



VSL on
tourism



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VOCATIONAL SIGN LANGUAGE ON TOURISM
TURİZMDE MESLEKİ İŞARET DİLİ

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Introduction

Hi everyone!

Welcome to the Vocational Sign Language on Tourism Project. Our project is a Strategic Partnership and Cooperation project within the frame of Erasmus+Ka2 Vocational Education. This project has been funded by the Turkish National Agency. The main objective of the project is to prepare a distance learning system to help the tourism employees learn the sign languages of different countries.

Our project has been designed under the title of “KA202 - Strategic Partnerships for vocational education and training” within the frame of “KA2 – Cooperation for innovation and the exchange of good practices”.

In our project, initially, computer engineering studies were carried out and a system called LMS (Learning Management System) was created. All training content and assessment and evaluation tools to be designed and prepared will be uploaded to the LMS. Within the scope of our project, German, Portuguese, English and Turkish sign languages were handled. We will design and produce the A1 and A2 level sign language teaching curriculums, tourism-oriented sign language teaching curriculum, teaching contents for these curricula and measurement&evaluation tools for the sign languages of each partner country respectively. Upon the completion of the project, we will also have presented a tourism terminology sign language dictionary containing the terms that are most commonly and frequently used in the tourism sector.

This is a two-year project and the coordinator institution is the Izmir Chamber of Tourist Guides. Other partners are Blue Window Special Education Association and IMPARK from Turkey, Doncaster Deaf Trust from England, RWB Essen from Germany, NCA from Portugal. For further and detailed information about our project, please visit our website at www.vslontourism.com.

Common Misconceptions About Sign Language

1. Sign languages are the same all over the world.

This is wrong! Each country has a unique sign language with its own vocabulary and grammar. It is not so easy for the deaf people from different countries to understand one other's sign languages. If a hearer learns sign language in a specific country, they cannot easily understand the sign language in another country and they must learn the other sign language of that country as well. Even within a country, sign language can vary from region to region (Dikyuva & Zeshan 2008).

2. Sign language is not a complete and fully operational language. It's just a combination of pantomime or gestures, and it has no idiosyncratic grammar.

This is also wrong! Sign languages are complete languages. Anything expressed in the spoken language can also be expressed in sign language. You can talk about abstract thoughts, the past, what might happen when you do something, and you can even come up with words for new things you want to talk about. It is true that Turkish Sign Language does not have a word for everything, but this is true for every language, voice or sign as well. No language has a word for everything that can be thought. What matters is that a language can generate or derive new words for things when necessary. Sign languages can do this just as vocal languages can. In addition, just as there are no words for some Turkish expressions in Turkish Sign Language, some Turkish Sign Language signs do not have words in Turkish either. In both cases, the meaning of the word is expressed in a sentence, or people create a new word for the general concept.

Apart from that, it is not true that sign languages have no set of grammar rules. All sign languages have detailed and difficult grammar and one of the objectives of this course is that you learn Turkish Sign Language grammar. Hand gestures, head movement, and facial expressions used by the hearing people are also used in Sign Language. However they are used in a very different way and are only a very small part of a sign language. Sign language is much more than a combination of pantomime and gestures. There are many publications explaining the grammatical structure of Turkish Sign Language. Remember that sign language grammar should be learned in the same way as the grammar of another language is learned (Dikyuva & Zeshan 2008).

3. Sign language depends upon the spoken language. It is the demonstration of the spoken language by the hands.

This is also wrong! Every sign language in every country has its own unique structure. This structure is quite different from the structure of the vocal language spoken in the same country. Sign Language is in no way dependent upon the spoken language and is not the display of the spoken language by hands. Many of the Turkish Sign Language structures that you will learn in this course are different from Turkish language and during the course we will explain what these differences are. When you pay special attention to these differences, you will also find out some of the reasons why deaf people in Turkey have difficulty learning Turkish, because the Turkish Sign Language they use for communication is structurally quite different from Turkish (Dikyuva & Zeshan 2008).

4. Sign language is just the language of the hands.

This is wrong! It is true that hands are significant in any of the sign languages, but there are other things much more important than just hands in signing. You also make sense with your face and your whole body, and these are also important elements in sign language. If you cannot learn to use your eyes, face, head, and body, you will not be able to sign and express yourself properly. This is very important not only for the meaning but also for the grammar. For example, if you are signing a negative sentence, you will need to lift your head back most of the time. If you are signing a question, sometimes you have to nod and frown. If your face always stays the same, your sentences are not complete (Dikyuva&Zeshan 2008).

5. Sign language was invented by other people so as to help the deaf people.

This is also wrong! Sign languages have naturally developed wherever deaf people meet. No one has invented it for the deaf people, but deaf people have created sign languages themselves. After schools and federations for the deaf were established in many countries, deaf people began to meet regularly. After that, sign languages started to develop spontaneously, because deaf people were communicating with each other. We don't know much about the early history of sign language because sign language was not written or recorded in a way. This is just like vocal languages without a writing system. Some sign languages have a history of hundreds or even thousands of years. In Turkey, deaf and hearing people used sign language 500 years ago in the Ottoman palaces in the 1500s. These were written down by people who travelled to Turkey during those times. But sign language may have a much longer history than that, we just do not know the whole history. What we do know is that deaf people created their own language, not others (Dikyuva & Zeshan 2008).

A1 LEVEL

Unit 1: Meeting People/Basic and Common Phrases

1.1. Vocabulary / Meeting people

	TURKISH	ENGLISH	DEUTSCH	PORTUGUESE
1	MERHABA	Hi / Hello		
2	NASILSIN?	How are you?		
3	İYİYİM	I am fine.		
4	BEN	I		
5	SEN	You		
6	O	He/She/It		
7	BİZ	We		
8	SİZ	You		
9	ONLAR	They		
10	GÜNAYDIN	Good Morning		
11	İYİ GÜNLER	Have a nice day		
12	İYİ AKŞAMLAR	Good evening		
13	LÜTFEN	Please		
14	TEŞEKKÜR EDERİM	Thank you		
15	ÖZÜR DİLERİM	I am sorry		
16	BİR DAKİKA	Just a minute		
17	BEKLEMEK	Wait		
18	YAVAŞ	slowly		
19	BU NE?	What is this?		
20	ANLADIN MI?	Did you understand it?/Got it?		
21	ANLADIM	I understand it /I get it.		
22	ANLAMADIM	I don't understand/get it		
23	YANLIŞ	Wrong/false		
24	DOĞRU	True /correct		
25	OKUMAK	read		
26	KONUŞMAK	speak		
27	MEMLEKET	country		
28	NERELİ	Where isfrom?		
29	SORU	question		
30	İSİM	name		
31	YAPMAK	Do / make		

32	ÇALIŞMAK	Work / study		
33	ÖĞRETMEN	Teacher		
34	ARKADAŞ	Friend		
35	ZOR	difficult		
36	DEĞİL	not		
37	TEKRAR	again		

1.2. Grammar /Basic Phrases

Turkish grammar and grammar of the Turkish Sign Language are different. So, it is important to explain and understand these differences in order to learn Turkish Sign Language grammar. As Turkish is a predominantly an agglutinative language, we add suffixes to the end of the words in Turkish grammar. The use of suffixes is one of the major differences in both languages and we will explain it with further examples in this lesson.

We add suffixes to the words in Turkish.

Example: Çalışıyorum (I am studying)

İyiyim (I am fine)

Okuyorsun (You are reading)

Suffixes: um, im, sun (personal pronoun suffixes change for a vocal harmony)*

Let's sign it:

Turkish: _____

Turkish Sign Language (TSL):

Ben çalışıyorum

TSL: BEN+ÇALIŞMAK → I + STUDY

Ben iyiyim

TİD: BEN+İYİ → I + FINE

Ben sağırım

BEN+SAĞIR+BEN → I + DEAF + I

There is no use of suffixes in TSL grammar. We indicate the subject with another word. For example; "you study", "I study", "they study", the phrase is always used with two different words:

Let's sign it:

Turkish: _____

TSL:

Anladım (I understand)

ANLAMAK+BEN → (understand + I)

Anladım (I understand)

BEN+ANLAMAK → (I + understand)

Anladım (I understand)

BEN+ANLAMAK+BEN → (I + understand + I)

Ben konuşuyorum (I am speaking)

KONUŞMAK+BEN → (Speak + I)

Ben konuşuyorum (I am speaking)

BEN+KONUŞMAK → (I + speak)

Ben konuşuyorum (I am speaking)

BEN+KONUŞMAK+BEN → (I + speak + I)

The way two different words are used in TSL is the same as English but it differs from Turkish in two aspects. The pronoun and the verb are used as two different words. In TSL, when the verb is combined with other pronouns, it does not change its form, which makes it similar with English.

Example;

English

Turkish

TSL

I work	Çalışırım	BEN+ÇALIŞMAK → (I + work)
You work	Çalışırsın	SEN+ÇALIŞMAK → (You + work)
They work	Çalışırlar	ONLAR+ÇALIŞMAK →(They + work)

Let's sign it: **Turkish:** _____

Çocuk okuyor (The kid is reading)
Güzel ev (Nice house)

TSL:

ÇOCUK+OKUMAK →(The kid + read)
EV+GÜZEL → (The house + nice)

1.3. Hand Alphabet

A	B	C	Ç	D	E (1)	E (2)
F	G (1)	G (2)	Ğ (1)	Ğ (2)	H	I
İ	J	K	L	M	N	O
Ö	P	Q	R	S	Ş	T
U	Ü	V	W	X	Y	Z

1.4. Deaf Culture / Sign Names

In deaf culture; deaf individuals are given any of the proper names in the country that they live in when they are born. These individuals use this name in their official transactions. This is not just in our country, but in the whole world. Every deaf individual has also a sign name, which consists of a certain sign. When hearing individuals start to spend time in the deaf community, they are called signs according to their personal or physical characteristics.

1.5. Deaf Culture / Pointing out by hand

Showing or pointing something/somebody out by hand is quite common in the deaf culture. Although it is perceived as a rude gesture for hearing individuals to show someone with their hands during a conversation, deaf individuals frequently resort to this method in the use of pronouns. Therefore, there is a grammatical function for a deaf individual to point at someone by hand. Among hearing individuals, showing hands in public is perceived as a rude behavior. On the other hand, it is important in terms of grammatical function of deaf individuals to show something or somebody by hand. It should not be taken as a rude behavior for hearing individuals. This is the culture of deaf individuals.

1.6. General Vocabulary

	TURKISH	ENGLISH	DEUTSCH	PORTUGUESE
1	SAĞIR (İŞİTME ENGELLİ)	Deaf / Hearing Impaired		
2	KONUŞAN (DUYAN)	Hearer		

3	YAKIN	Near/close		
4	UZAK	Far/ distant		
5	VAR	There is.../ There are...		
6	YOK	There is not / There are not..		
7	ÇOCUK	Child / Kid		
8	EV	Home		
9	İŞ (ÇALIŞMAK)	Work		
10	ARABA	Car		
11	OTOBUS	Bus		
12	BİLMEK	Know		
13	SAAT	Clock / Time / Watch		
14	GEÇ	Late		
15	ÇOK	Too/ Much/ Many		
16	PROBLEM	Problem		
17	EŞ/KOCA/EVLİ	Spouse/husband/married		
18	TÜRKİYE (TÜRK, TÜRKÇE)	Turkey (Turkish – nationality) (Turkish-language)		

1.7. Exercises/ Activities

Write the following words using the hand alphabet please.

- Berna
- Gamze
- Hasan
- Gökhan
- Mehmet

1.8. Exercises/ Activities

Write the following words using the hand alphabet please.

Adım B-E-R-N-A Soyadım D-İ-K-Y-U-V-A
My name is B-E-R-N-A. My surname is D-İ-K-Y-U-V-A

Unit 2: Using the Numbers / Yes-No Questions

2.1. Grammar / Yes-No Questions

There are mainly two forms of interrogative sentences. The first group is used with the question words such as; “when, who, why, what”. The second group is a Yes/No question. In Turkish, the yes/no questions contain the question affix “mi”. As we advance in the course, we will also dwell on the sentences formed with the question words. Now we take a look at the way the affix “mi” is used.

Example;

Problem var mı? → Is there a problem?

Eviniz uzak mı? → Is your house far?

Evli misiniz? → Are you married?

