



3<sup>rd</sup> - 7<sup>th</sup> Grade

Yaz Tatili Türkçe Ödevi (Turkish Summer Packet)

ADI:.....

SOYADI:.....

Ms. Remziye

# WHY TURKISH?

## TURKIC LANGUAGE: WORLD LANGUAGE

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¸ The President of the Turkish Language Institution

Today the Turkic language is spoken by almost 220 million people and with the greatest number of speakers, forms the largest branch of the Altaic language family.

### Brief History of Turkish Language

The history of the written Turkic language begins with the Orhon inscriptions which were discovered in the Orhon Valley in the 7th and 8th Centuries. With the development and use of the language found in the Orhon inscriptions and the information from various sources in neighboring countries, the beginnings of the written Turkic language goes even further back in history. Findings from the recent discovery, translation and reading of these Orhon inscriptions further support this fact. Moreover, through comparative phonetics and morphology studies and the Turkic loanwords found in other languages, important data have been acquired showing just how old Turkic is. The 168 words of Turkic origin in the Sumerian language have proved to be Turkic, thus supporting the idea that Sumerian and Turkic are the same age. The oldest known Turkic text was discovered in a 4th Century bowl BC found among Esik cairn findings and showed two lines of writing similar to the Orhon writings. Some words and two lines belonging to one Hun dirge in Chinese annuals indicate it may be about 4th Century AD Turkic. However, the first major literary texts are Göktürk inscriptions erected in honor of Tonyukuk (725), Bilge Khan (731), Köl Tigin (732). *Divanü Lugati't Türk*, which is the first dictionary and grammar book of Turkic language, was written by Mahmud Kashgari in 1072. This work includes nine thousand words and is not only a dictionary and grammar book, but also a monumental source book with information about Turkic written language, regional accents and cultural values. Mahmud Kashgari named his work "*Divanü Lugati't Türk*" meaning "The Dictionary of Turkic Dialects" by bringing together the vocabulary of Karakhanid, Uighur, Oghuz, Kipchak, Kyrgyz and other relative societies. This provides us with scientific evidence that Mahmud Kashgari identified more than twenty written languages and dialects as Turkic. With the passage of time these written languages and dialects continued to develop in their written form and into use as national languages, and today they share many common language elements.

### Geography of the Turkic Language

Within an approximately 12 million square kilometer region starting from the North Polar Sea up to India, from inside the People's Republic of China through to the end point of Europe, the most widespread and useful language is the Turkic language, which forms the largest branch of the Altaic language family.

During his travels in the 19th Century the famous Turkologist, A. H. Vambéry, noted that Turkic was the most

widespread language in this region. He realized that if one knew Turkic, he could make this trip easily from the Balkans through Manchuria. Today this region is even larger than before. During the 1960s many Turkic people emigrated to the industrialized European countries primarily for the purposes of studying and working. For this reason, the areas in which the Turkic language was spoken became even more widespread. It reached even further from the Balkans to the coasts of the Atlantic Ocean.

The Turkic language consists of twenty living written language branches which have been spoken and written for at least the last one thousand years in the settled communities of Central Asia and the Middle East, as well as other areas. These countries are Turkish Republic, the Turkic Republics of Azerbaijan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, and Kyrgyzstan (which became independent from the old Union of Soviet Socialist Republics), Balkan countries, Russian Federation, Iran, Iraq, Afghanistan, and the People's Republic of China.

Although the majority of them are citizens of the Turkish Republic, there are approximately six million Turkic people living in the European countries. There are also many Turkic people living in the other non-member states of the European Union, however, these Turkic people are mostly the citizens of the country they live. For example, there are many Turks living as citizens in Bulgaria and also in Romania, a new member of the European Union. If we include the Turkic people living in other countries such as Macedonia and Kosovo there are more than seven million Turkic on the European continent. The language of the whole Turkic population in Europe is Turkey Turkish. The newspapers, journals, and mass media published and broadcasted by Turkic people in these countries use Turkish.

Today, the Turkic language is living, spoken and used all over the world. It was brought by Turkic settlers to countries in the Arabian peninsula and North Africa and to various countries in North and South America, mainly the USA and Australia. Today the language is widely spoken and used in the world through various media to include satellite TV and radio broadcasting, internet, newspapers and journals published in foreign countries, and educational institutions and courses.

### **Languages and Turkic Language According to the Native Speakers**

The speaker population order of the languages is made by using criteria such as native language, second language and foreign language. It is estimated that English has 2 billion speakers in terms of the native language, first language, second language and foreign language speakers. Chinese comes first when the order is made in terms of the native speakers. Though Chinese has eight different dialects, all with varied phoneme, morphological and vocabulary features, it is still considered as a single language. The same holds true for Hindi language with its many dialects as well as Urdu language. For languages which have the most speakers, Chinese comes first with Hindi in fourth place as the most spoken languages. Therefore, Turkic has to be accepted as one single language with its 220 million speakers. Using this criteria, the Turkic language is the fifth most widely spoken language.

Chinese	1.300.000.000	With all its dialects
English	427.000.000	
Spanish	266.000.000	
Hindi	260.000.000	With all its dialects
Turkic	220.000.000	With all its dialects
Arabic	181.000.000	With all its dialects
Portuguese	165.000.000	
Bengali	162.000.000	
Russian	158.000.000	
Japanese	124.000.000	
German	121.000.000	
French	116.000.000	

### Teaching Turkish Language In the World

Other than native speakers, there are also first language, second language and foreign language speakers of the Turkic language dialects. It has been determined that Turkish has speakers in many countries all over the world. According to the Ethnologue Survey, there are 34 countries other than the Turkish Republic where Turkish speakers live. The recent collapse of the former Soviet Union and the Gulf War have brought a heightened focus to the importance of the Turkish Republic and to speakers of Turkic languages. These developments led to the establishment of new educational institutions for the purpose of teaching Turkish. New departments at the universities were also established, and courses at private teaching institutions were opened in the Turkic Republics and other countries.

At the present time, there are 87 countries where Turkish is taught in secondary schools. These courses were developed according to the Turkic population and the demand for Turkish language courses. The countries where Turkish is taught in at least one secondary school are: USA, Afghanistan, Germany, Angola, Argentina, Albania, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Belgium, Benin, Bosnia Herzogovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina-Faso, Myanmar, Chad, Czech Republic, Denmark, Equatorial Guinea, Indonesia, Morocco, Ivory Coast, Philippines, France, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, The Republic of South Africa, South Korea, Georgia, India, the Netherlands, Iraq, the Great Britain, Japan, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Kazakstan, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, The Democratic Republic of the Congo, Kosovo, Laos, Latvia, Liberia, Lithuania, Hungary, Madagascar, Macedonia, Malawi, the Maldives, Malaysia, Malian, Mexico, Mongolia, Moldova, Mauritania, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, the Central African Republic, Pakistan, Papua, New Guinea, Poland, Romania, Russia, Senegal, Serbia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Saudi Arabia, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Thailand, Taiwan, Togo, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Ukraine, Jordan, Vietnam and Yemen.



In some countries Turkish is taught at private educational institutions as well as at secondary schools. There are 46 countries where Turkish is taught at private educational institutions. The countries are: USA, Germany, Belgium, Belarus, Bosnia Herzogevina, Bulgaria, Algeria, China, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, the Netherlands, Iraq, the Great Britain, Ireland, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Italy, Iceland, Japan, Kyrgyzstan, Colombia, Latvia, Lithuania, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Macedonia, Malta, Mexico, Egypt, Mongolia, Norway, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Russia, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Chile, Turkmenistan, Vietnam and Greece.

Educational courses are conducted in the Turkish language at universities in nine countries. These countries are: Albania, Azerbaijan, Bosnia Herzogevina, Georgia, Iraq, Kazakstan, Kyrgyzstan, Romania, and Turkmenistan.

There are Turkology departments in 28 countries where Turkish is taught and Turkish language and literature studies are conducted. These countries are: Germany, Australia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bosnia Herzogevina, Bulgaria, Indonesia, Ivory Coast, Georgia, Iraq, Iran, Sweden, Japan, Cameroon, Kazakstan, Kyrgyzstan, Colombia, Kosovo, Lithuania, Hungary, Egypt, Moldova, Romania, Russia, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Venezuela, and Yemen.

### Conclusion

Today the Turkic language is a world language spoken within a 12 million square kilometer area by 220 million people. The origins of the language, which has 600,000 words in its vocabulary, date back to the oldest periods of history, and now it is studied and taught in almost one hundred countries. Turkish, a branch of the Turkic language, has been influenced by many languages including Chinese, Persian, Arabic and Hungarian, and more than 11,000 loanwords have been borrowed only from Turkish. More than 20,000 loanwords have been brought in and adapted from the Turkic languages to the other languages. Many Turkic words of origin have been taken from categories of clothing, food, and the military. In addition, many Turkic origin place names, where Turkic origin people lived throughout history, are still used today in world languages.

Turkic language is one of the most widespread and deep-rooted languages in the world and has made many significant contributions to world languages. Furthermore, as an important world language, Turkic is taught in many parts of the world and is also a subject of great interest and academic research.

Translated by Gülzemin ÖZRENK AYDIN

# Hoş Geldiniz

## Kültür Köşesi

Türkiye

Türkiye Cumhuriyeti, kuzey yarım kürededir. Hem Avrupa hem de Asya kıtasında toprakları vardır. Türkiye'nin üç tarafı denizlerle çevrilidir. Bu denizler; Karadeniz, Akdeniz ve Ege Denizi'dir. Boğaziçi Köprüsü, Avrupa ve Asya'yı birbirine bağlar.

Türkiye'nin en büyük şehirleri İstanbul, Ankara, İzmir, Bursa, Adana ve Antalya'dır. İstanbul, üç büyük devlete başkentlik yapmıştır. Türkiye'nin başkenti Ankara'dır.

Bugüne kadar Anadolu'da 26 farklı medeniyet kurulmuştur. Türkiye, tarihî eser bakımından çok zengindir. Anadolu 3 dünya harikasına ev sahipliği yapmaktadır.

Türkiye, dört mevsimin belirgin olarak yaşandığı ılıman kuşakta yer alır. Türkiye'de aynı mevsimde hem denize girilebilir, hem de kış sporları yapılabilir. Ülkenin doğusu ile batısı arasında 76 dakikalık zaman farkı vardır. Türkiye'nin nüfusu 70 milyonu geçmektedir. Türkiye'de 81 il bulunmaktadır. Dünyanın en hızlı büyüyen ikinci ekonomisidir. Türkiye, Avrupa'nın en genç ve dinamik nüfusuna sahiptir.

### Welcome to Turkey

Turkey is in the northern hemisphere and covers parts of Asia and Europe. It is surrounded by the Black Sea, the Mediterranean Sea and the Aegean Sea, with the Bosphorus Bridge in Istanbul interconnecting the continents of Europe and Asia.

The population of Turkey is over 70 million and there are 81 cities. The most crowded cities are Istanbul, Ankara, Izmir, Bursa, Adana and Antalya, with Ankara being the capital city. Turkey has one of the world's fastest developing economies and has the one of the youngest populations in Europe.

Twenty six different civilizations were founded in Anatolia and Istanbul served as the capital city for some of the greatest civilizations in history. This significantly contributes to Turkey's rich heritage, which offers many different historical monuments and artifacts.

Turkey is located in a temperate zone. The coastal areas have hot, dry summers and mild, wet winters. However, conditions can be much harsher in the interior. The interior of Turkey has a continental climate with sharply contrasting seasons. This means that if you travel across Turkey you can experience all the different seasons and could go swimming in the sea one day and snow boarding the next. There is time difference of 76 minutes between the east and the west of Turkey.



# KELİMELER

## AÇILIM TÜRKÇE DERS KİTABI 2

1. Doktor : Doctor
2. Öğretmen : Teacher
3. Pilot : Pilot
4. Avukat : Advocate
5. Mühendis : Engineer
6. Hemşire : Nurse
7. Veteriner : Vet
8. Şarkıcı : Singer
9. Basketbolcu : Basketball player
10. Şoför : Driver (chauffeur)
11. Çiftçi : Farmer
12. İşçi : Worker

## AÇILIM TÜRKÇE ÇALIŞMA KİTABI 2

1. Aktör : Actor
2. Arkeolog : Archeologist
3. Asker : Soldier
4. Astronot : Astronaut
5. Aşçı : Chef
6. Bahçıvan : Gardener
7. Banka memuru : Bank employee
8. Berber : Barber
9. Bilim adamı : Scientist
10. Cerrah : Surgeon
11. Çiçekçi : Florist
12. Denizci : Sailor
13. Diş hekimi : Dentist
14. Eczacı : Pharmacist
15. Emlakçı : Real estate agent
16. Fotoğrafçı : Photographer
17. Gazeteci : Journalist
18. Hâkim : Judge
19. İtfaiyeci : Fire fighter
20. Kaptan : Captain
21. Kasiyer : Cashier
22. Kuaför : Hairdresser
23. Kuyumcu : Jeweler
24. Kütüphaneci : Librarian
25. Manav : Greengrocer
26. Marangoz : Carpenter
27. Modacı : Fashion designer
28. Muhabir : Reporter (Correspondent)
29. Polis : Police officer
30. Politikacı : Politician
31. Postacı : Postman
32. Psikolog : Psychologist
33. Reklamcı : Advertiser
34. Saatçi : Watchmaker
35. Sekreter : Secretary
36. Spiker : Announcer
37. Şair : Poet
38. Tamirci : Repairman
39. Terzi : Tailor
40. Tesisatçı : Plumber
41. Tezgâhtar : Salesclerk



## AÇILIM TÜRKÇE DERS KİTABI 2

- A. Salon : Livingroom**
1. Perde : Curtain
  2. Koltuk : Armchair
  3. Sehpa : Coffe table
  4. Halı : Carpet
  5. Masa : Table
  6. Sandalye : Chair
- B. Yatak Odası : Bedroom**
7. Komodin : Night table
  8. Yatak : Bed
  9. Elbise dolabı : Wardrobe
- C. Çocuk / Genç odası : Child/Teen's room**
10. Çalışma masası : Desk
  11. Bilgisayar : Computer
  12. Kitaplık : Bookcase
- Ç. Banyo : Bathroom**
13. Küvet : Bathtub
  14. Çamaşır makinesi : Washing machine
  15. Lavabo : Washbasin
  16. Klozet : Toilet
- D. Mutfak : Kitchen**
17. Buzdolabı : Fridge
  18. Bulaşık makinesi : Dishwasher
  19. Mutfak dolabı : Kitchen cupboard
  20. Fırın : Oven

## AÇILIM TÜRKÇE ÇALIŞMA KİTABI 2

1. Çatı : Roof
  2. Baca : Chimney
  3. Balkon : Balcony
  4. Kapı : Door
  5. Peñcere : Window
  6. Merdiven : Stairs
  7. Teras : Terrace
  8. Asansör : Elevator
  9. Koridor : Corridor
  10. Bahçe : Garden
  11. Havuz : Pool
  12. Garaj : Garage
  13. Çatı : Roof
- A. Yatak Odası : Bedroom**
14. Çarşaf : Bed sheet
  15. Battaniye : Blanket
  16. Yastık : Pillow
  17. Abajur : Lampshade
- B. Salon : Living room**
18. Çekyat : Sofa
  19. Tablo : Painting
- C. Mutfak : Kitchen**
20. Aspiratör : Exhaust fan
  21. Mutfak masası : Kitchen table
  22. Çatal : Fork
  23. Bardak : Glass
  24. Tencere : Pot
  25. Tava : Frying pan
  26. Tabak : Dish
- D. Banyo : Bathroom**
27. Duş kabini : Shower cabin
  28. Çamaşır sepeti : Laundry basket
  29. Ayna : Mirror
  30. Havlu : Towel
- E. Çocuk / Genç Odası : Child / Teen's room**
31. Ranza : Bunk
- F. Tuvalet : Toilet**
32. Musluk : Tap
  33. Tuvalet kâğıdı : Toilet paper



## KELİMELER

## AÇILIM TÜRKÇE DERS KİTABI 2

1. Okul : School
2. Hastane : Hospital
3. Park : Park
4. Market : Supermarket
5. Kafe : Cafe
6. Polis merkezi : Police station
7. Banka : Bank
8. Müze : Museum
9. Lokanta : Restaurant
10. Alışveriş merkezi : Mall
11. Benzin istasyonu : Gas station
12. Sinema : Movie theatre

## AÇILIM TÜRKÇE ÇALIŞMA KİTABI 2

1. Ayakkabı mağazası : Shoe seller
2. Berber dükkânı : Barber shop
3. Cami : Mosque
4. Çiçekçi dükkânı : Flower shop
5. Eczane : Pharmacy
6. Emlakçı dükkânı : Estate agent
7. Fırın : Bakery
8. Fotoğrafçı dükkânı : Photographer's studio
9. Gazete bayii : Newsstand
10. Gözlükçü dükkânı : Optician
11. Hava limanı : Airport
12. Hayvanat bahçesi : Zoo
13. İtfaiye merkezi : Fire department
14. Kasap dükkânı : Butcher shop
15. Kırtasiye : Stationery
16. Kuyumcu dükkânı : Jeweler
17. Kütüphane : Library
18. Lunapark : Amusement park
19. Manav : Greengrocery
20. Otel : Hotel
21. Otobüs garı (İstasyon) : Bus station
22. Otopark : Parking lot
23. Oyuncakçı : Toy seller
24. Postane : Post office
25. Seyahat acentesi : Travel agency
26. Sinema : Movie theatre
27. Stadyum : Stadium
28. Tiyatro binası : Theatre
29. Tren garı (İstasyon) : Train station
30. Üniversite : University



# KELİMELER



## AÇILIM TÜRKÇE DERS KİTABI 2

1. Dinlenmek : To rest
2. Ziyaret etmek : To visit
3. Televizyon seyretmek : To watch T.V.
4. Fotoğraf çekmek : To take a photograph
5. Antrenman yapmak : To train
6. Voleybol oynamak : To play volleyball
7. Yürüyüş yapmak : To go for a walk
8. Alışveriş yapmak : To do shopping
9. Yemek yemek : To have a meal
10. Odasını düzenlemek : To tidy one's room
11. Kahvaltı yapmak : To have breakfast
12. Sohbet etmek : To chat, to converse

