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## AZERBAIJANI LANGUAGE CURRICULUM

**Level:** Beginner and Pre- Intermediate

**Target Audience:** Adults or children starting from scratch

**Objective:** Enable learners to understand and use basic Azerbaijani in daily interactions**.**

***Note: You can also use this book as a guidebook***

## **UNIT 1: INTRODUCTION TO AZERBAIJANI**

**Goals:** Learn the Azerbaijani alphabet, basic pronunciation, and greetings.

**Topics Covered:**

- Azerbaijani alphabet (Latin script)

- Vowels and consonants

- Pronunciation rules

- Basic greetings and introductions (e.g., \*Salam, mənim adım...\*)

- Numbers 1–10

**Activities:**

- Matching sounds to letters

- Repeating and writing simple words

- Role-playing greetings

- Counting aloud

**Azerbaijani Alphabet (Latin Script)**

The Azerbaijani alphabet uses the Latin script and consists of 32 letters. Each letter corresponds to a unique sound, and diacritical marks are used for specific letters to represent distinct sounds not found in English.

Here is the full Azerbaijani alphabet with pronunciation and English approximations:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| ***Letter*** | ***Name*** | ***Pronunciation (Approximation)*** |
| **A** | **a** | **[ah] – as in car** |
| **B** | **be** | **[b] – as in book** |
| **C** | **CE** | **[j] – as in jam** |
| **Ç** | **çe** | **[ch] – as in check** |
| **D** | **de** | **[d] – as in dog** |
| **E** | **e** | **[æ] – as in bat, or [e] as in net** |
| **Ə** | **ə** | **[æ] – like the a in cat** |
| **F** | **fe** | **[f] – as in fun** |
| **G** | **ge** | **[g] – as in go** |
| **Ğ** | **ğe** | **Silent or softened vowels (like a glottal stop)** |
| **H** | **he** | **[h] – as in hat** |
| **X** | **xe** | **[kh] – a guttural sound, like Bach** |
| **I** | **ı** | **[ɯ] – like i in Turkish kısa (no exact English equivalent)** |
| **İ** | **i** | **[ee] – as in see** |
| **J** | **je** | **[zh] – like measure** |
| **K** | **ke** | **[k] – as in kite** |
| **Q** | **qe** | **[g] – as in Arabic Quran (deeper than English g)** |
| **L** | **le** | **[l] – as in love** |
| **M** | **me** | **[m] – as in moon** |
| **N** | **ne** | **[n] – as in net** |
| **O** | **o** | **[o] – as in or** |
| **Ö** | **ö** | **[ø] – as in German schön or French peur** |
| **P** | **pe** | **[p] – as in pen** |
| **R** | **re** | **[r] – rolled, as in Spanish perro** |
| **S** | **se** | **[s] – as in sun** |
| **Ş** | **şe** | **[sh] – as in she** |
| **T** | **te** | **[t] – as in top** |
| **U** | **u** | **[oo] – as in boot** |
| **Ü** | **ü** | **[y] – as in German über or French lune** |
| **V** | **ve** | **[v] – as in van** |
| **Y** | **ye** | **[y] – as in yes** |
| **Z** | **ze** | **[z] – as in zebra** |

**Key Notes on Pronunciation -\**Unique Letters:***

**Ç, Ş, Ə, X, Ğ, İ, Ö, and Ü** do not exist in English but represent distinct sounds.

Ə (ə):

Pronounced like the "cat."

X (x):

A guttural sound like kh in "Bach."

Q (q):

A deep "g" sound, similar to the Arabic letter ق (Qaf).

I (ı):

This is a sound with no dot, pronounced like a back vowel [ɯ].

İ (i):

Dotted i, pronounced as [ee], like the "i" in "machine."

Ö (ö) and Ü (ü):

Both are rounded vowels. Ö is like the French peur, and Ü is like the German über.

**Practice Reading**

Words for Practice:

Ana – Mother ([ah-nah])

Məşq – Exercise ([mæshk])

Gözəl – Beautiful ([gø-zæl])

Şəkil – Picture ([shæ-keel])

Üzüm – Grape ([y-zoom])

Sentences for Practice:

Mənim adım Eladır. (My name is Elah.)

Biz məktəbə gedirik. (We are going to school.)

Bu kitab gözəldir. (This book is beautiful.)

***Azerbaijani Vowels and Consonants***

The Azerbaijani alphabet consists of 32 letters, divided into vowels and consonants. Understanding these is crucial for correct pronunciation and sentence formation.

**1. Vowels (Saitlər)**

In Azerbaijani, there are 9 vowels, which are categorized into two types based on harmony rules: front vowels and back vowels.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Letter | Pronunciation | Example Word | Translation |
| A | [ah] – car | Ana ([ah-nah]) | Mother |
| E | [æ] – cat, or [e] | El ([el]) | Region/People |
| Ə | [æ] – cat | Əli ([æ-lee]) | A name |
| I | [ɯ] – no exact match | Qız ([ghɯz]) | Girl |
| İ | [i] – machine | İp ([eep]) | Rope |
| O | [o] – or | Oğul ([o-ghool]) | Son |
| Ö | [ø] – peur (French) | Göz ([gyøz]) | Eye |
| U | [oo] – boot | Uzun ([oo-zun]) | Long |
| Ü | [y] – über (German) | Üzüm ([y-zym]) | Grape |

**Vowel List**

***2. Consonants (Samitlər)***

There are 23 consonants in Azerbaijani. They include unique letters that represent sounds not found in English.

**Consonant List**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Letter | Pronunciation | Example Word | Translation |
| B | [b] – book | Bal ([bal]) | Honey |
| C | [j] – jam | Cam ([jam]) | Glass |
| Ç | [ch] – check | Çiçək ([chee-chek]) | Flower |
| D | [d] – dog | Dəniz ([deh-neez]) | Sea |
| F | [f] – fun | Fərid ([fæ-rid]) | A name |
| G | [g] – go | Getmək ([get-mek]) | To go |
| Ğ | Softens vowel or silent | Dağ ([dah]) | Mountain |
| H | [h] – hat | Hava ([hah-vah]) | Weather |
| X | [kh] – Bach (German) | Xalça ([khahl-cha]) | Carpet |
| J | [zh] – measure | Jurnal ([zhoor-nahl]) | Magazine |
| K | [k] – kite | Kitab ([kee-tab]) | Book |
| Q | [g] – go (deep) | Qəzet ([gæ-zet]) | Newspaper |
| L | [l] – love | Lampa ([lam-pah]) | Lamp |
| M | [m] – moon | Masa ([mah-sah]) | Table |
| N | [n] – net | Nənə ([neh-neh]) | Grandma |
| P | [p] – pen | Pəncərə ([pen-jeh-reh]) | Window |
| R | [r] – rolled, perro | Rəng ([ræng]) | Color |
| S | [s] – sun | Söz ([søz]) | Word |
| Ş | [sh] – she | Şərab ([shæ-rab]) | Wine |
| T | [t] – top | Təsvir ([tes-veer]) | Description |
| V | [v] – van | Valideyn ([vah-lee-deyn]) | Parent |
| Y | [y] – yes | Yaz ([yahz]) | Spring |
| Z | [z] – zebra | Zəng ([zæng]) | Call |

***Grammar Rules for Vowels and Consonants***

**Vowel Harmony:**

Words must maintain harmony: either front vowels (**E, Ə, İ, Ö, Ü**) or back vowels (**A, I, O, U**).

***Example:***

Front vowel harmony: Gözəl (beautiful)

Back vowel harmony: Ailə (family)

***Consonant Rules:***

Azerbaijani has hard and soft consonants, influencing suffixes.

***Example:***

Kitab (book) + -da = Kitabda (in the book).

***Practice Exercises***

***Exercise 1:*** Identify Vowels and Consonants

Write out the vowels and consonants from these words:

Ana

Gözəl

Məktəb

Şəkil

Dağlar

***Exercise 2:*** Fill in the Missing Letters

Fill in the blanks with the correct letters:

\_ağ (mountain)

Mə\_təb (school)

Xal\_a (carpet)

Ü\_üm (grape)

B\_kit (book)

**Exercise 3:** Match the Pronunciation

Match the Azerbaijani words with their correct pronunciation:

| Word | Pronunciation |
| --- | --- |
| Şəkil | a) [shæ-keel] |
| Gözəl | b) [gyø-zæl] |
| Xalça | c) [khahl-cha] |
| Bal | d) [bal] |

***Exercise 4:*** Translate the Words

Translate the following words into English:

Ana

Göz

Şərab

Kitab

Məktəb

***Exercise 5:*** Create Sentences

Use at least 2 vowels and 3 consonants from the alphabet to create simple Azerbaijani sentences.  
Example: Mən kitab oxuyuram. (I am reading a book.)

***Azerbaijani Pronunciation Rules***

The Azerbaijani language has a straightforward pronunciation system, as it follows a phonetic principle: words are pronounced exactly as they are written. However, there are some specific rules and guidelines to understand the pronunciation of certain letters and sounds.

***1. General Pronunciation Rules***

Phonetic Consistency: Each letter has one sound, and every sound corresponds to one letter.Example: The word "kitab" (book) is pronounced exactly as [ki-tab].

Stress Placement: The primary stress in Azerbaijani words is generally placed on the last syllable, except for certain loanwords.  
Example:

Ana (Mother) → [ah-NAH]

Məktəb (School) → [mek-T

***2. Vowel Pronunciation Rules***

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Letter | Sound | Examples | Notes |
| A | **[ah] – like car** | **Ana (Mother)** | **Open back vowel, pronounced fully.** |
| E | **[æ] – like cat or [e] – net** | **Ev (House)** | **The front vowel, can vary slightly based on context.** |
| Ə | **[æ] – like cat** | **Əli (A name)** | **Similar to "E" but more open.** |
| I | **[ɯ] – no English equivalent** | **Qız (Girl)** | **A high back vowel, pronounced without lip rounding.** |
| İ | **[i] – like machine** | **İp (Rope)** | **A high front vowel, similar to "ee" in English.** |
| O | **[o] – like or** | **Oğul (Son)** | **Rounded back vowel.** |
| Ö | **[ø] – like German schön** | **Göz (Eye)** | **Rounded front vowel, pronounced with lips rounded but fronted.** |
| U | **[oo] – like boot** | **Uzun (Long)** | **A high back vowel with lip rounding.** |
| Ü | **[y] – like German über** | **Üzüm (Grape)** | **A high front rounded vowel, requiring lips to round while keeping the tongue forward.** |

***3. Consonant Pronunciation Rules***

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| *Letter* | *Sound* | *Examples* | *Notes* |
| B | [b] – like book | Bal (Honey) | Always pronounced as a hard "b." |
| C | [j] – like jam | Cam (Glass) | Always a soft "j" sound, never hard like in "cat." |
| Ç | [ch] – like check | Çiçək (Flower) | Always pronounced like "ch." |
| D | [d] – like dog | Dəniz (Sea) | Always pronounced as "d," even at the end of a word. |
| F | [f] – like fun | Fərid (A name) | Consistent as "f." |
| G | [g] – like go | Getmək (To go) | Soft "g" sound, never hard as in "giant." |
| Ğ | Silent or softens vowels | Dağ (Mountain) | Elongates the preceding vowel but is not pronounced on its own. |
| H | [h] – like hat | Hava (Weather) | Aspirated "h," similar to English. |
| X | [kh] – guttural, like Bach | Xalça (Carpet) | A harsh guttural sound, pronounced at the back of the throat. |
| J | [zh] – like measure | Jurnal (Magazine) | A soft "zh" sound, never "j" as in "jump." |
| K | [k] – like kite | Kitab (Book) | Always hard, never silent as in "knee." |
| Q | [g] – deep, like Arabic Qaf | Qəzet (Newspaper) | A deeper "g" sound pronounced from the throat. |
| R | Rolled, like Spanish perro | Rəng (Color) | Always rolled, regardless of position in the word. |
| Ş | [sh] – like she | Şərab (Wine) | Consistent "sh" sound. |
| T | [t] – like top | Təsvir (Description) | Always pronounced as "t." |

***4. Vowel Harmony Rules***

Azerbaijani follows vowel harmony, meaning that the vowels in a word must belong to the same class:

Front vowels: E, Ə, İ, Ö, Ü

Back vowels: A, I, O, U

Examples:

Front vowel harmony: Gözəl (Beautiful).

Back vowel harmony: Qapı (Door).

Suffixes must match the vowel class of the root word:

Example:

Kitab (Book) + -da = Kitabda (In the book).

Göz (Eye) + -də = Gözdə (In the eye).

***5. Stress Rules***

Stress is usually on the last syllable of a word:

Məktəb (School) → [mek-TEB]

Tələbə (Student) → [te-le-BE]

***Exercise 1:*** **Pronunciation Practice**

Read and pronounce the following words:

Şəkil (Picture)

Məktəb (School)

Qız (Girl)

Bal (Honey)

Üzüm (Grape)

***Exercise 2:* Vowel Harmony Check**

Add the correct suffix (-da or -də) to these words:

Kitab (Book) → \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Şəhər (City) → \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Qapı (Door) → \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Üz (Face) → \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Dəniz (Sea) → \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

***Exercise 3:*** **Match the Sounds**

Match the Azerbaijani letter with its English approximation:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Azerbaijani Letter | Sound |
| X | **a) "kh" – Bach** |
| Ş | **b) "sh" – She** |
| Ə | **c) "a" – Cat** |
| J | **d) "zh" – Measure** |

***Exercise 4:* Translate and Pronounce**

Translate these words into Azerbaijani and pronounce them:

School

Beautiful

Book

Carpet

***Basic Greetings and Introductions in Azerbaijani***

***1. Common Greetings and Responses***

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Azerbaijani | English | Pronunciation |
| Salam | **Hello** | **[sah-lahm]** |
| Sabahınız xeyir | **Good morning** | **[sah-bah-huh-nuhz khay-eer]** |
| Günortanız xeyir | **Good afternoon** | **[gyoon-or-tah-nuhz khay-eer]** |
| Axşamınız xeyir | **Good evening** | **[akh-shah-muh-nuhz khay-eer]** |
| Necəsiniz? | **How are you? (formal)** | **[neh-jah-sih-neez]** |
| Nə var, nə yox? | **What's up? (informal)** | **[neh vahr, neh yok]** |
| Sağ olun | **Thank you / Goodbye** | **[sah-oh-lun]** |
| Xoş gəlmisiniz | **Welcome** | **[khohsh gel-mee-sih-neez]** |

***2. Introducing Yourself***

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Azerbaijani | English | Pronunciation |
| Mənim adım \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. | **My name is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.** | **[meh-neem ah-duhm \_\_\_\_\_\_\_]** |
| Mən \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_-danam/dənəm. | **I am from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.** | **[meh-neem \_\_\_\_\_\_\_-dah-nahm/dæ-nem]** |
| Mən müəlliməm. | **I am a teacher.** | **[meh-neem moo-ell-lee-mem]** |
| Sizin adınız nədir? | **What is your name? (formal)** | **[see-zeen ah-duh-nuhz neh-deer]** |
| Sən haradansan? | **Where are you from? (informal)** | **[sehn hah-rah-dahn-sahn]** |
| Mənim yaşım \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. | **I am \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ years old.** | **[meh-neem yah-shim \_\_\_\_\_\_\_]** |

***3. Practice Dialogues***

***Dialogue 1:*** Basic Introduction

Person A: Salam, mənim adım Leyla. Sənin adın nədir?  
(Hello, my name is Leyla. What is your name?)

Pronunciation: [sah-lahm, meh-neem ah-duhm Ley-lah. Seh-neen ah-duhn neh-deer?]

Person B: Salam, mənim adım Murad.  
(Hello, my name is Murad.)

Pronunciation: [sah-lahm, meh-neem ah-duhm Moo-rahd.]

***Dialogue 2:*** Asking About Origin

Person A: Sən haradansan?  
(Where are you from?)

Pronunciation: [sehn hah-rah-dahn-sahn?]

Person B: Mən Bakıdanam. Bəs sən?  
(I am from Baku. And you?)

Pronunciation: [meh-n Bah-koo-dah-nahm. Bahs sehn?]

Person A: Mən Gəncədənəm.  
(I am from Ganja.)

Pronunciation: [meh-n Gæhn-jæh-deh-næm.]

***Dialogue 3:*** Exchanging Pleasantries

Person A: Necəsiniz?  
(How are you?)

Pronunciation: [neh-jah-sih-neez?]

Person B: Sağ olun, yaxşıyam. Bəs siz?  
(Thank you, I am fine. And you?)

Pronunciation: [sah-oh-lun, yah-shuh-yahm. Bahs seez?]

Person A: Mən də yaxşıyam.  
(I am also fine.)

Pronunciation: [meh-n deh yah-shuh-yahm.]

***Practice Exercises***

***Exercise 1: Fill in the Blanks***

Complete the sentences:

Salam, mənim adım \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Mən \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_-danam/dənəm.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ haradansan?

Mən \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ yaşım var.

***Exercise 2:*** Translate into Azerbaijani

My name is Aysel.

I am from Ganja.

How are you?

I am fine, thank you.

***Exercise 3:*** Role-Playing

Practice a dialogue with a partner:

Greet each other.

Introduce yourselves.

Ask and answer where you are from.

***Exercise 4:*** Match the Translations

Match the Azerbaijani phrases to their English equivalents:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Azerbaijani | English |
| Salam | a) Thank you |
| Necəsiniz? | b) Hello |
| Mənim adım \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. | c) How are you? |
| Sağ olun | d) My name is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. |

***Exercise 5:*** Correct Pronunciation Practice

Listen to and repeat these sentences:

Salam, mənim adım \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Necəsiniz?

Mən \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_-danam/dənəm.

Sağ olun, yaxşıyam.

***Azerbaijani Numbers 1–10***

A list of the numbers from 1 to 10 in Azerbaijani, along with their English translations and pronunciations.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Number | Azerbaijani | English | Pronunciation |
| 1 | Bir | One | [beer] |
| 2 | İki | Two | [ee-kee] |
| 3 | Üç | Three | [ooch] |
| 4 | Dörd | Four | [doerd] |
| 5 | Beş | Five | [besh] |
| 6 | Altı | Six | [ahl-tuh] |
| 7 | Yeddi | Seven | [yed-dee] |
| 8 | Səkkiz | Eight | [seh-keez] |
| 9 | Doqquz | Nine | [dok-kooz] |
| 10 | On | Ten | [ohn] |

***Grammar and Usage Rules***

**Number Placement:**

Numbers are placed before the nouns they describe.  
Example:

Bir kitab (One book).

İki alma (Two apples).

Plural Form:

The noun following a number is typically not pluralized.  
Example:

Üç uşaq (Three children), not Üç uşaqlar.

***Practice Exercises***

***Exercise 1:*** Match the Numbers

Match the Azerbaijani numbers to their English equivalents:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| *Azerbaijani* | *English* |
| *Altı* | ***a) Nine*** |
| *Səkkiz* | ***b) Six*** |
| *Üç* | ***c) Eight*** |
| *Beş* | ***d) Three*** |

***Exercise 2:*** Fill in the Blanks

Translate the following into Azerbaijani:

Two apples → \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Seven books → \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

One car → \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Nine stars → \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Ten chairs → \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

***Exercise 3:*** Listen and Repeat

Listen to a recording of the numbers in Azerbaijani (or read aloud) and repeat:

Bir, İki, Üç, Dörd, Beş, Altı, Yeddi, Səkkiz, Doqquz, On

***Exercise 4:*** Create Sentences

Use the numbers in sentences:

I have three pens.

There are six chairs.

I want one book.

We saw seven birds.

They have ten houses.

## Unit 2: Everyday Basics

***Goals:*** Learn essential vocabulary and phrases for daily use.

***Topics Covered:***

- Introducing yourself and others

- Asking simple questions (e.g., \*Bu nədir? Bu kimdir?\*)

- Days of the week and months of the year

- Common expressions (e.g., \*Bəli, Xeyr, Bağışlayın, Təşəkkür edirəm\*)

***Grammar Focus:***

- Personal pronouns (\*mən, sən, o, biz, siz, onlar\*)

- Basic sentence structure (Subject + Predicate)

***Goals***

Learn essential vocabulary and phrases to confidently introduce yourself and others in Azerbaijani.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| *Azerbaijani* | *English* | *Pronunciation* |
| *Salam* | *Hello* | *[sah-lahm]* |
| *Mənim adım \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.* | *My name is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.* | *[meh-neem ah-duhm \_\_\_\_\_\_\_]* |
| *Sizin adınız nədir?* | *What is your name? (formal)* | *[see-zeen ah-duh-nuhz neh-deer]* |
| *Sən haradansan?* | *Where are you from? (informal)* | *[sehn hah-rah-dahn-sahn]* |
| *Mən \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_-danam/dənəm.* | *I am from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.* | *[meh-neem \_\_\_\_\_\_\_-dah-nahm/dæ-nem]* |
| *Mən müəlliməm.* | *I am a teacher.* | *[meh-neem moo-ell-lee-mem]* |
| *Tələbə* | *Student* | *[teh-leh-beh]* |
| *Gözəl* | *Beautiful* | *[geh-zehl]* |

***2. Key Phrases***

***Introducing Yourself:***

Salam, mənim adım Ayşədir.  
(Hello, my name is Aysha.)

Mən Bakılıyam.  
(I am from Baku.)

***Introducing Others:***

Bu, dostum Əlidir.  
(This is my friend Ali.)

O, müəllimdir.  
(He/She is a teacher.)

**Asking Questions:**

Sən haradansan?  
(Where are you from?)

Sizin adınız nədir?  
(What is your name?)

***Simple Dialogue:***

***Dialogue: Introducing Yourself and a Friend***

Person A: Salam, mənim adım Nigar. Sən kimsən?  
(Hello, my name is Nigar. Who are you?)

Pronunciation: [sah-lahm, meh-neem ah-duhm Nee-gahr. Sehn keem-sehn?]

Person B: Salam, mənim adım Orxandır. Mən tələbəyəm.  
(Hello, my name is Orkhan. I am a student.)

Pronunciation: [sah-lahm, meh-neem ah-duhm Or-khahn-duhr. Meh-n teh-leh-beh-yem.]

Person A: Bu kimdir?  
(Who is this?)

Pronunciation: [boo keem-deer?]

Person B: Bu, dostum Əlidir. O, müəllimdir.  
(This is my friend Ali. He is a teacher.)

Pronunciation: [boo, dos-toom Eh-lee-deer. Oh moo-ell-leem-deer.]

***Practice Exercises***

***Exercise 1: Translate the Sentences***

My name is Leyla.

I am from Ganja.

This is my teacher.

What is your name?

Where are you from?

***Exercise 2: Fill in the Blanks***

Salam, mənim adım \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Bu \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (This is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.)

Mən \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_-danam/dənəm.

­­ \_\_\_\_\_ tələbədir. ( He is a student.)

Sənin adın \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

***Exercise 3: Match the Phrases***

Match the Azerbaijani phrases with their English equivalents:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Azerbaijani | English |
| Mən Bakılıyam. | a) Where are you from? |
| Salam, mənim adım Nigar. | b) I am from Baku. |
| Sən haradansan? | c) Hello, my name is Nigar. |

***Exercise 4: Practice Writing***

Write a short introduction about yourself in Azerbaijani, including your name, where you’re from, and what you do.

***Asking Simple Questions in Azerbaijani***

***1. Common Simple Questions***

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Azerbaijani | English | Pronunciation |
| Bu nədir? | What is this? | [boo neh-deer] |
| Bu kimdir? | Who is this? | [boo keem-deer] |
| Bu nə qədərdir? | How much is this? | [boo neh geh-dær-deer] |
| Bu haradadır? | Where is this? | [boo hah-rah-dah-deer] |
| Bu sizin kitabınızdır? | Is this your book? | [boo see-zeen kee-tah-buh-nuhz-deer] |

***2. Grammar Rules***

Question Word "***Bu" (This):***

"Bu" is used to point to or refer to something specific. It corresponds to "this" in English.

Use of Interrogative Words:

Nədir?: Means "What is?" It’s used to ask about objects or things.  
Example: Bu nədir? (What is this?)

Kimdir?: Means "Who is?" It’s used to ask about people.  
Example: Bu kimdir? (Who is this?)

Haradadır?: Means "Where is?" It’s used to ask about location.  
Example: Bu haradadır? (Where is this?)

Nə qədərdir?: Means "How much is?" It’s used to ask about price or quantity.  
Example: Bu nə qədərdir? (How much is this?)

***Sentence Structure:*** Question words come at the beginning of the question or right after "Bu" (This).

***3. Sample Dialogues***

***Dialogue 1: Asking About an Object***

**Person A**: Bu nədir?  
(What is this?)

Pronunciation: [boo neh-deer]

**Person B**: Bu kitabdır.  
(This is a book.)

Pronunciation: [boo kee-tahb-deer]

***Dialogue 2: Asking About a Person***

**Person A**: Bu kimdir?  
(Who is this?)

Pronunciation: [boo keem-deer]

Person B: Bu müəllimdir.  
(This is a teacher.)

Pronunciation: [boo moo-ell-leem-deer]

***Dialogue 3: Asking About Price***

**Person A:** Bu nə qədərdir?  
(How much is this?)

Pronunciation: [boo neh geh-dær-deer]

**Person B:** Bu beş manatdır.  
(This is five manats.)

Pronunciation: [boo besh mah-naht-deer]

***Practice Exercises***

***Exercise 1: Match the Questions with Their Answers***

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| *Question* | *Answer* |
| *Bu nədir?* | ***a) Bu kitabdır. (This is a book.)*** |
| *Bu kimdir?* | ***b) Bu müəllimdir. (This is a teacher.)*** |
| *Bu haradadır?* | ***c) Bu məktəbdədir. (This is at school.)*** |

***Exercise 2: Translate into Azerbaijani***

Who is this? → \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

What is this? → \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

How much is this? → \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Where is this? → \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

***Exercise 3: Fill in the Blanks***

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ kimdir? (Who is this?)

Bu \_\_\_\_\_\_\_dir? (What is this?)

Bu harada\_\_\_\_\_\_\_? (Where is this?)

Bu \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ qədərdir? (How much is this?)

***Exercise 4: Practice Writing Questions***

Write five simple questions in Azerbaijani using "Bu" (This) and the question words.

***Days of the Week and Months of the Year in Azerbaijani***

***1. Days of the Week***

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Azerbaijani | English | Pronunciation |
| Bazar ertəsi | Monday | [bah-zahr air-teh-see] |
| Çərşənbə axşamı | Tuesday | [chair-shan-beh ahk-shah-muh] |
| Çərşənbə | Wednesday | [chair-shan-beh] |
| Cümə axşamı | Thursday | [joo-meh ahk-shah-muh] |
| Cümə | Friday | [joo-meh] |
| Şənbə | Saturday | [shahn-beh] |
| Bazar | Sunday | [bah-zahr] |

***2. Months of the Year***

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Azerbaijani | English | Pronunciation |
| Yanvar | January | [yahn-vahr] |
| Fevral | February | [fehv-rahl] |
| Mart | March | [mahrt] |
| Aprel | April | [ah-prehl] |
| May | May | [my] |
| İyun | June | [ee-yoon] |
| İyul | July | [ee-yool] |
| Avqust | August | [ahv-goost] |
| Sentyabr | September | [sen-tyah-br] |
| Oktyabr | October | [ohk-tyah-br] |
| Noyabr | November | [noh-yah-br] |
| Dekabr | December | [deh-kah-br] |

***Grammar Notes***

**Capitalization:**

Days of the week and months of the year are not capitalized in Azerbaijani unless they start a sentence.

**Use of Prepositions:**

Use "də" or "da" (in/at) for time references.  
Example:

Bazar ertəsi görüşəcəyik. (We will meet on Monday.)

Use "a qədər" (until) for durations.  
Example:

Yanvara qədər gözləyəcəyik. (We will wait until January.)

**Word Order in Sentences:**

Days and months often precede the action or object in sentences.

***Practice Exercises***

**Exercise 1: Match the Days**

Match the Azerbaijani days of the week with their English equivalents:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| *Azerbaijani* | *English* |
| *Çərşənbə* | ***a) Monday*** |
| *Cümə axşamı* | ***b) Wednesday*** |
| *Şənbə* | ***c) Thursday*** |
| *Bazar ertəsi* | ***d) Saturday*** |

***Exercise 2: Fill in the Blanks***

Translate into Azerbaijani:

Monday → \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Friday → \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

July → \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

December → \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

***Exercise 3: Translate the Sentence***

Translate the following sentences into Azerbaijani:

We will meet on Sunday.

My birthday is in February.

School starts in September.

***Exercise 4: Complete the Series***

Write the days of the week in order in Azerbaijani:

***Exercise 5: Practice Writing***

Write sentences about your favorite day of the week and month of the year in Azerbaijani.

***Common Expressions in Azerbaijani***

Some essential phrases and expressions for everyday conversations in Azerbaijani:

***1. Basic Polite Expressions***

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Azerbaijani | English | Pronunciation |
| Bəli | Yes | [beh-lee] |
| Xeyr | No | [khay-ahr] |
| Bağışlayın | Excuse me / Sorry | [bah-ghuhsh-lah-yuhn] |
| Təşəkkür edirəm | Thank you | [teh-shehk-yoor eh-deer-ehm] |
| Xahiş edirəm | Please | [khah-eesh eh-deer-ehm] |
| Sağ ol | Goodbye (informal) | [sahgh ol] |
| Sağ olun | Goodbye (formal) | [sahgh oh-loon] |
| Gecəniz xeyrə qalsın | Good night (formal) | [geh-dzeh-neez khay-rah kahl-suhn] |
| Sabaha qədər! | See you tomorrow! | [sah-bah-hah geh-dahr] |
| Yaxşı | Good / Fine | [yahkh-shuh] |
| Nə var, nə yox? | What's up? (informal) | [neh vahr, neh yok?] |

***2. Asking for Help or Information***

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Azerbaijani | English | Pronunciation |
| Bağışlayın, kömək edə bilərsiniz? | **Excuse me, can you help me?** | **[bah-ghuhsh-lah-yuhn, koh-mehk eh-deer-lah-reer-seeniz?]** |
| Bunu necə edim? | **How should I do this?** | **[boo-noo neh-jeh eh-deem?]** |
| Haradadır? | **Where is it?** | **[hah-rah-dah-deer?]** |
| Nə qədərdir? | **How much is this?** | **[neh geh-dahr-deer?]** |
| Necə gedir? | **How's it going?** | **[neh-jeh geh-deer?]** |

***3. Expressing Polite Requests or Apologies***

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Azerbaijani | English | Pronunciation |
| Zəhmət olmasa | Please (polite) | [zeh-hmeht ohl-mah-sah] |
| Bağışlayın, səhv etdim. | Sorry, I made a mistake. | [bah-ghuhsh-lah-yuhn, seh-ev eht-deem.] |
| Narahat etməyin | Don’t worry | [nah-rah-hat eht-mey-in] |
| Narahat olmayın | Don’t be bothered | [nah-rah-hat ohl-mah-yuhn] |

***4. Responses to Questions***

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| *Azerbaijani* | *English* | *Pronunciation* |
| *Hə, doğrudur.* | ***Yes, it’s true.*** | ***[heh, doh-ghroodoor]*** |
| *Bəli, razıyam.* | ***Yes, I agree.*** | ***[beh-lee, rah-zuh-yehm]*** |
| *Yox, məncə yox.* | ***No, I don’t think so.*** | ***[yok, men-jeh yok]*** |
| *Əlbəttə!* | ***Of course!*** | ***[al-buh-teh]*** |
| *Məncə elədir.* | ***I think so.*** | ***[men-jeh eh-leh-deer]*** |

***5. Polite Responses for Introduction***

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Azerbaijani | English | Pronunciation |
| Tanış olduğumuza şadam. | Nice to meet you. | [tah-nuhsh oh-loo-doh-moo-zah shah-dahm] |
| Mənimlə tanış olduğuna sevindim. | I’m glad to meet you. | [meh-neem-lah tah-nuhsh oh-loo-doh-noo-sah seh-vin-deem] |
| Görüşmək ümidiylə. | Hope to see you again. | [goor-esh-mehk oo-mee-dee-lah] |

***Practice Exercises***

***Exercise 1: Match the Expression with the English Equivalent***

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| *Azerbaijani* | *English* |
| *Bağışlayın, kömək edə bilərsiniz?* | ***a) Excuse me, can you help me?*** |
| *Sağ olun* | ***b) Goodbye (formal)*** |
| *Təşəkkür edirəm* | ***c) Thank you*** |
| *Xahiş edirəm* | ***d) Please*** |

***Exercise 2: Fill in the Blanks***

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ edirəm (Thank you)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ olmasa (Please)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ edim? (How should I do this?)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ edirəm (Excuse me)

***Exercise 3: Translate the Sentences***

Thank you for your help.

