

Turkish Language Recipe Cards

Verbal Nouns

A verb can be used to make a noun. Like any noun it is then no longer the verb of the sentence and its exact form will depend on the rest of the sentence and verb.

The example here is *gelmek*. All verbal nouns and their suffixes use vowel harmony, consonant harmony and separator consonants in the usual way.

In general, phrase construction in Turkish is unlike phrase construction in English, but there can be similarities. Some verbs require use of the long infinitive as their noun. The long infinitive is also used with *için* and with *dir* (variants *dır*, *dur*, *dür*).

<i>Gelmek ister-im</i>	<i>I want to come</i>	<i>Gelmek amac-ım</i>	<i>My aim is to come</i>
<i>Gelmek için ...</i>	<i>In order to come ...</i>	<i>dir</i>	

Otherwise, verbal nouns use a variation of the short infinitive *gelme-*. This is not the negative *gel-me-*. The negative short infinitive is *gel-me-me-*

Any noun can take a personal suffix (left table) and any noun can take a case (right table). Note the required use of 'k' for the locative and ablative cases.

<i>Gelme-m</i>	<i>My coming</i>	<i>Gelme</i>	<i>(subject) **</i>
<i>Gelme-n</i>	<i>Your coming</i>	<i>Gelme-y-i</i>	<i>(object)</i>
<i>Gelme-s-i</i>	<i>His/Her/Its coming</i>	<i>Gelme-n-in</i>	<i>(possessive)</i>
<i>Gelme-m-iz</i>	<i>Our coming</i>	<i>Gelme-y-e</i>	<i>(dative)</i>
<i>Gelme-n-iz</i>	<i>Your coming</i>	<i>Gelme-k-te</i>	<i>(locative)</i>
<i>Gelme-ler-i</i>	<i>Their coming</i>	<i>Gelme-k-ten</i>	<i>(ablative)</i>

** The short infinitive alone can be used as part of a compound noun.

Oturma oda-s-ı *Sitting (its) room*

A noun can take both a personal suffix and a case, with the personal suffix placed first. A few examples from all the possibilities.

<i>Gelme-m-i</i>	<i>My, (object)</i>	<i>Gelme-m-in</i>	<i>My, (possessive)</i>
<i>Gelme-s-i-n-de</i>	<i>His, (locative)</i>	<i>Gelme-n-e</i>	<i>Your, (dative)</i>
<i>Gelme-m-iz-den</i>	<i>Our, (ablative)</i>		

** A relevant short infinitive can take the *-ci* suffix (variants *-ci*, *-cu*, *-cü*), which can itself take personal and case suffixes.

Konuşma-cı *A speaker* *Bütün konuşma-cı-mız* *Our speaker today*

Some verbs require a particular case ending such as object, dative or ablative, and that will always determine the case suffix used.

Yanlış yapma-k-tan korkuyorum *I am frightened of (from) making a mistake.*

(Very logically, the fright comes from the making.)

A different form of verbal noun is made by adding *-iş* (variants *-iş*, *-uş*, *-üş*, vowel separator *-y-*) to the verb root. These nouns can take case endings.

al-iş ver-iş *shopping (buying selling)* *al-iş ver-iş-e gidiyor* *he is going (to) shopping.*

When the verb root already ends in *ş*, the root may be sufficient.

<i>Barışmak</i>	<i>To make peace</i>	<i>Barış</i>	<i>Peace</i>
-----------------	----------------------	--------------	--------------