## AÇILIM TÜRKÇE ÇALIŞMA KİTABI 2

1. Araba yıkamak : To wash car
2. Banyo yapmak : To have bath
3. Bisiklet tamir etmek : To repair bicycle
4. Bisiklete binmek : To ride bicycle
5. Çamaşır yıkamak : To wash clothes
6. Çiçek sulamak : To water flowers
7. Çim biçmek : To mow lawn
8. Gazete okumak : To read newspaper
9. Hayvan (kedi-köpek) beslemek : To feed an animal
10. İnternette gezinmek : To surf on the net
11. Kaykay yapmak : To skate
12. Kursa gitmek : To go to a course
13. e-posta göndermek : To mail
14. Odayı süpürmek : To sweep the room
15. Okula gitmek : To go to the school
16. Otobüs beklemek : To wait for the bus
17. Piyano çalmak : To play a piano
18. Sabah koşusu yapmak : to go for a jogging in the morning
19. Servis beklemek : To wait for the school bus
20. Şarkı söylemek : To sing
21. Toz almak : To dust
22. TV seyretmek : To watch T. V.
23. Ütü yapmak : To iron
24. Yemek hazırlamak : To prepare meal
25. Yüzmek : To swim

# KELİMELER

## AÇILIM TÜRKÇE DERS KİTABI 2

1. Baş ağrısı : Headache
2. Diş ağrısı : Toothache
3. Bğaz ağrısı : Sore throat
4. Öksürük : Cough
5. Grip : Flu
6. Nezle : Cold
7. Kulak ağrısı : Earache
8. Mide ağrısı : Stomachache
9. Bel ağrısı : Backache
10. Yüksek ateş : High fever
11. Üşütmek : to catch cold
12. Hâlsizlik : Weakness
13. Baş dönmesi : Dizziness
14. Mide bulantısı : Qualm; sickness

## AÇILIM TÜRKÇE ÇALIŞMA KİTABI 2

1. Ağz : Mouth
2. Ağrı kesici : Pain killer
3. Alerji : Allergy
4. Ayak : Foot
5. Bacak : Leg
6. Baş : Head
7. Bel : Waist
8. Bıyık : Mustache
9. Bilek : Wrist
10. Boyun : Neck
11. Burkulma : Sprain
12. Burun : Nose
13. Dil : Tongue
14. Diz : Knee
15. Göğüs : Chest
16. Gövde : Body
17. Göz : Eye
18. İncinme : Strain
19. Kanamak : to bleed
20. Karın : Stomach
21. Kaş : Eyebrow
22. Kesik : Cut
23. Kırık : Broken
24. Kirpik : Eyelash
25. Kol : Arm
26. Kulak : Ear
27. Morarmak : to bruise
28. Omuz : Shoulder
29. Parmak : Finger
30. Saç : Hair
31. Sakal : Beard
32. Sırt : Back(of a person)
33. Sinüzit : Sinusitis
34. Tırnak : Nail
35. Topuk : Heel
36. Yanma / Yanık : Burn / Burnt
37. Yara : Wound
38. Yara bandı : Bandaid
39. Yüksek tansiyon : Blood pressure

# KELİMELER

## AÇILIM TÜRKÇE DERS KİTABI 2

### Yiyecekler

<b>Kahvaltı</b>	: Breakfast
1. Peynir	: Cheese
2. Zeytin	: Olive
3. Reçel	: Jam
4. Bal	: Honey
5. Omlet	: Omelette
6. Mısır gevreği	: Cereals

### Öğle-Akşam Yemeği

	: Lunch / Dinner
7. Çorba	: Soup
8. Pilav	: Rice
9. Köfte	: Meatball
10. Kebap	: Roasted meat; kebab
11. Balık	: Fish
12. Salata	: Salad
13. Tavuk	: Chicken
14. Makarna	: Pasta / Macaroni
15. Pizza	: Pizza
16. Patates kızartması	: French Fries
17. Hamburger	: Hamburger

### İçecekler

	: Drinks
18. Çay	: Tea
19. Süt	: Milk
20. Kahve	: Coffee
21. Su	: Water
22. Ayran	: Ayran
23. Meyve suyu	: Fruit Juice

### Tatlılar

	: Desserts
24. Baklava	: Sweet pastry cut into diamond-shaped pieces
25. Sütlaç	: Rice pudding
26. Pasta	: Cake, pastry

## AÇILIM TÜRKÇE ÇALIŞMA KİTABI 2

### Kahvayı

	: Breakfast
1. Sosis	: Sausage
2. Salam	: Salami
3. Sucuk	: Turkish style fermented sausage
4. Rafadan yumurta	: Soft - boiled (egg)
5. Kaşar peyniri	: A mild - pale yellow cheese
6. Pekmez	: Grape molasses
7. Tereyağı	: Butter

### TATLILAR

	: Desserts
8. Tulumba	: A syrup - soaked pastry
9. İrmik	: A dessert made of semolina
10. Revani	: Sweet semolina pastry
11. Kazandibi	: Pudding with a caramel base

### Yemekler

	: Food
12. Pizza	: Pizza
13. Hamburger	: Hamburger
14. Tost	: Tost
15. Börek	: Pastry
16. Makarna	: Macaroni, Pasta
17. Dolma	: Stuffed vegetables
18. Sarma	: Wrapped grape leaf
19. Karniyarik	: Split eggplants with meat filling
20. Lahmacun	: Very thin Turkish pizza with spicy meat filling
21. Fasulye	: Bean
22. Manti	: Turkish style ravioli
23. Dürüm	: Roll
24. Döner	: Turkish style kebab
25. Güveç	: Güveç
26. Servis yapmak	: to serve
27. Sipariş almak ve vermek	: to take / give order
28. Hesap ödemek	: to pay for the bill
29. Rezervasyon yaptırmak	: to book
30. Bahşiş vermek	: to tip



# KELİMELER

## AÇILIM TÜRKÇE DERS KİTABI 2

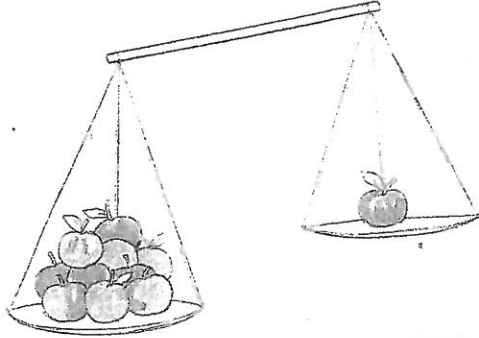
1. Takım elbise : Suit
2. Palto : Coat
3. Elbise : Dress
4. Pantolon : Pants
5. Etek : Skirt
6. Kazak : Sweater
7. Ceket : Jacket
8. Gömlek : Shirt
9. Tişört : T-shirt
10. Bluz : Blouse
11. Çorap : Socks
12. Ayakkabı : Shoe

## AÇILIM TÜRKÇE ÇALIŞMA KİTABI 2

1. Atkı : Stole
2. Atlet : Undershirt
3. Bornoz : Bathrobe
4. Bot : Boat
5. Çizme : Boot
6. Eldiven : Glove
7. Eşofman : Sportswear, sweat suit
8. Gecelik : Night wear
9. Hırka : Cardigan
10. Kaban : Coat
11. Kravat : Tie
12. Kot pantolon : Jeans
13. Manto : Overcoat
14. Mont : Coat
15. Papyon : Bow tie
16. Pardösü : Topcoat
17. Pijama : Pyjamas
18. Sandalet : Sandals
19. Smokin : Tuxedo
20. Süveter : Sweater
21. Şapka : Hat
22. Şort : Shorts
23. Üniforma : Uniform
24. Yağmurluk : Rain coat
25. Yelek : Waist coat

### Takılar : Accessories

26. Kemer : Belt
27. Kolye : Necklace
28. Küpe : Earing
29. Saat : Watch
30. Yüzük : Ring



Ağır

Hafif



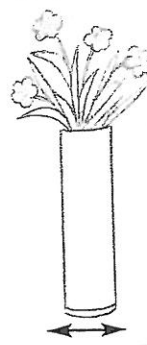
Büyük

Küçük



Çalışkan

Tembel



Dar



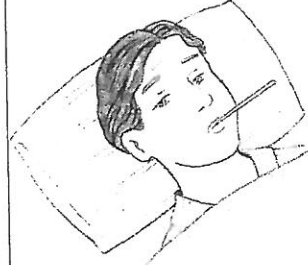
Geniş



Genç



Yaşlı



Hasta



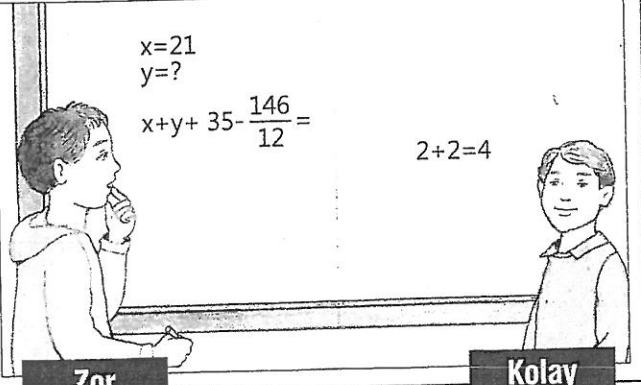
İyi



Çirkin

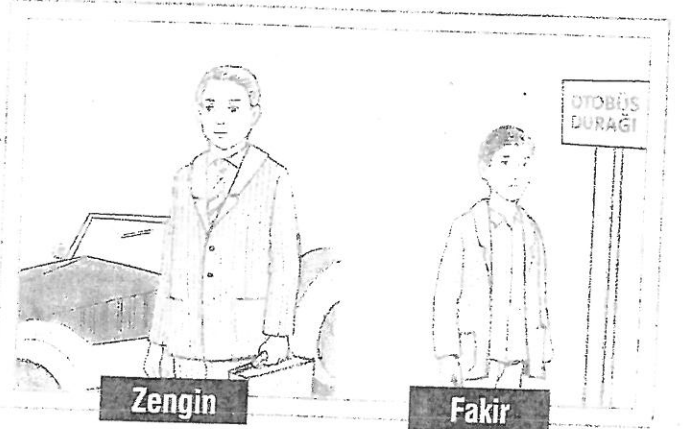
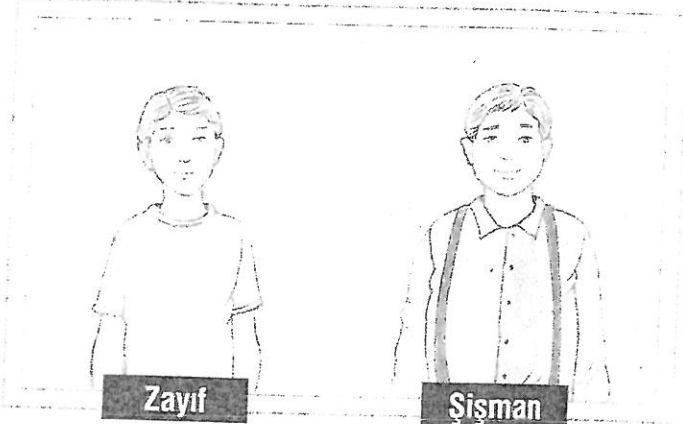
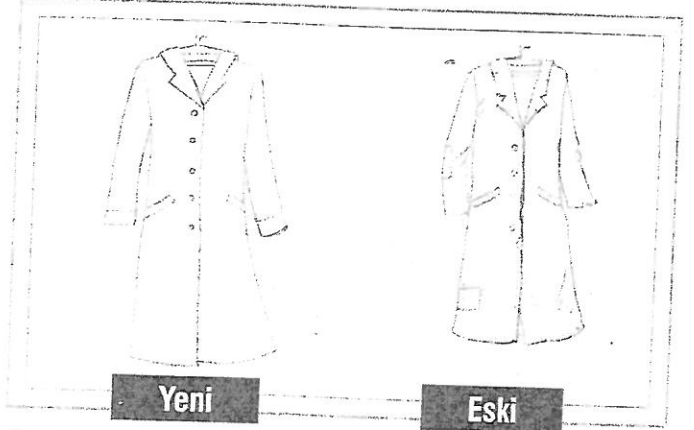
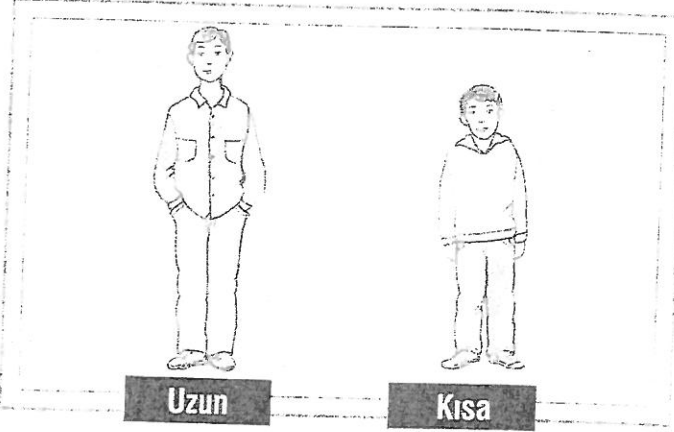
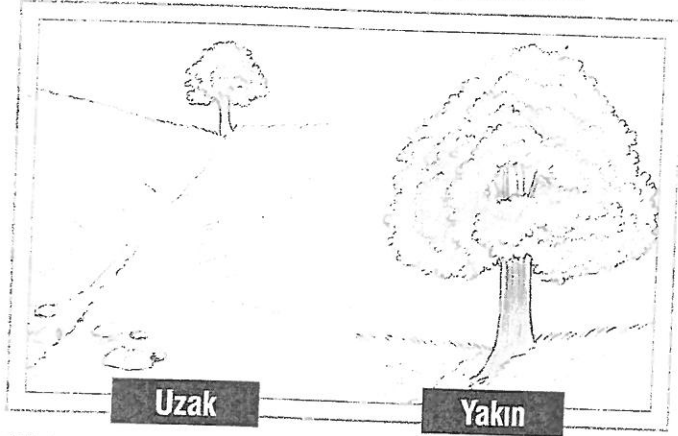
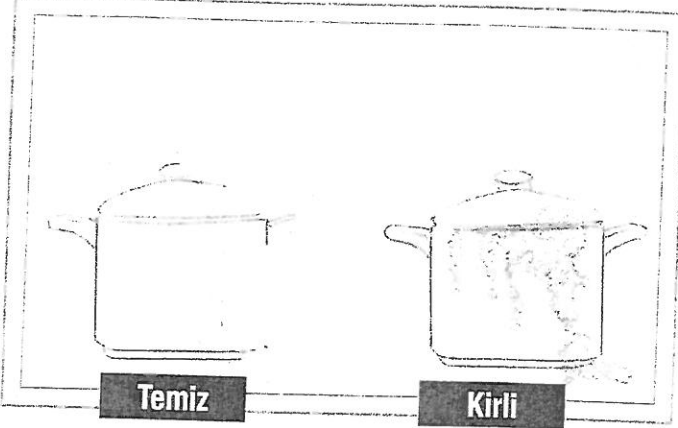
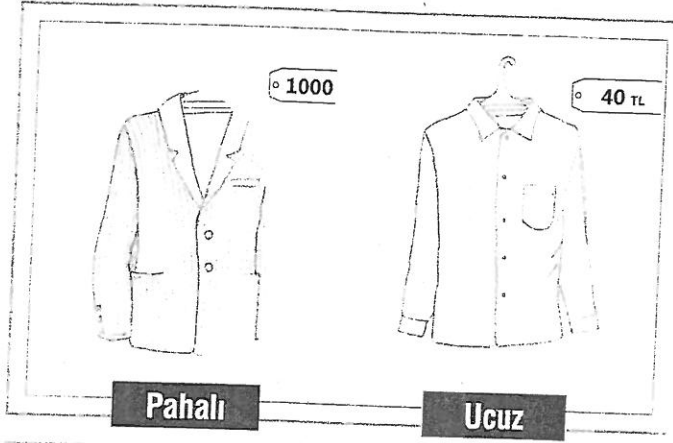
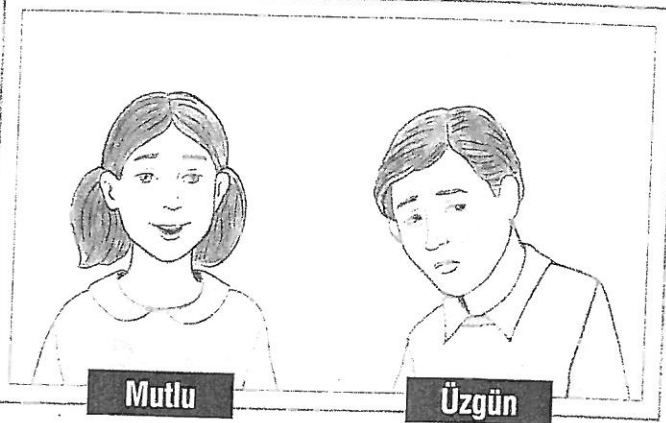