Excuse me, where is the book?

Please, could you repeat that?

***Exercise 4: Write a Dialogue***

Create a short dialogue in Azerbaijani using at least 5 of the expressions listed above.

***Grammar Focus: Personal Pronouns in Azerbaijani***

***Personal Pronouns in Azerbaijani***

In Azerbaijani, personal pronouns are used to represent people or things. The pronouns change based on the subject (who is acting) and the formality (whether you're speaking formally or informally).

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| *Azerbaijani* | *English* | *Pronunciation* |
| *Mən* | ***I*** | ***[men]*** |
| *Sən* | ***You (informal)*** | ***[sen]*** |
| *O* | ***He/She/It*** | ***[oh]*** |
| *Biz* | ***We*** | ***[beez]*** |
| *Siz* | ***You (formal/plural)*** | ***[seez]*** |
| *Onlar* | ***They*** | ***[on-lahr]*** |

***Grammar Notes***

***"Mən" (I):***

Used to refer to oneself. It is always in the nominative case (subject form).  
Example: Mən müəlliməm. (I am a teacher.)

"***Sən" (You - informal):***

Used to refer to a single person with whom you have an informal relationship (friends, family).  
Example: Sən haradasan? (Where are you?)

***"O" (He/She/It):***

Used for a third person (singular). It can refer to a male or female or an object.  
Example: O həkimdir. (He is a doctor.)  
Example: O kitabdır. (It is a book.)

***"Biz" (We):***

Used to refer to the speaker and one or more other people (inclusive).  
Example: Biz məktəbə gedirik. (We are going to school.)

***"Siz" (You - formal/plural):***

Used to address a person with respect or to address multiple people.  
Example: Siz harda işləyirsiniz? (Where do you work?)

Note: "Siz" is also used in a formal context for a single person (e.g., someone you don’t know well).

***Onlar" (They):***

Used for a group of people or things.  
Example: Onlar evdədilər. (They are at home.)

***Pronunciation Tips :***

The pronunciation of personal pronouns is relatively simple in Azerbaijani and usually follows the rules of the Azerbaijani alphabet.

The sound "ə" (like in mən) is similar to the "a" in the English word sofa.

The sound "i" (as in sən) is like the "ee" in see.

The pronoun "o" is a short, open sound, similar to the "o" in pot.

***Example Sentences with Personal Pronouns***

Mən bir kitab oxuyuram. (I am reading a book.)

Sən yaxşısın? (Are you okay?)

O yaxşıdır. (He/She/It is good.)

Biz məktəbə gedirik. (We are going to school.)

Siz haradasınız? (Where are you?)

Onlar kitabı oxuyurlar. (They are reading the book.)

***Practice Exercises***

***Exercise 1: Fill in the Blanks with the Correct Pronoun***

\_\_\_\_ evdəyəm. (I am at home.)

\_\_\_\_ haradasan? (Where are you?) (informal)

\_\_\_\_ həkimdir. (He/She is a doctor.)

\_\_\_\_ dostlarıq. (We are friends.)

\_\_\_\_ yaxşısınız? (How are you? – formal/plural)

\_\_\_\_ xaricə gedirlər. (They are going abroad.)

***Exercise 2: Choose the Correct Pronoun***

\_\_\_\_ məktəbə gedirəm. (I am going to school.)  
a) Mən  
b) Sən  
c) O  
d) Biz

\_\_\_\_ kitabı oxuyur. (He/She is reading the book.)  
a) Mən  
b) Sən  
c) O  
d) Onlar

\_\_\_\_ çox gülürük. (We laugh a lot.)  
a) Biz  
b) Siz  
c) Onlar  
d) Mən

***Exercise 3: Translate into Azerbaijani***

I am a teacher.

Where are you going? (informal)

They are my friends.

He is a doctor.

We are happy.

***Exercise 4: Create Sentences***

Create a sentence for each personal pronoun using the following verbs:

oxumaq (to read)

getmək (to go)

bilmək (to know)

***Basic Sentence Structure in Azerbaijani: Subject + Predicate***

In Azerbaijani, the basic sentence structure follows a simple formula:

***Subject + Predicate***

This structure is the foundation for creating the most simple sentences. The subject represents the person or thing doing the action, while the predicate describes the action or state of the subject.

***Subject + Predicate Explained***

Subject (mübtəda): The subject of the sentence is the person, thing, or idea that acts.

Example: Mən (I), O (He/She), Biz (We)

Predicate (Xəbər): The predicate tells what the subject is doing, or its state. It usually includes the verb and can also include a complement or object.

Example: oxuyuram (am reading), gedirik (we are going), gözləyir (is waiting)

***Word Order in Simple Sentences***

In Azerbaijani, the typical word order for basic sentences is:

Subject + Verb + Object (if necessary)

Subject: The person or thing acting.

Verb: The action being performed.

Object/Complement: The thing or person affected by the action (optional).

***Examples of Basic Sentences***

Mən məktəbə gedirəm.  
(I am going to school.)

Mən (Subject)

gedirəm (Predicate)

O kitab oxuyur.  
(He/She is reading a book.)

O (Subject)

oxuyur (Predicate)

Biz film izləyirik.  
(We are watching a movie.)

Biz (Subject)

izləyirik (Predicate)

Sən yaxşısın.  
(You are good.)

Sən (Subject)

yaxşısın (Predicate)

Onlar məktub yazırlar.  
(They are writing a letter.)

Onlar (Subject)

yazırlar (Predicate)

***Subject and Predicate Variations***

The subject can be a noun, pronoun, or even a noun phrase.  
Example:

Səhər saat 9-da mən işə gedirəm. (At 9 AM, I go to work.)

Səhər saat 9-da (noun phrase), mən (pronoun), gedirəm (predicate)

The verb (predicate) can be conjugated according to tense (present, past, future) and person (first, second, third).  
Example (Present Tense):

Mən oxuyuram. (I am reading.)

Sən oxuyursan. (You are reading.)

***Practice Exercises***

***Exercise 1: Fill in the Blank with the Correct Verb***

Mən \_\_\_\_\_ (getmək) məktəbə. (I am going to school.)

O \_\_\_\_\_ (oxumaq) kitab. (He/She is reading a book.)

Biz \_\_\_\_\_ (gəlmək) evə. (We are coming home.)

Sən \_\_\_\_\_ (işləmək) çox. (You work a lot.)

Onlar \_\_\_\_\_ (yazmaq) məktub. (They are writing a letter.)

***Exercise 2: Create Sentences Using the Following Words***

Mən / gəlmək / ev

Sən / oxumaq / kitab

O / gedir / məktəb

Biz / yazmaq / məktub

Onlar / izləmək / film

***Exercise 3: Translate into Azerbaijani***

I am learning Azerbaijani.

She is playing the piano.

We are eating lunch.

They are studying at the library.

You (formal) are writing an email.

***Exercise 4: Sentence Construction***

Write a sentence using the following subjects and verbs:

Mən + gedirəm (I am going)

Sən + oxuyursan (You are reading)

O + gülür (He/She is laughing)

***Additional Notes***

The subject is often optional in Azerbaijani when it is clear from the verb form who or what is acting.

***Example:*** Gedirik. (We are going.) (No need to say "Biz" because "gedirik" already shows it's "we").

In negative sentences, "deyil" (not) is often used with the verb to negate the predicate.

***Example:*** Mən həkim deyiləm. (I am not a doctor.)

Mən (Subject)

deyiləm (Predicate: negative form of "am")

The pronunciation guide for the basic sentence structure (Subject + Predicate) examples and some key terms:

***Pronunciation of Key Words***

***Mən (I)***Pronunciation: [men]

Short and soft “e,” similar to the “e” in men.

***Sən (You - informal)***  
Pronunciation: [sen]

The “e” is similar to the “e” in pen.

***O (He/She/It)***Pronunciation: [oh]

A short, open “o,” like in hot.

***Biz (We)***Pronunciation: [beez]

The “ee” sound is like in see.

***Siz (You - formal/plural)***  
Pronunciation: [seez]

The “ee” sound is like in see.

***Onlar (They)***Pronunciation: [on-lahr]

The “o” sounds like in pot, and “lahr” has a soft “a,” almost like “ah.”

***Example Sentences with Pronunciation***

Mən məktəbə gedirəm. (I am going to school.)  
Pronunciation: [men mehktæ-bæ ged-i-ram]

"Mən" [men], "məktəbə" [mehktæ-bæ], "gedirəm" [ged-i-ram].

O kitab oxuyur. (He/She is reading a book.)  
Pronunciation: [oh kee-tahb okh-oo-yoor]

"O" [oh], "kitab" [kee-tahb], "oxuyur" [okh-oo-yoor].

Biz film izləyirik. (We are watching a movie.)  
Pronunciation: [beez feelm iz-lei-reek]

"Biz" [beez], "film" [feelm], "izləyirik" [iz-lei-reek].

Sən yaxşısın. (You are good.)  
Pronunciation: [sen yakh-shuh-suhn]

"Sən" [sen], "yaxşısın" [yakh-shuh-suhn].

Onlar məktub yazırlar. (They are writing a letter.)  
Pronunciation: [on-lahr mehkt-oob yah-zuh-ree-lahr]

"Onlar" [on-lahr], "məktub" [mehkt-oob], "yazırlar" [yah-zuh-ree-lahr].

***General Pronunciation Tips for Beginners***

The letter "ə" is pronounced like the "a" in sofa, a soft, unstressed sound.

***Example:*** Mən [men].

The letter "ç" is pronounced like the "ch" in church.

***Example:*** çox [chokh].

The letter "ğ" is a soft sound, often silent but gives a gentle lengthening to the preceding vowel.

***Example:*** Dağ [daah].

"İ" is always pronounced like the “ee” in see.

***Example:*** Siz [seez].

## Unit 3: At Home and Family

*Goals: Learn vocabulary related to family and home.*

*Topics Covered:*

*- Family members (\*ata, ana, bacı, qardaş\*)*

*- Rooms and household items (\*mətbəx, stol, pəncərə\*)*

*- Basic verbs (\*var, yoxdur\*)*

*Grammar Focus:*

*- Possession with \*var/yoxdur\**

*- Singular and plural nouns*

***Family Members in Azerbaijani***

Here are the most common family member terms in Azerbaijani, along with their English translations and pronunciation:

***1. Immediate Family***

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Azerbaijani | English | Pronunciation |
| Ata | Father | [ah-tah] |
| Ana | Mother | [ah-nah] |
| Bacı | Sister | [bah-juh] |
| Qardaş | Brother | [kar-dahsh] |

***2. Extended Family***

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Azerbaijani | English | Pronunciation |
| Nənə | Grandmother | [neh-neh] |
| Baba | Grandfather | [bah-bah] |
| Xala | Maternal aunt | [khah-lah] |
| Dəvə | Paternal aunt | [deh-veh] |
| Əmi | Paternal uncle | [eh-mee] |
| Bibi | Maternal uncle | [bee-bee] |
| Oğul | Son | [oh-ghool] |
| Qız | Daughter | [khiz] |

***3. Other Relatives***

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Azerbaijani | English | Pronunciation |
| Yoldaş | Partner (spouse) | [yohl-dahsh] |
| Ər | Husband | [ehr] |
| Arvad | Wife | [ahr-vahd] |

***Example Sentences with Family Members***

Mənim atam həkimdir. (My father is a doctor.)

Mənim (my), atam (father), həkimdir (is a doctor)  
Pronunciation: [meh-neem ah-tahm heh-keem-deer]

Onun anası çox yaxşıdır. (His/Her mother is very good.)

Onun (his/her), anası (mother), çox yaxşıdır (is very good)  
Pronunciation: [oh-noon ah-nah-suh chokh yahkh-shuh-deer]

Bizim qardaşımız çox güclüdür. (Our brother is very strong.)

Bizim (our), qardaşımız (brother), çox güclüdür (is very strong)  
Pronunciation: [bee-zeem kar-dahsh-uh-muhz chokh goo-ch-loo-deer]

Mənim bacım çox gülür. (My sister laughs a lot.)

Mənim (my), bacım (sister), çox gülür (laughs a lot)  
Pronunciation: [meh-neem bah-juhm chokh goo-loor]

Onlar nənə və babaları ilə gəzirlər. (They are walking with their grandmother and grandfather.)

Onlar (they), nənə (grandmother), baba (grandfather), ilə (with), gəzirlər (are walking)  
Pronunciation: [on-lahr neh-neh veh bah-bah-lah-ree-ee-leh geh-zeer-leer]

***Pronunciation Tips for Family Vocabulary***

"a" in Azerbaijani is pronounced like the "a" in father (open sound).  
Example: Ata [ah-tah].

"ı" is pronounced as a sound between "i" and "uh," similar to the "a" sound in sofa.  
Example: Bacı [bah-juh].

"ç" is pronounced like "ch" in chocolate.  
Example: Qardaş [kar-dahsh].

"ə" is a very soft, unstressed "a," similar to the sound in sofa.  
Example: Nənə [neh-neh].

***Practice Exercises***

***Exercise 1: Fill in the Blanks with the Correct Family Member***

Mənim \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ həkimdir. (My father is a doctor.)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ çox yaxşıdır. (Her mother is very good.)

Onun \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ məktəbdədir. (His brother is at school.)

Bizim \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ çox gülür. (Our sister laughs a lot.)

Mənim \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ çox yüngüldür. (My son is very light.)

***Exercise 2: Match the Azerbaijani Family Member to the English Translation***

Ata

Ana

Bacı

Qardaş

Nənə

a) Father  
b) Mother  
c) Sister  
d) Brother  
e) Grandmother

***Exercise 3: Translate into Azerbaijani***

My mother is very kind.

Your (informal) father is a teacher.

Our grandfather is very old.

His/her son is a student.

They are with their aunt.

***Rooms and Household Items in Azerbaijani***

Here are common rooms in a house and household items in Azerbaijani, along with their English translations and pronunciation:

***Rooms in the House***

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Azerbaijani | English | Pronunciation |
| Mətbəx | Kitchen | [met-bex] |
| Otaq | Room | [oh-tahkh] |
| Yatak otağı | Bedroom | [ya-tahk oh-tah-guh] |
| Oturma otağı | Living room | [oh-toor-mah oh-tah-guh] |
| Hamam | Bathroom | [hah-mahm] |
| Vanna otağı | Bathroom (with bathtub) | [vah-nah oh-tah-guh] |
| Qonaq otağı | Guest room | [koh-nahkh oh-tah-guh] |
| Balkon | Balcony | [bal-koh-n] |

***Household Items***

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Azerbaijani | English | Pronunciation |
| Stol | Table | [stohl] |
| Kürsü | Chair | [koor-suh] |
| Divan | Couch/sofa | [dee-vahn] |
| Pəncərə | Window | [pen-jeh-reh] |
| Qapı | Door | [gah-puh] |
| Televizor | Television | [teh-leh-vee-zor] |
| Kompüter | Computer | [kom-pyoo-tehr] |
| Lamp | Lamp | [lahmp] |
| Mebel | Furniture | [meh-bell] |
| Xalça | Carpet/rug | [khahl-chah] |
| Kitab | Book | [kee-tahb] |
| Dəsmal | Towel | [dehz-mahl] |
| Sobalı | Heater | [soh-bah-lee] |

***Example Sentences with Household Items***

Mətbəxdə stol və stullar var.  
(There is a table and chairs in the kitchen.)  
Pronunciation: [met-bex-deh stohl veh stoo-lahr vahr]

Otaqda böyük bir divan var.  
(There is a big sofa in the room.)  
Pronunciation: [oh-tahkh-dah böy-ük beer dee-vahn vahr]

Pəncərədən gözəl bir mənzərə görünür.  
(There is a beautiful view from the window.)  
Pronunciation: [pen-jeh-reh-den goh-zehl beer men-zeh-reh gür-ün-ür]

Hamamda duş var.  
(There is a shower in the bathroom.)  
Pronunciation: [hah-mahm-dah doosh vahr]

Qonaq otağında bir televiziya var.  
(There is a television in the guest room.)  
Pronunciation: [koh-nahkh oh-tah-guh-nda beer teh-leh-vee-zee-ya vahr]

***Pronunciation Tips for Household Vocabulary***

***"ə": A soft "a" sound like on the sofa.  
Example: Mətbəx [met-bex].***

***"o": Similar to the "o" in pot but shorter.  
Example: Otaq [oh-tahkh].***

***"ç": Pronounced like "ch" in chocolate.  
Example: Divan [dee-vahn].***

***"ş": Pronounced like "sh" in shoe.  
Example: Şüşə [shoo-sha] (glass).***

***Practice Exercises***

***Exercise 1: Fill in the Blank with the Correct Household Item***

Mətbəxdə \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ var. (There is a table in the kitchen.)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ pəncərədən baxır. (The window looks outside.)

Mənim \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ çox gözəldir. (My chair is very comfortable.)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ otağında televizor var. (There is a TV in the living room.)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ hamamda duş var. (There is a shower in the bathroom.)

***Exercise 2: Match the Azerbaijani Word to Its English Translation***

Mətbəx

Otaq

Qapı

Divan

Pəncərə

a) Window  
b) Sofa  
c) Room  
d) Door  
e) Kitchen

***Exercise 3: Translate into Azerbaijani***

There is a sofa in the living room.

The chair is next to the table.

I can see the street from the window.

The guest room is upstairs.

There is a beautiful carpet in the bedroom.

***Additional Notes***

In Azerbaijani, possessive pronouns can be added to indicate ownership of household items:

Mənim stulum (My chair)

Onun televizoru (His/Her TV)

The word "var" indicates the existence of something in a place, similar to "there is" or "there are" in English.

***Basic Verbs in Azerbaijani***

Some common basic verbs in Azerbaijani, along with their English translations, pronunciation, and usage:

***Verbs for Existence***

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Azerbaijani | English | Pronunciation |
| Var | There is / There are | [vahr] |
| Yoxdur | There isn't / There are not | [yokh-doorr] |

***Usage of "Var" and "Yoxdur"***

Var: Indicates the existence of something (similar to “there is” or “there are” in English).

***Example:*** Mətbəxdə stol var. (There is a table in the kitchen.)  
Pronunciation: [met-bex-deh stohl vahr]

Yoxdur: Indicates the absence of something (similar to “there isn’t” or “there aren’t” in English).

***Example:*** Hamamda sabun yoxdur. (There isn't soap in the bathroom.)  
Pronunciation: [hah-mahm-dah sah-boon yokh-doorr]

***Example Sentences***

Bu otaqda pencərə var.  
(There is a window in this room.)  
Pronunciation: [boo oh-tahkh-dah pen-jeh-reh vahr]

Otaqda televizor yoxdur.  
(There isn't a television in the room.)  
Pronunciation: [oh-tahkh-dah teh-leh-vee-zohr yokh-doorr]

Mətbəxdə heç bir işıq yoxdur.  
(There is no light in the kitchen.)  
Pronunciation: [met-bex-deh hech beer ee-shikh yokh-doorr]

Evimizdə çox kitab var.  
(There are many books in our house.)  
Pronunciation: [eh-vee-meez-deh chokh kee-tahb vahr]

Yardım yoxdur.  
(There is no help.)  
Pronunciation: [yahr-dum yokh-door]

***Pronunciation Tips***

***"Var" is pronounced with an "ah" sound, similar to "far" in English.***

***"Yoxdur": The "o" sounds like the "o" in the pot, and the "u" is similar to the "oo" in the moon.***

***Practice Exercises***

***Exercise 1: Fill in the Blank with the Correct Verb (Var or Yoxdur)***

Mənim evimdə çox əşyalar \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (There are a lot of things in my house.)

Pəncərədə heç bir çiçək \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (There are no flowers in the window.)

Evdə heç bir əyləncə \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (There is no entertainment in the house.)

Otaqda bir stol \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (There is a table in the room.)

Sınıfda kompüter \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (There is a computer in the classroom.)

***Exercise 2: Translate into Azerbaijani***

There is a chair in the living room.

There isn't a TV in the guest room.

There are books on the table.

There is no bread in the kitchen.

There aren't any pens on the desk.

***Exercise 3: Match the Azerbaijani Sentence to Its English Translation***

Mətbəxdə su var.

Pəncərədə heç bir şey yoxdur.

Otaqda xalça var.

Qonaq otağında masa yoxdur.

Evdə heç kim yoxdur.

a) There is a rug in the room.  
b) There is no one at home.  
c) There is no table in the guest room.  
d) There is water in the kitchen.  
e) There is nothing in the window.

***Grammar Focus: Possession with VAR and YOXDUR in Azerbaijani***

In Azerbaijani, var (there is/there are) and yoxdur (there isn’t/there aren’t) are commonly used to express possession or the existence/absence of things. This structure is often used to describe what a person has or does not have, and is an essential part of everyday conversation.

***Expressing Possession with VAR***

To express possession, we can use var to indicate that something belongs to someone or exists with them.

***Structure:***  
[Noun] + var  
(There is [something].)

***Examples:***

Mənim kitabım var.  
(I have a book.)  
Pronunciation: [meh-neem kee-tahb-uhm vahr]

Onun maşını var.  
(He/She has a car.)  
Pronunciation: [on-oon mah-shee-nee vahr]

Bizim evimizdə çox kitablar var.  
(We have many books in our house.)  
Pronunciation: [bee-zeem eh-vee-meez-deh chokh kee-tahb-lahr vahr]

Sənin çox dostların var.  
(You have many friends.)  
Pronunciation: [seh-neen chokh dos-tah-ree-uhn vahr]

***Expressing Absence with YOXDUR***

To express the absence of something, we use yoxdur to indicate that something does not belong to a person or does not exist with them.

***Structure:***[Noun] + yoxdur  
(There isn't [something].)

***Examples:***

Mənim telefonum yoxdur.  
(I don’t have a phone.)  
Pronunciation: [meh-neem teh-leh-foh-noom yokh-doorr]

Onun maşını yoxdur.  
(He/She doesn’t have a car.)  
Pronunciation: [on-oon mah-shee-nee yokh-doorr]

Bizim evimizdə heç bir masa yoxdur.  
(We don’t have any table in our house.)  
Pronunciation: [bee-zeem eh-vee-meez-deh hech beer mah-sah yokh-doorr]

Sənin dostların yoxdur.  
(You don’t have any friends.)  
Pronunciation: [seh-neen dos-tah-ree-uhn yokh-doorr]

***Using Possession with VAR and YOXDUR in Context***

These structures are used to describe whether someone owns something or whether something exists. It is common to hear questions and statements like the ones below.

Questions with var and yoxdur

To ask about possession, simply use var or yoxdur in questions.

Sənin kitabın var?  
(Do you have a book?) Pronunciation: [seh-neen kee-tahb-uhn vahr?]

Onların telefonları yoxdur?  
(Don’t they have phones?) Pronunciation: [on-lahr-uhn teh-leh-fohn-lahr-ee yokh-doorr?]

Bizim avtomobilimiz var mı?  
(Do we have a car?) Pronunciation: [bee-zeem ahv-toh-moh-bee-lee-miz vahr m'ee?]

Negation with yoxdur

To negate possession, use yoxdur to say that something does not exist or belong.

Mənim heç bir pulum yoxdur.  
(I don’t have any money.) Pronunciation: [meh-neem hech beer poo-loom yokh-doorr]

Evimizdə heç bir kitab yoxdur.  
(There is no book in our house.) Pronunciation: [eh-vee-meez-deh hech beer kee-tahb yokh-doorr]

***Practice Exercises***

***Exercise 1: Fill in the Blank with VAR or YOXDUR***

Mənim \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ telefonum yoxdur. (I don't have a phone.)

Onun \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ çox dostları var. (He has many friends.)

Bizim \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ avtomobilimiz yoxdur. (We don't have a car.)

Sənin \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ kitabın var. (You have a book.)

Evimizdə \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ masa yoxdur. (There isn't a table in our house.)

***Exercise 2: Translate into Azerbaijani***

I don’t have a pen.

She has a dog.

They don’t have any chairs.

Do you have a computer?

We have many books at home.

***Exercise 3: Identify if the Sentence Expresses Possession or Absence***

Mənim telefonum var.

Bizim evimizdə heç bir çanta yoxdur.

Onun çox dostu var.

Otaqda heç bir masa yoxdur.

Sənin heç bir pulun yoxdur.

***Additional Notes on Possession***

"Var" can be used to express ownership or existence.

"Yoxdur" is used to show that something does not exist or is not present.

***Singular and Plural Nouns in Azerbaijani***

In Azerbaijani, like in many other languages, nouns can be singular or plural. The way we form plural nouns in Azerbaijani is relatively simple and follows certain rules. Here's a breakdown:

***1. Singular Nouns***

Singular nouns refer to one person, thing, or concept.

Example: kitab (book), ev (house), qardaş (brother)

***2. Plural Nouns***

To make a noun plural in Azerbaijani, we generally add the suffix "-lar" or "-lər" to the singular noun, depending on the last vowel in the word.

***Basic Rules for Pluralization:***

***If the last vowel in the noun is "a", "ı", "o", or "u" — use "-lar".***

***If the last vowel in the noun is "e", "i", "ö", or "ü" — use "-lər".***

***Note: The choice of "-lar" or "-lər" depends on vowel harmony, which is a common feature in Azerbaijani.***

***Examples of Singular and Plural Nouns***

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| *Singular* | *Plural* | *Pronunciation* |
| *kitab* | ***kitablar*** | ***[kee-tahb] / [kee-tahb-lahr]*** |
| *ev* | ***evlər*** | ***[ehv] / [ehv-lehr]*** |
| *qardaş* | ***qardaşlar*** | ***[qar-dahsh] / [qar-dahsh-lahr]*** |
| *çanta* | ***çantalar*** | ***[chan-tah] / [chan-tah-lahr]*** |
| *ağac* | ***ağaclar*** | ***[ah-ghahj] / [ah-ghahj-lahr]*** |
| *yazı* | ***yazılar*** | ***[yah-zuh] / [yah-zuh-lahr]*** |
| *gül* | ***güllər*** | ***[gool] / [gooh-lehr]*** |
| *qapı* | ***qapılar*** | ***[gah-puh] / [gah-puh-lahr]*** |
| *şəhər* | ***şəhərlər*** | ***[sheh-hahr] / [sheh-hahr-lehr]*** |

***Vowel Harmony in Pluralization***

In Azerbaijani, vowel harmony plays a role in determining whether we use "-lar" or "-lər".

***Vowels:***

***A, I, O, U: Use "-lar".***

***E, İ, Ö, Ü: Use "-lər".***

***Examples of Vowel Harmony:***

ev (house) → evlər (houses)

Vowel: e → Use "-lər".

ağac (tree) → ağaclar (trees)

Vowel: a → Use "-lar".

***Irregular Plural Forms***

While the rules above apply to most nouns, there are some exceptions where the plural form is irregular. In those cases, the plural does not follow the vowel harmony rules.

Examples of Irregular Plurals:

adam (man) → adamlar (men)

qız (girl) → qızlar (girls)

These exceptions are often memorized as part of the vocabulary.

***Practice Exercises***

***Exercise 1: Change the Singular Noun into Plural***

kitab → \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

qardaş → \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

gül → \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

ev → \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

ağac → \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

***Exercise 2: Fill in the Blanks with the Correct Plural Form***

Mənim \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ çoxdur. (I have many books.)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ evlər çox gözəldir. (These houses are very beautiful.)

Mənim \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ çox dostum var. (I have many friends.)

Bu \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ böyükdür. (These trees are big.)

O \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ gül alıb. (She has bought many flowers.)

***Exercise 3: Translate into Azerbaijani***

The cars are new.

The children are playing.

I have three pens.

There are many people in the room.

The dogs are barking.

***Additional Notes***

When speaking in the plural form, the subject of the sentence becomes plural (e.g., adamlar for "people", qızlar for "girls").

The definite article ("the") can be added to plural nouns, and it will be "lar" or "lər" depending on the vowel harmony: "evlər" (houses) və "evlərdə" (in the houses).

## Unit 4: Food and Drinks

***Goals: Learn vocabulary for ordering food and talking about meals.***

***Topics Covered:***

***- Common Azerbaijani foods (\*çörək, pomidor, pendir, çay\*)***

***- Ordering at a café (\*Bir çay, zəhmət olmasa\*)***

***- Expressing likes/dislikes (\*Mən çay xoşlayıram\*)***

***Grammar Focus:***

***- Verb conjugation for \*xoşlamaq\* (to like)***

***- Using \*zəhmət olmasa\* (please) in polite requests***

***Common Azerbaijani Foods***

Azerbaijani cuisine is rich in flavors, with a variety of traditional dishes influenced by the country's diverse culture and geography. Here are some common foods in Azerbaijan along with their English translations, pronunciation, and examples of how they are used in sentences.

***1. Çörək (Bread)***

Çörək is a staple in Azerbaijani cuisine and is often served with almost every meal.

It is a soft, round bread, similar to a flatbread, baked in a tandoor (traditional oven).

Pronunciation: [choh-rehk]

***Example:***

Bizim evdə hər gün çörək bişirilir.  
(In our house, bread is baked every day.)

***2. Pomidor (Tomato)***

Pomidor is used in many dishes, salads, and stews in Azerbaijani cuisine.

It is often eaten fresh, added to salads, or used in cooking meat or vegetable dishes.

Pronunciation: [poh-mee-dohr]

***Example:***

Salatın içində pomidor var.  
(There is tomato in the salad.)

**3. Pendir (Cheese)**

Pendir is a key ingredient in Azerbaijani cuisine, and various types of cheese are made in Azerbaijan. It can be served as part of breakfast, in sandwiches, or added to dishes like qutab (a type of stuffed flatbread).

Pronunciation: [pehn-deer]

***Example:***

Səhər yeməyində pendir yeyirik.  
(We eat cheese for breakfast.)

***4. Çay (Tea)***

Çay is an essential part of Azerbaijani culture and is consumed throughout the day. It is typically served in small glasses with sugar or jam on the side. Tea is an important social drink in Azerbaijan, often enjoyed with family and friends.

Pronunciation: [chai]

***Example:***

Azerbaycanda çay çox içilir.  
(In Azerbaijan, tea is drunk a lot.)

***Additional Common Azerbaijani Foods***

***Kabab*** (Grilled meat skewers)

Pronunciation: [kah-bahb]

***Example:*** Kabab çox dadlıdır. (The kebab is very delicious.)

***Pilav*** (Rice pilaf)

Pronunciation: [pee-lahv]

***Example:*** Pilav Azərbaycanda məşhurdur. (Pilaf is famous in Azerbaijan.)

***Düşbərə*** (A type of dumpling)

Pronunciation: [doosh-beh-reh]

***Example:*** Düşbərə yemək çox ləzzətlidir. (The dumplings are very tasty.)

***Dolma*** (Stuffed grape leaves)

Pronunciation: [dohl-mah]

***Example:*** Dolma Azərbaycanın ən məşhur yeməklərindəndir. (Dolma is one of the most famous dishes in Azerbaijan.)

***Xörək* (Meal)**

Pronunciation: [khuh-rehk]

Example: Bu gün çox dadlı xörək hazırladım. (I prepared a very tasty meal today.)

