2 Turkish
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 4 Cultural Insight

32

TURKISH

1. Fotoğrafımızı çeker misiniz?
2. Fotoğrafımızı çeker misin?
3. Fotoğrafımı çeker misiniz?
4. Fotoğrafımı çeker misin?
5. Bir fotoğraf çeker misiniz?

ENGLISH

1. Can you take our picture? (formal)
2. Can you take our picture? (informal)
3. Can you take my picture? (formal)
4. Can you take my picture? (informal)
5. Can you take a picture? (formal)

VOCABULARY

Turkish	English
fotoğraf çekmek	take a picture of, take a photo
bizim (-ımız)	of us
benim (-im)	of me

fotoğraf	photo
çekmek	take

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Benim ve arkadaşlarımla fotoğrafımı çeker misiniz? "Could you take a picture of me and my friends?"	O bizim fotoğrafımızı çekmedi. "He didn't take a picture of us."
Lütfen benim bir fotoğrafımı çeker misiniz? "Please take a picture of me."	Senin fotoğrafını saklıyorum. "I am keeping your photo."
Afedersiniz, fotoğrafınızı çekebilir miyim? "Excuse me, can I take your photo?"	

GRAMMAR

In this lesson we'll introduce a phrase that will surely come in handy for capturing your memories on film or memory card. Turkey has many beautiful locations, so you'll want to take lots of pictures of landscapes and monuments. And sometimes you'll want to be in the picture or include everyone in your party. For those times, the question "Can you take our/my picture?" will be invaluable!

In Turkish, "Can you take our picture?" is **Fotoğrafımızı çeker misiniz?**

The first word, *fotoğrafımızı*, means "our picture." The next word, *çeker*, means "take" when we're talking about photos. And the last word, *misiniz*, turns the sentence into a polite question.

All together, that's *Fotoğrafımızı çeker misiniz?*

If you just want to ask someone to take a picture-not of anything in particular-that question is ***Bir fotoğraf çeker misiniz?*** ("Can you take a picture?")

If you are on your own and you want to ask someone to take your picture, you'll ask ***Fotoğrafımı çeker misiniz?***

Fotoğrafımı means "my picture."

If the person you're asking is younger than you and there's no need to be polite, here's how you'd ask to have your picture taken: ***Fotoğrafımı çeker misin?***

Just change *misiniz* to *misin*.

And if you want to ask a young person to take a picture of your whole group: ***Fotoğrafımızı çeker misin?***

Just change *misiniz* to *misin*.

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick tip 1

It is always polite to wave for permission before taking someone else's photo, just like in every country. Also, if do ask someone to take your picture, pop an *Afedersiniz* there in the beginning. I'm sure you remember that this word means "Excuse me."

Quick tip 2

You can get cameras and digital equipment pretty much everywhere in Turkey. Try to be prepared, don't let the battery die on you, and remember that Turkey has round pins for the plugs and 220 volts.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #33

May I Take Your Picture? in Turkish

CONTENTS

- 2 Turkish
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 4 Cultural Insight

33

TURKISH

1. Fotoğrafınızı çekebilir miyim?
2. Fotoğrafını çekebilir miyim?
3. Burda fotoğraf çekebilir miyim?

ENGLISH

1. Can I take your picture? (formal)
2. Can I take your picture? (informal)
3. Can I take a picture here?

VOCABULARY

Turkish	English
-ebil, -abil	can
fotoğraf çekmek	take a picture of, take a photo
burda	in this place
çekmek	take
-in	your

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Taksi ile gidebilirim. "I can go by taxi."	Benim ve arkadaşlarımla fotoğrafını çeker misiniz? "Could you take a picture of me and my friends?"
Beni burda bekle lütfen, beş dakikaya geri geliyorum. "Wait for me in here, please. I'll be back in five minutes."	Afedersiniz, fotoğrafınızı çekebilir miyim? "Excuse me, can I take your photo?"
Kameranı da getir. "Bring your camera, too."	

GRAMMAR

How many times have you been on a trip with your camera, trying to immortalize an epic moment? In Turkey there are so many landscapes and people to tempt your camera that you won't put it away! I know you don't want to jeopardize your marvelous album in Turkey. That's why we'll be devoting this lesson to more photo phrases.

In the last lesson we learned how to ask someone to take your picture: *Fotoğrafımı çeker misiniz?*

But what if you want to take someone else's picture? Turkish people are certainly interesting enough!

"Can I take your picture?" in Turkish is ***Fotoğrafınızı çekebilir miyim?***

The first word, *fotoğrafınızı*, means "your photo." This is a pretty polite way to say "your photo." Next comes *çekebilir*, which means "can take." Last is *miyim*, which you probably recall turns the sentence into a question.

The whole request is *Fotoğrafınızı çekebilir miyim?*

In situations that don't call for politeness, such as if you're asking to take a young person's

photo, you can ask ***Fotoğrafını çekebilir miyim?***

The only thing we changed was the end of the word for "your photo." We made it *fotoğrafını*.

Other situations where you'll need permission to snap are museums, art galleries, and shops.

"Can I take a picture in here?" in Turkish is ***Burda fotoğraf çekebilir miyim?***

The first word, *burda*, means "in this place." The second word, *fotoğraf*, we know very well by now. We also know that *çekebilir* means "I can take." And that *miyim* turns it into a question.

So the whole request is *Burda fotoğraf çekebilir miyim?*

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick tip 1

A couple great places for picture-taking are Istanbul's view on the border between Asia and Europe and the southern part of Turkey, which teems with beautiful beaches and historical places from Ephesus to the house of Mary, and many more. Other destinations should include Kapadokya, a town in the middle part of Turkey and close to the capital city Ankara. Its history reaches back to Hittite times, and its land has been artfully sculpted by erosion, making it a favorite among Japanese tourists.

Quick tip 2

One of the most popular vacation options in Turkey is a blue cruise boat. In the summer, you can board one on the southwest coast and it will take you to the southern reaches of Turkey by way of many beautiful islands, bays, and historic sites. Your cruise can last from three to seven days. You can get your own cabin, but a lot of people prefer to sleep on the deck, savoring every breeze and the starry Turkish sky.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #34

How Do You Say This in Turkish?

CONTENTS

- 2 Turkish
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 4 Cultural Insight

34

TURKISH

1. Türkçe'de "bread" nasıl denir?
2. Türkçe'de bu nasıl denir?
3. Türkçe'de şu nasıl denir?
4. Türkçe'de "happy birthday" nasıl denir?

ENGLISH

1. How do you say "bread" in Turkish?
2. How do you say this in Turkish?
3. How do you say that in Turkish?
4. How do you say "Happy birthday" in Turkish?

VOCABULARY

Turkish	English
bu	this
şu	that
denir	would say
Türkçe'de	in Turkish
nasıl	how

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Bu kimin? Whose is this?	Bu nedir? What's this?
Bu çok güzel. "This is very good."	Ben şu gömleği istiyorum, lütfen. "I want that shirt, please."
Birisi hapşurduğunda, çok yaşa denir. "When somebody sneezes, we would say, 'Live long.'"	Türkçe'de yirmiyedi harf vardır. "There are twenty-seven letters in Turkish."
Otele nasıl geri dönerim? "How do I get back to the hotel?"	