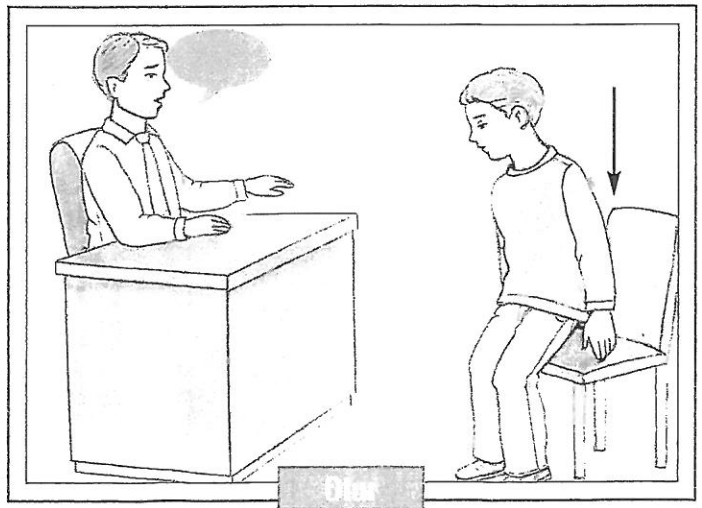
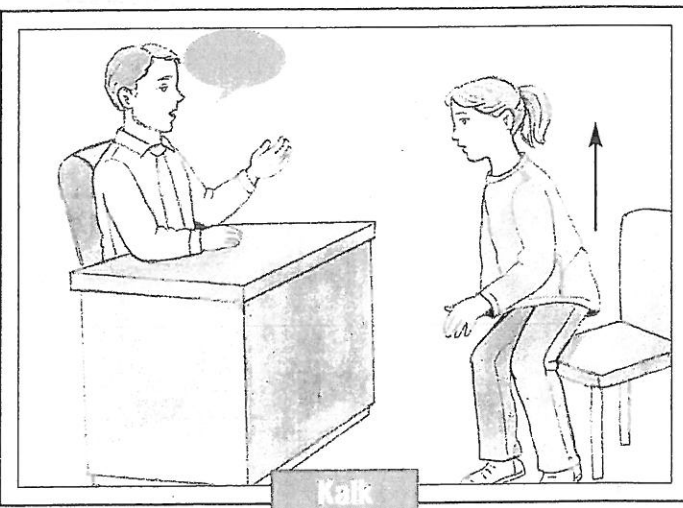
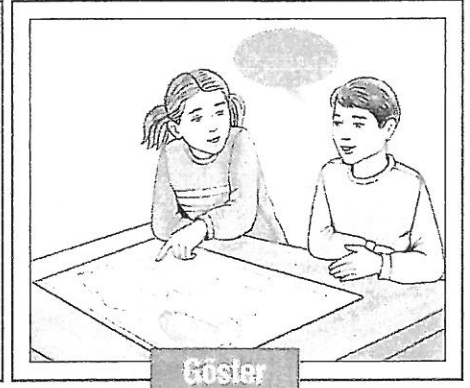
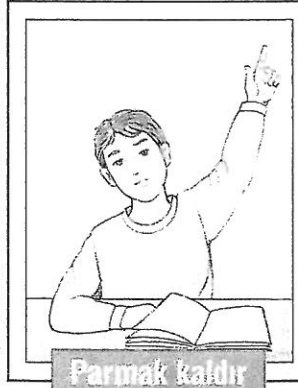
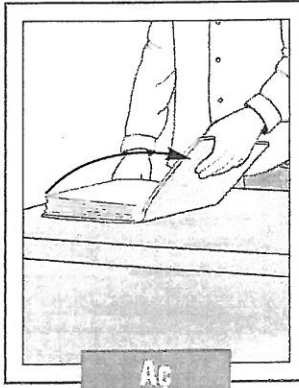
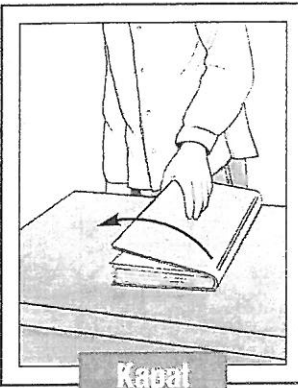
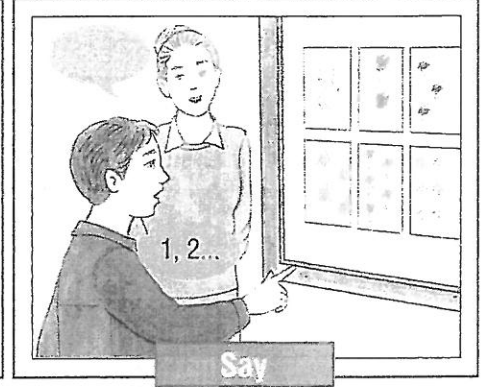
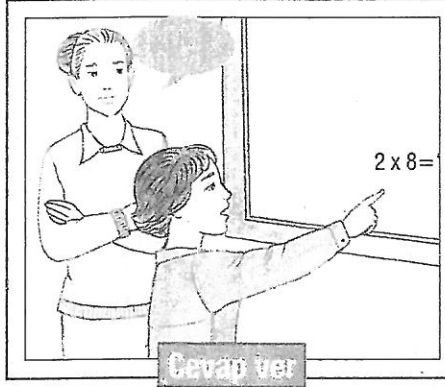
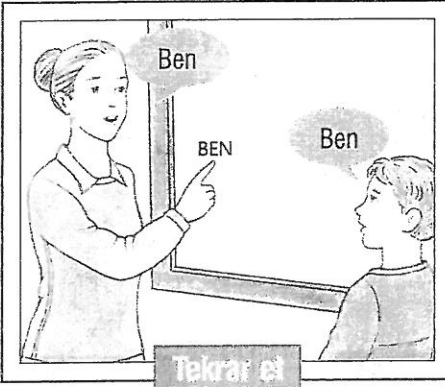
Güzel



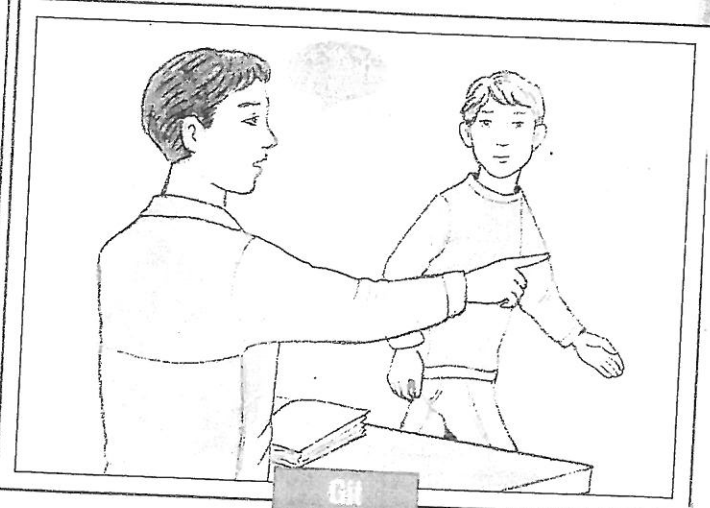
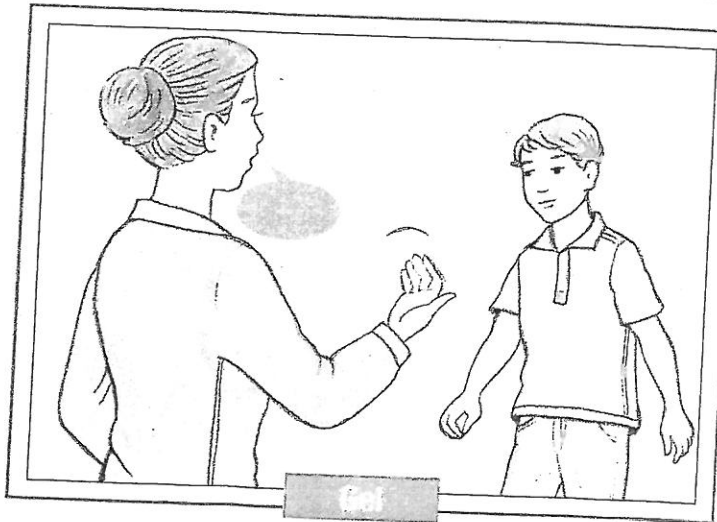
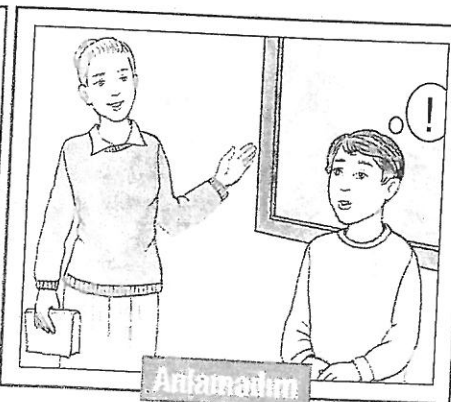
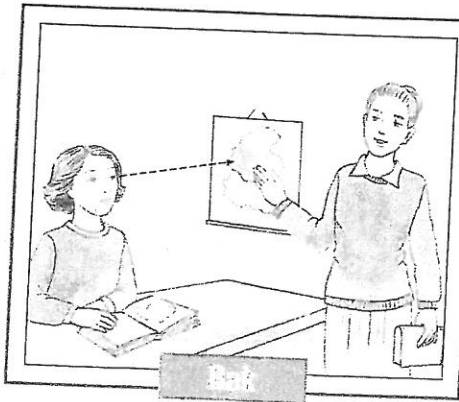
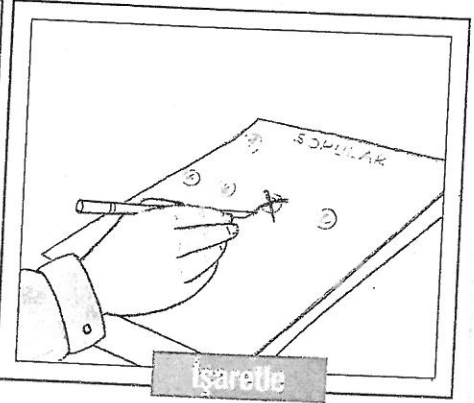
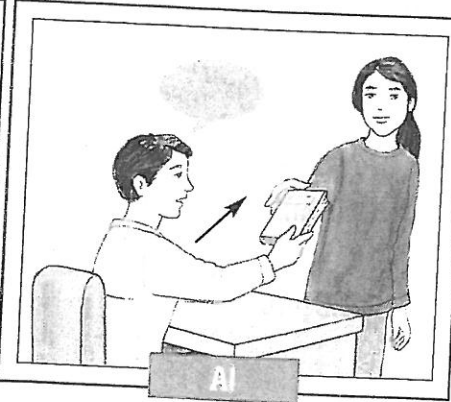
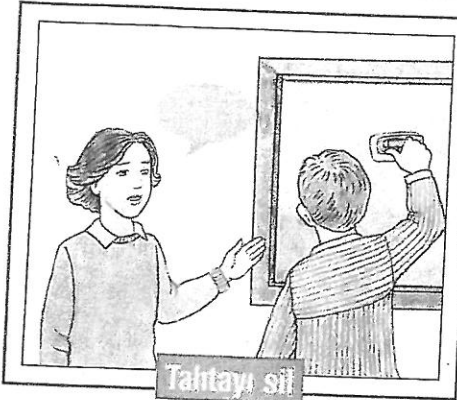
Zor

Kolay









## 1A KELİMELER

1) Aşağıdaki başlıklara uygun kelimeleri yerleştiriniz.

1. Günaydın
2. Merhaba
3. İyi günler
4. İyi akşamlar
5. İyi geceler
6. Hoşça kalın
7. Güle güle
8. Hoş geldiniz
9. Görüşürüz





## ÖRNEKLEME

### SOR VE CEVAPLA

#### ► Karşılaşmalarda ◄

- |   |              |            |
|---|--------------|------------|
| 1 | Günaydın     | Günaydın   |
| 2 | Merhaba      | Merhaba    |
| 3 | Hoş geldiniz | Hoş bulduk |



#### ◄ Ayrılırken ►

- |   |             |            |
|---|-------------|------------|
| 1 | Hoşça kalın | Güle güle  |
| 2 | Görüşürüz.  | Görüşürüz. |





## 2A KELİMELER

1. Aşağıdaki başlıklara uygun kelimeleri yerleştiriniz.

1. İyi

2. Hasta

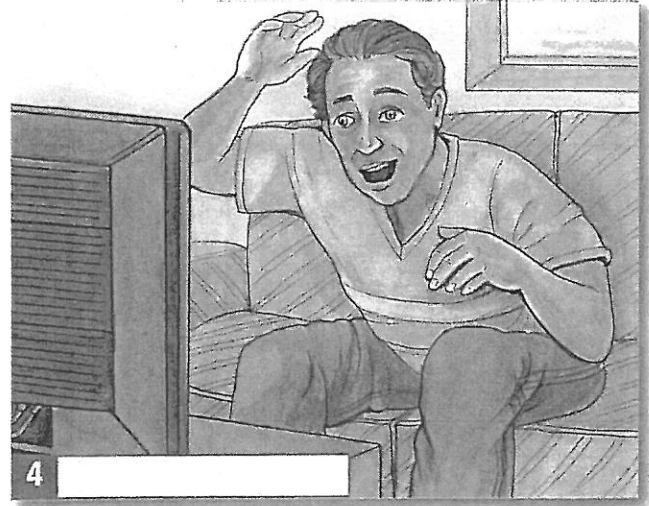
3. Yorgun

4. Heyecanlı

5. Üzgün

6. Kızgın

7. Mutlu







## ÖRNEKLEME

## SOR VE CEVAPLA

1 Nasılsın?

Sağ ol.



2 Nasılsınız?

Teşekkür ederim.



## 3A KELİMELER

1. Aşağıdaki boşluklara uygun kelimeleri yerleştiriniz.

1. Harita
2. Masa
3. Sandalye
4. Kitaplık
5. Tahta
6. Bilgisayar

7. Kitap
8. Defter
9. Kalem
10. Silgi

11. Öğretmen
12. Öğrenci



### ÖRNEKLEME

#### SOR VE CEVAPLA

1

Bu ne?

Bu, kitap.

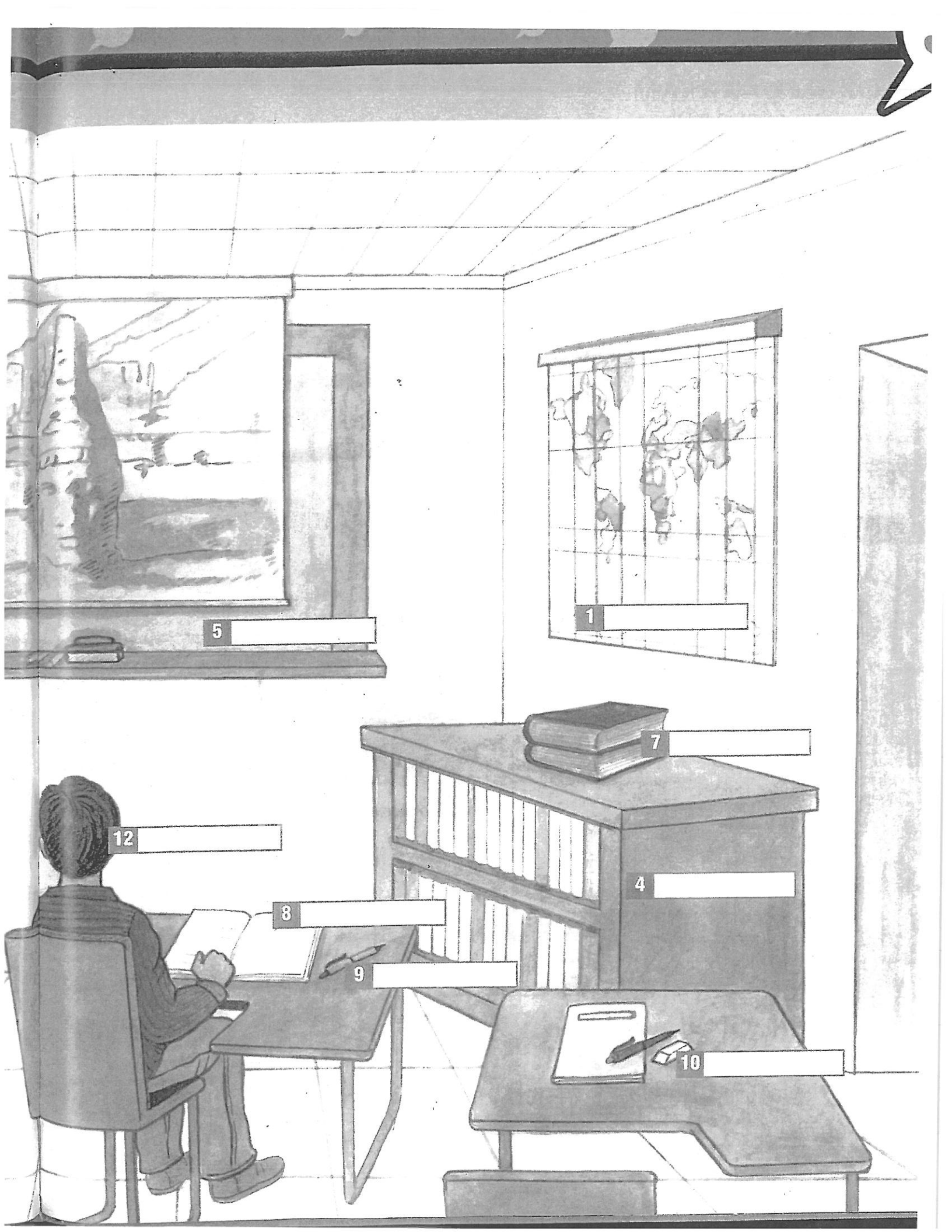
2

Bu kim?

Bu, öğretmen.