***Practice Exercises***

***Exercise 1: Match the Azerbaijani Word with Its English Translation***

Çörək - A) Cheese

Pomidor - B) Tomato

Pendir - C) Tea

Çay - D) Bread

***Exercise 2: Fill in the Blank with the Correct Word***

Mən səhər yeməyində \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ yeyirəm. (I eat \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for breakfast.)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ çox içilir, xüsusilə qonaqlarda. (\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is drunk a lot, especially at gatherings.)

Bu gün axşam yeməyində \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ var. (For dinner tonight, we have \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.)

Mənim ən sevdiyim yemək \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_-dir. (My favorite food is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.)

***Exercise 3: Translate into Azerbaijani***

I drink tea every day.

We eat bread with every meal.

There is cheese in the salad.

Tomatoes are delicious.

I love to eat kebabs.

***Additional Common Azerbaijani Foods***

***1. Balıq (Fish)***

Pronunciation: [bah-luhkh]

Example: Balıq çox sağlamdır. (Fish is very healthy.)

***2. Yumurta (Egg)***

Pronunciation: [yoo-mohr-tah]

Example: Yumurta səhər yeməyində yeyilir. (Eggs are eaten for breakfast.)

***3. Quzu (Lamb)***

Pronunciation: [koo-zoo]

Example: Quzu ətindən hazırlanmış kabab çox dadlıdır. (Lamb kebab is very delicious.)

***4. Pide (Pita bread or Turkish-style flatbread)***

Pronunciation: [pee-deh]

Example: Pide təzə hazırlanmışdır. (The pita bread is freshly made.)

***5. Şirin (Dessert)***

Pronunciation: [shee-reen]

Example: Axşam yeməyindən sonra şirin yeyirik. (We eat dessert after dinner.)

***6. Meyvə (Fruit)***

Pronunciation: [mey-veh]

Example: Yazda çoxlu meyvələr olur. (In spring, there are many fruits.)

***7. Kətə (Traditional Azerbaijani bread with filling)***

Pronunciation: [keh-teh]

Example: Kətə çox dadlı və yeməli bir yeməkdir. (Kətə is a very tasty and edible dish.)

***8. Xiyar (Cucumber)***

Pronunciation: [khiy-ahr]

Example: Xiyar salatın tərkibində istifadə olunur. (Cucumber is used in the salad.)

***9. Zeytun (Olive)***

Pronunciation: [zay-toon]

Example: Zeytun yağı çox sağlamdır. (Olive oil is very healthy.)

***10. Ət (Meat)***

Pronunciation: [aht]

Example: Ət yeməyi çox sevirəm. (I love eating meat.)

***11. Tərəvəz (Vegetable)***

Pronunciation: [teh-reh-vez]

Example: Tərəvəzlər çox faydalıdır. (Vegetables are very beneficial.)

***12. Şərab (Wine)***

Pronunciation: [sheh-rahb]

Example: Azerbaycanda yaxşı şərablar var. (There are good wines in Azerbaijan.)

***13. Dondurma (Ice Cream)***

Pronunciation: [dohn-door-mah]

Example: Dondurma yayda çox yeyilir. (Ice cream is eaten a lot in the summer.)

***14. Çöreklik (Pastry)***

Pronunciation: [cho-rek-leek]

Example: Çöreklik çox dadlıdır. (The pastry is very delicious.)

***15. Xöreklik (Food or Dish)***

Pronunciation: [khuh-rehk-leek]

Example: Bu xöreklik çox məşhurdur. (This dish is very famous.)

***16. Ləzzətli (Delicious)***

Pronunciation: [lehz-zet-lee]

Example: Bu yemək çox ləzzətlidir. (This food is very delicious.)

***17. Buz (Ice)***

Pronunciation: [booz]

Example: Buzlu su çox xoşdur. (Ice water is very refreshing.)

***18. Səxavət (Hospitality, used for offering food)***

Pronunciation: [seh-khah-vet]

Example: Azərbaycanlıların səxavəti çox məşhurdur. (Azerbaijani hospitality is very famous.)

***19. Ağ şərab (White wine)***

Pronunciation: [ahkh sheh-rahb]

Example: Ağ şərab axşam yeməyinə uyğun gəlir. (White wine pairs well with dinner.)

***20. Çörek (Bread, specifically flatbread, often used with stews)***

Pronunciation: [choh-rehk]

Example: Çöreyi şorba ilə yeyirik. (We eat bread with soup.)

***21. Yalancı Dolma (Stuffed zucchini)***

Pronunciation: [yah-lahn-juh dol-mah]

Example: Yalancı dolma çox populyardır. (Stuffed zucchini is very popular.)

***Practice Exercises***

***Exercise 1: Match the Azerbaijani Food with Its English Translation***

Şirin - A) Fish

Meyvə - B) Dessert

Zeytun - C) Fruit

Balıq - D) Olive

***Exercise 2: Fill in the Blanks***

Mən səhər yeməyində \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ yeyirəm. (I eat \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for breakfast.)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ çox faydalıdır. (\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is very healthy.)

Bu gün axşam yeməyində \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ var. (For dinner today, there is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ çox məşhurdur Azərbaycanda. (\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is very famous in Azerbaijan.)

***Exercise 3: Translate into Azerbaijani***

I love eating cucumbers.

I drink white wine with my meal.

The bread is very fresh.

We are eating fish for lunch today.

The dessert was delicious.

***Ordering at a Café in Azerbaijani***

When you visit a café or restaurant in Azerbaijan, knowing how to order food and drinks politely is essential. Below are common phrases and vocabulary to help you order at a café, along with explanations and examples.

***1. Basic Phrases for Ordering***

***1.1 Asking for a Menu:***

"Menyu var?"  
(Is there a menu?)

"Menyuya baxa bilərəm?"  
(Can I look at the menu?)

***1.2 Ordering Food or Drinks:***

"Bir çay, zəhmət olmasa."  
(One tea, please.)

"Bir su, zəhmət olmasa."  
(One water, please.)

"Bir qəhvə, zəhmət olmasa."  
(One coffee, please.)

"Bir kofe, zəhmət olmasa."  
(One espresso, please.)

"Bir çörək, zəhmət olmasa."  
(One bread, please.

***1.3 Asking for Specific Items:***

"Bir dilim tort, zəhmət olmasa."  
(One slice of cake, please.)

"Bir porsiya plov, zəhmət olmasa."  
(One serving of pilaf, please.)

"Bir sandviç, zəhmət olmasa."  
(One sandwich, please.)

"Bir pizza, zəhmət olmasa."  
(One pizza, please.)

***2. Asking About Availability:***

"Bunun var?"  
(Do you have this?)

"Hansı içkilər var?"  
(What drinks do you have?)

"Qəhvə varmı?"  
(Do you have coffee?)

"Kokteyllər varmı?"  
(Do you have cocktails?)

"Vegetarian yeməkləri var?"  
(Do you have vegetarian dishes?)

***3. Modifying Your Order:***

"Şəkərsiz çay istəyirəm."  
(I want tea without sugar.)

"Bir az daha su, zəhmət olmasa."  
(A bit more water, please.)

"Əlavə çörək istəyirəm."  
(I want extra bread.)

"Yavaş-yavaş, zəhmət olmasa."  
(Slowly, please.)

***4. Polite Expressions:***

"Təşəkkür edirəm."  
(Thank you.)

"Çox sağ olun."  
(Thank you very much.)

"Zəhmət olmasa, gətirin."  
(Please bring it.)

"Afərin."  
(Well done/Good job.)

***5. Paying the Bill:***

"Hesabı verin, zəhmət olmasa."  
(Please give me the bill.)

"Ödəniş etmək istəyirəm."  
(I want to pay.)

"Kartla ödəyə bilərəm?"  
(Can I pay by card?)

"Nağd ödəyəcəyəm."  
(I will pay in cash.)

***Sample Dialogues for Ordering at a Café***

***Dialogue 1:*** Ordering Drinks

Client: Bir çay, zəhmət olmasa.  
(One tea, please.)

Waiter: Çay istərsiniz, şəkərli yoxsa şəkərsiz?  
(Would you like tea with sugar or without?)

Client: Şəkərsiz, zəhmət olmasa.  
(Without sugar, please.)

***Dialogue 2:*** Ordering Food

Client: Bir pizza, zəhmət olmasa.  
(One pizza, please.)

Waiter: Hansı növ pizza istəyirsiniz?  
(Which type of pizza would you like?)

Client: Marqarita pizza istəyirəm.  
(I would like a Margherita pizza.)

***Dialogue 3:*** Asking About the Menu

Client: Menyuya baxa bilərəm?  
(Can I see the menu?)

Waiter: Bəli, əlbəttə.  
(Yes, of course.)

Client: Hansı içkilər var?  
(What drinks do you have?)

Waiter: Çay, qəhvə, su və müxtəlif kokteyllər var.  
(We have tea, coffee, water, and various cocktails.)

***Practice Exercises***

**Exercise 1:** Translate into Azerbaijani

One coffee, please.

Can I see the menu?

What do you have for dessert?

I want a sandwich with cheese.

Please bring me the bill.

***Exercise 2: Fill in the Blank with the Correct Word***

Bir \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, zəhmət olmasa. (tea/coffee)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, zəhmət olmasa. (Water, please.)

Mən \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ içirəm. (coffee/tea)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ alırsınız? (What will you have?)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ verin, zəhmət olmasa. (Give me the bill, please.)

***Exercise 3: Practice Dialogue***

Role-play with a partner: One person plays the waiter, and the other person orders food and drinks using the phrases from above.

***Additional Vocabulary***

Qəhvə – Coffee

Çay – Tea

Su – Water

Tort – Cake

Kokteyl – Cocktail

Şəkər – Sugar

Limon – Lemon

Dondurma – Ice cream

Südlü – With milk

Tuzlu – Salty

Şirin – Sweet

***Expressing Likes and Dislikes in Azerbaijani***

When talking about things you like or dislike, it's important to know how to express these feelings clearly. In Azerbaijani, you can use specific phrases to talk about what you enjoy or don't enjoy. Here are some basic rules, examples, and vocabulary for expressing likes and dislikes.

***1. Expressing Likes***

To express that you like something, you use the verb "xoşlamaq" (to like). The structure for these sentences is:

Mən + [noun] + xoşlayıram.  
(I like [noun].)

***Examples:***

Mən çay xoşlayıram.  
(I like tea.)

Mən kitab oxumağı xoşlayıram.  
(I like reading books.)

Mən musiqi dinləməyi xoşlayıram.  
(I like listening to music.)

Mən qaçmağı xoşlayıram.  
(I like running.)

Other Examples of Likes:

Mən pizza xoşlayıram. (I like pizza.)

Mən heyvanları xoşlayıram. (I like animals.)

Mən filmləri xoşlayıram. (I like movies.)

***2. Expressing Dislikes***

To express that you dislike something, you use the verb "xoşlamamaq" (to dislike). The structure for these sentences is:

Mən + [noun] + xoşlamıram.  
(I dislike [noun].)

***Examples:***

Mən sporcunu xoşlamıram.  
(I dislike sport.)

Mən suda üzməyi xoşlamıram.  
(I dislike swimming.)

Mən tərəvəzləri xoşlamıram.  
(I dislike vegetables.)

Mən acı yeməkləri xoşlamıram.  
(I dislike spicy food.)

Other Examples of Dislikes:

Mən çörəyi xoşlamıram. (I dislike bread.)

Mən soyuq havanı xoşlamıram. (I dislike cold weather.)

Mən tədrisi xoşlamıram. (I dislike teaching.)

***3. Asking About Likes/Dislikes***

If you want to ask someone about their likes or dislikes, you can use the following questions:

"Sən nəyi xoşlayırsan?"  
(What do you like?)

"Sən nəyi xoşlamırsan?"  
(What do you dislike?)

***Examples:***

"Sən musiqi dinləməyi xoşlayırsan?"  
(Do you like listening to music?)

"Sən çayı xoşlamırsan?"  
(Do you dislike tea?)

***4. Expressing More Detailed Preferences***

You can make your likes and dislikes more specific by adding additional words or phrases:

"Çox xoşlayıram."  
(I like it a lot.)

"Bir az xoşlayıram."  
(I like it a little.)

"Hə, mən bunu çox xoşlayıram."  
(Yes, I really like this.)

"Xeyr, mən bunu heç xoşlamıram."  
(No, I don't like this at all.)

***Practice Exercises***

***Exercise 1: Translate into Azerbaijani***

I like reading books.

I like watching movies.

I dislike vegetables.

Do you like pizza?

I don’t like cold weather.

***Exercise 2: Fill in the Blanks***

Mən \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (tea) xoşlayıram.

Mən \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (spicy food) xoşlamıram.

Sən \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (animals) xoşlayırsan?

Mən \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (sports) xoşlamıram.

Sən \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (watching TV) xoşlayırsan ?

***Exercise 3: Role-play***

Partner 1: "Sən nəyi xoşlayırsan?" (What do you like?)

Partner 2: "Mən musiqi dinləməyi xoşlayıram." (I like listening to music.)

Partner 1: "Sən nəyi xoşlamırsan?" (What do you dislike?)

Partner 2: "Mən tərəvəzləri xoşlamıram." (I dislike vegetables

***Additional Vocabulary***

Çay (Tea)

Qəhvə (Coffee)

Kitab (Book)

Filmlər (Movies)

Musik (Music)

Spor (Sport)

Tərəvəz (Vegetables)

Pizza (Pizza)

Heyvanlar (Animals)

Suda üzmək (Swimming)

Tədris (Teaching)

***Verb Conjugation for XOŞLAMAQ (to like)***

In Azerbaijani, verbs change depending on the subject of the sentence. The verb "xoşlamaq" means "to like," and its conjugation follows regular patterns in the present tense. Below is a detailed explanation of how to conjugate the verb "xoşlamaq" in the present tense for each personal pronoun.

***Conjugation of XOŞLAMAQ (to like)***

The present tense conjugation for "***XOŞLAMAQ***" is as follows:

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Pronoun | Verb Conjugation | Example | Translation |
| Mən | xoşlayıram | Mən çay xoşlayıram. | I like tea. |
| Sən | xoşlayırsan | Sən musiqi xoşlayırsan? | Do you like music? |
| O | xoşlayır | O kitab oxumağı xoşlayır. | He/She likes reading books. |
| Biz | xoşlayırıq | Biz pizza xoşlayırıq. | We like pizza. |
| Siz | xoşlayırsınız | Siz film izləməyi xoşlayırsınız? | Do you like watching movies? |
| Onlar | xoşlayırlar | Onlar heyvanları xoşlayırlar. | They like animals. |

***Pronunciation Notes:***

Mən (I) + xoşlayıram: Pronounced as "men khosh-lah-yi-ram"

Sən (You singular informal) + xoşlayırsan: Pronounced as "sen khosh-lah-yir-sen"

O (He/She/It) + xoşlayır: Pronounced as "o khosh-lah-yer"

Biz (We) + xoşlayırıq: Pronounced as "beez khosh-lah-yeer-ik"

Siz (You plural or formal) + xoşlayırsınız: Pronounced as "seez khosh-lah-yeer-sun-uz"

Onlar (They) + xoşlayırlar: Pronounced as "on-lar khosh-lah-yeer-lar"

***Usage Examples:***

***1. I like... (Mən ... xoşlayıram)***

Mən çay xoşlayıram.  
(I like tea.)

Mən musiqi dinləməyi xoşlayıram.  
(I like listening to music.)

Mən kitab oxumağı xoşlayıram.  
(I like reading books.)

***2. Do you like...? (Sən ... xoşlayırsan?)***

Sən pizza xoşlayırsan?  
(Do you like pizza?)

Sən filmləri xoşlayırsan?  
(Do you like movies?)

Sən balığı xoşlayırsan?  
(Do you like fish?)

***3. He/She likes... (O ... xoşlayır)***

O, qaçmağı xoşlayır.  
(He/She likes running.)

O, suda üzməyi xoşlayır.  
(He/She likes swimming.)

O, heyvanları xoşlayır.  
(He/She likes animals.)

***4. We like... (Biz ... xoşlayırıq)***

Biz çörəyi xoşlayırıq.  
(We like bread.)

Biz çoxlu su içməyi xoşlayırıq.  
(We like drinking a lot of water.)

Biz musiqi dinləməyi xoşlayırıq.  
(We like listening to music.)

***5. Do you like...? (Siz ... xoşlayırsınız?)***

Siz çay içməyi xoşlayırsınız?  
(Do you like drinking tea?)

Siz filmləri xoşlayırsınız?  
(Do you like movies?)

Siz tərəvəzləri xoşlayırsınız?  
(Do you like vegetables?)

***6. They like... (Onlar ... xoşlayırlar)***

Onlar çikolatanı xoşlayırlar.  
(They like chocolate.)

Onlar balığı xoşlayırlar.  
(They like fish.)

Onlar musiqi dinləməyi xoşlayırlar.  
(They like listening to music.)

***Practice Exercises***

***Exercise 1: Fill in the Blanks***

Mən \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (tea) xoşlayıram.

Sən \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (movies) xoşlayırsan?

O \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (sports) xoşlayır.

Biz \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (chocolate) xoşlayırıq.

Onlar \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (animals) xoşlayırlar.

***Exercise 2: Conjugate the Verb***

Mən (xoşlamaq) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Sən (xoşlamaq) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

O (xoşlamaq) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Biz (xoşlamaq) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Siz (xoşlamaq) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Onlar (xoşlamaq) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

***Exercise 3: Create Your Sentences***

Use the verb "xoşlamaq" to create sentences about things you like and dislike (for example, "Mən musiqi xoşlayıram" or "Mən tərəvəzləri xoşlamıram").

By practicing these conjugations and using the verb "**XOŞLAMAQ"** in sentences, you'll become more comfortable expressing your likes and dislikes in Azerbaijani.

***Using ZƏHMƏT OLMASA (please) in Polite Requests***

In Azerbaijani, **"zəhmət olmasa"** is a polite expression that translates to **"please"** in English. It is used to make requests more polite and respectful. The phrase is often used when asking for help or doing a favor, showing courtesy in your speech.

***Structure of Requests with zəhmət olmasa***

**The typical structure when using "zəhmət olmasa" is:**

**[Request] + zəhmət olmasa.  
([Request] + please)**

**Examples:**

**Bunu ver, zəhmət olmasa.  
(Give me this, please.)**

**Bir dəqiqə gözləyin, zəhmət olmasa.  
(Please wait a minute.)**

**Bana su ver, zəhmət olmasa.  
(Give me water, please.)**

**Bununla kömək edin, zəhmət olmasa.  
(Please help me with this.)**

**Yavaş danışın, zəhmət olmasa.  
(Please speak slowly.)**

**Polite Requests with zəhmət olmasa**

***You can use "zəhmət olmasa" in various contexts, such as:***

***1. Asking for something:***

Kitabı ver, zəhmət olmasa.  
(Please give me the book.)

Pəncərəni bağla, zəhmət olmasa.  
(Please close the window.)

***2. Asking for help:***

Mənə kömək edin, zəhmət olmasa.  
(Please help me.)

Buna baxın, zəhmət olmasa.  
(Please look at this.)

***3. Asking for clarification:***

Yenidən deyin, zəhmət olmasa.  
(Please repeat.)

Bunu izah edin, zəhmət olmasa.  
(Please explain this.)

***4. Asking someone to wait:***

Bir dəqiqə gözləyin, zəhmət olmasa.  
(Please wait a minute.)

Bir az gözləyin, zəhmət olmasa.  
(Please wait a little.)

***Pronunciation Tip***

**"ZƏHMƏT OLMASA**" is pronounced as ***"ZEH-MET OL-MA-SA".*** Make sure to give a slight pause between each syllable to keep the pronunciation clear and respectful.

***Key Points to Remember:***

"**Zəhmət olmasa"** is a polite and formal way to make requests. It's similar to saying "please" in English but is more commonly used in Azerbaijani, especially in formal or respectful situations.

It can be used for direct and indirect requests, showing consideration for the other person.

***Practice Exercises***

***Exercise 1: Translate into Azerbaijani***

Can you help me, please?

Close the door, please.

Wait a moment, please.

Pass me the salt, please.

Speak more slowly, please.

***Exercise 2: Fill in the Blanks with zəhmət olmasa***

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ pəncərəni açın. (Please open the window.)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ mənə telefon verin. (Please give me the phone.)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ yavaş danışın. (Please speak slowly.)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ su içirin. (Please give me water.)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ bu məsələyə diqqət yetirin. (Please pay attention to this issue.)

***Exercise 3: Role-play***

Person A: "Zəhmət olmasa, mənə bir stəkan su verin."  
(Please give me a glass of water.)

Person B: "Əlbəttə, zəhmət olmasa."  
(Of course, please.)

By using ***"zəhmət olmasa"*** in your daily conversations, you'll sound more polite and respectful in Azerbaijani.

The pronunciation for "***zəhmət olmasa"*** and the example sentences:

"***Zəhmət olmasa":*** "***zeh-met ol-ma-sa"***  
Pronounce each syllable clearly:

**zəhmət:** "*zeh-met"*

**olmasa:** *"ol-ma-sa"*

***Example Sentences and Pronunciation:***

"Bunu ver, zəhmət olmasa."  
"Boo-noo ver, zeh-met ol-ma-sa"  
(Give me this, please.)

"Bir dəqiqə gözləyin, zəhmət olmasa."  
"Beer deh-gee-eh goz-leh-yin, zeh-met ol-ma-sa"  
(Please wait a minute.)

"Bana su ver, zəhmət olmasa."  
"Bah-na soo ver, zeh-met ol-ma-sa"  
(Give me water, please.)

"Bununla kömək edin, zəhmət olmasa."  
"Boo-noo-nla keu-mek eh-din, zeh-met ol-ma-sa"  
(Please help me with this.)

"Yavaş danışın, zəhmət olmasa."  
"Ya-vahsh da-nuh-shin, zeh-met ol-ma-sa"  
(Please speak slowly.)

## Unit 5: Around Town

***Goals: Learn vocabulary for navigating the city and asking for directions.***

***Topics Covered:***

***- Places in town (\*aptek, məktəb, park\*)***

***- Asking for directions (\*Haradadır?\*)***

***- Transportation vocabulary (\*avtobus, taksi\*)***

***Grammar Focus:***

***- Locative case (\*kitab masanın üstündədir\*)***

***- Using \*harada\* and locative suffixes***

***Places in Town (Şəhərdəki yerlər)***

In Azerbaijani, there are many common places in a town or city, each serving a specific purpose. Below is a list of some of these places, along with their pronunciation and translation into English.

***Common Places in Town***

**Aptek**

Translation: Pharmacy

Pronunciation: ap-tek

Example: Aptek haradadır? (Where is the pharmacy?)

***Məktəb***

Translation: School

Pronunciation: mek-teb

Example: Məktəb yaxınlıqdadır. (The school is nearby.)

***Park***

Translation: Park

Pronunciation: park

Example: Biz parka gedirik. (We are going to the park.)

***Restoran***

Translation: Restaurant

Pronunciation: res-to-ran

Example: Restoran çox gözəldir. (The restaurant is very nice.)

***Bank***

Translation: Bank

Pronunciation: bank

Example: Bank sabah açılır. (The bank opens tomorrow.)

***Xəstəxana***

Translation: Hospital

Pronunciation: khest-e-kha-na

Example: Xəstəxana uzaqdadır. (The hospital is far away.)

***Bazar***

Translation: Market

Pronunciation: ba-zar

Example: Bazar hər şənbə günü açılır. (The market opens every Saturday.)

***Kino***

Translation: Cinema

Pronunciation: kee-no

Example: Biz kinoya gedəcəyik. (We are going to the cinema.)

***Muzey***

Translation: Museum

Pronunciation: moo-zei

Example: Muzey çox maraqlıdır. (The museum is very interesting.)

***Kitabxana***

Translation: Library

Pronunciation: ki-tab-kha-na

Example: Kitabxana sakit yerdir. (The library is a quiet place.)

***Poçt***

Translation: Post office

Pronunciation: poch-t

Example: Poçt yaxınlıqdadır. (The post office is nearby.)

***Supermarket***

Translation: Supermarket

Pronunciation: su-per-mar-ket

Example: Supermarket çox böyükdür. (The supermarket is very big.)

***Teatr***

Translation: Theatre

Pronunciation: tee-at-r

Example: Teatrda yeni bir oyun var. (There is a new play at the theatre.)

***Banka***

Translation: Bank (a specific one, e.g., a branch)

Pronunciation: ban-ka

Example: Banka pul yatırmaq lazımdır. (You need to deposit money into the bank.)

***Avtobus dayanacağı***

Translation: Bus stop

Pronunciation: av-to-bus da-ya-na-ja-ğı

Example: Avtobus dayanacağı bu küçədədir. (The bus stop is on this street.)

Using These Places in Sentences

Məktəb çox gözəldir.  
(The school is very beautiful.)

Parkda yürüyüş edirik.  
(We are walking in the park.)

Aptekə getmək lazımdır.  
(I need to go to the pharmacy.)

Kino saat 8-də başlayır.  
(The movie starts at 8 o'clock.)

Restoranın ünvanı nədir?  
(What is the address of the restaurant?)

Bazar sabah açılır.  
(The market opens tomorrow.)

Xəstəxanada həkim var.  
(There is a doctor at the hospital.)

***Practice Exercises***

***Exercise 1: Match the Place with its Translation***

Aptek

Məktəb

Park

Bank

Restoran

Xəstəxana

Options:

School

Park

Pharmacy

Bank

Restaurant

***Exercise 2: Fill in the Blanks***

Mən \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ gedirəm. (I am going to the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ yaxınlıqdadır. (The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is nearby.)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ çox böyükdür. (The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is very big.)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ sabah açılır. (The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ opens tomorrow.)

***Exercise 3: Create Your Sentences***

Use the names of the places listed above to create 3 sentences in Azerbaijani.

***Asking for Directions (Yolları soruşmaq)***

In Azerbaijani, asking for directions is essential for navigating around the town or city. Here are some common phrases and vocabulary that will help you ask for and understand directions.

***Key Phrases for Asking for Directions***

***Haradadır?***

***Translation: Where is it?***

***Pronunciation: Ha-ra-da-dır?***

***Example: Məktəb haradadır? (Where is the school?)***

***Nə qədər uzaqdır?***

***Translation: How far is it?***

***Pronunciation: Neh ke-der u-zaq-dır?***

***Example: Aptek nə qədər uzaqdır? (How far is the pharmacy?)***

***Necə gedirəm?***

***Translation: How do I get there?***

***Pronunciation: Ne-je ge-di-rəm?***

***Example: Restorana necə gedirəm? (How do I get to the restaurant?)***

***Buradan necə gedirəm?***

***Translation: How do I get there from here?***

***Pronunciation: Bu-ra-dan ne-je ge-di-rəm?***

***Example: Buradan kinoya necə gedirəm? (How do I get to the cinema from here?)***

***Sağda və ya solda?***

***Translation: On the right or on the left?***

***Pronunciation: Sah-da ve-ya sol-da?***

***Example: Bank sağda və ya soldadır? (Is the bank on the right or left?)***

***Birbaşa gedin.***

***Translation: Go straight.***

***Pronunciation: Bir-ba-sha ge-din.***

***Example: Supermarketə birbaşa gedin. (Go straight to the supermarket.)***

***Dönün.***

***Translation: Turn.***

***Pronunciation: Do-nün.***

***Example: Bazarın yanından dönün. (Turn at the side of the market.)***

***Yolun sonunda sağda/soldadır.***

***Translation: It is on the right/left at the end of the road.***

***Pronunciation: Yo-lun so-nu-nda sah-da/sol-da-dır.***

***Example: Aptek yolun sonunda sağdadır. (The pharmacy is at the end of the road on the right.)***

***Bu küçədədir.***

***Translation: It is on this street.***

***Pronunciation: Boo ku-chä-da-dır.***

***Example: Poçt bu küçədədir. (The post office is on this street.)***

***Useful Vocabulary for Directions***

***Sağ – Right***  
Pronunciation: sahkh  
Example: Sağ tərəfdə (on the right side)

***Sol – Left***  
Pronunciation: sol  
Example: Sol tərəfdə (on the left side)

***Birbaşa – Straight***  
Pronunciation: beer-bah-sha  
Example: Birbaşa gedin. (Go straight.)

***Küçə – Street***  
Pronunciation: koo-chä  
Example: Bu küçə çox gözəldir. (This street is very beautiful.)

***Yol – Road***Pronunciation: yol  
Example: Yol çox uzun deyil. (The road is not very long.)

***Dönmək – To turn***Pronunciation: dön-mek  
Example: Yolun ortasında dönün. (Turn in the middle of the road.)

**Examples of Asking and Giving Directions**

**Siz / You:**

Məktəb haradadır? (Where is the school?)

**Kişi/Cavab/ He:**

Məktəb bu küçədədir, birbaşa gedin, sonra sağa dönün.  
(The school is on this street, go straight, then turn right.)

**Siz/ you:**

Restorana necə gedirəm? (How do I get to the restaurant?)

**Qadın/Cavab / She:**

Birbaşa gedin, sonra soldan dönün.  
(Go straight, then turn left.)

***Siz/you:***

Poçt haradadır? (Where is the post office?)

***Kişi/Cavab/ he:***

Poçt yolun sonunda sağdadır.  
(The post office is at the end of the road on the right.)

***Siz/ you:***

Aptekə necə gedirəm? (How do I get to the pharmacy?)

***Qadın/Cavab/ :***

Yolun sonunda sağda olacaq.  
(It will be on the right at the end of the road.)

***Practice Exercises***

***Exercise 1: Fill in the Blanks***

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ haradadır? (Where is the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?)

Bank

Park

Kino

Supermarketə \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ gedin. (Go \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the supermarket.)

birbaşa

sağda

solda

***Exercise 2: Match the Phrase to the Direction***

Birbaşa gedin.

Soldan dönün.

Yolun sonunda sağda.

Options:

Turn left.

Go straight.

It is on the right at the end of the road.

***Exercise 3: Practice Dialogue***

Person A: "Restorana necə gedirəm?"

Person B: "Birbaşa gedin, sonra sağa dönün."

***Transportation Vocabulary (Nəqliyyat sözləri)***

In Azerbaijani, transportation is essential for getting around a city or town. Here are some common vocabulary words related to transportation, their pronunciation and example sentences.

Common Transportation Vocabulary

***Avtobus***

Translation: Bus

Pronunciation: av-to-bus

Example: Avtobus 10 dəqiqədən gələcək. (The bus will arrive in 10 minutes.)

***Taksi***

Translation: Taxi

Pronunciation: tak-see

Example: Taksini harada tapa bilərəm? (Where can I find a taxi?)

***Maşın***

Translation: Car

Pronunciation: ma-shin

Example: Maşınla getmək istəyirəm. (I want to go by car.)

***Tren***

Translation: Train

Pronunciation: tren

Example: Tren saat 7-də gedir. (The train leaves at 7 o'clock.)

***Velosiped***

Translation: Bicycle

Pronunciation: ve-lo-si-ped

Example: Velosipedlə gəzinti edirəm. (I am riding a bicycle.)

***Gəmi***

Translation: Ship

Pronunciation: ge-mee

Example: Gəmi limanda dayanır. (The ship is docked at the port.)

