



Vol. 1

Rapid Turkish

200+ essential words and phrases
anchored into your long-term memory
with great music

Your personal audio language trainer

Phrase Book



Your personal audio language trainer

earworms mbt® Turkish puts the words and phrases you need not just on the tip of your tongue, but also transports them deep into your long-term memory.

Simply by listening to these specially composed melodies with their rhythmic repetitions of Turkish and English a few times, the sound patterns are indelibly burned into your auditory cortex. You will have successfully learned the Turkish phrase and have the correct accent ringing in your ears. Wherever you are, whatever you are doing: while jogging, in the car, in the bath, doing the ironing ... you can be learning Turkish at the same time!

earworms mbt® Rapid Languages is the first language course to get your toe tapping.

You know the phenomenon of those catchy tunes or earworms that you just can't get out of your head? Voulez-vous coucher avec moi, ce soir? Well, earworms mbt® has put this phenomenon to positive use. Gone are the days of learning pressure and frustration at not being able to remember, the experience of many on conventional language courses. In combination with music, the phrases you need are automatically anchored deep into your memory, ready for instant recall.

Music is the key

The idea is as simple as it is old. Before the age of writing, ancient historical events were recorded in verse and song form for easy memorisation. In his book 'Songlines' Bruce Chatwin describes how the Australian Aborigines were able to navigate their way across hundreds of miles of desert to their ancestral hunting grounds without maps. And how? The extensive lyrics of their traditional songs were exact descriptions of the routes!

Rhythm and words i.e. song and verse have always been a very powerful memory aid, and this is supported by recent scientific research. The advertising industry knows only too well how powerful music can be in getting the message across with brainwashing-like jingles and soundbites.

It really works!

Developed and used over years in the classroom, earworms mbt® Rapid Languages has shown phenomenal success. In tests pupils using this technique regularly get average marks of over 90% compared to less than 50% with conventional book based learning. Why hasn't music been used more in education up to now? Imagine kids at school getting a CD of hip hop songs with all the historical dates they have to learn, or all the irregular verbs they have to learn! Wouldn't that make their (and teachers') school lives much easier, much more fun, much more successful?

What you get

This volume deals with the essentials for your visit abroad. It looks at typical situations: taking a taxi, at the hotel, at the restaurant, requesting, polite phrases, finding your way, numbers, dealing with problems and so on. Volume 2 will have you talking about yourself and others, past, present and future, likes and dislikes and general conversational items. The themes follow closely the Common European Framework for language learning, a recognised benchmark of language proficiency, and the emphasis is constantly on usefulness to the learner.

How to use earworms: Don't think, just listen!

Sit back, relax and groove along to the melodies without trying to listen too hard. Treat them as songs you hear on the radio. Our recommendation is that you do familiarise yourself with the written words in the booklet, at least the first time you listen.

After listening several times, playfully test yourself - cover up the English side of the phrase book and see how many words and phrases you remember!

Lastly - a word of thanks

The earworms team would like to thank you for putting your trust in our 'slightly different' learning concept and are sure that you will have the success that many others have already had. It's motivating to know that learners are really benefiting from our research and development. Also, as accelerated learning is a rapidly growing field, we look forward to hearing your experiences and successes - so feel free to visit us on the website:

www.earwormslearning.com

1. I would like ...

I'd like a coffee. (lit.: I ~ one coffee ~ would like.)	Ben ~ bir kahve ~ istiyorum.
Please, a coffee ...	Lütfen, bir kahve ...
... with milk.	... süt-lü*.
milk	süt
A coffee with milk.	Süt-lü kahve.
a tea	bir çay
A tea, please.	Bir çay, lütfen.
with lemon	limon-lu
lemon	limon
tea with lemon	limon-lu çay
and sugar	ve şeker
and	ve
Very good!	Çok iyi! (pronunciation: choc)
I thank you.	Teşekkür ederim.
a beer	bir bira
water	su
a bottle of ~ water (lit.: one bottle water)	bir şişe ~ su
a bottle of wine	bir şişe şarap (sounds like: Shut-up!)
Please, bring a bottle of water. (lit.: Please, a bottle water ~ bring.)	Lütfen, bir şişe su ~ getirin.
bring	getirin

*Many words are strung together in Turkish. E.g. 'süt-lü' (with milk) is correctly written: sütlü. Throughout the text we have divided words (and logical parts of words where appropriate), with hyphens to make them easier to understand for the uninitiated.

