

# SPOKEN UYGHUR



REINHARD F. HAHN



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# **SPOKEN UYGHUR**

**REINHARD F. HAHN**

In Collaboration with  
Ablahat Ibrahim

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## Preface to the Paperback Edition

An unceasing string of inquiries shows the continued demand for this introduction to the Modern Uyghur language, and I'm pleased that we are able to bring *Spoken Uyghur* back in print. Beginners' textbooks and course manuals are not easily obtained outside Xinjiang and are limited to practice drills accompanied by little or no linguistic elucidation.\*

By combining dialog-based lessons, with lexical, grammatical, and cultural information, along with morphemic representations, *Spoken Uyghur* serves the utilitarian, theoretical, autodidactic, and classroom requirements in the absence of more specifically targeted, globally accessible publications. Attentive study of this material will lead to a grasp of fundamental Modern Uyghur word and sentence structure. From this, students can proceed to learn conversational skills, including more casual and culture-specific modes and vocabulary. With the help of hard-copy and electronic dictionaries that are now available, those who familiarize themselves with the Uyghur writing systems introduced in *Spoken Uyghur*, will be able to study various types of Uyghur texts.

I hope that *Spoken Uyghur* will remain useful for years to come and that in the future a greater variety of study aids will be available for those who wish to gain direct access to Uyghur-speaking communities, their dialects, cultures, literature, and current affairs.

Reinhard F. Hahn  
San Francisco  
July 2006

\* For my more recent discussions of morphological rules, see "Diachronic aspects of regular disharmony in Modern Uyghur," in *Studies in the Historical Phonology of Asian Languages*, ed. W. G. Boltz and M. C. Shapiro. (Amsterdam: John Benjamins, 1991), 68–101; "Modern Uyghur *y-r*-insertion: Nativization through analogical extension," *Acta linguistica hafniensia* 24 (1991): 77–96; "Uyğur tilini çät äli tili qatarida öginişitiki imla tosalğuliri ["Orthographic Obstacles on the Way to Learning Uyghur as a Foreign Language"]," *Til wä tärjimä* 4 (1996): 51–61; and "Uyghur," in *The Turkic Languages*, ed. L. Johanson and É. Csató. (London: Routledge, 1998), 379–96.



## Preface

The main purpose of the present book is twofold: (1) to provide an international readership with instructional material for colloquial Modern Standard Uyghur, and (2) to present a pre-analyzed and annotated Modern Uyghur language sample to the linguist who has little or no access to relevant publications in Chinese, Russian, and Uyghur. The main focus of this work is the spoken standard language of Xinjiang in China. Lexical entries are accompanied by Soviet Standard Uyghur alternatives. The inclusion of orthographic references and optional reading of the dialogues in the Arabic-script-based orthography used in China are intended to facilitate the user's transition to or from literary Modern Uyghur. Two cumulative glossaries, an inflexional reference guide and a subject index enables the reader to use this work also as reference material.

Modern Uyghur (hereafter referred to mainly as "Uyghur") is a Turkic language (and thus an agglutinative [SUBJECT+OBJECT+VERB]-type language) of the Eastern or Chaghatay branch. As such, it is most closely related to the hitherto somewhat better-known Uzbek language. The number of native Uyghur-speakers is currently estimated at between six and ten million. The vast majority lives in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region of northwestern China, where Standard Uyghur also serves as the regionally official lingua franca among the various ethnic groups who do not use Chinese as their first language. Though considerably smaller in size, the Uyghur-speaking community of the Soviet Union has been making its presence felt strongly by participating actively and often prominently in the development of the Central Asian republics it inhabits and by making important contributions to the study, maintenance, development and promotion of Uyghur language and culture as well as to the advancement of Turcology in general.

Despite its interethnic currency throughout a vast region, despite its role as perhaps the most significant minority language in China, despite its immense importance to comparative Turkic linguistics, and despite some great Western pioneer work, particularly in Sweden (RAQUETTE, JARRING), the Modern Uyghur language has been greatly neglected among Turcologists outside China and the Soviet Union. Indicative of this is that Western publications on the subject are very scarce and that at present there is not a single generally accessible

instructional or reference work for Modern Standard Uyghur in a language other than Uyghur, Chinese, and Russian. Even in China it was only after the 1970s that Uyghur language studies began to venture outside the narrow confines of directly serving centrally directed attempts at streamlining the official standard language. Previously, the only purpose had been facilitating Chinese-Uyghur translation work in an effort to extend the standardization of nationwide communication and education to the ethnically diverse northwestern border regions. Ever since the the scope was broadened, the number of relevant instructional and theoretical works published in China has been increasing steadily, as have been the number of topics and the number of Xinjiang Uyghur publications of virtually every literary genre. Communication and cooperation between Turcologists in China and elsewhere have been making some progress lately. Hopefully, this will lead to a situation in which international Turcological data, linguistic theories, research methodologies and conventions of presentation are fully accessible to relevant circles in China, while non-Chinese Turcologists avail themselves more extensively of up-to-date information about China-specific Turcological data, a vast resource that has hardly begun to be tapped.

As a result of improving access to China, along with growing international awareness of the ethnic diversity, historical significance and politico-economical potential of Central Asia, international attention to northwestern China has been experiencing a degree of increase in recent years. This has been the case not only among Turcologists but lately also among those specializing in various fields of Chinese and Islamic studies. With this has come a growing need for instructional and reference material for Modern Uyghur, the predominant indigenous language of the region.

Until now, those wishing to acquire Modern Standard Uyghur as a foreign language had to rely upon Russian- and Chinese-language publications, or they had to be familiar with one or more of the relatively closely related Turkic languages (e.g., Turkmen, Azerbaijani, or Turkish, if not Uzbek) to acquire literary Modern Uyghur through reading practice. All too often persons interested in studying Modern Uyghur for purposes other than professional research find themselves excluded, unless they happen to possess the various linguistic prerequisites or are willing to go through the demanding process of acquiring them beforehand. Furthermore, the general lack of material on colloquial Uyghur has prevented those wishing to prepare themselves

for frequent visits or extended sojourns in Xinjiang to acquire even basic conversational skills.

Hopefully, the present book (along with at least two other relevant Western publications reportedly in preparation at this time) will facilitate not only this process of language acquisition but also various types of linguistic research. Its primary purpose is to serve those wishing to acquire conversational skills. However, the material is likely to be useful also to those wishing to familiarize themselves with specific Uyghur characteristics as well as to those intending to concentrate on reading practice. No prior familiarity with Turkic structure is assumed on the part of the user, although it is hoped that the material will be of use to the Turcologist as well. The book is suitable for language courses, including self-instruction. Apart from fifteen substantial, extensively annotated dialogue units, it contains an illustrated morphophonological outline, an Uyghur-English morpheme index, an English-Uyghur glossary and a reference guide to inflexional patterns. In an attempt to meet the needs of the largest possible group, the Uyghur language material is presented in Roman-script transliteration throughout, with Arabic-script versions of the dialogues allowing optional reading practice.

The book grew out of a compilation of annotated Uyghur language material intended to serve as a <sup>xviii</sup> text at American universities. Having been developed largely from personal notes, this project was necessary because most relevant publications available at the time could not be assigned as mandatory class reading. Furthermore, the hitherto published descriptions of Uyghur structure are at least in part incongruent with the basic theoretical and methodological approaches used at most American and many other Western universities and colleges. For these reasons, as well as in consideration of the various specific problems Turkic structure tends to cause speakers of Indo-European languages, I kept finding myself having to add explanations and reinterpretations. I endeavored to present Uyghur morphophonology in a manner that is instructionally expedient and at the same time is at least acceptable *vis-à-vis* the basic premises of modern, language-universal-based linguistics. For this purpose, I developed a specific system of morpheme-boundary-based underlying representation, which not only provides relatively easily understood information where the standard orthography obscures important morphophonemic distinctions but which also lends itself to reinterpretation within more recent theoretical frameworks, such as that of lexical phonology. In a few instances, this forced me into a position in which—intending no disre-

spect—I found myself implicitly or explicitly contradicting some of those Turcologists and Altaists whose more traditionally based works I use and admire. The theoretical framework of the structural outline and of the morphophonemic representations offered in the present book are based upon my own synchronic and diachronic analyses along with my personal reinterpretations of theoretically incongruent descriptions. Considering this along with the amount of material covered, this work will inevitably turn out to contain a number of errors, for which I take full responsibility, and whose corrections by readers would be greatly appreciated.

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I began working on the project in the latter part of 1986. Thanks to financial assistance from the Jackson School of International Studies (East Asian Studies Program) at the University of Washington, I was able to continue the work fulltime during the summer quarters of 1987, 1988, and 1989. I produced most of the polished manuscript in computer-generated, reproduction-ready form during the summer of 1989. Following the summer quarter of 1987, financial assistance from the same source enabled Ablahat Ibrahim to collaborate in revising and further developing the dialogue units. Although he bears no responsibility with regard to the analysis and the eventual presentation of the linguistic data, his input as a native speaker and as an experienced Uyghur instructor proved to be invaluable. Due to his cooperation, patience, and flexibility, it was possible to present the dialogues in a naturally spoken linguistic mode that is considered a variety of Standard Uyghur while differing in part from the often somewhat idealized, literary-based modes commonly presented in grammars and textbooks whose approaches waver between description and prescription. In 1988, a grant from the Department of Asian Languages and Literature at the University of Washington made it possible for Litip Tohti to proofread the entire manuscript and to provide editorial comments. My linguistic analyses are partly based on material he taught in a one-year course at the University of Washington in 1986 and on



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## **SPOKEN UYGHUR**



## Introduction

This book is primarily intended to provide the largest possible number of interested persons with a representative, variously useful, and practical sample of Modern Standard Uyghur as it is spoken in China, with some references to Modern Standard Uyghur of the Soviet Union. Secondly, it is intended to provide an introduction to Modern Uyghur morphological and phonological structure in such a way that it constitutes a contribution to the description of this specific language as well as to the description of Turkic structure in general. Thus, the information is intended to be of interest to serious students of Modern Uyghur as well as to those engaged in comparative Turkic studies to which data from this hitherto poorly studied language are of great value. However, the material will be presented specifically with the type of person in mind who wishes to acquire basic Uyghur language skills and is familiar with no more than fundamental linguistic concepts.

The scope of this presentation is limited to providing a set of fifteen dialogue units accompanied by all of the information and reference material deemed necessary for acquiring basic Modern Standard Uyghur language skills. The material has been selected not only with Uyghur language comprehension skills in mind but also in consideration of a foreigner's needs both to communicate about everyday matters and to answer the obligatory questions about his or her background and lifestyle back home. A few cultural, social, and historical matters will be referred to where familiarity with these is considered important to the acquisition of language skills and where comparative or donor language data provide important morphophonological information. In general, however, extensive discussions about ethnographic, sociolinguistic and diachronic matters are not included in the necessarily limited scope of this work. Rather than focusing upon the more intricate, quaint or even somewhat outmoded features of traditional Uyghur culture and interpersonal communication, I have attempted to remain as much as possible on neutral ground and to do justice to the social and linguistic modes of behavior that are prevalent among the Uyghur-speaking persons with whom the foreign visitor is most likely to interact in today's Chinese and Soviet Central Asia. The communication modes used in the dialogues are within the socially most widely acceptable range of average to moderately polite varieties of contempo-

rary, Urumchi-dialect-based Standard Uyghur. As for the choice of vocabulary items, everyday usefulness has been considered most important, and the well-established lexical inventory of Uyghur served as the basis. Hitherto unstable neologisms (most of which are Russian and Chinese loans denoting recently introduced foreign items and concepts) have been avoided.

Modern Uyghur is a Turkic language of the Eastern or Chaghatay branch. Among Western scholars, it has been referred to by a number of names, the most frequent being "East(ern) Turki" in general, and "Taranchi" in reference to the dialects of its northwestern range. Alternative spellings of the name "Uyghur" include "Uygur" and German-derived "Uigur" or "Uighur," the most acceptable English pronunciation being "ooy-goor" (preferably with the main stress on the last syllable).

Modern Uyghur does not serve as the official language of any independent nation. It does, however, serve as an official language throughout a vast region in China. In terms of number of speakers it falls far short of its sister language Uzbek, and it is dwarfed by the total population of the countries in which it is used. Yet this, in conjunction with a hitherto undeservedly low degree of attention paid to it in the West, ought not lead one to the conclusion that Modern Uyghur is an insignificant language. Assuming one subscribes to the notion that some languages are more significant than others, one would have to conclude that, considering number of native speakers and interethnic currency alone, Uyghur ranks well above such better-known languages as Armenian, Danish, Finnish, Georgian, Norwegian (including both Bokmål and Nynorsk), Slovak, Tatar and Tibetan; and it ranks roughly on a par with languages such as Amharic, Standard Malay (Bahasa Malaysia), Belorussian, Bulgarian, Catalan, Malagasy and Swedish, taking into account the latest, less conservative estimates.

The number of Uyghur speakers is currently estimated anywhere between six and ten million. According to more conservative estimates based upon past census figures, Uyghur is used as a first-learned language by between six and seven million Uyghurs in the Xinjiang (Sinkiang) Uyghur Autonomous Region of Northwestern China, by a minority of about one thousand Uyghurs in Mongolia, and by roughly a quarter of a million Uyghurs who live as ethnic minorities west of the Pamir mountain ranges, namely ca. 245,000 (1986) in the Soviet Union (primarily near the Sino-Soviet border) and ca. 3,000 in Afghanistan. Uyghur individuals and communities are also found in a few Chinese provinces (including Taiwan) and Soviet republics outside Central Asia.

Relatively small communities of Uyghur speakers have made their homes outside this general area, primarily in Pakistan and Turkey; and sprinklings of Uyghurs are known to live in Australia, India, Indonesia, Saudi Arabia, the United States of America, and West Germany. All of the above-mentioned Uyghur communities consist of the descendants of Eastern Turkic groups that lived in or emigrated from Xinjiang. Originally they were identified by means of place-name-derived labels. As recently as in 1921 they officially adopted the collective ethnonym *uyğur* 'Uyghur,' claiming at least partial genealogical descent from the Turkic Old Uyghur people whose pre-Islamic culture once flourished in roughly the same area.

Also numerous members of smaller ethnic minorities in Xinjiang (e.g., Uzbek, Tatar and Ili Turk individuals) use Uyghur as a first-learned language. Furthermore, the language serves as a lingua franca among the indigenous inhabitants of most parts of the Region, and many non-Turkic individuals (e.g., Russians, as well as members of the Mongolic Dagur, of the Tungusic Sibe[-Manchu] and of the Iranic Sariquli and Wakhi "Tajik") acquire excellent, near-native or virtually native Uyghur language proficiency. The number of its native speakers in conjunction with its interethnic currency makes Uyghur one of the most important, if not the single most important, minority language in China, even though it has fewer native speakers than the Zhuang (Chuang) language of Southern China. As such, it is a valuable, if not essential, tool not only for those who deal with or study the Uyghur people, their culture, environment and history, but also for those who study other aspects of eastern Central Asia and wish to capture details that are not discernible through the medium of Russian or Chinese. Irrespective of degree of proficiency, the mere effort of a foreigner to acquire a working knowledge of Uyghur tends to be interpreted as reflecting interest in and respect for the indigenous people of the region. In most instances, this will be rewarded with the removal of certain social barriers, both among Uyghurs and among Uyghur-speaking regional minorities, as tends to be the case virtually anywhere, particularly where a given language is considered too "minor" or "exotic" to warrant such efforts, and where such efforts are not an educational requirement, thus are exceedingly rare and virtually never voluntary on the part of regionally resident native speakers of the official national language.

Both Standard Uyghur of China and Standard Uyghur of the Soviet Union have undergone various language planning processes for the purpose of normalization throughout the respective Uyghur-speaking

areas. Both of them are based upon northern dialects (or "central dialects," ĞAPPARIWA 1980, HAHN 1986:36-42). Xinjiang Standard Uyghur is based upon the dialect of the regional capital Urumchi, and Soviet Standard Uyghur is based upon the Ili dialect as it is spoken also in Qazaqistan (Kazakhstan). Morphophonological and syntactic differences between them are minimal, but increasing influences from Chinese in China and from Russian and the other predominant languages of the various republics in the Soviet Union, along with different cultural influences, have been creating some considerable discrepancies in the lexical area. While even non-native speakers of Standard Uyghur will easily understand virtually all northern dialects, the dialects spoken in the southern parts of Xinjiang and in the area in and around the Fergana Valley in Uzbekistan (and partly in Qirghizistan) are not quite as easily accessible, due to some considerable structural, particularly phonological differences, which appear to place at least some of these language varieties in intermediate positions between Northern Uyghur and Eastern Uzbek. One of the specific features of the northern dialects is the shift from \*t to č before a high vowel and š (e.g., \*tüş > čiš 'tooth,' \*tüš > čüş 'noon,' 'dream'). The highly developed features of vowel devoicing ("whispering"), umlauting and raising clearly distinguish the northern Uyghur dialects, including the standard language, from other Turkic languages and to varying degrees also from the southern Uyghur dialects. These phenomena of vowel "reduction" to the degree of apparent deletion are relatively rare west of eastern Central Asia, and it is largely due to them that novices tend to perceive Standard Uyghur speech as extraordinarily rapid. As a result of normalized education and constant media exposure, speakers of the southern dialects have learned to understand and write Standard Uyghur, and younger persons will make attempts at approximating its pronunciation.

Uyghur culture, including its oral and written literary expressions, has a long and illustrious history. Yet, with a few laudable exceptions, it has been sadly neglected and is virtually unknown outside China and the Soviet Union. Indicative of this is the fact that to date no generally available textbook or scholarly grammar of Standard Modern Uyghur has been published in a Western language other than Russian. Few relevant theoretical linguistic works have been presented in the West, and the most important ones among these happen to be based upon non-standard or antiquated standard dialects. Since the early 1980s, however, improving access to Xinjiang along with the burgeoning of Uyghur studies in China and an ever increasing flood of various types



of publications in Uyghur have been generating or rekindling a great deal of interest within certain Japanese and Western academic circles. This is the case not only among those Turcologists who are prepared to venture beyond the confines of Osman Turkish studies and discover in Uyghur particularly valuable data for comparative Turcological research, but it is the case also among China specialists who, realizing Xinjiang's geographic, historical and economic importance and immeasurable future potential, acknowledge the worthiness of Chinese Central Asia as an area of research. Access to the contemporary Uyghur language therefore has become not only desirable but indeed necessary. Using English as the instructional medium in relevant publications ensures that the maximum number of interested persons throughout the world is afforded this access.

I have been in the fortunate position of enjoying sustained personal contacts with native Uyghur speakers who have an excellent command of the Standard Uyghur dialect as it is used in China at the present time. Therefore, when facing the task of creating descriptive and instructional material, I found it advisable to use this rare opportunity to create an outline and a representative sample of the spoken language instead of presenting a literary chrestomathy, as has been more commonly the case with Inner Asian languages. However, by adhering to what is considered Standard Uyghur and by including sufficient orthographic references, I endeavored to facilitate the transition to or from literary Uyghur material. The entire Uyghur language sample is provided in Roman-script-based transliteration that consistently follows the orthographic system of the contemporary Arabic-, Roman- and Cyrillic-based scripts. As a matter of necessary compromise, accompanying morphophonological representations compensate for the inherent flaws of the official writing systems. Thus, the user of this manual may choose to practice reading the provided Arabic-script versions of the dialogues, but not doing so and ignoring all orthographic references save for those pertaining to transliteration will in no way impede the process of language acquisition.

The material presented in this book, though graded and pre-analyzed, permits some methodological flexibility and lends itself to further research. It may be used as the central text or as an auxiliary aid in a course of instruction, being suitable also for self-instruction. This presentation may be welcomed by those who previously had to rely mainly or solely upon older Western descriptions and upon samples of literary Uyghur. In this book, the user is introduced to a linguistic style that shows less Iranian, Russian and Chinese influences than the various li-

terary styles. The researcher will glean from the material information that is noteworthy in the context of comparative Turkic linguistics. The language will be easily accessible to those who wish to familiarize themselves with Modern Uyghur as an additional Turkic language, especially as an extension of studying the closely related Uzbek language. Nevertheless, the user of the book has been assumed to have neither prior familiarity with Turkic or Altaic language structure nor access to relevant descriptive literature in languages other than English.

The present work consists of three main parts:

Part I contains basic information that cannot be gathered from the orthographic representation of the language material itself. Specifically, it provides an introduction to morphophonological, prosodic, notational and orthographic principles, familiarity with which is essential in analyzing and using the language material optimally. Information about syntactic structure—namely about word order, compound expressions and verb-phrase-specific case marking—will be gathered in the course of studying the contents of Part II, particular information being provided in notes and along with lexical items. In Part I, a system of morphophonological representation will be introduced that is based both upon notational devices used by Turcologists in the West and upon those used in generative phonology. This type of representation—which is applicable throughout the Turkic language group—shows all underlying distinctions and divisions whose recognition is necessary to enabling the user to analyze and generate Uyghur forms accurately upon the basis of a set of morphophonological rules. *Ipsa facto*, this type of representation and the analytical framework within which it was developed dispel the commonly espoused thesis that the vowel harmony system in Uyghur is highly flawed.

Part II contains the actual language material. It consists of fifteen units, each of which is based upon one or more dialogues that have been created in close consultation with a native speaker who is an experienced Uyghur language instructor. In an organized instructional course, each unit may be subdivided into a number of lessons. The units are arranged according to the degree of grammatical and expressive complexity. I have attempted to introduce grammatical devices as gradually as possible, but the highest priority is the presentation of commonly used expressions rather than instructionally advantageous ones that, though apparently grammatical, do not seem very natural to the native speaker. The dialogues are based upon various assumed situations in which foreign visitors—typically scholars and business

people—converse with indigenous acquaintances and public service personnel in Xinjiang. Following each dialogue section, a list of newly introduced morphemes allows the user to analyze each expression and thereby acquire all necessary knowledge of structural patterns as they are exemplified in the language sample. The agglutinative morphemes introduced as new elements are syntactic morphemes and only those derivational morphemes that are widely productive. Its morpho-phonemic representation accompanies a newly introduced item if its phonetic realization, including stress assignment, is not predictable solely upon the basis of its orthographic representation. Syntactic and idiomatic information is provided along with an item, as are references to other relevant items (unit numbers appearing in square brackets). Wherever applicable and available, parenthesized Soviet Uyghur alternatives or equivalents accompany listed lexical items. Suffixes and enclitics that are currently productive in the derivation and syntactic marking of stems are listed as parts of the lexical inventory. They are shown and cross-referenced in their various allographic forms. Also cross-referenced are forms that in the dialogues occur transformed through umlauting or vowel raising, or whose morpheme-final consonants surface in their original voiced forms when they come to precede vowels. English translations of the dialogues are given separately. Ideally, they ought to be consulted only after fair attempts at comprehending the original versions have been made. Each unit contains relevant supplementary vocabulary, which permits optional lexical expansion and substitution drills. The entire body of Uyghur language material may be used solely in its transliterated form. Reading practice of the dialogues in the Arabic-script-based orthography is entirely optional.

Part III consists of reference material. Primarily, it facilitate workings through the dialogues in Part II in that it allows the user to look up morphemes that have occurred previously but have not yet been memorized. Although the number of items and forms does not extend very far beyond the number of items occurring in Part I and Part II, the reference lists may also be useful in working through other texts as well as in speaking and writing Uyghur. All morphemes that have been introduced previously are gathered within a cumulative index. They are presented in an Uyghur-English index, with the addition of a few useful terms that do not occur in the texts. A reverse index, i.e. an English-Uyghur glossary, is based upon the cumulative index and is designed so as to assist the user both in utilizing the given material and in creating new material. In the cumulative Uyghur-

English element index, unit number references lead the user to the first occurrence and more detailed explanation of a given item in the dialogue units. In addition, this index contains references to Turkic derivational morphemes that can be clearly identified in lexicalized forms but are no longer freely productive. Also listed are roots and related (mostly intermediate) derived forms that do not occur in the units but are related to forms that do occur. This allows the user to engage in etymological analyses, which not only is conducive to one's retentive abilities but also facilitates the morphological and semantic identification of similarly constructed items that are encountered thereafter. Loanwords without the addition of Turkic derivational morphemes are assumed to be treated as lexicalized roots, irrespective of their native morphological construction. Their identification and etymology are considered irrelevant within the set scope, bearing in mind also the fact that, despite a few orthographic peculiarities, they undergo phonological nativization by being generated like native items. Finally, a collection of easy-reference tables provides a synopsis of the basic inflexional morphology, including pronominal and numerative forms as well as an illustrated list of the aspectual verbs.

This presentation is intended to meet at least some of the most immediate and pressing needs. Hopefully, it will constitute a contribution toward facilitating access to Eastern Central Asia and eventually toward affording its Uyghur-speaking inhabitants the attention they deserve.

## Special Signs and Symbols

—	repetition of listed form	± ±	prestressed nominal or verbal morpheme boundary
~	or, in variation with		boundary between derivational and syntactic morphemes
=	equals, represents	∅	segment with zero value
>	imported as, diachronically developed into	§	syllable boundary
<	developed as a loan from, diachronically derived from	°	(with vowels:) underlength, (with consonants:) unpredictable position for vowel insertion
→	synchronically generated into	—	long and/or stressed
←	synchronically generated from	˘	(diacritic:) primary stress on a short vowel
↔	in complementary distribution	˙	(diacritic:) primary stress on a long vowel
//	phonemic or archiphonemic representation	˘	secondary stress on a short vowel
‘ ’	gloss	˙	secondary stress on a long vowel
" "	quotation or literal translation	˘	(separate:) Cyrillic <i>magkij znak</i> = palatalization
( )	optional	˙	(separate:) Cyrillic <i>tvjordyj znak</i> = absence of palatalization
[ ]	optional within ( ), or phonetic representation	X	any relevant segment other than Y and Z
( [ ] )	structural usage	Y	any relevant segment other than X and Z
#	word boundary	Z	any relevant segment other than X and Y
+	nominal morpheme boundary	*	hypothetical
++	prestressed nominal morpheme boundary		
-	verbal morpheme boundary		
--	prestressed verbal morpheme boundary		
±	nominal or verbal morpheme boundary		

## Abbreviations

<b>ad</b>	adjective or adverb		netic Alphabet
<b>adj</b>	adjective	<b>m</b>	masculine, male
<b>adv</b>	adverb	<b>meas</b>	measure (word)
<b>approx.</b>	approximately, similar to	<b>n</b>	noun
<b>asp.v</b>	(auxiliary) aspectual verb	<b>NP</b>	noun phrase
<b>C</b>	consonant	<b>num</b>	numeral
<b>caus</b>	causative	<b>pass</b>	passive
<b>cf.</b>	compare	<b>phr</b>	phrase (substitute)
<b>class</b>	nominal classifier with numeratives	<b>pl</b>	plural
<b>conj</b>	conjunction	<b>p.n</b>	proper name
<b>count</b>	counter with numeratives	<b>poss</b>	possessive
<b>CU</b>	Uyghur of China	<b>pron</b>	pronoun
<b>e.g.</b>	for example	<b>rec</b>	reciprocal/cooperative
<b>excl</b>	exclamation	<b>refl</b>	reflexive
<b>f</b>	feminine, female	<b>sg</b>	singular
<b>id</b>	idiomatic	<b>SU</b>	Uyghur of the Soviet Union
<b>i.e.</b>	that is, namely	<b>t</b>	title
<b>imp</b>	imperative	<b>V</b>	vowel
<b>int</b>	intransitive	<b>v</b>	verb
<b>IPA</b>	International Pho-	<b>v.int</b>	intransitive verb
		<b>vs.</b>	versus, as opposed to
		<b>v.t</b>	transitive verb
		<b>VP</b>	verb phrase

## **PART I**

# **Principles of Morphophonology and Orthography**





# 1. MORPHOLOGICAL STRUCTURE

The principles of morphology (i.e., word grammar) in Modern Uyghur are by and large the same as those in all other Turkic languages. They are also very similar to those in the Mongolic and Tungusic languages, which together with the Turkic languages constitute what many believe to be the Altaic family of languages. Further languages that share a number of basic structural traits with Uyghur and other Turkic languages are Korean, Japanese and the Uralic (i.e., Finnic, Ugric and Samoyedic) languages, which some believe to have early genealogical links with the Altaic languages.

The fundamental principle of morphological structure in all of the above-mentioned languages is the affixing of sequences of bound (i.e., dependent, moderating rather than independent or "free") morphemes (i.e., basic, minimally distinct, semantically and functionally relevant units) after basic forms in creating new lexical forms as well as in marking words for syntactic function (namely for their use within a given sentence structure). It is this principle of morphological post-fixing that has given rise to the terms "agglutinating" and "agglutinative" in reference to languages of this type. Extent and form of agglutination vary from group to group and from language to language. In Uyghur and in other Turkic languages, the result of this agglutinative process of creating strings of morphemic segments or elements to express compound ideas without changing morphophonemic form is that many a word thus created corresponds to an entire sequence of morphophonemically independent segments in non-agglutinating languages.

## 1.1 Types of Agglutinative Elements

In Uyghur, as in all Turkic languages, the inventory of agglutinative elements (i.e., morphemes that are attached to roots or stems) consists of two main categories that are distinct with regard to function: (1) derivational or lexical morphemes, and (2) syntactic or inflexional morphemes. Some morphemes may occur both as derivational elements in lexicalized forms (e.g., *özgüçä* - /#öz+GA+#çä+|#/ 'peculiar[ly]') and as fully productive syntactic markers (e.g., *öyü* - /#öy+GA+#/ 'to a ~ the house').

The use of derivational morphemes is restricted to creating lexical items upon the basis of previously existing lexical items. This process of lexical derivation has led to an enormous expansion of the lexicon by means of a limited number of morphemes. The average speaker rarely or never participates in the morphological derivation of new lexical items; he or she inherits a given derived item along with a lexical inventory, namely with a collection of lexical derivatives that have come to be commonly accepted and shared. Occasionally, he or she permanently adopts into an established lexicon a newly created item in the course of its general acceptance. There is a range of derivational agglutinative elements. At the one extreme, there are those morphemes that are archaic, obscure and rare, and that tend to be unrecognized as separate morphemes by the average native speaker. At the other extreme, there are those morphemes that occur frequently and consistently and that are easily recognized by any speaker both with regard to form and function. It is morphemes at the latter end of the spectrum that, in actuality or perception, are freely productive. They may be used to create items that serve a temporary purpose and may or may not become common property, much like the English morphemes ‘...-like’ (e.g., “computer-like”) or ‘...less’ (e.g., “clueless”). In Uyghur, this latter type of morpheme is always an enclitic. An enclitic is a type of agglutinative element that is morphophonologically less closely attached to a preceding word than is a suffix (i.e., a bound morpheme that is treated as a part of a preceding word). In other words, an enclitic does not interact as intensively with the sound structure of the preceding word. It is treated rather more like a separate word (as in the case of the equative marker /+#däg+#/ → ...däk ~ ...täk which is semantically cognate to English ‘...-like’). The use of derivational suffixes is always limited at least to a low degree, as in the case of the frequently occurring privative suffix /+(+)süz+#/ → ...süz and its English cognate ‘...less.’

Syntactic morphemes are used to mark the syntactic relationships and functions of various words within sentences. This type of marking — which in the Turkic languages is a matter of attaching suffixes to roots or to derived forms — is performed by the speaker. Any stem of a certain type must be marked by a given agglutinative morpheme to indicate syntactic function. In other words, syntactic marking is a productive, entirely regular process, the results of which are not lexicalized (with the exception of a few pronominal forms mentioned under 7 below). In the case of Uyghur and all other Turkic languages, plural- and possession-marking suffixes are included in this category. In nominal

forms, the order of syntactic suffixes is as follows: 1. number (i.e., plural), 2. possessive, 3. case (e.g., *at+lar<sub>1</sub>+im<sub>2</sub>+ğ<sub>a</sub><sub>3</sub> → atirimğ<sub>a</sub>* 'to<sub>3</sub> my<sub>2</sub> horse+s<sub>1</sub>'). In verb-based forms, the order is as follows: 1. ability, 2. negation, 3. verbal or imperative tense marker (e.g., *bar-ma<sub>2</sub>-n<sub>3</sub> → barmañ* '[Please] do<sub>3</sub> not<sub>2</sub> go!', *bar-al<sub>1</sub>-ma<sub>2</sub>-y<sub>3</sub>#m<sub>än</sub> → baralmaym<sub>än</sub>* 'I am<sub>3</sub> not<sub>2</sub> able<sub>1</sub> to go'), or 1. ability, 2. negation, 3. nominalizer, 4. number, 5. possessive, 6. case (e.g., *bar-ğ<sub>u</sub><sub>3</sub>+m<sub>5</sub> → barğ<sub>um</sub>* 'my<sub>5</sub> wanting to<sub>3</sub> go,' *bar--ma<sub>2</sub>-ğ<sub>an</sub><sub>3</sub>+lar<sub>4</sub>+ğ<sub>a</sub><sub>6</sub> → barmiğanlarğ<sub>a</sub>* 'to<sub>6</sub> those<sub>4</sub> that<sub>3</sub> have not<sub>2</sub> gone,' *bar-al<sub>1</sub>--ma<sub>2</sub>--d<sub>3</sub>+im<sub>5</sub> → baralmidim* "My<sub>5</sub> [past]<sub>3</sub> not<sub>2</sub> being able to<sub>1</sub> go" = 'I<sub>5</sub> was<sub>3</sub> not<sub>2</sub> able to<sub>1</sub> go,' *bar-ğ<sub>an</sub><sub>3</sub>+iniz<sub>5</sub>+ğ<sub>a</sub><sub>6</sub> → barğ<sub>in</sub>inizğ<sub>a</sub>* '[due] to<sub>6</sub> your<sub>5</sub> having<sub>3</sub> gone').

In this book, the division between derivational and syntactic elements within morphophonemic representations is indicated by means of the symbol |. Agglutinative morphemes left of | are derivational, while those right of | are syntactic markers.

With regard to morphemic form, three basic types of agglutinative elements must be distinguished in the Turkic languages: (1) (true) suffixes, (2) prestressed suffixes, and (3) enclitics. Within a comparative Turkic context, there is a fair amount of variation concerning the typological states of individual morphemic elements. A particular agglutinative element may be an enclitic in one Turkic language, and it may be a suffix in another Turkic language. In fact, there is some evidence to show that at least some prestressed suffixes or even true suffixes evolved from enclitics, and that at least some enclitics have been derived from bound but morphophonemically separate elements. In the particular case of Modern Uyghur, the number of enclitics is larger than in most other Turkic languages, in which they correspond to suffixes. Thus, in this respect, Modern Uyghur displays rather archaic features and therefore is of considerable interest in the context of historical Turkic and Altaic linguistics.

The features that distinguish the three types of agglutinative morphemes in Modern Uyghur are by and large the same as those in other Turkic languages. "True suffixes" are subject to full morphophonemic integration. "Prestressed" suffixes (or "harmonic enclitics") are outside the domain of stress assignment, but otherwise they are morphophonemically fully integrated. "Enclitics" (or "non-harmonic enclitics") are attached to the preceding word to the extent that their initial segment may come to phonologically interact with the immediately preceding segment, and stress within enclitics becomes secondary in relation to the preceding word, but enclitics do not undergo morphophonemic integration into the words they modify.

In addition, all Turkic morphemes are minimally distinct based upon which type of forms they create: either nominal forms (i.e., nouns, numerative, adjectives or adverbs) or verbal forms (i.e., verbs). There are some elements whose class cannot be determined, because they cannot take on agglutinative elements, and their syntactic position offers no indication. Typically, this is the case with postpositions and "converbial" (i.e., verb-based preverbal) forms. Otherwise, the binary distinction between nominal and verbal is consistent: a morpheme — be it a root or an agglutinative element — creates either a nominal form or a verbal form.

Agglutinative elements are furthermore distinct as to whether they must be attached to a nominal form or to a verbal form. As a result, besides word-final indeterminate elements, there are four possible types of agglutinative elements: (1) denominal noun formants, (2) deverbal noun formants, (3) denominal verb formants, and (4) deverbal verb formants.

In analyzing the various morphological and morphophonemic processes involved in generating derived and marked Turkic forms, one may choose from among several linguistic theories and approaches. Since one of the main purposes of this book is to explain the structure of the spoken Modern Uyghur language primarily for instructional uses, namely in as efficient and logical yet clear and simple a manner as possible, I have chosen to mark the boundaries of all morphemes in such a way that all distinctions are obvious, and that all morphophonemic rules can be applied correctly. All this is based upon the assumption that agglutinative elements are added and morphophonemically generated in an iterative fashion.

## 1.2 Notational Devices

In graphically expressing the various morphemes and their boundaries, I rely on basic symbols that are known to anyone with even the scantiest familiarity with modern linguistic notation. In addition, I use the plus sign (+) to mark nominal boundaries and the minus sign (-) to mark verbal boundaries. Apparently, this useful device was developed by WILHELM BANG KAUP, the great expert of Early Written Turkic, and it has been popularized among Turcologists in the West particularly by his student ANNEMARIE VON GABAIN. Here it is taken a step farther by being used also at the end of a word wherever further



a deverbal suffix with zero value (e.g., /#käl - |Ø#| → *käl!* 'come!', /#söz - lä - š - |Ø#| → *sözläš!* 'converse!').

In the process of suffixing, the stem-final morpheme boundary and the suffix-initial morpheme boundary come to constitute a single morpheme boundary. For this reason, they must be of the same category. In other words, a nominal stem (which ends with +) can be followed only by a denominal suffix (which begins with +), as in /#söz+| + | +lä+ #| → /#söz+|lä+ #| → *sözlär* '(the) utterances,' '(the) words,' and in /#söz+| + |+lä-| | → /#söz+lä-| | → *sözlä-* 'to utter,' 'to speak.' A verbal stem (which ends with -) can be followed only by a deverbal suffix (which begins with -), as in /söz+lä-| | + | -mäg+ #| → /#söz+ lä-|mäg+ #| → *sözlimäk* '(the) uttering,' '(the process of) speaking' and in /#söz+lä-| | + |-š-| | → /#söz+lä-š-| | → *sözläš-* 'to converse.'

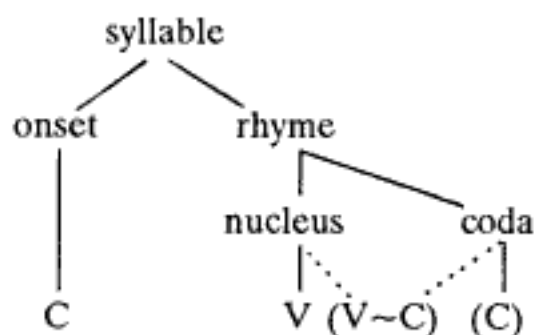
Archimorphemes are morphophonologically less defined versions of morphemes. In the present analysis, archimorphemes are assumed to be devoid of one or more harmonic elements (see 4.3.3, 5.7.1.1) and epenthetic vowels (see 2.1, 4.3.3.1.1, 4.3.3.1.2, 4.3.3.2). Archimorphemes are distinguished by the use of capital letters that represent pre-harmonic archiphonemes. Archiphonemes are basic sound elements that are even less defined than are phonemes. For instance, the dative-directive marker has the archimorphemic form /|+GA+ #| and the morphemic variant forms /|+ga+ #| ~ /|+qa+ #| ~ /|+gä+ #| ~ /|+kä+ #| ~ /|+qä+ #| ~ /|+ka+ #|. Furthermore, archimorphemes are devoid of symbols for epenthetic vowels, except where the symbol ° indicates vowel insertion inside a suffix, namely where formerly separate suffixes have been fused to become a presently indivisible suffix. For instance, the attributive suffix has been derived from ancient /+|+G+| #| and now has the archimorphemic form /+(+)|°G+| #| (and the four morphemic variants /+(+)|IG+| #| ~ /+(+)|ig+| #| ~ /+(+)|UG+| #| ~ /+(+)|üg+| #/). Otherwise, places for insertion are unmarked in archimorphemic representations, in which cases vowel insertion takes place according to the rules of syllabization (e.g., archimorphemic /#söz+lA-š-|š+ #| → morphemic /#söz+lä-š-|iš+ #| → *sözlišiš* '(the) conversing,' see 2, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3).

## 2. SYLLABLE STRUCTURE

The process of syllabification follows that of morphemic agglutination in the same iterative pattern. Since morpheme divisions do not necessarily correspond to the prescribed syllabic patterning, morpheme boundaries within a given sequence — namely within the domain of a word and its enclitics — come to be ignored when syllabification takes place, namely when the sequence of morphemes is divided up into a sequence of syllables. As a result of this process, the final consonant in a morpheme may end up being the onset of a syllable whose rhyme consists of the following morpheme or of a part thereof.

In Modern Uyghur, as in virtually all Altaic languages, there is a strong tendency toward creating syllables of the type CV and toward avoiding structures whose complexity transcends that of the type CVC. (For basic instructional purposes, this simple representation may suffice along with the assumption that a vowel can be either short or long. It may be considered scientifically more accurate to assume the basic pattern CV[V][C], since according to the latest syllable structure theories sequences of two equal vowels account for long vowels, of which Modern Uyghur has those that are phonemic and those that are created through phonological processes.)

### (03) Syllable Structure



In other words, a syllable minimally and ideally consists of a consonant (C, which may also be a glide, i.e., *w* or *y*) followed by a rhyme that is made up of a vocalic nucleus (or "peak," which may be assumed to consist of two vowels where long vowels are distinct from short vowels). In ordinary speech modes, this construction is preferred to one in which the coda consists of two consonants. (As will be mentioned below, either the first consonant comes to be vocalic or the second

consonant is deleted.) The creation of this type of open syllable (i.e., a syllable without a coda) is preferable anywhere. In ideal situations, each time an agglutinative morpheme is added and syllabification takes place, a string of open syllables is created until either the end of the syllabification domain or two indivisible consonants (i.e., consonants that cannot be broken up by means of vowel insertion) are encountered. A domain-final consonant or the first of two immediately adjacent consonants becomes the coda of the immediately preceding syllable. This is illustrated below by means of the syllabization of the structures *qolida* 'in his hand,' *qolidin* 'from his hand,' *ikkiylän* 'the two of them,' and *lampammu* 'also my lamp' (using the symbol \$ to indicate syllable boundaries):

#### (04) Syllabification

01. /#qol+ |(s)I+dA+#/ → /#qol+ |<sub>1</sub>+da+#/ → *qolida* = \$qo\$li\$da\$
02. /#qol+ |(s)I+dIn#/ → /#qol+ |<sub>1</sub>+dIn#/ → *qolidin* = \$qo\$li\$din\$
03. /#ikki+ |#(ä)ylän+#/ → /#ikki+ |#ylän+#/ → *ikkiylän* = \$ik\$kiy\$län\$
04. /#lāmpa+ |m#mu#/ → /#lāmpa+ |m#mu#/ → *lampammu* = \$lam\$pa\$mu\$

Judging by native perception and traditional descriptions that have been influencing orthographic conventions and in turn are being perpetuated by them, an Uyghur syllable can have structures other than those described above. The range extends from V to CVCC. The possibility of more than one initial C (i.e., consonant or glide) is confined to non-nativized loanwords. However, in reality, an onset slot is never empty in phonetic realizations. Where such a slot is perceived as being devoid of a consonant or a glide and is as such represented in the Roman- and Cyrillic-script-based orthographies, it actually carries a glottal stop (or laryngeal stop: [ʔ]). (A similar pattern occurs with vowel-initial words after pauses in most English dialects, while in certain American English dialects, as in most German ones, it is the case virtually anywhere. Whether in the case of Modern Uyghur a glottal stop is phonemic or whether it is inserted by rule is a question with which future research will need to deal.) Likewise, the possibility of syllable-final CC sequences is a matter of phonemically conditioned perception rather than of phonetic realization. In many instances, such sequences are broken up by means of an anaptyctic (i.e., inserted)



vowel (which in traditional-style Turcological descriptions tends to be termed "linking vowel"). In other instances one of the two consonantal segments is deleted in order to create the desired target structure CV(C) (or alternatively CV[V]). This is virtually always the case where a CC sequence occurs before a consonant or at the end of a word. Word-initial CC clusters occur in some non-nativized loanwords, namely in foreign borrowings (mostly Chinese ones in China and Russian ones in the Soviet Union) that have not been fully converted to fit the native target structure. However, also this type of cluster tends to be broken up by means of epenthesis (i.e., various types of insertion), at least in the spoken language.

## 2.1 Epenthesis

Epenthesis (i.e., insertion or adding of a segment) is one of the means of resyllabification (i.e., syllabic reorganization of a given sequence) in Uyghur. This may involve the adding of a vowel before a word ("prosthesis"), between two consonants inside a word ("anaptyxis") or after a word ("post-final epenthesis"). It may also involve the adding of a consonant between two unchangeable vowels that come to be positioned next to each other.

Epenthetic vowels are always high, and they obey the rule of palatal-velar harmony (see 4.3.3.1). In the standard language, anaptyctic vowels are the only fully harmonized type of vowel: they are subject both to palatal-velar harmony and to labial harmony (see 4.3.3.2). The inter-morphemic insertion of vowels is attributable to the transition from the archiphonemic level to the phonemic level. Epenthesis must be assumed to apply again cyclically, also in the interior of a morpheme.

### 2.1.1 Vocalic Anaptyxis

A vowel is inserted between two adjacent consonants to convert the less desirable structure CC to the more desirable structure CVC, especially where neither of the two consonant is sonorant or fricative. This becomes clearly audible in slow and deliberate speech, although apparently with some dialectal variation. In general terms, the less sonorant the consonants involved are, the greater the need for anaptyxis (or alternatively the need for deletion) becomes. The need is somewhat lessened where fricatives are involved. More specifically stated, the need is maximal where only stops or affricates are involved,

and it is minimal where the first of the two segments is a sonorant (i.e., /m/, /n/, /l/, /r/, /y/, /ŋ/ or /w/) and the second segment is a stop (i.e., /p/, /b/, /t/, /d/, /k/, /g/, /q/ or /G/) or an affricate (i.e., /tʃ/ or /dʒ/), especially where the two segments share the same place of articulation. Anaptyxis does not apply where two identical segments come to be adjacent to each other. In such instances of gemination, sonorants and fricatives (i.e., /f/, /s/, /z/, /ʃ/, /ʒ/, /x/ or /h/) are lengthened, while the release of stops and affricates is delayed (as is the case for example in Italian, Finnish, Hungarian and Turkish).

Anaptyxis is perceived and orthographically represented only in certain cases; and there is some variation, especially in loanwords. It applies not only in between morphemes but also within morphemes, such as in the attributive morpheme /#+(+)l°G+|#/ which appears to be derived from two separate morphemes. Otherwise, anaptyxis applies in a late cycle to what in the Modern Uyghur language are roots to all intents and purposes. Most of these roots are loanwords. Some of them are native and appear to be derived from a root followed by an ancient and now defunct suffix, typically in kinship terms and in terms denoting parts of the body. In some traditional analyses, anaptyxis is not recognized in such native items. Instead, the vowels in question are considered basic constituents, and they are regarded as being deleted where they do not occur due to resyllabization (e.g., /#ogl+#/ → *oğul* = SoŞğulŞ 'a ~ the son,' but /#ogl+|m+#/ → /#ogl+|um+#/ → *oğlum* = SoŞlumŞ 'my son'). Such an interpretation is untenable for the simple reason that it cannot plausibly explain why this "deletion" takes place only in a small number of items. The anaptyxis theory, however, is supported by the fact that identical treatment is given to loanwords that in such instances lack a vowel in the donor language, as for instance in (Arabic > Farsi [Modern Persian] *ism* >) /#ism+#/ → *isim* = SiŞsimŞ 'a ~ the name,' but /#ism+|m+#/ → /#ism+|im+#/ → *ismim* (not \**isimim*) = SiŞmimŞ 'my name'). This appears to apply on a later cycle, while intermorphemic anaptyxis applies early and does not alternate with zero, as for instance in (/#üz-/ → *üz* - 'to pick' >) /#üz-m+|#/ → /#üz-üm+|#/ → *üzüm* 'a ~ the grape,' /#üz-üm+|m+#/ → /#üz-üm+|üm+#/ → *üzümüm* (not \**üzümüm*) 'my grape'.

A back stop (i.e., /k/, /g/, /q/ or /G/) is fricativized when it precedes another consonant (see 5.7.3). This prevents anaptyxis from applying in a following cycle (e.g., *yataqta* [jat'aχtA] 'in a ~ the dormitory').

### 2.1.2 Vocalic Prosthesis

Anaptyxis applies also between two initial consonants in foreign-derived roots, but only where the first of the two consonants is not an /s/ (e.g., Russian *klub* > Uyghur /#klub+#/ *kulup* = \$ku\$lu\$pu\$ '[a ~ the] club'). Where the first consonant is an /s/, a prosthetic high vowel (see 4.3.3.1.2) comes to precede it, and a VCCV... pattern rather than a CVCV... pattern is created (e.g., Russian *statistika* > Uyghur /#stā-tīstika+#/ → *istatistika* = \$is\$stā\$stis\$stī\$skā\$ 'statistics').

### 2.1.3 Post-Final Vocalic Epenthesis

Where root-finally a fricative precedes a velar stop — typically the sequence ...sk in Russian loans — a post-final high vowel is added (e.g., Russian *Minsk* > Uyghur /#minsk+#/ → *Minski* = \$mi\$sn̄\$ski\$ [not \*\$min\$si\$] 'Minsk').

### 2.1.4 Consonantal Epenthesis

Where in the process of suffixation two vowels come to be adjacent to each other, and the second vowel cannot be devocalized or deleted, a consonantal substitute is required as the onset of a second syllable. Under ordinary circumstances, the glide *y* is used: /...V±V.../ → ...VyV..., e.g., /#oqu-Al-/ → *oquyal-* 'to be able to read,' /#išlä-äl-/ → *išliyäl-* 'to be able to work.'

This type of insertion in conjunction with vocalic anaptyxis is required also where a single-consonant suffix follows an originally non-permissible open syllable, namely any root consisting of a single open syllable (e.g., /#yū-b+#/ ~ /#yu-b+#/ → *yuyup* [not \**yup*] 'wash and ...,' /#dā°-l-/ → *diyil-* [not \**däl-*] 'to be said' [but /#dā°-b+#/ → *dāp* (not \**diyip*) 'say and ...'], /#sū+m+#/ → *süyüm* [with fronting!] 'my liquid').

As a matter of "analogical extension" (HAHN 1990, forthcoming: b), this rule is applied also where a single-consonant suffix comes to follow a stem-final long vowel, which occurs only in loanwords, such as /#bahā+m+#/ → *bahayim* (not \**baham*) 'my price,' /#balā+m+#/ → *balayim* 'my calamity' (as opposed to /#bala+m+#/ → *balam* 'my child'), /#kinō+m+#/ → *kinoyum* (not \**kinom*) 'my movie,' /#dāšō+m+/ → *dašōyüm* (not \**dašōm*) 'my (Chinese) university.' In the spoken language, the liquid *r* may be inserted in the same manner. This constitutes "analogical extension" from the liquid assimilation rule (see 5.7.1.2.4); thus /#bahā+m+#/ → *baharim* 'my price' as in /#bahār+m+#/ → *baharim* 'my springtime,' since both *baha* 'price' and *bahar* '(the ~ a) springtime' are pronounced [bahɑ:] before a consonant or

a pause. However, *r*-insertion is not phonemic in the standard language, which becomes apparent in third person possession marking; e.g., /#bahā+ (s)I+#/ → *bahasi* 'its price' (as opposed to /#bahār+ (s)I+#/ → *bahari* 'its springtime'). In other words, like *y*-insertion, *r*-insertion is a morphemic rule. (It appears to be phonemic only in certain dialects, such as that of the Ferghana Valley in Uzbekistan [SADVAKASOV 1976: 108-110]: *baharim* 'my price' ~ 'my springtime,' *bahari* 'its price' ~ 'its springtime'.)

## 2.2 Consonantal Deletion

As an alternative to a vowel insertion solution, a liquid (i.e., /l/ or /r/), and in some linguistic varieties also the glide /y/, in preconsonantal position may be "deleted" or, probably more accurately stated, assimilated to the preceding vowel which consequently undergoes lengthening (see 4.3.6.1, 5.7.1.2.3). As a result, patterns of the type ...VCC(V... are simplified to ...VC(V...; e.g., /#bar- |GAn+#/ → /#bar- |gan+#/ → *barġan* = \$bar\$ġan\$ ~ \$bā\$ġan\$ (or \$baa\$ġan\$) 'going,' 'having gone,' /#xälq+#/ → *xälq* = \$xä\$liq\$ ~ \$xäq\$ (or \$xääq\$) 'a ~ the nation.'

Syllable structure simplification takes place also where in a syllabic rhyme a sonorant or a fricative is followed by a front stop: the stop is deleted, as in (Iranic *dūst* >) /#dost+#/ → *dost* = \$dos\$ 'a ~ the friend' (but the stop resurfaces as an onset, as in /#dost+ |m+#/ → /#dost+ | um+#/ → *dostum* = \$dos\$stum\$ 'my friend'). In some instances, this type of deletion has affected the phonemic level, as in (Iranic *gūšt* >) /#göš+#/ → *göš* = \$göš\$ '(the) meat' (in which case the consonant does not resurface, as in /#göš+ |(s)I+#/ → /#göš+ | i+#/ → *göši* 'its meat').

### 3. STRESS AND INTONATION

No detailed descriptions of Modern Uyghur stress and intonation have been published to date. The following brief descriptions are based upon stress and intonation patterns as they have been observed in native speech. Though still by no means scientifically adequate, besides being somewhat simplified in accordance with the introductory nature of this structural outline, these descriptions surpass previously offered ones in a number of regards. They are intended to serve as introductory guidelines to the basic, predictable patterns of Uyghur stress and intonation.

#### 3.1 Stress

The following discussion will be limited to "main stress," namely to primary and secondary stress within agglutinative structures, with fleeting reference to phrasal stress.

By and large, the difference between stressed and unstressed syllables is less pronounced in Modern Uyghur than it is for instance in most European languages. Although vowel devoicing (see 4.3.2) and vowel reduction (i.e., raising, see 4.3.5) take place in weak, unstressed syllables, syllables do not undergo as much of a reduction in terms of relative stress as they do for instance in Russian and in Iberian Portuguese, two languages that are well-known for radical vowel reduction in unstressed syllables. The difference between stressed and unstressed syllables in Uyghur is even less pronounced in words that receive little or no emphasis within the context of a phrase.

As a matter of general principle, a stressed syllable in Uyghur is pronounced with a tone that is somewhat higher than the average tone. This tone has an even level anywhere but preceding clearly discernible pauses. Preceding pauses, the tone of a stressed syllable drops from a high level to a low level. Stress manifests itself on a high, even level preceding pauses only in non-final position within enumerations (see 3.2). In other words, within an isolated agglutinative sequence, stress is expressed by means of a high-to-low contour tone in final position, while in all other positions it is expressed by means of a high, even tone. In addition, a stressed syllable may be distinguished by means of

slightly increased volume, particularly in emphatic position. In contrast, unstressed syllables have a mid-level, even tone anywhere except in final position, while in final position the tone drops slightly from mid-level position.

In Uyghur, there appears to exist some correlation between vowel length and syllable stress. Although vocalic length distinction may not always be expressed in terms of actual duration on the phonetic level (at least not as far as average aural perception is concerned), long vowel phonemes are treated differently from short vowel phonemes in that they resist both umlauting (see 4.3.3.3) and raising (see 4.3.5) in open syllables, and in that they attract stress. Evidence for the correlation between length and stress is found in the fact that optional lengthening as well as mandatory exemption from umlauting and raising apply also where a syllable in a loanword corresponds to a stressed or long open syllable in the donor language. Although this premise will require further investigation, it suffices for the present purpose in that it permits a general distinction between "weak" (or "light" CV-type) and "strong" (or "heavy" CVV-, CVC-, CVVC-type) syllables. A "strong" syllable with a long vowel (CVV, CVVC) is marked by means of a macron ( $\bar{\text{ / }}$ ) above the nuclear vowel in morphophonemic representations.

In Uyghur, primary stress (marked by  $\acute{\text{ / }}$  above a nuclear vowel where relevant in the following discussion) tends toward the end of a given sequence. It manifests itself in a strong syllable, and it is relatively more prominent in the last of a series of strong syllables. But this applies only where such a strong syllable is in penultimate or ultimate position within a given stress assignment domain, namely within the area between an initial word boundary and a following prestressed morpheme boundary or a following word boundary (i.e.,  $\text{ / \# ... } \pm \pm \text{ /}$  or  $\text{ / \# ... (} \pm \text{) \# /}$ ). Where no strong syllable is encountered in the said positions, primary stress comes to rest on the last syllable of a given stress assignment domain. A strong syllable that does not qualify for primary stress, or the last in a series of such syllables, then receives secondary stress (marked by  $\grave{\text{ / }}$  above a nuclear vowel). In an enclitic (i.e., a morpheme with a  $\text{ / (} \pm \text{) \# ... (} \pm \text{) \# /}$ -type domain), the process begins anew, and the stressed syllable then receives secondary stress within the context of the entire structure, unless the enclitic attracts emphasis (as the attributive nominalizer  $\text{ / | \# ki + \# /} \rightarrow \text{ ... ki}$  'that which ...,' 'the one that ...' tends to do, which may be interpreted as compound stress). Initial stress assignment takes place separately also in compound com-

ponents; following that, primary stress of the entire structure falls upon the stressed syllable in the last component.

(05) Stress Assignment

01. /#jāza+#/ → *jāza* 'a ~ the shelf'
02. /#ōzām#/ → *ōzām* 'myself'
03. /#māšīna+#/ → *māšīna* 'a ~ the machine'
04. /#zamān+#/ → *zamān* 'a ~ the time'
05. /#ōzām+|dIn#/ → /#ōzām+|din#/ → *ōzāmdin* 'from myself'
06. /#ōy+|mIz+dA+#/ → /#ōy+|imiz+dä+#/ → *ōyimizdä* 'at our place'
07. /#māšīna+|dA+#/ → /#māšīna+|da+#/ → *mašīnidä* 'in a ~ the machine'
08. /#käl-|-mA--dI#/ → /#käl-|-mä--di#/ → *kālmidi* 'she did not come'
09. /#uygur+#čä+|dIn#/ → /#uygur+#čä+|din#/ → *uyğurčidin* 'from (the) Uyghur (language)'
10. /#yaxšt+|#mu#(#)siz#/ → *yāxšimusiz* 'are you well?,' 'hello!'
11. /#a+n+#čä+|#mu+n+#čä+|#/ → *ànčä-múnčä* 'somewhat,' 'occasionally'

There appears to be some boundary variation that affects stress assignment. This is so particularly in the case of the suffixes  $+(+)čī$ ,  $+(+)liq$  and  $+(+)siz$ , which some speakers treat as prestressed (i.e., as  $/++X+#/$ ) while other speakers treat them as true suffixes (i.e., as  $/+X+#/$ ).

### 3.2 Intonation

Like the basic stress pattern within an agglutinative structure, phrase intonation has a tendency toward falling. This applies to all types of expressions, including questions. The lowest tone level tends to be reached at the very end of a phrase, either at the end of a falling tone or in the even tone of an unstressed final syllable. All stressed syllables are pronounced with a somewhat higher level tone in the absence of pauses, also at the end of a word. An exception is found in enumerations: word-final stress has an even tone in all items but the phrase-final one. The highest level of intonation is reached by the syllable with primary stress in the word with the highest degree of phrasal

stress, or emphasis. In emphatic, exclamatory and interrogative phrases, the main stress reaches a higher level than in ordinary statements. However, even after the highest level is reached at or near the end of a phrase, the intonational level must still drop to its lowest.

(06) Intonational Patterns

01. /#yaxşı+ | #mu#(#siz#?~!/-

• • • •

*Yáxšimusiz?~!* 'Are you well?', 'Hello!'

02. /#bu+ #: #qäyär+ #?/-

• • •

*Bù qäyár?* 'What place is this?'

03. /#bu+ #: #öy+ | imiz+ #./-

• • • •

*Bù öyimíz.* 'This is our house.'

04. /#bu+ ##öy+ #: #nimä+ ##dä- | gän+ ##güzäl+ #!/-

• • • • • • • •

*Bu öy nìmidigän güzäl!* 'How beautiful this house is!'

05. /#u+ #: #yañı+ ##ış+ +çi+ | #/-

• • • •

*Ū yeñi işçi.* 'She is a new worker.'

06. /#siz+ | #mu#: #yañı+ ##ış+ +çi+ | #mu#(#siz#?/-

• • • • • • • •

*Sízmu yeñi işçimusiz?* 'Are you a new worker, too?'

07. /#hä'ä#, #män+ | #mu#: #yañı+ ##ış+ +çi+ | #./-

• • • • • • • •

*Hä'ä, mänmu yeñi işçi.* 'Yes, I too am a worker.'

08. /#ata+ #(#)ana+ | ңыз+ #: #bar | #mu#?/-

• • • • • • • •

*Atà-aniriz bármu?* 'Do you have parents?'







## 4. VOWELS

Disregarding vowel length distinction, one identifies nine vowel phonemes in Modern Uyghur (a phoneme being any basic, minimally distinct, phonologically relevant unit). Of these, /e/ hardly ever occurs in native and nativized morphemes. These vowel phonemes may be sub-categorized on the basis of height, backness and roundness.

### (07) Vowel Phonemes

	unrounded		rounded	
	front	back	front	back
high:	/i/	/ɨ/	/ü/	/u/
mid:	/e/		/ö/	/o/
low:	/ä/	/a/		

The orthographic representation and the phonetic (or allophonic, i.e., phonologically conditioned) representation of these phonemes will be discussed below. References to similar allophones in other languages will be included wherever possible. Orthographic representations will appear in italics (*italics*), phonemic representations in slashes (/ /), and phonetic representations in brackets ([ ]).

In familiarizing oneself with the specifics of allophonic distribution (i.e., with the pattern of variant pronunciation) among Uyghur vowel phonemes, and in familiarizing oneself with the specific rules that determine them, one ought to bear in mind three basic principles that to most speakers of Western Indo-European appear contrary to phonological principles they consider basic by virtue of familiarity.

In many Western languages — for instance, in the Romance languages — non-low vowels are tense (or "closed") in most or all environments. In other Western languages — for instance, in the Germanic languages — non-low vowels tend to be lax (or "open") when they are short, and they tend to be tense when they are long. In Modern Uyghur, as in virtually all other Turkic languages, laxness is the default value of all high vowels, irrespective of length, stress and syllabic structure, while tenseness tends to be a matter of assimilation to adjacent palatal consonants. Thus, in non-specific environments, /i/, /ɨ/, /ü/ and /u/ are not tense as in 'p*ier*,' German *H*ü*te* 'hats,' and 'l*u*te,' but they

are lax as in 'p̄it,' German *Hütte* 'hut,' and 'p̄ut,' for example, in the words *tābī'i* 'natural,' *ūzūm* 'grape,' and *ustura* 'razor.'

Like many non-Turkic languages, and rather unlike other Turkic languages, Uyghur tends to reduce vowels in the absence of primary stress. However, this type of reduction (see 4.3.5) affects only the unrounded low vowels /ä/ and /a/ and manifests itself in the form of high allophones rather than in medial allophones (e.g., English 'aggression,' 'deliverance') or in cyclic level-by-level raising (e.g., Portuguese *aterrado* 'frightened,' Russian *xorošo* 'well').

Uyghur shares with several Altaic languages of eastern Central Asia the basic feature of vowel devoicing (see 4.3.2). This feature is rarely encountered in languages spoken farther west. Unlike in Japanese (e.g., *shitsurei* 'impoliteness'), vowel devoicing in Uyghur is a matter of simultaneous progressive and regressive assimilation. To the untrained ear, the resulting "whispered" vowels seem either very short and indistinct or altogether absent.

## 4.1 Unrounded Vowels

### 4.1.1 /i/, /ɨ/ = i (~ I)

These two unrounded high vowel phonemes are mutually distinct as front and back, even though they share the same set of allophones and are orthographically represented alike. (In written Soviet Uyghur, back /ɨ/ → I is distinguished only in Russian loanwords in which it represents Russian y [i].) The distinctness of the two phonemes manifests itself in harmonic differentiation: within a given harmonic domain, /i/ is associated with front vowels, while /ɨ/ is associated with back vowels, according to the principles of vowel harmony (see 4.3.3).

(08) Distinctness between /i/ and /ɨ/ = i

01. /#k̄iʃi+ |lAr+ #/ → /#k̄iʃi+ |lär+ #/ → *k̄iʃilär* '(the) people'
02. /#q̄iz+ |lAr+ #/ → /#q̄iz+ |lar+ #/ → *q̄izlar* '(the) girls'
03. /#b̄il- |mAG+ #/ → /#b̄il- |mäg+ #/ → *b̄ilmäk* '(the) knowing'
04. /#t̄ɨl- |mAG+ #/ → /#t̄ɨl- |mag+ #/ → *t̄ɨlmaq* '(the) dissecting'

## Phonetic Realization:

[i] *Pronunciation:* high, tense, front (approx. 'cheap,' 'pizza');

*Environment:* after an (alveo-)palatal in an open syllable, except when preceding a back nasal; e.g.,

č̣iraq 'a ~ the lamp'

jig̣ār 'a ~ the liver'

ṣ̌irin 'sweet'

yig̣it 'a ~ the young fellow'

*Environment:* after an alveo-dental fricative in a word-final open syllable; e.g.,

baliṣi 'his child'

ağ̣zi 'her mouth'

ṃarkiẓi 'its center'

ṛā'iṣi 'its chairperson'

[ị] *Pronunciation:* voiceless ("whispered") variant of [i] (approx. Japanese *deshita* 'was,' 'were' *hito* 'person,' *kitsune* 'fox');

*Environment:* between two voiceless consonants of which the first is alveo-palatal; e.g.,

ṣ̌itat 'a ~ the state'

č̣iṣ̣ 'a ~ the tooth'

č̣ipta '(the) hessian'

kanč̣isi 'its miner'

[i:] *Pronunciation:* long variant of [i] (approx. 'machine');

*Environment:* fusion of /i/ or /ɪ/ with following syllable-final /y/; e.g.,

j̣ānubiỵ 'southern'

ṃarkiziỵ 'central'

[ɪ] *Pronunciation:* high, lax, front (approx. 'is,' 'pit');

*Environment:* in all environments not mentioned elsewhere under 4.1.1.; e.g.,

ṭābi'ɪ 'natural'

iṃza 'a ~ the signature'

a'üḷā 'a ~ the family'

qalḍi 'it remained'

[ɪ̣] *Pronunciation:* voiceless ("whispered") variant of [ɪ];

*Environment:* under the same basic conditions as [ɪ], between two voiceless consonants (of which one may be a glottal stop, e.g., at the beginning of a word), in words of more than one syllable only in unstressed position; e.g.,

iṣim 'a ~ the name'

tịkiṣ̣ 'a ~ the seam'

kịtap 'a ~ the book'

kạtip 'a ~ the secretary'

[ɪ̣ʃ ~ ʃ] *Pronunciation:* voiceless ("whispered") variant of [ɪ] followed by ʃ; alternatively syllabic ʃ:

*Environment:* at the beginning of a word, between a glottal stop and a following syllable-final voiceless stop or affricate, in words with more than one syllable only in unstressed position; e.g.,

*it* 'a ~ the dog'                      *ikān* '(apparently) being'

(In some dialects this applies after any word-initial voiceless stop, otherwise under the same conditions; e.g., *pīt* 'louse' [JARRING 1933: 124-125].)

[e]            *Pronunciation:* mid, tense, front (approx. French *été* 'summer,' German *Telefon* 'telephone,' Italian *bellezza* 'beauty'):

*Environment:* after a back consonant; e.g.,

*ikkī* 'two'                                      *yeñi* 'new'  
*xālqī* 'its nation'                              *qosiği* 'her abdomen'

*Environment:* after a labial fricative (including /v/ where it is distinguished from /w/):

*fīlim* 'a ~ the film'                              *Finlandiyā* 'Finland'

[E ~ i<sup>m</sup>] *Pronunciation:* mid, semi-tense, front (approx. New Zealand English 'beɪd'); alternatively [i] followed by a high, tense back glide; e.g.,

*Environment:* when followed by a uvular, where the preceding consonant is not a liquid or a uvular; e.g.,

*eniq* 'clear'                                      *qiriq* 'forty'

*Environment:* as an anaptyctic vowel following a velar (in which position it is sometimes written *e*); e.g.,

*gīram* 'a ~ the gram'                              *kīrist* 'a ~ the cross'

[i]            *Pronunciation:* high, tense, central (approx. Polish or Russian *ryba* 'fish,' Turkish *sır* 'secret'):

*Environment:* after /x/, except before an (alveo-)palatal; e.g.,

*xīrajdt* 'an ~ the expense'                      *xīzmdt* 'a ~ the work'

*Environment:* preceding /l/, except after an (alveo-)palatal; e.g.,

*tīl* 'a ~ the tongue'                              *xīl* 'a ~ the sort'  
*bīlāk* 'a ~ the wrist'                              *mīllāt* 'an ~ the ethnic group'

[i̇](= [ɿ]) *Pronunciation:* apical variant of the above (pronounced with the tip of the tongue in the position for [s] or [z]; approx. Standard Chinese *sīzī* 'privately'):

*Environment:* after an alveo-dental fricative in an unstressed open syllable or in a syllable closed by a nasal; e.g.,

*sīlār* 'you' (pl)                                      *ziyan* '(the) harm'

- isim* 'a ~ the name'                      *tizim* 'a ~ the list'
- [ə]        *Pronunciation:* mid, lax, central (approx. 'fəlon,' French *je le regarde* 'I view it');  
*Environment:* preceding a back nasal, except after an alveo-dental or (alveo-)palatal fricative; e.g.,  
*meniŋ* 'my'                                      *beriŋ* '(please) go!'
- [<sup>i</sup>ə]        *Pronunciation:* as the above, preceded by a high, front, tense glide;  
*Environment:* preceded by an (alveo-)palatal and followed by a back nasal; e.g.,  
*jiŋ* '(the) scales'                              *bešiŋ* 'your head'
- [ɯ]        *Pronunciation:* high, lax, back (approx. Romanian *întrebînd* 'asking,' Vietnamese *cứ* 'to continue');  
*Environment:* after alveo-dentals, except a fricative or /r/, where the following consonant is not a uvular, between two syllables containing rounded back vowels; e.g.,  
*puliŋmu* 'also her money'                      *qoliču* 'and what about his hand?'
- [ɤ]        *Pronunciation:* mid, tense, back (approx. Standard Chinese *gēgē* 'elder brother,' Vietnamese *sợ* 'to fear');  
*Environment:* after /h/; e.g.,  
*hiŋkayä* 'a ~ the tale'                              *hiŋsap* 'a ~ the number'  
*Environment:* between a liquid and a uvular; e.g.,  
*čaŋliq* 'dusty'                                      *qarliq* 'snowy'  
*Environment:* after uvulars; e.g.,  
*qiš* 'a ~ the winter'                              *qiz* 'a ~ the girl'  
*yiŋgin* 'a ~ the meeting'                              *qirŋiz* 'a ~ the Qirghiz'

#### 4.1.2 /e/ = e (~ è)

This phoneme occurs almost exclusively in certain roots that are derived from foreign words and proper names, where such roots have not yet been "nativized," i.e. have not yet been made to conform to native phonological principles, a process exemplified by (Russian *welosiped* >) /#wälsipid+#/ → *wälsipit* (cf. SU *welosiped*) 'a ~ the bicycle.' In a number of cases, /e/ is treated back-vocalically, as in (Russian *universitet* >) *uniwersitet* 'university' → *uniwersitetta* (not





- [e] *Pronunciation:* mid, lax, front (approx. Standard American  
English 'bear,' German *Herr* 'lord,' 'gentleman,' Portuguese  
*sé* 'cathedral,' Czech *les* 'woods,' Polish *serce* 'heart,' Bul-  
garian *bez* 'without,' Turkish *gel* 'come!'):

*Environment:* elsewhere; e.g.,

<i>nāšpūt</i> 'a ~ the pear'	<i>dārizā</i> 'a ~ the window'
<i>āmgāk</i> '(the) work'	<i>tālāy</i> '(the) luck'

#### 4.1.3.2 /ä/ = e

*Phonetic Realization:* see 4.1.2.

*Environment:* resulting from umlauting (see 4.3.3.3); e.g.,

*/#xāt + |(s)l + #/ → /#xät + |i + #/ → xeti* 'his letter'  
*/#täg - š - | #/ → /#täg - iš - | #/ → tegiš -* 'reach each other,' 'exchange'  
*/#ās + |ŋ #/ → /#äs + |iŋ #/ → esiŋ* 'your memory'

*Environment:* short /ä/ following a velar in an initial open syllable followed by an unrounded vowel (see also 4.3.6.2); e.g.,

*/#gāzäg + #/ → gezāk* 'a ~ the sweet'  
*/#käl - |(A)r + #/ → kelār* 'an ~ the upcoming (one)'  
*/#kāsäl + #/ → kesäl* 'a ~ the sick (one)'

#### 4.1.3.3 /ä/ = i

*Phonetic Realization:* see 4.1.1.

*Environment:* resulting from vowel raising (see 4.3.5); e.g.,

*/#töpā + |lAr + (s)l + #/ → /#töpä + |lär + i + #/ → töpiliri* 'their peaks'  
*/#sāpār + |m + #/ → /#sāpä + |im + #/ → sāpirim* 'my journey'  
*/#tögā + |dA + #ki + #/ → /#tögä + |dä + #ki + #/ → tögidiki* '(that which is)  
 on the camel'

## 4.1.4 /a/ = a ~ e ~ i

Phonetic Realization:

## 4.1.4.1 /a/ = a

[a] *Pronunciation:* low, lax, back (approx. Dutch *afwasbak* 'washing-up bowl,' Turkish *kar* 'snow,' usually somewhat shorter than Standard British English 'father,' Swedish *bara* 'only,' Finnish *aamu* 'morning,' Vietnamese *dám* 'to dare'):

*Environment:* at the beginning of a word and adjacent to a uvular or a laryngeal; e.g.,

<i>at</i> 'a ~ the name'	<i>tarix</i> '(the) history'
<i>qazaq</i> 'a ~ the Qazaq'	<i>halqa</i> 'a ~ the ring'

[ɛ] *Pronunciation:* low, tense, central (approx. Portuguese *cama* 'bed,' Russian *načal* 'began'):

*Environment:* word-finally, except after a uvular or a laryngeal; e.g.,

<i>apa</i> 'a ~ the mother'	<i>dunya</i> 'a ~ the world'
<i>mašina</i> 'a ~ the machine'	<i>dunyada</i> 'in a ~ the world'

[ʌ] *Pronunciation:* low, lax, central (approx. Finnish *ala* 'area'):

*Environment:* elsewhere; e.g.,

<i>nan</i> '(the) bread'	<i>baş</i> 'a ~ the head'
<i>rayal</i> 'a ~ the piano'	<i>tamaka</i> '(the) tobacco'

## 4.1.4.2 /a/ = e

Phonetic Realization: see 4.1.2.

*Environment:* resulting from umlauting (see 4.3.3.3); e.g.,

<i>/#yaš+l+ #/</i> → <i>/#yaš+l+ #/</i> → <i>yešil</i> 'green'
<i>/#ar-G+ #/</i> → <i>/#ar-lɔ+ #/</i> → <i>eriq</i> 'a ~ the creek'
<i>/#bar- ŋ#/#/</i> → <i>/#bar- ŋ#/#/</i> → <i>berin</i> '(please) go!'

## 4.1.4.3 /a/ = i

Phonetic Realization: see 4.1.1.



ütlä - 'singe'üčün 'for (the sake)'

[y<sup>œ</sup>] *Pronunciation:* mid, lax, back, rounded glide following the semi-lax allophone above:

*Environment:* preceding a back nasal; e.g.,

yüzüñ 'your face'körüñ '(please) see!'

[ɣ] *Pronunciation:* high, lax, front (approx. German üppig 'luxuriant,' Finnish syksy 'autumn'):

*Environment:* at the beginning of a word (i.e, following a glottal stop) preceding a voiced consonant; e.g.,

üzüm 'grape'ügändim 'I learned'

Representing /ü/ as ö in this environment is a common orthographic "error."

#### 4.2.2 /u/ = u

Phonetic Realization:

[u<sup>ː</sup>] *Pronunciation:* high, somewhat lax, back (more lax than French ouvrir 'to open,' German Uran 'uranium,' and more tense than 'put'):

*Environment:* in non-final open syllables, and preceding syllable-final /y/, except when adjacent to a uvular or laryngeal; e.g.,

musulman 'a ~ the Moslem'      mušu 'this'suda 'in (the) water'      buruq 'a ~ the command'

[u̥] *Pronunciation:* voiceless ("whispered") variant of the above:

*Environment:* between two voiceless non-uvular, non-laryngeal consonants in an open syllable; e.g.,

tutuq 'dull,' 'murky'tuxum 'an ~ the egg'

[ɔ] *Pronunciation:* high, lax, back (approx. 'put'):

*Environment:* in a closed syllable, adjacent to at least one voiced consonant, or anywhere in stressed position; e.g.,

udul 'opposite'kälsun 'may he come!'

[ɔ ~ o] *Pronunciation:* as the above, or mid, tense, back (approx. French *peau* 'skin,' German *Moral* 'morality,' Italian *dovere* 'duty');

*Environment:* adjacent to a uvular or laryngeal in a strong syllable; e.g.,

*qum* '(the) sand'                      *oqu* 'read!'  
*ačqu* 'a ~ the switch'                *qaraŋǰu* 'dark'

*Environment:* fusing with a following liquid, tending to become long, including third person present-future /...#dur#/ spelled ...*du*; e.g.,

*tonur* 'a ~ the oven'                    *tapšurdum* 'I handed over'  
*kičiktur* 'is ~ are small'              *kelidu* 'he ~ they (will) come'

[ɔ̥] *Pronunciation:* voiceless ("whispered") variant of the above:

*Environment:* under the same basic conditions as the lax allophone above, between two voiceless consonants, in words with more than one syllable only in unstressed position; e.g.,

*quš* 'a ~ the bird'                      *tuqqan* 'a ~ the relative'

[ɔ̥ɸ<sup>w</sup> ~ ɸ<sup>w</sup>] *Pronunciation:* voiceless ("whispered") variant of the lax allophone above followed by a bilabial fricative with the lip rounding for the vowel; alternatively a syllabic variant of the fricative:

*Environment:* at the beginning of a word, between a glottal stop and a following voiceless stop or affricate, in words with more than one syllable only in unstressed position; e.g.,

*uka* 'a ~ the younger brother'      *utuq* 'a ~ the victory'

### 4.2.3 /ö/ = ö

Phonetic Realization:

[ø] *Pronunciation:* mid, tense, front (approx. German *Ökonomie* 'economy,' Danish *kølle* 'club,' Hungarian *közös* 'together');

*Environment:* anywhere except when followed by a back nasal; e.g.,

*kök* 'a ~ the sky,' 'blue'                *yötäl* 'a ~ the cough'  
*ödäk* 'a ~ the duck'                      *köndüm* 'I grew accustomed'

[ø<sup>α</sup>] *Pronunciation:* mid, lax, back, rounded glide following the above:

*Environment:* preceding a back nasal; e.g.,  
 lōngä 'a ~ the towel'                      köñlüm 'my heart'

#### 4.2.4 /o/ = o

Phonetic Realization:

[o] *Pronunciation:* mid, tense, back (approx. French peau 'skin,' German Moral 'morality,' Italian dovere 'duty'):

*Environment:* in an open syllable when not adjacent to a uvular or a laryngeal; e.g.,  
 polo 'a ~ the pilaw'                      soridim 'I asked'

[o<sup>ː</sup>] *Pronunciation:* mid, semi-tense, back (slightly lower, less tense and more open than the allophone above, as well as higher, more tense and more closed than the allophone below):

*Environment:* in a closed syllable when not adjacent to a uvular or a laryngeal; e.g.,  
 ton 'a ~ the robe'                      olturus 'a ~ the meeting'

[ɔ] *Pronunciation:* mid, lax, back (approx. Standard British English 'long,' German Woche 'week,' Spanish ojo 'eye'):

*Environment:* adjacent to a back nasal, a uvular or a laryngeal; e.g.,  
 qol 'a ~ the hand'                      toqquz 'nine'  
 horun 'lazy'                      ton '(the) frost'

## 4.3 Vocalic Principles

### 4.3.1 Glottal Stop Prosthesis

A glottal stop (or laryngeal stop: [ʔ]) is placed before an initial vowel to create the minimal syllable structure CV. (See discussion under 2 above.) Alternatively, glottal stops may be assumed to be phonemic in any position.

### 4.3.2 Devoicing

High vowels are devoiced between two voiceless consonants (including a glottal stop), in words with more than one syllable usually only in unstressed position.

#### (09) Vocalic Devoicing

01. *čipta* '(the) hessian'  
03. *išim* 'a ~ the name'

02. *kältin* '(please) wait!'  
04. *quši* 'her bird'

### 4.3.3 Assimilation

Uyghur vowels undergo various types of assimilation processes. The most important and striking of these is the general Turkic harmonization feature. Added to this are the more specific features of umlauting (see 4.3.3.3) and apicalization (see 4.3.3.4).

In Modern Uyghur, as in virtually all other Turkic languages, vowels within the same word undergo assimilation processes that are generally known as "vowel harmony." The results of this type of harmonic assimilation are generally represented orthographically.

Much ink has been spilt in numerous attempts at analyzing the principles and dynamics of these types of processes, either language-universally or with specific reference to Turkic, the latter mostly within the narrow confines of Standard Turkish. Since it is not intended to be within the scope of the present outline to enter into detailed discussions about these phonological problems and about the various approaches toward solving such problems, vowel harmony in the specific case of Modern Uyghur will be described below in the simplest manner possible that at the same time is scientifically reasonable and instructionally effective.

Within the given context, vowel harmony is assumed to apply consistently in a progressive, iterative fashion within an area between word boundaries. Seemingly non-harmonic vowels following a root are explained in terms of raising (see 4.3.5) or neutralization (see 4.3.4). Any further seemingly non-harmonic elements are assumed to be outside the harmonization domain, namely in enclitics. Disharmony may be found also at the beginning of a word. Where this cannot be explained as a result of umlauting (see 4.3.3.3), a root must be assumed to be inherently disharmonic. This tends to be the case in loanwords

from languages without vowel harmony, very rarely in apparently native items. In all instances, it is the root-final vowel that determines the harmonic category of the remainder of the word. Once a following word boundary has been reached, the process begins anew, either within the following enclitic or within the following word, where these can take on suffixes. According to this theory, which is based upon a morpheme boundary model (or upon a cyclic application model), Modern Uyghur harmony is perfectly regular underneath apparent flaws that are due to morphemic constraints and subsequently applying rules. This analysis contrasts with traditional-style descriptions in which the Modern Uyghur harmony system is considered highly defective in comparison with the harmony systems of most other Turkic languages, namely languages which on the one hand are more conservative in that they permit no subsequent neutralization, but which on the other hand are less conservative in that they have permitted enclitics to advance to the status of harmonic suffixes.

Unfortunately, none of the currently used Uyghur orthographies is entirely based upon the type of analysis that serves as the background for the present description. None of the orthographies distinguishes morpheme boundaries adequately and systematically. Typically, enclitics, and even some separate words, are treated as integral parts of a given structure. In order to compensate for these and other inherent inadequacies without disregarding the official orthographies in the present outline of Uyghur, orthographic transliterations of newly introduced morphemes are accompanied by underlying representations where additional information is required for the correct phonological processing of a given "element" (i.e., root, stem, suffix, enclitic or compound).

#### 4.3.3.1 Palatal-Velar Harmony

The specific type of harmonic principle that in Uyghur applies to inherent and epenthetic vowels is generally referred to as "palatal-velar harmony" (or "palato-velar harmony") which in many analyses includes also consonantal harmony (see 5.7.1.1).

##### 4.3.3.1.1 *Progressive Palatal-Velar Harmony*

Any suffix vowel must agree with the vowel of the preceding morpheme in terms of front articulation or back articulation. This applies iteratively until a word boundary (#) is encountered. It applies prior to neutralization (see 4.3.4), umlauting (see 4.3.3.3), and raising (see 4.3.5). As a result, the phonemic value of all phonetically neutralized



vowels (i.e. *i* and *e*) are in fact in agreement with those of all subsequent vowels within the same word. Once a word has been harmonically generated in this fashion, the process begins anew within the following domain, which may be either an enclitic or a word.

In order to understand the basic principle of this process sufficiently, it is necessary to bear in mind the fact that this type of vowel harmony is based upon the original, fundamental Turkic vowel phoneme inventory. This inventory — unlike the augmented one shown under (fig. 07) above — is perfectly symmetrical: it lacks the phoneme /e/ and has only "high" and "non-high" vowels. In this system, there are four front-back pairs of vowel phonemes: one pair on each level, and each pair having both an unrounded variant and a rounded variant.

#### (10) Basic Vowel Phonemes

	unrounded		rounded	
	front	back	front	back
high:	/i/	/ɪ/	/ü/	/u/
non-high:	/ä/	/a/	/ö/	/o/

Any of these vowel phonemes can occur within an Uyghur root. Any except the non-high rounded ones (i.e. /ö/ and /o/) can occur within an Uyghur suffix.

Harmonization is assumed to apply as a part of the transition from archimorphemic level to morphemic level. Archiphonemes (i.e. segments to become harmonized) are represented by capital letters.

#### (11) Archiphonemes and Phonemes: Vowels

		archiphoneme	→	phonemes
				front ~ back
high:	unrounded:	/I/	→	/i/ ~ /ɪ/
	rounded:	/U/	→	/ü/ ~ /u/
non-high:	unrounded:	/A/	→	/ä/ ~ /a/

The following examples illustrate the conversion of pre-harmonic archiphonemes to harmonic phonemes:

#### (12) Progressive Palatal-Velar Harmony: Underlying Vowels

(12.01)      ablative: /#... + |dɪn#/      plural: /#... + |lAr + #/

01. 'person'	/#kiʃi+ d̪ɪn#/ → kiʃid̪ɪn	/#kiʃi+ l̪ɛr+#/ → kiʃil̪ɛr
02. 'tongue'	/#tɪl+ d̪ɪn#/ → tild̪ɪn	/#tɪl+ l̪ɛr+#/ → tɪll̪ɛr
03. 'waist'	/#bäl+ d̪ɪn#/ → bälid̪ɪn	/#bäl+ l̪ɛr+#/ → bäll̪ɛr
04. 'hair'	/#čäč+ d̪ɪn#/ → čäčid̪ɪn	/#čäč+ l̪ɛr+#/ → čäčl̪ɛr
05. 'day'	/#kün+ d̪ɪn+#/ → künid̪ɪn	/#kün+ l̪ɛr+#/ → künl̪ɛr
06. 'bird'	/#quʃ+ d̪ɪn#/ → quʃid̪ɪn	/#quʃ+ l̪ɛr+#/ → quʃl̪ɛr
07. 'word'	/#söz+ d̪ɪn#/ → sözd̪ɪn	/#söz+ l̪ɛr+#/ → sözl̪ɛr
08. 'feast'	/#toy+ d̪ɪn#/ → toyid̪ɪn	/#toy+ l̪ɛr+#/ → toyl̪ɛr
09. 'clock'	/#sā'ät+ d̪ɪn#/ → sa'ättid̪ɪn	/#sā'ät+ l̪ɛr+#/ → sa'ätl̪ɛr
10. 'tool'	/#äswāb+ d̪ɪn#/ → äswāpid̪ɪn	/#äswāb+ l̪ɛr+#/ → äswāpl̪ɛr

(12.02)	negative: /#...-  -m̪ɛ- /	desiderative: /#...-GU+#/
01. 'wear'	/#kiy-  -m̪ɛ- / → kiym̪ɛ-	/#kiy-gu+#/ → kiyg̪u
02. 'cut'	/#qıy-  -m̪ɛ- / → qiym̪ɛ-	/#qıy-gu+#/ → qiyg̪u
03. 'go'	/#kät-  -m̪ɛ- / → kätm̪ɛ-	/#kät-gu+#/ → kätg̪u
04. 'harden'	/#qat-  -m̪ɛ- / → qatm̪ɛ-	/#qat-gu+#/ → qatg̪u
05. 'wait'	/#küt-  -m̪ɛ- / → kütm̪ɛ-	/#küt-gu+#/ → kütg̪u
06. 'dry'	/#qur-  -m̪ɛ- / → qurm̪ɛ-	/#qur-gu+#/ → qurg̪u
07. 'singe'	/#köy-  -m̪ɛ- / → köym̪ɛ-	/#köy-gu+#/ → köyg̪u
08. 'put'	/#qoy-  -m̪ɛ- / → qoym̪ɛ-	/#qoy-gu+#/ → qoyg̪u

The same rule applies to epenthetic vowels:

### (13) Progressive Palatal-Velar Harmony: Epenthetic Vowels

#### (13.01)

01. /#ism+|l̪ɛr+#/ → /#isim+|l̪ɛr+#/ → isiml̪ɛr '(the) names'
02. /#agz+|l̪ɛr+#/ → /#agız+|l̪ɛr+#/ → eǵızl̪ɛr '(the) mouths'
03. /#kõnl+|l̪ɛr+#/ → /#kõñul+|l̪ɛr+#/ → kõñull̪ɛr '(the) hearts'
04. /#ogı+|l̪ɛr+#/ → /#ogul+|l̪ɛr+#/ → oǵull̪ɛr '(the) sons'

#### (13.02)

01. /#ism+|m+d̪ɛ+#/ → /#ism+|im+d̪ɛ+#/ → ismimd̪ɛ 'in my name'
02. /#agz+|m+d̪ɛ+#/ → /#agz+|im+d̪ɛ+#/ → aǵzimd̪ɛ 'in my mouth'
03. /#käsp+|ɲ+d̪ɛ+#/ → /#käsp+|iɲ+d̪ɛ+#/ → käspind̪ɛ 'in your specialist field'
04. /#aralsk+|d̪ɛ+#/ → /#aralsk+|d̪ɛ+#/ → Aralskida 'in Aralsk'

An apparent exception to the rule of palatal-velar harmony is encountered where the enclitic /#čä+#/ after noun stems (not after pronoun stems) undergoes raising before a suffix. Being an enclitic and thus having the fully specified (i.e. invariant) vowel /ä/, it ought to take on only front-vocalic suffixes, as indeed it does when it is not raised; e.g., /kitāb+#čä+|m+d̪ɛ#/ → kitāpčämd̪ɛ 'in my booklet.' Cur-

iously, when the vowel of /#čä+#/ comes to be raised in an open syllable (see 4.3.5), it is "transparent," i.e. not it but the previous vowel determines the harmonic category of the following suffix; e.g., /kitāb+#čä+|dA#/ → *kitapčida* (not \**kitapčidä*) 'in a ~ the booklet.' (This may be considered the beginning of the development from the enclitic stage to the prestressed suffix stage.)

#### 4.3.3.1.2 Regressive Palatal-Velar Harmony

The same rule applies where, in a loanword, an initial consonant cluster needs to be broken up by means of an anaptyctic vowel or by means of a prosthetic vowel (see 2.1.2). In such instances, the harmony rule applies regressively, i.e. in anticipation of the value inherent in the following, determining vowel.

### (14) Regressive Palatal-Velar Harmony

#### (14.01) Epenthesis

01. /#pīān+#/ → /#pīlān+#/ → *pīlan* 'a ~ the plan'
02. /#klīmat+#/ → /#kīlīmat+#/ → *kīlīmat* 'a ~ the climate'

#### (14.02) Prosthesis

01. /#sport+#/ → /#īsport+#/ → *īsport* '(the) sports'
02. /#stātīstika+#/ → /#īstātīstika+#/ → *īstatistika* 'statistics'

#### 4.3.3.2 Labial Harmony

In addition to palatal-velar harmony, anaptyctic vowels undergo a process that is widely known as "labial harmony." Like palatal-velar harmony, it applies both progressively and regressively. However, unlike palatal-velar harmony, it does not affect vowels that are inherent, namely those that occur as archiphonemes, nor does it affect prosthetic or post-final vowels.

### (15) Labial Harmony Constraints

#### (15.01) Anaptyctic Vowels

01. /#üz-m+|m+#/ → /#üz-ūm+|ūm+#/ → *üzūmūm* 'my grape'
02. /#čöm-l-|š+#/ → /#čöm-ūl-|ūš+#/ → *čömūlūš* '(the) immersion'
03. /#pul+(+)|°G+|#/ → /#pul+(+)|lūG+|#/ → *pullūq* 'having money'
04. /#klub+#/ → /#kūlub+#/ → *kūlup* 'a ~ the club'

#### (15.02) Non-Anaptyctic Vowels

01. /#kūč|+(s)ī+|#/ → /kūč+|ī+|#/ → *kūčī* 'its power'

02. /#pul+(+)sɪz+|#/ → /#pul+(+)sɪz+|#/ → *pulsiz* '(being) without money,' '(being) penniless'
03. /#sport+(+)çɪ+|#/ → /#ɪsport+(+)çɪ+|#/ → *ɪsportçɪ* 'athlete'
04. /#tomsk+#/#/ → /#tomskɪ+|#/#/ → *Tomskɪ* 'Tomsk'

In labial harmony, an anaptyctic vowel becomes rounded where the nearest vowel is rounded. This applies in addition to palatal-velar harmony (see 4.3.3.1). As a result, an anaptyctic vowel is the only kind of vowel that is harmonized with regard both to the frontness-versus-backness criterion and to the unrounded-versus-rounded criterion. In the written language, anaptyctic labial harmony does not apply where an underlying unrounded vowel is a part of the morpheme to which an anaptyctic vowel is added; e.g., (\*/#pul+|m+z+#/ >) /#pul+|°mɪz+#/ → /#pul+|ɪmɪz+#/ → *pulɪmɪz* 'our money.' However, irrespective of spelling, many or most Standard Uyghur speakers do labialize an anaptyctic vowel also in this type of instance; e.g., *pulumiz* 'our money.')

## (16) Labial Harmony

### (16.01) Progressive

01. /#kõŋ+|dɪn#/#/ → /#kõŋɪ+|dɪn#/#/ → *kõŋɪdɪn* 'from a ~ the heart'
02. /#oɔl+|dɪn#/#/ → /#oɔɪ+|dɪn#/#/ → *oɔɪdɪn* 'from a ~ the son'
03. /#kõŋ+|m+dɪn#/#/ → /#kõŋɪ+|ɪm+dɪn#/#/ → *kõŋɪɪmɪdɪn* 'from my heart'
04. /#oɔl+|m+dɪn#/#/ → /#oɔɪ+|ɪm+dɪn#/#/ → *oɔɪɪmɪdɪn* 'from my son'
05. /#yüz+|m+dɪn#/#/ → /#yüzɪ+|ɪm+dɪn#/#/ → *yüzɪɪmɪdɪn* 'from my face'
06. /#qol+|m+dɪn#/#/ → /#qolɪ+|ɪm+dɪn#/#/ → *qolɪɪmɪdɪn* 'from my hand'

### (16.02) Regressive

01. /#klub+#/#/ → /#kɪlub+#/#/ → *kɪlub* 'a ~ the club'
02. /#grüppa+#/#/ → /#gɪrɪppa+#/#/ → *gɪrɪppa* 'a ~ the group'
03. /#progrāmma+#/#/ → /#pɪrogɪrāmma+#/#/ → *pɪrogɪrāmma* 'a ~ the program'

In some dialects, all or most phonemically high vowels and in certain variants also raised vowels (in the Lopnur "dialect" even non-high vowels) are subject to this roundness assimilation, all of which is attributable to dialectal variation in rule sequence. In this regard, some dialectally influenced variation is tolerated in the spoken forms of what is considered the standard language. This applies particularly to the labialization of underlying vowels in closed syllables; e.g., *yüzɪɪmɪdɪn* ~ *yüzɪmɪdɪn* 'from my face,' *qolɪɪmɪdɪn* ~ *qolɪmɪdɪn* 'from my hand,' *qollan* -

'apply' → *qolliniš* [qollunuš] 'application,' *yüräk* 'heart' → *yürigim* [yürügim] 'my heart;' SADVAKASOV 1988:64). However, such variation is not normally expressed orthographically, certainly not in print.

Some apparent inconsistencies are associated with regressive labial harmony. One such instance is found in example (16.02.03) above: while, predictably, a rounded anaptyctic vowel surfaces in regressive response to the following /o/, the following anaptyctic vowel responds only to palatal-velar influence, not to the progressive labialization influence of the preceding /o/. This appears to occur whenever an anaptyctic vowel precedes an unrounded vowel in a strong syllable, as also in /#ayruplān+#/ → /#ayrupīlān+/ → *ayrupīlan* 'a ~ the airplane.' In the loanword *pirofessor* 'a ~ the professor,' Russian orthographic interference accounts for the use of the letter *o* in the second syllable. The corresponding phoneme and allophone are in fact /a/ and [ʌ], being derived from unstressed Russian /o/ which in Standard Russian must be delabialized to [a]. For this reason, the Uyghur form is not \**purofessor*. The absence of anaptyctic labialization in the loanword /#glyuköz+#/ → *gilyukoz* '(the) glucose' appears to be due to the influence of the palatal glide /y/ that is derived from Russian palatalization (i.e. *gl'jukoza*). In the case of the word (Russian *globus* [glóbus] >) *gīlobus* 'a ~ the globe,' Russian stress assignment appears to be lost in Uyghur, and the *o* is reinterpreted as unstressed (Russian /o/ → [a] >) Uyghur /a/, as in *pirofessor*, which would account for the absence of rounding in the preceding anaptyctic vowel.

#### 4.3.3.3 Umlauting

In the initial open syllable of a word or of a cliticized element, a short low, unrounded vowel is raised. In addition, /a/ is shifted to the front, if the following syllable contains /i/ or /ɪ/, be it inherent or epenthetic. (Thus, umlauting applies after epenthesis.) The result of this "umlauting" process is the creation of *e* as a common allophone of /ä/ and /a/. The vowels in question remain low before an *i* that is the result of raising ("reduction"), since umlauting applies prior to the unrelated raising rule (see 4.3.5). Vowels in strong syllables (marked by a macron [ˉ]) are not subject to umlauting.

#### (17) Umlauting: Constraints and Results

##### (17.01) Application of Umlauting

01. /#xät + |(s)ɪ + #/ → /#xät + |i + #/ → *xeti* 'his letter'
02. /#baš + |m + #/ → /baš + |ɪm + #/ → *bešim* 'my head'

03. /#bär - |š+GA#/ → /#bär - |iš+gä#/ → *beriškä* 'to (the) giving'  
 04. /#bär - |š+GA#/ → /#bär - |iš+ga#/ → *berišqa* 'to (the) going'  
 05. /#sat - |b+#al-š+#/ → /#sat - |b+#al-iš+#/ → *setiweliš* '(the) shopping'

(17.02) Non-Application of Umlauting

01. /#säpär + |m+#/ → /#säpär + |im+#/ → *säpirim* 'my journey'  
 02. /#qazan + |m+#/ → /#qazan + |im+#/ → *qazirim* 'my pot'  
 03. /#pär + |(s)I+#/ → /#pär + |i+#/ → *päri* 'its feather'  
 04. /#gäz + |(s)I+#/ → /#gäz + |i+#/ → *gäzi* 'her goose'  
 05. /#bär - |A#män#/ → /#bär - |a#män#/ → *barimän* 'I (will) go'

#### 4.3.3.4 Apicalization

In non-final position, a high unrounded vowel is assimilated to a preceding alveo-dental fricative (i.e. /s/ or /z/). In other words, it comes to be accompanied by alveo-dental friction.

#### 4.3.4 High Neutralization

The high, unrounded vowels /i/ and /ɨ/ are phonemically distinct but are phonetically neutralized by virtue of the fact that they have come to share the same set of allophones (see 4.1.1). This surface neutralization is expressed orthographically.

#### 4.3.5 Raising ("Reduction")

In non-initial open syllables, a short low, unrounded vowel is raised to the high level. It applies within a word as well as between words (i.e. to a word-final short vowel) in the absence of a pause. It is represented orthographically only within words, not between words. Vowel raising across word boundaries depends upon rapidity of speech. It mandatorily applies across suffix boundaries and single word boundaries (i.e. it minimally involves roots, suffixes and enclitics). The allophones that result from vowel raising are those described under 4.1.1 above.

#### (18) Vowel Raising

(18.01) Application of Vowel Raising within "Words"

01. *säpär* 'a ~ the journey' → *säpirim* 'my journey'  
 02. *töpä* 'a ~ the peak' → *töpilär* '(the) peaks'  
 03. *töpilär* '(the) peaks' → *töpiliri* 'their peaks'  
 04. *yeza* 'a ~ the village' → *yezida* 'in a ~ the village'

(18.02) Application of Vowel Raising between "Words"

01. *mäktäpkä kälđim* → *mäktäpk[i] kälđim* 'I came to (a ~ the) school'

02. *tögä bilän* → *tög[i] bilän* 'with ~ by a ~ the camel'

03. *yezida turidu* → *yezid[i] turidu* 'she lives in a ~ the village'

In traditional-style descriptions of Modern Uyghur, umlauting (see 4.3.3.3) and vowel raising (which is usually referred to as "reduction") tend to be discussed within the same context, being implicitly or explicitly presented as closely related. However, it is important to note that in actuality there is no relationship between the two phonological processes, save for the facts that both of them apply to short vowels in open syllables and that raising is involved in both cases. Umlauting is essentially an assimilation process, while the type of vowel raising in question cannot even be assumed to be related to assimilation. Neither of the two rules requires the output of the other rule as a precondition. As noted earlier, umlauting is restricted to initial syllables which are subjected to the influence of a phonemic /i/ or /ɨ/ in the immediately following syllable. Raising applies later (evidenced by the fact that its output *i* does not cause umlauting), being restricted to non-initial syllables. Unlike umlauting, vowel raising applies irrespective of what type of vowel forms the nucleus of an adjacent syllable (e.g., /#bala + |lar + #/ → /#bala + |lar + #/ → *balilar* '(the) children').

Vowel raising in conjunction with umlauting (see 4.3.3.3) accounts for the typically northern Uyghur feature of vocalic "disguise," which constitutes a more or less serious comprehension impediment for those who are familiar with other, even relatively closely related, Turkic languages, among which there exists mutual intelligibility to varying degrees. However, the absence of these vocalic shifts poses no problem for Standard Uyghur speakers in comprehending such related languages or the southern dialects of Uyghur, since all Uyghur speakers are at least subconsciously aware of the underlying class features of the vowels that undergo Uyghur umlauting or raising. Thus, a speaker of Standard Uyghur will perceive a pronunciation such as *arıqlarmızdaki-lär* in place of *eriqlirimizdikilä(r)* 'those that are in our irrigation ditches' as rather foreign but perfectly intelligible.

Moreover, umlauting and raising, together with the neutrality of *i*, accounts for certain problems in the course of Modern Uyghur language acquisition, at least as far as the acquisition of Modern Uyghur as a foreign language is concerned. The student of Modern Uyghur needs to be aware of the possibilities that *e* or *i* are derived from /ä/ or /a/ and that a back-vocalic word is disguised as front-vocalic where

guage acquisition, at least as far as the acquisition of Modern Uyghur as a foreign language is concerned. The student of Modern Uyghur needs to be aware of the possibilities that *e* or *i* are derived from /ä/ or /a/ and that a back-vocalic word is disguised as front-vocalic where each vowel has undergone one of these rules. More often than not, a given form contains indications that reveal its harmonic category. Otherwise, suffixed variants in glossaries or in dictionaries may provide the required information. Throughout this book, such information is provided wherever necessary, at least where the back-vocalic category of a given form is not immediately apparent. Unfortunately, Modern Uyghur glossaries and dictionaries published to date are not very helpful in this respect (with the exception of JARRING's dialect dictionary [1964]). To make matters worse, in an attempt to approximate the listing of "neutral," infinitive forms as in Semitic and Indo-European languages, native-speaker compilers of Turkic word lists tend to give verbs in nominalized forms, and this practice has been adopted also in the area of Modern Uyghur. It is most common to attach the deverbal noun suffix /|-mAG+#/ (- *maq* ~ *mäk*) to the basic forms of verbs. Less commonly, the deverbal noun suffix /|-š+#/ (- *š* ~ *iš* ~ *uš* ~ *üš*) is used in the same manner. Here, and in most Western Turcological writings, this practice has not been adopted; only the basic, non-final verb forms are given. In the particular case of Modern Uyghur, the use of these deverbal noun suffixes causes the above-mentioned vowel shift rules to apply, which results in "distortions" both on the phonetic surface and in standard orthographic representations. The nominalizing suffix /|-mAG+#/ causes raising to apply to root- or stem-final vowels. Thus, for instance the nominalized form *qarimaq* '(the process of) looking' is derived from the verb *qara-* 'to look,' not from \*/#qārı-/ → \**qari-*, while the nominalized form *qayrimaq* '(the) bending' is derived from the verb /#qayrı-/ → *qayri-* 'bend,' not from \**qayra-*. As for the deverbal noun suffix /|-š+#/, while preserving root- or stem-final vowels (e.g., *qaraš* '[the activity of] looking,' *qayriš* '[the activity of] bending'), a high vowel, inserted by rule (see 2.1), causes umlauting in the non-high vowel of the preceding open syllable, as in *beriš* (see examples [17.01.03.] and [17.01.04.] above), which may be derived either from *bär-* 'to give' or *bar-* 'to go.' Using such nominalized forms to refer to verbs in isolation is now normal practice in the spoken language. However, at least in scientific and instructional material it ought to be avoided, and only the basic verb forms ought to be given in the case of Modern Uyghur. Where full words are desirable, two complementary deverbal forms (e.g., both



/| -mAG+#/ and /| -š+#/ ought to be provided, which would allow the user to deduce the underlying vowel.

### 4.3.6 Vowel Length

Vowels that, due to length or stress, constitute the nuclei of "strong" (or "heavy") syllables (see 3.1) may be pronounced slightly longer than are vowels in "weak" (or "light") syllables. Above-average duration is most clearly discernible in syllables that receive primary word stress (see 3.1) while containing a phonemically long vowel in a word that receives primary phrasal stress (or emphasis, see 3.2). This is so particularly where such a strong syllable is not word-initial, which is commonly the case among loanwords. Otherwise, there is little or no clearly audible phonetic length distinction.

Unfortunately, stress and length are not indicated in any of the official orthographies; nor are they marked in hitherto published glossaries and dictionaries. (JARRING's dialect dictionary [1964] is a laudable exception also in this respect.) This constitutes another impediment in the course of acquiring or teaching Modern Uyghur as a foreign language, not only with regard to phonetic stress assignment and length distinction but also with regard to the applicability of umlauting and raising, since neither of these rules applies to strong syllables.

#### (19) Vowel Length as Umlauting and Raising Constraint

##### (19.01) Length Distinction

01. /#tār+|(s)I+#/ → /#tār+|i+#/ → *teri* 'his sweat'

02. /#tār+|(s)I+#/ → /#tār+|i+#/ → *tāri* 'his complexion'

##### (19.02) Umlauting Resistance

01. /#pār+|m+#/ → /#pār+|im+#/ → *pārim* (not \**perim*) 'my feather'

02. /#gāz+|m+#/ → /#gāz+|im+#/ → *gāzim* (not \**gezim*) 'my goose'

##### (19.03) Raising Resistance

01. /#hawā+|dA+#/ → /#hawā+|da+#/ → *hawāda* (not \**hawīda*) 'in the air'

02. /#binā+|dA+#/ → /#binā+|da+#/ → *bināda* (not \**binīda*) 'in the building'

#### 4.3.6.1 Vowel Lengthening

Optionally, phonetically long vowels are created where syllable-final liquids (i.e., /r/ and /l/, and in some cases also the glide /y/) are "de-

leted," i.e. assimilated to the preceding vowel (see also 5.5, 5.6.2, 5.7.1.2.4). This process is much like *r*-"deletion" and consequent "compensatory lengthening" in many "non-rhotic" dialects of English (e.g., of Southern England, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, the West Indies and New England) and German (e.g., of Berlin, Hesse, the Alpine regions and formally Lowlands-German-speaking Northern Germany), except that in the said environment Modern Uyghur /r/ tends to fuse fully with a vowel (much like in the Frankfurt dialect of German; e.g., *Zimmer* [ts'ime:] 'room'). The fusion of /ä/ and a following liquid tends to result in a lower long vowel. Phonemically short vowels that are lengthened in this fashion are still subject to umlauting and raising where the liquid comes to take the coda position as a result of resyllabization.

#### (20) Vowel Lengthening

01. /#tär + #/ → *tär* (→ [tär] ~ [tää]) 'sweat'
02. /#bar - |Ø#| → *bar* (→ [bar] ~ [baa]) 'go!'
03. /#käl - |gän + #| → *kälgän* (→ [kälgän] ~ [käägän]) 'having come,'  
'coming'
04. /#hoyla + #/ → *hoyla* (→ [hoyla] ~ [hoola]) 'courtyard'

Due to the existence of this assimilation rule, the non-native phenomenon of word-final long vowels tends to be interpreted as being the result of phonetic *r*-assimilation (see 5.7.5).

#### 4.3.6.2 Underlength

The verb roots *dä*- 'say' and *yä*- 'eat,' as well as the semi-defunct verb root (*är*- >) *ä*- 'be,' are exceptional in that they undergo raising (see 4.3.5) in open syllables, irrespective of whether or not the umlauting rule would normally be applicable in a given derivative.

#### (21) Word-Initial Raising

##### (21.01) Non-Application of Word-initial Raising

- |                                  |                                 |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 01. <i>däymän</i> 'I (will) say' | 02. <i>däp</i> 'say(s) and ...' |
| 03. <i>yäymän</i> 'I (will) eat' | 04. <i>yäp</i> 'eat(s) and ...' |

##### (21.02) Application of Word-Initial Raising

- |                           |                                 |
|---------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 01. <i>dīdim</i> 'I said' | 02. <i>dīmāk</i> '(the) saying' |
| 03. <i>yīdim</i> 'I ate'  | 04. <i>yīmāk</i> '(the) eating' |

In such instances the letter *e* rather than the letter *i* is used in written Soviet Uyghur, which would be predictable as umlauting (see 4.3.3.3) in (*d̄idim* ~) *d̄edim* 'I said' and (*ȳidim* ~) *ȳedim* 'I ate,' but not in (*d̄imäk* ~) *d̄emäk* '(the) saying' and (*ȳimäk* ~) *ȳemäk* '(the) eating.'

The vowels in question are here analyzed as being "extra short" or as having "underlength": /ä°. Underlength is assumed to permit vowel raising in word-initial open syllables, irrespective of the height of the following vowel.

Underlength appears to be accountable also for the raising of *ä* under the above-mentioned conditions (i.e. in any open syllable) in the frequently used verbs *ät-* 'do' and *bär-* 'give.' In Soviet Uyghur spelling this is consistent, namely *ä* → *e*. In these instances, Xinjiang Uyghur spelling shows the same *ä* → *e* alternation (i.e., *etäyli* 'let us do!,' *beräyli* 'let us give!') rather than the *ä* → *i* alternation noted above, which clearly is a case of orthographic inconsistency. (My informants appear to use the same allophone for example in *d̄imäy* 'let me say!' and *beräy* 'let me give!'.) Although underlength is not an impossible reason, the raising of /ä/ to *e* in the verb roots *käl-* 'come' (→ e.g., *keläy* 'let me come!'), *kät-* 'go' (→ e.g., *ketäy* 'let me go!'), *täg-* 'reach' (→ e.g., *tegäy* 'let me reach!') and *yäš-* 'undo,' 'take off (e.g., clothing)' (→ *yešäy* 'let me undo!,' 'let me take off!') is more likely due to raising adjacent to velars (see 4.1.3.2), while the apparently exceptional phenomenon of raising in *yä-* before coda *y* might be explained either as combined progressive-regressive assimilation to *y* or, consistent with the behavior of *d̄ä-*, as underlength.

Lastly, underlength is quite likely to account also for the phenomenon of post-vocalic vowel deletion (see 4.3.8).

### 4.3.7 Devocalization

In the absence of an underlying intervocalic /y/ (e.g., /|-(y)Al-| → /|-(y)äl-| ~ /|-(y)al-| (e.g., [*bär-* →] *berälmäymän* 'I cannot give,' [*bar-* →] *baralmaymän* 'I cannot go,' [*išlä-* →] *išliyälmäymän* 'I cannot work,' [*oyna-* →] *oyniyalmaymän* 'I cannot play,' [*oqu-* →] *oquyalmaymän* 'I cannot read'), a suffix-initial low vowel with no underlength is devoiced by surfacing as the glide *y* where it comes to directly follow another vowel; e.g., /| -A#/ → /| -ä#/ ~ /| -a#/ → ...Cä ~ ...Ca ~ ...CiCV... (see 4.3.5) ~ ...Vy C... (e.g., [*kül-* →] *külä-külä* 'while going on laughing,' [*bar-* →] *bara-bara* 'while going and going,' 'progressively,' [*bär-* →] *berimän* 'I [will] give,' [*bar-* →] *barimän* 'I [will] go,' [*išlä-* →] *išliäymän* 'I [will] work,' [*oyna-* →] *oynaymän* 'I [will] play,' [*oqu-* →]

*oquymän* 'I [will] read'), /| -At- / → /| -ät- / ~ /| -at- / → ...Cät... ~ ...Cat... ~ ...Vyt... (e.g., [bär- →] *berättim* 'I used to give,' [bar- →] *barattim* 'I used to go,' [iślä- →] *iśläyttim* 'I used to work,' [oyna- →] *oynayttim* 'I used to play,' [oqu- →] *oquyttim* 'I used to read').

### 4.3.8 Vowel Deletion

A suffix-initial low vowel with underlength (i.e., /±A°.../ → /±ä°.../ ~ /±a°.../ [see 4.3.6.2.]) is deleted where it comes to directly follow another vowel; e.g., (\*| -A#(#)mu#/ >) /| -A°m#/ → /| -ä°m#/ ~ /| -a°m#/ → ...Cäm... ~ ...Cam... ~ ...Vm... (e.g., [bär- →] *berämdimän?* 'do ~ will I give?', [bar- →] *baramsiz* 'do ~ will you go?', [iślä- →] *iślämdimän?* 'do ~ will I work?', [oyna- →] *oynamdu?* 'does ~ will she play?', [oqu- →] *oqumsiz?* 'do ~ will you read?').

## 5. CONSONANTS

Modern Uyghur has an inventory of twenty-five consonant phonemes, including two glides (also known as "semi-consonants" or "semi-vowels," which in Turkic languages are treated as consonantal elements) and seven pairs of voiceless and voiced counterparts. Of these, four do not occur in native items: /j/ (actually /jʃ/), /ʒ/, /x/ (actually /χ/), and /ʔ/, although [x] and [ʔ] (see 2, 4.3.1), and in some dialects also [ʒ], occur as allophones of native phonemes. Not directly included in the inventory are the phonemes /c/ and /v/, because they are distinct only in certain dialects or sociolects, not normally in the standard language used in China.

### (22) Consonant Phonemes

	←	Front	→  ←	Back	→
		alveo- dental	alveo- palatal	velar	uvular laryngeal
stops:	/p/ /b/	/t/ /d/		/k/ /g/	/q/ /G/ /ʔ/
affricates:		(/c/)	/č/ /j/		
fricatives:	/f/ (/v/)	/s/ /z/	/š/ /ž/	/x/	/h/
nasals:	/m/	/n/		/ŋ/	
liquid (a):		/l/			
liquid (b):		/r/			
glides:	/w/		/y/		

Any of these phonemes may occur either in onset (i.e., syllable-initial) position or in coda (i.e., in syllable-final) position, with the following two exceptions: (1) /ʔ/ does not occur in coda position, and (2) /ŋ/ does not occur at the beginning of a word.

In recent, language-universal analyses, *w* tends to be considered a velar glide, while here it is classified as labial. More precisely stated, the phoneme /w/ may be assumed to be a dento-labial glide. There is much dialectal variation as to its phonetic realization. Alternatively, it might be assumed to be a voiced fricative consonantal phoneme (/v/).

The phoneme /c/ is specific to certain loanwords. In many a speaker's inventory, certainly commonly in Xinjiang, it has been converted to /s/ in initial and post-consonantal position (e.g., German *Zifferblatt* [ts'...] > Russian *цифферблат* [ts...] > CU *сифирбилат* [SU *сиферблат*] 'a ~ the

clock face,' Russian *lekciya* [...ts...] > CU *leksiyä* [SU *lekciya*] 'lecture'), and elsewhere it is rendered as the sequence /ts/ (e.g., Russian *social*... [...ts...] > CU *sotsiyal* [SU *social*] 'social'). Whether or not /c/ is a true phoneme in the inventories of all Uyghur speakers in the Soviet Union (where advanced Russian proficiency must be assumed to exist among most sections of the Uyghur population) is a question that warrants future research. The same is true of other Russian-specific elements that, in conformance with national language policy, are represented in the Cyrillic-script-based Uyghur orthography but in Xinjiang Uyghur are phonemically converted and are orthographically represented as such.

Voiced uvular ("post-velar") /G/, which in most environments is phonetically realized as a fricative, here covers both the native voiced counterpart of /q/ and the conversion of the Irano-Arabic phone represented by the symbol *ghayn* in the Arabic script. In all instances, it corresponds to the *gamma* symbol in traditional-type Western transliteration (a symbol which in the International Phonetic Alphabet, however, is used to represent a voiced velar fricative that belongs to the same category as /k/ and /g/).

The phoneme /ŋ/ is here posited for all back nasal realizations. Alternatively, it might be considered distinct from uvular /N/ in back-vocalic forms, just as velar /g/ is distinct from uvular /G/.

In describing the phonetic realizations of these phonemes and their orthographic representations below, place and manner of articulation will be specifically mentioned only where allophonic distribution spreads beyond the category to which a given phoneme belongs.

## 5.1 Stops

### 5.1.1 Labial

#### 5.1.1.1 /p/ = p

Phonetic Realization:

[p] *Pronunciation:* bilabial, voiceless, non-aspirated or lightly aspirated (approx. 'spot,' 'harpist,' 'cap'):

*Environment:* at the end of a syllable, following a consonant word-internally; e.g.,

*aptap* '(the) sunshine'

*arpa* '(the) barley'

*köp* 'much,' 'many'

*aspirant* 'a ~ the graduate student'

[p'] *Pronunciation:* bilabial, voiceless, aspirated (approx. 'pot,' 'apart'):

*Environment:* elsewhere; e.g.,

*pütün* 'entire'

*popayka* 'a ~ the pullover'

*apa* 'a ~ the mother'

*köpä* 'a ~ the sheep skin'

### 5.1.1.2 /b/ = b ~ w ~ p

#### 5.1.1.2.1 /b/ = b

Phonetic Realization:

[b] *Pronunciation:* bilabial, voiced, non-aspirated (approx. 'barn,' 'amber,' 'jab'):

*Environment:* at the beginning of a word, following a consonant, and stem-internally preceding a voiced consonant; e.g.,

*bala* 'a ~ the child'

*ambar* 'a ~ the warehouse'

*bälgä* 'a ~ the signal'

*jabduq* '(the) equipment'

#### 5.1.1.2.2 /b/ = b ~ w

Phonetic Realization:

[β ~ v] *Pronunciation:* bilabial, voiced fricative (approx. Spanish *caho* 'end,' *nuevo* 'new,' Portuguese *beber* 'to drink,' *o holo* 'the cake'), or a dento-labial glide (approx. Dutch *bewijs* 'proof'):

*Environment:* following a vowel and preceding either another vowel or a liquid, at the end of a morpheme in the absence of a pause; e.g.,

/#töbän+#/ → töwän (dialectal e.g., tübän) '(at) the bottom'

/#köbrüg+#/ → köwrük (dialectal e.g., köprük) 'a ~ the bridge'

/#sat - |b̲ + #al - |š + #/ → /#sat - |ɪb̲ + #al - |ɪš + #/ → *setiweliš* '(the) shopping'

*toğra bolsa* → *toğ[ɪɖ]olsa* 'if it is correct'

### 5.1.1.2.3 /b/ = p

Phonetic Realization:

[p] *Pronunciation:* bilabial, voiceless, non-aspirated approx. 'cap'):

*Environment:* at the end of a morpheme preceding a consonant or a pause; e.g.,

/#bāb̲ + #/ → *baḡ* 'a ~ the chapter'

/#bāb̲ + |dA + #/ → /#bāb̲ + |da + #/ → *bap̲ta* 'in a ~ the chapter'

/#sat - b̲ + #/ → /#sat - |ɪb̲ + #/ → *setip̲* 'sell(s) and ...'

## 5.1.2 Alveo-Dental

### 5.1.2.1 /t/ = t

Phonetic Realization:

[t] *Pronunciation:* voiceless, non-aspirated or lightly aspirated (approx. 'star,' 'en̲ter,' 'poṭ'):

*Environment:* at the end of a syllable, following a consonant word-internally; e.g.,

*ap̲tap* '(the) sunshine'

*galistuk* 'a ~ the necktie'

*ispor̲či* 'an ~ the athlete'

*puṭ* 'a ~ the foot'

[t'] *Pronunciation:* voiceless, aspirated (approx. 'towel,' Standard British English 'beater'):

*Environment:* at the beginning of a word, or following a vowel or a liquid, and preceding a vowel; e.g.,

*ṭaḡ* 'a ~ the mountain'

*ata* 'a ~ the father'

*tutuḡ* 'dark,' 'dull'

*artuḡ* 'excessive'

[s] *Pronunciation:* voiceless, unaspirated fricative (approx. 'lesser'):

*Environment:* preceding /s/ in the absence of a pause; e.g.,



*ötşäm* 'if I pass'

*işlätsinüz* 'if you use'

[ ] *Pronunciation:* deleted:

*Environment:* between two consonants, or at the end of a word; e.g.,  
*doşlar* '(the) friends'      *doş* 'a ~ the friend'

### 5.1.2.2 /d/ = d ~ t

#### 5.1.2.2.1 /d/ = d

Phonetic Realization:

[d] *Pronunciation:* voiced, non-aspirated (approx. 'dear,' 'odor'):

*Environment:* anywhere except at the end of a morpheme and following a voiceless consonant; e.g.,  
*dadur* 'a ~ the soybean'      *zawudı* 'their factory'

#### 5.1.2.2.2 /d/ = t

Phonetic Realization:

[t] *Pronunciation:* voiceless, non-aspirated (approx. 'bat,' 'chapter'):

*Environment:* at the end of a morpheme, and following a voiceless consonant; e.g.,  
*zawut* 'a ~ the factory'      *zawutta* 'at ~ in a ~ the factory'  
*bapın* 'from a ~ the chapter'      *čüştüm* 'I descended'

## 5.1.3 Velar

### 5.1.3.1 /k/ = k

Phonetic Realization:

[k] *Pronunciation:* voiceless, non-aspirated or lightly aspirated (approx. 'sky,' 'accuse,' 'lack'):

*Environment:* following a consonant; preceding a velar or a pause; e.g.,

<i>äski</i> 'dilapidated'	<i>käpkä</i> 'a ~ the peaked cap'
<i>ikki</i> 'two'	<i>taktak</i> 'a ~ the clapper'

[k] *Pronunciation:* voiceless, palatalized, non-aspirated or lightly aspirated (approx. 'cute,' Modern Greek *kaí* 'and,' *apothēkē* 'storage room,' Turkish *beğ* '[soccer] back'):

*Environment:* following an unrounded front vowel while preceding a pause; e.g.,

<i>bäk</i> 'strong,' 'very'	<i>tik</i> 'steep'
<i>čäk</i> 'a ~ the check'	<i>yik</i> 'spindle'

[k<sup>w</sup>] *Pronunciation:* voiceless, palatalized, non-aspirated or lightly aspirated, rounded as in /ü/ (approx. Turkish *yük* 'freight'):

*Environment:* following a rounded front vowel while preceding a pause; e.g.,

<i>yük</i> '(the) freight'	<i>kök</i> 'a ~ the sky,' 'blue'
<i>tük</i> 'a ~ the body hair'	<i>küčlük</i> 'powerful'

[x] *Pronunciation:* voiceless, palatalized fricative (somewhat farther back than IPA [ç] as in Standard British English 'huge,' German *Wächter* 'watchman,' Modern Greek *khéri* 'hand,' and slightly farther front than Spanish *gente* 'people,' *gitano* 'gypsy,' *ejemplo* 'example,' *Méjico* ~ *México* 'Mexico'):

*Environment:* following an unrounded vowel, and preceding a consonant (except a velar) in the absence of a following pause; e.g.,

<i>mäktäp</i> 'a ~ the school'	<i>äktip</i> 'active'
<i>täkšiliktin</i> 'from a ~ the plain'	<i>bäk tar</i> 'very narrow'

[x<sup>w</sup>] *Pronunciation:* voiceless, palatalized fricative, rounded as in /ü/ (somewhat farther back than in German *tüchtig* 'efficient'):

*Environment:* following a rounded front vowel, and immediately preceding a non-velar consonant; e.g.,

<i>yüktä</i> 'in the freight'	<i>nüklük</i> 'hairy'
-------------------------------	-----------------------

[k'] *Pronunciation:* voiceless, aspirated (approx. 'car,' 'key,' Standard British English 'sticky'):

*Environment:* elsewhere; e.g.,

*kök* 'a ~ the sky,' 'blue'

*aka* 'an ~ the elder brother'

*kala* 'bovine animal'

*tikiš* 'a ~ the seam'

### 5.1.3.2 /g/ = g ~ k

#### 5.1.3.2.1 /g/ = g

Phonetic Realization:

[g] *Pronunciation:* voiced, non-aspirated (approx. 'good,' 'anger'):

*Environment:* following a pause or a voiced consonant; e.g.,

*gül* 'a ~ the flower'

*rāngi* 'its color'

*yüzgä* 'to a ~ the face'

*geologiyä* 'geology'

[ɣ] *Pronunciation:* voiced fricative, slightly palatalized (farther back than in 'year,' and somewhat less back than Spanish and Portuguese *seguir* 'to proceed,' Danish *bager* 'baker'):

*Environment:* as the coda of a word-initial syllable, not preceding a velar; intervocally in the absence of a pause; e.g.,

*bäg* 'a ~ the beg'

*jigdä* 'an ~ the oleaster'

*išigim* 'my donkey'

*teginän* 'I (will) reach'

[ŋ] *Pronunciation:* back nasal (approx. 'hang'):

*Environment:* following a nasal at the end of a syllable (see 5.7.1.3.5); orthographically omitted; e.g.,

/#räng+#/, *rän* 'a ~ the color' (cf. /#räng+|(s)l+#/ → *rāngi* 'its color')

#### 5.1.3.2.2 /g/ = k

Phonetic Realization:

[k] *Pronunciation:* voiceless, non-aspirated (approx. 'account'):

*Environment:* immediately following a voiceless (including devoiced) consonant; e.g.,

/#täräp+|GA#| → /#täräp+|kä#| → *täräpkä* 'to a ~ the side'

- [k̟] *Pronunciation:* voiceless, palatalized, non-aspirated or lightly aspirated (approx. Modern Greek *Kuriakē* 'Sunday,' Turkish *beğ* '[soccer] back'):

*Environment:* following an unrounded vowel, and preceding a pause in a non-initial syllable; e.g.,

/#iʃäg+#/ → *iʃäk* 'a ~ the donkey'

/#igiz+(+)l°G+|#/ → /#igiz+(+)lig+|#/ → *igizlik* 'a ~ the height'

- [k̟<sup>w</sup>] *Pronunciation:* voiceless, palatalized, non-aspirated or lightly aspirated, rounded as in /ü/ (approx. Turkish *sülük* 'leech'):

*Environment:* following a rounded vowel while immediately preceding a pause in a non-initial syllable; e.g.,

/#kün+(+)l°G+|#/ → /#kün+(+)lüg+|#/ → *künlük* 'a ~ the parasol'

- [x̟] *Pronunciation:* voiceless, palatalized fricative (somewhat farther back than IPA [ç] as in Standard British English 'human,' German *echt* 'genuine,' Modern Greek *fiōkhikós* 'shabby'):

*Environment:* following an unrounded vowel while immediately preceding a non-velar consonant; e.g.,

/#iʃäg+|dIn#| → /#iʃäg+|din#| → *iʃäktin* 'from a ~ the donkey'

- [x̟<sup>w</sup>] *Pronunciation:* voiceless, palatalized fricative, rounded as in /ü/ (somewhat farther back than German *nüchtern* 'sober'):

*Environment:* following a rounded front vowel while immediately preceding a non-velar consonant; e.g.,

/#köbrüg+|dIn#| → /#köbrüg+|din#| → *köwrükün* 'from a ~ the bridge'

## 5.1.4 Uvular ("Post-Velar")

### 5.1.4.1 /q/ = q

Phonetic Realization:

- [q] *Pronunciation:* voiceless, non-aspirated or lightly aspirated (approx. Farsi *qâlî* 'carpet,' Arabic *qaq* 'raven'):

*Environment:* following a consonant; preceding a uvular or a pause; e.g.,

*lapqut* '(the) exchange labor'      *toqquz* 'nine'  
*aq* 'white'      *toq* 'full'

[χ]      *Pronunciation:* voiceless fricative (approx. Welsh *bachgen* 'boy,' Scottish Gaelic *loch* 'loch,' *bàrdachd* 'poetry,' Irish [Gaeilge] *anocht* 'tonight,' Dutch, German or Yiddish *acht* 'eight,' Russian *šaxmaty* 'chess,' Farsi *doxtar* 'daughter,' Arabic *taxšib* 'panelling,' Hebrew *mikhtâbh* 'letter'), somewhat farther back than Spanish *caja* 'box':

*Environment:* immediately preceding a non-uvular consonant; e.g.,  
*uqturuš* 'a ~ the notification'      *toqsan* 'ninety'  
*čiqtim* 'I exited'      *yoq boldi* 'it vanished'

In a number of cases, this shift has come to be represented orthographically, occasionally in variation; e.g., SU *uxturuš* 'a ~ the notification.'

[q']      *Pronunciation:* voiceless, aspirated:

*Environment:* elsewhere; e.g.,

*qar* '(the) snow'      *qān* '(the) lump sugar'  
*taqim* 'a ~ the group'      *oqu* 'read!'

#### 5.1.4.2 /G/ = ğ ~ q

##### 5.1.4.2.1 /G/ = ğ

Phonetic Realization:

[g]      *Pronunciation:* voiced, non-aspirated (voiced counterpart of [q]):

*Environment:* following a non-labial nasal; e.g.,

*nanğa* 'to (the) bread'      *bašlanğuč* 'a ~ the beginning'

[ɣ]      *Pronunciation:* voiced fricative (approx. Scottish Gaelic *a dhol* 'to go,' *tuagh* 'ax,' Irish [Gaeilge] *an ġharsún* 'of the boy,' Standard German *Rohre* 'tubes,' Danish *rumstere* 'to make a racket,' Arabic *yughalghil* 'to intrude,' occasionally with as much friction as in Standard French *radioreportage* 'radio news report'):

*Environment:* at the beginning of a word and between two vowels; following a voiced consonant other than a non-labial nasal; as a coda only in word-initial syllables; e.g.,

*ğaz* 'a ~ the goose'                      *tamğa* 'a ~ the seal'  
*tağliq* 'mountainous'                      *ayiğim* 'my foot'

[χ]        *Pronunciation:* voiceless fricative (approx. Welsh *heddwch* 'peace,' Scottish Gaelic *rioghachd* 'kingdom,' Irish [Gaeilge] *beannacht* 'blessing,' German *Achtung* 'attention,' Dutch *krachtig* 'powerful,' Russian *paxtat* 'to churn,' Farsi *saxt* 'firm,' Arabic *'uxt* 'elder sister,' Hebrew *'axšâw* 'now'):

*Environment:* immediately preceding a voiceless consonant; e.g.,  
*bağçä* 'park'                                      *tağçi* 'trader in a mountainous area'

#### 5.1.4.2.2 /g/ = q

*Phonetic Realization:*

[q]        *Pronunciation:* voiceless, non-aspirated or lightly aspirated (approx. Farsi *qûrî* 'teapot,' Arabic *yuqahqir* 'to recede'):

*Environment:* immediately preceding a uvular; e.g.,  
 /#tağ+|GA#/ → /#tağ+|ga#/ → *taqqa* 'to a ~ the mountain'

*Environment:* at the end of a word in a non-initial syllable; e.g.,  
 /#ayağ+#/ → *ayaq* 'a ~ the foot'

*Environment:* immediately following a voiceless consonant; e.g.,  
 /#baš+|GA#/ → /#baš+|ga#/ → *bašqa* 'to a ~ the head'

[χ]        *Pronunciation:* voiceless fricative (approx. Welsh *bachgen* 'boy,' Scottish Gaelic *air uachdar* 'on top,' Irish [Gaeilge] *lucht* 'people,' German *Macht* 'might,' Dutch *prachtig* 'splendid,' Russian *ne axti* 'not particularly,' Farsi *navaxt* 'tone,' Arabic *'axbar* 'news,' Hebrew *hâlaxtî* 'I went'):

*Environment:* preceding a non-uvular consonant in non-initial syllables; e.g.,

/#yatağ+|da+#/ → *yataqta* 'at a ~ the lodging'  
 /#dost+(+)luğ+|dın#/ → *dostluqtin* 'due to (the) friendship'

### 5.1.5 Laryngeal ("Glottal")

/ʔ/ = ʔ

Phonetic Realization:

[ʔ] *Pronunciation:* voiceless (approx. 'he [ʔ]eats,' German [ʔ]Ich [ʔ]atme [ʔ]übrigens [ʔ]auch [ʔ]ein 'by the way, I also inhale,' Arabic ʔawâʔil 'first'), very faint in rapid speech:

*Environment:* anywhere; e.g.,

änʔänä 'a ~ the tradition'      täbiʔi 'natural'

faṇʔän 'a ~ the project'      jāmʔi 'altogether'

The use of ʔ is inconsistent in all three orthographic systems (see 6), particularly in the Roman- and Cyrillic-script-based systems (see 6.2, 6.3). Furthermore, in all systems ʔ is written also preceding the initial vowel of a separate element that is orthographically attached to the preceding word (e.g., /#ün+##al-GU+|#/ → /#ün+##al-gu+|#/ → ünʔalǧu 'tape recorder.' In the Arabic-script-based system (see 6.1), ʔ represents also what here is assumed to be a prosthetic glottal stop (see 4.3.1).

## 5.2 Affricates

### 5.2.1 Alveo-Dental

/c/ = c

Phonetic Realization: see 5 above.

### 5.2.2 Alveo-Palatal

5.2.2.1 /č/ = č

Phonetic Realization:

[č] *Pronunciation:* voiceless, non-aspirated or lightly aspirated (approx. 'puncture,' 'discharge'):

*Environment:* immediately following a consonant; e.g.,  
*qazaqčä* '(in the) Qazaq manner ~ language'  
*inglizčä* '(in the) English manner ~ language'

[ʃ] *Pronunciation:* voiceless fricative (approx. 'fish-pond,' 'push'):

*Environment:* at the end of a syllable, in ordinary speech also word-finally; e.g.,

*küčlük* 'powerful'                      *ačquč* 'a ~ the key'  
*käč* '(the) dusk'                      *üč* 'three'

[s] *Pronunciation:* voiceless, alveo-dental fricative (approx. 'lesser'):

*Environment:* immediately preceding /s/; e.g.,

*küčsiz* 'powerless'                      *ačsaŋ* 'if you open'

[ʃ'] *Pronunciation:* voiceless, aspirated ('cheer,' 'patches'):

*Environment:* elsewhere; e.g.,

*čoŋ* 'big'                      *ača* 'a ~ the elder sister'  
*pičaq* 'a ~ the knife'                      *čečäk* 'a ~ the flower'

### 5.2.2.2 /j/ = j

Phonetic Realization:

[ʒ] *Pronunciation:* voiced fricative (approx. 'pleasure,' 'azure,' French *étage* 'story,' 'floor,' Iberian Portuguese *em vez dum jejum* 'instead of a fast,' Russian *každyj* 'every,' Polish *różnica* 'difference,' Farsi *dež* 'fortress,' Turkish *jeoloji* 'geology'):

*Environment:* at the end of a syllable; e.g.,

*wäj* 'a ~ the reason'                      *wijdan* '(the) conscience'  
*mäjhul* 'unknown'                      *taj* 'a ~ the crown'

[dʒ] *Pronunciation:* voiced affricate (approx. 'jar,' 'wedges'):

*Environment:* elsewhere; e.g.,

*jaza* 'a ~ the shelf'                      *jigdä* 'an ~ the oleaster'  
*haji* 'a ~ the hajji'                      *tajik* 'a ~ the Tajik'



## 5.3 Fricatives

### 5.3.1 Labial

#### 5.3.1.1 /f/ = f

Phonetic Realization:

[f ~ p'] *Pronunciation:* dento-labial, voiceless fricative (approx. 'full') or bilabial voiceless aspirated stop (approx. 'put,' 'apart');

*Environment:* anywhere; e.g.,

<i>f</i> abrikā 'a ~ the factory'	<i>du</i> fu '(the) beancurd'
<i>ne</i> fīt '(the) petroleum'	<i>fo</i> togirafiyā 'photography'

There appears to be some correlation between the fricative realization of /f/ and a high degree of proficiency in Russian or Chinese, given the social acceptability of this realization within a given context. The phoneme /f/ is still perceived as alien and tends to be substituted by means of /p/, which is orthographically reflected in all Irano-Arabic loans (e.g., Arabic *'ittifâq* 'agreement,' 'treaty' > Farsi *'ettefâq* 'agreement,' 'treaty,' 'alliance' > Uyghur *ittipaq* 'alliance') as well as in older loans from Russian (e.g., Russian *familiya* > Uyghur *pämilä* 'surname') and from Chinese (e.g., Chinese *cáifeng* > Uyghur *säypun* 'tailor').

#### 5.3.1.2 /v/ = w (Roman script w ~ v)

Not distinct from /w/ (see 5.6.1) in most phonemic inventories.

Phonetic Realization:

[w ~ v] *Pronunciation:* rarely as a labio-dental fricative; usually as /w/ (see 5.6.1):

*Environment:* anywhere; e.g.,

<i>W</i> ietnam (~ <i>V</i> ietnam) 'Vietnam'
<i>w</i> itamin (~ <i>v</i> itamin ~ <i>y</i> etamin) 'a ~ the vitamin'

### 5.3.2 Alveo-Dental

#### 5.3.2.1 /s/ = s

Phonetic Realization:

[s] *Pronunciation:* voiceless (approx. 'saucy,' 'vaccine,' 'mess'):

*Environment:* anywhere; e.g.,

*s*äksän 'eighty'

*s*ütsiz 'without milk'

asta 'slow'

asas 'a ~ the base'

#### 5.3.2.2 /z/ = z

Phonetic Realization:

[s] *Pronunciation:* voiceless (approx. 'messy):

*Environment:* immediately preceding /s/; e.g.,

sözsiz 'unquestionably'

yasıñız 'if you write'

[z] *Pronunciation:* slightly devoiced (i.e., nearing [s]; approx. Turkish kız 'girl'):

*Environment:* preceding a pause or a voiceless consonant other than /s/; e.g.,

qiz 'a ~ the girl'

inglizçä '(in the) English (manner ~ language)'

[z] *Pronunciation:* voiced (approx. 'zone,' 'easy,' 'busy):

*Environment:* elsewhere; e.g.,

zal 'a ~ the hall'

azat 'free'

sizmu 'also you'

bizdä 'at our place'

### 5.3.3 Alveo-Palatal

#### 5.3.3.1 /š/ = š

Phonetic Realization:

[s] *Pronunciation:* alveo-dental, voiceless (approx. 'messy):

*Environment:* immediately preceding /s/; e.g.,  
*sözläşsäk* 'if we converse'      *bäş sa'ät* 'five hours'

[ʃ]      *Pronunciation:* alveo-palatal, voiceless unaspirated (approx. 'offshore,' 'ashtray,' 'push'):

*Environment:* at the end of a syllable; following a (voiceless) consonant; e.g.,

*bäş* 'five'      *aşxana* 'a ~ the dining-room'  
*sözlişisäk* '(the) conversing'      *şärqşunas* 'a ~ the orientalist'

### 5.3.3.2 /ʒ/ = ʒ

Phonetic Realization:

[ʒ]      *Pronunciation:* voiced (approx. 'pleasure,' 'azure,' French *jour* 'day,' *neige* 'snow,' *sage* 'wise,' Portuguese *hoje junto com o José* 'I dine with José today,' Russian *žadžda* 'craving,' Polish *żarzyć* 'to make red-hot,' Hungarian *vizsga* 'test,' Farsi *žarf* 'deep,' *dežbân* 'militiaman,' Turkish *janjanlı* 'sparkling'):

*Environment:* anywhere; e.g.,

*žornal* 'a ~ the journal'      *giraždan* 'a ~ the citizen'

### 5.3.4 Uvular ("Post-Velar")

/x/ = x

Phonetic Realization:

[χ]      *Pronunciation:* voiceless (approx. Welsh *chwaer* 'sister,' *cwch* 'boat,' Scottish Gaelic *mullach a' chnuic* 'the top of the hill,' Irish [Gaeilge] *chomh* 'I heard,' *dochtúr* 'doctor,' German *lachen* 'to laugh,' Dutch *ochtend* 'morning,' Spanish *joven* 'young,' *lejantía* 'distant place,' Russian *xoroxorit'sja* 'to swagger,' Farsi *čarx* 'wheel,' Arabic *yaxriq* 'to tear,' Hebrew *akhšâbh* 'now'):

*Environment:* at the end of a syllable; following a (voiceless) consonant; e.g.,

xälq 'a ~ the nation'  
axir 'a ~ the end'  
 paxta '(the) cotton'

xam 'raw'  
 texi 'still'  
 ašxana 'a ~ the kitchen'

### 5.3.5 Laryngeal ("Glottal")

/h/ = h

Phonetic Realization:

[χ] *Pronunciation:* voiceless uvular (approx. Welsh *cychwyn* 'to start,' Scottish Gaelic *sgeulachdan* 'tales,' Irish [Gaeilge] *seachtain* 'week,' German *Nacht* 'night,' Dutch *krachtig* 'powerful,' Spanish *hija* 'daughter,' Russian *zaxvat* 'seizure,' Farsi *paxš* 'distribution,' Arabic *muxtafan* 'hiding place,' Hebrew *maxšir* 'instrument'):

*Environment:* immediately preceding a consonant; e.g.,

tählil 'a ~ the analysis'      rähmät 'thanks!'

In this position, /h/ is frequently written as x.

[h ~ h̥] *Pronunciation:* voiceless laryngeal (approx. 'hall,' 'behalf') or voiced laryngeal (approx. Czech *noha* 'foot,' Afrikaans *hand* 'hand'):

*Environment:* elsewhere; e.g.,

hazir 'now'      hä'ä 'yes'  
 bahar '(the) spring(time)'      hoh-hah 'oh, my!'

## 5.4 Nasals

### 5.4.1 Labial

/m/ = m

Phonetic Realization:

[m] *Pronunciation:* bilabial, voiced (approx. 'me,' 'amid,' 'am'):

*Environment:* anywhere; e.g.,

*män* 'I'

*amraq* 'fond'

*amut* 'a ~ the pear'

*dostum* 'my friend'

### 5.4.2 Alveo-Dental

/n/ = n (~ ŋ)

Phonetic Realization:

[m] *Pronunciation:* bilabial, voiced (approx. 'improve'):

*Environment:* immediately preceding a labial; e.g.,

*šanbä* '(a ~ the) Saturday'

*körgänmän* 'I have seen'

*qilinmidi* 'it was not done'

*on bir* 'eleven'

[ŋ] *Pronunciation:* velar, voiced (approx. 'sinking'):

*Environment:* immediately preceding a velar; e.g.,

*körüngän* '(having) appeared'

*bügünki* 'today's'

*tütüngä* 'to the smoke'

*män kälđim* 'I came'

[N] *Pronunciation:* uvular, voiced:

*Environment:* immediately preceding a uvular; e.g.,

*barğanğu* 'have ~ has gone!'

*nanğa* 'to (the) bread'

*qilingän* '(having been) done'

*uzun qaldi* 'it has been long'

[n] ~ [ ] *Pronunciation:* optionally deleted:

*Environment:* as a coda in pronominal enclitics; e.g.,

*körimän* 'I (will) see'

*barğansän* 'you have gone'

[l] *Pronunciation:* alveo-dental, voiced lateral liquid (approx. French *bellot* 'pretty,' Italian *bella* 'beautiful,' Hungarian *kellemes* 'pleasant'):

*Environment:* immediately preceding /l/; e.g.,

*turpanlıq* 'person of Turpan'

*kälgänliginiz* 'your having come'

*qalğanlar* 'those having remained'

*uzun lenta* 'a ~ the long tape'

[n] *Pronunciation:* alveo-dental, voiced (approx. 'nun,' 'anew,' 'under'):

*Environment:* elsewhere; e.g.,

<u>naŋ</u> '(the) bread'	<u>mändä</u> 'at my place'
<u>ularniŋ</u> 'their'	<u>sän čüštün</u> 'you descended'

It may be argued that written *ŋ* is occasionally derived from inherent /n/, as in (Farsi *rang* >) /#rāŋg+#/ (→ *rāŋg*) → *rāŋ* 'a ~ the color.'

### 5.4.3 Velar

/ŋ/ = ŋ

Phonetic Realization:

[ŋ] *Pronunciation:* uvular, voiced:

*Environment:* immediately preceding a back vowel or a uvular; at the end of a word after a back vowel or *i*; e.g.,

<u>maŋ</u> 'go!'	<u>maŋayli</u> 'let's go!'
<u>čoŋ</u> 'big'	<u>kāŋ qaldi</u> 'it remained wide'

[ŋ] *Pronunciation:* velar, voiced (approx. 'thing,' 'singing'):

*Environment:* elsewhere; e.g.,

<u>köŋül</u> 'a ~ the heart'	<u>yeŋi</u> 'new'
<u>kāŋ</u> 'wide'	<u>kāŋ giläm</u> 'a ~ the long rug'

## 5.5 Liquids

### 5.5.1 Lateral

/l/ = l

Phonetic Realization:

[ɭ] *Pronunciation:* alveo-dental, voiceless fricative (approx. Welsh *llan* 'church,' *cyllell* 'knife'):

*Environment:* in the process of sonorant devoicing (see 4.3.2) between two voiceless consonants; e.g.,

<u>tatliq</u> 'palatable,' 'sweet'	<u>äslik</u> 'a ~ the memory'
------------------------------------	-------------------------------

[l] ~ [ ] *Pronunciation:* optionally "deleted," i.e., assimilated to the preceding vowel, optionally causing vowel lengthening (see also 2.2, 5.7.1.2.4):

*Environment:* at the end of a syllable, usually not word-finally; e.g.,  
*kälgän* '(having) come'                      *baraḷmaymān* 'I cannot go'

[l]                      *Pronunciation:* alveo-dental, voiced (approx. French *luciole* 'fire-fly,' German *Libelle* 'dragon-fly,' Spanish *calcular* 'to calculate'):

*Environment:* elsewhere; e.g.,  
*luğāt* 'a ~ the dictionary'                      *küzlük* 'autumnal'  
*kelišim* 'an ~ the agreement'                      *oğlum* 'my son'

### 5.5.2 Non-Lateral

/r/ = r

Phonetic Realization:

[r] ~ [ ] *Pronunciation:* optionally "deleted," i.e., assimilated to the preceding vowel, optionally causing vowel lengthening (see also 2.2, 5.7.1.2.4):

*Environment:* at the end of a syllable; e.g.,  
*kördüm* 'I saw'                                      *bazaṛ* 'a ~ the market'

[r]                      *Pronunciation:* alveo-dental, voiced trill (approx. Standard  
 (~ [r]                      Swedish *resa* 'to travel,' *höra* 'to hear,' Italian *raro* 'rare'),  
 ~ [ɾ]                      flap (approx. Spanish *para* 'for') or glide (approx. Standard  
 ~ [ɹ]                      British English 'caring'); under dialectal influence also a  
 ~ [ʒ]                      retroflex glide, an alveo-dental, voiced fricative, or a  
 ~ [j])                      palatal glide:

*Environment:* elsewhere; e.g.,  
*radiyo* 'a ~ the radio (set)'                      *romal* 'a ~ the head-scarf'  
*aral* 'an ~ the island'                                      *köwrük* 'a ~ the bridge'

## 5.6 Glides ("Semi-Vowels")

### 5.6.1 Labial

/w/ = w

Phonetic Realization:

[<sup>o</sup>] *Pronunciation:* non-nuclear high, lax rounded back vowel (approx. 'cow');

*Environment:* at the end of a syllable; e.g.,

läw 'a ~ the lip'                      taw '(the) heat'

[w] *Pronunciation:* bilabial glide (approx. 'water,' 'go west') or  
(~ [v]) labio-dental glide (approx. Dutch waar 'where,' bewijs 'proof'), in some dialects also consistently pronounced as a labio-dental fricative, [v]:

*Environment:* elsewhere; e.g.,

wätän 'a ~ the homeland'              wastä 'a ~ the medium'  
awal 'before'                      karwan 'a ~ the caravan'

Some speakers distinguish /v/ (5.3.1.2) and /w/. The former occurs only in a small number of Russian loanwords (see 5) and is realized either as a labio-dental fricative or as a labio-dental glide. An orthographic distinction exists also in the Roman-script-based system used in China (see 6.2), while in the Arabic-script-based system (see 6.1) and in the Cyrillic-script-based system (see 6.3) only the respective singular symbols for w are used. Considering the growing impact of written standards on the respective spoken variants in the wake of rapidly rising educational standards, any remaining unwritten differentiation must be expected to be short lived. Following Russian orthographic conventions, written Uyghur of the Soviet Union maintains the symbol for w even where, as in Russian, devoicing to [f] (dialectally [p]) occurs at the end of a syllable in Russian loans (e.g., awtobus 'bus'), while in written Uyghur of China the shift to ([f] >) [p] is reflected in most instances (e.g., aptowuz 'bus').



### 5.6.2 Palatal

/y/ = y

Phonetic Realization:

- [<sup>1</sup>] *Pronunciation:* non-nuclear high, lax, unrounded front vowel (approx. 'way,' 'toys'), optionally "deleted," i.e., assimilated to the preceding vowel, causing some vowel lengthening (approx. Texan English *oil*), usually not at the end of a word (see also 2.2, 5.7.1.2.4):

*Environment:* syllable-finally and immediately preceding a consonant; e.g.,

<i>ay</i> 'a ~ the moon'	<i>hoyla</i> 'a ~ the courtyard'
<i>päyzi</i> 'gorgeous'	<i>eytiŋ</i> '(please) tell!'

- [j] *Pronunciation:* palatal glide (approx. 'year,' 'you') or  
 (~ [ʒ]) voiced alveo-palatal fricative (IPA[ʒ], approx. 'azure,' French *gigantesque* 'gigantic,' *joue* 'cheek,' *jupe* 'skirt,' Portuguese *giz* 'chalk,' *jungir* 'to yoke,' Russian *žizn'* 'life,' *žuk* 'beetle,' Polish *żyto* 'rye,' *rzut* 'throw'):

*Environment:* preceding a high vowel at the beginning of a word; e.g.,

<i>yil</i> 'a ~ the year'	<i>yük</i> '(the) freight'
<i>yigit</i> 'a ~ the young fellow'	<i>yumšaq</i> 'soft'

The fricativization of /y/ to [ʒ] in this position is a western dialectal phenomenon. It exists in free variation in some dialects, such as those of the areas of the Ili Valley and the Ferghana Valley, while it is a regular feature in other dialects, such as that of Qashghar. It is orthographically represented only in the Soviet Union, while in older texts from Xinjiang it occurs sporadically. Judging by Soviet Uyghur orthographic forms, this shift has not affected a few words, such as *yüz* 'face,' 'hundred.' Unless phonological constraints for this can be identified, the shift  $y > ž$  might be analyzed as being phonemic.

- [j] *Pronunciation:* palatal glide (approx. 'yard,' 'yolk'):

*Environment:* elsewhere; e.g.,

<i>yaxši</i> 'good'	<i>yär</i> 'a ~ the place'
<i>kiyim</i> 'a ~ the garment'	<i>täyyar</i> 'ready'

## 5.7 Consonantal Principles

### 5.7.1 Assimilation

#### 5.7.1.1 Harmonic Assimilation

In the vast majority of native roots and in all suffixes, velar consonants are associated with front vowels, while uvular consonants are associated with back vowels. (The fact that, technically speaking, both velar and uvular consonants belong to the group of back consonants [see (fig. 22) above] is relevant only to historical research. Noteworthy within the context of this description is the relative position of velars and uvulars as front and back respectively.) All other consonants are neutral in this regard. The phoneme /h/ appears to occur only in non-native roots, within which — as has been noted earlier (4.3.3) — disharmony is tolerated. The phoneme /ŋ/ may be regarded as being distinct from a uvular phoneme (i.e., /ɴ/), and this pair may be included in the rule of harmonic consonantal assimilation. The output of the rule (with the exception of nasal alternation) are reflected orthographically in all writing systems.

Harmonic consonantal assimilation tends to be considered a part of a general "palatal-velar" harmony system (see 4.3.3.1). While, undoubtedly, harmonic consonantal assimilation is dependent upon vocalic harmony, and the two processes may in fact share some interdependency, they do not share identical conditions and manifestations. Most importantly, the rule of harmonic consonantal assimilation is strictly dependent upon an immediately adjacent segment: at the beginning of a root upon the immediately following vowel, and elsewhere upon the immediately preceding vowel or consonant. In contrast, harmonic assimilation of vowels is dependent upon the nearest preceding vowel, and in the process of word-initial insertion it is dependent upon the nearest following vowel, in which cases it operates across other segments, namely across up to two consonants. Owing to this inherent discrepancy between vocalic and consonantal harmony, disharmonic roots may take on disharmonic suffixes: the suffix-initial consonant assimilates to the root-final consonant, while the suffix vowel assimilates to the preceding vowel, even where this vowel belongs to a different harmonic class.

## (23) Independent Harmonic Assimilation

01. /#taktak+|GA#/ → /#taktak+|ga#/ → *taktakka* 'to a ~ the clapper'  
 02. /#xälq+|GA#/ → /#xälq+|gä#/ → *xälqä* 'to a ~ the nation'

Analogous to vowel harmony (see 4.3.3), harmonic assimilation of consonants is here assumed to apply as a part of the transition from the archiphonemic level to the morphemic level, and the consonantal archimorphemes are here represented by means of capital letters.

## (24) Archiphonemes and Phonemes: Consonants

	archiphoneme	→	phonemes
			front ~ back
voiced:	/G/	→	/g/ ~ /G/
voiceless:	/K/	→	/k/ ~ /q/

Of these archiphonemes, the voiceless ones occur very rarely in suffixes, only in derivational suffixes found in lexicalized forms, such as /++KI+#/ → *+ki* ~ *+qi* in words like *töwänki* '(the) bottommost (one)', *axirqi* '(the) final (one)'. Most suffixes contain voiced archiphonemes, and the derived phonemes later undergo voicing assimilation (see 5.7.1.2.1).

The following examples serve to illustrate the conversion of pre-harmonic archiphonemes to harmonic phonemes:

## (25) Harmonic Consonantal Assimilation

## (25.01) Lexicalized Forms

## (25.01.01) Roots

01. /#Käl-/ → /#käl-/ → *käl-* 'to come'  
 02. /#Kal-/ → /#qal-/ → *qal-* 'to remain'  
 03. /#Kör-/ → /#kör-/ → *kör-* 'to see'  
 04. /#KorK-/ → /#qorq-/ → *qorq-* 'to fear'

## (25.01.02) Derived Forms

01. /#käč+(+)l°G+|#/ → /#käč+(+)lig+|#/ → *käčlik* 'nightly'  
 02. /#qar+(+)l°G+|#/ → /#qar+(+)liG+|#/ → *qarliq* 'snowy'  
 03. /#yälpü-GÜč+|#/ → /#yälpü-güč+|#/ → *yälpügüč* 'a ~ the fan'  
 04. /#oqu-GU++čI+|#/ → /#oqu-gu++či+|#/ → *oquğuči* 'a ~ the student'

## (25.02) Non-Lexicalized Forms

## (25.02.01) Dative-Directive

01. /#öy+|G̡A#/ → /#öy+|g̡ä#/ → *öygä* 'to a ~ the house'  
 02. /#qum+|G̡A#/ → /#qum+|g̡ä#/ → *qumğa* 'to (the) sand'  
 03. /#küč+|G̡A#/ → /#küč+|g̡ä#/ → *küčkä* 'to (the) power'  
 04. /#iš+|G̡A#/ → /#iš+|g̡ä#/ → *işqa* 'to a ~ the matter'

## (25.02.02) Participial

01. /#käl-|G̡An+#/ → /#käl-|g̡än+#/ → *kälgän* 'having come,' 'coming'  
 02. /#qal-|G̡An+#/ → /#qal-|g̡än+#/ → *qalğan* 'having remained,'  
 'remaining'  
 03. /#öt-|G̡An+#/ → /#öt-|g̡än+#/ → *ötkän* 'having passed,' 'passing'  
 04. /#pat-|G̡An+#/ → /#pat-|g̡än+#/ → *patqan* 'having accommodated,'  
 'accommodating'

## 5.7.1.2 Progressive Assimilation

## 5.7.1.2.1 Initial Devoicing

Wherever alternation between voiced and voiceless is possible, a suffix- or enclitic-initial stop assimilates to an immediately preceding segment in terms of voice. In other words, a suffix- or enclitic-initial consonant is realized as voiced where it follows a vowel or a voiced consonant, and it is realized as voiceless where it follows a voiceless consonant. This is reflected orthographically in all modern writing systems.

It ought to be noted that this process is neither one of phonemic definition added to archiphonemes (as in the case of vocalic harmonization, see 4.3.3) nor one of subsequent voicing (which would assume that the consonantal phonemes are voiceless and assimilate to voiced segments). Rather, it is a devoicing process, namely a process in which voiced consonantal phonemes assimilate to preceding voicelessness by turning voiceless. This is the reason why relevant segments are represented as voiced in the archiphonemic and phonemic representations in this book. Evidence for devoicing rather than for voicing is found in the fact that Modern Uyghur has various devoicing rules but no voicing rule applying in other instances, as exemplified by forms such as /#süt+(+)č̡I+|#/ → /#süt+(+)č̡i+|#/ → *sütč̡i* (with voiceless č̡, as also in Turkish *sütçü* [written *sütçü*]) 'milk vendor,' and /#ow+(+)č̡I+|#/ → /#ow+(+)č̡i+|#/ → *owč̡i* (also with voiceless č̡, unlike in Turkish *avcı* [written *avcı*]) 'hunter.' Even more compelling evidence

is found in the fact that initial voiced consonants in suffixes and enclitics do assimilate to voicelessness — as illustrated under (fig. 26) below — while inherently voiceless ones do not assimilate to voicedness, as in /#töbän+ +KI+ |#/ → /#töbän+ +ki+ |#/ → *töwänki* (cf. Qazaq *tömengi*) ‘(the) bottommost (one),’ and /#äxir+ +KI+ |#/ → /#äxir+ +qI+ |#/ → *axirqi* (cf. Qazaq *aqırǵı*) ‘(the) final (one)’

## (26) Initial Devoicing

## (26.01) Suffixes

## (26.01.01) Locative

01. /#bala+ |dA+ #/ → /#bāla+ |da+ #/ → *balida* ‘on a ~ the child’
02. /#köz+ |dA+ #/ → /#köz+ |dä+ #/ → *közdä* ‘in an ~ the eye’
03. /#at+ |dA+ #/ → /#at+ |da+ #/ → *atta* ‘on a ~ the horse’
04. /#čüş+ |dA+ #/ → /#čüş+ |dä+ #/ → *čüştä* ‘in a ~ the dream’

## (26.01.02) Dative-Directive

01. /#bala+ |GA+ #/ → /#bāla+ |ga+ #/ → *balıga* ‘(to) a ~ the child’
02. /#köz+ |GA+ #/ → /#köz+ |gä+ #/ → *közgä* ‘(to) a ~ the eye’
03. /#at+ |GA+ #/ → /#at+ |ga+ #/ → *atqa* ‘(to) a ~ the horse’
04. /#čüş+ |GA+ #/ → /#čüş+ |gä+ #/ → *čüşkä* ‘(to) a ~ the dream’

## (26.02) Enclitics

## Equative

01. /#bala+ #däg+ |#/ → *balidäk* ‘child-like’
02. /#köz+ #däg+ |#/ → *közdäk* ‘eye-like’
03. /#at+ #däg+ |#/ → *attäk* ‘horse-like’
04. /#čüş+ #däg+ |#/ → *čüşdäk* ‘dream-like’

Moreover, it is well worth noting that this type of devoicing can occur only where native pairs of voiced versus voiceless phonemes exist: /d/ ↔ /t/, /g/ ↔ /k/, /ɣ/ ↔ /q/. Labial stops do not occur as initial segments in agglutinative elements, except in a small number of Iranian-derived derivational enclitics that are phonemically static. As for the apparent pairs \*/j/ ↔ /č/, \*/z/ ↔ /s/, and \*/ž/ ↔ /š/, all three of the voiced phonemes are exclusive to loanwords. (In native contexts, /z/, being derived from Proto-Turkic \*r<sub>2</sub>, occurs only in morpheme-final position.) Only the voiceless phonemes are native and thus can occur in agglutinative elements. In other words, the latter three are pairs purely in respect of their voice value (i.e., [+voiced] ↔ [-voiced]); they are true pairs neither regarding derivation within a diachronic

context nor regarding phonological alternation within a synchronic context (while in a number of other Turkic languages they have developed into true pairs).

