(M) Come to Istanbul (1/2)

From the sentences given, we can determine some facts about Turkish:

- The verb tends to come at the end of the sentence.
- That the verb takes the ending –*iyor*, and after this vary according to who's doing the action (*-uz* for "we", *-lar* for "they", *-sun* for "you", and no further ending for he/she/it).
- When there is a verb of the form "to X", this comes out as X-*mak* or X-*mek*. (So "to come" is *gelmek*, while "to buy" is *almak*.
- That noun endings vary according to plurality (*-lar*/*-ler* for plurals), according to their possessor (*-ım*, *-am* for "my", *-an* for "your", *-imiz* for "our"), and according to their role in the sentence (*-de* for "in X", *-den* for "from", *-a*/*-e* for "to", *-u* for the object of the sentence, and no further ending for the subject of the sentence).

Looking at the sentences in M1 and M2 gives us additional information about word endings. We see familiar suffixes except for their vowels, like –*dan* where we earlier saw –*den*, and –*i* where we previously saw –*u*. We've already seen that the vowels sometimes differ, like how –*mak* and –*mek* both represented "to <verb>". Keeping this in mind helps us work out unfamiliar suffixes like *-umuz*; this is the familiar *-imiz* but with different vowels. (It's possible, from this data, to figure out why the endings take the vowels they do, but this step wasn't necessary to solve the problem.)

Given these insights, we can assign the following meanings to the sentences in M1. (Note that there are several ways to express some of these in English, and many similar sentences were given full or partial credit.)

A. Baban mutlu mu?	Is your father happy? [or: Your father is happy?]
B. "Şehrimize gel" diyoruz.	We say/said "come to our city".
C. Arkadaşım doktor olmak istiyor.	My friend wants to be/become a doctor.
D. Fakir evimi seviyorlar mı?	Do they like my poor house?
E. İstanbul'dan mı geliyorsun?	Are you coming [or: Do you come] from Istanbul?

For part M2, we find a new word ending that we have not before encountered, *-diğ*/*-duğ*. We don't know what this means, but from the endings we can determine something about how it functions. It takes familiar verb roots like *gel-* (say), *ol-* (be), and (*al-*) (buy), but what comes after it are the endings we associate with nouns (possessor endings like –*imiz* and role endings like –*den*). Whatever –*diğ* means, its function appears to be to make meanings like "say", "be", and "buy" into nouns, or something that acts like a noun.

Any answer that gets that function right was accepted, so long as it took into account the other endings as well, but the real answer is that *-diğ*/*-duğ* functions like –*ing* in English, turning a verb "buy" into something like "buying". So *geldiğimde* means "to my coming" and *geldiğimizden* means "from our coming". This gives us meanings like the following for the sentences in M2 (next page):

A. Geldiğimde "merhaba" diyorlar.	When I come/came they say/said "hello". (Literally, "At my coming they say 'hello'.)
B. Baban geldiğimizden mutlu mu?	Is/was your father happy that we came/come/are coming? (Literally: "Is your father happy from our coming?")
C. Fakir olduğunu diyorlar.	They say/said (that) you are poor. (Literally: "They state your being poor.")
D. Aldığın ev büyük mü?	Is the house that/which you bought/are buying big? (Literally: "Is your buying house big?")
E. En mutlu olduğum şehir, Van.	The/a city where I am/ was happiest is/was Van. (Literally: "My happiest-being city is Van".)
F. Fakir olduğumuz halde mutluyuz.	Although we are/were poor, we are/were happy.

This last sentence contains an element *hal* that is also unfamiliar. From context, it probably means "although/despite", "because", "unless", or something similar that would join "We are happy" and "We are poor". In fact, it means something similar to "although/despite".