In TSL, the affix “mi” is not employed. Sometimes the word that expresses the question is used at the end of the sentences, but it is rarely used. Instead, facial expressions are employed. If the facial expression does not match with the question asked or if the question is asked only by means of the hands and the facial expression is ignored, that sentence is also wrong. For example, there are 3 important points about the facial expression while asking a question with the “mi” affix.

1. Eyes wide open
2. Frowning
3. Head tilted forward slightly

Such facial expressions match with the question words.

These points are usually employed with Yes/No Questions. The facial expression may vary according to the question or the situation. We will dwell on this in more detail later on.

2.2. General Vocabulary

	TURKISH	ENGLISH	DEUTSCH	PORTUGUESE
1	Eski	old		
2	Yeni	new		
3	Hızlı	fast		
4	Yavaş	slow		
5	Güzel	beautiful		
6	Çirkin	ugly		
7	Uzun (kişi)	Tall (for people)		

8	Kısa (kişi)	Short (for people)		
9	Uzun (genel)	Long (general)		
10	Kısa (genel)	Short (general)		
11	Bozuk	Broken/out of order		
12	Sağlam	Solid/durable		
13	Sıcak	hot		
14	Soğuk	cold		
15	Temiz	clean		
16	Pis	dirty		
17	Az	Little/few		
18	Büyük	Big		

2.3. Deaf Culture/ Greetings within the deaf

In deaf culture, when deaf people meet each other, they usually prefer to hug one other rather than shake hands or greet. Because they are close to each other, their chats are relatively more sincere and they talk about things in deep detail as though they live that moment again. Their conversations are more direct and open. Whereas hearers might speak indirectly or use implied meanings in their social lives, the deaf do not employ such elements in their conversations

2.4. Deaf Culture/ Eye Contact

Eye-Contact is another important element for an effective communication to take place. Apart from the signs that are made by hands, sign languages also include the movements of the eyebrows, mouth and head. Therefore, it is necessary to keep up with the mimics and gestures so as to convey or grasp the intended meaning correctly. That is why you can see the deaf observe not only the hands but also the facial expressions, mimics and gestures in their conversations.

2.5. Numbers

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
40	50	60	70	80	90	100			

2.6. Vocabulary / Our cities

	TURKEY	U.K.	GERMANY	PORTUGAL
1	Adana			
2	Ankara			
3	Antalya			
4	Bursa			

5	Diyarbakır			
6	Erzurum			
7	Eskişehir			
8	İstanbul			
9	İzmir			
10	Kayseri			
11	Konya			
12	Mardin			
13	Mersin			
14	Nevşehir			
15	Niğde			
16	Samsun			
17	Sivas			
18	Trabzon			
19	Urfa			

2.7. Exercises / Activities

01 AN 4080	35 BH 4009	42 SAH 251	51 GH 942	63 ZM 2468
06 CAH 123	52 GH 246	07 TOS 6976	76 PAN 21	45 BOB 24

2.8. Exercises / Activities

- BENİM MEMLEKET İZMİR YAŞ 29 → My city İzmir age 29
- BENİM MEMLEKET NİĞDE YAŞ 39 → My city Niğde age 29
- BENİM MEMLEKET ANKARA YAŞ 29 → My city Ankara age 29
- BENİM MEMLEKET ANTALYA YAŞ 17 → My city Antalya age 29

Unit 3: Weather Forecast/Negative Sentences

3.1. Grammar/ Negative Sentences

In TSL, the main sign to negate a sentence is the sign which means “NOT”. This sign is usually found at the end of the sentence right after the verb that is to be negated. As in example 3.1, it is quite rare to see another sign right after the “Not” in the same sentence, however pronouns may come following the negation word “Not” as in the example of 3.2, and head tilting slightly backwards and raised eyebrows usually accompany to the negation word “NOT”

Example 3.1 ÇOCUKLAR ANLAMAK DEĞİL → Kids understand not

Çocuklar anlamıyorlar. → kids don't understand.

Example 3.2 GÖRÜŞMEK DEĞİL BEN → Meet not I

Görüşmedim. → I didn't meet.

Sometimes the negation word “Not” can be shortened and combined with the preceding the predicate sign, thus it looks like almost one single movement with the preceding sign using the same position (see Zeshan 2003, 2006). Figure 3.2 shows an example to that as “Understand + Not”. These shortened versions usually tend to be used with some common verbs such as “know – love – come – go – understand”

In TSL, the basic negative sentences are partly different from Turkish. When the negative adjectives are translated from Turkish to TSL, they look the same and both of them have the negation word “Not” right after the adjective in the sentence as seen in the examples below:

AYNI x AYNI DEĞİL → the same X the same not

GÜZEL x GÜZEL DEĞİL → beautiful X beautiful not

In Turkish, we do not use “NOT” to negate a verb. Instead, the affix “me” or “ma” is added to the verb to make it negative. In the TSL translation, these affixes are not used but the negation sign “NOT” is used as in the following examples:

Turkish : gitmek x gitmemek → to go X to not go
başlamak x başlamamak → to start X to not start

TSL: GİTMEK X GİTMEK DEĞİL → to go X to go not
BAŞLAMAK x BAŞLAMAK DEĞİL → to start X to start not

In TSL, there are a few exceptions to this rule. In these exceptional words, the negation marker “NOT” is not used as they are irregular (i.e 3.5). We should keep them in mind seperately. In few other examples, both regular and irregular words occur but they are different in meaning (3.5.c and 3.5.d): When we sign “to not give”, we do not just simply mean that somebody does not give something but we may also mean something is refused or denied as well, so the sign “to not give” has a peculiar meaning. For the meaning of “no- no way”, see the example below:

- VAR x YOK → there is X there is not
- İSTEMEK x İSTEMEMEK → to want x to not want
- OLUR x OLMAZ → that’s ok x that’s not ok
- VERMEK x VERMEMEK → give x do not give

In TSL, there are some negation markers with specific functions as well. Below is a brief explanation on them. For further information, please see Zeshan (2006). One needs to know the sign language well so as to be able to fully comprehend the negations in sign language. The signs to be explained in this section are:

- HAYIR → No
- HİÇ → Not/none
- YOK → there is not
- OLMAZ → no / no way
- YOO → no!

Let’s sign 1

	Turkish	English	Deustch	Portuguese
1	Aynı	same		
2	Aynı değil	Not the same/different		
3	Doğru	Correct/true		
4	Doğru değil	Not correct/true		
5	Güzel	beautiful		
6	Güzel değil	Not beautiful		
7	Kolay	easy		
8	Kolay değil	Not easy		

Let’s sign 2

	Turkish	English	Deutsch	Portuguese
1	Anlamak	understand		
2	Anlamamak	To not understand		
3	Başlamak	Start/begin		
4	Başlamamak	To not start/begin		
5	Bilmek	know		
6	Bilmemek	To not know		
7	Gitmek	go		

8	Gitmemek	To not go		
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Let's sign 3

	Turkish	English	Deutsch	Portuguese
1	Olur	Ok/all right		
2	Olmaz	Not ok/not all right		
3	Var	There is..		
4	Yok	There is not..		
5	İstemek	Want/ask for		
6	İstememek	To not want/ask for		
7	Vermek	give		
8	Vermemek	To not give		

Let's sign 4

	Turkish	English	Deutsch	Portuguese
1	Hayır	No		
2	Hiç	none		
3	Olmaz	No way		
4	Yoo	No		

Let's sign 5

	Turkish	English	Deutsch	Portuguese
1	Anlamamak	To not understand		
2	Bilmemek	To not know		
3	Haberi olmamak	To be unaware		
4	Bedava	Free (free of charge)		

3.2. Vocabulary / General

	Turkish	English	Deutsch	Portuguese
1	Anlamak	understand		
2	Anlatmak	tell		
3	Aynı	The same		
4	Bazen	sometimes		
5	Berber	together		
6	Bulmak	find		
7	Buluşmak	Meet up		
8	Değil	not		
9	Dernek	association		
10	Eğitim	education		
11	Evlenmek	Get married		
12	Gelmek	come		

13	Gezmek	Walk around/travel		
14	Gitmek	go		
15	Görmek	see		
16	Hiç	none		
17	İstemek	Want/ask for		
18	İstememek	To not want/ask for		
19	Kim	who		
20	Kolay	easy		
21	Lokal	local		
22	Misafir	guest		
23	Numara	number		
24	Öğretmek	teach		
25	Öğretmen	teacher		
26	Önemli	important/significant		
27	Sevmek	To love		
28	Şimdi	now		
29	Tatlı	Desserts/sweets		
30	Telefon	telephone		
31	Tren	train		
32	Yeni	new		

3.3. Deaf Culture/ The terms of deaf and hearing impaired

The terms of deaf and hearing impaired are often used interchangeably by the society.

The term hearing impaired is usually used for those with a loss of hearing and based upon an audiological fact. For instance, even if an individual has a slight loss of hearing on one ear due to aging, that individual is called hearing impaired. Therefore, when we need to define individuals with no or little hearing ability, it will be better to use the term “deaf and the hearing impaired” so as to provide an integrative approach and holistic point of view.

As for the deaf society’s point of view, regardless of the audiological background, anybody bearing the cultural characteristics of this society and individuals with a loss of hearing ability are called “deaf”.

3.4. Vocabulary / Days

	TURKISH	ENGLISH	DEUTSCH	PORTUGUESE
1	Pazartesi	Monday		
2	Salı	Tuesday		
3	Çarşamba	Wednesday		
4	Perşembe	Thursday		

5	Cuma	Friday		
6	Cumartesi	Saturday		
7	Pazar	Sunday		
8	Dün	Yesterday		
9	Bugün	Today		
10	Yarın	Tomorrow		
11	Hergün	Every day		
12	Sabah	Morning		
13	Öğlen	Noon		
14	Öğleden sonra	Afternoon		
15	Akşam	Evening		
16	Gündüz	Daytime/day		
17	Gece	Nighttime/night		
18	Günlük	Daily		
19	Hafta	Week		
20	Hafta sonu	Weekend		
21	Sabaha kadar	Until the morning		

3.5. Vocabulary / Countries

	TURKISH	ENGLISH	DEUTSCH	PORTUGUESE
1	Almanya	Deutschland		
2	Amerika	America		
3	Arjantin	Argentina		
4	Avustralya	Australia		
5	Avusturya	Austria		
6	Belçika	Belgium		
7	Brezilya	Brasil		
8	Bulgaristan	Bulgaria		
9	Çin	China		
10	Danimarka	Denmark		
11	Finlandiya	Finland		
12	Fransa	France		
13	Güney Afrika	South Africa		
14	Güney Kore	South Korea		
15	Hindistan	India		
16	Hollanda	Netherlands/Holland		
17	İngiltere	England		
18	İspanya	Spain		
19	İsveç	Sweden		
20	İsviçre	Switzerland		
21	İtalya	Italy		
22	Japonya	Japan		
23	Kıbrıs	Cyprus		
24	Norveç	Norway		

25	Polonya	Poland		
26	Portekiz	Portugal		
27	Romanya	Romania		
28	Rusya	Russia		
29	Türkiye	Turkey		
30	Ukrayna	Ukraine		
31	Yunanistan	Greece		

3.6. Deaf Culture / Naming the Deaf

Deaf individuals are called in many ways both in public and social life. The most common ones are as follows: hearing impaired, deaf, silent, mute, deaf-mute, deaf-dummy etc.

In the 17th and 18th centuries, there was a huge misconception that the deaf individuals could not speak because they had no speech organs (tongue), therefore they were usually named as mute.

Calling the deaf as dummies date back to the Greek philosopher Aristoteles, who believed that thinking is connected to the voice, therefore the deaf individuals cannot think or learn.

As seen in the old times, because of such misconceptions or wrong beliefs, the deaf individuals were called many names.

However the deaf society clearly point out that they have problems in speaking not because they have no tongues but they cannot hear at the first place, and moreover they strongly refuse to be called such names.

3.7. Exercises / Activities

- Bugün öğretmeni gördüm. → I saw the teacher today.
- Çarşamba arkadaşımın trende buluşacağım. → I am going to meet my friend on the train on Wednesday.
- Pazar arkadaşım evleniyor. → My friend is getting married this Sunday.
- Pazartesi eğitime gideceğim. → I am going to school on Monday.
- Yarın çocukları eğiteceğim. → I am going to teach kids tomorrow.

3.8. Exercises/Activities

- Antalya'yı hiç gezmedim. → I have never walked around in Antalya.
- Araba bulamadım. → I could not find a car.
- Arkadaşım şimdi çalışmıyor. → My friend is not working now.
- Sağır arkadaş lokal yok mu? → Don't we have local deaf friends?
- Sağırlar eğitimde öğretmeni anlamıyor. → The deaf can't understand the teacher at school.

