

---

# Turkish Language Recipe Cards

---

## The –dik and –ecek Participles

The *-dik* and *-ecek* participles are added to a verb root. The usual vowel and consonant harmonies apply and the consonant separator is *y*. They are then constructed like a noun (see Verbal Nouns) meaning they can take personal and case endings. But their meaning is like the verb of a subordinate clause (see Conjunctive Verbs). Where that meaning describes a noun, then the clause comes before the noun like an adjective.

Implied timing of past, present or future comes from the verb of the main sentence. The *-dik* participle is used for all past and present actions. The *-ecek* participle is reserved for future actions.

The usage is *that / because / when* depending on the timing and personal ending of the main verb.

*which / who* may alternatively use a verbal adjective (see Verbal Adjectives).

When used with personal endings, the matching possessive pronoun must be used (or may be implied).

*Ben kal-acağ-ım* I will stay (sentence)

... *benim kal-acağ-ım* ... ... *that I will stay* ... *my staying* (clause)

*Tanış-tığ-ımız-a memnun ol-dum* I was happy that we have met Nice to meet you.  
English is in the present and one-sided. Turkish uses the past tense (*ol-dum*) for something which has just happened, and 'we' with the dative case (*-ımız-a*) because two have come together. If a personal pronoun is added, then the sentence would be preceded by *Bizim* Our.

The *when* meaning requires use of the locative case ending.

... *benim kal-dığ-ım-da* ... ... *when I am staying / stayed* (depending on the verb)

... *benim kal-acağ-ım-da* ... ... *when I will stay* ... (... at my future staying ...)

Sentence examples:

1)

*Londra'da kal-acağ-in-da alışveriş-e gid-e-bil-eceğ-in*

*Londra'da kal-dığ-in-da alışveriş-e gid-e-bil-eceğ-in*

*You can go shopping when you are in London*

English uses the present and implies the future. Turkish can use either participle because the main verb is in the future.

2)

*Ev-den çık-acağ-in-da bana haber ver*

*Tell me when you leave the house*

Turkish requires the future participle here because the main verb is an imperative and has no timing.