



Learning Turkish

The official language of the Republic of Turkey, Turkish is spoken by 80 million people, including inhabitants of Albania, Uzbekistan, Bulgaria, the Republic of Macedonia, and many immigrant communities in Europe.

Writing System

Roman alphabet

Language Tips

- In Turkish, most letters of the alphabet have only one corresponding sound, making learning to read relatively easy.
- In Turkish, there are three diacritics—marks added to letters that affect pronunciation and result in new letters.

umlaut	¨
breve	˘
cedilla	¸

- The Turkish language adds letters called a **suffix** to root words to modify the meaning of the word. For example, the word *sokak* (street) becomes *sokakta* (in the street).
- In Turkish, the same suffix is written differently depending on the final letters in the root word. For example, while *sokak* becomes *sokakta*, *ev* (house) becomes *evde* (in the house).
- In Turkish, there are no grammatical gender distinctions, which means that words are not categorized as feminine or masculine.
- Polite speech is used between strangers or when addressing elders. Formality in Turkish takes the form of the plural 'you.'
- Because Rosetta Stone teaches conversational language, you'll find that the course doesn't devote a lot of practice to using pronouns. In conversation, Turkish pronouns are usually only used for emphasis or to avoid ambiguity.

Language Family

Turkic

Dialect

Standard Istanbul Turkish
Pronunciation is the most widely spoken and understood dialect in Turkey. It is also the primary dialect used in the media, education, business, and literature.

Accent

As spoken in Istanbul