Unit 4: Transportation / Time and time-related questions

4.1. Grammar/ Time and Time Related Questions

In TSL, there are signs that refer to the WEEK, YEAR, HOUR, BEFORE and AFTER. The way the concept of time indicated in TSL is different from Turkish, because time is not added to the verb with an affix. Instead of affixes to the verb, time indicators are used either in the beginning or the end of the sentence and it makes no change to the verb. Please compare the following examples:

Example:

- Turkish: “İki gün önce işi bıraktım” → I quit my job two days ago.
- TSL: “BEN İKİ GÜN ÖNCE İŞ BIRAKMAK” → I TWO DAYS AGO QUIT JOB

Example:

- Turkish: ‘1 Temmuzdan sonra ben işi bırakacağım.’ → I’m going to quit my job after 1 July.
- TSL: “BEN 1 TEMMUZ SONRA İŞ BIRAKMAK” → I AFTER 1 JULY QUIT JOB

In Turkish, tense of the sentence is indicated with “-ti” (for past tense) and “-acak” (for future tense). However in TSL, BIRAKMAK (quit) does not change at all. Instead, the time indicators in the beginning of the sentence and the context help the listeners understand the tense of that sentence. In this aspect, TSL resembles to some of the non-European languages which have no tense markers added to the verb either.

So as to be able to use the tense markers correctly in TSL, it is necessary to know the numbers, especially the signs of the numbers upto 10. In this unit, the basic sign of the numbers are taught, in the 5th unit there will be further information and details on the numbers.

Talking of time, we use two different words in Turkish. The first word is to express the number and the second word is to express the time.

- Bir Saat → one hour
- İki Saat → two hours
- On Gün → ten days

In TSL, there are some signs that can be used the same way as seen in the examples below:

- BİR DAKİKA → one minute
- ON DAKİKA → ten minutes
- YEDİ GÜN → seven days
- ON YIL → ten years

Apart from these, there are some different time indicators in TSL. However the sentence structure to be used with them is different than that of the Turkish. In TSL, you can use the number and the time within a word.

- Bir hafta → one week
- İki hafta → two weeks
- Üç hafta → three weeks

It is not always possible to use the number and time within one word with all the numbers. You can do it with numbers from 1 to 5. The number “6” has two different signs. After 6, you should use two different words for the number and the time indicator separately.

- ALTI SAAT → six hours
- YEDİ SAAT → seven hours
- SEKİZ SAAT → eight hours

In addition to these, WEEK and YEAR signs can be used with one sign to refer to the past or future, which means a sign can give away three pieces of information:

- information on the number
- information on the week or year
- information on the tense (past or future)

In Turkish, we need three different words to express that. On the other hand, it can be expressed with one single sign in TSL. For instance; THREE + WEEK + AGO can be expressed with one sign in TSL. This is called “numerical combination” and this topic will be studied in detail in unit 5.

- Bir sene önce → a year ago
- İki sene sonra → two years later
- İki hafta önce → two weeks ago

4.2. Grammar/Question Words

We use “WHAT TIME?” or “WHEN” to ask about time. In TSL, “WHEN” is used to ask about a specific time or to understand for how long something takes place (see Zeshan 2006). Facial expressions are also crucial with the interrogative sentences. Detailed information on this topic will be given in the following lessons. Please check the examples:

- KAÇ → what time
- NE ZAMAN → when

The way the question words are used in Turkish and TSL is not the same. There are unique structures and phrases to ask questions in TSL. Apart from that, not all signs in TSL have an exact translation

into Turkish. In TSL, asking about the time or someone's age is different from Turkish. Please see the examples:

- TSL: YAŞ SEN (soru yüz ifadesi ile → AGE YOU (with the facial expression of the question)
- Turkish: Kaç yaşındasın? → How old are you?
- TSL: SAAT (soru yüz ifadesi ile) TIME (with the facial expression of the question)
- Turkish: Saat kaç? What time is it?

4.3. Vocabulary / Common words

	TURKISH	ENGLISH	DEUTSCH	PORTUGUESE
1	Anadolu	Anatolia		
2	Anaokul	Kindergarten		
3	Bitmek	Finish		
4	Bölüm	Chapter		
5	Girmek	Enter/Join		
6	Hep beraber	All together		
7	İçinde	In		
8	İlk	First		
9	İlkokul	Primary School		
10	Kalmak	Stay / Fail		
11	Lise	High School		
12	Mezun	Graduate (n)		
13	Okul	School		
14	Ortaokul	Secondary School		
15	Oturmak	Sit		
16	Sonra	Later		
17	Sürekli	Continuous		
18	Tarih	History / Date		
19	Taşınmak	Move		
20	Üniversite	University		
21	Ve	and		
22	Yüzünden	Because of		
23	Zaman	time		

4.4. Deaf culture / The way that the hearing impaired are viewed as disabled in society

Whether the deaf should be viewed as “disabled” or not is one of the controversial topics in the society. Some of the deaf individuals call themselves “disabled in a way” because of their physiological handicaps compared to the the hearing impaired or hearing individuals. By contrast

with this, the deaf society do not generally consider themselves in a disability group and they refuse to be called “disabled”.

According to the deaf individuals who accept this point of view, they have no difference on their bodies as the physically disabled and they can continue their lives just like the hearing individuals. Therefore, they argue that the deaf individuals should not be regarded as disabled and they are just different in that they have a loss of hearing

4.5. Vocabulary / Months

	TURKISH	ENGLISH	DEUTSCH	PORTUGUESE
1	Ocak	JANUARY		
2	Şubat	FEBRUARY		
3	Mart	MARCH		
4	Nisan	APRIL		
5	Mayıs	MAY		
6	Haziran	JUNE		
7	Temmuz	JULY		
8	Ağustos	AUGUST		
9	Eylül	SEPTEMBER		
10	Ekim	OCTOBER		
11	Kasım	NOVEMBER		
12	Aralık	DECEMBER		

4.6. Deaf Culture / Communication of the Deaf

Most of the deaf individuals communicate with one other using the sign language. Very few people whose parents are not deaf and who have not studied at a school for the deaf use the spoken language by their choice in their daily lives.

Deaf individuals choose writing or lip-reading when they want or need to communicate with other individuals who do not know the sign language. Writing takes up much time and effort. Lip-reading, on the other hand, contains many obstacles and the deaf can decode only 30-40 percent of the whole conversation. Because many words have similar lip movements, which makes it harder for the deaf to fully understand the conversation. For instance in Turkish, the words “bal” and “mal” (honey – goods) are articulated the same way and these words have the same lip movements, thus it is difficult for the deaf to differentiate such similarities which end up with some misunderstandings.

4.7. Exercises /Activities

	TURKISH	ENGLISH	DEUTSCH	PORTUGUESE
1	3 NİSAN 1966	3 APRIL 1966		
2	7 MART 1974	7 MARCH 1974		
3	9 HAZİRAN 1991	9 JUNE 1991		

4	10 KASIM 1938	10 NOVEMBER 1938		
5	10 KASIM 1983	10 NOVEMBER 1983		
6	25 OCAK 1982	25 JANUARY 1982		
7	26 NİSAN 1996	26 PRIL 1996		

4.8. Exercises /Activities

	TURKISH	ENGLISH	DEUTSCH	PORTUGUESE
1	4 saat	4 HOURS		
2	6 saat	6 HOURS		
3	24 saat	24 HOURS		
4	8 gün	8 DAYS		
5	10 gün	10 DAYS		
6	25 gün	25 DAYS		
7	2 hafta önce	2 WEEKS AGO		
8	3 hafta önce	3 WEEKS AGO		
9	5 hafta sonra	5 WEEKS LATER		
10	7 hafta sonra	7 WEEKS LATER		

Unit 5: Defining People and Objects / Numbers

5.1. Grammar / Numbers

Use of numbers is another important part of communication. We need numbers to express the time. This unit, which is an addition to the time expression, includes the following topics:

- Numbers
- Classes in school systems
- Dates

The number regarding the money expressions in TSL will be studied in the Unit 6.

There are two main systems to express the numbers in TSL. The first one is parallel to the structure of the Turkish language (using two different expressions). The second one is to express the number and a digit of it within a sign.

In the first method, we use the sign to express the numbers and time concepts one by one. In the second method, we express it with one single sign.

Numbers 1-9

In TSL, the basic numbers are combined in one hand, and signs of bigger numbers, for instance hundreds and thousands are built upon this. Because a group favoured the printed Arabic numbers be used in TSL in the past, the numbers that are currently used in TSL are based upon some printed Arabic numbers's figures. TSL users still use these although they know the number system is based upon the writing system of the Ottoman era. From the point of the TSL history, it was a significant discovery to find out the connection between the printed Arabic forms and today's signs

Multiples of 10

There is a regular formation in the multiples of 10 until 50 in TSL. For instance, 10-20-30-40-50 follow the same pattern. However after 50, the number is based upon the two numbers be signed one after the other. For example the number 60 should be signed as "6" and "0" one after the other. It is the same with 70, 80 and 90 too. So we can say that numbers until 50 follow a regular pattern whereas after 60 users should sign two numbers one after the other. Let's see some examples:

Multiples of 100 and 1000

Numbers that are multiples of 100 and 1000 are created in the same way as 10 and the multiples of 10 as we mentioned earlier. For example 100-200-300-400-500-600-700-800-900. Then it continues as 1000-2000-3000-4000-5000. When showing 100 and multiples of 100, it should be shown with

mimic around the face. In TSL, the hundred sign has two meanings; the number 100 and the face (because YÜZ is a homophone to mean 100 and the face). It is interesting that both expressions are shown with one sign.

Other Words for Numbers

As mentioned before, multiples of 10, 100 and 1000 are shown and combined with hand figures. However there are words for numbers that are not combine dwith hand figures. They are usually used alone or seperately after the marked number. These marks are;

- Zero
- Million
- Billion

Numbers in the School Systems

In TSL, the grades at schools are shown by using the upper part of the arm. The reason for this is that it is easier to tell the grade at school by means of the upper part of the arm. It is the same for university too, but the sign “0” is for the one-year language preparation classes.

For secondary school, there are sign for the all 3 grades but as the education system has changed, they are no llonger in use. Older TSL users still tend to use these signs.

Dates

Each month has its own sign in TSL. For example January, February etc. When signing the dates, we start with the day, and then month and finally the year. For example; 3 December 1990 – 7 June 2007

5.2. Vocabulary / General

	Turkish	English	Deutsch	Portuguese
1	Buluşmak	meet		
2	Çocuk	kid		
3	Doğum günü	birthday		
4	Dolmuş	midibus		
5	Engelli	disabled		
6	Eşya	Things/stuff		
7	Hepsi	All /every		
8	Kazanmak	Win /earn		
9	Kongre	congress		
10	Milyon	million		
11	Misafir	guest		
12	Müdür	director		
13	Renk	colour		
14	Seçim	choice		

15	Sinirli	nervous		
16	Spor	sports		
17	Toplantı	meeting		
18	Vermek	give		
19	Yakın	close / near		
20	Yönetim	management		

5.3. Vocabulary/ Household goods

	Turkish	English	Deutsch	Portuguese
1	Askı	Clothes-hanger		
2	Ayna	mirror		
3	Bulaşık makinası	dishwasher		
4	Buzdolabı	refrigerator		
5	Çamaşır makinası	Washing machine		
6	Çöp kutusu	Rubbish bin		
7	Dolap	Closet/wardrobe		
8	Halı	carpet		
9	Koltuk	armchair		
10	Masa	table		
11	Ocak	Cooker/oven/furnace		
12	Pencere	window		
13	Perde	curtain		
14	Sandalye	chair		
15	Elektrikli süpürge	Vacuum cleaner		
16	Televizyon	TV		
17	Ütü	iron		
18	Yatak	bed		

5.4. Deaf Culture/ Visual Noise

Hearing individuals are disturbed when they spend much time at places where there is too much noise or sound. As for the deaf, all kinds of stimuli that visually give disturbance or attract their attention are called visual noise. For instance, a blinking lamp can divert their attention and negatively affect the deaf in their daily lives.