#### 5.7.1.2.2 Final Devoicing

Syllable-final position is associated with the voicelessness of consonants. More precisely stated, this is a case of word-final devoicing, which may be viewed as a type of assimilation, namely assimilation to zero. It takes place before another morpheme is attached. It does not apply in word-initial syllables. Prior to the devoicing of vowels (see 4.3.2) and initial consonants (see 5.7.1.2.1), coda stops in non-initial syllables are devoiced in iterative succession, which creates the environment for the said devoicing rules to apply.

#### (27) Final Devoicing

01. /#mäktäb̄+#/ → mäktäp̄ 'a ~ the school' (cf. /#mäktäb̄+|gä+#/ → mäktäpkä 'to a ~ the school')
02. /#zawūd̄+#/ → zawut̄ 'a ~ the factory' (cf. /#zawūd̄+|gä+#/ → zawutqa 'to a ~ the factory')
03. /#išäḡ+#/ → išäk̄ 'a ~ the donkey' (cf. /#išäḡ+|gä+#/ → išäkkä 'to a ~ the donkey')
04. /#ayaq̄+#/ → ayaq̄ 'a ~ the foot' (cf. /#ayaq̄+|gä+#/ → ayaqqa 'to a ~ the foot')

In a number of analyses, consonants that have undergone this devoicing rule have been considered inherently voiceless. Thus, they are regarded as having undergone voicing where they have come to function as syllabic onsets due to suffixing, as for instance in *mäktäp̄* 'a ~ the school' → *mäktiwimiz* 'our school,' *zawut̄* 'a ~ the factory' → *zawudimiz* 'our factory,' *išäk̄* 'a ~ the donkey' → *išigim* 'my donkey,' and *qosaq̄* 'a ~ the belly' → *qosiğim* 'my belly.' This position is untenable, considering not only loanword evidence (e.g., Arabic > Farsi *maktāb* 'school' > Uyghur /#mäktäb̄+#/ → mäktäp̄ ~ mäktiwi..., Russian *zawod* 'factory' > Uyghur *zawut̄* [SU *zawod*] ~ *zawud̄i*...) but also the fact that intervocalic voicing does not apply where phonemes are indeed voiceless, as for instance in /#töp̄+#/ → *top̄* 'a ~ the ball' → *topim* (not \**towim*) 'my ball,' /#at̄+#/ → *at̄* 'a ~ the horse,' 'a ~ the name' → *et̄im* (not \**edim*) 'my horse,' 'my name' (cf. Turkish *at* [at] '[a ~ the] horse' → *atm* [atim] 'my horse,' *ad* [at] '[a ~ the] name' → *adım* [adim] 'my name'), /#aq̄+#/ → *aq̄* 'a ~ the white (one)' → *eqim* (not \**eğim*) 'its white (one),' (Arabic > Farsi *šaraf* >) /#šäräp̄+#/ → *šäräp̄* 'an ~ the

honor' → *šāripiniz* (not \**šāriwiniz*) 'your honor,' (Russian *aparāt* >) /#aparāt+#/ → *aparāt* 'a ~ the device' → *aparāti* (not \**aparadi*) 'its device,' and (Arabic *ittifāq* 'agreement,' 'treaty' >) /#ittipāq+#/ → *ittipaq* 'alliance' → *ittipaqimiz* (not \**ittipağimiz*) 'our alliance.' The presence or absence of alternation between voiced and voiceless can be reasonably accounted for only if a final devoicing rule is assumed to apply to voiced phonemes.

In some Modern Uyghur dialects, such as those of the greater Turpan (Turfan, Tulufan) area, final devoicing appears to have affected the phonemic level. The type of voiced ↔ voiceless alternation described above no longer exists. All relevant consonants are realized as voiceless in all environments; e.g., Toqsun dialect /#zavud+#/ > /#zawut+#/ → *zawut* 'a ~ the factory' → *zawutimiz* (vs. Standard Uyghur *zawudimiz*) 'our factory,' /#qosaq+#/ > /#qosaq+#/ → *qosaq* 'a ~ the belly' → *qosugum* (vs. Standard Uyghur *qosiğim*) 'my belly.'

Final devoicing is represented in all recent Uyghur orthographies, unlike in the orthographies for many other languages in which similar rules apply, such as Russian (e.g., *klub* [...p] 'a ~ the club' → *kluby* [...b...]) '[the] clubs,' *sad* [...t] 'a ~ the garden' → *v sadu* [...d...]) 'in a ~ the garden'), Polish (e.g., *chleb* [...p] 'a ~ the bread,' → *chleba* [...b...]) 'of [the] bread,' *noż* [...š] 'a ~ the knife' → *noża* [...ž...]) 'of a ~ the knife'), German (e.g., *Grab* [...p] 'grave' → *Gräber* [...b...]) 'graves,' *Tag* [...k] 'day' → *Tage* [...g...]) 'days'), and Dutch (e.g., *Ik heb* [...p] *twee hoeden* [...d...]) 'I have two hats,' *Heb ik* [...b...]) *een hoed* [...t]? 'Do I have a hat?'). This orthographic reflection of Uyghur devoicing presents a problem in language acquisition. This is the case, for example, when in glossaries and dictionaries neither basic forms nor alternations are given. As a part of a recent orthographic reform pertaining to the Arabic-script-based system in China (see 6.1), inherently voiced consonants are now to be written as voiced in all positions. However, rather than implementing a general rule that applies to any such instance, the reformers chose to single out and publicize a number of items that will be affected by this rule. As a result, the rule applies to certain loanwords (e.g., *kitap* > *kitab* 'a ~ the book' [-> *kitawim* 'my book']), while native morphemes remain unaffected (e.g., converbial /-b+#/ : *setip* [not \**setib*] 'sell[s] and ...' [cf. *setiwal*- 'to sell and buy' = 'to trade' = 'to shop']). Clearly, a simple spelling rule typified by *kitab* → *kitabim* and *setib* → *setibal*- would ensure total consistency (as it does in the case of /b/ in the otherwise highly flawed Soviet Uzbek orthography), since final devoicing (*kitab*, *setib* → [...p]) and intervocalic fricativization (*kitabim*, *setibal*- → [...w...], see 5.7.1.2.3) of voiced con-

sonants are learned as consistently applying rules. The latest reform directive of selective changes in Xinjiang Uyghur is ignored in this book, not only because of its inconsistent and confusing nature, but also because the bulk of printed material available to date does not reflect the reform attempt.

#### 5.7.1.2.3 Fricativization

A non-dental voiced stop that does not undergo final devoicing (5.7.1.2.2) assimilates to an immediately preceding voiced continuant (namely to any vowel and to any other non-nasal, non-devoiced segment, i.e., /z/, /ʒ/, /l/, /r/, /w/, /y/) by turning fricative. This is represented orthographically only in the case of /b/ (→ w) in well-established lexical items within the domain of what is commonly perceived as being a "word" (which may include one or more cliticized segments that are considered "suffixes").

#### (28) Fricativization of Voiced Stops

##### (28.01) /g/ → [ɣ]

*iʃigim* 'my donkey'

*bäg* 'a ~ the beg'

*jigdä* 'an ~ the oleaster'

*kälgän* 'having come,' 'coming'

##### (28.02) /G/ → [ɣ]

*ayiğim* 'my foot'

*tağ* 'a ~ the mountain'

*qoyğan* 'having put,' 'putting'

*barğan* 'having gone,' 'going'

##### (28.03) /b/ → [β ~ v]

*töwän* 'a ~ the bottom'

*mäktiwimiz* 'our school'

*mäktäpkä bardim* 'I went to a ~ the school'

*kitawıñiz barmu* 'do you have a book?'

*köwrük* 'a ~ the bridge'

*inqilawı* 'their revolution'

#### 5.7.1.2.4 Vocalic Assimilation

At the end of a syllable, the liquids /r/ and /l/ as well as the glide /y/ assimilate to an immediately preceding vowel. While this process of assimilation — which traditionally is considered a form of deletion — applies to coda /r/ in any position, it does not apply to /l/ and /y/ word-finally. Vocalic assimilation of consonantal segments applies optionally in the dialectal variants that are considered to be within the realm of Standard Uyghur, most frequently in the casually spoken lan-



guage, less so in reading and reciting. This process of assimilating a sonorant dental or palatal continuant to an immediately preceding vowel tends to result in a long vowel (a process which in moraic phonology might be interpreted as being compensatory lengthening), in which case /ä/ and /u/ become lower and less tense than usual. The results of this type of assimilation are not usually represented orthographically. However, in a number of cases in which there is no alternation preceding another consonant (and in which the sequence /Vr/ may well have developed into a long vowel phoneme), *r*-"deletion" has come to be orthographic as well, as in (*ärtä* >) *ätä* 'morrow,' and (*tört* >) *töt* (SU *tört*) 'four.'

(29) Vocalic Assimilation

- |                                   |                                      |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 01. <i>bazar</i> 'a ~ the market' | 02. <i>bardim</i> 'I went'           |
| 03. <i>xälq</i> 'a ~ the nation'  | 04. <i>hojla</i> 'a ~ the courtyard' |

### 5.7.1.3 Regressive Assimilation

#### 5.7.1.3.1 Assimilation to /s/

Alveo-dental and alveo-palatal obstruents (i.e., stops, affricates, and fricatives) assimilate to an immediately preceding /s/. This is not represented orthographically.

(30) Assimilation to /s/

01. /t/ → [s]: e.g., *ötsäm* [...ss...] 'if I pass'
02. /z/ → [s]: e.g., *sözsiz* [...ss...] 'unquestionably'
03. /č/ → [s]: e.g., *küčsiz* [...ss...] 'powerless'
04. /š/ → [s]: e.g., *sözläšsäk* [...ss...] 'if we converse'

#### 5.7.1.3.2 Assimilation to /l/

The alveo-dental nasal /n/ assimilates to an immediately following /l/. This is not represented orthographically.

(31) Assimilation to /l/

01. *qalğanlar* [...ll...] '(the) remaining ones'
02. *kälgänliginiz* [...ll...] 'your having come,' 'your coming'

### 5.7.1.3.3 Labial Assimilation

The alveo-dental nasal /n/ assimilates to an immediately following labial by surfacing as [m]. This is orthographically represented only in a few roots, never in agglutinative elements.

#### (32) Labial Assimilation

01. *šänbä* [...mb...] '([on] a ~ the) Saturday'
02. *kälgänmän* [...mm...] 'I have come'
03. *on bir* [...mb...] 'eleven'
04. *qalğan pul* [...mp...] '(the) remaining money'

### 5.7.1.3.4 Back Assimilation

The alveo-dental nasal /n/ assimilates to an immediately following velar or uvular by surfacing as velar [ŋ] and uvular [ŋ̣] respectively. This assimilation is orthographically represented only in some roots, never in agglutinative elements.

#### (33) Back Assimilation

01. *nanğa* [...ŋg...] 'to (the) bread'
02. *körüngän* [...ŋg...] 'having appeared,' 'appearing,' 'having been seen,' 'being seen'
03. *bügünki* [...ŋk...] 'today's'
04. *män qaldim* [...ŋq...] 'I remained'

### 5.7.1.3.5 Nasal Assimilation

In coda position, a voiced back stop assimilates to a directly preceding nasal, in which case it comes to be orthographically deleted (e.g., [Iranic *rang* >] /#räng+#/ → *rän̄* [actually *rän̄̄*] 'a ~ the color,' /#räng+(+)l°G+|#/ → *rän̄liq* [actually *rän̄̄liq*] 'having color[s],' 'colored' [cf. devoiced /g/ in the Turkish cognates *renk* and *renkli* respectively], in which the stop resurfaces in onset position, as in /#räng+|(s)l+|#/ → *rän̄gi* 'his ~ her ~ its ~ their color' [cf. *g* in the Turkish cognate *renği*]). This assimilation rule applies before final devoicing. In other words, prior nasalization (e.g., /g/ → ŋ) disqualifies a voiced stop from final devoicing in coda position (see 5.7.1.2.2).

## 5.7.2 Dissimilation

### 5.7.2.1 Coda Fricativization

Syllable-final position is furthermore associated with consonantal fricativization. In ordinary speech modes, affricates are fricativized wherever they are syllable-final, while back stops are subject to this process in the absence of a following pause. This may be considered a type of dissimilation process. Orthographic representations of it are very rare (see 5.1.4.1).

#### (34) Coda Fricativization

01. /t͡ʃ/ → [ʃ]: *küčlük* 'powerful,' *ačquč* 'a ~ the key'
02. /j/ → [ʒ]: *wijdan* 'a ~ the conscience,' *wäj* 'a ~ the reason'
03. /k/ → [x]: *mäktäp* 'a ~ the school,' *bäk tar* 'very narrow'
04. /g/ → [ɣ]: *tägdin* 'I reached,' *bäg* 'a ~ the beg'
05. /g/ → [x]: *išäktin* 'from a ~ the donkey,' *künlük* 'a ~ the parasol'
06. /q/ → [x]: *uqturuš* 'a ~ the notification,' *nāq pul* '(the) cash'
07. /G/ → [ɣ]: *yağdin* 'from (the) oil,' *tağ* 'a ~ the mountain'
08. /G/ → [x]: *tamaqniñ* 'of (the) food,' *tuzluq tamaq* 'salted food'

## 5.7.3 Aspiration

The general pattern of aspiration in Uyghur is quite similar to that of (British and American) Standard English and Standard German. Aspiration ([ʰ]) accompanies voiceless consonants in syllabic onset position, namely before vowels. It is strongest when it accompanies a word-initial consonant. It is very weak or absent in the case of a consonant that follows a voiced (usually nasal) consonant. It is absent when a consonant follows a voiceless segment.

Aspiration manifests itself mostly as a simultaneously pronounced [h] sound. Particularly in very deliberate speech modes, aspiration may be realized as palato-velar [ç] or [x] preceding front vowels, and as uvular [χ] preceding phonetic back vowels.

## 5.7.4 Consonant Deletion

### 5.7.4.1 Deletion in Coda Position

More than two consonants are not permitted in coda position. Two consonants are permitted only where the first of them is a sonorant. (See 2.4 above.)

### 5.7.4.2 Glide Deletion

A suffix- or enclitic-initial glide (i.e., /w/ or /y/) is deleted when it is comes to follow a consonant directly; e.g., /#kir-b+#yat-A#män#/ → *kiriwatimän* 'I am entering.'

## 6. ORTHOGRAPHY

Since the time of Islamization about a thousand years ago, the various Eastern Turkic communities whose 20th-century descendants have come to be referred to as "Uyghur" have been using mainly writing systems that are based upon the Arabic script and are akin to the Iranic system, as it is used for Farsi, Pashto, Urdu, and other languages. The pre-Islamic Uyghur script (upon which the traditional Mongolian, Oyrat and Manchu scripts were based) gradually fell into disuse as the Uyghurs developed a strong sense of attachment to the Arabic script. Arabic-script reading and writing proficiency among formally educated Uyghurs extended from Arabic and Iranic literature via medieval Turkic literature to various attempts at orthographically representing local Turkic dialects in the recent past. Like most Islamized peoples, the Uyghur people have come to consider the Arabic script an essential tool for conveying not only religious matters but also virtually all native literary and artistic expressions. For this reason they tend to offer a considerable degree of resistance to the official instatement of other scripts in place of the Arabic one. At least those Uyghurs who live in China have never truly abandoned the Arabic script, not even during those periods in which in the public domain non-Arabic-based writing systems were being used by official decree.

Currently, a recently reformed Arabic-script-based writing system is being used to render Standard Uyghur in China, while a Cyrillic-script-based system is in official use among the Uyghurs of the Soviet Union. In addition, those who wish to gain access to any type of recently published literature in Modern Standard Uyghur need to acquire familiarity with a Roman-script-based writing system that was in official use in China during the 1960s and 1970s, and whose use is supposed to be continued in transliterations, although few scientists follow this directive. Both in China and in the Soviet Union, other types of Arabic- and Roman-script-based Uyghur writing systems were temporarily used prior to the 1950s, but the language varieties upon which these were based are not identical to the ones that are now considered standard in the respective countries. Students who have access to native Uyghur-speakers from China ought to bear in mind that, due to a relatively rapid succession of orthographic reforms (some of which have been confusing rather than helpful), along with considerable dialectal diversity, even Uyghurs with above-average formal education will not

infrequently commit what according to the latest directives are orthographic errors.

Each of the three modern writing systems has a set of 32 basic (i.e., native-phonology-based) graphemes (i.e., minimally meaningful script symbols that represent one or more actually written varieties) and some loanword-specific graphemes. All three writing systems are based upon virtually identical sets of orthographic principles. They are the results of attempts at rendering the Standard Uyghur language in a manner that is as much "phonetic" as has been perceived necessary and feasible, representing a set of compromises between phonemic and phonetic representation. A number of orthographic characteristics have been mentioned above in the course of outlining the phonology of the standard language. It has been noted that there is insufficient differentiation with regard to morpheme boundaries (see 1, 4.3.3), which, coupled with a lack of distinction between "weak" and "strong" syllables as well as between stressed and unstressed syllables (see 3.1), presents a disadvantage with respect to language acquisition that relies upon the written language. In an attempt to adapt the written language as closely as possible to the spoken language, umlauting (see 4.3.3.3), "word"-level vowel raising (see 4.3.5) and harmonic assimilation (see 4.3.3, 5.7.1.1) are clearly represented, as is consonantal devoicing (see 5.7.1.2.1, 5.7.1.2.2). This is the case neither as far as other types of assimilation are concerned (see 4.3.2, 5.7.1.3), nor as far as dissimilation is concerned (see 5.7.2). Thus, the shared system may be described as being flawed to a relatively high degree. This appears to be the result of relying primarily upon native-speaker intuition with no or little consultation of late-20<sup>th</sup>-century, internationally espoused linguistic theory in creating and reforming the orthographies. Some of the flaws constitute serious impediments especially to those who rely upon written material in the course of acquiring Uyghur as a non-primary language — a rather unfortunate situation, considering the fact Uyghur serves as a second language in many non-Uyghur communities of Xinjiang.

Devices and manner of punctuation are more or less identical in all three systems, and they are not unlike those in English. The question mark in the Arabic-script-based system is the mirror image of the one used in the other two systems. In all three systems, ordinal numerals are represented by "Arabic" numerals (i.e., 1, 2, 3 ...) and a dash (or hyphen) preceding the noun to which they refer (e.g., *1-may* = *birinči may* 'May 1'). A hyphen is used to link compound components (e.g., *ata-ana* 'father and mother,' 'parents'). Except in the Arabic-script-

based system, it is used also to mark end-of-line divisions, which in Uyghur are syllabically based (e.g., *a-ǧi-ni-dar-či-li-ǧiñ-lar-din* 'due to your friendliness'). (End-of-line divisions will be avoided in this book.) In prose writing, dashes are used to indicate direct speech, beginning a new paragraph. Judging by a great deal of inconsistency in publications, Uyghur punctuation still awaits detailed standardization, at least in China.

## 6.1 The Arabic-Script-Based Writing System

The Arabic-script-based *kona yeziq* ('old script') has undergone several reforms throughout its long history. The most important changes include the abandonment of Arabic-specific symbols in 1937 and vast improvements in vowel representation in 1954. During the 1960s and 1970s, the *kona yeziq* was officially replaced by the Roman-script-based *yeni yeziq* (see 6.2), but it continued to be used in private communication. In 1984, it was reinstated as the official writing system for Uyghur in China. At the same time, the introduction of additional diacritic devices created complete distinction among the rounded vowels: while previously the symbols for /u/ and /o/ also represented /ü/ and /ö/ respectively, new diacritics now distinguish the respective two front vowels. Further introduced in 1985 was the spelling of inherently voiced final consonants as voiced, whereas before they had been written as devoiced wherever they had undergone final devoicing (see 5.7.1.2.2). Potentially, the new rule of 1985 is a very beneficial one, since it distinguishes devoiced consonants from inherently voiceless ones (as for example in Russian and German). Unfortunately, however, it is being applied only to a limited selection of words (of Irano-Arabic origin) rather than across the board (see 5.7.1.2.2), which creates confusion rather than clarity. To make matters worse, it has been decreed that elsewhere, namely morpheme-finally in native elements, all consonants be represented as voiceless even where an inherently voiced consonant comes to precede a vowel and thus is pronounced as voiced. As a result, inherently voiced consonants are no longer distinguished from inherently voiceless ones in any environment; e.g., (/#yat-AG+|#/ >) /#yata<sub>G</sub>+#/ → *yataq* → /#yata<sub>G</sub>+|(s)l+#/ formerly written as phonetically correct *yatiǧi* and now written as phonemically and phonetically incorrect *yatiqi* 'their lodging' (as compared to /#ittipāq+#/ → *ittipaq* → /#ittipāq+|(s)l+|#/ → *ittipaqi* 'their alliance'),

and /#tag+ (+)l°G+ |#/ → taḡliq → /#tag+(+)l°G+ |(s)l+#/ formerly taḡliḡi and now taḡliqi 'its mountainous area' (as compared to /#tästiḡ+#/ → tästiḡ > /#tästiḡ+|(s)l+#/ → tästiqi 'its ratification'). Thus, rather than improve the writing system by creating a system which ensures the consistent representation of all essential distinctions, the latest reform aggravates an already less than perfect situation. Previously, there was consistency based upon a clear tendency toward representing phonological changes. The only drawback (apart from inadequate boundary marking and a lack of vowel length distinction) had been that the consistent representation of consonantal devoicing neutralized inherently voiceless and voiced consonants in one type of environment. The latest reform directives create a hotchpotch. It is a textbook example of what is likely to occur if language planners — irrespective of whether or not they are native speakers — operate in relative isolation and in the absence of a sound theoretical basis that permits the fundamental phonological dynamics of a given language to be captured adequately. Obviously, the aim was the abolition of written alternation, which would have accomplished much had the basic premise not been false. Inherently voiced consonants are now supposed to be represented correctly as voiced only in a select number of words; yet, inherently voiced consonants come to be represented consistently as voiceless anywhere else, even where they are pronounced as voiced. All this is based upon the erroneous assumption that — rather than voiced consonants being devoiced in coda position — voiceless consonants are voiced between two vowels (which would create forms such as \*ittipaḡ+i [instead of correct ittipaqi] 'their alliance,' \*tästiḡ+i [instead of correct tästiqi] 'its ratification,' \*išliḡimän [instead of correct išlitimän] 'I [will] cause to work,' 'I [will] use' [cf. correct išlidim 'I worked'] and tārāp 'side,' → \*tāriwi [instead of correct tāripī] 'its side' [cf. correct kawap 'kebab' → kawīwi 'his kebab']). Consistent graphic distinction between all voiced (i.e., phonologically alternating) and voiceless (i.e., phonologically non-alternating) consonantal phonemes (as for instance in Russian and German) would have been the solution, and a very simple one at that (thus yatag, ittapaq, taḡliḡ, tästiḡ, kawap [~ kabap], tārāp etc.), as long as it is understood that the final devoicing rule applies to non-initial syllables consistently. The increased degree of inconsistency inherent in the latest reform attempt inevitably presents an additional language acquisition impediment to non-native speakers. Previously, a learner had at least enjoyed the benefit of finding clues in consonantal alternation. Thus, the latest reform directives are particularly unfortunate, considering the role of



Standard Uyghur as a regional inter-ethnic lingua franca. For this reason, and because most currently available texts were published prior to 1985 or follow the new directives inconsistently, if at all, these orthographic changes are being ignored in this book.

In general, there are no significant differences between the printed and handwritten forms of the *kona yeziq*. Both are based upon the *naskhi* (Arabic *naxî* 'copying') style, which nowadays is the most common style for Arabic-script-based writing systems. Styles that are based upon the "hanging" *ta'liq* or *nasta'liq* modes, which have been particularly popular in the Farsi-based schools of calligraphy, are occasionally used for decorative purposes in Uyghur publications, especially in headings. Ligatures (i.e., special grapheme combinations) other than the one for the sequence *la* are not normally used in the *kona yeziq*. Unlike most Arabic-script-based systems, including those developed for non-Semitic languages, and unlike older Arabic-script-based systems used for Uyghur and other Turkic languages, the latest version of the *kona yeziq* requires that all clearly perceived vowels be regularly represented (by letters rather than by Semitic-style diacritics), and that words of Iranian and Arabic origin be rendered in the same fashion and according to Uyghur pronunciation. This has led to the total abandonment of symbols that represent Arabic-specific sounds, namely sounds that have been converted into Uyghur phonemes.

The internationally used "Arabic" numeral symbols (i.e., 1, 2, 3 etc., as used in Roman-script orthographies) rather than the Arabic-script *hindî* numeral symbols are used in the *kona yeziq*.

Being derived from the Arabic writing system, the *kona yeziq* differs from the Cyrillic- and Roman-script-based systems in various ways. The script runs from right to left. There is no device that is comparable with capitalization. Wherever possible, letters are connected within a "word," not only in handwriting but also in print. There are two basic types of grapheme: (1) a grapheme that has two allographs (i.e., written variants), and (2) a grapheme that has four allographs. More specifically stated, the form of a letter is determined by its position and by its graphic relationship with immediately adjacent letters. The first type of letter has an isolated form and a sequence-final form; in other words, it can be connected only to a preceding letter, never to a following letter. The second type of letter comes in isolated, sequence-initial, sequence-medial and sequence-final form; in other words, it can be connected anywhere, except to a preceding letter of the first type.

A special feature of the currently used *kona yeziq* is the use of the *hamza* symbol (which in Arabic denotes a glottal stop) above a "tooth"

in most onset positions that are devoid of "real" consonants. This applies also word-initially, in which case the use of the *hamza* is mandatory. This has led many to consider the *hamza* an integral part of word-initial vowel symbols. In contrast, the Cyrillic- and Roman-script-based systems indicate glottal stops only word-medially, and rather inconsistently at that.

No particular symbol is used to indicate end-of-line divisions in the *kona yeziq*. Where applicable, the last letter before a division appears in its initial or medial form, and the first letter after a division appears in its medial or final form. In other words, they appear as though they were still connected, despite being on two different lines.

(35) The Arabic-Script-Based Alphabet (*kona yeziq*)

1: initial, 2: medial, 3: final, 4: isolated, 5: transliteration, 6: alphabetic position, 7: name. (Sequence according to type and shape)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
01.			ا	ا	= a	(01)	a	18.	خ	خ	خ	خ	= x	(08)	xe
02.			ه	ه	= ä	(02)	ä	19.	ی	ی	ی	ی	= i	(31)	i
03.			د	د	= d	(09)	de	20.	پ	پ	پ	پ	= e	(30)	e
04.			ر	ر	= r	(10)	re	21.	ی	ی	ی	ی	= y	(32)	ye
05.			ز	ز	= z	(11)	ze	22.	س	س	س	س	= s	(13)	se
06.			ژ	ژ	= ž	(12)	že	23.	ش	ش	ش	ش	= š	(14)	še
07.			و	و	= o	(25)	o	24.	غ	غ	غ	غ	= ğ	(15)	ġe
08.			ۆ	ۆ	= ö	(27)	ö	25.	ف	ف	ف	ف	= f	(16)	fe
09.			ۇ	ۇ	= u	(26)	u	26.	ق	ق	ق	ق	= q	(17)	qe
10.			ۈ	ۈ	= ü	(28)	ü	27.	ك	ك	ك	ك	= k	(18)	ke
11.			ۋ	ۋ	= w	(29)	we	28.	ك	ك	ك	ك	= η	(20)	ηe
12.	ب	ب	ب	ب	= b	(03)	be	29.	گ	گ	گ	گ	= g	(19)	ge
13.	پ	پ	پ	پ	= p	(04)	pe	30.	ل	ل	ل	ل	= l	(21)	le
14.	ت	ت	ت	ت	= t	(05)	te	31.	م	م	م	م	= m	(22)	me
15.	ن	ن	ن	ن	= n	(23)	ne	32.	ه	ه	ه	ه	= h	(24)	he
16.	ج	ج	ج	ج	= j	(06)	je	33.	ئ	ئ			= (')		
17.	چ	چ	چ	چ	= č	(07)	če	34.			لا	لا	= la		

## 6.2 The Roman-Script-Based Writing System

The *yeñi yeziq* ('new script') writing system for Uyghur follows the general principles of the Roman-script-based *Hànyǔ pīnyīn* system that is used as an auxiliary script for Standard Chinese. The *yeñi yeziq* was the only officially used Uyghur script during the 1960s and 1970s. However, it never found widespread acceptance, and hardly anyone bewailed its eventual demotion. As a face-saving measure, the language planners decreed that thereafter the *yeñi yeziq* be used as an auxiliary to the *kona yeziq* (see 6.1) in instructional and scientific works; this despite the fact that IPA-based transcriptions and transliterations are the norm among linguists in China, besides the fact that (unlike using the alphabetic pinyin script in addition to the pictograph-derived traditional Chinese script) the alphabetic *kona yeziq* hardly requires its own auxiliary alphabet.

In the *yeñi yeziq*, sentence-initial words and all proper names are capitalized, as are proper-name-derived nouns (e.g., *In'glizčä* '[in the] English [language]').

The letters for *h*, *ž*, *ğ*, *q*, *ö* and *ä* were inspired by the Cyrillic-based equivalents and are unusual variants with regard to international standards.

While in the *kona yeziq* (see 6.1) there is a single way of spelling all types of words, the *yeñi yeziq* is inconsistent with regard to rendering recently introduced non-native items, due to being influenced by pinyin, Cyrillic and Western conventions. The letter *v* is used only in a small number of loanwords (see 5, 5.3.1.2, 5.6.1). Recent Chinese loanwords and virtually all proper names are spelled more or less as in the pinyin system for Chinese, except that tonal diacritics are consistently omitted. This includes the use of the Chinese-loanword-specific letter *c* in rendering what in Standard Chinese is the voiceless, aspirated alveo-dental affricate [c'] (IPA [ts']), which tends to be converted to /s/ in spoken Uyghur, and which is written as *s* in the *kona yeziq*; but *s* or the sequence *ts* are used rather than the letter *c* to render original *c* [c] (IPA [ts]) in Russian-derived words. In rendering Chinese words, the following *yeñi yeziq* conventions differ from those of the pinyin system: (1) the letter *y* corresponds to pinyin coda *i* (e.g., Chinese *Huízú* > Uyghur *Huyzu* [= *xuyzu*] '[a ~ the] Hui,' '[a ~ the] Dungan'); (2) the letter *ü* consistently renders the Chinese *ü* [y] sound, even where *u* is used in pinyin (e.g., Chinese *xu*, *qu*, *ju*, *yu* etc. > Uyghur *xü* [= *šü*], *qü* [= *čü*], *jü* [= *jü*], *yü* [= *yü*]); (3) *ə* (= *ä*) renders

pinyin **a** preceding syllable-final **n** or **y** (e.g., Chinese *Tāiwān* > Uyghur *Tāywān* 'Taiwan'). As a result of adopting pinyin-style differentiations between the Chinese palatal series (**q** [= *č'*] > **q** [= *č*], **j** [= *č'*] > **j**, **x** [= *š'*] > **x** [= *š*]) and the Chinese retroflex series (**ch** [= *č'*] > **ch** [= *č*], **zh** [= *č'*] > **zh** [= *č*], **sh** [= *š'*] > **sh** [= *š*]), as well as distinguishing Chinese *üe* (pinyin **üe** ~ **ue** > Uyghur **üe** [= *ö*]) from native *ö*, loan-specific **c** (> *s* ~ *ts*) from native *s*, and occasionally loan-specific **v** (> *w*) from native *w*, more than one letter or letter combination may be used to symbolize the same Uyghur segment in the *yeñi yeziq* system.

(36) Loan-Specific Differentiations in the *yeñi yeziq*

	in native words	in loanwords
01. <i>č</i> :	<b>q</b>	<b>q</b> ~ <b>ch</b>
02. <i>j</i> :	<b>j</b>	<b>j</b> ~ <b>zh</b>
03. <i>š</i> :	<b>x</b>	<b>x</b> ~ <b>sh</b>
04. <i>w</i> :	<b>w</b>	<b>w</b> ~ <b>v</b>
05. <i>ö</i> :	<b>ö</b>	<b>ö</b> ~ <b>üe</b>

The letter sequence *ng* symbolizes the single phoneme /ŋ/. An apostrophe is inserted in the case of the sequence /ng/ = *n'g* (e.g., *In'gliz* '[an ~ the] English [person],' *kelin'gä* 'to a ~ the bride').

(37) The Roman-Script-Based Alphabet (*yeŋi yeziq*)

01. A a = a	12. L l = l	23. W w = w
02. B b = b	13. M m = m	24. X x = š
03. C c = s	14. N n = n	25. Y y = y
04. D d = d	15. O o = o	26. Z z = z
05. E e = e	16. P p = p	27. Ɔ ɔ = ğ
06. F f = f	17. Q q = č	28. Ƨ Ƨ = h
07. G g = g	18. R r = r	29. Ƙ ƙ = q
08. H h = x	19. S s = s	30. Ɖ ɖ = ā
09. I i = i	20. T t = t	31. Ɗ ɗ = ö
10. J j = j	21. U u = u	32. Ʊ ʉ = ü
11. K k = k	22. V v = w~v	33. Ʒ ʒ = ž
34. Ch ch = č	36. Sh sh = š	
35. ng = ŋ	37. Zh zh = j	

(38) *Yeni yeziq* Text Sample

(Part II: Unit 15: Dialogues: 32.C)

Xangho qilma, Muḥəmmət! – Būgün həmmimiz hoxalmiz, qünki həmmimiz bir yərgə jəm boluptuk. Jon, siz bilisiz, biz Uyqurlarning bəzmigə amrak ikənligi həmmigə məlum. Birak, būgünki olturuxta kənglimiz yənə yerim boluwatidu, qünki bu sizning, bizning bəzmə olturuxlirimizqə ahirki ketim katnixixingiz. Ənə siz bilən həyrliximiz, aqinə... Jon, siz Xinjiangqə kəlgili bir yerim yil boldi. Siz tətqikatingiz wə uyqurqə üginixingizdə yahxi nətijigə erixix bilən billə yənə siz həmməylən'gə bək yekip qaladingiz. Həmmimiz yənə siz bilən alakilixip turimiz. Biz sizgə hət yazimiz, sizningmu jawap yezixingizni kütimiz. Mawu təliyi kətkən Rəhim bilən Zəki Ameriqə berip siləning uniwersitetta ziyarətə bolidu. Bu yərdə qalidiqanlirimiz sizni əsləymiz. Wətiningizgə qaytkandin keyin sizning muwəpəkkiyət qazinixingizni wə Xinjiang həlqigə bolqan muḥəbbitingiz bilən baxqilarqə təsir kərsitixingizni ümit qilimiz. Sizgə akyol wə həmmə ixingizning kəngüldikidək boluxini tiləymiz. Qeni, həmmimiz dostluqimiz üqün iqəyli! Qeni, hox, kətirəyli!

### 6.3 The Cyrillic-Script-Based Writing System

In addition to the 32 Cyrillic letters as they are used to write Russian (not counting *ë* [= *yo*] separately), the Cyrillic-script-based writing system for Uyghur uses seven letters (not counting *ʻ*) to symbolize specifically Turkic phones. Rather than following Russian orthography by adopting the single Russian letters for the sequences *yo*, *ye* and *ya* (and using the letter *ə* for initial *e*, as e.g., in the Uzbek system), the Uyghur system uses in native words the Russian glide symbol *i kratkoe* ('short *i*') followed by *o*, *e* and *a* respectively, occasionally using *ë*, normally *e*, for Russian *yo*, and consistently using *e* for native *e* as well as for Russian *ye*. Yet, in rendering *yu* (~ *yü*, which are rare in native roots, since Soviet Standard Uyghur mostly has *žu* and *žü* in such instances), the Uyghur orthography uses the single Cyrillic letter for *yu*.

To add to the above-mentioned element of inconsistency, the Cyrillic-script-based system for Uyghur, like virtually all such systems used in the Soviet Union, renders all words that were recently introduced from or via Russian exactly according to Russian orthographic conventions. This includes all non-Turkic foreign names, also Chinese ones. As a consequence, Russian-specific phonological conversion constraints have been imposed upon Uyghur, as in the case of converting foreign *h* to Russian *g* or *x* (e.g., *Gayti* [CU *Hayti*] 'Haiti,' *Oklaxoma* [CU *Oklahoma*] 'Oklahoma'). This requires the use of six letters that symbolize Russian- or Slavic-specific, non-Turkic phones. In Uyghur, these may be pronounced as in Russian, or they may be replaced by their respective equivalents as in Xinjiang Uyghur.

The Cyrillic-script-based writing system for Uyghur follows Russian conventions also in that capitalization applies to proper names (not to proper-name-derived nouns) and to sentence-initial words.



## (39) The Cyrillic-Script-Based Alphabet

01. А а = <i>a</i>	15. О о = <i>o</i>	29. Ь ь = <i>ʹ</i>
02. Б б = <i>b</i>	16. П п = <i>p</i>	30. Э э = <i>è</i>
03. В в = <i>w~v</i>	17. Р р = <i>r</i>	31. Ю ю = <i>yü(~yü)</i>
04. Г г = <i>g</i>	18. С с = <i>s</i>	32. Я я = <i>ya</i>
05. Д д = <i>d</i>	19. Т т = <i>t</i>	33. Қ қ = <i>q</i>
06. Е е = <i>e</i>	20. У у = <i>u</i>	34. Ғ ғ = <i>ğ</i>
07. Ж ж = <i>ž</i>	21. Ф ф = <i>f</i>	35. Ү ү = <i>ü</i>
08. З з = <i>z</i>	22. Х х = <i>x</i>	36. Ө ө = <i>ö</i>
09. И и = <i>i</i>	23. Ц ц = <i>c</i>	37. Ж ж = <i>j</i>
10. Й й = <i>y</i>	24. Ч ч = <i>č</i>	38. Ә ә = <i>ä</i>
11. К к = <i>k</i>	25. Ш ш = <i>š</i>	39. Һ һ = <i>h</i>
12. Л л = <i>l</i>	26. Щ щ = <i>šč</i>	40. Ң ң = <i>ŋ</i>
13. М м = <i>m</i>	27. Ъ ъ = <i>˘</i>	41. (Ё ё = <i>yo</i> )
14. Н н = <i>n</i>	28. Ы ы = <i>ı</i>	42. ( ' = ' )

(40) Cyrillic Script Text Sample

(Part II: Unit 15: Dialogues: 32.C)

Шаңхо қилма, Муһәммәт! – Бүгүн һәммимиз хошалмиз, чүнки һәммимиз бир йәргә жәм болуптуқ. Жон, сиз билисиз, биз уйғурларниң бәзмигә амрақ икәнлиги һәммигә мәлум. Бирақ, бүгүнки олтурушта көңлимиз йәнә йерим болуватиду, чүнки бу сизниң, бизниң бәзмә олтурушлиримизга ахирқи қетим қатнишишиңиз. Әнә сиз билән хәйрлишимиз, ағинә... Жон, сиз Шинжаңга кәлгили бир йерим жил болди. Сиз тәтқиқатиңиз вә уйғурчә үгинишиңиздә яхши нәтижигә еришиш билән биллә йәнә сиз һәммәйләнгә бәк йеқип қалдиңиз. Һәммимиз йәнә сиз билән алақилишип туримиз. Биз сизгә хәт язимиз, сизниңму жавап йезишиңизни күтимиз. Маву тәлийи кәткән Рәһим билән Зәки Америкага берип силәрниң университетта зиярәттә болиду. Бу йәрдә қалидиғанлиримиз сизни әсләймиз. Вәтиниңизгә қайтқандин кейин сизниң мувәпәққийәт қазинишиңизни вә Шинжаң хәлқигә болған муһәббитиңиз билән башқиларга тәсир көрситишиңизни үмит қилимиз. Сизгә ақйол вә һәммә ишиңизниң көңүлдикидәк болушини тиләймиз. Қени, һәммимиз достлуғимиз үчүн ичәйли! Қени, хош, кәтирәйли!

## 6.4 Transliteration

The system used here to transliterate Uyghur is a type of Romanization that is almost identical with the transliteration system used by most Turcologists in the West. The only difference is the use of *l* (traditionally mostly *l'*) and (*/G/* →) *ǰ* (traditionally *γ*). (The symbol *ŋ* serves as a typographic substitute for the common *eng* symbol.)

This transliteration system is based upon the *kona yeziq* (see 6.1), except that word-initial *hamza* (') is omitted, and that capitalization is consistent with that of the Cyrillic-script-based system (see 6.3). Moreover, in order to represent Soviet Uyghur variant spelling, the symbols *c*, *è*, *l*, *'* and *''* have been inserted into the transliteration alphabet, while other Russian-specific letters are represented by means of letter combinations (see [fig. 39]).

### (41) The Transliteration Alphabet

01. <i>A a</i>	08. <i>È è</i>	15. <i>J j</i>	22. <i>Ö ö</i>	29. <i>U u</i>	36. <i>'</i>
02. <i>Ā ā</i>	09. <i>F f</i>	16. <i>K k</i>	23. <i>P p</i>	30. <i>Û û</i>	37. <i>''</i>
03. <i>B b</i>	10. <i>G g</i>	17. <i>L l</i>	24. <i>Q q</i>	31. <i>W w</i>	38. <i>'</i>
04. <i>C c</i>	11. <i>ǰ ǰ</i>	18. <i>M m</i>	25. <i>R r</i>	32. <i>X x</i>	
05. <i>Č č</i>	12. <i>H h</i>	19. <i>N n</i>	26. <i>S s</i>	33. <i>Y y</i>	
06. <i>D d</i>	13. <i>I i</i>	20. <i>ŋ</i>	27. <i>Š š</i>	34. <i>Z z</i>	
07. <i>E e</i>	14. <i>l</i>	21. <i>O o</i>	28. <i>T t</i>	35. <i>Ž ž</i>	



## 7. IRREGULAR FORMS

In Modern Uyghur, as in all Turkic languages, the various morphophonological forms of all agglutinative elements are quite regular and predictable. In other words, all rules of assimilation and insertion apply consistently. Furthermore, no segment is deleted, and no segment other than a predictable epenthetic one is added. Irregularities are fairly rare and tend to be due to foreign influences. They are found primarily in lexicalized forms and thus are for the most part irrelevant to synchronic descriptions of Uyghur. In the syntactic morphology, the few relevant instances of irregularity are encountered where nominal case suffixes have been attached to and fused with pronouns, creating special lexicalized forms. In other words, rather than applying the usual morphophonological rules in case-marking one of the pronouns in question, an Uyghur-speaker uses a special lexical item that contains both a pronominal stem and the respective case marker. For example, instead of generating the predictable forms  $*/\#m\ddot{a}n + nI\eta + \#/ \rightarrow *m\ddot{a}nni\eta$  and  $*/\#m\ddot{a}n + GA + \#/ \rightarrow *m\ddot{a}ng\ddot{a}$ , the speaker uses the special forms *meni* 'my' and *maña* '(to ~ for) me' respectively. Before this is shown in detail, the regular allomorphic forms (i.e., morphophonological variants) of the seven Uyghur case-marking suffixes (of which two are marked by means of zero suffixes) are listed below:

### (42) The Case Suffixes

<i>Case</i>	<i>Marking ~ Denoting</i>	<i>Archi-morpheme</i>	<i>Allographs</i>
Nominative	subject	/  + Ø#/	
Indefinite Accusative	indefinite direct object	/  + Ø#/	
Definite Accusative	definite direct object	/  + nI#/	+ni
Genitive	possessor	/  + nIη + #/	+niη
Dative-Directive	indirect object, direction toward, benefit, purpose, cause	/  + GA + #/	+ğa ~ +qa ~ +gä ~ +kä ~ +qä ~ +ka

Locative	location, means	/ +dA+#/	+da ~ +ta ~ +dā ~ +tā
Ablative	direction away, parti- tive, cause, comparison	/ +dIn#/	+din ~ +tin

## (43) Regular Marking

## 01. Definite Accusative:

01. *Ašu tağni kördüm.* 'I saw that mountain.'
02. *Wätänni söyimiz.* 'We love our homeland.'

## 02. Genitive:

01. *uniñ luğiti* 'his dictionary'
02. *anisiñ pilatisi* 'her mother's dress'

## 03. Dative-Directive:

01. *Bazarğa bardı.* 'She went to the market.'
02. *Yataqqa keliñ!* 'Come to the lodging!'
03. *Uni bizgä bardi.* 'He gave it to us.'
04. *Xizmətkä kattim.* 'I went to work.'
05. *xalqqa paydiliq* 'good for the nation'
06. *Taktakka qarañ!* 'Look at the clapper!'

## 04. Locative:

01. *U Jungoda.* 'He is in China.'
02. *Qışta kaldi.* 'She came in the winter.'
03. *Qälämdä yazimän.* 'I write with a pen.'
04. *Mäktäptä qalduq.* 'We stayed at school.'

## 05. Ablative:

01. *bu öydin igiz* 'taller than this house'
02. *Teksastin kaldim.* 'I came from Texas.'

The development of irregular case-marked forms is limited to singular pronouns. Contraction of the stem-final segment and the suffix-initial segment has occurred in the definite accusative, genitive and dative-directive case forms of the first person pronoun and the second person familiar pronoun, the two stems of which happen to be, historically speaking, the only genuine singular personal pronoun stems (singular polite *siz* originally being the plural counterpart of singular *sän*). The dative-directive forms of these two pronouns have changed harmonic category (perhaps due to regressive assimilation to an original

enclitic \*/+#Ga/). The third person pronoun was derived from the original demonstrative pronoun *u* 'that one' after the below-mentioned development of special case-marked demonstrative pronominal forms had taken place.

## (44) Declension of Personal Pronouns

## (44.01) Singular

Person	Nomin.~					
	Ind.Acc.	Def.Acc.	Genitive	Dat.-Dir.	Locative	Ablative
I:	<i>män</i>	<i>meni</i>	<i>meniñ</i>	<i>maña</i>	<i>mändä</i>	<i>mändin</i>
II fam.:	<i>sän</i>	<i>seni</i>	<i>seniñ</i>	<i>saña</i>	<i>sändä</i>	<i>sändin</i>
II pol.:	<i>siz</i>	<i>sizni</i>	<i>sizniñ</i>	<i>sizgä</i>	<i>sizdä</i>	<i>sizdin</i>
III:	<i>u</i>	<i>uni</i>	<i>uniñ</i>	<i>uniñga</i>	<i>uninda</i>	<i>uniñdin</i>

## (44.02) Plural

Person	Nomin.~					
	Ind.Acc.	Def.Acc.	Genitive	Dat.-Dir.	Locative	Ablative
I:	<i>biz</i>	<i>bizni</i>	<i>bizniñ</i>	<i>bizgä</i>	<i>bizdä</i>	<i>bizdin</i>
II fam.:	<i>silär</i>	<i>silärni</i>	<i>silärniñ</i>	<i>silärgä</i>	<i>silärdä</i>	<i>silärdin</i>
II pol.:	<i>sizlär</i>	<i>sizlärni</i>	<i>sizlärniñ</i>	<i>sizlärge</i>	<i>sizlärde</i>	<i>sizlärdin</i>
III:	<i>ular</i>	<i>ularni</i>	<i>ularniñ</i>	<i>ularge</i>	<i>ularda</i>	<i>ulardin</i>

Like all plural forms, the plural demonstrative pronoun stems, which contain the plural suffix /|+lAr+#/ → +lar ~ +lär, are case-marked in the predictable manner. Among the singular demonstrative pronoun stems, predictable suffixing takes place also in the definite accusative case and in the genitive case. In the other cases, however, the suffix /|+nIn+#/ is inserted between the stem and the case-marking suffix. This intervening suffix (whose origin may be the same as that of the genitive marker) thus creates a type of oblique form (corresponding to the use of "pronominal *n*" in Uzbek and in the Western Turkic languages).

## (45) Declension of Singular Demonstrative Pronouns

	Nomin.~ Ind.Acc.	Def.Acc.	Genitive	Dat.-Dir.	Locative	Ablative
Near:	<i>bu</i>	<i>buni</i>	<i>buniŋ</i>	<u><i>buniŋğa</i></u>	<u><i>buniŋda</i></u>	<u><i>buniŋdin</i></u>
Distant~ Absent:	<i>šu</i>	<i>šuni</i>	<i>šuniŋ</i>	<u><i>šuniŋğa</i></u>	<u><i>šuniŋda</i></u>	<u><i>šuniŋdin</i></u>
Distant:	<i>u</i>	<i>uni</i>	<i>uniŋ</i>	<u><i>uniŋğa</i></u>	<u><i>uniŋda</i></u>	<u><i>uniŋdin</i></u>
	<i>awu</i>	<i>awuni</i>	<i>awuniŋ</i>	<u><i>awuniŋğa</i></u>	<u><i>awuniŋda</i></u>	<u><i>awuniŋdin</i></u>
	<i>ašu</i>	<i>ašuni</i>	<i>ašuniŋ</i>	<u><i>ašuniŋğa</i></u>	<u><i>ašuniŋda</i></u>	<u><i>ašuniŋdin</i></u>



## **PART II**

### **Dialogue Units**



# Unit 1

## Tonušturuš

(Introducing)

Topics: social introduction - origin - identity - cities, countries and their inhabitants

### 1.1 Dialogues

#### تونۇشتۇرۇش

#### 1.1.1

- :A.01 ياخشىمۇسىز!  
:B.02 ياخشىمۇسىز!  
:A.03 ئىسمىڭىز نېمە؟  
:B.04 ئىسمىم ماري، پەمىلەم جونسون. سىزنىڭ ئىسمىم - پەمىلىڭىز نېمە؟  
:A.05 مېنىڭ ئىسمىم ئوربىيە، پەمىلەم ھۇسەيىن. سىز قەيەرلىك؟  
:B.06 مەن ئامېرىكىلىق. ئۆزىڭىزچۇ؟  
:A.07 مەن ئۈرۈمچىلىك. - ئۇ ئادەم كىم؟  
:B.08 ئۇ يولدىشىم. ئىسمىم پىتېر.  
:A.09 ئاۋۇ ئادەمچۇ؟  
:B.10 ئۇ مېنىڭ دوستۇم. ئىسمىم كېيكو، پەمىلىسى ناكامۇرا.  
:A.11 ئۇ ياپونمۇ؟  
:B.12 ھەئە، ئۇ ياپونىيىلىك، توكيودىن.

## 1.1.2

- :A.01 ياخشىمۇسىز!
- :B.02 ياخشىمۇسىز! ئىسمىڭىز نىمە؟
- :A.03 ئابدۇكېرىم، پەمىلەم قاسىم. سىزنىڭ ئىسمىم - پەمىلىڭىز نىمە؟
- :B.04 مېنىڭ ئىسمىم سۈپىن، پەمىلەم لۇندال.
- :A.05 سىز قەيەردىن؟
- :B.06 مەن شىۋېتسىيىدىن. ئۇ مېنىڭ دوستۇم. ئۇنىڭ ئىسمى مىگرۇڭ، پەمىلىسى سۇن. ئۇ جۇڭگولۇق.
- :A.07 يولداش سۇن مىگرۇڭ، ياخشىمۇسىز!
- :C.08 يولداش ئابدۇكېرىم، ياخشىمۇسىز! سىز قەيەرلىكىسىز؟ ئۈرۈمچىلىكتۇرسىز؟
- :A.09 ياق، مەن قەشقەردىن. سىزچۇ؟
- :C.10 مەنمۇ شىنجاڭلىقمەن، غۇلجىدىن.
- :A.11 ھە، سىز غۇلجىلىق ئىكەنسىزدە؟! - بۇ ئايالىم. ئىسمى پەرىدە.
- :B.12 ياخشىمۇسىز!
- :C.13 ياخشىمۇسىز!
- :D.14 ياخشىمۇسىزلەر! ئاۋۇ بىزنىڭ بالىلىرىمىز. ئوغللىمىزنىڭ ئىسمى ئېزىز، قىزىمىزنىڭ ئىسمى ئايگۈل.

## 1.1.3

- :A.01 سىز پروفېسسور مۇھەممەت شاھىدىمۇسىز؟
- :B.02 ياق، مەن قۇربان. ئاۋۇ ئادەم مۇھەممەت شاھىدى.
- :A.03 رەھمەت! - ئەسسالامۇئەلەيكۇم،

- پروفېسسور مۇھەممەت!  
 ۋە ئەلەيكۇمئەسسالام! :C.04
- پەمىلەم چېن، ئىسىمىم دانىيېل. مەن  
 ئامېرىكىدىن. ماۋۇ مېنىڭ ئىسىم - نەمەم. :A.05
- سز ۋاشىنگتون ئونۋېرسىتېتىنىڭ  
 ئوقۇغۇچىسىمۇسىز؟ :C.06
- ھەئە. - ئۇ زەينۇرە خېنىم. ئۇ شىنجاڭ  
 داشۆنىڭ كادىرى. :A.07
- ياخشىمۇسىز! :D.08
- ياخشىمۇسىز! كىرىڭلەر! ئولتۇرۇڭلار! :C.09
- رەھمەت! :A.10

## 1.2 Transliteration

## Tonušturuş

## 1.2.1

- 01.A: Yaxşimusiz!  
 02.B: Yaxşimusiz!  
 03.A: Ismiñiz<sup>1</sup> nimä?<sup>2</sup>  
 04.B: Ismim Mari, pämiläm Jonson. Siziñ<sup>3</sup>  
 isim-pämiliñiz<sup>4</sup> nimä?  
 05.A: Meniñ ismim Nuriyä, pämiläm Husäyin.<sup>5</sup> Siz  
 qäyärlik?  
 06.B: Män amerikiliq. Öziñizçu?  
 07.A: Män ürümçilik. – U adäm kim?  
 08.B: U yoldišim.<sup>6</sup> Ismi Piter.  
 09.A: Awu adämçu?  
 10.B: U meniñ dostum. Ismi Keyko, pämilisi  
 Nakamura.  
 11.A: U<sup>7</sup> yaponmu?  
 12.B: Hä'ä, u yaponiyilik,<sup>8</sup> Tokyodin.

## 1.2.2

- 01.A: Yaxşimusiz!  
 02.B: Yaxşimusiz! Ismiñiz nimä?  
 03.A: Abdukerim, pämiläm Qasim. Siziñ  
 isim-pämiliñiz nimä?  
 04.B: Meniñ ismim Swen, pämiläm Lundal.  
 05.A: Siz qäyärdin?  
 06.B: Män Şiwetsiyidin. U meniñ dostum. Uniñ ismi  
 Miñruñ, pämilisi Sun. U juñgoluq.  
 07.A: Yoldaş Sun Miñruñ,<sup>9</sup> yaxşimusiz!  
 08.C: Yoldaş Abdukerim, yaxşimusiz! Siz qäyärliksiz?  
 Ürümçiliktursiz?  
 09.A: Yaq, män Qäşqärdin. Sizçu?  
 10.C: Mänmu Şinjanliqmän, Ğuljidin.  
 11.A: Hä, siz ğuljiliq ikänsizdä?!<sup>10</sup> – Bu ayalim.<sup>11</sup> Ismi

Päridä.

12.B: Yaxšimusiz!

13.C: Yaxšimusiz!

14.D: Yaxšimusizlär! Awu bizniñ balilirimiz.

Oğlimizniñ ismi Eziz, qizimizniñ ismi Aygöl.

### 1.2.3

01.A: Siz pirofessor Muhämmät Šahidimusiz?

02.B: Yaq, män Qurban. Awu adäm Muhämmät Šahidi.

03.A: Rähmät! – Ässalamu'äläykum,<sup>12</sup> pirofessor Muhämmät!

04.C: Wä'äläykum'ässalam!

05.A: Pämiläm Čen, ismim Daniyel. Män Amerikidin. Mawu meniñ isim namäm.

06.C: Siz Wašington Uniwersitetiniñ oquğüçisimusiz?

07.A: Hä'a. – U Zäynurä xenim. U Šinjañ Dašöniñ<sup>13</sup> kadiri.

08.D: Yaxšimusiz!

09.C: Yaxšimusiz! Kiriñlär! Olturuñlar!

10.A: Rähmät!

## 1.3. New Elements

- Abdukerim* (p.n) personal name (m)  
*adām* (n) 'human being,' 'person'  
*Amerika* /#amērika+#/ (p.n) 'America,' 'United States of America'  
*amerikiliq* /#amērika+(+)l°G+|#/ (adj ~ n) 'American (person)'  
 (~ *amerikan*)  
*awu* (pron) 'that (over there)'  
*ayal* /#āyāl+#/ (n) 'woman,' 'wife'  
*Aygül* /#āy+##(g)ül+#/ ("moon flower") (p.n) personal name (f)  
*ässalamu'äläykum* /#ässalāmu#äläykum#/ (id) (< Arabic *as-salāmu*  
 'alaykum 'peace upon you') formal greeting (to be answered with  
*wä'äläykum'ässalam* [1])  
*bala* (n) 'child'  
*biz* (pron) 'we'  
*bizniñ* 'our' (see *biz*, +*niñ* [1])  
*bu* (pron) 'this'  
 #čü /|#čü#/ counter-interrogative (e.g., 'And what about ...?')  
*dašō* (*dašōyüm* [~ *dašōrüm*], *dašōyüñ* [~ *dašōrün*], *dašōsi*)  
 /#dāšō+#/ (n) '(Chinese) college,' '(Chinese) university' (SU  
*uniwersitet*)  
 #dā (~ #tā) /|#dā#/ emphatic; expresses surprise, astonishment  
 etc.  
 +*din* (~ +*tin*) /|#din+|/ ablative ('from ...'), elative ('[out] of'),  
 partitive ('of [a whole] ...'), causal ('because of ...,' 'due to ...')  
*dost* (n) 'friend'  
 #*dur* (~ #*tur*) /|#dur+|/ followed by a pronominal tag enclitic,  
 expresses and usually emphasizes 'to be' (e.g., '... am ~ are ~ is  
 indeed ...'); may be used as dubitative or suppositional (e.g., 'I  
 suppose ...')  
*Eziz* /#azīz+#/ (p.n) personal name (m)  
*Ĝulja* /#gūlja+#/ (p.n) 'Ghulja,' 'Qulja,' 'Kuldja,' 'Yining' (city in  
 Xinjiang)  
*ĝuljiliq* /#gūlja+|(+)|l°G+|/ (adj ~ n) '(person) of Ghulja'  
*hā* (phr) 'yes,' 'yeah;' (excl) 'oh, (I see,) ...!', 'well, ...!'  
*hā'ā* (phr) 'yes'  
*Husāyin* (p.n) personal name (m)  
 +*i* (see +*si* [1])  
*ikān* indicates indirect knowledge, recent realization or supposition  
 (see Note 1.6.09)



- +*im* (see +*m* [1])  
 +*imiz* (see +*miz* [1])  
 -*iñ* (see -*ñ* [1])  
 +*iñiz* (see +*ñiz* [1])  
 -*iñlār* (see -*ñlar* [1])  
*isim* /#ism+#/ (n) '(given) name' (~ *at*), 'noun;' \_\_\_ *namā* 'calling card,' 'visiting card,' 'business card'  
*ism...* (see *isim* [1])  
*juñgoluq* /#juñgō+(+)l°G+|#/ (adj ~ n) '(person) of China,' 'Chinese (person ~ resident)' (SU ~ *xitayliq*)  
*kadir* /#kādir+#/ (n) 'official,' 'functionary,' 'administrator,' 'administrative, managerial or clerical worker' (SU *kadr*)  
*kim* (pron.sg) 'who' (only interrogative)  
*kir-* (v.int) 'enter'  
 +*lar* /+|+lAr#/ (~ +*lār*) plural marker for possessive and imperative endings; /|+lAr+#/ (~ +*lār*) plural (not used where plurality is obvious, e.g., after numeratives), classificatory ('various [kinds of] ...'), representative ('such as ...,' '... and the like'), approximative ('about ...,' 'something like ...,' 'some ...'), rarely used as deferential singular  
 +*lār* (see +*lar* [1])  
 +*lir...* (see +*lar* [1])  
 +*liq* (~ +*lik* ~ +*luq* ~ +*lūk*) /+(+)l°G+|#/ denominal attributive adjective or noun  
 +*luq* (see +*liq* [1])  
 +*m* (~ +*im* ~ +*um* ~ +*üm*) /|+m+#/ 1st person sg. poss. ('my ...'; with kinship terms also 1st person pl. poss., e.g., *ata+m* 'my father,' 'our father,' 'Dad')  
*mawu* (adj ~ pron) 'this'  
*mān* (pron) 'I'  
*meniñ* 'my' (< \**männiñ*; see *mān*, +*niñ* [1])  
 +*miz* (~ +*imiz*) /|+mIz+#/ 1st pl. poss. ('our ...')  
 #*mu*<sub>1</sub> /+|#mu#/ plain interrogative (mostly corresponding to Uzbek #*mi* and Turkish *mı* ~ *mi* ~ *mu* ~ *mü*), used only in the absence of other interrogative devices; ([NP<sub>x</sub>\_\_\_, NP<sub>y</sub>\_\_\_?]) '(X) or (Y)?'  
 #*mu*<sub>2</sub> /+|#mu#/ 'also ...,' '..., too,' '... as well,' 'even ...,' emphatic intensifier (mostly corresponding to Uzbek *ham* and Turkish *da* ~ *de*); ([NP<sub>x</sub>\_\_\_ NP<sub>y</sub>\_\_\_]) 'both (X) and (Y),' '(X) as well as (Y)'  
*Muhämmät* /#muhämmäd+#/ (p.n) personal name (m)

- namā* (n) 'piece of writing,' 'letter,' 'document,' 'record,' 'book'
- nimā* /#nīmā+#/ (< \*/#nā+#ma#/?) (pron) 'what' (only interrogative)
- +*nin* /|+nIn+#/ genitive ('...s,' 'of ...'); pronominal obliqueness marker (in case-marked pronouns; see Part I:7)
- Nuriyā* /#nūrīyā+#/ (p.n) personal name (f)
- ñ* (~ -iñ ~ -uñ ~ -üñ) /|-ñ+#/ 2nd person sg. polite imp. ('[please,]...!')
- +*ñiz* (~ +iñiz) /|+ñIz+#/ 2nd person sg. polite poss. ('your ...')
- ñlar* (~ -ñlar ~ -ñlär ~ -iñlar ~ -iñlär ~ -uñlar ~ -üñlär) /|-ñ++lAr#/ 2nd person pl. polite imp. ('[please,]...!') (~ /|-ñ+#lar#/ → -ñlar ~ -iñlar ~ -uñlar ~ -üñlar)
- oğl...* (see *oğul* [1])
- oğul* /#oGl+#/ (n) 'young, unmarried male,' 'boy,' 'son'
- oltur-* (v.int) 'settle down,' ([NP+ğa \_\_\_]) 'sit down (in ~ at ~ on),' 'take a seat,' ([NP+da \_\_\_]) 'sit (in ~ at ~ on),' 'dwell,' 'reside,' 'relieve oneself,' 'go to the bathroom,' 'ride (in a vehicle);' (asp.v) aspect: continuative or progressive (within a relatively brief period)
- oquğuçi* /#oqu-GU+(+)çI+|#/ (n) 'pupil,' 'student' (SU usually 'pupil,' versus *student* '[university or college] student')
- öz* /#öz+#/ (pron) 'self,' '...self' (takes possessive marker for specification, see *öziñiz* [1])
- öziñiz* /#öz+ñiz+#/ (pron) 'you (yourself),' deferential alternative to *siz* [1]
- pāmilā* (n) 'surname,' 'family name'
- Pāridā* /#pārīdā+#/ (p.n) personal name (f)
- p(i)rofessor* /#professor+#/ (n) 'professor;' (t) ([\_\_\_ p.n]) 'Professor ...' (see Note 1.6.08)
- Qasim* /#qāsım+#/ (p.n) personal name (m)
- Qāšqār* (p.n) 'Qashghar,' 'Kashghar,' 'Kashi' (city in Xinjiang)
- qāyār* (n) 'what place;' (adv) 'where' (only interrogative)
- qāyārlik* /#qāyār+(+)l°G+|#/ (adj ~ n) '(person) from which place'
- qiz* /#qız+#/ (n) 'unmarried, young female,' 'girl,' 'daughter'
- qurban* /#qurbān+#/ (n) 'ceremonial sacrifice,' 'offering,' 'martyr;'
- Qurban* (p.n) personal name (m)
- rāhmāt* /#rāhmāt+#/ (n) 'mercy,' 'grace,' 'favor;' (id) ([\_\_\_ NP+ğa]) 'thanks (to) ...!'

- +si** (~ +i) /|+(s)I+#/ (+si follows a vowel, +i follows a consonant) 3rd person sg. ~ pl. poss. ('his ...,' 'her ...,' 'its ...,' 'their ...')
- siz** /#siz+#/ (pron) sg. polite 'you'
- #siz** 2nd person sg. polite pronominal tag enclitic ('you ...')
- sizlär** (pron) 2nd person pl. polite 'you'
- #sizlär** 2nd person pl. polite pronominal tag enclitic ('you ...')
- š** (~ -iš ~ -uš ~ -üş) /| -š+#/ gerundive (often corresponding to '[the act of] ...ing,' 'to ...')
- šinjanlıq** /#šinjaŋ+(+)I°G+|#/ (adj ~ n) '(person) of Xinjiang'
- Šiwetsiyä** /#šwētsiyä+#/ (p.n) 'Sweden' (SU *Šweciya*)
- #tä** (see #dä [1])
- +tin** (see +din [1])
- Tokyo** (p.n) 'Tokyo' (SU *Tokio*)
- tonuštur-** (v.caus) ([NP<sub>x</sub>+ni NP<sub>y</sub> bilän \_\_\_]) 'cause (X) to become acquainted (with Y),' 'cause (X) to meet (Y),' ([NP<sub>x</sub>+ni NP<sub>y</sub>+ğa \_\_\_]) 'introduce (X to Y)'
- #tur** (see #dur [1])
- u** (adj ~ pron) 'that (one),' 'he,' 'she,' 'it'
- +um** (see +m [1])
- uniwersitet** (back-vocalic!) (n) 'university,' 'college' (see *dašö* [1])
- uŋ** (see -ŋ [1])
- uŋlar** (see -ŋlar [1])
- uš** (see -š [1])
- ürümçilik** /#ürümçi+(+)I°G+|#/ (adj ~ n) '(person) of Urumchi' (SU *urumçiliq*)
- Wašing(i)ton** /#wäšingtön+#/ (p.n) 'Washington' (SU *Wašington*)
- wä'äläykum'ässalam** /#wä'äläykum#ässalām#/ (id) (< Arabic *wa 'alaykum as-salām* 'and upon you peace') response to *ässalamu'äläykum* [1]
- xenim** /#xanım+#/ (n) 'lady;' (t) ([p.n \_\_\_]) 'Madame ...,' 'Ms. ...'
- yapon** /#yapōn+#/ (n) '(ethnically) Japanese (person)'
- yaponiyilik** /#yapōniyā+(+)II°G+|#/ (adj ~ n) '(person) of Japan' (SU *yaponiyalik*)
- yaq** (phr) 'no' (in reply)
- yaxši** /#yaxši+#/ ~ /#yāxši+#/ (ad) 'good,' 'fine,' 'nice,' 'well'
- yaxšimusiz** /#yaxši+#mu#siz#/ (phr.sg) 'are you well?', 'how are you?', 'how do you do?', 'hello!', 'hi!' (addressing one person)
- yaxšimusizlär** /#yaxši+#mu#siz+lAr#/ (phr.pl) (see *yaxšimusiz* [1]; addressing more than one person)

- yoldaš* /#yol+##daš+#/ (n) 'mate,' 'companion,' 'comrade,'  
'husband;' (t) ([p.n \_\_\_\_]) 'Comrade ...'  
*yoldiš...* (see *yoldaš* [1])  
*Zäynurä* /#zäynürä+#/ (p.n) personal name (f)

**1.4 Translation****Introducing****1.4.1**

01.A: Hi!

02.B: Hi!

03.A: What's your name?

04.B: My given name is Mary, and my surname is Johnson. What's your (full) name?

05.A: My given name is Nuriyā, and my surname is Husāyin. Where are you from?

06.B: I'm American. And what about yourself?

07.A: I'm from Urumchi. Who's that person?

08.B: He's my husband. His name is Peter.

09.A: And that person over there?

10.B: She's my friend. Her name is Keiko, and her surname is Nakamura.

11.A: Is she a Japanese?

12.B: Yes, she's Japanese, from Tokyo.

**1.4.2**

01.A: Hello!

02.B: Hello! What's your name?

03.A: Abdukerim, and my surname is Qasim. What's your name?

04.B: My first name is Sven, and my surname is Lundahl.

05.A: Where are you from?

06.B: I'm from Sweden. That's my friend. His given name is Mingrong, and his family name is Sun. He's Chinese.

07.A: How do you do, Comrade Sun Mingrong?

08.C: How do you do, Comrade Abdukerim? Where are you from? From Urumchi?

09.A: I'm from Qashghar. And you?

10.C: I'm from Xinjiang, too, from Ghulja.

11.A: Oh, I see. So you are from Ghulja! This is my wife. Her name is Pāridā.

12.B: How do you do?

13.C: How do you do?

14.D: How do you do? Those are our children. Our son's name is Eziz, and our daughter's name is Aygül.

## 1.4.3

- 01.A: Are you Professor Muhämmät Shahidi?  
02.B: No, I'm Qurban. That person there is Muhämmät Shahidi.  
03.A: Thanks! *As-salâmu 'alaykum*, Professor Muhämmät!  
04.C: *Wa 'alaykum as-salâm!*  
05.A: My surname is Chen, and my given name is Daniel. I'm from America. Here's my calling card.  
06.C: Are you a student of the University of Washington?  
07.A: Yes, I am. This is Ms. Zäynurä. She's an administrator of Xinjiang University.  
08.D: How do you do?  
09.C: How do you do? Please come in and have a seat, both of you!  
10.A: Thank you!

## 1.5 Supplementary Vocabulary

### 1.5.1 Countries, Regions and Their Inhabitants

	Place <sup>14</sup>	Inhabitant <sup>15</sup>
Afghanistan . . . . .	<i>Afġanistan</i> . . . . .	<i>afġan, afġanistanliq</i>
Albania . . . . .	<i>Albaniyā</i> . . . . .	<i>alban, albaniyilik</i>
Algeria . . . . .	<i>Aljiriyā (Alġir)</i> . . . . .	<i>aljiriyilik (alġirliq)</i>
Arabia . . . . .	<i>Ārābistan</i> . . . . .	<i>ārāp, ārābistanliq</i>
Argentina . . . . .	<i>Argentina</i> . . . . .	<i>argentiniq</i>
Armenia . . . . .	<i>Ārmeniyā</i> . . . . .	<i>ärmän, ärmeniyilik</i>
Australia . . . . .	<i>Awstiraliyā (Awstraliya)</i> . . . . .	<i>awstiraliyilik (awstraliyalik)</i>
Austria . . . . .	<i>Awstiriyā (Awstriya)</i> . . . . .	<i>awstiriyilik (awstriyalik)</i>
Azerbaijan . . . . .	<i>Āzārbāyjan</i> . . . . .	<i>āzārbāyjanliq</i>
Bahama . . . . .	<i>Bahama (Bagama)</i> . . . . .	<i>bahamiliq (bagamaliq)</i>
Bahrein . . . . .	<i>Bāhreyin (Baxreyn)</i> . . . . .	<i>bāhreyinlik (baxreynlik)</i>
Bangladesh . . . . .	<i>Bengal (Bangladeš)</i> . . . . .	<i>bengalliġ (bangladešlik)</i>
Belgium . . . . .	<i>Belgiyā (Bel'giya)</i> . . . . .	<i>belgiyilik (bel'giyalik)</i>
Belorussia . . . . .	<i>Belorussiyā</i> . . . . .	<i>belorus, belorusiyilik</i>
Bolivia . . . . .	<i>Boliwiyā</i> . . . . .	<i>boliwiyilik</i>
Brazil . . . . .	<i>Braziliyā</i> . . . . .	<i>braziliyilik</i>
Britain . . . . .	<i>Britaniyā</i> . . . . .	<i>britaniyilik</i>
Bulgaria . . . . .	<i>Bulġariyā (Bolġariya)</i> . . . . .	<i>bulġar (bolġar), bulġariyilik (bolġariyalik)</i>
Burma . . . . .	<i>Birma ~ Berma (Birma)</i> . . . . .	<i>birmaliq ~ birmiliq ~ bermaliq ~ bermaliq</i>
Canada . . . . .	<i>Kanada /#kanādā+ #/ ~ /#kanāda+ #/</i> . . . . .	<i>kanadaliq ~ kanadiliq</i>
Czechoslovakia . . . . .	<i>Āexoslowakiyā</i> . . . . .	<i>čex, čexoslowakiyilik</i>
Central Africa . . . . .	<i>Ottura Afriqə</i> . . . . .	<i>ottura afriqiliq</i>
Chad . . . . .	<i>Čad</i> . . . . .	<i>čadliq</i>
Chile . . . . .	<i>Čili</i> . . . . .	<i>čililik</i>
Columbia . . . . .	<i>Kolumbiyā</i> . . . . .	<i>kolumbiyilik</i>
Congo . . . . .	<i>Kongo</i> . . . . .	<i>kongoluq</i>
Costa Rica . . . . .	<i>Kostarika (Kosta-Rika)</i> . . . . .	<i>kostarikiliq (kosta-rikaliq)</i>
Croatia . . . . .	<i>Krodiyā, Xorwatiyā</i> . . . . .	<i>xorwat, krodiyilik, xorwatiyilik</i>
Cuba . . . . .	<i>Kuba</i> . . . . .	<i>kubiliq (kubaliq)</i>
Cyprus . . . . .	<i>Siprus (Kipr)</i> . . . . .	<i>siprusluq (kiprlik)</i>
Denmark . . . . .	<i>Daniyā</i> . . . . .	<i>daniyilik</i>
East Germany . . . . .	<i>Šārqiġ Germaniyā</i> . . . . .	<i>šārqiġ germaniyilik</i>
Egypt . . . . .	<i>Misir /#misr+ #/</i> . . . . .	<i>misirliq</i>
El Salvador . . . . .	<i>Salwador</i> . . . . .	<i>salwadorluq</i>
England . . . . .	<i>Āngliyā (Angliya)</i> . . . . .	<i>ingliz, āngliyik (angliyalik)</i>

Estonia . . . . .	<i>Estoniyä (Èstoniya)</i> . . . . .	<i>eston (èston), estoniyilik (èstoniyalik)</i>
Ethiopiya . . . . .	<i>Efiopiyä (Èfiopiya)</i> . . . . .	<i>hübäs, efiopiyilik (èfiopiyalik)</i>
Faroe Islands . . .	<i>Faroe taqim aralliri</i> . . . . .	<i>faroelik</i>
Fiji . . . . .	<i>Fiji (Fidži)</i> . . . . .	<i>fijilik (fidžilik)</i>
Finland . . . . .	<i>Finlandiyä</i> . . . . .	<i>fin, finn, finlandiyilik</i>
France . . . . .	<i>Fransiyä (Franciya)</i> . . . . .	<i>fransuz (francuz), fransiyilik, (franciyalik)</i>
Gambia . . . . .	<i>Gambiyä</i> . . . . .	<i>gambiyilik</i>
Georgia (USSR) .	<i>Gruziyä</i> . . . . .	<i>gruziyilik</i>
Germany . . . . .	<i>Germaniyä</i> . . . . .	<i>nemis, german, germaniyilik</i>
Greece . . . . .	<i>Gretsiyä (Greciya)</i> . . . . .	<i>grek, gretsiyilik (greciyalik)</i>
Greenland . . . . .	<i>Grenlandiyä</i> . . . . .	<i>grenlandiyilik</i>
Guatemala . . . . .	<i>Gwatemala</i> . . . . .	<i>gwatemalaliq ~ gwatemaliliq</i>
Haiti . . . . .	<i>Hayti (Gayti)</i> . . . . .	<i>haytiliq (gaytiliq)</i>
Honduras . . . . .	<i>Honduras (Gonduras)</i> . . . . .	<i>hondurasliq (gondurasliq)</i>
Hungary . . . . .	<i>Wengriyä</i> . . . . .	<i>wengir (wengr), wengriyilik</i>
Iceland . . . . .	<i>Islandiyä</i> . . . . .	<i>island, islandiyilik</i>
India . . . . .	<i>Hindistan (Hindostan)</i> . . . . .	<i>hindi, hindistanliq (hindostanliq)</i>
Indonesia . . . . .	<i>Hindoneziyä</i> . . . . .	<i>hindoneziyilik</i>
Iran . . . . .	<i>Iran</i> . . . . .	<i>iran, iranliq</i>
Ireland . . . . .	<i>Irlandiyä</i> . . . . .	<i>irlandiyilik</i>
Israel . . . . .	<i>Isra'iliyä</i> . . . . .	<i>isra'iliyilik</i>
Italy . . . . .	<i>Italiyä</i> . . . . .	<i>italiyan, italiyilik</i>
Jamaica . . . . .	<i>Yamayka</i> . . . . .	<i>yamaykiliq (yamaykaliq)</i>
Japan . . . . .	<i>Yaponiyä</i> . . . . .	<i>yapon, yaponiyilik</i>
Jordan . . . . .	<i>Iordaniyä</i> . . . . .	<i>iordaniyilik</i>
Kampuchea . . . . .	<i>Kambodža (Kambudža)</i> . . . . .	<i>kambodžiliq (kambudžaliq)</i>
Kenya . . . . .	<i>Keniyä</i> . . . . .	<i>keniyilik</i>
Korea . . . . .	<i>Čawš(y)än (Koreya)</i> . . . . .	<i>čawš(y)änlik (koreyalik)</i>
Kurdistan . . . . .	<i>Kurdistan</i> . . . . .	<i>kurd, kurdistanliq</i>
Laos . . . . .	<i>Laos</i> . . . . .	<i>laosluq</i>
Latvia . . . . .	<i>Latwiyä</i> . . . . .	<i>latiš, latwiyilik</i>
Lebanon . . . . .	<i>Liwan</i> . . . . .	<i>liwanliq</i>
Liberia . . . . .	<i>Liweriyä (Liberiya)</i> . . . . .	<i>liweriyilik (liberiyalik)</i>
Libya . . . . .	<i>Liwiyä</i> . . . . .	<i>liwiyilik</i>
Lithuania . . . . .	<i>Litwa</i> . . . . .	<i>litwaliq</i>
Macedonia . . . . .	<i>Makidoniyä (Makedoniya)</i> . . . . .	<i>makidon (makedon), makidoniyilik (makedoniyalik)</i>
Malaysia . . . . .	<i>Malayšiyä ~ Malaysia (Malayziya)</i> . . . . .	<i>malayšiyilik ~ malaysiyilik (malayziyalik)</i>



Malta . . . . .	<i>Malta</i> . . . . .	<i>maltiliq</i>
Mauritania . . . . .	<i>Mawritaniyā</i> . . . . .	<i>mawritaniyilik</i>
Mexico . . . . .	<i>Meksika</i> . . . . .	<i>meksikiliq (meksikaliq)</i>
Montenegro . . . . .	<i>Montenegro</i> . . . . .	<i>montenegroluq</i>
Mongolia . . . . .	<i>Moŋguliya (Moŋgoliya)</i> . . . . .	<i>moŋgul (moŋgol), moŋguliylilik (moŋgoliyalik)</i>
Morocco . . . . .	<i>Marakeš (Mārakāš)</i> . . . . .	<i>marakešlik ~ marakešliq (mārakāšlik)</i>
Namibia . . . . .	<i>Namibiyā</i> . . . . .	<i>namibiyilik</i>
Nepal . . . . .	<i>Nepal</i> . . . . .	<i>nepalliq</i>
Netherlands . . . . .	<i>Gollandiyā</i> . . . . .	<i>gollandiyilik</i>
New Zealand . . . . .	<i>Yeŋi Zelandiyā</i> . . . . .	<i>yeŋi zelandiyilik</i>
Nicaragua . . . . .	<i>Nikaragua</i> . . . . .	<i>nikaragualiq</i>
Nigeria . . . . .	<i>Nigeriyā</i> . . . . .	<i>nigeriyilik</i>
Northern Ireland . . . . .	<i>Šimaliy Irlandiyā</i> . . . . .	<i>šimaliy irlandiyilik</i>
Norway . . . . .	<i>Norwegiyā</i> . . . . .	<i>norwegiyilik</i>
Pakistan . . . . .	<i>Pakistan</i> . . . . .	<i>pakistanliq</i>
Palestine . . . . .	<i>Pālāstin</i> . . . . .	<i>pālāstinlik</i>
Peru . . . . .	<i>Peru</i> . . . . .	<i>peruluq</i>
Philippines . . . . .	<i>Pilippin (Filippin)</i> . . . . .	<i>pilippinlik (filippinlik)</i>
Poland . . . . .	<i>Polša (Pol'ša)</i> . . . . .	<i>polāk (polyak)</i>
Portugal . . . . .	<i>Portugaliyā</i> . . . . .	<i>portugaliyilik</i>
Qazaqistan . . . . .	<i>Qazağistan</i> . . . . .	<i>qazaq, qazağistanliq</i>
Qirghizistan . . . . .	<i>Qirğiz(i)stan</i> . . . . .	<i>qirğiz, qirğiz(i)stanliq</i>
Rumania . . . . .	<i>Ruminiyā (Rumīniya)</i> . . . . .	<i>rumin (rumīn), ruminiyilik (rumīniyalik)</i>
Russia . . . . .	<i>Russiyā ~ Ros(s)iyā (Rossiya)</i> . . . . .	<i>rus, russiyilik ~ ros(s)iyilik (rossiyalik)</i>
Saudi Arabia . . . . .	<i>Sā'udi Ārābistan(i)</i> . . . . .	<i>sā'udi ārābistan(i)liq</i>
Scotland . . . . .	<i>Šotlandiyā</i> . . . . .	<i>šotlandiyilik</i>
Senegal . . . . .	<i>Senegal</i> . . . . .	<i>senegalliq</i>
Serbia . . . . .	<i>Serbiyā</i> . . . . .	<i>serp (serb), serbiyilik</i>
Singapore . . . . .	<i>Singapor</i> . . . . .	<i>singaporluq</i>
Slovakia . . . . .	<i>Slowakiyā</i> . . . . .	<i>slowak, slowakiyilik</i>
Slovenia . . . . .	<i>Sloweniya</i> . . . . .	<i>slowen, sloweniylilik</i>
South Africa . . . . .	<i>Azaniyā, Jānubiy Afriqa</i> . . . . .	<i>azaniyilik, jānubiy afriqiliq</i>
Soviet Union . . . . .	<i>Sowet (ittipaqi)</i> . . . . .	<i>sowetlik</i>
Spain . . . . .	<i>Ispaniyā</i> . . . . .	<i>ispan, ispaniyilik</i>
Sri Lanka . . . . .	<i>S(i)rilanka</i> . . . . .	<i>s(i)rilankiliq</i>
Sudan . . . . .	<i>Sudan</i> . . . . .	<i>sudanliq</i>
Sweden . . . . .	<i>Šiwetsiyā (Šweciya)</i> . . . . .	<i>šiwed (šwed), šiwetsiyilik (šweciyalik)</i>
Switzerland . . . . .	<i>Šiwitsariyā (Šweycariya)</i> . . . . .	<i>šiwitsariyilik (šweycariyalik)</i>
Syria . . . . .	<i>Suriyā ~ Süriyā (Siriya)</i> . . . . .	<i>suruyilik ~ süriyilik (siriyalik)</i>

Tajikistan . . . . .	<i>Tajikistan (Tajikstan)</i> . . . . .	<i>tajik, tajikistanliq</i> ( <i>tajikistanliq</i> )
Tanzania . . . . .	<i>Tanzaniyā</i> . . . . .	<i>tanzaniyilik</i>
Tataristan . . . . .	<i>Tataristan</i> . . . . .	<i>tatar, tataristanlik</i>
Thailand . . . . .	<i>Tayland</i> . . . . .	<i>taylandliq</i>
Togo . . . . .	<i>Togo</i> . . . . .	<i>togoluq</i>
Tunesia . . . . .	<i>Tunis</i> . . . . .	<i>tunisliq</i>
Turkey . . . . .	<i>Türkiyā</i> . . . . .	<i>türk, türkiyilik</i>
Turkmenia . . . . .	<i>Türkmän(i)stan</i> . . . . .	<i>türkmän, türkmän(i)stanliq</i>
Uganda . . . . .	<i>Uganda</i> . . . . .	<i>ugandiliq</i>
Ukraine . . . . .	<i>Ukra(')ina</i> . . . . .	<i>ukra(')in, ukra(')iniliq</i>
Uzbekistan . . . . .	<i>Özbäk(i)stan</i> . . . . .	<i>özbäk, özbäk(i)stanliq</i>
Venezuela . . . . .	<i>Wenesuela (Wenesuëla)</i> . . . . .	<i>wenesueliliq (wenesuëlaliq)</i>
Vietnam . . . . .	<i>Wietnam (W'etnam)</i> . . . . .	<i>wietnamliq (w'etnamliq)</i>
Wales . . . . .	<i>Welis (Uël's)</i> . . . . .	<i>welislik (uël'slik)</i>
West Germany . . . . .	<i>Ğärbiy Germaniyā</i> . . . . .	<i>ğärbiy germaniyilik</i>
Yugoslavia . . . . .	<i>Yugoslawiyā</i> . . . . .	<i>yugoslawiyilik</i>
Zaire . . . . .	<i>Zayir (Zair)</i> . . . . .	<i>zayirlik (zairlik)</i>
Zambia . . . . .	<i>Zambiyā</i> . . . . .	<i>zambiyilik</i>
Zimbabwe . . . . .	<i>Zimbabuwi (Zimbabwe)</i> . . . . .	<i>zimbabuwiliq (zimbabwelik)</i>

### 1.5.2 Major Cities and Towns in Xinjiang<sup>16</sup>

*Aqsu (Akesu), Čöčäk (Tacheng), Guma (Pishan), Keriya (Yütian, SU Keriya), Korla (Kuerla), Kuča(r) (Kuche), Qaramay (Kalamay), Qumul ~ Qomul (Hami), Toqsun (Tuokesun), Turpan (Tulufan), Xotän (Hetian), Yä(r)kän (Suoche, SU Yarkent), Yenisar (Yingjisha)*

### 1.5.3 Cities outside Xinjiang<sup>17</sup>

*Addis Ababa: Äddis Äbebä, Adelaide: Adelayda, Alma-Ata: Almuta, Andijan (Andizhan): Änjan, Ankara: Änqärä, Ashkhabad: Ašxabad, Athens: Afina, Beijing (Peking): Beyjiñ (Bejin), Belfast: Belfast, Belgrade: Belgrad, Berlin: Berlin, Birmingham: Birmingham (Birmingem), Brisbane: Brisban (Brisben), Brussels: Brussel, Bucharest: Buxarest, Budapest: Budapešt, Bukhara: Buxara, Cairo: Qähirä, Canberra: Kanberra, Cardiff: Kardif, Chicago: Čikago, Christchurch: Kraystčerč, Copenhagen: Kopenhagen (Kopengagen), Damascus: Dämäšq, Delhi: Dehli, Dublin: Dublin, Edinburgh: Edinburg, Frunze: Frunze, Guangzhou (Canton): Gwanju (Guančžou), Hamburg: Hamburg (Gamburg), Hangzhou (Hangchow): Xanju (Xančžou), Harbin (Haerbin): Xarbin, Honolulu: Honolulu (Gonolulu), Huh(e)hot (Huhaihaote): Kökxot (Xuxèxotè), Istanbul: Istambul, Izmir (Smyrna): Izmir, Jerusalem: Quddus ~ Erusalim, Kiev: Kiyew (Kiew), Kobe: Kobe,*

Lhasa: *Lasa (Lxasa)*, Lisbon: *Lisbon*, Liverpool: *Liwerpul*, London: *London*, Los Angeles: *Los Anželes*, Manchester: *Mančester*, Medina: *Medinā*, Mekka: *Mäkkā*, Melbourne: *Melburn*, Milan: *Milan*, Minsk: *Minski (Minsk)*, Moscow: *Moskwa*, Munich: *Myunxen*, Nanjing (Nanking): *Nānjiņ (Nankin)*, New York: *Nyu York (N'yu York)*, Omsk: *Omski (Omsk)*, Osaka: *Osaka*, Oslo: *Oslo*, Ottawa: *Ottawa*, Paris: *Pariž*, Perth: *Pert*, Portland: *Portland*, Prague: *Praga*, Reykyavik: *Reykyawik*, Riyadh: *Riyad*, Rome: *Rim (Rim)*, Samarkand: *Sāmārqān(d)*, San Francisco: *San Fransisko (San-Francisko)*, San Diego: *San Diego*, Seattle: *Sietil (Siètl)*, Shanghai: *Šanxāy (Šanxay)*, Sidney, Sydney: *Sidney*, Sofia: *Sofiyā (Softya)*, St. Louis: *Sen Luis*, Stockholm: *Stokholm (Stokgol'm)*, Tashkent: *Taškānt (Taškent)*, Tbilisi: *Tiblis (Tbilisi)*, Tehran: *Tehran*, Tianjin (Tientsin): *Tyānjiņ (Tyan'czin')*, Toronto: *Toronto*, Vancouver: *Wankuwer*, Venice: *Wenetsiyā (Weneciya)*, Victoria: *Wiktoryā (Wiktoriya)*, Vienna: *Wena*, Warsaw: *Waršawa*, Washington: *Wašing(i)ton*, Wellington: *Welling(i)ton*, Xi'an (Hsi-an): *Ši'ān (Sian')*, Yakutsk: *Yakutski (Yakutsk)*, Zagreb (Agram): *Zagreb*, Zurich: *Syurix (Cyurix)*

## 1.6 Notes

**1.6.01** In the absence of a high degree of intimacy, only polite second person pronouns, enclitics and suffixes are used. Although the plural-derived, now singular forms *siz*, *#siz*, *+ñiz* and *-ñ* [5] (and their plural forms *sizlär*, *#sizlär*, *+ñizlar* [*~* *+ñizlär*] [5] and *-ñizlar* [*~* *-ñizlär*]) tend to be referred to as "polite" or "deferential," it ought to be noted that they are well on their way of becoming the ordinary, neutral second person reference. It can be observed as being used even among spouses as well as by parents in addressing their children as an alternative to corresponding familiar *sän*, *#sän*, *+ñ* [6], and *-Ø* (and their plural forms *silär* [5], *#silär* [15], *+ñlar* [*~* *+ñlär*] [6], and *-ñlar* [*~* *-ñlär*]). (Thus, this development is not unlike the shift from 'thou' to 'you' in English.) Among persons who are perceived as being socially more or less equal, "familiar" and "polite" forms are interchangeable, especially while using plural forms in referring to a group of listeners or to a group represented by a single listener (as in Dialogues 4 and 5). In addressing an equal, many a speaker will also switch back and forth between the two main forms of address (as in Dialogue 15). However this may be, the inexperienced outsider is well advised to use only the "polite" forms, unless urged to do otherwise. It ought to be borne in mind that within certain contexts using the familiar forms might be perceived as pejorative or presumptuous, while using the corresponding hyper-deferential forms *özlä(r) ~ özliri*,  *#(di)la*, *+liri*, and *-sila* and their plural forms *härqaysiliri*, *#dila*, *+liri*, and *-š-sila* (which appear to be moving toward filling the polite or deferential slot that is being vacated by the *siz[lär]* group) might be perceived as excessively, even comically obsequious. In other words, the Uyghur *sän* ↔ *siz* choice ought not be assumed to be identical to such choices in other languages (e.g., French *tu* ↔ *vous*, Spanish *tu* ↔ *usted*, Chinese *nǐ* ↔ *nín*, Russian *ты* ↔ *вы*, and German *du* ↔ *Sie*).

**1.6.02** In most situations, while talking to someone for the first time, it is considered polite among Uyghurs, and in China generally, to encourage the other party to identify themselves and to talk about themselves. One introduces oneself and talks about one's own affairs only when this is explicitly requested or when it is crucial to one's business. Asking other persons about themselves, their home lives and their work is considered an expression of interest and caring, thus a polite act that is appropriate during any conversation. This may include

questions which in the West would be considered too personal, even impertinent.

Equivalents of introductory phrases such as "Excuse me, ..." or "May I ask ...?" are not used very much and might be perceived as foreign and contrived in many such contexts. Besides intonational devices to soften such questions, the other person's name or a title of address may be used to prevent inquiries from coming across as abrupt.

**1.6.03** Since in all genitive-type possessive constructions the noun denoting the possessed entity must carry a possessive suffix which indicates the possessor's pronominal category (e.g., +*m* 'my,' +*η* 'thine,' +*ηiz* 'your,' +*[s]i* 'his' ~ 'her' ~ 'its' ~ 'their;' see also 1.6.13 below and Part III:3.1), pronominal representation of the possessor is optional. In other words, where the possessor is identified specifically, a genitive-marked noun is used, and the possessive suffix of the corresponding person is attached to the noun denoting the possessed item (e.g., *Nuriyā+niñ yoldaş+[s]i* → *Nuriyiniñ yoldişi* "of+Nuriyā her+husband" = 'Nuriyā's husband'); where the specific identity of the possessor is known, it is optionally expressed by means of a pronoun, but a possessive suffix must be used in any case (e.g., [*u+niñ*] *yoldaş+[s]i* → *uniñ yoldişi* ~ *yoldişi* "[of her] her+husband" = 'her husband'). Originally, pronouns in any case form were employed only for emphasis, contrast and the like, since personal marking in nominal and verbal phrases render them redundant in ordinary expressions. However, under non-Turkic (i.e., Russian and Chinese) influence, the use of pronouns in Modern Uyghur and in other Turkic languages has begun to be extended to such instances of redundancy. This applies particularly to the written Uyghur language — more to technical or instructional texts than to *belles-lettres* — to a lesser degree in casually spoken Uyghur, even less so in dialects other than Standard Uyghur. In ordinary speech, the use of redundant pronouns or pronominal tags tends to imply emphasis, clarification, contrast or topicalization. In such cases, they may receive high-pitch stress (e.g., *U meniñ oğl+um* 'That ~ he is my son' vs. *U oğl+um* 'That ~ he is my son,' *Meniñ ism+im Piter* 'My name [as opposed to yours and hers] is Peter' vs. *Ism+im Piter* 'My name is Peter,' *Män [-] amerikiliq#män* 'As for me, I am [an] American' vs. *Amerikiliq#män* 'I am [an] American'). The use of genitive-marked personal pronouns is required where possession marking is omitted in cases of commonly shared places, facilities and groups (e.g., *U bizniñ uniwersitet* or *U uniwersitet+imiz* [rarely *U bizniñ uniwersitet+imiz*, unless it is a case of emphasized private ownership]

'That ~ it is our university' [see also Notes 1.6.13 and 5.6.01]).

**1.6.04** Originally, Turkic structure did not require the use of conjunctive particles, such as those corresponding to English 'and.' The introduction of such segments is attributable to Arabic and Iranian influences. In Uyghur, the literary language has begun to influence the spoken standard language to such a degree that such conjunctions are becoming acceptable also in the ordinary spoken language, not only in linking noun phrases but also in linking entire sentences (with *wä*). The foreign-derived conjunctions *wä* ([< Iranian] < Arabic *wa* 'and') and *häm* (< Iranian *ham* 'also,' 'likewise,' 'as well') are used mostly in writing, in titles and in more formal speech modes. They are used less frequently in the spoken language. Also the native-derived word *bilän* (< ancient converbial \*/#bir-lä-|n#/\* 'acting as one') is occasionally used in the sense of 'and,' but it is more often used in its original function as a comitative or instrumental marker ('[together] with,' 'by means of'). Western students of Uyghur ought to beware of consistently translating the conjunction 'and' or its respective equivalents as Uyghur *wä*, *häm* or *bilän*. In many instances, such a choice, although causing no serious communication problems, results in unnatural and bookish-sounding expressions. It is important to note that in the spoken language the original Turkic conjunctive devices are still the most natural and thus the preferred ones in many contexts: nominal phrases are simply enumerated (being separated by commas in writing, e.g., *jungoluq, amerikiliq* ... '[a ~ the] Chinese and [a ~ the] American[s] ...'), while CONVERB+VERB-type constructions accommodate more than one verb phrase within the same sentence. Where two nouns belong to the same semantic category and together form a lexicalized unit, they are compounded, in which instances they are pronounced without a pause, and are hyphenated in writing (e.g., *isim-pämilä* ['given name — family name' =] '[a ~ the] full name' [vs. *isim, pämilä* '(a ~ the) given name and (a ~ the) family name'], *ata-ana* '[the] parents' [vs. *ata, ana* '(a ~ the) father and (a ~ the) mother'], *qän-gezäk* '[the] sweets' [vs. *qän, gezäk* '(the) rock sugar and (the) candy']). As in all types of nominal compounds, only the second component takes on possession marking (e.g., *ata-anam* 'my parents' [vs. *atam, anam* 'my father and my mother,' 'Mom and Dad']), while case marking is expressed in the last segment of both compounds and enumerations (e.g., *ata-anamdin* 'from my parents,' *jungoluq, yaponiyilik, amerikiliqtin* 'from [a ~ the] Chinese, [a ~ the] Japanese and [an ~ the] American[s]').

**1.6.05** Uyghurs in China are most commonly referred to and addressed only by their given names, and this is considered normal, proper practice in virtually all situations, even where titles are used (e.g., *pirofessor Muhämmät* rather than *\*pirofessor Šahidi*). True surnames are rare and mostly Iranic-derived. The entire concept of having two names still tends to be regarded as being somewhat alien (although apparently periodically quite chic in certain circles). Surnames and their substitutes are used only where precise identification is required, mainly for official purposes, also when Uyghurs travel abroad where the absence of a surname is largely inconceivable. In such cases, mostly patronymic devices are used. The most common among these is a simple construction in which a person's father's given name follows his or her own. Unlike in various other Turkic societies, Uyghur men virtually never add ... *oğli* ('son of ...') to their fathers' names, and women's use of ... *qizi* ('daughter of ...,' as e.g., in the case of the Xinjiang poet NURIYÄ ELAXUN QIZI) in the same manner is rare and may go back to a foreign-inspired fad or to a local custom. Some Xinjiang Uyghurs have adopted Soviet-style patronymic-derived surnames ending in (...*ov* >) ...*op* ~ ...*up* in the case of males (e.g., the Xinjiang linguist MIRSULTAN OSMANOP) and (...*ova* >) ...*owa* ~ ...*uwa* or (...*eva* >) ...*iwa* in the case of females (e.g., the Xinjiang linguist AMINÄ ĞAPPARIWA). In the Soviet Union, Uyghurs who do not have Iranic-derived surnames follow the latter practice but spell these endings in the Russian fashion, and they may also use Russian-style middle patronymics.

**1.6.06** Except in rural communities, the noun *yoldaš* (originally 'travel companion' < *yol* 'way,' 'road,' 'travel') in the sense of 'husband' is preferable to *är* ('male,' 'man,' 'husband') where a degree of politeness is required.

**1.6.07** In Uyghur, as in all other Turkic and Altaic languages, there is no structural gender distinction. In other words, there are no agglutinative elements or pronouns that specifically express the categories "feminine" and "masculine" with which most speakers of Indo-European and Semitic languages are familiar. There are, however, a few nouns whose semantic values are based upon gender; e.g., feminine *qiz* 'girl,' 'daughter,' and masculine *oğul* 'boy,' 'son,' as opposed to the neutral term *bala* 'child,' 'offspring.' Furthermore, like the lexicons of probably all languages, the Uyghur lexicon contains some morphologically non-specific nouns to which the listener tends

to automatically attribute one gender or the other, due to society's role assignments. Also, the implied default gender of a few kinship terms tends to be perceived as masculine; e.g., *näwrä* 'grandchild,' 'grandson' vs. *qiz näwrä* 'granddaughter' (*oğul näwrä* 'grandson' being used only for emphasis or contrast). Nevertheless, the degree of gender distinction in Uyghur is so low that even gender-specific loanwords are hardly accepted. For instance, the Arabic-derived noun (*mu'allima* >) *mu'allimä* as the feminine version of (*mu'allim* >) *mu'allim* 'school master,' 'teacher' may have been used occasionally and may be found in dictionaries but is hardly ever used in the ordinary Uyghur language of Xinjiang.

**1.6.08** Wherever a choice exists, country-name-derived nouns such as (*Yaponiyä* >) *yaponiyi+lik* 'Japanese (person, who may be ethnically Ainu, Chinese, Japanese, Korean etc.)' or (*Šiwetsiyä* >) *šiwetsiyi+lik* 'Swedish (person, who may be ethnically Finnish, Saam, Serbian, Swedish etc.)' tend to connote origin or residence rather than ethnicity, while in cases of better-known nationalities ethnicity tends to be referred to by means of specific nouns such as *yapon* '(ethnically) Japanese (person),' *šiwed* 'Swede,' *bulğar* 'Bulgar' (vs. *bulğariyilik*), *fin(n)* 'Finn' (vs. *finlandiyilik*), *nemis* ~ *german* 'German' (vs. *germaniyilik*), *grek* 'Greek' (vs. *gretsiyilik*), *alban* 'Albanian' (vs. *albaniyilik*) or *rus* 'Russian' (vs. *russiyilik*).

Note that in Uyghur (and all other Turkic languages) there is only a very weak distinction between nouns, adjectives and adverbs, namely between types of words that, together with pronouns and numeratives, belong to the general nominal class. The following generalizations about this word class are noteworthy. (1) Context and semantic value permitting, an adjective may also serve as an adverb of manner (e.g., *yaxši* = adj. 'good' ~ adv. 'well'), but usually not an adjective with the suffix *+liq* (attributive) or *+siz* (abessive or privative; cf. English adj. 'aimless' ~ adv. 'aimlessly'). (2) There is a clear distinction between adjectives and modifying nouns neither in morphological form nor in syntactic position (i.e., preceding the segment they modify), except that nouns based upon proper names cannot take on adjectival function (e.g., *türk* 'a ~ the Turk[ic ~ Turkish person],' modifying other nouns as a noun, e.g., *türk tillir+i* "[the] Turk his ~ their languages" = '[the] Turkic languages') and that in the majority of cases nouns modified by nouns are required to take on the third person possessive suffix (e.g., *yapon til+i* "the Japanese his ~ their language" = 'the Japanese language;' but *baş yağliq* [not \**baş yağliğ+i*] 'head scarf;' see also Note



1.6.13); most importantly, any adjective may also come to function as a noun (much like English ‘alms for [the] poor people’ ~ ‘alms for the poor’).

**1.6.09** Native or fully nativized titles follow personal names (e.g., *Zäynurä xenim* ‘Ms. Zäynurä’). The same applies to Chinese-derived titles (e.g., Chinese *zhǔxí* > Uyghur *juši* [~ *rā’is*] ‘chairperson,’ as in *Maw jūši* ‘Chairman Mao’). Russian-derived titles (e.g., *pirofessor*) and native-based words that have been developed into Western-type titles (e.g., *yoldaš*) precede personal names (e.g., *pirofessor Muhämmät, yoldaš Sun Minruŋ*).

In general, titles — like surnames and their substitutes — are used relatively rarely. Except when addressing persons of particularly high standing on formal occasions, titles tend to be dropped upon the establishment of a regular relationship (within which it is up to the senior party to initiate or encourage a more casual form of discourse). The omission of titles does not necessarily indicate lack of respect.

Readers wishing to familiarize themselves with Uyghur by way of the closely related Uzbek language ought to note that, when addressing persons unrelated to themselves, modern urban Uyghurs do not as frequently use titles that have been derived from kinship terms (e.g., *aka* [cf. Uzbek *aka*] ‘elder brother,’ *ača* [cf. Uzbek *âpa*] ‘elder sister’ used as titles for seniors, e.g., *Abdukerim aka, Nuriyâ ača*).

**1.6.10** The Turkic languages have developed grammatical devices that permit — and in fact require — a speaker to refer to his or her own position in relation to a given topic of conversation or narrative. Minimally, it is necessary for the speaker to indicate whether or not he or she relates something as absolute fact or on the basis of hearsay. In Uyghur, the participial-derived particle *ikän* is used to indicate an aspect of insufficient or lacking direct knowledge on the part of the speaker. Without the use of *ikän*, a statement will be perceived as categorical and authoritative, and it will be assumed that the speaker is thoroughly familiar with a given fact, having witnessed a certain phenomenon or state from its onset or repeatedly (e.g., *Abdukerim ürümçilik* ‘Abdukerim is from Urumchi [of which I am sure, since he and I grew up together in the same neighborhood]’). In a statement, *ikän* either indicates that the speaker has second-hand knowledge of a given fact (e.g., *Abdukerim ürümçilik ikän* ‘[I have been told that] Abdukerim is from Urumchi’) or has acquired direct knowledge of it fairly recently and has drawn a conclusion upon the basis of partial

evidence. This is the case in the following examples: *Keyko yapon ikän* '(Judging by her language, attire and demeanor, I assume that) Keiko is Japanese,' *Bu üzüm tatliq ikän* '(I just tasted one and drew the conclusion that) these grapes are sweet.' It must be noted that *ikän* expresses the speaker's position or role rather than his or her attitude in relation to a statement. The marker *ikän* may be used even where the speaker regards a statement to be based upon solid facts but himself or herself is in no position to report it as though he or she knows every detail. Within this light, it appears somewhat far fetched to refer to *ikän* as a "dubitative" marker to be translated as "seem(s) to ..." or "appears(s) to ..." (e.g., WURM [1959:519] "*scheint zu ...*," "*scheinen zu ...*" in reference to *ekan*, the Uzbek cognate of Uyghur *ikän*). (Uyghur *ikän*, Uzbek *ekan* and German tentative *wohl* appear to be more equatable within many contexts.) In questions, *ikän* tends to emphasize an element of curiosity or anticipation (e.g., *üzüm tatliqmikän?* '[I wonder,] are the grapes sweet?'). Being able to indicate second-hand knowledge, Uyghur *ikän* overlaps in function with the suffix *\*-miş* in the Western Turkic languages. This suffix is used only in some western dialects of Uyghur, where it expresses doubt, even skepticism or sarcasm (HAHN [forthcoming, 1988]; e.g., *Ärkin kelär yil milyoner bolımıš* 'Ärkin is supposed to be a millionaire by next year [but obviously that will not be possible]').

1.6.11 Analogous to the distinction between *yoldaš* and *är* in reference to 'husband' (see Note 1.6.06), the term *ayal* is more appropriate than the term *xotun* in reference to 'wife'. The word *yoldaš* very rarely denotes 'wife.'

1.6.12 The Arabic-derived greeting *ässalamu'äläykum* (~ *ässalami-läykum* ~ *ässalam* ~ *salamu'äläykum* ~ *salam*) and its obligatory reply *wä'äläykum'ässalam* (~ *wä'äläykumussalam*) are very formal and may be perceived as having a specifically Islamic flavor. Young people use them rarely and then only when addressing clearly senior persons.

It is important to note that expressions of gratitude and salutation must not be accompanied by casual, relaxed body language as is common in today's Western, particularly non-European, societies. In Uyghur society, there ought to be agreement between verbal and gestulatory expression with regard to level of formality. In performing very formal salutations (such as "*Ässalamu'äläykum!*"), the speaker is required to stand up straight and then perform a bow by bending forward the entire upper half of his or her body. At the same time, a

male places his right hand on his chest, while a female either crosses her hands or holds one of her hands with the other in front of her lap or midriff (crossing her arms in front of her chest only on extremely formal occasions, such as while bowing to an audience). Western-style handshakes are known but are considered foreign. According to Uyghur etiquette, a "junior" (in age or rank) must wait for a "senior" to offer one or both hands, which he or she then grasps with both hands, holds and optionally shakes slightly. Also facial expression must agree; delight or awe at making a person's acquaintance are to be displayed clearly.

Despite the introduction of various non-traditional socio-political ideas and attitudes, most Uyghurs maintain at least the fundamental rules of traditional etiquette while interacting with Uyghurs and with other Turkic people. Basically, this requires that a given interlocuter be addressed in a manner befitting the perceived degree of prestige of his or her social position in relation to the social position of the speaker. Most importantly, elders and guests are considered clearly "senior" by virtue of their age and roles; thus, they are to be honored in every way possible. At the same time, it is considered good manners to play down one's own social position, to act in a polite and accommodating manner toward one's "juniors," to object to all "undue" attention, and to decline special offers and treats one or more times before "giving in." In general, foreign visitors will be regarded as being guests. For this reason they will experience a high degree of Uyghur formality and hospitality once personal contact has been made. This may be expected to develop into more ordinary relationships only over extended periods and in the course of day-to-day contacts, provided a foreigner not only appears interested in Uyghur culture and attempts to learn the language, but also provided he or she demonstrates acceptance (or at least tolerance) of Uyghur values and is willing to assume "junior" positions when this is called for in a given situation.

**1.6.13** In Uyghur, there is only one basic possessive construction:  $NP_X NP_Y + \text{POSS}$ , where X is the possessor and Y is the possessed, and where X moderates Y and, according to Turkic structure, therefore must precede Y. Genitive-type possessive constructions require the use of the genitive marker *+niŋ* (e.g., *Zäynurä<sub>x</sub> +niŋ bala<sub>y</sub> +[s]i* → *Zäynuriniŋ balisi* "of+Zäynurä, her+child<sub>x</sub>" = 'Zäynurä's child'). Without *+niŋ*, the same type of construction is a plain possessive one as found in lexicalized compound nouns and names, many of which correspond to English compounds (e.g., *Wašington<sub>x</sub> Uniwersitet<sub>y</sub> +[s]i* → *Wašington*

*Uniwersiteti* "Washington<sub>x</sub> its+university<sub>y</sub>" = 'University of Washington [in Seattle],' 'Washington University [in St. Louis],' *kala<sub>x</sub> sūt<sub>y</sub>+[s]i* → *kala sūti* "bovine<sub>x</sub> its+milk<sub>y</sub>" = 'cow's milk,' *toxu<sub>x</sub> gōš<sub>y</sub>+[s]i* → *toxu gōši* "chicken<sub>x</sub> its+meat<sub>y</sub>" = 'chicken meat'). Although there is no very clear distinction, it is worth noting that in the plain possessive construction the possessed component must be 3rd-person-possession-marked, while this marking tends to be omitted in nominal compounds in which the first component is a clear attribute (denoting consistency, class, beneficiary, purpose etc.; e.g., *šapaq<sub>x</sub> doppa<sub>y</sub>* 'melon-rind<sub>x</sub> skull-cap<sub>y</sub>,' *oğul<sub>x</sub> oquğuči<sub>y</sub>* 'boy<sub>x</sub> student<sub>y</sub>,' *baš<sub>x</sub> yağliq<sub>y</sub>* 'head<sub>x</sub>-scarf<sub>y</sub>,' *qaš<sub>x</sub> teši<sub>y</sub>* ~ *qaš<sub>x</sub> taš<sub>y</sub>* 'jade<sub>x</sub> stone<sub>y</sub>'). The fact that possessive marking is absent in *Šinjan Dašö* (i.e., not \**Šinjan<sub>x</sub> Dašö<sub>y</sub>+[s]i* → \**Šinjan Dašösi* like *Wašington<sub>x</sub> Uniwersitet<sub>y</sub>+[s]i* → *Wašington Uniwersiteti*) appears to be attributable to its treatment as a non-nativized proper name derived from Chinese *Xīnjiāng Dàxué* (see also Notes 1.6.03 and 5.6.01).

**1.6.14** Xinjiang Uyghur ...*iyä* corresponds to written Soviet Uyghur ...*iya* (except in *Türkiyä* 'Turkey'), which is treated as front-vocalic (i.e., as /#...iyä+#/) and remains graphically unchanged despite vowel raising. Here, Soviet Uyghur variants of country names are shown in parentheses only where they differ in other respects.

**1.6.15** Versions with /+(+)<sup>l</sup>G+|#/ → +*liq* ~ +*lik* ~ +*luq* ~ +*lük* are used irrespective of ethnicity or in the case of ethnic minorities, while versions without it usually indicate ethnicity (see Note 1.6.08). Soviet Uyghur versions are shown in parentheses only where they differ in other respects.

**1.6.16** Unmarked parenthesized versions are Modern Standard Chinese.

**1.6.17** Soviet Uyghur versions are parenthesized.

## Körüşüş wä tonuşturuş

(Meeting and Introducing)

*Topics:* social encounter - social introduction - receiving guests - polite inquiries and greetings - identity - origin - American states - academic specialists

### 2.1 Dialogues

#### كۆرۈشۈش ۋە تونۇشتۇرۇش

- A.01 خوش، ياخشىمۇسىز؟  
B.02 ياخشى، ئۆزىڭىزچۇ؟ قانداق ئەھۋالىڭىز؟  
A.03 ناھايىتى ياخشى، رەھمەت. ئانىڭىزنىڭ  
سالامەتلىكى ھازىر قانداقراق؟  
B.04 خېلىلا ياخشى.  
A.05 ئۇنىڭغا مەندىن سالام ئېيتىڭ! سالامەت  
بولسۇن!  
B.06 رەھمەت سىزگە!  
A.07 كىرىڭ! - ئولتۇرۇپ بىراز چاي ئىچىڭ!  
B.08 رەھمەت!  
A.09 بۇلار بىزنىڭ يېڭى ساۋاقداشلىرىمىز.  
ھەممىسى چەتئەللىك ئوقۇغۇچى. بۇ مېنىڭ  
دوستۇم. ئىسمى ئوسمانجان، پەمىلىسى ئۆمەر.  
B.10 ياخشىمۇسىزلەر!  
A.11 بۇ مارى جونسون خېنىم. ئۇ ئامېرىكىلىق.  
B.12 ياخشىمۇسىز! سىز نىۇ يوركلۇقمۇ؟

- :C. 13 ياق، مەن نيۇ يوركلۇق ئەمەس.
- :B. 14 سىز قايسى شەھەردىن؟
- :C. 15 بوستوندىن.
- :B. 16 بوستون قايسى شىتاتتا؟
- :C. 17 ماسساچۇسېتس شىتاتىدا. سىز قەيەرلىك؟
- :B. 18 مەن چۆچەكلىككەن.
- :C. 19 چۆچەك قارامايدىن يىراقمۇ؟
- :B. 20 ياق، ئانچە يىراق ئەمەس، خېلى يېقىن.
- چۆچەك ناھىيىسى تارىباغاتاي ۋىلايىتىدە.
- تارىباغاتاي ۋىلايىتى ئىلى قازاق ئاپتونوم ئوبلاستىدا
- :A. 21 بۇ مارى خېنىمنىڭ ياپونىيلىك دوستى.
- ئىسمى كېيكو، پەمىلىسى ناكامۇرا. ئۇ توكيولۇق.
- :B. 22 ياخشىمۇسىز! سىز توكيودا قايسى مەكتەپنىڭ ئوقۇغۇچىسى؟
- :D. 23 مەن توكيو چەتئەل تىللىرى ئۇنىۋېرسىتېتى ئاسىيا-ئافرىقا ئىنىستىتۇتىنىڭ ئاسپىرانتى. بۇ پېتار ماركوۋىچ ئەپەندى.
- :B. 24 ياخشىمۇسىز! سىز سوۋېتلىكمۇسىز؟
- :E. 25 ياق، مەن سوۋېتلىك ئەمەسمەن، يۇگوسلاۋىيلىك.
- :B. 26 سىز قايسى شەھەردىن؟ بېلگىرادلىقمۇسىز؟
- :E. 27 ياق، مەن بېلگىرادلىق ئەمەس. ھازىر زاگرېب ئۇنىۋېرسىتېتىنىڭ ئوقۇغۇچىسىمەن، لېكىن ئەسلى زاگرېبلىك ئەمەسمەن، رىيېكىلىق.
- :B. 28 پروفېسسور بوگدان پاۋلوۋىچ زاگرېب ئۇنىۋېرسىتېتىنىڭ ئوقۇتقۇچىسىمۇ؟ ئۇ مەشھۇر تىلشۇناس ئىكەن.

E.29: ياق، ئۇ بىزنىڭ ئونۋېرسىتېتنىڭ  
ئوقۇتقۇچىسى ئەمەس. ئۇ بېلگىراد  
ئونۋېرسىتېتىدا ئىكەن.

## 2.2 Transliteration

## Körüşüş wä tonuşturuş

- 01.A: Xoş, yaxşimusiz?
- 02.B: Yaxşi, öziñizču? Qandaq ähwaliñiz?<sup>1</sup>
- 03.A: Nahayiti yaxşi, rähmät. Aniñizniñ salamätligi  
hazir qandaqraq?
- 04.B: Xelila yaxşi.
- 05.A: Uniñğa mändin salam eytiñ! Salamät bolsun!<sup>2</sup>
- 06.B: Rähmät sizgä!
- 07.A: Kiriñ! – Olturup biraz čay<sup>3</sup> içiñ!
- 08.B: Rähmät!
- 09.A: Bular bizniñ yeñi sawaqdaşlirimiz. Hämmisi  
čät'ällik oquğuči. Bu meniñ dostum. Ismi  
Osmanjan, pämilisi Ömär.
- 10.B: Yaxşimusizlär!
- 11.A: Bu Mari Jonson xenim. U amerikiliq.
- 12.B: Yaxşimusiz! Siz nyu yorkluqmu?
- 13.C: Yaq, män nyu yorkluq ämäš.
- 14.B: Siz qaysi šähärdin?
- 15.C: Bostondin.
- 16.B: Boston qaysi šitatta?
- 17.C: Massačusets šitatida. Siz qäyärlik?
- 18.B: Män čöčäklikmän.
- 19.C: Čöčäk Qaramaydin yiraqmu?
- 20.B: Yaq, ančä yiraq ämäš, xeli yeqin. Čöčäk nahiyisi  
Tarbağatay wilayitidä. Tarbağatay wilayiti Ili qazaq  
aptonom oblastida.
- 21.A: Bu Mari xenimniñ yaponiyilik dosti. Ismi Keyko,  
pämilisi Nakamura. U tokyoluq.
- 22.B: Yaxşimusiz! Siz Tokyoda qaysi mäktäpniñ  
oquğučisi?
- 23.D: Män Tokyo Čät'al Tilliri Uniwersiteti



Asiya-Afrika Institutini<sup>4</sup> aspiranti.<sup>5</sup> Bu Petar Markovič äpändi.

24.B: Yaxšimusiz! Siz sowetlikmusiz?

25.E: Yaq, män sowetlik ämäsmän, yugoslaviyilik.

26.B: Siz qaysi šähärdin? Belgradliqmusiz?

27.E: Yaq, män belgradliq ämä. Hazir Zagreb Uniwersitetini<sup>6</sup> oquğučisimän, lekin äsli zagreblik ämäsmän, riyekiliq.

28.B: Pirofessor Bogdan Pawlowiç Zagreb Uniwersitetini<sup>7</sup> oqutqučisimu? U mäšhur tilšunas ikän.

29.E: Yaq, u bizni<sup>8</sup> uniwersitetni<sup>9</sup> oqutqučisi ämä. U Belgrad Uniwersitetida ikän.

### 2.3 New Elements

- Afrika* /#āfrīqa+#/ (p.n) 'Africa'
- ana* (n) 'mother;' (t) used to address one's mother
- ančā* /#a+n+#čā+|#/ (adv) '(all) that ...,' 'thus ...,' 'so ...' (in negative expressions)
- ani...* (see *ana* [2])
- aptonom* (ad) 'autonomous' (SU *awtonom*)
- Asiya* /#āsryā#/ (p.n) 'Asia'
- aspirant* /#aspīrānt+#/ (n) 'aspirant,' 'graduate student,' 'postgraduate student'
- āhwal* /#āhwāl+#/ (n) 'situation,' 'condition,' 'state,' 'circumstance'
- āmās* (< \*ār-māz) "not being" > 'am not,' 'are not,' 'is not' (nominal negation)
- āpāndi* (n) 'teacher,' 'mentor,' 'master,' 'gentleman;' (t) 'sir,' ([p.n \_\_\_\_]) 'Mr. ...'
- āsli* (ad) 'original(ly)'
- Belgrad* (p.n) 'Belgrade'
- belgradliq* /#belgrad+(+)l°G+|#/ (n) 'person of Belgrade'
- biraz* (ad) 'some,' 'a little,' 'a few,' 'a bit,' 'somewhat'
- bol-* (v.int) 'be,' 'become,' 'come into being,' 'be done,' 'be possible,' 'be permissible,' 'be acceptable,' 'be suitable;' (asp.v) aspect: accomplishment, completion
- Boston* (p.n) 'Boston'
- čay* /#čāy+#/ (n) 'tea,' 'tea and snacks'
- čät'äl* /#čät+#(ä)l+#/ (n) 'foreign parts,' 'foreign country,' 'abroad,' 'overseas'
- čät'ällik* /#čät+#(#)äl+(+)l°G+|#/ (adj) 'foreign,' 'alien,' 'overseas ...;' (n) 'foreigner,' 'alien'
- Čöčäk* (p.n) 'Chughuchaq,' 'Choçek,' 'Tacheng' (city in Xinjiang)
- čöčäklik* /#čöčäg+(+)l°G+|#/ (n) 'person of Chughuchaq'
- +da* (~ +ta ~ +dä ~ +tä) /|+dA+#/ locative ('at ...,' 'in ...,' 'on ...'), inessive ('in[side]'), adessive ('by [the side of]'), instrumental ('by [means of]')
- +dä* (see *+da*)
- eyt-* /#ayt-/ (v.t) 'say,' 'tell,' 'recite,' 'sing'
- +gā* (see *+ğa*)
- +ğa* (~ +qa ~ +gā ~ +kā ~ +qā ~ +ka) /|+GA+#/ dative-directive ('to ...,' 'for ...,' 'due to ...;' marks indirect objects), allative ('on[to]'), illative ('in[to]')

- hazir* /#hāzır+#/ (adv) 'now,' 'presently,' 'currently,' 'at present,' 'nowadays'
- hämmä* /#hämmä+#/ (adj) 'all,' 'entire;' (n) 'all,' 'entirety'
- hämmi...* (see *hämmä* [2])
- hämmisi* /#hämmä+|(s)I+#/ ([NP+nır \_\_\_]) 'the entirety (of them),' 'all (of them)'
- ič-* /#ič-|/ (v.t) 'ingest,' 'drink,' 'eat'
- Ili* (p.n) 'Ili,' 'Yili' (district in Xinjiang)
- inistitut* (n) 'Institute' (SU *inistitut*)
- körüş-* /#kör-š-|/ (v.rec) ([NP *bilän* \_\_\_]) 'see each other,' 'meet each other,' 'meet (with),' 'get together (with)'
- #la* /#lā#/ emphatic, 'the very ...,' 'just ...,' 'only' (often corresponding to German *nur* and *bloß*, occasionally to German *doch*), 'even'
- lekin* /#lēkin#/ (conj) 'however,' 'yet,' 'but' (~ *amma* ~ *biraq*)
- Massachusetts* (p.n) 'Massachusetts'
- mäktäp* /#mäktäb+#/ (n) 'school'
- #mān* 1st person sg. pronominal tag enclitic
- māšhur* (adj) 'famous,' 'well-known'
- nahayiti* (\* /#nahāyät+|(s)I+#/ "its extreme" >) /#nahāyāti#/ (adv) 'extremely,' 'very,' 'too,' 'as much as,' 'just about,' 'at most,' 'barely,' 'merely'
- nahiyä* /#nāhiyā+#/ (n) 'county'
- nyu yorkluq* /#nyu(#[#])york+(+)I°G+|#/ (n) 'New Yorker (person)' (SU *n'yu yorkluq*)
- oblast* /#ōblast+#/ (n) 'prefecture,' 'state' (SU *oblast'*)
- oqutquči* /#oqu-t-GU+(+)čI+|#/ (n) 'instructor,' 'teacher'
- Osmanjan* (p.n) personal name (m)
- Ömār* (p.n) personal name (m)
- p* (~ *-ip* ~ *-up* ~ *-üp*) /-b+#/ perfect past tense; ([\_\_##VP]) converbial (~ gerundive): one of two simultaneous or consecutive actions, agreeing in tense with the final verb; ([\_\_#(#)asp.v]) preceding an aspectual-verb (→ -w... before a vowel or glide in a cliticized aspectual verb) (with regard to positing this suffix as a deverbal nominal one, consider denominal suffixation as in /|-p++rAG+#/ *+praq* ~ *+präk* expressing deverbal diminution: "...ing a bit," e.g., *külüpräk sözlä* - 'speak smilingly,' *kečikipräk käl* - 'come a bit late' [ZHAO & ZHU 1985:111, see *+raq* [5]])
- +qa* (see *+ğa* [2])

- qandaq* /#qa+n++dAG+|#/ (pron) 'one like what,' 'what kind;' (ad) 'like what,' 'what type,' 'how' (only interrogative)
- qandaqraq* /#qa+n++dAG++rAG+|#/ (ad) 'like what (in comparison)' (only interrogative) (see *raq* [5])
- Qaramay* (p.n) 'Qaramay,' 'Karamay,' 'Kelamayi' (city in Xinjiang)
- qaysi* (ad ~ pron) 'which' (only interrogative)
- qazaq* (adj ~ n) 'Qazaq (person),' 'Kazakh (person)' (pertaining to a Turkic group living mainly in the Soviet Union, China and Mongolia)
- riyekiliq* /#riyēka+(+)l°G+|#/ (n) 'person of Riyeka'
- salam* /#salām+#/ (n) 'greeting,' 'regards;' (id) 'greetings!'
- salamāt* /#salāmāt+#/ (ad) 'healthy,' 'well'
- salamätlik* /#salāmät+(+)l°G+|#/ (n) 'health,' 'well-being'
- sawaqdaš* /#sabaq+##daš+|#/ (n) 'classmate,' 'fellow student'
- sowetlik* /#sowet+(+)l°G+|#/ (n) 'person of the Soviet Union'
- #sun* /-#sun#/ 3rd person sg ~ pl imp. ("may he ...!" etc.)
- šähär* /#šäh(ä)r+#/ (n) 'town,' 'city,' 'municipality'
- šitat* /#štāt+#/ (n) '(American) state' (SU *štat*)
- +ta* (see *da*)
- Tarbağatay* (p.n) 'Tarbaghatay,' 'Tacheng' (district in Xinjiang)
- tilšunas* /#tıl+#(#)šunās+|#/ (n) 'linguist'
- tokyoluq* /#tōkyō+(+)l°G+|#/ 'person of Tokyo' (SU *tokioluq*)
- uniñğa* dative of *u* [1] ('[to] her,' 'for it,' etc.)
- up* (see *-p* [2])
- wä* (conj) ([NP<sub>x</sub> \_\_\_ NP<sub>y</sub>]) '(X) and (Y)'
- wilayät* /#wilāyät+#/ (n) 'district,' 'region'
- wilayit...* (see *wilayät* [2])
- xeli* (ad) 'fairly,' 'pretty,' 'rather,' 'a fair amount of ...,' 'quite a lot,' 'quite some time'
- xelila* /#xeli+#lā#/ (emphatic version of *xeli* [2])
- xoš* (n) 'pleasure,' 'satisfaction,' 'delight;' (id) 'hi!', 'hey!', 'well!' 'well then, ...,' 'all right, ...,' 'fine, ...' 'bye!', 'cheers!'
- yeñi* /#yañi+#/ (ad) 'new,' 'fresh'
- yeqin* /#yaqın+#/ (ad) 'close,' 'near,' 'nearby,' 'intimate'
- yiraq* (ad) 'far,' 'distant,' 'remote' (SU *žiraq*)
- yugoslawiyilik* /#yugoslāwiyä+(+)l°G+|#/ (n) 'Yugoslav (person)'
- Zagreb* /#zāgreb+#/ (p.n) 'Zagreb,' 'Agram'
- zagreblik* /#zāgreb+(+)l°G+|#/ (n) 'person of Zagreb'

## 2.4 Translation

### Meeting and Introduction

- 01.A: Hi! How are you?  
02.B: Fine. What about yourself? How are things?  
03.A: Very well, thanks! What's your mother's health like these days?  
04.B: Pretty good.  
05.A: Please give her my regards! I wish her good health.  
06.B: Thank you!  
07.A: Come in please! Take a seat and have a little tea!  
08.B: Thanks!  
09.A: These are our new fellow students. All of them are foreign students. This is my friend. His given name is Osmanjan, and his family name is Ömär.  
10.B: Hello, everyone!  
11.A: This is Ms. Mary Johnson. She's an American.  
12.B: Hi! Are you a New Yorker?  
13.C: No, I'm not a New Yorker.  
14.B: From which city are you?  
15.C: I'm from Boston.  
16.B: In which state is Boston?  
17.C: In the State of Massachusetts. And where are you from?  
18.B: I'm from Chughuchaq.  
19.C: Is Chughuchaq far from Qaramay?  
20.B: No, it isn't all that far. It's fairly close. Chughuchaq County is in Tarbaghatay District. Tarbaghatay District is in the Ili Qazaq Autonomous Prefecture.  
21.A: This is Ms. Mary Johnson's Japanese friend. Her given name is Keiko, and her family name is Nakamura. She's from Tokyo.  
22.B: How do you do? At which school are you a student in Tokyo?  
23.D: I'm a graduate student at the Asian and African Institute of the Tokyo University of Foreign Studies. This is Mr. Petar Marković.  
24.B: Hi! Are you from the Soviet Union?  
25.E: No, I'm not from the Soviet Union. I'm Yugoslav.  
26.B: From which city are you? Are you from Belgrade?  
27.E: No, I'm not from Belgrade. I'm currently a student at Zagreb University; however, originally I'm not from Zagreb but from Rijeka.  
28.B: Is Professor Bogdan Pavlović an instructor at Zagreb Univer-

sity? He's a famous linguist.

29.E: No, he isn't an instructor at our university. He's at Belgrade University.

## 2.5 Supplementary Vocabulary<sup>6</sup>

### 2.5.1 The American States<sup>7</sup>

Alabama: *Alabama*, Alaska: *Alyaska*, Arizona: *Arizona*, Arkansas: *Arkansas*, California: *Kaliforniyä* (*Kaliforniya*), Colorado: *Kolorado*, Connecticut: *Konnektikot*, Delaware: *Delawer*, Florida: *Florida* /#florī-da+ #/, Georgia: *Jorjiyä* (*Džordžiya*), Hawaii: *Haway* (*Gaway*), Idaho: *Idaho* (*Aydaxo*), Illinois: *Illinois*, Indiana: *Indiana*, Iowa: *Iowa* (*Ayowa*), Kansas: *Kanzas*, Kentucky: *Kentukki* /#kentūkki+ #/ ~ /#kentūkki+ #/, Louisiana: *Luizana* (*Luiziana*), Maine: *Meyn*, Maryland: *Mariland*, Massachusetts: *Massačusets*, Michigan: *Mičigan*, Minnesota: *Minnesota*, Mississippi: *Missisipi* /#missisipi+ #/, Missouri: *Missuri* /#missūri+ #/, Montana: *Montana*, Nebraska: *Nebraska*, Nevada: *Newada*, New Hampshire: *Yeņi Hampšir* /#yaņi hampšir+ #/ (*N'yu Gempšir* ~ *N'yu-Xempšir*), New Jersey: *Yeņi Jersey* (*N'yu-Džersi*), New Mexico: *Yeņi Meksiko* (*N'yu-Meksiko*), New York: *Nyu York* (*N'yu York*), North Carolina: *Šimaliy Karolina*, North Dakota: *Šimaliy Dakota*, Ohio: *Ohio* (*Ogayo*), Oklahoma: *Oklahoma* (*Oklaxoma*), Oregon: *Oregon*, Pennsylvania: *Pensilwaniyä* (*Pensilwaniya*), Rhode Island: *Rod arili*, South Carolina: *Jänubiy Karolina*, South Dakota: *Jänubiy Dakota*, Tennessee: *Tenessi*, Texas: *Teksas* (*Texas*), Utah: *Yuta*, Vermont: *Wermont*, Virginia: *Wirginiyä* (*Wirginiya*), Washington: *Wašing(i)ton* (*Wašington*), West Virginia: *Ğärbiy Wirginiyä* (*Ğärbiy Wirginiya*), Wisconsin: *Wiskonsin* /#wiskōnsn+ #/, Wyoming: *Wayoming* /#wayōmng+ #/; District of Columbia: *Kolumiyä* (*Kolumbiya*) *wilayiti*.

### 2.5.2 Academic Specialists

Altaist: *altayšunas* /#altay+ #(#)šunās+ | #/

Anthropologist: *antiropolog* (*antropolog*) /#antropōlog+ #/

Archeologist: *arxeolog* /#arxeōlog+ #/

Astronomer: *astiranom* (*astronom*) /#astrānōm+ #/

Biologist: *biolog* /#biōlog+ #/

Botanist: *botanik* /#botānik+ #/ ~ *botanika alimi* /#botānika+ #  
#ālim+ |(s)I+ #/

Chemical scientist: *ximik* /#xīmik+ #/

Economist: *iqtisatšunas* /#iqtisād+ #(#)šunās+ | #/ (*èkonomist*)

Folklorist: *folklorci* (*fol'klorči*) /#folklōr+ (+)čI+ | #/

Geographer: *juğrapiyišunas* /#juğrāpiyā+ šunās+ | #/ (~ *geograf*)

Geologist: *geolog* /#geōlog+ #/

Historian: *tarixšunas* /#tārīx+ #(#)šunās+ | #/

- Islam specialist: *islamšunas* /#islām + #(#)šunās + | #/  
 Mathematician: *matematik* /#matemātik + #/  
 Medical scientist: *tibbi alim*  
 Mongolist: *monğulšunas* /#mongul + #(#)šunās + | #/ (*monğolšunas*)  
 Orientalist: *šarqšunas* /#šärq + #(#)šunās + | #/  
 Philologist: *filolog* /#filōlog + #/  
 Philosopher: *pälsäpiči* /#pälsäpä + (+)čI + | #/ ~ *päyläsop* ~ *filosof*  
 /#filōsof + #/  
 Physicist: *fizik* /#fīzik + #/  
 Psychologist: *psixolog* (*psixolog*) /#psixōlog + #/  
 Scientist (in the natural sciences): *täbi'ätšunas*  
 /#täb i'ät + #(#)šunās + | #/  
 Sinologist: *juᅇgošunas* /#juᅇgō + #(#)šunās + | #/ (China specialist),  
*xänzušunas* /#xänzu + #(#)šunās + | #/ (*xänsušunas*, Han people  
 specialist)  
 Sociologist: *jäm'iyätšunas* /#jäm'iyät + #(#)šunās + | #/ (*sociolog*)  
 Tungusologist: *tonğusšunas* /#tonguz + #(#)šunās + | #/  
 Turcologist: *türkolog* /#türkōlog + #/  
 Uyghurologist: *uyğuršunas* /#uygur + #(#)šunās + | #/  
 Zoologist: *zoolog* /#zoōlog + #/.



## 2.6 Notes

**2.6.01** The most common and probably basic Uyghur sentence structure is SENTENCE = [[SUBJECT][PREDICATE]]. Either phrase may be omitted if it is understood within a given context. A subject phrase is fundamentally structured as SUBJECT = [[NP]]. A predicate phrase is fundamentally structured as PREDICATE = [[ATTRIBUTE]]. More specific information will be provided in the following.

PREDICATE = [([OBJECT X])([OBJECT Y])[VP]]. The ordinary sequence [[INDIRECT OBJECT][DIRECT OBJECT]] is reversible in cases of emphasized indirect objects.

A verb phrase (VP) is a verb-based phrase that describes an action of the subject; e.g., *Daniyel Muhämmätkä Zäynurini tonu<sup>ž</sup> arup qoydi* 'Daniel introduced Zäynurä to Muhämmät.'

In any noun phrase (NP), a noun may be modified by an attribute. Such modification must precede the noun in all instances, be it a single adjective or a complex phrase; e.g., *Mäshur oqutquči yeni sawaqdašni yaxši oquğuči bilän tonušturdi* 'The famous teacher introduced the new fellow student to the good student,' *Oqutquči bilän tonušturğan sawaqdaš yapon* 'The fellow student who was introduced to the teacher is a Japanese.'

PREDICATE = [[NP]]. A noun phrase is a noun-based phrase that describes an attribute of the subject; e.g., *Eziz (yaxši) oquğuči* 'Eziz is a (good) student.'

An adverbial phrase specifying place or time may precede any phrase (i.e., any "["), while an adverb of manner precedes a verb.

Any phrase may be taken from its usual position to precede a sentence where it serves as topic. A topicalized subject thus positioned is set off by means of a pause; e.g., *Eziz yaxši oquğuči(dir)* 'Eziz is a good student (indeed)' vs. *Eziz (bolsa) — yaxši oquğuči[dir]* '(As for) Eziz, he is a good student (indeed),' *Hawa bügün bäk yaxši ~ Bügün hawa bäk yaxši* 'We are having very good weather today' ~ 'Today we are having very good weather' vs. *Hawa (bolsa) — bügün bäk yaxši* '(As for) the weather, it is very good today,' *Bügün (bolsa)(-)hawa bäk yaxši* '(As for) today, we are having very good weather.' Furthermore, a previously omitted phrase may reappear as a tag in final position, usually set off by means of a pause; e.g., *Yaxši oquğuči(dir), Eziz* 'He is a good student (indeed), Eziz (is),' *Bügün bäk yaxši(,) hawa* 'It is very good today, the weather (is),' *Hawa bäk yaxši(,) bügün* 'We are having very good weather, today (we do).' Undoubtedly, this is the origin of the

pronominal tag enclitics (see #*siz* [1], #*sizlär* [1], #*män* [2]). Thus, in 2:02.B the ordinary structure *Ähwalñiz qandaq?* "Your situation is how?" = 'How have things been going for you?', 'How are you?' has been changed into the tag construction *Qandaq(,) ähwalñiz?* (i.e., SENTENCE = [[ATTRIBUTE] — [SUBJECT]]) "How is it, your situation?". This lends the interrogative attribute phrase a measure of urgency.

**2.6.02** By virtue of the fact that they are directed at a party other than the speaker and the listener, third person imperative expressions with #*sun* (though not to the degree as those with -*ğay* [15] in all persons) tend to have an invocatory aspect to them (e.g., "Let [it come to pass that] ...", "May [God give (that)] ...!"). For this reason they are common in wishes (e.g., *Salamät bolsun!* "May she be healthy!" = 'I wish her good health,' *Aqyol bolsun!* "May it be a [white road =] smooth journey!" = 'Have a good trip!', 'I hope ... will have a pleasant journey,' 'Bon voyage [to ...]!')

**2.6.03** The absence of the accusative marker /+nI#/ → +*ni* indicates that a direct object is indefinite; hence indefinite *Čay içiñ!* '(Please) have some tea!' as compared to definite *Čayni içiñ!* '(Please) drink the tea!'.

**2.6.04** I.e., Tōkyō Gaikoku Daigaku Ajia-Afurika Gengo Bunka Kenkyūsho.

In Uyghur — consistently at least in Standard Uyghur of China — more inclusive components precede less inclusive ones in names of places, institutions, etc., as well as in addresses and dates.

**2.6.05** An undergraduate college or university student (*[uniwersitet-niñ] oquğučı [+si]* [SU *student*]) works toward receiving the status of *bakilawir* (/#*bakalāwr* + #/, SU *bakalawr*) 'bachelor' before becoming an *aspirant* 'graduate student' ('postgraduate student' in the British-based system) who aspires to becoming a *magistir* (/māgīstr + #/, SU *magistr*) and/or a *doktor* 'doctor' (cf., *doxtur* 'physician').

**2.6.06** Soviet Uyghur equivalents are parenthesized.

**2.6.07** Each name may be followed by *šitati* (SU *šitati*) 'State of ...'. Morphemic representations are provided only where stress assignment differs from English and where the harmonic category is not apparent from the orthographic forms.

## 1 Mehman kütüş

## 2 Millätlär toğrisida sözliş

(1 Entertaining Guests - 2 Conversing about Ethnic Groups)

*Topics:* entertaining guests - offering food and drink - taking leave  
- ethnicity - fruits and seeds - drinks

### 3.1 Dialogues

#### 3.1.1

### مېھمان كۈتۈش

- A.01 چاي ئىچىڭىزلەر! مەۋە - چىۋە يىيىڭىزلەر!  
تۈزۈت قىلىمىڭىزلار!
- B.02 رەھمەت! بۇ نىمە مەۋەلەر؟
- A.03 شاپتۇل، ئۈرۈك، ئۈزۈملەر بار.
- B.04 بەك ياخشى!
- C.05 ئا شاپتۇلمۇ؟
- A.06 ياق، ئا شاپتۇل ئەمەس، ئۈرۈك. شاپتۇللار  
مۇنۇلار.
- D.07 ۋاھ، بۇ ئۈرۈكلەر ناھايىتى تەملىك ئىكەن!
- E.08 شاپتۇللارمۇ بەك تەملىك ئىكەن.
- A.09 ئۆيدە ئالما يوق بولۇپ قالدى،  
كەچۈرىڭىزلەر! بازاردا ھازىر ھېچ ياخشى  
ئالما يوق. ھەممىسى تەمسىز.
- C.10 ھېچقىسى يوق. ئالما بولمىسىمۇ بولىدۇ.
- A.11 ئۈزۈم يىيىڭىزلەر!
- B.12 ئۇ ئۈزۈم سۇلۇقمىكەن؟ تەمى قانداق ئىكەن؟

- :E. 13 ھەم سۇلۇق، ھەم تاتلىق ئىكەن.
- :C. 14 ئاڭلىشىمچە، شىنجاڭنىڭ ئۈزۈمى بىلەن قوغۇنى ئىنتايىن تاتلىق دەيدۇ. راستمۇ؟
- :B. 15 شۇنداق. ئېيتقىنىڭىز توغرا. شىنجاڭنىڭ ئۈزۈمىمۇ، قوغۇنىمۇ مەملىكىتىمىز بويىچە داڭلىق. بولۇپمۇ تۇرپاننىڭ ئۈزۈمى بەك تاتلىق. ئۇرۇقسىز ئۈزۈمىمۇ بار. رايونىمىزدا ھەر خىل مېۋىلەر بار. تىروپىك بەلۋاغ مېۋىلىرى يوق ئەلۋەتتە.
- :A. 16 كېيىكو خېنىم، چاي ئىچىڭ!
- :D. 17 ئىچتىم. كەچۈرۈڭ، ھازىر كۈتۈپخانىغا بېرىشىم كېرەك ئىدى.
- :A. 18 يەنە بىراز ئولتۇرسىڭىز بولاتتى.
- :D. 19 خېلى ئولتۇردۇم.
- :C. 20 مەنمۇ كۈتۈپخانىغا باراي! كېيىكو، بىز بىللە بارايلى!
- :D. 21 بولىدۇ. خوش ئەمىسە! كۆپ رەھمەت!
- :A. 22 خوش ئەمىسە!
- :E. 23 خوش ئەمىسە! ئەتە كۆرۈشەرمىز.

## 3.1.2

## مىللەتلەر توغرىسىدا سۆزلىشىش

- :A. 01 يولداش، سىزنىڭ مىللىتىڭىز نېمە؟
- :B. 02 مەن ئامېرىكىلىق.
- :A. 03 سىز ئامېرىكىلىقىمۇ؟!
- :B. 04 ھەئە، لېكىن ئاتا - بوۋام جۇڭگولۇق، خەنزۇ.

- A.05 : ئۇنداق بولسا، سىز جۇڭگو مۇھاجىرى ئىكەنسىزدە!
- B.06 : ھەئە، توغرا. ئۆزىڭىزنىڭ مىللىتىڭىز نىمە؟
- A.07 : ئۇيغۇر، بىراق ئايالىمنىڭ مىللىتى تاتار.
- B.08 : تاتارمۇ بارما بۇ يەردە؟!
- A.09 : ھەئە، ئەلۋەتتە! شىنجاڭ كۆپ مىللەتلىك رايون.
- B.10 : شىنجاڭدا قايسى مىللەتلەر بار؟
- A.11 : ئۇيغۇرلاردىن باشقا يەنە خەنزۇ، قازاق، قىرغىز، موڭغۇل، تاجىك، خۇيزۇ، شىۋە، مانجۇ، داغۇر، ئۆزبەك، تاتار، رۇس قاتارلىق مىللەتلەر بار. ئامېرىكىدا قانچە مىللەت بار؟
- B.12 : كۆپ ئىندىيان مىللەتلىرى ۋە دۇنيانىڭ ھەر قايسى جايلىرىدىن كۆچۈپ كەلگەن نۇرغۇن مىللەتلەر بار.

## 3.2 Transliteration

### 3.2.1 Mehman kütüş

- 01.A: Čay içiñizlär! Miwä-čiwä yiyiñizlär! Tüzüt qilmiñizlar!
- 02.B: Rähmät! Bu nimä miwilär?
- 03.A: Šaptul, ürük, üzümlär<sup>1</sup> bar.<sup>2</sup>
- 04.B: Bäk yaxši!
- 05.C: A šaptulmu?
- 06.A: Yaq, a šaptul ämäs, ürük. Šaptullar munular.
- 07.D: Wah, bu ürüklär nahayiti tämlük ikän!
- 08.E: Šaptullarmu bäk tämlük ikän.
- 09.A: Öydä alma yoq bolup qaldi,<sup>3</sup> káčüriñizlär!  
Bazarda hazir hič yaxši alma yoq. Hämmisi tämsiz.
- 10.C: Hičqisi yoq. Alma bolmisimu bolidu.<sup>4</sup>
- 11.A: Üzüm yiyiñizlär!
- 12.B: U üzüm suluqmikän? Tämi qandaq ikän?
- 13.E: Häm suluq, häm tatliq ikän.
- 14.C: Anlišimčä,<sup>5</sup> Šinjañniñ üzümü bilän qoğuni intayin tatliq däydu.<sup>6</sup> Rastmu?
- 15.B: Šundaq. Eytqiniñiz toğra. Šinjañniñ üzümimu, qoğunimu mämlikitimiz boyičä dañliq. Bolupmu Turpanniñ üzümü bäk tatliq. Uruqsiz üzümmu bar. Rayonimizda här xil miwilär bar. Tiropik bälwağ miwiliri yoq älwättä.
- 16.A: Keyko xenim, čay içiñ!
- 17.D: İçtim. Káčürüñ, hazir kütüpxaniğa berišim keräk idi.<sup>7</sup>
- 18.A: Yänä biraz oltursiñiz bolatti.<sup>8</sup>
- 19.D: Xeli olturdum.
- 20.C: Mänmu kütüpxaniğa baray! Keyko, biz billä barayli!
- 21.D: Bolidu. Xoš ämisä! Köp rähmät!

- 22.A: Xoř ämisä!  
23.E: Xoř ämisä! Ätä körüşärmiz.<sup>9</sup>

### 3.2.2 Millätlär toğrisida sözliřiř

- 01.A: Yoldař, sizniņ millitiņiz nimä?  
02.B: Män amerikiliq.  
03.A: Siz amerikiliqma?!  
04.B: Hä'ä, lekin ata-bowam juņgoluq, xänzu.  
05.A: Undaq bolsa, siz Juņgo muhajiri ikänsizdä!  
06.B: Hä'ä, toğra. Öziņizniņ millitiņiz nimä?  
07.A: Uyğur, biraq ayalimniņ milliti tatar.  
08.B: Tatarmu barma bu yärdä?!  
09.A: Hä'ä, älwättä! řinjaņ köp millätlik rayon.  
10.B: řinjaņda qaysi millätlär bar?  
11.A: Uyğurlardin bařqa yänä xänzu, qazaq, qirğiz, moņğul, tajik, xuyzu, řiwä, manju, dağur, özbäk, tatar, rus qatarliq millätlär bar. Amerikida qančä millät bar?  
12.B: Köp indian millätleri wä dunyaniņ här qaysi jayliridin köçüp kälgän nurğun millätlär bar.

## 3.3 New Elements

- a** (pron) 'that (over there)' (in reference to a visible object)
- alma** /#al- -mA+|#/ (n) 'apple'
- aŋla-** (v.t) 'hear,' 'listen'
- ar** (~ -är ~ -r) /|-A°r+#/ suppositional future tense participle (e.g., ["one which is likely to ..." >] "might ...")
- at-** (~ -ät- ~ -yt-) /|-At-| (followed by a personal perfect tense marker, i.e., -tim, -tiŋ, -ti etc.) continuous or habitual past (e.g., "used to ..."); result of condition or hypothesis (e.g., "would [have] ... [if ...]")
- ata** (n) 'father,' 'dad;' (t) used to address one's father; \_\_\_-bowa 'forefathers,' 'forebears,' 'ancestors'
- ay** (~ -äy ~ -y, after rounded vowels -yay ~ -yäy) /|-(y)A°y#/ 1st person sg. imp., optative, voluntative
- ayli** (~ -äyli ~ -yli, after rounded vowels -yayli ~ -yäyli) /|-(y)A°y#li#/ 1st person pl. imp., optative, voluntative ("let's ...!")
- älwättä** (adv) '(as a matter) of course,' 'certainly,' 'absolutely,' 'sure'
- äm(i)sä** /#äm(i)sä#/ (phr) 'if that is so,' 'in that case,' '(well) then,' 'so ...'
- är** (see -ar [3])
- ätä** /#ätä+#/ (< \*ärtä /#ärt-A+|#/) (n) 'morrow,' 'tomorrow;' (adv) 'tomorrow'
- bar** (n) 'existent or present entity,' 'entirety;' (adj) 'existent,' 'present' (→ "there is ~ are ..."); ([NP(+poss (cf., yoq [3]))
- bar-** (v.int) ([NP+ğa \_\_\_]) 'go (and arrive) (at),' 'make for' (see Note 6.6.01); (asp.v) aspect: steady progress
- başqa** (ad) 'other,' 'another,' 'different;' ([NP+din \_\_\_]) 'apart (from),' 'aside (from),' 'besides'
- bazar** /#bāzār+#/ 'market,' 'bazaar,' 'kasbah,' 'commercial district,' 'shopping center,' '(main) street,' 'sale,' 'turnover,' 'business'
- bäk** (ad) 'solid,' 'sturdy,' 'strong,' 'relentless(ly),' 'ferocious(ly),' 'exceedingly,' 'extremely,' 'too,' 'very,' 'quite'
- bälwağ** /#bälbağ+|#/ (n) 'waistband,' 'sash,' 'belt,' 'strip,' 'zone'
- ber...** (see bar- [3])
- bilän** (postposition [< converb \*bir+lā-n 'acting as one ...']) ([NP<sub>x</sub> \_\_\_ VP<sub>y</sub>], [pron+nin<sub>x</sub> \_\_\_ VP<sub>y</sub>]) comitative '(Y together) with (X),' instrumental '(Y) by means of (X);' (conj) ([NP<sub>x</sub> \_\_\_ NP<sub>y</sub>]) '(X) with (Y),' '(X) and (Y)'



- billä* /#billä#/ (adv [< denominal adverb \*bir+lä-ä?]) 'together' (~ *birgä*)
- bir* (num) 'one;' (adv) 'once'
- biraq* (conj) 'however,' 'yet,' 'but' (~ *lekin* ~ *amma*)
- bolidu* /#bol-|A#dur#/ 'it is possible,' '(it is) all right,' 'it will do,' '(it is) fine' (see *bol-* [2], *-i...* [3], *#du* [3])
- bolupmu* /#bol-|b+#mu#/ (phr > adv) 'in particular,' 'particularly,' 'especially' (see *bol-* [2], *-p* [2], *#mu* [1])
- bowa* (n) 'grandfather,' 'granddad;' (t) used to address one's grandfather
- boyičä* /#boy+|(s)I+#čä+#/ (adv) 'wholly,' 'entirely,' 'throughout,' 'all over,' 'all along,' 'yet,' 'accordingly,' 'according to'
- #čä* /+#čä+|#/ manner, accordance, approximation, diminutive, language
- dağur* (adj ~ n) 'Dagur,' 'Daghur' (~ 'Daur') (pertaining to a Mongolic group living in China)
- dañliq* /#dañ+(+)I°G+|#/ (adj) '(being) of good repute,' 'having a good reputation,' 'reputable,' 'well-known,' 'famous' (~ *dañdar*)
- dä-* /#dä°-/ (→ *di...*, *SU de...*) (v.t) 'say,' 'mention,' 'name;' (marks quotations); *\_\_\_p* ([NP<sub>x</sub> ~ VP<sub>x</sub> \_\_\_ VP<sub>y</sub>]) '(Y) for the sake of (X),' '(Y) in order to (X),' '(Y) with (X) in mind' (expresses purpose, aim or benefit of the following verb phrase)
- di* (~ *-ti*) /#-|-dI#/ (< /-|-d+(s)I+#/) 3rd person sg ~ pl. definite past tense
- dim* (~ *-tim* ~ *-dum* ~ *-tum* ~ *-düm* ~ *-tüm*) /-|-d°m#/ (< /-|-d+m+#/) 1st person sg. definite past tense
- #du* (~ *#tu*) /|#dur#/ 3rd person sg ~ pl. enclitic, the equivalent of pronominal tag enclitics in the other persons (following converbial /|-A#.../ [see *-i...* [3]] in the present-future tense)
- dum* (see *-dim* [3])
- dunya* (*dunyayim* [~ *dunyarim*], *dunyayin* [~ *dunyarin*], *dunyası*) /#dunyā+#/ (n) 'world'
- gän* (see *-ğan* [3])
- ğan* (~ *-qan* ~ *-gän* ~ *-kän*) /|-GAn+#/ indefinite past; past or present tense participial, attributive (either active or passive [e.g., "the (one) who ..."], mostly corresponding both to /|-(y)An+#/ → *-(y)an* ~ *-(y)en* and to /|-DIG+#/ → *-dik* ~ *-tik* ~ *-dik* ~ *-tik* ~ *-duk* ~ *-tuk* ~ *-dük* ~ *-tük* in Turkish)
- häm* (conj) ([NP<sub>x</sub> \_\_\_ NP<sub>y</sub>]) '(X) with (Y),' '(X) and (Y);' ([\_\_\_ NP<sub>x</sub> \_\_\_ NP<sub>y</sub>]) 'both (X) and (Y),' '(X) as well as (Y);' ([\_\_\_

- NP#*mu*) '(and) even ...'
- hār* (adj) 'each,' 'every'
- hič* (ad) 'whatsoever,' 'at all' (with negative expressions) (~ *heč*)
- hičqisi* (pron) 'nothing (at all),' 'none (at all)' (~ *hečqisi*)
- i-* (v.t, defunct < \**är-*) 'be' (~ *e-*) (cf., *ikän* [1])
- i...* (~ -*y...*) /| -A#.../ present-future tense, aorist (preceding a pronominal tag enclitic, e.g., -*i#män*)
- indian* (adj ~ n) 'Native American (person),' '(American) Indian (person)' (~ *hindian*)
- intayin* /#*intäym#*/ (adv) 'exceedingly,' 'extremely,' 'extraordinarily,' 'very'
- iñizlar* (see -*ñizlar* [3])
- iñizlär* (see -*ñizlar* [3])
- jay* /#*jäy+#*/ (n) 'place,' 'spot,' 'abode,' 'residence,' 'house,' 'home'
- Juŋgo* (*Juŋgoyum* [~ *Juŋgorum*], *Juŋgoyuŋ* [~ *Juŋgoruŋ*], *Juŋgosi*)  
/#*juŋgō+#*/ (p.n) 'China' (SU ~ *Xitay*)
- käčür-* /#*käčür-*/ (< \* /#*käč-r-*/) (v.caus) 'make pass,' 'forgive,' 'excuse' (~ *kečir-*)
- käl-* (→ *kel-V...*) (v.int) ([NP+*ğa* \_\_\_]) 'come (to),' 'approach (hither),' 'arrive (here),' 'fit'; ([VP-*ğu* \_\_\_]) 'want (to ...),' 'desire (...ing);' (asp.v) aspect: continuation, persistence
- kän* (see -*ğan* [3])
- keräk* /#*käräg+#*/ (n) 'need,' 'necessity,' 'requirement' (more colloquial than *lazim* [8])
- köč-* (v.int) 'move (on),' 'migrate'
- köp* (n) 'mass,' 'majority;' (ad) 'many,' 'much,' 'a lot,' 'often,' 'frequent(ly),' 'mostly,' 'very'
- küt-* (v.t) ([NP(+*ni*) \_\_\_]) 'wait (for ~ on),' 'expect,' 'look after,' 'receive (e.g., guests),' 'entertain,' 'treat'
- kütüpxana* /#*kütüb+#xāna+#*/ (n) 'library' (SU *kitapxana*, *biblioteka*)
- #*ma* /#*ma#*/ interrogative, implying surprise
- ma-* (~ -*mä-*) /-| -mA-/ verbal negative (prestressed, thus e.g., /#*bol-*|-mA--sA#*mu#*/ → *bólmisimu* 'even if ... were'; stressed only before present-future [ /| -A#.../ → ] -*y...*, in which case it must be considered a separate, non-prestressed morpheme [i.e., /| -mAy#.../ [11], e.g., /#*bol-* |mAy#*män#*/ → *bolmáymän* 'I am not')
- manju* (adj ~ n) 'Manchu (person)' (pertaining to a Tungusic group living in China)

- māmlikāt* (n) 'country,' 'nation'
- mehman* /#mehmān+#/ (n) 'guest'
- mi... (see -ma [3])
- #mikān < #mu ikān (see #mu [1], ikān [3])
- #miz 1st person pl. pronominal tag enclitic
- millāt* (n) 'ethnic group,' 'nationality'
- miwā* /#mīwā+#/ (n) 'fruit;' \_\_\_ -čiwā /#mīwā+#čiwā+#/ (n) 'various sorts of fruit,' 'all kinds of fruit,' 'fruits and the like'
- moŋġul* (adj ~ n) 'Mongol (person)' (SU *moŋġol*) (pertaining both to the Mongolic Mongol group living mainly in China and Outer Mongolia as well as to the Mongolic Oyrad [Oirat] group living mainly in Northern Xinjiang, the latter of which are traditionally referred to as *qalmaq* 'Kalmuck')
- muhajir* /#muhājir+#/ (n) 'migrant,' 'expatriate,' 'émigré,' 'overseas ...'
- munu* (pron ~ phr) '(look,) this ~ these (here),' 'voilà ...'
- nurġun* (ad) 'numerous,' 'many,' 'a lot'
- ñizlar (~ -ñizlār ~ -iñizlar ~ -iñizlār) /-ñlz+|+lAr#/ 2nd person pl. polite imp.
- öy* /#öy+#/ (n) 'abode,' 'dwelling,' 'house,' 'apartment,' 'flat,' 'room,' 'home'
- özbāg* /#özbāg#/ (adj ~ n) 'Uzbek (person)' (pertaining to a Turkic group living in the Soviet Union, Afghanistan and China)
- qal-* (v.int) ([NP+da \_\_\_]) 'remain (in ~ at),' 'stay (in ~ at),' 'be situated (in ~ at),' 'be caught (in ~ at),' 'find oneself (in ~ at);' ([NP+ġa \_\_\_]) 'end up (in ~ at),' 'result (in);' ([[sa'ät] num+ġa... \_\_\_-di]) '... to ~ before ... (o'clock);' ([NP+din \_\_\_]) 'remain (left from),' 'be left (over from),' 'be lost,' 'remain without,' 'fail (a test);' (asp.v) aspect: resultative, accidental
- qan (see -ġan [3])
- qančā* /#qa+n+#čā+#/ (adj ~ pron) 'how many,' 'how much' (only interrogative) (~ *nāččā*)
- qatarliq* /#qatār+(+)l°G+#/ (ad) ([NP<sub>x</sub>, NP<sub>y</sub>... \_\_\_]) 'the aforementioned' 'such as ...,' 'like' (after enumerations)
- qil-* /#qil-/ (v.t) 'do,' 'make;' denominal verbalizer, used mainly in conjunction with abstract and foreign-derived nouns
- qin... (see -ġan [3])
- qirġiz* /#qirġiz+#/ (adj ~ n) 'Qirghiz (person),' 'Kirghiz (person)' (pertaining to a Turkic group living mainly in the Soviet Union and China)
- qoġun* (n) 'muskmelon,' 'honeydew melon,' 'Hami melon'

- r* (see *-ar* [3])
- rast* (n) 'fact,' 'truth,' 'reality;' (ad) 'factual,' 'true,' 'real,' 'definite'
- rayon* (n) 'region,' 'territory'
- rus* (adj ~ n) '(ethnic) Russian (person)'
- sa* (~ -*sä*) /-| -sA+Ø#/ 3rd person sg/pl. conditional ("if ..." > "when ..."); suggestive, polite imp. ("what if ...", "how about ...")
- simu* /-| -sA+Ø#mu#/ concessive ("even if ...", "[even] though ...", "although ...") (see *-sa* [3], #*mu* [1])
- siñiz* /-| -sA+ñIz+#/ 2nd person sg. polite conditional ("if you ...", "when you ..."), polite request ("[it would be nice] if you ...") (see *-sa* [3], *-ñiz* [1])
- +*siz* /+(+)sIz+|#/ privative attributive ("without ...", "...less")
- sözläš-* (v.rec) 'speak to ~ with each other,' 'talk together,' 'have a talk,' 'converse'
- sözliš...* (see *sözläš-* [3])
- suluq* /#sū+(+)l°G+|#/ (adj) 'containing water,' 'containing liquid,' 'watery,' 'juicy'
- šaptul* (n) 'peach'
- šiwä* (adj ~ n) 'Sibe (person),' 'Sibo (person)' (~ 'Xibo') (pertaining to a Tungusic group living in northeastern China and Xinjiang)
- šundaq* /#šu+n++dAG+|#/ (pron) 'such (a one like that),' (adj) 'such,' (adv) 'in that way,' 'like that,' 'thus,' 'so'
- tajik* /#tājik+#/ (adj ~ n) 'Tajik (person),' 'Tadžik (person)' (pertaining to an Iranian group living mainly in the Soviet Union and Afghanistan, according to Chinese classification including also the Iranian Sariquli and Wakhan groups of southwestern Xinjiang)
- tatar* (adj ~ n) 'Tatar (person)' (pertaining to a Turkic group living mainly in the Soviet Union, small communities being found in Xinjiang)
- tatliq* /#tat+(+)l°G+|#/ (adj) 'palatable,' 'tasty,' 'sweet'
- täm* /#tām+#/ 'taste,' 'flavor'
- tämlik* /#tām+(+)l°G+|#/ 'tasty,' 'flavorful'
- tämsiz* /#tām+(+)sIz+|#/ 'tasteless,' 'flavorless,' 'bland'
- ti* (see *-di* [3])
- tim* (see *-dim* [3])
- tiropik* (ad) 'tropical' (SU *tropik*)
- toğra* (ad) 'straight,' 'direct,' 'straight away,' 'right away,' 'right on,' 'right,' 'correct,' 'suitable' (SU *toğri*)

- toğrisida* /#toğra+(s)I+dA+#/ ([NP<sub>x</sub> \_\_\_ VP<sub>y</sub>]) '(Y) about (X),' '(Y) concerning (X),' '(Y) regarding (X),' '(Y) with respect to (X),' 'pertaining to (X),' '(Y) on the topic of (X)' (~ *hāqtā* ~ *hāqqidā*)
- #tu* (see *#du* [3])
- tüzüt* (n) 'ceremony,' 'polite formula'
- undaq* /#u+n+(+)dAG+|#/ (pron) 'such (a one like that over there),' (adj) 'such,' (adv) 'in that way,' 'like that,' 'thus,' 'so'
- uruqsız* /#urug+(+)sIz+|#/ (adj) 'seedless'
- uyğur* (adj ~ n) 'Uyghur (person)'
- ürük* /#ürüg+#/ (n) 'apricot'
- üzüm* (n) 'grape'
- wah* (excl) expressing surprise, astonishment
- xānzu* (*xānzuyum* [~ *xānzurum*], *xānzuyun* [~ *xānzurun*], *xānzusi*) /#xānzū+#/ (n) 'Han(-Chinese person)' (SU *xānsu*)
- xil* /#xıl+#/ (n) 'kind,' 'type,' 'sort;' ([num ~ pron \_\_\_ NP]) (class) 'kind of ...,' 'type of ...,' 'sort of ...'
- xuyzu* (*xuyzuyum* [~ *xuyzurum*], *xuyzuyun* [~ *xuyzurun*], *xuyzusi*) /#xuyzū+#/ (n) 'Hui (person),' 'Dungan (person),' (pertaining to the "Chinese Muslim," a Chinese-speaking Islamic group whose members are assumed to be of Iranian (i.e., Persian and Tajik) and Arabic descent)
- y... (see -i... [3])
- yä-* /#yä°-/ (v.t) 'eat' (→ *yi...*, SU *ye...*)
- yänä* (adv) 'anew,' 'again,' 'further,' '(once) more,' 're...'
- yār* (n) 'earth,' 'ground,' 'place,' 'spot'
- yi...* (see *yä-* [3])
- yoq* (n) 'non-existent or absent entity;' (adj) 'non-existent,' 'absent' (→ "there is ~ are no ...") (cf., *bar* [3])

### 3.4 Translation

#### 3.4.1 Entertaining Guests

- 01.A: Please have some tea! And eat some fruit and things please!  
Don't stand on ceremony!
- 02.B: Thanks! What fruits are they?
- 03.A: There are peaches, apricots, grapes and the like.
- 04.B: Very nice!
- 05.C: Is that a peach over there?
- 06.A: No, that isn't a peach but an apricot. The peaches are these here, you see.
- 07.D: Wow, these apricots are extremely tasty!
- 08.E: Also the peaches are very tasty.
- 09.A: Unfortunately there aren't any apples in the house. I'm sorry.  
Now there aren't any good apples at the market. All of them are flavorless.
- 10.C: Never mind! We can do without apples.
- 11.A: Please have some grapes!
- 12.B: Are those grapes juicy? What's their flavor like?
- 13.E: They are both juicy and sweet.
- 14.C: I've been told the grapes and muskmelons of Xinjiang are incredibly tasty. Is that true?
- 15.B: Quite so. You are right. Both the grapes and the muskmelons of Xinjiang are famous throughout our country. Especially the grapes of Turpan are very sweet. There are seedless grapes as well. There are all types of fruit in our region. Of course there are no tropical fruits.
- 16.A: Ms. Keiko, have some tea please!
- 17.D: I've had some. Please excuse me! I've got to go to the library now.
- 18.A: I wish you'd stay a little longer.
- 19.D: I've been staying for quite some time.
- 20.C: I'm off to the library, too. Let's go together, Keiko!
- 21.D: All right. Good-bye then! Thank you very much!
- 22.A: Bye-bye!
- 23.E: Bye! See you tomorrow!

