Turkish Language Recipe Cards

Locative Case

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

The Locative case is used to mean *at/in/on*. Anything implying no movement to or from the noun object. Warning, this can be quite literal, as in some examples here.

The Locative case uses the suffix -de which follows e-type vowel harmony and so has variant -da.

Examples

Noun	Meaning	Last vowel	Ablative	Meaning
Ev	house / home	e	Ev-de	in the house / at home
Okul	school	и	Okul-da	in / at school
Otogar	bus station	a	Otogar-da	in / at the bus station
Anıt	monument	ı	Anıt-da	at the monument
Küaför	hairdresser	ö	Küaför-de	in / at the hairdresser
Izmir	Izmir	i	Izmir'-de	in / at Izmir
Tepe	hill	e	Tepe-de	up / on the hill

A proper noun is printed with 'before any suffixes

A noun ending in a vowel has no problem with this suffix as the suffix starts with a consonant.

Examples

Noun	Meaning	Last vowel	Ablative	Meaning
Masa	table	a	Masa-da	on the table
Ankara	Ankara	a	Ankara'-da	in / at Ankara
Sandalye	chair	e	Sandalye-de	on / in the chair
Köprü	bridge	ü	Köprü-de	on the bridge

You have to be precise. In English at the table does not mean the same as on the table. To make the distinction in Turkish, at the table requires towards the table. Masa-da yemek var On the table food there is.

Masa-y-a otur To the table sit. Sit at the table.

Similarly, if English uses *in* when really meaning *into* then Turkish requires *to/towards*.

Çöp deniz-de var Rubbish in the sea there is.

Deniz-e çöp at-ma-y-ınız Into the sea rubbish do not throw. (This sign can be found next to the Galata Bridge in Istanbul, where it has had no effect!)

-de (-da) can also be used with times.

Saat bir-de At one o'clock.