GRAMMAR

In this lesson, we're going to need a word, as we're going to cover "How do you say [something] in Turkish?" So let's get started right away!

The Turkish people are famous for their bread, so let's assume that you want to buy some but have no idea what to call it in Turkish! What do you do now? Of course, you ask with Survival Phrases!

In Turkish, "How do you say 'bread' in Turkish?" is ***Türkçe'de "bread" nasıl denir?***

The first word, *Türkçe'de*, means, "in Turkish." This is followed by *nasıl*, "how" after the word that you want to ask the meaning. Next, we have *denir* which means "would say."

All together, we have *Türkçe'de "bread" nasıl denir?* Literally, this means, "How is said bread in Turkish?"

Not to leave you hanging: "bread" in Turkish is *ekmek*.

You can also use this expression without using any English. To accomplish this, you can use the expression "How do you say this in Turkish?" In Turkish, "this" is *bu*.

So in Turkish "How do you say this in Turkish?" is ***Türkçe'de bu nasıl denir?***

The structure is exactly same as the previous sentence, except that in place of "bread," we have the demonstrative adjective *bu*. This is a phrase you can use while pointing at something.

Simply substitute the word *bu* with *şu* ("that") to ask, "How do you say that in Turkish?" You will have ***Türkçe'de şu nasıl denir?***

But wait, it's your Turkish friend's birthday and you want to wish him/her a happy birthday—but you don't know how to say it. Let's try to ask: ***Türkçe'de 'happy birthday' nasıl denir?***

"How do you say happy birthday in Turkish?"

The first word is *Türkçe'de*, "in Turkish." Then you have 'happy birthday' the phrase you want to ask, and *nasıl* follows that phrase which means "how." Finally we have *denir* which means "would say."

All together: *Türkçe'de 'happy birthday' nasıl denir?*

"Happy birthday," by the way, is *mutlu yıllar*.

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick tip 1

Turkish traditional desert *baklava* can make a great gift for someone. In Turkish tradition, people buy *baklava* as a present when they are going home visiting, sick visiting or important events such as celebration, birth or wedding.

Quick tip 2

If you want to buy *baklava*, you should better visit local bakeries or stores that sells only deserts. You are welcome to test them if you want be sure that they are fresh. Just use the sentence *Tadabilir miyim* which means "can I taste it?" 90% the seller will serve you a piece and say *buyrun!* "There you go!!"

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #35

Learn to Write in Turkish without Lifting a Pen

CONTENTS

- 2 Turkish
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 4 Cultural Insight

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TURKISH

1. Yazabilir misiniz lütfen?
2. Buraya yazabilir misiniz lütfen?
3. Bu nasıl okunuyor?
4. Kalem ve kağıdınız var mı?

ENGLISH

1. Can you write it down, please?
2. Could you write it down in here, please?
3. How do you pronounce this?
4. Do you have paper and pen?

VOCABULARY

Turkish	English
kalem	pen or pencil
kağıt	paper
yazabilir	can write
buraya	in here
okunmak	pronounce, be read
nasıl	how

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Kelemin var mı? "Do you have a pen?"	Bu kağıtlar çok önemli. "These papers are very important."
Alışveriş listesini yazabilir misin? "Could you write down the shopping list?"	Buraya ilk defa geliyorum. "I am coming here for the first time ever."
Bu Türkçe'de nasıl okunuyor? "How do you pronounce this in Turkish?"	Otele nasıl geri dönerim? "How do I get back to the hotel?"

GRAMMAR

In the previous lesson, we covered how to ask, "How do you say this in Turkish?": *Türkçe'de bu nasıl denir?* Do you remember?

In this lesson, because we don't want you to be caught off guard in any kind of situation in Turkey, we are going to introduce a new phrase that is very important to help you focus your skills, not on the sounds, but on the writing. So let's start this new lesson.

In Turkish, "Can you write it down, please?" is ***Yazabilir misiniz lütfen?***

The first word, *yazabilir*, means "can write" Next we have *misiniz*, which converts the sentence to a formal question. *Lütfen* is please as you can remember from previous lessons.

All together: *Yazabilir misiniz lütfen?* Literally, this means, "Can you write it down, please?"

Next, we have another way to express the same meaning: ***Buraya yazabilir misiniz lütfen?***

"Could you write it down in here please?"

The only extra thing in this sentence is the word *buraya* which is 'in here' in English.

Once you have the written words, you may find that you have no idea how to pronounce them. In Turkish, "How do you pronounce this?" is ***Bu nasıl okunuyor?***

The first word, *bu*, means "this" You should all be familiar with this by now. Next we have *nasıl*, which means "how" as we have seen before. Finally, you have *okunuyor* ("is

pronounced"). Literally this means "would be read."

The entire sentence again: *Bu nasıl okunuyor?*

It might happen that people are not carrying a piece of paper or a pen. So before asking *Yazabilir misiniz lütfen?* try asking ***Kalem ve kağıdınız var mı?*** ("Do you have paper and pencil?")

The first word, *kalem*, means "pen" or "pencil." Then you have *ve*, which in English is "and." Then you have *kağıdınız* ("paper") or literally translated as "your paper," and finally *var mı* ("is there") or "do you have."

Here's the whole sentence: *Kalem ve kağıdınız var mı?*

As usual, before asking about someone else's stationery supplies, it's a good idea to say "excuse me," *afedersiniz*, at the beginning of the sentence.

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick tip

Turkish writing is not too complicated and once you learn to read the extra letters and the letter combinations, it gets very simple—you pronounce what you see. Spend a moment looking at this chart of letter combinations below; they'll help you a lot!

ş: combination of sh like shirt

ç: combination of ch like check

u: uranium

c: jacket

iyi: i-i (extend the vowel i)

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #36

Read Turkish Instantly! No Knowledge of Turkish Required

CONTENTS

- 2 Turkish
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 4 Cultural Insight

36

TURKISH

1. Bunu nasıl okuyorsunuz?
2. Bu nasıl okunuyor?
3. Bu nasıl söyleniyor?
4. Anlamı nedir?

ENGLISH

1. How do you read this?
2. How do you pronounce this?
3. How do you say it?
4. What does it mean?

VOCABULARY

Turkish	English
okumak	read
okunmak	pronounce, be read
anlamı	meaning
nedir	what is
söylemek	say

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Özür dilerim, ismini okuyamıyorum. "I'm sorry, I can't read your name."	Bu Türkçe'de nasıl okunuyor? "How do you pronounce this in Turkish?"
Adının bir anlamı var mı? "Does your name have any meaning?"	Adınız nedir? What's your name?
Ne söylüyor? "What is she saying?"	

GRAMMAR

In the previous lessons, we introduced you to some phrases you can use when in Turkey and this is the last lesson of the series dedicated to learning from the people around you. In this lesson, we are going to cover "How do you read this?"

In Turkish, "How do you read this?" is ***Bunu nasıl okuyorsunuz?***

The first word, *bunu*, means "this one." Next we have *nasıl*, in English "how." Then we have the verb *okuyorsunuz* ("is read"),

If you are pointing at something—probably a book, a newspaper, or simply a street sign—you might also like to ask, "How do you pronounce this?"

Bu nasıl okunuyor?

Bu again means this and *nasıl* means how. *Okunuyor* is "is pronounced," or it can mean "to be read."