### 3.4.2 Conversing about Ethnic Groups

- 01.A: What's your ethnicity, Comrade?
- 02.B: I'm American.
- 03.A: You're *American*?!
- 04.B: Yes, but my forbears were Chinese, Han.
- 05.A: In that case you're an Overseas Chinese.
- 06.B: Yes, right. And to which ethnic group do you yourself belong?
- 07.A: I'm Uyghur, but my wife is Tatar.
- 08.B: There are Tatars here too?!
- 09.A: Yes, sure! Xinjiang is a multi-ethnic region.
- 10.B: Which ethnic groups are there in Xinjiang?
- 11.A: Apart from the Uyghurs, there are ethnic groups such as the Han, the Qazaq, the Qirghiz, the Mongol, the Tajik, the Hui, the Sibe, the Manchu, the Dagur, the Uzbek, the Tatar, and the Russians. How many ethnic groups are there in America?
- 12.B: There are many Indian nations, and there are numerous ethnic groups that have immigrated from all corners of the globe.

### 3.5 Supplementary Vocabulary<sup>10</sup>

#### 3.5.1 Drinks

Beer: *piwa*; brandy: *konyäk* (*kon`yak*); cocoa (hot chocolate): *kakawu* (*kakao*); coffee: *kofi* (*kofe* ~ *qähwa*), regular \_\_\_: *kofeyinlik kofi*, caffeine-free \_\_\_: *kofeyinsiz kofi*; (fruit) juice: *miwä süyi* ~ *miwä širnisi*, grape \_\_\_: *üzüm süyi* ~ *üzüm širnisi*, orange \_\_\_ (and any orange drink): *äplisin süyi* ~ *äplisin širnisi* ~ *jüzä süyi* ~ *jüzä širnisi* (*apel`sin süyi* ~ *apel`sin širnisi*), pomegranate \_\_\_: *anar süyi* ~ *anar širnisi*, watermelon \_\_\_: *tawuz süyi* ~ *tawuz širnisi*; kvass (i.e., Russian-style rye beer): *kuwas* (*kwas*), bread \_\_\_: *nan kuwasi* (*nan kwasi*); lemonade (and any lemon drink): *limonat* (*limonad*); liqueur (and any sweet, syrupy wine): *tatliq haraq*; liquor: *haraq*, *mäy*, *šarap*, *wino*; milk: *süt*, cow's \_\_\_: *kala süti*, cooked or boiled \_\_\_: *piššiq süt*; tangerine juice: *jüzä süyi* ~ *jüzä širnisi*; tea: *čay*, \_\_\_ with milk: *sütlük čay*, brick \_\_\_: *taš čay*, green: \_\_\_ *sinčay* ~ *kök čay*, green brick \_\_\_: *küräk čay*; water: *su* /#sü+#/ (→ *süyi...*), boiled \_\_\_: *qaynaq su*, mineral \_\_\_: *mineral su*; wine: *wino*, \_\_\_ cooler or punch: *wino*, grape \_\_\_ *üzüm hariği*, home-made \_\_\_ *šarap*.

#### 3.5.2 Fruits and Nuts

Almond: *badam*; banana: *banan*; cherry: *jinästä*; date: *xorma* ~ *xurma*; fig: *änjür* ~ *änjir*; jujube: *čilan*; lemon: *limon*; melon seed: *gazir*; nut: *yañaq* (*meğizi*); oleaster fruit (of the narrow-leaved oleaster tree [*Eleagnus angustifolia*]): (*yimiš*) *jigdä*; orange: *äplisin* ~ *jüzä* (*apel`sin*); peanut: *xasiñ*, pear: *amut*, *näšpüt*; plum: *äynula*; pomegranate: *anar*; pumpkin seed: *gazir*, *kawa uruği*; quince: *behi*; raisin: *quruq üzüm*; sunflower seed: *gazir*, *šimiškä*; tangerine: *jüzä*, walnut: *yañaq* (*meğizi*); watermelon: *tawuz*.



### 3.6 Notes

**3.6.01** When attached to the final item of an enumerated series of nouns that are semantically related, and in some instances also when attached to a single noun, the plural suffix marks categorial representation; i.e., *Xlar* ~ X, *Ylar* ~ X, Y, *Zlar* 'X, (Y) (Z ...)' and the like, 'X, (Y) (Z ...)' and the others (who are understood to be associated with them).'

**3.6.02** Existence or presence and non-existence or absence are expressed by means of the nominal morphemes *bar* 'existent (entity),' 'present (entity)' and *yoq* 'non-existent (entity),' 'absent (entity)' respectively. The person or item in question is expressed in subject position (and thus in the nominative [i.e., zero-marker] case), while *bar* or *yoq* take the predicative position; e.g.,

SUBJECT	PREDICATE	
<i>Kütüpxana</i>	<i>bar.</i>	'A library exists,' 'There is a library.'
<i>Muhämmät</i>	<i>bar.</i>	'Muhämmät is present.'
<i>Kütüpxana</i>	<i>yoq.</i>	'A library does not exist,' 'There is no library.'
<i>Muhämmät</i>	<i>yoq.</i>	'Muhämmät is absent.'

The use of *bar* and *yoq* is limited to predicative position. Consequently, it cannot apply where existence ~ presence and non-existence ~ absence must be expressed in such a manner that they modify and thus precede a noun (corresponding to English 'a ~ the ... which exists,' 'a ~ the ... [which is ~ are] present,' 'a ~ the ... which does not exist,' 'an ~ the absent ...' etc.). In such modifying, adjectival constructions, the verb *bol-* [2] and its participial derivations are used: *bolğan* corresponds to *bar*, and *bolmiğan* corresponds to *yoq* (see *-ma-* [3], *-ğan* [3]); e.g., *Bala bar* 'There is a child,' 'A ~ the child is present,'  $\leftrightarrow$  *bolğan bala* 'an ~ the existing child,' 'a ~ the present child,' *Bala yoq* 'There is no child,' 'A ~ the child is absent'  $\leftrightarrow$  *bolmiğan bala* 'a ~ the non-existing child,' 'an ~ the absent child.'

**3.6.03** The phrase *Öydä alma yoq* would be a straightforward statement of the fact that there are no apples in the house. The addition of ... *bolup qaldi* introduces an element of apology, since the use of the aspectual verb (i.e., aspect-marking auxiliary verb) *qal-* implies that the absence of apples is due to adverse, perhaps unforeseen circumstances.

3.6.04 Literally, "Even if ~ though there are no apples, it will do."

3.6.05 Literally, "According to my hearing ...".

3.6.06 Literally, "(they, i.e., people generally) say, ...". The present-future tense also functions as aorist: it is used as unlimited tense, denoting general, customary or habitual action; e.g., 'Uyghurs love music,' 'They treat their guests like royalty,' 'John comes here every other day.' Impersonal expressions are those in which the subject is not specified and the predicate denotes a general fact; e.g., English 'one ...,' 'they ...,' 'people (generally) ...,' German, Danish, Norwegian, Swedish *man* ..., Dutch, Yiddish *men* ..., French *on* ...; and alternative or mandatory passive constructions in many languages; e.g., German *Nach dem Mittagessen schläft man immer ~ Nach dem Mittagessen wird immer geschlafen* 'People always sleep after lunch,' Finnish *Tänään tanssitaan* and German *Heute wird getanzt* "today (is ~ will be) danced" = 'People (will) dance today,' 'There is a dance today,' 'Let's dance today!'. In Uyghur, verb-based impersonal expressions rely upon the use of third person verb forms in conjunction with the absence of person specification in subject position.

3.6.07 Literally, "... my present going to the library was a necessity." The past tense (i.e., ... *keräk idi* "... was a necessity" rather than present-future ... *keräk* "... is a necessity") here implies that the fact stated had arisen earlier, namely that the need to visit the library and thus the need to leave the party at this time has been existing all along. This is a commonly used device of toning down statements of intent or necessity.

3.6.08 Literally, "Your sitting some more would do," a polite phrase commonly used when guests prepare to take leave.

3.6.09 Literally, "We might see each other tomorrow." The use of the indefinite future tense with regard to expected concerted or reciprocal actions involving the listener is appropriate where the listener has not yet commented on the subject. The proper affirmative response to *Ätä körüşämiz* would be in the present-future tense rather than in the indefinite future tense: (*Hä[ʼä]*,) *ätä körüşimiz* "(Yes,) we will see each other tomorrow." This expresses either consent or hope, while an indefinite future tense response would express either uncertainty or indifference.

**3.6.10** Soviet Uyghur equivalents are parenthesized.



## Dost boluŝ

(Making Friends)

Topics: kinship - residence - nationality - academic disciplines - professions - employment - numbers

### 4.1 Dialogues

#### دوست بولۇش

- A.01 : ژانېت خېنىم، سىز قايسى فاكولتېتنىڭ ئوقۇغۇچىسى؟
- B.02 : مەن فىزىكا فاكولتېتنىڭ ئوقۇغۇچىسىمەن. سىزچۇ؟
- A.03 : مەن جۇڭگو تىل-ئەدبىيات فاكولتېتنىڭ ئوقۇغۇچىسى.
- B.04 : سىزنىڭ كەسپىڭىز نىمە، ئۆرىيە خېنىم؟
- A.05 : مېنىڭ كەسپىم ئۇيغۇر تىلى. فىزىكا فاكولتېتىدا سىزدىن باشقا يەنە چەتئەللىك ئوقۇغۇچى بارمۇ؟
- B.06 : ھەئە، ئىككى چەتئەللىك ئوقۇغۇچى بار. ئۇلار قەيەرلىك؟
- A.07 : ئۇلار قەيەرلىك؟
- B.08 : بىرى سۇدانلىق، بىرى شىمالىي چاۋشەنلىك. ئۆزىڭىزچۇ؟
- A.09 : ئۆزىڭىزچۇ؟
- B.10 : مەن كونگولۇقمەن.
- A.11 : يۇرتىڭىزدا كۆپ دوستىڭىز بارمۇ؟
- B.12 : ھەئە، يۇرتىمدىمۇ، براززاۋىلدىمۇ كۆپ

- دوستۇم بار. بېلگىدىمۇ يەتتە دوستۇم بار.  
:A. 13 جۇڭگودا دوستىڭىز يوقمۇ؟
- :B. 14 جۇڭگولۇق دوستۇم يوق. بېيجىڭ تىل  
ئىنىستىتۇتىدا بىرنەچچە چەتئەللىك دوستۇم  
بار، ئەمما شىنجاڭدا تېخى بىرمۇ دوستۇم  
يوق. سىزلىرىنىڭ فاكولتېتىڭىزلاردا چەتئەللىك  
ئوقۇغۇچى بارمۇ؟
- :A. 15 ھەئە، بىر ئامېرىكىلىق بار. پەمىلىسى  
چېن، ئىسمى دانىيېل. ئۇ مېنىڭ كەسپدەشم.  
بۇ يەردە ئۇنىڭ نۇرغۇن دوستى بار. ئۇنىڭ  
ياتىغىدا بۈگۈن ئاخشام ئولتۇرۇش بار. ھازىر  
سىزنىڭ ۋاقتىڭىز بارمۇ؟
- :B. 16 ھەئە، ۋاقتىم بار.
- :A. 17 ئۇنداق بولسا، بىز ئىككىلەن بىللە بارايلى!
- :B. 18 بولىدۇ. - نۇرىيە خېنىم، سىزنىڭ  
يۇرتىڭىز قەيەردە؟
- :A. 19 تۇرپان ۋىلايىتى توقسۇن ناھىيىسىدە.
- :B. 20 سىزنىڭ ئاتا-ئانىڭىز بارمۇ؟
- :A. 21 بار. بىزنىڭ ئائىلىدە ئالتە جان بار: مومام،  
ئاتام، ئاپام، ئاچام، ئىنىم ۋە مەن. ئاتام  
باشلانغۇچ مەكتەپنىڭ كادىرى. ئاپام  
شەھەرلىك دوختۇرخانىنىڭ دوختۇرى. ئاچام  
شەھەرلىك يەسىلنىڭ ئوقۇتقۇچىسى. ئىنىم  
ئوتتۇرا مەكتەپ ئوقۇغۇچىسى. سىزنىڭ  
ئائىلىڭىزدە قانچە جان بار؟
- :B. 22 بەش جان بار: بوۋام، ئاپام، ئاكام، سىڭلىم  
ۋە مەن. ئاتام يوق. بىزنىڭ كىچىك  
دىخانىچىلىق مەيدانىمىز بار. ئاكام دىخان.

سىڭلىم يېزىلىق باشلانغۇچ مەكتەپنىڭ  
مۇئەللىمى.

- A.23 : ئۇ مەكتەپتە قانچە مۇئەللىم بار؟  
B.24 : سەككىز. ھەربىر سىنىپتا يىگىرمىچە  
ئوقۇغۇچى بار.  
A.25 : ئۆيىڭلەر چوڭمۇ؟  
B.26 : ئۆيىمىز ئانچە چوڭ ئەمەس. بەش ئېغىزلىق.  
A.27 : ماشىناڭلار بارمۇ؟  
B.28 : بىزنىڭ ماشىنىمىز يوق. تىراكتورىمىز بار.  
ئاكامنىڭ كىچىك پىكاۋى بار. ئۇ پىكاپ  
يېڭى ئەمەس، كونا. مەملىكىتىمىزدە  
ماشىنىنىڭ باھاسى قىممەت.  
A.29 : ئەنە مېنىڭ دوستلىرىم: دىلبەر بىلەن شياۋ  
جاڭ. - ھوي، تۆتىمىز بىللە ئولتۇرۇشقا  
بارايلى!

## 4.2 Transliteration

## Dost boluř

- 01.A: Źanet xenim, siz qaysi fakoltetniŋ oquġuċisi?  
 02.B: Män fizika fakoltetiniŋ oquġuċisimän. Sizĉu?  
 03.A: Män Juŋgo til-ädibiyat fakoltetiniŋ oquġuċisi.  
 04.B: Sizniŋ käspiŋiz nimä, Nuriyä xenim?  
 05.A: Meniŋ käspim uyġur tili. Fizika fakoltetida sizdin başqa yänä ĉät'ällik oquġuċi barmu?  
 06.B: Hä'ä, ikki ĉät'ällik oquġuċi bar.  
 07.A: Ular qäyärlik?  
 08.B: Biri sudanliq, biri šimaliy ĉawšänlik.  
 09.A: Öziŋizĉu?  
 10.B: Män kongoluqmän.  
 11.A: Yurtiŋizda köp dostiŋiz<sup>1</sup> barmu?  
 12.B: Hä'ä, yurtimdimu, Brazzawildimu köp dostum bar. Belgiyidimu yättä dostum bar.  
 13.A: Juŋgoda dostiŋiz yoqmu?  
 14.B: Juŋgoluq dostum yoq. Beyjiŋ Til Inistitutida<sup>2</sup> birnäĉĉä ĉät'ällik dostum bar, ämma Šinjanĉa texi birmu dostum yoq. Sizläрниŋ fakoltetiŋizlarda ĉät'ällik oquġuċi barmu?  
 15.A: Hä'ä, bir amerikiliq bar. Pämilisi Ćen, ismi Daniyel. U meniŋ käspdiřim. Bu yärdä uniŋ nurġun dosti bar. Uniŋ yatiġida bugün axřam olturuř bar. Hazir sizniŋ waqtiŋiz barmu?  
 16.B: Hä'ä, waqtim bar.  
 17.A: Undaq bolsa, biz ikkiylän billä barayli!  
 18.B: Bolidu. – Nuriyä xenim, sizniŋ yurtiŋiz qäyärdä?  
 19.A: Turpan wilayiti Toqsun nahiyisidä.  
 20.B: Sizniŋ ata-aniŋiz barmu?  
 21.A: Bar. Bizniŋ a'ilidä altä jan bar: momam, atam, apam, aĉam, inim wä män. Atam başlanġuĉ



mäktäpnin kadiri. Apam šähärlük doxturxaninin doxturi. Ačam šähärlük yäslinin oqutqučisi. Inim ottura mäktäp oquğučisi. Sizinin a'iliñizdä qančä jan bar?

- 22.B: Bäš jan bar: bowam, apam, akam, sinlim wä män. Atam yoq. Biznin kičik dixančilik mäydanimiz bar. Akam dixan. Sinlim yeziliq başlanğuč mäktäpnin mu'allimi.
- 23.A: U mäktäptä qančä mu'allim bar?
- 24.B: Säkkiz. Härbir sinipta yigirmičä oquğuči bar.
- 25.A: Öyinlär çoñmu?
- 26.B: Öyimiz ančä çoñ ämäš. Bäš eğızliq.<sup>3</sup>
- 27.A: Mašinañlar barmu?
- 28.B: Biznin mašinimiz yoq. Tiraktorimiz bar. Akamnin kičik pikawı bar. U pikap yeñi ämäš, kona. Mämlikitimizdä mašininin bahası qimmät.
- 29.A: Änä meniñ dostlirim: Dilbär bilän Šyaw Jan. – Hoy, tötimiz billä olturuşqa baraylı!

## 4.3 New Elements

- ača* (n) 'elder sister'; (t) used to address one's elder sister; ([p.n \_\_\_\_]) occasionally used to address female seniors who are unrelated to oneself (~ *hädä*)
- a'ilä* /#ä'ilä+#/ (n) 'family,' 'kin,' 'household'
- aka* (n) 'elder brother;' (t) used to address one's elder brother; ([p.n \_\_\_\_]) occasionally used to address male seniors who are unrelated to oneself (~ *ağa*)
- altä* /#ältä+#/ (< \*altı) (num) 'six'
- ančä* /#a+n+#čä|#/ (adv) '(not) like that,' '(not) so ...,' '(not) that ...,' '(not) particularly ...' (in conjunction with negative expressions)
- apa* (n) 'mother,' 'mom,' 'mum,' 'mama;' (t) used to address one's mother
- ata-ana* (n) 'father and mother,' 'parents'
- axšam* (n) 'evening;' (adv) 'in the evening'
- ädibiyat* /#ädäbiyät+#/ (n) 'belles lettres,' 'literature'
- ämma* (conj) 'but,' 'however,' 'yet' (~ *biräq* ~ *lekin*)
- änä* (pron) '(look, over) there ...,' 'there you are!,' 'voilà'
- #äylän* /+|#(ä)ylän+#/ denumerative noun, collective ('the ... of ...' performing concerted action), also used with pronouns implying number (e.g., *hämmäylän* 'all of ...' [15])
- baha* (*bahayim* [~ *baharim*], *bahayın* [~ *baharın*], *bahasi*) /#bahä+#/ (n) 'worth,' 'value,' 'price'
- bašlanğuč* (n) 'beginning,' 'start,' 'basis'
- bäš* /#bäš+#/ (num) 'five'
- Belgiyä* /#bēlgiyā+#/ (p.n) 'Belgium' (SU *Bel'giya*)
- biri* /#bir+|(s)I+#/ '(the) one of ...,' 'one of them' (see *bir* [3], +*si* [1]; cf. *ikkisi* [5])
- birnäččä* /#birnäččä+#/ (< \*/#bir+#nä+#čä+|#/ (adj) 'some,' 'a few,' 'a number of ...' (~ *birqančä*)
- Brazzawil* (p.n) 'Brazzaville'
- bügün* (< \**bu kün* 'this day') (adv) 'today'
- čawšänlik* Korean (person), person of Korea (SU ~ *koreyalik*)
- čon* (adj) 'big,' 'large,' 'great,' 'grown-up'
- +*di...* (see +*da* [2])
- dilbär* [n] 'attractive woman,' '[female] heart-throb'; *Dilbär* (p.n) personal name (f)
- dixan* /#dixän+#/ (n) 'farmer,' 'peasant'

- dixançiliq* /#dixān+(+)čI+(+)l°G+#/ (n) 'agriculture,' 'rural industry'
- doxtur* (n) 'physician,' '(medical) doctor'
- doxturxana* /#doxtur+#(#)xāna+|#/ (n) 'infirmery,' 'clinic,' 'hospital'
- eğizliq* /#agz+(+)l°G+#/ (adj) 'having ... room(s),' '...-room ...' (following either a numerative or a pronominal adjective implying number; see Note 4.6.03)
- fakollet* (back-vocalic!) (n) 'faculty,' '(college or university) department' (~ *fakoltit*, SU *fakul'tet*)
- fizika* /#fizika+#/ (n) 'physics'
- hürbir* /#hür+#(#)bir+|#/ (adj ~ pron) 'each (one),' 'every (one)'
- hoy* (excl) expresses urging, calls for attention ("hey!", "hello!" etc.)
- ikki* (num) 'two'
- ini* (n) 'younger brother' (~ *uka*); (t) used to address one's younger brother; used to address junior males
- +*inlär* (see +*nlar* [4])
- jan* (n) 'soul,' 'life,' 'beloved (one),' 'dear (one);' (count) 'head' (counting members of a household)
- kāsp* (n) 'specialty,' 'field of specialization,' 'major (field or subject of study)'
- kāspdaš* /#kāsp+##daš+|#/ (n) 'person sharing the same field of specialization,' 'colleague (working in the same field)'
- kičik* (adj) 'small,' 'little'
- kona* /#kōna+#/ (adj) 'old' (pertaining to age of inanimate objects and to duration of time; cf. *qeri* [5] for human age)
- mašina* /#mašīna+#/ (n) 'machine,' 'sewing machine,' 'motorcar'
- mäydän* /#mäydän+#/ (n) 'place,' 'site,' 'scene,' 'field,' 'arena,' 'square (e.g., of a town)'
- moma* (n) 'grandmother,' 'grandma,' 'granny;' (t) used to address one's grandmother
- mu'ällim* /#mu'ällim+#/ (n) 'schoolmaster,' 'teacher'
- +*nlar* (~ +*nlär* ~ +*inlar* ~ +*inlär* ~ +*unlar* ~ +*ünlär*)  
 /|+*n*+|Ar+#/ 2nd person pl. poss. ("your ...") (~  
 /|+*n*+#lar+#/ → +*nlar* ~ +*inlar* ~ +*unlar* ~ +*ünlar*)
- olturuš* (n) 'social gathering,' 'get-together,' 'party' (see *oltur-* [1], -š [1])
- ottura* (n) 'middle,' 'center;' [NP *otturisi*] 'the middle of ...'
- pikap* /#pikāb+#/ (n) 'small (pick-up) truck'
- pikaw...* (see *pikap* [4])

- qimmät* (ad) 'prized,' 'expensive,' 'costly,' 'high' (of prices), 'dear'  
*säkkiz* (num) 'eight'  
*sinip* /#sɨnɨp+#/ (n) 'class,' 'classroom'  
*siñil* /#siñl+#/ (n) 'younger sister'  
*siñl...* (see *siñil* [4])  
*sizlär* (pron) 'you,' 2nd person pl. polite  
*sudanliq* Sudanese (person), person of the Sudan  
*šähärlük* /#šäh(ä)r+(+)l°G+|#/ (adj) 'municipal,' 'city ...,' 'town ...'  
*šimaliy* /#šimāl̄iy+#/ (adj) 'northern,' 'north ...'  
*texi* (adv) 'yet,' 'still'  
*til* /#tɨl+#/ (n) 'tongue,' 'language;' \_\_\_-*ädibiyat* 'language and literature,' 'philology' (see *ädibiyat* [4])  
*tiraktor* /#trāktor+#/ (n) 'tractor' (SU *traktor*)  
*töt* /#tört+#/ ~ /#töt+#/ (num) 'four' (SU *tört*)  
*tötimiz* /#tört+mɨz+#/ ~ /#töt+mɨz+#/ 'the four of us' (SU *törtimiz*) (see *töt* [4], +*miz* [1])  
*waqit* /#wāqt+#/ (n) 'time,' 'space of time,' 'free time'  
*waqt...* (see *waqit* [4])  
*yataq* /#yat-AG+#/ (n) '(temporary) lodging,' 'dormitory'  
*yäslü* (n) 'child-care center,' 'day-care center,' 'kindergarten'  
*yättä* /#yättä+#/ (< \**yätti*) (num) 'seven'  
*yeziliq* /#yeza+(+)l°G+|#/ (adj) 'village ...,' 'rural,' 'rustic'  
*yigirmä* /#yigirmä+#/ (num) 'twenty' (SU *žigirmä*)  
*#ylän* (see *#äylän* [4])  
*yurt* (n) 'native place,' 'home (area),' 'base,' 'center' (SU *žurt*)

## 4.4 Translation

### Making Friends

- 01.A: Ms. Jeanette, of which department are you a student?  
02.B: I'm a student of the Physics Department. And you?  
03.A: I'm a student of the Department of Chinese Languages and Literatures.  
04.B: What's your major, Ms. Nuriyā?  
05.A: My major is Uyghur language. Are there any foreign students besides you in the Physics Department?  
05.B: Yes, there are two foreign students.  
06.A: Where are they from?  
07.B: One of them is Sudanese, and one of them is North Korean.  
08.A: And what about yourself?  
10.B: I'm Congolese.  
11.A: Do you have a lot of friends back home?  
12.B: Yes, I have a lot of friends in my home area as well as in Brazzaville. I've got seven friends in Belgium, too.  
13.A: Don't you have any friends in China?  
14.B: I don't have any Chinese friend. I have a few foreign friends at the Beijing Languages Institute, but in Xinjiang I don't even have one friend so far. Are there any foreign students in your department?  
15.A: Yes, there's one American. His surname is Chen, and his first name is Daniel. His major is the same as mine. He's got lots of friends here. There's a party at his dormitory this evening. Do you have time right now?  
16.B: Yes, I do.  
17.A: Then let's go together, the two of us!  
18.B: All right. Ms. Nuriyā, where's your native place?  
19.A: In Toqsun County of Turpan District.  
20.B: Do you have parents?  
21.A: I do. There are six people in my family: my grandmother, my father, my mother, my elder sister, my younger brother, and I. My father is an administrator at the elementary school. My mother is a physician at the municipal hospital. My sister is a teacher at the municipal kindergarten. My brother is a middle school student. How many are there in your family?  
22.B: There are five: my grandfather, my mother, my elder brother,

my younger sister, and I. I don't have a father. We have a small farm. My brother is a farmer. My sister is a teacher at the village elementary school.

23.A: How many teachers are there at that school?

24.B: Eight. There are around twenty students in each class.

25.A: Is your place large?

26.B: Our house isn't all that large. It has five rooms.

27.A: Do you have a motorcar?

28.B: We don't have any motorcar. We have a tractor. My brother has a small pickup truck. That truck isn't new; it's old. Motorcars are expensive in our country.

29.A: There are my friends Dilbär and Xiao Zhang. Hey, let's go to the party together, the four of us!

## 4.5 Supplementary Vocabulary<sup>4</sup>

### 4.5.1 Academic Disciplines and Specializations

- Altaic studies: *altayşunasliq* /#altay+##şunās+(+)l°G+|#/
- Anatomy: *anatomiya* /#anatōmiya+##/ (*anatomiya*)
- Animal husbandry: *čarwičiliq* /#čārwa+(+)čI+(+)l°G+|#/
- Anthropology: *antropologiya* /#antropolōgiya+##/ (*antropologiya*)
- Archeology: *arxeologiya* /#arxeolōgiya+##/ (*arxeologiya*)
- Art: *sān'āt*, (painting) *rāssamliq* /#rāssām+(+)l°G+|#/
- Astronomy: *astronomiya* /#astranōmiya+##/ (*astronomiya*)
- Ballet: *balet*, *balet usuli*
- Biochemistry: *bioximiya* /#bioxīmiya+##/ (*bioximiya*)
- Biology: *biologiya* /#biolōgiya+##/ (*biologiya*)
- Botany: *botanika* /#botānika+##/
- Buddhism: *budda dini* /#būdda+##dīn+|(s)I+##/  
~ *buddizim* /#būddīzm+##/ (*buddizim*)
- Capitalism: *kapitalizm* /#kāpītālīzm+##/ (*kapitalizm*)
- Chemistry: *ximiya* /#xīmiya+##/ (*ximiya*)
- Christianity: *xristiyan dini* /#xristiyan+##dīn+|(s)I+##/ (*xristiyan dini*)
- Classical music: *klāssik muzika* /#klāssik+##mūzika+##/ (*klāssik muzika*)
- Communism: *kommunizm* /#kommunīzm+##/ (*kommunizm*)
- Comparative grammar: *selišturma grammatika* /#sal-š-dUr-mA+|##  
#grammātika+##/ (*selišturma grammatika*)
- Comparative linguistics: *selišturma tilşunasliq* /#sal-š-dUr-mA+|##til+##  
##şunās+(+)l°G+|#/
- Comparative literature: *selišturma ädibiyat* /#sal-š-dUr-mA+|##  
#ädäbiyāt+|/
- Dance: *usul*
- Dentistry: *čiš doxturluği* /#čiš+##doxtur+(+)l°G+|(s)I+##/
- Dialectology: *dialektologiya* /#dialektolōgiya+##/ (*dialektologiya*)
- Dramatic arts: *dramiçiliq* /#drāma+(+)čI+(+)l°G+##/ (*dramiçiliq*)
- Economics: *iqtisatşunasliq* ~ *ixisatşunasliq* /#iqtisād+##şunās+  
(+)l°G+|##/ (~ *ekonomiya*)
- Education(al science): *ma'aripşunasliq* /#ma'arip+##şunās+(+)l°G+|##/
- Engineering: *texnika* /#tēxnika+##/
- Folklore ~ folk traditions: *xälq ijadiyiti* /...#ijādiyāt+|(s)I+##/ ~ *folklor*  
(*fol'klor*)
- Folk music: *xälq musikisi* /...#mūzika+|(s)I+##/ (*xälq muzikisi*)
- Forestry: *ormançiliq* /#orman+(+)čI+(+)l°G+|##/
- Geography: *juğrapiya* /#juğrāpiya+##/ (~ *geografiya*)
- Geology: *geologiya* /#geolōgiya+##/ (*geologiya*)
- Grammar: *grammatika* /#grammātika+##/ (*grammatika*)
- Gynecology: *ayal bölümi doxturluği* /...#doxtur+(+)l°G+|(s)I+##/ ~  
*ginekologiya* /#ginekolōgiya+##/ (*ginekologiya*)

- Historical linguistics: *tarixiy tilşunasliq* /#tārīxī + ##tıl + #(#)şunās + (+)l°G + | #/  
 History: *tarix* /#tārīx + #/  
 Horticulture: *bağwānçilik* /#bağbān + (+)çI + (+)l°G + #/  
 Humanism: *insanpärwārlık* /#insān + ##pärwār + (+)l°G + #/ (SU ~ *gumanizm*)  
 Industrial chemistry: *sana'at ximiyisi* /#sanā'at + ##xīmiyā + |(s)I + #/  
 Islamic studies: *islamşunasliq* /#islām + #(#)şunās + (+)l°G + | #/  
 Journalism: *muxbirlıq* /#muxbır + (+)l°G + #/ ~ *žornalistika* /#žornālīstıka + #/ (*žurnalistika*)  
 Judaism: *yähudi dini* /#yähūdī + ##dīn + |(s)I + #/  
 Leninism: *leninizim* /#lēninizm + #/ (*leninizim*) ~ *leninizim nāziriyisi*  
 Linguistics: *tilşunasliq* /#tıl + #(#)şunās + (+)l°G + | #/  
 Marxism: *marksizim* /#marksizm + #/ (*marksizm*) ~ *marksizim nāziriyisi* /...#nāziriyā + |(s)I + #/, \_\_\_ - Leninism: *marksizim-leninizim* (*marksizm-leninizim*) ~ *marksizim-leninizim nāziriyisi*  
 Mathematics: *matematika* /#matemātıka + #/  
 Medical anthropology: *tibbi antiropologiyā* /#tubbī + # #antropolōgiyā + #/ (*tibbi antropologiya*)  
 Medical practice: *doxturluq* /#doxtur + (+)l°G + | #/ ~ *tibabātçilik* /#tubbābāt + (+)çI + (+)l°G + | #/  
 Medical science: *tibbi ilım* /#tubbī + ##ilm + #/ ~ *tibabātçilik* /#tubbābāt + (+)çI + (+)l°G + | #/  
 Metallurgy: *metalşunasliq* /#metāl + #(#)şunās + (+)l°G + | #/ (~ *metalurgiya*)  
 Meteorology: *meteorologiyā* /#meteorolōgiyā + #/ (*meteorologiya*)  
 Mining: *kançiliq* /#kān + (+)çI + (+)l°G + #/  
 Mongolistics: *monğulşunasliq* /#mongul + #(#)şunās + (+)l°G + | #/ (*monğolşunasliq*)  
 Music: *muzika* /#mūzıka + #/ (*muzıka*)  
 Musicology: *muzikişunasliq* /#mūzıka + #(#)şunās + (+)l°G + | #/ (*muzıkişunasliq*)  
 Natural science, nature study: *tābi'ātşunasliq* /#tabī'āt + #(#)şunās + (+)l°G + | #/  
 Nuclear physics: *yadro fizikisi* /#yadrō + ##fizika + |(s)I + #/  
 Obstetrics: *tuğut doxturluği* /...#doxtur + (+)l°G + |(s)I + #/  
 Ophthalmology: *köz doxturluği* /...#doxtur + (+)l°G + |(s)I + #/  
 Oral folklore: *eğiz ijadiyiti* /...#ijādiyāt + |(s)I + #/  
 Oral literature: *eğiz ādibiyati* /...#ādābiyāt + |(s)I + #/  
 Oriental studies: *şārқşunasliq* /#şārқ + #(#)şunās + (+)l°G + | #/  
 Pedagogics: *pedagogika* /#pedagōgika + #/  
 Pediatrics: *balılar doxturluği* /#bāla + |Ar + ##doxtur + (+)l°G + |(s)I + #/ (~ *filosofiya*)  
 Philosophy: *pālsāpā* (~ *filosofiya*)  
 Phonetics, phonology: *fonetika* /#fonētika + #/  
 Photography: *sūrātçilik* /sūrāt + (+)çI + (+)l°G + | #/ ~ *fotografıyā* /#fotogrāfiyā + #/ (*fotografiya*)



- Physical geography: *tābi'i juğrapiyā* /#tābī'i + ##juğrāpiyā + #/  
 Physiology: *fiziologiyā* /#fiziolōgiyā + #/ (*fiziologiya*)  
 Political economy: *siyasi iqtisatšunasliq* ~ *siyasi ixtisatšunasliq*  
 /#siyāsī + ##iqtisād + #(#)šunās + (+)l°G + | #/  
 Politics: *siyasāt* /#siyāsāt + #/  
 Psychiatry: *psixiatriyā* /#psixiātriyā + #/ (*psixiatriya*) ~ *rohiy kesällär doxtur-  
 luği* /#rōhī(y)##kesäl + |lAr + ##doxtur + (+)l°G + |(s)I + #/ (*rohi ...*)  
 Psychology: *psixologiyā* /#psixolōgiyā + #/ (*psixologiya*)  
 Religion: *din* /#dīn + #/  
 Sculpture: *häykältaraşliq* /#häykäl + #(#)tarāş + (+)l°G + | #/  
 Shamanism: *šamanizim* /#šamānizm + #/ (*šamanizm*), (occupation) *baxšiliq*,  
 (religion) *šaman dini*  
 Sinology: (general:) *juņgoşunasliq* /#juņgo + #(#)šunās + (+)l°G + | #/, (pertai-  
 ning to the Han people:) *xänzuşunasliq*  
 /#xänzu + #(#)šunās + (+)l°G + | #/ (*xänsuşunasliq*)  
 Syntax: *sintaksis* /#sīntaksis + #/  
 Sociology: *jām'iyätšunasliq* /#jām'iyät + #(#)šunās + (+)l°G + | #/ ~  
*sotsiologiyā* /#sotsiolōgiyā + #/ (*sociologiya*)  
 Statistics: *istatistika* /#stātīstika + #/ (*statistika*)  
 Topography: *topogirafiyā* /#topogrāfiyā + #/ (*topografiya*)  
 Translation: *tārjimanliq* /#tārjimān + (+)l°G + | #/  
 Tungusology: *tonğuzşunasliq* /#tonğuz + #(#)šunās + (+)l°G + | #/  
 Turcology: *türkologiyā* /#türkolōgiyā + #/  
 Uyghurology: *uyğurşunasliq* /#uygur + #(#)šunās + (+)l°G + | #/  
 Veterinary science: *mal doxturluği* /...#doxtur + (+)l°G + |(s)I + #/ (~  
*weterinariya*)  
 Visual arts: *rässamliq* /#rässām + (+)l°G + | #/

#### 4.5.2 Professions, Occupations and Vocations

- Academician: *akademik* /#akadēmik + #/  
 Animal breeder: *čarwiči* /#čārwa + (+)čI + | #/  
 Artist: *sän'ätči* /#sän'ät + (+)čI + | #/ ~ *sän'ätkar* /#sän'ät + #kār + | #/ ~  
*sürätči* /#sürät + (+)čI + | #/ ~ *rässam* /#rässām + #/, performing \_\_\_  
*artist* /#artīst + #/  
 Butcher: *qassap* /#qassāb + #/  
 Business person: *sodigär* /#sōda + #(#)gär + #/ ~ *tijarätči*  
 /#tijārät + (+)čI + | #/  
 Cashier: *kassir* /#kassīr + #/  
 Catholic priest: *katolik rohanisi* /#katōlik + ##rōhānī + |(s)I + #/  
 Christian cleric: *xiristiyan (xristiyan) rohanisi* /#xristiyān + ##rōhānī + |(s)I + #/  
 ~ *pop*  
 Cleric: *rohani* /#rōhānī + #/  
 Cook: *aşpāz* /#aş + #(#)pāz + | #/  
 Cotton grower: *paxtikar* /#paxta + ##kār + | #/  
 Dancer: *usulči* /#usul + (+)čI + | #/

- Dentist: *čiš doxturi*  
 Embroiderer: *kāstiči* /#kǎstǎ+(+)čI+|#/  
 Engineer: *inžener* /#inženēr+ #/, (CU) *guŋčerŋši*  
 Foreman, forewoman: *usta*  
 Greengrocer: *köktatči* /#kök+##tat+(+)čI+|#/  
 Gynecologist: *ayal bölümi doxturi*  
 Herder: *čarwiči* /#čārwa+(+)čI+|#/  
 Innkeeper: *saraywän* /#sarāybän+|/  
 Interpreter: *tärjiman* /#tärjimän+ #/  
 Gardener: *bağwän* /#bağbän+| #/  
 Imam: *imam* /#imām+ #/  
 Journalist: *muxbır* /#muxbır+ #/ ~ *žornalist* /#žornālīst#/ (*žurnalist*)  
 Machinist: *mexanik* /#mexānik+ #/  
 Merchant: *oqätči* /#oqät+(+)čI+| #/, *sodigär* /#sōda+ #(#)gär+| #/ ~  
*tijarätči* /#tijārät+(+)čI+| #/  
 Midwife: *tuğut anisi*  
 Miner: *kanči* /#kän+(+)čI+| #/, coal \_\_\_ *xarçi* /#xaŋ+(+)čI+| #/  
 Missionary: *missioner* /#missionēr+ #/  
 Mullah: *molla*  
 Musician: *muzikant* /#muzikānt+ #/ (*muzikant*) ~ *muzikiči*  
 /#muzika+(+)čI+| #/ (*muzikiči*)  
 Obstetrician: *tuğut doxturi*  
 Ophthalmologist: *köz doxturi*  
 Painter: (tradesperson) *sirči* /#sir+(+)čI+| #/, (artist) *rässam*  
 /#rässām+ #/  
 Pastor: (Protestant minister) *pastor* /#pāstor+ #/ ~ *purotestant*  
*rohanisi* /#protestānt+ ##rōhānī+ |(s)I+ #/  
 Pediatrician: *balılar doxturi* /#bāla+lAr+ ##doxtur+ |(s)I+ #/  
 Photographer: *sürätči* /#sürät+(+)čI+| #/, press \_\_\_ *foto muxbır*  
 Politician: *siyasätči* /#siyāsät+(+)čI+| #/  
 Psychiatrist: *psixiatir* /#psixiātr+ #/ (*psixiatr*) ~ *rohiy kesällär doxturi* (*rohi ...*)  
 Public bath attendant: *hammamči* /#hammām+(+)čI+| #/ ~ *monča*  
*xizmätčisi* /#mōnča+ ##xizmät+(+)čI+ |(s)I+ #/  
 Public servant: *mänsäpdar* /#mänsäb+ #(#)där+| #/ ~ *xizmätči*  
 /#xizmät+(+)čI+| #/  
 Rabbi: *yähudi rohanisi*  
 Rug weaver: *gilämči* /#gilām+(+)čI+| #/, *xalwap* /#xālbāp#/  
 Sculptor: *häykältaraš* /#häykäl+ #(#)tarāš+| #/  
 Secretary: (functionary) *katip* /#kātıb+ #/  
 Singer: *naxšiči* /#nāxša+(+)čI+| #/  
 Soldier: *askär* ~ *jänçi* /#jāŋ+(+)čI+| #/  
 Tailor: *säypuŋ* ~ *tikküči* /#tik-GU+(+)čI+| #/  
 Textile worker: *toqumiči* /#toqu-mA+(+)čI+| #/  
 Translator: *tärjiman* /#tärjimän+ #/  
 Typist: *mašinist* /#māšīnist+ #/

Veterinarian: *mal doxtur(i)* (~ *weterinar*)

Weaver: *bapkar* /#bāp+##kār+|#/ , *toqumiçi* /#toqu-mA+ (+)çI+|#/

Worker: *işçi* /#iŝ+(+)çI+|#/ , *xizmätçi* /#xizmät+(+)çI+|#/

### 4.5.3 Organizations, Employers and Places of Work

Academy: *akademiyä* /#akadēmiyä+#/ (*akademiya*)

Airforce: *hawa armiyisi* /#hawā+##ārmiyä+|(s)I+#/ (*hawa armiyasi*)

Army: *armiyä* /#ārmiyä+#/ (*armiya*)

Bank: *banka* /#bānka+#/

Bookstore, bookshop: *kitapxana* /#kıtāb+##xāna+|#/ (*kitap magazini*)

Butcher's shop: *quşxana* /#quŝ+##xāna+|#/

Church: *çirko* /#çırko+|#/

Coal mine: *xan*

Commune: (People's \_\_\_) (CU) *guŝe*

Company, firm: *şerkät* (*şirkät*) ~ (CU) *guŝi* (*firma*)

Department store: *magizin* /#magazın+|#/ (*magazin*), (CU) *türlük mallar soda dukini*

Dining-hall: *aşxana*, *tamaqxana*

Factory: (manufacturing plant) *fabrika* /#fābrika+|#/ , (mill, works) *zawut* /#zawūd+|#/ (*zawod*)

Forest: *orman*

Garden: *bağ*

Hotel, inn, guest house: *mehmanxana*, *saray*

Kitchen: *aşxana*

Kolkhoz: *kolxoz*

Medresseh, Islamic college: *mādris* (*mādrissä*)

Mine: *kan*, coal \_\_\_ *xan*

Mosque: *miçit* (*meçit*)

Navy: *deñiz armiyisi*, (*hārbi deñiz floti*)

Newspaper publishing house: *gezitxana*

Office: *ixana*, (*kontora*)

Orchestra: *orkestir*, (*orkestr*)

Park: *bağçä*

Parliament: *parlament* /#parlāment+|#/

Police: *saqçi* /#saq+(+)çI+|#/ ~ *saqçi idarisi* /...#idārä+|(s)I+|#/ (*policiya*)

Police station: *saqçi idarisi* /#saq+(+)çI+|##idārä+|(s)I+|#/ (*policiya bölümi*)

Public bath(house): *hammam* /#hammām+|#/ ~ *monča*, *omumi monča*

Publishing company: *nāşriyat* /#nāşriyāt+|#/

Restaurant: *aşxana*, *aşpuzul* (*restoran*)

Rug (weaving) factory: *gilämçilik karxanisi*

Shop, store: *dukan* ~ *magizin* (*magazin*)

Synagogue: *sinagoga* /#sināgōga|#/

Textile mill: *toqumiçiliq fabrikisi* /#toqu--mA+(+)çI+(+)l°G+|#/

#fābrıka+ |(s)I+ #/

Theater: *tiyatir* /#tıyātr+ #/ (*teatr*), movie \_\_\_ *kinoxana*

Workshop: *işxana*, *karxana*

## 4.6 Notes

**4.6.01** The concept of possession and the lack thereof is ordinarily expressed in terms of existence and non-existence (see Note 3.6.02), in which case the possessor, if expressed, is genitive-marked and modifies the subject (i.e., the possessed item), which must be possession-marked in agreement: "(X's) Y (is an) existent entity" and "(X's) Y (is a) non-existent entity;" e.g.,

SUBJECT	PREDICATE	
( <i>Menin</i> ) <i>kona dostum</i>	<i>bar.</i>	'I have an old friend.'
( <i>Siznin</i> ) <i>akiniz</i>	<i>barmu?</i>	'Do you have an elder brother?'
<i>Siqlimnin mašinisi</i>	<i>bar.</i>	'My younger sister has a car.'
( <i>Biznin</i> ) <i>čoŋ öyimiz</i>	<i>yoq.</i>	'We don't have a large home.'
( <i>Siznin</i> ) <i>iniñiz</i>	<i>yoqmu?</i>	'Don't you have a younger brother?'
<i>U dixannin pikawı</i>	<i>yoq ikän.</i>	'(Apparently,) that farmer has no truck.'

**4.6.02** I.e., Běijīng Yǔyán Xuéyuàn, a state college specializing in intensive language courses, teaching Chinese students a number of foreign languages, and teaching foreign students Chinese up to and beyond university entrance level.

**4.6.03** In Uyghur, usually no clear distinctions are perceived and expressed between the concepts that in Western cultures are labeled 'house,' 'apartment' (or 'flat') and 'room,' and their equivalents in the various languages. Undoubtedly, this is due to the facts that original Turkic dwellings (*\*pāb* > *\*hāb* > [Khalaj *hāv*] Early Written Turkic *āb* > *āw* > Modern Uyghur *öy*) were not subdivided, and that subdivisions within buildings, once introduced, assumedly under foreign influence, have been perceived as just another type of dwelling (*\*hāb* > *\*āb* > *\*āw* > *öy*). Under foreign influence, consistently observed distinctions have come to be expressed in Western Turkic languages; e.g., Turkish (*\*hāb* > *\*āb* > *\*āw* >) *ev* 'a ~ the house,' *daire* 'a ~ the division,' 'a ~ the suite of rooms,' 'a ~ the apartment' (< Farsi *dâ'irä* < Arabic *dâ'ira* 'circle,' 'division'), *apartman* 'a ~ the rented house,' 'an ~ the apartment' (< French *appartement*), *oda* 'a ~ the room' (< 'hut,' 'pavilion' < *\*otag* 'tent' [cf. Modern Uyghur *otaq* - /#otag+#/ 'a ~ the nomads' tent']). Under Russian influence, also the Turkic languages spoken in the Soviet Union have begun to develop similar distinctions, but these tend to be mentioned only when they are

relevant and important, while normally just (\**äb* >) Modern Uyghur *öy* and its respective cognates are used. Soviet Uyghur speakers have at their disposal the specific term *kwartira* /#kwartira+#/ 'an ~ the apartment' (< Russian *kvartira* '[the] quarters,' 'an ~ the apartment'), and they may refer to a room as *bölmä* + /#böl-mA+|#/ 'a ~ the section,' 'a ~ the division,' adjectivally as *bölmilik* /#böl-mA+(+)l°G+|#/ (e.g., *üç bölmilik kwartira* 'a ~ the three-room apartment'). In Xinjiang Uyghur, the concepts of 'house,' 'apartment' and 'room' tend to be distinguished very rarely. Under ordinary circumstances, they share the abstract label *öy* 'a ~ the dwelling' (quarters for purposes other than dwelling having specific labels, often based upon the Iranian term *xâna* 'house' > *xana*; e.g., *işxana* 'a ~ the work room,' 'a ~ the workshop,' 'an ~ the office'). Wherever necessary, 'room' may be specified by means of the nominally derived classifier (~ counter ~ measure) *eğiz* + /#agz+#/ 'an ~ the opening' ('mouth') (e.g., *ikki eğiz öy* '[the] two rooms' [see Dialogue 5; as opposed to abstract *ikki öy* '(the) two dwellings ~ houses ~ apartments ~ rooms']) and its adjectival equivalent *eğizliq* + /#agz+(+)l°G+#/ (e.g., *töt eğizliq öy* 'a ~ the four-room dwelling'). The classifier *yürüş* (SU *žürüş*) 'set' may be used to specify the notion of 'apartment' or 'suite' (e.g., *altä yürüş öy* '[the] six apartments'), adjectivally *yürüşlük* (SU *žürüşlük*) + /#yür-š+(+)l°G+#/ (e.g., *bäš yürüşlük öy* 'a ~ the house consisting of five apartments').

#### 4.6.04 Soviet Uyghur equivalents are parenthesized.

## Qoru-jay

(House and Home)

Topics: kinship - residence - furniture, appliances and decorations  
- yard and garden - location

### 5.1 Dialogues

#### قورۇ - جاي

- A.01 ئائىلىڭىزدە قانچە جان بار؟  
B.02 ئالتە.
- A.03 ئۇلار كىم لەر؟  
B.04 ئاتام، ئاپام، كىچىك ئاپام، ھەدەم، ئوكام  
ۋە مەن.
- A.05 «ھەدە» دىگەن سۆزنىڭ مەنىسى نىمە؟  
B.06 «ھەدە» بىلەن «ئاچا» مەنىداش سۆزلەر.  
«ئوكا» بىلەن «ئىنى» مۇ مەنىداش سۆزلەر.
- A.07 سىلەرنىڭ ئۆيىڭلەر قەيەردە؟  
B.08 شەھەرنىڭ جەنۇب تەرىپىدە، ئوتتۇرا  
مەكتەپنىڭ يېنىدا، بىر قىسقا ۋە تار كوچىدا.  
ئۇ كوچىدا توققۇز قورۇ-جاي بار.
- A.09 ئۆيىڭىزلەر چوڭمۇ؟  
B.10 بىزنىڭ ئۆيىمىز ئانچە چوڭ ئەمەس.
- A.11 نەچچە ئېغىزلىق؟  
B.12 ئاشخانا ۋە ھاجەتخانىدىن باشقا يەنە ئۈچ  
ئېغىز ئۆيىمىز بار.
- A.13 ئۆيىڭلەرنىڭ مۇنچىسى بارمۇ؟

- B. 14 : يوق، ئەمما مەھەللىمىزدە ئومۇمى مونچا بار. ئۇ بىزنىڭ ئۆيدىن يىراق ئەمەس.  
ئۆيىمىزنىڭ ئاشخانىسىدىمۇ، تەرەتخانىسىدىمۇ جۈمەك بار. ھويلىدا سۇ ناسوسىمۇ بار.
- A. 15 : ئاشخانىڭىزلاردا توڭلاتقۇچ بارمۇ؟
- B. 16 : ھەئە، بىزنىڭ يېڭى ئېلېكتىر توڭلاتقۇچىمىزمۇ، يېڭى گاز ئوچىغىمىزمۇ بار. ئۇلاردىن باشقا ئاشخانىدا يەنە بىر قاچا-قومۇش ئىشكاۋى، بىر جوزا ۋە ئىككى ئۇزۇن ئورۇندۇق بار.
- A. 17 : باشقا ئۈچ ئېغىز ئۆيىڭىزلەردە نىمىلەر بار؟
- B. 18 : ھەربىر ئۆيدە بىر دىۋان، بىر ئىشكاپ ۋە بىرنەچچە ئورۇندۇق بار. ئىككىسىدە كارۋات ۋە كىچىك ئۈستەل بار. مېھمانخانا ئۆيدە يەنە رادىيو، دىيەنشى ۋە بىر چوڭ ئۈستەل بار. تامدا سائەت ۋە بىرقانچە رەسىم بار. پولدا بىر گىلەم بار. مېھمانخانا ئۆيىمىز كۈندۈزى بەك يورۇق، چۈنكى ئۇنىڭ تۆت دەرىزىسى بار.
- A. 19 : «دىيەنشى» دىگەن سۆزنىڭ مەنىسى نىمە؟
- B. 20 : مەنىسى «تېلېۋىزور» دىگەن سۆز.
- A. 21 : تېلېۋىزورىڭىزلار رەڭسىزمۇ، رەڭلىكمۇ؟
- B. 22 : رەڭلىك.
- A. 23 : قورۇيۇڭلاردا نىمىلەر بار؟
- B. 24 : قورۇيىمىزدا باغ بار. باغدا ھەر خىل گۈللەر ۋە بىرنەچچە تۈپ مېۋىلىك دەرەخلەر بار. باغ ئوتتۇرىسىدا بىر قېرى ئالما دەرىخى بار. ئۇ دەرەخ باشقىلاردىن ئىگىز. ئۇ مەھەللىمىزدىكى ئەڭ ئىگىز مېۋىلىك دەرەخ.



- :A. 25 ئالمىسىنىڭ تەمى قانداق؟
- :B. 26 ئالمىسى كىچىكرەك ۋە لېكىن چۈچۈك.
- :A. 27 قورۇيىڭىزلاردا يەنە نىمىلەر بار؟
- :B. 28 يەنە ئۈزۈم بارىڭى بار. ئۈزۈم بارىڭى ئاستىدا بىرنەچچە ئورۇندۇق بار. ھويلىنىڭ ئىشىگىنىڭ بىر تەرىپىدە ۋە لىسىپىت قويدىغان جاي بار. قورۇنىڭ تېشىدا بىر ئېرىق بار. ئېرىق بويىدا بىرقانچە تۈپ تېرەك بار.

## 5.2 Transliteration

## Qoru-jay

- 01.A: A'iliñizdä qančä jan bar?  
 02.B: Altä.  
 03.A: Ular kimlär?  
 04.B: Atam, apam, kičik apam, hädäm, ukam wä män.  
 05.A: "Hädä" digän sözniñ mänisi nimä?  
 06.B: "Hädä" bilän "ača" mänidaš sözlär. "Uka" bilän "ini"mu mänidaš sözlär.  
 07.A: Silärniñ öyiñlär qäyärdä?  
 08.B: Šähärniñ jänup täripidä, ottura mäktäpniñ yenida, bir qisqa wä tar kočida. U kočida toqquz qoru-jay bar.  
 09.A: Öyiñizlär čonmu?  
 10.B: Bizniñ öyimiz ančä čon ämäs.  
 11.A: Näččä eğızliq?  
 12.B: Ašxana wä hajätxanidin başqa yänä üç eğız öyimiz bar.  
 13.A: Öyiñlärniñ mončisi barmu?  
 14.B: Yoq, ämma mähällimizdä omumi monča bar. U bizniñ öydin<sup>1</sup> yiraq ämäs. Öyimizniñ ašxanidimu, tärätxanidimu jümäk bar. Hoylida su nasosimu bar.  
 15.A: Ašxaniñizlarda toñlatquč barmu?  
 16.B: Hä'ä, bizniñ yeni elektir toñlatqučimizmu, yeni gaz očiğimizmu bar. Ulardin başqa ašxanida yänä bir qača-qomuš iškawi, bir joza wä ikki uzun orunduc bar.  
 17.A: Başqa üç eğız öyiñizlärde nimalär bar?  
 18.B: Här bir öydä bir diwan, bir iškäp wä birnäččä orunduc bar. Ikkisidä karwat wä kičik üstäl bar. Mehmanxana öydä yänä radiyo, dyänši wä bir čon

üstäl bar. Tamda sa'ät wä birqančä räsım bar.  
Polda bir giläm bar. Mehmanxana öyimiz kündüzi  
bäk yoruq, čünki uniñ töt därezi bar.

- 19.A: "Dyänši" digän sözniñ mänisi nimä?  
20.B: Mänisi "telewizor"<sup>2</sup> digän söz.  
21.A: Telewizorıñızlar ränşizmu, ränlikmu?  
22.B: Ränlik.  
23.A: Qoruyunlarda nımilär bar?  
24.B: Qoruyimizda bağ bar. Bağda här xil güllär wä  
birnäččä tüp miwilik därexlär bar. Bağ otturisida  
bir qeri alma därezi bar. U därex başqılardıñ igiz.  
U mähällimizdiki äñ igiz miwilik därex.  
25.A: Almisiniñ tämi qandaq?  
26.B: Almisi kičikräk wä lekin čüčük.  
27.A: Qoruyıñızlarda yänä nımilär bar?  
28.B: Yänä üzüm bariñi bar, Üzüm bariñi astida  
birnäččä orunduq bar. Hoyliniñ işiginiñ bir  
täripidä wälsipit qoyidiğan jay bar. Qoruniñ tešida  
bir eriq bar. Eriq boyida birqančä tüp teräk bar.

## 5.3 New Elements

- ast* (n) 'part below,' 'place underneath;' ([NP \_\_\_i(+case)]) 'below ...,' 'underneath ...'
- ašxana* /#aš+##(x)āna+|#/ 'kitchen,' 'dining-room,' 'dining-hall,' 'restaurant'
- āñ* (adv) 'most,' ([\_\_\_ ad]) superlative marker ("most ...", "...est")
- bağ* (n) 'garden'
- barañ* (n) 'trellis,' 'pergola'
- bariñ...* (see *barañ* [5])
- birqančā* /#birqānčā+##/ (< /#bir+##qa+n+##čā+|#/ ) (adj ~ pron) 'a few,' 'some,' 'a number of' (~ *birnāččā*)
- boy* (n) 'body,' 'length,' 'height,' 'side,' 'entirety,' 'edge (of a road, river, etc.);' ([NP \_\_\_i+da]) 'along ...,' 'alongside' (cf. *boyičā* [3])
- čüčük* (ad) 'sour,' 'tart'
- čünki* (conj) ([X, \_\_\_ Y]) '(X,) because (Y),' '(X,) since (X),' '(X,) as (Y)' (where X is the result and Y is the cause)
- dārāx* (n) 'tree'
- dārizā* /#dārizā+##/ (n) 'window'
- digān* /#dā°-|GAn+##/ '(the one) (which is) saying,' '(the one) (which has [been] ~ is) said' (SU *degān*) (see *dā*- [3], *-ğān* [3])
- #diğān* /#diğān+##/ (< \*/#tur-|GAn+##/ [see *tur*- [6], *-ğān* [3]]) (following present-future-tense verbs [see *-i...* [3]], i.e., converbial /-A#/) obligatory aspect participial; attributive denoting habitual or future action, frequently implying obligation ("[the one] which [usually] ...s," "[the one] [at] which [one] is [usually] ...ed," "[the one] [at] which [one] will [be] ...[ed]," "[the one] [at] which [one] ought ~ is bound to [be] ...[ed]")
- +diki* (~ *+tiki*) /|+dA+##(ki)+##/ attributive locative, locative-based pronominalizer ("[the one] [which is] in ~ at ...") (see *+da* [2], *#ki* [5]; cf. *+niñki* [6])
- diwan* /#diwān+##/ (n) 'divan,' 'sofa,' 'day bed,' 'chaise longue'
- dyānši* (*dyānšiyim* [~ *dyānširim*], *dyānšiñ* [~ *dyānširiñ*], *dyānšisi*) /#dyānši+##/ (n) 'television' (SU *telewidenie*), 'television set' (~ SU *telewizor*)
- eğiz* /#agz+##/ (n) 'mouth,' 'aperture,' 'opening' (e.g., *ağz+im* 'my mouth'); (class) for utterances (e.g., *bir eğız söz* 'one word') and rooms (see Note 4.6.03)
- elektir* /#elektr+##/ (n) 'electricity' (SU *èlektir*)
- eriq* (/#ar-G+|##/ >) /#arig+##/ (n) 'creek,' 'brook,' 'canal,' '(irri-

- gation) ditch,' 'water channel,' 'water feeder'
- gaz* /#gāz+#/ (n) 'gas'
- gilām* (n) 'rug,' 'carpet'
- gül* (n) 'flower' (usually distinct from *čečäk* 'flower,' 'blossom' with reference to shrubs and trees)
- hajātxana* /#hājāt+#(#xāna+|#/ (n) 'toilet room,' 'washroom,' 'lavatory,' 'restroom' (~ *tārātxana*)
- hādū* (n) 'elder sister;' (t) occasionally used to address senior females who are unrelated to oneself (~ *ača*)
- hojla* (n) 'courtyard (of a private residence)' (~ *qoru* ~ *qora*)
- igiz* (ad) 'tall,' 'high'
- ikkisi* /#ikki+|(s)I+#/ '(the) two of ...,' 'two of them' (see *ikki* [4], +*si* [1]; cf. *biri* [4])
- +*iñizlār* (see +*ñizlar* [5])
- işik* /#išig+#/ (n) 'door,' 'gate'
- iškap* /#škāb+#/ (n) 'cupboard,' 'closet,' 'wardrobe,' '(book-)case,' 'locker,' 'linenpress,' 'cabinet' (< Russian *škaf*; cf. Polish *szafa*, Danish *skab*, Norwegian *skap*, Swedish *skåp*, Icelandic *skápur*, Finnish *kaappi*, Lowlands German *Schapp*; general term like Dutch *kast*, Standard Highlands German *Schrank*, French *armoire* etc.)
- iškaw...* (see *iškap* [5])
- jānup* /#jānūb+#/ (n) 'south'
- joza* /#jōza+#/ (n) 'table' (~ *üstāl*)
- jümāk* (n) 'tap,' 'faucet'
- karwat* (n) 'bed,' 'bedstead,' 'couch' (SU *kariwat*)
- #*ki* /|+#(#)ki+#/ attributive marker or pronominalizer ("[that] which is ..."; see +*diki* [5], +*niñki* [6])
- kičik apa* 'parent's younger sister,' 'aunt' (see *kičik* [4], *apa* [4]) (~ *hamma*)
- kimlār* /#kim+|lAr+#/ (pron) 'who,' assuming plurality and variety (only interrogative; see *kim* [1], +*lar* [1]; cf. *nimilār* [5])
- koča* /#kōča+#/ (n) 'street'
- kündüzi* (adv) 'in the daytime,' 'by day'
- māhällā* (n) '(town) quarter,' 'residential area,' 'neighborhood'
- mānū* (n) /#mānā+#/ 'meaning,' 'semantic value' (~ *māna*)
- māni...* (see *mānā* [5])
- mehmanxana* /#mehmān+#(#xāna+|#/ (~ \_\_\_ *öy*) (n) 'guest house,' 'guest room,' 'place for receiving guests,' 'lounge,' 'parlor,' 'sitting room,' 'living room'

- miwilik* /#mīwä+(+)l°G+|#/ (adj) 'fruit-bearing,' 'fruitful'
- monča* (n) 'bathhouse,' 'steambath,' 'Turkish bath,' 'bathroom'
- nasos* (n) 'pump'
- nāččā* /#nāččā+#/ (pron) 'how many,' 'how much' (only interrogative) (~ *qančā*)
- nimilār* /#nimā+|lAr+#/ (pron) 'what,' assuming plurality and variety (only interrogative; see *nimā* [1], *+lar* [1]; cf. *kimlār* [5])
- +ñizlar* (~ *+ñizlār* ~ *+ñizlar* ~ *+ñizlār*) /|+ñlZ++lAr+#/ 2nd person pl. polite poss. ("your ...") (~ /|+ñlZ+#lAr+#/ → *+ñizlar* ~ *+ñizlār*)
- očağ* /#očağ+#/ (n) 'stove,' 'oven'
- očiğ...* (see *očağ* [5])
- orundug* /#orundug+#/ 'seat,' 'chair,' 'stool,' 'bench'; *uzun* \_\_\_ 'bench'
- qača* (n) 'container,' 'vessel,' 'receptacle,' 'jar,' \_\_\_-*qomuš* 'cooking and eating paraphernalia,' 'pots, pans, storage containers and dishes,' \_\_\_-*qomuš iškawi* '(kitchen) cupboard' (see *iškap* [5])
- qeri* /#qarī+#/ (n) 'aged person,' (adj) 'old,' 'aged' (with reference to duration of life; cf. *kona* [4])
- qisqa* /#qis++GA+|#/ (ad) 'short,' 'brief'
- qomuš* (see *qača-qomuš* [5])
- qoru* (*qoruyum* [~ *qorurum*], *qoruyun* [~ *qorurun*], *qorusi*) /#qorū+#/ (n) 'courtyard (of a private residence)' (~ *hoyla* ~ *qora*); \_\_\_-*jay* 'house and yard,' 'house and home,' 'home,' 'residence' (see *jay* [3]) (~ *qora-jay*)
- qoy-* (v.t) 'put,' 'set,' 'arrange,' 'put forward,' 'settle,' 'secure,' 'set up,' 'cause,' 'give (a name, a scolding, a beating),' 'stop,' 'quit,' 'give up;' (asp.v) aspect: in advance or preparation, customary, conventional, anticipatory
- radiyo* (*radiyoyum* [~ *radiyorum*], *radiyoyun* [~ *radiyorum*], *radiyosi*) /#rādiyō+#/ (n) 'radio,' 'radio set'
- +raq* (+rāk) /+|+rAG+#/ comparative ("more ...", "...er"); adjectival diminutive ("somewhat ...", "a bit ...")
- +rāk* (see *+raq* [5])
- rāñlik* /#rāng+(+)l°G+|#/ (adj) 'colored,' 'colorful,' 'varicolored'
- rāñsiz* /#rāng+(+)slZ+|#/ (adj) 'colorless,' 'black-and-white,' 'unicolored,' 'monochromatic,' 'monochrome'
- rāsim* /#rāsm+#/ (n) 'picture,' 'painting,' 'drawing,' 'photograph'
- sa'āt* /#sā'āt+#/ (n) 'hour,' 'time (by the clock),' 'clock,' 'watch,' (class) period (of teaching)

- silār* (pron) 'you' pl. familiar  
*söz* (n) 'utterance,' 'talk,' 'speech,' 'word'  
*su* /#sū+#/ (n) 'fluid,' 'liquid,' 'water,' 'juice' (+ *süy+i...*)  
*tam* /#tām+#/ (n) 'wall'  
*tar* (ad) 'narrow,' 'tight'  
*taš* (n) 'exterior,' 'outside,' 'outside surface (of fabric),' 'cover (of a book);' ([NP+*niñ teši*]) 'the outside of ...'  
*tārāp* (n) 'direction,' 'one of opposite sides or ends;' ([NP<sub>x</sub>+*niñ num*~ adj, *tāripi*]) 'the (Y) side ~ end of (X)'  
*tārātxana* /#tārāt+##(x)āna+|#/ (n) 'toilet room,' 'washroom,' 'lavatory,' 'restroom' (~ *hajātxana*)  
*tārip...* (see *tārāp* [5])  
*televizor* /#televizor+#/ (n) 'television set' (CU ~ *dyānši*)  
*terāk* /#teräg+#/ (n) 'poplar (tree)'  
*teš...* (see *taš* [5])  
*toñlatquč* (n) 'refrigerator'  
*toqquz* (num) 'nine'  
*tüp* /#tüb+#/ 'root,' 'base;' (class) for plants  
*uka* (n) 'younger brother,' (~ *ini*); (popularly:) 'younger sibling'  
*ular* (pron) 'those,' 'they' (see *u* [1], +*lar* [1])  
*uzun* (ad) 'long,' 'lengthy'  
*üč* (num) 'three'  
*üstäl* (n) 'table' (~ *joza*)  
*wälsipit* /#wälsipid+#/ (n) 'bicycle' (SU *welosiped*)  
*yan* (n) 'side,' '(immediate) vicinity;' ([NP+*niñ yen+i*]) 'the side of ...,' ([NP+*niñ yeni+da*]) 'next to,' 'near ...'  
*yen...* (see *yan* [5])  
*yoruq* /#yuru-G+#/ (n) 'light,' 'brightness,' 'shine;' (ad) 'light,' 'bright,' 'shining'

## 5.4 Translation

### House and Home

- 01.A: How many people are there in your family?  
 02.B: Six.  
 03.A: Who are they?  
 04.B: My father, my mother, my aunt, my *hädä*, my *uka*, and I.  
 05.A: What's the meaning of the word *hädä*?  
 06.B: *Hädä* and *ača* ('elder sister') are synonyms. Also *uka* and *ini* ('younger brother') are synonyms.  
 07.A: Where's your family's place?  
 08.B: On the south end of town, next to the middle school, in a short and narrow lane. There are nine residences in that lane.  
 09.A: Is your place large?  
 10.B: Our place isn't all that large.  
 11.A: How many rooms?  
 12.B: There are three rooms, not counting kitchen and lavatory.  
 13.A: Doesn't your place have a bathroom?  
 14.B: No, but there's a public bath in our neighborhood. It isn't far from our place. There are faucets both in the kitchen and in the lavatory of our place. There's also a pump in the courtyard.  
 15.A: Is there a refrigerator in your kitchen?  
 16.B: Yes, we have a new electric refrigerator as well as a new gas stove. Apart from those, there are one cupboard, one table, and two benches in the kitchen.  
 17.A: And what's in the other three rooms of your place?  
 18.B: There's one divan, one closet and a few chairs in each room. In two of them there are a bed and a small table. In the parlor, there are a radio, a *dyänši*, and one large table as well. There are a clock and a few pictures on the wall. On the floor, there's a carpet. The parlor is very light in the daytime, because it has four windows.  
 19.A: What does the word *dyänši* mean?  
 20.B: It is a word that means *telewizor* ('television set').  
 21.A: Is your television black-and-white or color?  
 22.B: Color.  
 23.A: What kind of things are there in your yard?  
 24.B: There's a garden in our yard. There are all kinds of flowers



and a number of fruit trees in the garden. There's an old apple tree in the middle of the garden. That tree is taller than the others. It's the tallest fruit tree in our neighborhood.

25.A: What do its apples taste like?

26.B: Its apples are kind of small, and sour as well.

27.A: What other things are there in your yard?

28.B: Then there's a grape trellis. There are a few stools underneath the grape trellis. On one side of the courtyard gate, there's a place for putting bicycles. There's a ditch outside the yard. Along the ditch, there are a few poplars.

## 5.5 Supplementary Vocabulary

### 5.5.1 Kinship Terms: Blood Relations

#### I GREAT-GRANDPARENTS' GENERATION

I.1 Great-grandparents: *čoŋ bowa-moma*

I.1.1 Great-grandfather: *čoŋ bowa*

I.1.2 Great-grandmother: *čoŋ moma*

#### II GRANDPARENTS' GENERATION

II.1 Grandparents: *bowa-moma*

II.1.1 Grandfather: *bowa, čoŋ dada*

II.1.2 Grandmother: *moma, čoŋ ana*

#### III PARENTS' GENERATION

III.1 Parents: *ata-ana*

III.1.1 Father: *ata, dada*

III.1.2 Mother: *ana, apa*

III.2 Parents' siblings

III.2.1 Uncles: *tağa*

III.2.1.1 Father's elder brother: *čoŋ dada*

III.2.1.2 Father's younger brother: *kičik dada*

III.2.1.3 Mother's brother: *tağa*

III.2.2 Aunts: *hamma, hammača*

III.2.2.1 Parent's elder sister: *čoŋ apa*

III.2.2.2 Parent's younger sister: *kičik apa*

#### IV OWN GENERATION

IV.1 Siblings: *qerindaš*

IV.1.1 Brothers: *qerindaš, aka-uka, ağa-ini*

IV.1.1.1 Elder brother: *aka, ağa*

IV.1.1.2 Younger brother: *uka, ini*

IV.1.2 Sisters: *hämširä, ača-siñil*

IV.1.2.1 Elder sister: *ača, hädä*

IV.1.2.2 Younger sister: *siñil*

IV.2 Cousins:

IV.2.1 Male cousins: *bir näwrä aka-uka*

IV.2.1.1 Elder male cousin: *bir näwrä aka*

IV.2.1.2 Younger male cousin: *bir näwrä uka*

IV.2.2 Female cousins: *bir nāwrā ača-siñil*IV.2.2.1 Elder female cousin: *bir nāwrā ača*IV.2.2.2 Younger female cousin: *bir nāwrā siñil*

## V CHILDREN'S GENERATION

V.1 Children: *pärzänt, bala*V.1.1 Son: *oğul*V.1.2 Daughter: *qiz*V.2 Siblings' children: *jiyän*V.2.1 Nephew: *jiyän (oğul)*V.2.2 Niece: *jiyän (qiz)*

## VI GRANDCHILDREN'S GENERATION

VI.1 Grandchildren: *nāwrā*VI.1.1 Grandson: *(oğul) nāwrā*VI.1.2 Granddaughter: *(qiz) nāwrā*

## VII GREAT-GRANDCHILDREN'S GENERATION

VII.1 Great-grandchildren: *äwrä, čäwrä*VII.1.1 Great-grandson: *(oğul) äwrä, (oğul) čäwrä*VII.1.2 Great-granddaughter: *(qiz) äwrä, (qiz) čäwrä*

## 5.5.2 Kinship Terms: Non-Blood Relations

## I PARENTS' GENERATION

I.1 Stepparents: *ögäy ata-ana*I.1.1 Stepfather: *ögäy ata*I.1.2 Stepmother: *ögäy ana*

I.2 Parents-in-law

I.2.1 Father-in-law: *qeynata*I.2.2 Mother-in-law: *qeynana*

## II OWN GENERATION

II.1 Married Couple: *är-xotun*II.1.1 Husband: *är, yoldaš*II.1.2 Wife: *xotun, ayal*

II.2 Sibling's Spouse

II.2.1 Brother's Wife: *yänğä*

### II.3 Spouse's Siblings

#### II.3.1 Spouse's Brothers

II.3.1.1 Spouse's Elder Brother: *qeynaka, qeynağa*

II.3.1.2 Spouse's Younger Brother: *qeynini*

#### II.3.2 Spouse's Sisters

II.3.2.1 Spouse's Elder Sister: *qeynača, qeynigiča*

II.3.2.2 Spouse's Younger Sister: *qeynisiñil*

### III CHILDREN'S GENERATION

#### III.1 Stepchildren: *ögäy bala*

III.1.1 Stepson: *ögäy oğul*

III.1.2 Stepdaughter: *ögäy qiz*

#### III.2 Children's Spouses

III.2.1 Son-in-law: *küyoğul*

III.2.2 Daughter-in-law: *kelin*

## 5.6. Notes

**5.6.01** Ordinarily, the minimal structural requirement in expressions denoting possession is personal possession marking of the noun phrase that denotes the possessed item, the use of a genitive-marked pronoun. It is optional where the possessor does not need to be represented by a noun: PHRASE = (pron<sub>x</sub>+niŋ) NP+poss<sub>x</sub> (where X represents a given person); e.g., (biz+niŋ) bali+miz 'our child.' As explained in Note 1.6.03 above, possession marking is reduced in cases of commonly shared places, facilities and groups (especially places of permanent abode, schools, work places, and associations). One of the two possible personal indicators becomes redundant: PHRASE = (biz+niŋ) NP+miz ↔ PHRASE = biz+niŋ NP ~ PHRASE = NP+miz (where NP = shared permanent entity of association); thus, ... biz+niŋ öy... 'our home' in this sentence and öy+miz... 'our home' in the following sentence. (See also Notes 1.6.03 and 1.6.13)

**5.6.02** Precontemporary Chinese loanwords have been derived from various Chinese dialects and during various periods. The older ones among them are perfectly nativized and so well established that references to their Chinese origin are occasionally dismissed. (This tends to be done privately particularly by Xinjiang Uyghurs whose approaches to this topic tend to be influenced by emotional responses that are typical of people who seek to preserve the integrity of their minority cultures and languages by proving a high grade of purity, especially with regard to influences from a given dominant culture or language).

Most precontemporary Chinese loanwords are used in virtually all Uyghur-speaking communities. In the Uyghur language spoken in China, most phonologically adapted lexical items denoting recent cultural and technological introductions are loanwords from Chinese. Such newly introduced lexical items are derived exclusively from Modern Standard Chinese, a language with which virtually all middle-aged and younger Uyghur citizens of China are well acquainted.

In some cases, a Chinese loanword is distinct from a native word or from a non-Chinese loanword only in that it is semantically China-specific, such as (Chinese *dàxué* >) *dašö* '(Chinese[-style]) university' vs. (Russian *universitet* >) *uniwersitet* 'university (in general),' (Chinese *zhǔxí* >) *juši* 'chairperson (of a Chinese organization),' vs. (Arabic > Iranian *ra'īs* 'chief' >) *rā'is* 'chairperson (in general),' (Chinese *shūji* >) *šuji* '(functionary) secretary (of a Chinese organization)' vs. (Russian

*sekretar* >) *sikretar* (SU *sekretar* ' (functionary) secretary (in general or in a Soviet context), and (Arabic > Persian *kâtib* 'scribe' >) *katip* 'secretary (in general).' In many instances, however, Chinese-derived and other types of words compete as true synonyms; e.g., (Chinese *diànshì* >) *dyänši* ~ (Russian *televizor* >) *telewizor* 'television set.' The number of such synonyms increased dramatically during the time of "The Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution" (*Puroletariyat mediniyät zor inqilawı*). However, at that time many or most Chinese loanwords were more or less imposed upon written Uyghur by language planners in an attempt to facilitate both nationally uniform information dissemination and the rapid production of official Chinese-Uyghur translations. Most of these loanwords were not accepted into the common lexicon, and they fell by the wayside when after the "Cultural Revolution" the language planning policy was relaxed and only truly established lexical items appeared in print (HAHN 1986:48-52, MENG 1981).

Where Russian and Chinese loanwords compete, or where either or both of them compete with lexical items from other sources, preference is largely determined by sociological and geographic factors. Where the choice is between a Chinese loan and a Russian loan, most young Uyghur speakers of Xinjiang tend to prefer the Chinese loan, except where the Russian-derived synonym is more firmly established. This is the result of a high and rising degree of Chinese language proficiency in relation to poor or lacking Russian language proficiency in this age group. At least within certain contexts, Uyghur speakers may perceive the frequent use of Russian loans as being a sign of pretentiousness and affectation, since Russian has been figuring as a language of higher learning primarily among the middle-aged and aged, thus well-established and, according to custom, respected intelligentsia of China.

Recent Chinese loans are not normally used or understood among Uyghur-speaking Soviet citizens. Predictably, the number of Russian-derived words in their language varieties exceeds by far the number of Russian-derived words in Xinjiang Uyghur. Furthermore, the language varieties used by the Uyghur minority communities in the Soviet Union have been subjected to influences from the dominant indigenous languages (mainly Qazaq, Uzbek, Qirghiz and Tajik) of the respective republics.

## Yataq binasi

(The Dormitory Building)

Topics: locations - buildings and rooms - directions - numbers - Canadian and Australian geography

### 6.1 Dialogues

#### ياتاق بىناسى

- A.01 : ھوي، ئەر كىن! نە گە بارىسەن؟  
B.02 : بازارغا. سەنچۇ؟  
A.03 : تېرىنىڭ ياتىغىغا.  
B.04 : تېرى دىگەن كىم؟  
A.05 : مېنىڭ بىر ساۋاقدىشىم. ئۇ كانادالىق.  
ھازىر سېنىڭ ۋاقتىڭ بارمۇ؟  
B.06 : ھەئە، ۋاقتىم بار.  
A.07 : مەن بىلەن تېرىنىڭ ياتىغىغا بارغىنا! مەن سېنى تېرىگە تونۇشتۇراي.  
B.08 : خوپ، بولىدۇ. ئۇنىڭ ياتىغى نەدە؟  
A.09 : 8-بىنانىڭ 3-قەۋىتىدە.  
B.10 : ئۇ نەچچىنچى نومۇرلۇق ئۆيدە تۇرىدۇ؟  
A.11 : تېرى تۇرسۇن بىلەن 315-ئۆيدە تۇرىدۇ.  
B.12 : 8-بىنا قەيەردە؟ دوختۇرخانىنىڭ يېنىدىمۇ؟  
A.13 : ياق، دوختۇرخانىنىڭ يېنىدىكى بىنا 6-بىنا. ئۇ قىز ئوقۇغۇچىلارنىڭكى.  
ئوغۇللار 7- ۋە 8-بىنادا تۇرىدۇ.  
ئاشخانىنىڭ ئارقىسىدىكى تۆت قەۋەتلىك بىنا شۇ. 7-بىنا مۇنۇ. سەككىزىنچى ئاۋۇ. -

- قاراڭ! ئەنە ئاۋۇ يەردە مۇختار.
- B. 14 : قېنى؟
- A. 15 : ئىشكىنىڭ ئالدىدا. - ھوي، مۇختار!  
تېرى بارمىكەن؟
- C. 16 : بار ئىكەن، بىراق تۇرسۇن يوق ئىكەن.  
تۇرسۇن تاڭ ۋېنرۇڭنىڭ ئۆيىدە ئىكەن. بىز  
ھازىر كىنوخانىغا بارماقچى ئىدۇق.
- A. 17 : ماقۇل ئەمسە. ئەتە سىنىپتا كۆرۈشەرمىز.  
- ئەركىن، ئاۋۇ ئىشك باقارنىڭ  
ئىشخانىسى. - ياخشىمۇسىز!  
315-نومۇرلۇق ئۆيدىكى تېرى سىمپسون بىلەن  
كۆرۈشمە كىچى ئىدىم.
- D. 18 : سىزنىڭ ئىسمىڭىز نىمە؟
- A. 19 : ئىسىم ئوسمانجان. مەن تېرىنىڭ  
ساۋاقدىشى. بۇ ئەركىن ئابدۇللا، مېنىڭ  
دوستۇم.
- D. 20 : 315-نومۇرلۇق ئۆي 3-قەۋەتتە، پەلەمپەينىڭ  
ئۆدۈلىدىكى ئىشك.
- A. 21 : ھە، بىلىمەن. رەھمەت!
- B. 22 : بۇ قەۋەتتىكى ئۆيلەر ھەممىسى ياتاقمۇ،  
ئوسمانجان؟
- A. 23 : ياق، تۆۋەنكى قەۋەتتىكى ئۆيلەر ھەممىسى  
ئىشخانا. ئىشك باقارنىڭ ياتىغىدىن باشقا  
ياتاق يوق. كارىدورنىڭ ئايىغىدا ھاجەتخانا  
بىلەن مونچا بار. 2-، 3- ھەم 4-قەۋەتتىكى  
ئۆيلەر ھەممىسى ئوقۇغۇچىلار ياتىغى. ھەر  
قەۋەتتە يەنە ھاجەتخانا بىلەن يۇيۇنۇش ئۆيى  
بار.



- :B. 24 بىر ياتاقتا قانچە ئادەم تۇرىدۇ؟
- :A. 25 ئىككى-ئۈچ.
- :B. 26 ھەربىر قەۋەتتە قانچە ئېغىز ئۆي بار؟
- :A. 27 كارىدورنىڭ بىر تەرىپىدە..... بىر،  
ئىككى، ئۈچ، تۆت، بەش، ئالتە، يەتتە،  
سەككىز، توققۇز..... ئون ئېغىز ئۆي بار،  
باشقا تەرىپىدە..... بەش ئېغىز ئۆي بار. بۇ  
بىنادا بىر يۈزدىن ئارتۇق ئادەم تۇرىدىكەن. -  
تېرىرى، ياخشىمۇسىز! كىرىشكە رۇخسەتمۇ؟  
:E. 28 ئەلۋەتتە! كىرىڭىزلەر!
- :A. 29 بۇ مېنىڭ كونا دوستۇم، ئەركىن ئابدۇللا.  
:E. 30 ياخشىمۇسىز!
- :B. 31 ياخشىمۇسىز! سىز قايسى شەھەردىن؟  
:E. 32 مەن ۋانكۇۋېردىن. سىزچۇ؟
- :B. 33 مەن ئۈرۈمچىلىك. ۋانكۇۋېر قايسى شىتاتتا؟  
:E. 34 كانادانىڭ شىتاتلىرى يوق، ئۆلكىلىرى بىلەن  
رايونلىرى بار. ئامېرىكىنىڭ شىتاتلىرى بار.  
ئاۋستىرالىيىنىڭ ئوبلاستلىرى بار. ۋانكۇۋېر  
بىرتانىيە كولۇمبىيىسى ئۆلكىسىدە، كانادانىڭ  
غەربىي تەرىپىدە.
- :B. 35 كانادانىڭ نەچچە ئۆلكە-رايونى بار؟
- :E. 36 ئون ئۆلكىسى بىلەن ئىككى چوڭ رايونى  
بار. - قېنى، اشخانغا بارايلى!
- :A. 37 ئەركىن بازارغا بارماقچى ئىدى.
- :E. 38 بۈگۈن مەنمۇ بازارغا بارماقچى ئىدىم.  
بىرگە بارايلى! بازاردا كاۋاپ ياكى لەڭمەن  
يەيلى!

- :A. 39 ماقۇل. قېنى، ماڭايلى!
- :E. 40 بىر دەم تۇرۇپ تۇرساڭلار..... مېنىڭ پورتپىلىم قېنىدۇ؟
- :B. 41 ئۈستەلنىڭ يېنىدىكى ئەمەسمۇ؟
- :E. 42 ھە، شۇ. رەھمەت! پورتىمىنىم ئۇنىڭ ئىچىدە ئىدى. ھە، مانا! ئوسمانجان، بۇ سومكا سىزنىڭكىمۇ؟
- :A. 43 ياق، مېنىڭكى ئەمەس. تۇرسۇننىڭكى ئەمەسمۇ؟
- :E. 44 ياق، تۇرسۇننىڭكى كۈل رەڭ ئەمەس، يېشىل.
- :B. 45 ئۇ مېنىڭكى.
- :E. 46 ئەمەس، ماڭايلى!

## 6.2 Transliteration

## Yataq binasi

- 01.A: Hoy, Ärkin! Nägä barisän?<sup>1</sup>
- 02.B: Bazarğa. Sänču?
- 03.A: Terriniñ yatiğığa.
- 04.B: Terri digän kim?
- 05.A: Meniñ bir sawaqdişim. U kanadaliq. Hazir seniñ waqtiñ barmu?
- 06.B: Hä'ä, waqtim bar.
- 07.A: Män bilän Terriniñ yatiğığa bargına! Män seni Terrigä tonušturay.
- 08.B: Xop, bolidu. Uniñ yatiği nädä?
- 09.A: Säkkizinči binaniñ üçinči qäwitudä.
- 10.B: U näččinči nomurluq öydä turidu?
- 11.A: Terri Tursun bilän üç yüz on bäşinči öydä turidu.
- 12.B: Säkkizinči bina qäyärdä? Doxturxaniniñ yenidimu?
- 13.A: Yaq, doxturxaniniñ yenidiki bina altinči bina. U qiz oquğučilarniñki. Oğullar yättinči wä säkkizinči binada turidu. Aşxaniniñ arqisidiki töt qäwätlik bina şu. Yättinči bina munu. Säkkizinči awu. – Qarañ! Änä awu yärdä Muxtar.
- 14.B: Qeni?
- 15.A: İşikniñ aldida. – Hoy, Muxtar! Terri barmikän?
- 16.C: Bar ikän, biraq Tursun yoq ikän. Tursun Tañ Wenruñniñ öyidä ikän. Biz hazir kinoxaniğa barmaqçı iduq.<sup>2</sup>
- 17.A: Maqul ämsä. Ätä sinipta körüşärmiz. – Ärkin, awu işik baqarniñ işxanisi. – Yaxşimusiz! Üç yüz on bäşinči nomurluq öydiki Terri Simpson bilän körüşmäkçi idim.

- 18.D: Sizniñ ismiñiz nimä?
- 19.A: Ismim Osmanjan. Män Terriniñ sawaqdişi. Bu Äркин Abdulla, meniñ dostum.
- 20.D: Üç yüz on bäşinçi nomurluq öy üçinçi qawättä, pälämpäyniñ udulidiki işik.
- 21.A: Hä, bilimän. Rähmät!
- 22.B: Bu qawättiki öylär hämmisi yataqmu, Osmanjan?
- 23.A: Yaq, töwänki qawättiki öylär hämmisi işxana. İşik baqarniñ yatiğidin başqa yataq yoq. Karidorniñ ayiğida hajätxana bilän monča bar. İkkinçi, üçinçi häm tötinçi qawättiki öylär hämmisi oquğučılar yatiği. Här qawättä yänä hajätxana bilän yuyunuş öyi bar.
- 24.B: Bir yataqta qančä adäm turidu?
- 25.A: İkki-üç.
- 26.B: Härbir qawättä qančä eğiz öy bar?
- 27.A: Karidorniñ bir täripidä . . . bir, ikki, üç, töt, bäş, altä, yättä, säkkiz, toqquz . . . on eğiz öy bar, başqa täripidä . . . bäş eğiz öy bar. Bu binada bir yüzdin artuq adäm turidikän. – Terri, yaxşimusiz! Kiriškä ruxsätmu?<sup>3</sup>
- 28.E: Älwättä! Kiriñizlär!
- 29.A: Bu meniñ kona dostum, Äркин Abdulla.
- 30.E: Yaxşimusiz!
- 31.B: Yaxşimusiz! Siz qaysi šähärdin?
- 32.E: Män Wankuwerdin. Sizču?
- 33.B: Män ürümçilik. Wankuwer qaysi šitatta?
- 34.E: Kanadaniñ šitatliri yoq, ölkiliri bilän rayonliri bar. Amerikiniñ šitatliri bar. Awstiraliyiniñ oblastliri bar. Wankuwer Britaniyä Kolumbiyisi ölkisidä, Kanadaniñ ğärbiy täripidä.
- 35.B: Kanadaniñ näččä ölkä-rayoni bar?
- 36.E: On ölkisi bilän ikki čon rayon bar. – Qeni, ašxaniğa barayli!

- 37.A: Äркин базарға бармақчи иди.
- 38.E: Бүгүн мәнму базарға бармақчи идим. Биргә барайли! Базарда кавап яки ләнмән яйли!
- 39.A: Мақул. Қени, маңайли!
- 40.E: Бир дәм туруп турсаңлар<sup>4</sup> . . . Мениң портпилим қениду?
- 41.B: Üстәлниң yenidiki әмәсму?
- 42.E: Hә'ә, şu. Rähmät! Portminim uniң içidä idi. Hә, mana! Osmanjan, bu somka sizniңkimu?
- 43.A: Yaq, meniңki әmäs. Tursunniңki әmәсму?
- 44.E: Yaq, Tursunniңki kül rәң әmäs, yešil.
- 45.B: U meniңki.
- 46.E: Әmisä, maңayli!

## 6.3 New Elements

- Abdulla* /#abdullā+#/ (p.n) personal name (m)  
*ald(i)* (n) 'front;' ([NP(+niŋ) \_\_\_i]) 'the front of ...'  
*altinči* /#alt+n++čI+|#/ (< \*alt+n++čr) (num.ordinal=adj) 'sixth' (cf. *altä* [4])  
*arqa* (n) 'rear,' 'back;' ([NP+niŋ arqisi]) 'the rear of ...'  
*arqi...* (see *arqa* [6])  
*artuq* (ad) 'excessive;' ([num+din \_\_\_]) 'more than ...'  
*ayaq* /#ayaq+#/ (n) 'foot,' 'leg,' 'shoe,' 'base,' 'end;' ([NP(+niŋ) ayiği]) 'the foot ~ end ~ base of ...'  
*ayiğ...* (see *ayaq* [6])  
*Awstiraliyā* /#awstrāliyā+#/ (p.n) 'Australia' (SU *Awstraliya*)  
*ärkin* (n) 'freedom;' *Ärkin* (p.n) personal name (m)  
*baqar* (n) 'watcher,' 'minder,' 'keeper,' 'guard'  
*bäšinči* /#bāš+n++čI+|#/ (num.ordinal=adj) 'fifth'  
*bil-* /#bil-|/ (v.t) 'know,' 'understand,' 'believe,' 'assume'  
*bina* (*binayim* [~ *binarim*], *binayŋ* [~ *binariŋ*], *binasi*) /#binā+#/ (n) 'building'  
*biraq* (conj) 'but,' 'yet,' 'however' (~ *amma* ~ *lekin*)  
*birgä* (adv) 'together' (~ *billä*)  
*Britaniyā* /#britāniyā+#/ (p.n) 'Britain' (SU *Britaniya*); \_\_\_ *Kolumbiyisi* 'British Columbia'  
*däm* (n) 'breath,' 'breather,' 'rest,' 'break,' 'while,' 'moment'  
 -*duq* (~ -*tuq*) /| -#duq+#/ 1st person pl. present perfect, past perfect, definite past tense  
 -*ğina* (~ -*qina* ~ -*ginä* ~ -*kindä*) /-| -GIn++A#/ 2nd person polite imp., request, slightly urging  
*ič* (n) 'interior,' 'inside;' ([NP \_\_\_i]) 'the inside of ...'  
 +*inči* (see +*nči* [6])  
*ikkinči* /#ikki+n++čI+|#/ (num.ordinal=adj) 'second'  
 +*iŋ* (see +*ŋ* [6])  
*Kanada* /#kanādā+#/ ~ /#kanāda+#/ (p.n) 'Canada'  
*kanadaliq* /#kanādā+(+)l°G+|#/ (adj ~ n) 'Canadian (person)' (~ /#kanāda+(+)l°G+|#/ → *kanadiliq*)  
*karidor* /#karidör+#/ (n) 'corridor,' 'hallway' (SU *koridor*)  
*kawap* /#kabāb+#/ ~ /#kabab+#/ (n) 'kebab' (spiced, marinated and diced meat [usually mutton] grilled on skewers)  
*kinoxana* /#kinō+#xāna+|#/ (n) 'cinema,' 'movie theater'  
*Kolumbiyā* /#kolūmbiyā+#/ (p.n) 'Columbia' (SU *Kolumbiya*)

- kül* (n) 'cinder,' 'ashes;' \_\_\_ *rāŋ* 'ash color,' 'gray'
- lāŋmān* (n) 'lāghmān,' 'lāngmān' (dough pulled into long ropes [similar to Chinese *fāmiàn*], boiled and usually served with a meat sauce) (~ *lāghmān*)
- mana* (pron ~ phr) '(look,) (that) over there,' 'there (you are),' 'voilà ...'
- maŋ-* (v.int) 'move forward,' 'walk,' 'set out,' 'go,' 'travel,' 'run' (e.g., of machines) (see Note 6.6.01), 'unfold,' 'be in operation,' 'come into operation,' 'match-make'
- maq* (~ *-mäk*) /| -mAG+#/ gerundive, present-future process (often corresponding to '[the] [process of] ...ing,' 'to ...')
- maqči* (~ *-mäkči*) /| -mAG++čI+#/ expresses intention or determination ("intend to ...")
- maqul* /#māqul+#/ (adj) 'agreed,' 'accepted;' (id) 'all right!', 'agreed!', 'it's a deal!' 'fine!'
- mäkči* (see *-maqči* [6])
- muxtar* /#muxtār+#/ (n) 'self-will,' 'freedom,' 'autonomy,' 'independence;' *Muxtar* (p.n) personal name (m)
- nā* /#nā+#/ (pron) 'where' (sometimes 'what,' e.g., \_\_\_ *učün* 'what for,' 'why,' \_\_\_ *qil-* 'what to do') (only interrogative)
- nāččinči* /#nāčč+n++čI+|#/ (pron.ordinal=adj) interrogative ordinal ("what [number] ...?") (~ *qančinči*)
- +nči* (~ *+inči*) /+n++čI+|#/ ordinal
- +ni* /+nI#/ definite accusative (marking definite direct objects, e.g., 'He reads the book(s),' [as opposed to indefinite 'He reads a book,' 'He reads books'])
- +niŋki* /|+nIŋ+ #ki+#/ attributive genitive, genitive-based pronominalizer (e.g., "...s," literally "[the one] that belongs to ..."; see *+niŋ* [1], *#ki* [5]; cf. *+diki* [5])
- nomurluq* /#nōmur+(+)|°G+|#/ (adj) 'having a number,' 'having numbers,' '(being) numbered,' '... N° ...,' 'in size ...'
- +ŋ* (~ *+iŋ* ~ *+uŋ* ~ *+üŋ*) /+ŋ+#/ 2nd person sg. familiar poss.
- oblast* /#ōblast+#/ (n) 'prefecture' 'state' (SU *oblast*')
- on* (num) 'ten'
- Osmanjan* /#osmān+ #(#)jan+|#/ (p.n) personal name (m)
- ölkä* (n) 'province'
- ölki...* (see *ölkä* [6])
- pälämpäy* (n) 'stair(s),' 'stairway'
- portmen* (n) 'wallet,' '(money) purse' (~ *hämyan* /#hämyān+ #/, SU *hämiyan*)

- portmin...* (see *portmen* [6])
- portpil* (n) 'briefcase' (SU *portfil*')
- qāwāt* (n) 'layer,' 'stratum,' 'strand,' 'ply,' 'level,' 'story (of a building),' 'floor (of a building)'
- qāwātlık* /#qābāt+(+)l°G+|#/ (adj) 'layered,' 'stratified,' 'having strands,' 'having plies,' 'having levels,' 'storied;' ([num \_\_\_\_])  
'...-story ...'
- qāwūt...* (see *qāwāt* [6])
- qeni* /#qa+n+l|#/ 'where;' (id) 'well (then) ...,' 'come on ...,' 'go on ...' (used as a filler like 'well ...,' 'hmmm...'; frequently precedes imperative expressions (e.g., "go on ...!"), including optatives (e.g., "well then, let's ...!")
- rāñ* /#rāñg+|#/ (n) 'color' (→ *rāñg*+V...)
- ruxsāt* (n) 'permission,' 'leave (of absence);' ([VP+š+qa \_\_\_\_])  
'permission ~ leave to ...'; \_\_\_\_*mu* 'is it permitted?', 'may I?,' 'may we?'
- sañlar* (~ *-sāñlār*) /-|-sA+ñ++lAr#/#/ 2nd person pl. familiar conditional ("if you ...," "when you ..."); polite request ("[it would be nice] if you ...") (~ /-|-sA+ñ+#lar#/#/ → *-sañlar* ~ *-sāñlar*)  
(see *-sa* [3], *+ñlar* [1])
- sākkizinči* /#sākkiz+n++čI+l|#/ (num.ordinal=adj) 'eighth'
- sān* (pron) 'you' sg. familiar ("thou")
- #sān* 2nd person sg. familiar pronominal tag enclitic
- seni* 'you' ("thee"), 2nd person sg. familiar pron. accusative (< \**sānni*; see *sān* [6], *+ni* [6])
- seniñ* 'your' ("thine"), 2nd person sg. familiar pron. genitive (< \**sānniñ*; see *sān* [6], *+niñ* [1])
- somka* (n) '(carrying) bag,' 'book bag'
- šu* (pron) 'that,' 'the (one),' 'the named,' 'the mentioned' (relatively nearby, or absent from sight)
- tim* (see *-dim* [3])
- Tursun* (p.n) personal name (m)
- tōtinči* /#tōrt+n+čI+#/ ~ /#tōt+n++čI+l|#/ (num.ordinal=adj)  
'fourth' (SU *tōrtinči*)
- tōwān* (n) 'bottom;' (adv) 'on the bottom'
- tōwānki* /#tōbān++KI+l|#/ (adj) '(which is ~ are) bottommost,'  
'(which is ~ are) on the bottom'
- tur-* (v.int) 'stand,' 'be stationary,' 'rise,' 'get up,' 'prevail,' 'persist,' 'dwell,' 'be placed,' 'stay,' 'stop,' 'wait;' (asp.v) aspect: constant, habitual, repetitive, momentary, inceptive



- udul* (n) 'opposite;' (ad) 'opposite,' 'face-on,' 'straight-on,' 'contrary'
- üçinçi* /#üç+n++çI+|#/ (num.ordinal=adj) 'third'
- Wankuwer* /#wankūwer+#/ (p.n) 'Vancouver'
- xop* (phr) 'good!', 'fine!', 'all right!'
- yatiğ...* (see *yataq* [4])
- yaki* /#yāki#/ (conj) 'or'
- yāttinçi* /#yātti+n++çI+|#/ (num.ordinal=adj) 'seventh'
- yeşil* /#yaşil+#/ (< \*/#yaş+l+#/) (ad) '(grass-)green'
- yuyun-* (v.refl) 'wash oneself,' 'have a wash,' 'take a bath' (SU *žuyun-*); \_\_\_ *uş öyi* 'washroom,' 'bathroom' (not including toilet)
- yüz* (num) 'hundred' (SU *yuz* /#yüz+#/)

## 6.4 Translation

### The Dormitory Building

- 01.A: Hey, Ārkin! Where are you going?  
 02.B: To the market. And you?  
 03.A: To Terry's dormitory.  
 04.B: Who's Terry?  
 05.A: A classmate of mine. He's a Canadian. Do you have any time right now?  
 06.B: Yes, I've got some time.  
 07.A: Why don't you go with me to Terry's dormitory?! Let me introduce you to Terry.  
 08.B: Sure. Why not? Where is his dormitory?  
 09.A: On the third floor of Building 8.  
 10.B: In what number room does he live?  
 11.A: Terry lives with Tursun in Room N° 315.  
 12.B: And where is Building 8? Next to the clinic?  
 13.A: No, the building next to the clinic is Building 6. It's the female students'. The guys live in Buildings 7 and 8. It's the four-story building behind the dining-hall. Building 7 is this one here, and 8 is that one over there. Look! There's Mukhtar over there.  
 14.B: Where?  
 15.A: In front of the door. Hey, Mukhtar! Is Terry in?  
 16.C: Apparently he's in, but Tursun isn't. Tursun is in Tāng Wenrong's room. We want to go to the movie theater.  
 17.A: All right then. See you in class tomorrow. Ārkin, that's the janitor's office. . . . Hello! I'd like to see Terry Simpson in Room N° 315.  
 18.D: What's your name?  
 19.A: My name is Osmanjan. I'm Terry's classmate. This is Ārkin Abdulla, my friend.  
 20.D: Room N° 315 is on the third floor, the door opposite the stairway.  
 21.A: Yeah, I know. Thanks!  
 22.B: Are all of the rooms on this floor dormitories, Osmanjan?  
 23.A: No, all the rooms on the bottom floor are offices. There are no dormitories other than the janitor's dormitory. There are lavatories and bathrooms at the end of the hallway. The rooms on the second, third and fourth floors are all student dormitories. And

- each floor has lavatories and washrooms as well.
- 24.B: How many people live in one dormitory room?
- 25.A: Two or three.
- 26.B: How many rooms are there on each floor?
- 27.A: On one side of the hallway there are . . . one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine . . . ten rooms, and there are . . . five rooms on the other side. There must be more than a hundred persons living in this building. Hi, Terry! May we come in?
- 28.E: Of course! Do come in!
- 29.A: This is an old friend of mine, Ärkin Abdulla.
- 30.E: How do you do?
- 31.B: How do you do? From which city are you?
- 32.E: I'm from Vancouver. What about you?
- 33.B: I'm from Urumchi. In which state is Vancouver?
- 34.E: Canada doesn't have states, but provinces and territories. America has states, and Australia has states. Vancouver is in the Province of British Columbia, on the western side of Canada.
- 35.B: How many provinces and territories does Canada have?
- 36.E: It has ten provinces and two large territories. Well then, let's go to the dining-hall!
- 37.A: Ärkin wanted to go to the market.
- 38.E: I, too, would like to go to the market today. Let's go together! Let's eat some kebab or längmän at the market!
- 39.A: All right. Let's leave!
- 40.E: Just hang on a second, will you? Where on earth is my briefcase?
- 41.B: Isn't it the one next to the table?
- 42.E: Yes, that's it. Thanks! My wallet was inside it. Aha, here it is! Osmanjan, is that bag yours?
- 43.A: No, it isn't mine. Isn't it Tursun's?
- 44.E: No, Tursun's isn't gray, but green.
- 45.B: It's mine.
- 46.E: Let's be off then!

## 6.5 Supplementary Vocabulary

### 6.5.1 Canadian Provinces, Territories and Major Cities

Where closer identification is required, the words ... *ölkisi* 'Province of ...' and ... *šähiri* 'City of ...' may follow the names of provinces and cities respectively. English glosses are considered redundant. Soviet Uyghur versions are parenthesized.

<i>Ölkiär</i>	<i>Šähärlär</i>
<i>Alberta:</i>	<i>Edmonton, Letbrij (Letbridž)</i>
<i>Britaniyä Kolumbiyisi</i> <i>(Britaniya Kolumbiyasi):</i>	<i>Wankuwer, Wiktoriyä (Wiktoriya)</i>
<i>Kwebek:</i>	<i>Kwebek, Montreal, Šerbruk, Trois Riweres, (Trua-Riw'er), Werdun</i>
<i>Manitoba:</i>	<i>Brandon, Winnipeg</i>
<i>Nyufaundlend (Ny'ufaundlend):</i>	<i>Sent Jons (Sent Džons)</i>
<i>Ontario:</i>	<i>Brantford, Hamilton (Gamil'ton), Kingston, London, Ottawa, Toronto, Winsor (Windzor)</i>
<i>Saskačewan:</i>	<i>Rejayna (Redžayna ~ Ridžayna), Saskatun</i>
<i>Šahzadä Edward (Šahzadä Èduard ~ Prins Èduard) arili:</i>	<i>Šarlottawn (Šarlottaun)</i>
<i>Yeni Bronswik (Yeni Bransuik):</i>	<i>Frederikton, Monkton, Sent Jon (Sent Džon)</i>
<i>Yeni Skotiyä ~ Yeni Šotlandiyä (Yeni Šotlandiya):</i>	<i>Halifaks (Galifaks)</i>

<i>Rayonlar</i>	<i>Šähärlär</i>
<i>Ğärbiy šimaliy rayonlar ~ Ğärbiy šimaliy teritoriyilär (... teritoriyalär):</i>	<i>Yellonayf</i>
<i>Yukon rayoni:</i>	<i>Waythors (Waytxors)</i>

### 6.5.2 Australian States, Territories and Major Cities

Where closer identification is required, the words ... *oblasti* (here:) 'State of ...' and ... *šähiri* 'City of ...' may follow the names of states and cities respectively. English glosses are considered redundant. Soviet Uyghur versions are parenthesized.

<b>Oblastlar</b>	<b>Šähärlär</b>
<i>Ğärbiy Awstiraliyä (Awstraliya):</i>	<i>Fremantil (Frimantl), Kalgurli, Pert</i>
<i>Jänubiy Awstiraliyä (Awstraliya):</i>	<i>Adelayda, Ogusta Porti</i>
<i>Kwenslend (Kwinslend):</i>	<i>Brisban (Brisben), Karnis (Kèrns), Rokhampton (Rokgempton), Taunswil (Taunswill)</i>
<i>Tasmaniyä (Tasmaniya):</i>	<i>Hobart (Xobart), Lanseston (Lonseston)</i>
<i>Yeñi Jänubiy Welis (Uèl's):</i>	<i>Nyukasil (N'yukasl), Sidney, Wollongong</i>

<i>Rayonlar</i>	<i>Šähärlär</i>
<i>Awstiraliyä (Awstraliya) paytäxti rayoni:</i>	<i>Kanberra</i>
<i>Šimaliy Awstiraliyä (Awstraliya) rayoni:</i>	<i>Alis Springis (Alis Springs) Darwin</i>

## 6.6 Notes

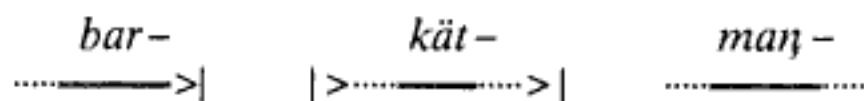
**6.6.01** It is important to note that the English verb 'to go' corresponds to three Uyghur verbs that are not synonymous: *bar-*, *kät-* and *mañ-*. Thus, unlike a speaker of English, a speaker of Uyghur (and of virtually any other Turkic language) expresses semantic distinctions that in English either are considered self-evident and thus redundant or that must be paraphrased or implied by other means.

Although *bar-* will be translated as 'to go' within most contexts, the learner of Uyghur must bear in mind that it covers the act of moving toward a destination and that it also implies that reaching that destination is expected. Its aspectual focus rests upon the act of arriving. In choosing *bar-*, arrival must be considered certain to occur where the present-future tense is used, and arrival must have occurred where the past tense is used, for arrival is the overridingly important semantic feature of this verb (since the act of moving toward a destination is already implicit). The destination must be clearly implied within a given context, if it is not actually mentioned. The act of departure is considered irrelevant. Thus, addressing a person who appears to be in the process of moving toward some destination, one may ask *Siz nägä barisiz?* or *Siz qäyärgä barisiz?* 'Where are you going (to arrive)?', to which the reply might be *Män kütäpxaniğa barimän* 'I am going to the library (and expect to arrive there).' For this reason, the progressive tense form (see Unit 8) of this verb (*\*beriwati...*) is virtually never used (considering also that the temporally more restrictive verb *yät-* denotes only the act of reaching or arriving and would be used in the progressive tense, i.e., *yetiwati...* '... is ~ are arriving'). Note also that in some Western Turkic languages the respective cognates of *bar-* denote only actual arrival, e.g., Turkish *var-* 'to arrive.' Furthermore, the basic semantic value of Uyghur *bar-* is more clearly evident where the same verb is used to denote 'to reach (a number ~ amount);' e.g., *Unıñ yeşi onğa bardı* 'His age went up to ten' ~ 'His age arrived at ten' = 'He reached the age of ten.'

In contrast, the verb *kät-* focusses upon the aspect of movement. The act of arriving at a given destination is assumed to be intended, but its occurrence is not considered certain, nor is the act of arriving necessarily considered more important than the act of departure. This is why *kät-* may be used independently either with the place of departure (marked by ablative +*din*, in which case *kät-* might be translated as 'to leave') or with the place of actual or intended arrival (marked by

dative-directive +*ğa*) (while the place of arrival *must* be mentioned or implied wherever *bar-* is used); e.g., *Tursun bazardin kätti* 'Tursun ("went from" =) left the market,' *Tursun bazarğa kätti* 'Tursun went to the market.' Tursun may have reached the market, or something may have prevented his arrival. All that is implied here is that he expected to arrive. In comparison, *Tursun bazarğa bardı* 'Tursun went to (and arrived at) the market' implies that the intended arrival actually took place. The fact that the focus of *kät-* rests upon the actual movement is clearly seen in the example *Bazarda ketiwatqan kişilər köp* ("The various people going in the market ~ street are numerous" =) 'There are many people walking in the market ~ street.' Here, the verb *kät-* is used with the locative-marked place in which the act of walking takes place. In such instances, the speaker assumes that the actors move toward certain destinations.

The verb *mañ-* focusses entirely upon the act of moving, departure and arrival being altogether irrelevant. (Thus, its semantic value largely overlaps with that of *yür-*). The movement may be performed uni-directionally, multi-directionally or on the spot; e.g., *Abdukerim yol mañdı* 'Abdukerim walked the road,' *Qaşqardı piyadä mañaylı!* 'Let's take a walk in Qashghar!', *Mašina meniwatidu* 'The machine ~ car is running,' *Nuriyiniñ işi yaxşı meniwatidu* 'Nuriyā's work is going well,' 'Nuriyā's work is coming along nicely.' Movement without a specific direction is expressed in the compound *piyadä mañ-* 'to take a walk,' (French *promener*, German *spazieren[gehen]*, Russian *progulivat'sja*) and wherever *mañ-* in the sense of 'to walk' is used with the locative case; e.g., *Ular bağčidä mañdı* 'They walked in the park.' Back- and forth-movement is implied where *mañ-* denotes 'to act as a go-between;' e.g., *Mu'allim otturida mañdı* 'The schoolmaster acted as go-between between them.' The phrase *Mañaylı!* 'Let's go!', 'Let's be off!' (Part II: Dialogue 6:46.E) thus might be most closely translated as "Let's move!" or "Let's be on our way!".



**6.6.02** Literally, "we were ones who intended to go ...". The deverbal noun form in *-maqçı* by itself expresses an action that is intended, usually strongly intended. In conjunction with the defunct verb *i-* in the past tense (i.e., *idi...*), it expresses previous intention, implying that the action itself is contingent upon favorable circumstances. While *-maqçı* in the present-future tense comes across as very strong,

very determined, its past-tense variant appears softer and more polite (similar to '... would like to ...' in comparison with '... want to ...'), especially where the listener's permission and/or cooperation are required, as for example in *Män seni Terrigä tonušturmaqçı idim* "I was going to introduce you to Terry (if that's all right with you and you have time to accompany me to his place)" = 'I'd like to introduce you to Terry.'

**6.6.03** Much like English 'May I?' or 'May we?' (French *Est-il permis?*), Uyghur *Ruxsätmu?* may be used wherever permission is being sought. It may occur by itself where the speaker's intention is understood by the listener (e.g., 'May I come in?', 'May I take a look at that?' and 'May I sit here?').

**6.6.04** Adjective-derived adverbial phrases describing the manner in which a given action is performed (e.g., 'to come regularly,' 'to stop suddenly,' 'to finish very quickly,' or 'to check thoroughly') were rarely or never used in earlier forms of Turkic. This is why most adverbs of manner used in the modern Turkic languages are foreign-derived. Likewise absent from Turkic structure have been descriptive devices such as the adverbial (or "prepositional") particles or clitics that are common in Indo-European languages (e.g., 'leave out,' 'keep up,' 'out-grow,' 'overdo,' German *einnehmen* 'take in,' *ausnehmen* 'take out,' [i.e., 'except'], *annehmen* 'take on,' [i.e., 'accept'], *abnehmen* 'take off,' *durchnehmen* 'take through' ['go over'], *übernehmen* 'take over,' *unternehmen* 'undertake,' Polish *wychodzić* 'go out,' *wchodzić* 'go in,' 'go up,' *nadchodzić* 'come in' ['arrive'], *dochodzić* 'go toward' ['approach'], *przechodzić* 'go through,' *zachodzić* 'go under,' *odchodzić* 'go away' ['leave']). Instead, the Turkic languages have developed a system of verbal compounding in which each perceived component of an action may be expressed by a separate verb. This is done by creating a string of two or more verbs of which the "finite" (i.e., sentence-final) one receives tense and person marking and the non-finite ones receive a "converbial" (i.e., non-finite) suffix (in Uyghur virtually always /-b+#/ which is either devoiced to -p or, in cases of cliticization, fricativized to -w...). This structure is used either to describe consecutive, independent and "true" actions (e.g., *Muhämmät kirip<sub>1</sub> olturdi<sub>2</sub>* 'Muhämmät entered<sub>1</sub> and sat down<sub>2</sub>') or a "true" action that is modified by a following aspect-marking verb (see below). Wherever applicable, aspect marking is the function of the finite verb, while the preceding verb or verbs express the basic action.



Turkic aspectual verbs add to basic verbs information about manner, focus and time, namely information that in Indo-European languages tends to be expressed either by affixing (e.g., 'outdo,' 'underline,' 'overprotect') or by paraphrasing (e.g., 'do carefully,' 'visit regularly,' 'rain unexpectedly,' 'write down for future reference').

There is a limited number of aspectual verbs in the Turkic languages. The various inventories of Turkic aspectual verbs overlap greatly (which seems to indicate that the basis of this device is quite old), but there are some marked differences in the usage of individual aspect markers. All of them developed from ordinary verbs. The semantic links between their origin and their aspectual function is blurred to varying degrees, as illustrated by the following Modern Uyghur examples: *al-* 'take' > reflexive, own benefit: *Adrişizni yeziwaldim* 'I wrote down your address (for my own future reference),' *bär-* 'give' > others' benefit: *Maņa xätni oqup berin* 'Please read the letter (for ~) to me,' *kör-* 'see' > tentative: *Xätni oqup köräy* 'Let me try and read the letter,' *bol-* 'be(come),' 'be done' > completion: *Xätni oqup boldum* 'I have done reading the letter,' *yat-* 'settle (down)' > progression: *Aygül xätni oquwatidu* 'Aygül is reading the letter,' *qoy-* 'put' > preparatory: *Xätni oqup qoyun* 'Please read the letter (for future reference),' *bär-* 'give' > unrestricted: *Xätni oquwerin* 'Please, feel free to read the letter,' *čiq-* 'emerge,' 'ascend' > thoroughness: *Xätni oqup čiqtim* 'I have read the letter carefully.'

Much ink has been spilt in various attempts at describing the usage of the Uyghur aspectual verb (also known as "auxiliary verb" or "descriptive verb," *yardämči pe'il* "assisting verb" in Uyghur), and much more ink will undoubtedly be spilt before at least a semblance of consensus can be reached. Unfortunately, the discussion has not yet been extended to any significant degree beyond the narrow confines of Uyghur and other individual Turkic languages, certainly not to a language-universal context. The main problem lies in determining whether the semantic origin of aspectual verbs is relevant or if such aspectual verbs ought to receive the same treatment any bound, function-marking morpheme (e.g., any postposition, enclitic or suffix) receives in synchronic descriptions. An added problem is that some such verb compounds might be construed either as expressing two consecutive actions or as containing an aspectual verb (e.g., *čüş-* 'to descend' denoting downward movements, as in *Bala dārāxtin yiqilip čüşti* "The child fell and descended from the tree" = 'The child fell off the tree').

In the sentence *Bir dām turup tursanlar* occurring in this unit, the verb *tur-* occurs both (1) in its original full verb function 'stand,' 'stay'

and (2) in its function as an aspectual verb denoting momentary action: *tur*-<sub>1</sub>*up tur*-<sub>2</sub>... "stand<sub>1</sub> for a moment<sub>2</sub>" = 'wait a moment.'

One of the main characteristics of true Uyghur eloquence is the skilled use of aspectual verbs. The learner will find that in its finer nuances this will be understood and mastered only after much exposure and practice, since it is undoubtedly the feature of Uyghur that is most elusive to the non-native, non-Turkic speaker. The illustrated list provided in Part III:3.7 below may be used as a more general guide.

Much has been made of the use of aspectual verbs as a typically Turkic feature. However, this type of aspectual marking through verb compounding is not unique to the Turkic languages. For example, it is quite common also in Japanese, Dravidian and Indo-Aryan.

In the Japanese use of aspectual verbs, there is an astonishingly high degree of similarity to the Turkic system: the same structure is applied both in compounding two or more full verbs and in compounding full verbs and aspectual verbs. In Japanese, the converbial marker *...te ~ ...de* corresponds to Uyghur */-b+#/*, as in aspectual expressions such as *age*- 'give (to a superior)' > benefit: *kaite age*- 'write (for the benefit of a socially "superior"),' *kudasa*- 'give (to an inferior)' > benefit: *kaite kudasa*- 'write (for the benefit of a socially "inferior")' (cf. Uyghur *bär*- 'give': *yezip bär*- 'write [for someone's benefit]'), *mi*- 'see' > tentative: *kaite mi*- (cf. Uyghur *kör*- 'see': *yezip kör*-) 'try and write,' and *oku*- 'put down' > preparatory: *kaite oku*- (cf. Uyghur *qoy*- 'put': *yezip qoy*-) 'write down (for future reference).'

Likewise, the Dravidian system is remarkably similar to the Turkic one, as for example in Tamil: *koḷ* 'hold' (e.g., *koṇḍuvaa*, *koṇḍupoo* 'take') > own benefit: ... *paṭitukkoṇṭeen* (cf. Uyghur *al*- 'take': ... *oquwaldim*) '(I) read (for my own benefit),' *koḷu* 'give' > others' benefit: ... *veṭṭikoṭutaal* (cf. Uyghur *bär*- 'give': ... *tilip bärḍi*) '(she) cut ... (for someone),' *paar* 'see' > tentative: ... *paṭittuppaarten* (cf. Uyghur *kör*- 'see': ... *oqup kördüm*) '(I) tried to read ...,' *poo* 'go' > change of state: ... *keṭṭu pooccu* (cf. Uyghur *kät*- 'go' > change of state: ... *buzulup kätti*) '(it) got spoiled,' *vayyi* 'put and keep' > preparatory: ... *kaṭṭivai-kkavillai* (cf. Uyghur *qoy*- 'put down': ... *baḡlap qoymidim*) '(I) did not tie ... (in anticipation).'

In the Indo-European family of languages it is the Indo-Aryan group that features very similar systems of verb compounding (due to a Dravidian stratum?), as for example in Urdu: *rah*- 'remain' > progressive: *jâ rah*- 'be going' (cf. Uyghur *yat*- 'settle [down]': *meñiwat*- 'be going'), *jâ*- 'go' > change of state: *so jâ*- 'go to sleep,' 'fall asleep,' *thak*

*jâ-* 'get tired' (cf. Uyghur *qal-* 'remain': *uxlap qal-* 'go to sleep,' 'fall asleep,' *kât-* 'go': *herip kât-* 'get [quite] tired'), *dê-* 'give' ~ *paṛ-* 'fall' ~ *uṭh-* 'rise' > sudden or unexpected action: *hās dê-* ~ *hās paṛ-* 'burst out laughing,' *bol uṭh-* 'speak up (suddenly)' (cf. Uyghur *ät-* 'do' ~ *tašla-* 'cast': *külüwät-* ~ *külüp tašla-* 'burst out laughing,' *kât-* 'go': *sözlöp kât-* 'speak up [suddenly]'), *lê-* 'take' > action benefitting the doer: *pahin lê-* 'put on (a garment),' *likh lê-* 'write down (for one's own future reference)' (cf. Uyghur *al-* 'take': *kiyiwal-* 'put on [a garment],' *yeziwal-* 'write down [for one's own future reference]'), *chuk-* 'be finished,' 'be done' > completed action: *paṛh chuk-* 'have finished reading' (cf. Uyghur *bol-* 'become,' 'be done': *oqup bol-* 'have finished reading'), and *dê-* 'give' > action benefitting someone else: *likh dê-* 'write down (for someone)' (cf. Uyghur *bār-* 'give': *yezip bār-* 'write down [for someone]').



## Kündilik mäşğulatlار

(Daily Activities)

Topics: routine activities - schedules - leisure activities - personal hygiene - meals - telling time - musical instruments

### 7.1 Dialogues

#### كۈندىلىك مەشغۇلاتلار

- A.01 : سائىتىڭىز نەچچە بولدى؟
- B.02 : بىلمەيمەن. مېنىڭ قول سائىتىم قېنى؟
- A.03 : مانا سىزنىڭ سائىتىڭىز بۇ يەردە، كىتاپ جازىسىدا. سائەت تۆتتىن يىگىرمە توققۇز مىنۇت ئۆتۈپتۇ. سىزنىڭ سائىتىڭىز توغرىمۇ؟
- B.04 : ئۈچ مىنۇت ئارقىدا بەلكىم. مېنىڭ سائىتىم ھەمىشە ئاستاراق.
- A.05 : كارىدوردىكى تام سائىتى ھەمىشە سەل تېز بەلكى. يۇيۇنۇشقا قايسى ۋاقتتا ئىسسىق سۇ بولىدۇ؟
- B.06 : كەچ سائەت تۆت يېرىمدىن سەككىزگىچە.
- A.07 : مەن سائەت تۆتتىن قىرىق بەش مىنۇت ئۆتكەندە يۇيۇنماي. سىز قايسى ۋاقتتا يۇيۇنسىز؟
- B.08 : مەن ھەر كۈنى كەچلىك تاماقتىن كېيىن يۇيۇنمەن. بۈگۈن ئالتىگە چارەك قالغاندا يۇيۇنماي. سائەت بەشتىن چارەك ئۆتكەندە

ئاشخانغا بارمەن. مەن مىللى ئاشخاندا  
تاماق يەيمەن. بۇ يەردىكى مىللى ئاشخانا  
مۇسۇلمانلار ئاشخانىسى. ئاش مەخسۇس  
مۇسۇلمانلار ئۈچۈن ئېتىلىدۇ. يالغۇز ھالال  
گۆشلا ئىشلىتىدۇ.

A.09: سىز ھەر كۈنى ئەتىگەن سائەت قانچىدە  
ئورنىڭىزدىن تۇرىسىز؟

B.10: مەن سائەت ئالتىدە ئورنىمدىن تۇرىمەن.

سائەت ئالتە يېرىمدىن يەتتىگە چارەك  
قالغانغىچە گىمناستىكا ئوينايمەن. سائەت  
يەتتىگىچە تازىلىق قىلىمەن. سائەت يەتتىدىن  
يەتتىدىن ئون مىنۇت ئۆتكەنگىچە يۇيۇنۇش  
ئۆيىدە يۇيۇنۇپ، چىش تازىلاپ، ساقال  
قىرىپ، چاچ تارايمەن. سىز ھەر كۈنى  
ئەتىگەن سائەت نەچچىدە يۇيۇنۇش ئۆيىگە  
بارىسىز؟

A.11: ئالتە يېرىمدە. سىز قايسى ۋاقىتتا دەرس  
ئوقۇيسىز؟

B.12: مەن ھەر كۈنى سائەت يەتتىدىن يىگىرمە

مىنۇت ئۆتكەندىن سەككىزگە ئون مىنۇت  
قالغانغىچە ئەتىگەنلىك تاماق يەيمەن. ئۇنىڭدىن  
كېيىن دەرسكە كىرىمەن. بىرىنچى سائەت  
دەرسىمىز چۈشتىن ئاۋال سەككىزدە  
باشلىنىدۇ. سىزلەرنىڭكىچۇ؟

A.13: بىزمۇ بىرىنچى سائەت دەرسىمىزنى چۈشتىن

بۇرۇن سائەت سەككىزدە باشلايمىز. بىزنىڭ  
كۈندە ئۈچ سائەت لېكسىيىمىز بار. بىر  
سائەت دەرسىڭىزلەر قىرىق بەش مىنۇت

بولامدۇ، ئەللىك منۇت؟

:B. 14 ئەللىك منۇت.

:A. 15 ھەر سائەت دەرس ئارىلىغىدا قانچىلىك دەم

ئېلىش بولىدۇ؟

:B. 16 ئون منۇتلۇق دەم ئېلىش بولىدۇ.

:A. 17 دەرىستىن قايسى ۋاقىتتا چۈشىسىزلىرى؟

:B. 18 ئون ئىككىگە ئون منۇت قالغاندا دەرىستىن

چۈشۈپ، ئاشخانىغا چۈشلۈك تاماق يىگىلى  
بارىمىز. چۈشلۈك تاماقتىن كېيىن ياتاقتا دەم  
ئالىمەن.

:A. 19 سىز چۈشلۈك تاماقتىن كېيىن ئوخلامسىز؟

:B. 20 بەزىدە بىر سائەت ئوخلىۋالىمەن. سىز

چۈشتە ئوخلامسىز؟

:A. 21 مەن كۈندۈزى كەمدىن-كەم ئوخلايمەن.

ئادەتتە چۈشلۈك تاماقتىن كېيىن رادىيو

ئاڭلايمەن، چۈنكى ئاۋسترالىيە رادىيوسى

سائەت ئون ئىككى يېرىمدىن بىر گىچە

خەۋەرلەر ئاڭلىتىدۇ. خەۋەرلەرنى ئاڭلاپ

بولغاندىن كېيىن ئۆزۈم ئۈگىنىمەن. سىز

چۈشتە ئوخلاپ بولغاندىن كېيىن نەمە قىلىسىز؟

:B. 22 دۈشەنبە ۋە پەيشەنبە كۈنلىرى چۈشتىن

كېيىن يەنە ئىككى سائەت دەرىسىمىز بار.

سائەت ئىككى يېرىمدا دەرسكە كىرىمەن،

سائەت تۆتتىن يىگىرمە منۇت ئۆتكەندە

دەرىستىن چۈشمەن. چارشەنبە ۋە جۈمە

كۈنلىرى سائەت ئىككى يېرىمدىن تۆتكىچە سۇ

ئۈزۈشنى مەشق قىلىمەن. سەيشەنبە كۈنلىرى

دوستلىرىم بىلەن مۇزىكا چېلىپ ناخشا ئېيتىپ

ئوينايمىز.

- A.23 : سىز نىمە ساز چالىسىز؟
- B.24 : مەن ئانچە-مۇنچە داپ چالىمەن. ئۆزەم ئۇيغۇر خەلق ناخشىلىرىنى ئېيتىشقا ئامراق. شەنبە كۈنلىرى دوستلىرىم بىلەن شەھەرگە كىرىپ، بازار ۋە باغچىدە تاماشا قىلىمەن.
- A.25 : ھەر كۈنى ناخشىمى نىمە قىلىسىز؟
- B.26 : كەچلىك تاماقتىن كېيىن دائىم ئۆزەم ئۈگىنىمەن ۋە گېزىت-ژورنال كۆرىمەن. بەزىدە تېلېۋىزور كۆرىمەن. سىزچۇ؟
- A.27 : مېنىڭ ناخشاملىق مەشغۇلاتىم سىزنىڭكىگە ئوخشاش. يېرىم كېچىدىن بۇرۇن ئۇخلايمەن، سائەت ئون بىرلەردە. ناخشاملىققا مېنىڭ ئۆيۈمگە بارامسىز؟ چاي ئىچىپ پاراڭلىشىمىز.
- B.28 : بۈگۈن بارالمايمەن. كەچۈرۈڭ! بۈگۈن ناخشا سائەت يەتتە ئامىنە بىلەن كىنو كۆرگىلى بارماقچى ئىدۇق. ئۈنىڭدىن كېيىن ياتاقتا پاراڭلىشىپ ئولتۇرماقچى ئىدۇق. ئامىنە مەن بىلەن يېقىن. سىزنىڭ يەكشەنبە چۈشتىن كېيىن ۋاقتىڭىز بارمۇ؟
- A.29 : ھەئە، مەن يەكشەنبە كۈنلىرى دەم ئالىمەن. چۈشتىن ئىلگىرى دائىم سۇخانىدا كىر يۇيمەن ياكى ئۆيۈمدە ئائىلەمگە سالام خەت يازمەن.
- B.30 : يەكشەنبە سائەت ئۈچلەردە سىزنىڭ ئۆيىڭىزگە بارسام بولامدۇ؟
- A.31 : بولىدۇ. ئوبدان! ھازىر سائەت قانچە



بولدى؟

- :B. 32 بەشكە ئون مەنۇت قالدى.
- :A. 33 مەن مۇنچىغا باراي. مېنىڭ لۆڭگەم قېنىدۇ؟
- :B. 34 ئارقىڭىزدا. بۇ سومكىنىڭ ئىچىدە نىمىلەر بار؟
- :A. 35 سوپۇن، چىش پاراشوگى، چىش چۈتكىسى، تاغاق، چاچ چۈتكىسى، ئۇستۇرا، قايچا، كىچىك ئاينەك قاتارلىق نەرسىلەر. — ماقۇل ئەمەسە، يەكشەنبە كۆرۈشەرمىز.
- :B. 36 ھە، سائەت ئۈچلەردە كۆرۈشمىز.
- :A. 37 مەن بۈگۈن بەك ھاردىم. شۇڭا بالدۇر ئۇخلاي.
- :B. 38 ماقۇل، ياخشى چۈش كۆرۈڭ!

## 7.2. Transliteration

## Kündilik mäşğulatlar

- 01.A: Sa'itiñiz näččä boldi?<sup>1</sup>
- 02.B: Bilmäymän. Meniñ qol sa'itim qeni?
- 03.A: Mana sizniñ sa'itiñiz bu yärdä, kitap jazisida. Sa'ät töttin yigirmä toqquz minut ötüptu. Sizniñ sa'itiñiz toğrimu?
- 04.B: Üç minut arqida bälkim. Meniñ sa'itim hämişä astaraq.
- 05.A: Karidordiki tam sa'iti hämişä säl tez bälki. Yuyunuşqa qaysi waqitta issiq su bolidu?
- 06.B: Käç sa'ät töt yerimdin säkkizgičä.
- 07.A: Män sa'ät töttin qiriq bäš minut ötkändä yuyunay. Siz qaysi waqitta yuyunisiz?
- 08.B: Män här küni käčlik tamaqtin keyin yuyunimän. Bügün altigä čaräk qalğanda yuyunay. Sa'ät bäštin čaräk ötkändä ašxaniğa barimän. Män milli ašxanida tamaq yäymän. Bu yärdiki milli ašxana musulmanlar ašxanisi. Aš mäxsus musulmanlar üçün etilidu. Yalğuz halal göšla išlitidu.
- 09.A: Siz här küni ätigän sa'ät qančidä orniñizdin turisiz?
- 10.B: Män sa'ät altidä ornumdin turimän. Sa'ät altä yerimdin yättigä čaräk qalğangičä gimnastika oynaymän. Sa'ät yättigičä taziliq qilimän. Sa'ät yättidin yättidin on minut ötkängičä yuyunuš öyidä yuyunup, čiš tazilap, saqal qirip, čač taraymän. Siz här küni ätigän sa'ät näččidä yuyunuš öyigä barisiz?
- 11.A: Altä yerimdä. Siz qaysi waqitta därs oquysiz?
- 12.B: Män här küni sa'ät yättidin yigirmä minut ötkändin säkkizgä on minut qalğangičä ätigänlik

tamaq yäymän. Uniñdin keyin därskä kirimän.  
Birinçi sa'ät därsimiz čüštın awal säkkizdä  
başlinidu. Sizläрниңkiču?

- 13.A: Bizmu birinçi sa'ät därsimizni čüštın burun sa'ät säkkizdä başlaymız. Bizniñ kündä üç sa'ät leksiyimiz bar. Bir sa'ät därsiñizlär qiriq baş minut bolamdu, ällik minut?
- 14.B: Ällik minut.
- 15.A: Här sa'ät därs ariliğida qançilik däm eliš bolidu?
- 16.B: On minutluq däm eliš bolidu.
- 17.A: Därstin qaysi waqıtta čüšisizlär?
- 18.B: On ikkiğä on minut qalğanda därstin čüšüp, ašxaniğa čüšlük tamaq yigili barimiz. Čüšlük tamaqtın keyin yataqta däm alimän.
- 19.A: Siz čüšlük tamaqtın keyin uxlamsız?
- 20.B: Bäzidä bir sa'ät uxliwalimän. Siz čüštä uxlamsız?
- 21.A: Män kündüzi kämдин-käm uxlaymän. Adättä čüšlük tamaqtın keyin radiyo aňlaymän, čünki Awstiraliyä Radiyosi sa'ät on ikki yerimdin birgičä xäwärlär aňlitidu. Xäwärlärni aňlap bolğandin keyin özäm üginimän. Siz čüštä uxlap bolğandin keyin nimä qilisiz?
- 22.B: Düşänbä wä päyšänbä<sup>2</sup> künliri čüštın keyin yänä ikki sa'ät därsimiz bar. Sa'ät ikki yerimda därskä kirimän, sa'ät töttin yigirmä minut ötkändä därstin čüšimän. Čaršänbä wä jümä künliri sa'ät ikki yerimdin tötkičä su üzüšni mäšq qilimän. Säyšänbä künliri dostlirim bilän muzika čelip naxša eytip oynaymız.
- 23.A: Siz nimä saz čalisiz?
- 24.B: Män ančä-munčä dap čalimän. Özäm uyğur xälq naxšilirini eytišqa amraq. Šänbä künliri dostlirim bilän šähärgä kirip, bazar wä bağčidä tamaša qilimän.

- 25.A: Hār kūni axšimi nimä qilisiz?
- 26.B: Käčlik tamaqtin keyin da'im özäm üginimän wä gezit-žornal körimän. Bāzidā telewizor körimän. Sizču?
- 27.A: Meniñ axšamliq mäšğulatiñiz sizniñkigä oxšaş. Yerim kečidin burun uxlaymän, sa'ät on birlärdä. Axšamliqqa meniñ öyümgä baramsiz? Čay içip parañlişimiz.
- 28.B: Būgün baralmaymän. Käčürüñ! Būgün axşam sa'ät yättidä Aminä bilän kino körgili barmaqçı iduq. Uniñdin keyin yataqta parañlişip olturmaqçı iduq. Aminä män bilän yeqin. Sizniñ yäkšänbä čüştin keyin waqtiniz barmu?
- 29.A: Hä'a, män yäkšänbä künliri dām alimän. Čüştin ilgiri da'im suxanida kir yuyimän yaki öyümdä a'ilämgä salam xät yazimän.
- 30.B: Yäkšänbä sa'ät üclärdä sizniñ öyiniñizgä barsam bolamdu?
- 31.A: Bolidu. Obdan! Hazir sa'ät qančä boldi?
- 32.B: Bāškä on minut qaldi.
- 33.A: Män mončiğa baray. Meniñ löngäm qenidu?
- 34.B: Arqinizda. Bu somkiniñ içidä nimilär bar?
- 35.A: Sopun, čiş paraşogi, čiş čotkisi, tağaq, čač čotkisi, ustura, qayča, kičik äynäk qatarliq nārsilär. – Maqul ämisä, yäkšänbä körüşärmiz.
- 36.B: Hä, sa'ät üclärdä körüşimiz.
- 37.A: Män būgün bāk hardim. Šuña baldur uxlay.
- 38.B: Maqul, yaxši čüš körüñ!

## 7.3 New Elements

- adāt* /#ādāt+#/ (n) 'habit,' 'custom;' \_\_\_ *tā* 'as a matter of habit,' 'customarily,' 'as a rule,' 'usually'
- al-* (v.t) 'take,' 'acquire,' 'attain,' 'get,' 'obtain,' 'purchase,' 'buy,' 'dial;' (asp.v) aspect: reflexive, own benefit, sometimes own suffering
- al-* (~ *-āl-* ~ *-yal-* ~ *-yāl-*) /-(y)Al-/ pre-negative potential, indicating ability ("can(not) ...") (cf. *-ala-* [12])
- alti...* (see *altā* [4])
- am#* (~ *-ām#* ~ *-ym#*) /|-Am#/ interrogative present-future (< \*/|-A#(#)mu#/)
- Aminā* /#āminā#/ (p.n) personal name (f)
- amraq* (n) 'dear,' 'beloved;' (ad) 'dear,' 'beloved,' 'fond;' ([NP+ğa \_\_\_]) 'fond of ...;'
- ančā-munčā* /#a+n+#čā#(#)mu+n+#čā|#/ (ad) 'somewhat,' 'a little,' 'some,' 'occasional(ly),' 'at times,' 'on and off'
- aŋlat-* (v.caus:t) 'cause to hear,' 'announce,' 'broadcast (audio)'
- ariliq* /#āra+(+)l°G+|#/ (n) 'space between,' 'in-between time,' 'interval,' 'passageway'
- asta* /#astā+#/ 'slow,' 'tardy,' 'behind (in time, development etc.)'
- aš* (n) 'food,' 'meal'
- awal* (adv) ([NP+*din* \_\_\_]) 'before,' 'preceding,' 'prior (to),' 'previous (to)' (SU *āwwāl*)
- axšamliq* /#axšam+(+)l°G+|#/ (n ~ adv) 'this evening;' (adj) 'evening ...,' 'nightly ...; \_\_\_ *qa* 'this evening,' 'tonight'
- axšim...* (see *axšam* [4])
- ām#* (see *-yam#* [7])
- ällik* /#ällig+#/ (< \*/#äl++l°G+#/? ) (num) 'fifty'
- ätigän* /#ätägän+#/ (< \*/ärt-A+KAN+|#/ ) (n) 'morning,' 'dawn;' (adj) 'early,' 'premature;' (adv) 'in the morning,' 'at dawn,' 'early,' 'prematurely' (see *ätä* [3])
- ätigänlik* /#ätägän+(+)l°G|#/ (adj) 'morning ...,' 'early(-morning) ...'
- äynäk* /#äynäg+#/ (n) 'glass,' 'mirror'
- bağči...* (see *bağčä* [4])
- baldur* (adv) 'early,' 'prematurely;' (NP+*din* \_\_\_]) 'before,' 'previous to,' 'prior to'
- bašla-* (v.t) 'head,' 'lead,' 'begin,' 'start'
- bašlan-* (v.pass/refl:int) 'be headed,' 'be led,' 'be begun,' 'begin,' 'be

- started,' 'start'
- bälki** (conj) '(not ...) but ...', 'rather ... (than ...);' (adv) 'maybe,' 'perhaps,' 'possibly,' 'seemingly,' 'apparently' (~ *bälkim*)
- bälkim** (adv) 'maybe,' 'perhaps,' 'possibly,' 'seemingly,' 'apparently' (~ *bälki*)
- bäzi** /#bäzi+#/ (n) 'some (people);' (adj) 'some,' 'certain;' \_\_\_ *dä* 'sometimes' (~ *bäzän*)
- burun** (adv) ([NP+*din* \_\_\_]) 'before,' 'preceding,' 'prior to,' 'previous to,' 'past,' 'ago,' 'earlier,' formerly'
- čač** (n) 'head hair'
- čal-** (v.t) 'play (music or instruments)'
- čaräk** /#čaräk+#/ (n) 'quarter;' (meas) 'quarter of an hour,' 'span' '(Uyghur) *châ(h)rek*' (= formerly 8,96kg., nowadays 10kg.)
- čaršänbä** /#čaršänbä+|#/ (n) 'Wednesday;' (adv) 'on Wednesday;' \_\_\_ *künliri* '(on) Wednesdays'
- čel...** (see *čal-* [7])
- čiš** /#čiš+#/ (< \**tüš*) (n) 'tooth;' \_\_\_ *parašogi* 'tooth powder,' 'tooth paste' (CU ~ *yagaw* ~ *yago*, SU *čiš pastisi*)
- čotka** /#čotka+#/ (n) 'brush' (SU *ščyotka*)
- čotki...** (see *čotka* [7])
- čüš<sub>1</sub>** (< \**tüš*) (n) 'noon(-time),' 'midday'
- čüš<sub>2</sub>** (< \**tüš*) (n) 'dream;' \_\_\_ *kör-* 'dream (a dream)'
- čüš-** (< \**tüš-*) (v.int) 'descend,' 'go (down),' 'drop,' 'fall,' 'fall out;' ([NP+*ğa* \_\_\_]) 'board (a vehicle),' 'put up (at an accommodation),' 'be built (in ~ onto),' 'fit (in),' 'start (action);' ([NP+*din* \_\_\_]) 'descend from,' 'go down from,' 'drop from,' 'fall from,' 'get off (a vehicle),' 'finish (class),' 'leave (class)'
- čüšlük** /#čüš+(+)|<sup>o</sup>G+|#/ (adj) 'noon(-time) ...', 'midday ...', 'lunch(-time) ...'
- da'im** /#dā'im#/ (adv) 'continually,' 'constantly,' 'always,' 'forever' (SU *dayim*) (~ *da'ima*)
- dap** /#dāp+#/ (n) 'tambourin'
- dām al-** 'take a breath,' 'inhale,' 'take a rest,' 'take a break' (see *dām* [6], *al-* [7])
- därs** (n) 'lesson,' 'class'
- düşänbä** (n) 'Monday;' (adv) 'on Monday;' \_\_\_ *künliri* '(on) Mondays'
- el...** (see *al-* [7])
- etil-** /#ät-1-|/ (v.pass:int) 'be done,' 'be made'
- gändä** (see *-ğanda* [7])

- gezi* /#gazit+#/ (n) 'newspaper;' \_\_\_-žornal 'newspapers and magazines' (SU *gezi-žornal*)
- +*gičā* (see +*gičā* [7])
- gili* (see -*gili* [7])
- gimnastika* /#gimnāstika+#/ (n) 'physical exercise'
- gōš* (n) 'meat,' 'flesh'
- ğanda* (~ -*qanda* ~ -*gändä* ~ -*kändä*) /| -GAN+dA#/ past independent concurrent action ([VP<sub>x</sub>\_\_\_ VP<sub>y</sub>...] "[at the time] when [NP] X, [NP] Y...", "while [NP] X, [NP] Y...") (see -*ğan* [3], +*da* [2])
- ğandin* (~ -*qandin* ~ -*gändin* ~ -*kändin*) /| -GAN+dIn#/ past independent preceding action ([VP<sub>x</sub>\_\_\_ *keyin* VP<sub>y</sub>...] "after [NP] [have ~ has ~ had] X, [NP] Y...", "having Xed, [NP] Y...", "when [NP] had ~ has Xed, [NP] Y...") (see -*ğan* [3], +*din* [1])
- +*gičā* (~ +*qičā* ~ +*gičā* ~ +*kičā*) /+| (+)GA#čā#/ limitative ("[up] until ...", "till ...", "up to ...") (see +*ğa* [1], #*čā* [3])
- ğili* (~ -*qili* ~ -*gili* ~ -*kili*) /-| -GIII#/ purposive ("[in order] to ..."), inceptive ("since ...ing")
- halal* /#halāl+#/ (ad) 'halal,' 'ritually fit,' (i.e., according to Islamic proprietary law corresponding to Judaic *kashrūt*), 'kosher,' 'legitimate,' 'forthright,' 'open,' 'proper,' 'above-board'
- har-* (v.int) 'tire,' 'become exhausted,' 'become fatigued'
- hāmišā* (adv) 'always,' 'all the time'
- +*i* (see +*si* [7])
- ilgiri* (adv) ([NP+*din* \_\_\_]) 'before,' 'preceding,' 'prior (to),' 'previous (to),' 'ago'
- issiq* /#ISSIG+#/ (n) 'heat,' 'high temperature,' 'fever;' (ad) 'hot,' 'heated,' 'feverish'
- išlāt-* (v.caus:t) 'use,' 'employ,' 'engage,' 'utilize'
- išlīt...* (see *išlāt-* [7])
- jaza* /#jāza+#/ (n) 'shelf,' 'rack,' 'frame,' 'platform,' 'board,' 'scaffold'
- jazi...* (see *jaza* [7])
- jümā* (n) 'Friday;' (adv) 'on Friday'
- kāč* (n) 'dusk,' 'evening;' (adv) 'at dusk,' 'in the evening,' 'late,' 'belatedly'
- kāčlik* /#kāč+(+)I°G+#/ (adj) 'evening ...,' 'nightly ...,' 'late'
- kām* (adj) ([NP+*ğa* \_\_\_]) 'lacking (from),' 'short (of),' 'rare;' (adv) 'rarely,' 'seldom;' \_\_\_*din* \_\_\_ ("rarer than rare") 'very rare(ly),' 'very seldom,' 'once in a blue moon'

- kändä* (see -*ğanda* [7])  
*kecä* (< \*/#käch-A+#/) (n) 'night;' (adv) 'yesterday'  
*keyin* /#käyin+#/ (adv) ([NP+*din* \_\_\_]) 'after,' 'following,'  
 'consequently'  
 +*kičä* (see +*ğičä* [7])  
*kinö* (*kinoyum* [~ *kinorum*], *kinoyuñ* [~ *kinoruñ*], *kinosi*) /#kinö+#/  
 (n) 'movie,' 'film'  
*kir* (n) 'dirt,' 'filth,' 'stain,' 'unwashed laundry;' \_\_\_ *yu-* 'wash  
 clothes,' 'do laundry' (see *yu-* [7])  
*kör-* (v.t) ([NP(+*ni*) \_\_\_]) 'see,' 'watch,' 'meet,' 'look (at),' 'read,'  
 'consider,' 'regard;' (asp.v) aspect: tentative (e.g., -*p kör-* "try to  
 ...")  
*kün* (n) 'sun,' 'day;' (adv) 'on a ~ the day;' \_\_\_ *dä* 'in the day,'  
 'daily,' 'per day,' 'everyday'  
*kündilik* /#kün+dA+(+)l°G+|#/ (adj) 'daily,' 'everyday ...' (see *kün*  
 + *kündä* [7])  
*leksiyä* /#lĕksiyä+#/ (n) 'lecture' (SU *lekciya*)  
*lönğä* (n) 'towel'  
 -*m#* (see -*am#* [7])  
 -*may#* (~ -*mäy#*) /-|mA-A#/ negative present-future  
 (preceding pronominal tags) (see -*ma* [3], -*i#* [3])  
*mäşğulat* /#mäşğulāt+#/ (n) 'occupation,' 'activity'  
*mäşq* (n) 'practice,' 'exercise' (SU *mäšiq*)  
*mäxsus* /#mäxsūs+#/ (ad) 'special,' 'especially'  
 -*mäy#* (see -*may#* [7])  
*milli* /#milli+#/ (adj) 'ethnic,' 'national'  
*minut* /#minüt+#/ (n ~ meas) 'minute (of time)'  
*minutluq* /#minüt+(+)l°G+|#/ (adj) ([num \_\_\_ NP]) '(consisting  
 of ~ taking) ... minutes'  
 #*miz* 1st person pl. pronominal tag enclitic ("we ...")  
*munčä* /#mu+n+#čä+|#/ (adv) 'like this,' 'like so,' 'this (much)  
 ...', 'so ...'  
*musulman* /#musulmān+#/ (n) 'Moslem,' 'Muslim'  
*muzika* /#müzika+#/ (n) 'music' (SU *muzika*)  
*naxša* (n) 'song,' 'tune,' 'air;' \_\_\_ *eyt-* 'to sing (songs)'  
*obdan* (ad) 'good,' 'great,' 'excellent,' 'splendid,' 'superb'  
*oqu-* (v.t) 'read,' 'study,' 'recite,' 'chant'  
*orn...* (see *orun* [7])  
*orun* /#orn+#/ (n) 'place,' 'spot,' 'resting place,' 'seat,' 'bed,'  
 '(work) unit;' \_\_\_ *din tur-* 'get up (from one's seat or bed)'



- oxšaš* (ad) 'equal,' 'same;' ([NP+*ğa* \_\_\_]) 'equal (to),' 'same (as),' 'like,' 'resembling'
- oyna-* (v.t) 'play'
- öt-* (v.int) 'transcend,' 'pass,' 'come to pass,' 'occur,' 'happen,' 'penetrate,' 'cut in,' 'leak,' 'obey;' ([NP+*din* \_\_\_]) 'pass (by),' 'cross (over),' 'go (through),' 'deal (with),' 'undergo,' 'experience,' 'pass (a test);' (asp.v) aspect: singular occurrence; ([[*sa'ät*] num<sub>x</sub>+*din* Y \_\_\_]) '(Y) past ~ after (X [o'clock]);' ([NP<sub>x</sub>+*din* NP<sub>y</sub>+*ğa* \_\_\_]) 'shift ~ transcend (from X to Y);' ([NP+*ğa* \_\_\_]) 'shift (to),' 'belong to;' (v.t) ([NP[+*ni*] \_\_\_]) 'spend (time, occasion etc.)'
- paraqlaş-* (v.rec:int) ([NP *bilän* \_\_\_]) 'talk together (with),' 'converse (with),' 'chat (with)'
- paraşog...* (see *paraşok* [7])
- paraşok* /#paraşög+#/ (n) 'powder (SU *poroşok*)'
- päyşänbä* (n) 'Thursday;' (adv) '(on) Thursday;' \_\_\_ *künliri* '(on) Thursdays'
- ptu* /-b+#dū#/# 3rd person sg/pl. suppositional or narrative (hearsay) past tense, corresponding to 1st person *-pti#* [see [11]] and 2nd person *-p#* [see *-psiz* [13]]
- qanči...* (see *qanča* [3])
- qančilik* /#qa+n+#čä+(+)|°G+#/ (adj) 'of how many ...,' 'of how much ...' (only interrogative) (~ *näččilik*)
- qanda* (see *-ğanda* [7])
- qayča* (n) 'scissors' (SU *qayči*)
- +qičä* (see *+ğičä* [7])
- qili* (see *-ğili* [7])
- qir-* /#qır-/# (v.t) 'scrape,' 'shave'
- qiriq* /#qırıg+#/ (num) 'forty' (SU *qırq*)
- qol* (n) 'hand,' 'arm'
- sa'üt...* (see *sa'ät* [5])
- saqal* (n) 'beard'
- saz* /#sāz+#/ (n) 'stringed instrument,' 'musical instrument (in general),' 'music'
- säl* (adv) 'a little,' 'a trifle,' 'a touch'
- säyşänbä* (n) 'Tuesday;' (adv) '(on) Tuesday;' \_\_\_ *künliri* '(on) Tuesdays'
- +si* (~ +i) /|+(s)I#/# temporal adverbial
- sopun* (n) 'soap' (SU *sowun*)
- suxana* /#sū+##xāna+|#/ (n) 'water supply room' (i.e., a room

- in which water and laundry facilities are available to the residents of blocks and complexes)
- šanbā* (n) 'Saturday;' (adv) '(on) Saturday;' \_\_\_ *künliri* '(on) Saturdays'
- šunā* 'to that,' 'for that,' 'due to that,' 'therefore,' 'hence,' 'so' (~ *šunlašqa*)
- tağaq* /#taGAG+#/ (n) 'comb'
- tamaq* /#tamaG+#/ (n) 'food,' 'meal,' 'dish'
- tamaša* (n) 'loitering,' 'stroll,' 'fun,' 'enjoyment,' 'entertainment,' 'spectacle,' 'show,' 'sightseeing'
- tara-* (v.t) 'comb'
- tazila-* /#tāza-lA-|/ (v.t) 'clean (up),' 'tidy (up)'
- taziliq* /#tāza+(+)|°G+|#/ (n) 'cleaning,' 'cleanliness,' 'tidiness,' 'hygiene,' 'health;' \_\_\_ *qil-* 'do cleaning,' 'clean (up),' 'tidy (up)'
- tez* (ad) 'fast,' 'quick'
- ustura* (n) 'razor,' 'shaving knife'
- uxla-* (v.int) 'sleep,' 'go to sleep,' 'go to bed'
- uxliwal-* /#uxla-b+#al-|/ (v.int) 'sleep,' 'catch some sleep' (see *uxla-* [7], *-wal-* [7])
- ūgān-* /#ūgān-|/ (< \*ūrgān-) (v.t) 'be(come) broken in;' ([NP+ğa \_\_\_]) 'grow accustomed (to),' 'get used (to);' (v.t) ([NP(+ni) \_\_\_]) 'learn,' 'study,' 'find out,' 'research'
- ūz-* (v.t) 'cut off,' 'sever,' 'cut through,' 'pick;' *su* \_\_\_ 'swim'
- wal-* /| -b+#al-|/ aspect: own benefit, satisfactory result (see *-p* [2], *al-* [7])
- xāliq* (n) '(ordinary) people,' 'masses,' 'nation'
- xāt* (n) 'letter' (symbol or written message); *salam* \_\_\_ letter (of greetings), 'letter to one's relatives or acquaintances'
- xāwār* (n) 'news,' 'message,' 'communication,' 'predicate'
- y#* (see *-i#* [6])
- yal-* (see *-al-* [7])
- yalğuz* (ad) 'alone,' 'solitary,' 'solo,' 'orphaned,' 'single,' 'solely,' 'only,' 'merely'
- yaz-* (v.t) 'write'
- yākšanbā* (n) 'Sunday;' (adv) '(on) Sunday;' \_\_\_ *künliri* '(on) Sundays'
- yāl-* (see *-al-* [7])
- yerim* /#yarım+#/ (n) 'half,' 'part;' (meas) 'half an hour,' (ad) 'half,' 'part(ly)'
- yu-* /#yu(y)-|/ (v.t) 'wash,' 'launder' (SU *žuy-*)

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*žornal* /#žornāl+#/ 'journal,' 'magazine,' 'periodical' (SU *žurnal*)

## 7.4 Translation

### Daily Activities

- 01.A: What time do you have?  
02.B: I don't know. Where's my wristwatch?  
03.A: Here's your watch right here, on the book shelf. It seems to be twenty-nine minutes past four. Is your watch correct?  
04.B: It's three minutes behind, I think. My watch is always a bit on the slow side.  
05.A: The wall clock in the hallway is always a little fast, it seems. What time is there hot water for taking a bath?  
06.B: From half past four till eight o'clock in the evening.  
07.A: I'll take a bath at 4:45. What time do you take a bath?  
08.B: I take a bath after dinner every night. Today I'll take a bath at a quarter to six. I go to the dining-hall at a quarter past five. I eat in the ethnic dining-hall. The ethnic dining-hall here is a Muslim dining-hall. The food is especially prepared for Muslims. Only halal meat is used.  
09.A: What time do you get up every morning?  
10.B: I get up at six o'clock. From half past six till a quarter to seven, I do my exercises. I do some cleaning until seven o'clock. From seven o'clock until ten past seven, I have a wash, brush my teeth, have a shave and comb my hair in the bathroom. What time do you go to have a wash every morning?  
11.A: At half past six. What time do you have class?  
12.B: I have breakfast between twenty minutes past seven and eight everyday. After that, I go to class. Our first class begins at eight in the morning. And yours?  
13.A: We, too, start class at eight in the morning. We have three hours of lecture per day. Does one of your class periods take forty-five minutes or fifty minutes?  
14.B: Fifty minutes.  
15.A: How much of a break can you take between periods?  
16.B: One may take a ten-minute recess.  
17.A: What time do you finish classes?  
18.B: At ten minutes to twelve we finish class and go to the dining-hall to have lunch. After lunch I take a rest in the dormitory.  
19.A: Do you sleep after lunch?  
20.B: Sometimes I sleep for an hour. Do you sleep in the afternoon?