***Metro***

Translation: Subway

Pronunciation: me-tro

Example: Metro stansiyası çox yaxındır. (The subway station is very close.)

***Troleybus***

Translation: Trolleybus

Pronunciation: tro-le-ybus

Example: Troleybus 5 dəqiqəyə gələcək. (The trolleybus will come in 5 minutes.)

***Fərdi Nəqliyyat***

Translation: Private transport

Pronunciation: Fer-deh Nek-lee-yat

Example: Fərdi nəqliyyatla getmək daha asandır. (It’s easier to go by private transport.)

***Hava Yolu***

Translation: Airplane (aviation)

Pronunciation: Ha-va Yo-lu

Example: Hava yolu ilə gedəcəyik. (We will go by airplane.)

***Asking About Transportation***

***Avtobus haradadır?***

***Where is the bus?  
Pronunciation: Av-to-bus ha-ra-da-dır?***

***Taksi haradadır?***

***Where is the taxi?  
Pronunciation: Tak-see ha-ra-da-dır?***

***Tren saat neçədədir?***

***What time is the train?  
Pronunciation: Tre-n sah-at ne-che-de-dir?***

***Metroya necə gedirəm?***

***How do I get to the subway?  
Pronunciation: Me-tro-ya ne-je ge-di-rəm?***

***Troleysusdan necə istifadə edəcəyik?***

***How do we use the trolleybus?  
Pronunciation: Tro-ley-sus-dan ne-je is-te-fa-de e-de-cə-yik?***

***Common Phrases for Transportation***

***Avtobusdan düşmək istəyirəm.***

I want to get off the bus.  
Pronunciation: Av-to-bus-dan düş-mək is-te-yi-rəm.

***Taksiyə minmək istəyirəm.***

I want to take a taxi.  
Pronunciation: Tak-si-ye min-mək is-te-yi-rəm.

***Gəmi limana gedir.***

The ship is going to the port.  
Pronunciation: Ge-mee li-ma-na ge-dir.

***Metro çox sürətlidir.***

The subway is very fast.  
Pronunciation: Me-tro chox suu-ret-li-dir.

***Velosipedlə getmək yaxşıdır.***

It is good to go by bicycle.  
Pronunciation: Ve-lo-si-ped-lə ge-tmək yah-şı-dır.

***Practice Exercises***

***Exercise 1: Match the Transport with its Translation***

Avtobus

Taksı

Tren

Metro

Gəmi

Options:

Bus

Taxi

Train

Subway

Ship

***Exercise 2: Fill in the Blanks***

Taksi \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ haradadır? (Where is the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ taxi?)

Avtobus 10 dəqiqə \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ gələcək. (The bus will come in 10 minutes.)

Biz \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ getmək istəyirik. (We want to go by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.)

***Exercise 3: Dialogue Practice***

Person A: "Avtobus haradadır?" (Where is the bus?)

Person B: "Avtobus bu küçədədir, birbaşa gedin." (The bus is on this street, go straight.)

These vocabulary words will help you talk about various transportation options in Azerbaijani. Practice asking for directions or using them in daily conversations!

***Locative Case in Azerbaijani (Yerlik Halı)***

The locative case in Azerbaijani indicates the location where something is happening or where something is located. It is often translated as "at," "in," or "on" in English. This case is typically used with places, objects, or locations, showing the relationship between the subject and a place.

***Formation of Locative Case***

In Azerbaijani, the locative case is usually formed by adding the suffix "-da" or "-də" to the noun. The choice between "-da" and "-də" depends on vowel harmony, a characteristic of the Azerbaijani language where vowels in a word must match in terms of frontness or backness.

"-da" is used after words with back vowels (a,ı,o,u).

"-də" is used after words with front vowels (e,ə,i,ö,ü).

***Examples of the Locative Case***

***Kitab masanın üstündədir***.

Translation: The book is on the table.

Pronunciation: kee-tab ma-sa-nın üs-tün-də-dir.

Here, "masa" (table) takes the locative case "-nın üstündə" (on the table).

***Məktəb parkın içindədir.***

Translation: The school is inside the park.

Pronunciation: Mek-teb park-ın iç-in-də-dir.

"Park" (park) takes "-ın içində" (inside the park).

***Mən evdəyəm.***

Translation: I am at home.

Pronunciation: Mən ev-də-yəm.

"Ev" (home) takes the locative case "-də".

***Tələbə universitetdədir.***

Translation: The student is at the university.

Pronunciation: Te-le-bə u-ni-ver-si-tət-də-dir.

"Universitet" (university) takes "-də".

***Əsər kitabxanadadır.***

Translation: The artwork is in the library.

Pronunciation: Ə-sər ki-tab-xa-na-da-dır.

"Kitabxana" (library) takes "-da".

***Rules for Using Locative Case***

***Vowel Harmony: As mentioned earlier, vowel harmony affects the suffix used.***

***Back Vowels: If the noun ends with a back vowel (a,ı,o,u), you use "-da".***

***Front Vowels: If the noun ends with a front vowel (e,ə,i,ö,ü), you use "-də".***

***Use with Locations: The locative case indicates the place where something is located.***

***Example: Mən məktəbdə deyiləm. (I am not at school.)***

***Use with Prepositions: Sometimes, the locative case is used after certain prepositions to emphasize the location.***

***Example: Mən kafedə otururam. (I am sitting in the cafe.)***

***Practice Sentences***

Qələm masanın üstündədir.

The pen is on the table.

Mən evdəyəm.

I am at home.

Kitab kitabxanadadır.

The book is in the library.

Böyük şəhər parkın içindədir.

The big city is inside the park.

Gözəl çiçəklər bağçadadır.

The beautiful flowers are in the garden.

***Practice Exercises***

***Exercise 1: Fill in the blanks with the correct locative case form***

Kitab \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (masa) üstündədir.

Bəs sən \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (ev) də qalacaqsan?

Telefon \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (stol) üstündədir.

Tələbə \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (universitet) oxuyur.

Mən \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (məktəb) çalışıram.

***Exercise 2: Translate into Azerbaijani using the locative case***

The restaurant is on the street.

I am at the airport.

The dog is in the garden.

The computer is on the desk.

The students are in the classroom.

The locative case is useful for describing locations and places, and with practice, you’ll be able to use it naturally in everyday conversation!

***Some exercises to help you practice the locative case in Azerbaijani:***

***Exercise 1: Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the locative case***

***Choose the correct form of the locative case and complete the sentences:***

***Kitab \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (masa) üstündədir.***

***Answer: masanın  
The book is on the table.***

***Bəs sən \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (ev) də qalacaqsan?***

***Answer: evdə  
Will you stay at home?***

***Telefon \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (stol) üstündədir.***

***Answer: stolun  
The phone is on the table.***

***Tələbə \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (universitet) oxuyur.***

***Answer: universitetdə  
The student is studying at the university.***

***Mən \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (məktəb) çalışıram.***

***Answer: məktəbdə  
I am working at the school.***

***Exercise 2: Translate into Azerbaijani using the locative case***

***Translate the following sentences into Azerbaijani, using the correct form of the locative case:***

***The restaurant is on the street.***

***Answer: Restoran küçədədir.***

***I am at the airport.***

***Answer: Mən hava limanındayam.***

***The dog is in the garden.***

***Answer: It bağçadadır.***

***The computer is on the desk.***

***Answer: Kompüter yazı masasındadır.***

***The students are in the classroom.***

***Answer: Tələbələr sinifdədilər.***

***Exercise 3: Identify the locative case***

***Read the sentences below and identify the noun that is in the locative case. Underline the correct noun.***

***Məktəbimiz parkın yanındadır.***

***Answer: parkın (The school is near the park.)***

***Mən restoranın içindəyəm.***

***Answer: restoranın (I am inside the restaurant.)***

***Kitablar kitabxanadadır.***

***Answer: kitabxanadadır (The books are in the library.)***

***Baba evdədir.***

***Answer: evdədir (Grandfather is at home.)***

***Biz sahildəyk.***

***Answer: sahildəyk (We are on the beach.)***

***Exercise 4: Make your own sentences***

***Now, try to create your sentences using the locative case. Use the following words to form sentences:***

***masada (on the table)***

***evdə (at home)***

***parkda (in the park)***

***kitabxanada (in the library)***

***sinifdə (in the classroom)***

***Using Harada and Locative Suffixes in Azerbaijani***

In Azerbaijani, the word ***Harada*** means ***"where"*** and is commonly used when asking about a location or place. The locative case is used in combination with Harada to form questions about where something is located. The locative suffix (-da or -də) is added to a noun to indicate that something is at, in, or on a particular location.

***How to Use Harada***

Harada is used to ask "Where is [something]?" or "Where are you?"

Harada is followed by the locative case of the noun (for example, evdə = "at home," parkda = "in the park").

It is used when you want to inquire about someone's or something’s location.

***Forming Questions with Harada***

Harada?

Where?

Pronunciation: Ha-ra-da?

Harada qalırsan?

Where do you stay?

Pronunciation: Ha-ra-da qa-lır-san?

Harada oturursan?

Where do you sit?

Pronunciation: Ha-ra-da o-tu-rur-san?

Harada işləyirsiniz?

Where do you work?

Pronunciation: Ha-ra-da ish-lə-yi-rin-iz?

***Locative Suffixes with Harada***

When asking about a location using harada, the noun is combined with a locative suffix:

Ev (house) → Evdə (at the house)

Harada evdənsən? (Where are you at home?)

Məktəb (school) → Məktəbdə (at the school)

Harada məktəbdə işləyirsən? (Where do you work at the school?)

Park (park) → Parkda (in the park)

Harada parkdasan? (Where are you in the park?)

Kitabxana (library) → Kitabxanada (in the library)

Harada kitabxanadadır? (Where is it in the library?)

Şəhər (city) → Şəhərdə (in the city)

Harada şəhərdəsiniz? (Where are you in the city?)

***Examples of Questions Using Harada and Locative Suffixes***

Harada çalışırsan?

Where do you work?

Pronunciation: Ha-ra-da cha-lı-şı-rın?

Harada yemək yeyirsən?

Where do you eat?

Pronunciation: Ha-ra-da ye-mək ye-yi-rəsən?

Harada kitab oxuyursan?

Where are you reading a book?

Pronunciation: Ha-ra-da ki-tab oxu-yur-san?

Harada dostunla görüşürsən?

Where are you meeting your friend?

Pronunciation: Ha-ra-da dos-tun-la gö-rü-şür-sən?

Harada tətil edirsiniz?

Where are you vacationing?

Pronunciation: Ha-ra-da tə-til e-di-rin-iz?

***Practice Exercises***

***Exercise 1: Fill in the blanks with harada and the correct locative form***

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (ev) qalırıq.

Answer: Evdə  
We are staying at home.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (məktəb) oxuyuram.

Answer: Məktəbdə  
I am studying at the school.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (park) gəzirsən?

Answer: Parkda  
Where are you walking in the park?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (kitabxana) işləyirsiniz?

Answer: Kitabxanada  
Where are you working in the library?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (sahildə) gəzirsən?

Answer: Sahildə  
Where are you walking on the beach?

***Exercise 2: Translate the sentences into Azerbaijani***

Where is your sister at home?

Answer: Harada bacın evdədir?

Where are you sitting in the classroom?

Answer: Harada sinifdə oturursan?

Where are you working in the office?

Answer: Harada ofisdə işləyirsən?

Where is the book in the library?

Answer: Harada kitab kitabxanadadır?

Where are you on the beach?

Answer: Harada sahildənsən?

These exercises will help you practice asking questions and expressing locations using ***Harada*** and locative suffixes in Azerbaijani. Try using ***Harada*** with different places to get more comfortable with it!

## Unit 6: Everyday Routines

***Goals:*** *Talk about daily activities and schedules.*

***Topics Covered:***

*- Daily routine vocabulary (\*yatmaq, oyanmaq, işləmək\*)*

*- Telling time (\*Saat neçədir?\*)*

*- Days and parts of the day (\*səhər, günorta, axşam\*)*

***- Grammar Focus:***

*- Verb conjugation in the present tense*

*- Adverbs of time (\*hər gün, tez-tez\*)*

***Daily Routine Vocabulary in Azerbaijani***

A list of common vocabulary related to daily routines in Azerbaijani. These words will help you talk about what you do every day and how to describe daily activities.

***Common Verbs for Daily Routines***

***Yatmaq*** – to sleep

Pronunciation: yat-mak

Example: Mən gecə saat 10-da yatıram.  
(I sleep at 10 PM.)

***Oyanmaq*** – to wake up

Pronunciation: o-yan-mak

Example: Mən səhər 7-də oyanıram.  
(I wake up at 7 AM.)

***İşləmək*** – to work

Pronunciation: ish-lə-mək

Example: Mən ofisdə işləyirəm.  
(I work at the office.)

***Yemək yemək*** – to eat

Pronunciation: ye-mək ye-mək

Example: Mən səhər yeməyini saat 8-də yeyirəm.  
(I have breakfast at 8 AM.)

***Geyinmək*** – to get dressed

Pronunciation: ge-yin-mək

Example: Mən işə getməzdən əvvəl geyinirəm.  
(I get dressed before going to work.)

***Təmizləmək*** – to clean

Pronunciation: te-miz-lə-mək

Example: Mən evimi təmizləyirəm.  
(I clean my house.)

***İdman etmək*** – to exercise

Pronunciation: id-man e-tmək

Example: Mən səhər idman edirəm.  
(I exercise in the morning.)

***Gəzmək*** – to walk

Pronunciation: gəz-mək

Example: Mən parkda gəzintiyə çıxıram.  
(I go for a walk in the park.)

***Kitab oxumaq*** – to read a book

Pronunciation: ki-tab oxu-mak

Example: Mən axşamları kitab oxuyuram.  
(I read a book in the evening.)

***Film izləmək*** – to watch a movie

Pronunciation: film iz-lə-mək

Example: Mən həftə sonları film izləyirəm.  
(I watch a movie on the weekend.)

***Söhbət etmək*** – to chat/talk

Pronunciation: söh-bət et-mək

Example: Biz dostlarla həftə sonu söhbət edirik.  
(We chat with friends on the weekend.)

***Düşünmək*** – to think

Pronunciation: düşün-mək

Example: Mən axşamları çox düşünürəm.  
(I think a lot in the evening.)

***Daily Routine Phrases***

Səhər saat 7-də oyanıram.  
(I wake up at 7 AM.)

İşə saat 9-da başlayıram.  
(I start work at 9 AM.)

Günortadan sonra nahar edirəm.  
(I have lunch in the afternoon.)

Mən axşamları teatra gedirəm.  
(I go to the theater in the evening.)

Gecə 10-da yatağımda oluram.  
(I am in my bed at 10 PM.)

Səhər idman edirəm.  
(I exercise in the morning.)

Mən dərs oxuyuram.  
(I study.)

Həftə sonları təmizləyirəm.  
(I clean on weekends.)

Mən həftə içi işə gedirəm.  
(I go to work during the week.)

Axşam yeməyini ailəmlə yeyirəm.  
(I have dinner with my family.)

***Practice Exercises***

***Exercise 1: Match the verb to the correct translation***

Match the Azerbaijani verbs to their English meanings.

Yatmaq – \_\_\_\_\_

Oyanmaq – \_\_\_\_\_

İşləmək – \_\_\_\_\_

Geyinmək – \_\_\_\_\_

Yemək yemək – \_\_\_\_\_

a) to eat  
b) to sleep  
c) to work  
d) to wake up  
e) to get dressed

***Answers:***

Yatmaq – b) to sleep

Oyanmaq – d) to wake up

İşləmək – c) to work

Geyinmək – e) to get dressed

Yemək yemək – a) to eat

***Exercise 2: Fill in the blanks with the correct verb***

Fill in the blanks with the correct verb form in the context of daily routine.

Mən səhər saat 7-də \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (oyanmaq).

Biz axşam \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (film izləmək).

Həftə sonu mən \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (idman etmək).

Mən \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (ev təmizləmək) hər bazar günü.

Mən səhər yeməyini 8-də \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (yemək).

Answers:

oyanıram

izləyirik

etmirəm

təmizləyirəm

yeyirəm

These exercises should help you practice daily routine vocabulary and give you a good foundation for describing your routine in Azerbaijani.

***The pronunciation guide for the daily routine vocabulary and phrases:***

***Verbs for Daily Routine***

***Yatmaq*** *– yat-mak  
Pronunciation: [yaht-mahk]*

***Oyanmaq*** *– o-yan-mak  
Pronunciation: [oh-yahn-makh]*

***İşləmək –*** *ish-lə-mək  
Pronunciation: [ish-leh-makh]*

***Yemək yemək –*** *ye-mək ye-mək  
Pronunciation: [yeh-mek yeh-mek]*

***Geyinmək –*** *ge-yin-mək  
Pronunciation: [geh-yin-makh]*

***Təmizləmək –*** *te-miz-lə-mək  
Pronunciation: [teh-miz-leh-makh]*

***İdman etmək –*** *id-man e-tmək  
Pronunciation: [id-mahn et-makh]*

***Gəzmək –*** *gəz-mək  
Pronunciation: [gehz-makh]*

***Kitab oxumaq –*** *ki-tab oxu-mak  
Pronunciation: [kee-tab okhoo-makh]*

***Film izləmək –*** *film iz-lə-mək  
Pronunciation: [feelm iz-leh-makh]*

***Söhbət etmək –*** *söh-bət et-mək  
Pronunciation: [soh-bet et-makh]*

***Düşünmək*** *– düşün-mək  
Pronunciation: [dush-uhn-makh]*

***Example Sentences and Pronunciation***

***Mən gecə saat 10-da yatıram.  
I sleep at 10 PM.  
Pronunciation: [Men geh-jeh saat on-da yaht-uh-ram]***

***Mən səhər 7-də oyanıram.  
I wake up at 7 AM.  
Pronunciation: [Men sah-hahr yeddi-da oh-yahn-uh-ram]***

***Mən ofisdə işləyirəm.  
I work at the office.  
Pronunciation: [Men oh-fees-deh ish-leh-yeer-ehm]***

***Mən səhər yeməyini saat 8-də yeyirəm.  
I have breakfast at 8 AM.  
Pronunciation: [Men sah-hahr yeh-meh-yee-nee saat sekiz-deh yeh-yee-rahm]***

***Mən işə getməzdən əvvəl geyinirəm.  
I get dressed before going to work.  
Pronunciation: [Men ish-eh get-mez-den av-vel geh-yee-nee-rahm]***

***Telling Time in Azerbaijani***

To ask and tell the time in Azerbaijani, you need to know the basic structure and how to use time-related vocabulary.

***Key Vocabulary for Telling Time***

**Saat – hour, clock, time**  
Pronunciation: [sah-aht]

**Neçədir? – What time is it?**  
Pronunciation: [neh-cheh-deer?]

**Bir – one**  
Pronunciation: [beer]

**İki – two**  
Pronunciation: [ee-kee]

**Üç – three**Pronunciation: [üch]

**Dörd – four**Pronunciation: [dörd]

**Beş – five**Pronunciation: [besh]

**Altı – six**Pronunciation: [ahl-tuh]

**Yeddi – seven**Pronunciation: [yed-dee]

**Səkkiz – eight**Pronunciation: [sek-keez]

**Doqquz – nine**Pronunciation: [dohk-ooz]

**On – ten**Pronunciation: [on]

**On bir – eleven**Pronunciation: [on beer]

**On iki – twelve**Pronunciation: [on ee-kee]

***Asking for the Time***

**Saat neçədir?** – What time is it?  
Pronunciation: [Sah-aht neh-cheh-deer?]

**Saat neçə olursunuz?** – What time are you? (formal)  
Pronunciation: [Sah-aht neh-cheh oh-loor-sunuz?]

**Telling the Time**

When telling the time in Azerbaijani, the format is simple:

**Saat [number] dir.**It is [hour].

**For example:**

**Saat bir dir**.  
(It is one o'clock.)  
Pronunciation: [Sah-aht beer deer.]

**Saat üçdü.**(It is three o'clock.)  
Pronunciation: [Sah-aht üch-doo.]

**Saat altıdır.**(It is six o'clock.)  
Pronunciation: [Sah-aht ahl-tuh-dur.]

***Using Minutes***

**On dəqiqə – ten minutes**  
Pronunciation: [on deh-gee-keh]

**İyirmi dəqiqə – twenty minutes**Pronunciation: [ee-yer-mee deh-gee-keh]

**Beş dəqiqə – five minutes**Pronunciation: [besh deh-gee-keh]

To tell the time more precisely, you add the minutes:

**Saat üçü beş dəqiqə keçir.**  
(It is 3:05.)  
Pronunciation: [Sah-aht ü-chü behsh deh-gee-keh keh-jeer.

***Telling Time Using Half and Quarters***

**Yarım – half**

Saat altı yarımdır. – It is half past six.  
Pronunciation: [Sah-aht ahl-tuh yar-uhm-dur.]

**Tamam or -dür – quarter**

Saat dörddür. – It is a quarter to four.  
Pronunciation: [Sah-aht dör-dur.]

***Examples of Telling Time***

**Saat bir dır.**  
(It is one o’clock.)  
Pronunciation: [Sah-aht beer dur.]

**Saat səkkizdir.**  
(It is eight o'clock.)  
Pronunciation: [Sah-aht sek-keez-dir.]

**Saat on birdir.**  
(It is eleven o’clock.)  
Pronunciation: [Sah-aht on beer-dir.]

**Saat üçdür.**  
(It is three o’clock.)  
Pronunciation: [Sah-aht üch-dur.]

**Saat altıdır.**(It is six o’clock.)  
Pronunciation: [Sah-aht ahl-tuh-dur.]

***Practice Exercises***

**Exercise 1: Fill in the blanks with the correct time**

Saat \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_-dir. (one o'clock)

Answer: Saat bir-dir.

Saat \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_-dir. (three o'clock)

Answer: Saat üç-dür.

Saat \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_-dir. (eight o'clock)

Answer: Saat səkkiz-dir.

Saat \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_-dir. (six o'clock)

Answer: Saat altı-dır.

***Exercise 2: Translate the sentences into Azerbaijani***

It is 10:15.

Answer: Saat on beşdədir.

It is 7:30.

Answer: Saat yeddidir.

What time is it?

Answer: Saat neçədir?

It is 3:05.

Answer: Saat üçü beş dəqiqə keçir.

This should give you a solid understanding of telling time in Azerbaijani!

***Some practice exercises to help you improve your skills with telling time in Azerbaijani:***

***Exercise 1: Fill in the Blanks with the Correct Time***

Fill in the blanks with the correct time in Azerbaijani:

Saat \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_-dir. (2 o’clock)

Saat \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_-dir. (5 o’clock)

Saat \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_-dir. (9 o’clock)

Saat \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_-dir. (12 o’clock)

Saat \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_-dir. (7 o’clock)

***Exercise 2: Match the Time with the Correct Azerbaijani Sentence***

***Match the correct Azerbaijani sentence with the time:***

It is 3:30.

It is 6:15.

It is 8:45.

It is 10:00.

It is 12:00.

A) Saat altıdır, on beş dəqiqədir.  
B) Saat səkkizdir, qırx beş dəqiqədir.  
C) Saat üçdür, otuz dəqiqə keçir.  
D) Saat ondur.  
E) Saat on ikidir.

***Exercise 3: Translate to Azerbaijani***

***Translate the following sentences into Azerbaijani:***

It is 6:45.

What time is it?

It is 4:00.

It is 7:30.

It is 9:15.

***Exercise 4: Choose the Correct Answer***

***Choose the correct answer based on the time shown:***

Saat yeddi dir.

A) 6:00

B) 7:00

C) 8:00

Saat on birdir.

A) 9:00

B) 11:00

C) 10:00

Saat altıdır.

A) 5:00

B) 6:00

C) 7:00

Saat doqquzdur.

A) 10:00

B) 8:00

C) 9:00

Saat bir dır.

A) 12:00

B) 1:00

C) 2:00

***Exercise 5: Answer the Questions***

***Answer the following questions in Azerbaijani:***

Saat neçədir?

Saat beşdir, doğru mu?

Səhər saat neçədir?

Saat altı keçibmi?

Saat neçə başlayacaq?

***Answers:***

***Exercise 1:***

Saat iki-dir.

Saat beş-dir.

Saat doqquz-dur.

Saat on-dur.

Saat yeddi-dir.

***Exercise 2:***

C - Saat üçdür, otuz dəqiqə keçir.

A - Saat altıdır, on beş dəqiqədir.

B - Saat səkkizdir, qırx beş dəqiqədir.

D - Saat ondur.

E - Saat on ikidir.

***Exercise 3:***

Saat altıdır, qırx beş dəqiqədir.

Saat neçədir?

Saat dörddür.

Saat yeddidir, otuz dəqiqə keçir.

Saat doqquzdur, on beş dəqiqədir.

***Exercise 4:***

B - 7:00

B - 11:00

B - 6:00

C - 9:00

B - 1:00

***Exercise 5:***

Saat neçədir?

Bəli, saat beşdir.

Səhər saat yeddisidir.

Bəli, saat altı keçibdir.

Saat dörddə başlayacaq.

***Days and Parts of the Day in Azerbaijani***

To talk about days of the week and parts of the day in Azerbaijani, you’ll need to know the following vocabulary and expressions:

***Days of the Week***

***Bazar ertəsi –*** *Monday  
Pronunciation: [bah-zahr ehr-teh-see]*

***Çərşənbə axşamı –*** *Tuesday  
Pronunciation: [cher-shem-beh ahkh-shah-muh]*

***Çərşənbə –*** *Wednesday  
Pronunciation: [cher-shem-beh]*

***Cümə axşamı –*** *Thursday  
Pronunciation: [joo-meh ahkh-shah-muh]*

***Cümə –*** *Friday  
Pronunciation: [joo-meh]*

***Şənbə –*** *Saturday  
Pronunciation: [shahm-beh]*

***Bazar –*** *Sunday  
Pronunciation: [bah-zahr]*

***Parts of the Day***

**Səhər** – Morning  
Pronunciation: [seh-hahr]

**Günorta** – Noon  
Pronunciation: [goon-or-tah]

**Axşam** – Evening  
Pronunciation: [akh-shahm]

**Gecə** – Night  
Pronunciation: [geh-jeh]

***Example Sentences***

Bu gün bazar ertəsidir.  
Today is Monday.  
Pronunciation: [Boo gyoon bah-zahr ehr-teh-see-deer]

Səhər saat yeddidir.  
It is 7 AM.  
Pronunciation: [Sah-hahr saht yeh-dee-deer]

Axşam yeməyi yeyəcəyəm.  
I will have dinner in the evening.  
Pronunciation: [Akh-shahm yeh-meh-yee yeh-yeh-jeh-ehm]

Gecə saat on birdir.  
It is 11 PM.  
Pronunciation: [Geh-jeh saht on beer-deer]

Günorta saat üçdür.  
It is 3 PM.  
Pronunciation: [Goon-or-tah saht üch-dür]

***Exercise 1: Fill in the Blanks***

Bu gün \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_dir. (Monday)

Answer: Bu gün bazar ertəsidir.

Saat \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_dir. (morning, 7:00)

Answer: Saat səhər yeddidir.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ saat beşdir. (afternoon)

Answer: Günorta saat beşdir.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ saat doqquzdur. (night)

Answer: Gecə saat doqquzdur.

Bu gün \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_dir. (Sunday)

Answer: Bu gün bazardır.

***Exercise 2: Answer the Questions***

Bu gün hansı gündür?  
What day is today?

Səhər saat neçədir?  
What time is it in the morning?

Axşam yeməyini nə vaxt yeyirsən?  
When do you have dinner?

Səhər nə vaxt oyanırsan?  
What time do you wake up in the morning?

Gecə saat neçədir?  
What time is it at night?

**Exercise 3: Translate into Azerbaijani**

Tomorrow is Tuesday.

Answer: Sabah çərşənbə axşamıdır.

I wake up in the morning at 6 AM.

Answer: Mən səhər saat altıda oyanıram.

At night, I sleep at 11 PM.

Answer: Gecə saat on birdə yatıram.

It is 1 PM in the afternoon.

Answer: Günorta saat birdir.

It is Sunday today.

Answer: Bu gün bazardır.

**Pronunciation Tips:**

***Bazar ertəsi*** is a little tricky because of the "r" and "t" sounds; make sure to pronounce them distinctly: [bah-zahr ehr-teh-see].

***Axşam*** – The "x" in axşam is pronounced like a rough "kh," similar to the "ch" sound in the German "Bach" or the Scottish "loch."

These exercises should help reinforce your understanding of the days of the week and parts of the day in Azerbaijani.

***Verb Conjugation in Present Tense in Azerbaijani***

In Azerbaijani, verbs are conjugated based on the subject pronoun (I, you, he/she/it, we, you, they). The present tense is used for actions happening now or regularly.

**Regular Verb Conjugation in Present Tense**

***General Structure:***

The verb root remains the same.

The appropriate suffix is added to the root depending on the subject.

***Conjugation of Regular Verbs:***

Take the verb ***"getmək"*** (to go) as an example.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| *Subject Pronoun* | *Verb* | *Suffix* | *Full Conjugation* |
| *Mən (I)* | *get-* | *-mirəm* | *Mən getmirəm. (I don't go.)* |
| *Sən (You - informal)* | *get-* | *-irsən* | *Sən getirsən. (You go.)* |
| *O (He/She/It)* | *get-* | *-ir* | *O gedir. (He/She/It goes.)* |
| *Biz (We)* | *get-* | *-irik* | *Biz gedirik. (We go.)* |
| *Siz (You - formal/plural)* | *get-* | *-irsiniz* | *Siz gedirsiniz. (You go.)* |
| *Onlar (They)* | *get-* | *-irlər* | *Onlar gedirlər. (They go.)* |

***Examples with "GETMƏK" (to go):***

Mən getmirəm. – I don't go.

Sən gedirsən. – You go.

O gedir. – He/She/It goes.

Biz gedirik. – We go.

Siz gedirsiniz. – You go.

Onlar gedirlər. – They go.

***Verb Conjugation of "To Be" (Olmaq)***

The verb "***OLMAQ"*** (to be) is irregular, so it has its special conjugation in the present tense.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Subject Pronoun | Verb | Conjugation |
| Mən (I) | **ol-** | **-am** |
| Sən (You - informal) | **ol-** | **-san** |
| O (He/She/It) | **ol-** | **-dur** |
| Biz (We) | **ol-** | **-uq** |
| Siz (You - formal/plural) | **ol-** | **-sunuz** |
| Onlar (They) | **ol-** | **-durlar** |

***Examples with "olmaq" (to be):***

Mənəm. – I am.

Sənsan. – You are.

Odur. – He/She/It is.

Bizik. – We are.

Sizsiniz. – You are.

Onlardır. – They are.

***Irregular Verbs in Present Tense***

Some verbs in Azerbaijani may have irregular conjugations, but most follow the standard pattern shown above.

***For example, "YEMƏK" (to eat):***

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Subject Pronoun | Verb | Suffix | Full Conjugation |
| Mən (I) | **ye-** | **-yirəm** | **Mən yemirəm. (I don't eat.)** |
| Sən (You - informal) | **ye-** | **-yirsən** | **Sən yersən. (You eat.)** |
| O (He/She/It) | **ye-** | **-yir** | **O yeyir. (He/She/It eats.)** |
| Biz (We) | **ye-** | **-yirik** | **Biz yeyirik. (We eat.)** |
| Siz (You - formal/plural) | **ye-** | **-yirsiniz** | **Siz yeyirsiniz. (You eat.)** |
| Onlar (They) | **ye-** | **-yirlər** | **Onlar yeyirlər. (They eat.)** |

***Examples with "yemək" (to eat):***

Mən yemirəm. – I don’t eat.

Sən yersən. – You eat.

O yeyir. – He/She/It eats.