5

1

7

12

4

8

9

10

## 4A KELİMELER

1. Aşağıdaki başlıklara uygun kelimeleri yerleştiriniz.

### Günler

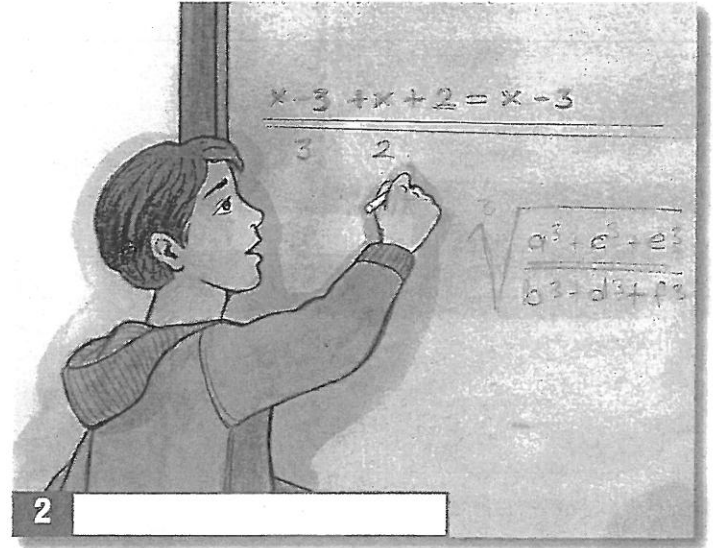
1. Pazartesi
2. Salı
3. Çarşamba
4. Perşembe
5. Cuma
6. Cumartesi
7. Pazar



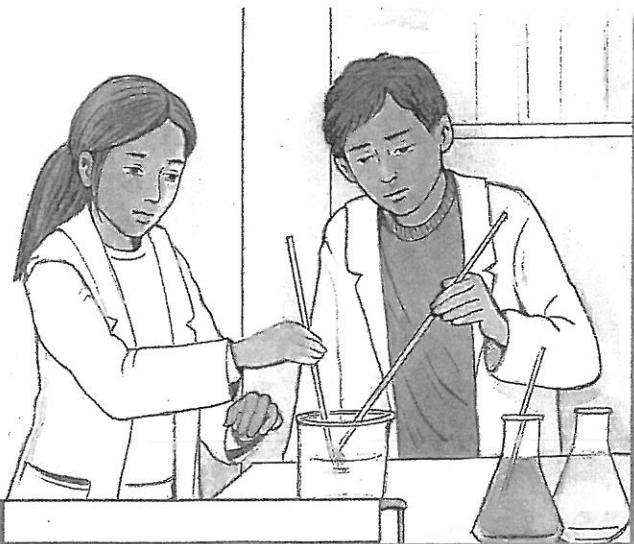
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### Dersler

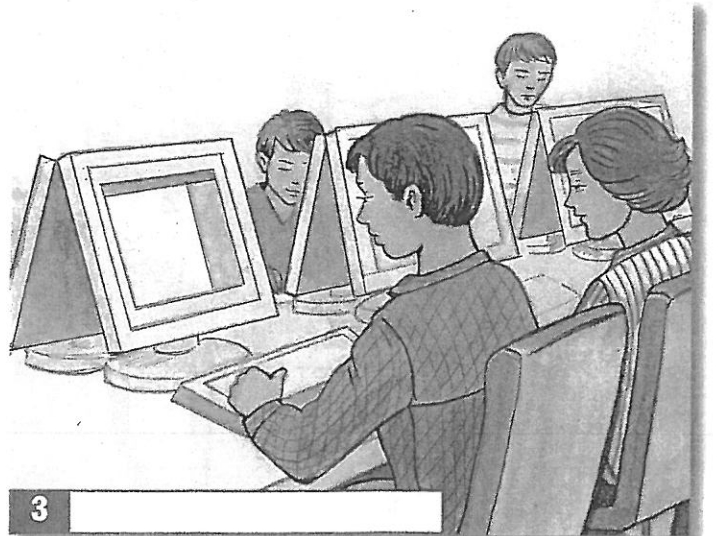
1. Fen Bilgisi
2. Matematik
3. Bilgisayar
4. Coğrafya
5. Tarih
6. Türkçe
7. İngilizce



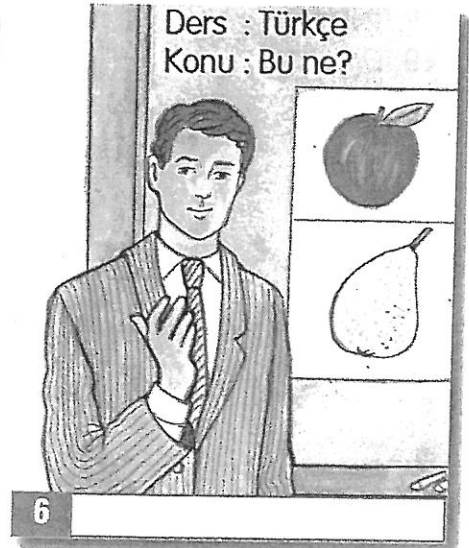
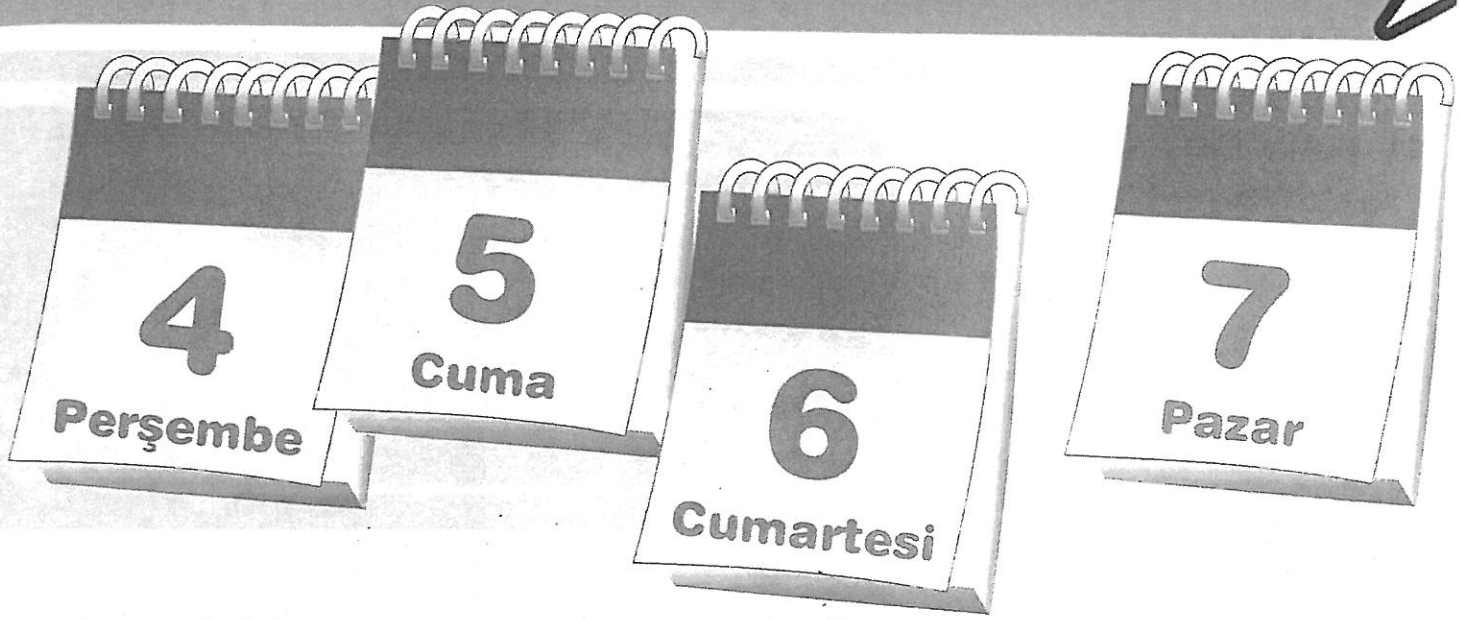
2



1



3



## ÖRNEKLEME

### SOR VE CEVAPLA

1 Bugün günlerden ne?

Pazartesi.

2 Bu hangi ders?

Matematik.





# A KELİMELER

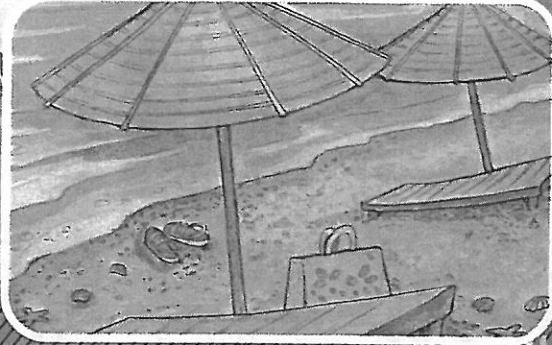
1) Kelimeleri boşluklara yazınız.

1. Ocak
2. Şubat
3. Mart
4. Nisan
5. Mayıs
6. Haziran
7. Temmuz
8. Ağustos
9. Eylül
10. Ekim
11. Kasım
12. Aralık

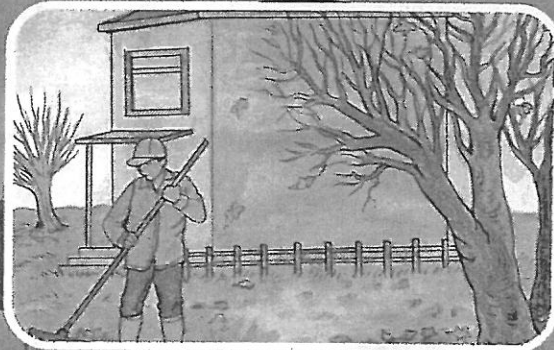
İLKBAHAR



YAZ



SONBAHAR



KIŞ



ÖRNEKLEME

SOR VE CEVAPLA

Hangi aydayız?

Mart

Hangi mevsimdeyiz?

Yaz



Pt	Sa	Ca	Pr	Cu	Ct	Pz
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				

3

Pt	Sa	Ca	Pr	Cu	Ct	Pz
			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30		

4

Pt	Sa	Ca	Pr	Cu	Ct	Pz
					1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24/31	25	26	27	28	29	30

5

Pt	Sa	Ca	Pr	Cu	Ct	Pz
	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30				

6

Pt	Sa	Ca	Pr	Cu	Ct	Pz
			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	31	

7

Pt	Sa	Ca	Pr	Cu	Ct	Pz
						1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23/30	24/31	25	26	27	28	29

8

Pt	Sa	Ca	Pr	Cu	Ct	Pz
		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30			

9

Pt	Sa	Ca	Pr	Cu	Ct	Pz
				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31

10

Pt	Sa	Ca	Pr	Cu	Ct	Pz
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30					

11

Pt	Sa	Ca	Pr	Cu	Ct	Pz
		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31		

12

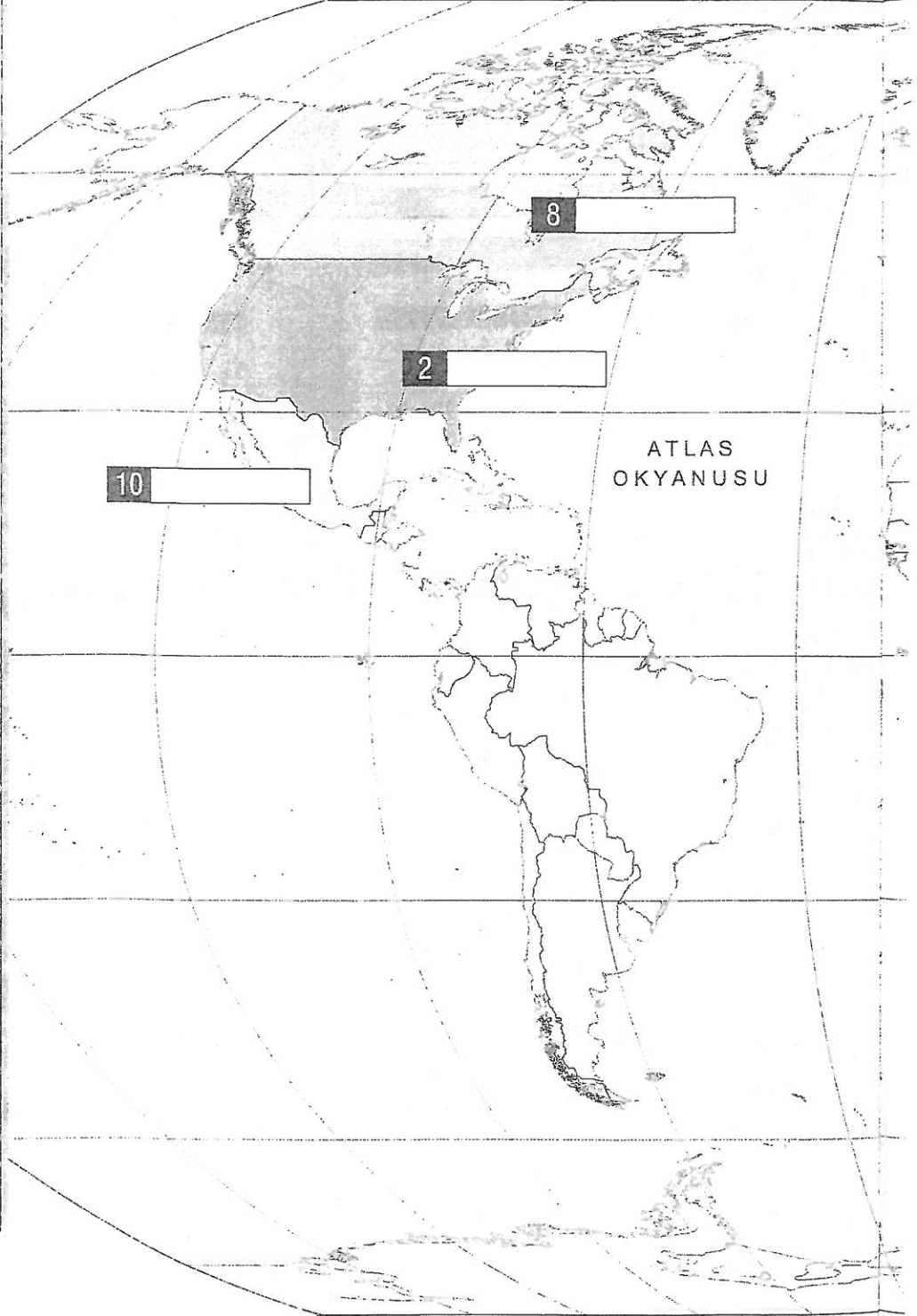
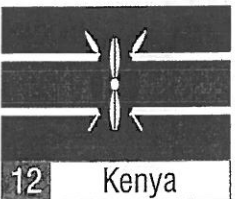
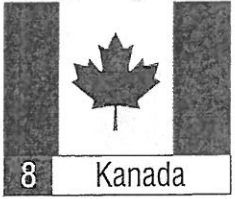
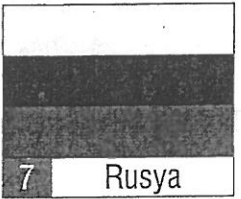
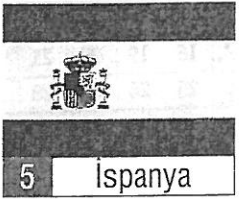
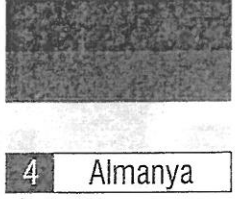
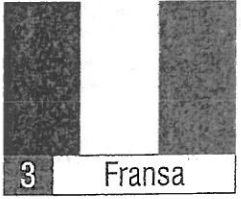
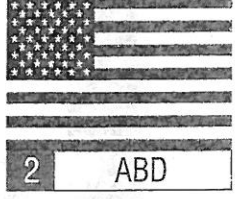
Pt	Sa	Ca	Pr	Cu	Ct	Pz
				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31

1

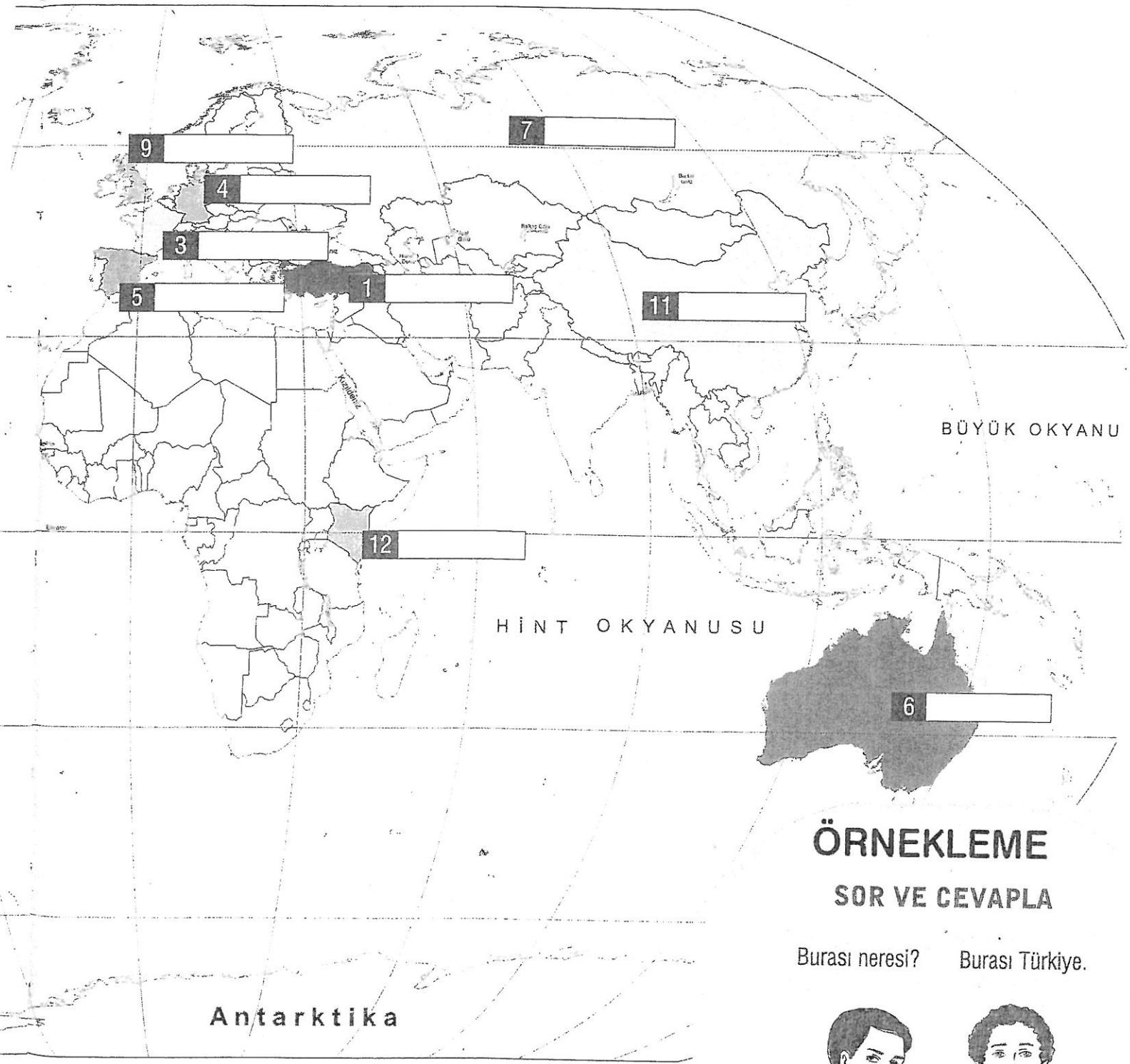
Pt	Sa	Ca	Pr	Cu	Ct	Pz
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28