- 21.A: I very rarely sleep in the daytime. Usually I listen to the radio after lunch, because Radio Australia broadcasts news from half past twelve till one. After I'm done listening to the news, I study by myself. What do you do when you have finished sleeping?
- 22.B: On Mondays and Thursdays I have another two hours of classes in the afternoon. I start classes at half past two and finish at twenty past four. On Wednesdays and Fridays I do some swimming practice from half past two till four. On Thursdays I have fun making music and singing songs with my friends.
- 23.A: Which instrument do you play?
- 24.B: Now and then I play the *dap*. I like singing Uyghur folk-songs myself. On Saturdays, I go downtown with my friends and have a look around the market and the park.
- 25.A: What do you do everyday in the evening?
- 26.B: After dinner, I always study by myself and read papers and magazines. Sometimes I watch television. How about you?
- 27.A: My evening activities are like yours. I go to sleep before midnight, at around eleven. Wouldn't you like to come to my room this evening? We'll drink tea and have a chat.
- 28.B: Today I won't be able to. I'm sorry! I was going to go to watch a movie with Aminä tonight at seven. After that, we were going to have a chat at the dormitory. Aminä is my girl-friend. Will you be free on Sunday afternoon?
- 29.A: Yes, I take a rest on Sundays. In the morning, I always go to the water supply room to do my laundry, or I write letters to my folks in my room.
- 30.B: Would it be all right for me to see you at your place on Sunday at around three?
- 31.A: Sure. Terrific! What time is it now?
- 32.B: Ten minutes before five.
- 33.A: I'm off to the washroom! Where's my towel?
- 34.B: Behind you. What's in this bag?
- 35.A: Soap, tooth-paste, a tooth-brush, a comb, a hair-brush, a razor, scissors, a small mirror and things like that. All right then, see you on Sunday!
- 36.B: Yes, see you at around three!
- 37.A: I'm very tired today, so I'll go to bed early.
- 38.B: All right, pleasant dreams!

## 7.4 Supplementary Vocabulary<sup>3</sup>

### 7.5.1 Popular Musical Instruments (*ümmibap sazlar ~ čalğu äswapliri*)

Accordion: *garmon* /#garmön+#/ (*garmon*'), *akordiyon* /#akordiyön+#/ (*akkordeon*)

Drum: *dumbağ* /#dumbag+#/

Flute: *näy*

Guitar: *gitar* /#gitār+#/ (*gitara*)

Mandolin: *mandalin* /#mandalīn+#/ (*mandolina*)

Mouth-Organ, Harmonica: *eğiz garmoni* /#agz+##garmön+| (s)I+#/

Piano: *rayal* /#rayāl+#/ (*royal*' )

Trumpet: *kanay* /#känāy+/ (*kanäy*)

Violin: *iskripka* /#skrīpka+#/ (*skripka*)

### 7.5.2 Uyghur Folk Instruments (*uyğur xälq sazlar ~ čalğu äswapliri*)

#### 7.5.2.1 General

*nağra* 'nagh(a)ra' (a drum consisting of an earthenware body, the larger of whose ends is covered with a skin membrane)

*sapayi* /#sapāyī+#/ 'sapayi' (a percussion instrument consisting of two wooden sticks to which two large metal rings are attached, each of which has several smaller metal rings attached to it)

*sunay* /#sünāy+/ 'surnay' (a woodwind instrument with a wooden reed)

#### 7.5.2.2 Stringed Instruments (General) (*tarliq sazlar ~ čalğu äswapliri*)

*čaŋ* 'chang' (a type of hammer dulcimer)

*dutar* /#dūtār+/ 'dutar' (a plucked two-stringed instrument with a pear-shaped body and a long neck, the most popular instrument)

*qalun* /#qālūn+/ 'qalun' (a type of cithern)

*rawap* /#rabāb+#/ 'rebab,' 'rawab' (a plucked instrument with a skin-covered body and varying numbers of principal and sympathetic strings)

*satar* /#sātār+#/ 'satar' (a plucked instrument resembling the 'tambur' [see below], with three principal and several sympathetic strings)

*tāmbur* /#tānbūr+#/ 'tambur,' 'tambour,' 'tanbûr' (a plucked three-stringed instrument with a diatonic scale)

**7.5.2.3 Stringed Instruments Played with a Bow** (*hamančä bilän čalğan tarliq sazlar ~ čalğu äswapliri*)

*ğijäk* /#Gijäg+#/ 'ghijak' (with a spherical skin-covered body and three or four metal strings)

*xuštar* /#xūštār#/'khushtar' (with a large, oblong body and a thin neck)

## 7.6 Notes

7.6.01 Literally, "How much has your hour ~ watch become?"

7.6.01 In the Uyghur language anywhere, the days of the week are represented by Iranian-derived names. This system begins with (*šanba* >) *šanbā* 'Saturday,' which consequently receives the prefixed Iranian numeratives (*yak* ~ *yek* 'one' >) *yāk...*, (*du* 'two' >) *dū...*, (*se(h)* 'three' >) *sāy...*, (*čahâr* ~ *čâr* 'four' >) *čar...*, and (*panj* 'five' >) *pāy...*, until (*jum'e* ~ *jum'a* >) *jūmā* 'Friday,' the Islamic sabbath.

In China, an alternative system is used. It might be assumed to be Chinese-derived, but those eager to refute claims of precontemporary borrowing from Chinese will prefer to assume it to be based upon some pre-Islamic Turkic or Altaic system. In this system, the days (*kün*) are numbered cardinally and ordinally according to their position within the week (*hāptā*), beginning with Monday and ending with Sunday, the latter of which has the alternative, Chinese-derived name *šinčā* (- /#šinčā+#/ < *xīngqī* 'week').

(Question:)	<i>Küngä nimä?</i>	<i>Häptigä qančä</i> (~ ... <i>näččä</i> )?	<i>Häptiniñ qančiniči</i> (~ ... <i>näččiniči</i> ) ( <i>küni</i> )?
(Answer:)			
Monday:	( <i>Küngä</i> ) <i>düşänbä.</i>	( <i>Häptigä</i> ) <i>bir.</i>	( <i>Häptiniñ</i> ) <i>birinči</i> ( <i>küni</i> ).
Tuesday:	( <i>Küngä</i> ) <i>säyšanbä.</i>	( <i>Häptigä</i> ) <i>ikki.</i>	( <i>Häptiniñ</i> ) <i>ikkiniči</i> ( <i>küni</i> ).
Wednesday:	( <i>Küngä</i> ) <i>čaršanbä.</i>	( <i>Häptigä</i> ) <i>üč.</i>	( <i>Häptiniñ</i> ) <i>üčiniči</i> ( <i>küni</i> ).
Thursday:	( <i>Küngä</i> ) <i>päyšanbä.</i>	( <i>Häptigä</i> ) <i>töt.</i>	( <i>Häptiniñ</i> ) <i>tötiniči</i> ( <i>küni</i> ).
Friday:	( <i>Küngä</i> ) <i>jümä.</i>	( <i>Häptigä</i> ) <i>bäš.</i>	( <i>Häptiniñ</i> ) <i>bäšiniči</i> ( <i>küni</i> ).
Saturday:	( <i>Küngä</i> ) <i>šanbä.</i>	( <i>Häptigä</i> ) <i>altä.</i>	( <i>Häptiniñ</i> ) <i>altiniči</i> ( <i>küni</i> ).
Sunday:	( <i>Küngä</i> ) <i>yäkšanbä.</i> ( <i>Küngä</i> ) <i>šinčä.</i>	( <i>Häptigä</i> ) <i>yättä.</i>	( <i>Häptiniñ</i> ) <i>yättiniči</i> ( <i>küni</i> ).

7.6.3 Soviet Uyghur equivalents are parenthesized.



## Setiweliš (Birinči qisim)

(Shopping: Part 1)

Topics: shopping - merchandise - clothes, headwear and footwear - colors - prices - money exchange - written media - language proficiency

### 8.1 Dialogues

#### سېتىۋېلىش

(1-قىسىم)

- A.01 : نىمە قىلىۋاتىسىز؟ تاپشۇرۇق ئىشلەۋاتامسىز؟
- B.02 : ياق، تاشۇرۇق ئىشلەپ بولدۇم. تاپشۇرۇقنى ھەر كۈنى دەرىستىن كېيىنلا ئىشلەۋاتىمەن. ھېلىلا ئاپامغا سالام خەت يېزىپ بولۇپ، گېزىت ئوقۇۋاتىمەن. بۇ ژورنالنى ئوقۇغانمۇسىز؟
- A.03 : رەسىملىرىنى كۆرگەن، لېكىن ماقالىلىرىنى ئوقۇمىغاندىم، چۈنكى مەن ئۇيغۇرچىنى ئانچە ياخشى ئوقۇيالمايمەن.
- B.04 : بىراق سىز ئۇيغۇرچە سۆزلەشنى يەتتە ئايدىلا ياخشى ئۈگىنىۋالدىڭىز. چاي ئىچىڭ! قانداق، ئالدىراشمۇسىز؟
- A.05 : ئانچە ئالدىراش ئەمەس. مەن سائەت ئۈچلەردە بازارغا بارماقچىمەن. بىللە بارامسىز؟
- B.06 : باراي. ھازىرلا بارايلى! مەنمۇ بازاردىن

ئانچە - مۇنچە نەرسىلەر ئېلىشىم لازىم ئىدى.  
بۈگۈن كىتاپخانىغا بېرىپ يېڭى نەشر قىلىنغان  
خەنزۇچە - ئۇيغۇرچە لۇغەتنى ئالاي. سىزچۇ؟

:A.07 ماڭىزىدىن ئاياق، پايپاق ۋە باشقا

تۇرمۇشقا كېرەكلىك نەرسىلەر ئالماقچىمەن.

:B.08 ئۇنداق بولسا، مەن سىزگە ئېلىشىپ بېرەي.

:A.09 ياخشى، بولىدۇ. سىزنى ئاۋارە قىلىدىغان

بولدۇم.

:B.10 ھېچقىسى يوق. قېنى، ماڭايلى!

:A.11 تېز ماڭايلى! ئاپتوۋۇز ئىككىدىن ئون

توققۇز مىنۇت ئۆتكەندە كېلىدۇ.

:B.12 تېز بولۇڭ! ئەنە ئۇ كېلىپ قالدى.

.....

:A.13 مەن بۇ يەرگە بۇرۇن ھېچقاچان كەلمىگەن.

بازارلار نىمىدىگەن ئاۋات - ھە! سودا

دۇكانلىرىدا تۇرمۇشقا كېرەكلىك بۇيۇملار،

يىمەك - بېچمەكلەر، قەن - گېزەكلەر، چاي ۋە

باشقا نەرسىلەرنىڭ ھەممىسى بار ئىكەن.

:B.14 شۇنى دېمەمسىز؟! مانا قاراڭ! رەختلەر،

يۇڭ يىپ، كىيىم - كېچەكلەر، ھەر خىل باش

ياغلىق، پوپايىكا، پايپاق قاتارلىق نەرسىلەر

نىمىدىگەن كۆپ! ماۋۇ دۇكاندا ۋەلسىپت،

كىيىم تىككىش ماشىنىسى، رادىيو، تېلېۋىزور

قاتارلىق نەرسىلەر بار. مەدىنىيەت بۇيۇملىرى

ئاۋۇ دۇكاندا.

.....

:A.15 ئاۋۇ قارا ئاياقنىڭ 37-نومۇرلۇغى بارمۇ؟

- :C. 16 قايىسى قارا ئاياق؟ سول تەرەپتىكىمۇ؟
- :A. 17 ياق، ئوڭ تەرەپتىكىلا، بېغىر رەڭلىكنىڭ  
يېنىدىكى. ھە، توغرا، شۇ.
- :C. 18 بۇنىڭ 37-نومۇرلۇغى بار.
- :A. 19 كۆرۈپ باقايىمۇ؟
- :C. 20 مانا، كۆرۈپ بېقىڭ!
- :B. 21 ئەڭ ياخشىسى، كىيىپ سىناپ بېقىڭ!
- :A. 22 مەرھابا خېنىم، سىز بۇ خىلنى ياخشى  
كۆرەمسىز؟
- :B. 23 ھەئە، ئۇ چىرايلىق ئىكەن. پۇتىڭىزغا دەل  
كەلدىمۇ؟
- :A. 24 سەل تار كەلدى. 38-نومۇرلۇغىنى كۆرۈپ  
باقايىمۇ؟
- :C. 25 مانا، كىيىپ كۆرۈپ بېقىڭ! كەڭ  
كەلمىدىمۇ؟
- :A. 26 ياق، بولىدۇ. بۇ ماڭا تازا دەل ئىكەن.
- :C. 27 بۇ ئاياقنىڭ باھاسى قىممەت ئەمەس،  
سۈپىتىمۇ ياخشى.
- :B. 28 باھاسى ئانچە ئەرزانمۇ ئەمەس... يىگىرمە  
يۈەن ئالتە مو (20.60 يۈەن)...
- :A. 29 بولىدۇ. مۇشۇنى ئالاي. پۇلىنى سىزگە  
تاپشۇرىمەنمۇ؟
- :C. 30 ياق، ئاۋۇ پۇل تاپشۇرۇۋېلىش ئورنىغا بېرىڭ!  
.....
- :A. 31 ماۋۇ يىپ پايپاقنىڭ باھاسى قانچە؟
- :D. 32 ئىككى كوي سەككىز مو بەش پۇڭ (2.85  
يۈەن).

- :B. 33 ئوھو، نىمىدىگەن قىممەت - ھە!
- :A. 34 ماۋۇ كۆك رەڭلىك پايپاقچۇ؟
- :D. 35 بىر كوي توققۇز مو (1.90 يۈەن).
- :A. 36 ئۇنىڭدىن ئىككى جۈپ ئالاي. ماۋۇ نىلون پايپاقنىڭ باھاسى قانچە؟
- :D. 37 ئۈچ كوي يەتتە مو (3.70 يۈەن).
- :A. 38 ھە، مۇشۇ نىلون پايپاقتىن بىر كىشىلىك ئالاي. ئۇنى ئوراپ بېرىڭ!
- :D. 39 مانا پايپاق، مانا فاپىياۋى. پۇل تاپشۇرۇۋېلىش ئورنى ئەنە، ئىشكىنىڭ يېنىدا.
- :A. 40 رەھمەت!
- .....
- :A. 41 پۇل تېگىشىشم كېرەك. بانكا قەيەردە؟
- :B. 42 ئەنە ئاشۇ يەردە. پۇل تېگىشىش دوستلۇق ماگىزىنىدىمۇ بولىدۇ.
- .....

## 8.2. Transliteration

## Setiweliš

(Birinči qisim)

- 01.A: Nimä qiliwatisiz? Tapšuruq işläwatamsiz?
- 02.B: Yaq, tapšuruq işläp boldum. Tapšuruqni här küni dārstin keyinla işläwatimän. Helila apamğa salam xät yezip bolup, gezit oquwatimän. Bu žornalni oquğanmusiz?
- 03.A: Räsimplirini körgän, lekin maqalilirini oqumiğandim, čünki män uyğurčini anča yaxşı oquyalmaymän.
- 04.B: Biraq siz uyğurča sözläšni yättä aydila yaxşı üginiwaldiñiz. Čay içiñ! Qandaq, aldırašmusiz?
- 05.A: Anča aldıraš ämäs. Män sa'ät üčlärdä bazarğa barmaqčimän. Billä baramsiz?
- 06.B: Baray. Hazirla barayli! Mänmu bazardin anča-munča närsilär elišim lazim idi. Bügün kitapxaniğa berip yeñi näšr qilingän xänzüčä-uyğurča luğätni alay. Sizču?
- 07.A: Magizindin ayaq, paypaq wä başqa turmuşqa keräklik närsilär almaqčimän.
- 08.B: Undaq bolsa, män sizgä elišip beräy.
- 09.A: Yaxşı, bolidu. Sizni awarä qilidiğan boldum.<sup>1</sup>
- 10.B: Hiçqisi yoq. Qeni, mañayli!
- 11.A: Tez mañayli! Aptowuz ikkidin on toqquz minut ötkändä kelidu.
- 12.B: Tez boluñ! Änä u kelip qaldi.  
.....
- 13.A: Män bu yärgä burun hiçqačan kälmiğän. Bazarlar nimidiğän awat-hä! Soda dukanlirida turmuşqa keräklik buyumlar, yimäk-içmäklär, qän-gezäklär, čay wä başqa närsilärniñ hämmisi

bar ikän.

14.B: Šuni dimämsiz?!<sup>2</sup> Mana qarañ! Räxtlär, yuñ yip, kiyim-kečäklär, här xil baş yağliq, popayka, paypaq qatarliq närtilär nimidigän köp! Mawu dukanda wälsipit, kiyim tikiš mašinisi, radiyo, telewizor qatarliq närtilär bar. Mädiniyät buyumliri awu dukanda.

.....

15.A: Awu qara ayaqniñ ottuz yätinči nomurluği barmu?

16.C: Qaysi qara ayaq? Sol tərəptikimu?

17.A: Yaq, oñ tərəptikila, beğir ränlikniñ yenediki. Hä, toğra, šu.<sup>3</sup>

18.C: Buniñ ottuz yätinči nomurluği bar.

19.A: Körüp baqaymu?

20.C: Mana, körüp beqin!

21.B: Äñ yaxšisi, kiyip sinap beqin!

22.A: Märhaba xenim, siz bu xilni yaxši körämsiz?

23.B: Hä'a, u čirayliq ikän. Putiñizğa däl käldimu?

24.A: Säl tar kälidi. Ottuz säkkizinči nomurluğini körüp baqaymu?

25.C: Mana, kiyip körüp beqin! Kän kälmidimu?

26.A: Yaq, bolidu. Bu maña taza däl ikän.

27.C: Bu ayaqniñ bahasi qimmät ämäs, süpitimu yaxši.

28.B: Bahasi anča ärzanmu ämäs . . . yigirmä yüän altä mo<sup>4</sup> . . .

29.A: Bolidu. Mušuni alay. Pulini sizgä tapšurimänmu?

30.C: Yaq, awu pul tapšuruweliš orniğa beriñ!

.....

31.A: Mawu yip paypaqniñ bahasi qanča?

32.D: Ikki koy säkkiz mo baş puñ.

33.B: Oho, nimidigän qimmät-hä!

34.A: Mawu kök ränlik paypaqču?

- 35.D: Bir koy toqquz mo.
- 36.A: Uniñdin ikki jüp alay. Mawu nilon paypaqniñ bahasi qančä?
- 37.D: Üč koy yättä mo.
- 38.A: Hä, mušu nilon paypaqtin bir kišilik alay. Uni orap beriñ!
- 39.D: Mana paypaq, mana fapiyawı.<sup>5</sup> Pul tapşuruweliş orni änä, işikniñ yenida.
- 40.A: Rähmät!  
.....
- 41.A: Pul tegişişim keräk. Banka qäyärdä?
- 42.B: Änä ašu yärdä. Pul tegişiş Dostluq Magizindimu<sup>6</sup> bolidu.  
.....

## 8.3 New Elements

- aldiraš* (ad) 'busy,' 'in a hurry,' 'urgent'
- aptowuz* /#aptōbuz+#/ (n) 'bus,' '(motor) coach' (SU *awtobus*)
- ašu* (pron) 'that'
- awarā* /#āwārā#/ (n) 'hardship,' 'suffering,' 'bother,' 'poverty,' 'trouble,' 'ruin,' 'emaciation;' (ad) 'wretched,' 'suffering,' 'troubled,' 'ruined,' 'emaciated;' ([NP(+ni)]) \_\_\_ *qil-* 'cause (someone) hardship,' 'put (someone) to a lot of trouble,' 'impose (on someone)'
- awat* /#āwād+#/ (ad) 'prosperous,' 'rich,' 'flourish,' 'booming,' 'thriving'
- ay* (n) 'moon,' 'month'
- ärzan* /#ärzān+#/ (ad) 'cheap,' 'low' (of prices)
- banka* (n) 'bank' (financial institution)
- baq-* (v.int) ([NP+ğa \_\_\_]) 'gaze (at);' (v.t) ([NP(+ni) \_\_\_]) 'watch,' 'guard,' 'tend,' 'look after,' 'mind,' 'take care (of),' 'feed;' (asp.v) aspect: tentative (often "... and see," "try to ...")
- baş* (n) 'head,' 'top,' 'chief,' 'beginning'
- bār-* /#bā°r-/ (+ *ber* V...) (v.t) ([NP<sub>x</sub>(+ni) NO<sub>y</sub>+ğa \_\_\_]) 'give (X to Y),' 'afford (Y X);' (asp.v) aspect: /-b+# \_\_\_/ + -p *bār-* someone else's benefit, /-b+# \_\_\_/ + -we C... (~ -wā(r) C...) ~ -wer V...) unrestricted continuation
- beğir* /#bağır+#/ (n) 'liver;' \_\_\_ *rāñlik* (adj) '(reddish) brown'
- beq...* (see *baq-* [8])
- buyum* (n) 'commodity,' 'article (for use)'
- #či...* (see *#čä* [3])
- dāl* (ad) 'just right,' 'spot-on,' 'on the mark,' 'perfect,' 'exact'
- diñiz* (~ -tiñiz) /-|-d+ñiz#/ 2nd person sg. polite definite past tense
- dostluq* /#dost+(+)l°G+|#/ (n) 'friendship'
- dukan* (n) 'shop,' 'store,' '(market) stall,' 'workshop'
- fap(i)yaw* /#fāpyāw+#/ (n) 'document of sale,' 'bill,' 'receipt,' 'invoice' (SU *nakladnaya* /#nakladnāya+#/, *sčēt*) (~ *fap[y]io* /#fāpyō(r~y)+/)
- gezäk* (n) 'sweet(s)'
- ğandim* < -ğan *idim* (see -ğan [3], *i-* [3], -*dim* [3])
- hā* /|#(#)hā#/ expression of surprise or wonderment
- hāptā* (n) 'week;' (adv) 'during the week'
- helila* (adv) 'just (now),' 'this very instant,' 'just a short while ago'



- hičqačan* /#hič+##qačan|#/ (adv) 'never,' 'at no time' (with a negative expression) (~ *hečqačan*)
- ičmāk* (n) 'beverage,' 'drink,' 'potables'
- išlā-* (v.t) 'do,' 'perform,' 'pursue,' 'be occupied (with),' 'be engaged (in),' 'work'
- kān* (ad) 'wide,' 'broad,' 'extensive,' 'vast,' 'expansive'  
 –*kečāk* (see *kiyim-kečāk* [8])
- kel...* (see *kāl-* [3])
- kerāklik* /#keräg+(+)l°G+|#/ (adj) 'necessary,' 'needed,' 'required'
- kišilik* /#kiši+(+)l°G+|#/ (adj) 'human,' 'personal,' 'fit for ... person(s),' '... person(s) worth (of),' 'suit of ... (clothing),' 'pair of ... (socks, shoes etc.)'
- kiy-* (v.t) ([NP(+ni) \_\_\_]) 'wear,' 'dress,' 'put on (garments)'
- kiyim* (n) 'garment,' 'dress,' 'clothes,' 'clothing;' \_\_\_-*kečāk* 'clothing and the like,' 'various articles of clothing;' \_\_\_ *tikiš mašinisi* 'sewing machine'
- koy* (meas) 'yuan' (largest Chinese monetary unit; see *yüān* [8]) (~ *yüān*)
- kök* (n) 'sky,' 'green grass,' 'herb,' 'seedling;' (ad) 'blue,' 'green'
- lazim* /#lāzım+##/ (n) 'need,' 'necessity,' 'requirement;' (adj) 'necessary,' 'required' (less colloquial than *kerāk* [3])
- luğūt* (n) 'dictionary,' 'lexicon'
- magizın* /#magazın+##/ (n) 'large store,' 'large shop,' 'department store' (SU *magazin*)
- maqala* /#maqāla+##/ (n) 'piece of writing,' 'essay,' 'article'
- maqali...* (see *maqala* [8])
- mādiniyāt* (n) 'civilization,' 'culture;' \_\_\_ *buyumliri* 'stationary (articles)'
- mārhaba* (phr) 'welcome!'; *Mārhaba* (p.n) personal name (f)  
 –*mi...* (see *-ma* [3])
- mo* /#mō+##/ (*moyum* [~ *morum*], *moyuñ* [~ *moruñ*], *mosi*) (meas) 'mao' (second-largest Chinese monetary unit, one tenth of a *yuan* [see *koy*, *yüān* [8]] and ten *fen* [see *puñ* [8]])
- närsä* /#närsä+##/ (< \*nä är - -sä) (n) 'thing'
- närsi...* (see *närsä* [8])
- näšr* (n) 'publishing,' 'publication;' \_\_\_ *qil-* 'publish;' \_\_\_ *qilin-* 'be published' (SU *näšir*)
- nilon* (n) 'nylon'
- nimidigān* /#nimä+##dā°-GAn+|#/ 'how ...!'
- oho* (excl) (pleasant) surprise (~ *ohu*)

- ora-* (v.t) 'surround,' 'encircle,' 'roll (up),' 'wrap,' 'bandage'
- paypaq* (n) 'stocking,' 'sock'
- popayka* /#popāyka+#/ (n) 'pullover,' 'sweater,' 'jersey' (SU *fufayka*)
- pul* /#pūl+#/ (n) 'money'
- puŋ* (meas) 'fen' (smallest Chinese monetary unit, one hundredth of a *yuan* [see *koy*, *yūān* [8]] and one tenth of a *mao* [see *mo* [8]])
- qara* (n) 'black,' 'shadow,' 'soot;' (ad) 'black,' 'dark,' 'obscure,' 'bad,' 'inferior,' 'ordinary'
- qara-* (v.int) ([NP+*ğa* \_\_\_]) 'look (at),' 'gaze (at),' 'look after,' 'care (for),' 'take care (of),' 'face,' 'wait (for),' 'look out (for),' 'be in accord (with),' 'belong (to),' 'depend (on)'
- qān* (n) 'lump sugar,' 'candy,' 'sweet' (SU *qānt*); \_\_\_-*gezäk* '(all kinds of) sweets' (SU *qānt-gezäk*)
- qilin-* (v.pass:int) 'be done,' 'be made,' 'be performed,' 'be carried out'
- qisim* /#qisim+#/ (< /#qis-m+#/) (n) 'part,' 'section,' 'volume'
- rüxt* (n) '(dress) material,' 'fabric,' 'cloth'
- sat-* (v.t) 'sell,' 'betray'
- setiwal-* /#sat| -b#al- / (v.t) ([NP(+ni) \_\_\_]) 'shop (for),' 'trade,' 'barter,' 'buy' (see *sat-* [8], *-p* [2], *al-* [7])
- sina-* (v.t) 'try (on)'
- soda* /#sōda+#/ (n) 'business,' 'trade,' 'trading'
- sol* (n) 'left (side)'
- süpät* (n) 'quality,' 'status,' 'adjective'
- süpät...* (see *süpät* [8])
- tapšur-* (v.t) ([NP<sub>x</sub>(+ni) NP<sub>y</sub>+*ğa* \_\_\_]) 'hand (X) over (to Y),' 'submit (X to Y),' 'entrust (X to Y),' 'charge (X with Y),' 'put (X) in charge (of Y),' 'assign (X to Y)'
- tapšuruq* /#tapšuruq+#/ (< /tapšur-G+|#/) (n) 'charge,' 'duty,' 'assignment,' 'homework;' \_\_\_ *išlä-* 'do (an) assignment,' 'do homework'
- tapšuruwal-* /#tapšur-|b+#al- / 'receive' (SU *tapšurup al-*) (see *tapšur-* [8], *al-* [7])
- tapšuruwel...* (see *tapšuruwal-* [8])
- taza* (ad) 'clear,' 'pure,' 'clean,' 'healthy,' 'perfect,' 'really,' 'very'
- tegiš-* /#tä°g-š-| / (v.rec:t) 'reach each other,' 'touch each other,' 'exchange'
- tik-* (v.t) 'sew,' 'stitch,' 'bind' (e.g., books), 'plant (by inserting seeds or seedlings into soil),' 'hang (up),' 'give as security'
- tiñiz* (see *-diñiz* [8])

*turmuš* (n) 'life,' 'existence'

*uyğurčā* /#uyGur+#čā+#/ (n) 'Uyghur manner,' 'Uyghur (language);' (adv) 'in the Uyghur manner,' 'in (the) Uyghur (language)'

*uyğurči...* (see *uyğurčā* [8])

*-wat-* (see *-yat-* [8])

*-wār-* (see *bār-* [8])

*yağliq* /#yaG+(+)l°G+#/ (n) 'cloth,' 'scarf,' 'head-scarf,' 'kerchief'

*yat-* (v.int) 'lie (down),' 'go to bed,' 'take to one's bed,' 'settle (down),' 'hang about ~ around (idly),' 'loiter;' ([NP+da \_\_\_\_]) 'stay (overnight);' (asp.v) aspect: ([VP-*p*+# \_\_\_\_] → *-wat-*) progressive ("... am ~ are ~ is ...ing")

*yaxši kōr-* ([NP(+ni) \_\_\_\_]) 'like,' 'love' (see *yaxši* [1], *kōr-* [7])

*yezi...* (see *yaz-* [7])

*yimāk* /#yā°-mAG+|#/ 'food,' 'edibles' (SU *yemāk*); \_\_\_\_-*ičmāk* 'foods and drinks' (SU *yemāk-ičmāk*)

*yip* (n) 'yarn,' 'thread' (SU *žip*)

*yun* (n) 'animal hair,' 'fur,' 'wool' (SU *žun*); \_\_\_\_ *yip* 'woolen yarn' (SU *žun žip*)

*yüān* (meas) 'yuan' (same as *koy* [8])

## 8.4 Translation

### Shopping

#### (Part 1)

- 01.A: What are you doing? Are you doing homework?
- 02.B: No, I've finished doing homework. I do my homework everyday right after class. I've just finished writing a letter to my mother, and now I'm reading the newspaper. Have you read this magazine?
- 03.A: I've looked at the pictures, but I haven't read the articles, because I can't read Uyghur all that well.
- 04.B: But you've done well learning to speak Uyghur in just seven months. Have some tea! So, tell me. Are you busy?
- 05.A: Not very much. I've decided to go to the shopping center at around three. Won't you go with me?
- 06.B: I will. Let's leave right away! I, too, have to buy this and that at the shopping center. I might as well go to the bookstore and buy the newly published Chinese-Uyghur dictionary today. How about you?
- 07.A: I'm going to buy shoes, socks and other necessities at the department store.
- 08.B: In that case, let me get them for you!
- 09.A: All right, great! Sorry I'm imposing on you.
- 10.B: It's nothing. All right, let's go!
- 11.A: Let's leave quickly! The bus arrives at nineteen minutes past two.
- 12.B: Hurry up! There, it's here already.  
.....
- 13.A: I've never been here before. How thriving the businesses are! Everyday necessities, foods and drinks, all types of sweets, tea and other things are all here in the stores.
- 14.B: Isn't that the truth?! Look here! What a lot of fabrics, knitting yarn, clothing articles, all kinds of head-scarves, sweaters, socks and such things there are! In this store, there are things like bicycles, sewing machines, radios, and television sets. Stationary items are in that store over there.  
.....
- 15.A: Do you have those black shoes in size thirty-seven?
- 16.C: Which black shoes? The ones on the left?

- 17.A: No, the ones on the right, the ones next to the brown ones.  
Yeah, right, those ones.
- 18.C: We do have these in size thirty-seven.
- 19.A: Could I have a look?
- 20.C: Here, please do!
- 21.B: You'd better try them on!
- 22.A: Do you like this kind, Ms. Märhaba?
- 23.B: Yes, its beautiful. Do they fit you?
- 24.A: They are a touch tight. Could I have a look at them in size thirty-eight?
- 25.C: Here you are. Please try them on. Aren't they too wide?
- 26.A: No, they are all right. These seem to fit me just right.
- 27.C: These shoes aren't expensive, and they are of good quality.
- 28.B: They aren't all that cheap either . . . 2.60 *yuan* . . .
- 29.A: It's all right. I'll take these. Do I give the money to you?
- 30.C: No, please pay at that cashier's counter over there.  
. . . . .
- 31.A: How much are these knitted socks?
- 32.D: 2.85 *yuan*.
- 33.B: My, how expensive!
- 34.A: How about these blue socks?
- 35.D: 1.90 *yuan*.
- 36.A: I'll buy two pairs of those. How much are these nylon stockings?
- 37.D: 3.70 *yuan*.
- 38.A: All right, I'll get one pair of these nylon stockings. Would you please wrap them?
- 39.D: Here are the socks and the stockings, and here's your bill. The cashier's counter is over there, by the door.
- 40.A: Thanks!  
. . . . .
- 41.A: I've got to exchange some money. Where's the bank?
- 42.B: Over there. You can exchange money at the Friendship Store as well.  
. . . . .

## 8.5 Supplementary Vocabulary

### Clothing, Accessories, Adornments and Related Words

- almas* (n) 'diamond;' \_\_\_ *közlük* (adj) 'diamond-studded'
- altun* (n) 'gold;' (ad) 'golden'
- ayalčä* /#ayāl+#čä+|#/ (ad) 'women's (style) ...'
- ayaq boquči* (n) 'shoe-lace,' 'shoe-string' (SU *ayaq boquči*)
- äränčä* /#är+An+#čä+|#/ (ad) 'male style ...,' 'men's (style) ...' (~ *ärčä*)
- ärčä* /#är+#čä+|#/ (ad) 'male style ...,' 'men's (style) ...' (~ *äränčä*)
- bätinkä* /#bätīnkä+#/ (n) 'high leather boot(s)'
- biläyzük* (n) 'bracelet'
- boquč* (n) 'string,' 'lace' (SU *boquč*)
- bök* /#bȫk+#/ (n) '(Ughur-style) skull-cap'
- čapan* /#čāpān+#/ (n) 'chapan,' 'caftan' (traditional Central Asian overcoat)
- čaza* (n) 'hairpin'
- čäm* /#čām+#/ (n) 'sole (of footwear)' (~ *ultar*)
- čümbäl* (n) '(facial) veil' (~ *čümbät*)
- doppa* /#dōppa+#/ (n) 'doppa' (traditional Central Asian embroidered skull-cap [cf. Uzbek *doppi*] worn by males and females)
- galistuk* /#gāl̄stuk+#/ (n) 'necktie' (SU *galstuk*)
- halqa* (n) 'earring'
- ič köynäk* /#ič+#(#)köynäg+|#/ 'undershirt,' 'slip'
- ički ištan* 'underpants,' 'panties'
- ištan* /#ištān+#/ (n) 'trousers,' 'pants,' 'slacks'
- izma* (n) 'botton loop'
- jiyäk* /#jiyäg+#/ (n) 'border (of a garment)'
- kalač* (n) 'overshoe,' 'galosh' (SU *kalaš*)
- kastum* (n) 'Western-style dress,' 'Western-style suit,' 'Western-style outfit,' 'costume' (SU *kostyum*)
- kämär* (n) '(leather) belt'
- kämzul* (n) 'vest' (SU *kämzäl*)
- käpkä* /#kāpkä+#/ (n) 'peaked cap,' 'billed cap' (SU *kepka*)
- käš* /#kāš+#/ (n) 'slipper'
- köynäk* /#köynäg+#/ (n) 'shirt,' 'blouse,' 'dress'
- köz'äynäk* /#köz+#(#)äynäg+|#/ (n) '(eye) glasses,' 'spectacles'
- kurutka* /#kūr̄tka+#/ (n) 'jacket' (SU *kurtka*)
- kümüş* (n) 'silver;' (ad) 'silver'
- mayka* (n) 'sleeveless undershirt,' '(under)vest,' 'singlet,' 'tank-top'

- moda* /#mōda+#/ (n) 'fashion;' *kona* \_\_\_ 'old fashion;' *yeñi* \_\_\_ 'new fashion;' \_\_\_ *boyičä* 'according to fashion,' 'fashionable'
- mončaq* /#mončag+#/ 'necklace'
- öčkä* (n) 'heel (of the foot or of footwear)' (~ *pašna*)
- ötük* /#ötüg+#/ (n) 'boot'
- pašna* /#pāšna+#/ (n) 'heel (of the foot or of footwear)' (~ *ötkä*)
- päläy* (n) 'glove,' 'mitten' (~ *qolqap*)
- pälto* (*pältöyüm* [~ *pältorum*], *pältöyüñ* [~ *pältorun*], *pältosi*)  
/#pältō+#/ (n) 'overcoat' (~ *pältu*) (SU *pal'to*)
- pärijä* /#pärījä+#/ (n) '*parija*' (long, front-buttoned gown traditionally worn by Uyghur men)
- pärtuq* /#pärtug+#/ (n) 'apron'
- pilati* /#plätı+#/ (n) '(Western-style) dress (worn by females)' (SU *plat'e*)
- qalpaq* /#qalpag+#/ (n) 'round cap,' 'round hat,' 'felt hat'
- qaš* (n) 'jade;' \_\_\_ *taš* ~ \_\_\_ *teši* 'jade (stone)'
- qeyiš* /#qayıš+#/ (n) 'leather belt'
- qolqap* /#qol+#(#)qap+|#/ (n) 'glove,' 'mitten' (~ *päläy*)
- qulaqča* /#qulag++čA+|#/ '*qulaqcha*' (fur or skin hat with ear flaps)
- romal* /#rōmāl+#/ (n) 'head-scarf,' 'kerchief'
- su üzüş kiyimi* 'swimwear,' 'bathing suit'
- sapaq doppa* (n) 'melon-rind cap' (small, usually white skull-cap) (~ *tilim doppa*)
- šarpa* /#šārpa+#/ (n) 'scarf,' 'muffler' (SU *šarf*)
- šim* (n) 'trousers,' 'pants'
- tikiš* (n) 'seam' (SU *tikič*)
- tilim doppa* 'melon-rind cap' (see *sapaq doppa*)
- ton* (n) '*ton*' (traditional long Uyghur robe or coat)
- tügmä* /#tüg--mA+|#/ (n) 'button'
- ultañ* (n) 'sole (of footwear)' (~ *čäm*)
- üzük* /#üzüg+#/ (n) 'finger-ring'
- xäy* (n) '(cloth) shoe;' *lata* \_\_\_ 'cloth shoe'
- yaqa* (n) 'collar'
- yaqut* /#yāqut+#/ (n) 'gem,' 'precious stone'
- yāñ* (n) 'sleeve'
- yopka* /#yōbka+#/ (n) 'skirt' (SU *yubka*)

## 8.6 Notes

8.6.01 Literally "I have become one who (habitually) troubles you."

8.6.02 Literally "Don't you say that?!"

8.6.03 Due to the usual absence of self-service in Soviet and Mainland Chinese stores, customers frequently find themselves having to point out and describe items they spot on shelves behind the sales personnel.

8.6.04 In the Uyghur language of China, the general Chinese practice of counting money tends to be adopted: tens of (Chinese *fēn* >) *puŋ* are referred to as (Chinese *máo* >) *mo*, and ten *mo* equal one (Chinese *yuán* >) *yüān* or (Chinese *kuài* >) *koy*. In the Uyghur language anywhere, and in Xinjiang Uyghur optionally, only the largest and the smallest denominations are counted. The traditional term *som* denotes the largest denomination (particularly the Chinese *yuán* and the Soviet rouble [Russian *rubl'* > CU *rubli*, SU *rubl'*]). *Tiyin* denotes the smallest denomination (alternatively the Chinese *fēn* and mandatorily the Soviet copeck) in any given currency. Like Russian (sg. *\*d'en'g* > *\*deneg* > pl.) *den'gi* 'money,' Uyghur *teyin* (< *\*täyin* < *\*täyih*), denoting also 'squirrel' (originally probably 'sable,' later perhaps any small fur-bearing animal), is believed to be an old loanword from another language, possibly from a Tungusic or Uralic language (see for example RÄSÄNEN 1969:470, and ŠERVAŠIDZE 1989:85), having its origin at a time when fur was used as currency in Inner Asia.

8.6.05 In Mainland Chinese stores, unlike in market stalls, a customer is given a (Chinese *fāpiào* >) *fap(i)yaw* which serves as verification of purchase. It is presented at the cashier's counter and stamped upon completion of payment. The stamped *fap(i)yaw* then serves as proof of payment upon collection of the purchase.

8.6.06 In Mainland China, all cities that are open to foreign visitors on a regular basis have special stores for foreigners, including Overseas Chinese. These "Friendship Stores" (Chinese *Yǒuyì Shāngdiàn*) vary in size as well as in selection of merchandise and services. The smallest kind may be a type of souvenir shop, while the largest is a type of department store. "Friendship Stores" primarily carry arts and



crafts, textiles, clothing, Chinese medicine and other such items popular among tourists. Serving sizable communities of foreign residents, the larger stores among them sell not only specialty foods as well as luxury and imported items not normally available in China but also bicycles, electrical appliances and other more costly items that are difficult to acquire elsewhere due to high demand or restricted availability. Each store has money changing services. Sales staff members tend to speak English or Japanese, sometimes other languages as well.



## Setiweliš (Ikkinči qisim)

(Shopping: Part 2)

Topics: shopping - dates - fabrics and clothing - colors - books - office supplies

### 9.1 Dialogues

#### سېتىۋېلىش (2-قىسىم)

- A.01 مەن كۆينە كلىك رەخت ئالماقچى ئىدىم.  
E.02 سىز قانداق خىلنى ئالسىز؟
- A.03 ئىككى مېتىر پاختا رەخت ۋە ئىككى مېتىر يىپەك رەخت ئالاي.  
E.04 ماۋۇ خىلنى كۆرۈپ بېقىڭ.
- A.05 مەن بۇ رەڭنى ياخشى كۆرمەيمەن.  
كۆكۈچ رەڭلىكى بارمۇ؟  
E.06 بار، مانا.
- A.07 بۇ بەك ياخشىكەن. مەن ئىككى مېتىر ئالاي. ئاۋۇ جازىدىكى رەختنىڭ ھەممىسى ساپ يىپەكمۇ؟  
E.08 ھەئە، ھەممىسى ساپ يىپەك. ماۋۇ گۈللۈك رەخت قانداق؟ سىزگە ياقامدۇ؟
- A.09 خېلى ئېسىل ئىكەن، ئەمما بۇ ماڭا ياراشمايدۇ.  
B.10 نېمىشقا؟  
A.11 مەن بەك سېمىز.

- :B.12 نەدە، ئۇنداق ئەمەسقۇ! ئاۋۇ ئاق رەخت قانداق؟ بولامدۇ؟
- :A.13 ئۇ بەك قېلىن ئىكەن. ماڭا ئاۋۇ سېرىق رەخت ياقىدۇ. ئۇ خېلى نېپىز كۆرۈنىدۇ.
- :B.14 بۇنىڭ رەڭگى سىزگە ناھايىتى يارىشىپتۇ.
- :A.15 ھەئە، مەن ئىككى مېتىر ئالاي. مېتىرى قانچە؟
- :E.16 توققۇز كوي سەككىز مو (9.80 يۈەن).
- :A.17 ھە، بولىدۇ.
- :E.18 يەنە نىمە ئالسىز؟
- :A.19 ھېچنىمە، رەھمەت. مۇشۇ بولدى.
- :E.20 جەمئىي يىگىرمە تۆت كوي ئالتە مو بەش پۇڭ (24.65 يۈەن).
- :A.21 مانا ئوتتۇز كوي (30.00 يۈەن).
- :E.22 پۇل تاپشۇرۇۋېلىش ئورنى ئاۋۇ يەردە. مانا فاپىياۋى.
- :A.23 رەھمەت! - ئەمدى، مەرھابا خېنىم، كىتاپخانىغا بارايلى!
- .....
- :A.24 بۇ كىتاپخانا نىمىدىگەن چوڭ - ھە!
- :B.25 ھەئە، خېلى چوڭ. بۇ رايونىمىزدىكى ئەڭ چوڭ كىتاپخانا. شىنخۇا كىتاپخانىسىنىڭ پۈتۈن مەملىكىتىمىزدە نۇرغۇن شۆبىسى بار. ئەنە قاراڭ! لۇغەتلەر مۇشۇ قەۋەتتە ئىكەن.
- 2-قەۋەتتە خەنزۇچە رومانلار بار. 3-قەۋەتتە ئۇيغۇرچە كىتاپلار ۋە رايونىمىزدىكى ئاز سانلىق مىللەتلەر يازغۇچىلىرى يازغان كىتاپلار بار.

- A.26 : ئەنە قاراڭ! يېڭى لۇغەتلەر ئاۋۇ جازىلاردا ئىكەن.
- B.27 : يولداش، مەن بىر «خەنزۇچە - ئۇيغۇرچە لۇغات» ۋە بىر «ئىنگلىزچە - خەنزۇچە قىسقىچە لۇغەت» ئالماقچى ئىدىم.
- F.28 : مانا سىزگە فاپىياۋ.
- B.29 : ۋايىيەي، پۇل تاپشۇرۇۋېلىش ئورنىدا ئوچىرەت نىمىدىگەن ئۇزۇن!
- .....
- A.30 : ئەمدى نەگە بارىمىز؟
- B.31 : كېلەر ھەپتە ئاپامنىڭ تۇغۇلغان كۈنى بولىدۇ. شۇڭا ئاپامغا ئاۋۇ دۇكاندىن بىر سوغا ئالماقچىمەن.
- A.32 : ئاپىڭىزنىڭ تۇغۇلغان كۈنى قانچىنچى چىسلا؟
- B.33 : 16-چىسلا. چۈشتىن كېيىن ئولتۇرۇش قىلىمىز. سىزمۇ ئۇ ۋاقىتتا ئاپامنىڭ ئۆيىگە بېرىڭ!
- A.34 : 16-چىسلا ھەپتىنىڭ نەچچىنچى كۈنى بولىدۇ؟
- B.35 : ھەپتىنىڭ 3-كۈنى.
- A.36 : بۈگۈن كۈنگە نىمە؟
- B.37 : بۈگۈن كۈنگە پەيشەنبە، ئايغا 10.
- A.38 : بولىدۇ. چوقۇم ئاپىڭىزنىڭ تۇغۇلغان كۈنىنى تەبرىكلەشكە بارىمەن.
- B.39 : ئوبدان! ئىمكان قەدەر بالدۇراق بېرىڭ. -  
بۇ باش ياغلىق قانداق؟
- A.40 : خېلىلا ئېسىل ئىكەن. ئاۋۇ خىلىچۇ؟

:B.41 بەك قىممەت ئىكەن. پۇلۇم يەتمەيدۇ. بۇنى ئالاي.

.....

:A.42 مەنمۇ بىر سوغاتلىق ئالماقچى ئىدىم.

:B.43 ئالدىمىزدىكى ھۈنەر - سەنئەت بۇيۇملىرى

ماگىزىنى. يۈرۈڭ، كىرىپ كۆرۈپ باقايلى!

- ئاۋۇ كىچىك گۈلدان قانداق؟

:A.44 ئانچە ياخشى ئەمەس ئىكەن. دوستلۇق

ماگىزىندا بىر خىل يۈز سوپۇنى بار ئىكەن.

ئەتە بېرىپ ئالاي دەيمەن.

:B.45 قىممەت ئەمەستۇ؟

:A.46 قىممەت ئەمەس، ئەرزان ئىكەن. قاراڭ!

ئاۋۇ دۇكاندىكى شاپتۇللار نىمىدىگەن ياخشى!

- شاپتۇللارنىڭ جىڭى قانچە؟

:G.47 ئەللىك بەش تىيىن (0.55 يۈەن).

:A.48 ئىككى جىڭ بېرىڭ. خاسىڭ بارمۇ؟

:G.49 خاسىڭ سېتىلىپ بولدى. يەنە نىمە ئالسىز؟

:A.50 مۇشۇ بولدى. مانا ئىككى كوي (2.00

يۈەن).

:G.51 بىر سوم بىر مو (1.10 يۈەن)... مانا

توققۇز مو ياندۇردۇم.

.....

:B.52 ھېرىپ كەتتىم. ئەمدى قايتايلى!

:A.53 مەنمۇ ھاردىم. بىز خېلى كۆپ نەرسە

ئالدۇق.

:B.54 ھەئە، پۇلىنىمۇ كۆپ خەجلىدۇق... ئەنە

ئاپتوۋۇز بېكىتى ئەۋۇ يەردە.

## 9.2 Transliteration

### Setiweliš

(Ikkinči qisim)

- 01.A: Män köynäklik räxt almaqçı idim.
- 02.E: Siz qandaq xilini alisiz?
- 03.A: Ikki metir paxta räxt wä ikki metir yipäk räxt alay.
- 04.E: Mawu xilni körüp beqıñ.
- 05.A: Män bu räñni yaxşı körmäymän. Köküç räñligi barmu?
- 06.E: Bar, mana.
- 07.A: Bu bäk yaxşikän. Män ikki metir alay. Awu jazidiki räxtniñ hämmisi sap yipäkmu?
- 08.E: Hä'a, hämmisi sap yipäk. Mawu güllük räxt qandaq? Sizgä yaqamdu?
- 09.A: Xeli esil ikän, ämma bu maña yarašmaydu.
- 10.B: Nimišqa?
- 11.A: Män bäk semiz.
- 12.B: Nädä, undaq ämäsqu! Awu aq räxt qandaq? Bolamdu?
- 13.A: U bäk qelin ikän. Maña awu seriq räxt yaqıdu. U xeli nepiz körünidu.
- 14.B: Buniñ räñgi sizgä nahayiti yarišiptu.
- 15.A: Hä'a, män ikki metir alay. Metiri qančä?
- 16.E: Toqquz koy säkkiz mo.
- 17.A: Hä, bolidu.
- 18.E: Yänä nimä alisiz?
- 19.A: Hičnimä, rähmät. Mušu boldi.
- 20.E: Jäm'i yigirmä töt koy altä mo baş puñ.
- 21.A: Mana ottuz koy.
- 22.E: Pul tapšuruweliš orni awu yärdä. Mana fapiyawı.
- 23.A: Rähmät! – Ämdi, Märhaba xenim, kitapxaniğa

barayli!

.....

24.A: Bu kitapxana nimidigän čon-hä!

25.B: Hä'a, xeli čon. Bu rayonimizdiki äñ čon kitapxana. Šinxwa Kitapxanisiniñ pütün mämlikitimizdä nurğun šöbisi bar. Hämmä yärdä digidäk az digändä bir šöbisi bar. Änä qarañ! Luğätlär mušu qawättä ikän. İkkinči qawättä xänzüčä romanlar bar. Üçinči qawättä uyğurčä kitaplar wä rayonimizdiki az sanliq millätlär yazğučiliri yazğan kitaplar bar.

26.A: Änä qarañ! Yeni luğätlär awu jazilarda ikän.

27.B: Yoldaş, män bir «Xänzüčä-uyğurčä luğät» wä bir «İnglizčä-xänzüčä qisqičä luğät» almaqçı idim.

28.F: Mana sizgä fapiyaw.

29.B: Wayyäy, pul tapşuruweliş ornida oçirät nimidigän uzun!

.....

30.A: Ämdi nägä barimiz?

31.B: Kelär häptä apamniñ tuğulğan küni bolidu. Šuğa apamğa awu dukandin bir soğa almaqçimän.

32.A: Apıñizniñ tuğulğan küni qančınči čisla?<sup>1</sup>

33.B: On altinči čisla. Čüştin keyin olturuş qilimiz. Sizmu šu waqitta apamniñ öyigä beriñ!

34.A: On altinči čisla häptiniñ näččinči küni bolidu?

35.B: Häptiniñ üçinči küni.

36.A: Bügün küngä nimä?

37.B: Bügün küngä päyšänbä, ayğa on.

38.A: Bolidu. Čoqum apıñizniñ tuğulğan künini täbrikläškä barimän.

39.B: Obdan! İmkan qädär balduraq beriñ. – Bu baş yağliq qandaq?

40.A: Xelila esil ikän. Awu xiliču?

41.B: Bäk qimmät ikän. Pulum yätmäydu. Buni alay.



.....

- 42.A: Mänmu bir soğatliq almaqçı idim.
- 43.B: Aldimizdiki hünär-sän'ät buyumliri magizini.  
Yürüñ, kirip körüp baqayli! – Awu kiçik güldan qandaq?
- 44.A: Ančä yaxşı ämäs ikän. Dostluq Magizinda bir xil yüz sopuni bar ikän. Ätä berip alay däymän.<sup>2</sup>
- 45.B: Qimmät ämästu?
- 46.A: Qimmät ämäs, ärzan ikän. Qarañ! Awu dukandiki šaptullar nimidigän yaxşı! – Šaptulniñ jini<sup>3</sup> qančä?
- 47.G: Ällik bäs tiyin.
- 48.A: Ikki jini beriñ. Xasiñ barmu?
- 49.G: Xasiñ setilip boldi. Yänä nimä alisiz?
- 50.A: Mušu boldi. Mana ikki koy.
- 51.G: Bir som bir mo... Mana toqquz mo yandurdum.  
.....
- 52.B: Herip kättim. Ämdi qaytayli!
- 53.A: Mänmu hardim. Biz xeli köp närsä alduq.
- 54.B: Hä'ä, pulnima köp xäjliđuq... Änä aptowuz bekiti awu yärdä.

## 9.3 New Elements

*api...* (see *apa* [4])

*aq* (n) 'white;' (ad) 'white,' 'clear,' 'clean,' 'innocent'

*az* (ad) 'minor,' 'few,' 'little (in quantity),' 'rare(ly),' 'seldom;' \_\_\_  
*digändä* 'to say the least,' 'at least' (see *digändä* [9]); \_\_\_ *sanliq*  
'minority ...'

*ämdi* (adv) 'just (now),' '(and) now ...,' 'then'

*balduraq* (< \**baldurraq*) 'a little earlier' (see *baldur* [7], +*raq* [5])

*bekät* (n) 'stop,' 'station,' 'pick-up point'

*bekit...* (see *bekät* [9])

*čisla* /#čislā+#/ (n) 'day of the month' (~ *čisila*)

*čoqum* (ad) 'definite(ly),' '(for) sure,' 'absolute(ly)'

*digändä* /#dä°-|GAn+dA+#/ 'when ... (was ~ were) said' (SU  
*degändä*) (see -*ğanda* [7], *az digändä* [9])

*digidäk* /#dä°-GA+#däg+|#/ (adv) ("close to ~ like saying ...")  
'nearly,' 'almost' (SU *degidäk*)

*esil* /#asl+#/ 'noble,' 'well-bred,' 'precious,' 'fine,' 'nice,' 'lovely,'  
'superb' (SU *asil*)

*güldan* /#güldān+#/ (n) 'flower vase'

*güllük* /#gül+(+)|°G+|#/ (adj) 'having flowers,' 'flowery,' 'floral,'  
'patterned'

#*ğu* (~ #*qu*) /|#Gu#/# strongly emphatic, topic marker

*her...* (see *har* - [7])

*hičnimä* /#hič#(#nīmā+#/ 'nothing (at all)' (~ *hečnimä*) (see *hič*  
[3], *nimä* [1])

*hünär* (n) 'craft,' 'handicraft,' 'skill,' 'talent;' \_\_\_-*sän'ät* 'arts and  
crafts'

*imkan* /#imkān+#/ (n) 'possibility,' 'feasibility;' \_\_\_ *qädär ...* 'as ...  
as possible'

*inglizčü* /#ingliz+#čā+|#/ (n) 'English manner,' 'English language;'  
(adv) 'in the English manner,' 'in (the) English (language)'

*jäm'i* /#jäm'ī+#/ (pron) 'all;' (ad) 'comprehensive,' 'total,'  
'altogether,' 'all,' 'in all'

*jin* /#jin+#/ (n) 'scales;' (meas) '*jin*' (Chinese weight, nowadays  
0.5kg)

*kät-* (- *ket*-V...) (v.int) 'go,' 'walk,' 'leave' (see Note 6.6.01),  
'spend;' (asp.v) aspect: intensive, change, unforeseen or accidental  
occurrence

*kelär* /#käl-|(A)r+#/ 'coming,' 'upcoming,' 'next' (see *käl*- [3],

-ar [3])

*kitap* /#kitāb+#/ (n) 'book'*köküç* (ad) 'bluish,' 'light blue' (~ *köküş*)*körün-* (v.pass:int) ([NP+ğa \_\_\_]) 'be seen by,' 'appear (to ~ before),' 'emerge,' 'look (like ... [to])'*köynäklük* /#köynäg+(+)l°G+|#/ (adj) 'wearing a shirt ~ blouse ~ dress,' 'sufficient for a shirt ~ blouse ~ dress'*metir* /#metr+#/ (back-vocalic!, cf. *metirla-* 'measure by meters') (meas) 'meter' (SU *metr*)*nädä* /#nä+|dA+#/ (id) 'nothing of the kind!', 'far from it!' (objection, disagreement) (see *nä* [6], *+da* [2])*nepiz* /#napız+#/ (n) 'thin' (SU *neppiz*)*nimişqa* (< \**nimä iş+qa*) 'why,' 'for what reason,' 'wherefore' (only interrogative)*očirüt* (n) 'row,' 'line,' 'queue'*ottuz* (num) 'thirty'*paxta* /#pāxta+#/ (n) 'cotton'*pütün* (ad) 'whole,' 'entire,' 'complete,' 'perfect'*qančiči* /#qa+n+#či+n++čI+|#/ (< \*/#qa+n+#čä+n++čI+|#/ (num.ordinal=adj) interrogative ordinal (~ *näčiči*)*qayt-* (v.int) (NP<sub>x</sub>+*din* NP<sub>y</sub>+ğa \_\_\_) 'return (from X to Y),' 'turn away (from X)'*qädär* (postp) ([NP+ğa \_\_\_]) 'up (to),' 'until,' 'till,' 'as far as;' ([ad \_\_\_]) 'as ...,' 'so ...'; ([pron \_\_\_ ad]) 'so ...,' 'this ...'*qelin* /#qalm+#/ (ad) 'thick,' 'dense,' 'close'*qisqičä* /#qis--GA+#čä+|#/ (ad) 'in short,' 'concise,' 'summary'*räng...* (see *rän* [6])*ränlig...* (see *ränlik* [5])*roman* /#romān+#/ (n) 'novel'*sanliq* /#sān+(+)l°G+|#/ 'having (a) number(s),' 'numbered;' ([num~adj \_\_\_ NP]) '(having) ... number of;' *az* \_\_\_ 'minority ...'*sap* /#sāp+#/ (ad) 'pure,' 'true,' 'genuine,' 'clear,' 'total,' 'all,' 'altogether'*sän'üt* (n) 'art'*semiz* /#sämiz+#/ (ad) 'fat,' 'corpulent'*seriq* /#sarıG+#/ (n) 'yellow,' 'yolk;' (ad) 'yellow'*setil-* /#sat-1-|/ (v.pass:int) 'be sold'*soğa* /#sögā+#/ (n) 'present,' 'gift' (~ *soğat*)*soğatliq* /#sögāt+(+)l°G+|#/ (adj) '(something) for a gift,' 'gift ...'*som* (meas) 'buck,' 'quid' (popular for any largest monetary unit;

see Note 8.6.04)

*šöbä* /#šöbä+#/ (n) 'branch,' 'subsidiary'

*šöbi...* (see *šöbä* [9])

*täbriklä-* (v.t) ([NP<sub>x</sub>+ğä NP<sub>y</sub>(+ni) \_\_\_]) 'congratulate (X on Y),' 'compliment (X on Y),' 'convey one's best wishes (to X on the occasion of Y)'

*tiyin* /#tiyn+#/ (n) 'squirrel;' (meas) 'penny,' 'copeck,' 'fen'

(popular for any smallest monetary unit; see Note 8.6.04)

*tuğul-* /#tuğ-1-|/ (v.pass:int) 'be born;' \_\_\_ğän kün 'birthday' (see -ğän [3], kün [7])

*wayyäy* (excl) expression of pain or unpleasant surprise

*xäjlä-* (v.t) 'expend,' 'spend (money)'

*xänzüčä* /#xänzu+#čä+|#/ (n) 'Han(-Chinese) manner,'

'(Han-)Chinese (language);' (adv) 'in the Han(-Chinese) manner,' 'in (the Han-)Chinese (language)' (SU *xänsučä*)

*yandur-* (v.caus:t) (NP<sub>x</sub>(+ni) NP<sub>y</sub>+ğä \_\_\_]) 'return (X to Y),' 'give (X) back (to Y),' 'throw up (X),' 'vomit (X);' ([NP<sub>x</sub>(+ni) NP<sub>y</sub>+din \_\_\_]) 'cause (X) to turn away (from Y),' 'turn (X) away (from Y),' 'cause (X) to contradict (Y),' 'turn on (X=light)'

*yaq-* (v.int) ([NP+ğä \_\_\_]) 'be pleasing (to),' 'be satisfying (to),' 'be beneficial (to)'

*yaraš-* (v.rec:int) '(come to) suit (one another);' ([NP+ğä \_\_\_])

'(come to) suit,' '(come to) benefit,' '(come to) fit'

*yariš...* (see *yaraš-* [9])

*yaxšikän* < *yaxši ikän* (see *yaxši* [1], *ikän* [1])

*yazğuči* /#yaz-GU+(+)čI+|#/ (n) 'writer,' 'author'

*yät-* (v.int) ([NP+ğä \_\_\_]) 'reach,' 'arrive (at),' 'catch up (with),' 'suffice (for)'

*yipäk* /#yipäg+#/ (n) 'silk' (SU *žipäk*)

*yür-* (v.int) 'move (forward ~ along),' 'go (forward),' 'stroll,'

'proceed' (see Note 6.6.01); ([NP *bilän* \_\_\_]) 'associate (with),'

'have contact (with);' (asp.v) aspect: continuation, frequency, regularity (SU *žür-*)

*yüz* (n) 'face,' 'side,' 'surface,' 'skin (on liquid)' (SU *yuz* /#yüz+#/)

## 9.4 Translation

### Shopping

#### (Part 2)

- 01.A: I'd like to buy some shirt material.  
02.E: What kind would you like?  
03.A: I'll get two meters of cotton fabric and two meters of silk fabric.  
04.E: Please, take a look at this kind.  
05.A: I don't like this color. Do you have it in light blue?  
06.E: Yes, here.  
07.A: This one is very nice. I'll get two meters. Are all the fabrics on that shelf over there pure silk?  
08.E: Yes, all of them are pure silk. How about this patterned fabric? Would it do for you?  
09.A: It's pretty nice, but this one doesn't suit me.  
10.B: Why?  
11.A: I'm too fat.  
12.B: Come on! That isn't true! How about that white fabric? Will it do?  
13.A: It's too thick. That yellow fabric over there would do fine. It looks fairly thin.  
14.B: The color of this one suits you very much.  
15.A: Yes, I'll get two meters. How much for the meter?  
16.E: 9.80 *yuan*.  
17.A: Yeah, all right.  
18.E: Would you like anything else?  
19.A: Nothing, thanks. This will do.  
20.E: It's altogether 24.65 *yuan*.  
21.A: Here are thirty *yuan*.  
22.E: The cashier's counter is over there. Here's the bill.  
23.A: Thanks! And now, let's go to the bookstore, Ms. Mārhaba.  
.....  
24.A: How large this bookstore is!  
25.B: Yes, it's pretty large. This is the largest bookstore in our region. Xinhua Bookstore has numerous branches throughout our country. There's at least one branch in every place. Look over there! Dictionaries seem to be on this floor. On the second floor, there are novels in Chinese. On the third floor, there are

- Uyghur books and books written by ethnic minority writers of our region.
- 26.A: Look there! New dictionaries seem to be on that shelf there.
- 27.B: Comrade, I'd like to buy one *Chinese-Uyghur Dictionary* and one *Concise English-Chinese Dictionary*.
- 28.F: Here's your bill.
- 29.B: Wow, how long the line at the cashier's counter is!  
.....
- 30.A: Where are we going now?
- 31.B: My mother's birthday will be next week. So, I was going to buy a present for her at that store over there.
- 32.A: What day of the month is your mother's birthday?
- 33.B: On the 16th. We'll have a party in the afternoon. Why don't you, too, go to my mother's place then?!
- 34.A: What day of the week is the 16th?
- 35.B: Wednesday.
- 36.A: And what day is today?
- 37.B: Today is Thursday, the 10th.
- 38.A: All right. I'll definitely go and wish your mother happy birthday.
- 39.B: Great! Be there as early as possible. How's this head-scarf?
- 40.A: Pretty nice. And how about that kind over there?
- 41.B: It's too expensive. I don't have enough money. I'll buy this one.  
.....
- 42.A: I, too, would like to buy something for a present.
- 43.B: The one in front of us is the arts and crafts store. Come on, let's go inside and have a look! How about that small flower vase?
- 44.A: It isn't all that great. There's a type of facial soap at the Friendship Store. I guess I'll go and get it tomorrow.
- 45.B: Isn't it expensive?
- 46.A: No, it isn't expensive. It's cheap, I guess. Look! How nice the peaches are at that stall! How much is the *jin* of peaches?
- 47.G: 0.55 *yuan*.
- 48.A: One *jin* please. Do you have any peanuts?
- 49.G: We are out of peanuts. Would you like anything else?
- 50.A: This will do. Here are 2.00 *yuan*.
- 51.G: 1.10 *yuan* . . . Here are 0.90 *yuan* change.  
.....
- 52.B: I'm tired. Let's go back!
- 53.A: I'm tired, too. We've bought a lot of things.

54.B: Yes, and we also spent a lot of money . . . There's the bus stop over there.

## 9.5 Supplementary Vocabulary

### 9.5.1 Office Supplies

*bor* (n) '(writing) chalk'

*däptär* (n) 'notebook,' 'exercise book,' 'writing pad,' 'notepad'

*gañbi* (*gañbiyim* [~ *gañbirim*], *gañbiyñ* [~ *gañbirinñ*], *gañbisi*) (n)  
'fountain-pen' (SU *awtoručka*)

*konwert* (back-vocalic!) (n) '(letter) envelop' (~ *lipap*)

*lipap* /#lipāp+#/ (n) '(letter) envelop' (SU *lipapā*) (~ *konwert*)

*mašinka* /#māšīnka+#/ (n) 'typewriter'

*māšq дәptiri* (n) 'exercise book' (SU *māšiq дәptiri*)

*mobi* (*mobiyim* [~ *mobirim*], *mobiynñ* [~ *mobirinñ*], *mobisi*)

/#mōbī+#/ (n) 'writing brush' (~ *mawbi*)

*möhür* (n) 'signet,' 'personal stamp'

*öčürgüč* (n) '(erasing) rubber,' 'eraser' (~ *rezinkā*)

*qāğāz* (n) 'paper'

*qālām* (n) 'pen'

*qerindaš* (n) 'pencil'

*rezinkā* /#rāzīnkā+#/ (n) '(erasing) rubber,' 'eraser' (~ *öčürgüč*)

*sānpān* (n) 'abacus'

*siya* (*siyayim* [~ *siyarim*], *siyayñ* [~ *siyarinñ*], *siyasi*) /#sīyā+#/ (n)  
'ink'

*sizguč* (n) 'rule,' 'ruler (for drawing straight lines)'

*sizliq* /#sīz-G+(+)l°G+|#/ (adj) 'lined,' 'ruled;' \_\_\_ *qāğāz* 'ruled paper'

*sizsiz* /#sīz-G+(+)sIz+|#/ (adj) 'unlined,' 'unruled;' \_\_\_ *qāğāz*  
'unruled paper'

*suruq* /#suruG+#/ (< /#sur+G+|#/ ) (n) 'stamp ink'

*tamğa* (n) 'seal,' 'stamp'

*xatirä дәptär* ~ *xatirä дәptiri* /#xātirā+##dәptär+([s]l+)|#/ (n)  
'notebook,' 'notepad,' 'memo-book'

### 9.5.2 Textiles and Textile Products

*ätlās* (n) 'atlas' (a type of silk ikat fabric used particularly for Uyghur and Uzbek women's clothing)

*böz* (n) 'large, coarse homespun cloth'

*čäkmän* (n) 'chakman' (a type of coarse cotton fabric)

*čibārquť* (n) 'corduroy'

*čipta* (n) 'coarse linen,' 'hessian,' 'burlap'

*čit* (n) 'patterned fabric,' 'calico,' 'chintz'



- čüšäk* /#čüšäg+#/ (< \*/#tüš-AG+|#/? \*/#tüš-A-G+|#/?) (n)  
 'bedding'
- duxawa* (n) 'velvet'
- gäzlimä* (n) 'woven product,' 'fabric,' 'cloth,' 'material' (~ *gäzmal*)
- gäzmal* (see *gäzlimä*)
- kigiz* (n) 'felt rug,' 'felt blanket'
- kimxap* /#kimxāb+#/ (n) 'brocade'
- kirlik* /#kir+(+)l°G+|#/ (n) '(bed) sheet'
- köpä* /#kōpä+#/ (< \**körpä*) (n) 'cotton-padded mattress'
- mata* (n) 'coarse homespun cloth'
- märkizit* (n) 'markazit' (a type of thin material for shirts etc.)
- pärdä* (n) 'curtain'
- sün'i* /#sün'i+#/ (ad) 'artificial,' 'synthetic' (SU *sun'i*); \_\_\_ *yipäk*  
 'rayon' (SU *sun'i žipäk*)
- šayi* /#šāy+/#/ 'silk cloth'
- tam gilām* (n) 'wall-rug'
- tawar* (n) 'satin'
- täkiyä* (n) 'down pillow'
- terä* (n) 'hide,' 'leather;' \_\_\_ *mähsulatiri* 'leather products;' *kala terisi*  
 'cow hide;' *qoy terisi* 'sheep hide'
- tor* (n) 'netting,' 'gauze,' 'fine lace,' 'window lace;' \_\_\_ *pärdä* 'lace  
 curtain'
- yastuq* /#yastuG+#/ (n) 'pillow;' \_\_\_ *lōngisi* 'towel for covering pil-  
 lows'
- yotqan* (n) 'quilt'

### 9.5.3 Colors and Patterns

- ač* (ad) 'light' (of colors)
- ala* (ad) 'multicolored,' 'varicolored,' 'colorful;' \_\_\_-*bula* 'colorfully  
 patterned'
- appaq* (ad) 'snow-white'
- halrāñ* (n) 'peach color,' 'pink'
- hawa rāñ* (n) 'sky blue'
- köp-kök* (ad) 'strikingly blue,' 'strikingly green'
- mas* (ad) 'matching,' 'harmonizing'
- ōñ* (n) 'color,' 'hue,' 'complexion'
- ōñlük* /#ōñ+(+)l°G+|#/ (adj) 'having a ... complexion,' 'flesh-  
 colored'
- qap-qara* (ad) 'jet-black,' 'pitch-black'
- qip-qizil* /#qip#qizil+|#/ (ad) 'glaringly red'

- qizğuč* (ad) 'reddish,' 'light red;' \_\_\_ *seriq* 'orange(-colored)'  
*qizil* /#qızıl+#/ (< \*/#qız-1+|#/? \*/qızı-1+|#/?) (n) 'red;' (ad)  
 'red'  
*sap-seriq* /#sap#sarıG+|#/ (ad) 'strikingly yellow'  
*sur* (ad) 'ash-colored,' 'gray'  
*tutuq* (ad) 'dull,' 'murky,' 'dark'  
*yap-yešil* /#yap#yašıl+/ (ad) 'strikingly green'  
*yol* (n) 'stripe'  
*yolluq* /#yol+(+)l°G+|#/ 'having stripes,' 'striped'

## 9.6 Notes

**9.6.01** In naming days of a given month, *ay* 'month' or *čisla* 'day of the month' take on the dative-directive suffix (+*ğa*) and are followed by a cardinal number. In questions, the position of *qančä* (or *näččä*) corresponds to that of a cardinal number in a statement. In subjective or adverbial position, the day of the month is expressed in the form of an ordinal number or *qančinči* (~ *näččinči*) preceding *čisla*; e.g., question: *Qančinči čisla?* 'What day (of the month) (is it)?,' answer: *Üččinči čisla* '(It is) the third (day of the month).'

**9.6.02** Direct quotations are used quite frequently in Uyghur and in virtually all other Turkic languages. This includes the practice of quoting oneself. As in this instance, and as will be seen in later dialogues (see 10), quoting (or better to say "pseudo-quoting," which is not marked by means of punctuation but must always be marked by *dä-*) has also been developed into a syntactic device, expressing intention, purpose or supposition (in this instance literally, "I say let me go and get [it] tomorrow").

**9.6.03** The Chinese market "pound" or (Chinese *jīn* >) *jīn* consists of 500 grams (i.e., 1.1023 lb.). It is the equivalent of 10 (Chinese *liǎng* =) *sār*, 100 (Chinese *qián* =) *misqal*, or 1,000 (Chinese *fēn* >) *puṇ*. The units (Russian *kilogramm* >) *kilogiram* (SU *kilogramm*, = 2 *jīn*) and (Russian *gramm* >) *giram* (SU *gramm*, = 2 *puṇ*) are official in both China and the Soviet Union.



# Unit 10

## Telefonda sözliş (Birinçi qisim)

(Talking on the Telephone: Part 1)

Topics: telephoning - arrival - giving directions - making appointments - hiring transport

### 10.1 Dialogues

#### تېلېفوندا سۆزلىشىش (1-قىسىم)

##### 10.1.1

- :A.01 ھوي! كېرىم بارمۇ؟  
:B.02 يوق. سىز كىم؟  
:A.03 مەن جورج. مەن مەركىزىي مىللەتلەر ئىنىستىتۇتىدىن كەلگەن.  
:B.04 تېلېفون نومۇرىڭىز قانچە؟  
:A.05 34397 نومۇرىنى ئېلىپ، ئاندىن 218-نومۇرغا بەرسە بولىدۇ.  
:B.06 بولىدۇ. كېرىم قايتىپ كەلسە، سىزگە تېلېفون بەرسۇن دەپ ئېيتىپ قوياي.

##### 10.1.2

- :A.01 ھوي! زۇلپىيە بارمۇ؟  
:B.02 ھە، مەن زۇلپىيە. سىز كىم؟  
:A.03 مەن ياسۇكو ئىكېدا.  
:B.04 ھە! ياخشىمۇسىز! سىز قەيەردە؟

- A.05 : مەن پويىز ئىستانسىسىدا . مەكتەپكە  
 نەچچىنچى يول ئاپتوۋۇزىغا ئولتۇرسام بولىدۇ؟
- B.06 : 7-يول . ئاپتوۋۇز بېكىتى ئىستانسىنىڭ  
 ئالدىدىكى يولنىڭ نېرىقى تەرىپىدە .  
 يۈك - تاقلرىڭىز كۆپمۇ؟
- A.07 : ئانچە كۆپ ئەمەس .
- B.08 : مەن ھازىرلا ئۇ يەرگە باراي . مەن كەلگىچە  
 ئىستانسىنىڭ ئالدىدا كۈتۈپ تۇرۇڭ!
- A.09 : ئاۋارە بولماڭ ! مەن ھازىرلا ئاپتوۋۇزغا  
 چۈشمەن .
- B.10 : ئۇنداق بولسا ، مەن سىزنى مەكتەپنىڭ ئالدى  
 دەرۋازىسىنىڭ يېنىدىكى بېكەتتە كۈتۈپ  
 تۇرىمەن . بىز دەمدىن كېيىن كۆرۈشەرمىز .

## 10.1.3

- A.01 : ۋېي !
- B.02 : ئۇيغۇرچە گەپنى بىلىدىغان بىرەر ئادەم  
 بارمۇ؟
- A.03 : دېڭ يى شيا !  
 . . . . .
- C.04 : ھوي !
- B.05 : ھوي ! ئۈرۈمچى كىرا ماشىنىسى  
 شېركىتىمۇ؟
- C.06 : ھەئە .
- B.07 : ماڭا بىر كىرا ماشىنىسى ئەۋەتىڭىزلەر .  
 دوستلۇق ماڭىزىغا بارماقچى ئىدىم .
- C.08 : ماشىنا نەگە بارسۇن ؟

- :B.09 شىنخۇا كىتاپخانىغا كەلسۇن. ماڭا بۈگۈن  
ئاخشام يەنە بىر ماشىنا كېرەك ئىدى،  
ئۇنىڭ ئۈستىدىكى چەتئەللىك مۇتەخەسسسلەر  
ياتىدىن ئايرۇدۇرۇمغا.  
:C.10 ئايرۇدۇرۇمغا بارىدىغان ماشىنا كەچتە  
قايسى ۋاقىتتا ياتىڭىزغا بارسۇن؟  
:B.11 سائەت سەككىزدە.  
:C.12 ئىسمىڭىز نېمە؟  
:B.13 ھارۋى.  
:C.14 ماقۇل. مەن ھازىرلا بىر ماشىنىنى  
كىتاپخانىغا ئەۋەتىمەن. سىز ئىشكىنىڭ  
ئالدىدا كۈتۈپ تۇرۇڭ.

## 10.1.4

- :A.01 ماڭا ئۇزۇن يوللۇق تېلېفونغا چاقىرىش  
قەغىزى بېرىڭا!  
:B.02 مانا.  
.....  
:A.03 سىز چاقىرىغان ئۈرۈمچىدىكى ئايشەم  
سۇلايماندىن تېلېفون كەلدى. 19-نومۇرلۇق  
ئاپاراتقا بېرىڭ!  
.....  
:A.04 ھوي! ئايشەممۇسىز؟  
:C.05 ھەئە. سىز كىم؟  
:A.06 مەن كولىپت.  
:C.07 ھە! كىم ئىكەن دېسەم، سىز ئىكەنسىزدە!  
:A.08 مەن قۇمۇل تېلېگراف ئىدارىسىدە.

- 9-ئاينىڭ 25-كۈنى جۇڭگوغا كەلدىم.  
 ئۆلۈشكۈن قۇمۇلغا كەلدىم. ئۆگۈنلۈككە  
 تۇرپانغا بارىمەن. 10-ئاينىڭ 7-كۈنى  
 چۈشتىن كېيىن سائەت ئۈچتىن ئون مىنۇت  
 ئۆتكەندە پويىز بىلەن ئۈرۈمچىگە بارىمەن.  
 :B.09 ياخشى گەپقۇ! ئۆكتەبىرنىڭ 7-كۈنى  
 كۈنگە يەكشەنبىدۇ؟ مەن سىزنى پويىز  
 ئىستانسىسىدا كۈتۈۋالىمەن.  
 :A.10 رەھمەت! يەكشەنبە كۆرۈشەرمىز!



## 10.2. Transliteration

### Telefonda sözliş

(Birinçi qisim)

#### 10.2.1

- 01.A: Hoy! Kerim barmu?  
 02.B: Yoq. Siz kim?  
 03.A: Män Jorj. Män Märkiziy Millätlär Inistitutidin<sup>1</sup>  
 kälğan.  
 04.B: Telefon nomuriñiz qančä?  
 05.A: Üč töt üç toqquz yättä nomurni elip, andin ikki  
 bir säkkizinči nomurğa bärsä bolidu.<sup>2</sup>  
 06.B: Bolidu. Kerim qaytip kälsä, sizgä telefon bärsun  
 döp eytip qoyay.<sup>3</sup>

#### 10.2.2

- 01.A: Hoy! Zulpiyä barmu?  
 02.B: Hä, män Zulpiyä. Siz kim?  
 03.A: Män Yasuko Ikeda.  
 04.B: Hä! Yaxšimusiz! Siz qäyärdä?  
 05.A: Män poyiz istansisida. Mäktäpkä näččinči yol  
 aptowuziğa oltursam bolidu?  
 06.B: Yätinči yol. Aptowuz bekiti istansiniñ aldidiki  
 yolniñ neriqi täripidä. Yük-taqliriñiz köpmu?  
 07.A: Ančä köp ämäš.  
 08.B: Män hazirla u yärgä baray. Män kälgičä  
 istansiniñ aldida kütüp turuñ!  
 09.A: Awarä bolmañ! Män hazirla aptowuzğa čüšimän.  
 10.B: Undaq bolsa, män sizni mäktäpniñ aldi  
 därwazisiniñ yenediki bekättä kütüp turimän. Biz  
 dämdin keyin körüşärmiz.

#### 10.2.3

- 01.A: Wey!<sup>4</sup>

- 02.B: Uyğurčä gäpni bilidiğan birär adäm barmu?  
 03.A: Deñ yi şya!<sup>5</sup>  
 . . . . .  
 04.C: Hoy!  
 05.B: Hoy! Ürümçi kira mašinisi šerkitimu?  
 06.C: Hä'ä.  
 07.B: Maña bir kira mašinisi äwätiñizlär. Dostluq  
 Magizinga barmaqçi idim.  
 08.C: Mašina nägä barsun?  
 09.B: Šinxwa Kitapxaniğa kälsun. Maña bügün axşam  
 yänä bir mašina keräk idi, uniwersitetniñ čät'allik  
 mutäxässislär<sup>6</sup> yatiğidin ayrudromğa.  
 10.C: Ayrudromğa baridiğan mašina kächtä qaysi  
 waqitta yatiğiniñizğa barsun?  
 11.B: Sa'ät säkkizdä.  
 12.C: Ismiñiz nimä?  
 13.B: Harwi.  
 14.C: Maqul. Män hazirla bir mašinini kitapxaniğa  
 äwätimän. Siz işikniñ aldida kütüp turuñ.

#### 10.2.4

- 01.A: Maña uzun yolluq telefonğa čaqiriş qäğizi  
 beriña!  
 02.B: Mana.  
 . . . . .  
 03.B: Siz čaqirğan Ürümčidiki Ayšäm Sulaymandin  
 telefon kaldi. On toqquzinči nomurluq aparatqa  
 beriñ!  
 . . . . .  
 04.A: Hoy! Ayšämmusiz?  
 05.C: Hä'ä. Siz kim?  
 06.A: Män Kolet.  
 07.C: Hä! Kim ikän disäm, siz ikänsizdä!<sup>7</sup>  
 08.A: Män Qumul telegiraf idarisidä.<sup>8</sup> Toqquzinči ayniñ

yigirmä bäšinči küni<sup>9</sup> Juŋgoğa kældim. Ülüškün Qumulğa kældim. Ögünlükkä Turpanğa barimän. Oninči ayniŋ yättinči küni čüštän keyin sa'ät üçtin on minut ötkändä poyiz bilän Ürümçigä barimän.

09.B: Yaxşı gäpqu! Öktäbirniŋ yättinči küni küngä yäkšänbidu? Män sizni poyiz istansisida kütüwalimän.

10.A: Rähmät! Yäkšänbä körüşärmiz!

## 10.3 New Elements

**#a /#|ā#/** expresses polite requests and urging or encouraging in conjunction with imperative forms

**andin** (adv) 'then,' 'thereafter,' 'thereupon'

**aparat** /#apārāt+#/ (n) 'mechanical device,' 'gadget,' 'apparatus,' 'appliance,' '(telephone) set,' 'camera,' 'mechanism,' 'organization,' 'system,' 'machine' (SU *aparat*); *fotografıyā \_\_\_i* '(photographic) camera' (SU *fotografıya aparatı*); *telefon \_\_\_i* 'telephone (set)' (SU *telefon aparatı*)

**ayrudurom** /#ayrudrōm+#/ (n) 'airport' (~ *ayrudurum*) (SU *aèrodrom*)

**awarā bol-** 'suffer,' 'be troubled,' 'suffer hardship,' 'be burdened,' 'be poor,' 'put oneself out,' 'go to some trouble;' ([NP *bilān* \_\_\_]) 'be burdened (with),' 'be occupied (with),' 'be busy (with),' 'put up (with)' (see *awarā* [8], *bol-* [2])

**Ayšām** (p.n) personal name (f)

**āwāt-** /#āwāt-/ (v.t) ([NP<sub>x</sub>(+ni) NP<sub>y</sub>+ğā \_\_\_]) 'dispatch (X to Y),' 'send (X to Y)' (~ *yolla-*)

**birār** (num) 'one or two,' 'a ... or two,' 'a ... or so;' (adj) 'a few,' 'some,' 'any'

**čaqır-** /#čaqır-/ (< \*/#čāq-|r-/ (v.t) ([NP<sub>x</sub>(+ni) NP<sub>y</sub>+ğā \_\_\_]) 'call out (X to Y),' 'call (X to Y),' 'order (X to Y),' 'summon (X to Y),' 'invite (X to Y);' \_\_\_iš *qāğizi* 'order form'

**dāmdin** /#dām+|dīn#/ 'after a while,' 'a moment later,' 'in a moment' (see *dām* [6], *+din* [1])

**dārwaža** /#dārwāža+#/ (n) 'portal,' 'large gate,' 'main entrance'

**gāp** (n) 'utterance,' 'talk,' 'speech,' '(spoken) language,' 'tone (of speech),' 'matter,' 'affair'

-*gičā* (see -*ğičā* [10])

-*ğičā* (~ -*qičā* ~ -*gičā* ~ -*kičā*) /-|(-)GA#čā#/ limitative ('until ...')

**idarā** /#idārā+#/ (n) 'bureau,' 'office,' 'agency,' 'service (organization)'

**istansa** /#stānsa+#/ (n) 'station,' 'plant,' 'stop' (SU *stanciya*)

**Kerim** /#karīm+#/ (p.n) personal name (m)

**kira** /#kirā+#/ (n) 'rent,' 'hire,' '(hired) transport,' '(hired) conveyance;' \_\_\_ *mašinisi* 'taxi(-cab)' (~ *taksi*)

**kütüwal-** /#küt-b#al-|/ (v.t) ([P(+ni) \_\_\_]) 'wait (for) and receive,' 'meet (someone who arrives),' 'pick up (someone at the

- station, airport etc.)' (see *küt-* [3], *-p* [2], *al-* [7])
- maña* dative-directive of the 1st person sg. pronoun ("[to] me")
- märkiziy* /#märkäziy+#/ (ad) 'central'
- mutäxässis* (n) 'expert,' 'specialist'
- neriqi* /#narı++KI+|#/ (adj) '(that which is) on the far side,' 'yon,' 'yonder'
- nomur* /#nōmur+#/ (n) 'number,' 'numeral,' '(entertainment) number,' 'size (N<sup>o</sup> ...)' (SU *nomer*)
- ögünlük* /#ögün+(+)l<sup>o</sup>G+|#/ (< \*ön kün+lüg?) (n) 'the day after tomorrow,' \_\_\_*kä* '(on) the day after tomorrow'
- öktäbir* /#öktäbr+#/ (n) 'October' (~ *oninči ay*) (SU *oktyabr*)
- poyız* /#pöyız+#/ (n) '(railway) train' (SU *poezd*)
- qäğüz* (n) 'paper,' 'document,' '(printed) form'
- qäğiz...* (see *qäğüz* [10])
- Qumul* (p.n) 'Qumul,' 'Hami' (~ *Qomul*)
- sam* (~ *-säm*) /-|-sA+m#/ 1st person sg. conditional ("if I ...", "when I ...") (see *-sa* [3], *+m* [1])
- säm* (see *-sam* [10])
- Sulayman* /#suläymän+#/ (p.n) personal name (m) (Solomon)
- šerkät* (n) 'company,' 'firm' (SU *širkät*)
- taq* (see *yük-taq* [10])
- telefon* /#telefōn+#/ (n) 'telephone'
- telegiraf* /#telegräf+#/ (n) 'telegraphy,' 'telegraphic message,' 'telecommunication' (~ *telegirap*) (SU *telegraf*)
- Turpan* (p.n) 'Turpan,' 'Turfan,' 'Tulufan' (city in Xinjiang)
- ülüşkün* (n) 'the day before yesterday,' (adv) '(on) the day before yesterday'
- Ürümči* /#ürümči+#/ 'Urumchi,' 'Wulumuqi' (SU *Urumči*) (capital of Xinjiang)
- yol* (n) 'way,' 'road,' 'route,' 'stripe,' 'strip,' 'method,' 'means,' 'reason,' 'sense,' 'purpose;' ([NP \_\_\_*ida*]) 'for the purpose (of),' 'for the sake (of);' (meas) for counting trips
- yolluq* /#yol+(+)l<sup>o</sup>G+|#/ (adj) 'having ways,' 'having roads,' 'having stripes,' 'striped,' 'reasonable,' 'sensible;' ([num.ordinal \_\_\_ NP]) '(route) N<sup>o</sup> ... (bus, train etc.)'
- yük* (n) 'burden,' 'load,' 'freight,' 'luggage,' 'baggage' (SU *žük*); \_\_\_*-taq* 'luggage,' 'baggage' (SU *žük-taq*)
- Zulpiyä* /#zulpiyä+#/ (p.n) personal name (f)

## 10.4 Translation

### Talking on the Telephone

(Part 1)

#### 10.4.1.

01.A: Hello! Is Kerim there?

02.B: He isn't. Who's speaking, please?

03.A: George here. I've come from the Central Institute of Nationalities.

04.B: What's your telephone number?

05.A: 343977, extension 218.

06.B: All right. When Kerim comes back, I'll tell him to give you a call.

#### 10.4.2.

01.A: Hello! Is Zulpiyā in?

02.B: Yes. Zulpiyā speaking. Who's that speaking, please?

03.A: Yasuko Ikeda here.

04.B: Oh, I see! Hi! Where are you?

05.A: I'm at the train station. What number bus am I supposed to take to the school?

06.B: N° 7. The bus stop is on the other side of the road in front of the station. Do you have a lot of luggage?

07.A: Not all that much.

08.B: I'll be there right away. Please wait in front of the station till I get there.

09.A: Don't bother! I'll get on the bus right away.

10.B: In that case, I'll wait for you at the stop next to the front gate of the school. See you in a little while!

#### 10.4.3.

01.A: *Wèi!*

02.B: Is there anyone who knows Uyghur?

03.A: *Děng yí xià!*

.....

04.C: Hello!

05.B: Hello! Urumchi Taxi Company?

06.C: Yes.

07.B: Please send me a cab. I'd like to go to the Friendship Store.

- 08.C: Where do you want the cab to be?  
09.B: At Xinhua Bookstore. I'll need another cab this evening, from foreign expert housing at the university to the airport.  
10.C: What time in the evening do you want the cab to the airport to be at your place?  
11.B: At eight o'clock.  
12.C: And what's your name?  
13.B: Harvey.  
14.C: All right. I'll send the car to the bookstore right away. Please wait in front of the door.

**10.4.4**

- 01.A: Would you please give me a long distance telephone call order form?  
02.B: Here you are.  
.....  
03.B: Your call to Ayshām Sulayman in Urumchi has come through. Please go to set N° 9!  
.....  
04.A: Hello! Is that Ayshām?  
05.C: Yes. Who's that speaking?  
06.A: Collette here.  
07.C: I see! So it's *you*! And I wondered who it could be.  
08.A: I'm at Qumul Telecommunications Bureau. I arrived in China on the 25th of September. The day before yesterday I came to Qumul. I'll go to Turpan on the day after tomorrow. On the 7th of October at 3:10 p.m. I'll arrive in Urumchi by train.  
09.C: Great news! The 7th of October is a Sunday, isn't it? I'll pick you up at the station.  
10.A: Thanks! See you on Sunday!

## 10.5 Supplementary Vocabulary

### 10.5.1 The Months of the Gregorian Calendar

	NUMERICAL	NOMINAL	
	China	China	Soviet Union
01.	<i>birinči ay</i>	<i>yanwar</i> /#yānwār + #/	<i>yanwar´</i>
02.	<i>ikkinči ay</i>	<i>fewral</i> /#fewrāl + #/	<i>fewra´</i>
03.	<i>üčünči ay</i>	<i>mart</i> /#mārt + #/	<i>mart</i>
04.	<i>tötünči ay</i>	<i>aprel</i> /#āprēl#/	<i>aprel´</i>
05.	<i>bäšinči ay</i>	<i>may</i> /#māy + #/	<i>may</i>
06.	<i>altinči ay</i>	<i>iyun</i> /#iyūn + #/	<i>iyun´</i>
07.	<i>yättinči ay</i>	<i>iyul</i> /#iyül + #/	<i>iyul´</i>
08.	<i>säkkizinči ay</i>	<i>awğust</i> /#āwgust + #/	<i>awgust</i>
09.	<i>toqquzinči ay</i>	<i>sentäbir</i> /#sentābr + #/	<i>sentyabr´</i>
10.	<i>oninči ay</i>	<i>öktäbir</i> /#öktābr + #/	<i>oktyabr´</i>
11.	<i>on birinči ay</i>	<i>noyabir</i> /#noyābr + #/	<i>noyabr´</i>
12.	<i>on ikkinči ay</i>	<i>dikabir</i> /#dikābr + #/	<i>dekabr´</i>

### 10.5.2 The Months of the Islamic Lunar Calendar

	Uyghur	Arabic
01.	<i>muhärräm</i>	(al-)muḥarram
02.	<i>säpär</i>	ṣafar
03.	<i>räbbiyäl'āwwäl</i>	rabi' al-'awwal
04.	<i>räbbiyäl'axir</i>	rabi' al-'āxira (rabi' al-tānī)
05.	<i>jamadil'āwwäl</i>	jumādā al-'awwal (jumādā al-'ūlā)
06.	<i>jamadil'axir</i>	jumādā al-'āxira
07.	<i>räjäp</i>	rajab
08.	<i>šäbän</i>	ša'bān
09.	<i>ramzan</i>	ramadān
10.	<i>šäwal</i>	šawwāl
11.	<i>zulqädä</i>	ḏū al-qa'da
12.	<i>zulhājjä</i>	ḏū al-ḥijja



## 10.6 Notes

**10.6.01** The Central Institute of Nationalities (Chinese *Zhōngyāng Mínzú Xuéyuàn*) is situated in Beijing and serves as a center of nationalities institutes (Chinese *mínzú xuéyuàn*) in a number of provinces and autonomous regions. These institutes are dedicated both to ethnic studies and to special education for ethnic minority students.

**10.6.02** Literally " (It) will do if (one) takes the number 343977 and then gives the number 218."

**10.6.03** Literally "... saying (‘)may he give you a phone call(!) let me tell in preparation (for him to call you)!"

**10.6.04** Chinese *wèi!* 'hello!'.

**10.6.05** Chinese *děng yí xià!* 'wait a moment!'.

**10.6.06** In China, most foreign instructors and other types of professional specialists are referred to by means of the term "foreign expert" (Chinese *wàiguó zhuānjiā*).

**10.6.07** Literally "When I said(, ‘)who might it be(?), it turned out to be you!"

**10.6.08** To date, the use of telephones in China is more or less confined to non-private spheres. Foreigners usually have access to telephones at their lodgings and at other places frequented by them. Foreign residents working in China for foreign organizations for extended periods tend to have telephones at their homes and work places. Telecommunication bureaus (Chinese *diànxìnjú*) provide telephone service for the public. Long-distance calls, including overseas calls, must be requested by means of long-distance telephone call order forms (Chinese *chángtú diànhuà dān*), are put through by an operator and afterwards are paid for at a cashier's desk.

**10.6.09** Where numerically identified months are used in the Uyghur language of China, days are expressed in a genitive relationship to them; e.g., *...nǐ aynıñ ...nǐ künı* "the ...th day of the ...th month." Both in China and the Soviet Union, when the months of the Gregorian calendar are identified by names rather than by numbers,

days are expressed merely by means of preceding ordinal numbers; e.g., *birinči may* "the first (day of) May." (See 10.5.01)

# Unit 11

## Telefonda sözlişiş (Ikkinçi qisim)

(Talking on the Telephone: Part 2)

Topics: telephoning - travel itinerary - accommodation - business appointment - lunch meeting - language proficiency - Chinese geography - Soviet geography

### 11.1 Dialogues

#### تېلېفوندا سۆزلىشىش (2-قىسىم)

- A.01 : ھوي! ئالمىجان بارمۇ؟  
B.02 : ھەئە، بار. بىر دەم ساقلاپ تۇرۇڭ.  
.....  
C.03 : ھوي!  
A.04 : ئالمىجانمۇسىز؟  
C.05 : ھەئە، مەن ئالمىجان. سىز كىم؟  
A.06 : مەن فولكېر شىمت. ياخشىمۇسىز!  
C.07 : ھە! ياخشىمۇسىز! قاچان كەلدىڭىز؟  
A.08 : تۈنۈگۈن. مەن بېيجىڭدىن ئۇدۇل  
ئۈرۈمچىگە كەلدىم.  
C.09 : ئايرۇپىلاندا كەلدىڭىزمۇ؟  
A.10 : ھەئە، ئايرۇپىلان بىلەن كەلدىم. ئۈرۈمچى  
ئايرۇدۇرۇمىدىن سىزگە تېلېفون بېرىپ باقتىم،  
لېكىن سىز يوق ئىكەنسىز.  
C.11 : قايسى ۋاقتتا؟

- A.12 : چۈشتىن كېيىن سائەت تۆتتىن قىرىق بەش  
مىنۇت ئۆتكەندە .
- C.13 : ئۇ ۋاقتتا مەن يىغىندا ئىدىم . سىزنىڭ  
كەلگەنلىكىڭىزنى بىلمەپتىمەن . ئۆگۈنلۈككە  
كېلىمەن دېگەن ئىدىڭىزغۇ؟
- A.14 : ھەئە . فىرانكفۇرتتىن بېيجىڭغا كېلىشتىن  
ئاۋال ئۆگۈنلۈككە ئۈرۈمچىگە كەلەي دەپ  
ئويلىغان ئىدىم . ئەمما بېيجىڭ ساياھەت  
ئىدارىسىدىكى خەن بېيىفۇ بىلەن  
سۆزلەشكەندىن كېيىن پىلاننى ئۆزگەرتىشكە  
توغرا كەلدى . شۇنىڭغا بارماي ئۈرۈمچىگە  
كەلدىم . بېيجىڭدىن دەرھال يولغا چىقىشىم  
كېرەك ئىدى . شۇڭلاشقا سىزگە ئالدىدىن  
خەۋەر قىلالماي كەلدىم . كەچۈرۈڭ!
- C.15 : ھىچقىسى يوق . بالدۇراق كەلگىنىڭىزگە  
خوشالمەن . سىزنى كۆرمىگىلى ئۇزۇن ۋاقىت  
بويىتۇ . قەيەردە تۇرۇۋاتىسىز ؟ شەھەر  
مەركىزىدىكى چوڭ مېھمانخانىدىمۇ ؟
- A.16 : ياق ، شەھەر سىرتىدىكى يېڭى  
مېھمانخانىدا . ئىسمىنى ئۇنتۇپ قاپتىمەن .
- C.17 : ھە ، بىلىمەن . تېلېفون نومۇرىڭىز قانچە ؟
- A.18 : 4831 . مەن 392-نومۇرلۇق ئۆيدە  
تۇرۇۋاتىمەن .
- C.19 : ھېرىپ كەتكەنسىز . بىر دەم دەم ئېلىڭ .  
كېيىنرەك سىزنى كۆرگىلى مېھمانخانىغا  
بارىمەن . سائەت ئون بىرلەردە ياتاقتا  
بولامسىز ؟
- A.20 : بولالمايمەنمىكىن . مەن ھازىر 2-پولات

- زاۋۇدىغا ئۇنىڭ باشلىغى بىلەن سۆزلەشكىلى بارماقچىمەن. ئۇنىڭدىن كېيىن «كۈنلۈن» مېھمانخانىسىنىڭ ئاشخانىغا چۈشلۈك تاماق يېگىلى باراي دەيمەن. سائەت ئون ئىككىلەردە سىزنىڭ ۋاقتىڭىز بارمۇ؟
- :C. 21 بار.
- :A. 22 ئىشخانىڭىز «كۈنلۈن» مېھمانخانىسىغا يېقىنمۇ، يىراقمۇ؟
- :C. 23 يېقىن.
- :A. 24 چۈشتە تاماقنى بىللە يىمەمدۇق؟
- :C. 25 بولىدۇ.
- :A. 26 توختى جېلىل بارمۇ؟
- :C. 27 يوق. ئۇنىڭ ئانىسى ئۆتكەن ھەپتە تۈگەپ كەتكەن ئىدى. شۇنىڭ ئۈچۈن توختى رۇخسەت سوراپ يۇرتىغا كەتكەن.
- :A. 28 ئەپسۇس، يامان ئىش بولۇپتۇ!
- :B. 29 شۇنى دىمەنسز؟! يېقىندا توختىنىڭ بېشىغا نۇرغۇن ئىشلار كەلدى. ئۇ 30-ئىيۇندا چاقىلىقتىن قايتىپ كېلىدىكەن.
- :A. 30 مەن بۇ قېتىم شېركىتىمىزنىڭ تاشقى سودا بۆلۈمىنىڭ ياش ياردەمچى باشقۇرغۇچىسى بىلەن بىللە جۇڭگوغا كەلدىم. ئۇ خەنزۇچە سۆزلىيەلمىدۇ، لېكىن ئۇيغۇرچە گەپنى ئازراق بىلىدىكەن. ئىسىم-پەمىلىسى دۇرسۇن دەمىرجان.
- :C. 31 تۇرسۇن تۆمۈرجان... تۈركچە ئىسىممۇ؟
- :A. 32 ھەئە، تۈركچە. ئۇنىڭ ئاتا-ئانىسى تۈركىيىدىن. دۇرسۇن تۈركچىنىمۇ

نېمىسچىنىمۇ ياخشى بىلىدۇ. سىز تۈركچە  
بىلەمسىز؟

:C.33 ئاز-تولا بىلىمەن. ئۇيغۇر ۋە ئۆزبەكلەرنىڭ  
كۆپى تۈرك تىلىنى ئاسان چۈشىنىدۇ. بىراق  
تۈركلەر بەك تېز سۆزلەپ گىرېكچە،  
فرانسۇزچە، ئىتالىيانچە ۋە ئىنگلىزچىدىن  
كىرگەن سۆزلەرنى كۆپ ئىشلەتسە، چۈشىنىش  
تەسرىك بولىدۇ.

:A.34 ھە، شۇنداقمۇ، بولىدۇ. بۈگۈن سىزنى  
دۇرسۇن بىلەن تونۇشتۇرۇپ قوياي.

:C.35 ماقۇل. ئەمىسە، ئاشخانىدا كۆرۈشەرمىز.

:A.36 سائەت ئون ئىككىلەردە كۆرۈشىمىز. خوش!

## 11.2. Transliteration

## Telefonda sözliş

(İkkinçi qisim)

- 01.A: Hoy! Alimjan barmu?
- 02.B: Hä'ä, bar. Bir däm saqlap turuñ.  
.....
- 03.C: Hoy!
- 04.A: Alimjanmusiz?
- 05.C: Hä'ä, män Alimjan. Siz kim?
- 06.A: Män Folker Šmit. Yaxšimusiz!
- 07.C: Hä! Yaxšimusiz! Qaçan kälđiniz?
- 08.A: Tünügün. Män Beyjıñdin udul Ürümçigä kälđim.
- 09.C: Ayrupilanda kälđinizmu?
- 10.A: Hä'ä, ayrupilan bilän kälđim. Ürümçi  
Ayruduromidin sizgä telefon berip baqtım, lekin  
siz yoq ikänsiz.
- 11.C: Qaysi waqıtta?
- 12.A: Čüštın keyin sa'ät töttin qırıq baş minut ötkändä.
- 13.C: U waqıtta män yiğında idim. Sızniñ  
kälğänligiñizni bilmäptimän. Ögünlükkä kelimän  
digän idiñizğü?<sup>1</sup>
- 14.A: Hä'ä. Frankfurttın Beyjıñğa kelištın awal  
ögünlükkä Ürümçigä käläy döp oyliğan idim.<sup>2</sup>  
Ämma Beyjıñ Sayahät İdarisidiki<sup>3</sup> Xän Bäfte bilän  
sözläškändin keyin pilanimni özgärtiškä toğra kälđi.  
Ši'ängä barmay Ürümçigä kälđim. Beyjıñdin dərhal  
yolğa çiqiřim keräk idi, řunlařqa sizgä alđidin  
xäwär qılalmay kälđim. Käčürüñ!
- 15.C: Hiçqisi yoq. Balduraq kälğiniñizgä xořalmän.  
Sızni körmigili uzun waqıt boptu. Qäyärdä  
turuwatisiz? Šähär märkizidiki çoñ  
mehmanxanıdımu?

- 16.A: Yaq, šähär sirtidiki yeni mehmanxanida. Ismini untup qaptimän.
- 17.C: Hä, bilimän. Telefon numuriñiz qančä?
- 18.A: Töt säkkiz üç bir. Män üç yüz toqsan ikkinči nomurluq öydä turuwatimän.
- 19.C: Herip kätkänsiz. Bir däm däm eliñ. Keyinräk sizni körgili mehmanxaniğa barimän.<sup>4</sup> Sa'ät on birlärdä yataqta bolamsiz?
- 20.A: Bolalmaymänmikin. Män hazir Ikkinči Polat Zawudiğa uniñ başliğı bilän sözläškili barmaqčimän. Uniñdin keyin «Kunlun» Mehmanxanisiniñ ašxaniğa čüšlük tamaq yigili baray däymän.<sup>5</sup> Sa'ät on ikkilärdä sizniñ waqtinız barmu?
- 21.C: Bar.
- 22.A: İšxaniñiz «Kunlun» Mehmanxanisiğa yeqinmu, yiraqmu?
- 23.C: Yeqin.
- 24.A: Čüštä tamaqni billä yimämduq?<sup>6</sup>
- 25.C: Bolidu.
- 26.A: Toxti Jelil barmu?
- 27.C: Yoq. Uniñ anisi ötkän häptä tügäp kätkän idi. Šuniñ üçün Toxti ruxsät sorap yurtiğa kätkän.
- 28.A: Äpsus, yaman iš boluptu!
- 29.C: Šuni dimämsiz?! Yeqinda Toxtiniñ bešiğa nurgun işlar kaldi.<sup>7</sup> U ottuzinči iyunda Čaqiliqtin qaytip kelidikän.
- 30.A: Män bu qetim šerkitimizniñ taşqi soda bölüminiñ yaš yardımçı başqurğuçisi bilän billä Jungoğa kaldim. U xänzučä sözliyälmidu, lekin uyğurčä gäpni azraq bilidikän. Isim-pämilisi Dursun Dämirjan.
- 31.C: Tursun Tömürjan . . . Türkčä isimmu?
- 32.A: Hä'ä, türkčä. Uniñ ata-anisi Türkiyidin. Dursun



türkčinimu nemisčinimu yaxşı bilidu. Siz türkčä bilämsiz?

- 33.C: Az-tola bilimän. Uyğur wä özbäklärniñ köpi türk tilini asan čüšinidu. Biraq türklär bäk tez sözlöp grekčä, fransuzčä, italiyančä wä inglizčidin kirgän sözlärni köp işlätsä, čüšiniš täsräk bolidu.
- 34.A: Hä, šundaqmu, bolidu. Bügün sizni Dursun bilän tonušturup qoyay.
- 35.C: Maqul. Ämisä, ašxanida körüşärmiz.
- 36.A: Sa'ät on ikkilärdä körüşimiz. Xoš!

## 11.3 New Elements

- aldidin* 'before,' 'prior (to)' (see *ald[i]* [6], +*din* [1])
- Alimjan* /#ālīmjan+#/ (p.n) personal name (m)
- asan* /#asān+#/ (ad) 'easy,' 'simple'
- ayrupilan* /#ayruplān+#/ (n) 'aircraft,' 'airplane,' 'aeroplane' (SU *aèroplan*)
- azraq* /#az+|+rAG+#/ (ad) 'less,' 'fewer,' 'fairly little,' 'fairly few' (see *az* [9], +*raq* [5])
- az-tola* (ad) 'more of less,' 'some,' 'a little,' 'a few,' 'a certain amount' (see *az* [9], *tola* [11])
- āpsus* /#āpsūs+#/ (n) 'irritation,' 'nuisance,' 'concern,' 'pity;' (id) '(what) a pity!', '(what) a shame!', 'sorry (to hear that)!', 'too bad!'
- bašliq...* (see *bašliq* [11])
- bašliq* /#baš+(+)|°G+|#/ (n) 'leader,' 'chief,' 'head (person),' 'boss'
- bašqurğuči* /#baš+GUr-GU+(+)|čI+|#/ (n) 'manager,' 'overseer,' 'supervisor,' 'person in charge (of an operation)'
- beš...* (see *baš* [8])
- Beyjiñ* /#bayjiñ+#/ (~ /#bäyjiñ+#/) (p.n) 'Beijing,' 'Peking' (SU *Bejin*)
- boptu* < *boluptu* (see *bol-* [2], -*ptu* [7])
- bölüm* (n) 'section,' 'unit,' 'department,' 'division'
- Čaqiliq* /#čarqılıq+#/ ~ /#čāqılıq+#/ (p.n) 'Charkh(i)liq,' 'Ruoqiang' (city in Xinjiang)
- čiq-* /#čiq-|/ (v.int) ([NP<sub>x</sub>+*din* NP<sub>y</sub>+*ğa* \_\_\_]) 'emerge (from X),' 'go out (from X to Y),' 'leave (X for Y),' 'set out (from X for Y),' 'depart (from X for Y),' 'ascend (from X to Y),' 'pass (from X to Y),' 'end (a season),' 'be acquired (by Y),' 'come into the possession (of Y),' 'be found (by Y),' 'blow' (of wind); (asp.v) aspect: thoroughness, conscientiousness
- čüšän-* (v.t) ([NP(+*ni*) \_\_\_]) 'understand,' 'comprehend'
- čüšin...* (see *čüšän-* [11])
- dāp oyla-* ([phr \_\_\_]) 'think (that) ...,' 'believe (that) ...'; ([NP<sub>x</sub>(+*ni*) NP<sub>y</sub> \_\_\_]) 'believe (X) to be (Y),' 'take (X) for (Y)' (see *dā-* [3], *oyla-* [11])
- dārhal* (adv) 'immediately,' 'at once,' 'right away'
- #dikän* < *#du ikän* (see *#du* [3], *ikän* [3])
- fransuzčä* /#fransüz+#čä+|#/ (n) 'French manner,' '(the) French (language);' (adv) 'in the French manner,' '(in the) French (language)' (SU *francuzčä*)

- gān idi...* (see -*ğan idi...* [11])  
 -*gānlig...* (see -*ğanliq* [11])  
*grekčā* /#grēk+#čä+|/ (n) 'Greek manner,' '(the) Greek (language);' (adv) 'in the Greek manner,' '(in the) Greek (language)'  
 -*ğan idi...* pluperfect ("had ...ed") (see -*ğan* [3], *i-* [3])  
 -*ğanliq* (~ -*qanliq* ~ -*gänlik* ~ -*känlik*) /|-GA+(+)I°G+#/ de-participial noun, past tense ("[the fact of] having ...ed") (see -*ğan* [3], +*liq* [11])  
*idarä* /#idārä+#/ (n) 'office,' 'bureau,' 'agency,' 'unit'  
*idari...* (see *idarä* [11])  
*iš* /#iš+#/ (n) 'matter,' 'affair,' 'deal,' 'case,' 'work,' 'job,' 'errand'  
*italiyančā* /#itāliyān#čä+|#/ (n) 'Italian manner,' '(the) Italian (language);' (adv) 'in the Italian manner,' '(in the) Italian (language)'  
*Jelil* /#jalīl+#/ (p.n) personal name (m)  
*keyinrāk* /#kāyin+|+rAG+#/ 'later (on),' 'somewhat later' (see *keyin* [7], +*raq* [5])  
 -*kili* (see -*ğili* [7])  
 +*lig...* (see +*liq* [11])  
 +*liq* (~ +*lik* ~ +*luq* ~ +*lük*) /+|(+I°G+#/ denominal, de-adjectival, de-participial (usually abstract) noun  
 -*may* (~ -*māy*) /|-mAy#/ (< \*/-|-mA-A#/) negative converbial (negative counterpart of -*p* [2]); negative present-future (see -*ma* [3], -*i...* [3])  
*märküz* (n) 'center'  
*märkiz...* (see *märküz* [11])  
 #*mikin* (< \*/#mu##kin#/) future possibility, tentative ("might [possibly] ...")  
*nemisčā* /#nemis+#čä+|#/ (n) 'German manner,' '(the) German (language);' (adv) 'in the German manner,' '(in the) German (language)'  
*ottuzinči* /#ottuz+n++čI+|#/ (num.ordinal) 'thirtieth'  
*oyla-* (v.t) ([NP(+ni) \_\_\_]) 'consider,' 'think (of),' 'have in mind'  
*özgärt-* (v.caus:t) ([NP(+ni) \_\_\_]) 'cause to change,' 'change,' 'transform'  
*pilan* /#plān+#/ (n) 'plan,' 'schedule,' 'itinerary' (SU *plan*)  
*polat* /#polād+#/ (n) 'steel;' \_\_\_ *zawudi* 'steel mill,' 'steel plant' (SU *polat zavodi*)  
 -*pti#* (~ -*ipti#* ~ -*upti#* ~ -*üpti#*) /-b+#dı#.../ (followed by a

- 1st person pronominal tag enclitic) 1st person sg/pl. perfect past tense (corresponding to 2nd person *-p...* [see *-psiz* [13]] and 3rd person sg/pl. *-ptu* [7])
- qačan* (adv) 'what time,' 'when' (only interrogative)
- qap* < *qalip* (see *qal-* [7], *-p* [2])
- qetim* /#qatim+#/ (< /#qat-m+|#/) (n ~ meas) 'length (of string etc.),' 'piece (of string etc.),' 'time (within a succession)'
- saqla-* (v.t) ([NP(*ni*) \_\_\_]) 'guard,' 'watch,' 'keep,' 'protect,' 'preserve,' 'await,' 'wait'
- sayahät* /#sayähät+#/ (n) 'journey,' 'travel,' 'trip,' 'excursion,' 'tour'
- sirt* /#sirt+#/ (n) ([NP+*niñ* \_\_\_i]) 'exterior,' 'outside (of)'
- sora-* (v.t) ([NP<sub>x</sub>+*din* NP<sub>y</sub>(+*ni*) \_\_\_]) 'ask (X for ~ about Y),' 'inquire (about Y),' 'request (Y from X)'
- Ši'an* (p.n) 'Xi'an,' 'Hsi-an' (SU *Sian*')
- šuniñ üčün* 'for (the sake of) that,' 'for that purpose,' 'for that reason,' 'therefore' (see *šu* [6], *+niñ* [1], *üčün* [11])
- šunlaşqa* (adv) 'therefore,' 'hence,' 'so' (~ *šuna*)
- tašqi* /#taš++KI+|#/ (adj) 'outer,' 'external,' 'exterior ...,' 'foreign (affairs) ...'
- täs* (ad) 'difficult,' 'taxing,' 'hard;' \_\_\_*räk* /#täš+|+rAG+#/ 'more difficult,' 'somewhat difficult'
- toğra käl-* ([NP+*ğä* \_\_\_]) 'be proper,' 'be fitting,' 'be suitable (to),' 'be necessary (for)' (SU *toğri käl-*; see *toğra* [3], *käl-* [3])
- tola* (ad) 'much,' 'many,' 'very'
- toqsan* /#toqsän+#/ (num) 'ninety'
- Toxti* (p.n) personal name (m)
- tügä-* (v.int) 'cease,' 'be finished,' 'expire,' 'vanish,' 'die,' 'pass away,' 'decease'
- tünügün* /#tünügün+#/ (< \*/#tün+A+|##kün+#/) (n) 'yesterday;' (adv) 'yesterday'
- türk* (n) 'Turk,' 'Turkic person,' 'Turkish person'
- türkčä* /#türk+#čä+|#/ (n) 'Turkish manner,' '(the) Turkish (language);' (adv) 'in the Turkish manner,' '(in the) Turkish (language)'
- Türkiyä* /#türkiyä+#/ (p.n) 'Turkey'
- untu-* (v.t) ([NP<sub>x</sub>(+*ni*) NP<sub>y</sub>+*da* \_\_\_]) 'forget (X in ~ at Y),' (~ *unut-*)
- üčün* (postp) ([NP \_\_\_], [pron(+*niñ*) \_\_\_]) 'for (the sake ~ purpose ~ reason of),' 'because (of)'

- xošal* /#xošāl+#/ (ad) ([NP+ğa \_\_\_]) 'happy (about ~ with),' 'glad (about),' 'delighted (about ~ with)'
- yaman* /#yamān+#/ (n) 'bad (person),' 'evil (person),' 'wicked (person);' (ad) 'bad,' 'awful,' 'evil,' 'wicked,' 'terrible,' 'severe,' 'formidable,' 'horrible,' 'terrible,' 'terribly,' 'awfully,' 'severely,' 'extremely,' 'very'
- yardūmči* /#yardām+(+)čI+|#/ (n) 'helper,' 'assistant,' 'deputy'
- yaš* (n) 'age (of animate objects),' 'young (person),' 'youth,' 'youngster;' (ad) 'young'
- yeqinda* 'lately,' 'recently' (see *yeqin* [2], +*da* [2])
- yi...* (see *yä-* [3])
- yiğın* /#yıGın+#/ (< /#yıG-n+|#/ ) (n) 'gathering,' 'meeting,' 'get-together,' 'party,' 'assembly,' 'conference' (SU *žiğın*)
- zawut* /#zawūd+#/ (n) 'factory,' '(manufacturing) mill,' '(manufacturing) plant' (SU *zawod*)

**11.4 Translation****Talking on the Telephone**

(Part 2)

- 01.A: Hello! Is Alimjan there?  
02.B: Yes, he's in. Please hang on a moment.  
.....  
03.C: Hello!  
04.A: Is that Alimjan?  
05.C: Yes, speaking. Who's that, please?  
06.A: Volker Schmidt. Hi!  
07.C: Oh! Hi! When did you come?  
08.A: Yesterday. I came directly from Beijing to Urumchi.  
09.C: Did you come by plane?  
10.A: Yes, I came by plane. I tried to call you from Urumchi Airport, but you weren't in.  
11.C: What time?  
12.A: At 4:45 in the afternoon.  
13.C: I was at a meeting at that time. I had no idea that you had arrived. Didn't you say you'd come on the day after tomorrow?  
14.A: Yes, I did. Before getting to Beijing from Frankfurt, I thought I'd arrive at Urumchi on the day after tomorrow. But after talking with Han Baifu of the Travel Service in Beijing, I had to change my itinerary. I came to Urumchi without going to Xi'an. I had to set out from Beijing right away, so I arrived without informing you earlier. I'm sorry.  
15.C: Never mind. I'm pleased you came earlier. I haven't seen you for a long time. Where are you staying? At the large hotel in the city center?  
16.A: No, at the new hotel on the city outskirts. I've forgotten its name.  
17.C: Oh, I know. What's your telephone number?  
18.A: 4831. I'm staying in Room N<sup>o</sup> 392.  
19.C: You must be tired. Please take a rest for a while. Later on I'll go to the hotel to see you. Will you be in at around eleven?  
20.A: I might not be able to. Right now I'm just about to go to N<sup>o</sup> 2 Steel Plant to have a talk with its director. After that, I might go to have lunch at the Kunlun Hotel restaurant. Will you have time at about twelve o'clock?

- 21.C: I will.
- 22.A: Is your office close to Kunlun Hotel or far away from it?
- 23.C: It's close.
- 24.A: Won't you join me for lunch at noon?
- 25.C: Sure.
- 26.A: Is Tokhti Jelil in?
- 27.C: No. His mother passed away last week. So he requested some leave of absence.
- 28.A: Oh my! That's terrible!
- 29.C: It is, isn't it? Lots of bad things have been happening to Tokhti lately. He'll be returning from Charkhiliq on the 30th of June.
- 30.A: This time I came to China together with the young assistant manager of our company's foreign trade section. He can't speak Chinese, but apparently he knows a little Uyghur. His name is Dursun Demircan.
- 31.C: Tursun Tömürjan — is it a Turkish name?
- 32.A: Yes, it's Turkish. His parents are from Turkey. Dursun knows both Turkish and German well. Do you know any Turkish?
- 33.C: More or less. Most Uyghurs and Uzbeks understand Turkish easily. But understanding it gets harder when the Turks use loan-words from Greek, French, Italian and English a lot.
- 34.A: I see. All right then. I'll introduce Dursun to you today.
- 35.C: It's a deal. I'll see you at the restaurant then.
- 36.A: See you at about twelve. Bye!

## 11.5 Supplementary Vocabulary

### 11.5.1 Chinese Municipalities, Provinces and Regions

Only Standard Uyghur forms of China are given below. Standard Soviet Uyghur equivalents are listed in the appended glossaries.

The major administrative divisions are as follows: *biwastā qarašliq šähärlär* 'municipalities directly under the Central Government,' *ölkilär* 'provinces,' and *aptonom rayonlar* 'autonomous regions.' Where closer identification is required, the names of the provinces may be followed by ... *ölkisi* 'Province of ...'. For all entries also the names of the capitals, (officially referred to as *Xälq Hökümiti turuşluq jaylar* 'seats of the People's Government' in the case of Mainland Chinese divisions) are given.

*Biwastā qarašliq šähärlär:*  
Beijing (Peking): *Beyjiñ šähiri*  
Shanghai: *Şanxäy šähiri*  
Tianjin (Tientsin): *Tyänjin šähiri*

*Xälq Hökümiti turuşluq jaylar:*  
Beijing: *Beyjiñ*  
Shanghai: *Şanxäy*  
Tianjin (Tientsin): *Tyänjin*

*Ölkilär:*  
Anhui (Anhuei): *Änxuy*  
Fujian (Fukien): *Fuj(y)än*  
Gansu (Kansu): *Gänsu*  
Guangdong (Kwangtung):  
*Gwanđun*  
Guizhou (Kweichow): *Guyju*  
Hebei (Hopei): *Xebey*  
Heilongjiang: *Xeylunj(y)añ*  
Henan (Honan): *Xenän*  
Hubei (Hupei): *Xubey*  
Hunan: *Xunän*  
Jiangsu (Kiangsu): *J(y)añsu*  
Jiangxi (Kiang[h]si): *J(y)añši*  
Jilin (Kirin): *Jilin*  
Liaoning: *Lyawnin*  
Qinghai (Tsinghai): *Činpxäy*  
Shaanxi (Shen[h]si): *Š(y)änši*  
Shandong (Shantung): *Šändun*  
Shanxi (Shan[h]si): *Šänši*  
Sichuan (Szechuan): *Sičwän*

*Xälq Hökümiti turuşluq jaylar:*  
Hefei: *Xefey*  
Fuzhou (Fuchow): *Fuju*  
Lanzhou (Lanchow): *Länju*  
Guangzhou (Canton): *Gwanju*  
Guiyang (Kweiyang): *Guyyan*  
Shijiazhuang: *Šij(y)ajwan*  
Harbin: *Xarbin*  
Zhengzhou (Chengchow): *Jenju*  
Wuhan: *Wuxän*  
Changsha: *Čanşa*  
Nanjing (Nanking): *Nänjin*  
Nanchang: *Nänčan*  
Changchun: *Čančun*  
Shenyang (Mukden): *Šenyän*  
Xining (Sining): *Šinin*  
Xi'an (Hsi-an): *Ši'an*  
Jinan (Tsinan): *Jinän*  
Taiyuan: *Täyyüän*  
Chengdu (Chengtu): *Čenđu*



Taiwan: <i>Tāywān</i>	(Taipei [Taipei]: <i>Tāybey</i> )
Yunnan: <i>Yünnān</i>	Kunming: <i>Kunmīn</i>
Zhejiang (Chekiang): <i>Jej(y)aŋ</i>	Hangzhou (Hangchow): <i>Xaŋju</i>
<i>Aptonom rayonlar:</i>	
Guangxi Zhuang (Kwang[h]si Chuang) Autonomous Region: <i>Gwaŋši jwaŋzu aptonom rayoni</i>	<i>Xälq Hökümiti turuşluq jaylar:</i>
Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region: <i>Ički moŋğul aptonom rayoni</i>	Nanning: <i>Nännīŋ</i>
Ningxia (Ning[h]sia) Hui Autonomous Region: <i>Niŋš(y)a huysu aptonom rayoni</i>	Huh(e)hot: <i>Kökxot</i>
Tibetan Autonomous Region: <i>Şizaŋ aptonom rayoni</i>	Yinchuan: <i>Yinčwān</i>
Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region: <i>Şinjaŋ uyğur aptonom rayoni</i>	Lhasa: <i>Lasa</i>
	Urumchi: <i>Ūrümči</i>
<i>Mustāmlilikār (colonies):</i>	
Hong Kong: <i>Ş(y)aŋgaŋ</i>	
Macau: <i>Aumen ~ Awmen</i>	

### 11.5.2 Soviet Republics, Autonomous Soviet Republics and Their Capitals

Soviet Standard Uyghur forms are parenthesized on this list. The following abbreviations are used: *SFSR* = *Sowet Federatip Sotsiyalistik Respublikisi* (~ *Jumhuriyiti*) (SU *Sowet Federatiw Socialistik Respublikisi*) 'Soviet Federative Socialist Republic,' *SSR* = *Sowet Sotsiyalistik Respublikisi* (~ *Jumhuriyiti*) (SU *Sowet Socialistik Respublikisi*) 'Soviet Socialist Republic,' and *ASSR* = *Aptonom Sowet Sotsiyalistik Respublikisi* (~ *Jumhuriyiti*) (SU *Awtonom Sowet Socialistik Respublikisi*) 'Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic.' The capital cities are listed under *şähärlär* 'cities.' They may best be referred to as *märkiziy* (SU *märkizi*) *şähärlär* 'central cities,' since the term *paytäxt* 'capital city' tends to be used only for national capitals.

<i>Respublikalar (~ Jumhuriyätlär)</i>	<i>Şähärlär</i>
Abkhaz ASSR: <i>Abxaz ASSR</i>	Sukhumi: <i>Suxumi</i>
Ajar (Adzhar) ASSR: <i>Ajariyä (Ajariya) ASSR</i>	Batumi: <i>Batumi</i>
Armenian SSR: <i>Ärmeniyä (Ärmeniya) SSR</i>	Yerevan: <i>Erewan</i>
Azerbaijan SSR: <i>Äzärbäyjan SSR</i>	Baku: <i>Baku</i>
Bashkir ASSR: <i>Başqurt ASSR</i>	Ufa: <i>Ufa</i>
Belorussian SSR: <i>Belorussiyä (Belorussiya) SSR</i>	Minsk: <i>Minski (Minsk)</i>
Buryat-Mongolian ASSR: Buryat-Monğuliyä (Buryat-Monğoliya)	Ulan-Ude: <i>Ulan-Ude (Ulan-Udè)</i>
Chechen-Ingush ASSR: <i>Čečen-İnguş ASSR</i>	Grozny: <i>Grozni (Grozny)</i>
Chuvash ASSR: <i>Čuwaşiyä (Čuwaşiya) ASSR</i>	Cheboksary: <i>Čeboksari (Čeboksari)</i>
Daghestan ASSR: <i>Dağistan ASSR</i>	Makhachkala: <i>Maxačkala</i>
Estonian SSR: <i>Estoniyä (Èstoniya) SSR</i>	Tallin: <i>Tallin</i>
Georgian SSR: <i>Gruziyä (Gruziya) SSR</i>	Tbilisi: <i>Tiblis (Tbilisi)</i>
Kabardino-Balkar ASSR: <i>Kabardino-Balqar(i)stan ASSR</i>	Nalchik: <i>Nalčik (Nal'čik)</i>
Kalmyk ASSR: <i>Qalmaq ASSR</i>	Elista: <i>Elista</i>
Karelian ASSR: <i>Karel ASSR</i>	Petrozavodsk: <i>Petrozawodski (Petrozawodsk)</i>
Komi ASSR: <i>Komi ASSR</i>	Syktivkar: <i>Siktiwkar (Siktiwkar)</i>
Latvian SSR: <i>Latwiyä (Latwiya) SSR</i>	Riga: <i>Riga</i>
Lithuanian SSR: <i>Litwa SSR</i>	Vilnius: <i>Wilnyus (Wil'nyus)</i>
Mari ASSR: <i>Mari ASSR</i>	Yoshkar-Ola: <i>Yoşkar-Ola</i>
Moldavian SSR: <i>Moldawiyä (Moldawiya) SSR</i>	Kishinev: <i>Kišinew (Kişinyow)</i>
Mord(o)vin(ian) ASSR: <i>Mordowiyä (Mordowiya) ASSR</i>	Saransk: <i>Saranski (Saransk)</i>
Nakhichevan ASSR: <i>Naxičewan (Naxičewan') ASSR</i>	Nakhichevan: <i>Naxičewan (Naxičewan')</i>
North Ossetian ASSR: <i>Şimaliy Osetiyä (Şimali Osetiya) ASSR</i>	Ordzhonokidze: <i>Orjonokidze (Ordžonokidze)</i>

Qaraqalpaq ASSR: <i>Qaraqalpaq ASSR</i>	Urgench: <i>Urgenč</i>
Qazaq SSR: <i>Qazaq SSR</i>	Alma-Ata: <i>Almuta</i>
Qirghiz SSR: <i>Qirğiz SSR</i>	Frunze: <i>Frunze</i>
Russian SFSR: <i>Russiyä ~ Rosiyä (Rossiya) SFSR</i>	Moscow: <i>Moskwa</i>
Tajik SSR: <i>Tajikistan (Tajikstan) SSR</i>	D(y)ushambe: <i>Düşänbä</i>
Tatar ASSR: <i>Tataristan ASSR</i>	Kazan: <i>Qazan</i>
Turkmen SSR: <i>Türkmänistan (Türkmänstan) SSR</i>	Ashkhabad: <i>Äşxabad (Aşxabad)</i>
Tuvin(ian) ASSR: <i>Tuwa ASSR</i>	Kyzyl: <i>Qizil</i>
Udmurt ASSR: <i>Udmurtiyä (Udmurtiya) ASSR</i>	Izhevsk: <i>Ižewski (Ižewsk)</i>
Ukrainian SSR: <i>Ukra'ina (Ukraina) SSR</i>	Kiev: <i>Kiyew (Kiew)</i>
Uzbek SSR: <i>Özbäk SSR</i>	Tashkent: <i>Taşkänt (Taškent)</i>
Yakut ASSR: <i>Yakutiyä (Yakutiya) ASSR</i>	Yakutsk: <i>Yakutski (Yakutsk)</i>

## 11.6 Notes

**11.6.01** Literally "(But) you had said (‘)I’ll come on the day after tomorrow(, ‘ hadn’t you)?"

**11.6.02** Literally "... I had thought saying(,‘)let me come to Urumchi on the day after tomorrow(‘)!"

**11.6.03** The state-run travel agency (Chinese *Lǎixíngshè*) has an international section which, like its Soviet counterpart *Inturist*, handles travel arrangements for foreign visitors and deals with foreign travel agencies.

**11.6.04** The rules of Uyghur hospitality require hosts (or anyone in a host-like position) to at least appear to take care of their guests at all times. Leaving a guest unattended, even for the best of reasons in a Western context, would be perceived as rude and thus must be disguised, frequently by urging a guest to rest until a given time.

**11.6.05** Literally, "Thereafter I’ll say(,‘)Let me go to the restaurant of Kunlun Hotel to eat lunch(!)"

**11.6.06** Interrogative second person plural perfect past tense forms may be used to express polite suggestions or propositions (approx. "How about it, shall we ...?").

**11.6.07** Literally "Numerous matters have come to Tokhti’s head lately."

## Počtixaniğa beriš

(Going to the Post-Office)

*Topics:* language acquisition - correspondence - postal services - errands at the post-office - packaging

### 12.1 Dialogues

#### پوچتخانىغا بېرىش

- A.01 مەريەم، ياخشىمۇسىز! ئولتۇرۇڭ!
- B.02 ياخشىمۇسىز، لىيسا! نىمە يېزىۋاتىسىز؟
- A.03 ھېلىلا ئۆيگە سالام خەت يېزىپ بولدۇم.  
ئەمدى كۈنۈپەرتقا ئادىرس يېزىۋاتىمەن.
- B.04 سىز پات-پات ئۆيگە خەت يېزىپ تۇرامسىز؟
- A.05 مەن بېيجىڭدا چېغىمدا ئۆيگە ھەر ھەپتەدە  
بىرەر پارچە خەت يېزىپ تۇراتتىم. ئۇ چاغدا  
مەن ھەر كۈنى نۇرغۇن ئىشلار بىلەن يامان  
ئالدىراش بولاتتىم. ھازىر ئۇيغۇرچە  
ئۈگىنىشتىن باشقا ئانچە كۆپ ئىشىم  
بولمىسىمۇ، ناھايىتى ئاز خەت يازمەن. ھەر  
دائىم يازاي دەيمەن، بىراق يېزىشنى  
كېچىكتۈرۈۋېتىمەن. يۇرتۇمدىكى دوستلىرىمغا  
بىرنەچچە ھاپتىدىن بېرى خەت يازمىدىم.
- B.06 بۇ يەردىمۇ ۋاقتىنى بوش  
ئۈتكۈزمەيدىكەنسىز. قىلىدىغان ئىشلىرىڭىزمۇ  
جىق ئوخشايدۇ. سىز شىنجاڭغا ئۇيغۇرچە  
ئۈگەنگىلى كەلگەنلىكتىن، يەرلىك كىشىلەر

- بىلەن كۆپ پاراڭلاشسىڭىز بولىدۇ. بوش  
 ۋاقتىڭىزدا يېڭى دوستلىرىڭىز بىلەن دائىم  
 بىللە بولۇپ، ئۇيغۇرچىنى كۆپ سۆزلىشىڭىز،  
 جەزمەن ئۆگىنىشىڭىزگە پايدىسى بار. سىز  
 ئۇيغۇرچە گەپنى قانچە جىق ئاڭلىغانسىرى،  
 شۇنچە ياخشى چۈشىنىپ كېتىۋاتقانسىز.  
 :A.07 ھەئە، شۇنداق. مەريەم، سىز ھۆرىيەت  
 بىلەن كۆرۈشمە كچىمدىڭىز؟ ھۆرىيەت  
 بۈگۈن يوق. ئۇ تۈنۈگۈن رۇخسەت سوراپ  
 كەتكەن ئىدى.
- :B.08 مەن سىزنى دەپ كەلدىم. سائەت ئون  
 بىردە بىر كەلگەن ئىدىم، لېكىن سىز يوق  
 ئىكەنسىز. بېيجىڭدىن سىزگە بىر زاكاز  
 خەت كېلىپتۇ. سىز يوق ئىكەنسىز، شۇڭا  
 پوچتىكەش سىزگە بۇ ئۇقتۇرۇشنى قالدۇرۇپ  
 كېتىپتۇ.
- :A.09 رەھمەت! پوچتىكەش كەلگەندە، مەن لۇ  
 لىمىڭنىڭ ئىشخانىسىدا يىغىندا ئىدىم.  
 ئۇنىڭدىن كېيىن كۈتۈپخانىغا باردىم. ئۇ  
 نىمىشقا خەتنى قالدۇرماي كەتتى؟
- :B.10 زاكاز خەتنى ئىگىسىگە بەرمەي قالدۇرۇپ  
 كېتىشكە بولمايدىكەن. ئۆزىڭىز ئىمزا  
 قويۇشىڭىز كېرەك ئىكەن. شۇڭا پوچتىخانىغا  
 بېرىشىڭىزغا توغرا كېلىدۇ.
- :A.11 مەن ئۆزۈممۇ پوچتىخانىغا بۇ ئىككى خەتنى  
 سېلىپ، بېيجىڭدىن كەلگەن پۇلۇمنى ئېلىشقا  
 باراي دىگەندىم. ھازىرلا بارايمىكىن؟!
- :B.12 پەلتورىڭىزنى كىيىۋېلىڭ. سوغاق چۈشۈپ

قالدى. قار ياققىلىۋاتىدۇ. گۇۋانامىڭىزنى  
ئۇنتۇپ قالماڭ!

.....

- A.13 : ماركىنى مۇشۇ يەردە ساتامدۇ؟  
C.14 : ھەئە. قانچە پۇللۇق ماركا ئالسىز؟  
A.15 : مەن بۇ ئىككى پارچە خەتنى سالماقچىمەن.  
C.16 : قەيەرگە؟  
A.17 : بۇ خەتنى بېيجىڭغا سالماقچىمەن. بۇنى  
فىنلاندىيىگە سالماقچىمەن. قانچە پۇللۇق  
ماركا چاپلايمەن؟  
C.18 : بېيجىڭغا 1 مو. فىنلاندىيىگە ئاددىمۇ،  
زاكازمۇ؟  
A.19 : ئاددى، ئايروپىلان بىلەن.  
C.20 : ئايروپىلاندا بارىدىغان بۇ خەت خېلى ئېغىر  
ئىكەن. 23 گىرام. 1 يۈەن 8 مولۇق ماركا  
چاپلاڭ. مانا. مانا بېيجىڭغا 1 مولۇق ماركا.  
A.21 : ماڭا يەنە 8 پۇڭلۇق ماركا بېرىڭ.  
C.22 : قانچە؟  
A.23 : تۆت دانە.  
C.24 : مانا. جەمئىي 2 كوي 2 مو 2 پۇڭ (2.22  
يۈەن).  
A.25 : مانا 3 كوي (3.00 يۈەن).  
C.26 : مانا ياندۇرغان 7 مو 8 پۇڭ (0.78 يۈەن).  
A.27 : شىلىم بارمۇ؟  
C.28 : بار. ئەنە ئاۋۇ قاچىدا. خەتلەرنى  
ئىشكىنىڭ يېنىدىكى خەت ساندۇغىغا سېلىڭ.  
A.29 : پۇل بىلەن زاكاز خەتنى قەيەردىن ئالىمەن؟  
C.30 : بۇ يەردىن ئالسىڭىز بولىدۇ. ئۇقتۇرۇش

قەغزىڭىز بارمۇ؟

A. 31 : بار. مانا. ئىسىم - پەمىلەم لىسا  
تويۇۋونېن، خەنزۇچە دەي لىسا. گۇۋا نامەمنى  
كۆرسىتىشىم كېرەكمۇ؟

C. 32 : ياق، كېرەك ئەمەس. بىر دەم تۇرۇپ  
تۇرۇڭ. مانا خەت، مانا پۇل. بىر يۈز،  
ئون، يىگىرمە، ئوتتۇز، قىرىق، ئەللىك،  
ئاتمىش، يەتمىش، سەكسەن، توقسان، بىر،  
ئىككى، ئۈچ... جەمئىي 193.00 يۈەن.  
توغرىمۇ؟

A. 33 : توغرا. رەھمەت!

C. 34 : بۇ سىزىق ئۈستىگە قول قويۇڭ. بۇ  
قەگەزگىمۇ ئىمزا قويۇڭ.

A. 35 : خالىتىنى قەيەرگە سالسام بولىدۇ؟

C. 36 : ئاۋۇ يەرگە.

.....

A. 37 : بۇ نەرسىلەرنى فىنلاندىيىگە سالماقچى ئىدىم.

D. 38 : كۆرۈپ باقاي. بولىدۇ. ئاۋۇ يەردە

خالىتىنىڭ ئاغزىنى تىكىپ، تاقشۇرۇۋالغۇچىنىڭ  
ئادرىسىنى ئېنىق يېزىڭ. ئۇنىڭدىن كېيىن  
ماڭا ئەكىلىڭ.

.....

D. 39 : ئاغزىنى ئوبدان تىكتىڭىزمۇ؟

A. 40 : ھەئە، پۇختا تىكتىم.

D. 41 : ياخشى. جىڭلاپ باقاي... بۇ خالىتا

يېنىك ئەمەس ئىكەن. ئېغىرلىقى 1 كىلو 14  
گرام (1.014 كىلوگرام) كەلدى.

A. 42 : قانچە پۇل تۆلەيمەن؟

D. 43 : ئايرۇپىلان بىلەن ماڭسا، 19 كوي 8 مو



- (19.80 يۈەن) تۆلەيسىز. پويىز ۋە پاراخوت بىلەن ماڭسا، 7 كوي 2 مو 5 پۇڭ (7.25 يۈەن) تۆلەيسىز.
- A. 44 : ئەگەر ئايرۇپىلان بىلەن ماڭمىسا، قانچە ھەپتىدە يېتىپ بارىدۇ؟
- D. 45 : ئالتىنچى ھەپتىسى يېتىپ بېرىشى مۇمكىن. ئەگەر ئايرۇپىلان بىلەن ماڭسا، ئونىنچى كۈنى يېتىپ بېرىشى مۇمكىن.
- A. 46 : شۇنداق بولسا، ئايرۇپىلان بىلەن ماڭسۇن. مانا پۇل.
- D. 47 : خوپ. مانا ماۋۇ تاموژنا قەغىزىنى تولدۇرۇڭ. ماۋۇ ھۆججەتنى ساقلاپ قويۇڭ.  
.....
- A. 48 : مەن بېيجىڭغا تېلېگرام يوللىماقچى ئىدىم. ماڭا تېلېگرام قەغىزىدىن بىرنى بېرىڭا.
- E. 49 : بولىدۇ. سىزگە تېلېگرام يېزىشقا ياردەم بېرەيلىمۇ؟
- A. 50 : گېپىڭىزنى چۈشەنمىدىم. يەنە بىر قېتىم دەڭا.
- E. 51 : سىزگە تېلېگرام يېزىشقا ياردەم قىلايلىمۇ؟ خەنزۇچە خەتنى يازالامسىز؟
- A. 52 : يازالايمەن. ياردەم ھاجەت ئەمەس. رەھمەت! بىر سۆزگە قانچە پۇل ئالىدۇ؟
- E. 53 : 9 پۇڭ.
- A. 54 : بۇ تېلېگرام قانچە ۋاقىتتا يېتىپ بارىدۇ؟
- E. 55 : ئالتە سائەت ئەتراپىدا. قەغىزىنى تولدۇرۇڭ. ئۇنىڭدىن كېيىن ماڭا بېرىڭ.

## 12.2. Transliteration

### Poçtixaniğa beriř

- 01.A: Märyäm, yaxşimusiz! Olturuñ!
- 02.B: Yaxşimusiz, Liysa! Nimä yeziwatisiz?
- 03.A: Helila öygä salam xät yezip boldum. Ämdi konwertqa adris yeziwatimän.
- 04.B: Siz pat-pat öygä xät yezip turamsiz?
- 05.A: Män Beyjiñda čegimda öygä här häptidä birär parčä xät yezip turattim. U čağda män här küni nurğun işlar bilän yaman aldırař bolattim. Hazir uyğurčä üginiřtin başqa ančä köp işim bolmisimu,<sup>1</sup> nahayiti az xät yazimän.<sup>2</sup> Här da'im yazay däymänu,<sup>3</sup> biraq yeziřni keçiktürüwetimän. Yurtumdiki dostlirimğa birnäččä häptidin beri xät yazmidim.
- 06.B: Bu yärdimu waqitni boř ötküzmäydikänsiz. Qilidiğan işliriñizmu jiq oxşaydu. Siz Şinjanğa uyğurčä ügänglichili kalgänliktin, yärlik kiřilär bilän köp parañlaşsiñiz bolidu. Boř waqtiñizda yeñi dostliriñiz bilän da'im billä bolup, uyğurčini köp sözlisiñiz, jäzmän üginiřiñizgä paydisi bar. Siz uyğurčä gäpni qančä jiq añliğanseri, šunčä yaxşı čüřinip ketiwatqansiz.
- 07.A: Hä'ä, šundaq. Märyäm, siz Höriyät bilän körüşmäkčimidiniñiz? Höriyät bugün yoq. U tünügün ruxsät sorap kätkän idi.
- 08.B: Män sizni dāp kälдим.<sup>4</sup> Sa'ät on birdä bir kalgän idim, lekin siz yoq ikänsiz. Beyjiñdin sizgä bir zakaz xät keliptu. Siz yoq ikänsiz, šuna poçtikāř sizgä bu uqturuřni qaldurup ketiptu.
- 09.A: Rāhmät! Poçtikāř kalgändä, män Lu Limiñniñ işxanisida yiğinda idim. Uniñdin keyin kütüpxaniğa

- bardim. U nimišqa xätni qaldurmay kätti?
- 10.B: Zakaz xätni igisigä bärmäy qaldurup ketiškä bolmaydikän. Öziñiz imza qoyušiñiz keräk ikän, šuna poçtixaniğa berišiñizğa toğra kelidu.
- 11.A: Män özämmü<sup>5</sup> poçtixaniğa bu ikki xätni selip, Beyjiñdin kälğan pulumni elišqa baray digändim. Hazirla baraymikin?!
- 12.B: Pältoriñizni kiyiweliñ. Soğaq čüšüp qaldi. Qar yaqqiliwatidu. Guwanamiñizni untup qalmañ!
- .....
- 13.A: Markini<sup>6</sup> mušu yärdä satamdu?
- 14.C: Hä'ä. Qančä pulluq marka alisiz?
- 15.A: Män bu ikki parčä xätni salmaqčimän.
- 16.C: Qäyärgä?
- 17.A: Bu xätni Beyjiñğa salmaqčimän. Buni Finländiyigä salmaqčimän. Qančä pulluq marka čaplaymän?
- 18.C: Beyjiñğa bir mo. Finlandiyigä addimu, zakazmu?
- 19.A: Addi, ayrupilan bilän.
- 20.C: Ayrupilanda baridiğan bu xät xeli eğir ikän. Yigirmä üç giram. Bir yüän säkkiz moluq marka čaplañ. Mana. Mana Beyjiñğa bir moluq marka.
- 21.A: Maña yänä säkkiz puñluq marka beriñ.
- 22.C: Qančä?
- 23.A: Töt danä.
- 24.C: Mana. Jäm'i ikki koy ikki mo ikki puñ.
- 25.A: Mana üç koy.
- 26.C: Mana yandurğan yättä mo säkkiz puñ.
- 27.A: Šilim barmu?
- 28.C: Bar. Änä awu qačida.<sup>7</sup> Xätlärni işikniñ yenediki xät sanduğiğa seliñ.
- 29.A: Pul bilän zakaz xätni qäyärđin alimän?
- 30.C: Bu yärđin alsıñiz bolidu. Uqturuš qägiziñiz barmu?.

- 31.A: Bar. Mana. Isim-pämiläm Liysa Toywonen, xänzüčä Däy Lisa. Guwanamämni körsitišim keräkmu?
- 32.C: Yaq, keräk ämäs. Bir däm turup turuñ. Mana xät, mana pul. Bir yüz, on, yigirmä, ottuz, qiriq, ällik, atmiš, yätmiš, säksän, toqsan, bir, ikki, üç . . . jäm'i bir yüz toqsan üç yüän. Toğrimu?
- 33.A: Toğra. Rähmät!
- 34.C: Bu siziq üstigä qol qoyuñ. Bu qäğäzghimu imza qoyuñ.
- 35.A: Xaltini qäyärgä salsam bolidu?
- 36.C: Awu yärgä.  
.....
- 37.A: Bu närsilärni Finlandiyigä salmaqçı idim.
- 38.D: Körüp baqay. Bolidu.<sup>8</sup> Awu yärdä xaltiniñ ağızini tikip,<sup>9</sup> tapšuruwalğučiniñ adrisini eniq yezin. Uniñdin keyin maña äkeliñ.  
.....
- 39.D: Ağızini obdan tiktiñizmu?
- 40.A: Hä'ä, puxta tiktim.
- 41.D: Yaxši. Jiñlap baqay . . . Bu xalta yenik ämäs ikän. Eğırligi bir kilo on töt giram kaldi.
- 42.A: Qančä pul töläymän?
- 43.D: Ayrupilan bilän mañsa, on toqquz koy säkkiz mo töläysiz. Poyiz wä paraxot bilän mañsa, yättä koy ikki mo bäs puñ töläysiz.
- 44.A: Ägär ayrupilan bilän mañmisa, qančä häptidä yetip baridu?
- 45.D: Altinči häptisi yetip berişi mümkin. Ägär ayrupilan bilän mañsa, oninči küni yetip berişi mümkin.
- 46.A: Šundaq bolsa, ayrupilan bilän mañsun. Mana pul.
- 47.D: Xop. Mana mawu tamožna qäğizini tolduruñ.

Mawu höjjätni saqlap qoyuñ.

.....

- 48.A: Män Beyjiñğa telegiram yollimaqçı idim. Maña telegiram qāğizidin birni beriña.
- 49.E: Bolidu. Sizgä telegiram yezişqa yardım beräylimu?
- 50.A: Gepiñizni çüşänmidim. Yänä bir qetim dāña.
- 51.E: Sizgä telegiram yezişqa yardım qilaylimu? Xänzüčä xätini yazalamsiz?
- 52.A: Yazalaymän. Yardım hajät ämäs. Rähmät! Bir sözgä qančä pul alidu?
- 53.E: Toqquz puñ.
- 54.A: Bu telegiram qančä waqitta yetip baridu?
- 55.E: Altä sa'ät ätrapida. Qāğäzni tolduruñ. Uniñdin keyin maña beriñ.

## 12.3 New Elements

*addi* (ad) 'ordinary,' 'regular,' 'normal,' 'average'

*adris* /#ādriS+#/ (n) 'address' (~ *adres*) (SU *adres*)

*ağz...* (see *eğiz* [5])

*-ala-* (~ *-älä-* ~ *-yala-* ~ *-yälä-*) /|-(y)AlA-/ potential, indicating ability ("can ...") (cf. *-al-* [7])

*añli...* (see *añla-* [3])

*atmiš* /#ātmiš+#/ (num) 'sixty' (SU *atmiš*)

*ägär* (conj) 'if,' 'in case ...' (always in conjunction with a conditional suffix; see *-sa* [3], *-siñiz* [3], *-sañlar* [6], *-sam* [10])

*äkäl-* (< *äpkäl-* < *ap käl-* < *alip käl-* [= *elip käl-*]) (v.t)

([NP<sub>x</sub>(+ni) NP<sub>y</sub>+ğa \_\_\_]) 'bring (X to Y)' (~ *äpkäl-* ~ *elip käl-*) (see *al-* [7], *-p* [2], *käl-* [3])

*äkel...* (see *äkäl-* [12])

*ät-* /#ät-/ (→ *etV...*) (v.t) 'do,' 'make;' denominal verbalizer

(similar to *qil-* [3] but used less frequently); (/b+#\_\_\_/ → *-wät-* ~ *-wet-*) (asp.v) aspect: completion, momentary, suddenness, intensive, uncontrollable

*-ät-* (see *-at-* [12])

*ber...* (see *bär-* [8])

*beri* (postp) ([NP+*din* \_\_\_]) 'hither(to),' '(from ...) until now,' '(from ...) till now,' 'since'

*boš* (n) 'emptiness,' 'void,' 'vacancy,' 'vanity;' (ad) 'empty,' 'void,' 'vacant,' 'loose,' 'light,' 'soft,' 'without substance,' 'weak,' '(in) vain'

*čağ* (n) 'time,' 'period,' 'era'

*čapla-* (v.t) ([NP<sub>x</sub>(+ni) NP<sub>y</sub>+ğa \_\_\_]) 'affix (X to Y),' 'stick (X onto Y),' 'glue (X onto Y)'

*čeğ...* (see *čağ* [12])

*danä* /#dānā+#/ (class) optionally used for counting whole entities

*dāna* (see *dä-* [3], *-ñ* [1], *#a* [10])

*dāp* ([NP<sub>x</sub>(+ni) \_\_\_ VP<sub>y</sub>]) '(Y) with (X) in mind,' '(Y) for (the sake) (of X)' (see *dä-* [3], *-p* [3], Note 12.6.04.)

*digāndim* < *digān idim* (see *dä-* [3], *-ğan id...* [11], *-dim* [3])

*eğir* /#ağir+#/ (ad) 'heavy,' 'weighty,' 'grave,' 'important,' 'serious,' 'difficult'

*eğirliğ...* (see *eğirliq* [12])

*eğirliq* /#ağir+(+)l°G+|#/ (n) 'heaviness,' 'weight'

*el...* (see *al* [7])

*eniq* /#anig+#/ (< \*/an+G+|#/?) (ad) 'precise,' 'exact,' 'accurate,'

- 'punctilious,' 'definite,' 'absolute,' 'clear'  
*eti...* (see *ät-* [12])  
*Finlandiyä* /#finlāndiyä+#/ (p.n) 'Finland' (SU *Finlandiya*)  
*gēp...* (see *gāp* [10])  
*+gi...* (- +gā; see +gā [2])  
*giram* /#gram+#/ (meas) 'gram' (SU *gramm*)  
*guwanamā* /#guwānāmā+#/ (n) 'certificate,' 'licence,' 'permit,'  
 'identification document'  
*-gīliwat-* (~ -qīliwat- ~ -gīliwat- ~ -kīliwat-)  
 /| -GII-b+#yat-/ impending action ("(just) about to ...") (see *-wat-*  
 [8])  
*hajāt* /#hājāt+#/ (n) 'need,' 'necessity,' 'urge'  
*hōjjāt* (n) 'document,' 'written pledge,' 'receipt,' 'invoice'  
*hōriyāt* (n) 'freedom,' 'liberty,' 'independence;' *Hōriyāt* (p.n)  
 personal name (f)  
*igā* (n) 'owner,' 'master,' 'lord,' 'recipient,' 'Lord (God),'  
 '(grammatical) subject' (SU *egā*); \_\_\_ *bol-* ([NP+gā \_\_\_]) 'be the  
 owner (of),' 'own,' 'possess,' 'have'  
*igi...* (see *igā* [12])  
*imza* /#imzā+#/ (n) 'signature;' \_\_\_ *qoy-* ([NP+gā \_\_\_]) 'sign' (~  
*qol qoy-*)  
*jāzmān* (adv) 'definitely,' 'surely,' 'positively'  
*jiṅla-* (v.t) 'weigh'  
*jiq* (ad) 'much,' 'many,' 'a lot,' 'numerous'  
*kečiktūr-* (v.caus:t) 'cause to be late,' 'delay,' 'postpone,' 'put off'  
*ket...* (see *see kāt-* [9])  
*kilo* /#kilō+#/ (meas) 'kilo(gram)' (~ *kilogiram*)  
*kiši* (n) 'person'  
*kiywal-* /#kiy-|b+#al-/ (v.t) 'put (a garment) on (oneself)' (see *kiy-*  
 [8], *-wal-* [7])  
*kiywel...* (see *kiywal-* [12])  
*konwert* /#konwarit+#/ (< \*/#konwērt+#/) '(letter) envelope'  
*kōrsāt-* (v.caus:t) ([NP<sub>x</sub>(+ni) NP<sub>y</sub>+gā \_\_\_]) 'show (X to Y),'  
 'indicate (X to Y),' 'point out (X to Y),' 'demonstrate (X to Y),'  
 'describe (X to Y)'  
*kōrsūt...* (see *kōrsāt-* [12])  
*+liktin* (see *+liqtin* [12])  
*+liqtin* (~ +liktin ~ +luqtin ~ +lūktin) /+|(+)|°G+dIn#/  
 (following -gān [3]) cause or purpose ("due to ...", "in order to  
 ...") (see *+liq* [11], *+din* [1])

- marka* /#mārka+#/ (n) 'stamp,' 'postage stamp,' 'trademark,' 'brand,' 'mark' (currency)
- marki...* (see *marka* [12])
- Māryām* (p.n) personal name (f) (Maryam, Miriam, Mary)
- #midiñiz* < *#mu idiñiz* (see *#mu*<sub>1</sub> [1], *i-* [3], *-diñiz* [8])
- moluq* /#mō+(+)l°G+|#/ (adj) 'consisting of ... *mao*,' 'costing ... *mao*,' '... *mao* worth (of)' (see *mo* [8])
- mušu* (pron) 'this (here ~ just mentioned)'
- mümkün* (ad) ([VP+š+poss \_\_\_]) 'possible,' 'likely;' ([VP+š+qa \_\_\_]) 'possible (to ...)'
- ña* (see *-ñ* [1], *#a* [10])
- oxša-* (v.int) ([NP+ğa \_\_\_]) 'resemble,' 'be like,' 'seem,' 'be seemly,' 'be up to expectation,' (sarcastic:) 'figure' (= having turned out bad, as should have been expected),' 'be simply great (= awful),' 'be in a lovely (= terrible) state,' 'be messed up'
- ötküz-* (v.caus:t) ([NP<sub>x</sub>(+ni) NP<sub>y</sub>+din NP<sub>z</sub>+ğa \_\_\_]) 'cause (X) to pass (across ~ over ~ via Y to Z), 'cause (X) to happen,' 'commit (X),' 'take (X) across (Y to Z),' 'hand (X) over (from Y to Z),' 'put (X) through (Y),' 'pass (X = time),' 'spend (X = time)'
- özäm* (pron) 'myself;' (adv) 'by myself,' 'on my own (account)'
- paraxot* /#paraxōd+#/ 'oceanliner,' 'ship' (SU *paraxod*)
- parčā* /#pārčā+#/ (n) 'piece,' 'scrap,' 'sheet;' (class) for counting pieces of writing (e.g., books, letters and articles)
- pat* (adv) 'within a short space of time,' 'soon,' 'just (a short time ago),' 'very recently,' 'fast,' 'quickly;' \_\_\_-*pat* 'regularly with brief intervals,' 'frequently,' 'often'
- payda* /#pāyda+#/ (n) (NP+ğa \_\_\_) 'advantage (to),' 'benefit (to),' 'merit (for),' 'point,' 'gain (for),' 'profit (for),' 'positive effect (upon),' 'welfare (for)'
- paydi...* (see *payda* [12])
- pälto* (*pältoyum* [~ *pältorum*], *pältoyun* [~ *pältorun*], *pältosi*)  
/#pältō+#/ (n) '(over)coat' (~ *pältu*) (SU *pal'to*)
- počtikāš* /#pōčta+#kāš+|#/ (n) 'letter carrier,' 'mail deliverer,' 'postilion' (~ *počtaliyon*)
- počtixana* /#pōčta+#xāna+|#/ (n) 'post-office'
- pulluq* /#pul+(+)l°G+|#/ (adj) 'costing (...) money,' 'worth (...) money,' 'having (...) money,' 'rich,' 'wealthy'
- puñluq* /#puñ+(+)l°G+|#/ (adj) 'consisting of ... *fen*,' 'costing ... *fen*,' '... *fen* worth' (see *puñ* [8,9])
- puxta* /#pūxta+#/ (ad) 'thick,' 'firm,' 'secure,' 'safe,' 'careful,'



- 'thorough,' 'deliberate,' 'proficient'
- qača* /#qāča+#/ (n) 'container,' 'vessel,' 'receptacle,' 'jar'
- qači...* (see *qača* [12])
- qaldur-* (v.caus:t) ([NP<sub>x</sub>(+ni) NP<sub>y</sub>+da \_\_\_]) 'cause (X) to stay (behind in ~ at Y),' 'leave (X behind in ~ at Y);' \_\_\_ *kāt-* '(go away and) leave (X) behind (in ~ at Y)'
- qar* /#qār+#/ (n) 'snow;' \_\_\_ *yağ-* 'snow'
- qiliwat-* (see *-ğiliwat-*)
- qol qoy-* ([NP+ğa \_\_\_]) 'sign' (~ *imza qoy-*)
- sal-* (v.t) ([NP<sub>x</sub>(+ni) NP<sub>y</sub>+ğa \_\_\_]) 'insert (X into Y),' 'place (X onto ~ into Y),' 'put (X onto ~ into Y),' 'lay (X onto ~ into Y),' 'set (X onto ~ into Y),' 'plant (X into Y),' 'move (X to Y),' 'carry (X to Y),' 'build (X onto ~ into Y),' 'install (X on ~ in Y),' 'arrange (X),' 'carry out (X),' 'put on (X = garment),' 'lock (X),' 'cover (X),' 'pretend ([to] Y),' 'engage (in Y);' (asp.v) aspect: inadvertence
- sandug* /#sandūg+#/ (n) 'box,' 'case,' 'chest'
- säksän* /#säksän+#/ (num) 'eighty'
- sel...* (see *sal-* [12])
- #seri* /#sarı#/ ([*ančä* VP-ğan \_\_\_, *şunčä* ...]) relative intensifier ("the more ...[, the ...]") (see *-ğan* [3], *şunčä* [12])
- si...* (see *-sa* [3])
- simu* /-| -sA+#mu#/ 3rd person sg/pl. concessive ("even if" > "even though ...", "although ...")
- siziq* /#sızıg+#/ (< /#sız-G+|#/) (n) 'thread,' 'line'
- soğaq* (n) 'cold,' 'cool;' (ad) 'cold,' 'cool,' 'cooling,' 'antipyretic' (~ *soğuq*)
- sözlä-* (v.t) ([NP<sub>x</sub>(+ni) NP<sub>y</sub>+ğa \_\_\_]) 'utter (X to Y),' 'speak (X to Y),' 'talk (X to Y),' 'narrate (X for Y),' 'tell (X to Y)'
- şilim* /#şilim+#/ (n) 'viscous liquid,' 'sticky substance,' 'starch,' 'glue'
- şunčä* /#şu+n+#čä+|#/ (adv) 'like that,' 'that ...,' 'so ...'
- tamožna* /#tamožna+#/ (n) 'customs (service ~ office)' (SU *tamožnya*)
- tapşuruwalğučı* /#tapşur-b+#al-GU+(+)čI+|#/ (n) 'payee,' 'recipient,' 'receiver' (person), 'addressee' (SU *tapşurup alğučı*)
- toldur-* (v.caus:t) ([NP<sub>x</sub>+ğa NP<sub>y</sub>(+ni) \_\_\_]) 'fill (X [up] with Y),' 'fill in (Y),' 'fill out (Y)' (SU *toltur-*)
- tölä-* (v.t) ([NP(+ni) \_\_\_]) 'pay'
- #u* (see *#yu* [12])

- uqtur-** (v.caus:t) ([NP<sub>x</sub>(+ni) NP<sub>y</sub>+ğa \_\_\_]) 'make (X) known (to Y),' 'inform (X of Y),' 'make (Y) understand (X),' 'advise (Y of X),' 'notify (Y of X),' 'announce (X to Y)' (SU *uqtur-*); \_\_\_*uŝ* 'information,' 'notification,' 'announcement' (SU *uqturuŝ*)
- wät-** (see *ät-* [12])
- wet-** (see *ät-* [12])
- xalta** /#xälta+#/ (n) 'sack,' 'bag,' 'purse,' 'pocket,' 'packet,' 'package,' 'parcel'
- xalti...** (see *xalta* [12])
- yağ-** (v.int) 'fall' (of precipitation); *qar* \_\_\_ 'snow'
- yaq...** (see *yağ-* [12])
- yardäm** /#yārdäm+#/ 'assistance,' 'help;' \_\_\_ *bär-* ~ \_\_\_ *qil-* ([NP<sub>x</sub>+ğa NP<sub>y</sub>+ğa \_\_\_]) 'render assistance (to X with Y),' 'assist (X with Y),' 'help (X with Y)'
- yärlük** /#yär+(+)l°G+|#/ (adj) 'local,' 'indigenous,' 'native'
- yätmiŝ** /#yätmiŝ+#/ (num) 'seventy'
- yenik** (ad) 'light(-weight),' 'flighty,' 'frivolous'
- yet...** (see *yät* [9])
- yez...** (see *yaz-* [7])
- yolla-** (v.t) ([NP<sub>x</sub>(+ni) NP<sub>y</sub>+ğa \_\_\_]) 'send (X to Y),' 'dispatch (X to Y)' (~ *äwät-*)
- yolli...** (see *yolla-* [12])
- #yu** (~ #u) /#(y)ü#/ adds emphasis, contrast or suspense
- zakaz** /#zakāz+#/ (n) 'order;' (ad) 'ordered,' 'registered'

## 12.4 Translation

### Going to the Post-Office

- 01.A: Hi, Märyäm! Have a seat!
- 02.B: Hi, Liisa! What are you writing?
- 03.A: I just finished writing a letter home. And now I'm writing the address on the envelope.
- 04.B: Do you write home often?
- 05.A: During my time in Beijing, I used to write a few letters home every week. At that time I used to be terribly busy with lots of things everyday. Now I write letters very rarely, even though I don't have all that much to do besides learning Uyghur. Although I keep planning to write, I keep putting it off. I haven't written to my friends back home for several weeks.
- 06.B: Apparently you aren't wasting your time here either. You seem to have plenty of things to do. Since you came to Xinjiang to learn Uyghur, you ought to converse with local people a lot. It's definitely advantageous to your studies to be around your new friends frequently and to converse in Uyghur a lot in your free time. The more you hear Uyghur spoken, the better you'll eventually understand it.
- 07.A: Yes, quite so. Märyäm, have you come to see Höriyät? Höriyät isn't in today. She requested some leave and left yesterday.
- 08.B: It's you I came to see. I came once before at eleven, but you weren't in. A registered letter came for you from Beijing. You weren't in; so the mail carrier left this notification for you.
- 09.A: Thanks! I was at a meeting in Lu Limin's office when the mail carrier came. Then I went to the library. Why didn't he leave the letter?
- 10.B: A registered letter may not be left without being handed to the addressee. You are required to sign yourself; so you've got to go to the post-office.
- 11.A: I was going to go to the post-office anyhow to mail these two letters and to pick up my money that has come from Beijing. I guess I'll go right now.
- 12.B: Wear your coat. It has cooled down. It's just about to snow. And don't forget your ID!
- .....
- 13.A: Do you sell stamps here?

