

LESSON TRANSCRIPT

Beginner S1 #1

How Many Seasons Are There in Turkey?

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INTRODUCTION

Eric: Hi everyone, and welcome back to TurkishClass101.com. This is Beginner Season 1 Lesson 1 - How Many Seasons Are There in Turkey? Eric here.

Elif: Merhaba. I'm Elif.

Eric: In this lesson, you'll learn how to talk about the weather. The conversation takes place in an office.

Elif: It's between Ahmet and Zeynep.

Eric: The speakers are friends, so they'll use informal Turkish. Okay, let's listen to the conversation.

DIALOGUE

Ahmet: Yağmur mu yağıyor?

Zeynep: Yok, sadece çiseliyor.

Ahmet: Hava nemli ve rüzgarlı. Fırtına bekleniyormuş.

Zeynep: Evet, öğleden sonra.

Eric: Listen to the conversation one time slowly.

Ahmet: Yağmur mu yağıyor?

Zeynep: Yok, sadece çiseliyor.

Ahmet: Hava nemli ve rüzgarlı. Fırtına bekleniyormuş.

Zeynep: Evet, öğleden sonra.

Eric: Listen to the conversation with the English translation.

Ahmet: Is it raining?

Zeynep: No, just drizzling.

Ahmet: The weather is humid and windy. A storm is expected.

Zeynep: Yes, in the afternoon.

POST CONVERSATION BANTER

Eric: Elif, do Turkish people have a favorite season? And what can you tell us about the climate in Turkey?

Elif: Turkish people love the summer season as most people get to go on long vacations during the summer months, but you'll often hear complaints of Hava çok sıcak!, meaning "it's so hot!"

Eric: Turkey also has beautiful beaches that seem perfect for the summer.

Elif: Yes, The southern beaches receive floods of both international and domestic tourists, and the mountains in the north host those who don't want to get a suntan and prefer the calm of green surroundings.

Eric: What about autumn?

Elif: After the long summer days of fun and laziness, autumn is when students head back to school and grown ups go back to their jobs. But the autumn months are lively with the traditional preparation of staple foods for the winter.

Eric: Is the winter very cold?

Elif: Winter is mild in the south and very harsh in the north; snow piles can even block village roads in Eastern Anatolia.

Eric: After that comes spring.

Elif: About a month after the New Year's celebrations, the weather starts to warm up almost unnoticeably slowly, a phenomenon called cemre düşmesi in Turkish, which signals the arrival of spring.

Eric: Are there any weather idioms?

Elif: Yes, for example, when the abundant autumn rains start, people say bardaktan boşalırcasına

Eric: Which means "as if water is being poured from a glass." Listeners, you can find more words and sayings related to the four seasons in the lesson notes. Okay, now onto the vocab.

VOCAB LIST

Eric: Let's take a look at the vocabulary from this lesson. The first word is..

Elif: yağmur [natural native speed]

Eric: rain

Elif: yağmur [slowly - broken down by syllable]

Elif: yağmur [natural native speed]

Eric: Next we have..

Elif: yağmak [natural native speed]

Eric: to rain

Elif: yağmak [slowly - broken down by syllable]

Elif: yağmak [natural native speed]

Eric: Next we have..

Elif: çiselemek [natural native speed]

Eric: to drizzle

Elif: çiselemek[slowly - broken down by syllable]

Elif: çiselemek [natural native speed]

Eric: Next we have..

Elif: hava [natural native speed]

Eric: weather

Elif: hava[slowly - broken down by syllable]

Elif: hava [natural native speed]

Eric: Next we have..

Elif: nemli [natural native speed]

Eric: humid

Elif: nemli[slowly - broken down by syllable]

Elif: nemli [natural native speed]

Eric: Next we have..

Elif: rüzgarlı [natural native speed]

Eric: windy

Elif: rüzgarlı[slowly - broken down by syllable]

Elif: rüzgarlı [natural native speed]

Eric: Next we have..

Elif: fırtına [natural native speed]

Eric: storm

Elif: fırtına[slowly - broken down by syllable]

Elif: fırtına [natural native speed]

Eric: Next we have..

Elif: beklemek [natural native speed]

Eric: to wait

Elif: beklemek[slowly - broken down by syllable]

Elif: beklemek [natural native speed]

Eric: And lastly..

Elif: öğleden sonra [natural native speed]

Eric: afternoon

Elif: öğleden sonra[slowly - broken down by syllable]

Elif: öğleden sonra [natural native speed]

KEY VOCAB AND PHRASES

Eric: Let's have a closer look at some of the words and phrases from this lesson. The first word is..

Elif: yağmak

Eric: meaning "to rain, to fall, to drop."

Elif: This verb is exclusively used for objects falling down from the sky. The noun form of the verb, yağış, covers all objects falling from the sky

Eric: Just remember that the verb doesn't say what is falling down, so you should always specify.