5.5. Vocabulary / Colours

	TURKISH	ENGLISH	DEUTSCH	PORTUGUESE
1	Beyaz	white		
2	Gri	grey		
3	Kahverengi	brown		
4	Kırmızı	red		

5	Lacivert	Dark blue		
6	Mavi	blue		
7	Mor	purple		
8	Pembe	pink		
9	Sarı	yellow		
10	Siyah	black		
11	Turuncu	orange		
12	Yeşil	green		

5.6. Deaf Culture / Deaf Parents' Children

CODA is an acronym for Child Of Deaf Adult, which is used for the hearing individuals who were grown up by one or more deaf parents. Many CODAs are called bilinguals as they acquired both the sign language and the spoken language in their early ages

Along with that, they are blended with two cultures, namely the deaf culture and the culture of the hearing society. This fact makes them function as a bridge between their parents and the hearing society that they live in, and they usually grow up being a translator for their families in a natural manner, therefore it is common that many of them work up and improve themselves in this professionally and become sign language translators.

5.7. Exercises/ Activities

	Turkish	English	Deutsch	Portuguese
1	Beyaz	White		
2	Gri	Grey		
3	Kahverengi	Brown		
4	Kırmızı	Red		
5	Lacivert	Dark blue		
6	Mavi	Blue		
7	Mor	Purple		
8	Pembe	Pink		
9	Sarı	Yellow		
10	Siyah	Black		
11	Turuncu	Orange		
12	Turuncu	Orange		
13	Arkadaşım yeni televizyon aldı.	My friend bought a new TV.		
14	Evimdeki buzdolabı bozuk	The refrigerator in my house is broken.		
15	Aynada kendime baktım çok çirkinim	I looked at myself in the mirror and I am so ugly.		
16	Büyük koltuk hiç sevmiyorum	I don't like big armchairs.		

17	O hergün elektrik süpürgesi kullanır	He/she uses the vacuum cleaner every day.		
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5.8. Exercises / Activities

	Turkish	English	Deutsch	Portuguese
1	Kırmızı renk araba güzel	The red car is beautiful.		
2	Beyaz eşyaların hepsi gri renk güzel	All the white appliances at home are grey and beautiful.		
3	Ev içi pembe renk yok	There is no pink colour at home.		
4	Beyaz masa siyah sandalye rengi çok severim	I like white tables and black chairs very much.		
5	Uzaktan baktım yeşil yakından baktım mavi	I looked at it from afar and it is green, I looked at it closely and it is blue.		

Unit 6: Hobbies and fields of interest and activities / Question words

6.1. Grammar / Question Words

The topic of this unit is the question words. We studied the question words in unit 4 but in this unit we are going to study them in more detail. Below is a list of question words in TSL. The meanings of question words in Turkish and Turkish Sign Language may not be the same at all times. For instance, in TSL, the question word “What” might mean “What”, “How” or “Which”. These three words can be expressed with one single sign in TSL. The context is the determinant in this aspect.

There are different series of question words in TSL and Turkish. The differences of these words can only be understood by looking at their connections with one other. In Turkish, some question words are structured upon the base of the main question word “WHAT”. For instance, “*ne zaman*; what time”, “*nerede*, at what place/where”, and “*neden*, for what reason/why”. There is no common point in the signs that are equivalent to these in TSL and the signs of the question words are not related with each other either.

Apart from that, the signs of “What time/when” and “where” are related to the signs of “Day” and “Place”. The sign of “What place/ where” is the same with the “Place” sign, but the sign is repeated while signing “where”. Similarly, there is a repetition with the sign of “What time/when”, but there is one sign for the related sign of “day”.

The question words “reason?” and “how much/many/long” in TSL have two meanings; one is a question and the other is a non-question. Finally, in TSL, “how many grades?” sign is the equivalent of “which grade are you in?”. In TSL, the sign of the question “How many – Grades” resembles to “How many”, but the sign is made by using the upper part of the arm that refer to the the school grades.

When there is a question word in TSL, facial expression is crucial to convey the correct meaning. There are 3 important points to consider about the facial expression.

- Head coming slightly forward
- Eyes being wide open
- Moving the head to two directions synchronically along with the sign

In interrogative sentences, these three expressions should be done all together, not one by one.

Sometimes the question words can be omitted. For instance, we can use two different sentences to ask about someone’s job. The first one can be signed as; “You – Job – What?”. The second one can be signed as; “You-Job”. In either way, the three facial expressions mentioned right above should

accompany the sign. The examples below clearly show this case. The facial expressions in the examples show that both sentences are question/interrogative sentences. In the second example, there is no question word but both of them mean the same thing.

Examples:

- Turkish: Ne iş yapıyorsun? → What do you do?
- TSL: SEN İŞ NE? (soru yüz ifadesi) → You Job What? (with facial question expression)
- Turkish: Ne iş yapıyorsun? → What do you do?
- TİD: SEN İŞ (soru yüz ifadesi)? → You Job (with facial question expression)
- Turkish: Kaç yaşındasın? → How old are you?
- TSL: SEN YAŞ SEN? (soru yüz ifadesi) → You Age You? (with facial question expression)
- Turkish: Kaç para? → How much (is this)?
- TSL: PARA BU? (soru yüz ifadesi) → Money This? (with facial question expression)

In brief, TSL differs from Turkish in use of the question words because of the reasons below:

- The meanings of the question words in Turkish and TSL are different.
- The relation among the question words that can be used on their own is different in Turkish and TSL. (as it is in the question word “what”, which forms a base for other question words as mentioned earlier)
- In Turkish we need to use the question word, but with the correct facial expression the question word can be skipped in TSL.

Let's sign

- NE? → what?
- NEREDE? → where?
- NEDEN? → why?
- NE ZAMAN? → when?
- KİM? → who?
- KAÇ? → how many/much/long?
- KAÇINCI SINIF? Which grade?
- NE? → what?

6.2. Vocabulary / General

	Turkish	English	Deutsch	Portuguese
1	Almak	Take		
2	Ayrı	Seperate		

3	Bekar	Single		
4	Büyük	Big		
5	Fatura	Bill		
6	Görüşmek	Meet/see		
7	İndirim	Discount		
8	Kalem	Pencil /pen		
9	Kitap	Book		
10	Kurs	Course		
11	Maaş	Salary		
12	Pahalı	Expensive		
13	Petrol	petrol		
14	Tanımak	Know/recognise		
15	Ucuz	cheap		
16	Yüzde	percent		
17	Zam	Salary increase		

6.3. Vocabulary / Jobs

	TÜRKÇE	İNGİLİZCE	ALMANCA	PORTEKİZCE
1	Araştırmacı	Researcher		
2	Asker	Soldier		
3	Aşçı	Cook		
4	Avukat	Lawyer		
5	Bakkal	Grocer		
6	Belediye Başkanı	Mayor		
7	Berber	Barber		
8	Cumhurbaşkanı	President		
9	Çiftçi	Farmer		
10	Doktor	Doctor		
11	Hakem	Referee		
12	Hakim	Judge		
13	Hemşire	Nurse		
14	İmam (Din görevlisi)	İmam/chaplain		
15	İşçi	Worker		
16	Jandarma	Constabulary		
17	Kasap	Butcher		
18	Manav	Green grocer		
19	Marangoz	Carpenter		
20	Memur	Civil servant		
21	Milletvekili	Member of Parliament		
22	Mimar	Architect		
23	Müdür	Director		
24	Mühendis	Engineer		

25	Noter	Notary		
26	Polis	Police officer		
27	Psikolog	Psychologist		
28	Satıcı	Salesperson		
29	Subay	Military officer		
30	Şef	Chef		
31	Şoför	Driver		
32	Tamirci	Mechanic		
33	Tercüman	Translator/Interpreter		
34	Terzi	Tailor		
35	Vali	Governor		

6.4. Deaf Culture / Technology and The Hearing Impaired

There were many problems regarding the communication of the hearing impaired before 2010 in Turkey. As they could not make calls, they had to text each other but this method limited the communication to 160 characters in a text message and it was tiring and also time consuming.

Along with the 3G technology, the hearing impaired could start to make videocalls, which enabled a better, faster and easier communication.

Many public utilities, such as hospitals and banks have recently started to give service to the hearing impaired by using the 3G technology.

6.5. Vocabulary / Family

	Turkish	English	Deutsch	Portuguese
1	Abi	Elder Brother		
2	Abla	Sister		
3	Akraba	Relative		
4	Amca	Uncle (paternal)		
5	Anne	Mother		
6	Anneanne-Babaanne	Grandmother/father		
7	Baba	Father		
8	Bacanak	Brother in law		
9	Bekar	single		
10	Boşanmış	divorced		
11	Damat	Groom		
12	Dayı	Uncle(maternal)		
13	Dede	grandfather		
14	Dul	widow		
15	Düğün	Wedding ceremony		

16	Enişte	Sister's husband		
17	Erkek	man		
18	Ev hanımı	housewife		
19	Evli	married		
20	Gelin	bride		
21	Hala	Aunt (father's sister)		
22	İkiz	twin		
23	Kardeş	sibling		
24	Kayınbirader	Brother in law		
25	Kayınpeder	Father in law		
26	Kayınvalide	Mother in law		
27	Kına	Henna night		
28	Kız	Girl		
29	Kızı (onun Kızı)	... 's daughter		
30	Kuzen	cousin		
31	Nişanlı	engaged		
32	Oğlu (onun Oğlu)	... ' son		
33	Teyze	Aunt (mother's sister)		
34	Torun	Grandchild		
35	Üvey	Step/foster/adoptive		
36	Yenge	Brother's wife		

6.6. Deaf Culture/ Subtitles and Sign Language Translations

The deaf society would also like to keep up with the news, watch movies and live broadcasts. Therefore it is important for them to have access to subtitles and sign language translations so that they could be as informed as the hearing individuals.

In the programmes broadcast without the subtitles or sign language translations, the deaf can only watch the visuals and try to understand what is going on. For instance, when the tv announcer gives information on an accident on the news, the deaf can just see that there is an accident but cannot reach any further details about it.

Currently in Turkey, the subtitles and sign language translations are recently being developed and programmes with subtitles or sign language translations make up only 5 percent of the whole programmes that are broadcast.

Özellikle Avrupa ülkelerinde, altyazı ve işaret dili çevirisi neredeyse tüm programlara eklemekte ve sağır birey kumandanadan istediği seçeneği seçerek programı ya altyazı olarak ya da işaret dili çevirisi yapılarak izleyebilmektedir.

Especially in European countries, subtitles and sign language translations are added almost to all of the programmes and the deaf can choose either of them with the remote control and watch the programme the way they wish.

6.7. Exercises/Activities

	Turkish	English	Deutsch	Portuguese
1	Ablam öğrenci devam ediyor	My sister is still a student.		
2	Annem Öğretmen Emekli	My mother is a retired teacher.		
3	Arkadaşım avukat bıraktı	My friend quit his/her job as a lawyer.		
4	Babam doktor çalışıyor	My father works as a doctor.		
5	Teyzem mühendis çalışmayı seviyor	My aunt is an engineer and she likes it.		

6.8. Exercises /Activities

	Turkish	English	Deutsch	Portuguese
1	Annem ne zaman evlendi?	When did my mother get married?		
2	Babam nereye gitti?	Where did my father go?		
3	Kardeşim neden okulu bıraktı?	Why did my brother quit school?		
4	O adam kim?	Who is that man?		
5	Teyzem niçin düğüne gelmedi?	Why did my aunt not come to the wedding ceremony?		

A2 Level

Unit 1: School and Sports / Orientation Verbs – 1

1.1. Grammar: Directions (Imperatives)

Among the foremost functions of all the languages is the grammatical relations of the subject and the object and how it is shown with the transitive verbs, in other words the semantic relations of the person doing the action and the person affected by the action done. That is to say, there must be a way to express who did what to who and how it was done, for example who is helping, who is being helped or who is teaching and who is taught and so forth. Different languages have different ways to handle this. For example, the word order in a sentence (as in English) or case suffixes (as in Deutsch) or the pronoun affixes added to the verb.

Most of the known sign languages employ “orientation” or “harmony with the verb” (Meir 2001, Zeshan 2000, Padden 1990). This includes orienting the meaningful gesture and the sign which generally starts at the spatial point where it is associated with the subject and ends at the spatial point where it is associated with the object. First person singular is associated with their own position, second person singular is with the position of the person across and third person singular is with any abstract point in space. There are some Turkish Sign Language examples that we will be studying in the following lessons. The sign includes a movement from the position of the second person singular towards the first person singular and it means “You are teaching to me”. As it can be observed in the sample lessons, the sign shows the movement between the positions of two different third person singular people and it means “He is teaching her” or “She is teaching him”.

