ÜNİTE 2 –NEREDE?

2A–BULUNMA DURUMU *(LOCATIVE CASE)*

• Bulunma Durumu (-DA) *(The Locative Case)* 📌

The Locative Case inTurkish is used to indicate the location. This is equivalent to the English prepositions *in*,*on* ,and*at*. However, in Turkish, it is attached to the end of the word as a case marker,notasapreposition. The Locative case rule requires the **two-way vowel harmony** ruletobeapplied.Therefore, the suffixes are **"–da"** and **"-de."**

Table1.LocativeCaseSuffixes with 2-way Vowel Harmony Rule

Vowels	Locative Case Suffix (-DA)
Hard: a, ı, o, u	-da
Soft: e, i, ö, ü	-de

We'regoingtoattachthe locative case markers to the word we want to indicate location. For example:



Araba**da**
In thecar



Ev**de**
At home



Okul **da**
At school



İki**de**
Attwo(o'clock)



Halı**da**
Onthecarpet

Ifthe word ends with any of the consonants **"f, s, t, k, ç, ş, h, p",**the consonant **"d"** in "-da/-de"becomes **"t."** So, "-da" and "-de" turns into **"-ta"** and **"-te."**

Table 2. Locative Case Markers After F,S,T,K,Ç,Ş,H,P

2-way Vowel Harmony	Locative Case (-DA)	After F, S, T, K, Ç, Ş, H, P
a, ı, o, u	-da	-ta
e, i, ö, ü	-de	-te



We have a code to remember this rule, which is: **FıSTıKÇıŞaHaP** (means "Şahap the nut seller"). When you remove the vowels from this code, the remaining consonants are the letters that require **"ta"** and **"te."**



Sınıf**ta**
In theclassroom



Market**te**
Atthesupermarket



Kitap**ta**
In the book



Duş**ta**
Intheshower

IMPORTANT ✍️

When you attach the locative suffixes to propernouns such as city, country or person names, you have to separate themwithan apostrophe. For example:

In Istanbul à İstanbul**'da** **In İzmir** à İzmir**'de** **In Paris** à Paris**'te**

- **Nerede?** *(Where?)* 🤔

Itis timetolearn animportant question that is used frequently which is **"Nerede?"** It means "where"inEnglish.

✏️✏️
Kalem nerede? *(Where is the pencil?)*
Kalem masada. *(The pencil is on the table.)*

Çocuk nerede? *(Where is the child?)*
Çocuk parkta. *(The child is in the park.)*

Kedi nerede? *(Where is the cat?)*
Kedi evde. *(Thecat is at home.)*

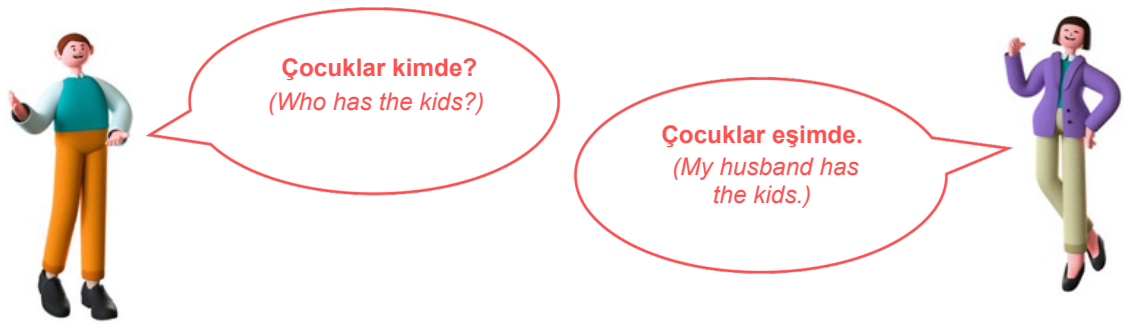
IMPORTANT ✍️

When Turks pronounceit,they usually swallow the second**"e."** So, you may hear **"Nerde"** rather than **"Nerede."** It is good to payattention to this detail when youspeak.

- **Kimde?** *(On Who?)* 🤔

"Kim" is "who" and **"Kimde"** is kind of "on who" form. For example, imagine the situation that you can't find something and you ask *"Who has it for now?"*

Now I am going to explain it giving more detailed examples. But don't worry, you'll get the logic very quickly. Imagine you have children. You will meet a friend in the park and leave your children with their father. When you went to the park, your friend saw you and asked:



When asking “Who has the children?”, he actually asks who is looking after them and indirectly where the children are.