Another way of asking the same question is ***Bu nasıl söyleniyor?***, which means 'how do you say this?' the sentence construction is exactly same with above. We only change the word and replace it with *söyleniyor* which means "would be said."

Bu nasıl söyleniyor?

After you have learned the reading and the pronunciation, you will probably want to know the meaning. So why don't you try to ask, ***Anlamı nedir?***

"What does it mean?"

The first word, *anlamı*, means "its meaning." Next we have *nedir*, meaning "what is" in English.

All together, we have *Anlamı nedir?*, or, "What does it mean?"

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick tip

Turkish is one of the oldest languages in the world. Therefore first written scripts that have ever found is in old Turkic language from 7th century. The script is named after the Orkhon Valley in Mongolia.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #37

Turkish Hotel—Checking In

CONTENTS

- 2 Turkish
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 4 Cultural Insight

37

TURKISH

1. Birisi adına bir rezervasyonum var.
2. Jones adına bir rezervasyonum var.
3. Bir oda istiyorum.
4. Adınızı alabilir miyim lütfen?
5. Heceler misiniz lütfen?

ENGLISH

1. I have a reservation under the name of someone.
2. I have a reservation under the name of Jones.
3. I would like a room.
4. Can I get your name, please?
5. Can you spell it?

VOCABULARY

Turkish	English
rezervasyon	reservation, booking
ad	name
İstiyorum	I would like to

hecelemek	spell
oda	room

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Rezervasyon yaptırmak zorundasınız. "You must make a reservation."	Rezervasyon kimin adına? "Whose name is the reservation under?"
İstanbul'a gitmek istiyorum. "I would like to go to İstanbul."	Ben bu uzun adları heceleyemiyorum. "I can't spell these long names."
Odanız hazır efendim. "Your room is ready sir."	

GRAMMAR

In this lesson, we'll help you check in! In Turkey, there are hotels, guesthouses and hostels, among many others. Let's jump right into the lesson!

In Turkey, when you get to a hotel and you want to check in, you can use two possible phrases. If you have already booked the room and you want to say, "I have a reservation under the name someone" in Turkish, it is ***Birisi adına bir rezervasyonum var.***

The first word *birisi* means someone but you should replace it with a name you made the reservation. Next we have *adına* meaning "under the name" or "behalf of the name." *Bir*, as you can recall, is like the English a or an. Next we have the noun *rezervasyonum*, which literally means "my reservation." Then we have *var*, which means "there exists" or "I have." At the beginning of the sentence you're supposed to insert your name.

All together, we have *Birisi adına bir rezervasyonum var.* This means, "I have a reservation under the name of ..."

So if your name is Jones, you would say ***Jones adına bir rezervasyonum var.*** Or I have a

reservation under the name of Jones.

If you have not booked the room yet, the phrase "I would like a room" in Turkish is ***Bir oda istiyorum.***

The first word, *bir* is like the word A or an, as you recall. *Oda*, means "room." Then we have *istiyorum*, meaning "I would like to"

All together: *Bir oda istiyorum*, "I would like one room."

You will most likely be asked, "Can I get your name, please." In Turkish, this is ***Adınızı alabilir miyim lütfen?***

The first word, *adınızı*, is a way to say "Your name." *Alabilir miyim* means "Could I get," and last *lütfen* "please," which we have already learned in previous lessons.

Altogether that's *Adınızı alabilir miyim lütfen?* "Could I get your name, please?"

Remember, this phrase is only used in highly official circumstances, so don't try to start a conversation with this line in Turkish. People will think you're the police.

You might also be asked, "Can you spell it?" In Turkish, this is ***Heceler misiniz lütfen?***

The first word, *heceler* means spell. The word after it, *misiniz*, makes it mean "Can you spell it" (formal). The next word, *lütfen*, means "please."

All together *Heceler misiniz lütfen?*

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick tip 1

A summer cottage, or *yazlık*, is a great option to see how the local Turkish people live during the summer. You can rent a cottage near by sea enjoying fishing, swimming and spare time in nature.

Quick tip 2

Do you know any words that English borrowed from Turkish? I can only think one and that one is "yogurt."

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #38

Turkish Hotel—I'd Like More of This, Please

CONTENTS

- 2 Turkish
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 3 Cultural Insight

38

TURKISH

1. Saat kaçta çıkış yapılıyor?
2. Sabun alabilir miyim?

ENGLISH

1. What time is checkout?
2. Can I have some soap?

VOCABULARY

Turkish	English
çıkış	check out
sabun	soap
oda	room
kaçta	when
alabilir	can get

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Odadan saat ikide çıkış yapmamız gerekiyor. "We have to check out from the room by two o'clock."	Ben dışarıya sabun almaya çıkıyorum. "I'll go out to buy some soap."
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Odanız hazır efendim. "Your room is ready sir."	Kaçta buluşuyoruz? "When are we meeting?"
Bu cipsten iki paket alabilirim. "I can get two packages of these chips."	

GRAMMAR

In this lesson, we'll introduce you to some more useful phrases for hotels and the like. The first phrase is "What time is checkout?" In Turkish, this is ***Saat kaçta çıkış yapılıyor?***

The first two words, *saat kaçta*, mean "at what time" in English. Then you have *çıkış*, which means "check out." It can also mean "exit." After that you have *yapılıyor*, which is "should be done."

All together: *Saat kaçta çıkış yapılıyor?* ("What time is the check out?")

Let's try to ask, "Can I have some soap?" This is ***Sabun alabilir miyim?***

The first word, *sabun*, means "soap" and last *alabilir miyim* means "can I get."

All together it is *Sabun alabilir miyim?*

Here are some additional things you may ask for when you are staying in a hotel.

havlu "Towel"

diş fırçası "Toothbrush"

diş macunu "Toothpaste"

şampuan "Shampoo"

You can use these words in the sentence above by replacing the noun *sabun* with any other item and do not forget to add *lütfen* ("please") in order to be polite at the end of the sentence.

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick tip 1

There are many low budget hotels and hostels in Turkey with quite high standards. If you decide to stay at a hotel, remember that you don't need to tip. Tipping is not part of the Turkish culture, but of course if you feel like tipping after a delicious meal, I'm sure that your gesture will be more than welcome.

Quick tip 2

The income from tourism is growing as a part of the Turkish economy. Setting up numerous gift shops in each area has created many new jobs and supported many businesses. As well number of visitors is growing each year, so the services for tourists are getting better and better.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #39

Turkish Post Office Part 1—Sending Letters, Postcards, and Packages Home

CONTENTS

- 2 Turkish
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 4 Cultural Insight

39

TURKISH

1. Bunu İtalya'ya göndermek istiyorum.
2. Bu kartpostalı İtalya'ya göndermek istiyorum.
3. Bu mektubu İtalya'ya göndermek istiyorum.
4. Bu paketi İtalya'ya göndermek istiyorum.

ENGLISH

1. I would like to send this to Italy
2. I would like to send this postcard to Italy.
3. I would like to send this letter to Italy.
4. I would like to send this package to Italy.

VOCABULARY

Turkish	English
göndermek	send
kartpostal	postcard
mektup	letter
paket	package
İstiyorum	I would like to

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Bunu yarın göndermek istiyorum. "I would like to send this tomorrow."	Amerika'dan bir kartpostalım var. "I got a postcard from the United States."
Bu mektubu kızkardeşime göndermek istiyorum. "I would like to send this letter to my sister."	Bu paket en büyüğü "This package is the biggest one."
İstanbul'a gitmek istiyorum. "I would like to go to İstanbul."	