Examples from the Turkish Sign Language can be written the same way. These will be shown in the presentation of the transcription that the sign language researchers generally use.

- a. 2: ASK:1 b. 3a:ASK:3b

‘Sen bana soruyorsun.’ ‘O ona soruyor.’ → “You are asking me.” “He is asking her.”

The spatial location and the verb in the sign language that are similar to the pronoun orientation in a spoken language have two blanks to fill in both structures. In Turkish, a different structure is used with the affixes added to the verb.

See the example below:

Sa- na yardım edi -yor –um → I am helping you.

The way the subject is connected to the verb and the object in a sentence is different in Turkish. As Turkish is a predominantly agglutinated language, so we add affixes to the verb, in some cases the object and noun form of the object changes phonetically but keeps using the same root as in the examples of “bana/beni”, “sana/seni”, “onu/ona”. However in TSL, Turkish Sign Language, it is different. You should point out the positions and change the direction of the hand movement along with the sign of the verb.

1.2. Vocabulary/ General

	TURKISH	ENGLISH	DEUTSCH	PORTUGUESE
1	Anahtar	KEY		
2	Aramak	CALL / SEARCH		
3	Ayıp	SHAME		
4	Başkan	PRESIDENT		
5	Başvuru	APPLICATION		
6	Bayram	HOLIDAY/BAIRAM		
7	Bölüm	PART/ SECTION		
8	Bulmak	FIND		
9	Dost	FRIEND		
10	Eğlenmek	TO ENJOY /HAVE FUN		
11	Film	FILM		
12	Haber yok	NO NEWS		
13	İptal	CANCEL /CANCELLED		
14	Karşılaşmak	MEET/ENCOUNTER		
15	Kaybolmak	TO BE LOST		
16	Kayıt	REGISTRATION		
17	Kontrol	CONTROL		
18	Mahvolmak	TO BE RUINED/ TO BE DEVASTATED		
19	Mecbur	TO BE OBLIGED TO		
20	Ödev	HOMEWORK		
21	Proje	PROJECT		
22	Sabır	PATIENCE		
23	Seçmek	CHOOSE/SELECT/PICK		
24	Seyretmek	TO WATCH		
25	Sınav	EXAM		
26	Sohbet etmek	TO HAVE A CHAT		
27	Susmak	TO KEEP QUIET		
28	Tekrar	REPETITION		
29	Toplanmak	COME TOGETHER/GATHER		

30	Toplantı	MEETING		
31	Yalan	LIE (UNTRUTH)		
32	Yemek	FOOD / TO EAT		

1.3. Vocabulary /School

	Turkish	English	Deutsch	Portuguese
1	Anadolu	ANATOLIA		
2	Beden Eğitimi	PHYSICAL EDUCATION		
3	Biyoloji	BIOLOGY		
4	Coğrafya	GEOGRAPHY		
5	Din	RELIGION		
6	Edebiyat	LITERATURE		
7	Felsefe	PHILOSOPHY		
8	Fen	SCIENCE		
9	Fizik	PHYSICS		
10	Hayat Bilgisi	SOCIAL STUDIES LESSON		
11	İngilizce Dersi	ENGLISH LESSON		
12	Kimya	CHEMISTRY		
13	Kolej	COLLEGE/PRIVATE SCHOOL		
14	Makine ressamlığı	MACHINE DESIGNER/ MECHANICAL DRAFTSMAN		
15	Matematik	MATHEMATICS		
16	Meslek Okulu	VOCATIONAL SCHOOL		
17	Psikoloji	PSYCHOLOGY		
18	Resim	PAINTING		
19	Sağlık Bilgisi	MEDICAL KNOWLEDGE		
20	Tarih	HISTORY		

1.4. Deaf Culture/ Associations for the Deaf

The first association for the deaf in Turkey, namely “Solidarity Association for the Turkish Hearing Impaired” was founded in 1941 by Süleyman GÖK, who contributed greatly to the development of the Turkish Sign Language and Deaf Society in Turkey.

Currently, there are almost 100 deaf associations and organisations that continue their activities and operations which are mainly under the titles of Education, Sports and Courses. The activities under the title of education usually focus on TSL Trainings for the hearing individuals and increasing the

proficiency and professional qualifications of the young deaf people. The associations operating in the field of sports focus on training and raising sportspeople not only for their own teams but also for the national teams in various branches such as football, basketball, volleyball, swimming and table tennis. The deaf associations operating in the field of courses usually provide vocational education and training for sewing, cooking, hair dressing, wood painting and being an electrician and so forth, and contribute to the lives and employment opportunities of the nonemployed women or young deaf individuals.

1.5. Vocabulary / Sports

	Turkish	English	Deutsch	Portuguese
1	Amerikan futbolu	AMERICAN FOOTBALL GAME		
2	Antrenman	TRAINING EXERCISE		
3	Antrenör	TRAINER/COACH		
4	Atletizm	ATHLETISM		
5	Basketbol	BASKETBALL		
6	Boks	BOXING		
7	Jimnastik	GYMNASTICS		
8	Dans	DANCE		
9	Fitness	FITNESS		
10	Forma	SPORTS GEAR/UNIFORM		
11	Futbol	FOOTBALL		
12	Güreş	WRESTLING		
13	Halter	WEIGHT LIFTING		
14	Hentbol	HANDBALL		
15	Judo	JUDO		
16	Karate	KARATE		
17	Kayak	SKIING		
18	Maç	GAME/MATCH		
19	Madalya	MEDAL		
20	Masa Tenisi	TABLE TENNIS		
21	Olimpiyat	OLYMPIAD		
22	Puan	POINT/SCORE		
23	Soyunma odası	LOCKER ROOM		
24	Sörf	SURFING		
25	Spor	SPORTS		
26	Stadyum	STADIUM		
27	Şampiyon	CHAMPION		
28	Tekvando	TAEKWONDO		
29	Tenis	TENNIS		
30	Voleybol	VOLLEYBALL		
31	Yelken	SAILING		
32	Yüzme	SWIMMING		

1.6. Deaf culture / Camps for the deaf

For many years, many countries host the camps for the deaf, which enable the young deaf people to interact with one another culturally and develop their visions and provide opportunities to do group work. On 26-27 February 2011, the Youth Council was founded under the umbrella of the Turkish National Federation of the Deaf. The Youth Council have organised summer and winter camps in the fields of education and entertainment since then.

Another Youth Council was also founded in 2016 under the roof of Turkey Hearing Impaired Association. Since their foundation, they also organise summer and winter camps in the fields of education and entertainment.

The Silent Camp was founded three years ago. As there is no age limit, adults can also join the camps. There are education, seminar and entertainment activities that are held within the camp

1.7. Exercises /Activities

	Turkish	English	Deutsch	Portuguese
1	Arkadaşımın kitabı kayboldu aradım buldum.	My friend's book was lost, I looked for it and found it.		
2	Bu hafta sınav var çok çalışmam lazım.	We have exams this week, I must study hard.		
3	Bugün sabah okula gittim. Kimya öğretmenini gelmedi ders iptal edildi.	I went to school in the morning. The chemistry teacher was absent and the lesson was cancelled.		
4	Dün ödev verdi, bu sabah ödevi yaptım. Öğretmen kontrol etti bana aferin dedi.	The teacher gave homework yesterday, I did my homework this morning. The teacher checked my homework and said "well done".		
5	İki hafta sonra projem var, arkadaşlarımı seçip çalışacağım.	I have a project two weeks later, I am going to choose my friends and study for it.		

1.8. Exercises /Activities

	Turkish	English	Deutsch	Portuguese
1	Bu yıl çalışıyorum, seneye olimpiyat var.	I am training this year, the olympic games are next year.		
2	Bugün fitnese gittim, bir arkadaşım ile karşılaştım, muhabbet ettik.	I went to the gym today, I met a friend there and we had a chat.		
3	Kızım jimnastik seviyor. Haftaya beraber kayıt başvurusu yapacağız.	My daughter loves gymnastics. We are going to apply for registration next week.		
4	Üniversite Beden Eğitimi bölümünü kazandım, çok eğlendim.	I won the Physical Education department, I enjoyed it a lot.		
5	Yüzmeye çok çalışıyorum, şampiyon olmak istiyorum.	I am training hard for swimming, I want to become a champion.		

Unit 2: Technology

2.1. Grammar: Orientation Verbs – 2

As you remember, we studied the verbs and the direction of the hand movement in the previous unit. Now, I present some of them with their complex meanings with examples. These verbs cannot be expressed or uttered with a single verb in Turkish.

On the other hand, TSI has single verb signs for the following verbs.

- Bir şeyi nakletmek → to transfer something
- Birinin düşmanı olmak → to be an enemy of someone
- Birine misafirliğe gitmek → pay a visit to somebody

We are going to dwell on these examples later. Apart from that, in TSL there are some cases in which the functions of some words change compared to the spoken and written Turkish. For instance, “düşman (enemy)” is a noun in Turkish. However in TSL, it is a verb and you express/sign the phrases such as “You are enemy.” or “I am enemy” with a verb too.

Example:

TSL: HER ZAMAN DÜŞMAN SEBEP? (soru yüz ifadesi ile birlikte)
ALWAYS ENEMY REASON? (along with a questioning facial expression)

Turkish: Neden her zaman benim düşmanımsın?
(Why are you always my enemy?)

In TSL, we can derive new meanings by changing the word/sign that is the verb. To do this, you must repeat the hand gesture. For example, to express/sign the phrase “to look again and again” in TSL, you must repeat the same hand gesture at the same point. In order to express/sign “to teach everywhere”, you must repeat the hand gesture at various points around you. We use the same method for plural persons or more people. For example in order to express/sign “to inform a lot of people”, we repeat the same gesture.

Example:

TSL: Film BAKMAK (tekrarlı) BIKMAK
→ Film LOOK (repeatedly) GET BORED

Turkish: ‘Filmi tekrar tekrar izleyip, usandım.’
→ I got bored of watching the film again and again

TSL: ANAHTAR ARAMAK her yerde, BULMAK değil
→ KEY SEARCH EVERYWHERE, FIND NOT

- Turkish: 'Anahtarı her yerde aradım, fakat bulamadım.'
I searched for the key everywhere but I could not find it.
- TSL: BEN arkadaş hepsi çağır MAK her yerde
→ I friend all call/invite everywhere
- Turkish: 'Ben arkadaşların hepsini çağırdım.'
→ I called/invited all my friends.
- TSL: KONSOLUSLUK gitmek (tekrar) SON VİZE ALMAK
→ CONSULATE go (again) FINAL VISA GET
- Turkish: 'Konsolosluğa defalarca gittim, sonunda vize aldım.'
→ I went to the Consulate many times and I finally got the visa.

2.2. Vocabulary / Orientation Verbs

	Turkish	English	Deutsch	Portuguese
1	Aramak	Call/Search/Look for		
2	Bakmak	To look		
3	Bakmak (kişiye)	To look after		
4	Çaldırmak (telefon)	To call/to ring up		
5	Çıkmak	To go out/to date		
6	Destek	Support		
7	Hediye	Gift/ present		
8	Mektup	Letter		
9	Mesaj	Message / text		
10	Misafirlik	Guest/ visit		
11	Soru	Question		
12	Sövmek	Swear/damn		
13	Uğraşmak	To try		
14	Vurmak	To hit		

2.3. Linguistic Information / Bilingual Deaf Education

The bilingual education of the deaf is the most recent approach in the education of the deaf children. It makes use of the experience of the previous education methods and learns from the mistakes of the known practices and adopts a non-medical view of the deafness. This approach is also known as the bilingual education of the deaf – the bicultural model (it is sometimes shortened as bi-bi). In this approach, the deaf are a linguistic minority along with their own culture and this fact is taken as a base (bkz. Bouvet 1990, Drasgow 1993, Mahshie 1995).

The most significant principle of the bilingual education of the deaf (BLED) is the use of the sign language in the classroom environment. The spoken language is taught as the way it is written and all the academic knowledge that includes teaching literacy is conveyed by means of the communication that is based on the visual gestures of the natural sign language of the deaf society. The bilingual education of the deaf has been implemented in Scandinavian countries for a few decades. Sweden

was the first country to put this into practice in 1980 with a standardised curriculum that was used for the education of the deaf (Davies 1991, Svartholm 1993).

