

LESSON TRANSCRIPT

Intermediate S1 #1

A Turkish Job Interview

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#1

INTRODUCTION

Eric: Hi everyone, and welcome back to TurkishClass101.com. This is Intermediate Season 1 Lesson 1 - A Turkish Job Interview. Eric here. İten: Merhaba, I'm İten. Eric: In this lesson, you'll learn about intermediate level plural suffixes. The conversation takes place at a job interview in a social media company. İten: It's between Özge, Emre, and Selin. Eric: The speakers are an employer and employees, so they'll speak both formal and informal Turkish. Okay, let's listen to the conversation.

DIALOGUE

Emre: Selin Hanım, toplantı için Onur Beyler geldiler mi? Selin: Gelmediler Emre Bey. Hastaymıř. Salı gününe ertelediler. Emre: Tamam. Ben Özge Hanım'la görüşmeye gidiyorum. Özge Hanım merhaba, hoşgeldiniz. Özge: Hoř bulduk Emre Bey. Emre: Kreatif metin yazarlıęı pozisyonumuza başvurmuřsunuz. Yüksek lisansınızı Tokyo'da yapmıřsınız. Ne üzerine? Özge: Pazarlama ve tüketim kültürü üzerine çalıřtım. Emre: Çok güzel. Peki, sizi Tokyolara kadar götüren motivasyon neydi? Özge: Japonya'dan eğitim bursu aldım. Teyzemler de orada yařıyorlardı. Emre: Peki, akademik başarınız var ama iř deneyiminiz yok galiba? Özge: Evet, bu yüzden size başvurmak istedim.

Eric: Listen to the conversation with the English translation.

Emre: Selin, has Onur come for the meeting? Selin: He hasn't, Emre. He's sick. He postponed it until Tuesday. Emre: OK. I'm going to interview Ozge now. Ozge, hello, welcome. Ozge: Thanks, Emre. Emre: You've applied for our creative content writing position and you did your Master's in Tokyo. In what? Ozge: I did my work in marketing and consumption culture. Emre: Very nice. Well, what's the motivation that took you as far as Tokyo? Ozge: I had a scholarship, and my aunt's family lives there as well. Emre: Well, you've had academic success but no work experience, I guess... Ozge: Yes, that's why I applied to your company.

POST CONVERSATION BANTER

Eric: So Ozge was having a job interview – that's always a nerve-racking experience! İten: That's right. I think that job interviews are something you'll encounter no matter where you are. Eric: That's true. What can you tell us about job interviews in Turkey? İten: First, you should prepare two copies of your CV. Eric: Okay, and should you put a photo on your CV? In some countries they don't expect one. İten: In Turkey, you should include one. When you have the interview, dress in smart casual attire and arrive on time! Eric: That last part is very important! Is it okay to ask about the salary and benefits in the interview? İten: Of course! Most companies in Turkey even offer a ticket system for food expenses. They charge a card, and you can use it to eat at restaurants. Eric: That's convenient! How about travel to and from work? İten: Some companies provide buses. The traffic in Istanbul can be very heavy, so buses are a convenient way to get to and from work. If there isn't a bus, you can ask for your travel expenses to be covered. Eric: That's good to know! Listeners, if you check the lesson notes, there are some popular Turkish job hunting sites listed. İten: That's right. If you go job hunting in Turkey, remember what we said and good luck! Eric: Okay, now onto the vocab.

VOCAB LIST

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

İten: toplantı [natural native speed] Eric: meeting İten: toplantı[slowly - broken down by syllable] İten: toplantı [natural native speed]

Eric: Next we have.. İten: deneyim [natural native speed] Eric: experience İten: deneyim[slowly - broken down by syllable] İten: deneyim [natural native speed]

Eric: Next we have.. İten: ertelemek [natural native speed] Eric: to postpone İten: ertelemek[slowly - broken down by syllable] İten: ertelemek [natural native speed]

Eric: Next we have.. İten: grřmek [natural native speed] Eric: to discuss, to negotiate İten: grřmek[slowly - broken down by syllable] İten: grřmek [natural native speed]

Eric: Next we have.. İten: metin [natural native speed] Eric: text, content İten: metin[slowly - broken down by syllable] İten: metin [natural native speed]

Eric: Next we have.. İten: yazar [natural native speed] Eric: writer, author İten: yazar[slowly - broken down by syllable] İten: yazar [natural native speed]

Eric: Next we have.. İten: pozisyon [natural native speed] Eric: position İten: pozisyon[slowly - broken down by syllable] İten: pozisyon [natural native speed]