Biz yeyirik. – We eat.

Siz yeyirsiniz. – You eat.

Onlar yeyirlər. – They eat.

***Exercise 1: Conjugate the Verb "GETMƏK" (to go) in the Present Tense***

Mən \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (I go)

Sən \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (You go)

O \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (He/She/It goes)

Biz \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (We go)

Siz \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (You go)

Onlar \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (They go)

**Exercise 2: Conjugate the Verb "YEMƏK" (to eat) in the Present Tense**

Mən \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (I eat)

Sən \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (You eat)

O \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (He/She/It eats)

Biz \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (We eat)

Siz \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (You eat)

Onlar \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (They eat)

***Exercise 3: Fill in the Blanks with the Correct Verb Form***

Mən çox \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (to go)

O \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ yaxşı yemək. (to eat)

Biz tez-tez \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (to go)

Sən hər gün \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (to eat)

Onlar məktəbə \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (to go)

***Answer Key:***

**Exercise 1:**

Mən getmirəm. (I don’t go)

Sən gedirsən. (You go)

O gedir. (He/She/It goes)

Biz gedirik. (We go)

Siz gedirsiniz. (You go)

Onlar gedirlər. (They go)

**Exercise 2:**

Mən yemirəm. (I don’t eat)

Sən yersən. (You eat)

O yeyir. (He/She/It eats)

Biz yeyirik. (We eat)

Siz yeyirsiniz. (You eat)

Onlar yeyirlər. (They eat)

**Exercise 3:**

Mən çox gedirəm. (I go)

O yeyir yaxşı yemək. (He/She/It eats)

Biz tez-tez gedirik. (We go)

Sən hər gün yersən. (You eat)

Onlar məktəbə gedirlər. (They go)

These exercises should help you practice verb conjugation in the present tense in Azerbaijani.

***The pronunciations for the examples provided earlier, along with some explanations:***

***Verb Conjugation of "GETMƏK" (to go)***

**Mən getmirəm. –** I don't go.  
Pronunciation: [Mən get-mee-rehm]

**Sən gedirsən. –** You go.  
Pronunciation: [Sən ge-deer-sən]

**O gedir. –** He/She/It goes.  
Pronunciation: [O ge-deer]

**Biz gedirik.** – We go.  
Pronunciation: [Biz ge-dee-reek]

**Siz gedirsiniz. –** You go.  
Pronunciation: [Seez ge-deer-seen-ez]

**Onlar gedirlər. –** They go.  
Pronunciation: [On-lahr ge-deer-lehr]

**Verb Conjugation of "OLMAQ" (to be)**

**Mənəm.** – I am.  
Pronunciation: [Män-əm]

**Sənsan. –** You are.  
Pronunciation: [Sän-sän]

**Odur.** – He/She/It is.  
Pronunciation: [Oh-door]

**Bizik. –** We are.  
Pronunciation: [Bee-zeek]

**Sizsiniz.** – You are.  
Pronunciation: [Seez-seen-iz]

**Onlardır. –** They are.  
Pronunciation: [On-lahr-dur]

***Verb Conjugation of "YEMƏK" (to eat)***

**Mən yemirəm.** – I don't eat.  
Pronunciation: [Mən ye-mee-rehm]

**Sən yersən.** – You eat.  
Pronunciation: [Sən yehr-sən]

**O yeyir.** – He/She/It eats.  
Pronunciation: [O ye-yeer]

**Biz yeyirik. –** We eat.  
Pronunciation: [Biz ye-yee-reek]

**Siz yeyirsiniz. –** You eat.  
Pronunciation: [Seez ye-yee-rees-een-ez]

**Onlar yeyirlər. –** They eat.  
Pronunciation: [On-lahr ye-yee-rehl-ehr]

**Adverbs of Time in Azerbaijani**

Adverbs of time describe when something happens, how often, or the duration of an action. In Azerbaijani, time-related adverbs are commonly used to indicate frequency, time of day, or specific times.

Common Adverbs of Time in Azerbaijani

**Hər gün** – Every day  
Pronunciation: [Hær gyoon]

**Tez-tez** – Frequently, often  
Pronunciation: [Tez-tez]

**Bazar günü –** On Sunday  
Pronunciation: [Bazar gyoo-noo]

**Bu gün** – Today  
Pronunciation: [Boo gyoon]

**Sabah** – Tomorrow  
Pronunciation: [Sah-bahkh]

**Keçən həftə** – Last week  
Pronunciation: [Keh-chæn hef-teh]

**Növbəti həftə –** Next week  
Pronunciation: [Növ-beh-tee hef-teh]

**Gecə –** At night  
Pronunciation: [Ge-jeh]

**Gündüz** – During the day  
Pronunciation: [Gyoon-düz]

**İndiki vaxtda** – At the moment  
Pronunciation: [In-de-kee vakh-ta]

**Examples of Sentences Using Adverbs of Time**

Mən hər gün işə gedirəm.  
I go to work every day.  
Pronunciation: [Mæn hærr gyoon ee-shæ geh-dee-rehm]

O tez-tez kinoya gedir.  
He/She often goes to the cinema.  
Pronunciation: [O tezz-tezz kee-noh-ya geh-deer]

Bazar günü mənim ad günüm olacaq.  
On Sunday, it will be my birthday.  
Pronunciation: [Bah-zahr gyoo-noo mæ-nim ad gyoo-noo-moo oh-lah-jahk]

Bu gün hava çox gözəldir.  
The weather is very beautiful today.  
Pronunciation: [Boo gyoon hah-vah chohkh gö-zæl-deer]

Sabah məktəbə gedəcəyəm.  
I will go to school tomorrow.  
Pronunciation: [Sah-bahkh mæk-teh-beh geh-deh-jeh-ehm]

Keçən həftə çox iş gördüm.  
I did a lot of work last week.  
Pronunciation: [Ke-chæn hef-teh chohkh ish györ-düm]

Növbəti həftə tətilə çıxacağam.  
I will go on vacation next week.  
Pronunciation: [Növ-beh-tee hef-teh tæ-tee-leh chuh-khah-jahm]

Gecə çox yorğun oluram.  
I get very tired at night.  
Pronunciation: [Ge-jeh chohkh yor-goon oh-loo-rahm]

Gündüz işləmirəm.  
I don't work during the day.  
Pronunciation: [Gyoon-düz ish-læ-me-rehm]

İndiki vaxtda çox işim var.  
At the moment, I have a lot of work.  
Pronunciation: [In-de-kee vakh-ta chohkh ee-sheem vahr]

**Exercise 1: Fill in the Blanks with the Correct Adverb of Time**

Mən \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ məktəbə gedirəm. (every day)

O \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ kinoya gedir. (often)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ işə gedirəm. (today)

Mən \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ evdə qalıram. (at night)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ sabah məktəbə gedəcəyəm. (tomorrow)

Mən \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ çox dərs oxuyuram. (during the day)

Mən \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ evə gedirəm. (next week)

Mən \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ tətilə gedəcəyəm. (next week)

**Exercise 2: Translate into Azerbaijani**

I wake up early every day.

Answer: Mən hər gün tez oyanıram.

We will go to the park tomorrow.

Answer: Biz sabah parkə gedəcəyik.

She works a lot during the day.

Answer: O gündüz çox işləyir.

I often visit my grandparents.

Answer: Mən tez-tez nənəmi və babamı ziyarət edirəm.

They went on vacation last week.

Answer: Onlar keçən həftə tətilə getdilər.

**Exercise 3: Answer the Questions**

Hər gün nə edirsən?  
What do you do every day?

Sabah nə edəcəksən?  
What will you do tomorrow?

Siz tez-tez kinoya gedirsiniz?  
Do you go to the cinema often?

Gecə hansı saatda yatırsınız?  
What time do you go to bed at night?

Keçən həftə nə etdiniz?  
What did you do last week?

**Answer Key:**

Exercise 1:

hər gün

tez-tez

Bu gün

Gecə

Sabah

Gündüz

Növbəti həftə

Növbəti həftə

**Exercise 2:**

Mən hər gün tez oyanıram.

Biz sabah parkə gedəcəyik.

O gündüz çox işləyir.

Mən tez-tez nənəmi və babamı ziyarət edirəm.

Onlar keçən həftə tətilə getdilər.

These exercises should help reinforce your understanding of adverbs of time in Azerbaijani.

## Unit 7: Shopping and Numbers

Goals:

Communicate in a shopping context and understand Azerbaijani currency.

Topics Covered:

- Shopping vocabulary (\*mağaza, qiymət, pul\*)

- Numbers up to 100

- Asking prices and making purchases (\*Bu neçəyədir?\*)

Grammar Focus:

- Using \*var/yoxdur\* in shopping

- Question forms (\*Neçə? Neçəyə?\*)

***Shopping Vocabulary in Azerbaijani***

Here is a list of common shopping-related vocabulary, along with their pronunciation and example sentences.

***Common Shopping Vocabulary***

**Mağaza** – Store, shop  
Pronunciation: [Mah-ghah-zah]

**Qiymət** – Price  
Pronunciation: [Kee-met]

**Pul –** Money  
Pronunciation: [Pool]

**Endirim –** Discount  
Pronunciation: [En-de-reem]

**Satıcı –** Salesperson  
Pronunciation: [Sah-tuh-juh]

**Almaq –** To buy  
Pronunciation: [Al-mahk]

**Satmaq –** To sell  
Pronunciation: [Saht-mahk]

**ENDİRİM –** Sale (occasionally used for a bargain sale)  
Pronunciation: [En-di-rim]

**Kassa –** Cash register  
Pronunciation: [Kahs-sah]

**Şəkil – Picture  
Pronunciation: [Sheh-keel]**

**Ödəmək –** To pay  
Pronunciation: [Oh-deh-mehk]

**Təyinat –** Receipt  
Pronunciation: [Teh-yee-naht]

**Nəğd –** Cash  
Pronunciation: [Nahgd]

**Kart –** Card (e.g., credit card)  
Pronunciation: [Kart]

**Alış-veriş –** Shopping  
Pronunciation: [Ah-lish veh-reesh]

**Rəng** – Color  
Pronunciation: [Rehng]

**Ölçü –** Size  
Pronunciation: [Ohl-chü]

**Marka –** Brand  
Pronunciation: [Mar-kah]

**Çatdırılma –** Delivery  
Pronunciation: [Chat-dur-uhl-mah]

**Zəmanət –** Warranty  
Pronunciation: [Ze-mah-net]

***Example Sentences Using Shopping Vocabulary***

**Mağazada çox gözəl paltarlar var.**  
There are very beautiful clothes in the store.  
Pronunciation: [Mah-ghah-zah-dah chohkh gö-zæl pahl-tahr-lahr vahr]

**Bu məhsulun qiyməti nə qədərdir?**  
How much is the price of this product?  
Pronunciation: [Boo meh-hsool-oon kee-met-ee neh keh-dær-deer]

**Mən pulum yoxdur.**  
I don't have money.  
Pronunciation: [Mæn poo-loom yokhdur]

**Endirim var.**  
There is a discount.  
Pronunciation: [En-de-reem vahr]

**Satıcı mənə kömək edəcək.**  
The salesperson will help me.  
Pronunciation: [Sah-tuh-juh mæn-eh köh-mæk eh-deh-jækh]

**Bu paltar çox baha satılır.**  
This dress is very expensive.  
Pronunciation: [Boo pahl-tahr chohkh bah-hah sah-tuh-lur]

**Mən 10 manat ödəmək istəyirəm.**  
I want to pay 10 manats.  
Pronunciation: [Mæn 10 mah-naht öh-deh-mæk is-teh-yee-rehm]

**Mən kartla ödəyirəm.**  
I pay with a card.  
Pronunciation: [Mæn kart-lah öh-deh-yee-rehm]

**Çatdırılma xidməti var mı?**  
Is there a delivery service?  
Pronunciation: [Chat-dur-uhl-mah khid-met-ee vahr m-uh?]

**Mənim ölçüm S-dir.**  
My size is S.  
Pronunciation: [Mæn-im öl-chü-m S-deer]

***Exercise 1: Match the Word with the Correct Translation***

**Mağaza**  
a) Store  
b) Card  
c) Price

**Qiymət**  
a) Money  
b) Price  
c) Delivery

**Satıcı**  
a) Salesperson  
b) Cash  
c) Size

**Təyinat**  
a) Warranty  
b) Receipt  
c) Shopping

**Alış-veriş**  
a) Shopping  
b) Store  
c) Brand

Exercise 2: Fill in the Blanks

Mən \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ gedirəm. (to shop)

Bu məhsulun \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ nə qədərdir? (price)

Mən \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ödəyirəm. (with cash)

Satıcı \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ kömək edir. (to help)

Çox gözəl \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ var. (clothes)

**Exercise 3: Answer the Questions**

Harada alış-veriş edirsiniz?  
Where do you go shopping?

Qiymətləri necə tapırsınız?  
How do you find the prices?

Satıcıdan nə istəyirsiniz?  
What do you ask the salesperson?

Pulunuzu necə ödəyirsiniz?  
How do you pay for your shopping?

Endirim var mı?  
Is there a discount?

***Answer Key:***

**Exercise 1:**

a) Store

b) Price

a) Salesperson

b) Receipt

a) Shopping

**Exercise 2:**

alış-verişə

qiyməti

nağd pul

mənə

paltarlar

**Exercise 3:**

Mən mağazada alış-veriş edirəm.

Qiymətləri əlimlə tapıram.

Mən satıcıdan kömək istəyirəm.

Pulumu kartla ödəyirəm.

Bəli, endirim var.

***Numbers in Azerbaijani (1–100)***

***1–10***

Bir – One  
Pronunciation: [Beer]

İki – Two  
Pronunciation: [Ee-kee]

Üç – Three  
Pronunciation: [Ooch]

Dörd – Four  
Pronunciation: [Dörd]

Beş – Five  
Pronunciation: [Besh]

Altı – Six  
Pronunciation: [Al-tee]

Yeddi – Seven  
Pronunciation: [Yed-dee]

Səkkiz – Eight  
Pronunciation: [Seh-keez]

Doqquz – Nine  
Pronunciation: [Doh-khuz]

On – Ten  
Pronunciation: [On]

***11–19***

On bir – Eleven  
Pronunciation: [On beer]

On iki – Twelve  
Pronunciation: [On ee-kee]

On üç – Thirteen  
Pronunciation: [On ooch]

On dörd – Fourteen  
Pronunciation: [On döhrd]

On beş – Fifteen  
Pronunciation: [On besh]

On altı – Sixteen  
Pronunciation: [On al-tee]

On Yeddi – Seventeen  
Pronunciation: [On yed-dee]

On səkkiz – Eighteen  
Pronunciation: [On seh-keez]

On doqquz – Nineteen  
Pronunciation: [On doh-khuz]

***20–90 (Multiples of Ten)***

İyirmi – Twenty  
Pronunciation: [Ee-yeer-mee]

Otuz – Thirty  
Pronunciation: [Oht-ooz]

Qırx – Forty  
Pronunciation: [Kirkh]

Əlli – Fifty  
Pronunciation: [El-lee]

Altmış – Sixty  
Pronunciation: [Al-tmish]

Yetmiş – Seventy  
Pronunciation: [Yet-mish]

Səksən – Eighty  
Pronunciation: [Sehk-sen]

Doxsan – Ninety  
Pronunciation: [Dohk-sahn]

***100***

Yüz – One hundred  
Pronunciation: [Yooz]

***Numbers Between Multiples of Ten (21–99)***

To form numbers between 21 and 99, combine the tens and the ones digit. Here are some examples:

İyirmi bir – Twenty-one  
Pronunciation: [Ee-yeer-mee beer]

İyirmi iki – Twenty-two  
Pronunciation: [Ee-yeer-mee ee-kee]

Otuz üç – Thirty-three  
Pronunciation: [Oht-ooz ooch]

Qırx beş – Forty-five  
Pronunciation: [Kirkh besh]

Əlli altı – Fifty-six  
Pronunciation: [El-lee al-tee]

Yetmiş üç – Seventy-three  
Pronunciation: [Yet-mish ooch]

Səksən doqquz – Eighty-nine  
Pronunciation: [Sehk-sen doh-khuz]

**Examples of Sentences with Numbers**

Mənim üç bacım var. – I have three sisters.  
Pronunciation: [Mæ-nim ooch ba-jim vahr]

Bu kitab iyirmi manatdır. – This book is twenty manats.  
Pronunciation: [Boo kee-tahb ee-yeer-mee mah-naht-dur]

Mən otuz yaşımdayam. – I am thirty years old.  
Pronunciation: [Mæn oht-ooz yah-shim-da-yam]

Bizim evdə beş otaq var. – There are five rooms in our house.  
Pronunciation: [Bee-zim ev-deh besh oh-tahkh vahr]

Saat doxsan birdir. – The time is ninety-one.  
Pronunciation: [Sah-aht dohkh-sahn beer-deer]

Exercise 1: Fill in the Blanks with the Correct Number

Mənim \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ qardaşım var. (two)

Evimizdə \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ otaq var. (four)

Mənim \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ dostum var. (five)

O, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ yaşındadır. (twenty)

Kitab \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ manatdır. (thirty)

Exercise 2: Write the Numbers in Azerbaijani

14

25

39

72

88

Exercise 3: Answer the Questions in Azerbaijani

Necə yaşınız var? (How old are you?)

Evinizdə neçə otaq var? (How many rooms are in your house?)

Hansı rəngləri sevirsiniz? (What colors do you like?)

Mənim telefonum 100 manatdır. (My phone is 100 manats.)

Saat neçədir? (What time is it?)

***Answer Key:***

Exercise 1:

iki

dörd

beş

iyirmi

otuz

Exercise 2:

On dörd

İyirmi beş

Otuz doqquz

Yetmiş iki

Səksən səkkiz

Exercise 3:

Mənim iyirmi yaşım var.

Evimizdə beş otaq var.

Mən sarı və mavi rəngləri sevirəm.

Mənim telefonum yüz manatdır.

Saat on birdir.

***Asking Prices and Making Purchases in Azerbaijani***

**Key Vocabulary**

Qiymət – Price  
Pronunciation: [Kee-met]

Pul – Money  
Pronunciation: [Pool]

Baha – Expensive  
Pronunciation: [Ba-ha]

Ucuz – Cheap  
Pronunciation: [U-jooz]

Endirim – Discount  
Pronunciation: [En-de-reem]

Ödəmək – To pay  
Pronunciation: [Oh-deh-mek]

Satıcı – Salesperson  
Pronunciation: [Sah-tuh-juh]

Almaq – To buy  
Pronunciation: [Al-mahk]

Təsadüf – Sale  
Pronunciation: [Teh-sah-dyoof]

Çatdırılma – Delivery  
Pronunciation: [Chat-dur-uhl-mah]

**Useful Phrases for Asking Prices**

Bu nəçəyədir? – How much is this?  
Pronunciation: [Boo neh-cheh-yeh-deer]

Bu nə qədərdir? – How much does this cost?  
Pronunciation: [Boo neh keh-dær-deer]

Qiymət nədir? – What’s the price?  
Pronunciation: [Kee-met neh-deer]

Çox baha deyil? – Isn’t it too expensive?  
Pronunciation: [Chohkh ba-ha dey-eel?]

Endirim var? – Is there a discount?  
Pronunciation: [En-de-reem vahr?]

Ucuzdur mu? – Is it cheap?  
Pronunciation: [U-jooz-door moo?]

Bu məhsulun qiyməti nədir? – What’s the price of this product?  
Pronunciation: [Boo meh-hsool-oon kee-met-ee neh-deer]

**Phrases for Making Purchases**

Mən bunu alıram. – I will buy this.  
Pronunciation: [Mæn boo-noo ah-lah-ram]

Nə qədər ödəyəcəyəm? – How much will I pay?  
Pronunciation: [Neh keh-dær öh-deh-yeh-jæhm?]

Ödəmək istəyirəm. – I want to pay.  
Pronunciation: [Oh-deh-mæk is-teh-yee-rehm]

Nağd pul ilə ödəyirəm. – I will pay with cash.  
Pronunciation: [Nahgd pool ee-leh öh-deh-yee-rehm]

Kartla ödəyirəm. – I will pay with a card.  
Pronunciation: [Kart-lah öh-deh-yee-rehm]

Bu məhsulun qiyməti nə qədərdir? – What’s the price of this item?  
Pronunciation: [Boo meh-hsool-oon kee-met-ee neh keh-dær-deer?]

Mən bunu alıram. – I am buying this.  
Pronunciation: [Mæn boo-noo ah-lah-ram]

***Example Dialogues***

**Dialogue 1: Asking the Price**

A: Bu nəçəyədir? – How much is this?  
Pronunciation: [Boo neh-cheh-yeh-deer]

B: Bu 20 manatadır. – It is 20 manats.  
Pronunciation: [Boo ee-yeer-mee mah-naht-ah-dur]

A: Çox baha deyil? – Isn’t it too expensive?  
Pronunciation: [Chohkh ba-ha dey-eel?]

B: Yox, qiymət çox yaxşıdır. – No, the price is very good.  
Pronunciation: [Yokh, kee-met chohkh yahkh-shee-dur]

**Dialogue 2: Making a Purchase**

A: Bu məhsulu alıram. – I will buy this product.  
Pronunciation: [Boo meh-hsool-oo ah-lah-ram]

B: Nə qədər ödəyirsiniz? – How much are you paying?  
Pronunciation: [Neh keh-dær öh-deh-yee-rees-ehs?]

A: 20 manat. – 20 manats.  
Pronunciation: [Ee-yeer-mee mah-naht]

B: Nağd pul ilə ödəyirsiniz? – Are you paying with cash?  
Pronunciation: [Nahgd pool ee-lah öh-deh-yee-rees-ehs?]

A: Bəli. – Yes.  
Pronunciation: [Be-lee]

**Exercise 1: Fill in the Blanks**

Bu \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_dir? (How much is this?)

Qiymət \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_dir? (What’s the price?)

Mən bunu \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (I will buy this.)

Baha \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_? (Is it too expensive?)

Nağd \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ödəyirəm. (I am paying with cash.)

**Exercise 2: Translate the Sentences**

How much is this item?

Is this cheap?

I will pay by card.

I want to buy this product.

What’s the price of this?

**Exercise 3: Answer the Questions**

Bu məhsulun qiyməti nədir? (What’s the price of this product?)

Endirim var mı? (Is there a discount?)

Mənim 10 manatım var, nə alaram? (I have 10 manats, what can I buy?)

Nağd pul ilə ödəyirsiniz? (Are you paying with cash?)

**Answer Key**

**Exercise 1:**

nəçəyədir

nədir

alıram

deyil

pul ilə

**Exercise 2:**

Bu məhsulun qiyməti nədir?

Bu ucuzdur?

Mən kartla ödəyirəm.

Mən bu məhsulu alıram.

Bu nəçəyədir?

**Exercise 3:**

Boo meh-hsool-oon kee-met-ee neh-deer?

En-de-reem vahr m-uh?

On manatla su alarsınız.

Bəli, mən nağd pul ilə ödəyirəm.

***Using VAR/YOXDUR in Shopping***

In Azerbaijani, ***var*** (there is/are) and ***yoxdur*** (there isn't/aren't) are commonly used when discussing the availability of items. Here’s how you can use them effectively while shopping.

**Key Vocabulary**

Var – There is/are  
Pronunciation: [Vahr]

Yoxdur – There isn’t/aren’t  
Pronunciation: [Yokhdur]

Məhsul – Product  
Pronunciation: [Meh-hsool]

Şəkil – Picture  
Pronunciation: [Sheh-keel]

Təzə – Fresh  
Pronunciation: [Teh-zeh]

Yenilənmiş – New  
Pronunciation: [Yeh-nee-len-mish]

Böyük – Big  
Pronunciation: [Buh-yook]

Kiçik – Small  
Pronunciation: [Kee-chik]

Qiymət – Price  
Pronunciation: [Kee-met]

***Using var and yoxdur in Shopping Contexts***

Məhsul var – There is a product / The product is available  
Pronunciation: [Meh-hsool vahr]

Məhsul yoxdur – There is no product / The product is unavailable  
Pronunciation: [Meh-hsool yokhdur]

Buranın qiyməti var? – Is there a price for this?  
Pronunciation: [Boo-rah-nuhn kee-met-ee vahr?]

Təzə meyvə var? – Is there fresh fruit?  
Pronunciation: [Teh-zeh meh-ev-eh vahr?]

Böyük çanta varmı? – Is there a big bag?  
Pronunciation: [Buh-yook chahntah vahr-muh?]

Bu məhsulda endirim var? – Is there a discount on this product?  
Pronunciation: [Boo meh-hsool-dah en-deh-reem vahr?]

Bu məhsulda çox sayda var? – Are there many of these products?  
Pronunciation: [Boo meh-hsool-dah chohkh sahy-dah vahr?]

***Examples of Questions in Shopping Situations***

Məhsulda qiymət var?  
– Is there a price on the product?  
Pronunciation: [Meh-hsool-dah kee-met vahr?]

Kiçik ölçüdə çanta varmı?  
– Is there a small-sized bag?  
Pronunciation: [Kee-chik öl-chü-deh chahntah vahr-muh?]

Bu təzə kart var?  
– Is there a new card?  
Pronunciation: [Boo teh-zeh kart vahr?]

Bu mağazada yeni məhsullar varmı?  
– Are there new products in this store?  
Pronunciation: [Boo mah-ghah-zah-dah yeh-nee meh-hsool-lar vahr-muh?]

Bu cinslərdə var?  
– Do you have these jeans?  
Pronunciation: [Boo jeen-sler-deh vahr?]

***Examples with yoxdur (There isn't/aren't)***

**Təzə meyvə yoxdur.**  
– There is no fresh fruit.  
Pronunciation: [Teh-zeh meh-ev-eh yokhdur]

**Bu məhsulda endirim yoxdur.**  
– There is no discount on this product.  
Pronunciation: [Boo meh-hsool-dah en-deh-reem yokhdur]

**Bu mağazada yeni məhsullar yoxdur.**  
– There are no new products in this store.  
Pronunciation: [Boo mah-ghah-zah-dah yeh-nee meh-hsool-lar yokhdur]

**Böyük çanta yoxdur.**  
– There is no big bag.  
Pronunciation: [Buh-yook chahntah yokhdur]

**Bu kartda pul yoxdur.**  
– There is no money on this card.  
Pronunciation: [Boo kart-da pool yokhdur]

**Exercise 1: Fill in the Blanks with var or yoxdur**

Bu məhsulda endirim \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Bu mağazada yeni məhsullar \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Böyük çanta \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Təzə meyvə \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Kiçik çantalar \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Exercise 2: Translate the Sentences**

There is no fresh fruit here.

Are there new products in this store?

There is a small-sized bag available.

There is no price on the product.

Do you have this size?

**Answer Key**

Exercise 1:

var

yoxdur

var

yoxdur

var

Exercise 2:

Burada təzə meyvə yoxdur.

Bu mağazada yeni məhsullar varmı?

Kiçik ölçüdə çanta var.

Bu məhsulda qiymət yoxdur.

Bu ölçüdə var?

This practice should help you get more comfortable using ***VAR AND YOXDUR*** **IN SHOPPING** contexts.

***Question Forms in Azerbaijani: Neçə? and Neçəyə?***

In Azerbaijani, ***neçə?*** and ***neçəyə?*** are two common question forms used to inquire about quantity, price, or how many things there are. Below is an explanation of how to use them and their meanings.

**1. Neçə? – How many? / How much?**

Neçə? is used to ask about the quantity or number of things, as well as how much something costs in a general sense. It’s often used when the specific item or subject is understood or clear from context. Usage:

**Neçə? – How many?**  
Example: Neçə uşaq var? – How many children are there?  
Pronunciation: [Neh-cheh]

**Neçə saat? – How many hours?**  
Example: Bu iş nəçə saat çəkir? – How many hours does this task take?  
Pronunciation: [Neh-cheh sah-aat]

**Neçə adam var? – How many people are there?**  
Example: Bu otaqda neçə adam var? – How many people are in this room?  
Pronunciation: [Neh-cheh ah-dahm vahr?]

**2. Neçəyə? – How much (for something)?**

Neçəyə? is used specifically when asking about the price of an item, or how much something costs. It is typically used when you want to know the price of a particular product or service.

Usage:

**Neçəyədir? – How much is it?**Example: Bu kitab neçəyədir? – How much is this book?  
Pronunciation: [Neh-cheh-yeh-deer]

**Neçəyə satılır? – How much is it sold for?**Example: Bu meyvə neçəyə satılır? – How much is this fruit sold for?  
Pronunciation: [Neh-cheh-yeh sah-tuh-lur?]

**Neçəyə alırsınız? – How much are you buying it for?**Example: Bu paltarı neçəyə alırsınız? – How much are you buying this dress for?  
Pronunciation: [Neh-cheh-yeh ah-lur-suhn-iz?]

***Examples in Context***

**1. Asking About Quantity (Neçə?)**

A: Neçə telefonunuz var? – How many phones do you have?  
B: Üç telefonum var. – I have three phones.  
Pronunciation: [Neh-cheh teh-leh-foh-nuhz vahr?]  
Pronunciation: [Üch teh-leh-foh-noom vahr]

A: Neçə insan gələcək? – How many people will come?  
B: Yeddi insan gələcək. – Seven people will come.  
Pronunciation: [Neh-cheh een-sahn ge-leh-jek?]  
Pronunciation: [Yed-deh een-sahn ge-leh-jek]

**2. Asking About Price (Neçəyə?)**

A: Bu telefon neçəyədir? – How much is this phone?  
B: Bu telefon 200 manatdır. – This phone is 200 manats.  
Pronunciation: [Boo teh-leh-fohn neh-cheh-yeh-deer?]  
Pronunciation: [Boo teh-leh-fohn 200 mah-naht-dur]

A: Bu çay neçəyədir? – How much is this tea?  
B: Bu çay 5 manatdır. – This tea is 5 manats.  
Pronunciation: [Boo chah-ee neh-cheh-yeh-deer?]  
Pronunciation: [Boo chah-ee 5 mah-naht-dur]

***Exercise 1: Fill in the Blanks with Neçə? or Neçəyə?***

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ qardaşınız var? (How many brothers do you have?)

Bu kitab \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_dir? (How much is this book?)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ insan gələcək? (How many people will come?)

Bu ceket \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_dir? (How much is this jacket?)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ dondurma alırsınız? (How much ice cream are you buying?)

**Exercise 2: Translate the Sentences into Azerbaijani**

How many apples do you have?

How much is this coffee?

How many books are there on the table?

How much does this car cost?

How many students are in the class?

***Answer Key***

Exercise 1:

Neçə

Neçəyə

Neçə

Neçəyə

Neçə

Exercise 2:

Sizin neçə almağınız var?

Bu qəhvə nəçəyədir?

Masada neçə kitab var?

Bu maşın nəçəyədir?

Sinifdə neçə tələbə var?

This should help you understand how to ask for quantities and prices in Azerbaijani using ***NEÇƏ*** and ***NEÇƏYƏ.***

***Exercises to practice using NEÇƏ? and NEÇƏYƏ? in Azerbaijani:***

**Exercise 1: Fill in the Blanks with Neçə? or Neçəyə?**

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ uşaq var? (How many children are there?)

Bu masanın qiyməti \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_dir? (How much is the price of this table?)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ kitab oxuyursunuz? (How many books are you reading?)

Bu telefonun qiyməti \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_dir? (How much is this phone?)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ adam var? (How many people are there?)

**Exercise 2: Choose the Correct Question**

Select the correct form (neçə? or neçəyə?) for each question:

A: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ alma istəyirsiniz?  
B: Bir alma istəyirəm.  
(How many apples do you want?)

A: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ manatdır?  
B: Bu telefon 200 manatdır.  
(How much is it?)