2

# 7A KELİMELER







BÜYÜK OKYANU

HİNT OKYANUSU

Antarktika

## ÖRNEKLEME

SOR VE CEVAPLA

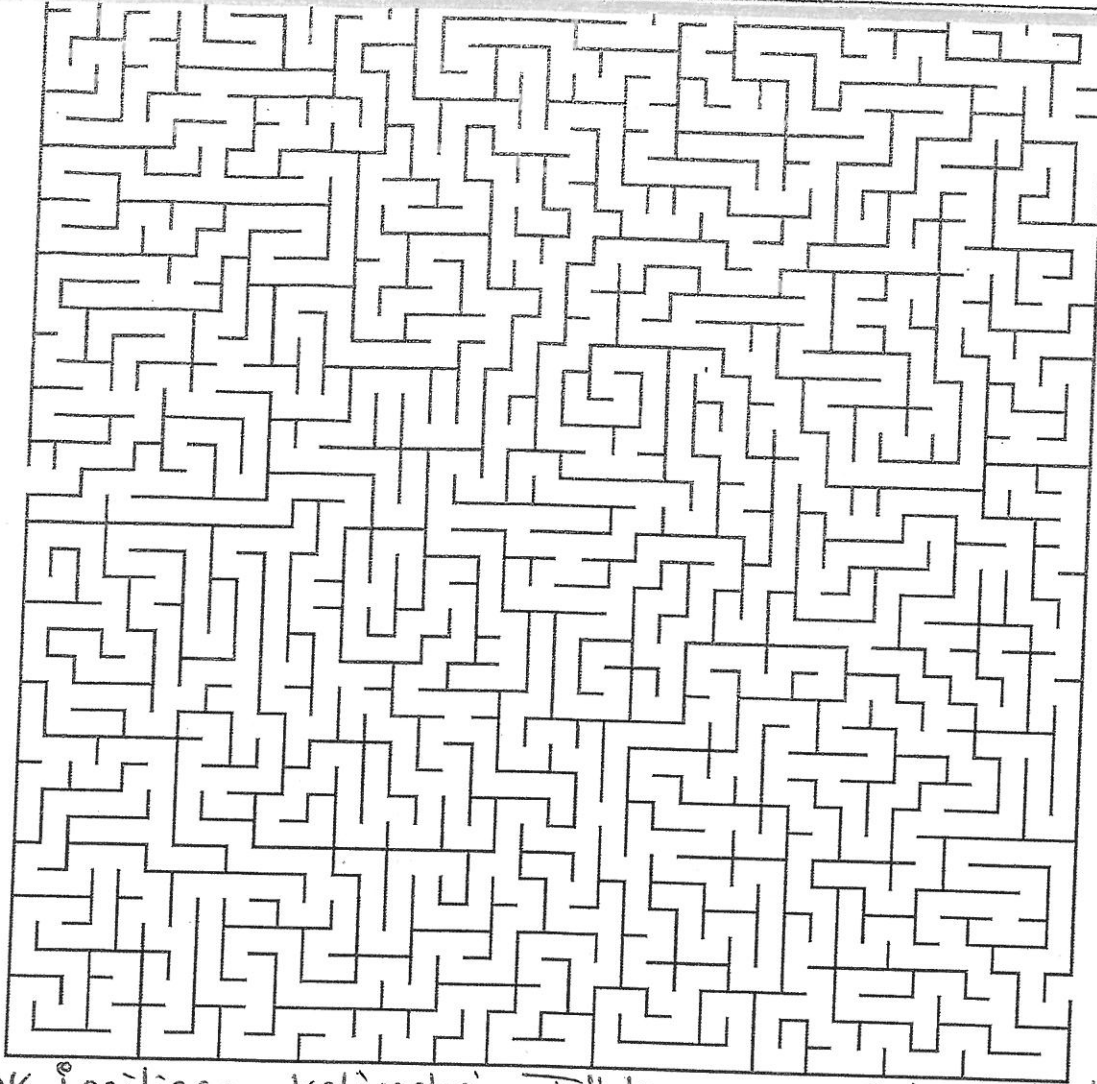
Burası neresi?

Burası Türkiye.









\* İngilizce kelimeleri Türkçeye, Türkçe kelimeleri İngilizceye tercüme ediniz.

HAPPY :

KIS :

EXCITED :

SONBAHAR:

TIRED :

ILK BAHAR:

GOOD :

YAZ:

ANGRY :

MEVSİMLER:

UPSET-SAD :



C N Z U P W U R K T A T O U G  
C R K E I G I T A R P U K V J E  
V N E H Z E H Z E R P A C Y E B C F C H E  
B A H Ç E H G X T U Ç W Ö Y Z T E R  
M R A H K Ö Q K Ş R Ü Z Q M A Ü M I S C Q  
B Z P Y K W R Z U Z G M A N L U R C A S  
T Z S Y O P V A I D M A N L E R M Ğ L V  
X R Ü S N Y V L S L K W Y Ş O B H A Y H Z  
Ü B L P W H B U I K Y A G R N L G O L Ç K T C O

BAHÇE  
AĞAÇ  
KUŞ  
ORMAN  
IRMAK  
NEHIR  
YAPRAK  
GÖKYÜZÜ  
YILDIZ  
ÇEVRE  
BÖCEK  
KÖPRÜ  
RÜZGAR  
YAĞMUR  
GÜNEŞ

V I P B R C M E N N A M I N E B F Q I  
D S Y V V F U J I D C F D K Y B K Q S  
G R W A Q T Y Z E H L E X U O F Q S E  
V S E N I N K I Z K A R D E S I N A D  
A P H I G W E Y B E Q D G X L B I T R  
F I U J F U R N V U U X X W J I J K A  
Q E L I A N I Z I S N U Q D Z R C A K  
B E N N A A B A B N I Z I S P G X I K  
Z N E S C X A G F Z D F B A C K L L E  
I O M A P S E N I N A M C A N F Z X K  
G M A B A B M I N E B L J R E S U Q R  
V Z I M I N E M T E R G O M I Z I B E  
Z V O N L A R I N K U Z E N I Z A V N  
M Q U U P Z Q X F U O F R P R G B I I  
A K P M O T T P B Y V E N O I R J D R  
E U I S E D E D N U N O F G D P X V A  
B U F I N I S M I Z I B S T F P H Z L  
I R R J N S M C C F Z G F E C N R E N  
V M U P O N U N H A L A S I N E A H O

benim annem

benim babam

bizim ogretmenimiz

bizim sinif

onlari erkek kardesi

onlari kuzeni

onun dedesi

onun halasi

senin amcan

senin kiz kardesin

sizin aile

sizin babaanne



R E N K L E R R U W V L W Z D S B I  
G V B M F B O T E Z E F L S C T C Y  
W B I Y I G E C E L E R K X U O P I  
K M V R B U R Q R X N C Q N U C B A  
L F I H J E I A A R C U A L V N K K  
Z P D J X V Y Z H K E Y G A Y H Z S  
P V B V L Z A N X A D L I I E N Z A  
N D Y U Z Y M W H I B U M E Y W A M  
P Q O V A S I K N C I K I I R I P L  
G O V H O S G E L D I N L S S L J A  
K U D L U B S O H H O G L I Z V B R  
D J J H U O R A H A B N O S A I E G  
C D D K O N H N I S L I S A N N F M  
L E H C A R M I D A M I N E B X M X  
B E N N I D A N I N E S J T V O U K X  
G J J V Z Q V W C E I F Q M R F G Y  
R G U N A Y D I N D Z P H R L F R E  
E U M I R E D E R U K K E S E T D V

*mevsimler*

*nasilsin*

*renkler*

*senin adin ne*

*sonbahar*

*tesekkur ederim*

*tunaydin*

*kis*

*benim adim rachel*

*gunaydin*

*hosbulduk*

*hosgeldin*

*ilkbahar*

*iyi aksamlar*

*iyi geceler*

*iyi gunler*

*Yaz*

B\_y\_z

blue

---

S\_y\_h

red

S\_r\_

purple

K\_hv\_r\_ng\_

white

M\_v\_

black

K\_rm\_z\_

yellow

M\_r

pink

Y\_s\_l

orange

Gr\_

brown

T\_r\_nc\_

green

P\_mb\_

grey

K R W I C N E R G O T P A N O  
A P J N A H B U N M Z B M L W  
A M R A L M A S K A I Y I N C  
Y E D I A G D W D R O N L W C  
I Y E H Y O I G L I S E Y M V  
O L N A A I F L J W O M L U F  
Q A G I F R G M R P Q T E L B  
F D A R D D I E I Z W E V W M  
B N J H U Y L T C I I R T N I  
X A K Y P N A E A E X G E H Q  
A S M M U S J N T W L O C H J  
S Z B G R X W L U H Y E H G Q  
A S I K A L E M K G E C R P Q  
M Y W Q B C N Q S A T H A T Z  
I F E Z V N I D Y A N U T E C

ogrenci

ogretmen

pano

sandalye

silgi

tahta

Tunaydin

masa

cetvel

gunaydin

Harita

iyi aksamlar

iyi geceler

iyi gunler

kalem

\* Renkleri bulunuz , yerleřtiriniz.

ZTKMTRD

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

BAYZE

--	--	--	--	--	--

SAYHI

--	--	--	--	--	--

RAIS

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ESTYL

--	--	--	--	--	--

VIMA

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ROM

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NUCRUUT

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BMEPE

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RIG

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RIGKEEHANV

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LVTARCEI

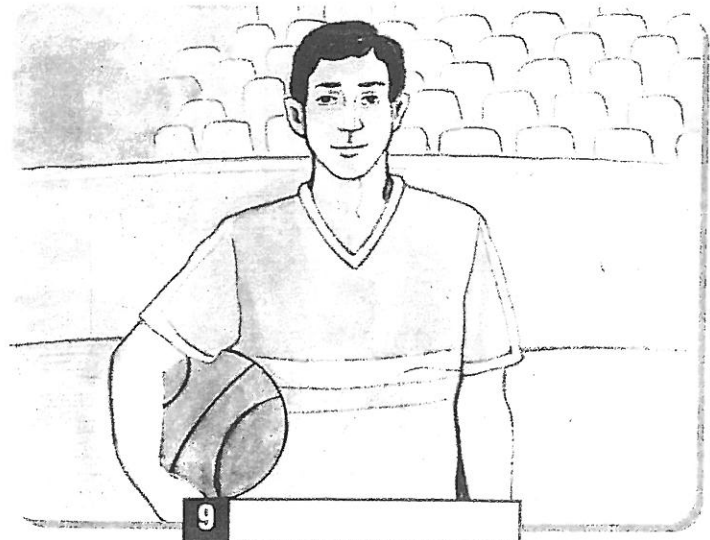
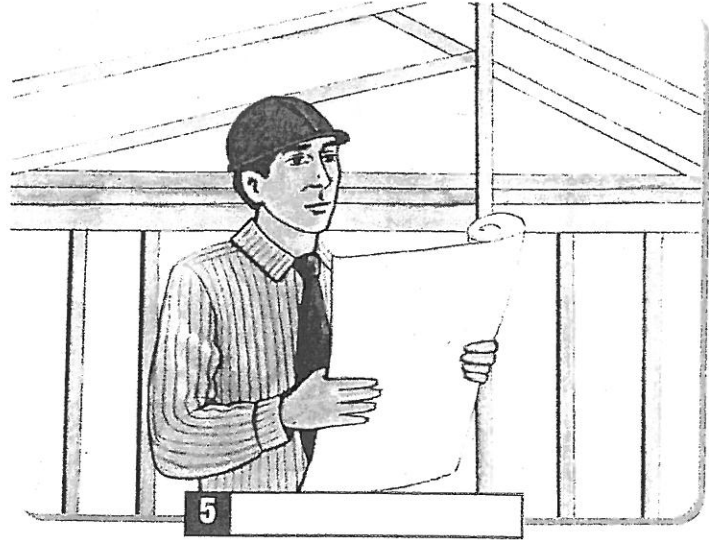
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# 1A KELİMELER

1. Kelimeleri başluklara yerleştiriniz.

1. Doktor
2. Öğretmen
3. Pilot
4. Avukat
5. Mühendis
6. Hemşire
7. Veteriner
8. Şarkıcı
9. Basketbolcu
10. Şoför
11. Çiftçi
12. İşçi



## ÖRNEKLEME

### SOR VE CEVAPLA

O, ne iş yapıyor?

O, doktor.





## 2A KELİMELER

1- Kelimeleri boşluklara yazınız.

### A. Salon

1. Perde
2. Koltuk
3. Sehpa
4. Halı
5. Masa
6. Sandalye

### B. Yatak Odası

7. Komodin
8. Yatak
9. Elbise dolabı

### C. Çocuk / Genç Odası

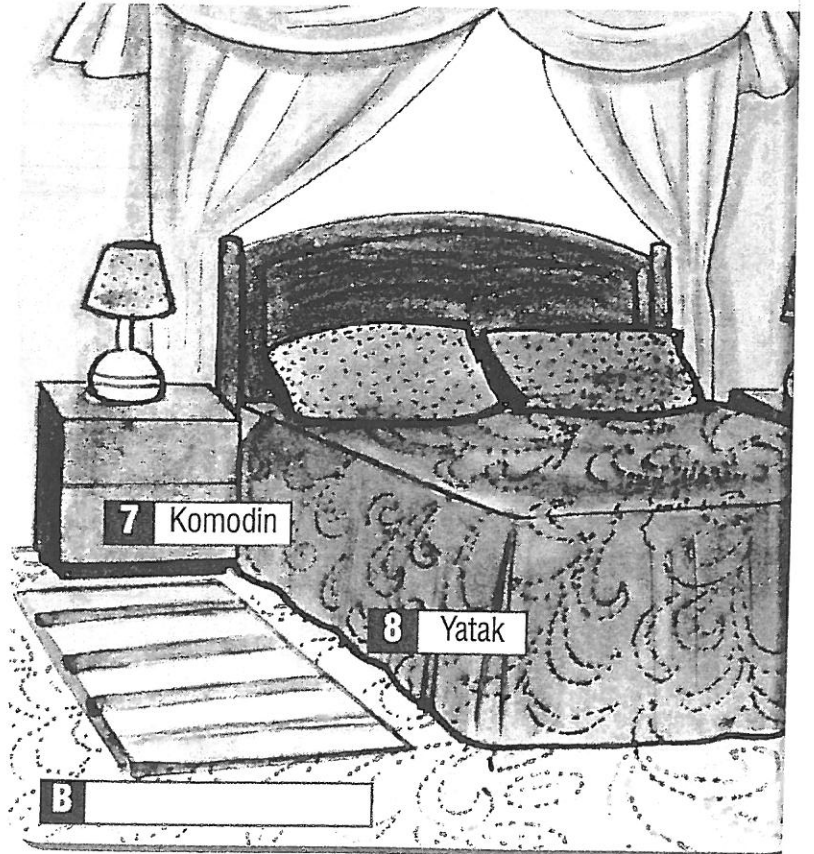
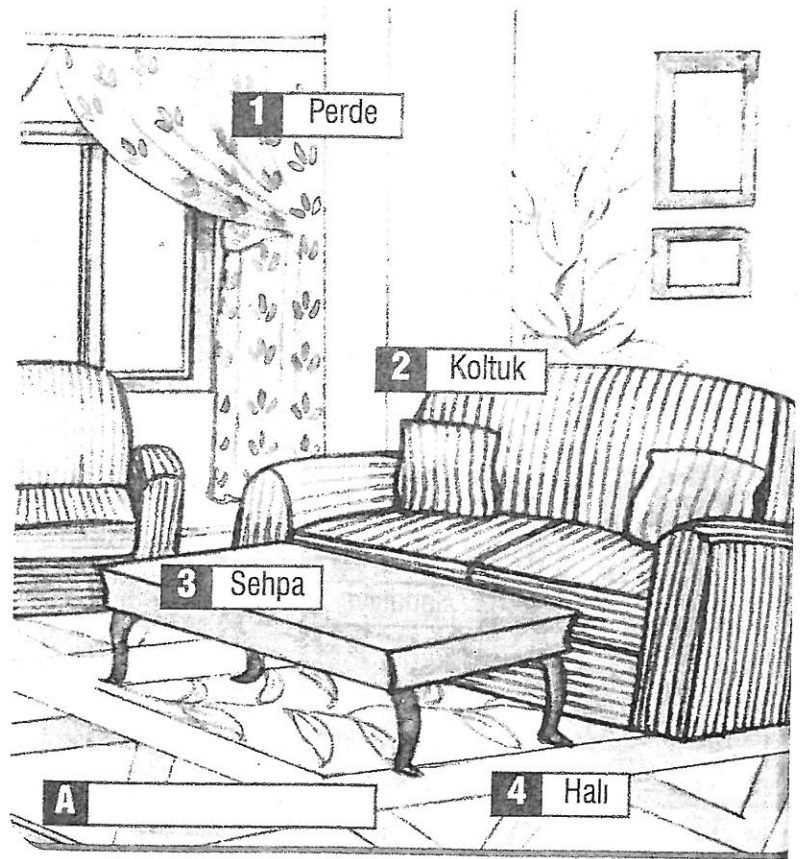
10. Çalışma masası
11. Bilgisayar
12. Kitaplık