- 14.C: Yes. What denomination stamps would you like?
- 15.A: I want to send these two letters.
- 16.C: Where to?
- 17.A: I want to send this letter to Beijing, and this one to Finland. What denomination stamps do I put on them?
- 18.C: 10 *fen* to Beijing. Ordinary or registered to Finland?
- 19.A: Ordinary. By air.
- 20.C: This airmail letter is pretty heavy. 23 grams. You've got to put a 1.80-*yuan* stamp on it. Here you are. And here's the 10-*fen* stamp to Beijing.
- 21.A: And give me some eight-*fen* stamps, please.
- 22.C: How many?
- 23.A: Four.
- 24.C: Here you are. It's 2.22 *yuan* altogether.
- 25.A: Here are two *yuan*.
- 26.C: And here are 78 *fen* change.
- 27.A: Is there any glue?
- 28.C: Yes, there is, in that jar over there. Put the letters into that mail box over there by the door.
- 29.A: Where do I collect money and registered letters?
- 30.C: You can collect them here. Do you have your notification paper?
- 31.A: Yes, I do. Here. My name is Liisa Toivonen, Dai Lisa in Chinese. Do I have to show any ID?
- 32.C: No, that isn't necessary. Just a moment, please. Here's the letter, and here's the money. One hundred ten, twenty, thirty, forty, fifty, sixty, seventy, eighty, ninety, one, two, three . . . altogether 193 *yuan*. Correct?
- 33.A: Correct. Thanks!
- 34.C: Please sign above this line. And also sign this paper.
- 35.A: Where can I send off a package?
- 36.C: Over there.  
.....
- 37.A: I'd like to send these things to Finland.
- 38.D: Let me see. Fine. Over there, sew up the opening of the package and clearly write the addressee's address, please. And then bring it to me.  
.....
- 39.D: Did you sew it up properly?
- 40.A: Yes, I've sewn it securely.
- 41.D: Good. Let's weigh it . . . This package isn't light. It's weight

is one kilo fourteen grams.

42.A: How much do I pay?

43.D: If it goes by air, it costs you 19.80 *yuan*. And if it goes by train and ship, it costs you 7.25 *yuan*.

44.A: Suppose it didn't go by air, in how many weeks would it arrive?

45.D: It might arrive in the sixth week. In case it goes by air, it might arrive on the tenth day.

46.A: In that case, let's make it by air. Here's the money.

47.D: All right. Here, fill out this customs form, please. And hang on to this receipt.

.....

48.A: I'd like to send a telegram to Beijing. Please give me one of the telegram forms.

49.E: Sure. Shall we help you write the telegram?

50.A: Sorry, I didn't understand what you said. Would you please repeat it?

51.E: Shall we help you write the telegram? Can you write Chinese characters?

52.A: Yes, I can. I don't require any help. Thanks! How much do you charge per word?

53.E: Nine *fen*.

54.A: How long will it take this telegram to arrive?

55.E: Round about six hours. Please fill out the form. And then give it to me.

## 12.5 Supplementary Vocabulary

## Packing and Unpacking

- ač-* (v.t) 'open'  
*arqan* (n) 'rope,' 'cord'  
*ağamča* (n) 'thick rope'  
*bağla-* (v.t) 'tie (up ~ together)'  
*boğ-* (v.t) 'tie (around ~ up ~ shut),' 'close by tying,' 'bind'  
*boğuq* (ad) 'tied (up ~ shut)'  
*karton* (n) 'cardboard;' \_\_\_ *quta* 'cardboard box,' 'carton'  
*oñay sunidiğan* 'breakable,' 'fragile'  
*pič-* /#pič-/ (v.t) 'cut,' 'trim'  
*pičaq* /#pič-AG+|#/ (n) 'knife'  
*qačila-* (v.t) 'bag,' 'wrap,' 'pack'  
*qap* (n) 'container,' 'sack,' 'bag,' 'wrapping,' 'cover,' 'case,' 'box,'  
 'casket'  
*qapčuq* /#qap+#čuq+|#/ (n) 'small container,' 'small sack,' 'small  
 bag'  
*quta* /#qūta+|#/ (n) 'box'  
*tağar* (n) 'sack,' 'bag'  
*tügün* (n) 'knot;' \_\_\_ *bağla-* 'tie a knot;' \_\_\_ *yäš-* 'untie a knot'  
*tügünčä* /#tügün+#čä+|#/ (< /#tüg-n+#čä+|#/ ) (n) 'small knot'  
 (~ *tügünčäk*)  
*tügünčäk* /#tügün++čäg+|#/ (< /#tüg-n++čAG+|#/ ) (n) 'small  
 knot' (~ *tügünčä*)  
*yağaç* (n) 'wood'  
*yap-* (v.t) 'close,' 'shut'  
*yir-* /#yir-/ (v.int) 'tear' (SU *žir-*)  
*yirt-* /#yir-t-|/ (v.caus:t) ([NP(+ni) \_\_\_]) 'tear' (SU *žirt-*)  
*yirtiq* /#yir-t-G+|#/ (adj) 'torn' (SU *žirtiq*)

## 12.6 Notes

**12.6.01** The verb *bol-* 'be(come)' corresponds to nominal or adjectival *bar* 'existent (entity)' and its negative derivation *bolma-* corresponds to *yoq* 'non-existent (entity)' wherever the use of deverbal morphemes (here concessive *-simu*) is necessary or desirable.

**12.6.02** Due to the absence of a formal distinction between adjectives and adverbs, ambiguity arises where an "adjective~adverb" (i.e., our [ad]) may be interpreted either as modifying the object or as modifying the verb. Thus, ... *nahayiti az xät yazimän* could be either 'I write very few letters' (i.e., *az* = adj.) or 'I write letters very rarely' (i.e., *az* = adv.). The element of ambiguity may be avoided by means of restructuring, e.g., ... *män yazğan xät nahayiti az* 'the letters I write (~ wrote) are very few' (*män yaz-* modifies *xät* = subject, and *az* = adj. takes predicate position) and ... *xätni nahayiti az yazimän* "(as for) letters, I write (them) very rarely" = 'I write letters very rarely' (*xät+ni* = topicalized categorial object [see Note 12.6.06 below], and *az* = adv. directly precedes the verb).

**12.6.03** Literally "All the time I say(, 'let me write(!) ...)". The enclitic *#(y)u* introduces an element of contrast and suspense. Accompanied by a rising tone and followed by a brief pause, it indicates that the following phrase will describe a contrary situation or an unexpected event.

**12.6.04** In its capacity to mark the aim of an action, the verb *dä-* 'say' may not only occur with future tense verb forms (e.g., *Ketimän döp turdim* "saying 'I will go' I arose" = 'I got up intending to go') and with optative verb forms (e.g., *Ketäy döp turdim* "saying 'Let me go!' I arose" = 'I got up intending to go'), but also with nominal forms in object position; thus *Män sizni döp kälдим* ("mentioning you, I came" =) 'I came with you in mind,' 'I came for your sake,' 'I came to see you' etc.

**12.6.05** The use of *öz+ross#mu* "also on ...'s own," here freely translated as 'anyhow,' indicates that the actor on his or her own account had decided to perform a given action before being compelled to do so for another reason.

**12.6.06** Literally "Do (they) sell the stamp(s) in this place?" Rather than a zero-marked indefinite direct object form, a definite direct object form is chosen here to represent *marka* 'stamp' as a category of objects, i.e., 'the stamp (as a particular type of item).' Consider examples such as 'The dog is man's most faithful friend,' 'They went off to fight the Hun,' 'useful hints for the young parent.' Note also *zakaz xätni işisigä bärmäy...* 'without giving the (=any) registered letter(s) to the addressee...' (10.B), *pul bilän zakaz xätni qäyärđin al-* 'getting the (=any) money and the (=any) registered letter(s) from which place' (29.A), *Xaltini qäyärgä salsam bolidu?* 'Where can I send off the [=any] package?' (35.A), *Xänzüčä xätni yazalamsiz?* 'Can you write (the=any) Chinese (letter[s]),' and ... *xätni nahayiti az yazimän* 'I write the (=any) letter(s) very rarely' (Note 12.6.2).

In English and in most other Western languages, this type of expression would in some instances be rendered by means of a passive construction rather than by means of an impersonal subject construction; i.e., 'Are stamps sold here?' ~ 'Do they ~ you sell stamps here?' Due to non-Turkic influences, particularly in the wake of efforts to mechanize translation work from Russian and Chinese, the use of passive constructions to express customary actions is increasing in written Uyghur and in other written Central Asian Turkic languages. However, this type of construction (e.g., *Marka mušu yärdä setilamdu?* 'Are stamps sold here?') is still perceived as alien and awkward and thus is not used in the everyday spoken language.

**12.6.07** In China, envelopes and postage stamps tend not to be pre-pasted.

**12.6.08** Both their contents and their packaging are inspected before packages are cleared for dispatch in Chinese post-offices.

**12.6.09** In China, items other than books are frequently sent in reusable cloth sacks which must be sewn shut in the post-office after inspection.



## Ağrip qeliš wä dawalaš

(Illness and Treatment)

Topics: illness - medical examination - diagnosis - therapy - anatomy - medicine - weather

### 13.1 Dialogues

#### ئاغرىپ قىلىش ۋە داۋالاش

13.1.1

- :A.01 ھوي، دېنىز، قانداق ئەھۋاللىرىڭىز؟ نەگە  
كەتتىڭىز؟ كۆرۈنمەيسىزغۇ. ئۆتكەن جۈمە  
كۈنىدىكى يىغىنغا كەلمىدىڭىز.
- :B.02 ئاغرىپ يېتىپ قالدىم، تۈنۈگۈنگىچە.
- :A.03 ھوي، شۇنداقمۇ؟! مەن بىلمەپتىمەن.  
سىزنى يوقلاپ بارسام بولۇپتىكەن. سىزنىڭ  
ئاغرىپ قالغانلىغىڭىزنى بىلگەن بولسام، چوقۇم  
يوقلاپ باراتتىم.
- :B.04 ماڭا قاتتىق زۇكام تېگىپتۇ. بەلكىم  
ياتىغىمىدىكى توموكو بىلەن شياۋ سۇندىن  
يۇققان بولسا كېرەك. ئىككىلىسى مەندىن  
ئاۋال زۇكام بولغان ئىدى. بىراق  
ھىچقايسىسى ئۇنىڭغا جىددى قارىماي يۈردى.  
توموكو غۇ ئاسان ۋە تېز ساقىيىپ كەتتى.
- :A.05 سەل تاتىرىپ قېلىپسىز. يەنىلا

ماغدۇرسىزدۇرسىز. بۇ سىزنىڭ مەكتەپكە  
قايتىپ كەلگەن بىرىنچى كۈنىڭىز ئەمەسمۇ؟!  
بۇرنىڭىزدىن سۇ ئېقىپ، يۆتىلىپ، قىزىپ،  
بېشىڭىز ئاغرىدىمۇ؟

:B.06 ھەئە، راستىنى دىسەم يامان قاتتىق

ئاغرىدىم. باشتا يامان قوسغىم كېلىپ،  
ئاشقازىنىم ئاغرىدى. بۇزۇلغان بىرەر نەرسە  
يەۋالغان ئوخشاي مەن دەپ ئويلىدىم. بىراق ئۇ  
كېيىن زۇكامغا ئايلىنىپ كەتتى.

:A.07 دوختۇرغا بارمىدىڭىزمۇ؟

:B.08 دەرھال بارماپتىمەن، چۈنكى مەنمۇ

ياتىغىمدىكىلەرگە ئوخشاش تېز ساقىيىپ  
كېتەرمەن دەپ ئويلاپتىمەن. بىراق شياۋ سۇن  
دوختۇرغا كۆرۈنگىلى بېرىپتىكەن. شۇ كۈنى  
چۈشتىن كېيىنلا دوختۇر ياتىغىمغا كېلىپ  
مېنى تەكشۈرۈپ كۆردى.

:A.09 دوختۇر سىزنى دوختۇرخانىدا يات

دىمىدىمۇ؟

:B.10 ياق، دىمىدى. ئۇ دەرھال نىمە

كېسەللىگىمنى بىلدى. يېقىندىن بۇيان  
يۇقۇملۇق زۇكام تارقىلىۋاتىدۇ دىدى. ماڭا  
پېنتسىلىن ئوكۇلىنى قويماقچىدى. مەن  
ئۇنىڭغا پېنتسىلىن ماڭا رېئاكسىيە قىلىدۇ

دېدىم. شۇڭا ئۇ ماڭا رېتسېپ يېزىپ بەردى  
 ۋە بىرنەچچە كۈن دەم ئال دېدى. توموكو  
 ماڭا دورىخاندىن دورا ئە كېلىپ بەردى. ئۇ  
 ئاشخاندىن تاماق ئە كېلىپ بەرمە كىچى بولغان  
 ئىدى، بىراق مېنىڭ ھىچنەمە يىگۈم كەلمىدى،  
 ئۇخلىغۇملا كېلىپ تۇراتتى. شياۋ سۇن ماڭا  
 جىق قايناق سۇ بەردى.

A.11 : ھە، ھازىر ياخشى بولۇپ قالغانلىغىڭىزنى  
 كۆرۈپ خوشال بولدۇم. سالامەتلىگىڭىزگە  
 دىققەت قىلىڭ! سىز شىنجاڭنىڭ سوغۇق  
 ھاۋاسىغا كۆنمىدىڭىز-دە، تېخى. بىر ئاي  
 بۇرۇن خېلى ئىسسىق ئىدى. مانا ھازىر خېلى  
 سوغۇق چۈشۈپ قالدى. ھاۋا رايىدىن  
 مەلۇماتقا قارىغاندا، تېخىمۇ سوغۇق  
 بولىدىكەن، بۇ ھەپتە ھەتتا قار يېغىشىمۇ  
 مۇمكىن. بەزىدە شىمال شامىلى ئالتاي ۋە  
 سىبېرىيە تەرەپتىن سوغۇق ھاۋا ۋە قار  
 باشلاپ كېلىدۇ. تۈنۈگۈن يامغۇر يېغىپ  
 سوغۇق بولدى. كۆپ كىشىلەرگە سوغۇق  
 تېگىپتۇ.

B.12 : ئۆزىڭىزچۇ؟ ياخشىدۇرسىز؟

A.13 : ھەئە، ياخشى. رەھمەت! مەن ئاسان  
 ئاغرىمايمەن. مەن ئىسسىق كىيىنىپ يۈرمەن  
 ۋە جىق جىسمانى ھەركەت قىلمەن.

ئۇنىڭدىن باشقا مەن تاماكىمۇ چەكمەيمەن،  
ھاراقمۇ ئىچمەيمەن. بۇ ئاغرىقنىڭ ئالدىنى  
ئېلىشنىڭ ئەڭ ياخشى ئۇسۇلى.

## 13.1.2

- :A.01 ياخشىمۇسىز! مەن دوختۇرغا كېلىمەن  
دەپ قويغان ئىدىم.
- :B.02 قايسى ۋاقىتتا كېلىمەن دېگەن ئىدىڭىز؟
- :A.03 ئىككىدىن چارەكتە.
- :B.04 ئىسمىڭىز ژان - پولىمۇ؟
- :A.05 ھەئە، ژان - پول بۇشى.
- :B.06 دوختۇر ھازىر كېسەل كۆرۈۋاتىدۇ. ئاۋۇ  
يەردە بىر دەم ساقلاپ تۇرۇڭ.
- .....
- :B.07 ھازىر دوختۇر سىزنى كۆرىدۇ. ئۇ  
3-نومۇرلۇق ئۆيدە. بۇ يەردىن چىقىپ ئاۋۇ  
كارىدورغا ئۆتىسىز. سول تەرەپتىكى ئۆي  
شۇ. كىرىۋەرسىڭىز بولىدۇ. بەلكىم ئىشىك  
ئوچۇق.
- :A.08 رەھمەت سىزگە!
- .....
- :A.09 ياخشىمۇسىز!
- :C.10 ياخشىمۇسىز! ژان - پولىمۇسىز؟
- :A.11 ھەئە، مەن ژان - پول.

- C.12: مەن زۇمرەت خەلپەتمەن. ئولتۇرۇڭ!  
قېنى، مېجەزىڭىز يوقمۇ؟
- A.13: بىراز مېجەزىم يوق تۇرىدۇ. پۈتۈن بەدىنىم  
سقىراپ ئاغرىپ تۇرىدۇ. زادى ماغدۇرىم  
يوق. تۈنۈگۈن كېچىسى ئازراق قىزىدىم.  
ئىچىم ئېلىشىپ تۇرىدۇ.
- C.14: ياندۇردىڭىزمۇ؟ ئىچىڭىز سۈردىمۇ؟
- A.15: ياق، بىراق زادى ئىشتىيىم يوق بۇ  
كۈنلەردە. تاماقنى زورلاپ يەيمەن.
- C.16: قېنى، تەكشۈرۈپ باقاي.  
پوپايىكا، كۆيىنىڭىزنى يېشىپ ئاۋۇ كارۋاتتا  
ئولتۇرۇڭ. - ئۇيغۇرچىنى بەك ياخشى  
سۆزلەيدىكەنسز. شىنجاڭغا كېلىشتىن ئاۋال  
ئۇيغۇرچە ئۈگەنگەنمىدىڭىز؟
- A.17: فرانسىيىدە ئۆزبەكچە ئۈگەنگەن ئىدىم.  
ئاندىن كېيىن ئوقۇغۇچى ئالماشتۇرۇش سەۋىيىسى  
بىلەن ئالمۇتىغا قازاقچە ئۈگىنىشكە باردىم.  
ئۇ يەردە ئانچە-مۇنچە ئۇيغۇرچىمۇ ئۈگەندىم.  
- مايكامنىمۇ يېشەيمۇ؟
- C.18: ھەئە. نەپەسنى ئاستا ئېلىپ. ئاستا  
چىقىرىڭ... ھە، مۇشۇنداق... يەنە بىر قېتىم  
شۇنداق قىلىڭ... ھە، ئوبدان! ئەمدى  
ئاغزىڭىزنى ئېچىپ «ئا» دەڭ... ياخشى،  
گېلىڭىز ئىششىماپتۇ. قېنى، ئەمدى،  
كارۋاتقا يېتىڭ... بۇ يېرىڭىزنى باسسام

ئاغرىدىمۇ؟

:A.19 ياق، ئاغرىمدى.

:C.20 قېنى، ئوبدان! قولىڭىز ئە كېلىك. قان

بېسىمىڭىزنى تە كىشۈرۈپ باقاي. - مانا،

قان بېسىمىڭىزدىمۇ مەسلە يۈك ئىكەن.

ئەمدى كىيىملىرىڭىزنى كىيىۋالسىڭىز بولىدۇ.

سىزگە ئازراق زۇكام تېگىپتۇ.

ماغدۇرسىزلىنىپ كېتىپسىز. كۆپرەك

ئۇخلاڭ، ئاز دىگەندە بىر ھەپتە دەم

ئېلىشىڭىز كېرەك. زۇكامىڭىزغا دورا يېزىپ

بېرەي. دورىنى دورىخانىدىن ئالسىڭىز

بولىدۇ. ئۇ دورىنى كۈنىگە ئۈچ قېتىم

تامماقتىن كېيىن ئىچىڭ. سىزدە باشقا كېسەل

يوقلىغىنى تېخىمۇ ئېنىقلاش ئۈچۈن قېنىڭىز

بىلەن كىچىك تەرتىڭىزنى تە كىشۈرۈپ

كۆرەيلى. يەنە سىزنى رېنتگېندىمۇ

تە كىشۈرۈپ باقايلى.

:A.21 ھازىرمۇ؟

:C.22 ھەئە، ئەگەر سىزگە قولايلىق بولسا.

بولمىسا، ۋاقتىنى بەلگىلەپ قويۇپ، ئەتە

كەلسىڭىزمۇ بولىدۇ. 5-نومۇرلۇق ئۆيگە

كىرىڭ. شۇ يەردىكى سېستىرا بۇ ئىشلارنى

قىلىدۇ. ئۆگۈنلۈككە مۇشۇ ۋاقتتا كېلىپ

ماڭا بىر كۆرۈنۈڭ بولامدۇ؟

:A.23 بولىدۇ. رەھمەت سىزگە! خوش ئەمىسە!

C.24 :ماقۇل، خوش ئەمىسە!

## 13.2. Transliteration

### Ağrip qeliş wä dawalaş

#### 13.2.1

- 01.A: Hoy, Deniz, qandaq ähwaliñiz? Nägä kättiñiz? Körünmäysizğu. Ötkän jümä künidiki yiğingä kälmidiniz.
- 02.B: Ağrip yetip qaldim, tünügüngičä.
- 03.A: Hoy, şundaqmu?! Män bilmäptimän. Sizni yoqlap barsam boluptikän. Sizniñ ağrip qalğanliğiniñizni bilgän bolsam, čoqum yoqlap barattim.
- 04.B: Maña qattiq zukam tegiptu. Bälkim yatiğimdiki Tomoko bilän Şyaw Sundin yuqqan bolsa keräk.<sup>1</sup> İkkilisi mändin awal zukam bolğan idi. Biraq hiçqaysisi uniñga jiddi qarimay yürdi. Tomokoğu asan wä tez saqiyip kätti.
- 05.A: Säl tatirip qelipsiz. Yänila mağdursizdursiz. Bu sizniñ mäktäpkä qaytip kälğan birinči küniñiz ämäsmu?! Burniñizdin su eqip, yötilip, qizip, beşiniz ağridimu?
- 06.B: Hä'ä, rastini disäm yaman qattiq ağridim. Bašta yaman qosıgım kelip, aşqazinim ağridi. Buzulğan birär närsä yäwalğan oxşaymän döp oylidim. Biraq u keyin zukamğa aylinip kätti.
- 07.A: Doxturğa barmidinizmu?
- 08.B: Därhal barmaptimän, čünki mänmu yatiğimdikilärgä oxşaş tez saqiyip ketärmän döp oylaptimän. Biraq Şyaw Sun doxturğa körüngili beriptikän. Şu küni čüştin keyinla doxtur yatiğimğa kelip meni täkşürüp kördi.
- 09.A: Doxtur sizni doxturxanida yat dimidimu?<sup>2</sup>
- 10.B: Yaq, dimidi. U därhal nimä kesälligimni bildi.<sup>3</sup> Yeqindin buyan yuqumluq zukam tarqiliwatidu didi. Maña pentsilin okulini qoymaqčidi. Män



uniŋğa pentsilin maŋa reaksiyâ qilidu didim. Šuŋa u maŋa retsep yezip bârdi wâ birnäččä kün däm al didi.<sup>4</sup> Tomoko maŋa dorixanidin dora äkelip bârdi. U ašxanidin tamaq äkelip bärmäkçi bolğan idi, biraq meniŋ hičnimâ yigüm kälmididi, uxliġumla kelip turatti. Šyaw Sun maŋa jiq qaynaq su bârdi.

11.A: Hä, hazir yaxši bolup qalğanliġiŋizni körüp xošal boldum. Salamätliġiŋizgä diqqät qiliŋ! Siz Šinjanŋiŋ soġuq hawasiġa könmidiŋiz-dä, texi. Bir ay burun xeli issiq idi. Mana hazir xeli soġuq čüşüp qaldi. Hawa rayidin mälumatqa qariġanda, teximu soġuq bolidikän, bu häptä hätta qar yeġišimu mümkin. Bâzidä šimal šamili Altay wâ Siberiyâ täräptin soġuq hawa wâ qar başlap kelidu. Tünügün yamġur yeġip soġuq boldi. Köp kišilärgä<sup>5</sup> soġuq tegiptu.

12.B: Öziŋizču? Yaxšidursiz?

13.A: Hä'a, yaxši. Rähmät! Män asan aġrimaymän. Män issiq kiyinip yürimän wâ jiq jismani härkät qilimän. Uniŋdin başqa män tamakimu čäkmäymän, haraqmu içmäymän. Bu aġriqniŋ aldini elišniŋ äŋ yaxši usuli.

### 13.2.2

01.A: Yaxšimusiz! Män doxturğa kelimän dâp qoyğan idim.<sup>6</sup>

02.B: Qaysi waqitta kelimän digän idiŋiz?<sup>7</sup>

03.A: Ikkidin čaräktä.

04.B: Ismiŋiz Žan-Polmu?

05.A: Hä'a, Žan-Pol Buše.

06.B: Doxtur hazir kesäl körüwatidu. Awu yärdä bir däm saqlap turuŋ.

.....

- 07.B: Hazir doxtur sizni köridu. U üçinçi nomurluq öydä. Bu yärdin çiqip awu karidorğa ötisiz. Sol täräptiki öy şu. Kiriwärsiniz bolidu. Bälkim işik oçuq.
- 08.A: Rähmät sizgä!  
.....
- 09.A: Yaxşimusiz!
- 10.C: Yaxşimusiz! Žan-Polmusiz?
- 11.A: Hä'ä, män Žan-Pol.
- 12.C: Män Zumrät Xälpätmän. Olturuñ! Qeni, mijäziñiz yoqmu?
- 13.A: Biraz mijäzim yoq turidu. Pütün bädinim siqirap ağrip turidu. Zadi mağdurim yoq. Tünügün keçisi azraq qizidim. İçim elişip turidu.
- 14.C: Yandurdiñizmu? İçinçiz sürdimu?
- 15.A: Yaq, biraq zadi iştiyim yoq bu künlärdä. Tamaqni zorlap yäymän.
- 16.C: Qeni, tākšürüp baqay. Popayka, köynigiñizni yeşip awu karwatta olturuñ. – Uyğurçini bāk yaxşı sözläydikänsiz. Şinjanğa keliştin awal uyğurçä ügängänmidinçiz?
- 17.A: Fransiyidä özbäkçä ügängän idim. Andin keyin oquğuçi almaşturuş säwiwi bilän Almutiğa qazaqçä üginişkä bardim. U yärdä ançä-munçä uyğurçimu ügändim. – Maykannimu yeşäymu?
- 18.C: Hä'ä. – Nāpāsni asta elip, asta çiqiriñ... Hä, muşundaq... Yänä bir qetim şundaq qiliñ... Hä, obdan! Ämdi ağziñizni eçip "a" dāñ... Yaxşı, geliñiz işsimaptu. Qeni, ämdi, karwatqa yetiñ... Bu yeriñizni bassam ağridimu?<sup>8</sup>
- 19.A: Yaq, ağrimidi.
- 20.C: Qeni, obdan! Qoliñiz äkeliñ. Qan besimiñizni tākšürüp baqay. – Mana, qan besimiñizdimu mäsilä yok ikän. Ämdi kiyimliriñizni kiyiwalsinçiz

bolidu. Sizgä azraq zukam tegiptu. Mağdursizlinip ketipsiz. Köpräk uxlañ, az digändä bir häptä däm elişiñiz keräk. Zukamiñizgä dora yezip beräy. Dorini dorixanidin alsıñiz bolidu. U dorini küniğä üç qetim tamaqtin keyin içiñ. Sizdä başqa kesäl yoqlıgını teximu eniqlaş üçün qeniñiz bilän kiçik täritiñizni täkşürüp köräyli. Yänä sizni rentgendimu täkşürüp baqayli.

21.A: Hazirmu?

22.C: Hä'ä, ägär sizgä qolaylıq bolsa. Bolmisa, waqitni bälgi läp qoyup, ätä kälsiñizmu bolidu. Bäşinçi nomurluq öygä kiriñ. Şu yärdiki sestira bu işlarni qilidu. Ögünlükkä muşu waqitta kelip maña bir körünüñ bolamdu?

23.A: Bolidu. Rähmät sizgä! Xoş ämisä!

24.C: Maqul, xoş ämisä!

## 13.3 New Elements

- ač-* (v.t) 'open'
- ağri-* /#āGR1-#/ (v.int) 'ache,' 'hurt,' 'be painful,' 'be sore,' 'ail,'  
'fall ill,' 'be ill;' \_\_\_ *qal-* 'be(come) sick,' 'fall ill,'
- ağriq* /#āGR1-G+|#/ (n) 'ache,' 'pain,' 'hurt,' 'soreness,' 'ailment,'  
'illness,' 'sickness,' 'sick person,' 'patient'
- almaštur-* (v.rec.caus:t) 'cause one another to exchange,' 'exchange;'  
\_\_\_ *uš* (n) 'exchange'
- Almuta* (p.n) 'Alma-Ata'
- Altay* /#altāy+#/ (p.n) 'Altay (region),' 'Altai (Mountains)'
- aq-* (v.int) 'flow,' 'run' (of liquids)
- ašqazan* /#aš+##qazan+|#/ (n) 'stomach'
- aylan-* (v.refl:int) ([NP+ğa \_\_\_]) 'change (into),' 'turn (into),' 'go  
round and about,' 'tour'
- bas-* (v.t) ([NP(+ni) \_\_\_]) 'depress,' 'press,' 'oppress,' 'print'
- bašta* 'at ~ in the beginning' (see *baš* [8], *+da* [2])
- bādān* (n) 'body,' '(physical) constitution'
- bādin...* (see *bādān* [13])
- bālgilā-* (v.t) 'fix,' 'decide,' 'determine'
- besim* /#basim+#/ (- /#bas-m+|#/ (n) 'pressure'
- burn...* (see *burun* [13])
- burun* /#burn+#/ (n) 'nose,' 'nasal mucus'
- buyan* (postp) ([NP+*din* \_\_\_]) 'since;' *yeqindin* \_\_\_ 'of late,' 'lately,'  
'for some time now,' 'recently'
- buzul-* (v.pass:int) 'be destroyed,' 'be demolished,' 'be ruined,' 'be  
spoiled,' 'go bad'
- čāk-* (v.t) 'inhale,' 'smoke'
- čiqar-* (v.caus:t) ([NP<sub>x</sub>(+ni) NP<sub>y</sub>+*din* NP<sub>z</sub>+ğa \_\_\_]) 'emit (X from  
Y),' 'put (X) out (from Y to Z),' 'send (X) out (from Y to Z),'  
'exhale (X through Y into Z)'
- čiqir...* (see *čiqar-* [13])
- dawala-* /#dawā+IA-|/ ([NP<sub>x</sub>(+ni) \_\_\_]) 'treat (X = illness),'  
'cure (X = illness),' 'heal;' \_\_\_ *š* (n) ([NP<sub>x</sub>(+ni) \_\_\_]) 'treating  
(of X = illness),' 'treatment (of X = illness),' 'curing (X =  
illness),' 'cure (for X = illness),' 'healing (X = illness),' 'therapy'
- diqqāt* (n) 'care,' 'caution,' 'attention;' \_\_\_ *qil-* ([NP+ğa \_\_\_]) 'pay  
attention (to),' 'take care (of),' 'be careful'
- dora* /#dōra+#/ (n) 'medicine,' 'drug,' 'remedy,' 'elixir'
- dori...* (see *dora* [13])

- dorixana* /#dōra+##(x)āna+|#/ (n) 'pharmacy,' 'apothecary,'  
'(drug) dispensary' (~ *aptika*, SU *apteka*)
- #*dur* (~ #*tur*) /#dur#.../ (followed by a pronominal tag enclitic)  
usually emphatic ("... indeed," "must be ...", "surely")
- eč...* (see *ač-* [13])
- eliš-* /#al-š-|/ (v.rec:int) ([NP *bilan*]) 'take ([together] with),' 'fight  
(against ~ with [one another]),' 'exchange blows (with),' 'struggle  
(against ~ [together] with),' 'grapple (with),' 'compete (against ~  
with [one another]),' 'be confused,' 'be muddled,' 'be mixed up'
- eniqla-* /#anIG-lA-|/ (v.t) 'clarify,' 'ensure,' 'make sure'
- eq...* (see *aq-* [13])
- Fransiyā* /#frānsiyā+##/ (p.n) 'France' (SU *Franciya*)
- gal* (n) 'throat,' 'larynx' (~ *tamaq*)
- gel...* (see *gal* [13])
- gū* (see -*ğu* [13])
- ğu* (~ -*qu* ~ -*gū* ~ -*kū*) /-GU+|#/ verbal noun, gerund,  
desiderative; ([VP\_\_\_+poss *kāl-*]) 'want to ...', 'feel like ...ing'
- haraq* (n) 'alcoholic beverage,' 'liquor,' 'wine'
- hawa* (*hawayim* [~ *hawarim*], *hawayin* [~ *hawarin*], *hawasi*)  
/#hawā+##/ (n) 'air,' 'sky,' 'atmosphere,' 'weather;' \_\_\_ *rayi*  
'meteorological phenomenon,' 'meteorological development;' \_\_\_  
*rayidin mālumat* 'weather report,' 'weather forecast,'  
'meteorological prognosis'
- hārkāt* (n) 'movement,' 'move,' 'activity;' \_\_\_ *qil-* 'move,' 'act,'  
'pursue an activity,' 'do business'
- hätta* (adv) 'even'
- hičqaysi* /#hič+##(q)aysi+|#/ (pron) 'none (at all)' (with negative  
expressions) (~ *hečqaysi*); \_\_\_ *si* 'none of them'
- išši-* /#išši-|/ (v.int) 'swell (up),' 'become inflamed'
- ištāy* (n) 'appetite' (~ *ištiha*)
- ištiy...* (see *ištāy* [13])
- jiddi* (ad) 'serious,' 'urgent,' 'grave;' \_\_\_ *qara-* ([NP+*ğa* \_\_\_])  
'consider serious,' 'take seriously'
- kesāl* (n) 'indisposition,' 'illness,' 'sickness,' 'disease,' 'disorder,'  
'ailment,' 'ill person,' 'patient;' \_\_\_ *kör-* 'see a patient,' 'conduct  
a medical consultation'
- kesällik* /#käsāl+(+)l°G+|#/ (n) 'sickness,' 'disease,' 'affliction,'  
'ailment'
- kiriwār-* /#kir-b+##bār-|/ (v.int) 'enter (right away without  
stopping),' 'walk right in,' 'feel free to enter' (see *kir-* [1], -*p* [2],

- bär-* [8])
- kiyin-* (v.refl:int) 'dress (oneself),' 'get dressed'
- kön-* (v.int) ([NP+*ğa* \_\_\_]) 'agree (with),' 'become accustomed (to),' 'get used (to)'
- köpräk* /#*köp*+|+rAG+#/ 'more'
- körün-*, *doxturğa* \_\_\_ 'be seen by a doctor,' 'consult a doctor' (see *körün-* [9])
- köynäk* /#*köynäg*+#/ (n) 'shirt,' 'blouse,' 'dress'
- +*lisi* /+|+llsI+#/ (following numeratives) 'the ... of them'
- mağdur* /#*mağdūr*+#/ (n) 'strength,' 'energy'
- mağdursiz* /#*mağdūr*+(+)*sIz*+|#/ (adj) 'without energy,' 'weak,' 'sluggish'
- mağdursizlan-* /#*mağdūr*+(+)*sIz*+lA-n-|/ (v.pass/refl:int) 'lose energy,' 'be weakened'
- mağdursizlin...* (see *mağdursizlan-* [13])
- maqčidi* < -*maqči idi* (see -*maqči* [6], *i-* [3], -*di* [3])
- mayka* /#*māyka*+#/ (n) 'sleeveless undershirt (for males),' '(under)vest,' 'singlet,' 'tank-top'
- mālumat* (n) ([NP+*din* \_\_\_]) 'knowledge (about),' 'learning (about),' 'intelligence (on),' 'scholarship (on),' 'information (about),' 'news (about),' 'report (on)'
- māsila* /#*mās*(<sup>o</sup>)*ilā*+#/ (n) 'question,' 'problem'
- mijāz* /#*mijāz*+#/ (n) '(good) disposition;' \_\_\_ *yoq* (with possessive) 'indisposed,' 'unwell,' 'under the weather,' 'out of sorts'
- mušundaq* /#*mu*+*#šu*+n++dAG+#/ (adv) 'like this,' 'thus'
- nāgā* 'whither,' 'where to' (only interrogative) (see *nā* [9], +*ğa* [2])
- nāpās* /#*nāpās*+#/ (n) 'breath;' (count) 'while,' 'moment'
- očuq* (< \**ač-g*) (ad) 'open,' 'clear'
- okul* (n) 'injection,' 'shot' (SU *ukol*); \_\_\_ *qoy-* (~ *sat-* ~ *ur-*) ([NP+*ğa* \_\_\_]) 'give an injection (to)'
- ötkän* 'passed,' 'last' (see *öt-* [7], -*ğan* [3])
- özbäkčä* /#*özbäg*+*#čä*+|#/ (n) 'Uzbek manner,' '(the) Uzbek (language);' (adv) 'in the Uzbek manner,' '(in the) Uzbek (language)'
- penitsilin* /#*panitsilīn*+#/ (n) 'penicillin' (SU *penicillin*)
- popayka* /#*popāyka*+#/ (n) 'pullover,' 'sweater,' 'jersey' (SU *fufayka*)
- psiz* (~ -*ipsiz* ~ -*upsiz* ~ -*üpsiz*) /-b+#*siz*#/ 2nd person sg/pl. suppositional or narrative (hearsay) past tense (see -*ptu* [7], -*pti*# [11])
- ptikän* < -*ptu ikän*, 3rd person suppositional past tense (see -*ptu*

- [7], *ikān* [1])  
*qan* (n) 'blood'  
*qariğanda* ([NP+ğa \_\_\_]) 'when ... regard(s ~ ed),' 'apropos,' 'judging (by),' 'according (to)' (see *qara* - [8], -ğanda [7])  
*qattiq* /#qāttıG+#/ (< \*/#qat-t+G+|#/?) (ad) 'hard,' 'firm,' 'stiff,' 'resolute,' 'severe'  
*qaynaq* (ad) 'boiling,' 'boiled'  
*qazaqčā* /#qazaG+#čā+|#/ (n) 'Qazaq (Kazakh) manner,' '(the) Qazaq (Kazakh) (language); (adv) 'in the Qazaq (Kazakh) manner,' '(in the) Qazaq (Kazakh) (language)'  
*qel...* (see *qal* - [3])  
*qen...* (see *qan* [13])  
*qizi-* /#qızı-/ 'have a fever,' 'run a temperature'  
*qolayliq* /#qol+Ay+(+)|°G+|#/ (n) ([NP+ğa \_\_\_]) 'convenience (for),' 'advantage (to),' 'handiness (for)'  
*qosaq* /#qosaG+#/ (n) 'abdomen,' 'belly,' 'stomach;' \_\_\_ *kāl-* (with possessive) 'nauseate'  
*qosiğ...* (see *qosaq* [13])  
*rastini disām* 'to tell the truth, ...,' 'as a matter of fact, ...,' 'in fact, ...,' 'actually, ...' (see *rast* [3], +*si* [1], +*ni* [2,6], *dā-* [3], -*sam* [10])  
*ray* /#rāy+#/ (n) 'inclination,' 'tendency,' 'intention,' 'wish'  
*reaksiyā* /#reāksiyā+#/ (n) '(chemical ~ allergic) reaction' (SU *reakciya*); \_\_\_ *qil-* 'cause a reaction'  
*rentgen* (n) 'radiography,' 'X-ray technology'  
*retsep* (n) '(medical) prescription' (SU *recept*)  
*saqay-* (v.int) 'recover (from an illness),' 'be cured,' 'be healed'  
*saqiy...* (see *saqay-* [13])  
*sāwāp* /#sābāb+#/ (n) 'reason,' 'cause,' 'basis;' *sāwiwi bilān* ([NP \_\_\_]) 'for the reason (of),' 'due (to),' 'on the basis (of)'  
*sāwiw...* (see *sāwāp* [13])  
*sestira* /#sestrā+#/ (n) '(female) nurse' (~ *hāmširā*) (SU *sestra*)  
*Siberiyā* /#sibēriyā+#/ (p.n) 'Siberia' (SU *Sibir* ')  
*siqira-* (v.int) 'ache,' 'hurt'  
*soğuq* (n) 'cold,' 'cool;' (ad) 'cold,' 'cool,' 'cooling,' 'antipyretic' (~ *soğaq*); \_\_\_ *tāg-* ([NP+ğa \_\_\_]) 'catch cold'  
*sūr-* (v.t) 'cause to flow swiftly,' 'cause to run,' 'pour out,' 'spill,' 'move,' 'shift,' 'disperse,' 'spread on,' 'apply;' *ič* \_\_\_ (with possessive) 'have diarrhea'  
*šamal* (n) 'wind'

- šamil...* (see *šamal* [13])
- šimal* /#šimāl+#/ (n) 'north'
- Šinjan* (p.n) 'Xinjiang,' 'Sinkiang'
- tamaka* /#tamāka+#/ (n) 'tobacco;' \_\_\_ *čäk-* 'smoke (tobacco)'
- tarqal-* (v.pass:int) 'be spread,' 'be dispersed'
- tatar-* (v.int) 'pale,' 'turn pale'
- tatir...* (see *tatar-* [13])
- täg-* /#tä°g-/ (→ *tegV*) (v.t) ([NP+ğa \_\_\_]) 'reach,' 'touch (upon),' 'hit (upon)'
- täkšür-* (v.t) ([NP(+ni) \_\_\_]) 'examine,' 'check (out),' 'test,' 'research'
- tārät* /#tārät+#/ (n) '(Islamic) canonical purification,' 'ritual cleansing (before worship),' 'bodily evacuation;' *kičik* \_\_\_ 'minor (ritual) cleansing,' 'urination,' 'urine'
- tārit...* (see *tārät* [13])
- teg...* (see *täg-* [13])
- teximu* (adv) 'even more,' 'yet more,' 'still further,' 'furthermore'
- uniñğa* dative-directive of *u* [1]
- usul* (n) 'method,' 'manner,' 'fashion,' 'system,' 'way,' '(traditional-style) dance' (cf. *tansa* /#tänsa+#/ '[Western-style] ballroom or other types of social dance')
- uxli...* (see *uxla-* [7])
- xälpät* (n) 'teacher (in a traditional-style Islamic school),' 'schoolmaster;' *Xälpät* (surname)
- yamğur* (< \**yag-mUr*) (n) 'rain;' \_\_\_ *yağ-* 'rain' (see *yağ-* [12])
- yänila* /#yänä#lā#/ '(even) further,' '(even) more' '(yet) again' (emphatic) (see *yänä* [3], *#la* [2])
- yäš-* (→ *yešV...*) (v.t) 'untie,' 'undo,' 'take off (garments),' 'solve (problems)'
- yāwal-* /#yā-b+#al-/ (v.t) ([NP(+ni) \_\_\_]) 'eat,' 'ingest' (see *yä-* [3], *-p* [2], *al-* [7])
- yeğ...* (see *yağ-* [12])
- yer...* (see *yär* [3])
- yeš...* (see *yäš-* [13])
- yet...* (see *yat-* [8])
- yoqla-* (v.t) ([NP(ni) \_\_\_]) 'nurse (back to health),' 'look after (a patient),' 'take care of (a patient),' 'visit (an ill person)'
- yoqliğ...* (see *yoqliq* [13])
- yoqliq* /#yoq+(+)|°G+|#/ (n) 'non-existence,' 'absence'
- yötäl-* (v.int) 'cough'



*yötil...* (see *yötäl-* [13])

*yuqumluq* /#yuq - m + (+)l°G + | #/ (adj) 'contagious,' 'catching' (SU *žuqumluq*)

*zadi* /#zādı#/ (adv) 'absolutely (not),' '(not) at all,' 'after all,' 'anyhow,' 'anyway' (cf. e.g., German *eigentlich*)

*zorla-* /#zör + lA - |/ (v.t) ([NP<sub>x</sub>(+ni) VP<sub>y</sub>-š + qa \_\_\_]) 'force (X to Y),' 'pressure (X into Y);' ([\_\_\_p VP]) '... by force,' 'force (oneself ~ someone) to ...'

*zukam* /#zukām + #/ (n) '(head-)cold,' 'catarrh,' 'influenza;' \_\_\_ *täg-* 'catch cold,' 'catch the flu'

*zumrät* (n) 'emerald (stone ~ color),' 'bluish green;' *Zumrät* (p.n) personal name (f)

## 13.4 Translation

### Illness and Treatment

#### 13.4.1

- 01.A: Oh, hi, Denise! How is it going? Where have you been? You haven't been around. You didn't come to last Friday's meeting.
- 02.B: I was sick in bed till last night.
- 03.A: Oh, is that so?! I didn't know. I should have gone to visit you. I definitely would have visited you, had I known that you were sick.
- 04.B: I had a bad flu. I must have caught it from my roommates Tomoko and Xiao Sun. The two of them got the flu before me. But neither of them took it seriously. Especially Tomoko got over it easily and quickly.
- 05.A: You are a bit pale. You must be weak still. After all, this is your first day back in school, isn't it? Did you have a runny nose, a cough, a fever and a headache?
- 06.B: Yes. In fact, I was terribly sick. At first, I felt awfully nauseous and had abdominal pains. I thought I had eaten something spoiled. But then it turned into the flu.
- 07.A: Didn't you see a doctor?
- 08.B: Not right away, because I thought I might recover as quickly as my roommates did. But Xiao Sun went for the doctor. The doctor came to my room and examined me that very afternoon.
- 09.A: Didn't the doctor tell you to go to the hospital?
- 10.B: No, he didn't. He knew right away what illness I had. He said, a contagious flu had been going around lately. He was going to give me a penicillin shot. I told him that penicillin gives me an allergic reaction. So he wrote out a prescription for me and told me to rest for a few days. Tomoko collected the medicine for me from the pharmacy. She was going to bring some food from the dining-room, but I didn't feel like eating anything, only felt like sleeping. Xiao Sun gave me a lot of boiled water.
- 11.A: My! I'm pleased to see you've gotten well. Do take care of your health! After all, you haven't yet gotten used to Xinjiang's cold weather. A month ago, it was still pretty hot; and now it has turned pretty cold now. According to the weather forecast, it will cool down still further, and it might even start snowing this week. Sometimes the north wind brings cold air and snow down from the Altay and Siberia. Yesterday, it rained and was cold.

Lots of people catch cold.

12.B: And how about yourself? I take it you are fine . . .

13.A: Yes, fine. Thanks! I don't get sick easily. I always dress warmly and do a lot of physical activities. Besides, I neither smoke nor drink. It's the best way to prevent illness.

### 13.4.2

01.A: Hi! I made an appointment to see the doctor.

02.B: For what time did you make the appointment?

03.A: For a quarter past two.

04.B: Is your name Jean-Paul?

05.A: Yes, Jean-Paul Boucher.

06.B: The doctor is seeing a patient right now. Please wait over there for a moment.

. . . . .

07.B: The doctor will see you now. She's in Room N<sup>o</sup> 3. Go out from here into that hallway. It's the second door on the left. You may walk right in. The door is probably open.

08.A: Thank you!

. . . . .

09.A: Hello!

10.C: Hello! Jean-Paul?

11.A: Yes, I'm Jean-Paul.

12.C: I'm Zumrät Khälpät. Have a seat! So . . . you don't feel well?

13.A: I've been a bit unwell. My body aches all over. I've got absolutely no energy. I ran a bit of a temperature last night. I felt nauseous.

14.C: Did you have any vomiting and diarrhea?

15.A: No, but I just don't have any appetite whatsoever these days. I force myself to eat.

16.C: Well then, let's have a look at you. Take off your sweater and shirt, and sit on that couch, please. You speak Uyghur very well. Did you learn it before you came to Xinjiang?

17.A: I studied Uzbek in France. Then I went to Alma-Ata to study Qazaq as part of a student exchange. There I picked up some Uyghur. Shall I take off my vest, too?

18.C: Yes. Breath in and out slowly. Yes, like this. Once more, please. Yes, fine! And now open your mouth and say "Ah." Good, your throat isn't swollen. All right then . . . and now, lie down on the couch. Does it hurt when I press here?

19.A: No, it doesn't.

20.C: Well, good! Give me your arm, please. Let me take your blood pressure. There, there's nothing wrong with your blood pressure either. Now you may put your clothes back on. You have a slight cold, and you seem to be exhausted. You should sleep more, and you must take a rest for at least one week. I'm going to prescribe some medicine for your cold. You can get the medicine from the dispensary. Take the medicine three times a day after meals. Let's do some blood and urine tests, just to make sure that there isn't anything else the matter with you. And we'll take an X-ray test as well.

21.A: Right now?

22.C: Yes, if that's convenient for you. If not, you could make an appointment and come tomorrow. Go to Room N° 5. The nurse there will take care of these things. Come and see me the day after tomorrow at this time. All right?

22.A: Fine. Thank you! Good-bye!

23.C: Bye-bye now!

## 13.5 Supplementary Vocabulary

### Anatomy and Medicine

- ağrimasliq* /#āgrī-mAs+(+)l°G+|#/ (adj) 'not hurting,' 'painless'  
*ağriq toxtatquči* /...##toxta-t-GU+(+)čl+|#/ 'pain-killer'  
*alqan* (n) 'palm (of the hand)'  
*aptapta köy-* 'sunbathe,' 'get sunburnt'  
*asta xarakterliq* 'chronic' (SU *asta xarakterliq*)  
*ay kör-* 'menstruate,' 'have one's period' (~ *hāyiz kör-*); \_\_\_ *üş*  
 'menstruation,' 'period' (~ *hāyiz [körüş]*)  
*ayal bölümi doxturi* 'gynecologist'  
*azap* /#āzāb+#/ (n) 'pain'  
*azapliq* /#āzāb+(+)l°G+|#/ (adj) 'painful'  
*azapsiz* /#āzāb+(+)slz+|#/ (adj) 'painless'  
*āmčāk* /#āmčäg+#/ (< \*/#ām-m++čAG+|#/?) (n) '(woman's)  
 breast,' 'mama'  
*änmo* (n) 'massage' (SU *massaš*); \_\_\_ *qilğuči* 'masseur,' 'masseuse'  
*bakteriyä* /#baktēriyā+#/ (n) 'bacteria' (SU *bakteriya*)  
*bala čüşür-* 'abort,' \_\_\_ *üş* 'abortion'  
*bala čüşüş* ~ *bala ketiš* 'miscarriage'  
*barmaq* /#bar-mAG+|#/ (n) 'finger' (SU *bamaq*)  
*baš aylan-* (with possessive) 'feel dizzy'  
*batsilla* /#batsilla+#/ (n) 'bacillus,' 'germ' (SU *bacilla*)  
*bäl* (n) 'waist'  
*bāñ* (n) 'marijuana,' 'hashish' (~ *nāšā*)  
*bāzgāk* (n) 'malaria'  
*biläk* /#biläg+#/ (n) 'wrist,' 'forearm'  
*boğma* /#boğ--mA+|#/ (n) 'diphtheria' (~ *difteriyä*, SU ~  
*difterit*)  
*boyun* /#boyn+#/ 'neck'  
*böräk* /#böräg+#/ (n) 'kidney'  
*buljuñ* (n) 'muscle' (~ *muskul*)  
*čečäk* /#čäčäg+#/ (n) ('blossom,' 'flower,') 'smallpox'  
*čiray* /#čirāy+#/ (n) 'face,' 'countenance'  
*čiš tart-* 'extract a tooth'  
*čoñ tārāt* ('major ritual cleansing,') 'defecation,' 'feces,' 'stool'  
*čüşkür-* (v.caus:int) 'sneeze'  
*dawalaš usuli* 'therapy'  
*dezinfeksiyā* (n) 'disinfection' (SU *dezinfekciya*); \_\_\_ *dorisi* 'disin-

- fectant (agent); \_\_\_ *qil-* 'disinfect'
- diagnoz* (n) 'diagnosis; \_\_\_ *qoy-* 'perform a diagnosis,' 'diagnose'
- difteriyä* /#difteriyä+#/ (n) 'diphtheria' (~ *boğma*, SU ~ *difterit*)
- dorigär* /#dōra+#(#)gär+#/ (n) 'pharmacist'
- dowsun* (n) '(urinary) bladder'
- ečiš-* /#ač-š-|/ (v.int) 'hurt,' 'ache'
- gača* (ad) 'mute'
- grip* (n) 'contagious influenza,' 'grippe' (SU *gripp*)
- hadisä* /#hädisä+#/ (n) 'accident' (~ *hädisä*); *hadisigä učra-* 'have an accident,' 'be in an accident'
- hamilä* /#hämilä+#/ (n) 'pregnancy,' 'fetus'
- hamildar* /#hämil##där+|#/ (ad) 'pregnant'
- hamildarliq* /#hämil##där+(+)l°G+|#/ (n) '(state of) pregnancy'
- hašarät çeqiši* /...#çaqış+|+|#/ (- /...#çaq-š+(s)l+|#/ 'insect sting,' 'insect bite'
- häyiz* /#häyiz+#/ (n) 'menstruation,' '(monthly) period; \_\_\_ *kör-* 'menstruate,' 'have one's period' (~ *ay kör-*); \_\_\_ *körüş* 'menstruation,' '(monthly) period' (~ *ay körüş*)
- hāzim* /#hāzm+#/ (n) 'digestion; \_\_\_ *qil-* 'digest; \_\_\_ *qilalmasliq* 'indigestion'
- huš* (n) 'consciousness; \_\_\_ *din kät-* (with possessive) 'to lose (one's) consciousness,' 'become unconscious,' 'faint,' 'pass out; \_\_\_ *gä käl-* (with possessive) 'gain (one's) consciousness,' 'come to'
- ič qat-* (with possessive) 'be constipated'
- ič qetiš* /...#qatiš+#/ (- /...#qat-š+|#/ 'constipation'
- ički kesällär bölümi* 'internal medicine'
- ički kesällär doxturi* 'internist'
- iñäk* /#iñäg+#/ (n) 'chin'
- issiq öt-* 'suffer a heatstroke; \_\_\_ *üş* '(suffering a) heatstroke'
- iššiq* /#išš1-G+#/ (n) 'swelling,' 'bump,' 'inflammation,' 'dropsy,' 'edema'
- jarahät* (n) 'injury,' 'wound,' 'cut'
- jarahätlän-* (v.pass/refl:int) 'get injured,' 'get wounded,' 'get hurt'
- jäynäk* /#jäynäg+#/ (n) 'elbow'
- jiddi qutquzuš* 'emergency care,' 'first aid'
- jigär* (n) 'liver'
- Juŋgo tibabätçiligi* '(traditional) Chinese medicine'
- Juŋgo tiwipi* 'practitioner of (traditional) Chinese medicine'
- kalpuk* (n) 'lip' (~ *läp* ~ *läw*) (SU *kalpük*)

- kesäl alamiti* 'symptom (of illness)  
*kokain* (n) 'cocaine'  
*kor* (adj) 'blind'  
*köz* (n) 'eye'  
*läp* /#läb+#/ (n) 'lip' (*kalpuk* ~ *läw*)  
*läw* (n) 'lip' (~ *kalpuk* ~ *läp*)  
*mañlay* (n) 'forehead' (~ *pišanä*)  
*māñiz* /#māñz+#/ (n) 'cheek'  
*mäydä* (n) 'chest'  
*miñä* (n) 'brain'  
*morfin* (n) 'morphine'  
*muskul* /#mūskul+#/ (n) 'muscle' (~ *buljuñ*); \_\_\_ *ağriği* 'muscle  
 ache,' 'sore muscle(s)'  
*mürä* (n) 'shoulder' (~ *yälkä*)  
*nāšä* (n) 'marijuana,' 'hashish' (~ *bāñ*)  
*operatsiyä* /#operātsiyä+#/ (n) '(surgical) operation' (SU *operaciya*);  
 \_\_\_ *qil-* 'operate,' 'perform surgery'  
*ozuqluq* /#ozuG+(+)l°G+|#/ (adj) 'nutricious'  
*öl-* (v.int) 'die'  
*ölüm* (n) 'death'  
*öpka* (n) 'lung,' \_\_\_ *yalluği* 'pneumonia'  
*ösümlük dora* ~ *ösümlük dorisi* 'herbal medicine,' 'herbal drug'  
*öt* (n) 'gall,' 'gallbladder'  
*pañ* (ad) 'deaf'  
*patañ* (n) 'nape (of the neck)'  
*päy* (n) 'tendon'  
*pišanä* /#pišanä+#/ (n) 'forehead' (SU *pešanä*) (~ *mañlay*)  
*put* /#püt+#/ (n) 'foot,' 'leg'  
*qan* 'blood,' \_\_\_ *al-* 'receive (a) blood (transfusion),' \_\_\_ *bār-*  
 'donate blood,' 'give (a) blood (transfusion),' \_\_\_ *čiq-* (with  
 possessive) 'bleed'  
*qana-* (v.int) 'bleed'  
*qapaq* /#qapaG+#/ (n) 'eyelid'  
*qaš* (n) 'eyebrow'  
*qayril-* /#qayr-1-|/ (v.pass:int) 'be(come) bent,' 'be sprained';  
 \_\_\_ *ip kät-* 'get sprained'  
*qāwziyāt* (n) 'constipation' (~ *ič qetiš*); \_\_\_ *bol-* 'be(come) con-  
 stipated'  
*qičiq* /#qičig+#/ (< \*/#qič-G+|#/ (n) 'itch,' 'rash'  
*qičiš-* /#qičiš-|/ (< \*/#qič-š-|#/ (n) 'have an itch,' 'break out in

- a rash' (of body parts); \_\_\_ *iš* (n) 'itch,' 'itching'
- qulaq* /#qulaG+#/ (n) 'ear'
- quyruq* /#quyruG+#/ (n) 'backside,' 'posterior,' 'buttock'
- rak* /#rāk+#/ (n) 'cancer;' \_\_\_ *kesili* 'cancer(ous disease)'
- roh* (n) 'mental state'
- rohiy* (ad) 'mental,' 'psychological' (SU *rohi*); \_\_\_ *kesäl* 'mental disorder;' \_\_\_ *kesällär doxturi* 'psychiatrist'
- söñäk* /#söñäg+#/ (n) 'bone'
- sun-* (v.int) 'break,' 'be fractured'
- sürülüp jarahätlän-* 'be bruised'
- tabletka* /#tablētka+#/ (n) 'tablet,' 'pill'
- tal* (n) 'spleen'
- tartiš-* (v.rec:t) 'pull (a tendon ~ muscle)'
- taşqi kesällär bölümi* 'surgery' (SU *xirurgiya* /#xirurgiya+#/)
- taşqi kesällär doxturi* 'surgeon' (SU *xirurg* /#xirürg+#/)
- tär<sub>1</sub>* /#tär+#/ (n) 'sweat,' 'perspiration'
- tär<sub>2</sub>* /#tär+#/ (n) 'complexion'
- terä* (n) 'skin'
- tirik* (ad) 'alive'
- tiz* /#tiz+#/ (n) 'knee'
- tomur* (n) 'pulse;' \_\_\_ *tut-* 'feel the pulse;' \_\_\_ *niñ soquşi* 'beating of the pulse,' 'pulse rate'
- towuq* /#tobug+#/ (< \*/#töp-G+|#/?/) (n) 'ankle'
- tuberkulyuz* /#tuberkulyüz+#/ (n) 'tuberculosis' (SU *tuberkulyoz*)
- tuğ-* (v.t) ([NP(+ni) \_\_\_]) 'give birth (to)'
- tuğut* (n) 'childbirth,' 'delivery,' 'parturition;' \_\_\_ *xana* /#tuG-t+# (#)xāna+|#/ (n) 'delivery room'
- ustixan* (n) 'bone;' \_\_\_ *sunuš* 'bone fracture'
- uyğur milli tibabäiçilik* 'traditional Uyghur medicine,' 'Uyghur folk-medicine'
- uyğur milli tiwipi* 'practitioner of traditional Uyghur medicine,' 'Uyghur folk-healer'
- üçäy* (n) 'intestine'
- üššü-* (v.int) 'suffer frost-bite,' 'be(come) frost-bitten' (of body parts); \_\_\_ *p qal-* 'be(come) frost-bitten'
- üššük* /#üššü-G+|#/ (n) 'frost-bite'
- waba* (n) 'cholera'
- waksina* /#waksīna+#/ (n) 'vaccine'
- wäqä* /#wäqā+#/ (n) 'accident' (~ *hädisä*)
- witamin* /#witāmīn+#/ (n) 'vitamin' (~ *wetamin*)



- yalañayaq doxtur* 'barefoot doctor' (popular paramedic in China) (~ *yalañayaq doxtur* ~ *yaliñayaq doxtur*)
- yalluq* /#yalluq+#/ (n) 'inflammation,' 'infection'
- yanpaš* (n) 'thigh'
- yara* (n) 'injury,' 'wound;' \_\_\_ *tik* - 'stitch a wound'
- yarilan* - (v.pass/refl:int) 'be(come) injured,' 'be wounded,' 'be hurt'
- yaš* (n) 'tear(-drop)'
- yälkä* (n) 'shoulder' (~ *mürä*)
- yilan čeqiši* 'snake bite'
- yimäktin zähärlän* - 'suffer food poisoning' (SU *yemäktin* ...)
- yimäktin zähärliniš* 'food poisoning' (SU *yemäktin* ...)
- yiñnä bilän dawala* - ([NP<sub>x</sub>(+ni) \_\_\_]) 'perform accupuncture (to cure X = illness)' (SU *žiñnä* ...)
- yötäl* (n) 'cough'
- yuqumsiz* /#yuq-m+(+)sIz+|#/ 'non-contagious,' 'not catching' (SU *žuqumsiz*)
- yüräk* /#yür-AG+|#/ (n) 'heart' (SU *žüräk*)
- yüz* (n) 'face' (SU *yuz* /#yüz+#/)
- zähär* (n) 'poison'
- zähärlän* - (v.pass/refl:int) 'be poisoned'
- zähärlük* /#zähär+(+)l°G+|#/ (adj) 'poisonous;' \_\_\_ *čekimlikkä*
- adätlän* - 'acquiring a(n inhaling) drug habit;' \_\_\_ *čekimlikkä*
- xumar bol* - 'acquire a(n inhaling) drug habit,' 'be(come) dependent on drugs (for inhaling)'
- ziyanliq* /#ziyān+(+)l°G+|#/ (adj) 'harmful,' 'damaging,' 'noxious'
- ziyansiz* /#ziyān+(+)sIz+|#/ (adj) 'harmless,' 'non-damaging,' 'non-noxious'

## 13.6 Notes

**13.6.01** The conditional (i.e., /-| -sA+#/) in conjunction with *keräk* expresses strong supposition or assumption (e.g., 'must ...').

**13.6.02** Literally "Didn't the doctor mention you (saying, 'Lie in the hospital(!)')?"

**13.6.03** Literally "He immediately knew my what illness."

**13.6.04** Literally "... and said(, 'Rest a few days(!)."

**13.6.05** While under ordinary circumstances the suffix /| +lAr+#/ is not used for plural marking when a noun is modified either by a numerative or by an adjective suggesting number (e.g., *köp* 'numerous'), it may be used in such instances to emphasize variety; thus *köp kiši* 'many people' versus *köp kişilər* 'many people from all walks of life.'

**13.6.06** Literally "I had said (to make sure in advance, 'I'll come to the doctor(')."

**13.6.07** Literally "You had said ('I'll come(') at what time?"

**13.6.08** Literally "Did it hurt when I pressed this place of yours?"

## Sayahät qiliš

(Traveling)

*Topics:* travels - excursions - means of travel - railway journey - seasons - climate - scenery - language - research

### 14.1 Dialogues

#### سایاهت قیلش

14.1.1

:A.01 قۇربان، نەگە ماڭدىڭ؟

:B.02 روشەننىڭ ۋە ئۇنىڭ سىڭلىنىڭ ئۆيىگە

كېتىۋاتىمەن. بىز بوغدا كۆلىگە ساياھەتكە بارماقچى ئىدۇق. ئاپتوۋۇز سەككىزدىن ئون بەش مىنۇت ئۆتكەندە ماڭدۇ. يەنە خېلى ۋاقىت بار ئىكەن. ئۇ قىزلار تېخى مېڭىشقا تەييار بولمىدىغۇ دەيمەن. بۈگۈن كەچتە قايتىپ كېلىمىز.

:A.03 بۈگۈن ھاۋا بەك ياخشى. ساياھەت

قىلىشقا تازا پەيز ھاۋا بۈگۈن! كۈن چاقناپ تۇرۇپتۇ، ئاسمان كۆپ-كۆك، بىر تالمۇ بۇلۇت يوق. ئۇ يەردىكى ئوتلاقىلار ياپ-يېشىل بولۇپ كەتكەندۇ. چۈشلەردە كۈن بەك ئىسسىپ كەتمىسىلا بولدىغۇ. كۆلدە سۇ ئۈزەي دەمسەن؟

- :B.04 بىرنەرسە دىيەلمەيمەن. لېكىن سۇ ئۈزۈش  
كىيىمىمنى ئېلىۋالدىم. ئۇ قىزلار سۇغا  
چۈشمەمدىكەن دەيمەن. روشەن ياخشى  
ئۈزەلمەيدۇ، سوغاق سۇغا چۈشۈشنىمۇ ياخشى  
كۆرمەيدۇ. تېخى سۇغا چۆمۈلىدىغان ۋاقىت  
بولمىدى. باھاردا كۆلدىكى تاغدىن كەلگەن  
سۇلار مۇزدەك سوغاق. بوغدا كۆلىگە  
بارغانىدىڭ؟
- :A.05 ھە، ئىككى قېتىم بارغان. بىرىنچى قېتىم  
كۈزدە بارغان ئىدىم. تاغلار، ئېرىقلار،  
شاقىراتما، كۆل ۋە دەرەخلەرنىڭ كۈزلۈك  
مەنزىرىسىنى تاماشا قىلىش شۇنداق ياخشى  
ئىكەن! ھاۋا ئوچۇق ۋە تازا بولغان ئىدى.  
ئىككىنچى قېتىم يازدا باردىم. قازاقلارنىڭ  
كىگىز ئۆيلىرىنى كۆردۈم. مەن كۆلگە يېتىپ  
بارغان چاغدا بىردىنلا چاقماق چېقىپ، ھاۋا  
گۈلدۈرلەپ كەتتى. ئاندىن شاقىراپ يامغۇر  
يېغىپ كەتتى. بوغدا چوققىسىدىكى قارلارنى  
كۆرۈشكە مۇمكىن بولمىدى.
- :B.06 چاتاق بولۇپتۇ-دە! بىز بىلەن بار بۈگۈن!
- :A.07 رەھمەت. بارالمايمەن. پويىز  
ئىستانسىسىغا كېتىۋاتمەن.
- :B.08 ھە، چامادان كۆتىرىۋاتقىنىڭ شۇ  
ئىكەن-دە! قەيەرگە بارسەن؟
- :A.09 تۇرپانغا قۇملۇق ۋە سۇگىرىش ھەققىدىكى  
تەتقىقاتىم ئۈچۈن ماتىرىيال توپلىغىلى

- كېتىۋاتىمەن. شەھەر ئەتراپىدىكى قۇم  
 دۆۋىلىرىنى چىق رەسىمگە تارتماقچىمەن.  
 تاشقى ئىشلار ئىشخانىسى ماڭا بەش كۈنلۈك  
 رۇخسەت بىلەن ساياھەت قىلىش رۇخسەت  
 خېتىنى بەردى. پويىز بېلىتىنى تۈنۈگۈن ئالدىم.  
 B.10: پويىزدىكى ئورنىڭ قاتتىق ئورۇنمۇ ياكى  
 يۇمشاق ئورۇن؟
- A.11: ساياھەت ئىدارىسىدىن قاتتىق ئورۇننىڭ  
 بېلىتىنى ئالدىم. تۇرپان شەھىرىدىكى بۇرۇنقى  
 مېھمانخانىدىكى بىر ياتاققىمۇ تىزىملىتىپ  
 قويدۇم.
- B.12: سەپىرىڭ ھەققىدە قايتىپ كەلگەندىن كېيىن  
 ماڭا سۆزلەپ بەرگىنە. خوش ئەمىسە،  
 ئاقىول بولسۇن!
- A.13: رەھمەت. ساڭىمۇ ئاقىول بولسۇن!

## 14.1.2

- :A.01 كەچۈرىسىز، بۇ 73-نومۇرلۇق ئوپۇمۇ؟
- :B.02 ھەئە. بۇ يەردە ئولتۇرۇڭ. كۈندۈزدە ئوپۇ كارۋىتىنى ئۈستىگە قايرىۋاتىدۇ. بۇ ۋاگۇندا ئادەم ئانچە جىق ئەمەس. بۇ بۆلمىدە ھازىرغىچە ئىككىيلەنلا ئىكەنمىز. دەرىزىنى يېپىپ قويايمۇ؟
- :A.03 ياق، بولدى. ياپمىسىڭىزمۇ بولىدۇ. بۈگۈن ھاۋا ئىسسىق. ئاۋۇ ئۈستىدىكى ئېلېكتىر يەلپۈگۈچ تازا سالقىن بەرەلمەيدىكەن. شىنجاڭغا كېتىۋاتسىزغۇ دەيمەن.
- :B.04 ھەئە. ئۈرۈمچىدە چۈشمەن. ئۇ يەردىن ئاپتوۋۇزغا ئولتۇرۇپ يەكەنگە بارىمەن. مەن يەكەن ئەتراپىدىكى بىر يېزىدا تۇرىمەن. تازا ئۇزۇن سەپەر-دە بۇ! سىزنىڭچۇ؟ ئويىڭىز قەيەردە؟
- :A.05 ئاۋستىرالىيىدە. ئۈرۈمچىدىكى داشۆگە كېتىۋاتىمەن.
- :B.06 ئوھوي! چەتئەللىك ئىكەنسىز-دە! تازا ئىشەنگىنىم كەلمەي تۇرىدۇ.
- :A.07 راست. مەن ئاۋستىرالىيە گىراژدانىمەن. مانا مېنىڭ پاسپورتىم.
- :B.08 مەن تېخى سىزنى شىنجاڭلىق رۇس دەپ ئويلاپتىمەن. كىيىنىشىڭىز...!
- ئۇيغۇرچىنى شۇنداق ياخشى سۆزلەيدىكەنسىز!  
سىزنىڭ پويىزغا چىقىشتىن ئىلگىرى

- پىلاتفورمدا پويىز خادىمى بىلەن خەنزۇچە  
سۆزلەشكەنلىگىڭىزنى ئاڭلىغان ئىدىم.
- A.09 : پويىز خادىمى يۇمشاق ئوپۇ ۋاگوننىڭ  
قەيەردىلىگىنى ئېيتىپ بەردى.
- B.10 : ئاۋسترالىيىلىكلەر نىمە تىلدا سۆزلىشىدۇ؟
- A.11 : كۆپى ئىنگلىزچىدە. مېنىڭ ئاتا-ئانام  
ۋېنگرىيىدە تۇغۇلغان، شۇڭا بىز ئۆيدە  
ۋېنگرىچە سۆزلىشىمىز.
- B.12 : مېنىڭ ئوغلۇم بىلەن ئىككى قىزىم مەكتەپتە  
ئىنگلىزچە ئۈگەندى. يولدىشىم ياش ۋاقتتا  
رۇسچە ئۈگەنگەن ئىدى. مەن بولسام،  
خەنزۇچىنى ئاران سۆزلىيەلەيمەن. سىز  
ناھايىتى ئۆتكۈر ئىكەنسىز. ئۇنىۋېرسىتېتتا  
نىمە ئۈگەنسىز؟
- A.13 : مەن ئامېرىكىدا تۈركى تىللار ۋە  
تىلشۇناسلىق ئوقۇيمەن. ئامېرىكىدىكى  
ئۇنىۋېرسىتېت بىلەن شىنجاڭ داشۆ ئوتتۇرىسىدا  
ئوقۇغۇچى ئالماشتۇرۇش كېلىشىمى بار. مەن  
بۇ يەرگە نەق مەيداندا تەتقىقات ئېلىپ بېرىش  
ئۈچۈن كەلدىم. مەن ئۇيغۇر تىلى دىئالېكتلىرى  
ھەققىدە دوكتورلۇق دىسسېرتاتسىيە  
يېزىۋاتىمەن.
- B.14 : بۇ تازا قىزىقارلىق ئىش ئىكەن! يەرلىك  
دىئالېكتلەرنى تەتقىق قىلىش ئۈچۈن كۆپ  
جايلارغا بارامسىز؟

- A. 15: بەزى جايلارغا بارمەن. بىراق، ئەپسۇسكى چەتئەللىكلەرگە ھەممىلا جايغا بېرىش رۇخسەت قىلىنمايدۇ. مەن كۆپ ۋاقىت ئۈرۈمچىدە تۇرىمەن ۋە ھەر قايسى جايلاردىن كەلگەن ئۇيغۇرلار بىلەن كۆرۈشمەن. ئۇلارنىڭ گەپلىرىنى ئۇنئالغۇغا ئالىمەن. ئاندىن گەپلىرىنى تەھلىل قىلىمەن.
- B. 16: شۇنىڭ ئۈچۈن سىز مېنىڭ گېپىمنى شۇنچە ياخشى چۈشەنگەن ئىكەنسىز - دە! مەن ئەسلى لوپنۇرلۇق. بىز لوپنۇرلۇقلار ئۆزگىچە ئۇيغۇرچە سۆزلەيمىز.
- A. 17: شىنجاڭدىن نىمە قىلغىلى باردىڭىز؟
- B. 18: بېيجىڭدىكى ئوغلۇمنى كۆرگىلى باردىم. ئوغلۇم بىلەن ئۇنىڭ ئايالى ئوقۇشنى پۈتتۈرۈپ، توي قىلغاندىن كېيىنلا بېيجىڭغا خىزمەتكە كەتكەن ئىدى. ئۆتكەن يىلى ئۇلار بىر ئوغۇل كۆردى. مەن شۇ نەۋرەمنى بىرىنچى قېتىم كۆرەي دەپ باردىم. مانا، رەسىمنى كۆرۈڭ.
- A. 19: ۋاھ، چىرايلىق! ئوبدان بالىكەن! - پويىز خىزمەتچىسى كېلىۋاتامدۇ، نىمە؟ ئۇ بېلىتىمىزنى يەنە تەكشۈرەمدۇ؟
- B. 20: ياق. ئۇ ئادەم تاماق بېلىتى ساتىدۇ، تاماق ۋاگونغا. كېيىنرەك بىرەر نەرسە يىمەكچى بولسىڭىز، ھازىر بۇيرۇتۇپ قويسىڭىز بولىدۇ. - دەرىزىنى ئەمدى ياپايلى. پويىز تېز ماڭغاچ، بەك شامال ئۇرۇۋاتىدۇ.



ئىشكىنى ئېچىۋېتەيلى، ئۇنداق بولسا.  
:A.21 بولىدۇ. تەلىمىمىزگە ئارىلىقتا تۇرۇپ  
تامماكا چەكىدىغانلار يوق ئىكەن. تامماكا  
ئىسنى ياخشى كۆرمەيمەن. چىراقنى  
ياندۇرسا ياخشى بولاتتى. قاراڭغۇ  
چۈشىۋاتىدۇ. قولىڭىزدىكى نەرسىنى توقۇشقا  
قاراڭغۇ بولۇپ كېتىدۇ، ھازىر. ھە، ئەنە  
كۈتكۈچى كېلىۋاتىدۇ! قايناق سۇ  
ئەپكېلىۋاتىدۇ.

## 14.2. Transliteration

## Sayahät qiliš

## 14.2.1.

01.A: Qurban, nägä mañdiñ?<sup>1</sup>

02.B: Rošanniñ wä uniñ siñliniñ öyigä ketiwatimän. Biz Boğda köligä sayahätkä barmaqçi iduq. Aptowuz säkkizdin on bäš minut ötkändä mañidu. Yänä xeli waqit bar ikän. U qizlar texi meñišqa täyyar bolmidiğu däymän.<sup>2</sup> Bүgün kächtä qaytip kelimiz.

03.A: Bүgün hawa bäk yaxši. Sayahät qilişqa taza päyz hawa bүgün! Kün čaqnap turuptu, asman köp-kök, bir talmu bulut yoq. U yärdiki otlaqlar yap-yeşil bolup kätkändu. Čüšlär dä kün bäk issip kätmisila boldiğu. Köldä su üzäy dämsän?<sup>3</sup>

04.B: Birnärsä diyälmäymän.<sup>4</sup> Lekin su üzüş kiyimimni eliwaldim. U qizlar suğa čüšmämdikän däymän. Rošan yaxši üzälmäydu, soğaq suğa čüšüşnimu yaxši körmäydu. Texi suğa čömüli diğan waqit bolmidi. Baharda köldiki tağdin kälğan sular muzdäk soğaq. Boğda köligä barğanmidiñ?

05.A: Hä, ikki qetim barğan. Birinči qetim küzdä barğan idim. Tağlar, eriqlar, šaqiratma, köl wä dārāxlärniñ küzlük mänzirisini tamaša qiliš šundaq yaxši ikän! Hawa oçuq wä taza bolğan idi. Ikkinči qetim yazda bardim. Qazaqlarniñ kigiz öylirini kördüm. Män kölgä yetip barğan çağda birdinla čaqmaq čeqip, hawa güdürläp kätti. Andin šaqirap yamğur yeğip kätti. Boğda čoqqisidiki qarlarini körüşkä mümkin bolmidi.

06.B: Čataq boluptu-dä! Biz bilän bar bүgün!

07.A: Rähmät. Baralmaymän. Poyiz istansisiğa ketiwatimän.

08.B: Hä, čamadan kötiriwatqiniñ šu ikän-dä! Qäyärgä

barisän?

- 09.A: Turpanğa qumluq wä suğiriş häqqidiki tâtqiqatim üčün matiriyal toplıǵılı ketiwatimän. Şähär ätrapidiki qum döwilirini jiq räsimgä tartmaqçimän. Taşqi işlar işxanisi<sup>5</sup> maña bāš künlük ruxsät bilän sayahät qiliş ruxsät xetini bärđi. Poyiz belitini tünügün aldim.
- 10.B: Poyizdiki orniñ qattiq orunmu yaki yumşaq orun?<sup>6</sup>
- 11.A: Sayahät idarisidin qattiq orunniñ belitini aldim. Turpan šahiridiki burunqi mehmanxanidiki bir yataqqimu tizimlitip qoydum.
- 12.B: Säpiriñ häqqidä qaytip kälǵändin keyin maña sözläp bärǵinä. Xoş ämisä, aqyol bolsun!
- 13.A: Rähmät. Sañimu aqyol bolsun!

#### 14.2.2.

- 01.A: Käčürisiz, bu yätmiş üčünči nomurluq opumu?
- 02.B: Hä'ä. Bu yärdä olturuñ. Kündüzdä opu karwitini üstigä qayriwatidu. Bu wagonda adām ančä jiq ämäs. Bu bölmidä hazirǵičä ikkiylänla ikänmiz. Därizini yepip qoyaymu?
- 03.A: Yaq, boldi. Yapmisiñizmu bolidu. Bügün hawa issiq. Awu üstidiki elektir yälpügüč taza salqin bärälmäydikän. Šinjanğa ketiwatisizǵu däymän.<sup>7</sup>
- 04.B: Hä'ä. Ürümčidä čüšimän. U yärdin aptowuzǵa olturup Yäkängä barimän. Män Yäkän ätrapidiki bir yezida turimän. Taza uzun säpär-dä bu! Sizniñču? Öyiñiz qäyärdä?
- 05.A: Awstiraliyidä. Ürümčidiki dašögä ketiwatimän.
- 06.B: Ohoy! Čät'allik ikänsiz-dä! Taza işänġinim kälmäy turidu.<sup>8</sup>
- 07.A: Rast. Män Awstiraliyä giraždanimän. Mana meniñ pasportim.

- 08.B: Män texi sizni šinjanlıq rus dāp oylaptimän. Kiyinišliriñiz...!<sup>9</sup> Uyğurçini šundaq yaxşı sözläydikänsiz! Sizniñ poyizğa čiqiştin ilgiri pilatformda poyiz xadimi bilän xänzučä sözläškänligiñizni añlığan idim.
- 09.A: Poyiz xadimi yumşaq opu wagoniniñ qäyär diligini eytip bärdi.<sup>10</sup>
- 10.B: Awstiraliyiliklär nimä tilda sözlişidu?
- 11.A: Köpi inglizčidä. Meniñ ata-anam Wengriyidä tuğulğan, šuña biz öydä wengirčä sözlişimiz.
- 12.B: Meniñ oğlum bilän ikki qizim mäktäptä inglizčä ügändi. Yoldişiñ yaş waqitta rusčä ügängän idi. Män bolsam, xänzučini aran sözliyäläymän. Siz nahayiti ötkür ikänsiz. Uniwersitetta nimä üginisiz?
- 13.A: Män Amerikida türki tillar wä tilşunaslıq oquymän. Amerikidiki uniwersitet bilän Šinjan Dašo otturisida oquğuči almašturuş kelişimi bar. Män bu yärgä näq mäydanda tätqiqat elip beriş üçün kälдим. Män uyğur tili dialektliri häqqidä doktorluq dissertatsiyä yeziwatimän.
- 14.B: Bu taza qiziqarliq iş ikän! Yärlik dialektlärni tätqiq qiliş üçün köp jaylarğa baramsiz?
- 15.A: Bäzi jaylarğa barimän. Biraq, äpsuski čät'alliklärğä hämmila jayğa beriş ruxsät qilinmaydu. Män köp waqit Ürümčidä turimän wä här qaysi jaylardin kälğan uyğurlar bilän körüšimän. Ularniñ gäplirini ün'alğuğa alimän. Andin gäplirini tählil qilimän.
- 16.B: Šuniñ üçün siz meniñ gepimni šunčä yaxşı čüšängän ikänsiz-dä! Män äsli lopnurluq. Biz lopnurluqlar özgičä uyğurčä sözläymiz.
- 17.A: Šinjanđin nimä qilgili bardıñiz?
- 18.B: Beyjindiki oğlumni körgili bardim. Oğlum bilän uniñ ayali oquşni püttürüp, toy qilğandin keyinla

Beyjiŋğa xizmätkä kätkän idi. Ötkän yili ular bir oğul kördi.<sup>11</sup> Män şu näwrämni birinçi qetim köräy döp bardim. Mana, räsimini körüŋ.

19.A: Wah, čirayliq! Obdan balikän! – Poyiz xizmätčisi keliwatamdu, nimä? U belitimizni yänä täkšürämdu?

20.B: Yaq. U adäm tamaq beliti satidu, tamaq wagoniğa. Keyinräk birär närsä yimäkči bolsiŋiz, hazir buyrutup qoysiŋiz bolidu. – Därizini ämdi yapayli. Poyiz tez maŋğaç, bäk šamal uruwatidu. İšikni ečiwetäyli, undaq bolsa.

21.A: Bolidu. Täliyimizgä ariliqta turup tamaka čäkidiğanlar yoq ikän. Tamaka isini yaxši körmäymän. Čiraqni yandursa yaxši bolatti. Qaraŋğu čüšiwatidu. Qoliŋizdiki närsini toqušqa qaraŋğu bolup ketidu, hazir.<sup>12</sup> Hä, änä kütküči keliwatidu! Qaynaq su äpkeliwatidu.

## 14.3 New Elements

- aqyol* /#aq+#(#)yol+#/ 'safe journey,' 'pleasant journey;' \_\_\_  
(*bolsun*)! (id) 'have a good trip!', 'bon voyage!'
- aran* (adv) 'hardly,' 'scarcely,' 'with difficulties'
- asman* /#āsmān+#/ (n) 'heaven,' 'sky'
- awstiraliyilik* /#awstrāliyā+(+)l°G+|#/ (adj ~ n) 'Australian (person)' (SU *awstraliyalik*)
- āpkāl-* (< *ap kāl-* < *alip kāl-*) 'bring' (cf. *ākāl-* [12])
- āpsuski* /#āpsūs+#(#)ki#/ ([\_\_\_ ...]) 'it is unfortunate that ...',  
'unfortunately, ...' (see *āpsus* [11], *#ki* [14])
- bahar* /#bahār+#/ (n) 'spring(-time),' (~ *ātiyaz*)
- balikān* < *bala ikān* (see *bala* [1], *ikān* [1])
- belāt* (n) 'ticket,' 'voucher,' 'coupon' (SU *bilet*)
- belūt...* (see *belāt* [14])
- birdinla* /#bir+dIn#lā#/ (adv) 'suddenly,' 'all of a sudden'
- birinči* /#bir+n++čI+|#/ (num.ordinal:adj) 'first'
- birnārsā* (< *bir nārsā*) 'anything (at all),' 'something'
- Boğda* (p.n) 'Boghda' (name of a lake and a mountain approx.  
45km [22 miles] northeast of Urumchi)
- bolsa* /#bol-|-sA+Ø#/ 'if he ~ she ~ it ~ is,' 'if they are,'  
([NP<sub>x</sub>\_\_\_, ...]) 'if it is for X, ...', 'as for X, ...'
- bölmä* /#böl--mA+|#/ (n) 'section,' 'part,' 'division,'  
'compartment;' (count) for counting rooms (SU)
- bölmī...* (see *bölmä* [14])
- bulut* (n) 'cloud'
- burunqi* /#burun++KI+|#/ (ad) 'previous,' 'prior,' 'advance ...'
- buyrut-* (v.caus:t) ([N(+ni) \_\_\_]) ('cause to order' >) 'place an  
order (for),' 'order (wares, services etc.)'
- čamadan* /#čamadān+#/ (n) 'leather case,' 'suitcase' (SU *čemodan*)
- čaq-* (v.t) 'smash,' 'strike,' 'hit,' 'bite,' 'sting'
- čaqmaq* /#čaq-mAG+|#/ (n) 'flash,' 'lightning;' \_\_\_ *čaq-* 'lighten'  
(of flashes and lightning)
- čaqna-* (v.int) 'shine,' 'glow,' 'sparkle'
- čataq* /#čata-G+|#/ (n) 'lateral branch,' 'superfluous branch,'  
'nuisances,' 'mix-up,' 'mess;' (ad) 'messy,' 'troubling,' 'problematic';  
(id) 'what a pity!', 'too bad!'
- čeq...* (see *čaq-* [14])
- čiraq* /#čiraG+#/ (n) 'lamp,' 'light;' \_\_\_(*ni*) *yandur-* 'turn on a (~  
the) lamp,' 'turn on a (~ the) light'

- čirayliq* /#čirāy+(+)l°G+|#/ (adj) 'beautiful,' 'handsome,' 'good-looking,' 'pretty'
- čoqqa* (n) 'top,' 'crown,' 'peak,' 'summit'
- čömül-* (v.pass:int) (NP+ğa \_\_\_) 'be(come) immersed;' *suğa* \_\_\_ 'be(come) immersed in water,' 'bathe (in water)'
- čüšlürdä* 'at noon and later,' '(sometime) in the afternoon' (see *čüš* [7], *+lar* [1], *+da* [2])
- dä* (see *#dä* [1])
- #däk* (~ *#täk*) /+#däg+#/ equative ("...-like")
- dialekt* /#diyalekt+#/ (n) 'dialect' (~ *diyalekt*)
- +diligini* (see *+da* [2], *+liq* [11], *+si* [1], *+ni* [6])
- diŋ* (~ *-tiŋ* ~ *-duŋ* ~ *-tuŋ* ~ *-düŋ* ~ *-tüŋ*) /-|-d°ŋ#/ (< /-|-d+ŋ#/) 2nd person sg. familiar definite past tense
- dissertatsiyä* (n) 'dissertation' (SU *dissertaciya*)
- doktorluq* /#dōktor+(+)l°G+|#/ (adj) 'doctoral'
- döwä* (n) 'heap,' 'mound,' 'hill'
- döwi...* (see *döwä* [14])
- eč...* (see *ač-* [12,13])
- eliwal-* /#al-b+#al-/'take (for one's own benefit)' (see *al-* [7], *-wal-* [7])
- ginä* (see *-ğina* [6])
- ginim* /|-GAn+m+#/ 'my having ...ed' (see *-ğan* [3], *+m* [1]);  
\_\_\_ *kälmä-* 'I (simply) could ~ can not ...'
- giraždan* /#graždān+#/ (n) 'citizen,' 'national' (SU *graždan*)
- güldürlä-* (v.int) 'thunder;' *hawa* \_\_\_ 'thunder'
- ğäč* (~ *-qač* ~ *-gäč* ~ *-käč*) /|-GAč#/ concurrent action; impending action; purpose
- hämmila* /#hämmä+#lā#/ 'all' (emphatic)
- häqqidä* /#häq(q)+|(s)I+dA+#/ ([NP<sub>x</sub> \_\_\_ VP<sub>y</sub>]) '(Y) concerning (X),' '(Y) about (X),' '(Y) on (X),' '(Y) regarding (X),' 'pertaining to (X)' (~ *häqtä* ~ *toğrisida*)
- häqqidiki* '(that) which concerns,' '(that) which is about,' '(that) which is on,' '(that) which regards,' '(that) which pertains to' (see *häqqidä* [14], *#ki* [5])
- is* /#is+#/ (n) 'smoke'
- išän-* (v.int) ([NP+ğa \_\_\_]) 'believe (in)'
- karwit...* (see *karwat* [5])
- känligiŋizni* (see *-ğanliq* [11], *+ŋiz* [1], *+ni* [6])
- kelišim* /#käl-|iš+im+#/ (< /#käl-|š-m+#/ (n) 'agreement'
- #ki* /#(#)ki#/ (conj) ([NP<sub>x</sub> \_\_\_ NP<sub>y</sub>]) '(X) that (Y),' '(X) rather

- than (Y)' (mostly in the written language, except in a few Iranic-based phrases, e.g., *äpsuski* [14])
- kigiz* (n) 'felt-rug;' \_\_\_ *öyi* 'yurt'
- köl* /#köl+#/ (n) 'lake,' 'pond'
- köp-kök* (ad) 'strikingly blue,' 'deep blue'
- kötär-* (v.t) ([NP<sub>x</sub>(+ni) NP<sub>y</sub>+ğa \_\_\_]) 'lift (X to Y),' 'raise (X to Y),' 'carry (X to Y),' 'promote (X to Y)'
- kötir...* (see *kötär-* [14])
- kündüz* (n) 'daytime'
- künlük* /#kün+(+)l°G+|#/ (adj) 'a day's ...,' '(consisting) of ... days,' '... days' ...'
- kütküči* /#küt+GU+(+)čI+|#/ (n) 'attendant,' 'servant,' 'server,' 'waitperson'
- küz* (n) 'autumn,' 'fall'
- küzlük* /#küz+(+)l°G+|#/ (adj) 'autumnal,' 'autumn ...,' 'fall ...'
- lopnurluq* /#lopnur+(+)l°G+|#/ (adj ~ n) 'person of Lopnur' (~ *lopnorluq*)
- matiriyal* /#mätiriyäl+#/ (n) 'material,' 'data' (SU *material*)
- mänzirä* /#mänzärä+#/ (n) 'landscape,' 'scenery,' 'view'
- muz* (n) 'ice;' \_\_\_ *däk* 'ice-like,' 'like ice'
- näq* (ad) 'actual,' 'real,' 'proper'
- näwrä* (n) 'grandchild,' 'grandson'
- ohoy* (excl) 'oh!,' 'my!,' 'you don't say!' (expressing surprise)
- opu* (*opuyum* [~ *opurum*], *opuruñ* [~ *opuruñ*], *opusi*) /#öpü+#/ (n) 'sleeping berth' (SU [*yataq wagondiki*] *kariwat* [~ *polka*]), 'sleeping compartment' (SU [*yataq wagondiki*] *bölmä*)
- otlaq* /#ot+IA-G+|#/ (n) 'grazing land,' 'pasture (land),' 'grassland,' 'meadow'
- ötkür* (ad) 'sharp,' 'keen,' 'cutting,' 'clever,' 'smart,' 'alert,' 'inspired,' 'intense,' 'concentrated'
- özgičü* /#öz+GA+#čä+|#/ (ad) 'peculiar,' 'strange,' 'weird'
- pasport* /#päsport+#/ (n) 'passport'
- päyz* (n) 'bounty,' 'excellence,' 'beauty,' 'grace,' 'attraction,' 'interest;' (ad) 'bountiful,' 'excellent,' 'superb,' 'beautiful,' 'graceful,' 'attractive,' 'interesting' (often pronounced and even written *päyzi*, apparently due to association with 3rd person possessive nominal *päyz+i*; e.g., *päyzi bar kino* ["a movie that has (its) excellence ~ interest"] [> popularly "*päyzi kino*"] 'an excellent ~ interesting movie')
- pilatforma* /#platfōrma+#/ (n) '(station) platform' (SU *perron*)



- püttür-* (v.caus:t) ([NP(+ni) \_\_\_]) 'end,' 'finish,' 'graduate'
- qaraŋġu* (n) 'dark,' 'darkness,' 'obscurity;' (ad) 'dark,' 'obscure;' \_\_\_ *čüš-* 'become dark'
- qayri-* /#qāyri-/ (v.t) 'bend,' 'fold,' 'sprain'
- +qi... < +qa (see +qa [2])
- qiniŋ (see -ġan [3], +ŋ [6])
- qiziqarliq* /#qız-K-(A)r+(+)l°G+|#/ (adj) 'interesting,' 'fascinating'
- qum* (n) 'sand'
- qumluq* /#qum+(+)l°G+|#/ (n) 'sandy desert'
- rošān* /#rōšān+#/ (ad) 'bright,' 'clear,' 'obvious,' 'evident;' *Rošān* (p.n) personal name (f)
- rusčā* /#rus+#čā+|#/ (n) 'Russian manner,' '(the) Russian (language);' (adv) 'in the Russian manner,' '(in the) Russian (language)'
- ruxsāt xeti* ([NP<sub>x</sub> \_\_\_]) 'written (X) permit,' 'written permit (for ~ to X)'
- saŋa* dative-directive of *sān* [1,6]
- saŋi...* (see *saŋa* [14])
- salqin* /#salqin+#/ (n) 'cool,' 'freshness;' (ad) 'cool,' 'fresh,' 'refreshing;' \_\_\_ *bār-* ~ *qil-* 'cool,' 'refresh'
- sāpār* (n) 'trip,' 'journey;' (count) for counting trips
- sāpir...* (see *sāpār* [14])
- sila* /-| -sA+#lā#/ desiderative, 3rd person deferential imperative (see -sa [3], #la [2]); \_\_\_ *bol-* 'if only ...!'
- suġar-* /#sū+GAr-/ (v.t) ([NP(+ni) \_\_\_]) 'water,' 'irrigate'
- suġir...* (see *suġar-* [14])
- šaqira-* /#šāqira-/ (v.int) 'make a rushing noise' (of water)
- šaqiratma* /#šāqira-t--mA+|#/ (n) 'waterfall'
- taġ* (n) 'mountain,' 'large hill'
- tal* (count) optionally used for almost any type of countable object
- tart-* (v.caus:t) 'extend,' 'draw out,' 'pull,' 'drag,' 'suffer (something),' 'coerce,' 'urge,' 'extract;' *rāsimġa* \_\_\_ ([NP(+ni) \_\_\_]) 'photograph,' 'take a picture (of)'
- tāhlil* /#tāhlīl+#/ (n) 'analysis;' \_\_\_ *qil-* ([NP<sub>x</sub>(+ni) \_\_\_]) 'analyze (X)'
- tālāy* (n) 'fortune,' 'luck;' ([NP+poss+ġa]) 'as (...)'s luck would have it,' 'fortunately,' 'luckily'
- tāliy...* (see *tālāy* [14])
- tātqiq* (n) 'research' (~ *tātqiqat*); \_\_\_ *qil-* ([NP<sub>x</sub>(+ni) \_\_\_])

- 'research (X),' 'do research (on X)'  
*tätqiqat* /#tätqiqät+#/ (n) 'research' (~ *tätqiq*); \_\_\_ *al-* 'research,' 'do research'  
*täyyar* /#täyyār+#/ (ad) 'ready,' 'prepared,' 'ready-made;' \_\_\_ *bol-* ([NP+ğa \_\_\_]) 'be(come) prepared (for),' 'be(come) ready (for)'  
*tilsunasliq* /#tıl+šunās+(+)l°G+|#/ (n) 'linguistics'  
*tizimlat-* (v.caus:t) (NP+ğa \_\_\_) 'cause to enter on a list (for Y),' 'cause to put on a roster,' 'have (someone) put (someone) down (on a list for something),' 'have (oneself ~ someone) registered (for),' 'register (for)'  
*topla-* (v.t) ([NP<sub>x</sub>(+ni) NP<sub>y</sub>+ğa \_\_\_]) 'gather (X in ~ at Y),' 'collect (X in ~ at Y),' 'amass (X in ~ at Y)'  
*toqu-* (v.t) 'knot,' 'braid,' 'knit,' 'weave'  
*toy* (n) 'festive occasion,' 'celebration,' 'wedding (celebration);' \_\_\_ *qil-* (v.int) 'celebrate a wedding,' 'marry,' 'celebrate'  
*türki* /#türkī+#/ (adj) 'Turkic,' 'Turkish;' \_\_\_ *til* 'Turkic language'  
*ur-* (v.t) 'hit,' 'beat,' 'knock;' *šamal* \_\_\_ 'blow' (of wind), 'be windy'  
*ügin...* (see *ügän-* [7])  
*ün'alğu* /#ün+##(##)al-GU+|#/ (n) 'sound recorder,' 'tape recorder'  
*wagon* /#wagōn+#/ (n) 'carriage,' 'car (on a train)'  
*wengirčä* /#wengr+##čä+|#/ (n) 'Hungarian manner,' '(the) Hungarian (language);' (adv) 'in the Hungarian manner,' '(in the) Hungarian (language)'  
*Wengriyä* /#wēngriyā+#/ (p.n) 'Hungary' (SU *Wengriya*)  
*xadim* /#xādım+#/ (n) 'personnel member,' 'staff member,' 'crew member,' 'service member'  
*xizmät* (n) 'work,' 'labor,' 'service,' 'job'  
*xizmätči* /#xizmät+(+)čıl+|#/ (n) 'worker,' 'attendant,' 'employee,' 'staff member,' 'member of service personnel'  
*yap-* (v.t) 'close,' 'shut'  
*yap-yešil* /#yap#yašıl+|#/ (ad) 'strikingly green'  
*yaz* (n) 'summer(-time)'  
*Yäkän* /#yärkän+#/ ~ /#yākän+#/ (p.n) 'Yarkand,' 'Suoche' (city in Xinjiang) (~ *Yärkän*) (SU *Yarkent*)  
*yälpügüč* (n) 'fan'  
*yep...* (see *yap-* [14])  
*yet...* (see *yät-* [9])  
*yeza* (n) 'rural settlement,' 'village,' 'hamlet'

*yezi...* (see *yeza* [14])

*yil* /#yil+#/ (n) 'year' (SU *žil*); *ötkän* \_\_\_\_ '(in the) last year'

*yumšaq* /#yumša-G+|#/ (ad) 'soft,' 'mild,' 'mellow' (SU *žumšaq*)

**14.4 Translation****Traveling****14.4.1**

01.A: Qurban, where are you off to?

02.B: I'm going to Roshän and her sister's place. We've been planning to take an excursion to Boghda Lake. The bus leaves at 8:15. There's still some time. I guess the girls aren't yet ready to go. We'll come back tonight.

03.A: We're having very nice weather today. It's an absolutely gorgeous day for traveling! The sun has been shining, the sky is deep-blue, and there isn't a single cloud. The meadows there must have turned quite green. Hopefully, it won't get too hot in the afternoon. Are you planning on swimming in the lake?

04.B: I can't say for sure. But I'm taking my swim suit along. I don't think the girls will go into the water. Roshän can't swim well, and she dislikes cold water. It isn't bathing season yet. In the springtime, the lake water coming from the mountains is icy-cold. Have you ever been to Boghda Lake?

05.A: Yes, I went twice. The first time, I went in the fall. It was so nice to enjoy the autumn view of the mountains, the brooks, the waterfall, the lake and the trees! The air was clear and bright. The second time, I went in the summer. I saw the yurts of the Qazaq. At the time I got to the lake, there suddenly was lightning and thunder. Then the rain came pouring down. It was impossible to see the snow on Mount Boghda's summit.

06.B: Too bad! Go with us today!

07.A: Thanks. I can't. I'm off to the railway station.

08.B: I see. So that's why you are carrying a suitcase! Where are you going?

09.A: I'm going to Turpan to collect material for my research on the desert and on irrigation. I'm going to take lots of pictures of the dunes on the outskirts of the town. The external affairs office has given me five days' leave and a travel permit. I bought the train ticket yesterday.

10.B: Is your seat on the train hard-class or soft-class?

11.A: I bought a hard-class seat ticket from the Travel Service; and I reserved a room at the guest house in downtown Turpan.

12.B: Tell me about your trip after your return. All right then, have a good trip!

13.B: Thanks. The same to you!

**14.4.2**

01.A: Excuse me, is this Sleeper Compartment N° 73?

02.B: Yes. Take a seat here. The berth is folded up in the daytime. There aren't all that many people in this carriage. So far it's only the two of us in this compartment. Shall I shut the window?

03.A: No, it's all right. You don't have to. It's hot today. That electric fan up there can't cool properly. I suppose you are going to Xinjiang.

04.B: Yes. I'll get off at Urumchi. From there I'll take the bus to Yarkand. I live in a village near Yarkand. Goodness, is this a long trip! And yours? Where's your home?

05.A: In Australia. I'm off to the university in Urumchi.

06.B: Oh, my! So you're a foreigner! I simply can't believe it.

07.A: Really. I'm an Australian citizen. Here's my passport.

08.B: And I took you for a Russian from Xinjiang. The way you're dressed . . . and you speak Uyghur so well! I heard you speaking Chinese with the train attendant on the platform before you got on the train.

09.A: The train attendant told me where the soft-class sleeping car is.

10.B: In what language do Australians converse?

11.A: Most of them in English. My parents were born in Hungary; so we speak Hungarian at home.

12.B: My son and two daughters studied English at school. My husband studied Russian when he was young. As for me, I scarcely manage to speak Chinese. You are extremely smart. What is it you study at the university?

13.A: I study Turkic languages and linguistics in America. There is a student exchange agreement between the university in America and Xinjiang University. I came here in order to engage in field research. I'm writing a doctoral dissertation on Uyghur dialects.

14.B: That's absolutely fascinating! Do you go to a lot of places to research the local dialects?

15.A: I go to some places. But unfortunately foreigners aren't given permission to go to each and every place. Most of the time, I stay in Urumchi and get together with Uyghurs from the various places. I make tape recordings of what they say. Then

I analyze their speech.

16.B: So, that's why you understand me so well! I'm originally from Lopnur. We Lopnur people have our own peculiar way of speaking Uyghur.

17.A: What did you leave Xinjiang for?

18.B: I visited my son, who's in Beijing. My son and his wife went to Beijing to work right after they had graduated and married. Last year they had a son. I went to see that grandson of mine for the first time. Here, have a look at his photo.

19.A: Wow, beautiful! A lovely kid! What, is that the conductor coming? Will he check our tickets again?

20.B: No. That person sells meal tickets for the dining car. If you are going to eat anything later on, you can order it now. Let's shut the window now. It's too windy now that the train is running fast. Let's open the door then.

21.A: Sure. Luckily, there isn't anybody standing around smoking in the passageway. I don't like tobacco smoke. It would be nice if they turned on the light. It's getting dark. It's now getting too dark for you to do your knitting. Oh, there comes the attendant! She's bringing boiled water.

## 14.5 Supplementary Vocabulary

### 14.5.1 Climate

blizzard: *qarliq boran, šiwirğan*

blow (wind etc.): *čiq-, soq-*

climate: *abihawa /#ābihawā+#/* (SU *abuhawa*), *iqlim /#īqlim+#/*,  
*kilimat /#kīmat+#/* (SU *klimat*)

darkness: *qarañguluq*

dawn: *sāhār, tañ, tañ sāhār*

dawn, to \_\_\_: *tañ at-*

dew: *šābnām*

drizzle (rain): *sim-sim yamğur*; fine and misty \_\_\_: *aq yamğur*

dry: *quruq, qurğaq*

drought: *qurğaqčiliq /#qur-GAG+(+)čI+(+)l°G+|#/*; \_\_\_ (disas-  
ter): *qurğaqčiliq apiti /...#āpāt+(s)I+|#/*

dusk: *gügüm*; at \_\_\_: *gügüm waqtida*

freeze, to \_\_\_ (v.int): *qat-*

frost: *qiro*

hail: *möldür*

hail, to \_\_\_ (v.int): *möldür čüš-, möldür yağ-*

heat, summer \_\_\_: *tomuz*

humid: *nām*

humidity: *nām*

icicle: *čoka muz*

light (n): *nur, yoruq /#yoruG+#/*

melt, to \_\_\_ (v.int): *eri- /#āri-/*, (v.caus:t) *erit- /#āri-t-|/*

moonshine, moonlight: *ay yoruği*

overcast: *tutuq*

rainstorm: *judun, judun-čapqun*

rise, to \_\_\_ (sun): *čiq-*

season: *pāsil /#pāsl+#/*

set, to \_\_\_ (sun): *pat-*

shine: (see 'light')

snowstorm: (see 'blizzard')

star: *yultuz* (SU *žultuz*)

storm: *boran*; violent \_\_\_, tempest: *qara boran*

stormy: *boranliq*

sunlight, sun-ray: *kün nuri*

sunrise: *kün čiqiš*

sunset: *kün petiš*

sunshine: *aptap* /#āptāb#/  
 thaw, to \_\_\_: (see 'melt')

thunder(clap): *güldür*

thunderstorm: *güldürmama*

wet: *nām*

winter: *qiš* /#qiš+ #/

#### 14.5.2 Landscape

agricultural land: *etizliq* /#atız+(+)l°G+ #/

arbor: (see 'grove')

bank: (see 'shore')

barren: *munbātsiz* /#munbāt+(+)slz+ | #/

beach: *qirğaq* /#qır-GAG+ | #/, ocean \_\_\_: *deñiz qirğiği*

birch(-tree): *qeyin* /#qayın+ #/

brook: *eriq* /#arig+ #/ (< /#ar-G+ | #/), *östāñ*

bush: *čatqal*

cave: *ğar* /#gār+ #/, *önkür*, *töšük* /#töšüg+ #/

coast: (see 'shore')

creek: (see 'brook')

cypress: *arča*

desert: *čöl*, *čöllük* /#čöl+(+)l°G+ | #/

dust: *čañ*

dusty: *čañliq* /#čañ+(+)l°G+ | #/

earth: *topa*, *topraq* /#topraq+ #/ (~ *tupraq*)

fertile: *munbāt*

field: *etiz* /#atız+ #/, *etizliq* /#atız+(+)l°G+ | #/

flat: *tākši*, *tüz*, *yalpaq*, *yapılaq*

flatland: (see 'plain')

flower garden: *güllük* /#gül+(+)l°G+ | #/

foot of a mountain: *tağ tüwi*

forest: (see 'woods')

gorge: *say*

grass: *čöp*, *ot*, *ot-čöp*

grassland: *yaylaq* /#yaylag+ #/ (< \*/#yay+lA-G+ | #/)

grove: *bostan* /#bōstān+ #/

grow, to \_\_\_ (v.int): *ös-*

hill: *dōñ*, *dōñlük* /#dōñ+(+)l°G+ | #/, *dōwā*, *töpä*, *töpilik* /#töpä+  
 (+)l°G+ | #/

jasmin: *yasmin* /#yāsmīn+ #/

mountain stream: *say*



- mountainous: *tağliq* /#tag+(+)l°G+|#/; \_\_\_ area: *tağliq* /#tag+(+)l°G+|#/
- nature: *täbi'ät* /#täb i'ät+#/; \_\_\_ reserve (area): *täbi'i asraş rayoni*
- oasis: *bostan* /#böstan#/
- ocean: (*deñiz-*)*okean* /...#okyān+#/ (SU [*deñiz-*]ocean); \_\_\_ shore: *deñiz qirğiği*
- pass (mountain \_\_\_): *dawan*
- pine(-tree): *qariğay*; \_\_\_ forest: *qariğayliq* /#qaragay+(+)l°G+|#/
- plain: *täkšilik* /#täkši+(+)l°G+|#/
- plant: *ösümlük* /#ös-m+(+)l°G+|#/
- plateau: *igizlik* /#igiz+(+)l°G+|#/
- pond, small \_\_\_: (see 'puddle')
- prairy: (see 'grassland')
- puddle: *kölčäk* /#köl++čAG+|#/
- river: *därya* /#däryā+#/; \_\_\_ bank *därya qirğiği*
- rock: *taş*; large \_\_\_ (formation): *qiya*
- rose: *qizilgül* /#qızıl+#gül+|#/ (any color); Chinese \_\_\_: *ätirgül* /#ätir+#gül+|#/
- sea: *deñiz, okyan* /#okyān+#/ (SU ocean); \_\_\_ shore: *deñiz qirğiği*
- shore: *qirğağ* /#qır-GAG+|#/
- shrub: (see 'bush')
- slope: *yanbağır* /#yan+#bāgr+#/
- sloped: *yantu*
- soil: (see 'earth')
- spring (of water): *bulaq* /#bulag+#/
- steep: *tik*
- steppe: *dala* /#dālā+#/
- stone: *taş*
- stream: (see 'river')
- valley: *jilğa, say*
- vegetable garden: *köktatliq* /#kök+#\*tat+(+)l°G+|#/; *säylik* /#säy+(+)l°G+|#/
- wasteland: (see 'desert')
- wave: *dolqun*
- wilderness: *čöl, dala* /#dālā+#/
- woodland: (see woods')
- woods: *orman, ormanliq* /#orman+(+)l°G+|#/

### 14.5.3 Traveling

airport hall: *ayrudurom zali* (SU aèrodrom zali)

- arrival: (here) *yetip keliš*, (elsewhere) *yetip beriš*  
 ask directions: *yol sora-*  
 baggage car (of a train): *yük wagoni* (SU *bagaz wagoni*)  
 baggage checking (place): *yük saqlaš orni* (SU *bagaz saqlaš orni*)  
 baggage inspection: *yük täkšürüş* (SU *bagaz täkšürüş*)  
 baggage rack: *yük jazisi*  
 boat: *qeyiq* (< \*/#qāyaq+#/), *qolwaaq* /#qolbaq+#/  
 camel: *tögä*; \_\_\_ driver: *tögiči* /#tögä+(+)čI+|#/
- cancel, to \_\_\_: *bikar qil-*
- cart, animal-drawn \_\_\_: *harwa* (~ *ärpä*), (two-wheeled) *māpä* /#māpä+#/; \_\_\_ driver: *harwikāš* /#harba+#kāš+|#/ , *māpiči* /#māpä+(+)čI+|/; horse-drawn \_\_\_: *at harwisi*; oxen-drawn \_\_\_: *kala harwisi*
- check baggage: *yük saqla-* (SU *bagaz saqla-*)  
 deck, ship's \_\_\_: *kemä üsti*, *paluba* /#pāluba+#/  
 delay: *kečikiš*  
 delayed, be \_\_\_: *kečik-*  
 depart, to \_\_\_: *yolğa čiq-*  
 departure: *yolğa čiqiš*  
 donkey: *išäk* /#išäg+#/ (SU *ešäk*)  
 driver: *šopur* /#šōpur+#/ (SU *šofyor*); cart \_\_\_: *harwikāš* /#harba+#(#)kāš+|#/ , *māpiči* /#māpä+(+)čI+|#/
- gate (for arrival and departure): *išik* /#išig+#/  
 give directions: *yol körsät-*  
 guide, tour \_\_\_, travel \_\_\_: *yol bašliğuči* /...#baš+IA-GU+(+)čI+|#/
- hire: *kira qil-*  
 horse: *at*  
 interpreter: *tärjiman* /#tärjimān+#/, *tilmač*  
 late, be \_\_\_: (see 'delayed')
- luggage: (see 'baggage')
- map: *xāritä* /#xāritä+#/  
 mount, to \_\_\_: ([NP+ğa \_\_\_]) *min-*
- non-smoking, \_\_\_ compartment: *tamaka čekiš čäklängän bölmä*; \_\_\_ seat: *tamaka čekiš čäklängän orun*
- on time: (see 'punctual')
- one-way ticket: *belät* (SU *bilet*)  
 punctual(ly): *däl waqtida*; arrive \_\_\_: *ülgür-*  
 railway stop, station: *wagzal* /#wagzāl+#/ (SU *wokzal*)  
 rent: (see 'hire')

ride, to \_\_\_ (straddled): ([NP(+ni) \_\_\_]) *min-*

round-trip ticket: *beriš-keliš beliti*

ship: *kemä, paraxot* (SU *paroxod*); small \_\_\_ (see 'boat')

sightseeing: *säylä*; to do \_\_\_: *säylä qil-*

smoking, \_\_\_ compartment: *tamaka čekiš bölümi*; \_\_\_ seat: *tamaka čekiš orni*

station hall: *wagzal zali* (SU *wokzal zali*)

stop, come to a \_\_\_: *toxta-*

switch: *ačqu, käygwän* (SU *wiklyučatel' /#wiklyučätel' +#/'*)

ticket, \_\_\_ counter: *belät setiš orni*, \_\_\_ reservation: *belät tizimlitiš*,

\_\_\_ seller, \_\_\_ vendor: *belät satquči /...#sat-GÜ+(+)čI+|#/*, \_\_\_

window: *belät setiš töšügi*

waiting lounge, waiting hall: *kütüš zali*

## 14.6 Notes

14.6.01 Literally "... whither did you set out?"

14.6.02 Literally "I say(, ' )Those girls probably have not yet become ready for going(')." "

14.6.03 Literally "Do you say(, ' )Let me swim in the lake(!)?"

14.6.04 Literally "I can't say anything."

14.6.05 A foreigner who resides in China for an extended period and studies or works at a Chinese establishment tends to have his or her bureaucratic matters arranged by the external affairs office of the respective "unit" (Uyghur *orun*, Chinese *dānwèi*) to which he or she, like any Chinese citizen, is assigned. A unit tends to be identical with a person's place of study or work. Among other matters, an external affairs office arranges for all Chinese identification documents to be issued, grants leave of absence, and tends to help with travel arrangements, for instance with acquiring the obligatory travel permits.

14.6.06 In China, the traveler may choose between two classes on trains: (1) "soft seater" or "soft sleeper," and (2) "hard seater" or "hard sleeper." "Hard-class" carriages have semi-open seating and sleeping arrangements, while "soft-class" carriages have fully partitioned compartments. Except students, foreign "experts," and certain adventurous travelers, who may request "hard class" tickets, foreigners are automatically assigned to "soft-class" carriages.

14.6.07 Literally "I say(, ' )You are probably going to Xinjiang(')." "

14.6.08 Literally "My having believed simply hasn't been coming."

14.6.09 Literally "Your dressings ...". The plural form implies a general state, condition or tendency.

14.6.10 Literally "... told me the whereabouts of the soft sleeping car."

14.6.11 In a number of instances, the verb *kör-* (usually 'see') refers to being bestowed with particular blessings. For instance, it may

refer to the birth of a child as seen either from a parent's standpoint (*bala kōr* - "see a child" = 'have a child') or from a grandparent's standpoint (*nāwrā kōr* - "see a grandchild" = 'have a grandchild'), or to a household being joined by a new bride (*kelin kōr* - "see a bride ~ daughter-in-law" = 'receive a new daughter-in-law into the household,' 'have one's son get married').

**14.6.12** Literally "It happened to become dark for the knitting of the thing in your hand(s), now."



## Uzitiš olturuši

(Farewell Party)

*Topics:* social gathering - celebrations - speeches - amusement - eating out - treating guests - food and drink - giving directions - scenery - departure

### 15.1 Dialogues

#### ئۇزىتىش ئولتۇرۇشى

A.01 : بىز زوردۇن بىلەن ئوچرىدىغان ئاشخانا ئاۋۇ شۇ. يۈرۈڭ، كىرىپ قاراپ باقايلى، ئۇ كەلدىمىكىن.

B.02 : ئۇ يەرگە بۇرۇن كەلگەنمىدىك؟

A.03 : ھەئە. بىر قېتىم پىروفېسسور ماريا

پارېنتىنىڭ شەرىپىگە زىياپەت بەرگەندە كەلگەن ئىدىم.

B.04 : سەن دەپ بەرگەن ئىتالىيىدىن كەلگەن

سەنئەت تارىخشۇناسى شۇمۇ؟

A.05 : ھەئە، ئۇ «يىپەك يولى» ئەتراپلىرىدا

تېپىلغان بۇت ئۆڭكۈرلىرىدىكى تام سۈرەتلىرى مۇتەخەسسسى. قارا، ئەنە زوردۇن ئۈستەلدە ئولتۇرىدۇ.

B.06 : قانداق ئەھۋالىڭىز، زوردۇن؟ ئۇزاق

ساقلىدىڭمۇ؟

C.07 : ياق. مەن كەلگىلى بەش مىنۇت بولدى.

ئەمدى تاماق بۇيرۇتايلى. ۋاقتىمىز قىس. —

- ھەي، ئۇستام، بىزگە تاماق ئەپكەلسىڭىز!  
بۈگۈن ئوبدانراق تاماقلار بارمۇ؟  
D.08 : ھە، بار. بۈگۈن ئەنجان پولوسى قىلدۇق.  
لەغمەنمۇ بار.
- C.09 : پولو يەمدۇق؟ ياكى بۇيرۇتۇشتىن ئاۋال  
تاماق تىزىملىقلىرىنى كۆرۈپ باقامدۇق؟
- A.10 : پولو يەيلى، كاۋاپمۇ ئالايلى. بۇ يەرنىڭ  
كاۋاپىنى پەيز دەيدۇ. بولامدۇ؟
- B.11 : بولىدۇ.
- C.12 : ماقۇل.
- D.13 : ھەممە گلەرگە پولو بىلەن كاۋاپ. بولىدۇ  
ئەمىسە... بىرەر نەرسە ئىچەمسىلەر؟
- B.14 : بىر چەينەك چاي بېرىڭ.
- .....
- A.15 : بۈگۈن كەچتىكى جوننى ئۆزىتىش  
ئولتۇرۇشىغا تەييارلىقلار پۈتتىمۇ؟
- C.16 : ھەئە، پەقەت مۇە - چىۋە، ياڭاق مېغىزىلا  
ئالساق بولىدۇ.
- B.17 : ئولتۇرۇشقا بېرىشتا يولدا ئېلىۋالساق بولىدۇ.
- A.18 : بولىدۇ. ساز - پارلارچۇ؟
- C.19 : مەندە بىر يېڭى ئۇنئالغۇ بار. يەنە ئۇيغۇر  
مۇزىكىلىرىنىڭ لېنتىلىرىمۇ بار. يەنە بىزدە  
دۇتار بىلەن تەمبۇرمۇ بار.
- B.20 : ئولتۇرۇشتا يەنە كىملىرى بولىدۇ؟
- C.21 : جون بىلەن دوست بولغانلارنىڭ ھەممىسىنى  
ئولتۇرۇشقا چاقىردىم. بىز بىزنىڭ ئۆيدە  
سائەت ئالتىدە ئۇچرىشىمىز. بالدۇرداق بېرىپ  
ياردەملەشسەڭلەر بولاتتى.



- A.22 : بولىدۇ! ئۆيىڭنىڭ ئادرىسى نىمىدى؟
- C.23 : ئازاتلىق يولى 36-نومۇر. گۇاڭمىڭ يولى بىلەن شەرققە مېڭىپ، خەلق باغچىسىدىن ئۆتسەن. ئاندىن چوڭ كۆۋرۈكتىن ئۆتۈپ شىنخۇا يولىغا كەلگەندە ئوڭغا بۇرۇلسەن. ئۈچىنچى كوچىغا كەلگەندىن كېيىن سولغا بۇرۇلسەن. بىر كىچىك سەيپۇڭخاننىڭ غەرب تەرىپىدىكى تۆتىنچى ئۆي.
- B.24 : ھە، ئوبدان... قېنى، ئەمدى ماڭايلى. ئولتۇرۇشتىن ئاۋال قىلىدىغان ئىشلىرىم جىق. - ھەي، ئۇستام، پۇلىنى تۆلىۋەتەي!
- .....
- B.25 : كېچىكىپ قالدىم، خاپا بولما، زوردۇن!
- C.26 : ھىچقىسى يوق. يولدىن ئادىشىپ قالدىڭمۇ؟
- B.27 : ھەئە، ئازراق ئاداڭسىم. ئۆزەمدىن كەتتى. ھاڭۋاقتىلىق قىلىپ قاپتىمەن. شۇنىڭ بىلەن ئاپتوۋۇز بېكەتتىن ئۆتۈپ كېتىپ قاپتۇ. شۇنىڭ بىلەن بېيىمېندا ئاپتوۋۇزدىن چۈشتۈم.
- C.28 : ئۆيگە كىر! ھەممىسى دىڭدەك كېلىپ بولدى. ئەنە، جون، گۈزەل، مۆمىنلەر كېلىۋاتىدۇ. - خۇش كەپسىز، جون! ئۆيگە كىرىڭلەر! ئولتۇرۇش باشلاندى. ئولتۇرۇڭلار! يىمەك، ئىچمەكتىن ئېلىڭلار! تۈزۈت قىلماڭلار! ھەممىمىز دوست.
- E.29 : ماڭا ئولتۇرۇش قىلىپ بېرىمەن دەپ، نۇرغۇن ئاۋارە بولىڭىز.
- C.30 : ياق. ھىچ گەپ ئەمەس. بۈگۈن سىزنىڭ شەرىپىڭىزنى دەپ سىزنىڭ دوستلىرىڭىز

نۇرغۇن ياردەملەشتى، جون. قېنى، ئاشقا  
 بېقىڭ! ئاغىنىلەر! گەپ باشلىنىشتىن ئاۋال،  
 مەن بىر، ئىككى ئېغىز گەپ قىلاي.

:A. 31 ئوھوي، زوردۇن نۇتۇق سۆزلەيدىكەن...

:C. 32 شاڭخو قىلما، مۇھەممەت! - بۈگۈن

ھەممىمىز خوشالمىز، چۈنكى ھەممىمىز بىر  
 يەرگە جەم بولۇپتۇق. جون، سىز بىلىسىز،  
 بىز ئۇيغۇرلارنىڭ بەزمىگە ئامراق ئىكەنلىكى  
 ھەممىگە مەلۇم. بىراق، بۈگۈنكى ئولتۇرۇشتا  
 كۆڭلىمىز يەنە يېرىم بولۇۋاتىدۇ، چۈنكى بۇ  
 سىزنىڭ، بىزنىڭ بەزمە ئولتۇرۇشلىرىمىزغا  
 ئاخىرقى قېتىم قاتنىشىڭىز. ئەنە سىز بىلەن  
 خەيرلىشىمىز، ئاغىنە... جون، سىز  
 شىنجاڭغا كەلگىلى بىر يېرىم يىل بولدى.

سىز تەتقىقاتىڭىز ۋە ئۇيغۇرچە  
 ئۈگىنىشىڭىزدە ياخشى نەتىجىگە ئېرىشىش  
 بىلەن بىللە يەنە سىز ھەممەيلەنگە بەك يېقىپ  
 قالدىڭىز. ھەممىمىز يەنە سىز بىلەن  
 ئالاقىلىشىپ تۇرىمىز. بىز سىزگە خەت  
 يازمىز، سىزنىڭمۇ جاۋاب يېزىشىڭىزنى  
 كۈتىمىز. ماۋۇ تەلىپى كەتكەن رەھىم بىلەن  
 زەكى ئامېرىكىغا بېرىپ سىلەرنىڭ  
 ئۈنۈپىرىستېتتا زىيارەتتە بولىدۇ. بۇ يەردە  
 قالىدىغانلىرىمىز سىزنى ئەسلەيمىز.

ۋەتىنىڭىزگە قايتقاندىن كېيىن سىزنىڭ  
 مۇۋەپپەقىيەت قازىنىشىڭىزنى ۋە شىنجاڭ  
 خەلقىگە بولغان مۇھەببىتىڭىز بىلەن باشقىلارغا  
 تەسىر كۆرسىتىشىڭىزنى ئۈمىت قىلىمىز.

سىزگە ئاقىيول ۋە ھەممە ئىشىڭىزنىڭ  
 كۆڭۈلدىكىدەك بولۇشىنى تىلەيمىز. قېنى،  
 ھەممىمىز دوستلۇغىمىز ئۈچۈن ئىچەيلى!  
 قېنى، خوش، كۆتىرەيلى!

A. 33: جون، قېنى، بىزنىڭ بۇ كىچىككىنە  
 سوغىتىمىزنى قوبۇل قىلغايىسىز.

E. 34: كۆپ رەھمەت سىزلەرگە! ئوھوي، بۇ  
 ئۇيغۇر شائىرلىرىنىڭ شېئىرلىرى ئۈچ توملۇق  
 توپلىمى ئىكەن... ھە، بىرىنچى بېتىگە  
 ھەممەڭلەرنىڭ ئىسىملىرى يېزىلىپتۇ! ئاجايىپ  
 ياخشى! شۇنداق ياخشى گەپلىرىڭىزگە  
 رەھمەت، زوردۇن! تەسەرلىنىپ يىغلىۋېتىشكە  
 تاس قالدۇم... مېنىڭمۇ سىلەرگە بىر، ئىككى  
 ئېغىز گېپىم بار. ھەممەڭلەر مېنىڭ شۇنداق  
 ياخشى دوستۇم بولۇپ قالدىڭلار! سىلەرنىڭ  
 ياردىمىڭلارسىز بۇنخىلىك نەتىجىگە

ئېرىشەلمەيتتىم. سىلەرنىڭ شۇنچىلىك مېھماندوستلۇق  
 ۋە ئاغىنىدارچىلىڭىڭلار بولمىسا، يالغۇزچىلىق  
 تارتىپ قالاتتىم. مەن سىلەردىن ناھايىتى  
 مىننەتدارمەن. سىلەردىن ئايرىلىش ئالدىدا  
 مۇشۇ تاپتا كۆڭلۈمدىكىنى ئىپادىلەش تەس.  
 ماڭا بۇ چىرايلىق ۋە مەنىلىك يەردىن ۋە بۇ  
 يەردىكى ئاق-كۆڭۈل ئادەملەردىن ئايرىلىش  
 ئېغىر كېلىدۇ. بىراق، مەن بۇ يەرگە يەنە  
 نۇرغۇن قېتىم كېلىمەن دەپ ئىشىنىمەن.

قېنى، كۆڭۈل يېرىم بولۇشىنى قويۇپ، خوشال  
 بولايلى! قېنى، چاقچاق، ئويۇن-كۈلكە بىلەن

ئىچىشىپ ئولتۇرايلى! قېنى، كۆتۈرەيلى!  
خوش - ئە!

.....

:B. 35 جون، سىز كۆپ يەرلەرگە باردىڭىز.

شىنجاڭدىكى قەيەر سىزگە ئەڭ ياقتى؟

:E. 36 بۇنىڭغا بىرىنمە دىمەك تەس، چۈنكى ھەر

بىر جاينىڭ ئۆزىگە خاس چىرايلىق يېرى بار

ئىكەن، ھەتتا جەنۇبتىكى كەڭ، قۇرۇق

تەكلىماكان چۆلىنىڭمۇ. مەن شىمالىي

شىنجاڭنىڭ مەنزىرىسىنى ئەڭ ياخشى

كۆرىمەن. شۇنداق بۇك - باراقسانلىق ۋە

يېشىللىق! قەشقەر رايونىنىمۇ ياخشى

كۆرىمەن، چۈنكى ئۇ يەردە ئۇيغۇر مەدەنىيىتى

ۋە ئەنئەنىسى ئالاھىدە ياخشى ساقلىنىپ

كېلىۋېتىپتۇ.

:C. 37 سىز ئۇيغۇر ئەنئەنىسى، مەدەنىيىتى ۋە

ئۆرپى - ئادەتلىرى ساھەسىدە خېلى

مۇتەخەسسەس بولۇپ قاپسىز.

:E. 38 ئۇنچىلىك ئەمەس. بىرقانچە ئايدا

مۇتەخەسسەس بولالايمەنمۇ؟! مەن

ھېيت - بايراملارنىڭ قانداق بولىدىغانلىرىنى

تەكشۈردۈم. دوستۇم مۆمىن بىلەن گۈزەلنىڭ

توي مەرىكىسىگە قاتنىشىشقا مۇيەسسەر

بولدۇم. ئۇ توي شۇنداق ئوبدان بولدى!

بۇندىن ئىككى ئاي ئىلگىرى ئۇلارنىڭ ئوغلى

ئۆركەش تۇغۇلدى. بىر، ئىككى ھەپتە ئاۋال

ئۇنىڭ بۆشۈك تويىغا قاتناشتىم.

:A. 39 ئۇ توي ھەققىدە كىشىلەر ئاغزىدىن

چۈشۈرمەي دەپ يۈردى. كۆپچىلىگىمىز  
تويىدا بار ئىدۇق. توي مەرىكىسى قالىتىس  
پەيز بولدى!

:C. 40 سازچىلار ئۇيغۇر سازلىرىنى تازا پەيز

چالدى. ئۇسۇل ئوينىغاندا، دەسلەپتە جون  
خىجىل بولغان ئىدى. ئۇزۇن تارتىشىش،  
زورلاشلاردىن كېيىن، ئۇسۇلغا بىر  
چۈشۈۋېدى، توختىتالماي قالدۇق...

:E. 41 ھە، ئۇنى دىمەيلا قويۇڭ! بۇنىڭغا  
ھازىرغىچە خىجىلمەن. كۈلكىگە قالدۇمغۇ  
دەيمەن...

:C. 42 ياق، ئۇنداق ئەمەس. بىز سىزنىڭ  
تارتىنىمىڭىزغا خوشال بولدۇق. ياخشى  
بولدى! سىزنى ناخشىغا زورلىغاندا ھەم  
ناخشىمۇ ئېيتتىڭىز.

:E. 43 كۆپ ئىچىپ قويغان ئوخشايەن. بۈگۈن  
كۆپ ئىچمىسەم بولىدىغان ئوخشايدۇ، چۈنكى  
يۈكلىرىمنى قاچىلىشىم كېرەك. بېيجىڭغا  
ئايرۇپىلانمۇ ئەتە ئەتىگەن ماڭىدۇ.

:B. 44 بىز ھەممىمىز سىزنى ئۇزاتقىلى ئايرۇدۇرومغا  
بارىمىز. ئاپاراتنى ئالغاچ باراي. ئاخىرقى  
قېتىم رەسىمگە چۈشۈۋالايلى.

:A. 45 جون كەتكەندىن كېيىن مېنىڭ ئىنگلىز تىلى  
تاپشۇرۇقلىرىمنى ئىشلەشكە ئەمدى كىم ياردەم  
قىلار-كىن؟

:E. 46 غەم قىلماڭ! خەت يېزىشىپ تۇرىمىز.

ئۇنىڭ ئۈستىگە بۇ يەرگە ئوقۇشقا  
چەتئەللىكلەر يەنە كېلىدۇ.

## 15.2 Transliteration

## Uzitiš olturuši

- 01.A: Biz Zordun bilän uçridiğan ašxana awu šu.  
Yürüñ, kirip qarap baqayli, u kældimikin.
- 02.B: U yärgä burun kälğanmidiñ?
- 03.A: Hä'ä. Bir qetim pirofessor Maria Parentiniñ  
šäripigä ziyapät bärgändä kälğan idim.
- 04.B: Sän döp bärgän Italiyidin kälğan sän'ät  
tarixšunasi šumu?
- 05.A: Hä'ä, u "yipäk yoli" ätraplirida tepilğan but  
önkürliridiki tam sürätli mutäxässisi. Qara, änä  
Zordun üstäldä olturidu.
- 06.B: Qandaq ähwaliñiz, Zordun? Uzaq saqlidiñmu?
- 07.C: Yaq. Män kälgili baş minut boldi.<sup>1</sup> Ämdi tamaq  
buyrutayli. Waqtimiz qis. – Häy, ustam, bizgä  
tamaq äpkälsiniñ!<sup>2</sup> Bügün obdanraq tamaqlar  
barmu?
- 08.D: Hä, bar. Bügün Änjan polosi qilduq. Lägmänmu  
bar.
- 09.C: Polo yämduq? Yaki buyrutuštın awal tamaq  
tizimliqlirini körüp baqamduq?<sup>3</sup>
- 10.A: Polo yäyli, kawapmu alayli. Bu yärniñ kawawini  
päyz däydu. Bolamdu?
- 11.B: Bolidu.
- 12.C: Maqul.
- 13.D: Hämänlärägä polo bilän kawap. Bolidu ämisä...  
Birär närsä içämsilär?
- 14.B: Bir čäynäk čay beriñ.  
.....
- 15.A: Bügün kächtiki Jonni uzitiš olturušiğa täyyarliqlar  
püttimu?
- 16.C: Hä'ä, päqät miwä-čiwä, yanaq meğizila alsaq

- boldi.
- 17.B: Olturuşqa berišta yolda eliwalsaq bolidu.
- 18.A: Bolidu. Saz-pazlarču?
- 19.C: Mändä bir yeñi ün'alğu bar. Yänä uyğur muzikiliriniñ lentilirimu bar. Yänä bizdä dutar bilän tämburmu bar.
- 20.B: Olturušta yänä kimlär bolidu?
- 21.C: Jon bilän dost bolğanlarniñ hämmisini olturuşqa čaqirdim. Biz bizniñ öydä sa'ät altidä uçrişimiz. Baldurdaq berip yardämläşsänlär bolatti.
- 22.A: Bolidu! Öyiñniñ adrisi nimidi?
- 23.C: Azatliq yoli ottuz altinči nomur. Gwañmiñ yoli bilän šärqqä meñip, xälq bağčisidin ötisän. Andin čon köwrüktin ötüp Šinxwa yoliğa kalgändä oñğa burulisän. Üçinči kočiğa kalgändin keyin solğa burulisän. Bir kiçik säypuñxaniniñ ğärp täripidiki tötinči öy.
- 24.B: Hä, obdan... Qeni, ämdi mañayli. Olturuştin awal qilidiğan işirim jiq. – Häy, ustam, pulini töliwätäy!  
.....
- 25.B: Kečikip qaldim, xapa bolma, Zordun!<sup>4</sup>
- 26.C: Hiçqisi yoq. Yoldin adışip qaldıñmu?
- 27.B: Hä'a, azraq adaştım. Özämdin kätti. Hañwaqtılıq qilip qaptımän. Šuniñ bilän aptowuz bekättin ötüp ketip qaptu. Šuniñ bilän Beymenda aptowuzdin čüštüm.
- 28.C: Öygä kir! Hämmisi digidäk kelip boldi. Änä, Jon, Güzäl, Möminlär<sup>5</sup> keliwatidu. – Xuš käpsiz, Jon! Öygä kiriñlär! Olturuş başlandi. Olturuñlar! Yimäk, içmäktin eliñlar!<sup>6</sup> Tüzüt qilmañlar! Hämmimiz dost.
- 29.E: Maña olturuş qilip berimän döp, nurğun awarä boldiñiz.
- 30.C: Yaq. Hiç gäp ämä<sup>7</sup>. Bүgün sizniñ šäripiniñizni

däp sizniñ dostliriniñiz nurğun yardämläšti, Jon. Qeni, aşqa beqin!<sup>8</sup> – Aǵinilär! Gäp başliniştin awal, män bir, ikki eǵiz gäp qilay.

31.A: Ohoy, Zordun nutuq sözläydikän...

32.C: Şanxo qilma, Muhämmät! – Bүgün hämmimiz xoşalmiz, čünki hämmimiz bir yärgä jäm boluptuq. Jon, siz bilisiz, biz uyǵurlarniñ bāzmigä amraq ikänligi hämmigä mälum. Biraq, bүgünki olturušta köñlimiz yänä yerim boluwatidu, čünki bu sizniñ, bizniñ bāzmä olturuşlirimizǵa axirqi qetim qatnişišiniñiz. Änä siz bilän xäyrlişimiz, aǵinä... Jon, siz Şinjanǵa kälgili bir yerim yil boldi. Siz tätqiqatiniñiz wä uyǵurčä üginişiniñizdä yaxşı nätijigä erişiş bilän billä yänä siz hämmäylängä bäk yeqip qaldiniñiz. Hämmimiz yänä siz bilän alaqlilişip turimiz. Biz sizgä xät yazimiz, sizniñmu jawap yezişiniñizni kütimiz. Mawu tāliyi kätkän Rāhim bilän Zāki Amerikiǵa berip silärniñ uniwersitetta ziyarättä bolidu. Bu yärdä qalidiǵanlirimiz sizni äsläymiz. Wätiniñizgä qaytqandin keyin sizniñ muwäpāqqiyät qazinişiniñizni wä Şinjan xälqigä bolǵan muhābbitiniñiz bilän başqilarǵa täsir körsitişiniñizni ümit qilimiz. Sizgä aqyol wä hämmä işiniñizniñ köñüldikidäk boluşini tiläymiz. Qeni, hämmimiz dostluǵimiz üçün içäyli! Qeni, xoş, kötiräyli!<sup>9</sup>

33.A: Jon, qeni, bizniñ bu kičikkinä soǵitimizni qobul qilǵaysiz.

34.E: Köp rāhmät sizlärgä! Ohoy, bu uyǵur şa'irliriniñ şe'irliri üç tomluq toplimi ikän... Hä, birinči betigä hämmänlärniñ isimliri yeziliptu! Ajayip yaxşı! Şundaq yaxşı gäpliriniñizgä rāhmät, Zordun! Täsirlinip yiǵliwetiškä tas qaldim... Meniñmu silärgä bir, ikki eǵiz gepim bar. Hämmänlär meniñ



šundaq yaxşı dostum bolup qaldıñlar! Silärniñ yardimiñlarsiz bunçilik nätijilärgä erišälmäyttim. Silärniñ šunçilik mehmandostluq wä ağınidarçiliğınlar bolmisa, yalğuzçiliq tartip qalattim. Män silärdin nahayiti minnät darmän. Silärdin ayrılış aldida muşu tapta köñlümdikini ipadiläş täs. Maña bu çirayliq wä mänilik yärdin wä bu yärdiki aq-köñül adämlärdin ayrılış eğır kelidu. Biraq, män bu yärgä yänä nurğun qetim kelimän döp işinimän. Qeni, köñül yerim boluşni qoyup, xoşal bolayli! Qeni, çaqçaq, oyun-külkä bilän içişip olturayli! Qeni, kötiräyli! Xoş-ä!

.....

- 35.B: Jon, siz köp yärlärgä bardıñiz. Šinjañdiki qayär sizgä äñ yaqti?
- 36.E: Buniğä birnimä dimäk täs, çünki här bir jayniñ özigä xas çirayliq yeri bar ikän, hätta jänuptiki kän, quruq Täklimakan çöliniñmu. Män šimaliy Šinjañniñ mänzirisini äñ yaxşı körimän. Šundaq bük-baraqsanliq wä yeşilliq! Qäşqär rayoninimu yaxşı körimän, çünki u yärdä uyğur mädiniyiti wä än'änisi alahidä yaxşı saqlinip keliwetiptu.
- 37.C: Siz uyğur än'änisi, mädiniyiti wä örpi-adätleri sahäsida xeli mutäxässis bolup qapsiz.
- 38.E: Unçilik ämäs. Birqančä ayda mutäxässis bolalaymänmu?! Män heyt-bayramlarniñ qandaq bolidiğanlirini täkşürdüm. Dostum Mömin bilän Güzälniñ toy märikisigä qatnişışqa muyässär boldum. U toy šundaq obdan boldi! Bunden ikki ay ilgiri ularniñ oğli Örkäş tuğuldi. Bir, ikki häptä awal uniñ böşük toyığa<sup>10</sup> qatnaştım.
- 39.A: U toy häqqidä kişilär ağızidin çüşürmäy döp yürdi.<sup>11</sup> Köpçiligimiz toyda bar iduq. Toy märikisi qaltis päyz boldi!

- 40.C: Sazčılar uyğur sazlırini taza päyz čaldi. Usul oynıganda, däsläptä Jon xijil bolğan idi. Uzun tartışıš, zorlašlardin keyin, usulğa bir čüşüwedi, toxtitalmay qalduq...
- 41.E: Hä, uni dimäyla qoyuñ! Buniğä hazirgičä xijilmän. Külkigä qaldimğu däymän...
- 42.C: Yaq, undaq ämäs. Biz sizniñ tartinmiğiniğizğa xošal bolduq. Yaxši boldi! Sizni naxšiğa zorliğanda häm naxšimu eyttiñiz.<sup>12</sup>
- 43.E: Köp içip qoyğan oxšaymän. Bügün köp içmisäm bolidiğan oxšaydu, čünki yüklirimni qačilišim keräk. Beyjiğä ayrupılanmu ätä ätigän mañidu.
- 44.B: Biz hämmimiz sizni uzatqili ayruduromğa barimiz. Aparatni alğaç baray. Axirqi qetim räsimgä čüşüwalayli.
- 45.A: Jon kätkändin keyin meniñ ingliz tili tapşuruqlirimni işläškä ämdi kim yardäm qilar-kin?
- 46.E: Ğäm qilmañ! Xät yezišip turimiz. Uniğ üstigä bu yärgä oqušqa čät'alliklär yänä kelidu.

## 15.3 New Elements

- adaš-* (v.int) ([NP+*din* \_\_\_\_]) 'go astray,' 'stray (from),' 'err,' 'make a mistake (with ~ in)'
- ağinā* /#āginā+#/ (< *ağa-ini*) (n) 'brother (in spirit),' 'friend'
- ağini...* (see *ağinā* [15])
- ağinidarčilik* /#āginā+#dār+(+)čI+(+)l°G+|#/ (n) 'friendliness,' 'acquaintance'
- ajayip* /#ajāyb+#/ (ad) 'wonderful,' 'fantastic,' 'fabulous,' 'astonishing,' 'marvellous,' 'strange,' 'weird,' 'terribly,' 'incredibly,' 'extremely'
- alahidā* (ad) 'apart,' 'distinct(ive),' 'special,' 'particular,' 'especially'
- alaqilaš-* (v.rec:int) ([NP *bilān* \_\_\_\_]) 'have relations (with),' 'be in contact (with),' 'be in touch (with)'
- amduq* (~ -āmduq ~ -mduq) /|-A°m#duq#/ 1st person pl. present-future interrogative (~ -amdīmiz) (see Note 15.6.03.)
- aq-kōñül* (ad) 'kind(-hearted),' 'well-meaning' (~ *aq kōñül*)
- axirqi* /#āxır++KI+|#/ (ad) 'final,' 'last'
- ayril-* /#āyrt-l-|/ (v.pass/refl:int) ([NP+*din* \_\_\_\_]) 'be(come) devided,' 'be(come) separated (from),' 'part (from),' 'leave'
- azatliq* /#āzād+(+)l°G+|#/ (n) 'freedom,' 'liberty,' 'liberation,' 'emancipation'
- ā* /#(#)ā#/ emphatic, urging
- ān'ünā* (n) 'tradition'
- Ānjan* (p.n) 'Andijan' ('Andizhan,' city in the Ferghana Valley, Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic)
- āslā-* (v.t) ([NP(+*ni*) \_\_\_\_]) 'remember,' 'recollect,' 'recall,' 'think (of),' 'bear in mind,' 'miss'
- baraqsanliq* /#baraqsan+(+)l°G+|#/ (n) 'density,' 'thickness,' 'luxuriance,' 'exuberance'
- bašliniš* (see *bašlan-* [7], -š [1])
- bašqi...* (see *bašqa* [3])
- bayram* (n) 'holiday,' 'festivity' (~ *ayām*)
- bāt* (n) 'face,' 'page,' '(printing) plate'
- bāzmā* (n) 'merry-making,' 'feasting,' 'partying;' \_\_\_\_ *olturuši* 'party'
- bet...* (see *bāt* [15])
- birnimā* (pron) 'anything,' 'something,' 'thing;' 'person' (derogatory)
- bizdā* 'on us,' 'by us,' 'at our place' (see *biz* [1], +*da* [2])
- bōšük* /#bōšüg+#/ (n) 'cradle;' \_\_\_\_ *toyi* 'cradle ceremony' (see Note 15.6.11.)

- bunçilik* /#bu+n+#čä+(+)|°G+|#/ (ad) 'this much,' 'this many,' 'thus,' 'so'
- buniŋğa* 'to this,' 'for this,' 'because of this' (dative of *bu* [1])
- burul-* (v.pass/refl:int) ([NP+ğa \_\_\_]) 'turn (toward),' 'take a turn (to)'
- but* /#bud+#/ (n) 'Buddha,' 'image,' 'idol;' (p.n) 'The Buddha'
- bük* (ad) 'dense,' 'lush,' 'luxuriant;' \_\_\_-*baraqsanliq* 'lushness and luxuriance'
- čaqčaq* (n) 'joke,' 'jest,' 'prank,' 'good time chatting and jesting,' 'merrymaking'
- čäynäk* /#čäynäg+#/ (n) 'teapot;' (meas) 'pot of ...'
- čüšür-* (v.caus:t) 'cause to drop,' 'cause to descend,' 'put down,' 'drop,' 'place,' 'launch,' 'cut off (hair),' 'shave off (hair),' '(drop and) lose;' *eğizdin* \_\_\_*mä-* 'not drop (a subject),' 'be full of praise' 'rave (with enthusiasm)'
- däsläp* (n) 'beginning,' 'start,' 'onset'
- dutar* /#dutar+#/ (n) 'dutar' (two-stringed plucked musical instrument with a pear-shaped body and a long neck)
- eriš-* /#äriš-/ (v.rec:int) ([NP+ğa \_\_\_]) 'arrive (at),' 'reach,' 'achieve,' 'attain'
- güp ämäs* (id) 'no problem,' 'doesn't matter,' 'never mind'
- gili* ... *boldi* (see -*gili* ... *boldi* [15])
- güzäl* (ad) 'beautiful,' 'pretty;' (p.n) personal name (f)
- ğay* (~ -*qay* ~ -*gäy* ~ -*käy*) /|-GAY#/ desiderative, invocatory ('may ...!', 'would that ...!'; followed by a pronominal tag for all persons except the third)
- ğaysiz* /|-GAY#siz#/ 2nd person sg. polite desiderative, invocatory (see -*ğay* [15])
- ğäm* (n) 'sorrow,' 'sadness,' 'grief,' 'worry,' 'consideration;' \_\_\_ *qil-* 'worry,' 'fret'
- ğärp* /#Gärb+#/ (n) 'west'
- gili* ... *boldi* 'has ~ have passed since ...'
- +*ğina* (~ +*qina* ~ +*ginä* ~ +*kinä*) /+GInA+#/ adjectival diminutive
- hañwaqtılıq* /#hañwaqtı+(+)|°G+|#/ (n) 'daydreaming,' 'absent-mindedness,' 'dull-wittedness,' 'simple-mindedness,' 'stupidity,' 'idiocy,' 'foolishness;' \_\_\_ *qil-* 'daydream,' 'be absent-minded,' 'goof off,' 'behave stupidly'
- hämmänlär* 'all of you' (~ *hämmänlar*) (see *hämmä* [2], +*nlär* [5])
- hämmäylän* 'all of them' (see *hämmä* [2], #*äylän* [4])
- hämmimiz* 'all of us' (see *hämmä* [2], +*miz* [1])

- hāy* (phr) 'hello!', 'hey!'
- hey* /#hayıt+#/ (n) 'holiday,' 'festival;' \_\_\_-*bayram* 'holidays (and festivals)' (~ *hey*-*ayām*)
- içiş-* (v.rec:t) ([NP *üçün* \_\_\_]) 'drink together (to)'
- ipadilā-* /#ipādā+IA-|/ (v.t) 'express,' 'externalize,' 'manifest'
- işin...* (see *işān* - [14])
- İtaliyā* /#itāliyā+#/ (p.n) 'Italy' (SU *İtaliya*)
- jawap* /#jawāb+#/ (n) 'answer,' 'reply;' \_\_\_ *yaz-* 'write a reply,' ([NP *bilān* \_\_\_]) 'correspond (with),' 'participate in correspondence (with)'
- jām* (n) 'sum,' 'amount,' 'total;' \_\_\_ *bol-* 'get together,' 'be together,' 'gather'
- keçik-* (v.int) 'be late,' 'be delayed'
- kiçikkinā* (ad) 'tiny,' 'minute'
- kin* /##kin#/ emphatic interrogative
- +*kinā* (see +*ğina* [15])
- koçi...* (see *koča* [5])
- könl...* (see *köñül* [15])
- köñül* /#köñl+#/ (n) 'heart,' 'feelings,' 'emotion(s),' 'spirit;' \_\_\_ *yerim bol-* 'be heart-broken,' 'be sad'
- köpçilik* /#köp+(+)çİ+(+)l°G+|#/ (n) 'entirety,' 'majority;' (adj) 'most'
- köwrük* /#köbrüg+#/ (n) 'bridge;' \_\_\_ *tin öt-* 'cross a bridge'
- külkâ* /#kül--KA+|#/ (n) 'laughter;' *külkigâ bol-* 'be laughed at,' 'make a fool of oneself,' 'be(come) the laughing stock'
- külki...* (see *külkâ* [15])
- lāğmān* (see *lāğmān* [6])
- lenta* (n) 'ribbon,' 'tape,' 'film'
- lenti...* (see *lenta* [15])
- mālum* (ad) 'known'
- māndā* 'on me,' 'by me,' 'at my place' (see *mān* [1], +*da* [2])
- mānilik* /#mānā+(+)l°G+|#/ (ad) 'meaningful,' 'interesting'
- mārikā* /#mārākā+#/ (n) 'arena,' 'field,' 'scene,' '(important) affair,' 'celebration'
- meğiz* /#maG(ı)z+#/ (n) 'kernel,' 'seed'
- mehmandostluq* /#mehmān+#(#dost+(+)l°G+|#/ (n) 'hospitality'
- #*midin* < #*mu idin* (see #*mu* [1], *i-* [3], *-din* [14])
- miğin...* (see *-ma-* [3], *-ğan* [3])
- minnātdar* /#minnāt+##dār+|#/ (ad) (NP+*din* \_\_\_) 'grateful (to),' 'obliged (to)'

- mōmin* (n) 'religious follower (of Islam),' 'believer (in Islam);' (ad) 'obedient,' 'submissive,' 'faithful,' 'righteous;' *Mōmin* (p.n) personal name (m)
- muhābbāt* (n) ([NP+ğa \_\_\_]) 'love (for),' 'ardor (for)'
- muwāppāqiyāt* (n) 'success'
- muyässār* (ad) ([NP+ğa \_\_\_]) 'in a position (to),' 'having an opportunity (to),' 'able (to);' \_\_\_ *bol-* ([NP+ğa \_\_\_]) 'be in a position (to),' 'have an opportunity (to),' 'be able (to)'
- nätijä* /#nätijä+#/ (n) 'result,' 'accomplishment,' 'achievement'
- nimidi* < *nimä idi* (see *nimä* [1], *i-* [3], *-di* [3])
- nutuq* /#nutuq+#/ (n) 'speech,' 'address'
- obdanraq* /#obdan+|+rAG+#/ (ad) 'better,' 'nicer,' 'finer,' 'fairly good'
- oyun* (n) 'play;' \_\_\_-*külkä* 'fun and laughter,' 'fun and games'
- ōñkür* (n) 'cave'
- örkäš* (n) 'crest (of a wave),' '(camel's) hump;' *Örkäš* (p.n) personal name (m)
- örp* (\*'custom;' see *örpi-adät* [15])
- örpi-adät* 'traditional customs and lore' (~ *örp-adät*) (SU *urpi-adät*)
- özigä* /#öz+|(s)I+GA+#/ 'to himself,' 'to herself,' 'to itself' -*paz* (see *saz-paz* [15])
- päqät* (adv) 'only,' 'solely,' 'merely,' '(not) at all,' 'however,' 'yet'
- polo* (*poloyum* [~ *polorum*], *poloyuñ* [~ *poloruñ*], *polosi*) /#polō+#/ (n) 'pilaw,' 'pilaff' (a type of *risotto* or *paella*, usually prepared with mutton [*qoy göši*] and carrots [*sāwzä*])
- ptuq* < -*p iduq* (~ -*widuq*) (see -*p* [2], *i-* [3], -*duq* [6]) 1st person pl. suppositional past
- püt-* (v.int) 'become completed,' 'end,' 'write,' 'subscribe,' 'believe'
- +*q* (+k) /+K#/ 1st person pl. in certain deverbal forms (e.g., -*duq* [6], -*saq* [15])
- qačila-* (v.t) 'bag,' 'wrap,' 'pack'
- qaltis* (ad) 'outstanding,' 'extraordinary,' 'incredible,' 'extremely'
- qarap baq-* ([\_\_\_ ...*mikin*]) 'have a look (to find out),' 'check (if)'
- qatnaš-* (v.rec:int) ([NP+ğa \_\_\_]) 'attend,' 'participate (in),' 'take part (in)' (may be used also with singular subjects, reciprocity/cooperation being the semantic base)
- qazan-* (v.t) 'achieve,' 'attain'
- qazin...* (see *qazan* [15])
- +*qä* (/+|GA+#/ after a front-vocalic stem ending in a uvular consonant; see +*ga* [2])

- qis* /#qis+#/ (ad) 'scarce,' 'in short supply'
- qobul* (n) 'acceptance,' 'reception;' \_\_\_ *qil-* ([NP(+ni) \_\_\_])  
'accept,' 'receive'
- quruq* (ad) 'dry,' 'dried'
- rāhim* /#rāhm+#/ (n) 'mercy,' 'compassion;' *Rāhim* (p.n) personal name (m)
- rāsimgū čüš-* 'have one's photograph taken,' 'be photographed'
- sahā* /#sāhā+#/ (n) 'field,' 'area,' 'realm,' 'domain'
- saq* (~ *-sāk*) /-|-sA+G#/ 1st person pl. conditional
- saqlan-* (v.pass:int) 'be guarded,' 'be safeguarded,' 'be watched,' 'be kept,' 'be protected,' 'be preserved'
- saqli...* (see *saqla-* [11])
- sazči* /#sāz+(+)čl+|#/ (n) 'musician'
- saz-paz* 'musical instruments and the like,' 'musical paraphernalia,'  
'(all kinds of) music' (see *saz* [7])
- sānlār* (see *-sañlar* [6])
- sāypuñxana* /#sāypuñ+#(#xāna+|#/ (n) 'tailor's shop'
- #silār* 2nd person pl. pronominal tag enclitic
- soğat* (n) 'present,' 'gift' (~ *soğa*)
- soğit...* (see *soğat* [15])
- ša'ir* /#ša'ir+#/ (n) 'poet'
- šaṅxo* (*šaṅxoyum* [~ *šaṅxorum*], *šaṅxoyuñ* [~ *šaṅxoruñ*], *šaṅxosi*)  
'#šaṅxō+#/ (n) 'mocking,' 'teasing,' 'ridicule,' 'jeer,' 'sneer,'  
'derision,' 'satire;' \_\_\_ *qil-* 'mock,' 'tease,' 'ridicule,' 'jeer,' 'sneer,'  
'deride,' 'make fun'
- šārāp* (n) 'honor;' ([NP<sub>x</sub>+niñ šāripiğä VP<sub>y</sub>]) '(Y) in honor of (X)'
- šārip...* (see *šārāp* [15])
- šārq* (n) 'east'
- še'ir* /#šā'ir+#/ 'poem'
- šuniñ bilān* 'at the same time,' 'thereby,' 'so'
- šunčilik* /#šu+n+#čä+(+)l°G+|#/ (ad) 'that much,' 'that many,'  
'thus,' 'so'
- tap* (n) 'time'
- tarixšunas* /#tār ix+#(#)šunās+|#/ (n) 'historian'
- tartin-* /#tart-n-|/ (v.pass:int) 'be pulled,' 'be dragged,' 'be extended,' 'be drawn out,' 'be coerced,' 'be urged,' 'stand upon ceremony'
- tartiš-* /#tart-š-|/ (v.rec:t) 'pull (each other ~ together),' 'drag (each other ~ together),' 'coerce (each other ~ together),' 'urge (each other ~ together);' *usulğa* \_\_\_ 'ask each other to dance,'

- ([NP<sub>x</sub>(+ni) \_\_\_]) 'together ask (X) to dance'
- tas* (\*'a very small amount of time;') only in the following fixed phrase); \_\_\_ *qal-* ([VP-š+ğa \_\_\_]) 'be close (to ...ing),' 'almost ...'
- Täklimakan* (p.n) 'Taklamakan (desert)'
- tämbür* /#tänbür+#/ (n) 'tambur,' 'tambour,' 'tanbûr' (plucked three-stringed musical instrument with a diatonic scale)
- täsir* /#täsir+#/ (n) ([NP+ğa \_\_\_]) 'effect (on),' 'influence (on),' 'impact (on);' \_\_\_ *körsät-* ([NP+ğa \_\_\_]) 'exert an influence (on),' 'influence,' 'have an impact (on)'
- täsirlän-* /#täsir+IA-n-|/ (v.pass:int) 'be affected,' 'be influenced,' 'be emotionally affected,' 'be emotionally influenced,' 'be moved (emotionally)'
- täsirlin...* (see *täsirlän-* [15])
- täyyarlıq* /#täyyār+(+)l°G+|#/ (n) 'preparation'
- tepil-* /#tap-1-|/ (v.pass:int) 'be found,' 'be discovered,' 'be detected,' 'be gained,' 'be earned'
- tilä-* (v.t) ([NP<sub>x</sub>+ğa NP<sub>y</sub>(+ni) \_\_\_]) 'request (Y on behalf of X),' 'ask (for Y on behalf of X),' 'apply (for Y on behalf of X),' 'wish (Y upon X)'
- tizimlik* /#tiz-m+(+)l°G+|#/ (< \*/tiz-m+(+)l°G+|#/) (n) 'list,' 'entry on a list;' *tamaq \_\_\_liri* 'menu' (SU *taamlar tizimi*, *tamaqların royxeti*)
- tomluq* /#tom+(+)l°G+|#/ (adj) 'having ... volume(s),' 'consisting of ... volume(s)'
- toplām* (n) 'collection,' 'anthology'
- toplīm...* (see *toplām* [15])
- toxtat-* (v.caus:t) '(cause to) stop,' 'check,' 'fix'
- toxtit...* (see *toxtat-* [15])
- učraš-* (v.rec:t) 'meet (each other),' 'get together'
- učriš...* (see *učraš-* [15])
- unčilik* /#u+n+#čä+(+)l°G+|#/ (ad) 'that much,' 'that many,' 'thus,' 'so'
- uptuq* (see *-ptuq* [15])
- ustām* (n) 'master,' '(head) waiter'
- usul* 'dance' (see [13]); \_\_\_ *oyna-* 'dance (traditional-style)' (cf. *tansa oyna-* 'dance Western-style ballroom or other types of social dance'); \_\_\_ *ğa čüš-* 'begin dancing,' 'join the dancing;'
- \_\_\_ *ğa tart-* 'ask to dance'
- uzaq* (ad) 'lengthy,' 'long' (of time)



- uzat-** (v.caus:t) ([NP(+ni) \_\_\_]) 'cause to leave,' 'send off,' 'see off,' 'hand over,' 'give'
- uzit...** (see *uzat-* [15])
- ūmit** /#ūmid+#/ (n) 'hope,' 'expectation,' 'wish;' \_\_\_ *qil-* ([NP(+ni) \_\_\_]) 'hope (for),' 'expect,' 'wish'
- wātān** (n) 'native land,' 'homeland'
- wātin...** (see *wātān* [15])
- we-** (see *bār-* [8])
- wet-** (see *-wāt-* [12])
- xapa** (ad) ([NP+*din* \_\_\_]) 'distressed (about),' 'offended (by),' 'upset (about ~ with),' 'put out (by),' 'indignant (about),' 'angry (about ~ with)'
- xas** (ad) 'particular,' 'special,' 'unique,' 'innate'
- xäyrläš-** (v.rec:int) 'say good-bye (to one another),' 'bid farewell (to one another),' 'part (from each other)'
- xäyrliš...** (see *xäyrläš-* [15])
- xijil** /#xijil+#/ (ad) ([NP<sub>x</sub>(+niñ) *aldida* NP<sub>y</sub>+*ğa* \_\_\_]) 'ashamed (about ~ of Y before X),' 'embarrassed (about Y before X),' 'shy (about Y in X's presence),' 'coy (about Y)'
- xuš** (ad) 'glad,' 'happy,' 'pleased,' 'delighted,' 'pleasant,' 'delightful,' 'lovely;' \_\_\_ *käpsiz(lär)* 'welcome!' (~ \_\_\_ *kelipsiz[lär]*)
- yalğuzçilik** /#yalguz+(+)čl+(+)l°G+|#/ (n) 'solitude,' 'loneliness;' \_\_\_ *tart-* 'suffer loneliness,' 'be lonely'
- yañaq** (n) 'walnut,' 'nut;' \_\_\_ *meğizi* '(edible part of a wal-)nut'
- yardāmläš-** (v.int) (< rec) 'help,' 'assist'
- yardim...** (see *yardām* [12])
- yeq...** (see *yaq-* [9])
- yer...** (see *yär* [3])
- yešilliq** /#yašıl+(+)l°G+|#/ (n) 'green(ness),' 'verdure,' 'vegetation,' 'greenery'
- yezil-** /#yaz-1-|/ (v.pass:int) 'be written'
- yeziš-** /#yaz-š-|/ (v.rec:t) 'write together,' 'write to one another,' 'correspond (with one another through mail);' *xät* \_\_\_ *ip tur-* 'carry on a correspondence'
- yiğla-** (v.int) 'weep,' 'cry,' 'sob' (SU *žiğla-*)
- zāki** /#zākī+#/ (ad) 'intelligent,' 'clever,' 'bright;' *Zāki* (p.n) personal name (m)
- ziyapāt** /#ziyāpāt+#/ (n) 'feast,' 'banquet,' 'dinner'
- ziyarāt** /#ziyārāt+#/ (n) 'visit;' \_\_\_ *qil-* 'visit;' \_\_\_ *kä käl-* 'come on a visit;' \_\_\_ *tä bol-* ([NP+*da* \_\_\_]) 'be on a visit (at ~ in),'

'visit'

*Zordun* (p.n) personal name (m)

## 15.4 Translation

### Farewell Party

- 01.A: The restaurant at which we are supposed to meet Zordun is that one over there. Come on, let's go inside and check if he has arrived.
- 02.B: Have you come here before?
- 03.A: Yes. I came here once when a dinner party was given in honor of Professor Maria Parenti.
- 04.B: Is that the art historian from Italy you told me about?
- 05.A: Yes, she's a specialist in wall paintings in Buddhist caves found along the Silk Road. Look! There's Zordun sitting at the table.
- 06.B: How are things, Zordun? Did you wait long?
- 07.C: No. I arrived five minutes ago. Let's order some food now. We're pressed for time. Hello, Waiter! We'd like to order. Do you have any specials today?
- 08.D: Yes, we do. We made an Andijan-style pilaw today; and we've got *läghmān* as well.
- 09.C: Shall we have some pilaw? Or shall we have a look at the menu before we order?
- 10.A: Let's have pilaw and also get some kebab. The kebab here is supposed to be great. Is that all right?
- 11.B: Sure.
- 12.C: Fine.
- 13.D: Pilaw and kebab for all of you. All right then. Will you have anything to drink?
- 14.B: Give us a pot of tea, please.  
.....
- 15.A: Have the preparations been completed for John's farewell party tonight?
- 16.C: Yes, except that we should get some fruits and nuts.
- 17.B: We could buy some on the way to the party.
- 18.A: Sure. What about music?
- 19.C: I've got a new tape recorder at my place. There are tapes of Uyghur music as well. And we have a dutar and a tambur at home.
- 20.B: Who else is going to be at the party?
- 21.C: I've invited those with whom John has become friends to the party. We'll meet at six o'clock at our place. It would be good

if you came earlier and lent a hand.