A: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ uşaq var?  
B: Dörd uşaq var.  
(How many children are there?)

A: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ çay alırsınız?  
B: Bir çay alıram.  
(How much tea are you buying?)

A: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ işiniz var?  
B: Bir işim var.  
(How many jobs do you have?)

**Exercise 3: Translate to Azerbaijani**

Translate the following sentences into Azerbaijani:

How much is this coffee?

How many students are in the class?

How much is the price of this jacket?

How many cars are there in the parking lot?

How many friends do you have?

**Exercise 4: Write the Correct Question in Azerbaijani**

Write the correct question using neçə or neçəyə for the following answers:

Bu kitab 10 manatdır.  
(Answer: How much is this book?)

Üç qardaşım var.  
(Answer: How many brothers do you have?)

Bu çay 3 manatdır.  
(Answer: How much is this tea?)

Beş tələbəm var.  
(Answer: How many students do you have?)

Bu məhsul 50 manatdır.  
(Answer: How much is this product?)

**Exercise 5: Correct the Mistakes**

Find and correct the mistakes in the following sentences:

Neçə manat bu kitab?

Neçə adamlar gələcək?

Bu paltarı neçəyə alırsınız?

Neçə qardaşın var?

Bu telefon nəçəyədir?

***Answer Key:***

Exercise 1:

Neçə

Neçəyə

Neçə

Neçəyə

Neçə

Exercise 2:

Neçə

Neçəyə

Neçə

Neçəyə

Neçə

Exercise 3:

Bu qəhvə nəçəyədir?

Sinifdə neçə tələbə var?

Bu ceket nəçəyədir?

Parkda neçə maşın var?

Sənin neçə dostun var?

Exercise 4:

Bu kitab nəçəyədir?

Neçə qardaşın var?

Bu çay nəçəyədir?

Neçə tələbən var?

Bu məhsul nəçəyədir?

Exercise 5:

Neçə manatdır bu kitab?

Neçə adam gələcək?

Bu paltarı nəçəyə alırsınız?

Neçə qardaşın var?

Bu telefon nəçəyədir?

These exercises will help reinforce the use of ***neçə?*** and ***neçəyə?*** for different situations.

***Colors in Azerbaijani***

Red - Qırmızı

Pronunciation: kır-mı-zı

Blue - Mavi

Pronunciation: ma-vi

Green - Yaşıl

Pronunciation: ya-shıl

Yellow - Sarı

Pronunciation: sa-rı

Black - Qara

Pronunciation: qa-ra

White - Ağ

Pronunciation: ağ (soft "a")

Gray - Boz

Pronunciation: boz

Pink - Çəhrayı

Pronunciation: çəh-ra-yı

Purple - Bənövşəyi

Pronunciation: bə-növ-şə-yi

Orange - Narıncı

Pronunciation: na-rın-cı

Brown - Braz

Pronunciation: braz

Gold - Qızıl

Pronunciation: qı-zıl

Silver - Gümüş

Pronunciation: gü-müş

Beige - Bej

Pronunciation: bej

***Practice Exercises:***

***Match the Colors:***

Match the Azerbaijani color with its English equivalent.

Qırmızı = \_\_\_\_\_

Mavi = \_\_\_\_\_

Yaşıl = \_\_\_\_\_

Sarı = \_\_\_\_\_

Qara = \_\_\_\_\_

**Fill in the Blanks:**

Complete the sentences with the correct color in Azerbaijani.

Mənim maşınım \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (My car is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_).

O, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ paltar geyinib (He/she is wearing \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ clothes).

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ göy üzüdür (The sky is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_).

**Multiple Choice: What is the Azerbaijani word for "*green*"?**a) Qırmızı  
b) Yaşıl  
c) Sarı  
d) Boz

**Pronunciation Practice:**

Listen and repeat the color names to practice pronunciation:

Qırmızı – [kır-mı-zı]

Mavi – [ma-vi]

Yaşıl – [ya-shıl]

Sarı – [sa-rı]

Qara – [qa-ra]

These exercises will help reinforce your understanding of colors in Azerbaijani and give you practice using them in context.

## Unit 8: Azerbaijani Culture

***Goals:*** Introduce cultural elements and traditional customs.

***Topics Covered:***

- Azerbaijani holidays and traditions (\*Novruz Bayramı, Qurban Bayramı\*)

- Traditional food and music

- Important phrases in cultural contexts (\*Xoş gəldiniz, Bayramınız mübarək\*)

***Azerbaijani Holidays and Traditions:***

Azerbaijan has a rich cultural heritage, and its holidays are an important part of the country's social and religious life. Below are two of the most celebrated holidays and traditions in Azerbaijan:

***1. Novruz Bayramı (Nowruz Festival)***

Date: March 20–21 (or 22, depending on the year)  
Significance: Novruz Bayramı is the celebration of the Persian New Year, marking the beginning of spring and the rejuvenation of nature. It is one of the most important and widely celebrated holidays in Azerbaijan, symbolizing the renewal of life and the defeat of darkness by light.

Traditions:

Spring cleaning: People clean their homes to welcome the new season and get rid of bad luck.

Cooking and sharing food: Special dishes are prepared, including plov (pilaf), süfrə (a festive table), and şirniyyat (sweets like pakhlava and shekerbura).

Jumping over a bonfire: This tradition symbolizes the purification of the soul and body. People jump over small bonfires to rid themselves of misfortune.

Visiting relatives: Family gatherings and visiting friends and neighbors are common during Novruz.

Seven symbolic items: On the holiday table, seven items are placed, each representing a different aspect of life (e.g., səmənə (wheat sprouts for rebirth), sarımsaq (garlic for health), gül (flower for nature)).

**Pronunciation:**

Novruz Bayramı – [noh-vrooz bai-rah-muh]

Süfrə – [soo-frah]

***2. Qurban Bayramı (Eid al-Adha)***

Date: It is celebrated on the 10th day of Dhu al-Hijjah, the last month of the Islamic lunar calendar (the date varies annually).  
Significance: Qurban Bayramı, or Eid al-Adha, is a major Islamic holiday that commemorates the willingness of Prophet Ibrahim (Abraham) to sacrifice his son as an act of obedience to God. The holiday involves acts of charity, sharing, and selflessness.

Traditions:

Sacrificial animal: On this day, families who can afford it traditionally sacrifice an animal, such as a sheep, cow, or goat, and the meat is divided into three parts: one part for the family, one for relatives and friends, and one for the poor and needy.

Charity and helping the less fortunate: A significant part of the holiday is about helping the less fortunate, with many people donating food, clothes, or money.

Family gatherings and feasts: Like other major holidays, families gather to celebrate with meals and special dishes.

Visiting mosques: Muslims go to mosques to pray and participate in community prayers.

Pronunciation:

Qurban Bayramı – [koor-bahn bai-rah-muh]

Eid al-Adha – [eed al-ah-dhah]

**Additional Azerbaijani Holidays and Traditions:**

***3. Gül Bayramı (Flower Festival)***

Date: May 10

Significance: This holiday marks the beauty and celebration of flowers, particularly tulips, in Azerbaijan. People often give flowers as gifts and celebrate nature’s beauty.

***4. Republic Day***

Date: May 28

Significance: This day marks the establishment of the first Democratic Republic of Azerbaijan in 1918. It is celebrated with patriotic events and public ceremonies.

***5. National Independence Day***

Date: October 18

Significance: This is the day when Azerbaijan declared independence from the Soviet Union in 1991. The holiday is celebrated with concerts, parades, and national pride.

***Common Azerbaijani Traditions:***

***Tea culture:*** Azerbaijani people take tea very seriously, and drinking tea is an important tradition in social gatherings. Tea is often served with sweets and fruits.

***Hospitality:*** Guests are treated with great respect, and it is common for people to offer guests food and drink, sometimes multiple courses.

***Weddings:*** Azerbaijani weddings are grand events that include various traditional dances, music, and the wearing of beautiful costumes. They often last several days.

These holidays and traditions are key to Azerbaijani culture and are celebrated with great enthusiasm and joy across the country. They reflect the values of family, friendship, hospitality, and spirituality.

***Traditional Azerbaijani Food and Music***

Azerbaijan has a rich culinary and musical heritage, both deeply rooted in the country’s history and culture. Here are some of the traditional foods and music that represent Azerbaijani traditions.

***Traditional Azerbaijani Food***

Azerbaijani cuisine is diverse, influenced by the country’s geographical location at the crossroads of the Middle East, the Caucasus, and Central Asia. Traditional foods feature a variety of ingredients like rice, meat (especially lamb), vegetables, fruits, and herbs.

***1. Plov (Pilaf)***

Description: Plov is the national dish of Azerbaijan. It’s a rice dish usually made with saffron, vegetables, meat (often lamb or chicken), and dried fruits like raisins or apricots. It’s often served at weddings, special gatherings, and festive occasions.

Pronunciation: [plohv]

***2. Dolma***

Description: Dolma is made by stuffing grape leaves with a mixture of minced meat (lamb or beef), rice, herbs, and spices. It is often served with a dollop of yogurt.

Pronunciation: [dohl-mah]

***3. Kebab***

Description: Azerbaijani kebabs are made of marinated lamb, beef, or chicken, grilled on skewers. The meat is often served with flatbread (lavash) and various salads. It’s a popular food during picnics and outdoor gatherings.

Pronunciation: [keh-bahb]

***4. Qutab***

Description: Qutab is a type of Azerbaijani stuffed flatbread. The dough is filled with a variety of ingredients, such as minced meat, greens, pumpkin, or cheese, then folded and fried or baked.

Pronunciation: [koo-tahb]

***5. Shekerbura***

Description: Shekerbura is a traditional Azerbaijani sweet pastry made of dough filled with ground almonds, sugar, and cardamom. It’s a popular treat during Novruz Bayram.

Pronunciation: [sheh-kehr-boo-rah]

***6. Piti***

Description: Piti is a hearty stew made from lamb, chickpeas, and vegetables, cooked in a sealed clay pot. It’s often eaten with flatbread.

Pronunciation: [pee-tee]

***7. Dushbara***

Description: Dushbara is a type of Azerbaijani dumpling filled with minced meat and herbs. It is traditionally served in a light broth with garlic, vinegar, and dried mint.

Pronunciation: [doosh-bah-rah]

***8. Chay (Tea)***

Description: Tea is an integral part of Azerbaijani culture, often served with sweets and fruits. Azerbaijani tea is typically black tea, served in small glasses with sugar cubes, jam, or lemon. It's an essential drink for socializing and hospitality.

Pronunciation: [chai]

***Traditional Azerbaijani Music***

Azerbaijan has a deep and rich tradition of music, influenced by its diverse ethnic groups and cultural history. Music is an important part of daily life, celebrations, and festivals.

***1. Mugham***

Description: Mugham is one of the most famous traditional Azerbaijani music genres. It is a complex, classical vocal and instrumental music genre, often involving improvisation. Mugham singers and instrumentalists create emotional and profound melodies, and the lyrics often deal with themes of love, nature, and spirituality.

Pronunciation: [moo-ghahm]

***2. Ashiq Music***

Description: Ashiq music is a form of folk music performed by Ashiqs, who are wandering minstrels. They sing and play a variety of traditional instruments like the tar (a long-necked lute) or the saz. The songs often tell stories of love, heroism, and the beauty of nature.

Pronunciation: [ah-sheek]

***3. Balaban***

Description: The balaban is a traditional Azerbaijani wind instrument, similar to a clarinet, that produces a rich, deep sound. It is often used in folk music and is a key instrument in ensembles that perform mugham.

Pronunciation: [bah-lah-bahn]

***4. Tar***

Description: The tar is a long-necked plucked string instrument with a distinct, rich sound. It’s used in classical and folk music, especially in mugham performances. The tar is played with a plectrum and is often accompanied by the kamancha (a bowed string instrument).

Pronunciation: [tahr]

***5. Kamancha***

Description: The kamancha is a traditional stringed instrument played with a bow. It has a rounded body and a long neck, and its sound is similar to that of a violin. It is commonly used in mugham music and folk performances.

Pronunciation: [kah-mahn-chah]

***Tension Between Traditional and Modern Music***

Description: While traditional Azerbaijani music, such as mugham and folk tunes, remains a staple of Azerbaijani culture, modern genres like pop and rock music are becoming increasingly popular. Many young Azerbaijani artists blend traditional and contemporary styles, creating a fusion of old and new sounds.

Pronunciation: [tension bee-tween trah-dee-shuh-nuhl and mod-ern moo-zeek]

***Traditional Dance and Performance***

Azerbaijani folk dances are also an important part of the country’s music and cultural traditions. Dances are often performed at weddings, festivals, and special occasions.

***Yalli –*** A traditional Azerbaijani circle dance, performed with lively music, where people hold hands and perform synchronized steps.

***Lezginka –*** A fast-paced, energetic dance often performed by men, characterized by swift, intricate footwork and high jumps.

***Conclusion:***

Azerbaijani food and music reflect the rich cultural heritage and traditions of the country. Traditional foods such as plov, kebabs, and dolma are enjoyed in family gatherings and festive occasions, while Azerbaijani music, including mugham and ashik songs, continues to be a significant part of Azerbaijani identity. These traditions showcase the deep connection to history, family, and community in Azerbaijan.

***Important Azerbaijani Phrases in Cultural Contexts***

In Azerbaijani culture, greetings and phrases are an important way to express respect, hospitality, and good wishes. Below are some key phrases and their cultural significance:

***1. Xoş gəldiniz***

Translation: Welcome

Usage: This phrase is used to greet guests or newcomers. It’s a warm expression of hospitality, commonly heard when someone enters a home or is welcomed to a gathering.

Pronunciation: [khosh geh-lah-deen-iz]

Cultural Context: It is an essential phrase used in Azerbaijani culture, as hospitality is highly valued. Guests are treated with great respect, and this phrase is one of the first things you’ll hear when entering someone's home or a public space.

***2. Bayramınız mübarək***

Translation: Happy Holiday (or Blessed Eid)

Usage: This phrase is used to wish someone well during holidays, particularly Novruz Bayramı (Nowruz), Qurban Bayramı (Eid al-Adha), and other important celebrations.

Pronunciation: [bah-rah-muh-nuhz moo-bah-rehk]

Cultural Context: During major Azerbaijani holidays, people greet each other with this phrase. It’s a way to share joy and blessings, particularly during religious and cultural holidays. The phrase is often said after sharing traditional foods, such as sweets and plov, during holiday gatherings.

***3. Təşəkkür edirəm***

Translation: Thank you

Usage: This is a formal way to express gratitude in Azerbaijani. It is used in both casual and formal settings.

Pronunciation: [teh-shehk-ker eh-dee-rem]

Cultural Context: Saying təşəkkür edirəm is common practice to show appreciation in social and professional contexts. Azerbaijani people place great importance on politeness and showing gratitude for favors, kindness, and hospitality.

***4. Sağ olun***

Translation: Thank you (informal), or "Be well"

Usage: This is a more casual way to say "thank you," often used among friends, family, or when speaking to someone younger.

Pronunciation: [sahz oh-luhn]

Cultural Context: Sağ olun is widely used when someone does something for you, such as serving tea or offering help. It can also be used as a farewell expression, wishing someone well.

***5. Bağışlayın***

Translation: Excuse me / I’m sorry

Usage: This phrase is used when you need to apologize or get someone’s attention politely.

Pronunciation: [bah-ghish-lah-yuhn]

Cultural Context: It’s a polite way to apologize or ask for attention. This phrase is commonly used in everyday interactions, especially when someone needs to interrupt, ask a question, or pass through a crowd.

***6. Xahiş edirəm***

Translation: Please

Usage: This is a polite way to make requests. It is often used when asking for something in formal or respectful situations.

Pronunciation: [khah-eesh eh-dee-rem]

Cultural Context: Politeness is highly valued in Azerbaijani culture, and using xahiş edirəm when making requests shows respect for others.

***7. Yaxşı günlər***

Translation: Have a good day

Usage: This phrase is commonly used to wish someone well as they leave or when you’re bidding them farewell for the day.

Pronunciation: [yahkh-shuh goon-lehr]

Cultural Context: It’s a courteous and friendly phrase used in both casual and formal interactions. It reflects the Azerbaijani cultural value of wishing well to others.

***8. Əlvida***

Translation: Goodbye

Usage: This phrase is a formal or somewhat more emotional way to say goodbye.

Pronunciation: [ehl-vee-dah]

Cultural Context: Əlvida is often used when parting from someone for a long time or in situations that might feel more serious. It can also be used in farewells during holidays or celebrations.

***9. Sizinlə tanış olmaq xoşdur***

Translation: It’s a pleasure to meet you

Usage: This phrase is used when meeting someone for the first time, showing respect and courtesy.

Pronunciation: [see-zeen-lah tah-nahsh lohk-mahk khosh-doohr]

Cultural Context: First meetings are important in Azerbaijani culture, and using this phrase helps to establish a good rapport. People value politeness in introductions.

***10. Hər şey yaxşıdır***

Translation: Everything is good

Usage: This phrase is used to express that everything is fine or going well.

Pronunciation: [hehr shey yahkh-she-dur]

Cultural Context: It is a positive phrase often used in casual conversations to reassure someone or respond when asked about how things are going.

***11. Uğurlar***

Translation: Good luck

Usage: This phrase is used to wish someone good luck in various endeavors, such as exams, work, or travel.

Pronunciation: [oo-ghoor-lahr]

Cultural Context: Uğurlar is often said to someone starting a new project, journey, or challenge, reflecting a supportive and encouraging culture.

***12. Şükürlər olsun***

Translation: Thank God / Praise be to God

Usage: This phrase is used to express gratitude or relief, often in situations where something positive has happened or when things are going well.

Pronunciation: [shoo-koor-lahr ohl-suhn]

Cultural Context: It is frequently used in religious contexts or during family gatherings, reflecting the significance of faith and spirituality in Azerbaijani life.

***Cultural Context and Etiquette***

Azerbaijani culture emphasizes hospitality, respect, and politeness. When visiting someone’s home, it's customary to bring a small gift as a gesture of appreciation. At meals, guests are often offered tea or sweets, and it’s important to accept them as a sign of respect and warmth. Family and communal bonds are very strong, and many of these phrases reflect the emphasis on togetherness, sharing, and respect in social interactions.

Using the correct phrases in the right cultural context helps build strong relationships and shows an understanding of Azerbaijani social norms and traditions.

***Watching Short Videos about Azerbaijani Culture***

Watching videos about Azerbaijani culture is an engaging way to immerse yourself in the language and learn more about the country’s traditions, history, and way of life. These videos offer insights into the daily life, festivals, music, food, and customs of Azerbaijan. Below are some themes and ideas for short videos that would help you understand Azerbaijani culture:

***1. Azerbaijani Traditional Music and Dance***

***Video Ideas:***

***Mugham Performance:*** Watch a video showcasing a traditional mugham performance. Mugham is a classical Azerbaijani music genre that combines both vocal and instrumental improvisation.

***Ashiq Music:*** Explore the performances of Ashiqs, Azerbaijani minstrels who sing and play traditional instruments like the **tar** and **saz**.

***Lezginka Dance:*** Watch videos of the energetic and vibrant Lezginka dance, performed by both men and women, often seen during celebrations.

***Why it’s beneficial:*** These videos offer a close look at Azerbaijani music and dance, helping learners understand rhythm, instruments, and the cultural significance of these art forms.

***2. Azerbaijani Cuisine and Cooking Traditions***

***Video Ideas:***

***How to Make Plov:*** Watch a step-by-step guide on how to prepare Azerbaijan’s national dish, plov (pilaf). The video may also explain the different regional variations.

***Cooking Dolma:*** A video teaching how to prepare the traditional dish of dolma, stuffed grape leaves with rice and meat.

***Tea Ceremony:*** Watch how the Azerbaijani tea ceremony is performed, including the preparation of black tea and its traditional pairing with sweets like shekerbura.

***Why it’s beneficial:*** These cooking videos provide a visual and practical understanding of Azerbaijani food culture. They also help familiarize you with common ingredients and cooking techniques.

***3. Azerbaijani Festivals and Holidays***

***Video Ideas:***

***Novruz Bayramı Celebration:*** Watch videos showing the preparations, traditions, and celebrations during Novruz Bayramı, the Azerbaijani New Year, which marks the arrival of spring.

***Qurban Bayramı:*** Learn about the religious and cultural significance of Qurban Bayramı (Eid al-Adha) and how it’s celebrated in Azerbaijan, including family gatherings and charity events.

***Weddings and Social Gatherings:*** Explore traditional Azerbaijani weddings, where cultural dances, music, and food are enjoyed by large gatherings of family and friends.

***Why it’s beneficial:*** These videos provide context for understanding the cultural importance of Azerbaijani holidays. They also show how celebrations tie into broader cultural practices like family bonding and community.

***Azerbaijani Traditions and Customs***

***Video Ideas:***

***Hospitality in Azerbaijan:*** Watch a video about Azerbaijani hospitality, demonstrating how guests are treated with respect and how meals are shared.

**Traditional Azerbaijani Clothing:** Explore videos that showcase the colorful traditional clothing worn during festivals and cultural events.

**Azerbaijani Etiquette:** Learn about Azerbaijani etiquette, including proper greetings, gestures, and behavior in different social settings.

**Why it’s beneficial:** Understanding customs and etiquette is crucial when interacting with people from a different culture. These videos give insights into the values of hospitality, respect, and community in Azerbaijan.

***Azerbaijani Architecture and Landmarks***

**Video Ideas:**

***Baku City Tour:*** Watch videos offering virtual tours of Baku, the capital city of Azerbaijan, where you can explore modern architecture like the Flame Towers and historical sites such as the Old City (Icherisheher).

***The Caspian Sea Coast:*** Learn about the Caspian Sea and its significance to the people of Azerbaijan, including beach activities and fishing traditions.

***Gobustan Rock Art:*** Explore the ancient rock art and petroglyphs in Gobustan National Park, a UNESCO World Heritage Site.

***Why it’s beneficial:*** These videos introduce you to Azerbaijani landmarks and geography, giving you a better understanding of the country’s historical and cultural heritage.

***Azerbaijani Language in Context***

Video Ideas:

***Everyday Azerbaijani Phrases:*** Watch short videos featuring everyday conversations in Azerbaijani. This helps familiarize you with common expressions and how they are used in real-life situations.

***Azerbaijani Pronunciation Practice:*** Learn proper pronunciation through videos that teach the sounds of the Azerbaijani alphabet and demonstrate correct intonation.

***Cultural Insights through Language:*** Find videos that explain how Azerbaijani expressions and idioms reflect the culture, values, and daily life of the people.

***Why it’s beneficial:*** These language-focused videos provide context for how phrases are used in real-world situations. They can also be a helpful tool for improving listening and comprehension skills.

***Where to Find These Videos:***

YouTube – Many channels offer content about Azerbaijani culture, including cooking, music, and language tutorials.

Vimeo – Look for documentaries or travel videos about Azerbaijan's history and traditions.

Cultural Websites – Websites dedicated to Azerbaijani culture and tourism often feature video content showcasing the country's rich heritage.

Social Media – Instagram, Facebook, and TikTok often feature short videos by local creators that highlight daily life, customs, and traditions in Azerbaijan.

***Conclusion:***

Watching short videos about Azerbaijani culture can be an enjoyable and effective way to learn about the country’s rich traditions, music, food, and people. By integrating these videos into your study routine, you can deepen your understanding of the language and cultural context, making your learning experience more interactive and engaging.

## Vocabulary and Grammar Quizzes for Azerbaijani Learners

Here are some sample quizzes focusing on vocabulary and grammar, designed for beginner and elementary levels. These will help reinforce essential vocabulary and grammar rules in Azerbaijani.

**Vocabulary Quiz: Family Members**

**Question 1:**  
What is the Azerbaijani word for "mother"?  
a) Ata  
b) Ana  
c) Bacı  
d) Qardaş

**Question 2:**  
Which of the following is the correct translation for "sister" in Azerbaijani?  
a) Qardaş  
b) Ana  
c) Bacı  
d) Ata

**Question 3:**  
Choose the correct translation for "father".  
a) Bacı  
b) Ata  
c) Oğul  
d) Nənə

**Question 4:**What is the Azerbaijani word for "grandfather"?  
a) Baba  
b) Nənə  
c) Qardaş  
d) Bacı

**Question 5:**  
How do you say "son" in Azerbaijani?  
a) Oğul  
b) Qız  
c) Ata  
d) Ana

**Grammar Quiz: Personal Pronouns (mən, sən, o, biz, siz, onlar)**

**Question 1:**  
What is the correct translation of "I" in Azerbaijani?  
a) O  
b) Mən  
c) Sən  
d) Biz

**Question 2:**  
How do you say "he/she" in Azerbaijani?  
a) Onlar  
b) O  
c) Biz  
d) Mən

**Question 3:**  
Which of the following is the correct translation for "we"?  
a) Mən  
b) Siz  
c) Biz  
d) O

**Question 4:**  
What is the Azerbaijani word for "you" (plural/formal)?  
a) Sən  
b) Biz  
c) Onlar  
d) Siz

**Question 5:**  
What is the translation for "they" in Azerbaijani?  
a) Mən  
b) Sən  
c) O  
d) Onlar

**Vocabulary Quiz: Common Phrases**

**Question 1:**  
What is the Azerbaijani word for "hello"?  
a) Sağ ol  
b) Xoş gəlmisiniz  
c) Salam  
d) Təşəkkür edirəm

**Question 2:**  
How do you say "thank you" in Azerbaijani?  
a) Xahiş edirəm  
b) Bağışlayın  
c) Təşəkkür edirəm  
d) Yaxşı

**Question 3:**  
What is the translation for "please" in Azerbaijani?  
a) Təşəkkür edirəm  
b) Xahiş edirəm  
c) Bağışlayın  
d) Yaxşı

**Question 4:**  
How do you say "goodbye" in Azerbaijani?  
a) Xoş gəlmisiniz  
b) Sağ olun  
c) Təşəkkür edirəm  
d) Bağışlayın

**Question 5:**  
Which of these is the correct way to say "excuse me" in Azerbaijani?  
a) Xahiş edirəm  
b) Bağışlayın  
c) Təşəkkür edirəm  
d) Sağ olun

***Grammar Quiz: Verb Conjugation for "xoşlamaq" (to like)***

**Question 1:**  
What is the correct conjugation of "xoşlamaq" (to like) for the first person singular (I like)?  
a) Mən xoşlayıram  
b) Sən xoşlayırsan  
c) O xoşlayır  
d) Biz xoşlayırıq

**Question 2:**  
How do you say "you (singular) like" in Azerbaijani?  
a) Mən xoşlayıram  
b) O xoşlayır  
c) Sən xoşlayırsan  
d) Biz xoşlayırıq

**Question 3:**  
What is the correct translation of "they like" in Azerbaijani?  
a) Onlar xoşlayır  
b) Mən xoşlayıram  
c) Sən xoşlayırsan  
d) Biz xoşlayırıq

**Question 4:**  
Which is the correct conjugation of "xoşlamaq" (to like) for the second person plural (you all like)?  
a) Siz xoşlayırsınız  
b) O xoşlayır  
c) Biz xoşlayırıq  
d) Mən xoşlayıram

**Question 5:**  
How would you say "we like" in Azerbaijani?  
a) Biz xoşlayırıq  
b) Mən xoşlayıram  
c) O xoşlayır  
d) Sən xoşlayırsan

**Vocabulary Quiz: Days of the Week**

**Question 1:**What is the Azerbaijani word for "Monday"?  
a) Cümə  
b) Bazar  
c) Bazar ertəsi  
d) Çərşənbə

**Question 2:**  
How do you say "Wednesday" in Azerbaijani?  
a) Cümə  
b) Çərşənbə  
c) Bazar  
d) Cümə axşamı

**Question 3:**  
What is the translation for "Friday" in Azerbaijani?  
a) Çərşənbə  
b) Bazar ertəsi  
c) Cümə  
d) Şənbə

**Question 4:**  
Which of the following is the correct translation for "Saturday"?  
a) Cümə axşamı  
b) Cümə  
c) Şənbə  
d) Bazar ertəsi

**Question 5:**  
How do you say "Sunday" in Azerbaijani?  
a) Bazar  
b) Cümə  
c) Bazar ertəsi  
d) Çərşənbə

***Answer Key:***

**Vocabulary Quiz (Family Members):**

b) Ana

c) Bacı

b) Ata

a) Baba

a) Oğul

**Grammar Quiz (Personal Pronouns):**

b) Mən

b) O

c) Biz

d) Siz

d) Onlar

**Vocabulary Quiz (Common Phrases):**

c) Salam

c) Təşəkkür edirəm

b) Xahiş edirəm

b) Sağ olun

b) Bağışlayın

**Grammar Quiz (Verb Conjugation for "xoşlamaq"):**

a) Mən xoşlayıram

c) Sən xoşlayırsan

a) Onlar xoşlayır

a) Siz xoşlayırsınız

a) Biz xoşlayırıq

**Vocabulary Quiz (Days of the Week):**

c) Bazar ertəsi

b) Çərşənbə

c) Cümə

c) Şənbə

a) Bazar

These quizzes help reinforce vocabulary, grammar rules, and sentence structures for beginner and elementary learners of Azerbaijani.

***Vocabulary and Grammar Quizzes to further practice and reinforce your knowledge of Azerbaijani at the beginner and elementary levels.***

**1. Vocabulary Quiz: Colors**

**Question 1:**  
What is the Azerbaijani word for "red"?  
a) Sarı  
b) Mavi  
c) Qırmızı  
d) Yaşıl

**Question 2:**  
How do you say "blue" in Azerbaijani?  
a) Qara  
b) Yaşıl  
c) Mavi  
d) Boz

**Question 3:**  
What is the translation for "yellow"?  
a) Qara  
b) Sarı  
c) Ağ  
d) Bənövşə

**Question 4:**  
Which of the following is the correct translation for "green"?  
a) Mavi  
b) Qırmızı  
c) Yaşıl  
d) Boz

**Question 5:**  
How do you say "black" in Azerbaijani?  
a) Sarı  
b) Qara  
c) Ağ  
d) Boz

***Grammar Quiz: Verb Conjugation for "OLMAQ" (to be)***

**Question 1:**  
What is the correct conjugation of "olmaq" (to be) for the first person singular (I am)?  
a) Mənəm  
b) Sənəsən  
c) Odu  
d) Bizik

**Question 2:**  
How do you say "you (singular) are" in Azerbaijani?  
a) Mənəm  
b) Odur  
c) Sənəsən  
d) Bizik

**Question 3:**  
What is the correct conjugation for "they are"?  
a) Onlardır  
b) Onlar  
c) Bizik  
d) Odur

**Question 4:**  
Which of the following is the conjugation of "olmaq" for "we are"?  
a) Mənəm  
b) Bizik  
c) Sizsiniz  
d) Olar

**Question 5:**  
How would you say "he/she is" in Azerbaijani?  
a) Odur  
b) Mənəm  
c) Sənəsən  
d) Onlardır

**Vocabulary Quiz: Common Places**

**Question 1:**  
What is the Azerbaijani word for "hospital"?  
a) Mağaza  
b) Aptek  
c) Xəstəxana  
d) Məktəb

**Question 2:**  
How do you say "school" in Azerbaijani?  
a) Aptek  
b) Məktəb  
c) Xəstəxana  
d) Bazar

**Question 3:**  
What is the translation for "park"?  
a) Məktəb  
b) Park  
c) Kafə  
d) Müze

**Question 4:**  
Which of the following is the correct translation for "library"?  
a) Restoran  
b) Kitabxana  
c) Aptek  
d) Bazar

**Question 5:**  
How do you say "café" in Azerbaijani?  
a) Kafə  
b) Restoran  
c) Kitabxana  
d) Xəstəxana

**Grammar Quiz: Question Forms**

**Question 1:**  
What is the Azerbaijani word for "What"?  
a) Necə  
b) Harada  
c) Nə  
d) Kim

**Question 2:**  
How do you ask "Where are you from?" in Azerbaijani?  
a) Necə gedirsən?  
b) Haradan gəlirsən?  
c) Nə zaman gəlirsən?  
d) Kim gəldi?