Apart from being a national program, the bilingual education of the deaf, though in a limited number, is implemented in some other countries such as the USA, Deutschland, China, Italy, Venezuela, Brasil and Denmark as well.

2.4. Vocabulary / Technology

	Turkish	English	Deutsch	Portuguese
1	Bilgisayar	Computer		
2	Cep telefonu	Mobile phone		
3	Çıktı	Print Out		
4	Faks	Fax		
5	Fotoğraf makinası	Camera		
6	Fotokopi	Photocopy		
7	Göndermek	Send		
8	Hoparlör	Speaker (of a music system)		
9	İnternet	Internet		
10	Kamera	Camera		
11	Kargo	Cargo/shipping		
12	Laptop	Laptop		
13	Müzik Seti	Stereo/ music set		
14	Oyun cihazı	Gaming device		
15	Projektör	Projector		
16	Tablet	tablet		
17	Tarama	scanning		
18	USB	USB		
19	Video	Video		
20	Webcam	Webcam		
21	Wi-Fi	Wi-Fi		

2.5. Linguistic Information / How Does Bilingual Deaf Education Work?

The bilingual education of the deaf is based upon the conception that the deaf are a linguistic and cultural minority. Defining the deaf like this is currently a stereotyped opinion which has not been discussed seriously enough. Because the proof was sweepingly clearer than the studies in the social sciences (please see the lesson texts in the first lesson). If this point of view is taken as a base to consider in the education of the deaf children, it is obvious that the skill of the spoken language should be taught with the methods used in the second language learning. Among the deaf society,

the sign language that is naturally used by the deaf child is regarded as the first language of the child and literacy is taught as a second language.

So as to understand how the bilingual education of the deaf works, we should firstly introduce three main facts about education and languages.

1. The language is in the brain and it is expressed in two ways; the spoken language and the sign language, both of which have the equal linguistic status.
2. A successful education in a classroom environment or education of any subjects is mainly dependent upon the level of communication between the teacher and the student.
3. The main purpose of education is to fully develop all the potentials that a child may have. There is no need to focus on the verbal communication skills more than necessary and keep the deaf children limited to this.

The recognition of the sign languages as a language with the equal linguistic status among the human languages is the most significant precondition for the bilingual education of the deaf. The sign language is considered and viewed as a valuable source and a useful tool in the education of the deaf society at all ages.

2.6. Vocabulary / General

	Turkish	English	Deutsch	Portuguese
1	Abartmak	Exaggerate		
2	Ama	But/however		
3	Aynen iletmek	Forward a message as it is		
4	Banka	Bank		
5	Başka	Another /different		
6	Çek	Cheque		
7	Doğal	Natural		
8	Doğalgaz	Natural gas		
9	Elektrik	Electricity		
10	Fazla	Surplus/much		
11	Gelmek (kişi)	Arrive		
12	Girmek	Enter		
13	Hazır	Ready		
14	Karışık	Mixed/complicated		
15	Kırmak	break		
16	Kişi	Person/individual		
17	Köy	Village		
18	Kültür	Culture		
19	Lazım	Necessary		
20	Merak	Curiosity		

21	Ödünç	Borrow / Lend		
22	Patlamak	Burst/explode		
23	Sıra	Order /row/queue		
24	Sözlük	Dictionary		
25	Veya	Or		
26	Yer (mekân)	Place/location		

2.7. Exercises / Activities

	Turkish	English	Deutsch	Portuguese
1	Arkadaşa misafirliğe gittim, sınıf arkadaşım çıktı, sohbet ettik.	I went to visit a friend, it turned out to be my classmate and we had a chat.		
2	Arkadaşımın telefonunu çaldırdım cevap yok merak ettim evine gittim.	I rang up my friend and there was no answer and I was curious so I went to his place.		
3	Komşuya haber verdim, Türk kahvesi için bize gelecek.	I called my neighbour and he is coming to us for a Turkish coffee.		
4	Nişanlım bu hafta yemeğe davet ediyor.	My fiance is inviting me to dinner this week.		
5	Uzaktan eğitime girmek istiyorum ama laptopum yok, yakında devlet bana verecek.	I want to join the distance learning system but I have no laptop but the state is going to give me one soon.		

2.8. Exercises / Activities

	Turkish	English	Deutsch	Portuguese
1	Araba müzik açtım hoparlör patladı.	I turned on the music system in the car but the speaker got punctured.		
2	Arkadaşım kargoyla USB gönderdi. USB'yi taktım çalışmıyor.	My friend sent me a USB by cargo. I inserted it but it doesn't work.		
3	Kardeşim bilgisayarını	My brother breaks		

	her gün bozuyor.	the computer down every day.		
4	Köydeki çocukların evinde internet yok.	The children in the village have no internet at their homes.		
5	Yeni tablet aldım, kardeşime ödünç verdim, hemen kırdı.	I bought a new tablet and I lent it to my brother but he broke it down straight off.		

Unit 3: Life in Another Language / Compound Meanings-I

3.1. Grammar: Compound Meanings

The semantic relation of the intransitive compound words is within the compound word itself. (Plag, 2003, p. 145). In other words, the whole of the compound word is a subcategory of the word. (Coolen, 1994, p. 6). In intransitive compound words, the words that form the compound word function as subcategory and supercategory of the word. In TSL, the word “dictionary” (“sözlük” in Turkish) is a compound word consisting of the words “word/söz” and “book/kitap/kitabı”. “Sözlük/Wordbook/Söz Kitabı” is the subcategory of the “book” and the meaning of the compound noun is built upon it. Please note that neither of the words that form the compound word loses its meaning, because “Dictionary/SÖZLÜK/Söz Kitabı” is a compound word that is formed by combining the words “WORD” and “BOOK”.

Another intransitive word in TSL is the word “SAĞANAK/DOWNPOUR/SHOWER”. This compound word in TSL is formed by combining the two words “HIZLI/FAST” and “YAĞMUR/RAIN”. The word “SAĞANAK/DOWNPOUR/SHOWER” is a subcategory of the word “RAIN”, which is the base and supercategory of the compound word. There are further examples on intransitive compound words in the table below. (Dikyuva & Makaroğlu 2015).

Units of Compounds in Turkish Sign Language	Meaning		
BUZ+DOLAP Ice + case	BUZDOLAP İcecase (refrigerator)		
ÇOCUK+BEZ Kid + fabric	ÇOCUK BEZİ Kidfabric (diaper)		
ÇİÇEK+KABI Flower + pot	SAKSI Flowerpot		
TREN+YOL Train + way/road	DEMİRYOLU Trainway (railroad)		
DENİZ+KENAR Sea + side	SAHİL seaside		
KIZ+KIYAFET Girl + dress	ABİYE Girdress (evening dress/gown)		
SICAK+DERECE Heat + degree	TERMOMETRE Heatdegree		

	(thermometer)		
İMAM+KABAN İmam+coat	CÜBBE İmamcoat (tabard)		
FOTOĞRAF+ÇERÇEVE Photograph+frame	TABLO Photographframe (painting)		
PSİKOLOJİ+DOKTOR Pshycology +doctor	PSİKOLOG Pshycologydoctor (pshychologist)		
SAAT+GEÇ Time+late	RÖTAR Timelate(delay)		
HIZLI+SOĞUK Quick+cold	AYAZ →quickcold (frost-drycold)		
UYKU+KIYAFET Sleeping+wear	PİJAMA Sleeping wear(pajamas)		

3.2. Vocabulary / General

	Turkish	English	Deutsch	Portuguese
1	Affetmek	Forgive		
2	Akıllı	Smart		
3	Asla	Never		
4	Aydınlık	Bright (opposite of dark)		
5	Barış	Peace		
6	Bayat	Stale/not fresh		
7	Bereket	Fruitfulness/abundance		
8	Bol	Abundant/plentiful		
9	Ciddi	Serious		
10	Cimri	Miser		
11	Cömert	generous		
12	Dar	Narrow/tight		
13	Deli	Crazy		
14	Delirmek	Go crazy		
15	Dilenci	beggar		
16	Dolandırmak	Swindle/con		
17	Gerçek	Truth/reality/fact		
18	Hırsız	Thief		
19	Kâr (Profit olan)	profit		
20	Karanlık	Dark (opposite of bright)		

21	Kirli	Dirty/filthy		
22	Mahvolmak	To be devastated		
23	Pahalı	expensive		
24	Park	park		
25	Prova	Rehearsal		
26	Sahte	Fake/not real		
27	Savaş	war		
28	Sert	Hard/solid/rigid/		
29	Sigara	Cigarette		
30	Şaka	joke		
31	Şişmanlamak	Become fatter		
32	Taze	Fresh		
33	Temiz	clean		
34	Ufak	Small/little/tiny		
35	Yalan	Lie/untruthful		
36	Yumuşak	Soft		
37	Zarar	Loss/deficit/damage		
38	Zayıflamak	To lose weight		

3.3. Deaf culture / Schools for the hearing impaired

There are Special Education Schools for the deaf children and youth at the levels of pre-school, elementary, secondary and high school.

There are two points to observe in the distribution of students in a classroom. In the first one, all the students in a class are deaf. In the second one, inclusive education is applied, both the deaf students and hearing students are in the same class.

Sound insulation is an important factor in the design of classrooms and a totally necessary element in the education of the deaf students as visual-verbal method is used in these schools.

3.4. vocabulary / Clothes

	TÜRKÇE	İNGİLİZCE	ALMANCA	PORTEKİZCE
1	Atkı	Muffler/weft/neckwear		
2	Atlet	undershirt		
3	Ayakkabı	shoes		
4	Bere	Bobble hat/cap- toorie		
5	Bikini	Bikini		
6	Bot	boots		
7	Ceket	Jacket		
8	Cüzdan	Wallet/purse		
9	Çizme	Top Boots		
10	Çorap	Socks		
11	Eldiven	Gloves		

12	Etek	Skirt		
13	Gelin	Bride		
14	Gömlek	Shirt		
15	Kazak	Jumper/sweater		
16	Külot	Panties/underpants		
17	Kot	Jeans		
18	Kravat	Tie(necktie)		
19	Kürk mont	Fur coat		
20	Mayo	Swim suit/wear		
21	Önlük	Apron		
22	Pantolon	Trousers		
23	Penye	Combed cotton		
24	Pijama	pajamas		
25	Polar	Fleece jacket		
26	Sweat	sweatshirt		
27	Şapka	Hat/cap		
28	Şort	Shorts		
29	Takım elbise	suits		
30	Tayt	Leggings /tight		
31	Topuk	Heel		

3.5. Deaf Culture / Sports events and organisations

Sports organisations for deaf individuals are held at three different levels: international, national and regional.

Organisations held at the international level are organised by the International Deaf Sports Committee (ISCD), and these Olympics, which are specific to deaf individuals, are called "Deaflympics". Each country participates in these Olympics, in which athletes with their national team in the relevant branch compete with other teams. (For example, Turkey Deaf Women's Basketball National Team).

Sports organisations at the national level are carried out by the Deaf Sports Federations of each country (for example, the Turkish Deaf Sports Federation) and these federations are responsible for conducting all the necessary paperwork etc of the teams in international organizations.

Sports events at the regional level are held with the participation of a limited number of teams, which usually are the teams of public and non-governmental organisations, associations or schools etc.

3.6. Vocabulary / Outdoor activities

	TÜRKÇE	İNGİLİZCE	ALMANCA	PORTEKİZCE
1	Ateş yakmak	To make/build a fire		

2	Binicilik	Riding		
3	Dalış	Diving		
4	Deniz kanosu	Canoe/kayak		
5	Jeep safari	Jeep safari		
6	Kampçılık	Camping		
7	Paraşüt	Parachute		
8	Rafting	Rafting		
9	Sörf	surfing		
10	Tırmanış	Climbing		
11	Yürüyüş	Trekking /hiking/walk		

3.7. Exercises / Activities

	Turkish	English	Deutsch	Portuguese
1	Akşam yürüyüş yaptım ama hava çok çabuk karardı.	I went for a walk in the evening but it got dark so quickly.		
2	Bir hafta önce yamaç paraşütüne bindik, çok eğlendik.	We did paragliding a week ago and we had so much fun.		
3	Fethiye’de kano yapmak meşhur, merak ettim gittim, doluydu, iptal ettim.	It is popular to ride a canoe in Fethiye, I was curious about it and I went there but it was busy so I cancelled it.		
4	Hergün evde oturmaktan delirdim, dışarıda biraz hava aldım.	I got crazy sitting at home every day so I went out to take the air.		
5	Her hafta Pazar günü kampta buluşuyor ve ateş yakıyoruz.	We meet at the camp every week on Sundays and build a fire.		