2. To eat, to drink

something ~ to eat	bir şey ~ yemek
Excuse me, ...	Affedersiniz, ...
... I'd like something to eat. (lit.: ... something ~ to eat ~ I'd like.)	... bir şey ~ yemek ~ istiyor-um*.
... I'd like something to drink. (lit.: ... something ~ to drink ~ I'd like.)	... bir şey ~ içmek ~ istiyor-um*.
to drink	içmek
What would you like to drink? (lit.: What ~ to drink ~ would you like?)	Ne ~ içmek ~ ister-siniz**?
A glass of wine, please.	Bir bardak şarap, lütfen.
glass	bardak
red wine	kırmızı şarap
white wine	beyaz şarap
What would you like to eat? (lit.: What ~ to eat ~ would you like?)	Ne ~ yemek ~ ister-siniz**?
A kebab and salad, please.	Bir kebab ve salata, lütfen.
soup	çorba
And also ...	Ve de ...
... some bread.	... biraz ekmek.
... some olives.	... biraz zeytin.
And also some olives.	Ve de biraz zeytin.
Bon appetit!	Afiyet olsun!
Thanks.	Teşekkürler.
Many thanks.	Çok teşekkürler.

* istiyor-um: 'um' at the end means 'I'.

** ister-siniz: 'sınız' at the end means 'you'.

Read the original text to give yourself extra visual input.
To perfect your pronunciation... let your ears guide you!



3. Have you got ...?

Have you got a table? (lit.: <i>Table-yours ~ is there?</i>)*	Masa-niz ~ var mı?
Table-yours ...	Masa-niz ...
have you got ...? (lit.: <i>... is there?</i>)	... var mı?
Have you a table for two persons? (lit.: <i>Two persons-for ~ table have you got?</i>)	İki kişi-lik ~ masa-nız var mı?
two	iki
for two persons (lit.: <i>two persons-for</i>)	iki kişi-lik
for three persons	üç kişi-lik
Have you a table for three (persons)?	Üç kişi-lik masa-nız var mı?
Yes, we have. (lit.: <i>Yes, there is.</i>)	Evet, var.
No, sorry (unfortunately) ...	Hayır, maalesef ...
... we don't have a table. (lit.: <i>... table-ours ~ there isn't.</i>)	... masa-mız ~ yok.
There is ... / There isn't ... / Is there ...?	Var ... / Yok ... / Var mı ...?
The menu, please.	Menü kartı, lütfen.
Yes, of course.	Evet, tabii.
Everything Ok?	Herşey tamam mı?
Yes, everything is very good, thanks.	Evet, herşey çok iyi, teşekkürler.
Anything else? (lit.: <i>Anything more?</i>)	Bir şey daha?
No, thank you.	Hayır, teşekkür ederim.
The bill, please.	Hesap, lütfen.

* There is no direct translation of 'to have' in Turkish. 'Have you got a table?' is expressed as 'A table of yours is there?'

4. Taxi!

If you want to ask the taxi driver how much the fare is before starting your journey, here's how to do it:

Taxi!	Taksi!
To the city centre. (lit.: City centre to.)	Şehir merkezi-ne*.
I want to go to the city centre. (lit.: To the city center ~ go ~ I want.)	Şehir merkezi-ne gitmek istiyorum.
airport (lit.: air field)	hava-alanı
air	hava
To the airport. (lit.: Airport to.)	Hava-alanı-na*.
To the airport ~ how much is it? (lit.: To the airport ~ how much?)	Hava-alanı-na ~ ne kadar?
... how much?	... ne kadar? (or: ... kaç?)
20 lira.	Yirmi lira.
OK, very well.	Tamam, peki.
To this hotel. / this hotel	Bu otel-e* / bu otel
I want to go to this hotel. (lit.: This hotel-to go I want to.)	Bu otel-e gitmek istiyorum.
To this museum. / this museum	Bu müze-ye* / bu müze
I want to go to this museum. (lit.: This museum-to go I want to.)	Bu müze-ye gitmek istiyorum.
the bazaar (the market) / To the bazaar.	pazar / Pazar-a*.
I want to go to the bazaar.	Pazar-a gitmek istiyorum.
Here you are.	Buyurun.
It's OK, keep the change. (lit.: It's OK, the rest keep.)	Tamam, üstü kalsın.

