

# Turkish Language Recipe Cards

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## Separator Consonants

Turkish words are made of fragments strung together. Double vowels sometimes appear inside a fragment (example, *saat hour/time*) but are not allowed when joining two fragments together.

There are three options when two vowels come together between fragments. Drop the first vowel. Drop the second vowel. Or, insert a separator consonant. This page is about separator consonants.

There are three separators. -s- -y- and -n-

-s- is the most restricted. It is used only with the possessed ending for his/her/its. The possessed ending is -i with its i-type harmony variants -ı, -ü, -u. The possessed ending is used with a possessor, or as the second word in a compound noun (see separate page).

Example: *araba car araba-s-ı his car Ali'-n-in araba-s-ı Ali's car*

The exception to the use of -s- is *su-y-u Maden su-y-u Mineral water*.

-y- is used for the accusative (definite object), when the normal ending is -i (variants -ı -ü -u). Example (object of sentence): *kedı cat kedi-y-i the cat*.

-y- is used for the dative (to/towards) cases of nouns, when the normal ending is -e (variant -a). Example (dative): *Ankara'-y-a To Ankara*

-y- has another use to separate two vowels in some tenses of verbs and personal endings. Examples: *git-me-y-eceğ-im I will not go. İyi-y-im I am fine.*

*Birlikte-y-iz We are together.*

And, finally, -y- is sometimes required to separate a vowel from a consonant.

Example (before consonant): *taksi-y-le by taxi* (lit. together with a taxi)

-n- is the all-purpose remaining separator. It is used for everything else in its own right. Example (possessor ending): *Ali'-n-in Ali's*

-n- also takes over from either -s- or -y- when there has been one fragment ending in a word already.

Example (replacing -y-): *Topkapı Saray-ı'-n-ı Topkapı Palace* (as sentence object) and *Topkapı Saray-ı'-n-a To Topkapı Palace* because *Topkapı Saray-ı* (lit. Topkapı, its-Palace) already has one ending -ı as a compound noun.

And, finally, -n-, like -y-, can be needed to separate a consonant from a vowel.

Example (before consonant): *Arka-s-ı-n-da Behind* (lit. at/on it's behind)