GRAMMAR

In this lesson we're going to take a trip to the post office. The post office in Turkey is *postane*. Its colors are orange and white, and you can find an orange mailbox outside of the building.

In this lesson, we're going to work on getting your postcards, letters, and packages home. The expression we need to accomplish this is, "I'd like to send this to..." and then the desired destination. For today's lesson, we'll use Italy.

In Turkish, "I would like to send this to Italy" is ***Bunu İtalya'ya göndermek istiyorum.***

The first word, *bunu*, means, "this one." Next we have *İtalya'ya*, which in English is "to Italy." Then we have *göndermek*, which is "to send". Finally we have *istiyorum*, which means "I would like to."

All together, we have *Bunu İtalya'ya göndermek istiyorum*. Literally, this means "I would like to send this to Italy."

Let's look at the other words. We were talking about packages, letters, and postcards, so let's try to send a postcard!

"Postcard" in Turkish is *kartpostal*

"I would like to send this postcard to Italy" in Turkish is ***Bu kartpostalı İtalya'ya göndermek istiyorum.***

*Bu kartpostal*ı means "this postcard."

Simply replace the *bunu* in the first sentence with *Bu kartpostal*ı to get *Bu kartpostal*ı İtalya'ya göndermek istiyorum.

Now let's try "letter", which in Turkish is *mektup*

This letter is: *Bu mektubu*

By substituting this into the first sentence, we can get "I would like to send this letter to Italy" or ***Bu mektubu İtalya'ya göndermek istiyorum.***

Now let's try to send a package. In Turkish, "I would like to send this package to Italy" is ***Bu paketi İtalya'ya göndermek istiyorum.***

"Package" in Turkish is *paket*, but it changes here to become: *paketi*.

Now the package requires a closer look, which we'll take in the next lesson.

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick tip 1

If you already have your letter or your postcards ready for sending, you don't need to look for a post office. You just need to find a mailbox or a letterbox, which in Turkey you can recognize by its bright red color. You find them throughout neighborhoods all over the country. You can see the sign POSTA, and sometimes a notice with the timetable for collection and the time and days of collection.

Quick tip 2

The Turkish post has a reputation of being quite quick and not that expensive. A postcard or letter price is pretty normal but when it comes to parcels or letters it's better to think if it is convenient to send. As well they are open during the weekends only Saturday morning until noon.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #40

Turkish Post Office 2: What's in This Package?

CONTENTS

- 2 Turkish
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 3 Cultural Insight

40

TURKISH

1. Paketin içinde ne var?
2. Paketin içinde neler bulunuyor?

ENGLISH

1. What's in the package?
2. What does the package contain?

VOCABULARY

Turkish	English
pakette	in the package
paketin içinde	inside the package
bulunmak	contain
içinde	inside
göndermek	send

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Pakette ilaç yok. "There is no medicine in the package."	Paketin içindekileri bilmek zorundayım. "I have to know what is inside the package."
--	--

Bu alışveriş merkezi herşeyi bulunduruyor. "This shopping mall contains everything."	Biz otelin içindeyiz. "We are inside the hotel."
Bunu yarın göndermek istiyorum. "I would like to send this tomorrow."	

GRAMMAR

In this lesson we're going to work on getting your package one step closer to its intended destination. In the previous lesson, we discussed the phrase "I would like to send this package to Italy," which was *Bu paketi İtalya'ya göndermek istiyorum*.

Again, the location is interchangeable. We can change Italy, In Turkish *İtalya*, to any other country.

When sending a package, though, you will probably have to explain what's inside it. In Turkish, "What's in the package?" is ***Paketin içinde ne var?***

The first word *paketin* is a form of the word for package. After this comes the word *içinde*, or "inside." Next, we have the word *ne*, "what." Then we have *var*, the verb "there is."

All together, it's *Paketin içinde ne var?* ("What's inside the package?")

If you want to be sure to name all the things you are sending correctly, English is perfectly acceptable.

Another way they can ask you "What's in the package?" is ***Pakette neler bulunuyor?***

"What does the package contain?"

The first word, *pakette*, means "in the package." Then you have *neler* or "what." Finally, you have *bulunuyor*, "can contain."

Please remember that even in Turkey as in many other countries, there are some rules for things you can and cannot send. You can learn about this by visiting the Turkish post website.

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick tip

Buying stamps in Turkey is very simple. They sell normal stamps at the postane, and some supermarkets, so saying *Posta pulu alabilir miyim lütfen*. ("I would like some stamps") is the simplest and most common way of asking for them. Remembering your numbers comes in handy here, as they will most likely ask you how many you want. It's as easy as that!

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #41

A Guide to Foreign Exchange in Turkey

CONTENTS

- 2 Turkish
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 5 Cultural Insight

41

TURKISH

1. Yakınlarda bir bankamatik var mı acaba?
2. Yakınlarda bir banka var mı acaba?
3. Yakınlarda bir döviz bürosu var mı acaba?
4. Nereden para bozdurabilirim acaba?
5. Küçük para olarak alabilir miyim?
6. Bunu bozar mısınız?

ENGLISH

1. Is there an ATM near here?
2. Is there a bank near here?
3. Is there an exchange office near here?
4. Where can I exchange currency?
5. Smaller denominations, please.
6. Break this please.

VOCABULARY

Turkish	English
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banka	bank
döviz bürosu	exchange office
bozdurmak	exchange
küçük	small
para	money

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Senin bankanın ismi nedir? "What is your bank's name?"	Lütfen arabayı döviz bürosunun önünde durdur. "Please stop the car outside an exchange office."
Nerde para bozdurabileceğimi bilmiyorum. "I don't know where I can exchange money."	Benim küçük paraya ihtiyacım var. "I need some small bills."
Yanında hiç para var mı? "Do you have any money with you?"	

GRAMMAR

Exchanging money in Turkey is quite convenient. You can exchange money at airports, special money exchange kiosks and banks, or withdraw money from an ATM. Rates applied when withdrawing money from an ATM are likely to be higher. As a general rule, try to find one of the countless exchange offices. So first things first: let's find a location that will exchange money.

First, let's review some previous phrases and patterns we've already covered. In Turkish, "Is

there an ATM near here?" is *Yakınlarda bir bankamatik var mı acaba?* We covered this sentence in a previous lesson.

Now, to ask for a bank, we can just replace the word for ATM with the word for bank and the phrase works just fine. "Is there a bank near here?" is *Yakınlarda bir banka var mı acaba?*

It's not very different from the ATM sentence, and lucky for us, "bank" in Turkish is *banka*.

Let's ask for an exchange office now. It is very similar: You just need to know the word. and then insert the phrase: *döviz bürosu*

Insert *döviz bürosu* in the previous sentence: *Yakınlarda bir döviz bürosu var mı acaba?*

For times when there is neither a bank nor an ATM, you can ask, "Where can I exchange currency?" In Turkish, this is *Nereden para bozdurabilirim acaba?*

The first word, *nereden*, means "from where." Then we have *para*, which in English is "money." Then there's *bozdurabilirim*, "can exchange." Finally we have the word *acaba* ("I wonder") which converts the sentence into a really polite form.