Elif: Exactly, just add a noun before the verb, such as yağmur, meaning "rain," or kar, meaning "snow."

Eric: Can you give us an example using this word?

Elif: Sure. For example, you can say.. Rize'de kar yağdı.

Eric: ..which means "It snowed in Rize." Is there any special idiom that uses this verb?

Elif: Yes, a common phrase is başımıza taş yağacak

Eric: meaning "we're going to be punished by falling rocks." This is something you'd say after doing something wrong. Okay, what's the next word?

Elif: beklemek

Eric: meaning "to wait" or "to expect."

Elif: In a weather context, beklemek is mostly used in its passive form as an "expectation," so beklenmek,

Eric: meaning "to be expected." Weather forecasts often use this verb to describe the potential for rain, snow, or hail in an area. Can you give us an example using this word?

Elif: Sure. For example, you can say.. Bu ay fırtına beklenmiyor.

Eric: .. which means "No storm is expected for this month." Okay, now onto the lesson focus.

LESSON FOCUS

Eric: In this lesson, you'll learn how to talk about the weather. The weather and the temperature are always the safest topics for making small talk, so let's look at some of the related adjectives.

Elif: When describing the weather with adjectives, the adjective goes at the end of the sentence. If you're going to talk about weather in the past, the past tense suffix -di or -miş can be added to the adjective.

Eric: On the other hand, let's remember that present continuous or future tense suffixes/infixes cannot be used with adjectives.

Elif: In those cases, the auxiliary verb olmak, meaning "to be," should be used.

Eric: Which are the four most common adjectives to describe air temperature?

Elif: sıcak

Eric: which means "hot,"

Elif:soğuk

Eric: "cold,"

Elif: ılık

Eric: "warm,"

Elif: serin

Eric: "cool." Can you give us an example using one of these adjectives?

Elif: Hava sıcak

Eric: which means "It's hot."

Elif: Listeners, try to replace sıcak with soğuk, ılık or serin and add çok, which means "too" in front of the adjective. For example Hava çok soğuk.

Eric: "It's too cold." Let's give some more complex examples.

Elif: Sure, for example you can say, Dün kar yağdı ve hava çok soğuktu.

Eric: which means "It snowed yesterday and the temperature was freezing."

Elif: You can also say Mersin'in havası sıcak ve nemlidir.

Eric: "Mersin is hot and humid." Elif, which words are "hot" and "humid" in this example?

Elif: sıcak is "hot" and nemlidir is "humid." Here's an example using ılık, which means "warm." İstanbul'da Mayıs ılık olur.

Eric: "Istanbul is warm during May."

Elif: Other useful adjectives could be açık,

Eric: meaning "bright and clear,"

Elif: güneşli

Eric: "sunny,"

Elif: yağmurlu,

Eric: "rainy." Listeners, in the lesson notes, you can find more. Now let's add a grammar point, the "present continuous tense."

Elif: In the dialogue, we had Sadece çiseliyor

Eric: meaning "It's just drizzling."

Elif: and Fırtına bekleniyormuş

Eric: "A storm is expected."

Elif: As you can see, there is a common element in these two verbs, çiseliyor and bekleniyormuş the infix/suffix -yor-.

Eric: This infix -yor- is a characteristic of the "present continuous tense."

Elif: Yes, and it can change into -iyor,-uyor, or -üyor depending on the vowel harmony rules.

Eric: Can we see the entire conjugation for one verb?

Elif: Sure, let's consider çizmek meaning "to draw."

Eric: "I am drawing" is...

Elif: çiz-iyor-um

Eric: "You are drawing."

Elif: çiz-iyor-sun

Eric: "He/she/it is drawing."

Elif: çiz-iyor

Eric: "We are drawing."

Elif: çiz-iyor-uz

Eric: "You are drawing." In the plural form, we have...

Elif: çiz-iyor-sunuz

Eric: "They are drawing."

Elif: çiz-iyor-lar

Eric: Ok, now, let's see the negative form.

Elif: All you need to do is to attach the negative suffix -me after the verb root.

Eric: But as you know, in Turkish, two vowels cannot exist in sequence.

Elif: Therefore, the -e- in -me can't go with the -i in -iyor, so for example in çisele-me-iyor, -e drops and the word becomes çiselemiyor.

Eric: Ok, let's wrap up this lesson with a couple of sample sentences.

Elif: Ankara'da yazın yağmur yağmaz.

Eric: "It doesn't rain in Ankara during summer."

Elif: Bu dolu yađışı beklenmiyordu.

Eric: "This hail wasn't expected."

OUTRO

Eric: Okay, that's all for this lesson. Thank you for listening, everyone, and we'll see you next time! Bye!

Elif: Hořçakalın.