### Ç. Banyo

13. Küvet
14. Çamaşır makinesi
15. Lavabo
16. Klozet

### D. Mutfak

17. Buzdolabı
18. Bulaşık makinesi
19. Mutfak dolabı
20. Fırın



## ÖRNEKLEME

SOR VE CEVAPLA

1 Burası neresi?

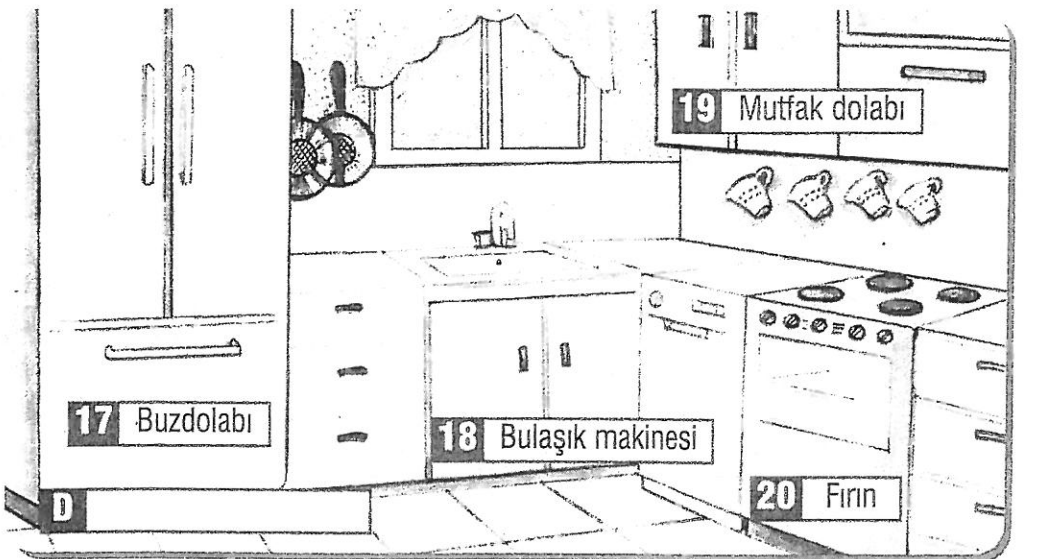
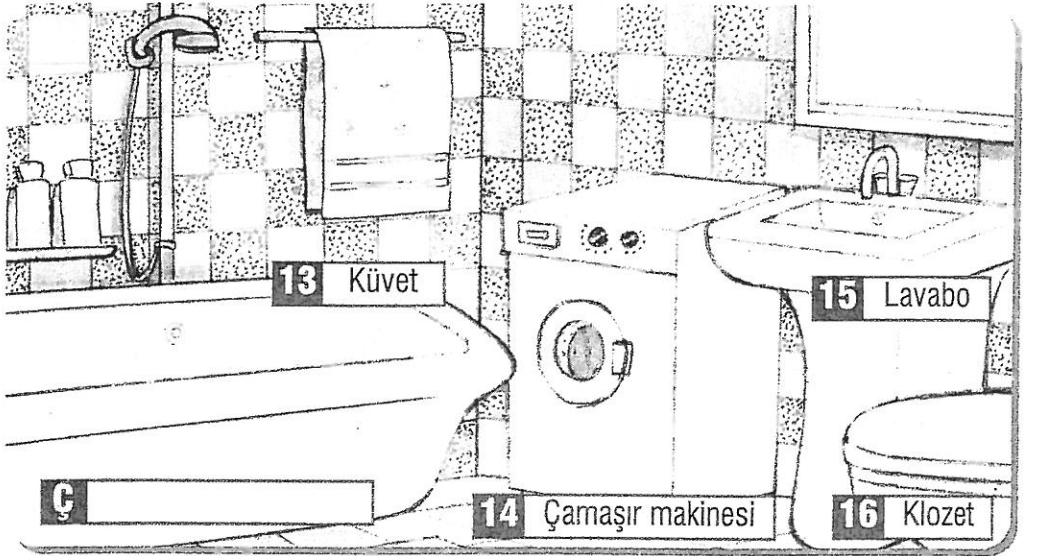
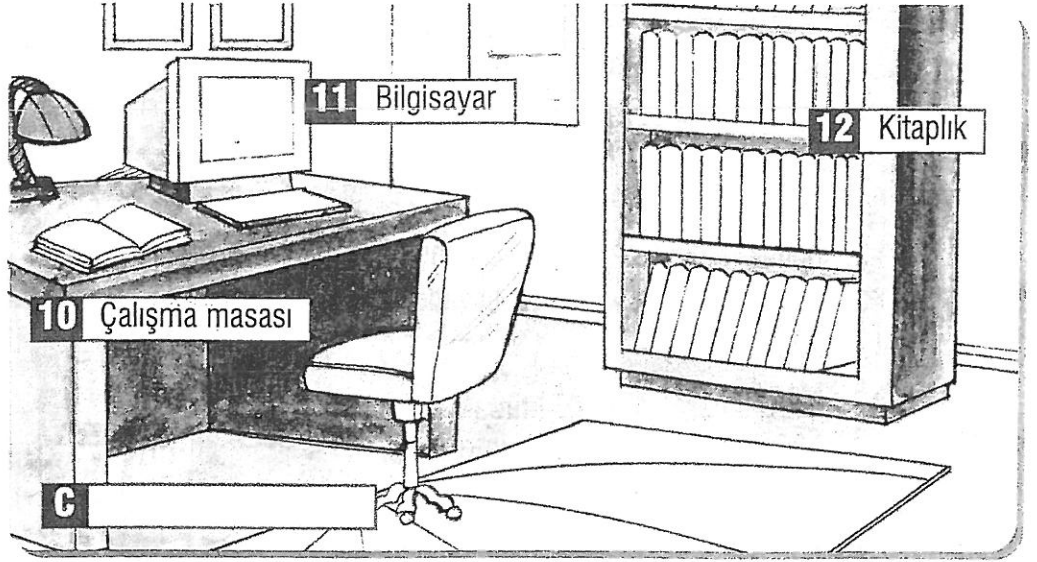
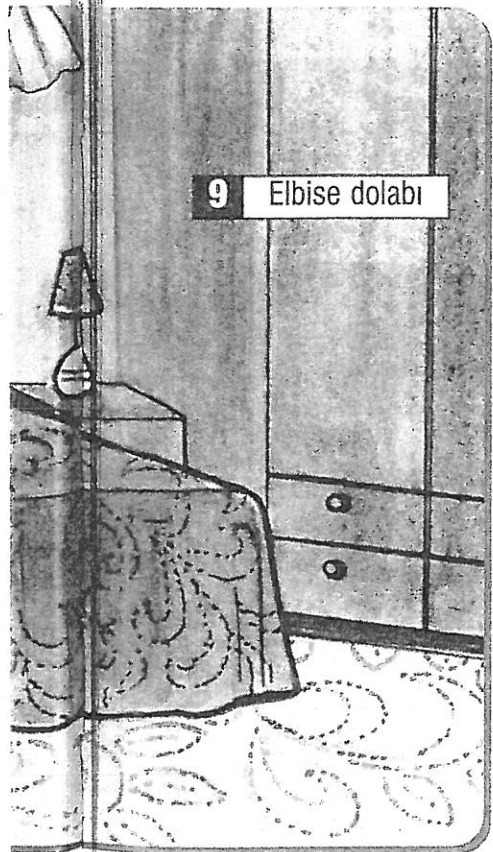
Mutfakta neler var?

Burası mutfak.

Mutfakta; fırın, buzdolabı, bulaşık makinesi ve mutfak dolabı var.



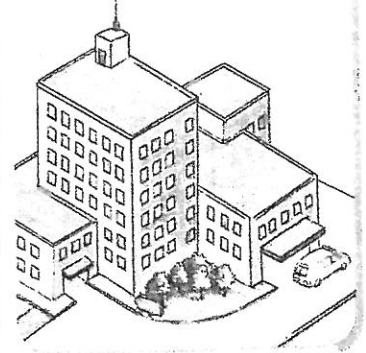
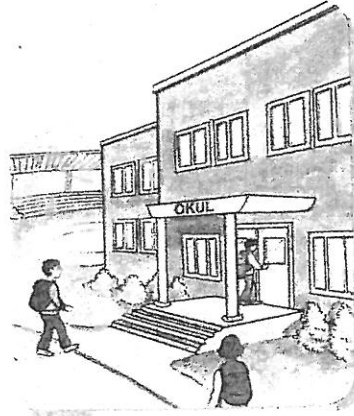




## 3A KELİMELER

1- Kelimeleri boşluklara yazınız.

1. Okul
2. Hastane
3. Park
4. Market
5. Kafe
6. Polis merkezi
7. Banka
8. Müze
9. Lokanta
10. Alışveriş merkezi
11. Benzin istasyonu
12. Sinema



### ÖRNEKLEME

SOR VE CEVAPLA

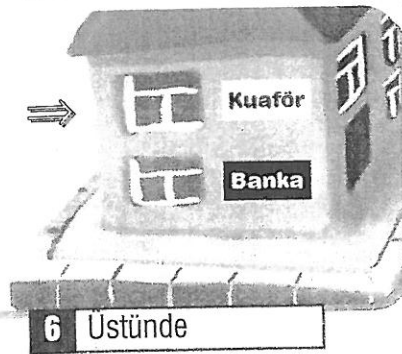
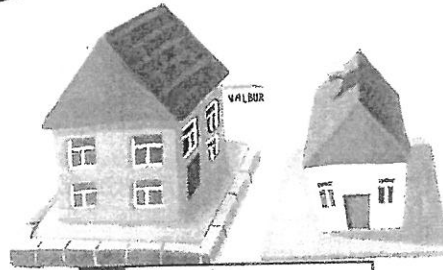
Burası neresi?

Burası müze.

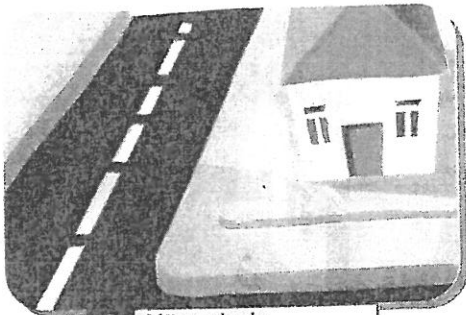
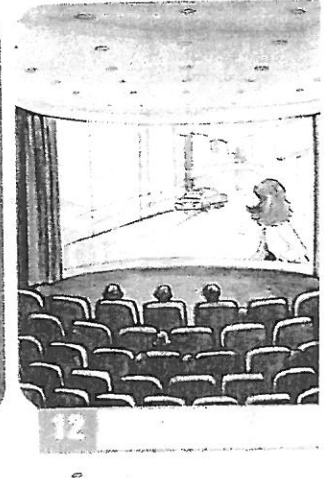
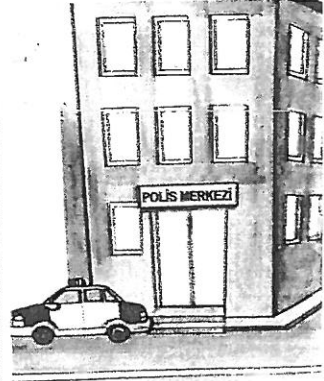
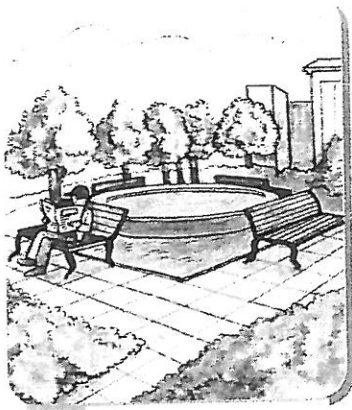


4. Aşağıdaki kelimeleri dinleyiniz ve tekrar ediniz.  
Listen to the words and repeat.

1. Yanında
2. Karşısında
3. Köşesinde
4. Arkasında
5. Önünde
6. Üstünde
7. Altında
8. Arasında
9. İçinde
10. Dışında



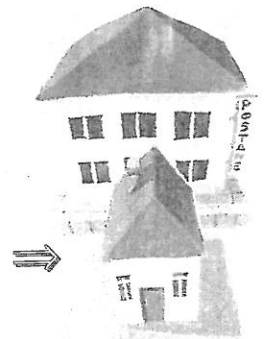




3 Köşesinde



4 Arkasında



5 Önünde



8 Arasında



9 İçinde

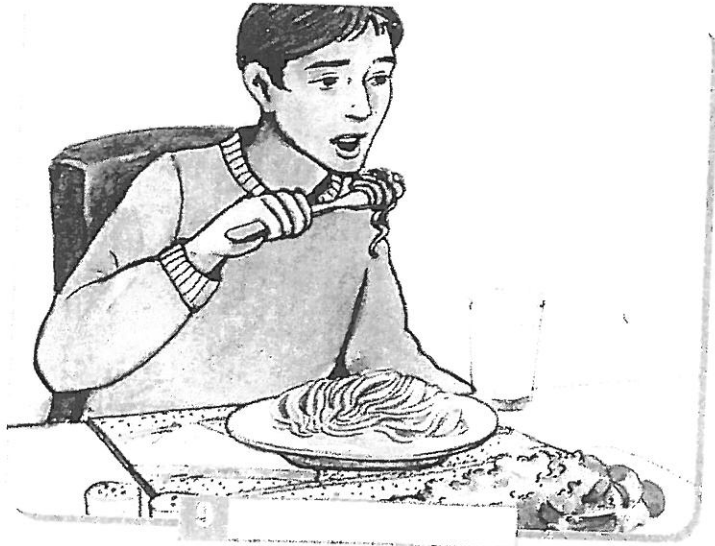
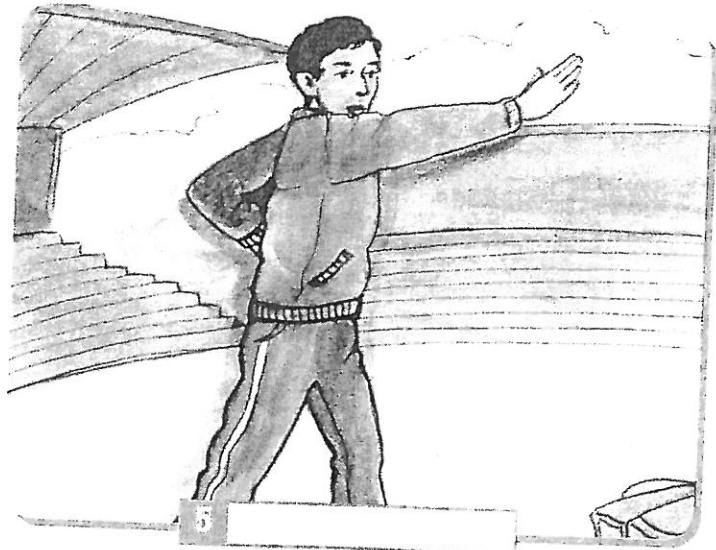


10 Dışında

## 4A KELİMELER

1) Kelimeleri boşluklara yerleştiriniz.

1. Dinlenmek / Dinlendi
2. Ziyaret etmek / Ziyaret etti
3. Televizyon seyretmek / Televizyon seyretti
4. Fotoğraf çekmek / Fotoğraf çekti
5. Antrenman yapmak / Antrenman yaptı
6. Voleybol oynamak / Voleybol oynadı
7. Yürüyüş yapmak / Yürüyüş yaptı
8. Alışveriş yapmak / Alışveriş yaptı
9. Yemek yemek / Yemek yedi
10. Odasını düzenlemek / Odasını düzenledi
11. Kahvaltı etmek / Kahvaltı etti
12. Sohbet etmek / Sohbet etti



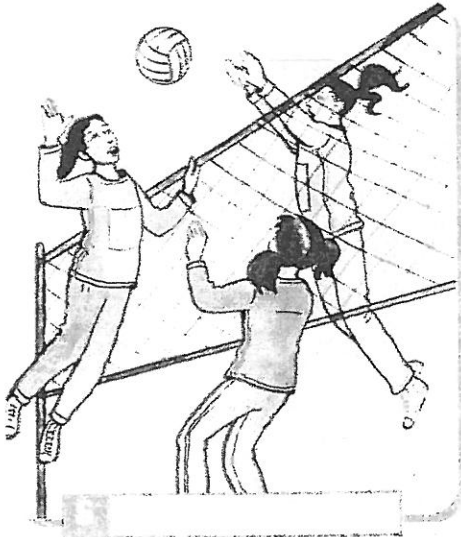
### ÖRNEKLEME

SORU VE CEVAPLA

O, ne yaptı?

O, yemek yedi.



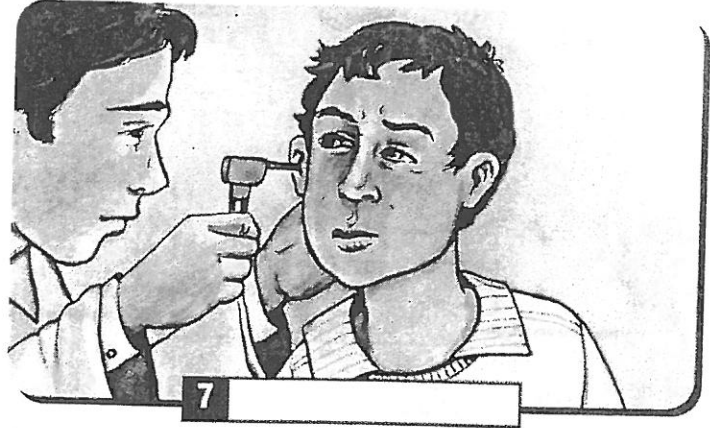




## 6A KELİMELER

1. Boşluklara kelimeleri yerleştiriniz.

İsim	Fiil
1. Baş ağrısı	/ Başı ağrımak
2. Diş ağrısı	/ Dişi ağrımak
3. Boğaz ağrısı	/ Boğazı ağrımak
4. Öksürük	/ Öksürmek
5. Grip	/ Grip olmak
6. Nezle	/ Nezle olmak
7. Kulak ağrısı	/ Kulağı ağrımak
8. Mide ağrısı	/ Midesi ağrımak
9. Bel ağrısı	/ Beli ağrımak



### ÖRNEKLEME

#### SOR VE CEVAPLA

1 Nasılsınız? Hâlsizim.

2 Neyiniz var? Başım dönüyor.



4. Aşağıdaki kelimeleri dinleyiniz ve tekrar ediniz.

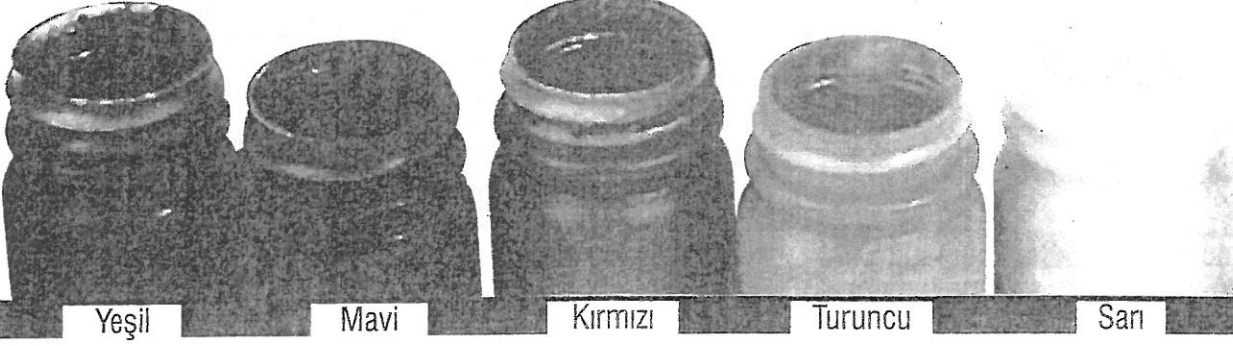
Listen to the words and repeat.

1. Yüksek ateş
2. Üşütmek
3. Hâlsizlik
4. Baş dönmesi / Başı dönmek
5. Mide bulantısı / Midesi bulanmak





## 8.A KELİMELER



Yeşil

Mavi

Kırmızı

Turuncu

Sarı

1) Kelimeleri başlıklara yazınız.