3.8. Exercises / Activities

	Turkish	English	Deutsch	Portuguese
1	Annemle beraber AVM’ye gittik, ucuz ayakkabı gördük, annem hemen aldı.	We went to the mall with mom, we saw a cheap pair of shoes and mom bought it straight off.		
2	Arkadaşım bana hediye elbise aldı,	My friend bought me a dress as a gift but it		

	giydim ama ufak.	was small for me.		
3	Gelinlik provası yaptıktan sonra zayıfladım şimdi bol oldu.	I lost weight after the rehearsal of the wedding gown, now it is large for me.		
4	Oğlum parka gitti, geldiğinde kıyafetleri çok kirliydi.	My son went to the park and when he came back his clothes were too dirty.		
5	Yeni elbise aldım, çamaşır makinesine attım, mahvolmuş.	I bought a new dress and washed it in the washing machine, and now it is ruined.		

Unit 4: Media / Compound Meanings–II

4.1. Grammar: Compound Meanings

Transitive compound words have a more limited aspect among the compound words. Unlike intransitive compounds, the semantic base of the compound word is out of the compound word, that is to say; it is not one of the words forming the compound word (Plag, 2003). In transitive words, the two words that form the new compound word lose their meanings and they form a new meaning. For example, the word “HANİMELİ” (literal translation of the word into English is “LADY HAND” and it is HONEYSUCKLE in English) is a compound word in Turkish. The meaning of the each word that forms the new compound word has nothing to do with the meaning of the new compound word. The words HANIM/LADY and ELİ/HAND are combined and these words lose their lexical meanings and they form a totally new word that refers to a type of flower. Therefore the semantic base of the compound word is not in the compound word and it refers out of the components forming the compound word. So we can say that neither HANIM/LADY nor ELİ/HAND has a semantic relation with the compound word HANİMELİ/HONEYSUCKLE, which is a type of flower.

4.2. Vocabulary / Media

	Turkish	English	Deutsch	Portuguese
1	Altyazı	subtitle		
2	Beğeni	Likes		
3	Belgesel	Documentary		
4	Canlı	Live (program)		
5	Dergi	Periodicals/magazines		
6	Dizi	Tv series		
7	Eğlence	Entertainment/joy/fun		
8	E-mail	E-Mail		
9	Engellemek	Block		
10	Etiket	Tag		
11	Facebook	Facebook		
12	Film	Film		
13	Fragman	Trailers		
14	Gazete	Newspaper		
15	Geri	Back		
16	Google	Google		
17	Görüntülü	Videocall/facetime		
18	Güncelleme	update		
19	Gündem	Agenda/agendum		
20	Haber	News		
21	Hacker	Hacker		
22	İleri	Forward		

23	İnstagram	Instagram		
24	Konum	location		
25	Magazin	Tabloid press		
26	Netflix	Netflix		
27	Online alışveriş	Online shopping		
28	Oyuncu	Gamer/player		
29	Paylaşmak	To Share		
30	Program	Program		
31	Radyo	radio		
32	Reklam	Commemrcials/advertisement		
33	Senaryo	scenario		
34	Sinema	cinema		
35	Sosyal Medya	Social media		
36	Spiker	Tv announcer/speaker		
37	Takip	To follow		
38	Telegram	Telegram		
39	Twiter	Twitter		
40	Üye	Member		
41	Website	Website		
42	Whatsapp	Whatsapp		
43	Yarışma	Competition		
44	Yayın	Broadcast		
45	Yazar	Author/writer		
46	Yirmidört saat hikaye	24 hours story		
47	Yorum	Comment		
48	Youtube	Youtube		
49	Yönetmen	Director		
50	Yüklenmek	To upload		

4.3.Vocabulary / Food

	Turkish	English	Deutsch	Portuguese
1	Baklava	baklava		
2	Börek	Patty/pastry		
3	Bulgur pilavı	Bulgur pilaf		
4	Ciğer kavurma	Fried liver		
5	Çiğköfte	Steak tartar a la turca		
6	Çorba	Soup		
7	Çöp şiş	Grilled pieces of meat on wooden skewers		
8	Döner	Döner/gyro/shawarma		
9	Ekmek	bread		
10	Fasulye	Beans		
11	Gözleme	(Turkish)pancakes		

12	Hamburger	Hamburger		
13	İçli köfte	Stuffed meatballs		
14	İskender	Döner kebab on the plate		
15	Karniyarık	Split aubergines with minced meat		
16	Kebap	Kebab		
17	Kokoreç	Grilled sheep's intestines		
18	Köfte	meatballs		
19	Kumpir	Baked potato		
20	Lahmacun	Lahmajun/thin Turkish pizza with minced meat and onion		
21	Makarna	Pasta/macaroni		
22	Mantı	Turkish type ravioli		
23	Midye	Mussels		
24	Pasta	(sweet)Cake		
25	Patates kızartması	French fries		
26	Pide	Turkish pizza with meat and vegetables		
27	Pilav	Pilaf/rice		
28	Pizza	Pizza		
29	Poğaç	Pastry with meat or cheese filling		
30	Salam	Salami		
31	Salata	Salad		
32	Sosis	Sausage		
33	Tavuk şiş	Grilled chicken meat on wooden skewers		
34	Tost	Toast/sandwich		
35	Yaprak sarma	Stuffed vine leaves		
36	Yoğurt	Yoghurt		

4.4. Deaf Culture/ Deaf Sportspersons

Since deaf individuals do not have a physical disability and hearing loss does not prevent these individuals from doing sports professionally or amateurish in different branches, professional deaf sportspeople have been trained in various branches.

In Turkey, the sports activities of deaf individuals are carried out in their own leagues (for example, the Hearing Impaired 1st Football League), and athletes in 19 branches such as karate, football and table tennis participate in competitions professionally. Although there are very few deaf athletes in the leagues of the hearing athletes in Turkey, many deaf athletes play within the same team with hearing individuals, especially in the USA and European countries.

4.5. Vocabulary / Refreshments / Drinks

	Turkish	English	Deutsch	Portuguese
1	Ayran	Ayran		
2	Bira	Beer		
3	Çay	Tea		
4	Çin votkası	Chinese vodka		
5	Gazoz	Soda pop/soft drink		
6	İçecek	Beverage/refreshment		
7	İçki	Drinks (alcoholic beverages)		
8	Kahve	Coffee		
9	Kola	Cola/coke		
10	Likör	Liquor		
11	Limonata	Lemonade		
12	Meyve suyu	Fruit juice		
13	Rakı	Raki		
14	Sıcak çikolata	Hot chocolate		
15	Sıkma portakal	Orange squash		
16	Soda	Sparkling mineral water		
17	Soğuk çay	Ice tea		
18	Su	Water		
19	Süt	Milk		
20	Şalgam	Fermented carrot/turnip juice		
21	Şampanya	Champagne		
22	Şarap	Wine		
23	Tekila	Tequila		
24	Türk kahvesi	Turkish coffee		
25	Viski	Whiskey		
26	Votka	Vodka		

4.6. Deaf culture / TVs for the Deaf

Although TVs for the deaf have increased all over the world especially after the 1970s, they have not reached a sufficient level yet. Currently, there is no television channel specific to deaf individuals in our country.

Deaf televisions broadcast mostly on the internet. It includes informative programs on important events of the day and on different topics such as tourism, health and education.

Deaf televisions are divided into two types according to the broadcast language. For example, there are national channels broadcasting only in Danish Sign Language, such as www.tv-deaf.com, as well as international channels broadcasting in International Sign Language, such as www.h3.tv

4.7. Exercises / Activities

	Turkish	English	Deutsch	Portuguese
1	Benim facebook hacklendi, uğraştım geri aldım.	My facebook account was hacked, so I tried and got it back.		
2	Instagram kullanıcısı bir milyon takipçim var.	I have one million Instagram followers		
3	Netflix filmleri sağırlara uygun çünkü hazır altyazı var.	Netflix films are good for the deaf as they have the subtitles.		
4	Twiter'da sözlük paylaştım, herkes paylaştı gündeme girdim.	I shared a dictionary on Twitter, everybody retweeted it and it became TT.		
5	Youtube videosu hazıradım, arkadaşlar beni etiketledi.	I made a Youtube video and my friends tagged me.		

4.8. Exercises / Activities

	Turkish	English	Deutsch	Portuguese
1	Arkadaşımın doğum günü, şampanya patlattık çok eğlendik.	It was my friend's birthday, we popped up a champagne and we had so much fun.		
2	Lokantaya gittim, telefona tavuk burger yazdım. Adam anlamadı et burger verdi, zorlanarak yedim.	I went to a restaurant, I wrote chicken burger on my phone. The man didn't understand and gave me a hamburger instead but I had a difficult time eating that.		
3	Türk kültüründe dönerle birlikte ayran içilir.	In Turkish culture, we usually drink ayran when we eat döner.		
4	Türkiye'nin en doğal çayı nerede? Rize'de.	Where is the most natural tea in Turkey? In Rize.		
5	Yarın bayramın ilk günü. Torunlar geliyor, baklava hazıradım.	It is the first day of bairam tomorrow. The grandchildren are coming and I prepared baklava for them.		

Unit 5: Enjoy Your Meal / Compound Meanings–III

5.1. Grammar: Compound Meanings / Hand ABC

Although the compounds containing hand alphabet/lettering (Hand ABC) in TSL are mostly borrowed from Turkish, it can be seen that borrowings are also made from foreign spoken languages such as English, which is not spoken as a mother tongue in the geography where TSL is located. For example; the word DİLBİLGİSİ/ GRAMMAR is a compound consisting of the combination of G, (which is the first letter of the word GRAMMAR, which has the same meaning in English), and the word TÜMCE/SENTENCE in the basic vocabulary of TSL. Other examples of hand lettering compounds in the TSL are presented.

5.2. Vocabulary / Feelings

	Turkish	English	Deutsch	Portuguese
1	Acımak	To pity		
2	Ağlamak	To cry		
3	Bağırarak	To shout/scream/cry		
4	Bunalmak	To be depressed		
5	Dayanmak	To hold on		
6	Gülmek	To laugh/smile		
7	Halsizlik	Weakness/exhaustion		
8	Hayal kurmak	To dream/daydream		
9	Heyecanlanmak	To get excited		
10	Huzurlu	Peaceful		
11	Kırgınlık	Resentment/offense		
12	Kıskanmak	To be jealous/envious		
13	Kızmak	To be angry		
14	Korkmak	To be afraid		
15	Meraklanmak	To be curious		
16	Mutlu olmak	To be happy		
17	Nefret etmek	To hate		
18	Özlemek	To miss /yearn		
19	Panikleme	To panic		
20	Pişman olmak	To regret/repent		
21	Sabretmek	To be patient/endure		
22	Sevinmek	To rejoice/delight		
23	Sıkılmak	To be bored		
24	Sinirlenmek	To be pissed off		
25	Şaşırmak	To be surprised		
26	Şoka girmek	To be shocked		

27	Utanmak	To be ashamed		
28	Üşenmek	To be bothered		
29	Üzölmek	To feel sorry		
30	Yorulmak	To be tired/feel exhausted		

5.3. Vocabulary / Parts of Our Body and Organs

	Turkish	English	Deutsch	Portuguese
1	Ağız	Mouth		
2	Akciğer	Lungs		
3	Ayak	Feet		
4	Bacak	Leg		
5	Bağırsak	Bowel		
6	Baş	Head		
7	Beyin	Brain		
8	Boğaz	Throat		
9	Böbrek	Kidney		
10	Burun	Nose		
11	Ciğer	Liver		
12	Dalak	Spleen		
13	Damar	Vein		
14	Deri	Skin		
15	Dil	Tongue		
16	Dirsek	Elbow		
17	Diş	Tooth		
18	El	Hand		
19	Göğüs	Chest		
20	Göz	Eye		
21	İskelet	Skeleton		
22	Kalça	Hips		
23	Kalp	Heart		
24	Karaciğer	Liver		
25	Kas	Muscle		
26	Kemik	Bone		
27	Kol	Arm		
28	Kulak	Ear		
29	Mide	Stomach		
30	Omurga	Spine		
31	Rahim	Womb		
32	Yemek borusu	Gullet		
33	Yumurtalık	Ovary		

5.4. Deaf Culture / Deaf Families

Although there are many causes of hearing loss, the number of individuals who are hearing impaired or deaf due to genetic reasons constitutes approximately 50%.