22.A: Sure! What was the address of your place again?

23.C: 36 Liberation Road. You go east along Guangming Road and pass the People's Park. Then you turn right when you get to Xinhua Road after crossing the big bridge. Turn left at the third street. It's the fourth house west of a little tailor's shop.

24.B: Yeah, right. Okay, let's leave now. I've got a lot of things to do before the party. Waiter! Check please!

.....

25.B: Sorry I'm late, Zordun.

26.C: Never mind. Did you get lost?

27.B: Yes, a little. It was my own fault. I goofed off. So the bus went past the stop, and I ended up getting off at Beimen.

28.C: Come inside! Almost everybody is here. There are John, Güzäl and Mömin coming. Welcome, John! Come inside, everyone! The party has started. Please be seated! Help yourselves to food and drink! Don't stand on ceremony! We are all friends.

29.E: You've gone to a lot of trouble arranging the party for me.

30.C: No, nothing of the sort. I had a lot of help from your friends who wanted to honor you today, John. My friends! Before we all start talking, I'll just say a couple of things.

31.A: Wow, Zordun looks like he's going to make a speech . . .

32.C: Don't kid around, Muhämmät! Today we are all happy, because all of us gathered in one place. John, as you know, we Uyghurs are known to everyone for our fondness of merrymaking. Yet, at tonight's party we are sad as well, because this is the last time for you and us to join in merrymaking together. Here we are exchanging farewells with you, buddy . . . John, it has been one and a half years since you came to Xinjiang. You have attained fine achievements in your research and in your Uyghur studies, and at the same time you have grown very dear to all of us. We'll all be keeping in touch with you. We'll write to you, and we'll expect you to write replies. Lucky Rāhim and Zāki will go to America and visit your university. Those of us who'll be staying here will be thinking of you. We hope that after returning to your home country you'll attain success and that you'll influence others with your love for the people of Xinjiang. We wish you bon voyage and that everything will come up to your expectations. So, let's drink to our friendship! Cheers! A toast!

33.A: John, kindly accept this tiny gift of ours.

34.E: Thank you all very much! My! It's a three-volume anthology of

poems by Uyghur poets. And all your names have been written on the first page! Thank you for your nice words, Zordun! They almost moved me to tears. I have a couple of things to say to you, too. All of you have become such good friends of mine! I wouldn't have had these few achievements without your help. Had it not been for your hospitality and friendliness, I would have felt lonely. I'm very grateful to you. Expressing my feelings now that I'm about to leave you doesn't come easy to me. I find it hard to leave this beautiful and interesting place and the kind-hearted people here. Yet, I believe I'll come again many times. So, let's quit being sad, and let's be cheerful! Come on, let's sit together and have a drink, having a good time, fun and laughter! Let's toast! Cheers!

.....

- 35.B: John, you've been to lots of places. Which place in Xinjiang do you like best?
- 36.E: That's kind of hard to say, because each area has its own special beautiful spots, even the vast, dry Taklamakan Desert in the south. I like the scenery of Northern Xinjiang best. It's so lush and green! I like the Qashghar area as well, because Uyghur culture and tradition are particularly well preserved there.
- 37.C: You've become quite an expert in the field of Uyghur tradition, culture and customs.
- 38.E: Not really. How could I possibly become an expert within a few months?! I researched how the various holidays and festivities are supposed to be like. I got to attend the wedding of my friends Mömin and Güzäl. That wedding was so nice! Two months ago, their son Örkäš was born. A couple of weeks ago, I attended his cradle ceremony.
- 39.A: People kept raving about that wedding. Most of us were there. The wedding celebration was absolutely fantastic!
- 40.C: It was just terrific how the musicians played Uyghur music. When people were dancing, John was coy at first. But once he had joined in the dancing after much coaxing and persuasion, we weren't able to stop him.
- 41.E: Come on, quit saying that! I'm still embarrassed about it. I suppose I made a fool of myself.
- 42.C: No, that isn't so. We were happy you didn't feel inhibited. It was great! And you even sang when people urged you to sing.
- 43.E: Looks like I had too much to drink. I guess I'd better not drink

too much today, because I've got to pack my things. The plane for Beijing will leave early tomorrow morning.

44.B: We'll all go to the airport to see you off. I'll take the camera along. Let's have our picture taken for the last time.

45.A: Who will help me with my English language assignments when John is gone?

46.E: Don't worry! We'll be corresponding. Besides, other foreigners will come to study here.

## 15.5 Supplementary Vocabulary

### Cooking and Dining

bake: *pišur-* (SU *pišür-*), (stick dough on the inside wall of an oven [*tonur*] and bake bread) *yaq-*

*baozi* (Chinese-style steamed, stuffed bun): *manta*

barbecue, grill, roast (over open fire): *ot sun-*, *qaqla-*

barley: *arpa*

bean: (see 'legume,' 'soybean,' 'mungbean')

beancurd: (see 'doufu')

beef: *kala göši*

biscuit: (see 'cookie')

bitter: *aččiq*

bland: *mäzisiz* /#mäzä+(+)slz+|#/ , *tämsiz* (see [3])

boil: (v.int) *qayna-*, (v.t) *qaynat-*

*bokchoy* (Chinese cabbage): *bäsäy*

bottle: *botulka* (SU *bodulka*)

bowl: *činä*

bread: *nan*, grilled or toasted \_\_\_: *kömäč*

broth: (see 'soup')

bun: \_\_\_ on rice: *aš-manta*, small \_\_\_: *toqač*, stuffed \_\_\_: *manta*

butter: (*seriq*) *yağ*

cabbage: Chinese \_\_\_: *bäsäy*, European \_\_\_: *kapusta*

cake: *tort*

can (for preserved food): *banka*, *konserwa*, *konserwa bankisi*

can (food): *konserwa qil-*

canned: *konserwa qilğan*

carrot: *säwzä*

cheese: *irimčik*, *sir*

chicken (meat): *toxu göši*

chocolate: *šokolat* /#šokolād+#/ (SU *šokolad*)

chopstick: *čoka*

clove: *qälämpur* (SU *qälämpür*)

cold (meat) cut: *soqum*

cook: *ašpäz* /#aš+##)päz+#/

cook: (v.int) *piš-* /#piš-/, (v.t) *pišur-* (SU *pišür-*)

cooked: *pišqan*, *piššiq*

cookie: *pečinä* /#peč'inä+#/ (SU *pečen'e*), *pirändik*

corn, maize: (*kömmä*) *qonaq*, \_\_\_ bread: *zağra*

cucumber: *tärxämäk* (SU *tärximäk*), *xanğa*

- cup: *činä*  
 curd (dry, from milk): *qurut*  
 dairy ...: *sütlük* /#süt+(+)l°G+|#/  
 delicious: (see 'flavorful')  
 dessert: (*tamaqtin keyin yigän*) *širinlik* /#širn+(+)l°G+|#/ (SU ~  
*desert*)  
 dish (container): *činä*  
 done: (see 'cooked')  
 doufu (beancurd): *dufu* /#dūfū+|#/  
 dough: *xemir* /#xämir+|#/  
 duck (meat): *ödäk gōši*  
 egg: *tuxum*, white of \_\_\_ *tuxum eqi* /...#aq+|(s)l+|/, \_\_\_ yolk:  
*tuxum seriği* /...#sarıg+|(s)l+|/  
 fat: (n) *may* /#māy+|/, *yağ*; (adj) *yağliq* /#yağ+(+)l°G+|#/  
 fish: *beliq* /#balıg+|#/  
 flavor: *māzä, tām*  
 flavorful: *māzilik* /#māzä+(+)l°G+|#, *tāmlık* (see [3])  
 flavoring: \_\_\_ (agent) *tetiğ*; add \_\_\_: *tetiğ sal-*  
 flavorless: (see 'bland')  
 fragrance: *māzä*; without \_\_\_ *māzısız*  
 fragrant: *māzilik*  
 fresh: *yeñi*  
 flour: *un*  
 fork: *ara* /#āra+|/ (SU *ari* /#ārı+|/), *wilka*  
 fry: *qoru-*  
 garlic: *samsaq*  
 grain, corn: *dan*  
 gravy: *qiyma-čiyma* /#qıy--mA+#(#)čıy--mA+|#/  
 halva: *halwa* (Uyghur style: hardened paste of mutton fat, flour and  
 white sugar)  
 honey: *bal*  
 hunger: *ačliq*  
 hungry: *ač*  
 jam: (*miwä*) *murabba* (SU *müräbbä, waren'e* /#warēnye+|/)  
*japma* (type of steamed risotto)  
*jiaozi* (~ *gyōza*, Chinese-style ravioli): *juwawa*  
 ladle: *čömüč, sapliq* /#sap+(+)l°G+|#/  
 lean (of meat): *maysız* /#māy+(+)slz+|#/  
 legume: *purčağ* /#purčağ+|#/  
*liangfen* (Chinese-style bean-jelly): *lānpun*



- maize: (see 'corn')
- mantou* (Chinese-style steamed bun): *jinmoma*
- margarin: *sūn'i may* (SU ~ *margarin* /#margarin+#/)
- milk: *süt*; with \_\_\_: *sütlük* /#süt+(+)l°G+#/; without \_\_\_: *sütsiz* /#süt+(+)slz+|#/
- millet: *sök, teriq* /#tarıG+#/
- minced meat: (see 'stuffing')
- mungbean: *maš*
- mutton: *qoy göši*
- napkin (serviette): *mayliq* /#māy+(+)l°G+|#/ (SU ~ *salfetka*)
- non-dairy: *sütsiz* /#süt+(+)slz+|#/
- noodles: fried \_\_\_: *talqan*
- oats: *sulu*
- oil: *may* /#māy+#/, *yağ*
- oily: *mayliq* /#māy+(+)l°G+|#/ , *yağliq* /#yag+(+)l°G+|#/
- onion: *piyaz*; green \_\_\_; spring \_\_\_: (see 'scallion')
- oven: *māš, očaq* (see [5]); traditional-style baking \_\_\_: *tonur*
- pan: metal \_\_\_: *kasturulka* /#kastrülka+#/ (SU *kāstrülkä*)
- pea: (see 'legume')
- pepper: red \_\_\_: (*qizil*) *laza* /#lāza+#/; black \_\_\_: *qarimuč* (SU *qarimüč*)
- plate: *täxsä* (SU ~ *tälinkä*)
- pork: *čošqa göši* (SU *čočka göši*) (Pork and any product that is made from pork or has had contact with it may not be consumed or handled by followers of Islam and is quite strictly avoided by virtually all Uyghurs and other Central Asian persons with an Islamic background, including those who are not orthodox Muslims, even those who publicly declare that they are atheists. Visitors do well to avoid consuming pork in the company of such persons.)
- pot: *qazan*
- potato: *yañyu* /#yānyū+#/ (SU *yañiyu*)
- pumpkin: (see 'squash')
- qordaq* (type of steamed meat dish)
- quymaq* (type of deep-fried cake)
- raw: *xam* /#xām+#/
- rice: *ganpän, gürüč*; \_\_\_ gruel *mitaŋ*
- ripe: *piššiq*
- roast: *qoru-*
- rose sugar (paste made from white sugar and rose petals): *gülqän*

- rye: *qara buğday*
- salt: *tuz*; edible \_\_\_: *aštuzi* /#aš+##tuz(s)I+|#/
- salted: *tuzluq* /#tuz+(+)l°G+|#/
- saltfree: *tuzsiz* /#tuz+(+)slz+|#/
- salty: *tuzluq* /#tuz+(+)l°G+|#/
- samovar (Russian-style tea-urn): *samawar* /#samāwār+#/ (SU *samowar*)
- samsa* (fried stuffed bun, similar to South Asian *samosa*)
- sanzi* (fried puffy wheat cake): *saŋza*
- satisfied, satiated, full: *toq*, *qosaq toq* (with possessive); eat until \_\_\_: *toy-*
- saucer: (see 'plate')
- sausage: horse \_\_\_ (ground beef and other ingredients in a horse intestine casing): *qezi* (~ *qeza*); Western-style \_\_\_: *kalbasa* /#kalbāsa+#/ (SU *kolbasa*)
- scallion: *suŋ piyaz*
- serviette: (see 'napkin')
- sesame: *künjüt*, *zima*; \_\_\_ oil: *künjüt yeği*
- skewer: *zix* /#zix+#/ (SU *ziq*); meat \_\_\_: *kawap zixi* (SU *kawap ziqi*)
- smell: *puraq* /#puraG+#/; pleasant \_\_\_ *māzilik puraq*; unpleasant \_\_\_: *sesiq puraq*
- sorghum: Chinese (*gaoliang*) \_\_\_: *qonaq*
- soup: *šorpa* (SU *šowa*); \_\_\_ noodle: *suyqaš*, *taŋmān*
- sour: *aččiq*
- soybean: *dadur*
- soy-sauce: *j(y)anyu*
- spicy, hot: *aččiq*
- spoon: *qošuq* /#qošUG+#/ (< /#qoš-G+|#/); table \_\_\_: *aš qošuği*; tea \_\_\_: *bal qošuği*
- spit: (see 'skewer')
- squash: *kawa*
- steam: (v.t) *dūmlā-*
- stock: (see 'soup')
- stuffing: *qiyma* /#qiy- -mA+|#/; (minced) meat (for) \_\_\_: *qiyma gōš*
- sugar: *šekār*
- sweet: *širin* /#širn+#/; *tatliq* (see [3])
- taste: (v.int) *teti-* /#tat+I-|/; \_\_\_ X to Y *eğizğa<sub>y</sub> ...<sub>x</sub> teti-* (Y with possessive); (v.t) *teti-*

- tea-urn: (see 'samovar')
- tin: (see 'can')
- tinned: (see 'canned')
- toast: *kömäč*
- tofu: (see 'doufu')
- tomato: *pāmidur* (SU *pomidor*), *šoxla* (SU *šoxula*)
- tray: *yimiš tāxsisi*
- unsalted: *tuzsiz* /#tuz+(+)sIz+|#/
- vegetable: *köktat, sāy*
- vegetarian: (n) *göšsiz tamaq yigüči* /...#yä°-GU+(+)čI+|#/ (SU ~ *wegetarian* /#wegetariān+#/); (ad) *göšsiz* /#göš+(+)sIz+|#/; \_\_\_  
dish: *göšsiz sāy, göšsiz tamaq*; \_\_\_ food: *göšsiz tamaq*; non-\_\_\_  
*göšlük* /#göš+(+)l°G+|#/
- vermicelli: *ügrä*
- vinegar: *aččiqsu, sirkä*
- wheat: *buğday*
- wonton (a type of Chinese ravioli): *čöčürä*
- yeast: *xemirturuč* /#xām̄ir+##turuč+#/ (< /...#tur-č+|#/ ) (SU *xemirturuš*)

## 15.6 Notes

**15.6.01** ([VP+*ğili* ...(amount of time)... *boldi*]) corresponds most closely to English 'it has been ...(amount of time)... since ...'.

**15.6.02** Literally "Hello, Waiter! If you would bring us (some) food!" The conditional form expresses request (... +*sa bolidu* > ... +*sa* "[It would do] if ...").

**15.6.03** While the second and third person enclitics are attached to the present-future interrogative marker /| -A°m#/ directly (e.g., *baqamsän*, *baqamsilär*, *baqamsiz*, *baqamsizlär*, *baqamdu*), the enclitic /|#d1#/ (< \*/#tur-r+|#/) is inserted between the two segments in the case of the first person forms (e.g., *baqamdimän*, *baqamdimiz*), and /| -A°m#duq#/ (e.g., *baqamduq*) may be used as an alternative version of /| -A°m#d1#miz#/ (e.g., *baqamdimiz*).

**15.6.04** Literally "I ended up being late, don't be angry, Zordun!"

**15.6.05** Note the use of /| +lAr+#/ to express representation. It may imply either "the ones mentioned" or "this ~ these and others (like them)" (cf. Chinese ... *děng*).

**15.6.06** Literally "Take from the food and the drink," "partake of ...".

**15.6.07** Literally "No talk ~ matter whatsoever."

**15.6.08** Literally "Look toward (~ depend upon) the food!", a set phrase used to encourage guests to help themselves.

**15.6.09** Literally "Let's raise (our glasses)."

**15.6.10** In traditional Uyghur culture, an infant is ceremonially placed into a cradle for the first time on the fortieth day after birth. As suggested by the word *toy* ('festive occasion' > 'wedding [i.e., the festive occasion *par excellence*]'), this is marked by special festivities.

**15.6.11** Literally "About that wedding (all kinds of) people kept speaking not dropping (the topic) from their mouths."

**15.6.12** Literally "When (they) forced you to songs (~ a song ~ singing) you even sang songs (~ a song)."



## **PART III**

### **Reference Material**





# 1. ELEMENT INDEX

## (Uyghur-English)

The following Uyghur-English index is based upon the cumulation of all illustrative samples, New Elements (i.e., lexical items, including agglutinative morphemes) and Supplementary Vocabulary occurring throughout this book. Added to this are the following: (1) useful linguistic terms, (2) roots from which previously occurring items are derived, (3) stems that are intermediate derivations between roots and previously occurring items, and (4) relevant archaic morphemes (i.e., Early Written Turkic elements no longer used in Modern Uyghur) marked by asterisks (\*).

The alphabetically arranged entries in this index include somewhat simplified versions of those listed as new elements in the dialogue units (part II). Morphophonemic representations are provided only where this is necessary to indicate otherwise unpredictable phonetic realization and where this information cannot be gathered from corresponding entries in the New Elements lists. English glosses are not specifically marked. Explanations are provided within parentheses. For more detailed information about a previously occurring item, the user is referred to the unit in which the item is encountered first; unit numbers are given within square brackets, more than one number being given where an item first occurs as supplementary vocabulary or in notes. In the case of bound morphemes, underlying representations and parenthesized explanations are provided under the back-vocalic, voiced allograph, while all other allographs are cross-referenced.

### a

*a* that (over there) [3]  
 #*a* (polite urging in requests) [10]  
 +*a* (~ +*ä*) /+A+|#/ (denominal noun or adjective)  
 +*a*- (~ +*ä*-) /+A-|/  
 (denominal verb)  
 -*a*<sub>1</sub> (~ -*ä*) /-A+|#/ (deverbal noun)  
 -*a*<sub>2</sub> (~ -*ä* ~ -*i* ~ -*y*) /|-A#.../  
 (converbial; present-future; aorist) [3]  
 -*a*- (~ -*ä*-) /-A-|/ (deverbal verb)  
*Abdulla* (personal name: m) [6]  
*abihawa* weather, climate [14]

*abuhawa* (SU; see *abihawa*)  
*abxaz* Abkhaz (person) [11]  
*ač* hungry [15]  
*ač*-<sub>1</sub> open [12,13]  
*ač*-<sub>2</sub> hunger [15]; *qosaq ač*- (with possessive) be hungry [15]  
*ača* elder sister [4]  
*aččiq* pungent(ly flavored), strongly flavored, bitter, hot (spicy), sour [15]  
*aččiqsu* vinegar [15]  
*ačliq* hunger [15]  
*ačqu* switch [14]  
*ačquč* key  
*adaš*- stray, go astray, err, make a mistake [15]; *yoldin* \_\_\_ stray off a road, get lost (on the way) [15]

- adām* human being, person  
*adāt* habit, custom [7]; \_\_\_*tā* as a matter of custom, customarily, habitually, usually [7]  
*adātlān-* ([NP+ǵa \_\_\_]) make a habit (of), grow accustomed (to), get used (to), be(come) addicted (to) [13]  
*addi* normal, ordinary, regular, average [12]  
*Addis-Abeba* (SU; see *Āddis Ābebā*)  
*Adelayda* Adelaide [1]  
*adres* (SU; see *adris*)  
*adris* address [6,15]  
*aèrodrom* (SU; see *ayrudurom*)  
*aèroplan* (SU; see *ayrupilan*)  
*afǵan* (ethnic) Afghan (person) [1]  
*Afǵanistan* Afghanistan [1]  
*afǵanistanliq* Afghani (person), person of Afghanistan [1]  
*Afina* Athens [1]  
*Afrika* Africa [1]  
*afriqiliq* African (person), person of Africa [1]  
*aǵ-* (v.int) ([NP+ǵa \_\_\_]) incline (to), lean (to), be lopsided  
*aǵa* elder brother [5]  
*aǵamča* (thick) rope [12]  
*aǵinā* brother (in spirit), friend [15]  
*aǵini...* (see *aǵinā*)  
*aǵinidarčiliq* friendliness, acquaintance [15]  
*aǵri-* hurt, ache, be painful, be sore; ail, be ill [13]; \_\_\_*p qal-* be(come) ill, fall ill [13]; \_\_\_*p yat-* be ill, lie ill, be bedridden [13]  
*aǵrimasliq* not hurting, painless [13]  
*aǵriq* pain, ache, hurt, soreness, ailment, illness, sickness, affliction, sick person, patient [13]; \_\_\_*toxtatquči* pain-killer [13]  
*aǵz...* (see *eǵiz*)  
*a'ilā* family, kin, household [4]  
*Ajariya* (SU; see *Ajariyā*)  
*Ajariyā* Ajaria, Adzharia [11]  
*ajayip* wonderful, fantastic, fabulous, astonishing, marvellous, strange, weird, terrible, extremely [15]  
*aka* elder brother [4]  
*akademik* /#akadēmik+#/ academy member, academician [4]  
*akademiya* (SU; see *akademiya*)  
*akademiya* /#akadēmiyā+#/ academy (of learning) [4]  
*aktip* active (SU *aktiw*)  
*aktiw* (SU; see *aktip*)  
*al-* take, acquire, attain, obtain, get, purchase, buy, dial; (asp.v: reflexive, own benefit, sometimes own suffering) [6,7]  
*-al-* (~ -āl- ~ -yal- ~ -yāl-) /|-(y)Al-/ pre-negative (potential; ability) [7]  
*ala* multicolored, varicolored, colorful [9]; \_\_\_*-bula* colorfully patterned [9]  
*-ala-* (~ -älä- ~ -yala- ~ -yälä-) /|-(y)AlA-/ (potential; ability) [12]  
*Alabama* Alabama [2]; \_\_\_*šitati* State of Alabama [2]  
*alahidä* apart, distinct, special, particular, especially [15]  
*alamät* feature, sign, characteristic  
*alaqä* relation, contact  
*alaqilaš-* have relations, have contact, be in touch [15]  
*alban* (ethnic) Albanian (person) [1]  
*Albaniya* (SU; see *Albaniyā*)  
*albaniyalik* (SU; see *albaniyilik*)  
*Albaniyā* Albania [1]  
*albaniyilik* Albanian (person), person of Albania [1]  
*Alberta* Alberta [6]; \_\_\_*ölkisi* Province of Alberta [6]  
*ald(i)* front [6]; *aldi išik* front door [10]; ... *alidin* before ..., prior to ... ...*niñ \_\_\_ini al-* prevent, obviate [13]  
*aldiraš* busy, in a hurry, urgent [8]  
*ali* /#ālī+#/ high(est), exalted, sublime, supreme; \_\_\_*mäktäp*

- tertiary school  
*alim* /#ālm+#/ scientist [2]  
*Alimjan* (personal name: m) [11]  
*Alis Springis* Alice Springs [6]  
*Alis Springs* (SU; see *Alis Springis*)  
*Aljiriyā* Algeria [1]  
*aljiriyilik* Algerian (person),  
 (person) of Algeria [1]  
*Alla* Allah, God  
*alma* apple [3]  
*alma-* (v.int) cross, intersect  
*almas* diamond [8]; \_\_\_ *közlük*  
 diamond-studded [8]  
*almas̄* pronoun; *kišilik* \_\_\_  
 personal pronoun; *körsätküč* \_\_\_  
 demonstrative pronoun  
*almas̄-* (v.rec:t) exchange (with  
 each other)  
*almas̄tur-* (mutually) exchange  
 [13]; \_\_\_ *uš* exchange [13]  
*Almuta* Alma-Ata [1]  
*alqan* palm (of the hand) [13]  
*Altay* Altai, Altay [13]  
*altayšunas* Altaist [2]  
*altayšunasliq* Altaic studies [4]  
*altā* six [4]  
*altinči* sixth [6]; \_\_\_ *ay* sixth month,  
 June [10]  
*altmiš* (SU; see *atmiš*)  
*altmišinči* (SU; see *atmišinči*)  
*altun* gold, golden, excellent [8]  
*Alyaska* Alaska [2]; \_\_\_ *šitati* State  
 of Alaska [2]  
*Alžir* (SU; see *Aljiriyā*)  
*alžirliq* (SU; see *aljiriyilik*)  
*-am* (~ -ām ~ -m) /| -A°m#/  
 (< \*/-A#mu#/) (present-future  
 interrogative) [7]  
*ambar* warehouse  
*-amdīmān* (~ -āmdīmān ~  
 -mdīmān) /| -A°m#dī#mān#/  
 (1st person present-future  
 interrogative) [15]  
*-amdīmiz* (~ -āmdīmiz ~  
 -mdīmiz) /| -A°m#dī#miz#/ (see  
 -amduq)  
*-amduq* (~ -āmduq ~ -mduq)  
 /| -A°m-#duq#/ (1st person pl.  
 present-future interrogative) [15]  
*Amerika* America, USA [1]  
*amerikan* (see *amerikiliq*)  
*amerikiliq* American (person) [1]  
*ammibap* popular  
*amraq* dear, beloved, fond [12]  
*amut* pear [3]  
*an* (precise ~ very) moment,  
 instant  
 (\*+an [~ \*+än] \*/+An+ /| archaic  
 denominal noun [intensive?  
 familiar?])  
*ana* mother [1,2]; *kičik* \_\_\_ (see  
*kičik*)  
*anar* pomegranate [3]; \_\_\_ *sūyi*  
 pomegranate juice [3]  
*anatomiya* (SU; see *anatomiya*)  
*anatomiya* anatomy [4]  
*anča* (not) so ..., (not) that ...,  
 (not) like that, (not) particularly  
 [4]; \_\_\_ *-munča* somewhat, some,  
 a little, occasionally, rarely, on and  
 off, at times [7]  
*andin* thereafter, thereupon, then  
 [10]  
*Angliya* (SU; see *Ängliya*)  
*angliyalik* (SU; see *ängliyilik*)  
*ani...* (see *ana* [2])  
*antropolog* anthropologist [2]  
*antropologiyā* /#antropolōgiyā+ #/  
 anthropology [4]  
*antropolog* (SU; see *antropolog*)  
*antropologiya* (SU; see  
*antropologiyā*)  
*An˘xoy* (SU; see *Ärxay*)  
*añ* awareness  
*añla-* hear, listen [3]  
*añlat-* cause to hear, let know,  
 inform, announce, broadcast [7]  
*añli...* (see *añla-*)  
*apa* mother, mom, mum, mama  
 [4]; *kičik* \_\_\_ (see *kičik*)  
*aparat* mechanical device, gadget,  
 apparatus, appliance, (telephone)  
 set, camera, mechanism,  
 organization, system, machine [10];

- fotografıyā* \_\_\_i camera (SU *fotografıya apparatı*); *telefon* \_\_\_i telephone (set) (SU *telefon apparatı*)
- apät* /#äpät+#/ disaster [14]
- apel'sin* (SU; see *äplisin*)
- api...* (see *apa*)
- apit...* (see *apät*)
- appaq* snow-white, very clear [9]
- apparat* (SU; see *aparat*)
- aprel* April [10]
- aprel'* (SU; see *aprel*)
- aptap* sunshine [14]; \_\_\_ta köy-sunbathe, get sunburnt [13]
- apteka* (SU; see *aptika*)
- aptika* /#aptika+#/ pharmacy
- aptomobil* automobile, motorcar [4]
- aptonom* autonomous [2]
- aptowuz* bus, motorcoach [8]
- aq* white, clear, clean, innocent, positive [9]; \_\_\_körül ~ \_\_\_-körül kind(-hearted), well-meaning [15]; \_\_\_yamğur fine and misty drizzle (rain) [14]
- aq (~ -äk) /-AG+#/ deverbil noun
- Aqsu* Aqsu, Aksu, Akesu [1]
- aqyol* pleasant journey, good trip, \_\_\_ (*bolsun!*) bon voyage! [2,14] (\*ar- traverse, go through)
- ar (~ -är ~ -r) /|-A°r+#/ (indefinite future tense participle) [3]
- ar- (-är-) (causative; cf. -r-)
- ara*<sub>1</sub> space between, interspace, space of time, meantime
- ara*<sub>2</sub> fork [15]
- aral* island [1,2]
- Aralsk* (SU; see *Aralski*)
- Aralski* Aralsk
- aran* hardly, scarcely, with difficulties [14]
- arča* cypress [14]
- Argentina* /#argentina+#/ Argentina [1]
- argentinaliq* (SU; see *argentiniliq*)
- argentiniliq* Argentinian (person) [1]
- ari* (SU; see *ara*<sub>2</sub>)
- ari...* (see *ara*)
- arila-* /#āra+la-/ (v.int) pass through
- arilaš-* /#āra+la-š-/ (v.rec) [NP<sub>x</sub> bilän \_\_\_] become mixed-up (with X), become intermingled (with X), become involved (with each other ~ with X)
- ariliq* space between, interval, passageway [7]
- Arizona* Arizona [2]; \_\_\_ šitati State of Arizona [2]
- Arkansas* Arkansas [2]; \_\_\_ šitati State of Arkansas [2]
- armiya* (SU; see *armiyä*)
- armiyä* army [4]
- arpa* barley [15]
- arqa* rear, back [6]
- arqan* rope [12]
- artist* performing artist, performer, entertainer [4]
- artuq* excessive, in excess, more (than) [6]
- arxeolog* archeologist [2]
- arxeologiya* (SU; see *arxeologiyä*)
- arxeologiyä* archeology [4]
- asan* easy, simple [11]
- asas* /#asās+#/ foundation, base, basis
- asasiy* fundamental, basic
- Asiya* /#āsiyā+#/ Asia [2]
- asman* heaven, sky [14]
- aspirant* aspirant, graduate student, postgraduate student [1,2]
- asra-* (v.t) ([NP(+ni) \_\_\_]) take care (of), look after, keep (in good condition), protect, safeguard
- asraš* care, protection, protectorate, safeguard [14]
- ast* part below, place underneath [5]
- asta* slow, behind (in progress), tardy [7]; \_\_\_ xarakterliq chronic [13]
- astiranom* astronomer [2]
- astiranomiyä* astronomy [4]

- astronom* (SU; see *astiranom*)  
*astronomiya* (SU; see *astiranomiyä*)  
*aš* food, meal, [7]; \_\_\_ *ät* -  
 prepare food, cook [7]; \_\_\_ *qošuği*  
 tablespoon [15]; \_\_\_ *yä* - have a  
 meal; \_\_\_ *qa baq* - help oneself to  
 food (as a guest) [15], eat;  
 \_\_\_ *-manta* steamed stuffed bun  
 on rice [15]  
*ašpāz* cook [4,15]  
*ašpuzul* restaurant [4]  
*ašqazan* stomach [13]  
*aštuzi* edible salt [15]  
*ašu* that [8]; \_\_\_ *niŋda* (locative of  
*ašu*) in that, there; \_\_\_ *niŋdin*  
 (ablative of *ašu*) from that, thence;  
 \_\_\_ *niŋğa* (dative-directive of *ašu*)  
 to that, (to) there  
*Ašxabad* (SU; see *Äšxabad*)  
*ašxana* kitchen, dining-room,  
 dining-hall, restaurant [4,5]  
*at*<sub>1</sub> (given) name  
*at*<sub>2</sub> horse [14]; \_\_\_ *harwisi* horse-  
 drawn cart [14]  
*at* - throw, cast, fling, hurl, chuck,  
 discharge, fire (a weapon), shoot;  
*taŋ* \_\_\_ dawn [14]  
*-at-* (~ *-ät-* ~ *-yt-*) /| -At -/  
 (continuous or habitual past; past  
 tense result of conditional ["would  
 have ..."]) [3]  
*ata* father, dad [1,3]; \_\_\_ *-ana*  
 parents [1,4]; \_\_\_ *-bowa* ancestors,  
 forefathers, forebears [3]  
*atmiš* sixty [12]  
*atmišinči* sixtieth (SU *atmišinči*)  
*Aumen* (see *Awmen*)  
*awal* before, preceding, prior,  
 previous [7]; \_\_\_ *čüštin* \_\_\_ before  
 noon, (in the) morning  
*awarä* hardship, suffering, trouble,  
 poverty, emaciation, ruin,  
 wretched, troubled, suffering,  
 ruined, poor, emaciated [8]; \_\_\_  
*bol-* bother (on behalf), take  
 trouble [10]; \_\_\_ *qil-* be a  
 bother, trouble, cause trouble, be  
 a burden, be a pest, cause an  
 imposition, impose [8]  
*awat* prosperous, rich, flourishing,  
 booming, thriving [8]  
*awgust* (SU; see *awğust*)  
*awğust* August [10]  
*Awmen* Macau [11]  
*Awstiraliyä* /#awstrāliyā + #/ [1,6];  
 \_\_\_ *paytäxti rayoni* Australian  
 Capital Territory [6]  
*awstiraliyilik* Australian (person)  
 [1,14]  
*Awstiriyä* Austria [1]  
*awstiriyilik* Austrian (person) [1]  
*Awstraliya* (SU; see *Awstiraliyä*)  
*awstraliyalik* (SU; see *awstiraliyilik*)  
*Awstriya* (SU; see *Awstiriyä*)  
*awstriyalik* (SU; see *awstiriyilik*)  
*awtobus* (SU; see *aptowuz*)  
*awtomobil* (SU; see *aptomobil*)  
*awtonom* (SU; see *aptonom*)  
*awtoručka* (SU; see *ganbi*)  
*awu* that (over there) [1]; \_\_\_ *niŋda*  
 (locative of *awu*) in that, there;  
 \_\_\_ *niŋdin* (ablative of *awu*) from  
 that, thence; \_\_\_ *niŋğa* (dative-  
 directive of *awu*) to that, (to)  
 there  
*axir* /#āxır + #/ end, finish,  
 conclusion  
*axirqi* final, last [15]  
*axšam* evening, in the evening [4]  
*axšamliq* this evening; evening ...,  
 nightly [7]; \_\_\_ *qa* this evening,  
 tonight [7]  
*ay* moon, month [8]; \_\_\_ *kör-*  
 menstruate, have one's period [13];  
 \_\_\_ *körüş* menstruation, period  
 [13]; \_\_\_ *yoruği* moonshine,  
 moonlight [14]  
*+ay* (~ *+äy*) /+Ay + | #/  
 (denominal noun)  
*+ay-* (~ *+äy*) /+Ay - |/  
 (denominal verb, resultative  
 [attaining the state denoted by the  
 nominal stem])  
*-ay* (~ *-äy* ~ *-y*, after rounded

- vowels *-yay* ~ *-yäy*) /|-(y)A<sup>y</sup>#/  
(1st sg. imp., optative, voluntative)  
[3]
- ayal* woman, wife [1]; \_\_\_ *bölümi doxturi* gynecologist [4,13]; \_\_\_ *bölümi doxturluği* gynecology [4]  
*ayalčä* (in a) feminine (manner), women's ... [8]
- ayaq* foot, leg, base, end, shoe [6]; \_\_\_ *boğučı* shoe-lace, shoe-string [8]
- ayäm* holiday, festivity  
*Aydaxo* (SU; see *Idaho*)  
*Aygül* ("moonflower," personal name: f) [1]  
*ayiğ...* (see *ayaq*)
- aylan* - change (into), turn (into), go round and about, tour [13]  
*-ayli* (~ *-äyli* ~ *-yli*, after rounded vowels *-yayli* ~ *-yäyli*) /|-(y)A<sup>y</sup>#l#/  
(1st pl. imp., optative, voluntative) [3]
- Ayowa* (SU; see *Iowa*)  
*ayri*- /#ayrı-/ (v.t) separate, divide  
*ayril*- be(come) separated, be(come) divided, part, leave [15]  
*ayrudurom* airport [10]; \_\_\_ *zali* airport hall [14]  
*ayrudurum* (see *ayrudurom*)  
*ayrupilan* airplane, aeroplane, aircraft [11]  
*Ayšäm* (personal name: f) [10]
- az* few, little, rare(ly), seldom, minor [9]; \_\_\_ *digändä* to say the least, at least; \_\_\_ *sanliq* minority ... [9]; \_\_\_ *-tola* more or less, some, a little, a certain amount [11]
- Azaniya* (SU; see *Azaniyä*)  
*azaniyalik* (SU; see *azaniyilik*)  
*Azaniyä* Azania, South Africa [1]  
*azaniyilik* Azanian (person), South African (person) [1]  
*azap* pain [13]  
*azapliq* painful [13]  
*azapsiz* painless [13]
- azat* /#äzäd+#/ free, liberated, released, emancipated, time off (school)  
*azatliq* freedom, liberation, liberty, emancipation [15]  
*azraq* less, fewer, fairly little, fairly few [11]
- ä**
- ä*- be (defective; see *ämäs*, *ämisä*)  
*-ä* /|(#)ä#/  
(emphatic, urging) [15]  
*+ä* (see *+a*)  
*+ä-* (see *+a-*)  
*-ä* (see *-a*)  
*-ä-* (see *-a-*)
- Äddis Äbebä* Addis Abeba [1]  
*ädibiyat* *belles-lettres*, literature [4]; *eğiz* \_\_\_ *i* oral literature [4]; *selišturma* \_\_\_ comparative literature [4]  
*ägär* if, in case [12]  
*ähwal* situation, condition, circumstance, state [2]  
*-äk* (see *-aq*)  
*äkäl*- bring, fetch [12]  
*äkel...* (see *äkäl-*)  
*äl* land, country (\**äl* hand)  
*-äl-* (see *-al-*)  
*-älä-* (see *-ala-*)  
*älliginči* fiftieth  
*ällik* fifty [7]  
*älwättä* certainly, of course, sure [3]  
*äm*- suck  
*-äm* (see *-am*)  
*ämäs* not being [2]  
*ämčäk* (woman's) breast, mamma [13]  
*ändi* just (now), (and) now ... [9]  
*ändiliktä* nowadays, these days  
*-ändimän* (see *-amdımän*)  
*-ändimiz* (see *-amdımiz*)  
*-änduq* (see *-amduq*)  
*ämğäk* /#ämğäg+#/ labor, work

- āmgākči* /#āmgäg+(+)čī+#/  
laborer, worker
- āmīsā* if that is so, in that case,  
then, so ... [3]
- amma* but, however, yet [4]
- āmsā* (see *āmīsā*)
- (\*+ān [see \*+an])
- ānā* over there, (look over) there,  
there you are, *voilà* [4]
- ān'ānā* tradition [15]
- ān'āniwi* traditional
- Āngliyā* England, Britain, United  
Kingdom [1]
- āngliyilik* English (person), British  
(person) [1]
- Ānjan* Andijan, Andizhan [1]
- ānjūr* (SU; see *ānjūr*)
- ānjūr* fig [3]
- ānmo* massage [13]; \_\_\_ *qilģuči*  
masseur, masseuse [13]
- Ānqārā* Ankara [1]
- Ānxuy* Anhui (SU *An'xoy*) [11];  
\_\_\_ *ōlkisi* Anhui Province [11]
- āñ* most ... (superlative) [5]; \_\_\_  
*yaxčisi* ... it would be best ..., had  
better ... [8]
- āpāndi* teacher, mentor, gentleman,  
sir, Mister [2]
- āpkāl-* bring, fetch [12]
- āplisin* orange [3]; \_\_\_ *sūyi* orange  
juice, orange drink [3]
- āpsus* irritation, nuisance, concern,  
pity, (what) a pity!, sorry (to hear  
that), too bad! [11]
- āpsuski* unfortunately [14]
- ār* male, man, husband [1]  
(\*ār- be)  
-ār (see -ar)  
-ār- (see -ar-)
- Ārābistan* Arabia [1]
- ārābistanliq* Arabian, person of  
Arabia [1]
- ārān* adult male human, man  
(archaic)
- ārānčā* (in a) masculine (manner),  
men's ... [8] (~ *ārčā*)
- ārāp* /#ārāb+#/ (ethnic) Arab  
(person) [1]
- ārčā* (in a) masculine (manner),  
men's ... [8] (~ *ārānčā*)
- ārķ* freedom, liberty
- ārķin* freedom, liberty; *Ārķin*  
(personal name: m) [1,6]
- ārmān* (ethnic) Armenian (person)  
[1]
- Ārmeniya* (SU; see *Ārmeniyā*)
- ārmeniyalik* (SU; see *ārmeniyilik*)
- Ārmeniyā* Armenia [1]
- ārmeniyilik* (person) of Armeniya  
[1]
- ārpā* cart [14]  
(\*ār- pass, be spent)
- ārzan* cheap, low (price) [8]
- ās* memory, recollection
- āskār* soldier [4]
- āski* (old and) delapidated, broken,  
run-down, worn-out, decrepid, bad,  
depraved
- āslā-* remember, recollect, recall,  
think (off), bear in mind, miss [15]
- āsli* original(ly) [2]
- āslik* memory, recollection
- āssalam* (see *āssalamu'ālāykum*)
- āssalamilāykum* (see  
*āssalamu'ālāykum*)
- āssalamu'ālāykum* (initiating formal  
greeting) [1]
- āswap* /#āswāb+#/ tool, device,  
gadget, instrument [7]; *čalģu*  
*āswawi* musical instrument [7]
- āswaw...* (see *āswap*)
- Āšxabad* Ashkhabad [1,11]
- āt* (n) flesh, meat
- āt*-<sub>1</sub> (v.t) close, shut
- āt*-<sub>2</sub> /#ā't-/ (→ *etV...*) do, make  
(asp.v: suddenness, intensive,  
uncontrollable) [6,12]; *aš* \_\_\_  
prepare food, cook [7]  
-āt- (see -at-)
- ātā* morrow, tomorrow [3]
- ātigān* morning, dawn, in the  
morning, early, premature [7]
- ātigānlik* morning ... [7]; \_\_\_ *tamaq*  
breakfast [7]

*ätir* /#ät+r+#/ perfume, fragrance, scent, perfumed, fragrant, scented  
*ätirgöl* Chinese rose [14]  
*ätlās* silk ikat fabric [9]  
*ättrap* vicinity, proximity, surrounding area, outskirts [11]  
*āwät-* send, dispatch [10]  
*āwrā* great-grandchild, great-grandson [5]  
*āwwāl* (SU; see *awal*)  
 +*äy* (see +*ay*)  
 +*äy-* (see +*ay-*)  
 -*äy* (see -*ay*)  
*#äylan* (~ #*ylän*) /+|#(ä)ylän+#/ (denumerative noun: "the ... of ..."; see also *hämmäylän* [15]) [4]  
 -*äyli* (see -*ayli*)  
*äynäk* glass, mirror [7]  
*äynula* plum [3]  
*Äzärbäyjan* Azerbaijan, Azerbaidzhan [1]  
*äzärbayjanliq* Azerbaijani (person), Azeri (person), person of Azerbaijan [1]

## b

*bacilla* (SU; see *batsilla*)  
*badam* almond [3]  
*Bagama* (SU; see *Bahama*)  
*bagamaliq* (SU; see *bahamiliq*)  
*bagaž* (SU; see *yük-taq*)  
*bağ<sub>1</sub>* garden [5]  
*bağ<sub>2</sub>* band, strip  
*bağčä* (public) park [4]  
*bağir* heart, liver  
*bağla-* tie (together), tie up [12]  
*bağlan-* be tied (together), be tied up  
*bağwän* gardener [4]  
*bağwänčilik* horticulture [4]  
*baha* price, value, worth [4]  
*Bahama* Bahama [1]  
*bahamiliq* Bahamian (person) [1]  
*bahar* spring(-time) [14]  
*bakilawir* bachelor (person holding

a university degree) (SU *bakalawr*) [2]  
*bakteriologiya* (SU; see *bakteriologiyä*)  
*bakteriologiyä* bacteriology [4]  
*bakteriya* (SU; see *bakteriyä*)  
*bakteriyä* bacteria [13]  
*Baku* Baku [11]  
*bal* honey [15]; \_\_\_ *qoşuğı* teaspoon [15]  
*bala<sub>1</sub>* (*balam, balan, balisi*) child [1]; \_\_\_ *čüšüş, \_\_\_ čüšüp ketiş* miscarriage (of a fetus) [13]; \_\_\_ *čüšürüş* abortion (of a fetus) [13]; *balilar doxturi* pediatrician [4,13]; *balilar doxturluğı* pediatrics [4]  
*bala<sub>2</sub>* (*balayim* [~ *balarim*], *balayın* [~ *baların*], *balasi*) /#balā+#/ (n) calamity, disaster  
*baldur* early, earlier, premature(ly), before, previous [7]  
*balduraq* somewhat earlier [9]  
*balet* ballet; \_\_\_ *usuli* ballet [4]  
*balı...* (see *bala<sub>1</sub>*)  
*balikän* (< *bala<sub>1</sub> ikän*)  
*baliliq* /#bala<sub>1</sub>+ (+)l°G+#/ (n) childishness; \_\_\_ *qıl-* behave childishly; (adj) having (...) child(ren)  
*Ballarat* Ballarat [16]  
*bamaq* (SU; see *barmaq*)  
*banan* banana [3]  
*Bangladeš* (SU; see *Bengal*)  
*bangladešlik* (SU; see *bengalliq*)  
*banka<sub>1</sub>* (financial) bank [4]  
*banka<sub>2</sub>* can, tin (for preserved food) [15]  
*bap* /#bāb+#/ chapter, section  
*bapkar* weaver [4]  
*baq-* gaze, look, watch, guard, tend, mind, look after, take care, feed (asp.v: tentative) [8]; *aşqa* \_\_\_ help oneself to food (as a guest) [15]  
*baqar* watcher, keeper, guard, minder [6]  
*bar* existent entity, present entity,



- existent, present, all, (the) entire (cf. *yoq*); ([NP(+poss) \_\_\_\_]) have ..., has ... [3]
- bar-** go (and arrive), make for (asp.v: progression) [3]; *beriš-keliš beliti* round-trip ticket [14]
- baran** pergola, trellis [5]; *üzüm barişi* grape trellis [5]
- baraqsan** dense, thick, luxuriant, exuberant
- baraqsanliq** density, thickness, luxuriance, exuberance [15]
- bariñ...** (see *baran*)
- barliq** existence, all
- barmaq** finger [13]
- bas-** (v.t) ([NP+(+ni) \_\_\_\_]) depress, oppress, press, print [13]
- baş** head, beginning, chief, top [1,8]; \_\_\_\_ *aylan-* feel dizzy [13]; \_\_\_\_ *ta* on the head, on the top, in the beginning [13]; \_\_\_\_ *yağliq* head-kerchief, head-scarf [1,8]
- başla-** head, lead, begin, start [7]; *yol* \_\_\_\_ lead the way, guide
- başlan-** be headed, be led, be begun, begin, be started, start [7]
- başlanguč** beginning, start, basis [4]; \_\_\_\_ *mäktüp* elementary school, primary school [4]
- başliğ...** (see *başliq*)
- başliğučı** leader, guide; *yol* \_\_\_\_ tour guide [14]
- başliniñ** (see *başlan-*, *-ñ*)
- başliq** leader, chief, head (person), boss [11]
- başqa** other, another, different, apart, aside, besides [3]
- başqi...** (see *başqa*)
- başqur-** (v.t) ([NP+ni \_\_\_\_]) be in charge (of), head, oversee
- başqurğučı** person in charge, manager [11]
- başqurt** Bashkir (person) [11]
- batsilla** bacillus, germ [13]
- Batumi** Batumi [11]
- Baxreyn** (SU; see *Bähreyin*)
- baxreynlik** (SU; see *bähreyinlik*)
- baxşi** (n) traditional healer and diviner, shaman
- baxşiliq** /#baqşi+(+)|°G+#/ (n) (occupation of) traditional-style healing and divining, (occupation of) shamanism [4]
- bay** wealthy person, squire, wealthy, rich
- bayram** holiday, festivity [15]
- bazar** market, bazaar, kasbah, shopping center, commercial district, (main) street, sale, turnover, business [3]
- bädän** body, (physical) constitution [13]
- bädin...** (see *bädän*)
- bäg** beg (local Turkic official during the pre-communist era)
- Bähreyin** Bahrain [1]
- bähreyinlik** Bahraini (person), (person) of Bahrain [1]
- bäk** strong, sturdy, solid, extremely, quite, very, too [2,3]
- bäl** waist [13]
- bälgä** sign, signal
- bälgilä-** fix, decide, determine [13]
- bälki** (not ...) but ..., rather ... (than ...), maybe, possibly, perhaps, seemingly, apparently [7]
- bälkim** maybe, possibly, perhaps, seemingly, apparently [7]
- bälwağ** belt, strip, zone [3]
- bäñ** marihuana, hashish [13]
- bär-** /#bä°r-/ (→ *berV...*) give, afford (asp.v: someone else's benefit, assistance, continuation, lack of restraint) [6,8]
- bäsäy** (Chinese) cabbage, bokchoy [15]
- bäñ** five [4]
- bäñinçi** fifth [6]; \_\_\_\_ *ay* fifth month, May [10]
- bät** face, page, plate [15]
- bätinkä** high leather boot [8]
- bäzän** some, someone
- bäzgäk** malaria [13]
- bäzi** some, certain; \_\_\_\_ *dä* sometimes [7]

- büzmä* merry-making, feasting, partying [15]; \_\_\_ *olturuşi* party [15]
- beğir* /#bağır+#/ liver; \_\_\_ *räñlik* (reddish) brown [8]
- behi* quince [3]
- Bejin* (SU; see *Beyjin*)
- bekät* stop, station, pick-up point [9]
- bekit...* (see *bekät*)
- belät* ticket, voucher, coupon, one-way ticket [14]; \_\_\_ *satquçi* ticket seller [14]; \_\_\_ *setiş ornı* ticket counter [14]; \_\_\_ *setiş töşügi* ticket window [14]; \_\_\_ *tizimlitiş* ticket reservation [14]; *poyiz beliti* train ticket [14]
- Belfast* Belfast [1]
- Belgiyā* Belgium [1,4]
- belgiyilik* Belgian (person) [1]
- Belgrad* Belgrade [1,2]
- belgradliq* (person) of Belgrad [2]
- beliq* fish [15]
- belit...* (see *belät*)
- belorus* (ethnic) Belorussian (person), (ethnic) White Russian (person) [1]
- Belorussiya* (SU; see *Belorussiyä*)
- belorussiyalik* (SU; see *belorussiyilik*)
- Belorussiyā* Belorussia, White Russia [1]
- belorussiyilik* person of Belorussia [1]
- Bel'giya* (SU; see *Belgiyā*)
- bel'giyalik* (SU; see *belgiyilik*)
- Bendigo* Bendigo [6]
- Bengal* Bangladesh, Bengal [1]
- bengalliq* Bangladeshi (person), (person) of Bangladesh, Bengali (person), (person) of Bengal [1]
- beq...* (see *baq-*)
- ber...* (see *bar-*, *bär-*)
- beri* hither(to), until now [12]
- beriş* going (see *bar-*), giving (see *bär-*); \_\_\_-*keliş* going and coming, departing and arriving, round trip [14]; \_\_\_-*keliş beliti* round-trip ticket [14]
- Berlin* Berlin [1]
- Berma* (see *Birma*)
- bermaliq* (see *birmaliq*)
- bermiliq* (see *birmaliq*)
- besim* pressure [13]
- beş...* (see *baş*)
- bet...* (see *bät*)
- Beyjin* Beijing, Peking [1,11]; \_\_\_ *şähiri* Beijing City, Beijing Municipality [11]
- biblioteka* (SU; see *kütüpxana*)
- bikar* uselessness, nonsense, emptiness, cancellation, useless, vain, empty, void; \_\_\_ *gäp* nonsense, rubbish; \_\_\_ *gäp qil-* talk nonsense; \_\_\_ *qil-* empty, cancel
- bil-* know, understand, believe, assume [6]
- biläk* wrist, forearm [13]
- bilän* with, by means of, and [1,3]
- bilet* (SU; see *belär*)
- biläyzük* bracelet [8]
- billä* together [3]
- bina* building [6]
- biolog* biologist [2]
- biologiya* (SU; see *biologiyä*)
- biologiyā* biology [4]
- bioximiya* (SU; see *bioximiyä*)
- bioxemiyā* biochemistry [4]
- bir* one, once [3], \_\_\_-*birdin* one by one; \_\_\_ *i* one (of them) [4]
- birāq* but, yet, however [6]
- biraz* some, a little, a few, a bit, somewhat [2]
- birär* one or two, a ... or two, a ... or so, a few, some, any [10]
- birdinla* suddenly, all of a sudden [14]
- birgä* together [6]
- birinçi* first [14]; \_\_\_ *ay* first month, January [10]
- Birma* Burma [1]
- birmaliq* Burmese (person) [1]
- birmiliq* (see *birmaliq*)

- Birmingem** (SU; see *Birmingham*)  
**Birmingham** Birmingham [1]  
**birnāččā** some, a few, a number of [4]  
**birnārsā** anything (at all), something [14]  
**birnimā** anything, something, thing, person (derogatory) [15]  
**birpās** a while, a moment [6]  
**birqančā** some, a few, a number of [5]  
**biwastā** direct, immediate [11]  
**biz** we [1]; \_\_\_ *dā* (locative of *biz*) [15]; \_\_\_ *nī* our [1]  
**bodulka** (SU; see *botulka*)  
**boğ-** tie up, close by tying, tie around, bind, bandage, choke, strangle [12]  
**Boğda** Boghda [14]; \_\_\_ *čoqqisi* Boghda Summit [14]; \_\_\_ *kōli* Lake Boghda, Tianchi [14]  
**boğma** diphtheria [13]  
**boğuq** tied up, tied shut [12]  
**bol-** be, become, come into being, be done, be possible, be permissible, be acceptable (asp.v: completion, accomplishment) [1,2]; \_\_\_ *idu* it will do, it is all right, it is fine [3]; ... \_\_\_ *sa(+...)* if it is ..., as for ... [2,14], \_\_\_ *upmu* particularly, especially [3]; \_\_\_ *up qal-* come into being, be present, be left [3]  
**bolğar** (SU; see *bulğar*)  
**Bolğariya** (SU; see *Bulğariyā*)  
**bolğariyalik** (SU; see *bulğariyilik*)  
**Boliwiya** (SU; see *Boliwiyā*)  
**boliwiyalik** (SU; see *boliwiyilik*)  
**Boliwiyā** Bolivia [1]  
**boliwiyilik** Bolivian (person) [1]  
**bop** (< *bolup*; see *bol-*, *-p*) [11]  
**boptu** (< *boluptu*; see *bol-*, *-ptu*) [11]  
**boquč** (SU; see *boquč*)  
**boquč** string, lace [8,12]; *ayaq* \_\_\_ *i* shoe lace, shoe string [8]  
**bor** chalk [9]  
**boran** storm, tempest, gale [14]  
**boranliq** stormy [14]  
**bostan** arbor, grove, oasis [14]  
**bostanliq** oasis [14]  
**Boston** Boston [2]  
**boš** emptiness, void, vanity, vacancy, empty, vacant, loose, light, soft, without substance, weak, (in) vain [12]; \_\_\_ *waqit* free time [12]  
**botanik** botanist [2]  
**botanika** botany [4]; \_\_\_ *alimi* botanist [2]  
**botulka** bottle [15]  
**bowa** grandfather, granddad [3]  
**boy** body, stature, length, height, parameters, extent, entirety, edge (of a road, river etc.) [5], ... \_\_\_ *ida* along(side) ... [5]  
**boyičā** wholly, entirely, throughout, all over, all along, according, yet [3]  
**boyun** neck [13]  
**bōk** (Uyghur-style) cap [8]  
**bōl-** (v.t) sever, separate, dissect, divide, partition  
**bōlmā** section, part, division, partition, compartment [4,14]  
**bōlmi...** (see *bōlmā*)  
**bōlmilik** having sections, having divisions, being partitioned [4]  
**bōlüm** section, unit, department, division [11]  
**bōlün-** (v.int) be(come) severed, be(come) separated, be(come) divided  
**bōrāk** kidney [13]  
**bōšük** cradle [15]; \_\_\_ *toyī* cradle ceremony [15]  
**bōz** large piece of homespun cloth [9]  
**Brandon** Brandon [6]  
**Brantford** Brantford [6]  
**Braziliya** (SU; see *Braziliyā*)  
**braziliyalik** (SU; see *braziliyilik*)  
**Braziliyā** Brazil [1]  
**braziliyilik** Brazilian (person) [1]  
**Brisban** Brisbane [1]

*Brisben* (SU; see *Brisban*)  
*Britaniya* (SU; see *Britaniyā*)  
*britaniyalik* (SU; see *britaniyilik*)  
*Britaniyā* Britain [1,6]; \_\_\_  
*Kolumbiyisi (ölkisi)* (Province of)  
 British Columbia [6]  
*britaniyilik* British (person) [1]  
*Brussel* Brussels [1]  
*bu* this [1]; \_\_\_*niñda* (locative of  
*bu*) in this, here; \_\_\_*niñdin*  
 (ablative of *bu*) from this, hence;  
 \_\_\_*niñğa* (dative-directive of *bu*)  
 to this, (to) here, hereto  
*Budapešt* Budapest [1]  
*budda* The Buddha, budda; \_\_\_  
*dini* Buddhism [4]  
*buddizim* Buddhism [4]  
*buddizm* (SU; see *buddizim*)  
*buğday* wheat [15]  
*bulaq* spring, source [14]; \_\_\_*süyi*  
 spring water [14]  
*bulğar* (ethnic) Bulgar (person) [1]  
*Bulğariyā* Bulgaria [1]  
*bulğariyilik* Bulgarian (person) [1]  
*buljuñ* muscle [13]  
*bulut* cloud [14]  
*bunčilik* this much, this many, thus,  
 so [15]  
*bunčā* like this, thus  
*bundaq* such (a one), in this way,  
 like this, thus, so (~ *mundaq*)  
*burn...* (see *burun*<sub>1</sub>)  
*burul-* turn, take a turn [15]  
*burun*<sub>1</sub> nose, nasal mucus [13]  
*burun*<sub>2</sub> before, preceding, prior,  
 previous, past, ago, earlier,  
 formerly [7]  
*burunqi* previous, prior, advance ...  
 [14]  
*buryat* Buryat (person), Buriat  
 (person); *Buryat-Monğoliya* (SU;  
 see *Buryat-Monğuliyā*); *Buryat-*  
*Monğuliyā* Buryat-Mongolia [11]  
*but* The Buddha, buddha, image,  
 idol  
*Buxara* Bukhara [1]  
*Buxarest* Bucharest [1]

*buyan* since; *yeqindin* \_\_\_ of late,  
 lately, recently [13]; *uzundin* \_\_\_  
 since long ago, for a long time  
*buyru-* (v.t) ([NP<sub>x</sub>(+ni) NP<sub>y</sub>+ğa  
 \_\_\_]) order (X to Y), command  
 (X to Y)  
*buyruq* order, command  
*buyrut-* (cause to order >) place  
 an order, order [14]  
*buyum* commodity, article [8]  
*buz-* (v.t) destroy, demolish, ruin,  
 spoil, corrupt  
*buzul-* be destroyed, be  
 demolished, be ruined, be spoiled,  
 go bad, be corrupted, become  
 depraved [13]  
*bügün* today [2,4]  
*bügünki* today's  
*bük* dense, lush, luxuriant [15];  
 \_\_\_*-baraqsan* lush and luxuriant;  
 \_\_\_*-baraqsanliq* lushness and  
 luxuriance [15]

## C

*ciferblat* (SU; see *sifirbilat*)  
*Cinxay* (SU; see *Čirpätäy*)  
*Cyurix* (SU; see *Syurix*)  
*Czilin'* (SU; see *Jilin*)  
*Czinan'* (SU; see *Jinän*)  
*Czyansi* (SU; see *Jyanši*)  
*Czyansu* (SU; see *Jyanšu*)

## č

+č (~ +ič ~ +uč ~ +üč)  
 /+č+|#/ (denominal noun,  
 diminutive [often written ...š (~  
 ...iš ~ ...uš ~ ...üš); see Part  
 I:5.2.2.1, 5.7.2.1 ])  
 +ča<sub>1</sub> (~ +čä) /++čA+|#/  
 diminutive  
 +ča<sub>2</sub> (~ +čä) /++čA+|#/  
 equative  
*čač* head hair [7]; \_\_\_ *čotkisi*

- hairbrush [7]; \_\_\_ *tara-* comb hair [7]
- Čad** Chad [1]
- čadliq** Chadian (person) [1]
- čağ** time, period, era [12]
- čal-** play (music) [7]
- čalğu** playing (of music) [7]; \_\_\_ *äswawi* musical instrument [7]
- čamadan** leather case, suitcase [14]
- Čančun** (SU; see *Čanša*)
- Čanša** (SU; see *Čanša*)
- ča<sub>1</sub>** hammer dulcimer [7]
- ča<sub>2</sub>** dust [14]
- Čančun** Changchun (SU *Čančun*) [11]
- čanliq** dusty [14]
- Čanša** Changsha (SU *Čanša*) [11]
- čapan** caftan [8]
- čapla-** affix, stick, glue [12]
- čaq-<sub>1</sub>** smash, hit, strike, sting, bite [14]
- čaq-<sub>2</sub>** jest, joke, make a joke, play a prank
- +čaq** (~ +čäk) /++čAG+|#/ (nominal diminutive)
- čaqčaq** joke, jest, prank, good time with chatting and jesting, merry-making [15]; \_\_\_ *qil-* joke, jest, have a good time
- Čaqiliq** Charkhliq, Ruoqiang [11]
- čaqir-** call, call out, call for, order, summon, invite [10]; \_\_\_ *iš qäğizi* order form [10]
- čaqirim** 500 meters, ½ kilometer (approx. 1,640 feet), Chinese *li* (formerly approx. 600 meters [1,900 feet], now 500m), Russian *verst* (*versta*, approx. 1,060 meters [3,500 feet])
- čaqmaq** flash, lightning [14]; \_\_\_ *čaq-* lighten [14]
- čaqna-** shine, glow, sparkle [14]
- čaräk** quarter, quarter of an hour, span, Uyghur *cha(h)rek* (ca. 10kg < 8.96kg) [7]
- čaršānbā** Wednesday, on Wednesday [7]; \_\_\_ *künliri* (on) Wednesdays [7]
- čarwa** animal raising, animal husbandry, animal breeding, herding
- čarwiči** animal breeder, herder [4]
- čarwičiliq** (profession of) animal husbandry, herding [4]
- čat-** (v.t) link (up), connect
- čata-** (v.t) train, prune
- čataq** lateral branch, superfluous branch, trouble, problem, mix-up, mess, nuisance, troubling, problematic, messy, too bad!, what a pity! [14]
- čatqal** bush, shrub [14]
- Čawš(y)ān** Korea [1]
- čawš(y)ānlik** Korean (person) [1,4]
- čay** tea, tean and snacks [2]; *kök* \_\_\_ green tea [3]; *küräk* \_\_\_ green brick tea [3]; *sütlük* \_\_\_ tea with milk [3]
- čaza** hairpin [8]
- #čä** /+#čä+|#/ (manner, accordance, approximation, language, diminutive) [3,4]
- +čä** (see +ča)
- čäk** (bank) check (cheque)
- čäk-** inhale, smoke [13]
- +čäk** (see +čaq)
- čäklä-** (v.t) restrict
- čäklän-** be restricted [14]
- čäkmän** coarse cotton fabric [9]
- čäm** sole (of footwear) [8]
- čät** side, fringe, edge, margin, periphery, outside
- čät'al** foreign country
- čät'allik** foreigner, alien, foreign, overseas ... [2]
- čäwrä** great-grandchild, great-grandson [5]
- čäynäk** teapot, pot of ... [15]
- Čeboksari** Cheboksari [11]
- Čeboksari** (SU; see *Čeboksari*)
- čečäk** flower, blossom, smallpox [13]
- čečen** Chechen (person); \_\_\_ *-inguš* Chechen and Ingush [11]

- čeğ...* (see *čağ*)  
*čekim* drag (of smoke)  
*čekomlik* product for smoking [13]  
*čel...* (see *čal-*)  
*čemodan* (SU; see *čamadan*)  
*Čendu* Chengdu (SU *Čèndu*) [11]  
*čeq...* (see *čağ-*)  
*čex* (ethnic) Czech (person), Bohemian (person), Czechoslovak (person) [1]  
*Čexoslowakiya* (SU; see *Čexoslowakiyā*)  
*čexoslowakiyalik* (SU; see *čexoslowakiyilik*)  
*Čexoslowakiyā* Czechoslovakia [1]  
*čexoslowakiyilik* Czechoslovak (person) [1]  
*Čèndu* (SU; see *Čendu*)  
*#či...* (see *#čā*)  
*+či* /+(+)čI+|#/ (agent noun, habitual performer)  
*čibārqu* corduroy [9]  
*Čikago* Chicago [1]  
*čilan* jujube [3]  
*Čili* Chile [1]  
*+čilik* (see *+čiliq*)  
*čililik* Chilean (person) [1]  
*+čiliq* (~ *+čilik*)  
 /+(+)čI+(+)l°G+|#/ (habitual performance, profession)  
*činā* bowl, dish, cup [15]  
*čini...* (see *činā*)  
*Činxäy* Qinghai, Tsinghai (CU *Cinxay*) [11], \_\_\_ *ölkisi* Qinghai Province [11]  
*čipta* coarse linen, hessian, burlap [9]  
*čiq-* emerge, go out, leave, set out, depart, ascend, pass, end, be acquired, be found, blow (of wind) (asp.v: thorough action) [6,11]; *yolğa* \_\_\_ set out, depart [11]  
*čiqar-* emit, put out, send out, exhale [13]  
*čiqir...* (see *čiqar-*)  
*čiraq* lamp, light [14]; \_\_\_ *yandur-* turn on the light [14]
- čiray* face, countenance [13]  
*čirayliq* beautiful, handsome, pretty, good-looking [14]  
*čirko* (*čirkoyun* [~ *čirkorum*], *čirkoyuŋ* [~ *čirkoruŋ*], *čirkosi*) church [4]  
*čisila* (see *čisla*)  
*čisla* day of the month [9]  
*čiš* tooth; \_\_\_ *čotkisi* toothbrush [7]; \_\_\_ *doxturi* dentist [4]; \_\_\_ *doxturluği* dentistry [4]; \_\_\_ *paraşogi* tooth powder, tooth paste [7]; \_\_\_ *tart-* extract a tooth [13]; \_\_\_ *tazila-* brush teeth [7]  
*čit* patterned fabric, calico, chintz [9]  
*čoçqa* (SU; see *čoşqa*)  
*čoka* stick, chopstick [15]; \_\_\_ *muz* icicle [14]  
*čoŋ* big, large, great, grown-up [4]; \_\_\_ *ana* grandmother, parent's elder sister [5]; \_\_\_ *apa* parent's elder sister [5]; \_\_\_ *bowa* great-grandfather [5]; \_\_\_ *dada* grandfather, father's elder brother [5]; \_\_\_ *moma* great-grandmother [5]; \_\_\_ *tağa* mother's elder brother [5]  
*čoqqa* top, crown, peak, summit [14]  
*čoqqi...* (SU; see *čoqqa*)  
*čoqum* definite, (for) sure, absolutely [9]  
*čoşqa* pig, swine; \_\_\_ *göşi* pork [15]  
*čotka* brush [7]  
*čotki...* (see *čotka*)  
*Čöčäk* Chughuchaq, Chocek, Tacheng [1]  
*čöčäklik* (person) of Chughuchaq [2]  
*čöčürä* wonton [15]  
*čöl* desert, wasteland [14]  
*čöllük* desert, Gobi Desert [14]  
*čöm-* (v.t) immerse  
*čömüč* ladle [15]

*čömül-* be(come) immersed [14];  
*suğa* \_\_\_ bathe (in water) [14]  
*čöp* grass, herb [14]  
*#ču* /| #ču#/ (counter-interrogative) [1]  
*#čuq* /+ #čug+ |#/ (nominal diminutive)  
*čuwaš* Chuvash (person)  
*Čuwašiya* (SU; see *Čuwašiyä*)  
*Čuwašiyä* Chuvashia [11]  
*čüčük* sour, tart [5]  
*čümbäl* (facial) veil [8]  
*čümbät* (facial) veil [8]  
*čünki* because [5]  
*čüş<sub>1</sub>* noon(time), midday [7];  
 \_\_\_ *lärdä* at noon or later, sometime in the afternoon [14];  
 \_\_\_ *tin awal* forenoon, morning [7];  
 \_\_\_ *tin burun* forenoon, morning [7];  
 \_\_\_ *tin ilgiri* forenoon, morning [7];  
 \_\_\_ *tin keyin* afternoon [7]  
*čüş<sub>2</sub>* dream [7]; \_\_\_ *kör-* dream [6,7]  
*čüş-* fall, go down, drop, descend, fall out, board, put up (in accommodation), be built, fit in, start, leave (class), finish (class), get off (a vehicle) [7]; *bala* \_\_\_ *üš* ~ *bala* \_\_\_ *tip ketiš* miscarriage (of a fetus) [13]  
*čüşä* - dream  
*čüşäk* bedding [9]  
*čüşän* - understand, comprehend [11]  
*čüşkür* - sneeze [13]  
*čüşlük* noon ..., midday ... [7]; \_\_\_ *tamaq* lunch [7]  
*čüşür-* cause to drop, cause to descend, put down, drop, place, launch, cut off (hair), shave (hair), (drop and) lose [15]; *eğizdin* \_\_\_ *mä-* not drop (a subject), be full of praise, rave (with enthusiasm) [15]; *bala* \_\_\_ abort (a fetus); *bala* \_\_\_ *üš* abortion (of a fetus) [13]  
*Čžeczyan* (SU; see *Jejyan*)

*Čženčou* (SU; see *Jerju*)  
*čžuan* (SU; see *jwanzu*)

## d

*-d...* (~ *-l...*) /| -d+| (deverbal noun, past gerundive [followed by a personal possessive])  
*+da* (~ *+ta* ~ *+dä* ~ *+tä*) /| +dA+|/ (locative) [2]  
*dada* father, dad [5]  
*dadur* soybean [15]  
*Dağistan* Daghestan [11]  
*dağur* Dagur (person) [3]  
*da'im* continually, always, forever, constantly [7]; *Här* \_\_\_ always, constantly, all the time  
*da'ima* continually, always, forever, constantly [7]  
*dala* wilderness, open land, steppe, flatland [14]  
*dan* grain, corn [15]  
*#dan* /+ ##dän+|#/ container  
*danä* (class: optionally for whole, countable entities) [12]  
*Daniya* (SU; see *Daniyä*)  
*daniyalik* (SU; see *daniyilik*)  
*Daniyä* Denmark [1]  
*daniyilik* Dane, Danish (person), (person) of Denmark [1]  
*dañ* repute, reputation  
*dañdar* (see *dañliq*)  
*dañliq* having a good reputation, famous, well-known [3]  
*dap* tambourine [7]  
*+daq* (~ *+däk*) /+ +dAG+|#/ (pronominal equative; cf. *#däk*)  
*#dar* /+ ##där+|#/ (performer, agent, attributive)  
*Darwin* Darwin [6]  
*#daš* /+ ##daš+|#/ fellow ..., ...mate  
*dašö* (Chinese) college, (Chinese) university [1]  
*dayim* (SU; see *da'im*)  
*dayima* (SU; see *da'ima*)

- dawa* /#dawā+ #/ treatment, cure, remedy
- dawala* - treat, cure [13]; \_\_\_*š* treatment, cure, therapy [13]; \_\_\_*š* *usuli* therapy [13]
- dawalan* - be cured
- dawan* large hill, height, mountain pass [14]
- dä* - /#dä° -/ (→ *diV*... [SU *deV*...]) say, mention, name; \_\_\_*p* ([NP<sub>x</sub> ~ VP<sub>x</sub> \_\_\_ VP<sub>y</sub>]) (Y) for (the sake of X), (Y) in order to (X), (Y) with (X) in mind (purpose, aim, benefit) [3,12]; (direct quotation marker) [9]; \_\_\_*p* *eyt* - (*ip qoy* -) say, tell [10]; \_\_\_*p* *oyla* - ([NP<sub>x</sub>(+ni) NP<sub>y</sub> \_\_\_]) consider (X to be Y), regard (X as being Y), take (X) for (Y), believe (X) to be (Y) [11]
- #*dä* (~ #*iä*) /|#dä#| (emphatic, expresses surprise etc.) [1]
- dä* (see #*dä*)
- +*dä* (see +*da*)
- #*däk* (~ #*täk*) /+#däg+|#| (nominal equative: '...-like, 'like ..., 'as ... as ...;' cf. +*daq*) [14]
- +*däk* (see +*daq*)
- däl* just right, spot-on, on the mark, perfect, exact [8]; \_\_\_ *waqtida* punctually, on time [14]
- däm* breath, breather, rest, break, while, moment [6]; \_\_\_ *al* - take a breath, inhale, take a break [13]; \_\_\_ *din* after a while, in a while, a moment later, in a moment [10]
- Dämäšq* Damascus [1]
- däp* (see *dä* -)
- däptär* notebook, exercise book, note-pad, writing pad [9]
- däptärčä* small notebook, small writing pad [9]
- däräx* tree [5]
- därhal* immediately, at once, right away [11]
- därizä* window [5]
- därs* lesson, class [7]; \_\_\_ *kä kir* - go to class [7]; \_\_\_ *oqu* - study in class, have a class [7]; \_\_\_ *öt* - give a class [7]; \_\_\_ *tin čüš* - finish class [7]
- därslik* /#därs+(+)|°G+ #/ textbook
- därwazä* portal, large gate, main entrance [10]
- därya* river, stream [14]; \_\_\_ *qirğigi* river bank [14]
- däsläp* beginning, start, onset [15]
- dässä* - tread, tramp, step
- de*... (see -*da*)
- degän* (SU; see *digän*)
- degidäk* (SU; see *digidäk*)
- Dehli* Delhi [1]
- dekabr* (SU; see *dikabir*)
- Delawer* Delaware [2]; \_\_\_ *šitati* State of Delaware [2]
- deñiz* sea [14]; \_\_\_ *armiyisi* (SU) navy [4]; \_\_\_ *-okean* (SU; see *deñiz-okyan*); \_\_\_ *-okyan* high seas, ocean [14]; \_\_\_ *qirğigi* sea shore, beach [14]
- desert* (SU) dessert [15]
- dezinfekciya* (SU; see *dezinfeksiyā*)
- dezinfeksiyā* disinfection [13]; \_\_\_ *qil* - disinfect [13]
- di*... (see *dä* -)
- #*di*... /|#dɪ#| (< \*|#tur-r+|#|) (preceding 1st person enclitics [#*män*, #*miz*] in present-future tense) (see -*amdimän*, -*amdüniz*)
- +*di*... (see +*da*)
- di* (~ -*ti*) /-|-dI#| (< /-|-d+(s)I+#|) (3rd sg~pl definite past) [3]
- diagnoz* diagnosis [13]; \_\_\_ *qil* - perform a diagnosis, diagnose [13]
- dialekt* dialect [14]
- dialektologiya* (SU; see *dialektologiyä*)
- dialektologiyä* /#dialēktolōgiyā+ #/ dialectology [4]
- digän* saying, said, called [3] (see *dä* -, -*ğan*); *az* \_\_\_ *dä* to say the least, at least; \_\_\_ *düm* (< *digän*)



- idim*)
- digidäk* nearly, almost [9]
- #diğan* /#dɨ-GAn+#/ (< \**tur-ğan*, obligatory aspect marker, future or habitual tense participle, tending to imply obligation) [5]; \_\_\_ *di...* (< *#diğan idi...*)
- dikabir* /#dikabr+#/ December [10]
- #dikän* (< *#du ikän*)
- +*diki* (~ +*tiki*) /+dA+#(#)ki+#/ (attributive locative, e.g., "...[which is] in ...") [5]
- #dila* /##dɨ#lā#/ (2nd person sg. [hyper-]deferential pronominal tag) [1]
- #(di)la* /+##dɨ#lā#/ (2nd person sg. [hyper-]deferential pronominal tag) [1]
- dilbär* attractive woman, knock-out, heart-throb; *Dilbär* (personal name: f) [4]
- +*diligini* his~her~its~their being in~at (accusative) [3]
- dim* (~ -*tim* ~ -*dum* ~ -*tum* ~ -*düm* ~ -*tüm*) /-|-d<sup>o</sup>m#/ (< /-|-d+m+#/) (1st person sg. definite past) [3]
- din* /#dɨn+#/ religion, belief, faith [4]; *budda* \_\_\_*i* Buddhism [4]; *islam* \_\_\_*i* Islam [4]; *xristiyan* \_\_\_*i* Christianity [4]; *yəhudi* \_\_\_*i* Judaism [4]
- +*din* (~ +*tin*) /|+dɨn#/ (ablative, partitive, causal) [1]
- din* (~ -*tiŋ* ~ -*duŋ* ~ -*tuŋ* ~ -*dün* ~ -*tün*) /-|-d<sup>o</sup>ŋ#/ (< /-|-d+ŋ+#/) (2nd person sg. definite past) [14]
- diniz* (~ -*tiŋiz*) /-|-d<sup>o</sup>ŋlz#/ (< /-|-d+ŋlz+#/) (2nd person sg. polite definite perfect) [8]
- dıqqät* care, caution, attention [13]; \_\_\_ *qil-* take care, be cautious, be careful, pay attention [12]
- dirama* drama
- diramiçiliq* dramatic arts [4]
- dissertaciya* (SU; see *dissertatsiyä*)
- dissertatsiyä* dissertation [14]
- diwan* divan, sofa, day bed, *chaise longue* [5]
- dixan* farmer, peasant [4]
- dixançiliq* agriculture, rural industry [4]; \_\_\_ *mäydani* farm [4]
- diyalekt* (see *dialekt*)
- doktor* doctor (academic degree), Ph.D. [2]
- doktorluq* doctoral [14]
- dolqun* wave (of water) [14]
- doppa* embroidered skull-cap [8]
- dora* medicine, medicament, remedy, drug, elixir [13]; \_\_\_ *iç-* take medicine [13]
- dori...* (see *dora*)
- dorigär* pharmacist [13]
- dorixana* pharmacy, apothecary, (drug) dispensary [13]
- dost* friend [1]; \_\_\_ *bol-* be(come) friends [4]
- dostluq* friendship [8]; \_\_\_ *magizin* Friendship Store [8]
- dowsun* (urinary) bladder [13]
- doxtur* doctor, physician [2,4]
- doxturxana* hospital, clinic, infirmary [4]
- dön* hill, hillock, dune [14]
- dönlük* mound, hillock [14]
- döwä* heap, hill, mound [1,14]
- döwi...* (see *döwä*)
- drama* (SU; see *dirama*)
- dramiçiliq* (SU; see *diramiçiliq*)
- #du*<sub>1</sub> (~ #*tu*) /#dur#/ ~ /+dū#/ (dubitative, suppositional, anticipatory)
- #du*<sub>2</sub> (~ #*tu*) /#dur#/ ~ /#dū#/ (3rd person sg/pl. present-future) [3]
- Dublin* Dublin [1]
- dufu* doufu, tofu, beancurd [15]
- dukan* shop, store, workshop, (market) stall [4,3]
- dum* (see *see -dim*)

- dumbaq* drum [7]  
*dunya* world [3]  
 -*duŋ* (see -*diŋ*)  
 +*duq* (~ +*tuq* ~ +*dük* ~ +*tük*)  
 /+dUG+|#/ (denominal noun,  
 often denoting devices or  
 equipment)  
 -*duq* (~ -*tuq*) /-|#duq#/ (1st  
 person pl. definite past) [6]  
 #*dur*<sub>1</sub> /##dur#/ (3rd person sg/pl.  
 pronominal tag; used rarely, and  
 only in literary and oratorical  
 styles)  
 #*dur*<sub>2</sub> (~ #*tur*) /#dur#/  
 (dubitative, suppositional,  
 anticipatory) [1]; (emphatic) [13]  
 -*dur*- (~ -*tur*- ~ -*dür*- ~  
 -*tür*-) /-dUr-|/ (causative)  
*duš* (n) shower (in a bathroom);  
 \_\_\_*ta yuyun*- take a shower  
*dušxana* /#duš+##xāna+#/ (n)  
 shower room, showers  
*dutar* type of two-stringed plucked  
 musical instrument [7,15]  
*duxawa* velvet [9]  
 +*dük* (see +*duq*)  
*düm* prone position, upside-down  
 position (of a bowl or cup)  
 -*düm* (see -*dim*)  
*dümlä*- steam(-cook) [15]  
 -*düŋ* (see -*diŋ*)  
 -*dür*- (see -*dur*-)  
*düşänbä* Monday, on Monday [7];  
*Düşänbä* D(y)ushambe [11]; \_\_\_  
*künliri* (on) Mondays [7]  
*dyänši* television, television set (~  
*telewizor*) [5]  
*Džilong* (SU; see *Jilon*)  
*Džordžiya* (SU; see *Jorjiya*)
- e**
- e*- (SU; see *i*-)  
*eč*... (see *ač*-)  
*ečil*- /#ač-1-|/ (v.pass:int) be  
 opened, be cleared, clear up,  
 brighten up; *hawa* \_\_\_*di* the air  
 cleared up, the sky cleared up  
*ečiš*- hurt, ache [13]  
*Edinburg* Edinburgh [1]  
*Edmonton* Edmonton [6]  
*Edward* (SU; see *šahzadä*)  
*Efiopiyä* Ethiopia [1]  
*efiopiylilik* Ethiopian (person) (SU;  
 see *ëfiopiyalik*) [1]  
*egä* (SU; see *igä*)  
*eğir* heavy, weighty, grave,  
 important, serious, difficult [12];  
 \_\_\_*käl*- be difficult [15]  
*eğirliğ*... (see *eğirliq*)  
*eğirliq* heaviness, weight [12]  
*eğiz* /#agz+#/ mouth, opening,  
 aperture; (class. for rooms,  
 utterances) [5]: \_\_\_*ädibiyati* oral  
 literature [4]; \_\_\_*din čüštürmä*-  
 not drop (a subject), be full of  
 praise (about) [15]; \_\_\_*garmoni*  
 mouth-organ, harmonica [7]; \_\_\_  
*ijadiyiti* oral folklore [4]; \_\_\_  
*tärlimisi* oral translation,  
 interpreting; \_\_\_*tik*- sew shut  
 (an opening) [12]; \_\_\_*tili* spoken  
 language, colloquial language,  
 everyday language  
*eğizliq* having a mouth, consisting  
 of ... room(s) [4]  
*eI*... (see *al*-)  
*elektir* electricity [5]; \_\_\_*istansisi*  
 electric(al) power plant [4]; \_\_\_  
*torlatquč* electric refrigerator [5];  
 \_\_\_*yälpügüč* electric fan [14]  
*Elista* Elista [11]  
*eliš*- take (together), fight (against  
 ~ with each other), exchange  
 blows, struggle (against ~ with  
 each other), grapple (with each  
 other), compete (against ~ with  
 each other), be mixed up, be  
 confused, be muddled [13]; *ič* \_\_\_  
 (with possessive) nauseate, feel  
 nauseous [13]  
*eliwal*- take (for one's own  
 benefit) [14]

*eniq* precise, exact, accurate,  
punctilious, clear, absolute, definite  
[12]

*eniqla-* clarify, ensure, make sure  
[13]

*eq...* (see *aq*, *aq-*)

*Erewan* Erevan, Yerevan [11]

*eri-* (v.int) melt, thaw [14]

*eriq* creek, brook, canal, ditch,  
water channel, irrigation ditch,  
water feeder [5]

*eriš-* arrive, reach, achieve, attain  
[15]

*erit-* (v.t) melt, thaw [14]

*Erusalim* (see *Quddus*)

*esil* noble, well-bred, precious, fine,  
nice, lovely, superb [9]

*eston* (ethnic) Estonian (person) [1]

*Ēstoniyā* Estonia [1]

*estoniyilik* (person) of Estonia [1]

*ešāk* (SU; see *išāk*)

*et...* (see *at*, *ät-*)

*etil-* (v.pass:int) be done, be made

*etiz* field [14]

*etizliq* field, place with fields,  
agricultural land [14]

*eyt-* say, tell, recite, sing [2]; *naxša*  
\_\_\_ sing (a song) [7]; *salam* \_\_\_  
(see *salam*)

*Eziz* (personal name: m) [1]

## è

*Èdmonton* (SU; see *Edmonton*)

*Èfiopiya* (SU; see *Efiopiyä*)

*èfiopiyalik* (SU; see *efiopiyilik*)

*èkonomika* (SU; see *iqtisat*)

*èkonomiya* (SU; see *iqtisatšunasliq*)

*èlektir* (SU; see *elektir*)

*èston* (SU; see *eston*)

*Èstoniya* (SU; see *Estoniyä*)

*èstoniyalik* (SU; see *estoniyilik*)

## f

*fabrika* factory, manufacturing plant  
[4]

*fakoltet* (college ~ university)  
department, faculty [4]

*fakoltit* (see *fakoltet*)

*fakul'tet* (see *fakoltet*)

*fan'än* program, project (SU *proekt*,  
*laynhä*)

*fapiyaw* (see *fapyaw*)

*fapiyo* (see *fapyaw*)

*fapyaw* document of sale, bill,  
receipt, invoice [8]

*fapyo* (see *fapyaw*)

*Faroe* Faroe [1]; \_\_\_ *taqim aralliri*  
Faroe Islands [1]

*faroelik* Faroese (person), (person)  
of the Faroe Islands [1]

*federatip* (ad) federative, federal  
(SU *federatiw*)

*federatiw* (SU; see *federatip*)

*fewral* February [10]

*fewral'* (SU; see *fewral*)

*Fiji* Fiji [1]

*fijilik* Fijian (person), (person) of  
Fiji [1]

*filim* film (SU *fil'm*)

*Filippin* (SU; see *Pilippin*)

*filippinlik* (SU; see *pilippinlik*)

*fil'm* (SU; see *filim*)

*filolog* philologist [2]

*filosof* philosopher [2]

*filosofiya* (SU; see *pälsäpä*)

*fin* (see *finn*)

*Finlandiya* (SU; see *Finlandiyä*)

*finlandiyalik* (SU; see *finlandiyilik*)

*Finlandiyä* Finland [1,12]

*finlandiyilik* Finnish (person),  
(person) of Finland [1]

*finn* (ethnic) Finn(ish person) [1]

*firma* company, firm [4]

*fizik* physicist [2]

*fizika* physics [4]

*fiziologiya* (SU; see *fiziologiyä*)

*fiziologiyä* physiology [4]

*Florida* Florida [2]; \_\_\_ *šitati* State of Florida [2]  
*flot* (SU) fleet  
*folklor* folklore [4]  
*fol'klor* (SU; see *folklor*)  
*folklorči* folklorist [2]  
*fol'klorči* (SU; see *folklorči*)  
*fonetika* phonetics, phonology [4]  
*foto* (*fotoyum* [~ *fotorum*], *fotoyur* [~ *fotorur*], *fotosi*) /#fōtō+#/ (n) photo(graph); \_\_\_ *muxbir* press photographer, photo journalist [4]  
*fotografıyā* photography [4]; \_\_\_ *aparati* (photographic) camera  
*fotografıya* (SU; see *fotografıyā*)  
*Franciya* (SU; see *Fransiyā*)  
*franciyalik* (SU; see *fransiyilik*)  
*francuz* (SU; see *fransuz*)  
*francuzčā* (SU; see *fransuzčā*)  
*Frankfurt* Frankfurt [11]  
*Fransiyā* France [1,13]  
*fransiyilik* French (person), (person) of France [1]  
*fransuz* (ethnic) French (person) [1]  
*fransuzčā* French (manner ~ language), in French [11]  
*Frederikton* Fredericton [6]  
*Fremantil* Fremantle [6]  
*Frimantl* (SU; see *Fremantil*)  
*Frunze* Frunze [1]  
*Fuczyan'* (SU; see *Fujyān*)  
*Fučžou* (SU; see *Fuju*)  
*fufayka* (SU; see *popayka*)  
*Fujān* (SU; see *Fujyān*)  
*Fuju* Fuzhou, Fuchow (SU *Fučžou*) [11]  
*Fujyān* Fujian, Fukien (SU *Fuczyan'*) [11]; \_\_\_ *ölkisi* Fujian Province [11]

## g

*gača* mute [13]  
*Gaiti* (SU; see *Hayti*)  
*gaitilik* (SU; see *haytilik*)  
*gal* throat, larynx [13]

*Galifaks* (SU; see *Halifaks*)  
*galistik* necktie [8]  
*galistik* (SU; see *galistik*)  
*Gambiya* (SU; see *Gambiyā*)  
*gambiyalik* (SU; see *gambiyilik*)  
*Gambiyā* Gambia [1]  
*gambiyilik* Gambian (person), (person) of Gambia [1]  
*Gamburg* (SU; see *Hamburg*)  
*Gamil'ton* (SU; see *Hamilton*)  
*Gan'su* (SU; see *Gānsu*)  
*ganbi* fountain-pen [9]  
*ganpān* steamed rice [15]  
*garmon* accordion [7]  
*garmon'* (SU; see *garmon*)  
*Gawayi* (SU; see *Hawayi*)  
*Gayti* (SU; see *Hayti*)  
*gaz* gas [5]  
*gazir* edible seed, pumpkin seed, melon seed, sunflower seed [3]  
 +*gā* (see +*ğā*)  
 -*gā* (see -*ğā*)  
 -*gāč* (see -*ğāč*)  
 -*gāk* (see -*ğāq*)  
 (\*+*gān* [see \*+*qan*])  
 -*gān* (see -*ğān*)  
 -*gāndā* (see -*ğānda*)  
 -*gāndim* (see -*ğāndim*)  
 -*gāndin* (see -*ğāndin*)  
 -*gānligi...* (see -*ğānliq*)  
*Gānsu* Gansu, Kansu (SU *Gan'su*) [11]; \_\_\_ *ölkisi* Gansu Province [11]  
*gāp* utterance, talk, speech, (spoken) language, tone (of speech), matter, affair [10]; \_\_\_ *āmās* no problem, doesn't matter, never mind [15]; \_\_\_ *qil-* speak, say [15]; *bikar* \_\_\_ nonsense, rubbish; *bikar* \_\_\_ *qil-* talk nonsense  
 #*gār* /+ #(#)*gār* + #/ (creator, performer)  
 +*gār* (see +*ğār*)  
 -*gār* (see -*ğār*)  
 -*gāš* (see -*ğāš*)  
 -*gāy* (see -*ğāy*)

- gāysiz* (see -*ğaysiz*)  
*gāzlimā* woven product, fabric, cloth, material [9]  
*gāzmal* woven product, fabric, cloth, material [9]  
*gel...* (see *gal*)  
*geografiya* (SU; see *juğrapiyā*)  
*geolog* geologist [2]  
*geologiya* (SU; see *geologiyā*)  
*geologiyā* geology [4]  
*gep...* (see *gāp*)  
*german* German (person) [1]  
*Germaniya* (SU; see *Germaniyā*)  
*germaniyalik* (SU; see *germaniyilik*)  
*Germaniyā* Germany [1]  
*germaniyilik* German (person), (person) of Germany [1]  
*gezāk* sweet, candy [1,8]  
*gezit* newspaper [7]; \_\_\_ -*žornal* newspapers and magazines [7]; \_\_\_ *žurnal* (SU; see *gezit-žornal*)  
*gezitxana* newspaper publishing house [4]  
+*gi* (see +*gi*)  
+*gi...* (see +*gi*)  
-*gi...* (see -*gi*)  
+*gičā* (see +*gičā*)  
-*gičā* (see -*gičā*)  
*gilām* rug, carpet [5]  
*gilāmči* rug weaver, carpet weaver [4]  
*gilāmčilik* rug weaving, carpet weaving [4]; \_\_\_ *karxanisi* rug weaving shop (~ factory), carpet weaving shop (~ factory) [4]  
-*gili* (see -*gili*); \_\_\_ ... *boldi* (see -*gili* ... *boldi*)  
-*giliwat*- (see -*giliwat*-)  
*gilobus* globe (SU *globus*)  
*gilyukoz* glucose (SU *glyukoza*)  
*gimnastika* physical exercises [7]; \_\_\_ *oyna*- do physical exercises [7]  
-*gin* (see -*gin*)  
+*ginā* (see +*ginā*)  
-*ginā* (see -*ginā*)  
*ginekologiya* (SU; see *ginekologiyā*)  
*ginekologiyā* gynecology [4]  
-*ginim* (see -*ğan*, +*m*); \_\_\_ *kālmā*- I (simply) could ~ can not ... (see -*ğan*, *kāl*-) [14]  
*giram* gram [12]  
*girammatika* grammar [4]; *selišturma* \_\_\_ comparative grammar [4]  
*giraždan* citizen, national [14]  
*grip* grippe, contagious influenza [13]  
*gitar* guitar [7]  
*gitara* (SU; see *gitar*)  
*globus* (SU; see *gilobus*)  
*Gollandiya* (SU; see *Gollandiyā*)  
*gollandiyalik* (SU; see *gollandiyilik*)  
*Gollandiyā* Holland, Netherlands [1]  
*gollandiyilik* Dutch (person), (person) of the Netherlands [1]  
*Gonduras* (SU; see *Honduras*)  
*gondurasliq* (SU; see *hondurasliq*)  
*Gongkong* (SU; see *Šangar*)  
*Gonululu* (SU; see *Honululu*)  
*gōš* meat, flesh [1,7]  
*gōšlük* containing meat, meat ..., non-vegetarian [15]  
*gōšsiz* meatless, vegetarian [15]; \_\_\_ *sāy* vegetarian dish [15]; \_\_\_ *tamaq* vegetarian food [15]; \_\_\_ *tamaq yigüči* vegetarian (person) [15]  
*gramm* (SU; see *giram*)  
*grammatika* (SU; see *girammatika*)  
*graždan* (SU; see *giraždan*)  
*Greciya* (SU; see *Gretsiyā*)  
*greciyalik* (SU; see *gretsiyilik*)  
*grek* (ethnic) Greek (person), Hellene (person) [1]  
*Grenlandiya* (SU; see *Grenlandiyā*)  
*grenlandiyalik* (SU; see *grenlandiyilik*)  
*Grenlandiyā* Greenland [1]  
*grenlandiyilik* Greenlandic (person), Greenlander [1]  
*Gretsiyā* Greece [1]

- gretsiyilik* Greek (person), (person) of Greece [1]  
*grip* (see *mogu*)  
*gripp* (SU; see *girip*)  
*Grozni* Grozny [11]  
*Grozniy* (SU; see *Grozni*)  
*gruppa* (SU; see *guruppa*)  
*gruzin* (ethnic Soviet) Georgian (person) [1]  
*Gruziya* (SU; see *Gruziyā*)  
*gruziyalik* (SU; see *gruziyilik*)  
*Gruziyā* (Soviet) Georgia [1]  
*gruziyilik* (Soviet) Georgian (person), (person) of (Soviet) Georgia [1]  
*Guančžou* (SU; see *Gwanju*)  
*Guandun* (SU; see *Gwanđun*)  
*Guansi* (SU; see *Gwanşı*)  
*Guma* Guma, Pishan [1]  
*gumanist* (SU; see *insanpärwār*)  
*gumanizm* (SU; see *insanpärwārlik*)  
*guñçenşı* engineer [4]  
*guñmin* citizen, national [14]  
*guñsi* (*guñsiyim* [~ *guñsirim*], *guñsiyin* [~ *guñsirin*], *guñsisi*) (CU) company, firm [4]  
*guñše* (*guñseyim* [~ *guñşerim*], *guñseyin* [~ *guñşerin*], *guñsesi*) (CU) people's commune [4]  
*guruppa* group (SU *gruppa*)  
*guwa* /#guwā+#/ proof, witness; \_\_\_ *qil* - certify  
*guwanamā* certificate, licence, permit, identification document [12]  
*Guyčžou* (SU; see *Guyju*)  
*Guyju* Guizhou, Kweichow (SU *Guyčžou*) [11]; \_\_\_ *ölkisi* Guizhou Province [11]  
*Guyyan* (SU; see *Guyyan*)  
*Guyyan* Guiyang, Kweiyang (SU *Guyyan*) [11]  
 -*gū* (see -*ğū*)  
 -*güč* (see -*ğü*)  
 -*güči* (see -*ğüči*)  
*gügüm* dusk [14]; \_\_\_ *waqtida* at dusk [14]  
*gül* flower [5]  
*güldan* flower vase [9]  
*güldür* thunder, thunderclap [14]  
*güldürlä-* thunder [14]; *hawa* \_\_\_ thunder [14]  
*güldürmama* thunderstorm [14]  
*güllük* flower garden, flowery, floral, patterned [9]  
*gülqän* rose sugar (paste made of white sugar and rose petals) [15]  
 +*gür* (see +*ğür*)  
 -*gür* (see -*ğür*)  
 -*gür-* (see -*ğür-*)  
*gürüč* rice [15]  
 -*güz* (see -*ğüz*)  
*güzäl* beautiful, pretty; *Güzäl* (personal name: f) [15]  
*güzällik* /#güzäl+(+)|°G+#/ (n) beauty, prettiness  
*Gwanđun* Guangdong, Kwangtung (SU *Guandun*) [11]; \_\_\_ *ölkisi* Guangdong Province [11]  
*Gwanju* Guangzhou, Canton (SU *Guančžou*) [1,11]  
*Gwanşı* Guangxi, Kwangsi (SU *Guansi*) [11]; \_\_\_ *jwanzu aptonom rayoni* Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region [11]  
*Gwatemala* Guatemala [1]  
*gwatemalaliq* (adj ~ n) Guatemalan [1]  
*gwatemaliliq* (see *gwatemalaliq*)

## ğ

- +*ğa*<sub>1</sub> (~ +*qa* ~ +*gä* ~ +*kä*) /++GA+|#/ (denominal adjective)  
 +*ğa*<sub>2</sub> (~ +*qa* ~ +*gä* ~ +*kä* ~ +*qä* ~ -*ka*) /|+GA+#/ (dative-directive) [2]  
 -*ğa* (~ -*qa* ~ -*gä* ~ -*kä*) /-GA+|#/ (verbal noun)  
 -*ğaç* (~ -*qač* ~ -*gäč* ~ -*käč*) /|-GAč#/(simultaneous action, impending action, purpose) (~

- ğaş* ~ -*qaş* ~ -*gäş* ~ -*käş*)  
 (\*+*ğan* [see \*+*qan*])  
 -*ğan* (~ -*qan* ~ -*gän* ~ -*kän*)  
 /| -GAn+#/ (attributive participial, indefinite past) [3]; \_\_\_ *id...* (pluperfect) [11], -*ğan kälmä* - (with possessive) (simply) could ~ can not ... [14]  
 -*ğanda* (~ -*qanda* ~ -*gändä* ~ -*kändä*) /| -GAn+dA+#/ (past independent concurrent action) [7]  
 -*ğandim* (~ -*qandim* ~ -*gändim* ~ -*kändim*) (< -*ğan idim* etc.) [8]  
 -*ğandin* (~ -*qandin* ~ -*gändin* ~ -*kändin*) /| -GAn+dIn#/ ("after having ...", past independent preceding action) [7]  
 -*ğanliğ*... (see -*ğanliq*)  
 -*ğanliq* (~ -*qanliq* ~ -*gänlik* ~ -*känlik*) /| -Gan+(+)<sup>o</sup>G+#/ (de-participial noun) [11]  
 -*ğaq* (~ -*qaq* ~ -*gäk* ~ -*käk*) /-GAG+|#/ (deverbal noun or adjective)  
*ğar* cave, cavern [14]  
 +*ğar-* (~ +*qar-* ~ +*gär-* ~ +*kär-*) /+GAR-|/ (denominal verb)  
 -*ğar-* (~ -*qar-* ~ -*gär-* ~ -*kär-*) /-GAR-|/ (causative)  
 -*ğaş* (~ -*qaş* ~ -*gäş* ~ -*käş*) (< -*ğaç* etc.)  
 -*ğay* (~ -*qay* ~ -*gäy* ~ -*käy*) /| -GAy#/ (desiderative, invocatory, 3rd person) [2,15]  
 -*ğaysiz* (~ -*qaysiz* ~ -*gäysiz* ~ -*käysiz*) /| -GAy#siz#/ (2nd person sg. polite desiderative, invocatory) [15]  
*ğaz* /#*gāz*+#/ goose  
*ğäm* sorrow, sadness, grief, worry, consideration [15]; \_\_\_ *qil-* worry, fret [15]  
*ğärbiy* western [1]; *Ğärbiy Awstiraliyā (oblasti)* (State of Western Australia [6]; *Ğärbiy Germaniyā* West Germany [1]; *Ğärbiy šimaliy rayonlar* Northwest Territories (of Canada) [6]; *Ğärbiy Wirginiyā (šitati)* (State of) West Virginia [2]  
*ğärp* west, occident [15]  
*ğejäk* (SU; see *ğijäk*)  
 +*ği* (~ +*qi* ~ +*gi* ~ +*ki*) /+GI+|#/ (attributive)  
 +*ğičä* (~ +*qičä* ~ +*gičä* ~ +*kičä*) /|+GA+#čä+#/ (limitative) [7]  
 -*ğičä* (~ -*qičä* ~ -*gičä* ~ -*kičä*) /| -GI#čä+#/ (limitative) [10]  
*ğijäk* type of bowed musical instrument with metal strings [7]  
 -*ğili* (~ -*qili* ~ -*gili* ~ -*kili*) /| -GII#/ (purpose) [7]; \_\_\_ ... *boldi* ... has passed since [15]  
 -*ğiliwat-* (~ -*qiliwat-* ~ -*giliwat-* ~ -*kiliwat-*) /| -GII-b+#(y)at-|/ (impending action) [12]  
 -*ğin* (~ -*qin* ~ -*gin* ~ -*kin*) /-| -GIn+#/ (2nd person sg. mild imperative)  
 +*ğina* (~ +*qina* ~ +*ginä* ~ +*kinä*) /+GInA+|#/ (adjectival diminutive) [15]  
 -*ğina* (~ -*qina* ~ -*ginä* ~ -*kinä*) /-| -GIN++A#/ (2nd person sg. polite imperative, request) [6]  
 #*ğu* (~ #*qu*) /#GU#/ (strongly emphatic; topic marker) [9]  
 -*ğu* (~ -*qu* ~ -*gü* ~ -*kü*) /(|) -GU+(|)#/ (verbal noun, gerund, future, desiderative; rarely used as agent or instrument) [13]; \_\_\_ *käl-* (with possessive) want to ..., feel like ...ing [13]  
 -*ğuč* (~ -*quč* ~ -*güč* ~ -*küč*) /-GUč+|#/ (< \*/-GU+č+|#/?) (deverbal noun, instrument, device, tool)  
 -*ğuči* (~ -*quči* ~ -*güči* ~ -*küči*) /-GU+(+)čI+|#/ (deverbal noun, agent, performer)  
*Ğulja* Ghulja, Qulja, Kuldja, Yining

[1]  
**ğuljiliq** (person) of Ghulja [1]  
**+ğur-** (~ +*qur-* ~ +*gür-* ~ +*kür-*) /+GUr-|/ (denominal verb)  
**-ğur** (~ -*qur* ~ -*gür* ~ -*kür*) (deverbal noun or adjective)  
**-ğur-** (~ -*qur-* ~ -*gür-* ~ -*kür-*) /-GUr-|/ (< \* /-GU-r-/?) (causative)  
**-ğuz** (~ -*quz* ~ -*güz* ~ -*küz*) (causative)

## h

- hadisā** accident [13]; *hadisigä uçra-* be in an accident, have an accident [13]  
**hajät** need, necessity, urge [12]  
**hajätxana** toilet room, lavatory, bathroom (= toilet), washroom (= toilet), restroom (= toilet) [5]  
**haji** hajji (person who has performed a pilgrimage to Mecca)  
**halal** halal, ritually fit (suitable according to Islamic propriety law corresponding to Judaic *kashruth*), proper, legitimate, forthright, open, above-board, kosher [7]; \_\_\_ *göş* halal meat (taken from animals slaughtered in the manner prescribed by Islamic law) [7]  
**Halifaks** Halifax [6]  
**halqa** ring, earring [8]  
**halrān** peach color, pink [9]  
**halwa** halva (Uyghur-style: hardened paste made from mutton fat, flour and white sugar) [15]  
**hamančā** bow (of a musical instrument) [7]  
**Hamburg** Hamburg [1]  
**hamilā** pregnancy, fetus [13]  
**hamildar** pregnant [13]  
**hamildarliq** (condition of) pregnancy [13]  
**Hamilton** Hamilton [6]  
**hamma** aunt [5]  
**hammača** aunt, auntie [5]  
**hammam** public bath (house), steam bath, Turkish bath (house) [4]  
**hammamči** public bath proprietor, public bath attendant [4]  
**hanwaq-** (v.int) gaze around, daydream, pay no attention, goof off  
**hanwaqti** daydreamer, simpleton, fool, idiot, goof(ball), absent-minded, simple-minded, dull-witted, stupid, goofy, idiotic  
**hanwaqtiliq** daydreaming, absent-mindedness, dull-wittedness, simple-mindedness, foolishness, stupidity, idiocy [15]; \_\_\_ *qil-* daydream, be absent-minded, goof off, behave stupidly [15]  
**har-** tire, become exhausted, become fatigued [7]  
**haraq** alcoholic beverage, wine, liquor [3,13]; *tatliq* \_\_\_ sweet and syrupy wine [3]; *üzüm hariği* grape wine [3]  
**hariğ...** (see *haraq*)  
**harwa** cart [14]; *at harwisi* horse-drawn cart [14]; *kala harwisi* oxen-drawn cart [14]  
**hašarūt** insect; \_\_\_ *čeqiši* insect sting, insect bite [12]  
**hawa** air, sky, atmosphere, weather [2,13]; \_\_\_ *armiyisi* airforce [4]; \_\_\_ *rayi* meteorological development [13]; \_\_\_ *rayidin mälumat* weather report, weather forecast [13]  
**Haway** Hawaii [2]; \_\_\_ *šitati* State of Hawaii [2]  
**Hayti** Haiti [1]  
**haytiliq** Haitian (person), (person) of Haiti [1]  
**haywan** /#haywān+#/ animal  
**hazir** now, presently, currently, at present, nowadays [2]  
**hazirqi** /#hāzir++KI+|#/ contemporary, present, current;



- \_\_\_ zaman present (time)  
**hā** yes, yeah, I see!, well ... [1]  
**#hā** (expression of surprise) [8]  
**hā'ā** yes [1]  
**hābās** (ethnic) Ethiopian (person) [1]  
**hādā** elder sister [5]  
**hām** and, with [1,3]; \_\_\_ ... \_\_\_ ... both ... and ..., ... as well as ... [1,3]; \_\_\_ ...mu (and) even ... [15]  
**hāmīsā** always, all the time [7]  
**hāmiyan** (SU; see *hāmyan*)  
**hāmmā** all, entire, every, each [2]; \_\_\_ *nlār* all of you [15]; \_\_\_ *ylān* all of them [15]  
**hāmmi...** (see *hāmmā*)  
**hāmmila** all (emphatic) [14]  
**hāmmimiz** all of us [15]  
**hāmmisi** its ~ their entirety, all (of them) [2]  
**hāmsīrū** sister, (female) nurse [5]  
**hāmyan** /#hāmyān + #/ wallet, (money) purse  
**hāptā** week, during the week [7,8]  
**hāq** truth, reality, justice  
**hāqqidā** pertaining to, concerning, regarding, about, on [14]  
**hāqqidiki** (that) which pertains to, (that) which concerns, (that) which is about [14]  
**hāqtā** pertaining to, concerning, regarding, about, on  
**hāqtiki** (that) which pertains to, (that) which concerns, (that) which is about  
**hār** each, every [3]; \_\_\_ *kīni* every day [7]; \_\_\_ *da'im* 'often,' 'frequently,' 'constantly,' 'all the time' (SU *hār dayim*)  
**hārbi** military, martial; \_\_\_ *deniz floti* (SU) navy [4]  
**hārbir** each (one), every (one) [4]  
**hārkāt** movement, move, activity [13]; \_\_\_ *qil-* move, act, pursue an activity, do business [13]  
**hārp** letter, character  
**hārqandaq** any (whatsoever)
- hārqaysiliri** you (2nd person pl. [hyper-]deferential) [1]  
**hātta** even [13]  
**hāy** hello!, hey! [15]  
**hāyiz** menstruation, (monthly) period [13]; \_\_\_ *kör-* menstruate, have one's period [13]  
**hāykāl** carving, sculpture, statue  
**hāykältaraš** carver, sculptor [4]  
**hāykältarašliq** (activity of) carving, (activity of) sculpture, sculpting [4]  
**hāzim** digestion [13]; \_\_\_ *qil-* digest [13]; \_\_\_ *qilalmasliq* indigestion [13]  
**heč** (see *hič*)  
**hečnimā** (see *hičnimā*)  
**hečqačan** (see *hičqačan*)  
**hečqaysi** (see *hičqaysi*)  
**hečqisi** (see *hičqisi*)  
**heli** just (now), this instant, a short while ago, precisely, indeed  
**helila** just (now), this very instant, a very short while ago, precisely, indeed (emphatic) [8]  
**her...** (see *har-*)  
**hey** holiday [15]; \_\_\_ *-ayām* holidays and festivals; \_\_\_ *-bayram* holidays and festivals [15]  
**hič** (no ...) whatsoever, (no ...) at all [3]  
**hičnimā** nothing (at all) [9]  
**hičqačan** never, at no time [8]  
**hičqaysi** none (at all) [13]; \_\_\_ *si* none of them [13]  
**hičqisi** none, nothing [3]; \_\_\_ *yoq* it's nothing, doesn't matter, never mind [3]  
**hikayā** /#hikāyā + #/ story, tale; \_\_\_ *eyt-* tell a story  
**hindi** (ethnic Asian) Indian (person) [1]  
**hindian** (American) Indian (person)  
**Hindistan** India [1]  
**hindistanliq** (Asian) Indian (person), (person) of India [1]  
**Hindoneziya** (SU; see *Hindoneziyā*)  
**hindoneziyalik** (SU; see

- hindoneziyilik*  
*Hindoneziyā* Indonesia [1]  
*hindoneziyilik* Indonesian (person), (person) of Indonesia [1]  
*Hindostan* (SU; see *Hindistan*)  
*hindostanliq* (SU; see *hindistanliq*)  
*hisap* /#hisāb+#/ number, sum, count, computation, account  
*hoh-hah* oh!, wow! my!  
*Hobart* Hobart [6]  
*Honduras* Honduras [1]  
*hondurasliq* Honduran (person), (person) of Honduras [1]  
*Honolulu* Honolulu [1]  
*horun* idle, lazy  
*hoy* hello!, hey! [4]  
*hoyla* courtyard [5]  
*höjjät* document, written pledge, receipt, invoice [12]  
*hökümat* government, administration [11]  
*höriyät* freedom, liberty, independence; *Höriyät* (personal name: f) [12]  
*Husäyin* (personal name: m) [1]  
*huš* consciousness; \_\_\_ *idin kät-* (with possessive) lose (one's) consciousness, become unconscious, faint, pass out [13]; \_\_\_ *ğa käl-* (with possessive) gain (one's) consciousness, come to [13]  
*hünär* craft, handicraft, skill, talent [9]; \_\_\_ *-sän'ät* arts and crafts [9]; \_\_\_ *-sän'ät buyunliri* arts and crafts wares [9]; \_\_\_ *-sän'ät magazini* arts and crafts store [9]
- i**
- i-* be (cf. *ä-* < \*är-) [3]  
*+i* (see *+si*)  
*-i#...* (~ *-y#...*) /-A#.../ present-future (precedes pronominal tags) (cf. *-a<sub>2</sub>*) [3]  
*ič* interior, inside [6]; \_\_\_ *eliš-* (with possessive) feel nauseous [13]; \_\_\_ *köynäk* undershirt, slip [8]; \_\_\_ *qat-* (with possessive) be constipated [13]; \_\_\_ *qetiš* constipation [13]; \_\_\_ *sür-* (with possessive) have diarrhea [13]; \_\_\_ *sürüš* diarrhea  
*ič-* ingest, drink, eat [2]; ... *üčün* \_\_\_ drink to ... [15]  
*+ič* (see *+č*)  
*ičiš-* drink together [15]  
*ički* internal, interior ..., inner, inside ... [11]; \_\_\_ *ištan* underpants, panties [8]; \_\_\_ *kesällär bölümi* internal medicine [13]; \_\_\_ *kesällär doxturi* internist [13]; *Ički monğul aptonom rayoni* Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region [11]  
*ičmāk* beverage, potables, drink [8]  
*Idaho* Idaho [2]; \_\_\_ *šitati* State of Idaho [2]  
*idarä* office, bureau, agency, unit [11]; *sayahät idarisi* travel agency [11]  
*idari...* (see *idarä*)  
*igä* owner, master, lord, recipient, Lord (God), (grammatical) subject [12]  
*igi...* (see *igä*)  
*igiz* tall, high [5]  
*igizlik* height, (high) plateau [14]  
*ijadiyät* creation; *eğiz ijadiyiti* oral tradition, oral literature [4]; *xälq ijadiyiti* folk art, folklore, folk literature [4]  
*ijtima'i* /#ijtimā'ī+#/ social  
*+ik* (see *+q*)  
*-ik* (see *-q*)  
*-ik-* (see *-q-*)  
*ikän* being (tentative, expresses indirect knowledge) [1]  
*ikki* two [4]  
*ikkinči* second [6]; \_\_\_ *ay* second month, February [10]  
*ikkisi* the two of them [5]  
*+il* (see *+l*)

- il* (see *-l*)  
*-il-* (see *-l-*)  
*ilgiri* before, preceding, prior, previous, ago [7]  
*Ili* Ili, Yili [2]  
*ilim* /#ilm+#/ science  
*Illinois* Illinois [2]; \_\_\_ *šitati* State of Illinois [2]  
*im* /#im+#/ ownership mark, password  
*+im* (see *+m*)  
*-im* (see *-m*)  
*imla* spelling, orthography  
*imliq* onomatopoeic word  
*imkan* possibility, feasibility [9]; \_\_\_ *qädär ... as ... as possible* [9]  
*imza* signature [12]; \_\_\_ *qoy-* ([NP+*ğa* \_\_\_]) put a signature (on), sign [12]  
*+in* (see *+n*)  
*-in* (see *-n*)  
*-in-* (see *-n-*)  
*+inči* (see *+nči*)  
*In`čuan`* (SU; see *Yinčwän*)  
*Indian* (American) Indian (person) [3]  
*Indiana* Indiana [2]; \_\_\_ *šitati* State of Indiana [2]  
*ingliz* (ethnic) English (person), British (person) [1]  
*inglizčä* English manner, English (language), in the English manner ~ language [9]  
*inguš* Ingush  
*ini* younger brother [4]  
*inistitut* institute [2]  
*inqilap* /#inqilāb+#/ revolution [5]  
*insan* /#insān+#/ human being  
*insanpärwār* humanist (SU ~ *gumanist*)  
*insanpärwārlik* humanism [4]  
*institut* (SU; see *inistitut*)  
*intayin* extremely, exceedingly, extraordinarily, very [3]  
*inžener* engineer [4]  
*inäk* chin [13]  
*+in* (see *+n*)
- in* (see *-n*)  
*+iniz* (see *+niz*)  
*+inizlar* (see *+nizlar*)  
*-inizlar* (see *-nizlar*)  
*+inizlär* (see *+nizlar*)  
*-inizlär* (see *-nizlar*)  
*+inlar* (see *+nlar*)  
*-inlar* (see *-nlar*)  
*+inlär* (see *+nlar*)  
*-inlär* (see *-nlar*)  
*Jordaniyā* (Kingdom of) Jordan [1]  
*iordaniyilik* Jordanian (person), (person) of Jordan [1]  
*Iowa* Iowa [2]; \_\_\_ *šitati* State of Iowa [2]  
*-ip* (see *-p*)  
*ipadā* /#ipādā+#/ expression, externalization, manifestation  
*ipadilā-* express, externalize, manifest [15]  
*-ipsiz* (see *-psiz*)  
*-ipti#...* (see *-pti#...*)  
*-iptu* (see *-ptu*)  
*+iq* (see *+q*)  
*-iq* (see *-q*)  
*-iq-* (see *-q-*)  
*iqlim* climate [14]  
*iqtisat* /#iqtisād+#/ economy (SU *ixtisat* ~ *èkonomiya*)  
*iqtisatšunas* economist [2]  
*iqtisatšunasliq* (study of) economics [4]; *siyasi* \_\_\_ political economy [4]  
*-ir* (see *-r*)  
*-ir-* (see *-r-*)  
*Iran* Iran [1]  
*iran* (ethnic) Iranian (person), Iranic (person) [1]  
*iranliq* Iranian (person), (person) of Iran [1]  
*-ipraq* (see *-praq*)  
*-ipräk* (see *-praq*)  
*irimčik* cheese [15]  
*Irlandiya* (SU; see *Irlandiyä*)  
*irlandiyalik* (SU; see *irlandiyilik*)  
*Irlandiyä* Ireland, Eire [1]  
*irlandiyilik* Irish (person), (person)

- of Ireland [1]  
*is* smoke [14]  
*isim* (given) name, noun [1];  
 \_\_\_-*pämilä* given name and  
 surname, full name; \_\_\_ *namä*  
 calling card, visiting card, business  
 card [1]  
*iskiripka* fiddle, violin [7]  
*islam* Islam; \_\_\_ *dini* Islam(ic  
 religion) [4]  
*islamšunas* Islam specialist [2]  
*islamšunasliq* Islamic studies [4]  
*island* (ethnic) Icelander (person)  
 [1]  
*Islandiya* (SU; see *Islandiyä*)  
*islandiyalik* (SU; see *islandiyilik*)  
*Islandiyä* Iceland [1]  
*islandiyilik* Icelander, Icelandic  
 (person), (person) of Iceland [1]  
*islandliq* Icelander [1]  
*ism...* (see *isim*)  
*ispan* (ethnic) Spaniard [1]  
*Ispaniya* (SU; see *Ispaniyä*)  
*ispaniyalik* (SU; see *ispaniyilik*)  
*Ispaniyä* Spain [1]  
*ispaniyilik* Spaniard, (person) of  
 Spain [1]  
*isport* sports, athletics (SU *sport*)  
*isportçi* sportsperson, athlete (SU  
*sportçi*) [1]  
*Isra'iliya* (SU; see *Isra'iliyä*)  
*isra'iliyalik* (SU; see *isra'iliyilik*)  
*Isra'iliyä* Israel [1]  
*isra'iliyilik* Israeli (person),  
 (person) of Israel [1]  
*issiq* heat, high temperature, fever,  
 hot, heated, feverish [7]; \_\_\_ *öt*-  
 suffer a heatstroke [13]; \_\_\_ *ötüš*  
 heatstroke [13]  
*Istambul* Istanbul [1]  
*#istan* (~ *#stan*) (region, country)  
*istansa* station, plant, stop [10]  
*istatistika* statistics (SU *istatistika*)  
 [4]  
*iš* matter, affair, deal, case, job,  
 errand, work [11]; \_\_\_ *qil*- do a  
 job, run an errand, do work  
 +*iš* (see +*š*)  
 -*iš* (see -*š*)  
 -*iš*- (see -*š*-)  
*išan*- believe [14]  
*išäk* ass, donkey [14]  
*išçi* worker, laborer [4]  
*išik* door, gate [5]; \_\_\_ *baqar*  
 door-keeper, concierge, janitor [6]  
*išin...* (see *išan*-)  
*iškap* cupboard, closet, (book-)case,  
 wardrobe, locker, linenpress,  
 cabinet [5]  
*išlä-* do, be engaged (in), pursue,  
 be occupied (with), work [8]  
*išlät-* use, employ, engage, utilize  
 [7]  
*išlit...* (see *išlät*-)  
*išši-* swell, become inflamed [13]  
*iššiq* swelling, bump, inflammation,  
 dropsy, edema [13]  
*ištan* trousers, pants, slacks [8]  
*ištäy* appetite [13]  
*ištiha* appetite  
*ištiy...* (see *ištäy*)  
*išxana* workroom, office [4]  
*it* dog  
 -*it* (see -*t*)  
 -*it*- (see -*t*-)  
*Italiya* (SU; see *Italiyä*)  
*italiyalik* (SU; see *italiyilik*)  
*italiyan* (ethnic) Italian (person) [1]  
*italiyančä* Italian manner, Italian  
 (language), in the Italian manner  
 ~ language [11]  
*Italiyä* Italy [1,15]  
*italiyilik* Italian (person), (person)  
 of Italy [1]  
*ittipaq* /#ittipāq+#/ alliance, unity,  
 union, pact; *Sowet* \_\_\_ *i* Soviet  
 Union [1]  
*ixtisat* (SU; see *iqtisat*)  
*ixtisatšunas* (SU; see *iqtisatšunas*)  
*ixtisatšunasliq* (SU; see  
*iqtisatšunasliq*)  
*iyul* July [10]  
*iyul'* (SU; see *iyul*)  
*iyun* June [10]

*iyun'* (SU; see *iyun*)  
*izma* button loop [8]  
*Izmir* Izmir, Smyrna [1]  
*Iżewsk* (SU; see *Iżewski*)  
*Iżewski* Izhevsk [11]

## j

- jabdu-* (v.t) prepare, arrange, fit out  
*jabdun-* (v.pass/refl:int) get prepared  
*jabduq* (n) preparation, arrangement, equipment, gear, outfit  
*jamadil'axir* Jumádá al-áxira (6th Islamic month) [10]  
*jamadil'awwál* Jumádá al-awwal, Jumádá al-úlá (5th Islamic month) [10]  
*jan* soul, life, (class: for counting persons in a household), dear, beloved [4]  
*#jan* /+#jan+#/ (diminutive, endearing [< *jan* soul, life; cf. Yiddish endearing ...*lebn* < *lebn* 'life,' e.g., *Moyshlebn* < *Moysh* 'Moses']; usually in given names, sometimes as an inseparable part of a given name, e.g., *Osmanjan* [cf. e.g., English 'Henry' ~ 'Harold' > 'Harry,' 'Jane' ~ 'Jennifer' > 'Jenny'])  
*Jaṅsu* (see *Jyaṅsu*)  
*Jaṅši* (see *Jyaṅši*)  
*jaṅyu* soy sauce [15]  
*japma* type of steamed meat risotto [15]  
*jarahāt* injury, cut, wound, bruise [13]  
*jarahātlān-* get injured, get hurt, get wounded [13]  
*jawap* answer, reply [15]; \_\_\_ *yaz-* write a reply, correspond [15]  
*jay* place, spot, residence, abode, house, home [3]  
*jaza* shelf, frame, rack, platform, board, scaffold [7]  
*jazi...* (see *jaza*)  
*jām* sum, amount, total [15]; \_\_\_ *bol-* get together, be together, gather [15]  
*jām'i* comprehensive, total, all, altogether, in all [9]  
*jām'iyāt* /#jām'iyāt+#/ society  
*jām'iyātsūnas* sociologist [2]  
*jām'iyātsūnasliq* sociology  
*jānubiy* southern [1]; *Jānubiy Afriqa* South Africa, Azania [1]; *Jānubiy Awstiraliyā (oblasti)* (State of) South Australia [6]; *Jānubiy Dakota (šitati)* (State of) South Dakota [2]; *Jānubiy Karolina (šitati)* (State of) South Carolina [2]  
*jānup* south [5]  
*jāṅ* battle, combat, war  
*jāṅči* warrior, soldier [4]  
*jāynāk* elbow [13]  
*jāzmān* definitely, surely, positively [12]  
*Jejaṅ* (see *Jejyaṅ*)  
*Jejyaṅ* Zhejiang, Chekiang (SU *Čžēczyan*) [11]; \_\_\_ *ōlkisi* Zhejiang Province [11]  
*Jelil* (personal name: m) [11]  
*Jenju* Zhengzhou, Chengchow (SU *Čenčžou*) [11]  
*jiddi* serious, grave, urgent [13]; \_\_\_ *qara-* consider serious, take seriously [13]; \_\_\_ *qutquzuš* first aid, emergency care [13]  
*jigār* liver [13]  
*jigdā* narrow-leaved oleaster (*Eleagnus angustifolia*), oleaster fruit [3]  
*jilğa* valley, dale [14]  
*Jilin* Jilin, Kirin (SU *Czilin'*) [11]; \_\_\_ *ōlkisi* Jilin Province [11]  
*Jilonṅ* Geelong [6]  
*Jinān* Jinan, Tsinan (SU *Czinan'*) [11]  
*jināstā* cherry [3]

*jiñ* scales, *jin* (500g) [9]  
*jiñla-* weigh [12]  
*jiñmoma* steamed bun [15]  
*jiq* much, many, a lot, numerous [12]  
*jiyäk* border (of a garment) [8]  
*Jorjiyä* (U.S.) Georgia [2]; \_\_\_  
*šitati* State of Georgia [2]  
*joza* table [5]  
*judun* rainstorm [14]; \_\_\_-*čapqun*  
rainstorm [14]  
*juğrapiyā* geography [4]; *tābi'i* \_\_\_  
physical geography [4]  
*juğrapiyišunas* geographer [2]  
*jumhuriyāt* republic [11]  
*jumhuriyit...* (see *jumhuriyāt*)  
*Juŋgo* China [3]; \_\_\_ *tibabätčiligi*  
(traditional) Chinese medicine [13];  
\_\_\_ *tiwipi* practitioner of  
(traditional) Chinese medicine [13]  
*juŋgoluq* Chinese (person), (person)  
of China [1]  
*juŋgošunas* Sinologue, Sinologist  
(dealing with China as a whole)  
[2]  
*juŋgošunastliq* (general) Sinology [4]  
*juši* (*jušiyim* [~ *juširim*], *jušiyiñ* [~  
*juširin*], *jušisi*) /jūši + #/  
chairperson (~ *rä'is*, SU *rä'is*) [1]  
*juwawa* *jiaozi*, *gyōza* (type of  
ravioli) [15]  
*jümā* Friday, on Friday [7]; \_\_\_  
*künliri* (on) Fridays [7]  
*jümäk* faucet, tap [5]  
*jümlä* (grammatical) sentence  
*jüp* pair, paired, double ..., even-  
numbered [8]  
*jüzä* tangerine, orange (fruit) (~  
*aplisin*, SU *apel'sin*) [3]; \_\_\_ *süyi*  
tangerine juice, orange juice [3]  
*juwanzu* Zhuang, Chuang (person)  
[11]  
*Jyaŋsu* Jiangsu, Kiangsu (SU  
*Czyansu*) [11]; \_\_\_ *ölkisi* Jiangsu  
Province [11]  
*Jyaŋši* Jiangxi, Kiangsi (SU *Czyansi*)  
[11]; \_\_\_ *ölkisi* Jiangxi Province

[11]  
*juwanzu* (see *juwanzu*)

## k

+*k* (see +*q*)  
+*k-* (see +*q-*)  
-*k* (see -*q*)  
-*k-* (see -*q-*)  
*kabardino-balqar* Kabardin and  
Balkar [11]  
*kadir* official, functionary,  
administrator, administrative  
worker, managerial worker, clerical  
worker [1]  
*kadr* (SU; see *kadir*)  
*kakao* (SU; see *kakawu*)  
*kakawu* cocoa, hot chocolate [3]  
*kala* bovine, cow, ox [1,3]; \_\_\_ *gōši*  
beef [15]; \_\_\_ *harwisi* oxen-drawn  
cart [14]; \_\_\_ *süti* cow's milk [1,3]  
*kalač* overshoe, galosh [8]  
*kalaš* (SU; see *kalač*)  
*Kalgari* Calgary [6]  
*Kalgurli* Kalgoorlie [6]  
*Kalifornya* (SU; see *Kaliforniyä*)  
*Kaliforniyä* California [2]; \_\_\_ *šitati*  
State of California [2]  
*kalpuk* lip [13]  
*kalpük* (SU; see *kalpuk*)  
*Kambodža* Kampuchea, Cambodia  
[1]  
*kambodžiliq* Kampuchean (person),  
Cambodian (person), Khmer  
(person), (person) of Kampuchea,  
(person) of Cambodia [1]  
*Kambudža* (SU; see *Kambodža*)  
*kambudžaliq* (SU; see *kambodžiliq*)  
*kan* ore, mine [4]  
*Kanada* Canada [1,6]  
*kanadaliq* Canadian (person) [1,6]  
*kanadiliq* (see *kanadaliq*)  
*kanay* trumpet, horn [7]  
*kanäy* (SU; see *kanay*)  
*Kanberra* Canberra [1]

- kanči* miner [4]  
*kančiliq* mining [4]  
*Kanzas* Kansas [2]; \_\_\_ *šitati* State of Kansas [2]  
*kapitalizim* capitalism [4]  
*kapitalizm* (SU; see *kapitalizim*)  
*kapusta* (European) cabbage [15]  
*#kar* /+#(#)kār+#/ (performer, artisan)  
*Kardif* Cardiff [1]  
*karel* Karelian (person) [11]  
*karidor* corridor, hallway [6]  
*kariwat* (SU; see *karwat*)  
*Karnis* Cairns [6]  
*karton* cardboard [12]; \_\_\_ *quta* cardboard box, carton [12]  
*karwan* caravan [14]  
*karwat* bed, bedstead, couch [5]  
*karwit...* (see *karwat*)  
*karxana* workshop, manufacturing shop [4]  
*kassa* (n) cashier's (counter)  
*kassir* cashier, teller [4]  
*kastum* Western-style dress, Western-style suit, Western-style outfit, costume [8]  
*kasturulka* metal pan [15]  
*katip* secretary [4]  
*katolik* catholic [4]  
*kawa* squash, pumpkin [3,15]  
*kawap* kebab [6]; \_\_\_ *zixi* meat skewer [15]  
*+kā* (see *+ğa*)  
*kāč* dusk, evening, late, belated, tardy [7]  
*kāč-* pass, flee  
*+kāč* (see *+qač*)  
*-kāč* (see *-ğač*)  
*kāčlik* evening ..., nightly [7]; \_\_\_ *tamaq* dinner, supper [7]  
*kāčür-* make pass, forgive, excuse [3]  
*-kāk* (see *-ğaq*)  
*kāl-* come, approach (hither), arrive (here), fit; (asp.v: continuation, persistence) [2,3]; *elip* \_\_\_ bring; *-ğan* \_\_\_ *mā-* (with possessive) (simply) could ~ can not ... [14], *-ğu* \_\_\_ (with possessive) want to ..., feel like ...ing [13]  
*kām* lacking, short (of), rare, rarely, seldom [7]; \_\_\_ *din kām* very rarely [7]  
*kāmār* (leather) belt [8]  
*kāmbāğāl* (ad) poor (SU *kāmbiğāl*)  
*kāmbāğālčilik* (n) poverty (SU *kāmbiğālčilik*)  
*kāmbāğällik* (n) poverty (SU *kāmbiğällik*)  
*kāmbiğāl* (SU; see *kāmbāğāl*)  
*kāmbiğālčilik* (SU; see *kāmbiğālčilik*)  
*kāmbiğällik* (SU; see *kāmbiğällik*)  
*kāmzāl* (SU; see *kāmzul*)  
*kāmzul* vest [8]  
*(\*+kān* [see *\*+qan*])  
*-kān* (see *-ğan*)  
*-kāndā* (see *-ğanda*)  
*-kāndim* (see *-ğandim*)  
*-kāndin* (see *-ğandin*)  
*-kānlig...* (see *-ğanliq*)  
*-kānlik* (see *-ğanliq*)  
*kāñ* wide, broad, vast extensive, expansive [8]  
*kāpkā* peaked cap, billed cap [8]  
*+kār-* (see *+ğar-*)  
*-kār-* (see *-ğar-*)  
*kās-* (v.t) cut, cut down, fell  
*kāsp* specialty, field of specialization, major (field of study) [4]  
*kāspdaš* person sharing the same field of specialization, colleague (in the same field) [4]  
*kāstrülkā* (SU; see *kasturulka*)  
*kāš* slipper [8]  
*#kāš* /+#(#)kāš+#/ person associated with ... (Iranic-derived near-equivalent of Turkic *+či*)  
*+kāš* (see *+qaš*)  
*-kāš* (see *-ğaš*)  
*kāštā* /#kāštā+#/ (product of) embroidery

- käštiçi* embroiderer [4]  
*kät-* go, walk, leave, spend; (asp.v: intensive, change, unforeseen or accidental occurrence) [6,9]  
 (\**käy* rear)  
 -*käy* (see -*ğay*)  
*käyğwän* switch (SU *wiklučatel'*)  
*käyn* rear, back  
 -*käysiz* (see -*ğaysiz*)  
*kečä* night, yesterday [7]; *yerim* \_\_\_ midnight [7]  
 -*kečäk* (see *kiyim*)  
*kečik-* be late, be delayed [2,14,15]; \_\_\_*ip qal-* be late, be delayed [15]; \_\_\_*iš* delay [14]  
*kečiktür-* cause to be late, delay, postpone, put off [12]  
*kečir-* make pass, forgive, excuse [3]  
*kel...* (see *käl-*)  
*kelär* coming, upcoming, next [1,4]  
*kelin* bride, daughter-in-law [5]  
*keliš* coming, arriving, arrival  
*keliš-* agree, get along, fit  
*kelišim* agreement [14]  
*kemä* ship [14]; \_\_\_*üsti* ship's deck [14]  
*Kenya* (SU; see *Keniyä*)  
*keniyalik* (SU; see *keniyilik*)  
*Keniyä* Kenya [1]  
*keniyilik* Kenyan (person), (person) of Kenya [1]  
*Kentukki* Kentucky [2]; \_\_\_*šitati* State of Kentucky [2])  
*kepka* (SU; see *käpkä*)  
*keräk* necessity, need, requirement [3]; -*sa(...)* \_\_\_ might, probably will [13]  
*keräklik* necessary, needed, required [8]  
*Kerim* (personal name: m) [10]  
*Keriya* (SU; see *Keriyä*)  
*Keriyä* Keriya, Yutian [1]  
*kes...* (see *käs-*)  
*kesäl* indisposition, illness, sickness, disease, disorder, ailment, ill person, patient [13]; \_\_\_*alamiti* symptom [3]; \_\_\_*kör-* conduct a medical consultation [13]  
*kesällik* illness, sickness, disease, ailment, affliction [13]  
*ket...* (see *kät-*)  
*keyin* after, following, consequently [7]  
*keyinräk* later (on), somewhat later [11]  
*Kerns* (SU; see *Karnis*)  
*#ki<sub>1</sub>* /+ #(#)ki#/ ... that, rather than [14]  
*#ki<sub>2</sub>* /+ #(#)ki+ #/ (de-adverbial attributive marker) [5]  
 -*ki* (see *#ki<sub>1</sub>*)  
 +*ki<sub>1</sub>* (see +*ği*)  
 +*ki<sub>2</sub>* (see +*qi*)  
 +*ki...* (see +*ğa*)  
 +*kičä* (see +*ğičä*)  
 -*kičä* (see -*ğičä*)  
*kičik* small, little [4]; \_\_\_*apa* younger sister of parent, aunt [5]; \_\_\_*dada* father's younger brother, uncle [5]; \_\_\_*tağa* mother's younger brother, uncle [5]  
*kičikkinä* tiny, minute [15]  
*Kiew* (SU; see *Kiyew*)  
*kigiz* felt-rug [14]; \_\_\_*öyi yurt* [9,14]  
*kilassik* classical [4]; \_\_\_*muzika* classical music [4]  
 -*kili* (see -*ğili*)  
*kilimat* climate [14]  
 -*kiliwat-* (see -*ğiliwat-*)  
*kilo* kilo(gram) [12]  
*kilogiram* kilogram [8]  
*kilogramm* (SU; see *kilogiram*)  
*kim* who (sg.) [1]  
*kimlär* who (pl) [5]  
*kimxap* brocade [9]  
 -*kin* /##kin#/ (emphatic interrogative) [15]  
 -*kin* (see -*ğin*)  
 +*kinä* (see +*ğina*)  
 -*kinä* (see -*ğina*)  
*Kingston* Kingston [6]



- kino** movie, film [7]; \_\_\_ *kör-* watch a movie [7]  
**kinoxana** cinema, movie theater [6]  
**Kipr** (SU; see *Siprus*)  
**kiprlik** (SU; see *siprusluq*)  
**kir** dirt, filth, stain, dirty linen, laundry (to be washed) [7]; \_\_\_ *yu-* wash clothes, launder, do laundry [7]  
**kir-** enter [1]  
**+kir-** (see *+qir-*)  
**kira** rent, hire [10]; \_\_\_ *mašinisi* taxi, cab [10]; \_\_\_ *qil-* hire, rent [14]  
**kirist** cross (SU *krest*)  
**kiriwār-** enter (right away), walk right in, feel free to enter [13]  
**kirlık** (bed) sheet [9]  
**kiši** person [6,12]  
**kišilik** human, personal, for ... person(s) [8]; \_\_\_ *almaš* personal pronoun  
**Kišinew** Kishinev [11]  
**Kišinyow** (SU; see *Kišinew*)  
**kitap** book [9]; \_\_\_ *iškawi* bookcase [7]; \_\_\_ *magazini* (SU) bookstore, bookshop [4]  
**kitapčä** /#kitāb + #čä + #/ (n) booklet  
**kitapxana** (CU) bookstore, bookshop, (SU) library [4]  
**kiy-** wear, put on (clothes), dress [8]; \_\_\_ *ip sinap baq-* try on [8]  
**Kiyew** Kiev [1,11]  
**kiyim** garment, dress, clothes, clothing [8]; \_\_\_ *-kečäk* clothing (and the like), various articles of clothing [8]; \_\_\_ *tikiš mašinisi* sewing machine [8]  
**kiyin-** get dressed, dress (oneself) [13]  
**kiyiwal-** put (a garment) on (oneself) [6,12]  
**kiyiwel...** (see *kitiwal-*)  
**klassik** (SU; see *kilassik*)  
**klimat** (SU; see *kilimat*)  
**klub** (SU; see *kulup*)  
**Kobe** Kobe [1]  
**koča** street [5]  
**koči...** (see *koča*)  
**kofe** (SU; see *kofi*)  
**kofeyin** caffein  
**kofeyinlik** containing caffein [3]  
**kofeyinsiz** caffein-free, decaffeinated [3]  
**kofi** (*kofiyim* [~ *kofirim*], *kofiyin* [~ *kofirin*], *kofisi*) /#kōfī + #/ (n) coffee [3]  
**kokain** cocaine [13]  
**Kolombiya** (SU; see *Kolombiyä*)  
**kolombiyalik** (SU; see *kolombiyilik*)  
**Kolombiyä** (country of) Columbia [1]  
**kolombiyilik** Columbian (person) [1]  
**Kolorado** Colorado [2]; \_\_\_ *šitati* State of Colorado [2]  
**Kolumbiya** (SU; see *Kolumbiyä*)  
**Kolumbiyä** (District of) Columbia; \_\_\_ *wilayiti* District of Columbia; *Britaniyä Kolumbiyisi* (*ölkisi*) (Province of) British Columbia [6]  
**Kolumbiyi...** (see *Kolumbiyä*)  
**kolxoz** kolkhoz [4]  
**Komi** Komi [11]  
**kommunizim** communism [4]  
**kommunizm** (SU; see *kommunizim*)  
**kona** old [4]; \_\_\_ *moda* old fashion [8]; \_\_\_ *yeziq* old script, old writing system, Arabic-script-based writing system (for Uyghur)  
**kongres** congress [4]  
**Kongo** Congo [1]  
**kongoluq** Congolese (person) [1,4]  
**Konnektikot** Connecticut [2]; \_\_\_ *šitati* State of Connecticut [2]  
**konserwa** preserves, can, tin (of preserved food) [15]; \_\_\_ *bankisi* can, tin (of preserved food) [15]; \_\_\_ *qil-* can, tin [15]  
**kontora** office [4]  
**konwert** envelop [9,12]  
**konyak** cognac, brandy [3]  
**kon'yak** (SU; see *konyak*)  
**Kopengagen** (SU; see *Kopenhagen*)

- Kopenhagen* Copenhagen [1]  
*kor* blind [13]  
*Koreya* (SU; see *Čawš[y]än*)  
*koreyalik* (SU; see *čawš[y]änlik*)  
*koridor* (SU; see *karidor*)  
*Korla* Korla, Kuerle [1]  
*Kostarika* Costa Rica [1]  
*Kosta-Rika* (SU; see *Kostarika*)  
*kosta-rikaliq* (SU; see *kostarikiliq*)  
*kostarikiliq* Costa Rican (person) [1]  
*kostyum* (SU; see *kastum*)  
*koy yuan* [8]  
*köč-* migrate, move [3]  
*kök* sky, blue, green grass, herb, seedling [8]  
*köktat* vegetable, produce [15]  
*köktatči* vegetable grower, market gardener, greengrocer [4]  
*köktatliq* vegetable garden, market garden [14]  
*köküč* bluish, light blue [9]  
*köküš* (SU; see *köküč*)  
*Köxrot* Huhhot, Huhehot, Huhehaote [1,11]  
*köl* lake, pond [14]  
*kölčäk* small pond, puddle [14]  
*kömäč* grilled bread, toast [15]  
*kömmä* (see below); \_\_\_ *qonaq* corn, maize [15]  
*kön-* agree, become accustomed, get used [13]  
*könL...* (see *könül*)  
*könül* heart, feelings, emotion, spirit [15]; \_\_\_ *yerim bol-* be(come) heart-broken, be(come) sad [15]  
*köp* mass, majority, many, much, a lot, very, often, frequently, mostly [3]  
*köpä* sheep skin, cotton-padded, mattress [9]  
*köpčilik* entirety, majority, most [15]  
*köp-kök* strikingly blue, strikingly green [9,14]  
*köpräk* (somewhat) more [13]  
*kör-* see, look at, read, meet, watch, consider, regard; (asp.v: tentative) [7]; \_\_\_ *üp baq-* have a look, try (out) [8]; *čüš* \_\_\_ dream [7]; *kino* \_\_\_ watch a movie [7]; *telewizor* \_\_\_ watch television [7]  
*körsät-* show, indicate, point out, demonstrate, describe [12]  
*körsätküč* indication, sign, pointer; \_\_\_ *almaš* demonstrative pronoun  
*körsit...* (see *körsät-*)  
*körün-* be seen, appear, emerge, look (like) [9]; *doxturğa* \_\_\_ be seen by a doctor, consult a doctor, see a doctor [13]  
*körüš-* see one another, meet (one another) [2]  
 (\**köt-* [v.t] \*rise)  
*kötär-* lift, raise, carry, promote [14]; *kötiräyli!* let's raise our glasses! [15]  
*kötir...* (see *kötär-*)  
*köwrük* bridge [15]; \_\_\_ *tin öt-* cross a bridge [15]  
*köy-* burn, glow  
*köynäk* dress, shirt, blouse, undershirt [8,13]; *ič* \_\_\_ undershirt, slip [8]  
*köynäklik* wearing a dress ~ shirt ~ blouse, (sufficient) for a dress ~ shirt ~ blouse [9]  
*köz* eye, stud, doorway [13]; \_\_\_ *doxturi* ophthalmologist [4]; \_\_\_ *doxturluği* ophthalmology [4]  
*köz'äynäk* (eye) glass(es), spectacles [8]  
*közlük* having (an) eye(s), ...-eyed, studded [8]  
*Kraystčerč* Christchurch [1]  
*krest* (SU; see *kirist*)  
*Krodiya* (SU; see *Krodiyä*)  
*krodiyalik* (SU; see *krodiyilik*)  
*Krodiyä* Croatia [1]  
*krodiyilik* Croat, Croatian (person), (person) of Croatia [1]  
*Kuba* Cuba [1]  
*kubaliq* (see *kubiliq*)  
*kubiliq* Cuban (person) [1]

*Kuča* Kucha, Kuchar, Kuche [1]  
*Kučar* (see *Kuča*)  
*kulup* club (SU *klub*)  
*Kun'min* (SU; see *Kunmin*)  
*Kunmin* Kunming (SU *Kun'min*) [11]  
*kurd* (ethnic) Kurd, Kurdish (person) [1]  
*Kurdistan* Kurdistan [1]  
*kurdistanliq* (person) of Kurdistan [1]  
*kurtka* (SU; see *kurutka*)  
*kurutka* jacket [8]  
*kuwas* kvass [3]; *nan \_\_\_i* bread kvass [3]  
 -*kū* (see -*ǧu*)  
*kūč* power, strength  
 -*kūč* (see -*ǧuč*)  
 -*kūči* (see -*ǧučī*)  
*kūčlük* powerful, strong  
*kūčsiz* powerless, weak  
*kül* ashes, cinder [6]; \_\_\_ *rān* ash color, gray [6]; \_\_\_ *-rānlik* ash-color, gray  
*kül-* laugh [2,6]  
*külkā* laughter [15]; *külkigä qal-* be laughed at, make a fool of oneself, make an ass of oneself, be(come) the laughing stock [15]  
*külki...* (see *külkā*)  
*kümüš* silver [8]  
*kün* sun, day, on the day [7]; \_\_\_ *čiqiš* sunrise [14]; \_\_\_ *nuri* sunlight, sun ray [14]; \_\_\_ *petiš* sunset, sundown [14]  
*kündä* daily, in the day, per day, everyday [7]  
*kündilik* daily, everyday ... [7]  
*kündüz* daytime [14]  
*kündüzi* in the daytime, by day [5]  
*künjüt* sesame [15]; \_\_\_ *yeǧi* sesame oil [15]  
*künlük<sub>1</sub>* parasol, umbrella  
*künlük<sub>2</sub>* (consisting) of ... day(s), ... day's ~ days' ... [14]  
 +*kūr* (see +*ǧur*)  
 -*kūr* (see -*ǧur*)

-*kūr-* (see -*ǧur-*)  
*kūrāk* spade; \_\_\_ *čay* green brick tea [3]  
*kūt-* wait, look after, receive (guests), entertain, treat [3]; \_\_\_ *ütur-* wait (a while) [10]; \_\_\_ *üšzali* waiting hall, waiting lounge [10]  
*kütküči* attendant, servant, server, waiter, waitperson [14]  
*kütüpxana* library (SU *kitapxana*, *biblioteka*) [3]  
*kütüwal-* wait and receive, meet (upon arrival), pick up (upon arrival) [10]  
*küyoǧul* son-in-law [5]  
*küz* autumn, fall [14]  
 -*küz-* (see -*ǧuz-*)  
*küzlük* autumnal, fall ... [14]  
*kwartira* (SU) apartment, flat [4]  
*kwas* (SU; see *kuwas*)  
*Kwebek* Quebec [6]; \_\_\_ *ölkisi* Province of Quebec [6]; \_\_\_ *šähiri* Quebec City [6]  
*Kwenslend* Queensland [6]; \_\_\_ *oblasti* State of Queensland [6]  
*Kwinslend* (SU; see *Kwenslend*)

## I

+I (~ +il ~ +ul ~ +ül) /+1+|#/  
 (denominal noun, mostly adjectival)  
 -I (~ -il ~ -ul ~ -ül) /-1+|#/  
 (deverbal noun, mostly adjectival)  
 -I- (~ -il- ~ -ul- ~ -ül-) /-1-|/  
 (passive/reflexive)  
 #*la<sub>1</sub>* /#(#)lā/ (emphatic) the very ..., just, only, even [2]  
 #*la<sub>2</sub>* (see #[di]la)  
 (\*+*la* [- ~ \*+lā] \*/++1A|#/  
 [denominal adverb])  
 +*la-* (~ +lā-) /+1A-|/  
 (denominal verb)  
*lampa* /#lāmpa+#/ (oil or kerosine) lamp

- Lan'čžou* (SU; see *Länju*)  
*Lanseton* Launceston [6]  
*Laos* Laos [1]  
*laosluq* Laotian (person) [1]  
*lapqut* exchange labor  
*#lar* (see *+lar<sub>1</sub>*)  
*+lar<sub>1</sub>* (~ *+lär*) /+lAr|#/ (plural in personal suffixes, e.g., *+nizlar*, *+nlar*, *-nlar*) [1]  
*+lar<sub>2</sub>* (~ *+lär*) /+lAr+|#/ (plural, representative, approximative, rarely deferential) [1]  
*Lasa* Lhasa [1]  
*lata* rag, cloth [8]; \_\_\_ *xäy* cloth shoe [8]  
*latiš* (ethnic) Latvian (person) [1]  
*Latwiya* (SU; see *Latwiyä*)  
*latwiyalik* (SU; see *latwiyilik*)  
*Latwiyä* Latvia [1,11]  
*latwiyilik* Latvian (person), (person) of Latvia [1]  
*laynhä* (see *fan'an*)  
*laza* (red) pepper [15]  
*lazim* necessity, need, requirement, necessary [8]  
*+lä-* (see *+la-*)  
*lägmän* type of noodle [15]  
*Länju* Lanzhou, Lanchow (SU *Lan'čžou*) [11]  
*länmän* type of noodle [6]  
*länpun* type of bean jelly [15]  
*läp* lip [13]  
*+lär* (see *+lar*)  
*läw* (see *läp*)  
*Leipcig* (SU; see *Leipsig*)  
*Leipsig* Leipzig [1]  
*lekciya* (SU; see *leksiyä*)  
*lekin* but, however, yet [2]  
*leksika* (n) lexicon, lexical inventory, vocabulary  
*leksiyä* lecture [7]  
*Leningrad* Leningrad [1]  
*leninizim* Leninism [4]  
*leninizm* (SU; see *leninizim*)  
*lenta* ribbon, tape, film [15]  
*lenti...* (see *lenta*)  
*Letbridž* (SU; see *Letbrij*)
- Letbrij* Letbridge [6]  
*+li...* (see *+la-*)  
*Liberiya* (SU; see *Liweriyä*)  
*liberiyalik* (SU; see *liweriyilik*)  
*Lidis* Leeds [1]  
*Lids* (SU; see *Lidis*)  
*+lig...* (see *+liq*)  
*+liğ...* (see *+liq*)  
*+lik* (see *+liq*)  
*+liktin* (see *+liqtin*)  
*limon* lemon [3]  
*limonad* (SU; see *limonat*)  
*limonat* lemonade [3]  
*liñsi-* (v.int) bend, bow, nod  
*liñsit-* (v.caus:tr) bend, bow, nod  
*lipap* envelope [9]  
*lipapä* (SU; see *lipap*)  
*+liq<sub>1</sub>* (~ *+lik* ~ *+luq* ~ *+lük*) /(|)+(+)l°G+(|)#/ (denominal attributive noun) [11]  
*+liq<sub>2</sub>* (~ *+lik* ~ *+luq* ~ *+lük*) /+(+)l°G+|#/ (denominal adjectival, attributive) [1]  
*+liqtin* (~ *+liktin* ~ *+luqtin* ~ *+lüktin*) /|+(+)l°G+dIn#/ (following *-ğan*: cause or purpose) [12]  
*+lir...* (see *+lar*)  
*+liri* /+lAr+(s)I+|#/ (plural 3rd person possessive; 2nd person [hyper-]deferential possessive) [1]  
*Lisbon* Lisbon [1]  
*+lisi* (following numeratives) the ... of them [13]  
*Litwa* Lithuanian [1]  
*Litwaliq* Lithuanian (person), (person) of Lithuania [1]  
*Liwan* Lebanon [1]  
*liwanliq* Lebanese (person), person of Lebanon [1]  
*Liweriyä* Liberia [1]  
*liweriyilik* Liberian (person), (person) of Liberia [1]  
*Liwerpul* Liverpool [1]  
*Liwiya* (SU; see *Liwiyä*)  
*liwiyalik* (SU; see *liwiyilik*)  
*Liwiyä* Libya [1]

*liwiyilik* Libyan (person), (person) of Libya [1]  
*London* London [1]  
*Lonseston* (SU; see *Lanseston*)  
*Lopnor* (see *Lopnur*)  
*Lopnur* Lopnur, Lopnor, Yuli, Luobu (lake and district in Xinjiang) (~ *Lopnor*)  
*lopnorluq* (see *lopnurluq*)  
*lopnurluq* (person) of Lopnur (~ *lopnorluq*) [14]  
*Los Anželes* Los Angeles [1]  
*lōngā* towel [7]  
*luğāt* vocabulary, lexicon, dictionary [8]  
*Luizana* Louisiana [2]; \_\_\_ *šitati* State of Louisiana [2]  
*Luiziana* (SU; see *Luizana*)  
*+luq* (see *+liq*)  
*+luqtin* (see *+liqtin*)  
*+lük* (see *+liq*)  
*+lükün* (see *+liqtin*)  
*Lxasa* (SU; see *Lasa*)  
*Lyaoniñ* (see *Lyawniñ*)  
*Lyawniñ* Liaoning (SU *Lyawnin*) [11]; \_\_\_ *ölkisi* Liaoning Province [11]

## m

*+m<sub>1</sub>* (~ *+im* ~ *+um* ~ *+üm*)  
 /| +m+ #/ (1st person sg. possessive) [1]  
*+m<sub>2</sub>* (~ *+im* ~ *+um* ~ *+üm*)  
 /+m+ | #/ (denominal noun)  
*-m<sub>1</sub>* (~ *-im* ~ *-um* ~ *-üm*)  
 /-m+ | / (deverbal noun)  
*-m<sub>2</sub>* (see *-am*)  
*#ma* /#mā#/ (interrogative expressing surprise) [3]  
*-ma* (~ *-mä*) /- -mA+ | #/  
 (deverbal noun or adjective)  
*-ma-* (~ *-mä-*) /- | -mA- /  
 (negative) [3]  
*ma'arip* education  
*ma'aripšunas* educationist,

educational scientist  
*ma'aripšunasliq* educational science [4]  
*magazin* (SU; see *magizin*)  
*magistir* master (person holding a master's degree) (SU *magistr*) [2]  
*magistr* (SU; see *magistir*)  
*magizin* (large) store, (large) shop, department store [8]  
*mağdur* strength, energy [13]  
*mağdurluq* strong, energetic  
*mağdursiz* without energy, weak, sluggish [13]  
*mağdursizlan-* be weakened, lose energy [13]  
*mağdursizlin...* (see *mağdursizlan-*)  
*makan* /#makān+ #/ place, (home) area  
*Makao* (SU; see *Awmen*)  
*makedon* (SU; see *makidon*)  
*Makedoniya* (SU; see *Makidoniya*)  
*makedoniyalik* (SU; see *makidoniyalik*)  
*makidon* (ethnic) Macedonian (person) [1]  
*Makidoniya* Macedonia [1]  
*makedoniyilik* Macedonian (person), (person) of Macedonia [1]  
*mal* livestock, domestic animals, ware, commodity, property; \_\_\_ *doxtur* veterinarian [4]; \_\_\_ *doxturluği* veterinary science, veterinary medicine [4]  
*Malaysiyā* (see *Malayšiyā*)  
*malaysiyilik* (see *malayšiyilik*)  
*Malayšiyā* Malaysia (~ *Malaysiyā*) [1]  
*malayšiyilik* Malaysian (person), (person) of Malaysia (~ *malaysiyilik*) [1]  
*Malayziya* (SU; see *Malayšiyā*)  
*malayzialik* (SU; see *malayšiyilik*)  
*Malta* Malta [1]  
*maltaliq* (see *maltiliq*)  
*maltiliq* Maltese (person), (person) of Malta [1]  
*mana* (look, that over) there!,