Eric: Next we have.. İten: yksek lisans [natural native speed] Eric: Master's degree İten: yksek lisans[slowly - broken down by syllable] İten: yksek lisans [natural native speed]

Eric: Next we have.. İten: pazarlama [natural native speed] Eric: marketing İten: pazarlama[slowly - broken down by syllable] İten: pazarlama [natural native speed]

Eric: And last.. İten: bařvurmak [natural native speed] Eric: to apply İten: bařvurmak[slowly - broken down by syllable] İten: bařvurmak [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 phrase is.. İten: davet etmek Eric: meaning "to invite." What can you tell us about this, İten? İten: Davet is a noun that means "invitation," and etmek is one of the most important auxiliary verbs. Eric: Together, they mean "to invite." When do we use this? İten: It can be used any time, whether it's a formal or informal situation. Eric: So for everything from a casual dinner at your home to a wedding? İten: That's right. If it's a really informal situation, you can use ađırmak instead. Eric: Can you give us an example using this phrase? İten: Sure. For example, you can say.. Kuzenini yemeđe davet ettim. Eric: ..which means "I invited your cousin to dinner." Okay, what's the next phrase? İten: eđitim bursu Eric: meaning "education scholarship." Can you break this down for us? İten: It's a compound noun composed of two different nouns – eđitim meaning "education," and burs meaning "scholarship." Eric: So, "education scholarship." What kind of scholarships are there in Turkey? İten: You can get scholarships from the government or private scholarships from companies. There are different categories of scholarships. Eric: Such as? İten: There are quite a few, but a couple of them are bařarı bursu meaning "scholarship of academic excellence," and gereksinim bursu meaning "grant of necessity." Eric: There are more in the lesson notes. Can you give us an example using this phrase? İten: Sure. For example, you can say.. Eđitim bursu alarak Japonya'ya gitti ve doktora yaptı. Eric: .. which means "He received a scholarship, went to Japan, and did a PhD." Okay, what's the next phrase? İten: kreatif metin yazarlıđı Eric: meaning "creative copywriting, content writing." What can you tell us about this? İten: This is an adjective clause made up of the loanword kreatif meaning "creative," metin meaning "text," and yazarlık, meaning "writer, author." Eric: Are there many loanwords in Turkish? İten: There are a few. They're usually used for emphasis or style. In this example, the word yaratıcı could have been used instead. Eric: Is this common? İten: It can be. It's often mocked as being plaza dili, meaning "business slang." Eric: Can you give us an example using this phrase? İten: For example, you can say.. nl yazar gemiřinde bir ajansta kreatif metin yazarlıđı yapmıřtı. Eric: .. which means "The famous author did creative copywriting for an agency in her past." Okay, now onto the lesson focus.

LESSON FOCUS

Eric: In this lesson, you'll learn about intermediate plural suffixes. We're going to look at three reasons why these suffixes are used. İten, what's the first one? İten: We can use -ler and -lar to emphasize respect. In the dialogue, the word Tokyolar was used to express dignity and respect. Eric: These suffixes are usually used to make a noun or verb plural, right? İten: Right, but not in this case. The suffix can be added to the object, subject, or verb. For example, Onur Bey toplantı yapıyorlar. Eric: "Onur is having a meeting." İten: In that sentence, -lar was added to the verb. Eric: Do you have an example of the same sentence, only where the suffix is added to the object? İten: For example, Onur Beyler toplantı yapıyor. Turkish is an intensely agglutinative language, so the suffixes demonstrate great diversity due to the vowel harmony rules. Eric: Let's quickly mention the vowel harmony rules. İten: If the last vowel in the word is a, ı, o, or u – use the suffix with vowel a. If the last vowel in the word is e, i, , or  – use the e form. Eric: The second reason we will look at in this lesson is to emphasize family. İten: Right, we can use these suffixes after proper nouns or words to show relationships between relatives and make family and collective nouns. Eric: Can you give us an example? İten: Amcamlar Kanada'ya tařındılar. Eric: "My uncle and his family moved to Canada." İten: The third reason is to imply similarity and repetition. Eric: How is this used? İten: It can be used to express irony, or that something has reached its peak. It can also mean repetition or similarity. Eric: Can you talk us through those a little? İten: In the dialogue, Emre was impressed that zge had studied in Japan, so Tokyolara was used. Eric: And for repetition? İten: I'll give you an example sentence. Yıllar yılı seni dřledim. Eric: "I've been dreaming about you for years and years." And for similarity? İten: Sizler de Orhan Pamuklar gibi yaratıcı olabilirsiniz. Eric: "You can be as creative as the likes of Orhan Pamuk."

OUTRO

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