Second scenario: Imagine that you have a car and you use it together with your family. When you wanted to drive your car today, you saw that it wasn’t parked where it usually is. So, you called your mom and asked:



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- **Yes/No Questions with Locative Case**

Youalready learned yes/no questions in the previous chapters. Now, we are going to learn howto make yes/no questions with the **locative case.** If you remember, we bring the question particle **“mI?”** to make questions. We are going to do the same thing. **Look at the examples:**

Ayşe ofiste mi? *(Is Ayşe at the office?)*

Evet, Ayşe ofiste. *(Yes, Ayşe is at the office.)*
Hayır, Ayşe ofiste değil. *(No, Ayşe isn’t at the office.)*

Araba sokakta mı? *(Is the car on the street?)*

Evet, araba sokakta. *(Yes, the car is on the street.)*
Hayır, araba sokakta değil. *(No, the car isn’t on the street.)*

Bilgisayar evde mi? *(Is the computer at home?)*

Evet, evde. *(Yes, it is.)*
Hayır, değil. *(No, it isn’t.)*

- **Var & Yok** *(There is / are – There isn't / aren't)*

"Var" means "toexist" and **"Yok"** means "nonexistence / not to exist." We use them to make sentencesthat indicate existence or non-existence, such as "there is" and "there are."

There is / are à **var**

There isn't / aren't à **yok**

When you make a sentencewith **"var"** and **"yok"**, you need to tell the**location first**,then the subject, and finally **"var"** or **"yok."** Let's try to make some sentences.

Examples:



Sınıfta 15 öğrenci var.

(There are 15 students in the classroom.)

Sınıfta *(location)* **+ 15** *(number)* **+ öğrenci** *(object)* **+ var.**



Evde bilgisayar var.

(There is (a) computer in the house.)



Sultanahmet'te çok turist var.

(There are many tourists in Sultanahmet.)



Televizyonda futbol maçı var.
(There is (a) football match on TV.)



Sokakta kedi yok.
(There's no cat in the street.)



Evde ekmek yok.
(There's no bread in the house.)




Bugün televizyonda film yok.
(There are no movies on TV today.)




Sultanahmet'te alışveriş merkezi yok.
(There is no shopping mall in Sultanahmet.)

To make questions with **“var”** and **“yok”**, we bring the question particle **“mI?”** at the end of the sentences. **Remember!** “mI?” requires the **four-way vowel harmony** to be applied.

Evde hiç ekmek var mı?	*(Is there any bread at home?)*
Evde ekmek yok mu?	*(Is there no bread at home?)*
Sınıfta öğrenci var mı?	*(Are there (any) students in the class?)*
Sınıfta öğrenci yok mu?	*(Aren’t there (any) students in the class?)*
Sultanahmet’te çok turist var mı?	*(Are there many tourists in Sultanahmet?)*
Restoranda müşteri yok mu?	*(Are there no customers in the restaurant?)*
Durakta otobüs yok mu?	*(Is there no bus at the bus stop?)*

****They are not great translations.*

Questions with “Var”

You’ve already learned the questions **“Ne?”** *(What?)* and **“Kim?”** *(Who?)* in the previous lessons. We are going to make use of these when we ask questions about existence and non-existence of things. Let’s see the examples.

- **Ne var?** *(What is there?)*

Resimde ne var? *(What’s in the picture?)*

Resimde çiçek var. *(There’s (a) flower in the picture.)*



İstanbul'da ne var? *(What's in Istanbul?)*

İstanbul'da Galata Kulesi var. *(There's Galata Tower in Istanbul.)*



Çantada ne var? *(What's in the bag?)*

Çantada cüzdan var. *(There's (a) wallet in the bag.)*

- **Neler var?** *(What is / are there?)*

Ne *(what)* **+ -ler** *(plural suffix)*



Odada neler var? *(What's in the room?)*

Odada yatak var. *(There is a bed in the room.)*



Okulda neler var? *(What's in the school?)*

Okulda sınıflar, kantin ve spor salonu var.

(The school has classrooms, a canteen and a gym.)

- **Kim var?** *(Who is there?)*



Sınıfta kim var? *(Who is in the classroom?)*

Sınıfta öğretmen var. (There's (a) teacher in the classroom.)



Evde kim var? *(Who is at home?)*

Evde annem var. *(Ihave my mom at home.)*

Kimler var? *(Who are there?)*

Kim *(who)***+ -ler** *(plural suffix)*



Okulda kimler var? *(Whoisatschool?)*

Okulda öğrenciler ve öğretmen var.

(There are students and the teacher in the school.)



Plajda kimler var? *(Wh o 's on the beach?)*

Plajda insanlar, turistler ve çocuklar var.

(There are people, tourists and children on the beach.)