All together, we have *Nereden para bozdurabilirim acaba?* Literally, this means "I wonder, where can I change money?"

Exchanging currency is pretty straightforward-you need to fill out some forms and then present the amount you want exchanged. One extremely useful phrase is "Smaller denominations, please." It's usually beneficial to have smaller amounts of currency on you for paying for the bus fare, taxi fare, and so on.

In Turkish, "Smaller denominations please" is *Küçük para olarak alabilir miyim lütfen?*

The first word, *küçük*, means "small." Next we have *para*, which means "money." Then, you have *olarak*, "as being," and last of all is *alabilir miyim* which means "can I get it"

All together, we have *Küçük para olarak alabilir miyim?* In English, this means, "Could I get it as small change, please?"

Finally, you can also use the phrase "Break this, please" to indicate you would like smaller units of the currency. In Turkish, "Break this, please" is *Bunu bozar mısınız?*

The first word *bunu* means "this one." Then we have *bozar mısınız*, which means "to break" (literally and figuratively) in question form.

Ask this when you have a big bill that you want to break.

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick tip 1

Turkish shopkeepers don't like so much to break bills. Sometimes it's a better idea to buy something small and get your bill broken that way.

Quick tip 2

Turkish money exchange places are safe even though they might charge more for the exchange than a bank would. Check the rates first and don't forget that a commission fee will be taken from your exchange amount.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #42

Buying Prepaid Cell Phone Cards in Turkey

CONTENTS

- 2 Turkish
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 4 Cultural Insight

42

TURKISH

1. Kontörlü cep telefonu kartı satıyor musunuz?
2. On liralık kontör alabilir miyim, lütfen?
3. On beş liralık kontör alabilir miyim, lütfen?
4. Yakınlarda ankesörlü telefon var mı acaba?

ENGLISH

1. Do you sell prepaid cell phone cards?
2. A 10 Lira prepaid calling card, please.
3. A 15 Lira prepaid calling card, please.
4. Is there a phone booth near here?

VOCABULARY

Turkish	English
satmak	sell (formal)
kontörlü cep telefonu kartı	prepaid cell phone card
ankesörlü telefon	phone booth
lira	lira (Turkish currency)
yakınlarda	nearby

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Burda şarap satmıyorlar. "They don't sell wine here."	Kontörlü cep telefonu kartımı kaybettim. "I've lost my prepaid cell phone card."
Şu ankesörlü telefon çalışmıyor. "That phone booth doesn't work."	On lira yaklaşık altı dolar. "Ten liras is about six dollars."
Yakınlarda hiç banka yok. "There are no banks nearby."	

GRAMMAR

While most people wouldn't or couldn't step outside without their cell phones, when visiting another country, sometimes it's a little too far for your local carrier. You can of course use your cell phone when you get to Turkey, but you have to pay very expensive charges. So if you feel like saving your money, the good old ways work like a charm.

But to help you out, in Turkey, you can buy prepaid phone cards for cell phones. These prepaid cell phone cards are sold in kiosks and phone operator offices. These include a SIM card with PIN and PUK codes and of course a Turkish phone number. You can insert the SIM card into your mobile phone and use it with a Turkish number. How easy it is! That is what we will focus on in this lesson.

Before asking for a prepaid card, you'll want to know whether the shop you're at even carries them. In Turkish, "Do you sell prepaid cell phone card?" is ***Kontörlü cep telefonu kartı satıyor musunuz?***

The first word *Kontörlü* means "with credit." Next we have *cep telefonu*, which means "mobile phone." After this comes *kartı*, the word for card. Then we have *satıyor*, which means "sell." And finally *musunuz*, which converts the whole thing into a polite question.

All together, we have *Kontörlü cep telefonu kartı satıyor musunuz?* Literally this means, "Do you sell prepaid cell phone cards?"

The answer to this will be "yes" (*evet*) or "no" (*hayir*). If they do have the cards, you'll want to ask for one of the denominations we talked about.

Let's start with a 10 Lira card.

In Turkish, "A 10 Lira calling card, please" is ***On liralık kontör alabilir miyim, lütfen?***

The first word, *On*, means "ten." Then you have *liralık* ("lira"). Next we have *kontör* "credit." Next we have *alabilir*, which means "can get." And then we have *miyim*, making the sentence a question. Finally, you have *lütfen*, which means "please."

Here's the entire sentence: *On liralık kontör alabilir miyim, lütfen?* This means, "A 10 Lira pre-paid cell phone card, please."

For a 15 lira card, you just have to change the value this way: Instead of *on*, say *On beş*

On beş liralık kontör alabilir miyim, lütfen?

If you are looking for a payphone, you will have to ask ***Yakınlarda ankesörlü telefon var mı acaba?***

The first word, *yakınlarda*, means "nearby?" as we have already learned in a previous Survival Phrases lesson. Then, *ankesörlü telefon*, which translates as "phone booth" in English. Then we have the phrase for "is there," *var mı*. And of course you can add *acaba* ("I wonder") at the end of the sentence to make it polite.

All together, we have *Yakınlarda ankesörlü telefon var mı acaba?* In English this means, "Is there a phone booth nearby?"

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick tip 1

In Turkey, public phones are getting rarer and rarer. There are some, and they accept calling cards. You can find them near by sightseeing spots and stations.

Quick tip 2

Turkish people don't really use telephone cards anymore and only use cell phones or prepaid cell phone cards when they need to talk to someone abroad. It is easy to find them, usually they are sold in kiosks and telephone operators' shops.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #43

Renting a Vehicle in Turkey

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- 2 Turkish
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 5 Cultural Insight

43

TURKISH

1. Bir araba kiralamak istiyorum.
2. Bir mobilet kiralamak istiyorum.
3. Bir motorsiklet kiralamak istiyorum.
4. Bir bisiklet kiralamak istiyorum.
5. Ne zaman geri getirmeliyim?
6. Başka bir yere geri getirebilir miyim?

ENGLISH

1. I would like to rent a car.
2. I would like to rent a scooter.
3. I would like to rent a motorbike.
4. I would like to rent a bike.
5. When must I return it?
6. Can I return it someplace else?

VOCABULARY

Turkish	English
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kiralamak	rent
araba	car
mobilet	scooter
motorsiklet	motorcycle
bisiklet	bicycle
geri getirmek	return
başka bir yer	somewhere else
ne zaman	when

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Biz Türkiye'de bir araba kiralamayı düşünüyoruz. "We are thinking of renting a car in Turkey."	Araba çok yeni ve büyük. "The car is very new and big."
Birisi mobileti çaldı! "Someone stole the scooter!"	Motorsiklet kullanamam. "I can't drive a motorcycle."
Bisikletinizi buraya park edemezsiniz. "You can't park your bike here."	Bu mobileti ne zaman geri getirmeliyim? "When do I return this scooter?"
Hadi başka bir yere gidelim. "Let's go somewhere else."	Ne zaman Türkiye'ye gidiyorsun? "When do you go to Turkey?"

GRAMMAR

In this lesson, we'll introduce you to a phrase that will help you get to the places you need to be! In some places, trains and subways are the way to travel, but it's also very useful to know

how to rent a car, scooter, or bicycle.