* 'ne', 'na', 'ye', 'e' and 'a' all mean 'to'. They mutate depending on the sound of the preceding noun and add an 'n' or 'y' to make them easier to pronounce. There are rules about these 'mutations', but for now we'll just accept them.



5. Numbers, days & time

1	bir	11	onbir
2	iki	12	oniki
3	üç	13	onüç
4	dört	14	ondört
5	beş	15	onbeş
6	altı	16	onaltı
7	yedi	17	onyedi
8	sekiz	18	onsekiz
9	dokuz	19	ondokuz
10	on	20	yirmi

At what time?

5 o'clock (<i>lit.: hour 5</i>)	saat beş
6 o'clock	saat altı
at 6 o'clock	saat altı-da
o'clock 7	saat yedi
at 7 o'clock	saat yedi-de
o'clock 8	saat sekiz
at o'clock 8	saat sekiz-de
o'clock 11	saat onbir
half	buçuk
half past 7 (<i>lit.: 7 half</i>)	yedi buçuk
half past 8 (<i>lit.: 8 half</i>)	sekiz buçuk

The days (günler)

day	gün
Sunday (lit.: market)	pazar
Monday (lit.: market after)	pazar-tesi
Tuesday	salı
Wednesday	çarşamba
Thursday	perşembe
Friday	cuma
Saturday	cumar-tesi

Unleashing the brain's potential

Learning to music is not only relaxing and enjoyable, it is also highly effective. Recent research accounts for this in two main ways.

Firstly, music primes the neural networks and puts the learner into the optimum state of consciousness for learning, the so-called **Alpha state**; relaxed but at the same time receptive.

Also, music engages and stimulates both the right and left hemispheres of the brain, allowing '**whole brain learning**' processes. Traditional teaching practice has tended to favour the left hemisphere of the brain which is more concerned with logic, mathematical thinking, reading and the rules of grammar – discounting the value of the senses and emotions in the learning process.

By tapping into the auditory cortex, the area responsible for processing and storing sound waves, and to some extent evoking an emotional response through music and dialogue, earworms engages the right hemisphere, unleashing more learning potential.



6. Is there ...?

Excuse me.	Affedersiniz.
Is there a bank near here? (lit.: Nearby ~ a bank ~ is there?)	Yakında ~ bir banka ~ var mı?
nearby	yakında
Is there a bank here? (lit.: Here ~ a bank ~ is there?)	Burada ~ bir banka var mı?
here	burada
a supermarket	bir süpermarket
a post office	postane / postahane (Can be spelled both ways.)
ATM / cash machine	bankamatik
Nearby ~ a cash machine ~ is there?	Yakında ~ bir bankamatik ~ var mı?
Where is the nearest cash machine? (lit.: The nearest ~ cash machine ~ is where?)	En yakın ~ bankamatik ~ nerede?
The nearest ...	En yakın ...
Where is the nearest ...? (lit.: The nearest ... is where?)	En yakın ... nerede?
The nearest doctor's is where?	En yakın ~ doktor ~ nerede?
The nearest hospital is where?	En yakın ~ hastahane ~ nerede?
The nearest pharmacy is where?	En yakın ~ eczane ~ nerede?
Where is the nearest internet cafe?	En yakın ~ internet cafe ~ nerede?
I'm sorry, I don't know.	Özür dilerim, bilmiyorum.*

* 'bilmiyorum' looks and sounds like one word but there are actually 4 parts to it: bil-m-iyor-um

1. bil = from bilmek 'to know'
2. m = 'not' or 'don't'
3. iyor = signifies 'now' present, not past
4. um = 'I'

How often do I have to listen to the earworms CD before I can really remember all the language on it?

With the appeal of the earworms songs we hope that it is not a question of 'having to', it is rather a question of 'wanting to'. But seriously: the memory is like a muscle, it needs to be trained and exercised. Based on scientific studies, the ideal is listening relatively intensively at the beginning (the learning phase), thereafter listening periodically to review what you have learnt and refresh your memory.

In practical terms this means listening to the whole album the first day, in order to 'tune your ear in' to the sounds of the language. Then listen regularly, several times, over a period of one or two weeks, making sure that you listen to every song equally as many times. While listening, actually speak the words out loud, when you can, to get a feeling for their pronunciation. After this, go through the booklet and test your knowledge, picking out any gaps that you may wish to concentrate on.