- voilà!*, there (you are)! [6]  
**Mančester** Manchester [1]  
**mandalın** mandolin [7]  
**mandolina** (SU; see *mandalın*)  
**Manitoba** Manitoba [6]; \_\_\_ *ölkisi*  
 Province of Manitoba [6]  
**manju** Manchu (person) [3]  
**manta** *baozi* (type of stuffed,  
 steamed bun) [15]  
**mañ-** move forward, walk, set out,  
 go, travel, run (of machines),  
 unfold, be in operation, come into  
 operation, matchmake, act as go-  
 between [6]  
**maña** (dative-directive of *män*) (to  
 ~ for) me [10]  
**mañlay** forehead [13]  
 -*maq*<sub>1</sub> (~ -*mäk*) /-mAG+|#/  
 (present-future process) [6]  
 -*maq*<sub>2</sub> (~ -*mäk*) /| -mAG+|#/  
 (gerundive present-future) [6]  
 -*maqči* (~ -*mäkči*)  
 /| -mAG+(+)čI+|#/ (intention,  
 determination) [6]  
**maqala** piece of writing, essay,  
 article [8]  
**maqalä** (SU; see *maqala*)  
**maqali...** (see *maqala*)  
 -*maqčidi* (< -*maqči idi*) [13]  
**maqu** agreed, accepted, all right!,  
 agreed!, it's a deal!, fine! [6]  
**Marakeš** Morocco [1]  
**marakešlik** Moroccan (person),  
 (person) of Morocco [1]  
**margarin** (SU; see *sün'i may*)  
**mari** Mari (person) [11]  
**Mariland** Maryland [2]; \_\_\_ *šitati*  
 State of Maryland [2]  
**marka** stamp, postage stamp,  
 trademark, brand, mark (currency)  
 [12]  
**marki...** (see *marka*)  
**marksizim** Marxism [4];  
 \_\_\_ -*leninizim* Marxism-Leninism  
 [4]  
**marksizm** (SU; see *marksizim*);  
 \_\_\_ -*leninizim* (SU; see  
*marksizim-leninizim*)  
**mart** March [10]  
**mas** matching, harmonizing,  
 harmonic, match, harmony  
 -*mas* (~ -*mäs*) /| -mAs+|#/  
 (negative deverbal attributive [<  
 aorist], negative of -*ar*)  
**maslaš-** harmonize (with each  
 other), match (each other)  
 -*masliq* (~ -*mäslik*)  
 /-mAs+(+)|<sup>o</sup>G+|#/ (negative  
 participial, negative deverbal noun,  
 negative of -*ğan*)  
**Massaçusets** Massachusetts [2]; \_\_\_  
*šitati* State of Massachusetts [2]  
**massaž** (SU; see *änmo*)  
**maš** mungbean [15]  
**mašina** machine, motor vehicle,  
 motor car, sewing machine [4]  
**mašinist** typist [4]  
**mašinka** typewriter [9]  
**mata** coarse homespun cloth [9]  
**matematik** mathematician [2]  
**matematika** mathematics [4]; \_\_\_  
*alimi* (see *matematik*)  
**material** (SU; see *matiriyal*)  
**matiriyal** material, data [14]  
**mawbi** (see *mobi*)  
**Mawritaniya** (SU; see *Mawritaniyä*)  
**mawritaniyalik** (SU; see  
*mawritaniyilik*)  
**Mawritaniyä** Mauritania [1]  
**mawritaniyilik** Mauritanian  
 (person), (person) of Mauritania  
 [1]  
**mawu** this [1]  
**Maxačkala** Makhachkala [11]  
**may**<sub>1</sub> May [10]  
**may**<sub>2</sub> oil, fat, grease, butter [15]  
 -*may* (~ -*mäy*) /| -mAy#/ (<  
 \*/-| -mA-A#/) (negative  
 converbial, negative of -*p*,  
 negative present-future) [11]  
**mayka** sleeveless undershirt,  
 (under-)vest, singlet, tank-top  
 [8,13]  
**mayliq**<sub>1</sub> napkin (serviette) [15]

- mayliq<sub>2</sub>* oily, fatty, greasy [15]  
*maysiz* free of fat, lean [15]  
 -*mā* (see -*ma*)  
 -*mā-* (see -*ma-*)  
*mādini* cultural  
*mādinīyāt* civilization, culture [5,8];  
 \_\_\_ *buyunliri* stationary [8]  
*mādris* medreseh, Islamic college [4]  
*māhällā* town quarter, residential area, neighborhood [5]  
*māhsul* /#māhsul+#/ (n) produce, yield, crop, harvest, output, result  
*māhsulat* /#māhsulāt+#/ (n) production, produce, product, ware; *terā* \_\_\_ *liri* leather products [9]  
*māhsulatliq* /#māhsulāt+ (+)l°G+#/ (adj) producing, productive, yielding, production ...  
*mājhul* /#mājhul+#/ unknown, unclear, obscure  
 -*māk* (see -*maq*)  
 -*mākči* (see -*maqči*)  
*Mākkā* /#mākkā+#/ Mecca [1]  
*māktāp* school [2]; *ali* \_\_\_ tertiary school; *ottura* \_\_\_ middle school, junior highschool [4]  
*mālum* known [15]  
*mālumat* knowledge, learning, intelligence, scholarship, information, news, report [13]  
*māmlikāt* country, nation [3]  
*mān* I [1]  
 #*mān* (1st person sg. pronominal tag) [1]  
*māna* (see *mānā*)  
*mānā* meaning, semantic value [5]  
*māndā* (locative of *mān*) on me, by me, at my place [15]  
*māni...* (see *mānā*)  
*mānidaš* synonym, synonymous [5]  
*manilik* meaningful, interesting [15]  
*mānsāp* /#mānsāb+#/ government post, official position  
*mānsāpdar* public servant, official, government employee [4]  
*mānzirā* scenery, landscape, view [14]  
*māñiz* cheek [13]  
*māpā* (animal-)drawn two-wheeled cart [14]  
*māpiči* cart driver [14]  
*Mārakāš* (SU; see *Marakeš*)  
*mārakāšlik* (SU; see *marakešlik*)  
*mārhaba* welcome!; *Mārhaba* (personal name: f) [8]  
*mārikā* field, arena, scene, (important) affair, celebration [15]  
*mārkāz* center [11]  
*mārkiz...* (see *mārkāz*)  
*mārkizi* (see *mārkiziy*)  
*mārkizit* type of thin fabric (for shirts etc.) [9]  
*mārkiziy* central [10]  
*Māryām* (personal name: f) [12]  
 -*mās* (see -*mas*)  
*māsilā* question, problem [13]  
 -*māslik* (see -*masliq*)  
*māš* stove, oven [15]  
*māšgūl* ([NP *bilān* \_\_\_]) occupied (with), busy (with), engaged (in)  
*māšgūlat* occupation, activity [7]  
*māšhur* famous, well-known [2]  
*māšiq* (SU; see *māšq*)  
*māšq* practice, exercise [7]; \_\_\_ *dāptiri* exercise book [9]; \_\_\_ *qil* - practice, exercise [7]  
*māxsus* special, especially [7]  
*māy* alcoholic beverage, liquor, wine [3]  
 -*māy* (see -*may*)  
*māydan* place, site, square, field, arena, scene [4]; *dixančiliq* \_\_\_ farm [4]; *nāq* \_\_\_ actual site, real scene, field ... [14]  
*māydā* chest (thorax) [13]  
*māzā* flavor, interest [15]  
*māzi...* (see *māzā*)  
*māzilik* flavorful, palatable, delicious, fragrant, perfumed, scented [15]; \_\_\_ *puraq* fragrance, pleasant smell [15]  
*māzisiz* without fragrance,

- unscented, flavorless, bland,  
 unpalatable [15]  
 -*mdimän* (see -*amdımän*)  
 -*mdimiz* (see -*amdımız*)  
 -*mduq* (see -*amduq*)  
*meçit* (see *miçit*)  
*Medinä* /#mädinä+#/ Medina [1]  
*meğiz* kernel, seed [3,15]  
*mehman* guest [3]  
*mehmandost* hospitable (person)  
*mehmandostluq* hospitality [15]  
*mehmanxana* parlor, lounge, living-  
 room, guest house, lodge, hotel,  
 inn [4,5]; \_\_\_ *öy* (see above) [5]  
*Meksika* Mexico [1]  
*meksikaliq* (SU; see *meksikiliq*)  
*meksikiliq* Mexican (person),  
 (person) of Mexico [1]  
*Melburn* Melbourne [1]  
*meni* (definite accusative of *män*)  
*meniñ* (genitive of *män*) my [1]  
*meñ...* (see *mañ-*)  
*metal* metal  
*metallurg* (SU; see *metalsunas*)  
*metallurgiya* (SU; see  
*metalsunasliq*)  
*metalsunas* metallurgist [4]  
*metalsunasliq* metallurgy [4]  
*meteorologiya* (SU; see  
*meteorologiyä*)  
*meteorologiyä* meteorology [4]  
*metir* meter [9]  
*metirla-* measure by meters [9]  
*metr* (SU; see *metir*)  
*metrla-* (SU; see *metirla-*)  
*mexanik* mechanic, machinist [4]  
*Meyn* Maine [2]; \_\_\_ *šitati* State  
 of Maine [2]  
 -*mi...* (see -*ma-*)  
*Miçigan* Michigan [2]; \_\_\_ *šitati*  
 State of Michigan [2]  
*miçit* mosque [4]  
 #*midin* (< #*mu idin*) [15]  
 #*midiniz* (< #*mu idiniz*) [12]  
 -*miğin...* (< -*ma-ğän*) [15]  
*mijaz* (good) disposition [13]; \_\_\_  
*yoq* (with possessive) indisposed,  
 unwell, out of sorts, under the  
 weather [13]  
 #*mikän* (< #*mu ikän*) [1,6]  
 #*mikin* (tentative, expresses future  
 possibility) [11]  
*Milan* Milan [1]  
*millät* ethnic group, nationality,  
 nation [3]  
*milliard* (SU; see *milyart*)  
*million* (SU; see *milyon*)  
*millionçi* (SU; see *milyoner*)  
*milyart* billion (milliard) (SU  
*milliard*)  
*milyon* million (SU *milyon*)  
*milyoner* /#milyonēr+#/ millionair  
 (SU *millionçi*)  
*min-* mount, ride [14]  
*mineral* mineral; \_\_\_ *su* mineral  
 water [3]  
*minnät* act(ing) according to  
 obligation  
*minnätdar* obliged, grateful [15]  
*Minnesota* Minnesota [2]; \_\_\_ *šitati*  
 State of Minnesota [2]  
*Minsk* (SU; see *Minski*)  
*Minski* Minsk [1,11]  
*minut* minute (of time) [7]  
*minutluq* (consisting of ~ taking) ...  
 minutes, ... minutes' ... [7]  
*miñ* /#mıñ+#/ thousand  
*miñä* brain [13]  
*Misir* Egypt [1]  
*misirliq* Egyptian (person), (person)  
 of Egypt [1]  
*misqal* *misqal*, *qian* (weight) [9]  
*missioner* missionary [4]  
*Missisipi* Mississippi [2]; \_\_\_ *šitati*  
 State of Mississippi [2]  
*Missuri* Missouri [2]; \_\_\_ *šitati*  
 State of Missouri [2]  
 -*miš* (~ -*muš* ~ -*miš*)  
 /| -*m°*+#/ (continuous, habitual)  
*mitañ* rice gruel [15]  
*miwä* fruit [3]; \_\_\_ *säyi* fruit juice  
 [3]  
*miwilik* fruit-bearing, fruitful [5],  
 \_\_\_ *däräx* fruit-bearing tree [5]



- #miz** (1st person pl. pronominal tag) [3]  
**+miz** (~ *+imiz*) /|+mIz+#/ (1st person pl. possessive) [1]  
**mo** mao (Chinese monetary denomination) [8]  
**mobi** (*mobiym* [~ *mobirim*], *mobiyn* [~ *mobirin*], *mobisi*) /#mōbi+#/ writing brush [9]  
**moda** fashion [8]; \_\_\_ *boyičä* fashionable, according to fashion [8]; *kona* \_\_\_ old fashion [8]; *yeri* \_\_\_ new fashion, latest fashion [8]  
**mogu** mushroom [15]  
**Moldawiya** (SU; see *Moldawiyä*)  
**Moldawiyä** Moldavia [11]  
**molla** mullah [4]  
**moluq** consisting of ~ costing ... mao, ... mao worth (of ...) [12]  
**moma** grandmother, grandma, granny [4]  
**monča** bathhouse, steam bath, Turkish bath, bathroom [4]; \_\_\_ *xizmätčisi* bath attendant [4]  
**mončaq** necklace [8]  
**monğol** (SU; see *monğul*)  
**Monğoliya** (SU; see *Monğuliyä*)  
**monğoliyalik** (SU; see *monğuliyilik*)  
**monğolšunas** (SU; see *monğulšunas*)  
**monğolšunasliq** (SU; see *monğulšunasliq*)  
**Montana** Montana [2]; \_\_\_ *šitati* State of Montana [2]  
**Montenegro** Montenegro, Crna Gora [1]  
**montenegroluq** Montenegrin (person), (person) of Montenegro [1]  
**Montreal** Montreal [6]  
**monğul** Mongol, Mongolian (person), Mongolic (person) [1,3]  
**Monğuliyä** Mongolia [1]  
**monğuliyilik** Mongolian (person), (person) of Mongolia [1]  
**monğulšunas** Mongolist [2]  
**monğulšunasliq** Mongolistics [4]  
**Mordowiya** (SU; see *Mordowiyä*)  
**Mordowiyä** Mord(o)vinia [11]  
**morfin** morphine [13]  
**morfiy** (SU; see *morfin*)  
**morfolojiya** (SU; see *morfolojiyä*)  
**morfolojiyä** Morphology (SU *morfolojiya*)  
**Moskwa** Moscow [1]  
**möhür** signet, personal stamp [9]  
**möldür** hail [14]; \_\_\_ *čüš-* hail [14]; \_\_\_ *yağ-* hail [14]  
**mōmin** religious follower (of Islam), believer (in Islam), obedient, submissive, faithful, righteous;  
**Mōmin** (personal name: m) [15]  
**mōšük** (SU; see *müšük*)  
**#mu<sub>1</sub>** /#mu#/ (plain interrogative) [1]; ...\_\_\_, ...\_\_\_? ... or ...? [1]  
**#mu<sub>2</sub>** /#mu#/ also, too, as well (emphatic intensifier) [1]; ...\_\_\_, ...\_\_\_ ... as well as ..., both ... and ...  
**mu'allim** teacher, schoolmaster [1,4]  
**mu'allimä** female teacher (rarely used) [1]  
**muhajir** expatriate, émigré ..., overseas ... [3]  
**muhäbbät** love, ardor [15]  
**Muhämmät** (personal name: m) [1]  
**muhärräm** Muharram (1st Islamic month) [10]  
**Mukden** (SU; see *Šenyän*)  
**munbät** fertile, rich [14]  
**munbätsiz** infertile, barren  
**munčä** this (much), so ..., like this [7]  
**mundaq** such (a one), in this way, like this, thus, so (~ *bundaq*)  
**munu** (look, this ~ these) here!, *voilà!* [3]  
**murabba** fruit sauce, jam [15]  
**muskul** muscle [13]; \_\_\_ *ağriği* muscle ache, sore muscle(s) [13]  
**mustämlikä** /#mustämlikä+#/ colony [11]  
**musulman** Moslem, Muslim [7]  
**-muš** (see *-miš*)

- mušu* this (here ~ just mentioned) [12]  
*mušundaq* like this, thus [13]  
*mutāxāssis* expert, specialist [10]  
*muwāppāq* successful  
*muwāppāqiyāt* success [15]; \_\_\_  
*qazan-* attain success [15]  
*muxbir* correspondent, journalist, reporter [4]  
*muxbirlıq* journalism [4]  
*muxtar* self-will, freedom, autonomy, independence; *Muxtar* (personal name: m) [6]  
*muyāssār* in a position (to), having the opportunity (to), able (to) [15]; \_\_\_ *bol-* be in a position (to), have an opportunity (to), be able (to) [15]  
*muz* ice [14]; \_\_\_ *däk* like ice, (as cold) as ice, ice-cold [14]  
*muzika* music [4]; *kilassik* \_\_\_ classical music [4]; *xälq muzikisi* folk music [4]  
*muzikant* musician [4]  
*muzikiči* musician [4]  
*muzikişunas* musicologist [4]  
*muzikişunaslıq* (study of) music, musicology [4]  
*muzıka* (SU; see *muzika*)  
*muzıkant* (SU; see *muzikant*)  
*muzıkiči* (SU; see *muzikiči*)  
*muzıkişunas* (SU; see *muzikişunas*)  
*muzıkişunaslıq* (SU; see *muzikişunaslıq*)  
*mümkin* possible, likely [12]  
*mürä* shoulder [13]  
*müräbbä* (SU; see *murabba*)  
*-müš* (see *-miš*)  
*müšük* cat (SU *möšük*)  
*Myunxen* Munich [1]
- n**
- +n (~ +in ~ +un ~ +ün)  
 /+n+|#/ (denominal noun)  
 +n+ (pronominal obliqueness marker)  
 -n (~ -in ~ -un ~ -ün)  
 /-n+|#/ (deverbal noun)  
 (\*-n [~ \*-in ~ \*-un ~ \*-ün]  
 \*/-n#/ [converbial marker])  
 -n- (~ -in- ~ -un- ~ -ün-)  
 /|-n-|/ (passive, reflexive)  
*nağra* *nagh(a)ra* (type of drum) [7]  
*nahayiti* extremely, exceedingly, too, very, as much as, just about [2]  
*nahiyä* county [2]  
*nakladnaya* (SU; see *fapyaw*)  
*Nalčik* Nalchik [11]  
*Nal'čik* (SU; see *Nalčik*)  
*nam* /#nām+#/ name  
*namä* piece of writing, document, book, record [1]  
*Namibiya* (SU; see *Namibiyä*)  
*namibiyalik* (SU; see *namibiyilik*)  
*Namibiyä* Namibiya, Southwest Africa [1]  
*namibiyilik* Namibian (person), (person) of Namibia [1]  
*nan* bread, loaf [15]; \_\_\_ *kuwasi* bread kvass [3]  
*Nankin* (SU; see *Nänjin*)  
*Nan'čan* (SU; see *Nänčan*)  
*Nan'nin* (SU; see *Nännin*)  
*nasos* pump [5]; *su* \_\_\_ *i* water pump [5]  
*Naxičewan* Nakhichevan [11]  
*Naxičewan'* (SU; see *Naxičewan*)  
*naxša* song, tune, air [7]; \_\_\_ *eyt-* sing (a song ~ songs) [7]  
*naxšiči* singer [4]  
*nä* where, what [9]  
*näččä* how many, how much [5]  
*näččilik* of how many, of how much  
*näččinči* (interrogative ordinal) [6]  
*nägä* whither, where to [13]  
*nām* wetness, humidity, wet, humid [14]  
*Nänčan* Nanchang (SU *Nan'čan*) [11]  
*Nänjin* Nanjing, Nanking (SU *Nankin*) [11]

- Nänniñ** Nanning (SU *Nan 'nin*) [1,11]
- nāpās** breath, while, moment [13]; \_\_\_ *al-* inhale [13]; \_\_\_ *čiqar-* exhale [13]
- nāq** actual, real, proper [14]; \_\_\_ *al-* inhale [13]; \_\_\_ *māydan* actual site, real scene, field ... [14]; \_\_\_ *pul* cash (money)
- nārsā** thing [8]
- nārsi...** (see *nārsā*)
- nāsihāt** advice, counsel, exhortation, admonition; \_\_\_ *qil-* ([NP+ǧa \_\_\_]) advise, counsel, exhort, admonish; \_\_\_ *bār-* ([NP+ǧa \_\_\_]) advise, counsel, exhort, admonish
- nāsā** marijuana, hashish [13]
- nāsir** (SU; see *nāsr*)
- nāšpiūt** pear [3]
- nāšr** publishing, publication [8]; \_\_\_ *qil-* publish; \_\_\_ *qilin-* be published [8]
- nāšriyat** publishing company, publishing house [4]
- nātijā** result, accomplishment, achievement [15]; \_\_\_ *igä eriš-* attain a result, attain an achievement [15]
- nāwrā** grandchild, grandson [1,5,14]
- nāy** flute [7]
- nāziriyā** theory, doctrine [4]
- +nči** (~ +*inči*) /+n++čI+|#/ (ordinal) [6]
- Nebraska** Nebraska [2]; \_\_\_ *šitati* State of Nebraska [2]
- nefit** petroleum, oil (SU *neft*)
- neft'** (SU; see *nefit*)
- nemis** (ethnic) German (person) [1]
- nemisčā** German manner, German (language), in the German manner, in (the) German (language) [11]
- Nepal** Nepal [1]
- nepalliq** Nepalese (person), (person) of Nepal [1]
- nepiz** thin [9]
- neppiz** (SU; see *nepiz*)
- neri** yonder, far side
- neriqi** yon, yonder, being on the far side [10]
- Newada** Nevada [2]; \_\_\_ *šitati* State of Nevada [2]
- +ni** /|+nI#/ (definite accusative) [2,6]
- Nigeriya** (SU; see *Nigeriyā*)
- nigeriyalik** (SU; see *nigeriyilik*)
- Nigeriyā** Nigeria [1]
- nigeriyilik** Nigerian (person), (person) of Nigeria [1]
- Nikaragua** Nicaragua [1]
- nikaragualiq** Nicaraguan (person), (person) of Nicaragua [1]
- nilon** nylon [8]; \_\_\_ *paypaq* nylon stocking, nylon sock [8]
- nimā** what (sg.) [1]
- nimidi** (< *nimā idi*) [15]
- nimidigān** how ...! [8]
- nimilār** what (pl.) [5]
- nimišqa** why, for what reason, wherefore [9]
- Ninsia** (SU; see *Niñš[y]ya*)
- +niñ** /|+nIñ+#/ (genitive; pronominal obliqueness marker) [1]
- +niñki** /|+niñ+#ki+#/ (genitive attributive) [6]
- Niñš(y)a** Ningxia, Ningsia (SU *Ninsia*) [11]; \_\_\_ *xuyzu aptonom rayoni* Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region [11]
- nomer** (SU; see *nomur*)
- nomerlik** (SU; see *nomurluq*)
- nomur** numeral, number, size ... [10]
- nomurluq** having numbers, number ..., in size ... [6]
- Norwegiya** (SU; see *Norwegiyā*)
- norwegiyalik** (SU; see *norwegiyilik*)
- Norwegiyā** Norway [1]
- norwegiyilik** Norwegian (person), (person) of Norway [1]
- noyabir** November [10]
- noyabr'** (SU; see *noyabir*)

- nöl* zero (SU *nul'*)  
*nul'* (SU; see *nöl*)  
*nur* light, shine, ray [14]  
*nurğun* numerous, many, a lot [3]  
*Nuriyā* (personal name: f) [1]  
*nutuq* speech, address [15]; \_\_\_  
*sözlä-* make a speech, deliver an  
address [15]  
*Nyufaundlend* Newfoundland [6];  
\_\_\_ *ölkisi* Province of  
Newfoundland [6]  
*Nyukasil* Newcastle [6]  
*Nyu York* New York [1]; \_\_\_ *šähiri*  
New York City; \_\_\_ *šitati* New  
York State  
*nyu yorkluq* New Yorker (person)  
[1]  
*N'yufaundlend* (SU; see  
*Nyufaundlend*)  
*N'yukasil* (SU; see *Nyukasil*)  
*N'yu Džersi* (SU; see *Yerji Jersey*)  
*N'yu-Gempšir* (SU; see *Yerji*  
*Hampšir*)  
*N'yu-Meksiko* (SU; see *Yerji*  
*Meksiko*)  
*N'yu-Xempšir* (SU; see *Yerji*  
*Hampšir*)  
*N'yu York* (SU; see *Nyu York*)  
*n'yu yorkluq* (SU; see *nyu yorkluq*)

## ŋ

- +ŋ (+iŋ ~ +uŋ ~ +üŋ) /+ŋ+#/  
(2nd sg. familiar possessive) [6]  
-ŋ (-iŋ ~ -uŋ ~ -üŋ) /-ŋ#/  
(2nd sg. polite mild imperative) [1]  
-ŋa (see -ŋ, #a)  
+ŋiz (~ +iŋiz) /+ŋIz+#/ (2nd sg.  
polite possessive) [1,5]  
+ŋizlar (~ +iŋizlar ~ +ŋizlär ~  
+iŋizlär) /+ŋIz++lAr+#/ (~  
/+ŋIz#lar+#/ → +(i)ŋizlar) (2nd  
pl. polite possessive) [1,5]  
-ŋizlar (~ -iŋizlar ~ -ŋizlär ~  
-iŋizlär) /-ŋIz++lAr+#/ (~  
/-ŋIz#lar+#/ → +(i)ŋizlar) (2nd  
pl. polite imperative) [1,3]  
+ŋlar (~ +iŋlar ~ +uŋlar ~  
+ŋlär ~ +iŋlär ~ +üŋlär)  
/+ŋ++lAr+#/ (~ /+ŋ#lar+#/ →  
+ŋlar ~ +iŋlar ~ +uŋlar ~  
+üŋlar) (2nd pl. familiar  
possessive) [1,4]  
-ŋlar (~ -iŋlar ~ -uŋlar ~ -ŋlär  
~ -iŋlär ~ -üŋlär) /-ŋ++lAr+#/  
(~ /-ŋ#lar+#/ → (- -iŋlar ~  
-uŋlar ~ -üŋlar) (2nd pl. polite  
mild imperative) [1]  
+ŋlär (see +ŋlar)  
-ŋlär (see -ŋlar)

## o

- obdan* good, excellent, great,  
splendid, superb, fine, very well [7]  
*obdanraq* better, nicer, finer, fairly  
good [15]  
*oblast* prefecture, state [6]  
*oblast'* (SU; see *oblast*)  
*očaŋ* stove, oven [5,15]  
*očirät* row, line, queue [9]  
*očuq* open, clear [13]  
*Ogayo* (SU; see *Ohio*)  
*Ogusta* Augusta; \_\_\_ *porti* Port  
Augusta [6]  
*oğl...* (see *oğul*)  
*oğul* immature or young unmarried  
human male, boy, son [1]; \_\_\_  
*äwrä* great-grandson [5]; \_\_\_  
*čäwrä* great-grandson [5]; \_\_\_  
*näwrä* grandson [5]; \_\_\_  
*oquğuči* male pupil, male student  
[6]  
*Ohio* Ohio [2]; \_\_\_ *šitati* State of  
Ohio [2]  
*oho* (expression of pleasant  
surprise) [8]  
*ohoy* (expression of surprise) [14]  
*ohu* (see *oho*)  
*okean* (SU; see *okyan*)  
*Oklahoma* Oklahoma [2]; \_\_\_ *šitati*  
State of Oklahoma [2]

- Oklaxoma** (SU; see *Oklahoma*)  
**oktyabr'** (SU; see *öktäbir*)  
**okul** injection, shot [13]; \_\_\_ *qoy-* (~ *sat-* ~ *ur-*) give an injection [13]  
**okyan** ocean [14]  
**oltur-** settle down, be settled, sit down, sit, dwell, reside, relieve oneself, go to the bathroom, ride (in a vehicle); (asp.v: continuative or progressive within a relatively brief period) [1]; \_\_\_ *uŝ* social gathering, get-together, party [4]; \_\_\_ *uŝ qilip bär-* give a party [15]  
**Omsk** (SU; see *Omski*)  
**Omski** Omsk [1]  
**omumi** public, general [5]  
**on** ten [6]; \_\_\_ *ältä* sixteen; \_\_\_ *bäŝ* fifteen; \_\_\_ *bir* eleven; \_\_\_ *birinči ay* eleventh month, November [10]; \_\_\_ *ikki* twelve; \_\_\_ *ikkinči ay* twelfth month, December [10]; \_\_\_ *säkkiz* eighteen; \_\_\_ *toqquz* nineteen; \_\_\_ *töt* fourteen; \_\_\_ *üč* thirteen; \_\_\_ *yättä* seventeen  
**oninči** tenth; \_\_\_ *ay* tenth month, October [10]  
**Ontario** Ontario [6]; \_\_\_ *ölkisi* Province of Ontario [6]  
**oŋ** right (side) [8]; \_\_\_ *täripi* right hand side [8]  
**oŋay** easy [12]; \_\_\_ *sunidiğan* easily broken, breakable, fragile [12]  
**operaciya** (SU; see *operatsiyä*)  
**operatsiyä** (surgical) operation, surgery [13]; \_\_\_ *qil-* operate, perform an operation [13]  
**opu** (sleeping) berth (SU [*yataq wagonniki*] *kariwat* ~ *polka*), sleeping compartment (SU [*yataq wagonniki*] *bölmä*) [14]; \_\_\_ *karwiti* sleeping berth (bed or bunk) (SU [*yataq wagonniki*] *kariwat* ~ *polka*) [14]  
**oqät** living, business, trade, trading  
**oqätči** trader, merchant [4]  
**oqu-** read, study, recite, sing [6,7]  
**oquğuči** student, pupil (SU pupil, primary or secondary school student; cf. *student* college or university student) [1]  
**oqut-** (v.caus:t) ([NP<sub>x</sub>(+ni) NP<sub>y</sub>(+ni) \_\_\_]) teach (X=person Y=subject), instruct (X in Y)  
**oqutquči** teacher, instructor [2]  
**ora-** roll up, wrap up, bandage, surround, encircle [8,12]  
**Ordžonikidze** (SU; see *Orjonikidze*)  
**Oregon** Oregon [2]; \_\_\_ *ŝitati* State of Oregon [2]  
**Orjonikidze** Ordzhonikidze [11]  
**orkeŝtir** orchestra, musical group, musical band, ensemble [4]  
**orkeŝtr** (SU; see *orkeŝtir*)  
**orman** woods, forest [14]  
**ormanči** forester  
**ormančiliq** forestry, forest management [4]  
**ormanliq** woods, woodlands, wooded area [14]  
**orn...** (see *orun*)  
**orun** place, spot, resting place, seat, bed, (work) unit [7]; \_\_\_ *din tur-* get up (from one seat)  
**orunduq** seat, chair, stool, bench [5]; \_\_\_ *din tur-* get up [7]; *uzun* \_\_\_ bench [5]  
**Osaka** Osaka [1]  
**Osetiya** (SU; see *Osetiyä*)  
**Osetiyä** Ossetia [11]  
**Oslo** Oslo [1]  
**Osmanjan** (personal name: m) [6]  
**ot<sub>1</sub>** fire; \_\_\_ *sun-* roast over fire, barbecue [15]  
**ot<sub>2</sub>** grass, herb [14]; \_\_\_ *-čöp* grass(es) [14]  
**otaq** (nomad's) tent  
**otla-** eat grass, graze  
**otlaq** grazing land, pasture, meadow, grassland [14]  
**otlat-** cause to eat grass, graze  
**Ottawa** Ottawa [1]

*ottura* center, middle [1,4]; *Ottura Afrika* Central Africa [1]; \_\_\_ *mäktäp* middle-school, junior highschool [4]  
*ottuz* thirty [9]  
*ottuzinči* thirtieth [11]  
*ow* hunt, game, prey  
*owči* hunter  
*oxša* - resemble, be like, seem, be seemly, be up to expectation, just figure, be a mess [12]  
*oxšaš* equal, just like, same [7]  
*oy* mind, thought, thinking  
*oyla* - think (of), consider, have in mind [11]  
*oyna* - play [7]  
*oyun* play, fun, celebration [15]; \_\_\_ *-külkä* fun and laughter, fun and games [15]  
*oyunçuq* toy  
*ozuq* edible matter, food, provisions, nutrition  
*ozuqluq* nutritious [13]

### ö

*öč* - disappear, vanish, go out  
*öčür* - cause to disappear, cause to vanish, eradicate, erase, cause to go out, extinguish  
*öčürgüč* (erasing) rubber, eraser [9]  
*ödäk* duck; \_\_\_ *göši* duck meat [15]  
*ögäy* related due to remarriage, step...; \_\_\_ *ana* stepmother [5]; \_\_\_ *ata* stepfather [5]; \_\_\_ *bala* stepchild [5]; \_\_\_ *oğul* stepson [5]; \_\_\_ *qiz* stepdaughter [5]  
*ögün* /#ögün+#/ day after tomorrow  
*ögünlük* day after tomorrow [10]; \_\_\_ *kä* (on the) day after tomorrow [10]  
*ökčä* heel [8]  
*öktäbir* October [10]  
*öl* - die [13]

*ölüm* death [13]  
*ölkä* province [6]  
*ölki...* (see *ölkä*)  
*öñ* color, hue, complexion [9] (\**öñ* east, place ahead, front)  
*öñkür* cave [14,15]  
*öñlük* having a ... complexion, flesh-colored [9]  
*(öp* - kiss [< slurp < suck in < \*inhale] [rarely used in Modern Uyghur])  
*öpkä* lung [13]; \_\_\_ *yalluği* pneumonia [13]  
*(\*ör* high place, prominent spot)  
*(\*ör* - rise up)  
*örkäš* crest (of a wave), (camel's) hump; *Örkäš* (personal name: m) [15]  
*örlä* - raise, lift, uplift  
*örp* (see below); \_\_\_ *-adät* (see *örpi-adät*)  
*örpi-adät* traditional customs and lore [15]  
*ös* - grow [14]  
*östän* brook, creek, rivulet [14]  
*ösüm* growth, interest, profit, gain  
*ösümlük* herb, plant, vegetable; \_\_\_ *dora* ~ *dorisi* herbal medicine, herbal drug [13]  
*öt* gall, gallbladder [13]  
*öt* - transcend, pass, leak, obey, come to pass, happen, occur, penetrate, cut, cross, deal with, undergo, experience, shift, transcend, spend, belong; (asp.v: single occasion) [7]; *därs* \_\_\_ give a class  
*ötkän* passed, last [13]; \_\_\_ *yili* (in the) last year [14]; \_\_\_ *dä* (at the) last time  
*ötkür* sharp, keen, cutting, clever, smart, alert, inspired, intense, concentrated [14]  
*ötküz* - cause to pass, cause to happen, commit, take across, hand over, put through, pass (time), spend (time) [12]

*ötük* boot [8]  
*öy* dwelling, abode, home, house, apartment, flat, room [3]  
*öz* self, ...self, you (deferential) [1]  
*özäm* (I) myself, by myself, on my own (account) [12]; \_\_\_ *din kätti* it was my own doing (~ fault) [15]  
*özän* (you) yourself, by yourself, on your own (account) (familiar sg.)  
*özbäk* Uzbek (person) [1,3]  
*özbäkčä* Uzbek manner, Uzbek (language), in the Uzbek manner, in (the) Uzbek (language) [13]  
*Özbäk(i)stan* Uzbekistan [1]  
*özbäk(i)stanliq* (person) of Uzbekistan [1]  
*özgär* - (v.int) change  
*özgärt* - (v.t) change, transform [11]  
*özgičä* peculiar, strange, weird [14]  
*özigä* to ...self [15]; \_\_\_ *xas ...'s* own special, ...'s own unique [15]  
*öziniž* yourself, by yourself, on your own (account) (polite sg.) [1]  
*özlä(r)* you (sg. [hyper-]deferential)  
*özliri* you (sg. [hyper-]deferential)

## P

-*p* (~ -*ip* ~ -*up* ~ -*üp*)  
 /| -b+ #/ (perfect past, converbial, pre-auxiliary) [2]  
*Pakistan* Pakistan [1]  
*pakistanliq* Pakistani (person), (person) of Pakistan [1]  
*pal'to* (SU; see *pälto*)  
*paluba* (ship's) deck [14]  
*pañ* deaf [13]  
*parañ* talk, conversation, chat, noise, din  
*parañlaš*- talk, converse, chat [7]  
*parašog...* (see *parašok*)  
*parašok* powder [7]  
*paraxot* (steam)ship, oceanliner [12]  
*parčä* piece, scrap, sheet (count. for pieces of writing) [12]

*Pariž* Paris [1]  
*parlament* parliament [4]  
*paroxod* (SU; see *paraxot*)  
*pasport* passport [14]  
*pasta* paste; *čiš pastisi* (SU) toothpaste (CU *čiš parašogi, yagaw*) [7]  
*pastor* pastor [4]  
*pašna* heel [8]  
*pašnā* (SU; see *pašna*)  
*pat* in a short space of time, soon, just, very recently, fast, quick(ly) [12]; \_\_\_-*pat* regularly with brief intervals, frequently, often [12]  
*pat*- be able to contain, accommodate, take, house, seat, hold, sink, descend, mire, bog  
*patañ* nape of the neck [13]  
*paxta* cotton [9]; \_\_\_ *räxt* cotton fabric [9]  
*paxtikar* cotton farmer, cotton grower [4]  
*payda* advantage, benefit, merit, point, gain, profit, positive effect, welfare [12]  
*paydi...* (see *payda*)  
*paydiliq* /#payda+(+)|°G+|#/ advantageous, beneficial, profitable, useful  
*paydisiz* /#payda+(+)|sIz+|#/ without advantage, not beneficial, pointless, useless  
*paypaq* stocking, sock [8]  
*paytäxt* (national) capital city [6,11]; \_\_\_ *rayoni* capital territory [6]  
*pälämpäy* stair(s), stairway [6]  
*Pälästin* Palestine [1]  
*pälästinlik* Palestinian (person), (person) of Palestine [1]  
*päläy* glove, mitten [8]  
*pälsäpä* philosophy [4]  
*pälsäpiči* philosopher [2]  
*pälto* overcoat [8,12]  
*pältu* (see *pälto*)  
*pämidur* tomato [15]  
*pämilä* surname, family name [1]  
*pän* science

- päqät* only, solely, merely, (not) at all, however, but, yet [15]
- pär* /#pär+#/ feather, down
- pärän* (ethnic) French (person) [1]
- pärdä* curtain [9]
- pärijä* (type of men's gown) [8]
- pärtuk* apron [8]
- #pärwär* adherent, ideologist, ...ist
- pärzant* offspring, child [5]
- päs* bottom, low, short
- päsil* division, chapter, season [14]
- päy* tendon [13]
- päylasop* philosopher [2]
- päyşänbä* Thursday, on Thursday [7]; \_\_\_ *künliri* (on) Thursdays [7]
- päyz* grace, bounty, excellence, beauty, attraction, interest; graceful, bountiful, excellent, beautiful, gorgeous, superb, attractive, interesting (often pronounced *päyzi*) [14]
- #päz* /+ #(#)päz+#/ (maker, creator)
- pečen'e* (SU; see *pečinä*)
- pečinä* cookie, biscuit [15]
- pedagogika* pedagogics [4]
- pe(')il* verb
- Pensilwaniya* (SU; see *Pensilwaniyā*)
- Pensilwaniyā* Pennsylvania [2]; \_\_\_ *şitati* State of Pennsylvania [2]
- penicillin* (SU; see *pentsilin*)
- pentsilin* penicillin [13]
- perron* (SU; see *pilatforma*)
- Pert* Perth [1]
- Peru* Peru [1]
- peruluq* Peruvian (person), (person) of Peru [1]
- pešanā* (SU; see *pišanā*)
- pet...* (see *pat-*)
- Petrozawodsk* (SU; see *Petrozawodski*)
- Petrozawodski* Petrozavodzk [11]
- pič-* cut, trim [12]
- pičaq* knife [12]
- pikap* (small pickup) truck [4]
- pikir* /#pikr+#/ thought, mind, opinion
- pikr...* (see *pikir*)
- pilan* plan, schedule, itinerary [11]
- pilatforma* (station) platform [14]
- pilati* (Western-style) dress (worn by females) [8]
- Pilippin* Philippines [1]
- pilippinlik* Philippine (person), Filipino, Filipina, (person) of the Philippines [1]
- pirändik* cookie, biscuit [15]
- pirofessor* professor, Professor ... [1]
- pirsänt* percent (SU *procent*)
- pisixi(y)atir* psychiatrist [4]
- pisixi(y)atriyā* psychiatry [4]
- pisixolog* psychologist [2]
- pisixologiyā* psychology [4]
- piš-* (v.int) ripen, cook [15]
- pišanā* forehead [13]
- piššiq* ripe, cooked, done [15]; \_\_\_ *süt* cooked milk, boiled milk [3]
- pišur-* (v.t) cook, bake [15]
- pišür-* (SU; see *pišur-*)
- pit* louse
- piwa* beer [3]
- piyadā* walk, stroll; \_\_\_ *mañ-* go for a walk, take a walk, take a stroll [6]
- piyaz* onion [15]
- plan* (SU; see *pilan*)
- plat'e* (SU; see *pilati*)
- počaq* (SU; see *purčaq*)
- počta* post(al service), mail (service)
- počtaliyon* letter carrier, mail deliverer
- počtal'on* (SU; see *počtaliyon*)
- počtikäš* letter carrier, mail deliverer [12]
- počtixana* post-office [12]
- poezd* (SU; see *poyiz*)
- pol* floor (of a room) [5]
- polat* steel [11]; \_\_\_ *zawudi* steel mill, steel plant [11]
- poläk* (ethnic) Pole, Polish (person) (SU *polyak*) [1]
- policiya* (SU) police [4]; \_\_\_ *bölümi*



- (SU) police station (CU *saqçi idarisi*) [4]  
*polka* (SU) bunk, berth [14]  
*polo* pilaw [15]  
*Polşa* Poland [1]  
*polyak* (SU; see *poläk*)  
*Pol'sa* (SU; see *Polša*)  
*pomidor* (SU; see *pämidur*)  
*popayka* pullover, sweater, jersey [8,13]  
*porošok* (SU; see *parašok*)  
*port* port, harbor [6]  
*portfel'* (SU; see *portpil*)  
*Portland* Portland [1]  
*portman* (SU; see *portmen*)  
*portmen* wallet, (money) purse [6]  
*portpil* briefcase [6]  
*portugal* (ethnic) Portuguese (person) [1]  
*Portugaliya* (SU; see *Portugaliyā*)  
*portugaliyalik* (SU; see *portugaliyilik*)  
*Portugaliyā* Portugal [1]  
*portugaliyilik* Portuguese (person), (person) of Portugal [1]  
*poškäl* type of fried cake [15]  
*poyiz* (railway) train [10]; \_\_\_ *beliti* train ticket [14]; \_\_\_ *istansisi* railway station, train station [10]; \_\_\_ *xadimi* train attendant [14]  
*Praga* Prague [1]  
*-praq* (~ -*präk* [- -*iraq* ~ -*iräk* ~ -*uraq* ~ -*üräk*]) /| -b+ +rAG+ #/ (deverbal diminutive) [2]  
*Prins Èduard* (SU; see *Šahzadä Edward arili*)  
*procent* (SU; see *pirsänt*)  
*proekt* (SU; see *fañ'an*)  
*professor* (SU; see *pirofessor*)  
*programma* (SU; see *purogiramma*)  
*proletariat* (SU; see *puroletariyat*)  
*protestant* (SU; see *purotestant*)  
*psixiatr* (SU; see *pisixi[y]atir*)  
*psixiatriya* (SU; see *pisixi[y]atriyā*)  
*psixolog* (SU; see *pisixolog*)  
*psixologiya* (SU; see *pisixologiyā*)  
*-psiz* (~ -*ipsiz* ~ -*upsiz* ~ -*üpsiz*) /| -b+ #siz#/ (2nd person sg. polite suppositional past) [13]  
*-pti#...* (~ -*ipti#...* ~ -*upti#...* ~ -*üpti#...*) /| -p+ #di#.../ ([followed by a pronominal tag] 1st person sg/pl. suppositional past) [11]  
*-ptikān* (< -*ptu ikān*, 3rd person suppositional past) [13]  
*-ptu* (~ -*iptu* ~ -*uptu* ~ -*üptu*) /-b+ #dū#/ (3rd person sg/pl. suppositional past) [7]  
*-ptuq* (< -*p iduq* 1st person pl. suppositional past) [15]  
*pul* money [8]; \_\_\_ *ini tölä* - pay (for), [15]; \_\_\_ *(ni) tapšur* - pay [8]; \_\_\_ *tapšuruweliš ornı* cashier's (counter) [8]; \_\_\_ *xäjlä* - spend money [9]  
*pulluq* costing ... money, worth ... money, having (...) money, rich, wealthy [12]  
*pulsiz* without money, poor, penniless  
*puñ fen* [8,9]  
*puñluq* consisting of ... *fen*, ... *fen* worth [12]  
*puraq* smell, perfume, scent [15]  
*purçaq* legume, bean, pea [15]  
*purogiramma* program (SU *programma*)  
*puroletariyat* proletariat (SU *proletariat*); \_\_\_ *mediniyät zor inqilawi* Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution [5]  
*purotestant* protestant [4]  
*put* foot, leg [13]  
*puxta* secure, safe, thick, firm, careful, deliberate, proficient, thorough, proper(ly) [12]  
*püt* - become completed, end, write, subscribe, believe [15]  
*püttür* - end, finish, graduate [14]  
*pütün* whole, entire, complete, perfect [9]

## q

- +q<sub>1</sub> (~ +k ~ +iq ~ +ik ~ +uq ~ +ük) /+G+|#/ (denominal noun or adjective, de-adjectival noun or adjective)
- +q<sub>2</sub> (~ +k) /+G|#/ (1st person pl. in deverbal forms) [15]
- +q- (~ +k- ~ +iq- ~ +ik- ~ +uq- ~ +ük-) /+K-|#/ (denominal passive verb)
- q (~ -k ~ -iq ~ -ik ~ -uq ~ -ük) /-G+|#/ (deverbal noun or adjective)
- (\*qa... \*/#qa+ / [pronominal interrogative])
- +qa (see +ğa)
- qa<sub>1</sub> (~ -kä) /--KA+|#/ (deverbal noun or adjective)
- qa<sub>2</sub> (see -ğa)
- +qač (~ +käč) (denominal diminutive)
- qač (see -ğač)
- qača container, vessel, receptacle, jar [5,12]; \_\_\_-qomuš cooking and dining paraphernalia; \_\_\_-qomuš iškawi kitchen cupboard [5]
- qačan when, what time [11]
- qači... (see qača)
- qačila - bag, pack, wrap [12,15]
- Qahirā Cairo [1]
- qal- stay, remain, be situated, end up, result, be left, be lost, be given up, fail; (asp:v: resultative, accidental) [3]
- qaldur- cause to stay, cause to remain [12]; \_\_\_up kät- leave behind [12]
- qalmaq Kalmyk (person), Oyrad (person), (popularly:) Mongol (person) of Xinjiang [11]
- qalpaq round hat, round cap, felt hat [8]
- qaltis outstanding, extraordinary, incredible, extremely [15]
- qalun type of cithern [7]
- qan blood [13]; \_\_\_al- receive (a) blood (transfusion) [13]; \_\_\_bār- donate blood, infuse blood [13]; \_\_\_besimi blood pressure [13]; \_\_\_čiq- (with possessive) bleed [13]
- (\*+qan [~ \*+kän] \*/+KAN+|#/ [- /+GAN+|#/ → +ğan ~ +qan ~ +gän ~ +kän] [archaic temporal locative])
- qan (see -ğan)
- qana - bleed [13]
- qančā how many, how much [3]; \_\_\_VP<sub>x</sub>-sa, šunčā VP<sub>y</sub> the more X, the more Y [12]
- qančilik ... of how many ..., ... of how much ... [7]
- qančiniči (interrogative ordinal) [9]
- qanda (see -ğanda)
- qandaq how, like what, what type [2]
- qandaqraq like what [2]
- qandim (see -ğandim)
- qandin (see -ğandin)
- qanliğ... (see -ğanliq)
- qanliq (see -ğanliq)
- qanun /#qānūn+#/ law, rule, regulation, principle
- qap<sub>1</sub> container, sack, bag, wrapping, cover, case, casing, box, casket [12]
- qap<sub>2</sub> (< qalip /#qal-b+#/)
- qapaq eyelid [13]
- qapčuq small container, small sack, small bag, purse [12]
- qapti... (< qalipti...)
- qap-qara jet-black, pitch-black [9]
- qaqla - rost over fire, barbecue [15]
- qaq (see -ğaq)
- qar snow [12]; \_\_\_yağ- snow [12]
- +qar- (see +ğar-)
- qar- (see -ğar-)
- qara shadow, soot, black, dark, obscure, sinister, negative, bad, inferior, ordinary, vulgar, secret [8]; \_\_\_boran violent storm [1]; \_\_\_buğday rye [15]

- qara* - look, gaze, look after, care, take care, face, wait (for), look out, be in accord, belong, depend [8]; \_\_\_*p* *baq* - have a look, check (out) [15]
- Qaramay* Qaramay, Karamay, Kelamayi [1,2]
- qaranġu* dark, darkness, obscurity, dark, obscure [14]; \_\_\_ *čüš* - become dark [14]
- qaranġuluq* dark, darkness [14]
- qaraqalpaq* Qaraqalpaq (person), Karakalpak (person) [11]
- qaraš* aspect, perspective, view, point of view
- qarašliq* ([NP+ġa \_\_\_]) looking (toward), belonging (to), depending (upon), under the command (of), under the jurisdiction (of) [11]
- qari...* (see *qara*, *qara* -)
- qariġanda* ([NP+ġa \_\_\_]) apropos, judging (by), according (to) [13]
- qariġay* pine(-tree) [14]
- qariġayliq* pine forest [14]
- qarimuč* black pepper [15]
- qarimüč* (SU; see *qarimuč*)
- qarliq* snowy; \_\_\_ *boran* snowstorm, blizzard [14]
- Qasim* (personal name: m) [1]
- qassap* butcher [4]
- qaš<sub>1</sub>*, jade [1,8]; \_\_\_ *taš* ~ \_\_\_ *teši* jade (stone) [1,8]
- qaš<sub>2</sub>*, eyebrow [13]
- +*qaš* (~ +*käš*) /+KAš+|#/ (< /KAč+|#/; see +*qač*)
- qaš* (see -*ġaš*)
- qat* layer, length
- qat* - harden, become firm, stiffen, freeze [14]
- qatar* /#qatār+|#/ row, line
- qatarliq* the afore-enumerated, such as, like [3]
- qatna* - pass through, navigate, negotiate, travel
- qatnaš* - attend, participate, take part [15]
- qattiq* hard, firm, stiff, resolute, severe [13]; \_\_\_ *orun* hard seat (on a train) [14]
- qay* (see -*ġay*)
- qayča* scissors [7]
- qayči* (SU; see *qayča*)
- qayna* - (v.int) boil [15]
- qaynaq* boiling, boiled [13]; \_\_\_ *su* boiled water [3,13]
- qaynat* - (v.t) boil [15]
- qayri* - bend, fold, sprain [14]
- qayril* - be bent, be folded, be sprained [13]; \_\_\_*ip kät* - get sprained (by accident) [13]
- qaysi* which [2]
- qaysiz* (see -*ġaysiz*)
- qayt* - return, turn away [9]; \_\_\_*ip bar* - go back [9]
- qayttur* - (v.caus:t) return send back
- Qazaġistan* Qazaqistan, Kazakhstan, Kazakistan [1]
- qazaġistanliq* (person) of Qazaqistan [1]
- Qazan* Kazan [11]
- qazan* pot, can, pan, kettle, cauldron [15]
- qazan* - achieve, attain [15]
- qazaq* Qazaq (person), Kazakh [1,2]
- qazaqčü* Qazaq manner, Qazaq (language), in the Qazaq manner, (in the) Qazaq (language) [13]
- qazin...* (see *qazan* -)
- qa'idä* regulation
- qa'idi...* (see *qa'idä*)
- +*qä* (see +*ġa*)
- qädär* up to, until, till, as far as, as ..., so ..., that ... [9]
- qäġäz* paper, document, form [10]; \_\_\_ *toldur* - fill out a form [12]
- qäġiz...* (see *qäġäz*)
- qähwa* coffee [3]
- qäläm* pen [9]; \_\_\_ *tärijimisi* written translation
- qälämpur* clove [15]
- qälämpür* (SU; see *qälämpur*)
- qän* lump sugar, candy, sweet [1,8];

- \_\_\_-gezäk (all kinds of) sweets [1,8]  
*qänt* (SU; see *qän*); \_\_\_-gezäk (SU; see *qän-gezäk*)  
*Qäšqär* Qashghar, Kashghar, Kashi [1]  
*qäwät* layer, stratum, strand, ply, story, floor [6]  
*qäwätlik* (...-)layered, stratified, having (...) strands, having (...) plies, (...-)storied [6]  
*qäwit...* (see *qäwät*)  
*qäwziyät* constipation [13]; \_\_\_ *bol-* be constipated [13]  
*qäyär* what place, where [1]  
*qäyärlik* (person) from what place [1]  
*qel...* (see *qal-*)  
*qelin* thick, close, dense [9]  
*qen...* (see *qan*)  
*qeni* where, well (then)..., go on ..., come one (let's ...) [6]  
*qeri* aged person, old, aged [5]  
*qerindaš<sub>1</sub>* sibling, brother, compatriot [5]  
*qerindaš<sub>2</sub>* pencil [9]  
*qet...* (see *qat-*)  
*qetim* length, piece, time [11]  
*qeyin* birch(-tree) [14]  
*qeyiq* boat [14]  
*qeyiš* leather belt [8]  
*qeyn...* ...-in-law [5]; \_\_\_ *ača* spouse's elder sister [5]; \_\_\_ *ağa* spouse's elder brother [5]; \_\_\_ *ana* mother-in-law [5]; \_\_\_ *ata* father-in-law [5]; \_\_\_ *ini* spouse's younger brother [5]; \_\_\_ *isirił* spouse's younger sister [5]  
*qeza* (SU; see *qezi*)  
*qezi* horse sausage [15]  
*+qi<sub>1</sub>* (see *+ği*)  
*+qi<sub>2</sub>* (~ *+ki*) /++KI+|#/ (attributive, adjectival)  
*+qi...* (see *+ğa*)  
*(\*qič-* [see *\*qič-*])  
*+qičä* (see *+ğičä*)  
*-qičä* (see *-ğičä*)  
*qičiq* itch, rash [13]  
*qičiš-* break out in a rash, have an itch [13]; \_\_\_ *iš* itch, itching [13]  
*qil-* do, make, perform [3]  
*qilğuči* doer, maker, performer  
 -*qili* (see *-ğiili*)  
*qilin-* be done, be made, be performed, be carried out [8]  
 -*qiliwat-* (see *-ğiiliwat-*)  
*qimmät* prized, expensive, costly, high (price), [4]; *bahasi* \_\_\_ its ~ their price is high, it is ~ they are expensive [4]  
 -*qin* (see *-ğin*)  
 -*qin...* (see *-ğan*)  
*+qina* (see *+ğina*)  
 -*qina* (see *-ğina*)  
 -*qiniñ* (see *-ğan, +ñ*)  
*qip-qizil* glaringly red [9]  
*qir-* scrape, shave [7]  
*+qir-* (~ *+kir-*) /+KIr-|/ (denominal verb, onomatopoeic)  
*qirğaq* shore, bank, coast, beach [14]; \_\_\_ *därya qirğiği* river bank, river shore [14]; *deniz qirğiği* sea shore, coast [14]  
*qirğiğ...* (see *qirğaq*)  
*qirğiz* Qirghiz, Kirghiz (person) [1,3]  
*Qirğiz(i)stan* Qirghizistan, Kirghizistan, Kirghizia [1,11]  
*qirğiz(i)stanliq* (person) of Qirghizistan (Kirghizistan, Kirghizia) [1]  
*qiriğinci* fortieth (SU *qirqinči*)  
*qiriq* forty [7]  
*qiro* frost [14]  
*qirq* (SU; see *qiriq*)  
*qirqinči* (SU; see *qiriğinci*)  
*qis* scarce, in short supply [15]  
*qis-* press, pinch, squeeze, push together  
*qisim* part, section, volume [8]  
*qisqa* short, brief [5]  
*qisqičä* in short, concise, summary ... [9]; \_\_\_ *luğät* concise dictionary [9]

- qiš** winter(-time) [14]; \_\_\_-yaz throughout the year, all year round
- qiy-** /#qiy-/ cut, slice
- qiya** (large) rock (formation) [14]
- qiyma** minced meat, filling, stuffing (of food) [15]; \_\_\_ **göš** (minced) meat for stuffing, meat stuffing [15]; \_\_\_-čiyma gravy [15]
- qiz** immature or young unmarried human female, girl, daughter [1]; \_\_\_ **äwrä** great-granddaughter [5]; \_\_\_ **čäwrä** great-granddaughter [5]; \_\_\_ **näwrä** granddaughter [1,5]; \_\_\_ **oquğuči** female student, female pupil [6]; \_\_\_ **qerindaš** sister [5]
- (\*qiz- [see \*qiz-])
- qizğuč** reddish, light red [9]; \_\_\_ **seriq** orange(-colored) [9]
- qizi-** have a fever, run a temperature [13]
- Qizil** Kyzyl [11]
- qizil** red, lip rouge [9]; \_\_\_ **laza** red pepper [15]
- qizilgül** rose [14]
- qiziq** hot, burning, interesting
- qiziq-** /#qiz-K-|/ (v.t) ([NP+ğa \_\_\_]) delight (in), enjoy, have a predilection (for), be interested (in), be fascinated (by)
- qiziqarliq** interesting, fascinating [14]
- (\*qič- \*itch, \*scratch)
- (\*qiz \*red-hot)
- (\*qiz- [v.int] \*turn red-hot)
- qobul** acceptance, reception [15]; \_\_\_ **qil-** accept, receive [15]
- qoğun** sweet melon, honeydew melon, Hami melon [3]
- qol** hand, arm [7]; \_\_\_ **qoy-** sign [12]; \_\_\_ **sa'iti** wristwatch [7]
- qolla-** ([NP(+ni) \_\_\_]) support, approve (of)
- qollan-** use, employ, apply
- qollanma** handbook, manual, guide(book)
- qolay** convenient, advantageous, handy
- qolayliq** convenience, advantage, handiness [13]
- qolqap** glove, mitten [8]
- qolwaaq** boat, small ship [14]
- Qomul** (see **Qumul**)
- qomuš** (see **qača-qomuš**)
- qonaq** gaoliang, Chinese sorghum, corn, maize [15]
- qora** (see **qoru**); \_\_\_-jay (see **qoru-jay**)
- qordaq** type of steamed meat dish [15]
- qorq-** ([NP+din \_\_\_]) fear, be afraid (of)
- qoru** yard, courtyard, atrium [5]; \_\_\_-jay house and yard, house and home, family home, residence [5]
- qoru-** fry, roast [15]
- qosaq** abdomen, belly, stomach [13]; \_\_\_ **ač-** (with possessive) be hungry [15]; \_\_\_ **käl-** (with possessive) nauseate, feel sick [13]; \_\_\_ **toq** (with possessive) satisfied (after eating) [15]
- qosiğ...** (see **qosaq**)
- qoš-** (v.t) add, enter, insert
- qošumčä** suffix (SU ~ *suffixs*)
- qošuq** spoon [15]
- qoy** sheep, ovine; \_\_\_ **göši** mutton [15]
- qoy-** put, set, arrange, put forward, stop, quit, give up, settle, secure, set up, establish, cause; (asp.v: action in preparation or advance, conventionally performed action) [2,5]
- #qu** (see **#ğu**)
- qu** (see **-ğu**)
- quč** (see **-ğuč**)
- quči** (see **-ğuči**)
- Quddus** Jerusalem [1]
- qulaq** ear [13]
- qulaqča** type of hat with ear flaps [8]

*qum* sand [1,14]; \_\_\_ *döwisi*  
(sand) dune [1,14]  
*qumluq* sandy desert [14]  
*Qumul* Qumul, Hami [1,10]  
*qur*-<sub>1</sub> build  
*qur*-<sub>2</sub> (v.int) dry (out)  
*+qur* (see *+ğur*)  
*-qur* (see *-ğur*)  
*-qur-* (see *-ğur-*)  
*qurban* (ceremonial) sacrifice,  
offering; *Qurban* (personal name:  
m) [1]  
*qurčaq* dry, dried out, drought-  
ridden [14]  
*qurğaqçılıq* drought [14]; \_\_\_ *apiti*  
drought (disaster) [14]  
*qurul-* be built  
*quruq* dry, dried [3,14,15]; \_\_\_  
*üzüm* raisin [3]  
*qurut* dry (milk) curd [15]  
*quş* bird  
*quşxana* butchery, butcher's shop  
[4]  
(\**qut* blessing, fortune, well-being)  
*quta* box [12]  
*qutluq* blessed, fortunate  
*qutquz-* save  
*quymaq* type of deep-fried cake  
[15]  
*quyruq* tail, backside, buttocks,  
posterior [13]  
*-quz-* (see *-ğuz-*)

## r

*-r*<sub>1</sub> (~ *-ir* ~ *-ur* ~ *-ür*)  
/-r+|#/ (deverbal adjective)  
*-r*<sub>2</sub> (see *-ar*)  
*-r-* (~ *-ir-* ~ *-ur-* ~ *-ür-*)  
/-r-|/ (causative; cf. *-ar-*)  
(\**+ra* [~ \**+rä*] \*/+rA+|#/  
[archaic locative])  
*radio* (SU; see *radiyo*)  
*radiyo* radio [5]; \_\_\_ *anla-* listen  
to the radio [7]  
*rak* cancer [13]; \_\_\_ *kesili*

(physical) cancer [13]  
*ramzan* Ramadan (Islamic fasting  
month) [10]  
*+raq* (~ *+rāk*) /+rAG+|#/  
(adjectival comparative or  
diminutive) [5]  
*rast* fact, truth, factual, true,  
definite [3]; \_\_\_ *ini disām* to tell  
the truth, as a matter of fact, in  
fact, actually [13]  
*rawap* type of plucked musical  
instrument [7]  
*ray* inclination, tendency, intention,  
wish [13]  
*rayal* piano [7]  
*rayon* region, territory [3]  
*+rä* (see *+ra*)  
*rābbiyāl'axir* Rabī' al-āxira, Rabī'  
al-tānī (4th Islamic month) [10]  
*rābbiyāl'āwwāl* Rabī' al-'awwal (3rd  
Islamic month) [10]  
*rāhim* mercy, compassion; *Rāhim*  
(personal name: m) [15]  
*rāhmāt* grace, favor; thanks! [1]  
*rā'is* chairperson [5]  
*rājāp* Rajab (7th Islamic month)  
[10]  
*+rāk* (see *+raq*)  
*rāñ* /#rāñg+#/ color [6]  
*rāñg...* (see *rāñ*)  
*rāñliq...* (see *rāñliq*)  
*rāñliq* colored, colorful,  
multicolored [5]  
*rāñsiz* colorless, monochromatic,  
monochrome, black-and-white [5]  
*rāsım* picture, painting, drawing,  
photograph [5]; \_\_\_ *gä čüš-* be  
photographed [15]; \_\_\_ *gä tart-*  
(v.t) ([NP(+ni) \_\_\_]) photograph,  
take a picture (of) [14]  
*rāssam* painter, creator of visual art  
[4]  
*rāssamliq* visual arts, painting,  
drawing [4]  
*rāwiš* manner, adverb  
*rāxt* material, fabric, cloth [8]  
*reakciya* (SU; see *reaksiyä*)

- reaksiyā* (allergic or chemical) reaction [13]; \_\_\_ *qil*- cause a reaction [13]
- recept* (SU; see *retsep*)
- Redžayna* (SU; see *Rejayna*)
- Rejayna* Regina [6]
- rentgen* radiography, X-ray technology [13]; \_\_\_ *dä täkšür*- examine by means of X-ray technology [13]
- respublika* /#respūblika+#/ republic [11]
- restoran* (SU) restaurant (CU *ašxana, ašpuzul*) [4]
- retsep* (medical) prescription [13]; \_\_\_ *yaz*- write a prescription [13]
- Reykyawik* Reykyavik [1]
- rezinkā* (erasing) rubber, eraser [9] +*ri* (archaic attributive)
- Ridžayna* (SU; see *Rejayna*)
- Riga* Riga [11]
- Rim* /#rim+#/ Rome [1]
- Riyad* Riyadh [1]
- Riyeka* Riyeka, Rijeka
- riyekiliq* (person) of Riyeka [2]
- Rim* (SU; see *Rim*)
- Rod arili* Rhode Island [2]; \_\_\_ *šitati* State of Rhode Island [2]
- roh* soul, spirit, mental state
- rohani* cleric, clergyman, priest [4]; *katolik* \_\_\_*si* catholic priest [4]; *purotestant* \_\_\_*si* pastor, minister [4]; *yähudi* \_\_\_*si* Jewish cleric, rabbi [4]
- rohi* (SU; see *rohiy*)
- rohiy* spiritual, mental, psychological [4,13]; \_\_\_ *kesäl* mental disorder [13]; \_\_\_ *kesällär doxturi* psychiatrist [4]; \_\_\_ *kesällär doxturluği* psychiatry [4]
- Rokgempton* (SU; see *Rokhampton*)
- Rokhampton* Rockhampton [6]
- romal* head-scarf, kerchief [8]
- roman* (n) novel [9]
- Rosiyā* (see *Russiyā*)
- rosiyilik* (see *russiyilik*)
- Rossiya* (SU; see *Russiyā*)
- rossiyalik* (SU; see *russiyilik*)
- Rossiyā* (see *Russiyā*)
- rossiyilik* (see *russiyilik*)
- rošān* bright, clear, obvious, evident; *Rošān* (personal name: f) [14]
- royal'* (SU; see *rayal*)
- royxāt* list, roster
- royxet...* (see *royxāt*)
- rubl'* (SU; see *rubli*)
- rubli* rouble [8]
- rumin* (ethnic) Romanian (person) [1]
- Ruminiyā* Romania [1]
- ruminiyilik* Romanian (person), (person) of Romania [1]
- rumtn* (SU; see *rumin*)
- Rumtniya* (SU; see *Ruminiyā*)
- rumtniyalik* (SU; see *ruminiyilik*)
- rus* (ethnic) Russian (person) [1,3]
- rusčā* Russian manner, Russian (language), in the Russian manner, (in the) Russian (language) [14]
- Russiyā* Russia [1]
- russiyilik* Russian (person), (person) of Russia [1]
- ruxsāt* permission, leave [6]; \_\_\_ *bār*- grant permission, grant leave [14]; \_\_\_ *mu* may I?, may we?, do you mind? [6]; \_\_\_ *qil*- grant permission, grant leave; \_\_\_ *qilin*- be granted permission, be granted leave [14]; \_\_\_ *sora*- request permission, request leave [11]; \_\_\_ *xeti* written permit [14]

## S

- sa* (~ -*sā*) /-|-sA+Ø#/ (3rd sg/pl. conditional) if (~ when) he ~ she ~ it ~ they ... [3]
- sa'ūt* clock, watch, hour, time, period [5]; *qol sa'iti* wristwatch [7]; *tam sa'iti* wall-clock [7]
- sahā* field, area, realm, domain [15]
- sal*- insert, cover, place, put, lay, set, plant, arrange, carry out, build,

- lock, put on (a garment), move, carry, pretend, engage, install; (asp.v: inadvertence) [12]; *xät* \_\_\_ insert a letter (into a box), send off a letter, mail a letter [12]
- salam* greeting, regards (see *ässalamu'äläykum*) [2]; \_\_\_ *eyt* - greet, give regards [2]; \_\_\_ *xät* letter home [7]
- salamät* healthy, well [2]
- salamätlik* health, well-being [2]
- salamlaş* - (v.rec:int) ([NP *bilän* \_\_\_]) greet each other, exchange greetings
- salamu'äläykum* (see *ässalamu'äläykum*)
- salfetka* (SU) napkin (serviette) (CU ~ *mayliq*) [15]
- salqin* freshness, cool, refreshing [14]; \_\_\_ *bär*- (~ *qil*-) cool, refresh [14]
- Salvador* El Salvador [1]
- salvadorluq* Salvadorian (person), (person) of El Salvador [1]
- sam* (~ -*säm*) /-| -sA+m+#/ (1st person sg. conditional) if (~ they) I ... [10]
- samawar* samovar, tea-urn [15]
- samowar* (SU; see *samawar*)
- samsa* fried stuffed bun, samosa [15]
- samsaq* garlic [15]
- san* /#sän+#/ number, numeral, numerative
- sana* - (v.t) count
- San Diego* San Diego [1]
- sanduuq* box, case, (storage) chest [12]
- San Francisco* (SU; see *San Fransisko*)
- San Fransisko* San Francisco [1]
- sana'ät* industry; \_\_\_ *ximiyisi* industrial chemistry [4]
- sanliq* numbered, having numbers, number ... [8]; *az* \_\_\_ minority ... [9]
- sañ* (~ -*sän*) /-| -sA+ñ+#/ (2nd person sg. familiar conditional, polite request) if (~ when) you ..., how about you ...?, would you mind ...ing?
- saña* (dative-directive of *sän*) (to ~ for) you [14]
- sañi...* (see *saña*)
- sañlar* (~ -*säñlär*) /-| -sA+ñ++lAr#/ (2nd person pl. familiar conditional, polite request) if (~ when) you ..., how about you ...?, would you mind ...ing? [6]
- sañza* type of wheat cake [15]
- sap*<sub>1</sub> pole, grip, handle
- sap*<sub>2</sub> pure, genuine, true, clear, total, all, altogether [9]
- sapayi* type of percussion instrument [7]
- sapliq* ladle, cooking spoon [15]
- sap-seriq* strikingly yellow [9]
- saq* peaceful, safe, secure, perfect -*saq* (~ -*säk*) /-| -sA+G#/ (1st person pl. conditional) if (~ when) we ... [15]
- saqal* beard [7]; \_\_\_ *qir*- shave (off one's beard) [7]
- saqay*- recover, be cured, be healed [13]
- saqçi* police officer, public security bureau, police (SU *policiya*) [4]; \_\_\_ *idarisi* public security bureau, police station (SU *policiya bölümi*) [4]
- saqiy...* (see *saqay*-)
- saqla*- guard, safeguard, watch, keep, protect, preserve, wait, await [11]
- saqlan*- be guarded, be safeguarded, be watched, be kept, be protected, be preserved [15]
- saqli...* (see *saqla*-)
- Saransk* (SU; see *Saranski*)
- Saranski* Saransk [11]
- saray* palace, inn, hotel [4]
- saraywän* innkeeper [4]
- Saskačewan* Saskatchewan [6]; \_\_\_ *ölkisi* Province of Saskatchewan



- [6]  
*Saskatun* Saskatoon [6]  
*sat-* sell [8]  
*satar* type of plucked musical instrument [7]  
*satquči* seller, vendor  
*sawaq* class, lesson  
*sawaqdaš* classmate, fellow student [2]  
*say* gorge, river valley, mountain stream [14]  
*sayahāt* journey, travel, trip, tour, excursion [11]; \_\_\_ *idarisi* travel agency [11]; \_\_\_ *kā bar-* go on a trip, take an excursion [14]; \_\_\_ *kā čiq-* leave on a journey; \_\_\_ *qil-* take a trip, make an excursion  
*sz* musical instrument, music [7]; \_\_\_ *čal-* play an instrument, play music [7]; \_\_\_ *-paz* musical paraphernalia, all kinds of music [15]  
*-sä* (see *-sa*)  
*sähār* first light of day, (crack of) dawn [14]  
*-sāk* (see *-saq*)  
*säkkiz* eight [4]  
*säkkizinči* eighth [6]; \_\_\_ *ay* eighth month, August [10]  
*säksän* eighty [12]  
*säksäninči* eightieth (SU *säksininči*)  
*säksininči* (SU; see *säksäninči*)  
*säl* a little, somewhat, a trifle, a touch [7]; (+*ğa*) \_\_\_ *qal-* lack ... until, almost [7]  
*-sām* (see *-sam*)  
*Sämärqān(d)* Samarkand [1]  
*sän* thou, you [1,6]  
*#sän* (2nd person sg. familiar pronominal tag) [1,6]  
*sän'ät* art [4,9]; \_\_\_ *tarixšunasi* art historian [15]  
*sän'ätči* artist [4]  
*sän'ätkar* artist [4]  
*sānpān* abacus [9]  
*-sāṅ* (see *-saṅ*)  
*-sāṅlār* (see *-saṅlār*)  
*sāpār* trip, journey [14], *Şafar* (2nd Islamic month) [10]  
*sāpir...* (see *sāpār*)  
*sār liang* (0.10 *jīn*) [9]  
*Sā'udi Ārābistan(i)* Saudi Arabia [1]  
*sā'udi ārābistan(i)liq* Saudi Arabian (person), (person) of Saudi Arabia [1]  
*sāwāp* reason, cause, basis [13]; ... *sāwiwi bilān* for the reason (of), due (to), on the basis (of) [13]  
*sāwiw...* (see *sāwāp*)  
*sāwzā* carrot [15]  
*sāy* vegetable [15]  
*sāylā* sightseeing, touring, cruise [14]; \_\_\_ *qil-* do sightseeing [14]  
*sāylik* vegetable garden, market garden [14]  
*sāypuṅ* tailor, dressmaker [4]  
*sāypuṅxana* tailor's shop [15]  
*sāyşānbā* Tuesday, on Tuesday [7]; \_\_\_ *kānliri* (on) Tuesdays [7]  
*sčet* (SU; see *fapyaw*)  
*sekretar* (SU; see *sikretar*)  
*sel...* (see *sal-*)  
*selin - /#sal-n- /* (v.pass) be inserted, be planted, be placed, be arranged, be built, be locked, be put on, be moved, be carried, be pretended, be engaged, be installed  
*seliš-* put (of more than one person), hit each other  
*selištur-* juxtapose, compare  
*selišturma* comparative [4]; \_\_\_ *girammatika* comparative grammar [4]; \_\_\_ *tilşunasliq* comparative linguistics [4]; \_\_\_ *ādibiyat* comparative literature [4]  
*semiz* fat, corpulent [9]  
*Senegal* Senegal [1]  
*senegalliḡ* Senegalese (person), (person) of Senegal [1]  
*seni* (definite accusative of *sän*) [6]  
*seniṅ* (genitive of *sän*) your [6]  
*sentābir* September [10]  
*Sent Džon* (SU; see *Sent Jon*)

- Sent Džons* (SU; see *Sent Jons*)  
*Sent Jon* St. John [6]  
*Sent Jons* Saint John's [6]  
*sentyabr* (SU; see *sentäbir*)  
*serb* (SU; see *serp*)  
*Serbiya* (SU; see *Serbiyā*)  
*serbiyalik* (SU; see *serbiyilik*)  
*Serbiyā* Serbia [1]  
*serbiyilik* Serbian (person), (person) of Serbia [1]  
*#seri* /| #sarı#| ([-ğan\_\_\_]: relative intensifier) the more ... [12]  
*seriq* yellow, yolk [9]; \_\_\_ *yağ* butter [15]  
*serp* (ethnic) Serb, Serbian (person) [1]  
*sesiq* smelly, stinking, foul, putrid, dirty, vulgar, obscene [15]  
*sestira* (female) nurse [13]  
*sestra* (SU; see *sestira*)  
*setil*- be sold [7,9]  
*setiwal*- shop, trade, barter, buy [8]  
*setiweliš* shopping [8]  
*sex* workshop [4]  
*+si<sub>1</sub>* (~ +i) /| +(s)I+ #/ (3rd sg/pl. possessive) [1]  
*+si<sub>2</sub>* (~ +i) /+(s)I| #/ (temporal, adverbial) [7]  
*-si...* (see *-sa*)  
*Sian*' (SU; see *Ši'an*)  
*Siberiyā* Siberia [13]  
*Sibir*' (SU; see *Siberiyā*)  
*Sičwān* Sichuan, Szechuan (SU *Stčuan* ' ) [11]; \_\_\_ *ölkisi* Sichuan Province [11]  
*Sidney* Sidney, Sydney [1]  
*Sietil* Seattle [1]  
*Siètl* (SU; see *Sietil*)  
*sifirbilat* clock face (SU *ciferblat*)  
*sikretar* secretary [5]  
*Siktiwkar* Syktyvkar [11]  
*-sila<sub>1</sub>* /- | -sA+ #lā# / desiderative, 3rd person deferential imperative) [14]; \_\_\_ *bol*- if only ...! [14]  
*-sila<sub>2</sub>* (~ +silā) /- | -sIIA# / (2nd person sg/pl. imperative, propositional) [1]  
*-silā<sub>2</sub>* (see *-sila*)  
*silār* you (pl., familiar) [1,5]  
*#silār* (2nd person pl. familiar pronominal tag) [1,15]  
*sim* /#sım+ #/ thread, wire; \_\_\_ *-sim yamğur* drizzle (rain) [14]  
*-simu* /- | -sA+Ø#mu# / (3rd person sg/pl. concessive) although he~she~it~they ... [3]  
*sina*- try, test [8]  
*sinagoga* synagogue [4]  
*sinaq* test  
*sinčay* green tea [3]  
*Singapor* Singapore [1]  
*singaporluq* Singaporean (person), (person) of Singapore [1]  
*Sinin* (SU; see *Sinin*)  
*sinip* class, classroom [4]  
*sinonim* (see *mānidaš*)  
*sintaksis* syntax [4]  
*siñil* /#siñl+ #/ younger sister [4]  
*-siñiz* /- | -sA+ñlz+ #/ (2nd person sg. polite conditional, polite request) if (~ when) you ..., how about you ...?, would you mind ...ing? [3]  
*-siñizlar* (~ -siñizlār) /- | -sA+ñlz+ +lAr+ #/ (2nd person pl. polite conditional, polite request) if (~ when) you ..., how about you ...?, would you mind ...ing?  
*siñl...* (see *siñil*)  
*Siprus* Cyprus [1]  
*siprusluq* Cypriot (person), (person) of Cyprus [1]  
*siqira*- ache, hurt [13]; \_\_\_ *p ağri*- ache, hurt [13]  
*si<sub>1</sub>* paint, lacquer, varnish, finish  
*si<sub>2</sub>* cheese [15]  
*si<sub>1</sub>čī* (house) painter [4]  
*Sirilanka* (see *Srilanka*)  
*sirilankiliq* (see *sirilankiliq*)  
*Siriya* (SU; see *Suriyā*)  
*siriyalik* (SU; see *suriyilik*)  
*sirkā* vinegar [15]

- sirt* exterior, outside [11]  
*siya* ink [9]  
*siyasät* politics [4]  
*siyasätçi* politician [4]  
*siyasi* political [4]; \_\_\_ *iqtisat*  
 political economy [4]; \_\_\_  
*iqtisatşunasliq* (study of) political  
 economy, political economics [4]  
*siz* you (sg. polite) [1]  
*siz* - /#siz-/ draw (pictures)  
 #*siz* (2nd person sg. polite pro-  
 nominal tag) [1]  
 +*siz* /+(+)sIz+#/ (privative  
 attributive) (being) without ...,  
 ...less [1,3]  
*sizğuč* rule, ruler (for drawing lines)  
 [9]  
*siziq* thread, line [12]  
*siziqliq* lined, ruled [9]; \_\_\_ *qäğüz*  
 lined paper [9]  
*siziqsiz* unlined, unruled [9]; \_\_\_  
*qäğüz* unlined paper [9]  
*sizlär* you (p. polite) [1]  
 #*sizlär* (2nd person pl. polite  
 pronominal tag) [1]  
*Sičuan'* (SU; see *Sičwän*)  
*Siktiwkar* (SU; see *Siktiwkar*)  
*Skotiyä* (see *Yeni Skotiyä*)  
*skripka* (SU; see *iskripka*)  
*slowak* (ethnic) Slovak (person) [1]  
*Slowakiya* (SU; see *Slowakiyā*)  
*slowakiyalik* (SU; see *slowakiyilik*)  
*Slowakiyā* Slovakia [1]  
*slowakiyilik* Slovakian (person),  
 (person) of Slovakia [1]  
*slowen* (ethnic) Slovene (person) [1]  
*Sloweniya* (SU; see *Sloweniya*)  
*sloweniyalik* (SU; see *sloweniyilik*)  
*Sloweniya* Slovenia [1]  
*sloweniyilik* Slovenian (person),  
 (person) of Slovenia [1]  
*so'al* question; \_\_\_ *sora* -  
 ([NP<sub>x</sub>+din \_\_\_]) ask (X) a  
 question  
*social* (SU; see *sotsiyal*)  
*socialistik* (SU; see *sotsiyalistik*)  
*socializm* (SU; see *sotsiyalizim*)  
*sociolog* (SU; see *jäm'iyätşunas*)  
*sociologiya* (SU; see *sotsi[y]ologiyä*)  
*soda* business, trade, trading [4,8];  
 \_\_\_ *dukini* store, shop, variety  
 store [4,8]  
*sodigär* business person, merchant  
 [4]  
*Sofiya* (SU; see *Sofiyä*)  
*Sofiyä* Sofia [1]  
*soğa* present, gift [9]  
*soğaq* cold, cool, cooling, antipyretic  
 [12]; \_\_\_ *čüş* - cool down, turn  
 cold [12]; \_\_\_ *täg* - ([NP+ğa  
 \_\_\_]) catch cold [13]  
*soğat* present, gift [15]  
*soğatliq* (something) for a present,  
 gift ... [9]  
*soğit...* (see *soğat*)  
*soğutq* cold, cool cooling, antipyretic  
 [13]; \_\_\_ *čüş* (v.int) cool down  
*sol* left (side) [8]; \_\_\_ *täripä*  
 left hand side [8]  
*soldat* (SU) soldier (CU *askär*,  
*jänçi*) [4]  
*som* buck, quid (highest monetary  
 denomination) [8,9]  
*somka* (carrying) bag, book bag [6]  
*sopun* soap [7]  
*soq* - strike, beat, knock, pound,  
 crush, bang, hammer, blow [14]  
*soqum* cold (meat) cut [15]  
*sora* - ask, inquire, request [11]  
*sotsiyal* social (SU *social*)  
*sotsiyalistik* (ad) socialist [11]  
*sotsi(y)ologiyä* sociology [4]  
*sowet* soviet, Soviet (Union) [1];  
 \_\_\_ *ittipaqi* Soviet Union [1]  
*sowetlik* (person) of the Soviet  
 Union [1]  
*sowun* (SU; see *sopun*)  
*soz* - drag out, draw out, extend,  
 lengthen, pull out, delay, postpone,  
 procrastinate, put off  
*sozul* - be dragged out, be drawn  
 out, be extended, be lengthened,  
 be pulled out, delayed, be  
 postponed, be procrastinated

- sozuq* drawn out, oblong; \_\_\_ *tawuš* vowel
- sōgāt* willow [14]
- sōk* millet [15]
- sōṅāk* bone [13]
- sōy* - love, kiss
- sōz* utterance, word, talk [5]; \_\_\_ *mu* \_\_\_ word-for-word, literal; \_\_\_ *mu* \_\_\_ *tārjimā* word-for-word translation, literal translation
- sōzlā* - utter, speak, talk, tell, narrate [2,12]
- sōzlāš* - speak to each other, talk together, have a talk, converse [3]
- sōzli...* (see *sōzlā* -)
- sōzliš...* (see *sōzlāš* -)
- sōzlük* vocabulary
- sōzsiz* going without saying, undisputedly, unquestionably, undoubtedly, definitely
- sport* (SU; see *isport*)
- sportči* (SU; see *isportči*)
- Srilanka* Sri Lanka [1]
- srilankaliq* (see *srilankilik*)
- srilankiliq* Sri Lanka (person), (person) of Sri Lanka [1]
- #stan* (see *#istan*)
- stanciya* (SU; see *istansa*)
- statistika* (SU; see *istatistika*)
- Stokgol'm* (SU; see *Stokholm*)
- Stokholm* Stockholm [1]
- student* (SU) college student, university student (CU [*ali mäktäptiki* ~ *uniwersitettiki*] *oquğuči*)
- su* /#sū + #/ (→ *süyi...*) water, liquid, fluid, juice [3,5]; \_\_\_ *ğa čömül* - bathe [14]; \_\_\_ *ğa čüš* - enter water [14]; \_\_\_ *nasosi* water pump [5]; \_\_\_ *üz* - swim [7]; \_\_\_ *üzliš kiyimi* swim wear, bathing suit, bathing trunks [8,14]; *anar süyi* pomegranate juice [3]; *qaynaq* \_\_\_ boiled water [3,13]; *tawuz süyi* watermelon juice [3]
- Sudan* Sudan [1]
- sudanliq* Sudanese (person), (person) of the Sudan [1,4]
- suffiks* (SU; see *qošumčä*)
- suğar* - water, irrigate [14]
- suğir...* (see *suğar* -)
- suğiriš* watering, irrigation [14]
- Sulayman* (personal name: m) [10]
- sulu* oats [15]
- suluq* containing water, watery, juicy [3]
- sun* -<sub>1</sub> stretch, reach over, hand over, hold over a fire to roast [15]; *ot sun* - roast over fire, barbecue [15]
- sun* -<sub>2</sub> break, be fractured [13]
- #sun* /- #sun#/ (3rd person sg/pl. imperative, desiderative or invocatory) [2]
- sunay* type of woodwind instrument [7]
- sun'i* (SU; see *sün'i*)
- suṅ* (see below); \_\_\_ *piyaz* scallion, green onion, spring onion [15]
- sur* ash-colored, gray [9]
- Suriyā* Syria [1]
- suriyilik* Syrian (person), (person) of Syria [1]
- suruq* stamp ink [9]
- suxana* water supply room [7]
- Suxumi* Sukhumi [11]
- suyqaš* type of soup noodle [15]
- sün'i* artificial, man-made, synthetic [9]; \_\_\_ *may* margarine [15]; \_\_\_ *yipäk* rayon [9]
- süpät* quality, status, adjective [8]
- süpät...* (see *süpät*)
- sür* - cause to flow swiftly, cause to run, disperse, move, shift, pour out, spill, spread on, apply (topically) [13]
- sürät* image, picture, painting
- sürätči* painter, photographer [4]
- sürätčilik* (occupation of) painting, photography [4]
- sürät...* (see *sürät*)
- Süriyā* (see *Suriyā*)

*süriyilik* (see *suriyilik*)  
*sürül-* be caused to flow swiftly, be caused to run, be dispersed, be moved, be shifted, be poured out, be spilled, be spread on, be applied (topically), be injured [13];  
 \_\_\_ *üp jarahätlän* - be bruised [13]  
*süt* milk [1,3]; *kala* \_\_\_ *i* cow's milk [1,3]; *piššiq* \_\_\_ cooked milk [3]  
*sütči* /#süt+(+)čI+|#/ milk vendor  
*sütlük* containing milk, dairy ... [15];  
 \_\_\_ *čay* tea with milk [3]  
*sütsiz* without milk, non-dairy ... [15]  
*süy...* (see *su*)  
*Syurix* Zurich [1]

## š

(\*+š [- \*+iš ~ \*+uš ~ \*+üš]  
 \*/+š+|#/ [archaic denominal noun])

+š (see +č)

-š (~ -iš ~ -uš ~ -üš)

/| -š+|#/ (gerundive, activity) [1]

-š- (~ -iš- ~ -uš- ~ -üš-)

/-š-|/ (reciprocal, coactive)

*šahzadā* /#šāhzādā+|#/ prince (son of a monarch); *Šahzadā Edward arili* (*ölkisi*) (Province of) Prince Edward Island [6]

*ša'ir* poet [15]

*šamal* wind [13]; \_\_\_ *ur-* blow (of wind), be windy [14]

*šaman* shaman; \_\_\_ *dini* shamanist religion, shamanism [4]

*šamanizim* shamanism [4]

*šamanizm* (SU; see *šamanizim*)

*šamil...* (see *šamal*)

*Šan'dun* (SU; see *Šändun*)

*Šanxay* (SU; see *Šarxäy*)

*Šan'si* (SU; see *Šänši*)

*Šangan* Hong Kong (SU ~ *Gonkong*) [11]

*Šanxäy* Shanghai (SU *Šanxay*) [1];

\_\_\_ *šähiri* Shanghai City, Shanghai Municipality [11]

*šanxo* mocking, teasing, ridicule, jeer, sneer, derision, satire [15];

\_\_\_ *qil-* mock, tease, ridicule, jeer, sneer, deride, make fun [15]

*šapaq* rind of melon, pumpkin, gourd or squash; \_\_\_ *doppa* type of skull-cap [1,8]

*šaptul* peach [3]

*šaqira-* making a rushing noise (of falling water) [14]

*šaqirat-* cause to make a rushing noise (of falling water)

*šaqiratma* waterfall [14]

*šar-* (see below); \_\_\_-*šar* noise of rushing water, fluent, flowing;

\_\_\_-*šur* noise of rushing water

*šarap* alcoholic beverage, liquor, (home-made) wine [3]

*šarf* (SU; see *šarpa*)

*Šarlottaun* (SU; see *Šarlottawn*)

*Šarlottawn* Charlottetown [6]

*šarpa* scarf, muffler [9]

*šayi* silk cloth [9]

*šābān* Ša'bān (8th Islamic month) [10]

*šābnām* dew [14]

*šähär* town, city, municipality [2];

\_\_\_ *ätropi* outskirts (of town), suburb [11]; \_\_\_ *gä kir-* go to town, go downtown [7]; \_\_\_

*märkizi* town center, downtown (area), city center [11]

*šähärlük* municipal [4]

*šähir...* (see *šähär*)

*šānbā* Saturday, on Saturday [7];

\_\_\_ *künliri* (on) Saturdays [7]

*Šändun* Shandong, Shantung (SU *Šan'dun*) [11]; \_\_\_ *ölkisi*

Shandong Province [11]

*Šänši* Shanxi, Shansi (SU *Šan'si*) [11]; \_\_\_ *ölkisi* Shanxi Province

[11]

*šäräp* honor [15]

*šärip...* (see *šäräp*)

- šärq* east, orient [15]; \_\_\_*qä* to the east, eastward [15]
- šärqiy* eastern, oriental [1]; *Šärqiy Germaniyä* East Germany [7]
- šärqšunas* orientalist, Far Eastern studies specialist [4]
- šärqšunasliq* oriental studies, Far Eastern studies [4]
- šäwal* Šawwāl (10th Islamic month) [10]
- ščyotka* (SU; see *čotka*)
- še'ir* poem [15]
- šekär* sugar [15]
- Šerbruk* Sherbrooke [6]
- šerkät* company, firm [4,10]
- Šen'yan* (SU; see *Šenyar*)
- Šenyar* Shenyang, Mukden (SU *Šen'yan*, *Mukden*) [11]
- Šen'si* (SU; see *Šyänši*)
- Ši'an* Xi'an, Hsi-an (SU *Sian'*) [11]
- Šiczyačžuan* (SU; see *Šijyajwan*)
- Šijyajwan* (SU; see *Šijyajwan*)
- Šijyajwan* Shijiazhuang, Shichia-chuang (SU *Šiczyačžuan*) [11]
- šilim* viscous liquid, glutinous substance, starch, syrup, goo, glue [12]
- šim* trousers, pants [8]
- šimal* north [13]
- šimali* (SU; see *šimaliy*)
- šimaliy* northern [4]; *Šimaliy Awstiraliyä rayoni* Northern Territories of Australia [6]; *Šimaliy Čawš(y)än* North Korea (SU *Šimali Koreya*) [6]; \_\_\_*čawš(y)änlik* North Korean (person), (person) of North Korea (SU *šimali koreyalik*) [1,4]; *Šimaliy Dakota (šitati)* (State of) North Dakota [2]; *Šimaliy Irlandiyä* Northern Ireland [1]; \_\_\_*irlandiyilik* (person) of Northern Ireland [1]; *Šimaliy Karolina (šitati)* (State of) North Carolina [2]
- šimiškä* sunflower seed [3]
- Šiniñ* Xining, Sining [13]
- Šinjan* Xinjiang, Sinkiang [13]; \_\_\_*uyğur aptonom rayoni* Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region [13]
- šinjanliq* (person) of Xinjiang [1]
- šinčä* Sunday, on Sunday [7]
- širin* sweet, tasty, delicious, flavorful [15]
- širinlik* sweetness, deliciousness, (pleasant) flavor, sweet dish, dessert [15]
- širkät* (SU; see *šerkät*)
- širnä* juice, sap, nectar, syrup [3]; *anar širni* pomegranate juice [3]; *tawuz širni* watermelon juice [3]; *üzüm širni* grape juice [3]
- širni...* (see *širnä*)
- širnilik* /#širnä+(+)|°G+|#/ juicy
- šitat* state (of America) [2]
- šiwä* Sibe(-Manchu person), Sibo(-Manchu person) [3]
- šiwed* (ethnic) Swede [1]
- Šiwetsiyä* Sweden [1]
- šiwetsiyilik* Swedish (person), (person) of Sweden [1]
- šiwirğan* snowstorm, blizzard [14]
- Šiwitsariyä* Switzerland [1]
- šiwitsariyilik* Swiss (person), (person) of Switzerland [1]
- Šizan* Tibet (SU *Tibät*) [11]; \_\_\_*aptonom rayoni* Tibetan Autonomous Region [11]
- šizanliq* Tibetan (person), (person) of Tibet (SU *tibätlik*)
- šofyor* (SU; see *šopur*)
- šokolad* (SU; see *šokolat*)
- šokolat* chocolate [15]
- šopur* driver, chauffeur [14]
- šorpa* broth, stock, soup [15]
- Šotlandiya* (SU; see *Šotlandiyä*)
- šotlandiyalik* (SU; see *šotlandiyilik*)
- Šotlandiyä* Scotland [1]
- šotlandiyilik* Scottish (person), (person) of Scotland [1]
- šowa* (SU; see *šorpa*)
- šoxla* tomato [15]
- šoxula* (SU; see *šoxla*)
- šöbä* branch, subsidiary [9]

*šöbi...* (see *šöbä*)

-*ššila* /-š-sA#lā#/ (2nd person [hyper-]deferential imp., propositioning) [1]

*šu* that, the named, the aforementioned [6]; \_\_\_ *niñ bilän* at the same time, thereby [15]; \_\_\_ *niñ üčün* for (the sake of) that, for that purpose, for that reason, therefore [11]

*šugullan-* (v.int) ([NP *bilän* \_\_\_]) be engaged (in), occupy oneself (with), deal (with)

*šuji* secretary [5]

#*šunas* /+ #(#)*šunās*+ | #/ specialist, scientist

#*šunasliq* /+ #(#)*šunās*+ (+)°G+ | #/ specialist field of ..., science of ...

*šunčä* so ..., that ..., like that [12]

*šunčilik* that much, that many, thus, so [15]

*šundaq* in that way, like that, thus, so, such [3]

*šuniñda* (locative of *šu*) in that, there

*šuniñdin* (ablative of *šu*) from that, thence, therefore

*šuniñğa* (dative-directive of *šu*) to that, (to) there, thereto

*šuna* therefore, hence, so [7]

*šunlašqa* therefore, hence, so [11]

*šur* (see *šar*)

*šwed* (SU; see *šiwed*)

*Šweciya* (SU; see *Šiwetsiyä*)

*šweciyalik* (SU; see *šiwetsiyilik*)

*Šweycariya* (SU; see *Šiwitsariyä*)

*šweycariyalik* (SU; see *šiwitsariyalik*)

*Šyangan* (see *Šangan*)

*Šyānši* Shaanxi, Shensi (SU *Šēn 'si*) [11]; \_\_\_ *ölkisi* Shaanxi Province [11]

**t**

-*t* (~ -*it* ~ -*ut* ~ -*üt*) /-t+|/ (deverbal noun)

-*t-* (~ -*it-* ~ -*ut-* ~ -*üt-*) /-t-|/ (causative)

+*ta* (see +*da*)

*taam* (SU; see *ta'am*)

*tabletka* tablet, pill [13]

*tağ* mountain, large hill [14]; \_\_\_ *tüwi* foot of a mountain [14]

*tağa* uncle, mother's brother [5]

*tağar* sack, bag [12]

*tağaq* comb [7]

*tağči* itinerant trader in a mountainous area

*tağliq* mountainous area, mountainous [14]

*taj* /#tāj+#/ crown, crest

*tajik* Tajik (person), Tadžik (person), Sariquli ((person) of southwestern Xinjiang), Wakhi ((person) of southwestern Xinjiang) [1,3]

*Tajikistan* Tajikistan, Tadžikistan [1]

*tajikistanliq* (person) of Tajikistan [1]

*Tajikstan* (SU; see *Tajikistan*)

*taksi* taxi (cab) [10]

*taktak* (wooden) clapper

*tal*<sub>1</sub> spleen [13]

*tal*<sub>2</sub> willow [14]

*tal*<sub>3</sub> (counter for most types of objects) [14]

*talqan* fried noodles [15]

*Tallin* Tallin [11]

*tam* wall [5]; \_\_\_ *giläm* wall-rug [9]; \_\_\_ *sa'iti* wall-clock [7]; \_\_\_

*süriti* wall painting, mural [15]

*tamaka* tobacco [13]; \_\_\_ *čäk-* smoke (tobacco) [13]; \_\_\_ *čekiš*

*bölmisi* smoking division [14]; \_\_\_ *čekiš čäklängän bölmä* non-

smoking division [14]; \_\_\_ *čekiš*

*čäklängän orun* non-smoking seat

- [14]; \_\_\_ *čekiš ornı* smoking seat [14]; \_\_\_ *isi* tobacco smoke, cigarette smoke [14]
- tamaq*<sub>1</sub> food, meal, dish [7]; \_\_\_ *iç-* eat, have a meal [7]; \_\_\_ *tizimlikliri* menu (SU *taamlar tizimi* ~ *tamaqlarnıñ royxeti*) [15]; \_\_\_ *yä-* eat, have a meal [7]
- tamaq*<sub>2</sub> throat [13]
- tamaqxana* dining-room, dining-hall [4]
- tamaşa* spectacle, show, entertainment, sightseeing, enjoyment, fun, stroll, loitering [7]; \_\_\_ *qil-* enjoy entertainment, watch the excitement, do sightseeing, have a (leisurely) look around, take a stroll, have fun, make fun, play pranks [7]
- tamğa* seal, stamp [9]
- tamožna* customs (service) [12]; \_\_\_ *qāğizi* customs form, customs declaration [12]
- tamožnya* (SU; see *tamožna*)
- tansa* (Western-style) social dance [13]; \_\_\_ *oyna-* dance (Western-style social dances) [15]
- Tanzaniya* (SU; see *Tanzaniyā*)
- tanzaniyalik* (SU; see *tanzaniyilik*)
- Tanzaniyā* Tanzania [1]
- tanzaniyilik* Tanzanian (person), (person) of Tanzania [1]
- tañ* dawn [14]; \_\_\_ *at-* dawn [14]; \_\_\_ *sāhār* (crack of) dawn [14]
- tañmān* type of soup noodle [15]
- tap* time [15]
- tap-* find, discover, detect, gain, earn, get
- tapşur-* hand over, submit, entrust, charge, assign, put in charge [8]; \_\_\_ *up al-* (SU; see *tapşuruwal-*); \_\_\_ *up alğučı* (SU; see *tapşuruwalğučı*); *pul(ni)* \_\_\_ hand over (the) money, pay [8]
- tapşuruq* charge, duty, assignment, homework [8]; \_\_\_ *işlä-* do an assignment, do homework [8]
- tapşuruwal-* receive [8]
- tapşuruwalğučı* payee, recipient, receiver, addressee [12]
- tapşuruwel...* (see *tapşuruwal-*)
- tapşuruweliş* receiving [8]; \_\_\_ *orni* cashier's counter [8]
- taq* (see *yük-taq*)
- taqim* set, group [1]
- tar*<sub>1</sub> /#tār+#/ string (of a musical instrument)
- tar*<sub>2</sub> narrow, tight [5]; \_\_\_ *koča* narrow street, lane [5] (\**tar-* {v.int} \*extend)
- tara*<sub>-1</sub> comb [7]; *čač* \_\_\_ comb hair [7]
- tara*<sub>-2</sub> spread, disperse
- taral-* be spread, be dispersed
- #*taraş* /+#taraş+|#/ actor, creator
- taray-* become narrow, become tight, shrink
- Tarbağatay* Tärbağatay [2]
- tarix* /#tārıx+#/ history [4]
- tarixiy* historical, diachronic [4]
- tarixşunas* historian [2,15], *sān'ät* \_\_\_ *i* art historian [15]
- tarla-* become narrow, become tight, shrink
- tarliq*<sub>1</sub> having (...) strings, stringed, string ... [7]
- tarliq*<sub>2</sub> narrowness, tightness
- tarmaq* /#tar+mAG+|#/ line, track, course, affluent (stream)
- tarqa-* spread, disperse
- tarqal-* be spread, be dispersed [13]
- tarqaq* spread out, dispersed
- tart-* draw out, extend, pull, drag, suffer (something), extract, coerce, urge [14]; *räsimgä* \_\_\_ (v.t) ([NP(+ni) \_\_\_]) photograph, take a picture (of) [14]
- tartin-* be drawn out, be extended, be pulled, be dragged, be extracted, be coerced, be urged [15]
- tartiş-* pull (together ~ each



- other), drag (together ~ each other), pull (a tendon or muscle) [13,15]
- tas* (see below); \_\_\_ *qal-* ([VP-š+ğa \_\_\_]) be close (to ...ing) [15]
- Tasmaniya* (SU; see *Tasmaniyä*)
- Tasmaniyä* Tasmania [6]; \_\_\_ *arili* Island of Tasmania; \_\_\_ *oblasti* State of Tasmania [6]
- taš<sub>1</sub>* exterior, outside [5]
- taš<sub>2</sub>* stone, rock [14]; \_\_\_ *čay* brick tea [3]
- Taškānt* Tashkent [1]
- tašla-* cast, throw, abandon; (asp.v: sudden, uncontrolled action) [6]
- tašlat-* cause to cast, cause to throw, cause to abandon
- tašqi* outer, external, exterior ..., foreign (affairs ...) [11]; \_\_\_ *išlar* external affairs, foreign affairs [14]; \_\_\_ *išlar ičxanisi* external affairs office [14]; \_\_\_ *kesällär bölümi* surgery (SU *xirurgiya*) [13]; \_\_\_ *kesällär doxturi* surgeon (SU *xirurg*) [13]; \_\_\_ *soda* external trade, foreign trade [11]
- tašqiri* exterior, outside (\**tat* flavor, taste, sweetness)
- tatar* Tatar (person) [1]
- tatar-* pale, grow pale, turn pale [13]
- Tataristan* Tataristan [1]
- tataristanliq* (person) of Tataristan [1]
- tatir...* (see *tatar-*)
- tatliq* sweet, palatable, tasty [3]; \_\_\_ *haraq* sweet wine [3]
- Taunswil* Townsville [6]
- taw* /#tāw+#/ heat, vitality, vigor, drive, energy, feeling of well-being
- tawar* ware, satin [9]
- tawuš* (n) (accoustic) sound
- tawuz* watermelon [3]; \_\_\_ *sīyi* watermelon juice [3]; \_\_\_ *širnisi* watermelon juice [3]
- Taybèy* (SU; see *Täybey*)
- Tayland* Thailand [1]
- taylandliq* Thai, (person) of Thailand [1]
- Taywan'* (SU; see *Täywän*)
- Tayyuan'* (SU; see *Täyyüän*)
- taza* clear, pure, clean, healthy, perfect, really, very [8]
- tazila-* clean, tidy (up) [7]
- taziliq* cleaning, cleanliness, tidiness, hygiene, health [7]; \_\_\_ *qil-* clean up, do cleaning, tidy (up) [7]
- ta'am* food, dish
- #*tä* (see #*dä*)
- tä* (see #*dä*)
- +*tä* (see +*da*)
- täbi'ät* nature [14]
- täbi'ätšunas* scientist, specialist in natural science, naturalist [2]
- täbi'ätšunasliq* natural science, nature study [4]
- täbi'i* natural [14]; \_\_\_ *asraš rayoni* nature reserve (area) [14]; \_\_\_ *juğrapiyā* physical geography [4]
- täbrik* congratulation, compliment, best wish
- täbriklä-* congratulate, compliment, convey best wishes [9]
- täg-* /#tä°g-/ (+ *tegV*) reach, touch, hit [13]
- tählil* analysis [14]; \_\_\_ *qil-* analyze [14]
- #*täk* (see #*däk*)
- täkilä-* emphasize, stress
- täkiyā* down pillow [9]
- Täklimakan* Taklamakan [15]; \_\_\_ *čöli* Taklamakan Desert [15]
- täkši* flat, plain, even, straight [14]
- täkšilik* plain, flatland [14]
- täkšür-* examine, test, check (out), inspect, research [13]; \_\_\_ *üš* examination, test, check, inspection, research [14]
- täläppuz* (SU; see *täläppüz*)
- täläppüz* pronunciation (SU *täläppuz*)
- täläy* fortune, luck [14]; \_\_\_ *kät-* (with possessive) be lucky [15];

- \_\_\_*ğa* (with possessive) as ...'s  
luck would have it, fortunately,  
luckily [14]
- täläylik* fortunate, lucky
- täläysiz* unfortunate, unlucky
- täläysizlik* misfortune, bad luck
- tälänkä* plate, platter, saucer [15]
- täliy...* (see *täläy*)
- täm* flavor, taste [3]
- tämbur* type of plucked musical  
instrument [7,15]
- tämlik* flavorful, tasty [3]
- tämsiz* flavorless, tasteless, bland [3]
- täp* - (v.t) kick
- tär*<sub>1</sub> /#tär + #/ complexion [13]
- tär*<sub>2</sub> /#tär + #/ sweat, perspiration  
[13]
- täräp* one of two opposite sides [5]
- tärät* (Islamic) canonical  
purification, ritual cleansing (prior  
to worship), bodily evacuation [13];  
\_\_\_ *qil* - perform ritual cleansing,  
go to the bathroom, relieve  
oneself; *čoң* \_\_\_ major cleansing,  
defecation, feces, stool [13]; *čoң*  
\_\_\_ *qil* - perform major cleansing,  
defecate; *kičik* \_\_\_ minor  
cleansing, urination, urine [13];  
*kičik* \_\_\_ *qil* - perform minor  
cleansing, urinate
- tärätxana* toilet (room), washroom,  
lavatory, restroom [5]
- tärip...* (see *täräp*)
- tärät...* (see *tärät*)
- tärjiman* translator, interpreter  
[4,14]
- tärjimanliq* (occupation of)  
translation, (occupation of)  
interpreting [4]
- tärjimä* translation; \_\_\_ *qil* -  
([NP<sub>x</sub>+ni NP<sub>y</sub>+ğa \_\_\_]) do a  
translation (from X into Y),  
translate (X into Y); *sözmu söz*  
\_\_\_ word-for-word translation,  
literal translation; *eğiz tärjimisi*  
oral translation, interpreting; *qäläm*  
*tärjimisi* written translation
- tärxämäk* cucumber [15]
- tärximäk* (SU; see *tärxämäk*)
- täs* difficult, taxing, hard [11];  
\_\_\_ *räk* more difficult, somewhat  
difficult [11]
- täsir* effect, influence, impact [15];  
\_\_\_ *körsät* - ~ *qil* - exert an  
influence, affect, have an impact  
[15]
- täsirlän* - be affected, be  
(emotionally) influenced, be moved  
[15]
- täsirländür* - affect, influence, move  
(emotionally)
- täsirlin...* (see *täsirlän* -)
- tästiq* /#tästiq + #/ official approval,  
ratification, sanction
- tätqiq* research [14]; \_\_\_ *qil* - do  
research [14]
- tätqiqat* research [14]; \_\_\_ *al* - do  
research [14]
- täxsä* disc, plate, platter, saucer,  
tray [15]
- Täybey* Taibei, Taipei, Taipéh (SU  
*Taybèy*) [11]
- Täywän* Taiwan (SU *Taywan* ' )  
[11]; \_\_\_ *ölkisi* Taiwan Province  
[11]
- täyyar* ready, prepared, ready-made  
[14]; \_\_\_ *bol* - be prepared, be  
ready, get prepared, get ready [14]
- täyyarla* - prepare
- täyyarlan* - (v.pass:int) get prepared
- täyyarliq* preparation [15]
- Täyyüän* Táyuan (SU *Tayyuan* ' )  
[11]
- Tbilisi* (SU; see *Tiblis*)
- teatr* (SU; see *tiyatir*)
- teg...* (see *täg* -)
- tegiš* - reach each other, touch each  
other, exchange [8]
- Tehran* Tehran [1]
- Teksas* Texas [2]; \_\_\_ *šitati* State  
of Texas [2]
- telefon* telephone [10]; \_\_\_ *bär* -  
call on the telephone, give a  
(telephone) call [10]; \_\_\_ *da sözläš* -

- talk (with each other) on the telephone [10]; \_\_\_ *nomuri* telephone number [10]; \_\_\_ *aparati* telephone (set)
- telegiraf* telecommunication, telegraphy, telegraphic message [10]; \_\_\_ *idarisi* telecommunication bureau [10]
- telegirap* (see *telegiraf*)
- telegraf* (SU; see *telegiraf*)
- telewidenie* (SU) television (CU *dyänši*)
- telewizor* television set [5]; \_\_\_ *kör-* watch television [7]
- Tenessi* Tennessee [2]; \_\_\_ *šitati* State of Tennessee [2]
- tep...* (see *tap-*, *täp-*)
- tepil-* be found, be discovered, be detected, be gained, be earned [15]
- terä* skin, hide, leather [9,13]; \_\_\_ *mähsulatliri* leather products [9]; *kala terisi* cow hide [9]; *qoy terisi* sheepskin [9]
- teräk* poplar [5]
- teri...* (see *terä*)
- teriq* millet [15]
- teritoyä* territory [6]
- territoriya* (SU; see *teritoyä*)
- teš...* (see *taš*)
- teti-* /#tat+1- / (v.int) taste [15]; *eğizğa* ... \_\_\_ (with possessive) taste ... to [15]; (v.t) taste, measure according to taste [15]
- tetiq* /#tat+1-G+ /# / flavoring (agent), monosodium glutamate [15]; \_\_\_ *sal-* add flavoring [15]
- Texas* (SU; see *Teksas*)
- texi* yet, still [4]
- teximu* even more, yet more, still further, furthermore [13]
- tez* fast, quick [7]; \_\_\_ *bol-* hurry (up) [8]
- #ti...* (see *#pti...*)
- ti* (see *-di*)
- tibabät* medical treatment, health service, health care, medical care
- tibabätçilik* medicine, medical science, medical practice [4]
- Tibät* (SU; see *Şizan*)
- tibätlik* (SU; see *şizanlıq, zarzu*)
- tibbi* medical; \_\_\_ *alim* medical scientist [2]; \_\_\_ *antropologiyä* medical anthropology [4]; \_\_\_ *ilim* medical science [4]
- Tiblis* Tbilisi [1]
- tijarät* /#tjārät+ # / business
- tijarätçi* business person, merchant [4]
- tik* steep [14]
- tik-* sew, stitch, bind, plant, hang (up), give as security [8]; \_\_\_ *iš masinisi* sewing machine
- +tiki* (see *+diki*)
- tikič* (see *tikiš*)
- tikil-* (v.pass) be sewn, be stitched, be bound, be planted, be hung
- tikiš* seam [8]
- tikküči* tailor [4]
- til* /#tıl+ # / tongue, language [1,6]; \_\_\_ *-ädibiyat* language and literature, philology [4]
- til-* /#tıl- / (v.t) cut, slice
- tilä-* request, ask, apply (for), wish [15]
- tiläk* request, application, wish
- tiläm* loan; \_\_\_ *gä al-* borrow; \_\_\_ *gä bär-* loan, lend
- tilim* /#tıl-im+ | # / (< /#tıl-m+ # /) (melon) wedge; \_\_\_ *doppa* type of skull-cap [8]
- tilmač* interpreter [14]
- tilšunas* linguist [2]
- tilšunasliq* linguistics [4,14]; *selišturma* \_\_\_ comparative linguistics [4]; *tarixiy* \_\_\_ historical linguistics, diachronic linguistics [4]
- tim* (see *-dim*)
- +tin* (see *+din*)
- tiñ* (see *-diñ*)
- tiñiz* (see *-diriz*)
- (\**tir-* \*live)
- tiraktor* tractor [4]
- tirik* alive [13]

- tiril-* be revived  
*tirildür-* revive  
*tiropik* tropical [3]; \_\_\_ *bälwağ* the tropics [3]  
*tiwip* practitioner of traditional medicine, folk healer [13]  
*tiyatir* theater [4]  
*tiyatirxana* (CU) theater (building) (SU *teatr*) [4]  
*tiyin* squirrel, penny, *fen*, copeck [8,9]  
*tiz* /#tiz+#/ knee [13]  
*tiz-* /#tiz-/ arrange (in rows), put in order  
*tizim* /#tiz-im+|#/ (< /#tiz-m+|#/ ) list, roster, (written) table  
*tizimla-* (v.t) list, enter on a list, put on a roster, register  
*tizimlat-* cause to list, cause to put on a list, cause to put on a roster, have (someone) put down (on a list), have (someone) registered, register [14]  
*tizimlik* (< \*tizimlik?) list, entry (on a list) [15]  
*tiziq* /#tiz-ig+|#/ (< /#tiz-g+|#/ ) row, line, string  
*Togo* Togo [1]  
*togoluq* Togolese (person) [1]  
*toğra* straight, straight away, right away, right, correct, direct, suitable [3]; \_\_\_ *käl-* be suitable, be necessary [11]; \_\_\_ *kelip kät-* happen to ...  
*toğri* (SU; see *toğra*)  
*toğriliq<sub>1</sub>* correctness, righteousness  
*toğriliq<sub>2</sub>* ([NP<sub>x</sub> \_\_\_]) about (X), on (the topic of X)  
*toğrisida* concerning, regarding, with respect to, pertaining to, on the topic of, about [3]  
*toğrisidiki* which is on the topic of, which pertains to, which is about  
*Tokio* (SU; see *Tokyo*)  
*tokioluq* (SU; see *tokyoluq*)  
*Tokyo* Tokyo [1]  
*tokyoluq* (person) of Tokyo [2]  
*tol-* fill (of substances), ([NP+ğa \_\_\_]) become full (with), be filled (with), be over, be up (of time), ([num+ğa \_\_\_]) be completed (of years or age)  
*tola* much, very [11]  
*toldur-* fill, fill in, fill out [12]  
*toldurğučı* (grammatical) object (SU *tolturğučı*)  
*toltur-* (SU; see *toldur-*)  
*tolturğučı* (SU; see *toldurğučı*)  
*tom* tome, volume  
*tomluq* having ... volume(s) [15]  
*Tomsk* (SU; see *Tomski*)  
*Tomski* Tomsk (SU *Tomsk*)  
*tomur<sub>1</sub>* pulse [13]; \_\_\_ *tut-* feel the pulse [13]; \_\_\_ *niñ soquşı* beating of the pulse, pulse rate [13]  
*tomur<sub>2</sub>* root  
*tomuz* (summer) heat [14]; \_\_\_ *künliri* (~ ... *künlär*) hot summer's days, dog days [14]  
*ton* type of traditional robe or coat  
*tonu-* ([NP(+ni) \_\_\_]) know, be acquainted (with)  
*tonur* traditional-style baking oven [15]  
*tonuś-* (v.rec:int) ([NP *bilän* \_\_\_]) get to know each other, become acquainted (with each other)  
*tonuśtur-* make known to each other, introduce to each other [1]; \_\_\_ *up qoy-* introduce to each other [2]  
*ton* frozen ground, frost, frigid, freezing, frozen, very cold  
*tonğuz<sub>1</sub>* pig, swine  
*tonğuz<sub>2</sub>* Tungus (person), Tungusic (person) (SU *tuñğuz*)  
*tonğuzşunas* Tungusologist [2]  
*tonğuzşunasliq* Tungusology [4]  
*tonla-* (v.int) become frozen, freeze, turn very cold, feel cold, suffer from cold  
*tonlat-* (v.caus:t) freeze, cool, keep

- cold
- toñlatquč* refrigerator [5]
- top<sub>1</sub>* /#töp+#/ sphere, spherical object, globular object, ball
- top<sub>2</sub>* /#top+#/ group, bolt
- topa* earth, ground, soil
- topla-* gather, collect, amass [14]
- toplam* collection, anthology [15]
- toplīm...* (see *toplām*)
- topogirafiyā* topography [4]
- topografīya* (SU; see *topogirafiyā*)
- topraq* earth, soil [14]
- toq* full, satiated, satisfied [15]; *qosaq* \_\_\_ (with possessive) full (after eating), satisfied (after eating) [15]
- toqač* small bread bun [15]
- toqquz* nine [5]
- toqquzinči* ninth; \_\_\_ *ay* ninth month, September [10]
- toqsan* ninety [11]
- toqsaninči* ninetieth (SU *toqsininči*)
- toqsininči* (SU; see *toqsaninči*)
- Toqsun* Toqsun, Tuokesun [1]
- toqu-* knot, braid, knit, weave [14]
- toquma* fabrication, tall story, yarn
- toqumiči* weaver, knitter, textile worker [4]; *gilām* \_\_\_ carpet weaver, rug weaver [4]
- toqumičiliq* weaving (trade), textile work [4]; \_\_\_ *fabrikisi* textile mill, weaving shop [4]
- tor* netting, gauze, fine lace, window lace [9]; \_\_\_ *pärdä* lace curtain [9]
- Toronto* Toronto [1,6]
- tort* (Western-style) cake [15]
- towuq* ankle [13]
- toxta-* stop, stand still, halt, ([NP *toğrisida* \_\_\_]) refer (to), mention, talk about [14]
- toxtal-* (v.pass:int) ([NP *toğrisida* \_\_\_]) arrive (at the topic of ...), refer (to), (come to) mention, talk about
- toxtat-* cause to stop, stop, halt, check, fix [15]
- Toxti* (personal name: m) [11]
- toxtit...* (see *toxtat-*)
- toxu* (*toxuyum* {~ *toxurum*}, *toxuyun* {~ *toxurun*}, *toxusi*) chicken; \_\_\_ *göši* chicken meat [1,15]
- toy* festive occasion, wedding (celebration), celebration [14]; \_\_\_ *qil-* have a wedding, marry, celebrate [14], *böštik* \_\_\_ *i* cradle ceremony [15]
- toy-* eat one's fill, eat until satisfied [15]
- tögä* camel [14]
- tögiči* camel driver [14]
- tölä-* compensate, recompense, pay [12]
- töpä* top, summit, peak, hill [14]
- töpilik* hill, hillock, mound, top [14]
- tört* (SU; see *töt*)
- törtimiz* (SU; see *tötimiz*)
- törtinči* (SU; see *tötinči*)
- töšük* hole, cavern, cave, window [14]
- töt* four [4]
- tötimiz* the four of us [4]
- tötinči* fourth [6]; \_\_\_ *ay* fourth month, April [10]
- töwän* bottom, on the bottom, lower ..., bottom ..., ground ... [6]
- töwänki* which is on the bottom, which is bottommost [6]; \_\_\_ *qäwät* bottom floor, ground floor [6]
- traktor* (SU; see *tiraktor*)
- Trois Riweres* Trois Rivières [6]
- #tu* (see *#du*)
- tuberkulyoz* (SU; see *tuberkulyuz*)
- tuberkulyuz* tuberculosis [13]
- tuğ-* ([NP(+ni) \_\_\_]) give birth (to), lay (eggs) [13]
- tuğul-* be born, be layed [9]; \_\_\_ *ğän kün* birthday [9]
- tuğut* childbirth, birth, parturition, delivery [13]; \_\_\_ *anisi* midwife [4]; \_\_\_ *doxturi* obstetrician [4]; \_\_\_ *doxturluği* obstetrics [4]

- tuğutxana* delivery room (for childbirth) [13]  
 -*tum* (see -*dim*)  
*Tunis* Tunisia [1]  
*tunisliq* Tunesian (person), (person) of Tunisia [1]  
 -*tuñ* (see -*din*)  
*tuñguz* (SU; see *tuñguz*)  
*tuñguzšunas* (SU; see *tuñguzšunas*)  
*tuñguzšunasliq* (SU; see *tuñguzšunasliq*)  
*tupraq* (see *topraq*)  
 +*tuq* (see +*duq*)  
 -*tuq* (see -*duq*)  
*tuqq...* (see *tuğ-*)  
*tuqqan* relative, kin  
*tur-* stand, rise, get up, live, dwell, be stationary, be placed, settle down, be settled, stop, stay, prevail, persist; (asp.v: habitual, repetitive, momentary) [6]  
 #*tur* (see #*dur*)  
 -*tur-* (see -*dur-*)  
*turmuš* life, existence [8]; \_\_\_*qa keräklük* necessary for survival, necessary in daily life [8]  
*Turpan* Turpan, Turfan, Tulufan [1,10]  
*turpanliq* (person) of Turpan  
*Tursun* (personal name: m) [6]  
*turušluq* (being) seated (of a mission or an administrative body) [11]; \_\_\_*jay* seat (of a mission or administration) [11]  
*tut-* (v.t) seize, grab, grasp, catch, hold, take, move, treat; *tomur* \_\_\_ feel the pulse [13]  
*tutuq* dull, murky, dark, overcast [9,14]  
*tuwa* Tuwa (person), Tuva (person), Tuvin(ian person) [6]  
*tuxum* egg, ovum [15]; \_\_\_*eqi* white of egg [15]; \_\_\_*seriği* egg yolk [15]  
*tuz* salt [15]; *aš* \_\_\_*i* edible salt [15]  
*tuzluq<sub>1</sub>* salt container, salt shaker [15]  
*tuzluq<sub>2</sub>* containing salt, salty, salted [15]  
*tuzsiz* lacking salt, salt-free, saltless [15]  
*tüg-* (v.t) knead, tuck in  
*tügä-* cease, be finished, expire, vanish, die, pass away, decease [11]  
*tügmä* button [8]  
*tügün* knot, node, intersection [12]; \_\_\_*bağla-* tie a knot [12]; \_\_\_*yäš-* untie a knot [12]  
*tügünčä* small knot [12]  
*tügünčäk* small knot [12]  
*tük* body hair  
 +*tük* (see +*duq*)  
*tüklük* hairy  
 -*tüm* (see -*dim*)  
*tümän* /#tümän+#/ ten thousand  
*tün* night  
 (\**tünä* yesterday)  
*tünä-* (v.t) spend (a night), stay up (all night)  
*tünügün* yesterday [11]  
 -*tün* (see -*din*)  
*tüp* root, base, foot (of a hill or a mountain); (class: for plants) [5]  
*tür* kind, sort, type, category, variety  
 -*tür-* (see -*dur-*)  
*türk* Turk, Turkic (person), Turkish (person) [1,11]  
*türkčä* Turkish manner, Turkish (language), in the Turkish manner, in (the) Turkish (language) [11]  
*türki* Turkic, Turkish [14]; \_\_\_*tillar* Turkic languages [14]  
*Türkiyä* Turkey [1,11]  
*türkiyilik* Turkish (person), (person) of Turkey [1]  
*türkmän* Turkmen (person) [1]  
*Türkmänistan* Turkmenistan [1,11]  
*türkmänistanliq* (person) of Turkmenistan [1]  
*Türkmänstan* (SU; see *Türkmänistan*)  
*türkmänstanliq* (SU; see

*türkmänistanliq*  
*türkolog* Turcologist [2]  
*türkologiyä* Turcology [4]  
*türlä-* (v.t) categorize, sort, decline (a word); \_\_\_š categorization, sorting, declination  
*türlän-* (v.pass:int) be categorized, be sorted, be declined  
*türlük* variegated, multifarious; \_\_\_ *mallar soda dukini* (CU) department store [4]  
*tütün* smoke  
*tüw* base, stem  
*tüz* flat, even, straight, level [14]  
*tüz-* (v.t) formulate, establish, lay down, put together  
*tüzüt* ceremony, polite formula, civilities [3]; \_\_\_ *qil-* stand upon ceremony [3]  
*Tyan'czin'* (SU; see *Tyänjin*)  
*Tyänjin* Tianjin, Tientsin (SU *Tyan'czin'*) [1]; \_\_\_ *šähiri* Tianjin  
 City, Tianjin Municipality [11]

## u

*u* that (one), he, she, it [1]  
 #*u* (see #*yu*)  
*uč-* (v.int) fly, evaporate  
 +*uč* (see +*č*)  
*učra-* (v.int) ([NPğa \_\_\_]) meet, hit (upon), chance (upon)  
*učraš-* meet, get together [15]  
*učriš...* (see *učraš-*)  
*Udmurtiya* (SU; see *Udmurtiyä*)  
*Udmurtiyä* Udmurtia [11]  
*udul* opposite, straight (on), face-on [6]  
*Uël's* (SU; see *Welis*)  
*uël'slik* (SU; see *welislik*)  
*Ufa* Ufa [11]  
*Uganda* Uganda [1]  
*ugandaliq* (SU; see *ugandiliq*)  
*ugandiliq* Ugandan (person), (person) of Uganda [1]

*uka* younger brother, younger sibling [5]  
*ukrain* (SU; see *ukra'in*)  
*Ukraina* (SU; see *Ukra'ina*)  
*ukrainaliq* (SU; see *ukra'iniliq*)  
*ukra'in* /#ukrä'īn+#/ (ethnic) Ukrainian (person) [1]  
*Ukra'ina* /#ukrä'īna+#/ Ukraine [1]  
*ukra'iniliq* /#ukrä'īna+(+)l°G+#/ (person) of the Ukraine [1]  
 +*ul* (see +*l*)  
 -*ul* (see -*l*)  
 -*ul-* (see -*l-*)  
*Ulan-Ude* Ulan-Ude [11]  
*Ulan-Udè* (SU; see *Ulan-Ude*)  
*ular* those (ones), they [5]  
*ultañ* sole (of footwear) [8]  
 +*um* (see +*m*)  
 -*um* (see -*m*)  
*un* flour [15]  
 +*un* (see +*n*)  
 -*un* (see -*n*)  
 -*un-* (see -*n-*)  
*unčä* (not) that ...  
*unčilik* that (much), that (many), thus, so [15]  
*undaq* (one) like that, in that way, thus, so, such [3]; \_\_\_ *bolsa* if that is so, in that case, so [8]  
*uni* (definite accusative of *u*)  
*uniñda* (locative of *u*) there, by ~ on that ~ him ~ her ~ it  
*uniñdin* (ablative of *u*) thence, from ~ due to that ~ him ~ her ~ it  
*uniñğa* (dative-directive of *u*) (to ~ for) that ~ him ~ her ~ it [13]  
*uniwersitet* university, college [1]  
*untu-* forget [11]  
*unut-* (v.t) forget  
 +*uñ* (see +*ñ*)  
 -*uñ* (see -*ñ*)  
 +*uñlar* (see +*ñlar*)  
 -*uñlar* (see -*ñlar*)  
 -*up* (see -*p*)  
 -*upraq* (see -*praq*)  
 -*upsiz* (see -*psiz*)

- upti#... (see -pti#...)  
 -uptu (see -pti)  
 -uptuq (see -ptuq)  
 uq- (v.t) know, find out, understand, realize (SU ux-)  
 +uq (see +q)  
 -uq (see -q)  
 -uq- (see -q-)  
 uqtur- (v.caus:t) ([NP<sub>x</sub>(+ni) NP<sub>y</sub>+ğa \_\_\_]) make (X) known (to Y), inform (Y of X), make (Y) understand (X), advise (Y of X), notify (Y of X), announce (X to Y) [12]  
 uqturuş notification, announcement [12]  
 ur- hit, beat, knock [14]; *şamal* \_\_\_ be windy, blow [14]  
 -ur (see -r)  
 -ur- (see -r-)  
 Urganç Urgench [11]  
 urpi-adät (SU; see örpi-adät)  
 Urumçi (SU; see Ürümçi)  
 urumçiliq (SU; see ürümçilik)  
 uruq seed, pip  
 uruqsiz seedless, without pips [3]  
 usta qualified worker, master of trade, foreman, forewoman, supervising worker [4]  
 ustam master, (head) waiter [15]  
 ustaz master craftsman, master tradesman [4]  
 ustixan bone [13]; \_\_\_ sunuş bone fracture [13]  
 ustura razor, shaving knife [7]  
 usul method, manner, fashion, system, way, dance [4,13]; \_\_\_ğä çüñ- join in the dancing, begin dancing [15]; \_\_\_ğä tart- ask to dance [15]; \_\_\_oyna- dance [15]; *balet* \_\_\_i ballet [4]  
 usulçi dancer [4]  
 +uñ (see +ñ)  
 -uñ (see -ñ)  
 -uñ- (see -ñ-)  
 ut- (v.int) win, be victorious  
 -ut (see -t-)
- ut- (see -t-)  
 Uxan' (SU; see Wuxän)  
 uxla- sleep, go to sleep, go to bed [7]; \_\_\_p qal- go to sleep, fall asleep [6]  
 uxli... (see uxla-)  
 uxliwal- catch some sleep, sleep [7]  
 uxtur- (SU; see uqtur-)  
 uxturuş (SU; see uqturuş)  
 uyğur Uyghur (person) [3]; \_\_\_ milli tibabätçilik Uyghur folk medicine [13]; \_\_\_ milli tiwipi practitioner of Uyghur folk medicine, Uyghur folk healer [13]  
 uyğurçä Uyghur manner, Uyghur (language), in the Uyghur manner, in (the) Uyghur (language) [8]  
 uyğurçi... (see uyğurçä)  
 uyğurşunas Uyghur studies specialist, Uyghurologist [2]  
 uyğurşunasliq Uyghur studies, Uyghurology [4]  
 uyqu sleep  
 uyu- (v.int) harden, solidify, consolidate  
 uza- (v.int) leave, depart, take leave  
 uzaq lengthy, long (of time) [15]  
 uzat- cause to leave, send off, see off, hand over, give [15]; *uzitiş olturuşi* farewell party [15]  
 uzit... (see uzat-)  
 uzun long [5]; \_\_\_ orunduq bench [5]; \_\_\_ yolluq long-distance ... [10]
- ü
- üñ three [5]  
 +üñ (see +ñ)  
 üñäy intestine [13]  
 üñinçi third [6]; \_\_\_ ay third month, March [10]  
 üñün for (the sake ~ purpose of), because of [6,11]; *şuniñ* \_\_\_ for



- that purpose, for that reason,  
therefore [11]
- ügän-** (v.pass:int >) (v.int)  
([NP+ğa \_\_\_]) be broken in, grow  
accustomed (to), get used (to),  
(v.t) ([NP(+ni) \_\_\_]) find out,  
learn, study [7]
- ügin...** (see *ügän-*)
- ügrä** vermicelli [15]
- +ük** (see +q)  
**-ük** (see -q)  
**-ük-** (see -q-)  
**+ül** (see +l)  
**-ül** (see -l)  
**-ül-** (see -l-)
- ülgür-** arrive on time, be punctual  
[14]
- ülüşkün** day before yesterday, (on  
the) day before yesterday [10]
- +üm** (see +m)  
**-üm** (see -m)
- ümit** hope, expectation, wish [15];  
\_\_\_ *qil-* hope, expect, wish [15]
- ün** sound
- +ün** (see +n)  
**-ün** (see -n)  
**-ün-** (see -n-)
- ün'alğu** sound recorder, tape  
recorder [14]
- +ün** (see +n)  
**-ün** (see -n)  
**+ünlar** (see +nlar)  
**-ünlar** (see -nlar)  
**+ünlär** (see +nlar)  
**-ünlär** (see -nlar)  
**-üp** (see -p)  
**-üpräk** (see -praq)  
**-üpsiz** (see -psiz)  
**-üpti#...** (see -pti#...)  
**-üptu** (see -ptu)  
**-ür** (see -r)  
**-ür-** (see -r-)
- ürük** apricot [3]
- Ürümçi** Urumchi, Wulumuqi [10]
- ürümçilik** (person) of Urumchi [1]
- üst** part above, top [5]; *uniñ* \_\_\_ *igä*  
on top of it, furthermore, besides  
... [15]
- üstäl** table [5]
- +üş** (see +š)  
**-üş** (see -š)  
**-üş-** (see -š-)
- üşšü-** suffer frost-bite, be frost-  
bitten [13]; \_\_\_ *p qal-* be frost-  
bitten [13]
- üşšük** frost-bite [13]
- üt** (see -t)  
**-üt-** (see -t-)
- ütlä-** (v.t) singe, burn, roast
- üz-** cut off, sever, cut through,  
pick (fruit, berries etc.) [7]; *su* \_\_\_  
swim [7]
- üzük<sub>1</sub>** finger ring [8]
- üzük<sub>2</sub>** cut off, clipped, abrupt; \_\_\_  
*tawuš* consonant
- üzüm** grape [1,3]; *quruq* \_\_\_ raisin  
[3]

## W

- waba** cholera [13]
- wagon** carriage, car (on a train)  
[14]
- wagzal** railway stop, station [14];  
\_\_\_ *zali* station hall [14]
- wah** (expression of surprise) [3]
- waksina** vaccine [13]
- wal-** (see -p, al-) [6,7]
- Wankuwer** Vancouver [1,6]
- #wap** /+##bāp+|#/ artisan
- waqira-** shout, yell, scream
- waqit** /#waqt+#/ (space of) time  
[4]
- waqt...** (see *waqit*)
- waren'e** (SU; see *murabba*)
- Warsawa** /#waršāwa+#/ Warsaw  
[1]
- wastā** medium, means
- Wašing(i)ton** Washington [1]; \_\_\_  
*šitati* State of Washington [2]
- wat-** (see -p, yat-) [6,8]
- watat-** (past progressive; see  
-wat-, -at-)

- wayjan* (expression of dismay or pain)
- Wayoming* Wyoming [2]; \_\_\_ *šitati* State of Wyoming [2]
- Waythors* Whitehorse [6]
- Waytxors* (SU; see *Waythors*)
- wayyäy* (expression of pain or unpleasant surprise) [9]
- wä* and [1,2]
- wä'äläykum'ässalam* (reply to *ässalamu'äläykum*) [1]
- wä'äläykumussalam* (see *wä'äläykum'ässalam*)
- wäj* reason, cause, plan, property, wealth
- wälsipit* bicycle [5]
- #wän* /+*#bän*+|*#*/ artisan, master
- wäqä* accident [13]
- wä(r)*- (see -*p*, *bär*-)
- wät*- (see -*p*, *ät*-)
- wätän* native land, homeland [15]
- wätin...* (see *wätän*)
- we*- (see *bär*-)
- vegetarian* (SU; see *göšsiz tamaq yigüči*)
- wel...* (see -*wal*-)
- Welis* Wales [1]
- welislik* Welsh (person), (person) of Wales [1]
- Welling(i)ton* Wellington [1]
- welosiped* (SU; see *wälsipit*)
- Wena* /*#wēna*+*#*/ Vienna [1]
- Weneciya* (SU; see *Wenetsiyä*)
- Wenesuela* Venezuela [1]
- wenesueliliq* Venezuelan (person), (person) of Venezuela [1]
- Wenesuèla* (SU; see *Wenesuela*)
- wenesuèlaliq* (SU; see *wenesueliliq*)
- Wenetsiyä* Venice [1]
- wengir* (ethnic) Magyar (person), Hungarian (person) [1]
- wengirčä* Hungarian manner, Hungarian (language), in the Hungarian manner, in (the) Hungarian (language) [14]
- wengr* (SU; see *wengir*)
- wengrčä* (SU; see *wengirčä*)
- Wengriya* (SU; see *Wengriyä*)
- wengriyalik* (SU; see *wengriyilik*)
- Wengriyä* Hungary [1,14]
- wengriyilik* Hungarian (person), (person) of Hungary [1]
- Werdun* Verdun [6]
- wer...* (see -*wär*-)
- Wermont* Vermont [2]; \_\_\_ *šitati* State of Vermont [2]
- wet...* (see -*wat*-, -*wät*-)
- wetamin* (see *witamin*)
- weterinar* (SU; see *mal doxtur{i}*)
- weterinariya* (SU; see *mal doxturluq*)
- Wietnam* Vietnam [1]
- wietnamliq* Vietnamese (person), (person) of Vietnam [1]
- wijdan* /*#wijdän*+*#*/ conscience, intuitive moral knowledge
- Wiktoriya* (SU; see *Wiktoriyä*)
- Wiktoriyä* Victoria [1,6]; \_\_\_ *oblasti* State of Victoria (Australia) [6]; \_\_\_ *šähiri* City of Victoria (Canada)
- wilayät* district, region, area [2]
- wilayit...* (see *wilayät*)
- wilka* fork [15]
- Wilnyus* Vilnius [11]
- Wil'nyus* (SU; see *Wilnyus*)
- Windzor* (SU; see *Winsor*)
- Winsor* Windsor [6]
- Winnipeg* Winnipeg [6]
- wino* (*winoyum* {- *winorum*}, *winoyun* {- *winorun*}, *winosi*) /*#winō*+*#*/ liquor, wine, wine cooler, punch [3]
- Wirginiya* (SU; see *Wirginiyä*)
- Wirginiyä* Virginia [2]; \_\_\_ *šitati* State of Virginia [2]
- Wiskonsin* Wisconsin [2]; \_\_\_ *šitati* State of Wisconsin [2]
- witamin* vitamin [13]
- wklyučatel'* (SU; see *ačqu*)
- wokzal* (SU; see *wagzal*)
- Wollongong* Wollongong [6]
- Wuxän* Wuhan (SU *Uxan'*) [11]
- W'etnam* (SU; see *Wietnam*)

*w'etnamliq* (SU; see *wietnamliq*)

**x**

*xadim* personnel member, staff member, crew member, service member [14]  
*xalta* sack, bag, purse, pocket, packet, package, parcel [12]; \_\_\_ *sal*- send (off) a package [13]  
*xalti...* (see *xalta*)  
*xabvap* rug weaver, carpet weaver [4]  
*xam* raw, uncooked [15]  
*xana* /#xāna+#/ place, house, room  
 #*xana* /+#(#xāna+|#/ ... place, ... house, ... room  
*Xančžou* (SU; see *Xanju*)  
*xan* coal mine [4]  
*xanči* coal miner [4]  
*xanga* (*xangayim* [~ *xangarim*], *xangayin* [~ *xangarin*], *xangasi*) /#xaŋgā+#/ cucumber [15]  
*Xanju* Hangzhou, Hangchow (SU *Xančžou*) [11]  
*xapa* distressed, indignant, offended, angry, upset, put out [15]; \_\_\_ *bol*- be(come) distressed, be(come) upset, be(come) indignant, be(come) offended, be(come) angry, be put out \_\_\_ *bolma*(*ŋ{lar}*) don't be angry!, no offence!, sorry!, forgive me! [1]; \_\_\_ *qil*- (v.t) distress, upset, offend, make angry, put out  
*xarakter* (SU; see *xarakter*)  
*xarakterliq* (SU; see *xarakterliq*)  
*xarakter* /#xarāktir+#/ character, nature (SU *xarakter*)  
*xarakterliq* of a ... character, ...-natured [13]  
*Xarbin* /#xārbīn+#/ Harbin, Kharbin, Haerbin [1,11]  
*xas* particular, special, unique, innate [15]

*xasiŋ* peanut, groundnut [3]  
*xata* /#xatā+#/ (ad) wrong, faulty, mistaken, false, erroneous, incorrect; \_\_\_ *kāt*- err, mistake, be mistaken  
*xataliq* /#xatā+(+)|°G+#/ (n) error, mistake, fault; \_\_\_ *ötküz*- err, make a mistake  
*xatasiz* /#xatā+(+)|sIz+#/ (ad) without error, without mistake, faultless  
*xatirā* /#xātirā+#/ memory [9]; \_\_\_ *däptār* ~ *däptiri* notebook, memo-book, note pad [9]  
*xāj* cost, expense, fee, contribution  
*xājlā*- expend, spend (money) [9]  
*xālpāt* schoolmaster, teacher (in a traditional-style Islamic school); *Xālpāt* (surname) [13]  
*xāliq* (ordinary) people, masses, nation [7]; \_\_\_ *bağčisi* People's Park [15]; \_\_\_ *hökümiti* People's Government [11]; \_\_\_ *ijadiyiti* folk art, folklore, folk literature [4]; \_\_\_ *muzikisi* folk music [4]  
*xānsu* (SU; see *xānzu*)  
*xānsučā* (SU; see *xānzučā*)  
*xānsušunas* (SU; see *xānzušunas*)  
*xānsušunasliq* (SU; see *xānzušunasliq*)  
*xānzu* Han(-Chinese person) [3]  
*xānzučā* Han(-Chinese) manner, (Han-)Chinese language, in the Han(-Chinese) manner, in (the Han-)Chinese (language) [9]  
*xānzušunas* Sinolog, Sinologist, specialist in (Han-)Chinese studies [2]  
*xānzušunasliq* Sinology (specializing in the Han people), Chinese Studies (specializing in the Han people) [4]  
*xāritā* map [14]  
*xāt* letter [6,7]; \_\_\_ *sal*- send (off) a letter [12]; \_\_\_ *yaz*- write a letter [7]; *salam* \_\_\_ letter (of greetings), letter home [7]

- xāwār* news, communication, message, predicate [7]  
*xāy* (cloth) shoe [8]; *lata* \_\_\_ cloth shoe [8]  
*xāyr* goodness, happiness, pleasure, all right then ..., good-bye!; \_\_\_ *xoş* good-bye!, farewell!  
*xāyrläş-* say good-bye (to one another), bid farewell (to one another), part (from one another) [15]  
*xāyrläş...* (see *xāyrläş-*)  
*Xebey* Hebei, Hopch (SU *Xèbèy*) [11]; \_\_\_ *ölkisi* Hebei Province [11]  
*xečir* mule [14]  
*Xefey* Hefei, Hofei (SU *Xèfèy*) [11]  
*xeli* fairly ..., pretty ..., rather ..., a fair number of ..., a fair amount of ..., quite (a lot), quite a long time [2]  
*xelila* (emphatic version of *xeli*) [2]  
*xemir* dough [15]  
*xemirturuč* yeast [15]  
*xemirturuş* (SU; see *xemirturuč*)  
*Xenän* Henan, Honan (SU *Xènan*) [11]; \_\_\_ *ölkisi* Henan Province [11]  
*xenim* ([p.n. \_\_\_]) lady, madam, Madame, Ms. [1]  
*Xeylunj(y)an* Heilongjiang, Heilungkiang (SU *Xèylunczyan*) [11]; \_\_\_ *ölkisi* Heilongjiang Province [11]  
*Xèbèy* (SU; see *Xebey*)  
*Xèfèy* (SU; see *Xefey*)  
*Xènan* (SU; see *Xenän*)  
*Xèylunczyan* (SU; see *Xeylunj(y)an*)  
*xijil* ashamed, embarrassed, shy, coy [15]  
*xil* kind, sort, type [3]  
*ximik* chemical scientist, (analytical) chemist [2]  
*ximiya* (SU; see *ximiyä*)  
*ximiyä* chemistry [4]  
*xiraj* /#xirāj+#/ cost, expense, contribution, fee  
*xiristiyan* Christian (person) [4]  
*xirurg* (SU; see *taşqi kesällär doxturi*)  
*xirurgiya* (SU; see *taşqi kesällär bölümi*)  
*Xitay* (SU; see *Jungo*)  
*xitayliq* (SU; see *jungoluq*)  
*xizmät* work, labor, service, job [14]  
*xizmätçi* worker, attendant, employee, staff member, member of service personnel [4,14]  
*Xobart* (SU; see *Hobart*)  
*xop* suitable, right, fine, all right [6]  
*xorma* date (fruit) [3]  
*xorwat* (ethnic) Croat (person) [1]  
*Xorwatiya* (SU; see *Xorwatiyā*)  
*xorwatiyalik* (SU; see *xorwatiyilik*)  
*Xorwatiyā* Croatia [1]  
*xorwatiyilik* Croatian (person), (person) of Croatia [1]  
*xoş* pleasure, satisfaction, delight, well (then) ..., fine ..., all right ..., hey!, hi!, bye-bye!, cheers! [2]; *xāyr* \_\_\_! good-bye!, farewell!  
*xoşal* happy, glad, pleased, delighted [11]  
*Xotan* Khotan, Hetian [1]  
*xotun* wife, woman [1]  
*xristian* (SU; see *xiristiyan*)  
*Xubey* Hubei, Hupeh (SU *Xubèy*) [11]; \_\_\_ *ölkisi* Hubei Province [11]  
*Xubèy* (SU; see *Xubey*)  
*Xuda* (*Xudayim* {~ *Xударим*}, *Xudayin* {~ *Xударин*}, *Xudasi*) /#xudā+#/ God  
*xumar* /#xumār+#/ desire, urge, craving, addiction, dependency [13]  
*Xunan* (SU; see *Xunän*)  
*Xunän* Hunan (SU *Xunan*) [11]; \_\_\_ *ölkisi* Hunan Province [11]  
*xurma* (SU; see *xorma*)  
*xuš* glad, happy, pleased, delighted, pleasant, delightful, lovely [15]; \_\_\_ *käpsiz(lär)* ~ *kelipsiz(lär)* welcome! [15]  
*xuštar* type of bowed musical

instrument [7]

*Xuxèxotè* (SU; see *Kòkxot*)

*xuyzu* Hui (person), Dungan (person), Chinese Muslim (person) [3]

## y

-y (see -ay)

-y# (see -i#)

*yadro* nucleus; \_\_\_ *fizikisi* nuclear physics [4]

*yagaw* tooth powder, tooth paste [7]

*yago* (see *yagaw*)

*yağ* fat, oil, grease [15]

*yağ-* fall (of precipitation) [12]

*yağaç* wood [12]

*yağlıq<sub>1</sub>* cloth, scarf, kerchief [1,6,8]; *baş* \_\_\_ head kerchief, head scarf [1,6,8]

*yağlıq<sub>2</sub>* oily, fatty, greasy, containing fat [15]

*yaki* /#yāki#/ or [6]

*Yakutiya* (SU; see *Yakutiya*)

*Yakutiya* Yakutia [6]

*Yakutsk* (SU; see *Yakutski*)

*Yakutski* Yakutsk [1]

-yal- (see -al-)

-yala- (see -ala-)

*yalañ* bare, single, thin

*yalanayaq* bare foot, barefoot [13]; \_\_\_ *doxtur* barefoot doctor (rural paramedic in China) [13]

*yalanayaq* (see *yalanayaq*)

*yalğuz* alone, solitary, orphaned, solo, single, only, solely, merely [7]

*yalğuzçiliq* loneliness, solitude [15]; \_\_\_ *tart-* suffer loneliness, be lonely [15]

*yalinayaq* (see *yalanayaq*)

*yalluq* inflammation, infection [13]

*yalpaq* flat [14]

*yaman* bad person, evil person, wicked person, bad, evil, wicked, awful, terrible, severe, formidable,

forbidding, extremely, very [11]

*Yamayka* Jamaica [1]

*yamaykaliq* (SU; see *yamaykiliq*)

*yamaykiliq* Jamaican (person), (person) of Jamaica [1]

*yamğur* rain [13]; \_\_\_ *yağ-* rain [13]; *aq* \_\_\_ fine and misty drizzle rain [14]; *sim-sim* \_\_\_ drizzle rain [14]

*yan* (any) side, immediate vicinity [5]

*yan-* (v.int) ([NP<sub>x</sub>+*din* NP<sub>y</sub>+*ğa* \_\_\_]) return (Y from X), turn away (from X), abandon (X), renounce (X), forsake (X), contradict (Y), answer (Y) back

*yanbağır* slope [14]

*yandur-* cause to return, cause to turn away, turn away, cause to contradict, return (something), give back, give change, vomit, turn on (light) [9]

*yanpaş* thigh [13]

*yantu* sloped [14]

*yanwar* January [10]

*yanwar'* (SU; see *yanwar*)

*yañaq* walnut, nut [3]; \_\_\_ *meğizi* nut (kernel) [3,15]

*yañiyu* (SU; see *yañyu*)

*yañyu* (*yañyuyum* {~ *yañyurum*}, *yañyuyun* {~ *yañyurun*}, *yañyusi*) /#yañyū+#/ potato [15]

*yap-* close, shut [12,14]

*yapilaq* flat [14]

*yapon* (ethnic) Japanese (person) [1]

*Yaponiya* (SU; see *Yaponiyä*)

*yaponiyalik* (SU; see *yaponiyilik*)

*Yaponiyä* Japan [1]

*yaponiyilik* Japanese (person), (person) of Japan [1]

*yap-yeşil* strikingly green [9,14]

*yaq* no [1]

*yaq-* cause to adhere, stick, bake (bread), be pleasing, be satisfying, be beneficial [9,15]

*yaq...* (see *yağ*, *yağ-*)

- yaqa* collar [8]  
*yaqut* precious stone, gem [8]  
*yar* /#yār + #/ (intimate) friend, beloved, lover  
*yar-* (v.t) separate, partition, break apart, crack  
*yara* injury, wound [13]; \_\_\_ *tik-* stitch a wound [13]  
*yara-* (v.int) ([NP+ǵa]) suit, befit, be fitting, satisfy, be satisfactory, be fit (for), cost  
*yaraš-* suit, befit, be fitting, benefit, be fit [9]  
*yardäm* help, assistance [12]; \_\_\_ *bär-* render assistance, assist, help [12]; \_\_\_ *qil-* render assistance, assist, help [13]  
*yardämçi* helper, assistant, deputy [11]; \_\_\_ *pe'ül* auxiliary verb, aspectual verb [6]  
*yardämläš-* help, assist (each other ~ together) [15]  
*yardim...* (see *yardäm*)  
*yarilan-* be injured, be wounded, be hurt [13]  
*yariš...* (see *yaraš-*)  
*Yarkent* (SU; see *Yäkän*)  
*yasmin* jasmin [14]  
*yastuq* pillow [9]; \_\_\_ *löngisi* towel for covering pillows [9]  
*yaš<sub>1</sub>* age, young person, youth, youngster, young [6,11]  
*yaš<sub>2</sub>* tear(-drop) [13]  
*yašliq* youth, childishness, being ... years of age  
*yat-* settle (down), be settled, lie (down), go to bed, take to one's bed, stay (in a hospital), hang around (idly); (asp.v: /-b + #yat -/ + -wat - progressive) [6,8]  
*yataq* dormitory, lodging [4]; \_\_\_ *binasi* dormitory building [6]  
*yatiǵ...* (see *yataq*)  
*yaxši* good, fine, well, nice [1]; \_\_\_ *kän* < yaxši ikän [9]; \_\_\_ *musiz(lär)* how are you?, how do you do?, hello!, hi! (polite) [1]; \_\_\_ *kör-* like, love [8] (\*yay \*warm season)  
*-yay* (see -ay)  
*-yayli* (see -ayli)  
*yayla-* (v.int) graze  
*yaylaq* grazing land, pasture land, grassland, prairie [14]  
*yaylat-* (v.t) graze, put out to pasture  
*yaz* summer(-time) [14]  
*yaz-* write [6,7]  
*yazǵuči* writer, author, letter writer [9]  
*yazma* writing, handwriting  
*yä-* /#yä° -/ (+ yiV... {SU yeV...}) eat [3]  
*yähudi* /#yähüdī + #/ Jew, Jewish (person); \_\_\_ *dini* Judaism [4]; \_\_\_ *rohanisi* Jewish cleric, rabbi [4]  
*Yäkän* Yarkand, Yarkent, Suoche [1,14]  
*yäksänbä* Sunday, on Sunday [7]; \_\_\_ *künliri* (on) Sundays [7]  
*yäl* air, breeze  
*-yäl-* (see -al -)  
*-yälä-* (see -ala -)  
*yälkä* shoulder [13]  
*yälpü-* (v.t) fan  
*yälpügüč* fan [14]  
*yäm* food, fodder  
*yänä* anew, re..., further, again, more [3]  
*yänila* (even) further, (yet) again, (even) more (emphatic version of *yänä*) [13]  
*yän* sleeve [8]  
*yängä* brother's wife [5]  
*yär* earth, ground, place, spot [3]  
*Yärkän* (see *Yäkän*)  
*yärlik* local, indigenous, native [12]  
*yäsli* day-care center, child-care center, nursery, crèche, kindergarten [4]  
*yäš-* untie, undo, take off (a garment), solve (problems) [13]  
*yät-* arrive, reach, suffice, catch up

- [9]; *yetip bar-* arrive (somewhere else) [14]; *yetip beriš* arrival (somewhere else) [14]; *yetip käl-* arrive (here) [14]; *yetip keliš* arrival (here) [14]
- yätmiš* seventy [12]
- yätmišinči* seventieth
- yättä* seven [4]
- yättinči* seventh [6]; \_\_\_ *ay* seventh month, July [10]
- yäwal-* eat, ingest [13]
- yäy* (see -*ay*)
- yäyli* (see -*ayli*)
- yegüči* (SU; see *yigüči*)
- yeğ...* (see *yağ-*)
- Yellonayf* Yellowknife [6]
- yemäk* (SU; see *yimäk*)
- yemiš* (SU; see *yimiš*)
- yen...* (see *yan*)
- yenik* light(-weight), flighty, frivolous [12]
- yeñi* new, fresh [2]; *Yeñi Bronswik (ölkisi)* (Province of) New Brunswick [6]; *Yeñi Hampšir (ölkisi)* (State of) New Hampshire [2]; *Yeñi Jänubiy Welis (oblasti)* (State of) New South Wales [6]; *Yeñi Jersey (šitati)* (State of) New Jersey [2]; *Yeñi Meksiko (šitati)* [2]; *Yeñi Skotiyä ölkisi* (Province of) Nova Scotia [6]; *Yeñi Šotlandiyä* (Province of) Nova Scotia [6]; *Yeñi Zelandiyä* New Zealand [1]; \_\_\_ *zelandiyilik* New Zealander, (person) of New Zealand [1]; \_\_\_ *xāwār* news [7]; \_\_\_ *yeziq* new script, new writing system, Roman-script-based writing system for Uyghur
- Yeñisar* Yengisar, Yangihissar, Yingjisha [1]
- yeqin* close, near, nearby [2]; \_\_\_ *da* lately, recently [11]; \_\_\_ *din buyan* since some time ago, lately, of late, recently
- yep...* (see *yap-*)
- yeq...* (see *yaq-*)
- yer...* (see *yär*)
- yeril-* be partitioned, be broken, be cracked
- yerim* half, half an hour, part(ly) [7]; \_\_\_ *kečä* midnight [7]
- yeš...* (see *yaš, yäš-*)
- yešil* green [6]
- yešilliq* greenness, green, greenery, verdure, vegetation [15]
- yet...* (see *yat-*, *yät-*)
- yeza* village, hamlet, rural settlement [14]
- yezi...* (see *yaz-* ~ *yeza*)
- yezil-* be written [15]
- yeziliq* rural, rustic, village ... [4]
- yeziq* writing, writing system, script, written language
- yeziš-* write together, write to one another, correspond (with each other) [15]; *xät \_\_\_ip tur-* carry on a correspondence [15]
- yeziwal-* write down (for one's own benefit) [6]
- yi...* (see *yä-*)
- yigirmä* twenty [4]
- yigirminči* twentieth (SU *žigirminči*)
- yigit* young man, young fellow, brave and daring young blade (SU *žigit*)
- yigüči* (customary) eater [15]
- yiğ-* (v.t) gather, collect, assemble (SU *žig-*)
- yiğa* weeping, crying, sobbing (SU *žığa*)
- yiğin* gathering, get-together, meeting, conference, assembly, party [11]
- yiğla-* weep, cry, sob [15]
- yik* spindle (SU *žik*)
- yil* year [1,14]; *kelär yil* next year; *ötkän \_\_\_i* (in the) last year [14]
- yılan* snake, serpent [13]; \_\_\_ *čeqiši* snake bite [13]
- yiltiz* /#yiltiz+#/ root; *sözniñ \_\_\_i* root of a word
- yimäk* food, edibles [8]; \_\_\_ *tin zähärlän-* suffer food poisoning

- [13]; \_\_\_ *tin zähärliniš* food poisoning [13]; \_\_\_ *-ičmäk* food and drink [8]
- yimiš* fruit (SU *yemiš*); \_\_\_ *jigdä* edible oleaster fruit [3]; \_\_\_ *täxsi* food tray [15]
- Yinčwän* Yinchuan (SU *In'čuan'*) [11]
- yinnä* needle, pin (SU *žipnä*); \_\_\_ *bilän dawala* - perform acupuncture [13]; \_\_\_ *bilän dawalaš* acupuncture [13]
- yip* yarn, thread [8]; \_\_\_ *paypaq* knitted sock [8]
- yipäk* silk [9]; \_\_\_ *räxt* silk fabric [9]; \_\_\_ *yoli* "Silk Road" [15]
- (\**yiq* - [v.t] \*throw down)
- yiqil* - (v.pass:int) be thrown down, fall (down), tumble (down), collapse, be ruined [6]; \_\_\_ *ip čüš* - fall down [6]
- yiqit* - (v.caus:t) throw down, cause to fall (down), cause to tumble down, cause to collapse, ruin (SU *žiqit* -)
- yir* - /#yir -/ (v.int) tear, be interrupted (SU *žir* -)
- yiraq* far, distant, remote [12]
- yirt* - /#yirt -/ (v.t) cause to tear, tear [12]
- yirtiq* torn [12]
- #*ylän* (see #*äylän*)
- yli* (see -*ayli*)
- yol* way, road, route, strip, stripe, method, reason, sense, purpose; 500m [1,9,10]; \_\_\_ *din adaš* - lose one's way, get lost, stray, go astray [15]; \_\_\_ *ğa čiq* - set out, leave on a trip, depart [11]; \_\_\_ *ğa čiqiš* departure [14]; \_\_\_ *ida* ([NP \_\_\_]) for the purpose of; \_\_\_ *bašla* - lead the way, guide; \_\_\_ *bašliğuči* tour guide [14]; \_\_\_ *körsät* - show the way, give direction [14]; \_\_\_ *sora* - ask direction [14]
- yoldaš* companion, comrade, husband, spouse [1]
- yolla* - send, dispatch [12]
- yolli...* (see *yolla* -)
- yolluq<sub>1</sub>* farewell present
- yolluq<sub>2</sub>* having ways, having roads, having stripes, striped, reasonable, sensible [9]; (route) N°... [10]
- yopka* skirt [8]
- yoq* non-existent entity, absent entity, non-existent, absent (negative of *bar*); ([NP(+poss) \_\_\_]) do not have ..., does not have ... [3]
- yoqla* - nurse (back to health), look after (an ill person), care (for an ill person), visit (an ill person) [13]
- yoqliğ...* (see *yoqliq*)
- yoqliq* non-existence, absence [13]
- Yordaniya* (SU; see *Iordaniyā*)
- yordaniyalik* (SU; see *iordaniyilik*)
- yoru* - (v.int) be light, be bright, shine
- yoruq* light, brightness, shine, light, bright, shining [5]
- Yoškar-Ola* Yoshkar-Ola [11]
- yotqan* quilt [9]
- yötäl* cough [13]
- yötäl* - cough [13]
- yötil...* (see *yötäl*, *yötäl* -)
- yt* - (see -*at* -)
- yu* - /#yuy -/ wash, launder [7]
- #*yu* (~ #*u*) /#(y)u#/ (expresses emphasis, contrast, suspense) [12]
- yubka* (see *yopka*)
- Yugoslaviya* (SU; see *Yugoslaviyā*)
- yugoslaviyalik* (SU; see *yugoslaviyilik*)
- Yugoslaviyā* Yugoslavia [1]
- yugoslaviyilik* Yugoslav (person), (person) of Yugoslavia [1,2]
- Yukon* Yukon [6]; \_\_\_ *rayoni* The Yukon (Territory) [6]
- yultuz* star [14]
- yumša* - (v.int) turn soft, become mild, mellow (SU *žumša* -)
- yumšaq* soft, mild, mellow [14]; \_\_\_ *orun* soft seat (on a train) [14]



- Yun´nan´* (SU; see *Yünnän*)  
*yun* fur, animal coat, animal hair, wool [8]; \_\_\_ *yip* woolen knitting yarn [8]  
*yuq-* (v.int) ([NP+*ğa* \_\_\_]) adhere (to), stick (to), be caught (of an illness, virus etc.) (SU *žuq-*)  
*yuqumluq* contagious, catching [13]  
*yuqumsiz* non-contagious, not catching [13]  
*yurt* native place, home (area), base, center [4]  
*Yuta* Utah [2]; \_\_\_ *šitati* State of Utah [2]  
*yuy...* (see *yu-*)  
*yuyul-* (v.pass:int) be washed, be bathed (SU *žuyl-*)  
*yuyun-* (v.refl:int) wash oneself, have a wash, have a bath, bathe [6]; \_\_\_ *uš öyi* washroom, bathroom [6]  
*yuz* (SU; see *yüz*)  
*yuzinči* (SU; see *yüzinči*)  
*yüän* (CU) *yuan* (largest Chinese monetary denomination) [8]  
*yügür-* (v.int) run (SU *žügür-*)  
*yük* load, burden, freight, baggage, luggage [10]; \_\_\_ *(ni) qačila-* pack ({the} baggage) [15]; \_\_\_ *(ni) täkšür-* inspect (the) baggage; \_\_\_ *ni täkšürüš* baggage inspection [14]; \_\_\_ *jazisi* baggage rack [14]; \_\_\_ *(ni) saqla-* deposit (the) baggage, check (the) baggage [14]; \_\_\_ *saqlaş orni* baggage checking (place) [14]; \_\_\_ *-taq* baggage, luggage [10]  
*Yünnän* Yunnan (SU *Yun´nan´*) [11]; \_\_\_ *ölkisi* Yunnan Province [11]  
*yür-* move (forward ~ along), go (forward), proceed, stroll, ([NP *bilän* \_\_\_]) associate (with), have contact (with); (asp.v: continuation, frequency, regularity) [9]  
*yüräk* heart [13]  
*yürüš* set, suit, suite [4]  
*yürüšlük* /#*yür-š*+ (+)l°G+ |#/ consisting of ... set(s) (SU *žürüšlük*)  
*yüz<sub>1</sub>* surface, face, side, skin (on liquids) [9,13]; \_\_\_ *sopun* face soap, cosmetic soap, luxury soap [9]  
*yüz<sub>2</sub>* hundred [6]  
*yüzinči* hundredth /#*yüz+n*+ (+)čI+ |#/
- Z
- zadi* absolutely (not), (not) at all, after all, anyhow, anyway [13]  
*Zagreb* /#*zāgreb*+ #/ Zagreb, Agram [1]  
*zagreblık* (person) of Zagreb [2]  
*zağra* corn bread, maize bread [15]  
*Zair* (SU; see *Zayir*)  
*zairlik* (SU; see *zayirlik*)  
*zakaz* order, ordered, registered [12]; \_\_\_ *xāt* registered letter [12]  
*zal* /#*zāl*+ #/ hall, assembly hall, auditorium  
*zaman* /#*zamān*+ #/ time, moment  
*Zambiya* (SU; see *Zambiyä*)  
*zambiyalik* (SU; see *zambiyilik*)  
*Zambiyä* Zambia [1]  
*zambiyilik* Zambian (person), (person) of Zambia [1]  
*zanzu* (ethnic) Tibetan (person) (SU *tibätlik*)  
*zawod* (SU; see *zawut*)  
*zawud...* (see *zawut*)  
*zawut* factory, mill, works, plant [4,11]  
*Zayir* Zaire [1]  
*zayirlik* Zairean (person), (person) of Zaire [1]  
*zähär* poison [13]  
*zähärlä-* (v.t) poison  
*zähärlän-* (v.pass/refl:int) get poisoned, be poisoned [13]  
*zähärlık* poisonous, toxic [13]; \_\_\_ *čekimlikkä adätlän-* become

- addicted to poisonous substances (for smoking) [13]; \_\_\_ *čekimlikkā xumar bol-* be(come) addicted to poisonous substances (for smoking), have ~ develop a drug dependency [13]
- zāki** intelligent, clever, bright; *Zāki* (personal name: m) [15]
- Zāynurā** (personal name: f) [1]
- zima** sesame [15]
- Zimbabwe** Zimbabwe [1]
- zimbabuwiliq** Zimbabwean (person), (person) of Zimbabwe [1]
- Zimbabwe** (SU; see *Zimbabuwī*)
- zimbabwelik** (SU; see *zimbabuwiliq*)
- ziq** (SU; see *zix*)
- zix** skewer [15]
- ziyan** /#ziyān + #/ harm, damage, loss
- ziyanliq** harmful, damaging, noxious [13]
- ziyansiz** harmless, non-damaging, non-noxious [13]
- ziyapāt** feast, banquet, dinner [15]; \_\_\_ *bār-* give a (special) dinner [15]
- ziyarāt** visit [15]; \_\_\_ *qil-* visit; \_\_\_ *kā kāl-* come to visit; \_\_\_ *tā bol-* be on a visit [15]
- zoolog** zoologist [2]
- zoologiya** (SU; see *zoologiyā*)
- zoologiyā** zoology [4]
- zor** /#zōr + #/ force, pressure, violence
- Zordun** (personal name: m) [15]
- zorla** - force, pressure [13]; \_\_\_ *p* ... by force, force (someone) to ... [13]
- zukam** (head-)cold, catarrh, influenza [13]; \_\_\_ *tāg-* ((NP+*ġa* \_\_\_)) catch a cold, catch the flu [13]
- zuhlājjā** *Dû al-ḥijja* (12th Islamic month) [10]
- Zulpiyā** (personal name: f) [10]
- zulqādā** *Dû al-qa'da* (11th Islamic month) [10]
- zumrāt** emerald, bluish green; *Zumrāt* (personal name: f) [13]
- ž
- žigirmā** (SU; see *yigirmā*)
- žigirminči** (SU; see *yigirminči*)
- žigit** (SU; see *yigit*)
- žig-** (SU; see *yig-*)
- žigā** (SU; see *yigā*)
- žigān** (SU; see *yigān*)
- žigla-** (SU; see *yigla-*)
- žik** (SU; see *yik*)
- žil** (SU; see *yil*)
- žilan** (SU; see *yilan*)
- žinā** (SU; see *yinā*)
- žip** (SU; see *yip*)
- žipāk** (SU; see *yipāk*)
- žiqil-** (SU; see *yiqil-*)
- žir-** (SU; see *yir-*)
- žiraq** (SU; see *yiraq*)
- žit-** (SU; see *yirt-*)
- žitiq** (SU; see *yirti*)
- žornal** journal, magazine, periodical [7]
- žornalist** journalist, correspondent [4]
- žornalistika** journalism [4]
- žultuz** (SU; see *yultuz*)
- žumša-** (SU; see *yumša-*)
- žumšaq** (SU; see *yumšaq*)
- žuṅ** (SU; see *yuṅ*)
- žuq-** (SU; see *yuq-*)
- žuqumluq** (SU; see *yuqumluq*)
- žuqumsiz** (SU; see *yuqumsiz*)
- žurnal** (SU; see *žornal*)
- žurnalist** (SU; see *žornalist*)
- žurnalistika** (SU; see *žornalistika*)
- žurt** (SU; see *yurt*)
- žuy-** (SU; see *yu-*)
- žuyul-** (SU; see *yuyul-*)
- žuyun-** (SU; see *yuyun-*)
- žügür-** (SU; see *yügür-*)
- žük** (SU; see *yük*); \_\_\_ *-taq* (SU; see *yük-taq*)
- žür-** (SU; see *yür-*)

*žurāk* (SU; see *yūrāk*)

*žurūš* (SU; see *yūrūš*)

*žurūšlūk* (SU; see *yūrūšlūk*)



## 2. ENGLISH-UYGHUR GLOSSARY

The following English-Uyghur glossary is a simplified reverse version of the element index (III:1). It is intended to serve as a supplementary aid in producing Uyghur utterances on the basis of the material presented in the dialogue units (II). Where an English word or phrase is followed by two or more Uyghur equivalents without further explanation, the user ought to refer to the element index and, if necessary, to the indicated dialogue units in order to determine which Uyghur item is appropriate within a given context.