In Turkish, "I would like to rent a car" is ***Bir araba kiralamak istiyorum.***

The first word, *bir*, means one and serves as an article like a or an. Next comes *araba*, which means "car." Then we have *kiralamak* which means "to rent." Then there is a *istiyorum* word we've already covered in some previous lessons; it means "I would like to."

"Motorbike" in Turkish is *motorsiklet*

Let's use it in our sentence now: ***Bir motorsiklet kiralamak istiyorum***

Renting a scooter is not as popular as in some Mediterranean countries, but you might want to try that too. In Turkish it is *mobilet*.

Bir mobilet kiralamak istiyorum.

Again, we only have one new word: *mobilet*.

Finally, why not rent a bike as well? ***Bir bisiklet kiralamak istiyorum.***

Bisiklet means "bike" in this sentence.

If you're renting something, it's also important to know when you must return it! Therefore, we're giving you a phrase you can use to make sure you return it on time.

In Turkish, "When must I return it?" is ***Ne zaman geri getirmeliyim?***

The first phrase, *ne zaman*, means "when." Next we have *geri* which means "back." Then we have *getirmeliyim*, which in English is "I must return."

All together, we have *Ne zaman geri getirmeliyim?* Literally, this means "When must I return it?"

Finally, you may want to return it at a different location. In Turkey "Can I return it somewhere else?" is ***Başka bir yere geri getirebilir miyim?***

The first word, *başka*, means, "another." Next we have *bir*, which means "a" or "an." And then we have *yere*, which means something like "to location." We've already seen the second part of this phrase, *geri getirebilir*; it means "I can return." If you add *miyim* to end of the word you convert it to question form which is *geri getirebilir miyim* "Can I return."

The entire sentence again: *Başka bir yere geri getirebilir miyim?*

The answer should be a big yes and the name of the location. *Evet,*

If you're unlucky, they'll say *Hayır, getiremezsiniz* which literally means "No, you cannot return."

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick tip 1

Driving in Turkey might not be very convenient because there are a lot of traffic jams especially in the big cities. The highway network is getting better every year, however you have to pay to use it. On the other hand, certain areas are still not connected to the highways very well, and the two-lane roads are not so fast to take. Be careful when off the motorway.

Quick tip 2

Pretty much the same goes for bikes. During the summer Turkey has many beautiful places in the countryside that are nice for a ride. Riding bike in the big city may not be a very good option but you should definitely try countryside. And remember that driving a car or riding a motorbike in Turkey, you need an appropriate driver's license. Sometimes it takes a while to get the international one in your country, so remember to prepare yourself in advance before traveling.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #44

One Ticket to a Culturally Rich Stay in Turkey, Please

CONTENTS

- 2 Turkish
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 4 Cultural Insight

44

TURKISH

1. Bir bilet lütfen.
2. Üç bilet lütfen.
3. Beş bilet lütfen.
4. Biletiniz, lütfen.

ENGLISH

1. One ticket, please.
2. Three tickets please.
3. Five tickets, please.
4. Your ticket, please.

VOCABULARY

Turkish	English
bilet	ticket
bir	one
biletiniz	your ticket
lütfen	please
üç	three (3)

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Üç bilet alabilir miyim, lütfen. "I'd like three tickets, please."	Bir aydır. "For one month."
Hadi sadece bir tane metro bileti alalım. "Let's buy only one metro ticket."	Biletinizi görebilir miyim lütfen. "Could I see your ticket, please."
Bu raftaki, lütfen. "This one on the shelf, please."	Bu gece üçümüz gidiyoruz. "The three of us are going tonight."

GRAMMAR

There is so much to do and see in Turkey, and there are times when access to some must-see places requires an admission ticket. So in this lesson, we're going to work on getting you through the gate, as we'll look at buying tickets.

In Turkey, ticket is *bilet*.

In Turkish, "one ticket, please" is ***Bir bilet lütfen.***

The first word *bir* means, "one." Next, we have *bilet*, which in Turkish is "ticket." To recap here, we have *bir bilet*. Let's look at the next word, which you know very well, *lütfen*, and it means, "please." So all together, we have *Bir bilet lütfen*. Literally, this means, "a ticket please." We'll work on getting tickets for the rest of the party now.

Let's recap numbers from one to ten.

"one" - *bir*

"two" - *iki*

"three" - *üç*

"four" - *dört*

"five" - *beş*

"six" - *altı*

"seven" - *yedi*

"eight" - *sekiz*

"nine" - *dokuz*

"ten" - *on*

"Three tickets, please" in Turkish is **Üç bilet lütfen.**

The first word *üç* means, "three." Next, we have *bilet* in the same form of before.

So all together, we have *Üç bilet lütfen.* Literally, this means, "Three tickets, please."

"Five tickets, please" in Turkish is **Beş bilet lütfen.**

Very often, you may be asked to show your ticket at places other than the entrance, so keep these admissions with you until you leave the place you are visiting. They will ask you, **Biletiniz lütfen.** This means, "Your ticket, please." The first word is *biletiniz* ("your ticket" in polite form). Then, you have *lütfen* ("please").

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick tip 1

You can get discount tickets for groups, students, children, or the elderly at many places. A full price ticket for one person should be between 3 to 10 liras. In many museums children under 18 don't need to buy a ticket.

Quick tip 2

The museum holiday, just like everywhere else, is Monday. National holidays are worth remembering, as you may end up not getting in where you want on these days:

January 1st

May 19st

April 24

August 30

October 29

And religious holidays *Kurban ve Seker Bayramı*

Quick tip 3

Remember this lesson well, because all of the words and sentences here are applicable when you buy tickets for any type of place where you need an entrance ticket. You can even use the same phrase omitting the same word (*bilet*) to buy train and subway tickets, for example, *Bir bilet lütfen*.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #45

Do You Have an English Guide in Turkish?

CONTENTS

- 2 Turkish
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 4 Cultural Insight

45

TURKISH

1. İngilizce broşürünüz var mı acaba?
2. Fransızca broşürünüz var mı acaba?
3. Japonca broşürünüz var mı acaba?

ENGLISH

1. Do you have an English information guide?
2. Do you have a French information guide?
3. Do you have a Japanese information guide?

VOCABULARY

Turkish	English
broşür	information guide
İngilizce	English
Fransızca	French
Japonca	Japanese
acaba	I wonder

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Çince broşürünüz var mı acaba? "Do you have a Chinese information guide?"	O İngilizce konuşur. "He speaks English."
Fransızca çok güzel bir dil. "French is a very beautiful language."	Japonca çok zor. "Japanese is very difficult."
Bu bayanlar tuvaleti mi acaba? "Is this the ladies' room?"	

GRAMMAR

In this lesson we'll introduce you to a crucial phrase for you travelers who are interested in learning more about the tourist attractions you're going to visit. Learning about the history and the cultural significance of places you visit can be just as rewarding as seeing them. So now we'll cover "Do you have an English information guide?."

In Turkish, "Do you have an English information guide?" is ***İngilizce broşürünüz var mı acaba?***

The first word, *İngilizce* means English. Next we have *broşürünüz*, which means "information guide." This is followed by *var mı*, which means "is there" or "do you have." The last word, *acaba*, means "I wonder."

All together, we have *İngilizce broşürünüz var mı acaba?* This sentence refers to a pamphlet at the entrance of the museum.