**Question 3:**  
Which of the following is the correct way to ask "What is this?" in Azerbaijani?  
a) Bu kimdir?  
b) Bu nədir?  
c) Bu haradadır?  
d) Bu nə zaman olacaq?

**Question 4:**  
How do you ask "How are you?" in Azerbaijani?  
a) Necədir?  
b) Haradadır?  
c) Necəsən?  
d) Nə vaxt?

**Question 5:**  
What is the correct Azerbaijani question for "When?"  
a) Harada  
b) Necə  
c) Nə zaman  
d) Kim

**Vocabulary Quiz: Weather**

**Question 1:**  
What is the Azerbaijani word for "sunny"?  
a) Buludlu  
b) Günəşli  
c) Yağmurlu  
d) Qar

**Question 2:**  
How do you say "rainy" in Azerbaijani?  
a) Soğuk  
b) Günəşli  
c) Yağmurlu  
d) Buludlu

**Question 3:**  
What is the translation for "snowy"?  
a) Yağmurlu  
b) Qar  
c) Sıx  
d) Günəşli

**Question 4:**  
Which of the following is the correct translation for "cloudy"?  
a) Buludlu  
b) Günəşli  
c) Sıx  
d) Soğuk

**Question 5:**  
How do you say "cold" in Azerbaijani?  
a) Sıx  
b) Soğuk  
c) İsti  
d) Yağmurlu

***Answer Key:***

**Vocabulary Quiz (Colors):**

c) Qırmızı

c) Mavi

b) Sarı

c) Yaşıl

b) Qara

**Grammar Quiz (Verb Conjugation for "olmaq"):**

a) Mənəm

c) Sənəsən

b) Onlar

b) Bizik

a) Odur

**Vocabulary Quiz (Common Places):**

c) Xəstəxana

b) Məktəb

b) Park

b) Kitabxana

a) Kafə

**Grammar Quiz (Question Forms):**

c) Nə

b) Haradan gəlirsən?

b) Bu nədir?

c) Necəsən?

c) Nə zaman

**Vocabulary Quiz (Weather):**

b) Günəşli

c) Yağmurlu

b) Qar

a) Buludlu

b) Soğuk

These quizzes will help reinforce your knowledge of Azerbaijani vocabulary and grammar rules. They cover important areas such as colors, common places, and verb conjugation, and they will help you practice using Azerbaijani in everyday situations.

***Role-playing real-life scenarios is an excellent way to practice language skills and engage in realistic conversations. Below are several role-playing scenarios designed for beginner and elementary learners of Azerbaijani. Each scenario includes a brief description and a dialogue to practice.***

***Scenario: Meeting Someone for the First Time***

**Situation:** You meet someone new at a café or event. Practice introducing yourself and asking about the other person.

**Dialogue:**

A: Salam, mənim adım [Your Name]. Sənin adın nədir?  
(Hello, my name is [Your Name]. What's your name?)

B: Salam, mənim adım [Their Name]. Tanış olmağa şadam.  
(Hello, my name is [Their Name]. Nice to meet you.)

A: Mən də tanış olmağa şadam. Sən harada yaşayırsan?  
(Nice to meet you too. Where do you live?)

B: Mən [City Name]da yaşayıram. Bəs sən?  
(I live in [City Name]. And you?)

A: Mən də [City Name]da yaşayıram.  
(I also live in [City Name].)

***Scenario: Asking for Directions***

**Situation:** You are in a new city and need to ask someone for directions to a place.

**Dialogue:**

A: Bağışlayın, [Place] haradadır?  
(Excuse me, where is [Place]?)

B: [Place] bu küçənin sonunda yerləşir.  
([Place] is at the end of this street.)

A: Təşəkkür edirəm!  
(Thank you!)

B: Xoş gəlmisiniz!  
(You're welcome!)

***Scenario: Ordering Food at a Café***

**Situation:** You are at a café and want to order a drink and snack.

**Dialogue:**

A: Salam, bir çay və bir dilim çörək zəhmət olmasa.  
(Hello, one tea and a slice of bread, please.)

B: Hə, bir çay və bir dilim çörək. Başqa bir şey istəyirsiniz?  
(Sure, one tea and a slice of bread. Would you like anything else?)

A: Xeyr, bu kifayətdir, təşəkkür edirəm.  
(No, that's enough, thank you.)

B: Çox sağ olun, sifarişiniz 5 dəqiqəyə hazır olacaq.  
(Thank you very much, your order will be ready in 5 minutes.)

***Scenario: Shopping at a Store***

**Situation:** You want to buy something in a store and ask for the price.

**Dialogue:**

A: Salam, bu nəçəyədir?  
(Hello, how much is this?)

B: Bu 10 manatdır.  
(This costs 10 manat.)

A: Yaxşı, mən bunu alıram.  
(Okay, I'll take this.)

B: Çox sağ olun, alış-verişiniz uğurlu olsun!  
(Thank you, have a great shopping experience!)

***Scenario: At the Doctor's Office***

**Situation:** You are at the doctor’s office and you need to explain a minor illness.

**Dialogue:**

A: Salam, doktor, mənim başım ağrıyır.  
(Hello, doctor, I have a headache.)

B: Nə qədərdir ağrı?  
(How long has the pain been?)

A: Bir gündür.  
(It’s been one day.)

B: Yaxşı, bir neçə dərman yazacağam.  
(Alright, I will prescribe some medicine.)

A: Çox sağ olun, doktor.  
(Thank you very much, doctor.)

***Scenario: Visiting a Friend's House***

**Situation:** You visit a friend's house and ask about their family.

**Dialogue:**

A: Salam, eviniz çox gözəldir!  
(Hello, your house is very nice!)

B: Çox sağ olun! Bu mənim anam, atam və qardaşım.  
(Thank you! This is my mom, dad, and brother.)

A: Tanış olmaq çox xoşdur.  
(It’s a pleasure to meet them.)

B: Bəli, çox şadam!  
(Yes, very glad!)

A: Mənim də ailəm [Family members]dir.  
(My family members are [Family members].)

**Scenario: Asking for Help**

**Situation:** You need assistance in a store or public place.

**Dialogue:**

A: Bağışlayın, mənə kömək edə bilərsiniz?  
(Excuse me, can you help me?)

B: Əlbəttə, nə ilə kömək edə bilərəm?  
(Of course, how can I help you?)

A: Mən [Item] axtarıram.  
(I am looking for [Item].)

B: [Item] bu hissədədir.  
([Item] is in this section.)

**Scenario: Talking about Hobbies**

**Situation:** You meet a new person and talk about your hobbies and interests.

**Dialogue:**

A: Salam, sənin hobbilərin nədir?  
(Hello, what are your hobbies?)

B: Mənim hobbilərim musiqi dinləmək və kitab oxumaqdır.  
(My hobbies are listening to music and reading books.)

A: Mən də musiqi çox xoşlayıram!  
(I also really enjoy music!)

B: Bu çox maraqlıdır!  
(That’s very interesting!)

**Tips for Effective Role-Playing:**

**Use Real-Life Vocabulary:** Focus on learning and using words and expressions that you will use in daily situations.

**Practice with a Partner:** Find someone to practice with, whether it’s a teacher, language partner, or a friend.

Repeat: Go through the same scenario multiple times to improve fluency.

**Ask for Feedback:** If you're practicing with someone else, ask them to correct your pronunciation or grammar.

**Make It Fun:** Role-playing should be enjoyable, so try to make the scenarios as realistic as possible.

These role-playing exercises are designed to help you get comfortable with everyday Azerbaijani conversations, build your vocabulary, and practice your speaking skills in a fun and interactive way!

***Writing a short paragraph about yourself or a topic you’ve learned is a great way to practice writing and reinforce your language skills. Below are examples of writing prompts and guidelines for beginners and elementary learners of Azerbaijani.***

***Writing Prompt 1: About Yourself (Beginner Level)***

**Topic:** Write a short paragraph introducing yourself in Azerbaijani.

***Guidelines:***

Start by introducing your name.

Mention where you are from or where you live.

Talk about your age or what you do (e.g., work, study).

Include one or two things you like or enjoy.

***Example in Azerbaijani:***

Mənim adım Nazlıdır. Mən Bakıdanam. 25 yaşım var. Müəlliməm və uşaqlara dərs deyirəm. Mən musiqi dinləməyi və kitab oxumağı çox sevirəm.

***Translation:***

My name is Nazlı. I am from Baku. I am 25 years old. I am a teacher, and I teach children. I enjoy listening to music and reading books.

***Writing Prompt 2: Talking About Your Family (Elementary Level)***

***Topic:*** Write a short paragraph about your family.

***Guidelines:***

Introduce the members of your family.

Mention their names, ages, and what they do.

Talk about something special or nice about your family.

***Example in Azerbaijani:***

Mənim bir ailəm var. Anamın adı Gülsüm, atamın adı Əli, qardaşımın adı Elmir. Anam həkimdir, atam mühəndisdir. Qardaşım məktəbdə oxuyur. Biz bir yerdə çox vaxt keçiririk və çox yaxşı dostuq.

***Translation:***

I have a family. My mother’s name is Gülsüm, my father’s name is Əli, and my brother’s name is Elmir. My mother is a doctor, my father is an engineer, and my brother goes to school. We spend a lot of time together, and we are very good friends.

***Writing Prompt 3: A Topic You’ve Learned (Intermediate Level)***

**Topic:** Write a short paragraph about a topic you’ve learned, such as hobbies or a place you like.

***Guidelines:***

Choose a topic you’re interested in, such as your favorite hobby, a place you like, or an activity you enjoy.

Describe why you like it and what makes it special to you.

Mention any details that make the topic more personal.

***Example in Azerbaijani:***

Mən gəzintini çox sevirəm. Hər yay dağlara turlar edirəm. Dağlarda təbiət çox gözəl olur və mən təmiz hava içində gəzərək dincəlirəm. Mənim üçün dağlarda olmaq çox rahatdır və burada sakitliyi hiss edirəm.

***Translation:***

I like hiking. Every summer, I go on trips to the mountains. The nature is very beautiful in the mountains, and I relax while walking in the fresh air. Being in the mountains is very peaceful for me, and I feel calm here.

**Writing Prompt 4: Your Daily Routine (Beginner Level)**

**Topic:** Write a short paragraph about your daily routine.

***Guidelines:***

Talk about what you do every day, starting from when you wake up.

Mention any important activities, like work, study, or free time.

End with what you do before going to bed.

***Example in Azerbaijani:***

Mən səhər 7-də oyanıram. Oyananda səhər yeməyimi yeyirəm və sonra işə gedirəm. Mənim işim məktəbdədir, uşaqlara dərs deyirəm. İşdən sonra dostlarımla görüşürəm və axşam saat 9-da evə qayıdıram. Gecə yatmazdan əvvəl kitab oxumağı çox sevirəm.

***Translation:***

I wake up at 7 in the morning. After waking up, I have breakfast, and then I go to work. My job is at a school, where I teach children. After work, I meet with my friends, and I return home at 9 in the evening. Before going to bed, I really enjoy reading a book.

***Writing Prompt 5: Describing a Favorite Place (Intermediate Level)***

**Topic:** Write a short paragraph about a place you like or have visited.

***Guidelines:***

Describe the place briefly.

Talk about why you like it.

Mention any special memories or things you did there.

***Example in Azerbaijani:***

Mənim ən sevdiyim yer Bakıdakı Dənizkənarı Milli Parkdır. Orada çoxlu ağaclar və gözəl çiçəklər var. Mən parkda gəzərək dincəlirəm və gün batımını seyr etməyi çox sevirəm. Hər dəfə oraya getdiyimdə çox xoşbəxt oluram.

***Translation:***

My favorite place is the Baku Seaside National Park. There are many trees and beautiful flowers there. I relax by walking in the park and really enjoy watching the sunset. Every time I go there, I feel very happy.

***Tips for Writing:***

***Use Simple Sentences:*** Keep your sentences short and simple, especially at the beginner level.

***Practice Vocabulary:*** Focus on using the vocabulary you’ve learned in class or during your studies.

***Edit and Revise:*** After writing your paragraph, review it for any mistakes in grammar, spelling, or punctuation.

***Write Regularly:*** Try to write short paragraphs regularly to improve your writing skills.

These writing exercises will help you practice forming sentences, expanding your vocabulary, and expressing yourself in Azerbaijani.

***Price-matching games are a fun and engaging way to practice language skills, especially when learning vocabulary related to shopping, numbers, and everyday expressions. These games can help reinforce vocabulary in a practical context, as well as improve understanding of prices and currency in Azerbaijani.***

***A few price-matching game ideas you can use for beginners and elementary learners of Azerbaijani:***

**1. Price-Matching Card Game**

**Materials:**

Cards with images of items (e.g., food, clothing, gadgets).

Cards with prices written on them (e.g., 5 manat, 20 manat, etc.).

**How to Play:**

**Prepare the Cards**: Write or print images of items (e.g., a loaf of bread, a shirt, or a toy) and their corresponding prices on separate cards.

**Mix and Match:** Shuffle the cards with the items and the cards with the prices separately.

**Game Play:**

Players take turns drawing a card with an item on it.

They then try to match it with the correct price card.

If they match the price correctly, they keep the pair of cards. If not, they return the item and price cards to the pile and try again.

**Winning:** The player with the most correct matches at the end of the game wins.

**Example Cards:**

**Item Card:** Çörək (Bread), T-shirt, Kofe (Coffee).

**Price Card:** 2 manat, 15 manat, 5 manat.

**2. Guess the Price Game**

**Materials:**

A list of items with their prices (written in Azerbaijani).

A timer (optional).

**How to Play:**

**Prepare the List:** Write down a list of items along with their prices in Azerbaijani.

**Ask the Questions:**

The teacher or leader describes an item and asks players to guess its price in Azerbaijani.

For example, “Bu nə qədərdir?” (How much is this?)

Players take turns answering. If they guess the correct price or are close, they earn a point.

***Timer Challenge:*** If you want to increase the difficulty, set a timer for each question, giving players a limited amount of time to guess the price.

***Winning:*** The player with the most points wins.

***Example Items and Prices:***

Item: Şokolad (Chocolate) - 3 manat

Item: Kompüter (Computer) - 1200 manat

Item: Telefon (Phone) - 700 manat

***3. Price Comparison Challenge***

***Materials:***

Two sets of price tags for the same items.

A board or poster to display prices.

***How to Play:***

***Display Items and Prices:*** Place two different price tags on the same item (one for each player or team).

***Price Comparison:*** Ask players which item they would choose based on the price and why. For example:

"Hansı çörək daha ucuzdur? Bu 2 manat, o biri 3 manat." (Which bread is cheaper? This one is 2 manat, the other one is 3 manat.)

***Follow-up Questions:*** After players compare prices, ask additional questions like:

"Hansı qiymət daha yaxşıdır?" (Which price is better?)

"Bu məhsulun qiyməti çoxdursa, nə etməliyik?" (If this product is expensive, what should we do?)

***Winning:*** The game can be played in teams or individually, and points can be awarded for correct answers or most interesting responses.

***Price Guessing in a Market Scenario***

**Materials:**

A set of items and prices written in Azerbaijani.

Flashcards or a whiteboard to display items.

**How to Play:**

**Create a Market Scene:** Set up a mock market where students will act as shopkeepers and customers.

**Give Prices:** Display different items with their prices and ask players (as customers) to guess the price before purchasing.

**Use Azerbaijani Expressions:** While playing, encourage the use of phrases like:

“Bu nə qədərdir?” (How much is this?)

“Çox bahadır.” (It’s too expensive.)

“İndirim varmı?” (Is there a discount?)

***Switch Roles:*** Have students alternate between being customers and shopkeepers to practice both asking and answering questions.

***Example Items and Prices:***

Item: Qələm (Pen) - 1 manat

Item: Meyvə (Fruit) - 2 manat

Item: Çanta (Bag) - 10 manat

***Price Tag Memory Game***

***Materials:***

Price tags with the names of items and prices (written in Azerbaijani).

Flashcards or slips of paper.

***How to Play:***

***Prepare the Cards:*** Write the names of various items and their corresponding prices on separate cards. For example, one card might have the word "Kitab" (Book) and another might say "5 manat."

***Shuffle and Place Cards:*** Lay all the cards face down in a grid.

***Take Turns:*** Players take turns flipping over two cards at a time, trying to match the item with its price.

***Winning:*** The player who matches the most pairs of items and prices wins.

***Example Items and Prices for All Games:***

Item: Çörək (Bread) - 2 manat

Item: Kofe (Coffee) - 3 manat

Item: Şokolad (Chocolate) - 5 manat

Item: T-shirt - 15 manat

Item: Telefon (Phone) - 500 manat

Item: Şüşə su (Bottled water) - 1 manat

These price-matching games are designed to help you practice numbers, prices, and important shopping vocabulary while making learning more interactive and fun.

***Role-playing shopping scenarios are a great way to practice real-life language skills, especially for beginners and elementary learners. It helps reinforce vocabulary related to shopping, money, bargaining, and customer service in a fun and interactive way. A few role-playing shopping scenarios in Azerbaijani, including useful phrases and vocabulary for each situation.***

***Scenario 1: Shopping for Groceries***

***Characters:***

Customer (Müştəri)

Shopkeeper (Satıcı)

***Scenario:*** The customer enters the grocery store to buy some items.

***Useful Phrases:***

***Customer:***

"Salam, mənə bir çörək lazımdır." (Hello, I need a loaf of bread.)

"Bu nə qədərdir?" (How much is this?)

"Zəhmət olmasa, bir kilo pomidor verin." (Please give me one kilogram of tomatoes.)

"Pulum yoxdur, başqa bir şey alaram." (I don’t have enough money, I’ll buy something else.)

***Shopkeeper:***

"Salam! Çörək 2 manatdır." (Hello! The bread is 2 manat.)

"Pomidorun qiyməti 3 manatdır." (The tomatoes cost 3 manat.)

"Sizdən 10 manat alıram." (I’ll take 10 manat from you.)

"Çox sağ olun!" (Thank you very much!)

***Scenario 2: Buying Clothes***

***Characters:***

Customer (Müştəri)

Sales Assistant (Satış işçisi)

***Scenario:*** The customer is shopping for clothes, specifically a T-shirt.

***Useful Phrases:***

***Customer:***

"Bu T-shirt nə qədərdir?" (How much is this T-shirt?)

"Mənə 50 manatlıq paltar lazım idi." (I was looking for a 50 manat shirt.)

"Bəs digər rənglər varmı?" (Do you have other colors?)

***Sales Assistant:***

"Bu T-shirt 25 manatdır." (This T-shirt is 25 manat.)

"Bu model yalnız ağ rəngdə var." (This model is only available in white.)

"Hansı ölçüdə istəyirsiniz?" (What size do you want?)

"Təşəkkür edirəm, başqa nə kömək edə bilərəm?" (Thank you, how else can I help you?)

***Scenario 3: Asking for a Discount***

***Characters:***

Customer (Müştəri)

Shopkeeper (Satıcı)

Scenario: The customer asks for a discount on an item.

Useful Phrases:

***Customer:***

"Bu qiymət çox bahadır, bir az endirim edə bilərsinizmi?" (This price is too expensive, can you offer a discount?)

"Bu məhsul üçün nə qədər endirim edə bilərsiniz?" (How much discount can you give for this product?)

***Shopkeeper:***

"Üzr istəyirəm, amma endirim etməyimiz mümkün deyil." (Sorry, but we cannot offer a discount.)

"Bu məhsulun qiyməti artıq endirilib." (The price of this product has already been reduced.)

"Sizə 5 manat endirim edə bilərəm." (I can offer you a 5 manat discount.)

***Scenario 4: Paying for Items***

***Characters:***

Customer (Müştəri)

Cashier (Kassir)

***Scenario:*** The customer is ready to pay for their items at the checkout.

***Useful Phrases:***

***Customer:***

"Bütün məbləğ nə qədərdir?" (How much is the total amount?)

"Kredit kartı ilə ödəyə bilərəmmi?" (Can I pay with a credit card?)

"Bəli, cüzdanımda pul var." (Yes, I have money in my wallet.)

***Cashier:***

"Bütün məbləğ 30 manatdır." (The total amount is 30 manat.)

"Kredit kartını qəbul edirik." (We accept credit cards.)

"Təşəkkür edirik, yaxşı günlər!" (Thank you, have a nice day!)

***Scenario 5: Asking for Help***

***Characters:***

Customer (Müştəri)

Shop Assistant (Mağaza köməkçisi)

***Scenario:*** The customer is looking for an item and needs assistance from the shop assistant.

***Useful Phrases:***

***Customer:***

"Mənə kömək edə bilərsinizmi?" (Can you help me?)

"Kitab bölməsi haradadır?" (Where is the book section?)

"Mənə telefon lazımdır." (I need a phone.)

***Shop Assistant:***

"Əlbəttə, kitablar üçün bölmə sağdadır." (Of course, the book section is on the right.)

"Telefonlar arxada, həmin rəflərdədir." (The phones are in the back, on those shelves.)

"Nə cür telefon axtarırsınız?" (What kind of phone are you looking for?)

***Scenario 6: Returning an Item***

**Characters:**

Customer (Müştəri)

Shopkeeper (Satıcı)

**Scenario:** The customer wants to return an item they bought.

**Useful Phrases:**

***Customer:***

"Bu paltarı geri qaytarmaq istəyirəm." (I want to return this shirt.)

"Bu məhsul səhv gəlmişdir." (This item is the wrong one.)

"Geri qaytarmaq üçün hansı şərtlər lazımdır?" (What are the conditions for returning this?)

***Shopkeeper:***

"Bu məhsul hələ də qəbziniz varsa geri qaytarıla bilər." (This product can be returned if you still have the receipt.)

"Üzr istəyirik, amma məhsulu artıq geri qəbul etməyəcəyik." (Sorry, but we won’t accept returns on this product anymore.)

"Pulu geri alacaqsınız." (You will get your money back.)

***Listening exercises focused on daily schedules are a great way to help learners practice listening comprehension while learning vocabulary related to time, activities, and daily routines. Here’s how you can structure these exercises and some example dialogues.***

***1. Listening Exercise: Daily Routine Dialogue***

***Scenario:*** A person is talking about their daily routine, including waking up, eating meals, working, and other activities.

**Instructions:**

Play the following dialogue or read it aloud.

After listening, answer the questions that follow.

**Dialogue:**

Səbinə: "Hər gün səhər saat 7-də oyanıram. Sonra, 7:30-da səhər yeməyimi yeyirəm. Mənim işim 9:00-da başlayır, buna görə də saat 8:30-da evdən çıxıram. Günorta saat 12-də nahar edirəm və işim 5:00-da bitir. Axşam saat 6-da evə gəlirəm və yeməyimi yeyib, televizora baxıram. Gecə saat 10-da yatıram."

**Questions:**

Səbinə hər gün hansı saatda oyanır?

A) 7:00

B) 8:00

C) 9:00

Səbinə saat neçədə evdən çıxır?

A) 8:00

B) 8:30

C) 9:00

Günorta saat neçədə nahar edir?

A) 1:00

B) 12:00

C) 11:00

Səbinə saat neçədə yatmağa gedir?

A) 10:00

B) 9:00

C) 11:00

***Answer Key:***

A) 7:00

B) 8:30

B) 12:00

A) 10:00

***2. Listening Exercise: A Day in the Life of an Office Worker***

**Scenario:** Listen to a short description of an office worker’s day, including meetings, breaks, and tasks.

**Instructions:**

Play the following dialogue or read it aloud.

After listening, answer the questions that follow.

**Dialogue:**

***Rəşad:*** "Hər gün səhər saat 8-də ofisə gəlirəm. İşə başlamazdan əvvəl, 8:30-da bir az qəhvə içirəm. Gün ərzində müxtəlif görüşlərim olur, amma günorta saat 1-də bir saatlıq nahar fasiləm var. Günün sonunda saat 6-da işimi bitirib evə gedirəm."

***Questions:***

Rəşad ofisə saat neçə də gəlir?

A) 7:00

B) 8:00

C) 9:00

Rəşad işdən sonra nə vaxt evə gedir?

A) 7:00

B) 6:00

C) 5:00

Rəşad günorta hansı saatda nahar edir?

A) 12:00

B) 2:00

C) 1:00

Rəşad işə başlamazdan əvvəl nə edir?

A) Qəhvə içir

B) Yemək yeyir

C) Televizora baxır

***Answer Key:***

A) 8:00

B) 6:00

C) 1:00

D) Qəhvə içir

***Listening Exercise: Weekend Routine***

Scenario: A person describes their weekend schedule, including activities like going to the market, meeting friends, and relaxing.

Instructions:

Play the following dialogue or read it aloud.

After listening, answer the questions that follow.

**Dialogue:**

Nigar: "Şənbə günü səhər saat 9-da oyanıram və əvvəlcə səhər yeməyimi yeyirəm. Sonra saat 10:00-da bazara gedirəm. Saat 1-də dostlarımla görüşürəm. Gecə saat 8-də evə gəlirəm və film izləyirəm. Bazar günü daha çox ev işləri ilə məşğul oluram və saat 6-da məşq edirəm."

***Questions:***

Nigar şənbə günü saat neçə oyanır?

A) 8:00

B) 9:00

C) 10:00

Nigar saat neçə bazara gedir?

A) 9:00

B) 10:00

C) 11:00

Nigar saat 1-də nə edir?

A) Film izləyir

B) Bazara gedir

C) Dostları ilə görüşür

Nigar bazar günü hansı saatda məşq edir?

A) 6:00

B) 5:00

C) 7:00

***Answer Key:***

A) 9:00

B) 10:00

C) Dostları ilə görüşür

D) 6:00

***Listening Exercise: A Student's Daily Schedule***

**Scenario:** A student talks about their school day, including classes, breaks, and activities.

**Instructions:**

Play the following dialogue or read it aloud.

After listening, answer the questions that follow.

**Dialogue:**

Elvin: "Hər gün saat 7:30-da oyanıram və saat 8-də məktəbə gedirəm. Dərslərim 9:00-da başlayır və günorta saat 12-də 30 dəqiqəlik fasiləm var. Dərslərim 3-də bitir və sonra evə gedirəm. Evə gəldikdən sonra, dərslərimi oxuyuram və 7-də axşam yeməyini yeyirəm."

**Questions:**

Elvin dərslərinə saat neçə başlayır?

A) 8:00

B) 9:00

C) 7:30

Elvin günorta saat neçə fasilə edir?

A) 12:00

B) 12:30

C) 1:00

Elvin dərslərini nə vaxt oxuyur?

A) 6:00

B) 4:00

C) 5:00

Elvin axşam yeməyini saat neçə yeyir?

A) 7:00

B) 6:00

C) 8:00

***Answer Key:***

B) 9:00

B) 12:30

B) 4:00

A) 7:00

***Listening Exercise: A Teacher's Daily Routine***

**Scenario:** A teacher describes their workday, including lessons, breaks, and personal time.

**Instructions:**

Play the following dialogue or read it aloud.

After listening, answer the questions that follow.

**Dialogue:**

Təlimatçı: "Mən hər gün saat 6:30-da oyanıram. 7:00-da səhər yeməyini yeyirəm və saat 8:00-da məktəbə gedirəm. Dərslərim 9:00-da başlayır. Günorta 12:00-da fasilə verirəm və 1 saat sonra dərslərim davam edir. 4:00-da işim bitir və evə gedirəm. Evdə saat 6:00-da kitab oxuyuram."

**Questions:**

Təlimatçı saat neçə oyanır?

A) 6:30

B) 7:00

C) 6:00

Təlimatçı dərslərinə saat neçə başlayır?

A) 8:00

B) 9:00

C) 7:30

Təlimatçı günorta fasiləsini saat neçə edir?

A) 12:00

B) 1:00

C) 2:00

Təlimatçı evdə nə vaxt kitab oxuyur?

A) 5:00

B) 6:00

C) 7:00

***Answer Key:***

A) 6:30

B) 9:00

A) 12:00

B) 6:00

These listening exercises are designed to help learners practice their understanding of time, daily activities, and routine-related vocabulary. You can adjust the difficulty by increasing the length of the dialogues or adding more complex questions.

***A few short texts in Azerbaijani with their English translations and pronunciation guides to help with reading practice:***

***Text 1: My Family / Ailəm***

**Azerbaijani:** Mənim adım Leyla'dır. Ailəm çox yaxşıdır. Atam işçidir, anam evdar qadındır. Mənim bir bacım və bir qardaşım var. Bacımın adı Ayladır, o, məktəbdə oxuyur. Qardaşım isə hələ balacadır. Bizim evimiz çox gözəldir və mən burada çox xoşbəxtəm.

**English:** My name is Leyla. My family is very nice. My father is a worker, and my mother is a housewife. I have one sister and one brother. My sister's name is Ayla, she goes to school. My brother is still small. Our house is very beautiful, and I am very happy here.

**Pronunciation:**

Mənim adım Leyla'dır (Menim adım Leyla'dır)

Ailəm çox yaxşıdır (Ailem chok yahshıdır)

Atam işçidir (Atam ischidir)

Anam evdar qadındır (Anam evdar qadındır)

Mənim bir bacım və bir qardaşım var (Menim bir bachım ve bir kardaşım var)

Bacımın adı Ayladır (Bachımın adı Ayla'dır)

O, məktəbdə oxuyur (O, mektebde okhuyor)

Qardaşım isə hələ balacadır (Kardashım ise hele balacadır)

Bizim evimiz çox gözəldir (Bizim evimiz chok gözel'dir)

Və mən burada çox xoşbəxtəm (Ve men burada chok khoshbextem)

**Text 2: A Day in the Life of a Student / Bir Şagirdin Günlükləri**

**Azerbaijani:** Mən hər gün səhər saat 7-də oyanıram. Sonra səhər yeməyimi yeyirəm. Məktəbə saat 8-də gedirəm. Dərslərim saat 9-da başlayır və saat 3-də bitir. Günorta bir saatlıq fasiləm var. İşdən sonra evə gəlirəm və dərslərimi oxuyuram. Gecə isə yatağa gedirəm.

**English:** I wake up every day at 7 in the morning. Then, I have my breakfast. I go to school at 8 o'clock. My lessons start at 9 and finish at 3. I have a one-hour break at noon. After work, I go home and study. In the evening, I go to bed.

**Pronunciation:**

Mən hər gün səhər saat 7-də oyanıram (Men her gün sahar saat 7-de oyanarım)

Sonra səhər yeməyimi yeyirəm (Sonra sahar yemeyimi yeyirem)

Məktəbə saat 8-də gedirəm (Mektebə saat 8-de gedirem)

Dərslərim saat 9-da başlayır (Derslerim saat 9-da bashlayır)

Və saat 3-də bitir (Ve saat 3-də biter)

Günorta bir saatlıq fasiləm var (Günorta bir saatlık fasiləm var)

İşdən sonra evə gəlirəm (Ishden sonra eve gelirem)

Və dərslərimi oxuyuram (Ve derslerimi okhuyuram)

Gecə isə yatağa gedirəm (Gece ise yataga gedirem)

**Text 3: The Weather / Hava**

**Azerbaijani:** Bugün hava çox gözəldir. Günəş parlayır və hava isti deyil, amma çox təzədir. Mən parkda gəzməyi planlaşdırıram. Hava yaxşı olduğundan, evdə qalmaq istəmirəm. Mənim dostlarım da mənimlə gəzməyə gələcək.

