

# Turkish Language Recipe Cards

## Genitive Case

Nouns have six cases. Nominative, Accusative, Genitive, Dative, Locative, Ablative. These are summarised together on another card.

The Genitive case is used to show ownership or possession. In English, there is an ending 's for owning something (*Mehmet's*), but nothing special about being owned. In Turkish, there is one suffix for owning, and another for being owned.

When ownership is simple, like *mine, yours, his, hers, ours, theirs*, then there is a full range of possessive (personal ownership) suffixes (see separate card). When ownership is more complex than that, the owner requires the genitive suffix, and the thing owned always uses the 3<sup>rd</sup> person (singular or plural) from the list of possessive suffixes, meaning *his/her/its/their*.

*Mehmet'in Ev-i Mehmet's his-house*

The genitive suffix for owning is *-in* which follows i-type vowel harmony and so has variants *-in -ün -un*.

### Examples

Owner	Last vowel	Owning	Being owned	Meaning
<i>Mahmut</i>	<i>u</i>	<i>Mahmut'-un</i>	<i>Restorant-ı</i>	<i>Mahmut's his-restaurant</i>
<i>Şöför</i>	<i>ö</i>	<i>Şöför-ün</i>	<i>Araba-s-ı</i>	<i>The driver's his-car</i>
<i>Kardeş</i>	<i>e</i>	<i>Kardeş-in</i>	<i>Ceket-i</i>	<i>The brother's his-jacket</i>

A proper noun is printed with ' before any suffixes

A double vowel occurs with any noun ending with a vowel. This needs a separator consonant, which is *-n-*

### Examples

Owner	Last vowel	Owning	Being owned	Meaning
<i>Ali</i>	<i>i</i>	<i>Ali'-nin</i>	<i>Yer-i</i>	<i>Ali's his-place</i>
<i>Çiftçi</i>	<i>i</i>	<i>Çiftçi-nin</i>	<i>Alan-ı</i>	<i>The farmer's his-field</i>
<i>Kamera</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>Kamera-nun</i>	<i>Objektif-i</i>	<i>The camera's its-lens</i>

The two words, for owning and for being owned, may be separated by one or more adjectives. And there can be other suffixes as required.

*Kardeş-im-in büyük kırmızı ceket-i My-brother's large red his-jacket*