To ask for a guide in a different language, we can just replace the word for "English" with the word for any other language and it works just fine. Let's try "French" in Turkish.

"Do you have a French information guide?" is ***Fransızca broşürünüz var mı acaba?***

The only thing that changes is the language you are looking for. In this case it's *Fransızca*.

Let's try now with a Japanese guide! It's not so unlikely to find an information guide in

Japanese because Turkey is very popular among Japanese tourists all year round. Japanese here will be *Japonca*.

"Do you have a Japanese information guide?" is ***Japonca broşürünüz var mı acaba?***

Piece of cake!

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick tip 1

The official languages are Turkish, but English is widely spoken in most tourist areas, so an English guide will most likely be available. You will also be surprised how many languages a local seller can talk at once? Trust me they will ask your nationality in different languages until they find the right one.

Quick tip 2

Here are some other languages you might need to ask about!

"German" *Almanca*

"French" *Fransızca*

"Spanish" *İspanyolca*

"Italian" *İtalyanca*

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #46

How Do You Eat This Turkish Food?

CONTENTS

- 2 Turkish
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 3 Cultural Insight

46

TURKISH

1. Bunu nasıl yiyiyorsunuz?
2. Bu yemek ağır mı?

ENGLISH

1. How do you eat this?
2. Is this food heavy?

VOCABULARY

Turkish	English
yemek	eat
ağır	heavy
yemek	food
nasıl	how
bu	this

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Aile kahvaltı yapar. "The family eats breakfast."	Domates yemeyi sevmem. "I don't like to eat tomatoes."
Bu yemek çok ağırdı. "That food was too heavy."	Yemek nasıl? "How is it?" (food)

Bu tipik bir Türk yemeği. "This is a typical Turkish food."	Otele nasıl geri dönerim? "How do I get back to the hotel?"
Bu kimin? Whose is this?	Bu nedir? What's this?
Bu çok güzel. "This is very good."	

GRAMMAR

In Turkey there are many delicious dishes! We've already covered how to order them, but now it's time to learn how to eat them! That is not always so obvious. In this lesson, we'll learn how to ask, "How do you eat this?"

In Turkish, "How do you eat this?" is ***Bunu nasıl yiyorsunuz?***

The first word, *bunu*, means "this one." Then we have *nasıl*, which means "how." Then you have *yyorsunuz*, which is a form of the word for "to eat."

Literally this means "How do you eat this one?" While most Turkish dishes are quite straightforward, home cooking can get you more complicated dishes. Use this question when in doubt: *Bunu nasıl yiyorsunuz?*

Turkish food has different variations depending on the region and while some of them are very health, some might be quite heavy. But in the end they are all very delicious. However if you are worried about calories, we have a useful phrase for you.

The question "Is this food heavy?" in Turkish is ***Bu yemek ağır mı?***

The first word, *bu*, means "This?" and *yemek* means 'food' so they become *bu yemek* (this food) altogether. Next we have *ağır mı*, which means "is it heavy." remember if we add *mı* at the end of the sentence or word we obtain the question form of it.

All together, it becomes *Bu yemek ağır mı?* ("Is this food heavy?")

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick tip 1

One of the best experience you can have in Turkey is a proper Turkish breakfast. It is very rich and you might have a hard time to choosing which one to eat. Most likely you will find different type of cheeses, olives, eggs, Turkish salami, cucumber, tomato, pepper, different sauces and jams, and of course Turkish Tea.

Quick tip 2

There are many kinds of restaurants in Turkey. If you are having difficulties to choose one, try to ask some locals or your hotel staff where you can have a nice Turkish meal. Try to ask for a seasonal speciality, and don't forget to save some room for delicious desserts. Turkey is also a great place to enjoy sweets and cakes.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #47

Being a Vegetarian in Turkey

CONTENTS

- 2 Turkish
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 4 Cultural Insight

47

TURKISH

1. Ben bir vejeteryanım.
2. Ben et yemem.
3. Ben peynir yemem.
4. Bu yemeğin içinde et var mı?

ENGLISH

1. I am a vegetarian.
2. I don't eat meat.
3. I don't eat cheese.
4. Does this food have meat in it?

VOCABULARY

Turkish	English
vejeteryan	vegetarian
et	meat
peynir	cheese
içinde	inside
yemek	eat

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Ben üç yıldır vejeteryanım. "I have been a vegetarian for 3 years."	Ben kırmızı et yemem. "I don't eat red meat."
Türkiye'de çok çeşit peynir vardır. "There are many varieties of cheese in Turkey."	Biz otelin içindeyiz. "We are inside the hotel."
Aile kahvaltı yapar. "The family eats breakfast."	Domates yemeyi sevmem. "I don't like to eat tomatoes."

GRAMMAR

This lesson is not only for all of the vegetarians out there, but it's also for anyone with an aversion to a particular food! There are many reasons a person won't eat a particular food, and there may be times when communicating this is necessary. In this lesson, we'll go over some phrases to make sure you don't get any unwanted surprises on your plate.

In Turkish, "I am a vegetarian" is ***Ben bir vejeteryanım.***

The first word *ben* means "I am." Then we have *bir*, which as you know, means something like a or an in English. Then we have *vejeteryanım*, which means "vegetarian."

Another way you can communicate that you don't eat a particular food is by saying just that!

In Turkish, "I don't eat meat" is ***Ben et yemem.***

The first word *Ben* means, "I" as we have just learned. Next, we have *et*, which in English is "meat." Last we have *yemem*, which means, "do not eat."

All together, we have *Ben et yemem*. Literally, this means, "(I) don't eat meat."

We can use this sentence pattern for other kinds of food by simply changing just one word! So let's look at some other possibilities. Let's try "cheese," which in Turkish is *peynir*. "I don't eat cheese" in Turkish is ***Ben peynir yemem.***

If you want to make sure some food doesn't have an ingredient you can't or you don't want to

eat, you should simply ask about it. For example if you want to make sure a meal doesn't have meat, you should ask, ***Bu yemeğin içinde et var mı?*** ("Is there meat inside this food?")

The first word *bu* means, "this," then you have *yemeğin*, which means, "of this food" or "in this food," next we have *içinde* which means 'inside'. As you can remember the next word from the sentence above *et* means meat. Finally, we have *var mı* which we already know means, "is there."

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick tip 1

Generally speaking, being a vegetarian in Turkey is not harder than in any other European country. In Turkey there are many vegetarians, or people who don't like to eat meat. You can find a variety of vegan and organic places here. There is always a section in almost every restaurant with vegetarian dishes.

Quick tip 2

Refusing to eat anything when you're a guest of a Turkish family is a little bit rude. Try to inform people of your eating habits beforehand, and I am sure they can prepare dishes suitable for you too. Vegetarianism is widely understood and refusing to eat red meat is seen as a healthy diet.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #48

Asking for Help in Turkish

CONTENTS

- 2 Turkish
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 3 Cultural Insight

48

TURKISH

1. Yardım edin!
2. İmdat!
3. Polis!
4. Polisi ara!

ENGLISH

1. Help!
2. Help!
3. Police!
4. Call the police!

VOCABULARY

Turkish	English
Yardım edin!	Help me!
İmdat!	Help!
polis	police
ara	call
yardım	help

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Yardım edin, lütfen! "Help me, please."	İmdat diye bağırmaya başladı. "She starts to shout 'Help'."
Eğer polisi görürsen, yardım iste tamam mı? "If you see the police, ask for help, okay?"	Ambulansı ara çabuk! "Call the ambulance quick!"
Burda biraz yardıma ihtiyacım var. "I need some help in here."	