Lastly, the review phase. As we all know, memories fade, so it is important to refresh your memory by listening to the CD at your leisure, say, once a week for the following few weeks. Thereafter, monthly. This review phase is crucial as it consolidates your knowledge and transfers it into your long-term memory. Although this demands self-discipline, it is of course without effort, as you are only listening to songs. The result is that you will be able to recall the words and phrases with the same ease that you remember your telephone number!



7. Directions

I'm looking for the station. <i>(lit.: Station ~ looking for I'm.)</i>	Istasyonu ~ ar-ıy-or-um.
Excuse me, where is the Ankara train? <i>(lit.: Excuse me, Ankara train where?)</i>	Affedersiniz, Ankara treni nerede?
The bus stop is where?	Otobüs durağı nerede?
Excuse me, how do I get to the market? <i>(lit.: Excuse me, market-to ~ how to go?)</i>	Affedersiniz, pazar-a ~ nasıl gidilir?
... how ~ to get to?	... nasıl ~ gidilir?
bus / by bus	otobüs / otobüs-le
car / by car	araba / araba-y-la*
by le or ... la
train / by train	tren / tren-le
taxi / by taxi	taksi / taksi-y-le
underground / by underground	metro / metro-y-la
tram / by tram	tramvay / tramvay-la
on foot / walking	yürüyerek
Go straight along this street. <i>(lit.: This street ~ straight go.)</i>	Bu sokaktan ~ düz gidin.
Then turn right. / Then turn left.	Sonra sağa dön. / Sonra sola dön.
Is it far? <i>(lit.: That place ~ far-question?)</i>	Orası ~ uzak-mi?
far	uzak
No, no, not far, it's near. <i>(lit.: No, no, far not, near.)</i>	Yok, yok, uzak değil, yakın.
not	değil
About 1 km.	Yaklaşık bir kilometre.
Go by bus! <i>(lit.: By bus go!)</i>	Otobüs-le gidin!
Super! Thanks.	Süper! Teşekkürler.

* In 'araba-y-la', the 'y' is just a joining letter to help the flow of words 'araba' and 'la'.

8. Where & what time?

Hello. Welcome. (lit.: Well-come-you.)	Merhaba. Hoş-geldi-niz.
Have you a room? (lit.: Room-yours ~ is there?)	Oda-nız ~ var mı?
For two nights? (lit.: Two nights-for?)	İki gece-lik?
For two people.	İki kişi-lik.
Yes, we have a room. (lit.: Yes, a room-ours there is.)	Evet, bir oda-mız var.
How much is the room? (lit.: The room how much?)	Oda kaç-a?
120 lira.	Yüz-yirmi lira.
Is breakfast included?	Kahvaltı dahil mi?
With a bath? (lit.: Bath with?)	Banyo-lu mu?
Yes, with a bath.	Evet, banyo-lu.
Where is the toilet? (lit.: Toilet where?)	Tuvalet nerede?
Over there.	Şurada.
Where is your case? (lit.: Case-yours is where?)	Valiz-iniz nerede?
My case is here.	Valiz-im burada.
Our case is there. (lit.: Case-ours is there.)	Valiz-imiz şurada.
here / there	burada / şurada
Where is our room?	Oda-mız nerede?
On the 1st floor. (lit.: 1st floor on.)	Bir-inci kat-ta.
On the 2nd floor.	İk-inci kat-ta.
What time is breakfast? (lit.: Breakfast ~ what time?)	Kahvaltı ~ saat kaç-da?
From seven until ten. (lit.: 7-from, 10-until.)	yedi-den, ona-kadar
from ... until-den, ...-kadar