1. Takım elbise
2. Palto
3. Elbise
4. Pantolon
5. Etek
6. Kazak
7. Ceket
8. Gömlek
9. Tişört
10. Bluz
11. Çorap
12. Ayakkabı



1



2

## ÖRNEKLEME

### SOR VE CEVAPLA

1 Bu ne? Bu, ceket.

2 Ceket ne renk? Ceket gri.



7



8



Pembe

Gri

Kahverengi

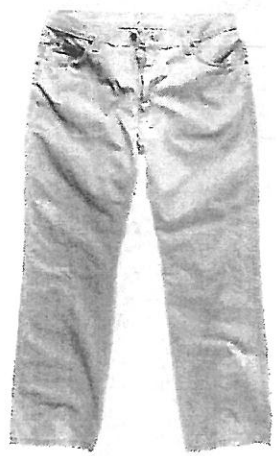
Siyah

Mor

Beyaz



3



4



5



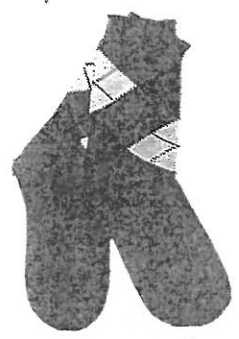
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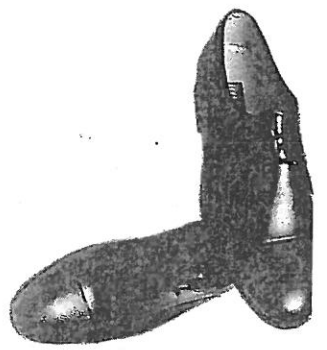
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10



11



12

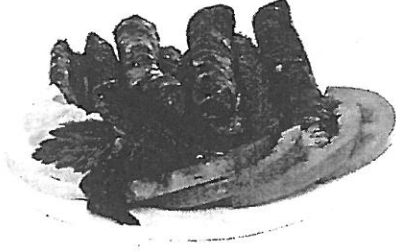
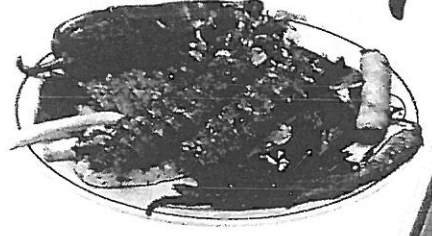
# Afiyet Olsun!

## Kültür Köşesi

Türkiye

**Adana Kebabı:** Adana yöresine has acılı bir kebab türüdür. Özel hazırlanmış kıyma ve baharatlardan yapılır.

**Adana Kebab:** A kind of hot kebab, which belongs to Adana region in southern Turkey. Specially prepared with mince and spices.

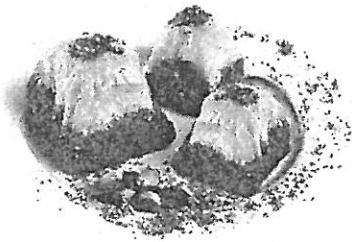


**Sarma:** Özel hazırlanmış kıyma ve pirinç karışımı malzemenin üzüm yapraklarına sarılmasıyla yapılır.

**Sarma:** Traditional type of food that is prepared using a mixture of rice and mince stuffed in grape leaves.

**Türk Kahvesi:** Türkler tarafından keşfedilen kahve hazırlama ve pişirme metodunun adıdır. Özel bir tadı, köpüğü ve kokusu vardır.

**Turkish Coffee:** A specific way of brewing and preparing coffee that gives a magnificent taste and foam.

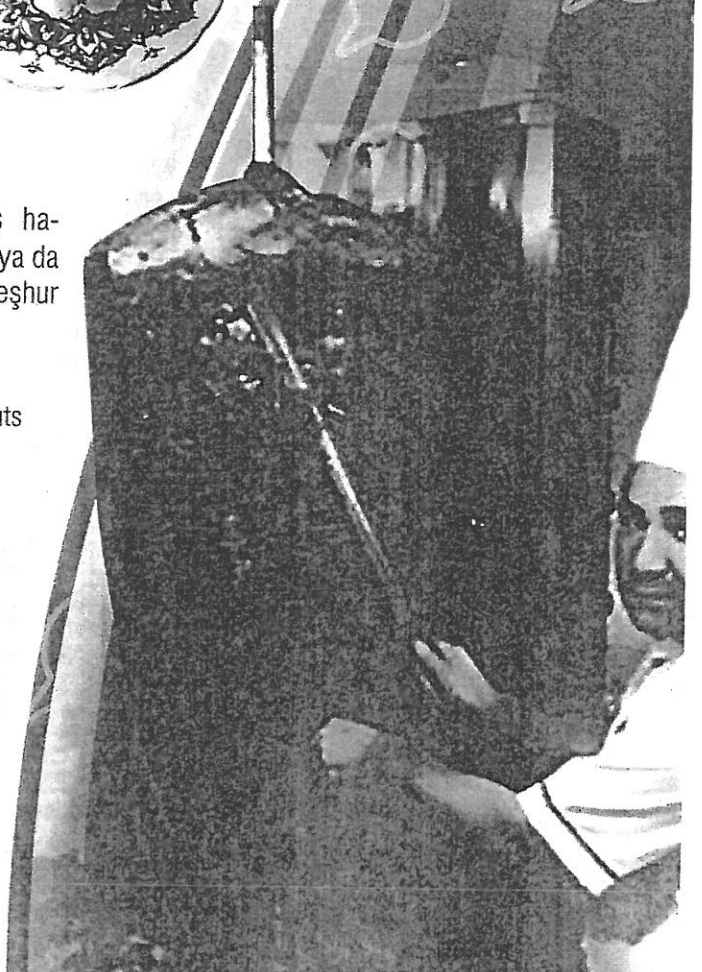


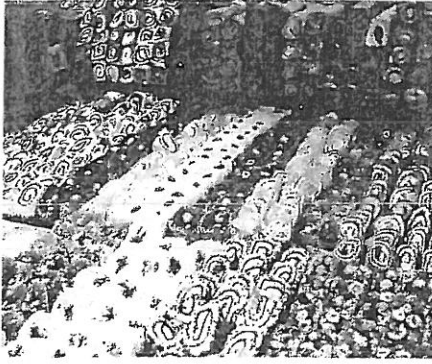
**Baklava:** Özel açılmış hamurların arasına fındık, fıstık ya da ceviz konularak hazırlanan meşhur bir tatlıdır.

**Baklava:** A famous sweet prepared using walnuts, hazelnuts or pistachios inside a specially rolled dough.

**Döner:** Koyun ya da kuzu etinden yapılan meşhur Türk kebabıdır. Ateş etrafında döndürülerek pişirildiği için döner adını almıştır.

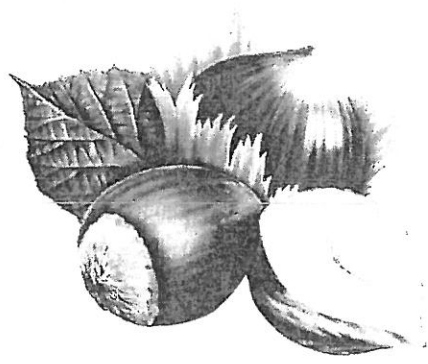
**Doner:** A famous Turkish kebab prepared with mutton or lamb. It is called 'doner' because it is cooked in a vertical position around a fire.





**Lokum:** Su, şeker, nişasta ve sitrik asitten elde edilen yumuşak ve lezzetli bir Türk tatlısıdır.

**Turkish Delight:** A delicious Turkish sweet made from water, sugar, starch and citric acid.



**Fındık:** Fındık, sert kabuklu bir meyvedir. En çok Karadeniz Bölgesi'nde yetiştirilir. Dünya fındık üretiminin % 70'i Türkiye'de yapılmaktadır. Fındık, tam bir enerji kaynağıdır.

**Hazelnut:** Hazelnuts have hard shells and are mostly grown in the Black Sea region. Seventy per cent of the world's production is in Turkey.



**Antep Fıstığı:** İnsanlar tarafından çok tüketilen bu meyve, adını en çok yetiştirildiği yer olan Gaziantep'ten almaktadır. Dünyada yetiştirilen en lezzetli fıstıktır.

**Pistachio:** A dry nut mostly produced for consumption as a snack food or for use in ice cream and confectionery. Named after the city of Gaziantep where it is grown, the most delicious type of pistachio nut in the world is produced in Turkey.

**Çay:** Türkiye'de çay, Türklere özgü çaydanlıkta hazırlanır. Misafir ağırlama kültürünün ayrılmaz bir parçası olan çay, ziyarete gidilen her yerde ikram edilir. Bu özelliğiyle dünyada en fazla çay tüketilen ülke Türkiye'dir.

**Tea:** In Turkey, tea is prepared and served in a stylish teapot. This is part of the country's culture and the offering of tea is important when welcoming a guest.



*Türkiye*



# Turistik Yerler

# Kültür Köşesi

Türkiye

**Ölü Deniz:** Muğla'nın Fethiye ilçesinde bulunan ölü deniz 2006 yılında dünyanın en güzel ikinci kumsalı seçilmiştir.

**The Dead Sea:** Located in Fethiye, Muğla, the Dead Sea was awarded the accolade of being the world's second most beautiful beach in 2006.



**Pamukkale Travertenleri:** Yer altı kaynak sularının içerdiği kireçten oluşmuş havuzlardır. Denizli ilindedir. 2700 metre uzunluğunda ve 160 metre yüksekindedir. Parlak beyaz renklidir.

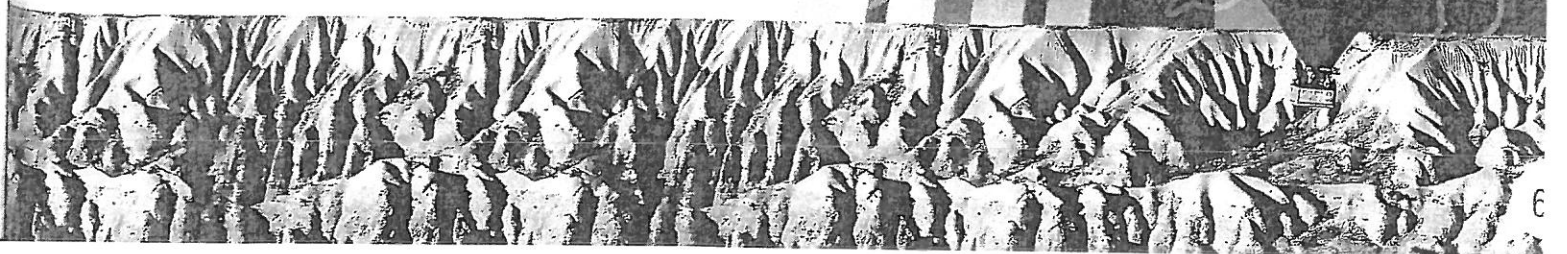
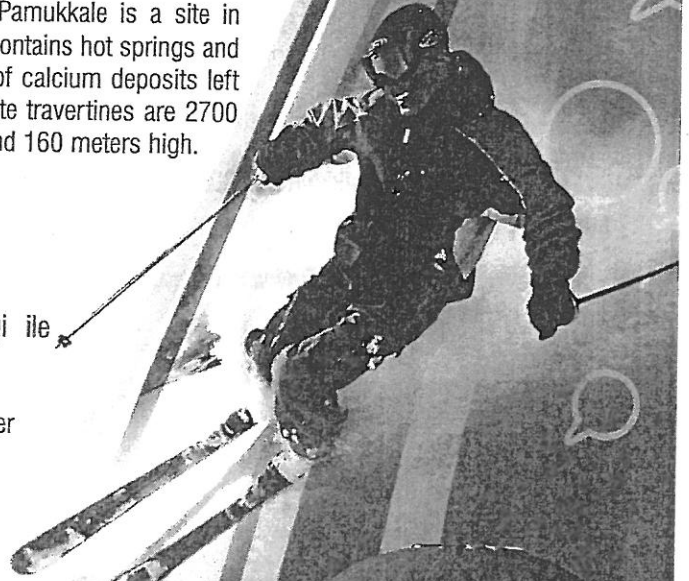
**Pamukkale Travertines:** Pamukkale is a site in Denizli west of Turkey. The city contains hot springs and travertines, which are terraces of calcium deposits left by flowing water. The bright white travertines are 2700 meters long, 600 metres wide and 160 meters high.

**Uludağ:** Bursa ili sınırları içinde, 2.543 metre yüksekliği ile Türkiye'nin en büyük kış ve doğa sporları merkezidir.

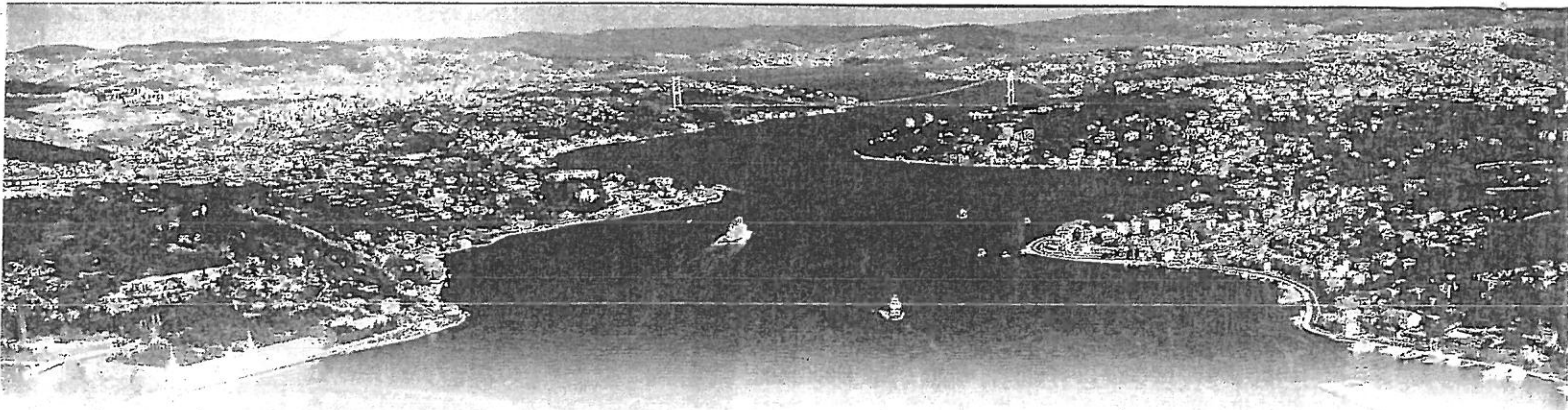
**Mount Uludağ:** Located in the city of Bursa, this is the biggest winter sports center in Turkey with an altitude of 2543 meters.

**Kapadokya:** Bölge 60 milyon yıl önce çeşitli volkanlardan püsküren lav ve küllerin oluşturduğu yumuşak tabakaların milyonlarca yıl boyunca yağmur ve rüzgâr tarafından aşındırılmasıyla ortaya çıkmıştır.

**Kapadokya:** This is a soft, rocky region with exceptional natural features that was formed by volcanoes 60 million years ago. The area is particularly famous for its chimney-shaped rocks that are caused by rain and wind erosion.

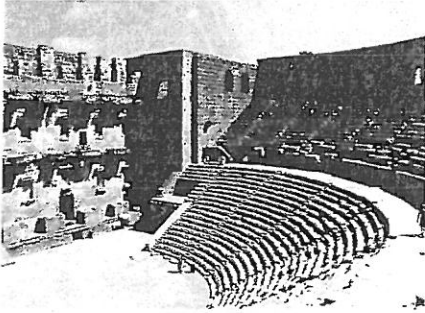






**İstanbul Boğazı:** Dünyanın en güzel yerlerinden biri olan İstanbul Boğazı; Avrupa kıtası ile Asya kıtasını ayırmaktadır. Boğazda 2 adet asma köprü vardır. Bunlar Boğaziçi Köprüsü ve Fatih Sultan Mehmet Köprüsü'dür.

**Bosphorus:** The Bosphorus, is a strait that forms part of the boundary between Europe and Asia. It is one of the most beautiful places in the world that separates the two continents and there are two bridges over the Bosphorus called the Boğaziçi and Fatih Sultan Mehmet Bridges.

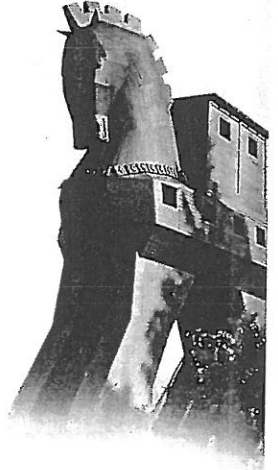


**Aspendos Antik Tiyatrosu:** M.S. ikinci yüzyılda Romalılar tarafından inşa edilmiştir. İmparator ailesine sunulan tiyatronun çok güzel bir akustiği vardır.

**Aspendos Ancient Theatre:** Built by the Romans during the 2nd Century, this theatre was dedicated to the Emperor's family. It is now one of the best-preserved ancient theatres in the world and is famous for its acoustics.

**Truva:** Truva, Çanakkale'nin 30 km kadar uzağındaki Hisarlık tepesi üzerinde, dokuz kere yıkılıp yeniden kurulmuş tarihî bir şehirdir.

**Troy:** The ancient city of Troy was destroyed and then rebuilt nine times. The archaeological site is located 30 km away from the city of Çanakkale.



**Düden Şelalesi:** Antalya'ya yaklaşık 7 km mesafede bulunan bir doğa harikasıdır. Düden Şelalesi, dünyanın en güzel şelalelerinden biridir.

Şelalede bir de mağara vardır. Bu mağara, şelaleyi daha da güzelleştirmektedir. Düden Şelalesi, bu mağaradan 10 km sonra Akdeniz'e dökülerek bir kez daha insanlara güzelliğini göstermektedir.

**Düden Waterfalls:** This is a group of waterfalls that are some of the most beautiful in the world. Most dazzling is the waterfall formed by the Düden River. This waterfall is 12 km north-east of Antalya and sits where the waters of the Lower Düden drop off a rocky cliff directly into the Mediterranean Sea. There is also a cave hidden underneath the waterfall that attracts many visitors.

  
Türkiye

# Geleneksel Meslekler

## Kültür Köşesi



**Kilimcilik:** Türk el dokuma sanatlarının en önemlilerindedir. Günümüze kadar devamlılığını sürdürebilmiştir. El dokuması kilim denilince akla ilk Türk kilimleri gelmektedir. Bunun en önemli sebebi göçebe Türklerin kilimi her yerde kullanmaları ve dokumasının her yerde yapılabilmesidir. Kilim, ince bir halî çêşididir. Diğer halılardan çok daha kısa bir süre içinde ve çok daha ucuza üretilir. Anadolu'da yün kilimler elde dokunur. Dünyanın en eski kiliminin, M.Ö. 5. yüzyıla ait, Türk kilimi olduğu tespit edilmiştir.