The large effect of genetic causes on the general frequency causes the number of deaf families increase. In deaf families, both genetic hearing loss and Deaf Culture have been passed down from generation to generation, and the Deaf community has a duty to carry the cultural characteristics and traditions.

Children raised in these families differ from other deaf children with hearing parents in terms of both sign language acquisition and Deaf culture acquisition.

5.5. Vocabulary / Medical Terminology

	Turkish	English	Deutsch	Portuguese
1	Acil	Emergency		
2	Ağrı kesici	Pain killer		
3	Alçı	Plaster cast		
4	Alerji	Allergy		
5	Ameliyat	Operation		
6	Antibiyotik	Antibiotics		
7	Aşı	Vaccine		
8	Ateş	Fever		
9	Bayılma	To faint		
10	Bulantı	Nausea/sickness		
11	Derece	Degree		
12	Enfeksiyon	Infection		
13	Felç	Paralysis/stroke		
14	Fizik tedavisi	Physiotherapy		
15	Göz damlası	Eye drops		
16	Halsizlik	Defatigation/weakness		
17	İdrar tahlili	Urine analysis		
18	İlaç	Medicine		
19	İltihap	Inflammation		
20	İshal	diarrhea		
21	İyileşmek	Get better/recover		
22	Kabızlık	Constipation		
23	Kan tahlili	Blood analysis		
24	Kanser	Cancer		
25	Kızamık	Measles		
26	Krem	Cream/lotion		
27	Kusma	To vomit		
28	MR	MR (magnetic resonance)		

29	Muayene	Examination (by the doctor)		
30	Pamuk	cotton		
31	Pansuman	Medical dressing		
32	Reçete	Prescription		
33	Röntgen	X-Ray		
34	Sargı bezi	Gauze/bandage		
35	Suçiçeği	Chicken pox		
36	Şeker hastalığı	diabetes		
37	Tansiyon	Blood pressure		
38	Termometre	thermometer		
39	Tümör	Tumour		
40	Ultrason	Ultrasound		
41	Verem	Tuberculosis		
42	Virüs	Virus		
43	Vitamin	Vitamin		
44	Zatürre	Pneumonia		

5.6. Deaf Culture / Deaf People With Multiple Handicaps

Multiple disabilities is a term that describes people with multiple disabilities. For example, people with both hearing and mental disabilities are classified as multiple disabled.

Since both deaf and visually impaired individuals cannot communicate both auditory and visually, these individuals communicate with a method called Tactile Sign Language.

This language, which is the same as the sign language spoken in the country, differs only in that individuals hold each other's hands during the speaking process and communicate by following their hand movements.

5.7. Exercises / Activities

	Turkish	English	Deutsch	Portuguese
1	Annem bana hep kızıyor biraz bunaldım.	Mom is always being angry with me, I am depressed.		
2	Araba almayı hayal ediyordum. Babam doğum günümde hediye almış, mutluluktan ağladım.	I was dreaming of buying a car. Dad bought me one for my birthday and I cried/wept out of joy.		
3	Benim arkadaşım hep	My friend is always		

	konuşuyor, sinirleniyorum.	talking, I am getting pissed off.		
4	Dün gece çok ağladım, sabah mutlu oldum.	I cried a lot last night but I was happy in the morning.		
5	Yürürken dilenciği gördüm, acıdım para verdim.	I saw a beggar on the street while I was walking, I pitied him and gave him some money.		

5.8. Exercises / Activities

	Turkish	English	Deutsch	Portuguese
1	DEDEMİN ŞEKER HASTALIĞI VAR AMA ÇOK TATLI YİYOR.	My granddad has diabetes but he is always eating sweets though.		
2	EŞİM HEP SİGARA İÇİYORDU, AKCIĞERİNDE HASTALIK ÇIKTI. DOKTOR BIRAKMASI GEREKTİĞİNİ SÖYLEDİ, EŞİM KABULLENDİ.	My wife smoked a lot, she had a condition in her lungs. The doctor told her to quit it and she accepted it.		
3	HEP BAŞIM AĞRIYORDU, DOKTORA GİDİP MUAYENE OLDUM. BEYNİMDE TÜMÖR ÇIKTI. AMELİYATTA DÖRT SAAT GEÇİRDİM, BAŞARILI OLDU.	I always had a headache, I went to the doctor for an examination. They found a tumor in my brain. I had a 4-hour operation and it was a successful one.		
4	OĞLUM ALTI YAŞINDA KANSER ÇIKTI, DOKTORA GİTTİK, HAPLARI İÇEREK İYİLEŞTİ.	My son had cancer at the age of six, we went to a doctor. My son recovered by using the medicines.		
5	TEYZEMİN BEBEĞİ ALTI AYLIKKEN KIZAMIK OLDU, GÖRDÜM ÜZÜLDÜM.	My aunt's 6-month old baby had measles, I saw her and felt sorry.		

Unit 6: Social Life/ Compound Meanings–IV

6.1. Grammar: Compound Meanings / Compound Productivity – I

Compounds consisting of the words HANE and NAME are frequently encountered among Turkish compounds: (yatakhane, dersane, pastane, eczane, postane, kanunname, siyasetname, beyanname, takdirname; dormitory, classroom, patisserie, pharmacy, post office, law book, book of government, declaration, appreciation, etc). These words are seen as productively powerful because they coexist with many words, forming many compounds. There are also words that can be defined as productive in TSL. However, compounds consisting of PERSON and PLACE signs are frequently encountered in TİD. This situation is similar to the fact that the “-er” suffix (teacher, speaker, etc.) in English assigns the role of "doer, performer" to almost all the words it comes from. Examples of compounds containing the words person and place in TSL are presented.

6.2. Vocabulary / Life

	Turkish	English	Deutsch	Portuguese
1	Ayrılmak	To leave/abandon		
2	Bedava	Free of charge		
3	Binmek	To ride		
4	Biriktirmek	To save (money)		
5	Borç	Debt/loan		
6	Dinlemek	To listen		
7	Dokunmak	To touch		
8	Gizlemek	To hide		
9	Hissetmek	To feel		
10	İftira atmak	To slander/cast aspersions on		
11	İnanmak	To believe/ trust/confide		
12	İnmek	To land		
13	Isırmak	To bite		
14	Kabul etmek	To accept		
15	Katılmak	To join		
16	Kavga etmek	To fight		
17	Kurtarmak	To save/rescue		
18	Masraf	Cost/expenditure		
19	Ödeşmek	To be even/settle accounts		

20	Sanmak	To think/consider		
21	Söz vermek	To promise		
22	Şikayet etmek	To complain		
23	Tavsiye etmek	To recommend/suggest		
24	Ücretli	Fee/ paid (services)		
25	Üşüme	To feel chilly/cold		
26	Varmak	To arrive		
27	Yasak	forbidden		
28	Yaşamak	To live		

6.3. Vocabulary / Travelling

	Turkish	English	Deutsch	Portuguese
1	Aktarma	Transit/transfer		
2	Alışveriş merkezi	Shopping mall		
3	Bagaj	Baggage/luggage		
4	Bar	Bar/pub		
5	Bekleme salonu	Waiting room		
6	Bilet gişesi	Ticket booth/tollbooth		
7	Bilet	Ticket		
8	Bisiklet	Bicycle		
9	Büfe	Buffet		
10	Cadde	Street		
11	Çıkış	Exit		
12	Festival	Festival		
13	Gemi	Ship		
14	Gümrük	Customs		
15	Helikopter	Helicopter		
16	Hostes	Flight attendant		
17	Kale	Castle		
18	Kayıp eşya	Lost property		
19	Kimlik	Identity card		
20	Koltuk	Seat/armchair		
21	Konsolosluk	Consulate		
22	Kredi kartı	Credit card		
23	Merkez	Center		
24	Metro	Subway/underground		
25	Motor	Engine		
26	Müze	Museum		
27	Otel	Hotel		
28	Oto kiralama	Rent a car		
29	Otobüs durağı	Bus stop		
30	Otogar	Bus terminal		

31	Otopark	Car park		
32	Pansiyon	Hostel		
33	Pasaport	Passport		
34	Rehber	Guide		
35	Restaurant	Restaurant		
36	Rezervasyon	Reservation/booking		
37	Servis	Service		
38	Sigorta	Insurance		
39	Sırt çantası	Backpack		
40	Sokak	Street		
41	Taksi	Taxi/cab		
42	Tramvay	Tram		
43	Tur	tour		
44	Uçak	Plane		
45	Vize	Visa		
46	Yolculuk	Journey/travel		
47	Yurtdışı	Abroad		

6.4. Deaf Culture / The Deaf Rights

Although the rights of deaf individuals are clearly stated in the United Nations Convention on the Human Rights of Persons with Disabilities, very few countries have accepted and implemented these rules. These items are as follows:

Persons with disabilities have the right, on an equal basis with others, to have their special cultural and linguistic identity recognised and promoted, including sign languages and deaf culture.

Studies should be conducted to ensure that the education of both the blind and the deaf, especially children, is provided in the most appropriate language, communication tools and forms, and in environments that will increase their academic and social development.

6.5. Vocabulary / Animals

	Turkish	English	Deutsch	Portuguese
1	Arı	Bee		
2	Aslan	Lion		
3	At	Horse		
4	Ayı	Bear		
5	Balık	Fish		
6	Böcek	Bug/insect		
7	Deve	Camel		
8	Domuz	Pig		
9	Eşek	Donkey		
10	Fare	Mouse		
11	Fil	Elephant		

12	Geyik	Deer		
13	Hayvan	Animal		
14	Hindi	Turkey		
15	İnek	Cow		
16	Kanguru	kangaroo		
17	Kaplumbağa	Turtle		
18	Keçi	Goat		
19	Kedi	Cat		
20	Kelebek	Butterfly		
21	Köpek	Dog		
22	Kurbağa	Frog		
23	Kurt	Wolf		
24	Kuş	Bird		
25	Kuzu	Sheep		
26	Maymun	Monkey		
27	Ördek	Duck		
28	Panda	Panda		
29	Penguen	Penguin		
30	Sinek	Fly		
31	Tavşan	Rabbit		
32	Tavuk	Chicken		
33	Timsah	Alligator		
34	Yılan	Snake		
35	Yunus	Dolphin		
36	Zürafa	Giraffe		

6.6. Deaf Culture / Higher education for the deaf

The undergraduate program for the education of the deaf in Turkey is only available at Anadolu University Integrated School for the Disabled, and this school offers 4 undergraduate/associate degree programs to deaf individuals: Graphic Design, Ceramics, Computer Operator and Building Painting.

In the world, there are higher education institutions for deaf individuals in many countries. For example, Gallaudet University offers education programs designed in American Sign Language for the needs of deaf individuals, and everyone from the university's rector to academics, employees to students uses American Sign Language. The fact that sign language is a tool language in the educational environment enables deaf students to increase their self-confidence and to develop their communication skills.

6.7. Exercises / Activities

	TÜRKÇE	İNGİLİZCE	ALMANCA	PORTEKİZCE
1	Amerika'ya gitmek için vize almaya uğraştım, alabildim, hemen uçtum.	I tried to get a visa to go to the USA and I got it and I flew right away.		
2	Az önce instagramda gördüm, arkadaşım turda geziyor, kıskandım.	I have just seen a friend on the Instagram, he is taking a tour, I got jealous.		
3	Bir saattir havalimanında bekliyorum uçak rötar yaptı.	I have been waiting at the airport for an hour because the flight is delayed.		
4	Erkek arkadaşım bir hafta sonra festival açıyor.	My boyfriend is starting a festival a week later.		

6.8. Exercises / Activities

	Turkish	English	Deutsch	Portuguese
1	Arkadaşım anlattı, dün evde böcek görmüş, çok korkmuş.	My friend just told me that he had seen an insect at his house.		
2	Güney Afrika'da maymun gördüm, çok tatlı, almak istedim ama Türkiye'de yasak.	I saw a monkey in South Africa, it was so cute, I wanted to take it with me but it is forbidden in Turkey.		
3	Her sabah dışarıya mama koyuyorum çünkü hayvanları çok severim.	I put some food for animals in front of my door because I love animals.		
4	Yürürken kaza yapmış köpeği gördüm, hemen aldım eve götürdüm bakım için.	While I was walking, I saw a dog that had an accident, I took it with me right away to look after it.		