9. Problems, problems!

In the room there is a problem. (lit.: Room-in ~ a problem there is.)	Oda-da ~ bir problem var.
with the TV / with the shower	televizyon-la / duř-la
With the water ~ there is a problem.	Su-y-la* ~ bir problem var.
There isn't any water. (lit.: Water there isn't.)	Su yok.
There isn't any warm water. (lit.: Warm water there isn't.)	Sıcak su yok.
There isn't any electricity. (lit.: Electricity there isn't.)	Elektrik yok.
there is / there isn't	var / yok
I have lost my key. (lit.: My key ~ I have lost.)	Anahtarı-mı ~ kaybett-im.
I have lost my camera. (lit.: My camera ~ I have lost.)	Fotoğraf makina-mı ~ kaybett-im.
I have lost my passport. (lit.: My passport ~ I have lost.)	Pasaportu-mu ~ kaybett-im.
I have lost my wallet. (lit.: My wallet ~ I have lost.)	Cüzdanı-mı ~ kaybett-im.
Can you help me? (lit.: Me help ~ can-question-you?)	Bana yardımcı ~ olabilir-mi**.-siniz?
Me help ...	Bana yardımcı ...
... can you?	... olabilir-mi**.-siniz?
My stomach is hurting.	Karn-ım ağrıyor.
I should go to a doctor. (lit.: Doctor-to go should I.)	Doktor-a git-meli-y-im*.
You should go to a doctor. (lit.: Doctor-to go should you.)	Doktor-a git-meli-sin.
Do you have medicine for headache? (lit.: Head ache for ~ medicine ~ do you have?)	Baş ağrısı için ~ ilaç ~ var mı?
Do you have Aspirin?	Aspirin var mı?
Yes, I have Aspirin.	Evet, Aspirin var.

* In 'Su-y-la', the 'y' is just a joining letter to help the flow of words 'Su' and 'la'.
The same goes for 'meli-y-im'.

** mi is the question word.

10. Do you speak English?

Morning.	Günaydın.
Good afternoon. / Good day. (lit.: Good days.)	İyi günler.
How are you?	Nasıl-sınız? (formal) Nasıl-sın? (informal – to friends)
Thanks, good I am.	Teşekkürler, iyi-y-im*.
Do you speak English? (lit.: English know you?)	İngilizce bil-iyor mu-sunuz?
Do you speak Turkish?	Türkçe bil-iyor mu-sunuz?
Sorry, I don't speak Turkish. (lit.: Sorry, Turkish know not I.)	Maalesef, Türkçe bil-m-iyor-um.
I know/speak some Turkish. (lit.: Some Turkish know I.)	Biraz Türkçe bil-iyor-um.
I don't understand. (lit.: Understand not I.)	Anla-m-iyor-um.
I understand.	Anl-ıyor-um.
Please, speak more slowly. (lit.: More slowly ~ speak, please.)	Daha yavaş ~ konuş, lütfen.
It's not easy. / Easy. / Turkish isn't easy. (lit.: Easy not. / Easy. / Turkish easy isn't.)	Kolay değil. / Kolay. / Türkçe kolay değil.
What is your name? (lit.: Name of-yours what?)	Adı-nız ne?
My name is ...	Ben-im adım ...
Do you like Turkey? (lit.: Turkey do you like?)	Türkiye'yi beğendin-mi?
Do you like the tea?	Çayı beğendin-mi?
Yes, I like it ~ very nice.	Evet, beğend-im ~ çok güzel.
See you.	Görüşmek üzere.
See you tomorrow. (lit.: Tomorrow ~ see you.)	Yarın ~ görüşmek üzere.
Good bye!	Hoşça kal! (Person who leaves says)
Bye bye! (lit.: Smile, smile!)	Güle güle! (Person who stays says)
kiss	öpücük (Practice your pronunciation!)

* In 'iyi-y-im', the 'y' is a joining letter to help the flow of words.



The science behind earworms mbt®

1. How we learn

A large part of learning in general and language learning in particular is to do with the memorisation of words, facts and other significant information. It's a well-known fact that we use only a fraction of our brain power and traditional book learning is now recognised as not suiting every learner.

earworms uses simple techniques which open up and exploit more of the brain's native power, and come under the heading of 'accelerated learning'.

Interestingly, researchers at Dartmouth College in the US reported that they had pinpointed the region of the brain where 'earworms' or catchy tunes reside, the "auditory cortex". They found that the sounds and words that have actually been heard can be readily recalled from the auditory cortex where the brain can listen to them 'virtually' again and again.

2. What we learn

earworms mbt® adopts the so-called lexical approach to language. In essence, this means we look at language in terms of whole meaningful chunks, then break these down into their component bite-sized, easily absorbable parts and then reconstruct them. You not only learn complete, immediately useful phrases, you also intuitively learn something about the structure (the grammar) of the language. These 'chunks' which the learner can 'mix and match', gradually build up to cover whole areas of the language.





Languages available:

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To order any of the above and for further free language learning resources please visit the earworms website:

www.earwormslearning.com





earworms^{mbt}[®]
Musical Brain Trainer



The Tracks:

1. I would like ... 7:16
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10. Do you speak English? 7:59

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