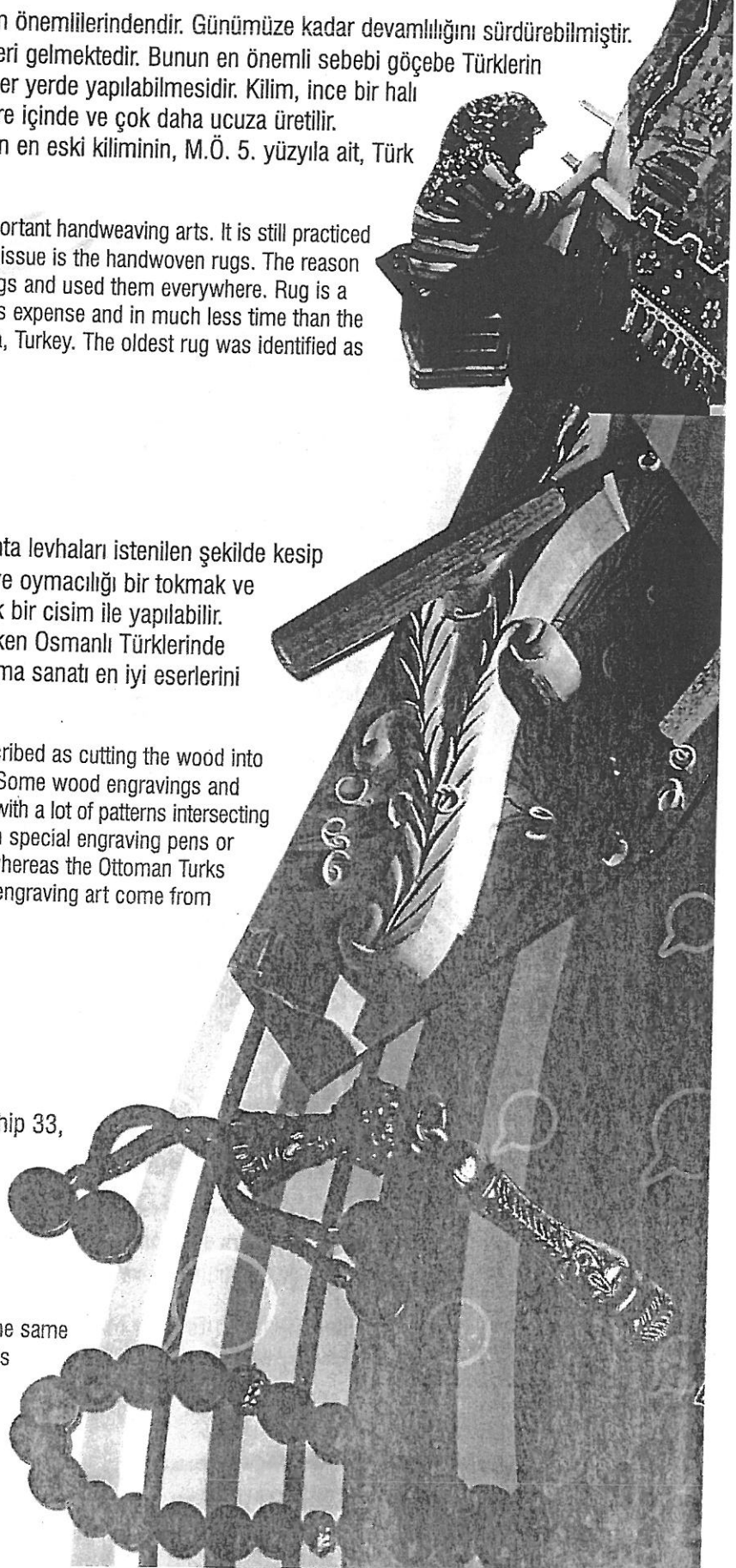
**Kilim (rug) weaving:** It is one of the most important handweaving arts. It is still practiced even today. Turkish rugs are remembered when the issue is the handwoven rugs. The reason for this is nomadic Turks could easily weave the rugs and used them everywhere. Rug is a kind of thin carpet. Rugs are woven with much less expense and in much less time than the other carpets. Wool rugs are handwoven in Anatolia, Turkey. The oldest rug was identified as Turkish made dating back to 5th century B.C.

**Ahşap Oymacılığı:** Ahşap oymacılığı, tahta levhaları istenilen şekilde kesip oymak şeklinde tanımlanabilir. Ahşap süsleme ve oymacılığı bir tokmak ve oyma kalemi ile veya tahta üzerinde iz bırakacak bir cisim ile yapılabilir. Selçuklu Türklerinde geometrik şekiller kullanılırken Osmanlı Türklerinde bu, yerini çiçekli motiflere bırakmıştır. Ahşap oyma sanatı en iyi eserlerini Selçuklular ve Osmanlılar zamanında vermiştir.

**Wood engraving:** Wood engraving can be described as cutting the wood into plates and engraving them in the pre-designed way. Some wood engravings and designings are so plain and some are so complicated with a lot of patterns intersecting or looping each other. The patterns are engraved with special engraving pens or knockers. The Seljuk Turks used geometric shapes whereas the Ottoman Turks preferred the flower motifs. The best pieces of wood engraving art come from the Seljuk and Ottoman eras.

**Tespihçilik:** Aynı boyutlara ve aynı şekle sahip 33, 99, 500 ya da 1000 adet tanenin, iki ucu birbirine düğümlü bir ipe dizilmesinden oluşur. Tespihçilik tıpkı hat sanatı, ebru sanatı gibi Türklerin elinde ve ustalığında XIX. yüzyılda zirveye ulaşmış bir sanattır.

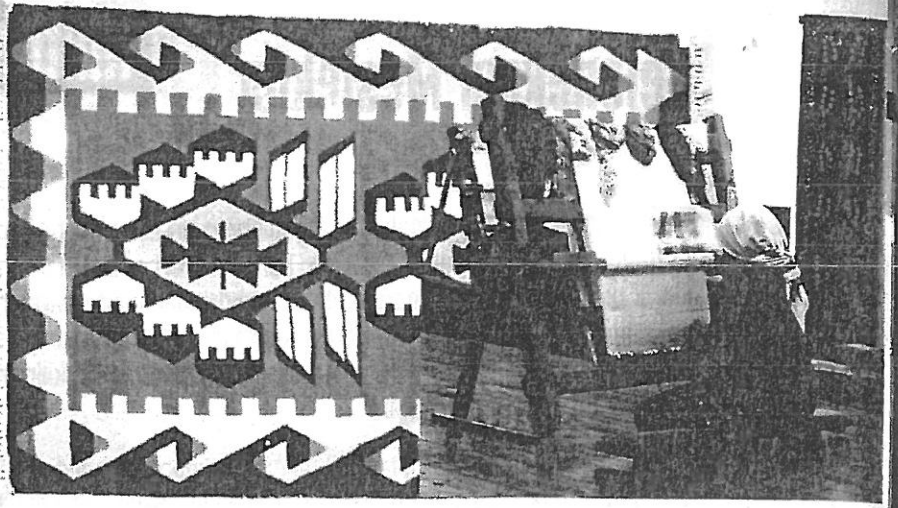
**Rosary making:** 33, 99, 500 or 1000 beads of the same size and shape are aligned along a string and both ends of the string are tied. The art of rosary making developed and reached its summit in the hands of the Turks in the 19th century like the other two arts, art of calligraphy and the art of Ebru.





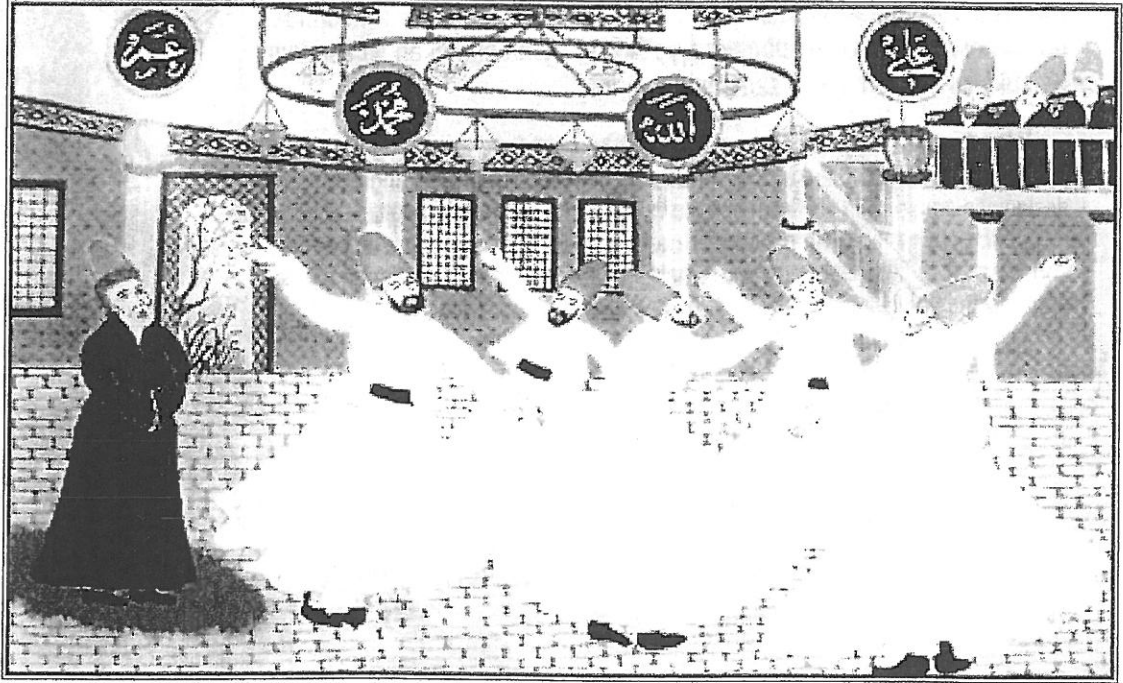
**Kilim:** Türk el dokuma sanatlarının en önemlilerindedir. Kilim, yerlere serilen genellikle renkli desenlerle süslü, yün ve pamuk ipinden dokunan yer sergisidir.

**Carpets:** Kilims (flat, tapestry-woven carpets or rugs) are mostly woven from wool and cotton thread; designed using colorful shapes; and are used for ground decorations.



**Hat Sanatı:** Hüsni hat ya da kaligrafi yazı sistemleri ve yazı öğeleri kullanılarak geliştirilen, sıklıkla dekoratif amaçla kullanılan, bir görsel sanat türüdür.

**Calligraphy:** This is a unique Ottoman book art developed from calligraphy and used to decorate books and mosques.



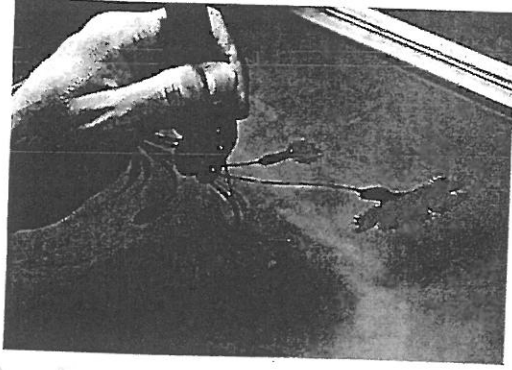
**Minyatür:** Çok ince işlenmiş, küçük boyutlu resimlere ve bu tür resim sanatına verilen addır. Minyatür daha çok kâğıt, fildişi ve benzeri maddelerin üzerine yapılır.

**Miniature Painting:** This is a type of traditional Ottoman painting. The finished paintings are usually very small and delicately embroidered on paper or ivory.

Türkiye

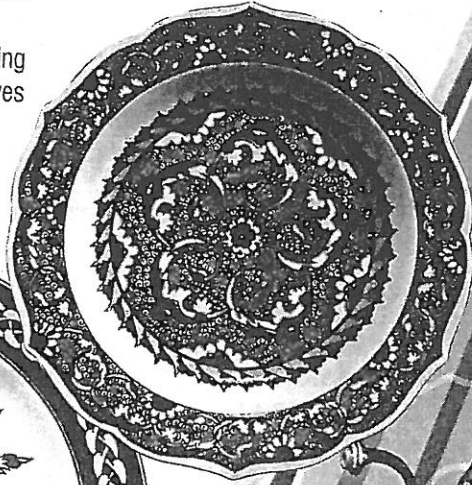
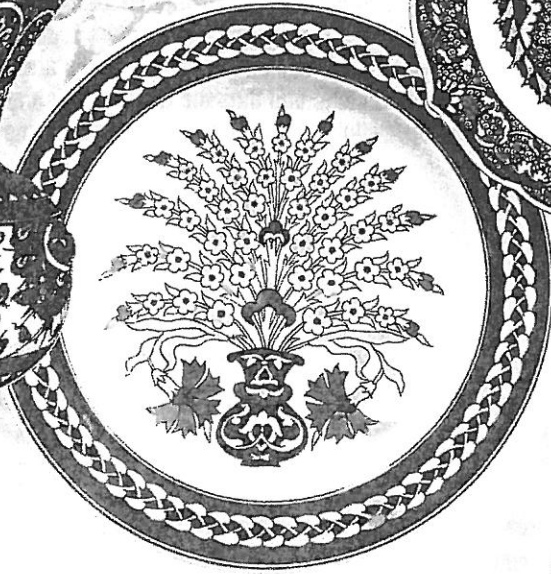
**Ebru:** Ebru; kâğıt üzerine, özel yöntemlerle yapılan geleneksel bir süsleme sanatıdır. Suyun üzerine serpiştirilen sıvı boyalara bız yardımıyla şekiller verilir. Bu şekiller kâğıda aktarılır.

**Ebru:** A traditional paper marbling art that uses unique techniques. It is done using specially prepared water by spreading various colors and transferring the marble-shaped designs to a sheet of paper.



**Çini:** Toprağın pişirildikten sonra şekil verilip tabak, vazo, sürahi vb. eşyalar üretilmesine dayalı bir el sanatıdır.

**Iznik Pottery:** A famous Turkish method for decorating vases, plates etc that is based on fired mud. The technique gives uniquely colored ceramics.



**Bakırcılık:** Geleneksel Türk sanatlarından olan bakırcılık günümüzde sadece süs amacıyla yapılmaktadır. Şekil ve motifler kaplara kabartma yöntemiyle yapılmaktadır.

**Coppersmithing:** Bakırcılık is a traditional method used to produce copper decorations and household. It involves four techniques: wroughting, casting, plating and pressing.



**Cam Üflemeçiliği:** Tarihi, Artuklu ve Selçuklulara dayanan cam işçiliği en parlak dönemini Osmanlı zamanında yaşamıştır. Beykoz atölyelerinde üretilen ibrik, şekerlik, kâse, tabak, sūrahi gibi cam eşya; renkli, renksiz ya da opal camdan üfleme tekniğiyle yapılmış kesme, yıldızlama ve mine işiyle bezenmiş eşyalar en gözde olanlardı.

**Glass staining:** Glass staining which dates back to Seljuks and Artuks reached its glory in the Ottoman times. The glassware pieces such as ewers, sugar pots, bowls, plates, jugs, cups were made from colored or colorless or opal glass with the blowing technique. The pieces ornamented with cutting, glazing or gilding were the favorite articles.

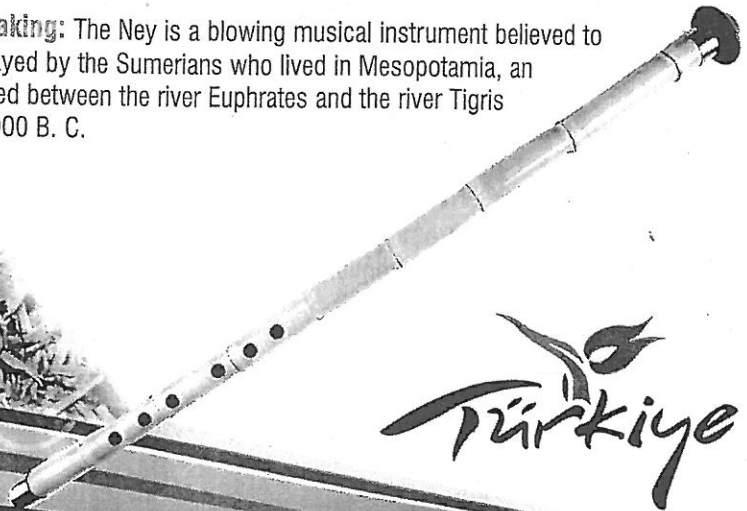


**Sedef Kakmacılığı:** Sedef, deniz kabuklarından elde edilen parlak bir maddedir. Kakma işlemi sedefin yanı sıra, fildişi ve kaplumbağa kabuğu ile de yapılır. Özellikle 1500'lü yıllardan sonra gelişen bu sanatın günümüzde artık çok az sayıda ustası bulunmaktadır. Kullanılan malzemeler çoğunlukla suni sedeflerdir. Deniz kabuğundan elde edilen sedefler nadir eserlerdendir. En çok örnek sedef kakma işine ait olduğu için bu geleneksel el sanatı "Sedef Kakma" olarak anılır. Sedefin en yaygın ve en gelişmiş şekli Türk-Osmanlı sanatında görülmüştür.

**Art of Sedef:** Sedef (nacre or mother-of-pearl in English) is a glazing substance obtained from sea shells. Besides sedefs, ivories and tortoise shells are used to cover the surface of things. This art which started to prosper circa 1500 A.D has very few masters today. The covering substances used are usually artificial sedef. The sedefs obtained from sea shells are precious pieces of art. Most of the coverings are done with sedefs, and thus the name of this traditional handcraft is 'art of sedef'. It is a fact that art of sedef attained to its peak and practiced most commonly in Turkish-Ottoman art.

**Ney Yapımcılığı:** Dicle ve Fırat nehirleri arasındaki bölgede, Mezopotamya'da yaşayan Sümerler tarafından, M.Ö. 3000 yıllarında kullanıldığı sanılan nefesli bir çalgıdır. En iyi neyler Hatay'ın Samandağı ilçesinden toplanan sazlardan yapılır ve bunlar kuruması için 1 ya da 2 yıl bekletilir.

**The Ney making:** The Ney is a blowing musical instrument believed to have been played by the Sumerians who lived in Mesopotamia, an area situated between the river Euphrates and the river Tigris circa 3000 B. C.



*Türkiye*