GRAMMAR

In this lesson we'll introduce you to some phrases that we hope you won't have to use. While physical violence is not prevalent, when traveling to Turkey you should always be careful. In addition, this phrase is not limited to threatening situations, but you can also use it if you or someone around you is in need of immediate assistance. In this lesson, we'll learn how to call for help.

Even if everyone wishes nothing bad or dangerous happens while on holiday in Turkey, it's better if you know some important useful phrases to use in case of emergency.

In Turkish, "Help!" is **Yardım edin!** Literally, this means, "Help me."

There is another word for help which can be also useful: **İmdat!**

If you need to call the police, shout, **Polis!** Literally, this means, "Police!"

You also want to learn to say: "Call the police!" It's **Polisi ara!**

The first word, *Polisi* means "To police," while the second word is *ara*, means call.

The phone number for the police in Turkey is 155. You can easily call it from a public phone or a cell phone. Make sure that in an emergency you know how to ask for a public phone.

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick tip 1

Getting mugged or jumped is very rare in Turkey. If you want to be safe, the same considerations apply here, as in any other country. Watch out for pickpockets, avoid drunk people, watch your belongings, and you should be fine. In the unlikely event that you become the victim of crime, contact the Police by dialing 155. In case of a health emergency visit the nearest hospital or health center, or dial 112. It is the general emergency number.

Quick tip 2

Be careful when walking around the Taksim where most crowded place in Turkey. This area is always crowded with lot of tourists. If you are approached by someone trying to help you to get on the train or to carry your luggage, just refuse him or her. As well avoiding crowded places is good way to avoid being robbed.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #49

Using Turkish to Get Medical Assistance

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- 2 Turkish
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 3 Cultural Insight

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TURKISH

1. Lütfen beni hastaneye götürün!
2. Lütfen beni doktora götürün!

ENGLISH

1. Please take me to the hospital!
2. Please take me to the doctor!

VOCABULARY

Turkish	English
götürün	take
hastane	hospital
doktor	doctor
ben	I
lütfen	please

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Beni postaneye götür müsünüz lütfen? "Could you take me to a post office please?"	Hastane nerede? "Where is the hospital?"
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Buralarda bir doktor var mı acaba? "Is there a doctor around here?"	Ben Türkiye'denim. "I'm from Turkey."
Beni güzel bir restorana götürür müsün? "Could you take me to a good restaurant?"	Bu raftaki, lütfen. "This one on the shelf, please."

GRAMMAR

In this lesson, we'll introduce you to some phrases you will find useful in case you need medical assistance. When traveling, sometimes the body takes a little time to adjust, and the immune system is no different. In this lesson, we'll go over some phrases that will help get you to a location where you can get medical assistance. We'll start with the phrase "Please take me to the hospital."

In Turkish, "Please take me to the hospital" is ***Lütfen beni hastaneye götürün!***

First, we have *lütfen*, which is please in English as you can remember. Next we have *beni*, or (me, myself), (slow) *beni, beni*. After this is *hastaneye*. this is in English literally means, "to the hospital."

Then we have *götürün* which means "take."

All together, we have *Lütfen beni hastaneye götürün!* We translate it as "Please take me to the hospital."

If you would like someone to take you to visit a doctor, you can use the following phrase. "Please take me to the doctor," which is ***Lütfen beni doktora götürün!***

As you can see, this phrase is very similar to the previous one. The only thing that changes is *doktora* in place of *hastaneye*.

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick tip 1

Visitors from EU countries are entitled to medical treatment under the EU Reciprocal Medical Treatment agreement. Before you travel, you should collect an E111 form from your local social security office. You may also obtain this form in post offices.

Quick tip 2

Summer in Turkey gets so hot. Recently, there have been summers when the temperature climbs up to 50 degrees Celsius, but as the climate is very dry, it's still comfortable in the shade. Remember the sun protection avoiding sun burns.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #50

Explaining Symptoms in Turkish

CONTENTS

- 2 Turkish
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 4 Cultural Insight

50

TURKISH

1. Afedersiniz soğuk algınlığı için ilacınız var mı acaba?
2. Baş ağrım var.
3. Karın ağrım var.

ENGLISH

1. Excuse me, Do you have cold medicine, please?
2. I have a headache.
3. I have a stomachache.

VOCABULARY

Turkish	English
soğuk algınlığı	cold
ilaç	medicine
ağrı	pain
baş ağrısı	headache
karın	stomach
ben	I
Komedi	Comedy

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Geçen hafta soğuk algınlığım vardı. "I caught a cold last week."	Hiç ilaç getirmedim. "I didn't bring any medicine."
Biraz sırt ağrım var. "I have some back pain."	Biraz baş ağrım var. "I have a little bit of a headache."
Karnımın ağrısından uyuyamadım. "I could not sleep because of my stomach pain."	Ben Türkiye'denim. "I'm from Turkey."
Beni güzel bir restorana götürür müsün? "Could you take me to a good restaurant?"	Her ne kadar film bir komedi olarak adlandırılrsa da, yapılan esprilerin komik olmadığını gördü. Although the movie was billed as a comedy, he did not find most of the jokes to be funny.

GRAMMAR

Once you are in the pharmacy, you will need to explain how you feel in order to let the pharmacist give you the right medicines. In this lesson, we'll work on explaining symptoms so you can get the proper treatment and any medicine you may need.

Let's try to make a list of all the possible things you might need.

In Turkish, "cold medicine" is **soğuk algınlığı ilacı**.

"Do you have cold medicine, please" in Turkish is **Afedersiniz soğuk algınlığı için ilacınız var mı acaba?**

The first word *afedersiniz* means, "excuse me".

Then you have *soğuk algınlığı*, which we can divide in two words: the first one, *soğuk*, means "cold," and the second word *algınlığı* means "having."

için means "for" and *ilaç* means "medicine"

At the end we have *var mı*, and this one we know already which means "is there" or "do you have" and of course we added *acaba* ("I wonder") to make the question bit more polite.

Altogether that's *Afedersiniz soğuk algınlığı için ilacınız var mı acaba?*

Let's see how to explain your symptoms.

In Turkish, "I have a headache" is ***Baş ağrım var.***

The first word is *baş*, which means "head."

Next we have *ağrım* which means, "my ache."

After this we have *var*, which means, "have" or "there is."

All together, we have *Baş ağrım var.* Literally, this means, "I have pain in my head." In this case we translate it as "I have a headache."

If it's your stomach that's hurting, you can say *Karın ağrım var.*

This is a very straightforward sentence. All we do is put in *karın* which means "stomach." The rest remains the same.

This sentence is easy to use for other aches too, just change the word *karın* with other body parts.

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick tip

Here's a list of over-the-counter medicine for various problems:

Burana C 400g, Aspirin - cold.

Burana, Aspirin, Panadol - headache

Agiolax - constipation

Imodium - diarrhea

Laastari - band-aid

Maxitrol - eye infections

Don't forget to consult a doctor or pharmacist before taking any of these!



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