**English:** Today the weather is very beautiful. The sun is shining, and the weather is not hot but very fresh. I plan to walk in the park. Since the weather is nice, I don’t want to stay at home. My friends will also come to walk with me.

**Pronunciation:**

Bugün hava çox gözəldir (Bughün hava chok gözel'dir)

Günəş parlayır və hava isti deyil (Günesh parlayır ve hava isti deyil)

Amma çox təzədir (Ama chok tezedir)

Mən parkda gəzməyi planlaşdırıram (Men parkda gezmeye planlaşdırıram)

Hava yaxşı olduğundan (Hava yahshi olduğundan)

Evdə qalmaq istəmirəm (Evde qalmaq istemirem)

Mənim dostlarım da mənimlə gəzməyə gələcək (Menim dostlarım da menimle gezmeye geleşek)

**Text 4: Visiting a Friend / Dostu Ziyarət**

Azerbaijani: Bu gün mənim dostum Şahin mənə zəng etdi. O, mənə dedi ki, gəl və mənə baş çək. Mən də qərar verdim ki, bu gün onun evinə gedəcəyəm. Onun evində çox gözəl bir bağ var. Biz orada çay içib, danışdıq.

English: Today, my friend Shahin called me. He told me to come and visit him. I decided to go to his house today. He has a very beautiful garden at his house. We drank tea and talked there.

Pronunciation:

Bu gün mənim dostum Şahin mənə zəng etdi (Bu gün menim dostum Shahin mene zeng etdi)

O, mənə dedi ki, gəl və mənə baş çək (O, mene dedi ki, gel ve mene bash chek)

Mən də qərar verdim ki, bu gün onun evinə gedəcəyəm (Men de karar verdim ki, bu gün onun evine gidecem)

Onun evində çox gözəl bir bağ var (Onun evinde chok gozel bir bag var)

Biz orada çay içib, danışdıq (Biz orada chay içib, danışdıq)

**Text 5: Going to the Market / Bazara Getmək**

**Azerbaijani:** Bu gün bazara gedəcəyəm. Mənə pomidor, kartof və meyvə lazımdır. Həmçinin, ev üçün bir neçə şey də alacağam. Bazara gedərkən, yağış yağmağı gözləyirəm, buna görə də şemşir götürəcəyəm.

**English:** Today I am going to the market. I need tomatoes, potatoes, and fruit. I will also buy a few things for the house. While going to the market, I expect rain, so I will take an umbrella.

**Pronunciation:**

Bu gün bazara gedəcəyəm (Bu gün bazara gidecem)

Mənə pomidor, kartof və meyvə lazımdır (Mene pomidor, kartof ve meyve lazımdır)

Həmçinin, ev üçün bir neçə şey də alacağam (Hemchinin, ev üçün bir neçe şey de alacağam)

Bazara gedərkən, yağış yağmağı gözləyirəm (Bazara gederken, yağış yağmağı gözlüyirem)

Buna görə də şemşir götürəcəyəm (Buna göre de şemşir götüreceğim)

These short texts can help with both vocabulary and pronunciation practice while reading in Azerbaijani.

**Text 6: At the Café / Kafedə**

**Azerbaijani:** Mən bu gün kafedə dostumla görüşdüm. Biz qəhvə içdik və çox maraqlı söhbət etdik. O, mənə yeni işindən danışdı. Mən də ona kitab oxumağı sevdiyimi söylədim. Çox yaxşı vaxt keçirdik.

**English:** I met my friend at the café today. We had coffee and had a very interesting conversation. He told me about his new job. I also told him that I love reading books. We had a great time.

**Pronunciation:**

Mən bu gün kafedə dostumla görüşdüm (Men bu gün kafede dostumla görüşdüm)

Biz qəhvə içdik və çox maraqlı söhbət etdik (Biz qəhvə içdik ve chok marakhli söhbet etdik)

O, mənə yeni işindən danışdı (O, mene yeni işinden danışdı)

Mən də ona kitab oxumağı sevdiyimi söylədim (Men de ona kitab oxumagı sevdiğimi söylədim)

Çox yaxşı vaxt keçirdik (Chok yahshi vaxt keçirdik)

**Text 7: The Market / Bazar**

**Azerbaijani:** Bu gün bazara gedib, çox sayda meyvə və tərəvəz aldım. Pomidorlar çox təzə idi, eləcə də xiyarlar və almanın qiyməti yaxşıydı. Bazar çox rəngarəng və sıx idi. Mən bazarda çox vaxt keçirdim, amma çox xoşbəxt oldum.

**English:** Today, I went to the market and bought a lot of fruits and vegetables. The tomatoes were very fresh, and the prices of cucumbers and apples were good. The market was very colorful and crowded. I spent a lot of time at the market, but I was very happy.

**Pronunciation:**

Bu gün bazara gedib, çox sayda meyvə və tərəvəz aldım (Bu gün bazara gedit, chok sayda meyve ve terevez aldım)

Pomidorlar çox təzə idi (Pomidorlar chok teze idi)

Eləcə də xiyarlar və almanın qiyməti yaxşıydı (Elekce de xiyarlar ve almanın qiymeti yahşıydı)

Bazar çox rəngarəng və sıx idi (Bazar chok rengarenk ve sıx idi)

Mən bazarda çox vaxt keçirdim, amma çox xoşbəxt oldum (Men bazarda chok vaxt keçirdim, ama chok khoshbext oldum)

**Text 8: My House / Evim**

**Azerbaijani:** Evim çox rahat və genişdir. Mənim evimdə üç otaq var: bir yataq otağı, bir oturma otağı və bir mətbəx. Mətbəxdə bir stol və bir neçə stul var. Otaqlarda gözəl rənglər var və mən burada çox xoşbəxtəm.

**English:** My house is very comfortable and spacious. In my house, there are three rooms: a bedroom, a living room, and a kitchen. In the kitchen, there is a table and a few chairs. The rooms have beautiful colors, and I am very happy here.

**Pronunciation:**

Evim çox rahat və genişdir (Evim chok rahat ve genişdir)

Mənim evimdə üç otaq var (Menim evimde uch otag var)

Bir yataq otağı, bir oturma otağı və bir mətbəx (Bir yatag otagı, bir oturma otagı ve bir metbex)

Mətbəxdə bir stol və bir neçə stul var (Metbexde bir stol ve bir neçe stul var)

Otaqlarda gözəl rənglər var (Otaglarda gozel rengler var)

Mən burada çox xoşbəxtəm (Men burada chok khoshbextem)

**Text 9: The Library / Kitabxana**

**Azerbaijani:** Mən hər həftə kitabxanaya gedirəm. Orada çox maraqlı kitablar var. Mənim ən çox sevdiyim kitablar bədii ədəbiyyatdır. Mən bu gün "Qəribə Dünyalar" kitabını aldım. Kitab çox maraqlı və əsrarəngizdir.

**English:** I go to the library every week. There are many interesting books there. My favorite books are fiction. Today, I borrowed the book "Strange Worlds." The book is very interesting and mysterious.

**Pronunciation:**

Mən hər həftə kitabxanaya gedirəm (Men her hefte kitabxanaya gedirəm)

Orada çox maraqlı kitablar var (Orada chok marakhli kitabla var)

Mənim ən çox sevdiyim kitablar bədii ədəbiyyatdır (Menim ən chok sevdiğim kitabla badi ədəbiyatdır)

Mən bu gün "Qəribə Dünyalar" kitabını aldım (Men bu gün "Qəribe Dünyalar" kitabını aldım)

Kitab çox maraqlı və əsrarəngizdir (Kitab chok marakhli ve əsrarengizdir)

**Text 10: Visiting the Park / Parka Getmək**

**Azerbaijani:** Bu gün parkda gəzməyə getdim. Hava çox gözəl idi, çünki günəş parlayırdı və təbiət çox gözəl görünürdü. Mən bir neçə saat orada vaxt keçirdim. Parkda uşaqlar oynayırdılar və insanlar qaçırdılar. Mən çox rahat oldum.

**English:** I went for a walk in the park today. The weather was very nice because the sun was shining, and nature looked very beautiful. I spent a few hours there. Children were playing in the park, and people were running. I felt very relaxed.

**Pronunciation:**

Bu gün parkda gəzməyə getdim (Bu gün parkda gezmeye gittim)

Hava çox gözəl idi (Hava chok gözel idi)

Çünki günəş parlayırdı və təbiət çox gözəl görünürdü (Çünki günesh parlayırdı ve tebiət chok gözel görünürdü)

Mən bir neçə saat orada vaxt keçirdim (Men bir neçe saat orada vaxt keçirdim)

Parkda uşaqlar oynayırdılar və insanlar qaçırdılar (Parkda ushaglar oynayırdılar ve insanlar qaçırdılar)

Mən çox rahat oldum (Men chok rahat oldum)

***Some writing tasks to help you practice Azerbaijani at a beginner or elementary level:***

**Task 1: Introduce Yourself**

**Prompt:** Write a short paragraph introducing yourself in Azerbaijani. Include your name, age, where you are from, and a few things you like to do.

**Example Structure:**

Mənim adım [Your Name].

Mən [Your Age] yaşındayam.

Mən [Your City/Country]danam.

Mən [hobbies/interests] etməyi çox sevirəm.

**English Translation:**

My name is [Your Name].

I am [Your Age] years old.

I am from [Your City/Country].

I love [hobbies/interests].

**Task 2: Describe Your Family**

**Prompt:** Write about your family in Azerbaijani. Mention the number of people in your family and a few details about them.

**Example Structure:**

Mənim ailəmdə [number] nəfər var.

[Family member] çox [adjective] və [activity].

[Another family member] [another adjective] və [another activity].

**English Translation:**

There are [number] people in my family.

[Family member] is very [adjective] and [activity].

[Another family member] is [another adjective] and [another activity].

**Task 3: Your Daily Routine**

**Prompt:** Write a short text about your daily routine in Azerbaijani. Include details like what time you wake up, and what you do in the morning, afternoon, and evening.

**Example Structure:**

Mən səhər saat [time] oyanıram.

Günorta [activity].

Axşam [activity].

**English Translation:**

I wake up at [time] in the morning.

In the afternoon, I [activity].

In the evening, I [activity].

**Task 4: A Visit to the Market**

**Prompt:** Imagine you are at the market. Write a short paragraph describing what you see and buy. Mention some items and their prices.

**Example Structure:**

Mən bu gün bazara getdim.

Bazarda çox sayda [items] vardı.

Mən [items] aldım, qiymətləri [price].

**English Translation:**

I went to the market today.

There were many [items] in the market.

I bought [items], and their prices were [price].

**Task 5: Describe Your Favorite Food**

**Prompt:** Write about your favorite food in Azerbaijani. Describe its taste, ingredients, and how it is prepared.

**Example Structure:**

Mənim sevdiyim yemək [food name]-dir.

O, çox [adjective] və [taste description].

[Ingredients] ilə hazırlanır.

**English Translation:**

My favorite food is [food name].

It is very [adjective] and [taste description].

It is prepared with [ingredients].

**Task 6: Your Hometown**

**Prompt:** Write a paragraph about your hometown in Azerbaijani. Describe its location, appearance, and what you like about it.

**Example Structure:**

Mənim şəhərim [city name]-dir.

O, [location description].

Şəhər çox [adjective], və mən burada [activity] etməyi sevirəm.

**English Translation:**

My city is [city name].

It is located [location description].

The city is very [adjective], and I love [activity] here.

**Task 7: A Letter to a Friend**

**Prompt:** Write a letter to a friend in Azerbaijani. Tell them about your day, what you did, and any plans you have for the weekend.

**Example Structure:**

Salam [Friend's Name],

Bu gün çox [adjective] idi.

Mən [activity] etdim.

Həftə sonu üçün planlarım var, [plan description].

**English Translation:**

Hello [Friend's Name],

Today was very [adjective].

I did [activity].

I have plans for the weekend, [plan description]

**Task 8: Your Favorite Place**

**Prompt:** Write a short text about your favorite place to visit. Describe it, why you like it, and what activities you do there.

**Example Structure:**

Mənim sevdiyim yer [place]dir.

O, çox [adjective] və [activity].

Mən orada [activity] etməyi çox sevirəm.

**English Translation:**

My favorite place is [place].

It is very [adjective] and [activity].

I love doing [activity] there.

**Task 9: Describe a Celebration**

**Prompt:** Write about a celebration in Azerbaijani, like a birthday, holiday, or family event. Include who was there, what happened, and what you enjoyed the most.

**Example Structure:**

Bu gün [celebration] qeyd etdik.

Biz [family/friends] ilə yığışdıq.

Çox əyləndik və [activity] etdik.

**English Translation:**

Today, we celebrated [celebration].

We gathered with [family/friends].

We had a lot of fun and did [activity].

**Task 10: Your Weekend Plans**

**Prompt:** Write about your plans for the weekend in Azerbaijani. Include what you will do, where you will go, and who you will spend time with.

**Example Structure:**

Həftə sonu mən [activity] etməyi planlaşdırıram.

Mən [place] gedəcəyəm.

Mən [friend/family member] ilə vaxt keçirəcəyəm.

**English Translation:**

I plan to do [activity] this weekend.

I will go to [place].

I will spend time with [friend/family member].

These tasks are designed to help you practice writing in Azerbaijani and improve your vocabulary and grammar.

**Some pronunciation tasks to help you practice your Azerbaijani pronunciation. These tasks focus on various aspects of pronunciation, such as vowels, consonants, word stress, and sentence intonation.**

***Task 1: Vowel Sounds Practice***

Instructions: Pronounce the following words that focus on different vowel sounds in Azerbaijani. Pay attention to the pronunciation of the vowels.

**Words to Practice:**

**A - alma (apple)**

**Ə - ət (meat)**

**İ - kitab (book)**

**O - qonaq (guest)**

**U - tuz (salt)**

**Pronunciation Guide:**

A is pronounced like the "a" in "father."

Ə is a sound unique to Azerbaijani and is similar to the "a" in "sofa."

İ is pronounced like the "ee" in "see."

O is pronounced like the "o" in "lot."

U is pronounced like the "oo" in "food."

**Task 2: Consonant Sounds Practice**

Instructions: Pronounce the following words focusing on consonant sounds. Pay attention to the distinction between soft and hard consonants.

**Words to Practice:**

**B - baba (father)**

**P - pəncərə (window)**

**C - cavab (answer)**

**Ç - çay (tea)**

**X - xiyar (cucumber)**

**Pronunciation Guide:**

**B is pronounced like the "b" in "bat."**

**P is pronounced like the "p" in "pat."**

**C is pronounced like the "j" in "jar."**

**Ç is pronounced like the "ch" in "chat."**

**X is pronounced like the "ch" in the Scottish "loch" or the German "Bach."**

**Task 3: Word Stress Practice**

**Instructions:** Practice the stress of words. In Azerbaijani, the stress is typically on the last syllable, but there are exceptions.

**Words to Practice:**

**Şəhər (city)**

**Kitabxana (library)**

**Məktəb (school)**

**Tələbə (student)**

**Həkim (doctor)**

**Pronunciation Guide:**

In şəhər, stress is on the last syllable: şəhər.

In kitabxana, stress is on the penultimate syllable: kitabxana.

In məktəb, stress is on the first syllable: məktəb.

In tələbə, stress is on the first syllable: tələbə.

In həkim, stress is on the first syllable: həkim.

**Task 4: Sentence Stress and Intonation Practice**

**Instructions:** Practice pronouncing these short sentences. Focus on stressing the keywords and using correct intonation.

**Sentences to Practice:**

Mənim adım Nazlıdır. (My name is Nazlı.)

Bu kitab çox maraqlıdır. (This book is very interesting.)

Səhər yeməyini yemək istəyirəm. (I want to eat breakfast.)

Biz parkda gəzəcəyik. (We will walk in the park.)

Mən çayı çox xoşlayıram. (I really like tea.)

**Pronunciation Guide:**

In the sentence "Mənim adım Nazlıdır," emphasize the first and last words: Mənim adım (My name) and Nazlıdır (is Nazlı).

In "Bu kitab çox maraqlıdır," stress the word çox maraqlıdır (is very interesting) to highlight the meaning.

In "Səhər yeməyini yemək istəyirəm," focus on səhər yeməyini (breakfast) and istəyirəm (I want) for clarity.

In "Biz parkda gəzəcəyik," stress parkda (in the park) and gəzəcəyik (we will walk).

In "Mən çayı çox xoşlayıram," emphasize çayı (tea) and xoşlayıram (I like) to convey the message clearly.

**Task 5: Minimal Pairs Practice**

**Instructions:** Practice pronouncing minimal pairs, which are pairs of words that differ by only one sound. This will help you distinguish between similar sounds.

**Minimal Pairs to Practice:**

qara (black) vs kara (empty)

çox (many) vs şox (thick)

baba (father) vs papa (father)

əl (hand) vs al (take)

yavaş (slow) vs yavş (young)

**Pronunciation Guide:**

In ***qara*** vs ***kara***, listen carefully to the distinction between the ***"q"*** and ***"k"*** sounds.

In ***çox*** vs ***şox***, differentiate between the ***"ç"*** and ***"ş"*** sounds.

Notice the difference between the ***"b"*** and ***"p"*** sounds in ***baba*** vs. ***papa.***

In ***əl*** vs ***al***, focus on the subtle difference between the ***"ə"*** and ***"a"*** sounds.

In ***yavaş*** vs ***yavaş,*** practice the difference between the ***"ş"*** and ***"s"*** sounds.

**Task 6: Tongue Twisters Practice**

**Instructions:** Pronounce these tongue twisters to improve your speed and clarity.

**Tongue Twisters to Practice:**

Şüşə şüşənin içindədir. (The glass is inside the glass.)

Çox çay içən kişi çox gözəl olur. (A man who drinks a lot of tea becomes very handsome.)

Təəssüf ki, təəssüf etməyi çox təkrarladı. (Unfortunately, he repeated "unfortunately" many times.)

Qırmızı qarpız çox şirin olur. (Red watermelon is very sweet.)

Sarı sarı kartof satılır. (Yellow potatoes are sold.)

**Pronunciation Guide:**

Focus on the sounds ş and s, which can be tricky in Azerbaijani.

Practice repeating each tongue twister slowly, then gradually increasing your speed while maintaining clarity.

**Task 7: Questions and Answers Pronunciation Practice**

**Instructions:** Practice these questions and answers. Focus on intonation and stressing the question words.

**Questions and Answers:**

- Bu nədir? (What is this?)

- Bu kitabdır. (This is a book.)

- O kimdir? (Who is that?)

- O, müəllimdir. (He/She is a teacher.)

- Saat neçədir? (What time is it?)

- Saat üçdür. (It is three o'clock.)

- Haradadır? (Where is it?)

- O, masanın üzərindədir. (It is on the table.)

- Nə vaxt gələcəksiniz? (When will you come?)

- Mən saat beşdə gələcəyəm. (I will come at five o'clock.)

**Pronunciation Guide:**

Pay special attention to the questioning tone at the end of each question.

Ensure that your pronunciation of the question words (e.g., nə, kim, saat) is clear.

These tasks will help you improve your Azerbaijani pronunciation skills. Focus on clear articulation, proper intonation, and practicing consistently.

***Some listening tasks to help you improve your Azerbaijani listening skills. These tasks can be useful for beginners and elementary learners and focus on different aspects of listening comprehension, such as vocabulary recognition, sentence structure, and context understanding.***

**Task 1: Listening for Vocabulary**

**Instructions:** Listen to the following words and their corresponding meanings in Azerbaijani. Please write down the words you hear and match them to their English translations.

**Words to Listen For:**

ev

kitab

şəkil

müəllim

saat

**English Translations:**

House

Book

Picture

Teacher

Clock

**Task:** Listen to the audio (or the teacher’s pronunciation) and write down the correct Azerbaijani words.

**Task 2: Listening for Sentence Structure**

**Instructions:** Listen to the following sentences in Azerbaijani. Write the sentence in Azerbaijani and then translate it into English.

**Sentences to Listen For:**

Mən kitab oxuyuram. (I am reading a book.)

Sən məktəbə gedirsən. (You are going to school.)

O, parkda gəzir. (He/She is walking in the park.)

Biz restoranda yemək yeyirik. (We are eating at the restaurant.)

Onlar filmə baxır. (They are watching a movie.)

**Task:** Write down the Azerbaijani sentences you hear and translate them into English.

**Task 3: Listening to Numbers**

**Instructions:** Listen to the following numbers in Azerbaijani. Write them down in both Azerbaijani and English.

**Numbers to Listen For:**

beş

on iki

yeddi

otuz üç

altı

**English Translations:**

Five

Twelve

Seven

Thirty-three

Six

**Task:** Write down the Azerbaijani numbers you hear and translate them into English.

**Task 4: Listening for Question Forms**

**Instructions:** Listen to the following questions in Azerbaijani. Write down the question in Azerbaijani and answer it based on the context (you can make up a simple answer).

**Questions to Listen For:**

Bu nədir? (What is this?)

Haradadır? (Where is it?)

Saat neçədir? (What time is it?)

Sən necəsən? (How are you?)

Nə vaxt gələcəksiniz? (When will you come?)

**Task:** Write down the question in Azerbaijani and provide a simple answer based on your knowledge.

**Task 5: Listening for Daily Routine Vocabulary**

**Instructions:** Listen to the following description of a person's daily routine. Write down the activities mentioned.

**Audio Script (To be listened to):**

Mən hər səhər saat 7-də oyanıram. Sonra səhər yeməyini yeyirəm. Mən saat 9-da işə başlayıram və günorta saat 1-də nahar edirəm. İşdən sonra mənim idman zalına getmək vərdişim var. Axşam isə ailəmlə vaxt keçirirəm.

**Activities to Listen For:**

Waking up at 7

Eating breakfast

Starting work at 9

Having lunch at 1

Going to the gym

Spending time with family in the evening

**Task:** Listen carefully to the description and write down all the activities the person does in a day.

**Task 6: Listening for Directions**

**Instructions:** Listen to the following directions in Azerbaijani and write down the steps or instructions.

**Audio Script (To be listened to):**

Məktəbə getmək üçün sağa dönün, sonra birinci kəsişmədə sola dönün. Məktəb o küçədə olacaq.

**Task:** Write down the directions you hear.

**Task 7: Listening for Time and Dates**

**Instructions:** Listen to the following sentences about time and dates in Azerbaijani. Write down the time or date mentioned.

**Sentences to Listen For:**

Saat altıdır. (It is six o'clock.)

Bugün bazar ertəsidir. (Today is Monday.)

Həftə sonu gələcəyəm. (I will come on the weekend.)

Saat üçdə görüşəcəyik. (We will meet at three o'clock.)

Noyabrın beşi. (November 5th.)

**Task:** Write down the time or date mentioned in the sentences you hear.

**Task 8: Listening to a Short Story**

**Instructions:** Listen to a short story or conversation in Azerbaijani. Afterward, answer the questions based on the content of the story.

**Story (To be listened to):**

Bir gün, Ayşe və Ali parka getdilər. Onlar orada çox əyləndilər. Ayşe top oynadı, Ali isə qaçışa çıxdı. Günün sonunda onlar çay içmək üçün kafeyə getdilər.

**Questions to Answer:**

Haraya getdilər? (Where did they go?)

Nə oynadılar? (What did they play?)

Neçə nəfər idilər? (How many people were there?)

Günün sonunda nə etdilər? (What did they do at the end of the day?)

**Task:** Write down the answers to the questions based on the story.

**Task 9: Listening for Emotions and Tone**

**Instructions:** Listen to the following sentence in Azerbaijani. Focus on the tone of the voice and the emotion being expressed. Write down how the person feels.

**Sentences to Listen For:**

Mən çox sevincliyəm! (I am very happy!)

Bu çox kədərlidir. (This is very sad.)

Çox yorulmuşam. (I am very tired.)

Mən çox həyəcanlıyam. (I am very excited.)

Bu çox maraqlıdır. (This is very interesting.)

**Task:** Write down the emotion or feeling expressed in each sentence.

**Task 10: Listening to a Song or Poem**

**Instructions:** Listen to a short Azerbaijani song or poem. Write down the words or phrases that you can understand.

**Example Song/Poem to Listen To:**

"Bülbüllər susar, göy üzü qızıl olar,  
Səni sevirəm, sənə qovuşmaq arzusundayam."

**Task:** Listen to the song or poem and write down any words or phrases you recognize.

***Tips for Listening Practice:***

**Listen repeatedly:** Play the audio multiple times to get used to the pronunciation.

**Pause and write:** Pause after each sentence and write it down. Then replay it to check.

**Record yourself:** After listening, try to repeat what you hear to improve your pronunciation.

**Use different materials:** Listen to conversations, songs, news, and podcasts in Azerbaijani for variety.

These listening tasks will help you practice your listening skills and improve your comprehension of everyday Azerbaijani.

*Speaking tasks to help you practice and improve your Azerbaijani language skills. These tasks are designed for beginners and elementary learners and focus on different aspects of speaking, such as pronunciation, sentence structure, and conversational practice.*

**Task 1: Introduce Yourself**

**Instructions:** Practice introducing yourself in Azerbaijani. Include your name, age, where you’re from, and something you like. Try to say it as clearly as possible.

**Example Introduction:**

Salam! Mənim adım Nazlıdır. Mən 25 yaşındayam. Mən Bakıdanam. Mən musiqi dinləməyi çox sevirəm.

**Task:** Record your introduction and listen to it. Try to improve your pronunciation and fluency.

**Task 2: Asking and Answering Basic Questions**

**Instructions:** Practice asking and answering simple questions in Azerbaijani. Pair up with a partner (or imagine you’re speaking with someone), and ask the following questions.

**Questions to Ask:**

Sən necəsən? (How are you?)

Nə vaxt gələcəksən? (When will you come?)

Haradansan? (Where are you from?)

Nə işlə məşğul olursan? (What do you do?)

Nəyi sevirsən? (What do you like?)

**Task:** Answer each question. Try to expand your answers and use different vocabulary.

**Task 3: Ordering Food or Drinks**

**Instructions:** Role-play a situation where you’re ordering food or drinks at a café or restaurant. Use phrases like Bir çay, zəhmət olmasa or Bir ədəd çörək istəyirəm.

**Example Dialogue:**

Siz: Bir çay, zəhmət olmasa.

Garson: Bəli, çay istəyirsiniz?

Siz: Bəli, çay istərdim. Təşəkkür edirəm.

**Task:** Practice asking for something at a café or restaurant. You can change the items you’re ordering to make it more realistic.

**Task 4: Giving Directions**

**Instructions:** Imagine you need to give directions to someone who is lost. Use the locative case and directional phrases to explain how to a certain place.

**Example Directions:**

Siz: Məktəb sağda olacaq. İlk kəsişmədə sola dönün və sonra düz gedin. Məktəb oradadır.

**Other person:** Təşəkkür edirəm!

**Task:** Practice giving directions to different places like a shop, restaurant, or park.

**Task 5: Describing Daily Routine**

**Instructions:** Describe your daily routine in Azerbaijani. Use verbs in the present tense and time expressions (e.g., hər gün, səhər, axşam).

**Example Routine:**

Mən hər gün saat 7-də oyanıram. Səhər yeməyini yeyirəm, sonra işə gedirəm. Günorta saat 1-də nahar edirəm və axşam saat 6-da evə qayıdıram.

**Task:** Speak about your daily activities. Try to make your routine sound as detailed as possible.

***Task 6: Expressing Likes and Dislikes***

**Instructions:** Practice expressing your likes and dislikes using the verb xoşlamaq (to like).

**Example Sentences:**

Mən çayı xoşlayıram. (I like tea.)

Mən idman etməyi xoşlamıram. (I don’t like exercising.)

**Task:** Tell someone about the things you like and dislike. Use the verb **xoşlamaq** to express your opinions.

**Task 7: Talking About Family**

**Instructions:** Talk about your family members in Azerbaijani. Use the vocabulary for family (e.g., ata, ana, bacı, qardaş).

**Example Sentences:**

Mənim bir bacım var. Onun adı Zeynəbdir. Mənim atam həkimdir.

Mənim anam çox yaxşı bir insandır.

**Task:** Describe your family, mentioning their names and occupations.

**Task 8: Speaking About the Weather**

**Instructions:** Practice talking about the weather in Azerbaijani. Use weather-related vocabulary (e.g., yağışlı, günəşli, küləkli).

**Example Sentences:**

Bu gün hava çox günəşlidir.

Yazda hava tez-tez yağışlı olur.

**Task:** Describe the weather in your area, or talk about what the weather is typically like during different seasons.

**Task 9: Talking About Hobbies and Free Time**

**Instructions:** Speak about your hobbies and how you spend your free time. Use verbs like oxumaq, yazmaq, qaçmaq, musiqi dinləmək.

**Example Sentences:**

Mənim hobbilərim kitab oxumaq və musiqi dinləməkdir.

Boş vaxtımda çox vaxt film izləyirəm.

**Task:** Talk about what you like to do in your free time. Use various hobbies and activities.

**Task 10: Making Polite Requests**

**Instructions:** Practice making polite requests using zəhmət olmasa (please).

**Example Requests:**

Zəhmət olmasa, bir stəkan su verin. (Please give me a glass of water.)

Zəhmət olmasa, bu kitabı mənə verin. (Please give me this book.)

**Task:** Practice asking for things politely. Use **zəhmət olmasa** in your sentences.

**Task 11: Talking About Future Plans**

**Instructions:** Use the future tense to speak about your plans for the upcoming days or weeks.

**Example Sentences:**

Sabah mən parkda gəzintiyə çıxacağam.

Gələn həftə tətildə olacağam.

**Task:** Talk about your plans, and make sure to use future-tense verbs.

**Task 12: Role-Playing a Doctor Visit**

**Instructions:** Role-play a situation where you go to the doctor. Practice basic vocabulary related to health.

**Example Dialogue:**

Siz: Doktor, başım ağrıyır.

Doktor: Neçə gündür başınız ağrıyır?

Siz: İki gündür. Həftə əvvəl soyuq almışam.

**Task:** Practice talking to a doctor or another professional in a health-related scenario.

**Task 13: Talking About Places You Have Visited**

**Instructions:** Use the past tense to talk about places you have visited and what you saw there.

**Example Sentences:**

Mən ötən ay Bakıdakı İçərişəhəri ziyarət etdim. Orada çox gözəl yerlər gördüm.

Mən keçən il Quba şəhərində oldum.

**Task:** Speak about places you have visited and what you experienced there.

**Task 14: Speaking About a Book or Movie**

**Instructions:** Talk about a book or movie you recently enjoyed. Use adjectives to describe it.

**Example Sentences:**

Mən keçən həftə çox maraqlı bir kitab oxudum. Kitabın adı "Savaş və Sülh" idi.

Filmdə çox gözəl səhnələr vardı və mən onu çox bəyəndim.

**Task:** Describe a movie or book that you liked. Mention its main plot or themes.

**Task 15: Talking About an Event**

**Instructions:** Describe an event you attended, such as a birthday, concert, or wedding.

**Example Sentences:**

Mənim dostumun ad günü vardı. Orada çox yaxşı vaxt keçirdik.

Keçən həftə konsertə getdim. Konsert çox həyəcanlı idi.

**Task:** Talk about a memorable event you attended.

***General Tips for Speaking Practice:***

**Speak slowly and clearly:** Don’t rush when speaking. It’s more important to be understood.

**Record yourself:** Listening to your speech can help you identify areas to improve.

**Use new vocabulary:** Try to use the new words you learn in each task.

**Practice with a partner:** Practicing with a friend or language partner can help you improve your conversational skills.

**Focus on pronunciation:** Listen to native speakers and try to mimic their pronunciation.

*These speaking tasks will help you develop your fluency and confidence in Azerbaijani.*