

# Turkish Language Recipe Cards

## Verb Questions

There are two ways to make questions, but you don't use both together.

- One way is to change the verb of the sentence into a question. Making a verb question is on this card.
- The other way is to use a question word in the sentence, like *nicin why, ne zaman when, nerede where*. Question words are not on this card. If you use a question word, then the verb is not changed.

To make a verb into a question, you add the fragment *-mi-* (or *-mu-*, *-mü-*, *-mu-*) using i-type vowel harmony, putting it in the right place, which is usually after the tense fragment and before the personal ending. Although the question fragment looks rather like the negative fragment (*-me-*, *-ma-*), its position is different.

The full order is [Root - Negative - Tense - Question - Personal] except that the Question goes at the end for the past tense and for the 3<sup>rd</sup> person.

### Examples using *Gelmek* (to come)

Question	Meaning	Note
<i>Gel-iyor-mu</i>	<i>is he coming?</i>	no personal ending for 'he'
<i>Gel-iyor-mu-sunuz</i>	<i>are you coming?</i>	<i>-mu-</i> follows 'o' <i>-sunuz</i> follows 'u'
<i>Gel-iyor-mu-y-uz</i>	<i>are we coming?</i>	buffer <i>-y-</i> between two vowels
<i>Gel-ecek-mi-y-im</i>	<i>will I come?</i>	<i>i</i> follows 'e'. buffer <i>-y-</i>
<i>Gel-diniz-mi</i>	<i>did you come?</i>	question last, after tense+personal

### Examples using other vowel harmony

Verb	Meaning	Question	Meaning
<i>Bulmak</i>	<i>to find</i>	<i>Bul-uyor-mu</i>	<i>is he finding?</i>
<i>Uyumak</i>	<i>to sleep</i>	<i>Uyu-yor-mu-sunuz</i>	<i>are you sleeping?</i>
<i>Yürümek</i>	<i>to walk</i>	<i>Yürü-y-ecek-ler-mi</i>	<i>will they be walking?</i>
<i>Almak</i>	<i>to take</i>	<i>Al-acak-mı-y-ız</i>	<i>will we be taking?</i>

### Short and other formats of questions using verbs.

- As the verb for 'it is' is no word at all, a question fragment can be put directly after a noun. *Elma mi Is it an apple? Hayır armut No, it's a pear.*
- There is a common question phrase using the verb *değil it is not. Değil mi Isn't it? Değil* has a past tense. *Değildi mi Wasn't it?*
- The verbs *var there is/are*, and its special negative *yok there isn't/aren't*, can also be made into questions. *Var mı Is/are there any? Yok mu Isn't/aren't there any? Elma var mı Are there any apples?*
- *Var* and *yok* have past tenses with special question formats. *Elma var mı-y-dı Were there any apples? Armut yok mu-y-du Weren't there any pears?*

In all these examples, make sure you follow how the vowel harmonies work. It's harder for reading and writing. When speaking, some loose pronunciation will probably be understood.