### A

ABACUS sǎnpǎn	ACADEMY, ___ (OF
ABANDON, TO ___ yan -,	LEARNING) akademiya (SU
tašla -, TO CAUSE TO ___	akademiya), ___ MEMBER
yandur -, tašlat -	akademik
ABDOMEN qosaq	ACCEPT, TO ___ qobul qil -
ABKHAZ, (adj ~ n) Abxaz	ACCEPTABLE, TO BE ___ bol -
ABLE, TO BE ___ TO -(y)al(a) -	ACCEPTANCE qobul
~ -(y)alı(a) -, muyǎssár (bol -)	ACCEPTED maqul
ABODE jay, öy	ACCIDENT hadisǎ, wǎqǎ, TO BE
ABORT, TO ___ (A FETUS) bala	IN AN ___, TO HAVE AN ___
čüšür -	hadisigǎ učra -
ABORTION bala čüšürüš	ACCOMMODATE, TO ___ pat -
ABOUT, ___ TO (DO	ACCOMPLISHMENT nǎtijǎ
SOMETHING) -maqči ~	ACCORD, TO BE IN ___ qara -
-mǎkči, ... -ğiliwat - ~ -qiliwat -	ACCORDING boyičǎ, qariğanda
~ -giliwat - ~ -kiliwat -,	ACCORDION garmon (SU
(CONCERNING) ... .. hǎqqidǎ,	garmon ')
... hǎqtǎ, ... toğrisida	ACCOUNT hisap
ABOVE, PART ___ üst, ___ ... ..	ACCUPUNCTURE yiqnǎ bilǎn
üstidǎ	dawalaš, TO PERFORM ___
ABRUPT üzük	yiqnǎ bilǎn dawala -
ABSENCE yoqliq	ACCURATE eniq
ABSENT yoq; ___-MINDED	ACCUSTOMED, TO GROW ___
hañwaqtı, TO BE ___-MINDED	adǎtlǎn -, kǎn -, ügǎn -
hañwaqtılıq qil -, ___-MINDED-	ACHE ağriq
NESS hañwaqtılıq	ACHE, TO ___ ağri -, siqira -,
ABSOLUTE eniq	siqirap ağri -
ABSOLUTELY čoqum, ___	ACHIEVE, TO ___ eriš -, qazan -
(NOT) zadi	ACHIEVEMENT nǎtijǎ, TO
ACADEMICIAN akademik	ATTAIN AN ___ nǎtijigǎ eriš -
	ACQUAINTANCE, (STATE)
	ağinidarčiliq

- ACQUAINTED, TO BE \_\_\_  
tonu -, TO BECOME \_\_\_  
(WITH EACH OTHER) tonuš -
- ACQUIRE, TO \_\_\_ al -
- ACQUIRED, TO BE \_\_\_ čiq -
- ACROSS, TO TAKE \_\_\_ ötküz -
- ACT, TO \_\_\_ härkät qil -
- ACTIVE aktip (SU aktiw)
- ACTIVITY härkät, mäşğulat, TO  
PURSUE AN \_\_\_ härkät qil -
- ACTUAL näq
- ACTUALLY rastini disäm
- ADD, TO \_\_\_ qoş -, TO \_\_\_  
FLAVORING tetiq sal -
- ADDICTED, TO BE(COME) \_\_\_  
(TO) (+ğa) adätlän -, (+ğa)  
xumar bol -
- ADDICTION xumar, TO  
DEVELOP ~ HAVE AN \_\_\_  
(TO) (+ğa) adätlän -, (+ğa)  
xumar bol -
- ADDIS ABEBA Äddis Äbebä (SU  
Addis-Abeba)
- ADDITION qoşumčä
- ADDRESS, (PLACE) adris (SU  
adres), (SPEECH) nutuq, TO  
DELIVER AN \_\_\_ nutuq sözlä -
- ADDRESSEE tapşuruwalğuchi (SU  
tapşurup alğuchi)
- ADELAIDE Adelayda
- ADHERE, TO \_\_\_ yuq - (SU  
žuq -), TO CAUSE TO \_\_\_ (TO)  
(+ğa) yaq -
- ADJECTIVE süpät
- ADMINISTRATION hökümät
- ADMINISTRATIVE, \_\_\_  
WORKER kadir (SU kadr)
- ADMINISTRATOR kadir (SU  
kadr)
- ADMONISH, TO \_\_\_ nāsihät  
bär -, nāsihät qil -
- ADMONITION nāsihät
- ADVANCE, \_\_\_ ... burunqi, IN  
\_\_\_ burun
- ADVANTAGE payda, qolayliq,  
WITHOUT \_\_\_ paydisiz
- ADVANTAGEOUS paydiliq,  
qolay, NON-\_\_\_ paydisiz
- ADVERB räwiš
- ADVICE nāsihät, TO GIVE \_\_\_  
nāsihät bär -, nāsihät qil -
- ADVISE, TO \_\_\_ (TO INFORM)  
uqtur - (SU uxtur -), (TO  
COUNSEL) nāsihät bär -, nāsihät  
qil -
- ADZHARIA Ajariyā (SU Ajariya)
- AEROPLANE ayrupilan (SU  
aëroplan)
- AFFAIR gäp, iš, (IMPORTANT)  
\_\_\_ mārikä
- AFFECT, TO \_\_\_ täsir körsät -,  
täsir qil -, täsirländür -
- AFFECTED, TO BE \_\_\_ täsirlän -
- AFFIX, TO \_\_\_ čapla -
- AFFLICTION ağriq, kesällik
- AFFORD, TO \_\_\_ (SOMEONE  
SOMETHING) bär -
- AFGHAN, (adj ~ n) afğan,  
afğanistanliq
- AFGHANI, (adj ~ n)  
afğanistanliq
- AFGHANISTAN Afğanistan
- AFRAID, TO BE \_\_\_ (OF)  
(+din) qorq -
- AFRICA Afriqa, CENTRAL \_\_\_  
Ottura Afriqa
- AFRICAN, (adj ~ n) afriqiliq,  
CENTRAL \_\_\_ (adj ~ n) ottura  
afriqiliq
- AFTER, \_\_\_ ... keyin, \_\_\_ ALL  
zadi, \_\_\_ ...ING -ğandin ~  
-qandin ~ -gāndin ~ -kāndin
- AFTERNOON, (IN THE) \_\_\_  
čüştin keyin, čüşärdä
- AGAIN yänä, yänila
- AGE yaş, BEING ... YEARS OF  
\_\_\_ ... yaşliq
- AGED, (OF ADVANCED AGE)  
qeri, \_\_\_ PERSON qeri
- AGENCY idarä, TRAVEL \_\_\_  
sayahät idarisi
- AGO burun, ilgiri
- AGRAM Zagreb
- AGREE, TO \_\_\_ kön -, TO \_\_\_  
(WITH EACH OTHER) keliš -
- AGREED maqul

- AGREEMENT kelişim  
 AGRICULTURAL, \_\_\_ ...  
 dixançiliq ..., \_\_\_ LAND etizliq  
 AGRICULTURE dixançiliq  
 AID, FIRST \_\_\_ jiddi qutquzuş  
 AIL, TO \_\_\_ ağri-  
 AILMENT ağriq, keşil, kesällik  
 AIR hawa, yäl  
 AIRCRAFT ayrupilan (SU  
 aëroplan)  
 AIRFORCE hawa armiyisi  
 AIRPLANE ayrupilan (SU  
 aëroplan)  
 AIRPORT ayrudurom (~  
 ayrudurum, SU aërodrom), \_\_\_  
 HALL ayrudurom zali  
 AJARIA Ajariyâ (SU Ajariya)  
 AKESU, (AKSU) Aqsu  
 ALABAMA, (STATE OF) \_\_\_  
 Alabama (şitati)  
 ALASKA, (STATE OF) \_\_\_  
 Alyaska (şitati)  
 ALBANIA Albaniyâ (SU Albaniya)  
 ALBANIAN, (adj ~ n) alban,  
 albaniyilik (SU albaniyalik)  
 ALBERTA, (PROVINCE OF) \_\_\_  
 Aberta (ölkisi)  
 ALCOHOLIC, \_\_\_ BEVERAGE  
 haraq, mây, şarap  
 ALERT, (adj) ötkür  
 ALGERIA Aljiriyâ (SU Alžir)  
 ALGERIAN, (adj ~ n) aljiriyilik  
 (SU alžirliq)  
 ALICE SPRINGS Alis Springis  
 (SU Alis Springs)  
 ALIEN, (FOREIGN) čät'allik  
 ALIVE tirik  
 ALL bar, barliq, hämmâ, jâm'i,  
 (emphatic) hämmila, (ENTIRE,  
 THROUGHOUT) sap, \_\_\_  
 RIGHT! bolidu!, maqul!, xop!,  
 xoş!, \_\_\_ RIGHT THEN xäyr,  
 xoş, \_\_\_ ALONG, \_\_\_ OVER  
 boyičä, \_\_\_ OF THEM  
 hämmäylän, hämmisi, \_\_\_ OF US  
 hämmimiz, \_\_\_ OF YOU  
 hämmänlär, (polite) hämmiñizlär,  
 AFTER \_\_\_ zadi, (NO ~ NONE  
 ~ NOT ...) AT \_\_\_ hič ~ heč,  
 päqät, zadi, IN \_\_\_ jâm'i,  
 NOTHING AT \_\_\_ hičnimâ ~  
 hečnimâ  
 ALLAH Alla  
 ALLERGIC, \_\_\_ REACTION  
 reaksiyâ (SU reakciya)  
 ALLERGY reaksiyâ (SU reakciya),  
 TO CAUSE AN \_\_\_ reaksiyâ qil-  
 ALMA-ATA Almuta  
 ALMOND badam  
 ALMOST digidäk (SU degidäk)  
 ALONE yalğuz  
 ALONG boyida, ALL \_\_\_ boyičä,  
 TO GET \_\_\_ (WITH EACH  
 OTHER) keliş-  
 ALONGSIDE, \_\_\_ ... .. boyida  
 ALSO #mu  
 ALTAI Altay  
 ALTAIST altayşunas  
 ALTAISTICS altayşunasliq  
 ALTAY Altay  
 ALTHOUGH, \_\_\_ I ... -sammu  
 ~ -sämmu, \_\_\_ YOU ... (sg)  
 -sañmu ~ -säñmu, \_\_\_ YOU ...  
 (sg. polite) -siñizmu, \_\_\_ HE ...,  
 \_\_\_ SHE ..., \_\_\_ IT ..., \_\_\_  
 THEY ... -simu, \_\_\_ WE ...  
 -saqmu ~ -säqmu, \_\_\_ YOU ...  
 (pl) -sañlarmu ~ -säñlarmu, \_\_\_  
 YOU ... (sg. polite) -siñizmu, (pl.  
 polite) -siñizlarmu ~  
 -siñizlarmu)  
 ALTOGETHER jâm'i, sap  
 ALWAYS da'im (SU dayim),  
 da'ima (SU dayima), hämişâ, här  
 da'im (SU här dayim)  
 AMASS, TO \_\_\_ topla-  
 AMERICA Amerika  
 AMERICAN, (adj ~ n) amerikan,  
 amerikiliq  
 AMOUNT jâm  
 ANALYSIS tählil  
 ANALYZE, TO \_\_\_ tählil qil-  
 ANATOMY anatomiyâ (SU  
 anatomiya)  
 ANCESTORS ata-bowa  
 AND bilän, häm, wä

- ANDIJAN Änjan  
 ANDIZHAN Änjan  
 ANEW yänä, yänila  
 ANGRY xapa  
 ANHUI, \_\_\_ (PROVINCE) Änxuy  
 (ölkisi) (SU An'xoy [ölkisi])  
 ANIMAL haywan, \_\_\_  
 BREEDING, \_\_\_ HUSBANDRY,  
 \_\_\_ RAISING čarwa, čarwičiliq,  
 \_\_\_ COAT, \_\_\_ HAIR yuñ (SU  
 žuñ), \_\_\_-DRAWN CART  
 harwa, mǎpǎ, DOMESTIC \_\_\_S,  
 LIVESTOCK \_\_\_S mal  
 ANKARA Änqärä  
 ANKLE towuq  
 ANNOUNCE, TO \_\_\_ añlat-,  
 uqtur- (SU uxtur-)  
 ANNOUNCEMENT añlitiš,  
 uqturuš (SU uxturuš)  
 ANOTHER bašqa, ... ONE \_\_\_  
 (v. rec) -š- - -iš- - -uš- -  
 -üš-  
 ANSWER jawap  
 ANSWER, TO \_\_\_ (A  
 QUESTION) (so'alğa) jawap  
 bär-, TO \_\_\_ BACK yan-  
 ANTHOLOGY toplam  
 ANTHROPOLOGIST antiropolog  
 (SU antropolog)  
 ANTHROPOLOGY antiropologiyä  
 (SU antropologiya), MEDICAL  
 \_\_\_ tibbi antiropologiyä  
 ANTIPYRETIC soğaq, soğuq  
 ANY birär, härqandaq  
 ANYTHING, \_\_\_ (AT ALL)  
 birnärsä, birnimä  
 APART alahidä, \_\_\_ FROM  
 +din bašqa  
 APARTMENT öy (SU kwartira)  
 APERTURE eğiz  
 APOTHECARY dorixana  
 APPARATUS aparat (SU aparat)  
 APPARENTLY bälki, bälkim  
 APPEAR, TO \_\_\_ körün-  
 APPENDIX qoşumčä  
 APPETITE ištäy, ištiha  
 APPLE alma  
 APPLIANCE aparat (SU aparat)
- APPLICATION tiläk  
 APPLIED, TO BE \_\_\_  
 (TOPICALLY) sürül-  
 APPLY, TO \_\_\_ (EMPLOY)  
 qollan-, TO \_\_\_ (FOR) tilä-,  
 TO \_\_\_ (TOPICALLY) sür-  
 APPROACH, TO \_\_\_ (HITHER)  
 käl-  
 APPROVE, TO \_\_\_ qolla-  
 APRICOT ürük  
 APRIL aprel (SU aprel'), tötinči  
 ay  
 APRON pärtuk  
 APROPOS qariğanda  
 AQSU Aqsu  
 ARAB, (adj ~ n) äräp  
 ARABIA Äräbistan  
 ARABIAN, (adj ~ n) äräbistanliq  
 ARALSK Aralski (SU Aralsk)  
 ARBOR bostan  
 ARCHEOLOGIST arxeolog  
 ARCHEOLOGY arxeologiyä (SU  
 arxeologiya)  
 ARDOR muhäbbät  
 AREA sahä, wilayät,  
 MOUNTAINOUS \_\_\_ tağliq,  
 RESIDENTIAL \_\_\_ mähällä,  
 SURROUNDING \_\_\_ ätrap  
 ARENA märikä, mäydan  
 ARGENTINA Argentina  
 ARGENTINIAN, (adj ~ n)  
 argentiniliq (SU argentiniliq)  
 ARIZONA, (STATE OF) \_\_\_  
 Arizona (šitati)  
 ARKANSAS, (STATE OF) \_\_\_  
 Arkansas (šitati)  
 ARM qol  
 ARMENIA Ärmeniyä (SU  
 Ärmeniya)  
 ARMENIAN, (adj ~ n) ärmän,  
 ärmäniyilik (SU ärmeniyalik)  
 ARMY armiyä (SU armiya)  
 ARRANGE, TO \_\_\_ jabdu-,  
 qoy-, sal-, TO \_\_\_ (IN ROWS)  
 tiz-  
 ARRANGED, TO BE \_\_\_  
 (PHYSICALLY) selin-  
 ARRANGEMENT jabduq



- ARRIVAL yetiš, \_\_\_ (HERE) (yetip) keliş, \_\_\_ (SOMEWHERE ELSE) (yetip) beriş
- ARRIVE, TO \_\_\_ eriş -, yät -, TO \_\_\_ (HERE) (yetip) käl -, TO \_\_\_ (SOMEWHERE ELSE) (yetip) bar -
- ART sän'ät, \_\_\_ S AND CRAFTS (ACTIVITIES) hünär-sän'nät, \_\_\_ S AND CRAFTS (PRODUCTS) hünär-sän'ät buyumliri, \_\_\_ S AND CRAFTS STORE hünär-sän'ät buyumliri magazini, FOLK \_\_\_ xälq ijadiyiti, \_\_\_ HISTORIAN sän'ät tarixşunasi, VISUAL \_\_\_ S räsamliq
- ARTICLE, (COMMODITY) buyum, (WRITTEN) \_\_\_ maqala
- ARTIFICIAL sün'i (SU sun'i)
- ARTIST, (CREATOR OF VISUAL ART) räsam, sän'ätçi, sän'ätkar, (PERFORMER) artist
- AS, \_\_\_ X \_\_\_ Y Y#däk X, \_\_\_ FOR ... ..bolsa(...)
- ASCEND, TO \_\_\_ čiq -
- ASHAMED xijil
- ASH-COLORED kül rāñ, kül rāñlik, sur
- ASHES kül
- ASHKHABAD Äşxabad (SU Aşxabad)
- ASIA Asiya
- ASK, TO \_\_\_ (A QUESTION) (so'al) sora -, tilä -, TO \_\_\_ DIRECTION yol sora -, TO \_\_\_ FOR PERMISSION, TO \_\_\_ FOR LEAVE ruxsät sora -
- ASPECT qaraş
- ASPECTUAL, \_\_\_ VERB yardımçi pe'il
- ASPIRANT, (CANDIDATE FOR A DEGREE) aspirant
- ASS išäk (SU eşäk), TO MAKE AN \_\_\_ OF ONESELF külkigä qal -
- ASSEMBLE, TO \_\_\_ (v.t) yiğ -
- ASSEMBLY yiğin (SU žiğin), \_\_\_ HALL zal
- ASSIGN, TO \_\_\_ tapşur -
- ASSIGNMENT tapşuruq, TO DO AN \_\_\_ tapşuruq işlä -
- ASSIST, TO \_\_\_ yardım qil -, TO \_\_\_ EACH OTHER yardımlaş -
- ASSISTANCE yardım, TO GIVE \_\_\_ (TO) (+ğa) yardım bär -
- ASSISTANT yardımçi
- ASSOCIATE, TO \_\_\_ yür - (SU žür -)
- ASSUME bil -
- ASTONISHING ajayip
- ASTRONOMER astiranom (SU astronom)
- ASTRONOMY astiranomiyä (SU astronomiya)
- AT +da ~ +ta ~ +dä ~ +tä, (NO ~ NONE ~ NOT ...) \_\_\_
- ALL hič ~ heč, pāqāt, zadi, NOTHING \_\_\_ ALL hičnimä ~ hečnimä
- ATHENS Afina
- ATHLETE isportçi (SU sportçi)
- ATHLETICS isport (SU sport)
- ATMOSPHERE, (METEOROLOGICAL) \_\_\_ hawa
- ATTAIN, TO \_\_\_ al -, eriş -, qazan -
- ATTEND, TO \_\_\_ qatnaş -
- ATTENDANT kütküçi, xizmätçi
- ATTENTION diqqät, TO PAY \_\_\_ diqqät qil -, TO PAY NO \_\_\_ diqqät qilma -, hañwaq -
- ATTRACTION päyz
- ATTRACTIVE päyz, (GOOD-LOOKING) čirayliq, güzäl, päyz, \_\_\_ WOMAN dilbär
- AUDITORIUM zakaz
- AUGUST, (MONTH OF) \_\_\_ awğust (SU awgust), säkkizinči ay
- AUGUSTA Ogusta, PORT \_\_\_ Ogusta porti
- AUNT hamma, hammača, (PARENT'S ELDER SISTER) čoñ ana, (PARENT'S YOUNGER SISTER) kičik apa

AUNTIE hammača  
 AUSTRALIA Awstiraliyâ (SU Awstraliya)  
 AUSTRALIAN, (adj ~ n) awstiraliyilik (SU awstraliyalik), \_\_\_  
 CAPITAL TERRITORY Awstiraliyâ Paytäxti Rayoni  
 AUSTRIA Awstiriyâ (SU Awstriya)  
 AUSTRIAN, (adj ~ n) awstiriyilik (SU awstriyalik)  
 AUTHOR yazğuchi  
 AUTOMOBILE aptomobil (SU awtomobil)  
 AUTONOMOUS aptonom (SU awtonom)  
 AUTONOMY muxtar  
 AUTUMN küz, \_\_\_ ... küzlük ...  
 AUTUMNAL küzlük  
 AUXILIARY, \_\_\_ VERB yardımçi pe'il  
 AVERAGE addi  
 AWAIT, TO \_\_\_ saqla-  
 AWARENESS aň  
 AWFUL yaman  
 AWFULLY yaman  
 AZANIA, (SOUTH AFRICA) Azaniyâ (SU Azaniya), Jänubiy Afrika  
 AZANIAN, (SOUTH AFRICAN) (adj ~ n) azaniyilik (SU azaniyalik)  
 AZERBAIJAN Äzärbäyjan  
 AZERBAIJANI, (adj ~ n) äzärbäyjanliq  
 AZERI, (adj ~ n) äzärbäyjanliq

## B

BACHELOR, (HOLDER OF A BACCALAUREATE) bakilawir (SU bakalawr)  
 BACILLUS batsilla (SU bacilla)  
 BACK, TO GIVE \_\_\_ yandur-, qaytip kät-  
 BACK, (n) arqa, käyn  
 BACKSIDE, (POSTERIOR) quyruq

BACTERIA bakteriyâ (SU bakteriya)  
 BACTERIOLOGY bakteriologiyâ (SU bakteriologiya)  
 BAD äski, qara, yaman, TO GO \_\_\_ buzul-, TOO \_\_\_! äpsus!, čataq!  
 BAG qap, tağar, xalta, (CARRYING) \_\_\_, BOOK \_\_\_ somka, SMALL \_\_\_ qapčuq  
 BAG, TO \_\_\_ qačila-  
 BAGGAGE yük (SU žük), yük-taq (SU žük-taq), (SU багаž), \_\_\_  
 CHECKING (PLACE) yük saqlaš orni, \_\_\_ INSPECTION yük täkšürüş, \_\_\_ RACK yük jazisi, TO CHECK \_\_\_, TO DEPOSIT \_\_\_ yük saqla-, TO INSPECT \_\_\_ yük täkšür-, TO PACK \_\_\_ yük qačila-  
 BAHAMA(S) Bahama (SU Bagama)  
 BAHAMIAN, (adj ~ n) bahamiliq (SU bagamaliq)  
 BAHRAIN Bähreyin (SU Baxreyn)  
 BAHRAINI, (adj ~ n) bähreyinlik (SU baxreynlik)  
 BAKE, TO \_\_\_ (v.t) piš- (SU piš-), TO \_\_\_ (BREAD) (nan) yaq-  
 BAKU Baku  
 BALL top  
 BALLARAT Ballarat  
 BALLET balet (usuli)  
 BANANA banana  
 BAND bağ, (MUSICAL) \_\_\_ orkestr (SU orkestr)  
 BANDAGE, TO \_\_\_ boğ-, ora-  
 BANG, TO \_\_\_ soq-  
 BANGLADESH Bengal (SU Bangladeš)  
 BANGLADESHI, (adj ~ n) bengalliq (SU bangladešlik)  
 BANK, (SHORE) qirğaq, (INSTITUTION) banka, RIVER \_\_\_ dārya qirğigi  
 BANQUET ziyapāt, TO GIVE A \_\_\_ ziyapāt bār-

- BAOZI manta  
 BARBECUE, TO \_\_\_ ot sun-,  
 qaqla-  
 BARE yalañ  
 BAREFOOT yalañayaq, yalañyaq,  
 yalañayaq, "\_\_\_ DOCTOR"  
 (RURAL PARAMEDIC)  
 yalañayaq doxtur  
 BARLEY arpa  
 BARREN munbätsiz  
 BASE asas, ayaq, tüp, tüw, yurt  
 (SU žurt)  
 BASHKIR, (adj ~ n) bašqurt  
 BASIC asasiy  
 BASIS asas, bašlanğuč, sáwáp, ON  
 THE \_\_\_ OF ... .. sáwiwi bilán  
 BATH, PUBLIC \_\_\_, STEAM \_\_\_,  
 TURKISH \_\_\_ hammam,  
 monča, \_\_\_ ATTENDANT  
 hammamči, monča xizmätčisi, TO  
 HAVE A \_\_\_ yuyun- (SU  
 žuyun-)  
 BATHE, TO \_\_\_ (v.int) suğa  
 čömül-, yuyun- (SU žuyun-)  
 BATHHOUSE hamman, monča  
 BATHING, \_\_\_ SUIT, \_\_\_  
 TRUNKS su üzüş kiyimi [8,14]  
 BATHROOM monča, yuyunuš öyi  
 (SU žuyunuš öyi), (TOILET)  
 hajátxana, tárátxana, TO GO TO  
 THE \_\_\_ (TOILET) oltur-,  
 tárát qil-  
 BATTLE jañ  
 BATUMI Batumi  
 BAZAAR bazar  
 BE, TO \_\_\_ (\*ár- >) ä-, i- (SU  
 e-), bol-, TO \_\_\_ NOT âmäs  
 BEACH qirğaq, OCEAN \_\_\_  
 deñiz qirğığı  
 BEAN purčağ (SU počağ), \_\_\_  
 JELLY lāñpuñ  
 BEANCURD dufu  
 BEAR, TO \_\_\_ IN MIND äslä-  
 BEARD saqal  
 BEAT, TO \_\_\_ soq-, ur-  
 BEAUTIFUL čirayliq, güzäl, päyz  
 BEAUTY güzällik, päyz  
 BECAUSE čünki, \_\_\_ OF +din  
 ~ +tin, +ğa ~ +qa ~ +gä ~  
 +kä ~ +ka ~ +qä  
 BED karwat (SU kariwat), orun,  
 \_\_\_ SHEET kirlük, TO GO TO  
 \_\_\_ uxla-, yat-, TO TAKE TO  
 ONE'S \_\_\_ yat-  
 BEDDING tüšäk  
 BEDRIDDEN, TO BE \_\_\_ ağrip  
 yat-  
 BEDSTEAD karwat (SU kariwat)  
 BEEF kala göši  
 BEER piwa  
 BEFIT, TO \_\_\_ (+ğa) toğra (SU  
 toğri) käl-, (+ğa) yara-, (+ğa)  
 yaraš-  
 BEFORE awal (SU äwwäl),  
 baldur, burun, ilgiri, \_\_\_ ... ..  
 aldidin, ... awal (SU äwwäl), ...  
 burun  
 BEG bāğ  
 BEGIN, TO \_\_\_ (v.t) bašla-,  
 (v.int) bašlan-  
 BEGINNING baš, bašlanğuč,  
 dāslap  
 BEHIND, \_\_\_ (IN PROGRESS)  
 asta, \_\_\_ ... .. +niñ arqisida  
 BEIJING, (PEKING) Beyjiñ (SU  
 Bejin), \_\_\_ CITY, \_\_\_  
 MUNICIPALITY Beyjiñ šähiri  
 BELFAST Belfast  
 BELGIAN, (adj ~ n) belgiyilik  
 (SU bel'giyalik)  
 BELGIUM Belgiyä (SU Bel'giya)  
 BELGRADE Belgrad, (PERSON)  
 OF \_\_\_ belgradliq  
 BELIEF din  
 BELIEVE, TO \_\_\_ bil-, išän-,  
 püt-, TO \_\_\_ (TO BE) dāp oyla-  
 BELIEVER, ISLAMIC \_\_\_ mömin  
 BELLES-LETTRES ädibiyat  
 BELLY qosaq  
 BELONG, TO \_\_\_ (+ğa) qara-  
 BELONGING, \_\_\_ (TO) (+ğa)  
 qarašliq  
 BELORUSSIA Belorussiyä (SU  
 Belorussiya)  
 BELORUSSIAN, (adj ~ n)  
 belorus, belorussiyilik (SU

- belorussiyalik)  
**BELOVED**, (adj) amraq, (n) jan, yar  
**BELOW**, PART ~ PLACE \_\_\_  
 ast, \_\_\_ ... .. astida  
**BELT** bälwağ, kāmār, **LEATHER** \_\_\_ qeyiš  
**BENCH** (uzun) orunduq  
**BEND**, TO \_\_\_ (v.int) liñši-, (v.t) liñšit-, qayri-  
**BENDIGO** Bendigo  
**BENEFICIAL** paydiliq, TO BE \_\_\_ (TO) (+ğā) yaq-, (+ğā) yara-, NON-\_\_\_ paydisiz  
**BENEFIT** payda, WITHOUT \_\_\_ paydisiz  
**BENEFIT**, TO \_\_\_ (+ğā) yaraš-  
**BENGAL**, (n) Bengal, (adj ~ n) bangalliq  
**BENGALI**, (adj ~ n) bengalliq  
**BENT**, TO BE \_\_\_ qayril-  
**BERLIN** Berlin  
**BERTH**, SLEEPING \_\_\_ (ON A TRAIN) opu (SU [yataq wagondiki] kariwat ~ polka)  
**BESIDES**, \_\_\_, ... uniñ üstigā, ...  
**BEST** āñ yaxši, IT WOULD BE \_\_\_ āñ yaxšisi  
**BETTER** obdanraq, HAD \_\_\_ āñ yaxšisi  
**BETWEEN** ara  
**BEVERAGE** içmāk,  
**ALCOHOLIC** \_\_\_ haraq, māy, šarap  
**BICYCLE** wālsipit (SU welosiped)  
**BIG** çoñ  
**BILL** fap(i)yaw ~ fap(i)yo (SU nakladnaya, sčet)  
**BILLION** milyart (SU milliard)  
**BIND**, TO \_\_\_ boğ-, tik-  
**BIOCHEMISTRY** bioximiyā (SU bioximiya)  
**BIOLOGIST** biolog  
**BIOLOGY** biologiyā (SU biologiya)  
**BIRCH**, \_\_\_(-TREE) qeyin  
**BIRD** quš  
**BIRMINGHAM** Birmingham (SU Birmingham)  
**BIRTH** tuğut, TO GIVE \_\_\_ tuğ-  
**BIRTHDAY** tuğulğan kün  
**BISCUIT**, (COOKIE) pečinā (SU pečen'e), pirāndik  
**BIT**, A \_\_\_ biraz  
**BITE**, \_\_\_ (OF A SNAKE OR INSECT) čeqiš, SNAKE \_\_\_ yilan čeqiši  
**BITE**, TO \_\_\_ (OF SNAKES OR INSECTS) čaq-  
**BITTER** aččiq  
**BLACK** qara, \_\_\_-AND-WHITE rāñsiz, JET-\_\_\_, PITCH-\_\_\_ qap-qara  
**BLADDER**, (URINARY) \_\_\_ dowsun  
**BLAND** māzisiz, tāmsiz  
**BLEED**, TO \_\_\_ qan čiq-, qana-  
**BLESSED** qutluq  
**BLIND** kor  
**BLIZZARD** qarliq boran, šiwirğan  
**BLOOD** qan, TO DONATE \_\_\_ qan bār-, TO RECEIVE (A) \_\_\_ (TRANSFUSION) qan al-, \_\_\_ PRESSURE qan besimi  
**BLOSSOM** čečāk  
**BLOUSE** köynāk, (SUFFICIENT) FOR A \_\_\_, WEARING A \_\_\_ köynāklik  
**BLOW**, TO \_\_\_ (TO BEAT) soq-, TO \_\_\_ (OF WIND, STORM) čiq-, (šamal) ur-  
**BLUE** kök, LIGHT \_\_\_ köküč (SU köküš), STRIKINGLY \_\_\_ köp-kök  
**BLUISH** köküč (SU köküš), \_\_\_ GREEN zumrāt  
**BOARD** jaza  
**BOARD**, TO \_\_\_ čuš-  
**BOAT** qeyiq, qolwaq  
**BODY** bādān, boy, \_\_\_ HAIR tük  
**BOG**, TO \_\_\_ pat-  
**BOGHDA** Boğda, \_\_\_ LAKE Boğda köli, \_\_\_ SUMMIT Boğda čoqqisi  
**BOHEMIAN**, (adj ~ n) čex

- BOIL, TO \_\_\_ (v.int) qayna -, (v.t) qaynat -  
 BOILED qaynaq, \_\_\_ WATER qaynaq su  
 BOKCHOY bäsäy  
 BOLT, (OF CLOTH) top  
 BON VOYAGE, \_\_\_! aqyol (bolsun)!  
 BONE sönäk, ustixan, \_\_\_ FRACTURE ustixan sunuš  
 BOOK kitap, namä, \_\_\_ BAG somka, EXERCISE \_\_\_ дәptär  
 BOOKLET kitapča  
 BOOKSHOP kitapxana (SU kitap magazini)  
 BOOKSTORE kitapxana (SU kitap magazini)  
 BOOMING awat  
 BOOT ötüq, HIGH LEATHER \_\_\_ bätinkä  
 BORDER, \_\_\_ (OF A GARMENT) jiyäk  
 BORN, TO BE \_\_\_ tuğul-  
 BORROW, TO \_\_\_ tilämğä al-  
 BOSS başliq  
 BOSTON Boston  
 BOTANIST botanik, botanika alimi  
 BOTANY botanika  
 BOTH, \_\_\_ ... AND ... häm ... häm ...  
 BOTHER awarä, TO BE A \_\_\_ awarä qil-  
 BOTHER, TO \_\_\_ (ON BEHALF) awarä bol-  
 BOTTLE botulka (SU bodulka)  
 BOTTOM päs, (ON THE) \_\_\_ töwan, \_\_\_ ... töwänki, \_\_\_ FLOOR töwänki qäwät  
 BOUNTIFUL päyz  
 BOUNTY päyz  
 BOVINE, (n) kala  
 BOW, \_\_\_ (OF A MUSICAL INSTRUMENT) hamanča  
 BOW, TO \_\_\_ (v.int) liñši -, (v.t) liñšit -  
 BOWL činä  
 BOX qap, quta, sanduq  
 BOY oğul  
 BRACELET biläyzük  
 BRAID, TO \_\_\_ toqu -  
 BRAIN miñä  
 BRANCH, (SUBSIDIARY) šobä, SUPERFLUOUS \_\_\_ čataq  
 BRAND marka  
 BRANDON Brandon  
 BRANDY konyak (SU kon'yak)  
 BRANTFORD Brantford  
 BRAZIL Braziliyä (SU Braziliya)  
 BRAZILIAN, (adj ~ n) braziliyilik (SU braziliyalik)  
 BRAZZAVILLE Brazzawil  
 BREAD nan, \_\_\_ KVASS nan kuwasi, CORN \_\_\_, MAIZE \_\_\_ zağra, GRILLED \_\_\_, TOASTED \_\_\_ kömäč  
 BREAK däm, TAKE A \_\_\_ däm al-  
 BREAK, TO \_\_\_ (TO FRACTURE) (v.int) sun -, (v.t) til -, TO \_\_\_ (APART) yar -  
 BREAKABLE, (EASILY) \_\_\_ oñay sunidiğan  
 BREAKFAST ätigänlik tamaq  
 BREAST, (WOMAN'S) \_\_\_ ämčäk  
 BREATH däm, năpäs, TAKE A \_\_\_ däm al -, năpäs al -  
 BREATHER däm, TAKE A \_\_\_ däm al -  
 BREEDER, (ANIMAL) \_\_\_ čarwiči  
 BREEDING, ANIMAL \_\_\_ čarwa, (PROFESSION OF) ANIMAL \_\_\_ čarwičiliq  
 BREEZE yäl  
 BRETHREN ağnă, ağinilăr  
 BRIDE kelin  
 BRIDGE köwrük, TO CROSS A \_\_\_ köwrüktin öt -  
 BRIEFCASE portpil (SU portfel')  
 BRIGHT, (CLEAR, LIGHT) rošan, yoruq, (INTELLIGENT) zăki, TO BE \_\_\_ (LIGHT) yoru -  
 BRIGHTEN, TO \_\_\_ (UP) (v.int) ečil -, (v.t) ač -  
 BRIGHTNESS yoruq  
 BRING, TO \_\_\_ alip käl -, äkäl -,

- äpkäl -  
 BRISBANE Brisban (SU Brisben)  
 BRITAIN Ängliyə (SU Angliya),  
 Britaniyə (SU Britaniya)  
 BRITISH, (adj ~ n) ängliyilik (SU  
 angliyalik), britaniyilik (SU  
 britaniyalik), (PROVINCE OF)  
 \_\_\_ COLUMBIA Britaniyə  
 Kolumbiyisi (ölkisi)  
 BROAD käh  
 BROADCAST aqlitiš  
 BROADCAST, TO \_\_\_ aqlat -  
 BROCADE kimxap  
 BROKEN äski, TO BE(COME)  
 \_\_\_ yeril -, TO BE \_\_\_ IN ügän -  
 BROOK eriq, östän  
 BROTH šorpa (SU šowa)  
 BROTHER qerindaš, (IN SPIRIT)  
 ađınä, \_\_\_'S WIFE yängä,  
 ELDER \_\_\_ ağa, aka,  
 FATHER'S ELDER \_\_\_ čon  
 dada, MOTHER'S ELDER \_\_\_  
 čon tađa, YOUNGER \_\_\_ ini,  
 uka, FATHER'S YOUNGER \_\_\_  
 kičik dada, MOTHER'S  
 YOUNGER \_\_\_ kičik tađa,  
 SPOUSE'S ELDER \_\_\_ qeynađa,  
 SPOUSE'S YOUNGER \_\_\_  
 qeynini  
 BROTHERLINESS ađınidarčiliq  
 BROWN, REDDISH \_\_\_ (n)  
 beđir räh, (adj) beđir rählik  
 BRUISE jarahät  
 BRUISED, TO BE \_\_\_ sürölüp  
 jarahätlä -  
 BRUSH čotka (SU ščyotka)  
 BRUSH, TO \_\_\_ (TEETH) (čiš)  
 tazila -  
 BRUSSELS Brussel  
 BUCHAREST Buxarest  
 BUCK, (HIGHEST MONETARY  
 DENOMINATION) som  
 BUDAPEST Budapešt  
 BUDDHA budda, but  
 BUDDHISM budda dini, buddizim  
 (SU buddizm)  
 BUILD, TO \_\_\_ qur -, sal -  
 BUILDING bina, DORMITORY  
 \_\_\_ yataq binasi  
 BUILT, TO BE \_\_\_ čüš -, qurul -,  
 selin -  
 BUKHARA Buxara  
 BULGAR, (adj ~ n) bulğar (SU  
 bolğar)  
 BULGARIA Bulğariyə (SU  
 Bolğariya)  
 BULGARIAN, (adj ~ n)  
 bulğariyilik (SU bolğariyalik)  
 BUMP, \_\_\_ (ON THE BODY)  
 iššiq  
 BUN, SMALL BREAD \_\_\_  
 toqač, STEAMED \_\_\_ jinmoma  
 BURDEN yük (SU žük)  
 BUREAU idarä, PUBLIC  
 SECURITY \_\_\_ saqči idarisi  
 BURLAP čipta  
 BURMA Birma (~ Berma, SU  
 Birma)  
 BURMESE, (adj ~ n) birmaliq (~  
 birmiliq ~ bermaliq ~ bermiliq)  
 BURN, TO \_\_\_ (v.int) köy -, (v.t)  
 ütlä -  
 BURNING qiziq  
 BURYAT, (adj ~ n) buryat,  
 \_\_\_-MONGOLIA  
 Buryat-Monğuliyä (SU  
 Buryat-Monğoliya)  
 BUS aptowuz (SU awtobus)  
 BUSH čatqal  
 BUSINESS bazar, oqät, soda,  
 tijarät, \_\_\_ CARD isim namä,  
 \_\_\_ PERSON sodigär, tijarätči,  
 TO DO \_\_\_ härkät qil -, oqät  
 qil -, tijarät qil -  
 BUSY aldıraš, mäšğul  
 BUT ämma, biraz, lekin, päqät,  
 (NOT ...) \_\_\_ bälki  
 BUTCHER qassap, \_\_\_'S SHOP  
 qušxana  
 BUTCHERY, (BUSINESS)  
 qušxana  
 BUTTER may, seriq yađ  
 BUTTON tügmä, \_\_\_ LOOP  
 izma  
 BUY, TO \_\_\_ al -  
 BY, \_\_\_ (MEANS OF) ... .. bilän

BYE, \_\_\_(-BYE)! xoš!

## C

CAB, (TAXI-) \_\_\_ kira mašinisi, taksi

CABBAGE, (EUROPEAN) \_\_\_ kapusta, CHINESE \_\_\_ bäsäy

CABINET iškäp

CAFFEIN kofeyin, CONTAINING \_\_\_ kofeyinlik, \_\_\_-FREE kofeyinsiz

CAFTAN čapan

CAIRNS Karnis (SU Kërns)

CAIRO Qahirä

CAKE, (DEEP-FRIED) \_\_\_ quymaq, (FRIED) \_\_\_ poškal, (WESTERN-STYLE) tort, WHEAT \_\_\_ sanza

CALAMITY bala

CALGARY Kalgari

CALIFORNIA, (STATE OF) \_\_\_ Kaliforniyä (SU Kaliforniya) (šitati)

CALICO čit

CALL, TO GIVE A \_\_\_ ON THE TELEPHONE telefon bär-

CALL, TO \_\_\_ čaqir-, TO \_\_\_ ON THE TELEPHONE telefon bär-

CALLED, BEING \_\_\_ ... .. digän

CALLING čaqiriš, \_\_\_ CARD isim namä

CAMBODIA Kambodž (SU Kambudža)

CAMBODIAN, (adj ~ n) kambodžiliq (SU kambudžaliq)

CAMEL tögä, \_\_\_ DRIVER tögäči

CAMERA aparat (SU apparat), fotogirafiyä aparati (SU fotografiya aparati)

CAN qazan, (FOR PRESERVED FOOD) banka, konserwa (bankisi)

CAN, TO \_\_\_ (FOOD) konserwa qil-

CAN, (TO BE ABLE) -(y)al(a)-

~ -(y)al(a)-, (MAY, TO BE ALLOWED) -sa(+poss.) bolidu, -š(+poss.) bolidu

CANADA Kanada

CANADIAN, (adj ~ n) kanadiliq (~ SU kanadaliq)

CANAL eriq

CANBERRA Kanberra

CANCEL, TO \_\_\_ bikar qil-

CANCELLATION bikar, bikar qiliš

CANCER rak (kesili)

CANDY gezäk, qän (SU qänt)

CAP, PEAKED \_\_\_, BILLED \_\_\_ kăpkă (SU kepka),

EMBROIDERED \_\_\_ doppa,

UYGHUR-STYLE \_\_\_ bök,

TRADITIONAL-STYLE FELT \_\_\_ qalpaq

CAPITAL, (NATIONAL) \_\_\_ (CITY) paytäxt, AUSTRALIAN

\_\_\_ TERRITORY Awstiraliyä

(SU Awstraliya) paytäxti rayoni

CAPITALISM kapitalizim (SU kapitalizm)

CAR, \_\_\_ (ON A TRAIN) wagon, (MOTOR)\_\_\_ aptomobil (SU

awtomobil), mašina

CARAVAN karwan

CARDBOARD karton, \_\_\_ BOX karton quta

CARDIFF Kardif

CARE asraš, diqqät, HEALTH \_\_\_ , MEDICAL \_\_\_ tibabät, TO

TAKE \_\_\_ (BY BEING CAUTIOUS) diqqät qil-, (BY

LOOKING AFTER) (+ğa)

qara-, EMERGENCY \_\_\_ jiddi qutquzuš

CARE, TO \_\_\_ (+ğa) qara-,

(FOR AN ILL PERSON) yoqla-

CAREFUL puxta, TO BE \_\_\_ diqqät qil-

CARPET giläm, \_\_\_ WEAVER gilämči, giläm toqumiči, xalwap,

\_\_\_ WEAVING gilämčilik, \_\_\_

WEAVING FACTORY, \_\_\_

WEAVING SHOP gilämčilik

- karxanisi  
**CARRIAGE**, \_\_\_ (ON A TRAIN)  
 wagon  
**CARRIED**, TO BE \_\_\_ OUT  
 qilin -  
**CARROT** säwzä  
**CARRY**, TO \_\_\_ kötär -, sal -,  
 TO \_\_\_ OUT sal -  
**CART** ärpä, harwa, \_\_\_ DRIVER  
 mäpiçi, (ANIMAL-DRAWN) \_\_\_  
 harwa, TWO-WHEELED \_\_\_  
 mäpä, HORSE-DRAWN \_\_\_ at  
 harwisi, OXEN-DRAWN \_\_\_  
 kala harwisi  
**CARTON** karton (quta)  
**CARVE**, TO \_\_\_ til -  
**CARVER** häykältaraš  
**CARVING** häykäl, (ACTIVITY)  
 häykältarašliq  
**CASE**, (CASING) qap, sanduq,  
 (MATTER) iş, (BOOK-) \_\_\_  
 işkap, kitap işkawi, IN \_\_\_ ägär  
 ...sa, IN THAT \_\_\_ ämisä, ämsä,  
 undaq bolsa, (SUIT-) \_\_\_  
 čamadan (SU čemodan)  
**CASH**, \_\_\_ (MONEY) näq pul  
**CASHIER** kassir, \_\_\_'S  
 (COUNTER) kassa, tapšuruweliš  
 orni  
**CASING** qap  
**CASKET** qap  
**CAST**, TO \_\_\_ at -, tašla -  
**CAT** müšük (SU möšük)  
**CATCH**, TO \_\_\_ tut -, TO \_\_\_  
 UP yät -  
**CATCHING** yuqumluq (SU  
 žuqumluq), NOT \_\_\_ yuqumsiz  
 (SU žuqumsiz)  
**CATEGORIZE**, TO \_\_\_ türlä -  
**CATEGORIZED**, TO BE \_\_\_  
 türlän -  
**CATEGORY** tür  
**CATHOLIC**, (adj ~ n) katolik,  
 \_\_\_ PRIEST katolik rohanisi  
**CAUGHT**, TO BE \_\_\_ (OF AN  
 ILLNESS) yuq - (SU žuq -)  
**CAULDRON** qazan  
**CAUSE** säwäp, wäj  
**CAUTION** diqqät  
**CAUTIOUS**, TO BE \_\_\_ diqqät qil -  
**CAVE** ğar, önkür, töšük  
**CAVERN** ğar, töšük  
**CEASE**, TO \_\_\_ tügä -  
**CELEBRATE**, TO \_\_\_ toy qil -  
**CELEBRATION** märikä, oyun, toy  
**CENTER** märküz, ottura, yurt (SU  
 žurt), CITY \_\_\_, TOWN \_\_\_  
 šähär märkizi, DAY-CARE \_\_\_  
 yäslä  
**CENTRAL** märkiziy (SU märkizi),  
 \_\_\_ AFRICA Ottura Afrika, \_\_\_  
**AFRICAN** (adj ~ n) ottura  
 afriqiliq  
**CEREMONY** tüzüt, TO STAND  
 UPON \_\_\_ tartin -, tüzüt qil -  
**CERTAIN**, (SOME) \_\_\_ bäzi  
**CERTAINLY** älwättä  
**CERTIFICATE** guwanamä  
**CERTIFY**, TO \_\_\_ guwa qil -  
**CHAD** Čad  
**CHADIAN**, (adj ~ n) čadliq  
**CHAIR** orunduq  
**CHAIRPERSON** juši, rä'is  
**CHAISE LONGUE** diwan  
**CHALK**, \_\_\_ (FOR WRITING)  
 bor  
**CHANCE**, TO \_\_\_ (UPON)  
 (+ğa) učra -  
**CHANG**, (HAMMER  
 DULCIMER) čañ  
**CHANGCHUN** Čañčun (SU  
 Čañčun')  
**CHANGE** (DIFFERENCE RE-  
 TURNED) yandurğan pul,  
 (DIFFERENCE DUE)  
 yanduridiğan pul, TO GIVE \_\_\_  
 yandur -  
**CHANGE**, TO \_\_\_ (v.int) aylan -,  
 özgär -, (v.t) almaš -, özgärt -  
**CHANGSHA** Čañša (SU Čañša)  
**CHANNEL**, WATER \_\_\_ eriq  
**CHAPAN** čapan  
**CHAPTER** bap, päsil  
**CHARACTER**, (NATURE)  
 xarakter (SU xarakter),  
 (SYMBOL) härp, xät, OF A ...



- \_\_\_ ... xarakterliq  
 CHARACTERISTIC, (n) alamät  
 CHARGE tapşuruq, PERSON IN  
 \_\_\_ başqurğuçi, TO BE IN \_\_\_  
 başqur-, TO PUT IN \_\_\_ tapşur-  
 CHARGE, TO \_\_\_ tapşur-  
 CHARKHLIQ Čaqiliq  
 CHARLOTTETOWN Šarlottawn  
 (SU Šarlottaun)  
 CHAT parañ  
 CHAT, TO \_\_\_ parañlaş-  
 CHAUFFEUR šopur (SU šofyor)  
 CHEAP ärzan  
 CHEBOKSARY Čeboksari (SU  
 Čeboksari)  
 CHECHEN, (adj ~ n) čečen, \_\_\_  
 AND INGUSH čečen-inguš  
 CHECK (CHEQUE), (BANK) \_\_\_  
 čak  
 CHECK, TO \_\_\_ (TO STOP)  
 toxtat-, TO \_\_\_ (OUT) qarap  
 baq-, tākšür-, TO \_\_\_  
 (BAGGAGE) (yük) saqla-  
 CHEEK māñiz  
 CHEERS, \_\_\_! xoš!  
 CHEESE irimčik, sir  
 CHEMICAL, \_\_\_ SCIENTIST  
 ximik  
 CHEMIST, (ANALYTICAL) \_\_\_  
 ximik  
 CHEMISTRY ximiyä (SU ximiya)  
 CHENGDU Čenđu (SU Čèndu)  
 CHERRY jinästä  
 CHEST, (BOX) sanduq,  
 (THORAX) mäydä  
 CHICAGO Čikago  
 CHICKEN toxu, \_\_\_ MEAT toxu  
 gōši  
 CHIEF baş, başliq  
 CHILD bala, pärzänt, \_\_\_ CARE  
 CENTER yāsli  
 CHILDBIRTH tuğut  
 CHILDISH, TO BEHAVE \_\_\_LY  
 baliliq qil-  
 CHILDISHNESS baliliq, yašliq  
 CHILE Čili  
 CHILEAN, (adj ~ n) čililik  
 CHIN inäk  
 CHINA Juŋgo (SU ~ Xitay)  
 CHINESE, (adj ~ n), (HAN-)\_\_\_  
 xānzu (SU xānsu), (HAN-)\_\_\_  
 (LANGUAGE ~ MANNER) \_\_\_  
 xānzučä (SU xānsučä), (HAN-)\_\_\_  
 STUDIES xānzušunasliq (SU  
 xānsušunasliq), (HAN-)\_\_\_  
 STUDIES SPECIALIST  
 xānzušunas (SU xānsušunas), \_\_\_  
 (OF ANY ETHNIC COM-  
 MUNITY) juŋgoluq (SU ~  
 xitayliq), (TRADITIONAL) \_\_\_  
 MEDICINE Juŋgo tibabätčiligi,  
 PRACTITIONER OF (TRADI-  
 TIONAL) \_\_\_ MEDICINE  
 Juŋgo tiwipi, \_\_\_ MUSLIM (HUI,  
 DUNGAN) huyzu  
 CHINTZ čit  
 CHOCEK Čočäk, (PERSON)  
 OF \_\_\_ čočäklik  
 CHOKER, TO \_\_\_ boğ-  
 CHOCOLATE šokolat (SU  
 šokolad), HOT \_\_\_ kakawu (SU  
 kakao)  
 CHOLERA waba  
 CHOPSTICK čoka  
 CHRISTCHURCH Kraystčerč  
 CHRISTIAN, (adj ~ n) xiristiyan  
 (SU xristian)  
 CHRISTIANITY xiristiyan dini  
 CHRONIC asta xarakterliq  
 CHUGHUCHAQ Čočäk,  
 (PERSON) OF \_\_\_ čočäklik  
 CHURCH, (CHRISTIAN  
 TEMPLE) čirko  
 CHUVASH, (adj ~ n) čuwaš  
 CHUVASHIA Čuwašiyä (SU  
 Čuwašiya)  
 CINDER kül  
 CINEMA kinoxana  
 CIRCUMSTANCE ähwal  
 CITIZEN giraždan (SU graždan),  
 guñmin (CU)  
 CITHER(N) qalun  
 CITTERN qalun  
 CITY šähär, \_\_\_ CENTER šähär  
 märkizi, (NATIONAL) CAPITAL  
 \_\_\_ paytäxt

- CIVILITIES tüzüt  
 CIVILIZATION mədiniyät  
 CLAPPER taktak  
 CLARIFY, TO \_\_\_ eniqla-  
 CLASS, \_\_\_ (OF STUDENTS)  
 sinip, \_\_\_ (OF STUDY) dārs,  
 sawaq, TO GO TO \_\_\_ dārskā  
 kir-, TO HAVE A \_\_\_ dārs  
 oqu-, TO FINISH \_\_\_ dārstin  
 čüš-, TO GIVE A \_\_\_ dārs öt-  
 CLASSICAL kilassik (SU klassik),  
 \_\_\_ MUSIC kilassik muzika (SU  
 klassik muzika)  
 CLASSMATE sawaqdaş  
 CLASSROOM sinip  
 CLEAN aq, taza  
 CLEAN, TO \_\_\_ (UP) tazila-,  
 taziliq qil-  
 CLEANING taziliq, TO DO \_\_\_  
 taziliq qil-  
 CLEANLINESS taziliq  
 CLEANSING, (ISLAMIC)  
 RITUAL \_\_\_ tārāt, MAJOR  
 RITUAL \_\_\_ čon tārāt, MINOR  
 RITUAL \_\_\_ kičik tārāt  
 CLEAR aq, eniq, očuq, roşān, sap,  
 taza, VERY \_\_\_ appaq  
 CLEAR, TO \_\_\_ (UP) (v.int)  
 ečil-, (v.t) ač-  
 CLERGYMAN rohani  
 CLERIC rohani  
 CLERICAL, \_\_\_ WORKER kadir  
 (kadr)  
 CLEVER ötkür, zāki  
 CLIMATE abihawa (SU abuhawa),  
 iqlim, kilimat (SU klimat)  
 CLINIC doxturxana  
 CLOCK sa'āt, \_\_\_ FACE sifirbilat  
 (SU ciferblat), WALL \_\_\_ tam  
 sa'iti  
 CLOSE qelin, yeqin, TO BE \_\_\_  
 (TO) (+ğa) tas qal-  
 CLOSE, TO \_\_\_ (v.t) āt-, yap-  
 CLOSET iškāp  
 CLOTH böz, gāzmal, mata, rāxt,  
 (RAG) lata, \_\_\_ SHOE (lata)  
 xāy, SILK \_\_\_ šayi  
 CLOTHES kiyim, (VARIOUS)  
 \_\_\_ kiyim-kečäk  
 CLOTHING kiyim, \_\_\_ (AND  
 THE LIKE), VARIOUS  
 ARTICLES OF \_\_\_ kiyim-kečäk  
 CLOUD bulut  
 CLOVE qālāmpur (SU qālāmpūr)  
 CLUB kulup (SU klub)  
 COAL, \_\_\_ MINE xaŋ, \_\_\_  
 MINER xaŋči  
 COAST qirğaq  
 COAT, (TRADITIONAL) \_\_\_  
 čapan, ton, (WESTERN-STYLE)  
 \_\_\_ pälto (~ pältu, SU pal'to),  
 ANIMAL \_\_\_ yuŋ (SU žuŋ)  
 COCAINE kokain  
 COCOA kakawu (SU kakao)  
 COFFEE kofi, qāhwa  
 COGNAC konyak (SU kon'yak)  
 COLD soğaq, soğuq,  
 (CATARRH) zukam, AS \_\_\_ AS  
 ICE muzluq, TO TURN \_\_\_  
 soğaq čüš-, \_\_\_ CUTS soqum,  
 VERY \_\_\_ ton, TO FEEL \_\_\_,  
 TO TURN VERY \_\_\_ tonla-,  
 TO HAVE A \_\_\_, TO SUFFER  
 FROM A \_\_\_ tonla-, TO KEEP  
 \_\_\_ tonlat-  
 COLLAPSE, TO \_\_\_ yiqil-  
 COLLAR yaqa  
 COLLEAGUE, \_\_\_ IN THE  
 SAME FIELD kāspdaş  
 COLLECT, TO \_\_\_ (v.t) topla-,  
 yiğ- (SU žiğ-)  
 COLLECTION topla  
 COLLEGE (CU) daşō, uniwersitet,  
 ISLAMIC \_\_\_ mādris (SU  
 mādrisā)  
 COLLOQUIAL, \_\_\_ LANGUAGE  
 eğiz tili  
 COLONY mustāmlikā  
 COLOR öŋ, rāŋ  
 COLORED rāŋlik  
 COLORFUL ala, ala-bula, rāŋlik  
 COLORLESS rāŋsiz  
 COLUMBIA Kolumbiyā (SU  
 Kolumbiya), DISTRICT OF \_\_\_  
 Kolumbiyā wilayiti  
 COLUMBIAN, (adj ~ n)

- kolumbiyalik (SU kolumbiyalik)  
 COMB tağaq  
 COMB, TO \_\_\_ (HAIR) (čač)  
 tara -  
 COMBAT jān  
 COME, TO \_\_\_ käl-, TO \_\_\_  
 TO hušigä käl-, TO \_\_\_ TO  
 PASS öt-, \_\_\_ ON ...! qeni ...!  
 COMING, (NEXT) kelär  
 COMMAND buyruq, UNDER  
 THE \_\_\_ (OF) (+ğa) qarašliq  
 COMMAND, TO \_\_\_ buyru -  
 COMMERCIAL, \_\_\_ DISTRICT  
 bazar  
 COMMIT, TO \_\_\_ ötküz -  
 COMMODITY buyum, mal  
 COMMUNE, (PEOPLE'S) \_\_\_  
 (CU) guñše  
 COMMUNICATION xāwār  
 COMMUNISM kommunizim (SU  
 kommunizm)  
 COMPANION yoldaş  
 COMPANY, (FIRM) firma, (CU)  
 guñši, šerkät (SU širkät)  
 COMPARATIVE selišturma, \_\_\_  
 GRAMMAR selišturma  
 grammatika (SU selišturma  
 grammatika), \_\_\_ LINGUISTICS  
 selišturma tilšunasliq  
 COMPARE, TO \_\_\_ selištur -  
 COMPARTMENT bölmä,  
 SLEEPING \_\_\_ (ON A TRAIN)  
 opu (SU [yataq wagondiki] bölmä)  
 COMPASSION rāhim  
 COMPATRIOT qerindaş  
 COMPENSATE, TO \_\_\_ tölä -  
 COMPETE, TO \_\_\_ (WITH) (...  
 bilän) eliş -  
 COMPLETE pütün  
 COMPLETED, TO BE(COME)  
 \_\_\_ püt -, tol -  
 COMPLEXION öñ, tär, HAVING  
 A ... \_\_\_ ... öñlük  
 COMPLIMENT, \_\_\_(S) tābrik  
 COMPLIMENT, TO \_\_\_ tābriklä -  
 COMPREHEND, TO \_\_\_ čüšan -  
 COMPREHENSIVE jām'i  
 COMPUTATION hisap  
 COMRADE yoldaş  
 CONCENTRATED ötkür  
 CONCERN äpsus  
 CONCERN, TO \_\_\_, WHICH  
 \_\_\_ S ... .. häqqidiki, ... häqtiki, ...  
 toğrisidiki  
 CONCERNING, \_\_\_ ... .. häqqidä,  
 ... häqtä, ... toğrisida  
 CONCISE qisqiča, \_\_\_  
 DICTIONARY qisqiča luğät  
 CONCLUSION axir  
 CONDITION ahwal  
 CONFERENCE yiğin (SU žiğin)  
 CONFUSED, TO BE \_\_\_ (TO BE  
 MUDDLED) eliş -  
 CONGO Kongo  
 CONGOLESE, (adj ~ n)  
 kongoluq  
 CONGRATULATE, TO \_\_\_  
 tābriklä -  
 CONGRATULATION tābrik  
 CONGRESS kongress  
 CONNECT, TO \_\_\_ (v.t) čat -  
 CONNECTICUT, (STATE OF)  
 \_\_\_ Konnektikot (šitati)  
 CONSCIENCE wijdan  
 CONSCIOUSNESS huş, TO  
 GAIN \_\_\_ hušigä käl-, TO  
 LOSE \_\_\_ hušidin kät -  
 CONSIDER, TO \_\_\_ kör -, oyla -,  
 TO \_\_\_ (AS BEING ...) ... dāp  
 oyla -  
 CONSIDERATION ğām  
 CONSIERGE işik baqar  
 CONSOLIDATE, (v.int) uyu -  
 CONSONANT, (n) üzük tawuş,  
 \_\_\_ HARMONY üzük  
 tawuşlarnıñ maslišiş qanuni  
 CONSTANTLY da'im (SU dayim),  
 da'ima (SU dayima), hār da'im  
 (SU hār dayim)  
 CONSTIPATED, TO BE \_\_\_ ič  
 qat -, qāwziyāt bol -  
 CONSTIPATION ič qetiş, qāwziyāt  
 CONSTITUTION, (PHYSICAL)  
 \_\_\_ bādān  
 CONSULT, TO \_\_\_ A DOCTOR  
 doxturğa körün -

- CONSULTATION, TO  
 CONDUCT A MEDICAL \_\_\_  
 kesäl kör-, TO SEEK A  
 MEDICAL \_\_\_ kesäl körünüš  
 CONTACT alaqa, TO HAVE \_\_\_  
 alaqlaş-, yür- (SU žür-)  
 CONTAGIOUS yuqumluq (SU  
 žuqumluq), \_\_\_ INFLUENZA  
 girip (SU gripp), zukam, TO BE  
 \_\_\_ yuq- (SU žuq-), NON-\_\_\_  
 yuqumluq (SU žuqumluq)  
 CONTAINER qača, qap, qapčuq  
 CONTEMPORARY hazirqi  
 CONTINUALLY da'im (SU  
 dayim), da'ima (SU dayima)  
 CONTRADICT, TO \_\_\_ yan-,  
 TO CAUSE TO \_\_\_ yandur-  
 CONTRIBUTION xäj, xiraj, xirajät  
 CONVENIENCE qolayliq  
 CONVENIENT qolay  
 CONVERSATION paran, sözlišis  
 CONVERSE, TO \_\_\_ paraqlaş-,  
 sözläš-  
 COOK ašpáz  
 COOK, TO \_\_\_ (v.int) piš-, (v.t)  
 pišur- (SU pišür-), TO \_\_\_  
 (FOOD) aš ät-, tamaq ät-  
 COOKED piššiq, \_\_\_ MILK  
 piššiq süt  
 COOKIE pečinä (SU pečen'e),  
 pirändik  
 COOKING, \_\_\_ SPOON sapliq  
 COOL, (ad ~ n) salqin, soğaq,  
 soğuq  
 COOL, TO \_\_\_ (DOWN) (v.int)  
 soğaq čüš-, soğuq čüš-, TO \_\_\_  
 (v.t) salqin bär-, toñlat-  
 COOLING soğaq, soğuq  
 COPECK tiyin  
 COPENHAGEN Kopenhagen (SU  
 Kopengagen)  
 CORDUROY čibärqut  
 CORN dan, (MAIZE) (kömmä)  
 qonaq, \_\_\_ BREAD zağra  
 CORPULENT semiz  
 CORRECT toğra (SU toğri)  
 CORRESPOND, TO \_\_\_ WITH  
 EACH OTHER (BY WRITING)  
 yeziš-  
 CORRESPONDENCE yezišis, TO  
 CARRY ON A \_\_\_ xät yezišip tur-  
 CORRESPONDENT muxbir,  
 žornalist (SU žurnalist)  
 CORRIDOR karidor (SU koridor)  
 CORRUPT, TO \_\_\_ buz-  
 CORRUPTED, TO BE \_\_\_ buzul-  
 COSMETIC, \_\_\_ SOAP yüz sopun  
 COST xäj, xiraj, xirajät  
 COST, TO \_\_\_ ... ..+ğa yara-  
 COSTA RICA Kostarika (SU  
 Kosta-Rika)  
 COSTA RICAN, (adj ~ n)  
 kostarikiliq (SU kosta-rikaliq)  
 COSTING, \_\_\_ ... (MONEY) ...  
 pulluq  
 COSTLY (bahasi) qimmät  
 COSTUME kastum (SU kostyum)  
 COTTON paxta, \_\_\_ FABRIC  
 paxta räxt, \_\_\_ FARMER, \_\_\_  
 GROWER paxtikar  
 COUCH karwat (SU kariwat)  
 COUGH, TO \_\_\_ yötäl-  
 COUGH yötäl  
 COUNSEL näsihat  
 COUNSEL, TO \_\_\_ näsihat bär-,  
 näsihat qil-  
 COUNT, (COUNTING) hisap  
 COUNT, TO \_\_\_ sana-  
 COUNTENANCE čiray  
 COUNTRY äl, mämlikät  
 COUNTY nahiyä  
 COURSE, (TRACK) tarmaq  
 COURSE, OF \_\_\_ älwättä  
 COURTYARD hoyla, qoru (~  
 qora)  
 COVER qap  
 COVER, TO \_\_\_ sal-  
 COW kala, \_\_\_'S HIDE kala  
 terisi, \_\_\_'S MILK kala süti  
 COY xijil  
 CRACK, \_\_\_ OF DAWN tañ  
 sähär  
 CRACK, TO \_\_\_ (v.t) yar-  
 CRADLE bəšük, \_\_\_  
 CEREMONY bəšük toyi  
 CRAFT hünär, ARTS AND \_\_\_S

- (ACTIVITIES) hünär-sän'ät,  
 (PRODUCTS) hünär-sän'ät  
 buyumliri, ARTS AND \_\_\_S  
 STORE hünär-sän'ät buyumliri  
 magazini  
 CRAFTSMAN, (MASTER) \_\_\_  
 ustaz  
 CRAVING xumar  
 CREATION ijadiyät  
 CRÈCHE yäslı  
 CREEK eriq, östän  
 CREST, (OF A WAVE) örkäş  
 CREW, \_\_\_ MEMBER xadim  
 CRNA GORA Montenegro  
 CROAT, (adj ~ n) xorwat,  
 xorwatiyilik (SU xorwatiyalik)  
 CROATIA Krodiyä (SU Krodiya),  
 Xorwatiyä (SU Xorwatiya),  
 (PERSON) OF \_\_\_ krodiyilik  
 (SU krodiyilik), xorwatiyilik (SU  
 xorwatiyalik)  
 CROATIAN, (adj ~ n) krodiyilik  
 (SU krodiyilik), xorwat,  
 xorwatiyilik (SU xorwatiyalik)  
 CROP mähsul  
 CROSS kirist (SU krest)  
 CROSS, TO \_\_\_ (v.int) alma-,  
 (v.t) öt-, TO \_\_\_ A BRIDGE  
 köwrüktin öt-  
 CROWN, (TOP) çoqqa,  
 (HEADDRESS) taj  
 CRUISE säylä, TO TAKE A \_\_\_  
 säylä qil-  
 CRUSH, TO \_\_\_ soq-  
 CRY, TO \_\_\_ (TO WEEP) yiğla-  
 (SU žiğla-)  
 CUBA Kuba  
 CUBAN, (adj ~ n) kubiliq (SU  
 kubaliq)  
 CUCUMBER tärxämäk (SU  
 tärximäk), xaŋga  
 CULTURAL mädini, GREAT  
 PROLETARIAN \_\_\_  
 REVOLUTION puroletariyat  
 mediniyät zor inqilawi  
 CULTURE mädiniyät  
 CUP činä  
 CUPBOARD iškäp  
 CURD, DRY (MILK) \_\_\_ qurut  
 CURE dawa, dawalaş  
 CURE, TO \_\_\_ (TO HEAL)  
 dawala-  
 CURED, TO BE \_\_\_ (TO BE  
 HEALED) dawalan-, saqay-  
 CURRENT, (adj) hazirqi  
 CURRENTLY hazir  
 CURTAIN pärdä, LACE \_\_\_ tor  
 pärdä  
 CUSTOM adät, TRADITIONAL  
 \_\_\_ än'aniwi adät  
 CUSTOMARILY adättä  
 CUSTOMS, (AUTHORITIES)  
 tamožna (SU tamožnya),  
 (WRITTEN) \_\_\_ DECLARA-  
 TION, \_\_\_ FORM tamožna  
 qāğizi, (TRADITIONAL) \_\_\_  
 AND LORE (än'aniwi) örp(i)-  
 adät (SU urpi-adät)  
 CUT, (adj), \_\_\_-OFF üzük  
 CUT, (n) (WOUND) jarahät,  
 COLD (MEAT) \_\_\_S soqum  
 CUT, TO \_\_\_ käs-, öt-, piç-,  
 qiy-, til-, TO \_\_\_ DOWN käs-,  
 TO \_\_\_ OFF çušür-, üz-, TO  
 \_\_\_ OFF HAIR çaç çušür-, TO  
 \_\_\_ THROUGH üz-  
 CUTTING, (adj) ötkür  
 CYPRESS arça  
 CYPRIOT, (adj ~ n) siprusluq  
 (SU kiprlik)  
 CYPRUS Siprus (SU Kipr)  
 CZECH, (adj ~ n) çex  
 CZECHOSLOVAK, (adj ~ n) çex,  
 çexoslowakiyilik (SU  
 çexoslowakiyalik)  
 CZECHOSLOVAKIA  
 Çexoslowakiyä (SU Çexoslowakiya)

## D

- DAD ata, dada  
 DAGHESTAN Dağistan  
 DAGUR, (adj ~ n) Dağur  
 DAILY, (adv) kündä, (adj) kündilik  
 DAIRY, \_\_\_ ... sütlük, NON-\_\_\_

- sütsiz  
 DALE jilğa  
 DAMAGE ziyān  
 DAMAGING ziyānliq  
 DAMASCUS Dāmāšq  
 DANCE, (TRADITIONAL \_\_\_)  
 usul, (WESTERN-STYLE  
 SOCIAL/BALLROOM \_\_\_)  
 tansa, TO JOIN IN THE \_\_\_  
 usulğa čüš -  
 DANCE, TO \_\_\_ (TRADITION-  
 AL-STYLE) usul oyna -, TO \_\_\_  
 (WESTERN-STYLE SOCIAL/  
 BALLROOM DANCE) tansa  
 oyna -, TO ASK TO \_\_\_ usulğa  
 tart -, tansiğa tart -  
 DANCER usulči  
 DANE daniyalik (SU daniyalik)  
 DANISH, (adj ~ n) daniyalik (SU  
 daniyalik)  
 DAP dap  
 DARK, (n) qarañgu, qarañguluq,  
 (adj) qara, qarañgu, tutuq, TO  
 BECOME \_\_\_ (OF LIGHT)  
 qarañgu čüš -  
 DARKNESS qarañgu, qarañguluq  
 DARWIN Darwin  
 DATA matiriyal (SU material)  
 DATE, (FRUIT) xorma (~  
 xurma)  
 DAUGHTER qiz, \_\_\_-IN-LAW  
 kelin  
 DAWN ätigän, sähär, tañ, CRACK  
 OF \_\_\_ tañ sähär  
 DAWN, TO \_\_\_ tañ at -  
 DAY kün, \_\_\_ AFTER  
 TOMORROW ögün, ögünlük,  
 BY \_\_\_ kündüzi, ON THE \_\_\_  
 AFTER TOMORROW  
 ögünlükkä, \_\_\_ BED diwan, \_\_\_  
 BEFORE YESTERDAY  
 ülüşkün, \_\_\_ OF THE MONTH  
 čisila, čisla, CONSISTING OF ...  
 \_\_\_(S), HAVING ... \_\_\_(S) ...  
 künlük, EVERY \_\_\_ här küni,  
 IN THE \_\_\_, PER \_\_\_ kündä,  
 DOG \_\_\_S, (HOT) SUMMER'S  
 \_\_\_S tomuz künliri  
 DAYDREAM, TO \_\_\_ hañwaq -,  
 hañwaqtılıq qil -  
 DAYDREAMER hañwaqti  
 DAYDREAMING hañwaqtılıq  
 DAYTIME kündüz, IN THE \_\_\_  
 kündüzi  
 DAY-CARE, \_\_\_ (CENTER) yästli  
 DEAF pañ  
 DEAL iş, IT'S A \_\_\_! maqul!  
 DEAL, TO \_\_\_ WITH öt -  
 DEAR amraq, jan, (EXPENSIVE)  
 (bahasi) qimmät  
 DEATH ölüm  
 DECAFFEINATED kofeyinsiz  
 DECEASE, TO \_\_\_ tügä -  
 DECEMBER dikabir (SU  
 dekabr'), on ikkinči ay  
 DECIDE, TO \_\_\_ bälgilä -  
 DECK, (SHIP'S) \_\_\_ paluba,  
 (kemä) üsti  
 DECLARATION, (WRITTEN)  
 CUSTOMS \_\_\_ tamožna qäğizi  
 DECLINATION türleş  
 DECLINE, TO \_\_\_ (A WORD)  
 türä -  
 DECLINED, TO BE \_\_\_ türän -  
 DECREPID äski  
 DEFECATE, TO \_\_\_ čoñ tärät qil -  
 DEFECATION čoñ tärät  
 DEFINITE čoqum, eniq, rast  
 DEFINITELY jəzmän, sözsiz  
 DELAWARE, (STATE OF) \_\_\_  
 Delawer (šitati)  
 DELAY kečikiš  
 DELAY, TO \_\_\_ kečiktür -, soz -  
 DELAYED, TO BE \_\_\_ kečik -,  
 kečikip qal -, sozul -  
 DELHI Dehli  
 DELIBERATE puxta  
 DELICIOUS mätzilik, širin  
 DELICIOUSNESS širinlik  
 DELIGHT xoš  
 DELIGHT, TO \_\_\_ (IN) (+ğa) qiziq -  
 DELIGHTED xošal, xuš  
 DELIGHTFUL xuš  
 DELIVER, TO \_\_\_ AN  
 ADDRESS nutuq sözlä -  
 DELIVERY, (PARTURITION)

- tuğut, \_\_\_ ROOM tuğutxana  
 DEMOLISH, TO \_\_\_ buz-  
 DEMOLISHED, TO BE \_\_\_ buzul-  
 DEMONSTRATE, TO \_\_\_ (BY  
 SHOWING) körsät-  
 DEMONSTRATIVE, \_\_\_  
 PRONOUN körsätküç almaş  
 DENMARK Daniyâ (SU Daniya)  
 DENSE baraqsan, bük, qelin  
 DENSITY, (DENSENESS)  
 baraqsanliq  
 DENTIST çiş doxturi  
 DENTISTRY çiş doxturluği  
 DEPART, TO \_\_\_ (yolğa) çiq-, uza-  
 DEPARTMENT bölüm,  
 (UNIVERSITY ~ COLLEGE)  
 \_\_\_ fakoltet (~ fakoltit, SU  
 fakul'tet), \_\_\_ STORE magazin  
 (SU magazin), (CU) türlük mallar  
 soda dukini  
 DEPENDENCY, \_\_\_  
 (ADDICTION) (TO) (+ğa)  
 xumar  
 DEPENDENT, \_\_\_ (UPON)  
 (+ğa) qaraşliq, TO BE (COME)  
 \_\_\_ (ON) (ADDICTED TO)  
 (+ğa) xumar bol-  
 DEPENDING, \_\_\_ (UPON)  
 (+ğa) qaraşliq  
 DEPOSITE, TO \_\_\_ (BAGGAGE)  
 (yük) saqla-  
 DEPRAVED äski, buzulğan, TO  
 BECOME \_\_\_ äski bol-, buzul-  
 DEPRESS, TO \_\_\_ bas-  
 DEPUTY yardımçi  
 DERIDE, TO \_\_\_ şarxo qil-  
 DERISION şarxo  
 DESCEND, TO \_\_\_ çüš-, pat-  
 DESCRIBE, TO \_\_\_ körsät-  
 DESERT çöl, çöllük, SANDY \_\_\_  
 qumluq  
 DESIRE xumar  
 DESSERT şirinlik  
 DESTROY buz-  
 DESTROYED, BE \_\_\_ buzul-  
 DETECT, TO \_\_\_ tap-  
 DETECTED, TO BE \_\_\_ tepil-  
 DETERMINE, TO \_\_\_ bälgiä-
- DEVICE äswap, MECHANICAL  
 \_\_\_ aparat (SU apparat)  
 DEW şäbnäm  
 DHU AL-HIJJA (*Dû al-hijja*)  
 zülhâjjä  
 DHU AL-QA'DA (*Dû al-qa'da*)  
 zülqädä  
 DIACHRONIC tarixiy, \_\_\_  
 LINGUISTICS tarixiy tilşunasliq  
 DIAGNOSE, TO \_\_\_ diagnoz qil-  
 DIAGNOSIS diagnoz, TO  
 PERFORM A \_\_\_ diagnoz qil-  
 DIAL, TO \_\_\_ al-  
 DIALECT dialekt (~ diyalekt)  
 DIALECTOLOGY dialektologiyä  
 (SU dialektologiya)  
 DIAMOND almas,  
 \_\_\_-STUDED almas közlük  
 DIARRHEA ič sürüş, TO HAVE  
 \_\_\_ ič sür-  
 DICTIONARY luğät, CONCISE  
 \_\_\_ qisqiçä luğät  
 DIE, TO \_\_\_ öl-, tügä-  
 DIFFERENT başqa  
 DIFFICULT eğir, täs, TO BE \_\_\_  
 eğir käl-  
 DIFFICULTY, WITH \_\_\_ aran  
 DIGEST, TO \_\_\_ häzim qil-  
 DIGESTION häzim  
 DILAPIDATED äski  
 DIN parañ  
 DINING, \_\_\_-HALL, \_\_\_-ROOM  
 ašxana, tamaqxana  
 DINNER kâçlik tamaq, (FEAST)  
 ziyapät, TO GIVE A \_\_\_ ziyapät  
 bär-  
 DIPHTHERIA boğma, difteriyä  
 (SU ~ difterit)  
 DIRECT biwastä, toğra (SU  
 toğri)  
 DIRECTION, TO ASK \_\_\_ yol  
 sora-, TO GIVE \_\_\_ yol körsät-  
 DIRT kir  
 DIRTY sesiq, \_\_\_ LINEN kir  
 DISAPPEAR, TO \_\_\_ öç-, TO  
 MAKE \_\_\_ öçür-  
 DISASTER apät, bala  
 DISC täxsä

- DISCHARGE, TO \_\_\_ (A WEAPON) at-
- DISCOVER, TO \_\_\_ tap-
- DISCOVERED, TO BE \_\_\_ tepil-
- DISEASE kesäl, kesällik
- DISECT, TO \_\_\_ böl-, til-
- DISH, (CONTAINER) činä, (FOOD) ta(‘)am
- DISINFECT, TO \_\_\_ dezinfeksiyā qil- (SU dezinfekciya qil-)
- DISINFECTANT, \_\_\_ (AGENT) dezinfeksiyā dorisi (SU desinfekciya dorisi)
- DISINFECTION dezinfeksiyā (SU dezinfekciya)
- DISK táxsä
- DISORDER, (SICKNESS) kesäl, MENTAL \_\_\_ rohiy kesäl
- DISPATCH, TO \_\_\_ äwät-, yolla-
- DISPENSARY, (DRUG) \_\_\_ dorixana
- DISPERSE, TO \_\_\_ (v.t) tara-, tarqa-
- DISPERSED tarqaq, TO BE \_\_\_ tarqal-
- DISPOSITION, GOOD \_\_\_ mijáz
- DISSERTATION dissertatsiyā (SU dissertaciya)
- DISTANCE, LONG-\_\_\_ ... uzun yolluq ...
- DISTANT yiraq (SU žiraq)
- DISTINCT(IVE) alahidä
- DISTRESSED xapa
- DISTRICT wilayät, \_\_\_ OF COLUMBIA Kolumbiyā (SU Kolumbiya) wilayiti
- DITCH eriq, IRRIGATION \_\_\_ eriq
- DIVAN diwan
- DIVIDE, TO \_\_\_ ayri-, böl-
- DIVIDED, TO BE(COME) \_\_\_ ayri-, bölün-
- DIVISION bölmä, bölüm, päsil, HAVING ... \_\_\_(S) ... bölmilik
- DIZZY, TO FEEL \_\_\_ baş aylan-
- DO, TO \_\_\_ ät-, işlä-, qil-, IT WILL \_\_\_ bolidu
- DOCTOR, (HOLDER OF A DEGREE) doktor, (PHYSICIAN) doxtur, TO BE SEEN BY A \_\_\_, TO CONSULT A \_\_\_ doxturğa körün-
- DOCTORAL doktorluq
- DOCTRINE nāziriyā
- DOCUMENT höjjät, namä, qāğāz
- DOER qilğuči
- DOG it, \_\_\_ DAYS tomuz künliri
- DOMAIN sahä
- DONATE, TO \_\_\_ BLOOD qan bär-
- DONE, TO BE \_\_\_ etil-, qilin-
- DONKEY işäk (SU ešäk)
- DOOR işik, \_\_\_-KEEPER işik baqar
- DOORWAY köz
- DORMITORY yataq, \_\_\_ BUILDING yataq binasi
- DOUBLE jüp
- DOUFU dufu
- DOUGH xemir
- DOWN, (n) pär, \_\_\_ PILLOW täkiyā
- DOWNTOWN, (n) šähär (märkizi), (adv) TO GO \_\_\_ šähärgä kir-
- DRAG, \_\_\_ (OF SMOKE) çekim
- DRAG, TO \_\_\_ tart-, TO \_\_\_ OUT soz-
- DRAGGED, TO BE \_\_\_ tartin-, TO BE \_\_\_ OUT sozul-
- DRAMA dirama (SU drama)
- DRAMATIC, \_\_\_ ARTS diramičiliq (SU dramičiliq)
- DRAW, TO \_\_\_ (PICTURES) siz-, TO \_\_\_ OUT soz-
- DRAWING räsım, (ART) rässamliq
- DRAWN, TO BE \_\_\_ OUT suzul-
- DREAM čüş
- DREAM, TO \_\_\_ čüş kör-
- DRESS kiyim, (WESTERN-STYLE \_\_\_ ~ ATTIRE) kastum (SU kostyum), (WOMEN'S TRADITIONAL) \_\_\_ köynäk, (WOMEN'S WESTERN-STYLE) \_\_\_ pilati (SU plat'e), (SUFFICIENT) FOR A \_\_\_,



WEARING A \_\_\_ köynäkklik  
 DRESS, TO \_\_\_ (ONESELF)  
 kiy-, kiyin-, kiyiwal-  
 DRIED quruq, \_\_\_ (OUT)  
 qurğaq  
 DRINK içmək  
 DRINK, TO \_\_\_ iç-, TO \_\_\_ TO  
 ... .. üçün iç-, TO \_\_\_  
 TOGETHER içiş-  
 DRIVE, (ENERGY) taw  
 DRIVER, CAMEL \_\_\_ tōgiçi,  
 CART \_\_\_ māpiçi, \_\_\_ (OF A  
 MOTOR VEHICLE) šopur (SU  
 šofyor)  
 DRIZZLE sim-sim yamğur, FINE  
 \_\_\_ aq yamğur  
 DROP, TO \_\_\_ (v.int) čüş-, (v.t)  
 čüşür-  
 DROPSY iššiq  
 DROUGHT qurğaqçiliq (apiti),  
 \_\_\_-RIDDEN qurğaq  
 DRUG dora, (ADDICTIVE) \_\_\_  
 (FOR SMOKING) zähärlik  
 çekimlik, HERBAL \_\_\_ ösümlük  
 dora, ösümlük dorisi, TO TAKE  
 A \_\_\_ dora iç-, TO BECOME  
 ADDICTED TO \_\_\_S (FOR  
 SMOKING) zähärlik çekimlikkä  
 adätläñ-, zähärlik çekimlikkä  
 xumar bol-  
 DRUM dumbaq  
 DRY qurğaq, quruq, \_\_\_ (MILK)  
 CURD qurut  
 DRY, TO \_\_\_ (OUT) (v.int) qur-  
 DUBLIN Dublin  
 DUCK ödäk, \_\_\_ MEAT ödäk  
 gōši  
 DUE, \_\_\_ TO ... .. säwiwi bilän  
 DULCIMER, HAMMER \_\_\_ čañ  
 DULL, (OF COLOR OR SHADE)  
 tutuq, \_\_\_-WITTED hañwaqti  
 DUNE döñ, SAND \_\_\_ qum  
 döwisi  
 DUNGAN, (adj ~ n) huyzu  
 DUSHAMBE Düşänbä  
 DUSK gügüm, kač, AT \_\_\_  
 gügüm waqtida  
 DUST čañ

DUSTY čañliq  
 DUTAR dutar  
 DUTCH, (adj ~ n) gollandiyilik  
 (SU gollandiyalik)  
 DUTY tapşuruq  
 DWELL, TO \_\_\_ oltur, tur-  
 DWELLING öy

## E

EACH hämmä, här, härbir, ... \_\_\_  
 OTHER (v.rec) -š- - -iš- -  
 -uš- - -üş-  
 EAR qulaq  
 EARLIER burun  
 EARLY ätigän, baldur  
 EARN, TO \_\_\_ tap-  
 EARNED, TO BE \_\_\_ tepil-  
 EARRING halqa  
 EARTH yär, (SOIL) topa, topraq  
 (~ tupraq)  
 EAST šärq, TO THE \_\_\_  
 šärqqä, \_\_\_ GERMANY Šärqiy  
 Germaniyä  
 EASTERN šärqiy, FAR \_\_\_  
 STUDIES šärqşunasliq, FAR \_\_\_  
 STUDIES SPECIALIST  
 šärqşunas  
 EASTWARD šärqqä  
 EASY asan, oñay  
 EAT, TO \_\_\_ (tamaq) iç-, (aş ~  
 tamaq) yä-, (aş ~ tamaq)  
 yäwal-, TO \_\_\_ ONE'S FILL toy-  
 ECONOMIST iqtisatşunas (SU ~  
 èkonomist)  
 ECONOMY, (SYSTEM) iqtisat,  
 (STUDY) iqtisatşunasliq (SU ~  
 èkonomiya), (SYSTEM OF)  
 POLITICAL \_\_\_ siyasi iqtisat,  
 (STUDY OF) POLITICAL \_\_\_  
 siyasi iqtisatşunasliq  
 EDEMA iššiq  
 EDGE boy, čät  
 EDIBLE, \_\_\_ MATTER ozuq,  
 \_\_\_S yimäk (SU yemäk)  
 EDINBURGH Edinburg  
 EDMONTON Edmonton (SU

- Edmonton)  
 EDUCATION ma'arip  
 EDUCATIONAL, \_\_\_ SCIENCE  
 ma'aripşunasliq, \_\_\_ SCIENTIST  
 ma'aripşunas  
 EDUCATIONIST ma'aripşunas  
 EFFECT täsir, TO HAVE AN  
 \_\_\_ täsir körsät -, POSITIVE \_\_\_  
 payda  
 EGG tuxum, \_\_\_ WHITE tuxum  
 eqi, \_\_\_ YOLK tuxum seriği  
 EGYPT Misir  
 EGYPTIAN, (adj ~ n) misirliq  
 EIGHT säkkiz  
 EIGHTEEN on säkkiz  
 EIGHTEENTH on säkkizinči  
 EIGHTH säkkizinči  
 EIGHTIETH säksäninči (SU  
 säksininči)  
 EIGHTY säksän  
 EL SALWADOR Salvador  
 ELBOW jäynäk  
 ELECTRIC(AL), \_\_\_ FAN elektir  
 yälpügüç, \_\_\_ POWER PLANT  
 elektir istansisi, \_\_\_  
 REFRIGERATOR elektir  
 tonlatquç  
 ELECTRICITY elektir (SU òlekr)  
 ELEMENTARY asasiy, \_\_\_  
 SCHOOL başlanğuş mäktäp  
 ELEVEN on bir  
 ELEVENTH on birinči  
 ELISTA Elista  
 ELIXIR dora  
 EMACIATED awarä  
 EMACIATION awarä  
 EMANCIPATED azat  
 EMANCIPATION azatliq  
 EMBARRASSED xijil  
 EMBROIDERER käştiçi  
 EMBROIDERY, (PRODUCT OF)  
 \_\_\_ käştä  
 EMERALD zumrät  
 EMERGE, TO \_\_\_ çiq -, körün -  
 EMERGENCY, \_\_\_ CARE jiddi  
 qutquzuş  
 ÉMIGRÉ muhajir  
 EMIT, TO \_\_\_ çiqar -  
 EMOTION köñül  
 EMPHASIZE, TO \_\_\_ täkitlä -  
 EMPLOY, TO \_\_\_ işlät -, qollan -  
 EMPLOYEE xizmatçi,  
 GOVERNMENT \_\_\_ mänsäpdar  
 EMPTINESS bikar, boş  
 EMPTY bikar, boş  
 ENCIRCLE, TO \_\_\_ ora -  
 END axir, ayaq  
 END, TO \_\_\_ (v.int) püt -, TO  
 \_\_\_ UP ... .. qal -, (v.t) TO \_\_\_  
 püttür -  
 ENERGETIC mağdurluq  
 ENERGY mağdur, taw, TO LOSE  
 \_\_\_ mağdursizlan -, WITHOUT  
 \_\_\_ mağdursiz  
 ENGAGE, TO \_\_\_ işlät -, sal -,  
 TO \_\_\_ (IN) (v.int) işlä -,  
 şuşullan -  
 ENGAGED, (BUSY, OCCUPIED)  
 mäşğul, TO BE \_\_\_ (WITH ...)  
 (... bilän) şuşullan -  
 ENGINEER guñçenşi (CU),  
 inžener  
 ENGINEERING texnika  
 ENGLAND Ängliya (SU Ängliya)  
 ENGLISH, (adj ~ n) ängliyilik  
 (SU ängliyilik), ingliz,  
 (LANGUAGE ~ MANNER)  
 inglizçä  
 ENJOY, TO \_\_\_ (+ğä) qiziq -  
 ENJOYMENT tamaşa  
 ENSEMBLE, (MUSICAL) \_\_\_  
 orkestr (SU orkestr)  
 ENSURE, TO \_\_\_ eniqla -  
 ENTER, (v.int) TO \_\_\_ kir -, TO  
 \_\_\_ RIGHT AWAY kirwär -,  
 TO \_\_\_ THE WATER suğa  
 çüş -, (v.t) qoş -  
 ENTERTAIN, TO \_\_\_ (A  
 GUEST) (mehman) küt -  
 ENTERTAINER, (PERFORMER)  
 artist  
 ENTERTAINMENT tamaşa  
 ENTIRE bar, hämmä, pütün  
 ENTIRELY boyiçä  
 ENTIRETY boy, hämmisi, köpçilik  
 ENTRANCE, MAIN \_\_\_ därwazä

- ENTRUST, TO \_\_\_ tapşur -  
 ENTRY, \_\_\_ (ON A LIST)  
 tizimlik  
 ENUMERATED, THE AFORE  
 \_\_\_ qatarliq  
 ENVELOP, (LETTER) \_\_\_  
 konwert, lipap (SU lipapā)  
 EQUAL oxšaš  
 EQUIPMENT jabduq  
 ERA čağ  
 ERADICATE, TO \_\_\_ oçür -  
 ERASE, TO \_\_\_ oçür -  
 ERASER oçürgüç, rezinkā  
 EREVAN Erewan  
 ERR, TO \_\_\_ adaš -, xata kät -,  
 xata ötküz -  
 ERRAND, TO RUN AN \_\_\_ iş  
 qil -  
 ERRONEOUS xata  
 ERROR xataliq  
 ESPECIALLY, \_\_\_ ... alahidā ...,  
 ... bolupmu  
 ESSAY maqala  
 ESTABLISH, TO \_\_\_ qoy -  
 ESTONIA Estoniyā (SU Èstoniya)  
 ESTONIAN, (adj ~ n) eston (SU  
 èston), estoniyilik (SU èstoniyalik)  
 ETHIOPIA Efiopiyā (SU Èfiopiya)  
 ETHIOPIAN, (adj ~ n)  
 efiyopiyilik (SU èfiopiyalik), hābaš  
 ETHNIC milli, \_\_\_ GROUP  
 millāt  
 EVACUATION, (BODILY) \_\_\_  
 tārāt  
 EVAPORATE, TO \_\_\_ (v.int) uç -  
 EVEN, (adj) tākši, tüz, (adv) #la,  
 \_\_\_ MORE teximu, \_\_\_ IF, \_\_\_  
 THOUGH (see ALTHOUGH),  
 (AND) \_\_\_ hāmmu, hāttā,  
 \_\_\_-NUMBERED jüp  
 EVENING axšam, kāč, IN THE  
 \_\_\_ axšam, \_\_\_ ... axšamliq,  
 kāčlik, THIS \_\_\_ axšamliqqa  
 EVERY hāmmā, hār, hārbir, \_\_\_  
 DAY hār kūni  
 EVERYDAY hār kūni, kündā, \_\_\_  
 ... kündilik ..., \_\_\_ LANGUAGE  
 eğiz tili  
 EVIDENT rošan  
 EVIL yaman  
 EXACT dāl, eniq  
 EXALTED ali  
 EXAMINATION tākšurüş  
 EXAMINE, TO \_\_\_ tākšür -  
 EXCEEDINGLY bāk, intayin,  
 nahayiti  
 EXCELLENCE pāyz  
 EXCELLENT altun, obdan, pāyz  
 EXCESS, IN \_\_\_ artuq  
 EXCESSIVE artuq  
 EXCHANGE almašturuš, \_\_\_  
 LABOR lapqut  
 EXCHANGE, TO \_\_\_ almaš -,  
 almaštur -, tegiš -, TO \_\_\_  
 BLOWS eliš -, TO \_\_\_  
 GREETINGS salamlāš -  
 EXCITEMENT, TO WATCH  
 THE \_\_\_ tamaša qil -  
 EXCURSION sayahāt, TO TAKE  
 AN \_\_\_ sayahātkā bar -  
 EXCUSE, TO \_\_\_ kāčür -, keçir -  
 EXERCISE māšq (SU māšiq),  
 TO DO \_\_\_S māšq qil -,  
 PHYSICAL \_\_\_ gimnastika, TO  
 DO PHYSICAL \_\_\_ gimnastika  
 oyna -  
 EXERCISE, TO \_\_\_ māšq (SU  
 māšiq) qil -, TO \_\_\_  
 (PHYSICALLY) gimnastika oyna -  
 EXHALE, TO \_\_\_ (dām ~ nāpās)  
 čiqar -  
 EXHAUSTED, TO BECOME \_\_\_  
 har -  
 EXHORT, TO \_\_\_ nāsihāt bār -,  
 nāsihāt qil -  
 EXHORTATION nāsihāt  
 EXISTENCE barliq, turmuš  
 EXISTENT bar  
 EXPANSIVE kāñ  
 EXPATRIATE muhajir  
 EXPECT, TO \_\_\_ küt -, ümit qil -  
 EXPECTATION ümit, TO BE  
 UP TO \_\_\_ oxša -  
 EXPEND, TO \_\_\_ (MONEY)  
 (pul) xājla -  
 EXPENSE xāj, xiraj, xirajāt

EXPENSIVE (bahasi) qimmät  
 EXPERIENCE, TO \_\_\_ öt-  
 EXPERT mutäxässis  
 EXPIRE, TO \_\_\_ tügä-  
 EXPRESS, TO \_\_\_ iPadilä-  
 EXPRESSION iPadä  
 EXTEND, TO \_\_\_ (v.t) soz-  
 EXTENDED, TO BE \_\_\_ sozul-  
 EXTENSIVE käh  
 EXTENT boy  
 EXTERIOR sirt, taš, tašqiri  
 EXTERNAL tašqi, \_\_\_ AFFAIRS  
 tašqi işlar, \_\_\_ AFFAIRS  
 OFFICE tašqi işlar işxana, \_\_\_  
 TRADE tašqi soda  
 EXTERNALIZATION iPadä  
 EXTERNALIZE, TO \_\_\_ iPadilä-  
 EXTINGUISH, TO \_\_\_ öçür-  
 EXTRACT, TO \_\_\_ tart-, TO  
 \_\_\_ A TOOTH čiš tart-  
 EXTRAORDINARILY intayin,  
 qaltis  
 EXTRAORDINARY qaltis  
 EXTREMELY ajayip, bäh, intayin,  
 nahayiti, qaltis, yaman  
 EXUBERANCE baraqsanliq  
 EXUBERANT baraqsan  
 EYE köz  
 EYEBROW qaš  
 EYELID qapaq

## F

FABRIC gäzmal, räxt,  
 PATTERNED \_\_\_ čit  
 FABRICATION, (MADE-UP  
 STORY) toquma  
 FABULOUS ajayip  
 FACE bät, čiray, yüz (SU yuz),  
 \_\_\_-ON udul, \_\_\_ SOAP yüz  
 sopun, CLOCK \_\_\_ sifirbilat (SU  
 ciferblat)  
 FACE, TO \_\_\_ qara-  
 FACT rast, AS A MATTER OF  
 \_\_\_, IN \_\_\_ rastini disäm  
 FACTORY fabrika, zawut (SU  
 zawod)  
 FACTUAL rast  
 FACULTY fakoltet (~ fakoltit, SU  
 fakul'tet)  
 FAINT, TO \_\_\_ hušidin kät-  
 FAIR, A \_\_\_ AMOUNT OF \_\_\_, A  
 \_\_\_ NUMBER OF ... xeli ...  
 FAIRLY xeli, xelila  
 FAITH din  
 FAITHFUL mömin  
 FALL, (AUTUMN) küz, \_\_\_ ...  
 küzlük  
 FALL, TO \_\_\_ čüš-, yiqil- (SU  
 žiqil-), TO \_\_\_ (OF RAIN,  
 SNOW) čüš-, yağ-, TO \_\_\_  
 DOWN yiqilip čüš-, TO \_\_\_  
 OUT čüš-, TO MAKE \_\_\_ yiqit-  
 (SU žiqit-)  
 FALSE, (WRONG) xata  
 FAME dañ  
 FAMILY a'ilä, \_\_\_ HOME  
 qoru-jay (~ qora-jay), \_\_\_ NAME  
 pämilä  
 FAMOUS dañdar, dañliq, mäšhur  
 FAN, TO \_\_\_ yälpü-  
 FAN yälpügüč  
 FANTASTIC ajayip  
 FAR yiraq (SU žiraq), AS \_\_\_ AS  
 ... ..+ğičä ~ +qičä ~ +gičä ~  
 +kičä, ... qädär, \_\_\_ AWAY,  
 BEING ON THE \_\_\_ SIDE  
 neriqi, \_\_\_ EASTERN STUDIES  
 šärqšunasliq, \_\_\_ EASTERN  
 STUDIES SPECIALIST  
 šärqšunas, \_\_\_ SIDE neri  
 FAREWELL, \_\_\_! xäyr xoš!, \_\_\_  
 PARTY uzitiš olturuši, \_\_\_  
 PRESENT yolluq, TO BID \_\_\_  
 (TO ONE ANOTHER) xäyrläš-  
 FARM dixančiliq mäydani  
 FARMER dixan  
 FAROE, \_\_\_ ISLANDS Faroe  
 taqim aralliri  
 FAROESE, (adj ~ n) faroelik  
 FASCINATED, TO BE \_\_\_ (BY)  
 (+ğa) qiziq-  
 FASCINATING qiziqarliq  
 FASHION, (MANNER) usul,  
 (VOGUE) moda

- FASHIONABLE moda boyičä  
 FAST pat, tez  
 FASTING, (ISLAMIC) \_\_\_  
 MONTH ramzan  
 FAT, (n) may, yağ, FREE OF \_\_\_  
 maysiz, (adj) semiz  
 FATHER ata, dada, \_\_\_-IN-LAW  
 qeynata  
 FATIGUED, TO BECOME \_\_\_  
 har -  
 FATTY mayliq, yağliq  
 FAUCET jümäk  
 FAULT xataliq, IT'S MY OWN  
 \_\_\_ özäm din kätti  
 FAULTLESS xatasiz  
 FAULTY xata  
 FAVOR rähmät  
 FEAR, TO \_\_\_ (+din) qorq -  
 FEASIBILITY imkan  
 FEAST ziyapät, TO HOLD A \_\_\_  
 ziyapät bär -  
 FEASTING bäzmä  
 FEATHER pär  
 FEATURE alamät  
 FEBRUARY fewral (SU fewral'),  
 ikkinči ay  
 FECES çon tärät  
 FEDERAL federatip (SU  
 federatiw)  
 FEDERATIVE federatip (SU  
 federatiw)  
 FEE xäj, xiraj, xirajät  
 FEEL, TO \_\_\_ LIKE ...ING -ğu  
 ~ -qu ~ -gü ~ -kü käl -  
 FEELINGS köñül  
 FELL, TO \_\_\_ käs -  
 FELLOW, \_\_\_ ... #daş, \_\_\_  
 STUDENT sawaqdaş, YOUNG  
 \_\_\_ yigit (SU žigit)  
 FELT, \_\_\_ CAP qalpaq, \_\_\_-RUG  
 kigiz  
 FEMALE, \_\_\_ PUPIL, \_\_\_  
 STUDENT qiz oquğuçi  
 FEMININE, IN A \_\_\_ MANNER  
 ayalča  
 FEN puñ, tiyin, COSTING ... FEN  
 ... puñluq  
 FERTILE munbät  
 FESTIVITY ayäm, bayram  
 FETCH, TO \_\_\_ alip käl -, äkäl -,  
 äpkäl -  
 FETUS hamilä  
 FEVER issiq, TO HAVE A \_\_\_  
 qizi -  
 FEVERISH issiq  
 FEW az, FAIRLY \_\_\_ azraq, A  
 \_\_\_ az-tola, biraz, birär, birnäçčä,  
 birqančä  
 FEWER azraq  
 FIDDLE iskiripka (SU skripka)  
 FIELD etiz, etizliq, (AREA)  
 märikä, mäydan, (DOMAIN) sahä,  
 (SPECIALIZATION) käsp, \_\_\_  
 RESEARCH näq mäydanda  
 FIFTEEN on bäš  
 FIFTEENTH on bäšinči  
 FIFTH bäšinči  
 FIFTIETH älliginči  
 FIFTY ällik  
 FIG änjür  
 FIGHT, TO \_\_\_ WITH EACH  
 OTHER eliš -  
 FIJI Fiji (SU Fidži)  
 FIJIAN, (adj ~ n) fijilik (fidžilik)  
 FILIPINO, (adj ~ n) pilippinlik  
 (SU filippinlik)  
 FILL, TO \_\_\_ (v.int) tol -, (v.t)  
 toldur - (SU toltur -), TO \_\_\_ IN,  
 TO \_\_\_ OUT (A FORM)  
 (qäğäz) toldur -  
 FILLED, TO BE \_\_\_ (WITH ...)  
 (+ğa) tol -  
 FILLING, \_\_\_ (IN BUNS) qiyma  
 FILM filim (SU fil'm), lenta,  
 (MOVIE) kino  
 FILTH kir  
 FINAL axirqi  
 FIND, TO \_\_\_ tap -, TO \_\_\_  
 OUT uq - (SU ux -), ügän -  
 FINE, (adj) esil, obdan, yaxši, \_\_\_!  
 bolidu!, maqul!, obdan!, xop!, xoš!  
 FINGER barmaq (SU bamaq),  
 \_\_\_ RING üzük  
 FINISH axir, (VARNISH) sir  
 FINISH, TO \_\_\_ püttür -, TO  
 \_\_\_ (CLASS) (därstin) čüš -

- FINISHED, TO BE \_\_\_ püt-,  
tügä-
- FINLAND Finlandiyä (SU  
Finlandiya)
- FINN fin(n)
- FINNISH, (adj ~ n) fin(n),  
finlandiyilik (SU finlandiyalik)
- FIRE ot, TO ROAST OVER A  
\_\_\_ ot sun-, qaqla-
- FIRE, TO \_\_\_ (A WEAPON) at-
- FIRM, (adj) puxta, qattiq, TO  
BECOME \_\_\_ qat-
- FIRM, (COMPANY) firma, guñşi  
(CU), šerkät (SU širkät)
- FIRST birinči, \_\_\_ AID jiddi  
qutquzuš
- FISH beliq
- FIT, (adj) TO BE \_\_\_ (FOR)  
(+ğa) yaraš-
- FIT, TO \_\_\_ (v.int) (+ğa) käl-,  
TO \_\_\_ IN (+ğa) čüš-, keliš-;  
(v.t) TO \_\_\_ OUT jabdu-
- FITTING, TO BE \_\_\_ (FOR)  
(+ğa) toğra (SU toğri) käl-
- FIVE bäš
- FIX, TO \_\_\_ bälgilä-, (TO  
STABILIZE) toxtat-
- FLASH čaqmaq
- FLAT, (adj) tākši, tüz, yapilaq
- FLAT, (n) (APARTMENT) öy  
(SU kwartira)
- FLATLAND dala
- FLAVOR mäsä, širinlik, täm
- FLAVORED, STRONGLY \_\_\_  
aččiq
- FLAVORFUL mäsilik, širin, tämlik
- FLAVORING, (AGENT) tetiq,  
TO ADD \_\_\_ tetiq sal-
- FLAVORLESS mäsisiz, tämsiz
- FLEE, TO \_\_\_ káč-
- FLESH ät, göš, \_\_\_-COLORED  
öñlük
- FLIGHTY yenik
- FLING, TO \_\_\_ at-
- FLOOR, (STORY) qäwät, \_\_\_  
(OF A ROOM) pol, BOTTOM  
\_\_\_, GROUND \_\_\_ töwänki  
qäwät
- FLORAL güllük
- FLORIDA, (STATE OF) \_\_\_  
Florida (šitati)
- FLOURISHING awat
- FLOW, TO \_\_\_ aq-, TO CAUSE  
TO \_\_\_ sür-, TO BE CAUSED  
TO \_\_\_ sürül-
- FLOWER čečäk, gül, \_\_\_  
GARDEN güllük, \_\_\_ VASE  
güldan
- FLOWERY güllük
- FLOWING(LY) šar-šar
- FLUENT(LY) šar-šar
- FLUID, (adj) su
- FLUTE näy
- FLY, TO \_\_\_ (v.int) uç-
- FODDER yäm
- FOLD, TO \_\_\_ qayri-
- FOLDED, TO BE \_\_\_ qayril-
- FOLK, \_\_\_ ART, \_\_\_  
LITERATURE xälq ijadiyiti, \_\_\_  
HEALER tiwip, \_\_\_ MEDICINE  
tibabätčilik, \_\_\_ MUSIC xälq  
muzikisi
- FOLKLORE folklor (SU fol'klor),  
xälq ijadiyiti
- FOLKLORIST folklorči (SU  
fol'klorči)
- FOLLOWER, \_\_\_ OF ISLAM  
mömin, musulman
- FOLLOWING, \_\_\_ ... .. keyin
- FOND amraq
- FOOD aš, ozuq, ta(')am, tamaq,  
yäm, yimäk (SU yemäk), \_\_\_  
AND DRINK yimäk-ičmäk, \_\_\_  
POISONING yimäktin zähärliniš,  
\_\_\_ TRAY yimiš täxsis, TO  
PREPARE \_\_\_ aš ät-, tamaq  
ät-, TO SUFFER \_\_\_  
POISONING yimäktin zähärlän-
- FOOL hañwaqti, TO MAKE A  
\_\_\_ OF ONESELF külkigä qal-
- FOOLISHNESS hañwaqtiliq
- FOOT ayaq, put, \_\_\_ OF A  
MOUNTAIN tağ tüwi, tüp
- FOR üčün, +ğa ~ +qa ~ +gä ~  
+kä ~ +ka ~ +qä, \_\_\_  
...(TIME) -ğili ~ -qili ~ -gili

- ~ -kili ... boldi, \_\_\_ THAT  
 PURPOSE šuniñ üçün  
 FORBEARS ata-bowa  
 FORBIDDING yaman  
 FORCE zor, BY \_\_\_ zorlap ...  
 FORCE, TO \_\_\_ (TO ...) zorla-(p  
 ...)  
 FOREARM biläk  
 FOREFATHERS ata-bowa  
 FOREHEAD mañlay, pišanä  
 FOREIGN čät'ällik, taşqi, \_\_\_  
 AFFAIRS taşqi işlar, \_\_\_  
 (COUNTRY) čät'al, \_\_\_  
 TRADE taşqi soda  
 FOREIGNER čät'ällik  
 FOREMAN usta  
 FOREST orman, \_\_\_ AREA  
 ormanliq, \_\_\_ MANAGEMENT  
 ormančiliq  
 FORESTER ormanči  
 FORESTRY ormančiliq  
 FOREVER da'im (SU dayim),  
 da'ima (SU dayima)  
 FOREWOMAN usta  
 FORGET, TO \_\_\_ untu-, unut -  
 FORGIVE, TO \_\_\_ káčür-,  
 kečir-, (PLEASE) \_\_\_ ME!  
 káčürürün(lär)!, káčürisiz(lär)!,  
 kečirin(lär)!, kečirisiz(lär)!, xapa  
 bolman(lar)!  
 FORK ara (SU ari), wilka  
 FORM, (DOCUMENT) qāğāz,  
 CUSTOMS \_\_\_ tamožna qāğizi,  
 TO FILL OUT A \_\_\_ qāğāz  
 toldur -  
 FORMERLY burun  
 FORMIDABLE yaman  
 FORMULA, POLITE \_\_\_ tüzüt  
 FORSAKE, TO \_\_\_ yan-, TO  
 CAUSE TO \_\_\_ yandur -  
 FORTIETH qiriğiniči (SU qirqiniči)  
 FORTUNATE qutluq, taläylik  
 FORTUNE, (LUCK) taläy  
 FORTY qiriq (SU qirq)  
 FORWARD, TO PUT \_\_\_ qoy -  
 FOUL, \_\_\_ (-SMELLING) sesiq  
 FOUND, TO BE \_\_\_ čiq-, tepil -  
 FOUNDATION asas  
 FOUNTAIN-PEN ganbi (SU  
 awtoručka)  
 FOUR töt (SU tört), THE \_\_\_  
 OF US tötimiz (SU törtimiz)  
 FOURTEEN on töt (SU on tört)  
 FOURTEENTH on tötinči (SU on  
 tötinči)  
 FOURTH tötinči (SU tötinči)  
 FRACTURE sunuş, BONE \_\_\_  
 ustixan sunuş  
 FRACTURE, TO \_\_\_ (v.int) sun -  
 FRACTURED, TO BE \_\_\_ sun -  
 FRAGILE oñay sunidiğan  
 FRAGRANCE ätir, mäzä, mäzilik  
 puraq, WITHOUT \_\_\_ mäzisiz  
 FRAGRANT ätir, mäzilik  
 FRAME jaza  
 FRANCE Fransiyä (SU Franciya)  
 FRANKFURT Frankfurt  
 FREDERICTON Frederikton  
 FREE azat, \_\_\_ TIME boş waqit  
 FREEDOM azatliq, ärk, äркиn,  
 höriyät, muxtar  
 FREEZE, TO \_\_\_ (v.int) qat -,  
 toñla -, (v.t) toñlat -  
 FREEZING toñ  
 FREIGHT yük (SU žük)  
 FREMANTLE Fremantil (SU  
 Frimantl)  
 FRENCH, (adj ~ n) fransiyilik  
 (SU franciyalik), fransuz (SU  
 francuz), pärän, \_\_\_  
 (LANGUAGE - MANNER)  
 fransuzčä (SU francuzčä)  
 FREQUENTLY köp, pat-pat  
 FRESHNESS salqin  
 FRET, TO \_\_\_ ğäm qil -  
 FRIDAY jümä, (häptiniñ) başiniči  
 küni (CU), (häptigä) baş (CU),  
 (ON) \_\_\_ S jümä künliri  
 FRIEND dost, \_\_\_ S ağınä, dostlar,  
 TO BECOME \_\_\_ S dost bol -  
 FRIENDLINESS ağınidarčiliq  
 FRIENDSHIP dostluq, "\_\_\_  
 STORE" (CU) Dostluq magizin  
 FRIGID toñ  
 FRINGE čät  
 FRIVOLOUS yenik

FROM +din ~ +tin, \_\_\_  
 (OVER) THERE awuniñdin,  
 ašuniñdin, \_\_\_ WHERE qäyär,  
 (PERSON) \_\_\_ WHERE  
 qäyärlik  
 FRONT ald(i), \_\_\_ DOOR aldi  
 işik, IN \_\_\_ OF ... .. aldida  
 FROST qiro, toñ, \_\_\_-BITE  
 üššük, TO SUFFER \_\_\_-BITE  
 üššü-, TO BE(COME)  
 \_\_\_-BITTEN üššü(p qal)-  
 FROZEN toñ, \_\_\_ GROUND  
 toñ, TO BECOME \_\_\_ toñla-  
 FRUIT miwä, yimiš (SU yemiš),  
 \_\_\_ JUICE miwä süyi,  
 \_\_\_-BEARING miwilik, \_\_\_  
 SAUCE murabba (SU müräbbä,  
 wariñ'e), OLEASTER \_\_\_ jigda  
 FRUITFUL miwilik  
 FRUNZE Frunze  
 FRY, TO \_\_\_ qoru-  
 FUJIAN, (FUKIEN) \_\_\_  
 (PROVINCE) Fujyän (SU  
 Fuczyan') (ölkisi)  
 FULL toq, (SATISFIED) qosaq  
 toq, TO BECOME \_\_\_ (WITH  
 ...) (+ğa) tol-  
 FUN oyun, tamaša, \_\_\_ AND  
 LAUGHTER oyun-külkä, TO  
 MAKE \_\_\_ tamaša qil-, (TO  
 DERIDE) šarxo qil-  
 FUNCTIONARY kadir (SU kadr)  
 FUNDAMENTAL asasiy  
 FUR yuñ (SU žuñ)  
 FURTHER yänä, yänila, STILL  
 \_\_\_ teximu  
 FURTHERMORE teximu, uniñ  
 üstigä  
 FUZHOU, (FUCHOW) Fuju (SU  
 Fučžou)

## G

GADGET aparat (SU apparat),  
 äswap  
 GAIN ösüm, payda  
 GAIN, TO \_\_\_ tap-

GAINED, TO BE \_\_\_ tepil-  
 GALE boran  
 GALL öt  
 GALLBLADDER öt  
 GALOSH kalač (SU kalaš)  
 GAME, (HUNTING) \_\_\_ ow  
 GANSU, (KANSU) \_\_\_  
 (PROVINCE) Gänsu (SU  
 Gan'su) (ölkisi)  
 GAOLIANG qonaq  
 GARDEN bağ, FLOWER \_\_\_  
 güllük, HOUSE AND \_\_\_  
 qoru-jay (~ qora-jay),  
 VEGETABLE \_\_\_ köktatliq,  
 säylik  
 GARDENER bağwän, MARKET  
 \_\_\_ köktatçi  
 GARLIC samsaq  
 GARMENT kiyim  
 GAS gaz  
 GATE işik, LARGE \_\_\_ därwazä  
 GATHER, TO \_\_\_ (v.int) jäm  
 bol-, (v.t) topla-, yiğ- (SU  
 žiğ-)  
 GATHERING, (SOCIAL) \_\_\_  
 olturuš, yiğin (SU žiğin)  
 GAUZE tor  
 GAZE, TO \_\_\_ baq-, qara-, TO  
 \_\_\_ AROUND harıwaq-  
 GEAR jabduq  
 GEELONG Jilon (SU Džilong)  
 GEM yaqut  
 GENERAL omumi  
 GENTLEMAN äpändi  
 GENUINE sap  
 GEOGRAPHER juğrapiyišunas  
 (SU ~ geograf)  
 GEOGRAPHY juğrapiyä (SU ~  
 geografiya), PHYSICAL \_\_\_ täbi'i  
 juğrapiyä  
 GEOLOGIST geolog  
 GEOLOGY geologiyä (SU  
 geologiya)  
 GEORGIA, (SOVIET) \_\_\_  
 Gruziyä (SU Gruziya), (U.S.  
 STATE OF) \_\_\_ Jorjiyä (SU  
 Džordžiya) (šitati)  
 GEORGIAN, SOVIET \_\_\_ (adj ~



- n) gruzin, gruziyilik (SU gruziyalik)
- GERM batsilla (SU bacilla)
- GERMAN, (adj ~ n) german, germaniyilik (SU germaniyalik), nemis, (LANGUAGE ~ MANNER) nemisçä
- GERMANY Germaniyä (SU Germaniya)
- GET, TO \_\_\_ al-, tap-, TO \_\_\_ OFF (A VEHICLE) (+din) çüš-, TO \_\_\_ ON (A VEHICLE) (+ğa) çüš-, TO \_\_\_ TOGETHER uçraš-, TO \_\_\_ UP (FROM A BED) (orundin) tur-, TO \_\_\_ UP (FROM A SEAT) (orunduqtin) tur-
- GET-TOGETHER olturuš, yiğin (SU žiğin)
- GHJAK ğijäk
- GHULJA Ğulja, (PERSON) OF \_\_\_ ğuljiliq
- GIFT soğa, soğat, AS A \_\_\_ soğatliq, FAREWELL \_\_\_ yolluq
- GIRL qiz
- GIVE, TO \_\_\_ bär-, uzat-, TO \_\_\_ BACK, TO \_\_\_ CHANGE (pul) yandur-, TO \_\_\_ UP qoy-
- GLAD xošal, xuš
- GLASS äynäk, (EYE) \_\_\_ ES köz'äynäk
- GLOBE gilobus (SU globus)
- GLOVE päläy, qolqap
- GLOW, TO \_\_\_ čaqna-, köy-
- GLUCOSE gilyukoz (SU glyukoza)
- GLUE šilim
- GLUE, TO \_\_\_ čapla-
- GLUTINOUS, \_\_\_ SUBSTANCE šilim
- GO, \_\_\_ ON AND ...! qeni ...!, TO \_\_\_ kät-, mañ-, TO \_\_\_ (AND ARRIVE) bar-, TO \_\_\_ (FORWARD) yür- (SU žür-), TO \_\_\_ ASTRAY adaš-, TO \_\_\_ BACK qaytip kät-, TO \_\_\_ DOWN çüš-, TO \_\_\_ INTO THE WATER suğa çüš-, TO \_\_\_ OUT čiq-, öč-, TO \_\_\_ TO CLASS darskä kir-
- GOD Alla, Igä (SU Egä)
- GOLD altun
- GOLDEN altun
- GOO šilim
- GOOD obdan, yaxši, FAIRLY \_\_\_ obdanraq, \_\_\_-LOOKING čirayliq
- GOODNESS xäyr
- GOOD-BYE, \_\_\_! xäyr xoš!, TO SAY \_\_\_ xäyrläš-
- GOOF, \_\_\_ (BALL) hañwaqti, BEHAVE LIKE A \_\_\_ (BALL) hañwaq-, hañwaqtiliq qil-
- GOOFY hañwaqti
- GOOSE ğaz
- GORGE say
- GORGEOUS päyz
- GOVERNMENT hökümät, \_\_\_ EMPLOYEE mänsäpdar, PEOPLE'S \_\_\_ xälq hökümiti, \_\_\_ POST mänsäp
- GOWN, TRADITIONAL MEN'S \_\_\_ pärijä
- GO-BETWEEN, TO ACT AS \_\_\_ mañ-
- GRAB, TO \_\_\_ tut-
- GRACE päyz, rähmät
- GRACEFUL päyz
- GRADUATE, \_\_\_ STUDENT aspirant
- GRADUATE, TO \_\_\_ püttür-
- GRAIN dan
- GRAM, (GRAMME) giram (SU gramm)
- GRAMMAR girammatika (SU grammatika), COMPARATIVE \_\_\_ selišturma girammatika
- GRANDCHILD näwrä
- GRANDDAD bowa
- GRANDDAUGHTER (qiz) näwrä
- GRANDFATHER bowa, čoñ dada
- GRANDMA moma
- GRANDMOTHER čoñ ana, moma
- GRANDSON (oğul) näwrä
- GRANNY moma
- GRAPE üzüm, \_\_\_ JUICE üzüm širnisi, \_\_\_ WINE üzüm hariğ

- GRAPPLE, TO \_\_\_ (WITH) (... bilän) eliş-
- GRASS čöp, kök, ot, \_\_\_ ES ot-čöp, TO EAT \_\_\_ ota-, yayla-
- GRASSLAND otlaq, yaylaq
- GRATEFUL minnätidar
- GRAVE, (SERIOUS) eğir, jiddi
- GRAVY qiyma-čiyma
- GRAY (n) kül rāñ, (ad) kül-rāñlik, sur
- GRAZE, TO \_\_\_ (TO EAT GRASS) ota-, yayla-, (TO TAKE TO PASTURE) otlat-, yaylat-
- GRAZING, \_\_\_ LAND otlaq, yaylaq
- GREASE may, yağ
- GREASY mayliq, yağliq
- GREAT čon, (VERY GOOD) obdan, \_\_\_-GRANDCHILD äwrä, čäwrä, \_\_\_-GRANDDAUGHTER (qiz) äwrä, (qiz) čäwrä, \_\_\_-GRANDFATHER čon bowa, \_\_\_-GRANDMOTHER čon moma, \_\_\_-GRANDSON (oğul) äwrä, (oğul) čäwrä
- GREECE Gretsiyä (SU Greciya)
- GREEK, (adj ~ n) grek, gretsiyilik (SU greciyalik)
- GREEN, (n) kök, yeşil, (VEGETATION) yeşillik, (adj) kök, yeşil, \_\_\_ BRICK TEA küräk çay, \_\_\_ TEA sinçay, kök çay, \_\_\_ ONION suñ piyaz, BLUISH \_\_\_ zumrät, STRIKINGLY \_\_\_ köp-kök, yap-yeşil
- GREENERY yeşillik
- GREENGROCER köktatçı
- GREENLAND Grenlandiyä (SU Grenlandiya)
- GREENLANDER grenlandiyilik (SU grenlandiyalik)
- GREENLANDIC, (adj ~ n) grenlandiyilik (SU grenlandiyalik)
- GREET, TO \_\_\_ salam eyt-, TO \_\_\_ EACH OTHER salamlas-
- GREETING salam, salam eytiş, salamlıñış-, TO EXCHANGE \_\_\_ S salamlıñış-
- GREY, (n) kül rāñ, (ad) kül rāñlik, sur
- GRIEF ğäm
- GRIP sap
- GRIPPE girip (SU gripp)
- GROUND topa, yār, \_\_\_ ... tōwānki ..., \_\_\_ FLOOR tōwānki qāwāt
- GROUNDNUT xasiñ
- GROUP guruppa (SU gruppa), taqim, top, (MUSICAL) \_\_\_ orkestr (SU orkestr)
- GROVE bostan
- GROW, TO \_\_\_ (v.int) ös-
- GROWER, VEGETABLE \_\_\_ köktatçı
- GROWN-UP čon
- GROZNY Grozni (SU Grozny)
- GUANGDONG, (KWANGTUNG) \_\_\_ (PROVINCE) Gwanđun (SU Guandun) (ölkisi)
- GUANGXI, (KWANGHSI) (ZHUANG AUTONOMOUS REGION) Gwanşisi (SU Guansi) (jwanzu aptonom rayoni)
- GUANGZHOU, (CANTON) Gwanju (SU Guančžou)
- GUARD baqar
- GUARD, TO \_\_\_ baq-, saqla-
- GUARDED, TO BE \_\_\_ saqlan-
- GUATEMALA Gwatemala
- GUATEMALAN, (adj ~ n) gwatemalaliq (~ gwatemaliliq)
- GUEST mehman, \_\_\_ HOUSE mehmanxana (öy)
- GUIDE başliğıuči, \_\_\_(-BOOK) qollanma, TOUR \_\_\_ TRAVEL \_\_\_ (yol) başliğıuči
- GUIDE, TO \_\_\_ (yol) başla-
- GUITAR gitar (SU gitara)
- GUIYANG, (KWEIYANG) Guyyang (SU Guyyan)
- GUIZHOU, (KWEICHOW) \_\_\_ (PROVINCE) Guyju (SU Guyčžou) (ölkisi)

GUMA Guma  
 GYNECOLOGIST ayal bölümi  
 doxturi  
 GYNECOLOGY ayal bölümi  
 doxturluği, ginekologiyä (SU  
 ginekologiya)  
 GYOZA juwawa

## H

HABIT adät, TO MAKE A \_\_\_  
 (of) (+ğa) adätlän-  
 HABITUALLY adättä  
 HAERBIN Xarbin  
 HAIL möldür  
 HAIL, TO \_\_\_ (PRECIPITATE)  
 möldür çüš-, möldür yağ-  
 HAIR, (BODY) tük, (HEAD) \_\_\_  
 čač  
 HAIRBRUSH čač čotkisi  
 HAIRPIN čaza  
 HAIRY tüklük  
 HAITI Hayti (SU Gayti)  
 HAITIAN, (adj ~ n) haytiliq (SU  
 gaytilik)  
 HAJJI haji  
 HALAL halal  
 HALF yerim  
 HALIFAX Halifaks (SU Galifaks)  
 HALL zal, AIRPORT \_\_\_  
 ayrudurom zali, STATION \_\_\_  
 wagzal zali  
 HALLWAY karidor (SU koridor)  
 HALT, TO \_\_\_ (v.int) toxta-,  
 (v.t) toxtat -  
 HALVA halwa  
 HAMBURG Hamburg (SU  
 Gamburg)  
 HAMI Qumul (~ Qomul), \_\_\_  
 MELON qoğun  
 HAMILTON Hamilton (SU  
 Gamilton)  
 HAMLET yeza  
 HAMMER, \_\_\_ DULCIMER čaŋ  
 HAMMER, TO \_\_\_ soq -  
 HAN, \_\_\_ (-CHINESE) (adj ~ n)  
 xänzu (SU xänsu), (LANGUAGE

~ MANNER) xänzučä (xänsučä),  
 \_\_\_ (-CHINESE) STUDIES  
 xänzušunasliq (SU xänsušunasliq),  
 \_\_\_ (-CHINESE) STUDIES  
 SPECIALIST xänzušunas (SU  
 xänsušunas)  
 HAND qol  
 HAND, TO \_\_\_ OVER ötküz-,  
 sun-, tapšur-, uzat -  
 HANDBOOK qollanma  
 HANDICRAFT hünär  
 HANDINESS qolayliq  
 HANDLE sap  
 HANDSOME čirayliq  
 HANDWRITING yazma  
 HANDY qolay  
 HANG, TO \_\_\_ (UP) tik-, TO  
 \_\_\_ AROUND (IDLY) yat -  
 HANGZHOU, (HANGCHOW)  
 Xanju (SU Xančžou)  
 HAPPEN, TO \_\_\_ öt-, toğra käl-  
 (SU toğri käl-), toğra kelip kät -  
 (SU toğri kelip kät-, TO CAUSE  
 TO \_\_\_ ötküz -  
 HAPPINESS xäyr  
 HAPPY xošal, xuš  
 HARBIN Xarbin  
 HARBOR port  
 HARD qattiq, (DIFFICULT)  
 eğir, täs, \_\_\_ SEAT (ON A  
 CHINESE TRAIN) qattiq orun  
 HARDEN, TO \_\_\_ (v.int) qat-,  
 uyu -  
 HARDLY aran  
 HARDSHIP awarä  
 HARM ziyän  
 HARMFUL ziyänliq  
 HARMLESS ziyansiz  
 HARMONIC mas  
 HARMONICA eğiz garmoni  
 HARMONIZE, TO \_\_\_ (WITH  
 EACH OTHER) maslaš -  
 HARMONIZING mas  
 HARMONY mas, CONSONANT  
 \_\_\_ üzük tawušlarniŋ maslišiš  
 qanuni, SOUND \_\_\_ tawušlarniŋ  
 maslišiš qanuni, VOWEL \_\_\_  
 sozuq tawušlarniŋ maslišiš qanuni

- HARVEST mähsulat  
 HASHISH bān, nāšā  
 HAT, TRADITIONAL-STYLE  
 ROUND FELT \_\_\_ qalpaq, \_\_\_  
 WITH EARFLAPS qulaqča  
 HAWAII, (STATE OF) \_\_\_  
 Haway (SU Gawayi) (šitati)  
 HE u  
 HEAD baš, (PERSON) bašliq,  
 \_\_\_-KERCHIEF, \_\_\_-SCARF  
 (baš) yağliq, romal  
 HEAD, TO \_\_\_ bašla-, bašqur-  
 HEAL, TO \_\_\_ (v.t) dawala-  
 HEALED, TO BE \_\_\_ dawalan-,  
 saqay-  
 HEALTH salamätlik, taziliq, \_\_\_  
 CARE, \_\_\_ SERVICE tibabät  
 HEALTHY salamät, taza  
 HEAP döwä  
 HEAR, TO \_\_\_ anla-  
 HEART bağir, köñül, yüräk (SU  
 žüräk), TO BE \_\_\_-BROKEN  
 köñül yerim bol-  
 HEAT issiq, taw, (SUMMER) \_\_\_  
 tomuz  
 HEATSTROKE issiq ötüş, TO  
 SUFFER A \_\_\_ issiq öt-  
 HEAVEN asman  
 HEAVINESS eğirliq  
 HEAVY eğir  
 HEBEI, (HOPEH) \_\_\_  
 (PROVINCE) Xebey (SU  
 Xèbèy) (ölkisi)  
 HEEL ökčä, pašnä  
 HEFEI, (HOFEI) Xefey (SU  
 Xèfèy)  
 HEIGHT boy, igizlik, (HIGH  
 PLACE) dawan, igizlik  
 HEILONGJIANG,  
 (HEILUNGKIANG), \_\_\_  
 (PROVINCE) Xeylunj(y)an (SU  
 Xèylunczyan) (ölkisi)  
 HELLO, \_\_\_! häy!, hoy!, (sg)  
 yaxšimusiz!, (pl) yaxšimusizlär!  
 HELP, TO \_\_\_ yardım qil-, TO  
 \_\_\_ EACH OTHER yardımlaş-  
 HELP yardım, TO GIVE \_\_\_  
 (TO) (+ğa) yardım bär-  
 HELPER yardımçı  
 HENAN, (HONAN) \_\_\_  
 (PROVINCE) Xenän (SU  
 Xènan´) (ölkisi)  
 HENCE buniñdin, bu yärdin, šuna,  
 šunlašqa  
 HER, (accusative) uni,  
 (dative-directive) uniñğa,  
 (genitive) uniñ, +i ~ +si, AT ~  
 BY \_\_\_ uniñda, FROM \_\_\_  
 uniñdin  
 HERB čöp, kök, ot, ösümlük  
 HERBAL, \_\_\_ DRUG, \_\_\_  
 MEDICINE ösümlük dora,  
 ösümlük dorisi  
 HERDER čarwiči  
 HERDING čarwa, (PROFESSION  
 OF) \_\_\_ čarwičiliq  
 HERE, (IN THIS PLACE)  
 buniñda, bu yärdä, (TO THIS  
 PLACE) buniñğa, bu yärgä,  
 FROM \_\_\_ buniñdin, bu yärdin  
 HERETO buniñğa, bu yärgä  
 HESSIAN, (CLOTH) čipta  
 HETIAN Xotan  
 HEY, \_\_\_! häy!, hoy!, xoš!  
 HI, \_\_\_! xoš!  
 HIDE terä  
 HIGH igiz, (HIGHEST,  
 SUPREME) ali, \_\_\_ PRICE  
 qimmät bahar, \_\_\_ PLACE  
 dawan, \_\_\_ PLATEAU igizlik  
 HIGHSCHOOL, JUNIOR \_\_\_  
 ottura mäktäp  
 HILL dön, döwä, töpä, töpilik,  
 LARGE \_\_\_ dawan, tağ  
 HILLOCK dön, dönlük, töpilik  
 HIM, (accusative) uni,  
 (dative-directive) uniñğa, AT ~  
 BY \_\_\_ uniñda, FROM \_\_\_  
 uniñdin  
 HIRE kira  
 HIS uniñ, +i ~ +si  
 HISTORIAN tarixšunas, ART \_\_\_  
 sän'ät tarixšunasi  
 HISTORICAL tarixiy, \_\_\_  
 LINGUISTICS tarixiy tilšunasliq  
 HISTORY tarix

- HIT, TO \_\_\_ čaq-, tåg-, ur-,  
 TO \_\_\_ EACH OTHER seliş-,  
 TO \_\_\_ (UPON) (+ğa) učra-  
 HITHER(TO) beri  
 HOBART Hobart  
 HOLD, TO \_\_\_ tut-, (TO  
 ACCOMMODATE) pat-  
 HOLE tışük  
 HOLIDAY ayäm, bayram, heyt  
 HOLLAND Gollandiyä (SU  
 Gollandiya)  
 HOME jay, öy, qoru-jay (~  
 qora-jay), \_\_\_ (AREA) makan,  
 yurt (SU žurt), \_\_\_-MADE  
 (FRUIT) WINE šarap  
 HOMELAND wätän  
 HOMEWORK tapšuruq, TO DO  
 \_\_\_ tapšuruq işlä-  
 HONDURAN, (adj ~ n)  
 hondurasliq (SU gondurasliq)  
 HONDURAS Honduras (SU  
 Gonduras)  
 HONEY bal  
 HONEYDEW, \_\_\_ MELON  
 qoğun  
 HONG KONG Š(y)angan (SU ~  
 Gongkong)  
 HONOR šaräp  
 HONULULU Honolulu (SU  
 Gonolulu)  
 HOPE ümit  
 HOPE, TO \_\_\_ ümit qil-  
 HORN, (INSTRUMENT) kanay  
 (SU kanäy)  
 HORSE at  
 HORTICULTURE bağwänçilik  
 HOSPITABLE mehmandost  
 HOSPITAL doxturxana, TO STAY  
 IN A \_\_\_ doxturxanida yat-  
 HOSPITALITY mehmandostluq  
 HOT, (IN TEMPERATURE) issiq,  
 qiziq, (SPICY) aččiq, \_\_\_  
 SUMMER'S DAYS tomuz  
 künliri  
 HOTEL mehmanxana (öy), saray  
 HOUR sa'ät  
 HOUSE jay, öy, xana, \_\_\_ AND  
 GARDEN, \_\_\_ AND HOME,  
 \_\_\_ AND YARD qoru-jay (~  
 qora-jay)  
 HOUSE, TO \_\_\_ pat-  
 HOUSEHOLD a'ilä  
 HOW qandaq, \_\_\_ ...! nimidigän  
 ...!, \_\_\_ MANY, \_\_\_ MUCH  
 näččä, qančä, LIKE \_\_\_  
 qandaqraq, \_\_\_ ARE THINGS?,  
 \_\_\_ IS IT GOING (FOR YOU)?  
 (sg) qandaq ähwaliñiz, ähwaliñiz  
 qandaq?, (pl) qandaq ähwaliñizlar?,  
 ähwaliñizlar qandaq?, \_\_\_ ARE  
 YOU?, \_\_\_ DO YOU DO? (sg)  
 yaxšimusiz?, (pl) yaxšimusizlar?  
 HOWEVER ämma, biraz, lekin,  
 päqät  
 HUBEI, (HUPEH) \_\_\_  
 (PROVINCE) Xubey (SU  
 Xubèy) (ölkisi)  
 HUE öñ  
 HUHEHAOTE Kökxot (SU  
 Xuxèxotè)  
 HUHEHOT Kökxot (SU  
 Xuxèxotè)  
 HUHHOT Kökxot (SU Xuxèxotè)  
 HUI, (adj ~ n) huyzu  
 HUMAN, (adj) kišilik, \_\_\_  
 (BEING) insan  
 HUMANISM insanpärwärlük (SU  
 ~ gumanism)  
 HUMANIST insanpärwär (SU ~  
 gumanist)  
 HUMID näm  
 HUMIDITY näm  
 HUMP, (OF A CAMEL) örkäš  
 HUNDRED yüz (SU yuz)  
 HUNDREDTH yüzinçi (SU  
 yuzinçi)  
 HUNGARIAN, (adj ~ n) wengir  
 (SU wengr), wengriyilik (SU  
 wengriyalik), (LANGUAGE ~  
 MANNER) wengirčä (SU  
 wengrčä)  
 HUNGARY Wengriyä (SU  
 Wengriya), (PERSON) OF \_\_\_  
 wengriyiliq (SU wengriyalik)  
 HUNGER ačliq  
 HUNGER, TO \_\_\_ ač-

HUNGRY ač, TO BE \_\_\_ qosaq  
 ač-  
 HUNT ow  
 HUNTER owči  
 HURL, TO \_\_\_ at-  
 HURRY, IN A \_\_\_ aldıraš  
 HURRY, TO \_\_\_ (UP) tez bol-  
 HURT ağriq  
 HURT, TO \_\_\_ ağri-, ečiš-,  
 siqira-, siqirap ağri-, TO BE \_\_\_  
 (INJURED) jarahätläñ-, yaril-  
 HURTING, TO BE \_\_\_ ağri-,  
 eğiš-, siqira-, siqirap ağri-, NOT  
 \_\_\_ ağrimasliq  
 HUSBAND är, yoldaš  
 HUSBANDRY, ANIMAL \_\_\_  
 čarwa, (PROFESSION OF) \_\_\_  
 čarwičiliq  
 HYGIENE taziliq

## I

I män, #män  
 ICE muz, LIKE \_\_\_ muzdäk  
 ICELAND Islandiyä (SU Islandiya)  
 ICELANDER island, islandiyilik  
 (SU islandiyalik), islandliq  
 ICELANDIC, (adj ~ n) islandiyilik  
 (SU islandiyalik), islandliq  
 ICICLE čoka muz  
 ICY muzluq  
 IDAHO, (STATE OF) \_\_\_ Idaho  
 (SU Aydaxo) (šitati)  
 IDENTIFICATION, \_\_\_  
 (DOCUMENT) guwanamä  
 IDIOCY hañwaqtılıq  
 IDIOT hañwaqti  
 IDIOTIC hañwaqti  
 IDLE horun  
 IDOL, (RELIGIOUS) \_\_\_ but  
 IF ägär, \_\_\_ I ... -sam ~ -säm,  
 \_\_\_ YOU (sg) ... -sañ ~ -säñ  
 \_\_\_ you (sg. polite) -siñiz, \_\_\_  
 HE ~ SHE ~ IT ~ THEY ...  
 -sa ~ -sä, \_\_\_ WE ... -saq ~  
 -säk, \_\_\_ YOU (pl) ... -sañlar  
 ~ -säñlar, \_\_\_ YOU (pl. polite)

... -siñizlar ~ -siñizlar, \_\_\_  
 ONLY -sila bol-, \_\_\_ THAT IS  
 SO undaq bolsa,  
 IKAT, SILK \_\_\_ ätläs  
 ILI Ili  
 ILL, \_\_\_ (PERSON) kesäl, TO BE  
 \_\_\_ ağri-, ağrip qal-, TO FALL  
 \_\_\_ ağrip qal-, TO LIE \_\_\_  
 ağrip yat-  
 ILLINOIS, (STATE OF) \_\_\_  
 Illinois (šitati)  
 ILLNESS ağriq, kesäl, kesällik  
 IMAGE sürät, (RELIGIOUS) \_\_\_  
 but  
 IMAM imam  
 IMMEDIATE biwastä  
 IMMEDIATELY dārhal  
 IMMERSE, TO \_\_\_ čöm-  
 IMMersed, BE(COME) \_\_\_  
 čömül-  
 IMPACT täsir, TO EXERT AN  
 \_\_\_ (ON) (+ğa) täsir körsät-  
 IMPORTANT eğiř  
 IMPOSE, TO \_\_\_ awarä qil-  
 IMPOSITION, TO CAUSE AN  
 \_\_\_ awarä qil-  
 IN +da ~ +ta ~ +dä ~ +tä  
 INCLINATION ray  
 INCLINE, TO \_\_\_ (TO) (+ğa)  
 ağ-  
 INCORRECT toğra ämäs (SU  
 toğri ämäs), toğra bolmiğan (SU  
 toğri bolmiğan), xata  
 INCREDIBLE ajayip, qaltis  
 INDEPENDENCE höriyät, muxtar  
 INDIA Hindistan (SU Hindostan)  
 INDIAN, (ASIAN) \_\_\_ (adj ~ n)  
 hindi, hindistanliq (SU  
 hindostanliq), (AMERICAN) \_\_\_  
 (adj ~ n) hindian, indian  
 INDIANA, (STATE OF) \_\_\_  
 Indiana (šitati)  
 INDICATE, TO \_\_\_ körsät-  
 INDICATION körsätküč  
 INDIGENOUS yärlik  
 INDIGESTION häzim qilalmasliq  
 INDIGNANT xapa  
 INDISPOSED mijätz yoq

- INDISPOSITION kesäl  
 INDONESIA Hindoneziya (SU Hindoneziya)  
 INDONESIAN, (adj ~ n) hindoneziyalik (SU hindoneziyalik)  
 INDUSTRIAL, \_\_\_ CHEMISTRY sana'at ximiyisi  
 INDUSTRY sana'at  
 INFECTION yalluq  
 INFERIOR qara  
 INFERTILE munbätsiz  
 INFIRMARY doxturxana  
 INFLAMED, TO BECOME \_\_\_ išsi-  
 INFLAMMATION išsiq, yalluq  
 INFLUENCE täsir, TO HAVE AN \_\_\_ (ON) (+ğa) täsir körsät-  
 INFLUENCE, TO \_\_\_ täsirländür-  
 INFLUENCED, TO BE \_\_\_ täsirlän-  
 INFLUENZA, (CONTAGIOUS) \_\_\_ girip (SU gripp), zukam  
 INFORM, TO \_\_\_ aňlat-, uqtur- (SU uxtur-)  
 INFORMATION mälumat  
 INGEST, TO \_\_\_ iç-, yäwal-  
 INGUSH inguš  
 INHALE, TO \_\_\_ čak-, däm al-, näpäs al-  
 INJECTION okul (SU ukol), TO GIVE AN \_\_\_ okul qoy-, okul sat-, okul ur-  
 INJURED, TO BE \_\_\_ jarahätlän-, sürül-, yarilan-  
 INJURY jarahät, yara  
 INK siya, STAMP \_\_\_ suruq  
 INN mehmanxana (öy), saray  
 INNATE xas  
 INNER içki, \_\_\_ MONGOLIAN AUTONOMOUS REGION içki Moňğul aptonom rayoni  
 INNKEEPER saraywän  
 INNOCENT aq  
 INQUIRE, TO \_\_\_ sora-  
 INSECT haşarät, \_\_\_ STING haşarät çeqisi  
 INSERT, TO \_\_\_ qoş-, sal-  
 INSERTED, TO BE \_\_\_ selin-  
 INSIDE iç, \_\_\_ ... içki ...  
 INSPECT, TO \_\_\_ tákşür-, TO \_\_\_ BAGGAGE, TO \_\_\_ LUGGAGE yük tákşür-  
 INSPECTION tákşürüş, BAGGAGE \_\_\_, LUGGAGE \_\_\_ yük tákşürüş  
 INSPIRED ötkür  
 INSTALL, TO \_\_\_ sal-  
 INSTANT, (n) an  
 INSTITUTE institut (SU institut)  
 INSTRUCT, TO \_\_\_ oqut-  
 INSTRUCTOR, \_\_\_ (OF BOOK LEARNING) oqutquči  
 INSTRUMENT äswap, MUSICAL \_\_\_ čalğu äswawi, saz, TO PLAY A MUSICAL \_\_\_ saz čal-  
 INTELLIGENCE mälumat  
 INTELLIGENT zäki  
 INTEND, TO \_\_\_ TO ... -maqči ~ -mäkči  
 INTENSE ötkür  
 INTENTION ray  
 INTEREST mäzä, päyz, (GAIN) ösüm  
 INTERESTED, TO BE \_\_\_ (IN) (+ğa) qiziq-  
 INTERESTING mänilik, päyz, qiziq, qiziqarliq  
 INTERIOR iç, \_\_\_ ... içki ...  
 INTERMINGLED, TO BECOME \_\_\_ (WITH ...) (... bilän) arilaş-  
 INTERNAL içki; \_\_\_ MEDICINE içki kesällär bölümi  
 INTERNIST içki kesällär doxturi  
 INTERPRETER tärjiman, tilmaç  
 INTERPRETING, (ORAL TRANSLATION) eğz tärjimisi  
 INTERRUPT, TO \_\_\_ yir- (SU žir-)  
 INTERSECT, TO \_\_\_ alma-  
 INTERSECTION almaş, tügün  
 INTERSPACE ara, ariliq  
 INTERVAL ara, ariliq  
 INTESTINE üçäy  
 INTIMATE yeqin, \_\_\_ FRIEND yar  
 INTRODUCE, TO \_\_\_ (TO

EACH OTHER) tonuštur-  
 INVITE, TO \_\_\_ čaqir-  
 INVOICE fap(i)yaw ~ fap(i)yo  
 (CU), höjjät  
 INVOLVED, TO BECOME \_\_\_  
 (WITH ...) (... bilän) arilaš-  
 IOWA, (STATE OF) \_\_\_ Iowa  
 (SU Ayowa) (šitati)  
 IRAN Iran  
 IRANIAN, (adj ~ n) iran, iranliq  
 IRELAND Irlandiyä (SU Irlandiya)  
 IRISH, (adj ~ n) irlandiyilik (SU  
 irlandiyalik)  
 IRRIGATE, TO \_\_\_ suğar-  
 IRRIGATION suğiriš, \_\_\_ DITCH  
 eriq  
 IRRITATION äpsus  
 ISLAM islam dini, \_\_\_  
 SPECIALIST islamšunas,  
 FOLLOWER OF \_\_\_ mömin,  
 musulman  
 ISLAMIC, \_\_\_ COLLEGE mädris  
 (SU mädrisä), \_\_\_ FOLLOWER  
 mömin, musulman, \_\_\_ STUDIES  
 islamšunasliq  
 ISLAND aral  
 ISRAEL Isra'iliyä (SU Isra'iliya)  
 ISRAELI, (adj ~ n) isra'iliyilik  
 (SU isra'iliyalik)  
 ISTANBUL Istanbul  
 IT u, (accusative) uni,  
 (dative-directive) uniñğa,  
 (locative) uniñda, (ablative)  
 uniñdin  
 ITALIAN, (adj ~ n) \_\_\_ italiyan,  
 italiyilik (SU italiyalik),  
 (LANGUAGE ~ MANNER)  
 italiyančä  
 ITALY Italyä (SU Italiya)  
 ITCH qičiq, qičiš, TO HAVE AN  
 \_\_\_ qičiš-  
 ITCHING qičiš  
 ITINERARY pilan (SU plan)  
 ITS uniñ, +i ~ +si  
 IZHEVSK Ižewski (SU Ižewsk)

## J

JACKET kurutka (SU kurtka)  
 JADE qaš, \_\_\_ STONE qaš taš,  
 qaš teši, PRECIOUS \_\_\_ yaqut  
 JAM murabba (SU müräbbä,  
 waren'e)  
 JAMAICA Jamayka (SU  
 Yamayka)  
 JAMAICAN, (adj ~ n) jamaykiliq  
 (SU yamaykaliq)  
 JANITOR işik baqar  
 JANUARY birinči ay, yanwar (SU  
 yanwar )  
 JAPAN Yaponiyä (SU Yaponiya)  
 JAPANESE, (adj ~ n) yapon,  
 yaponiyilik (SU yaponiyalik)  
 JAR qača  
 JASMIN yasmin  
 JEER šarxo  
 JEER, TO \_\_\_ šarxo qil-  
 JERSEY popayka (SU fufayka)  
 JERUSALEM Erusalim, Quddus  
 JEST čaqčaq  
 JEST, TO \_\_\_ čaqčaq qil-  
 JET-BLACK qap-qara  
 JEW yähudi  
 JEWISH, (adj ~ n) yähudi, \_\_\_  
 CLERIC yähudi rohanisi, \_\_\_  
 RELIGION yähudi dini  
 JIANGSU, (KIANGSU) \_\_\_  
 (PROVINCE) Jyanšu (SU  
 Czyansu) (ölkisi)  
 JIANGXI, (KIANGSI) \_\_\_  
 (PROVINCE) Jyanši (SU  
 Czyansi) (ölkisi)  
 JIAOZI juwawa  
 JILIN, (CHILIN, KIRIN) \_\_\_  
 (PROVINCE) Jilin (SU Czilin )  
 (ölkisi)  
 JINAN, (TSINAN) Jinän (SU  
 Czinan )  
 JING, (WEIGHT UNIT) jin  
 JOB iş, xizmät, TO DO A \_\_\_ iş qil-  
 JOKE čaqčaq  
 JOKE, TO \_\_\_ čaqčaq qil-  
 JORDAN, (COUNTRY) Iordaniyä



(SU Yordaniya)  
 JORDANIAN, (adj ~ n)  
 iordaniyalik (SU yordaniyalik)  
 JOURNAL žornal (SU žurnal)  
 JOURNALISM muxbirlıq,  
 žornalistika (SU žornalistika)  
 JOURNALIST muxbir, žornalist  
 (SU žornalist)  
 JOURNEY säpär, sayahät  
 JUDGING, \_\_\_ (BY) (+ğa)  
 qariğanda  
 JUICE su, širnä, ORANGE \_\_\_  
 äplisin süyi, POMEGRANATE  
 \_\_\_ anar süyi, anar širnişi,  
 WATERMELON \_\_\_ tawuz süyi,  
 tawuz širnişi, GRAPE \_\_\_ üzüm  
 širnişi  
 JUICY suluq, širnilik  
 JUJUBE čilan  
 JULY iyul (SU iyul'), yättinči ay  
 JUMADA AL-AKHIRA, (*jumâdâ*  
*al-'âxira*) jamadil'axir  
 JUMADA AL-AWWAL, (*jumâdâ*  
*al-awwal*) jamadil'awwâl  
 JUMADA AL-ULA, (*jumâdâ*  
*al-'ülâ*) jamadil'awwâl  
 JUNE altinči ay, iyun (SU iyun')  
 JURISDICTION, UNDER THE  
 \_\_\_ (OF) (+ğa) qarašliq  
 JUST, \_\_\_ (NOW) ämdi, heli,  
 helila, pat, (THE VERY, ONLY)  
 #la  
 JUSTICE häq  
 JUXTAPOSE, TO \_\_\_ selištur -

## K

KABARDIN, \_\_\_ AND BALKAR  
 Kabardino-Balkar  
 KALGOORLIE Kalgurli  
 KALMYK, (adj ~ n) Qalmaq  
 KAMPUCHEA Kambodža (SU  
 Kambudža)  
 KAMPUCHEAN, (adj ~ n)  
 kambodžiliq (SU kambudžaliq)  
 KANSAS, (STATE OF) \_\_\_  
 Kansas (šitati)  
 KARAKALPAK, (adj ~ n)  
 qaraqalpaq  
 KARAMAY Qaramay  
 KARELIAN, (adj ~ n) karel  
 KASBAH bazar  
 KASHGHAR Qaşqär  
 KASHI Qaşqär  
 KAZAKH (see QAZAQ)  
 KAZAKHSTAN (see  
 QAZAQISTAN)  
 KAZAKISTAN (see  
 QAZAQISTAN)  
 KAZAN Qazan  
 KEBAB kawap, \_\_\_ SKEWER  
 kawap zixi (SU kawap ziqi)  
 KEEN, (SHARP) ötkür  
 KEEP, TO \_\_\_ (SAFE) saqla -,  
 TO \_\_\_ (IN GOOD  
 CONDITION) asra -  
 KEEPER baqar  
 KELAMAYI Qaramay  
 KENTUCKY, (STATE OF) \_\_\_  
 Kentukki (šitati)  
 KENYA Keniyä (SU Keniya)  
 KENYAN, (adj ~ n) keniyilik (SU  
 keniyalik)  
 KEPT, TO BE \_\_\_ (IN GOOD  
 CONDITION) saqlan -  
 KERCHIEF, (HEAD-) \_\_\_ (baş)  
 yağliq, romal  
 KERIYA Keriya (SU Keriya)  
 KERNEL meğiz  
 KETTLE qazan  
 KEY ačquč  
 KHARBIN Xarbin  
 KHMER, (adj ~ n) kambodžiliq  
 (SU kambudžaliq)  
 KHOTAN Xotan  
 KHUSHTAR xuštar  
 KICK, TO \_\_\_ täp -  
 KIDNEY bōrāk  
 KIEV Kiyew (SU Kiew)  
 KILOGRAM kilo, kilogiram (SU  
 kilogramm), HALF A \_\_\_ jin  
 KIN, (FAMILY) a'ila,  
 (RELATIVE) tuqqan  
 KIND, (SORT) tür, xil  
 KIND, (adj) aq(-)köñül,

\_\_\_-HEARTED aq(-)kõñül  
 KINDERGARTEN yāsli  
 KINGSTON Kingston  
 KIRGHIZ (see QIRGHIZ)  
 KIRGHIZIA (see  
 QIRGHIZISTAN)  
 KIRGHIZISTAN (see  
 QIRGHIZISTAN)  
 KISHINEV Kišinew (SU  
 Kišinyow)  
 KITCHEN ašxana  
 KNEAD, TO \_\_\_ tũg-  
 KNEE tiz  
 KNIFE pičaq, SHAVING \_\_\_  
 ustura  
 KNIT, TO \_\_\_ toqu-  
 KNITTED, \_\_\_ SOCK yip paypaq  
 (SU žip paypaq)  
 KNITTER toqumiči  
 KNITTING toquma, WOOLEN  
 \_\_\_ YARN yuñ yip (SU žuñ žip)  
 KNOCK, TO \_\_\_ soq-, ur-  
 KNOT, TO \_\_\_ toqu-  
 KNOT tũgũn, SMALL \_\_\_  
 tũgũnčā, tũgũnčāk, TO TIE A \_\_\_  
 tũgũn bağla-, TO UNTIE A \_\_\_  
 tũgũn yāš-  
 KNOW, TO \_\_\_ (TO BE  
 AWARE) bil-, uq- (SU ux-),  
 (TO BE ACQUAINTED)  
 tonu-, TO GET TO \_\_\_ EACH  
 OTHER tonuš-  
 KNOWLEDGE mālumat  
 KNOWN mālum, TO MAKE \_\_\_  
 uqtur- (SU uxtur-), TO MAKE  
 \_\_\_ TO EACH OTHER tonuštur-  
 KOBE Kobe  
 KOLKHOZ kolhoz  
 KOMI Komi  
 KOREA Čawš(y)ān (SU Koreya)  
 KOREAN, (adj ~ n) čawš(y)ānlik  
 (SU korealiq)  
 KORLA Korla  
 KUCHA(R) Kuča, Kučar  
 KUMUL Qumul (~ Qomul)  
 KUNMING Kunmiñ (SU  
 Kun`min)  
 KURD kurd, kurdistanliq

KURDISH, (adj ~ n) kurd,  
 kurdistanliq  
 KURDISTAN Kurdistan  
 KVAS(S) kuwas (SU kwas)  
 KYZYL Qizil

## L

LABOR āmgāk, xizmāt  
 LABORER āmgākči, išči  
 LACE, \_\_\_ CURTAIN tor pārdā,  
 FINE \_\_\_, WINDOW \_\_\_ tor  
 LACKING kām  
 LACQUER sir  
 LADLE čömüč, sapliq  
 LADY xenim  
 LAKE kōl  
 LAMP čiraq, (OIL) \_\_\_ lampa  
 LAND āl, NATIVE \_\_\_ wātān,  
 GRAZING \_\_\_, PASTURE \_\_\_  
 otlaq, yaylaq, OPEN \_\_\_ dala  
 LANDSCAPE mānzirā  
 LANE (tar) koča  
 LANGUAGE til, (SPOKEN) \_\_\_  
 eğiz tili, gāp, \_\_\_ AND \_\_\_  
 LITERATURE til-ādibiyat,  
 TURKIC \_\_\_ türki til,  
 WRITTEN \_\_\_ yeziq  
 LANZHOU, (LANCHOW) Lānju  
 (SU Lan`čžou)  
 LAOS Laos  
 LAOTIAN, (adj ~ n) laosluq  
 LARGE čoñ  
 LAST axirqi, (PAST) ötkān, (IN  
 THE) \_\_\_ YEAR (adv) ötkān  
 yil(i)  
 LATE káč, TO BE \_\_\_ kečik-,  
 kečikip qal-, OF \_\_\_ yeqindin  
 buyan  
 LATELY yeqinda, yeqindin buyan  
 LATER, (SOMEWHAT) \_\_\_ (ON)  
 keyinrāk  
 LATVIA Latwiya (SU Latwiya)  
 LATVIAN, (adj ~ n) latwiyalik  
 (SU latwiyalik)  
 LAUGH, TO \_\_\_ kül-  
 LAUGHING külüş, TO

- BE(COME) THE \_\_\_ STOCK  
kǘlkigā qal-
- LAUGHTER kǘlkā, FUN AND  
\_\_\_ oyun-kǘlkā
- LAUNCESTON Lanseton (SU  
Lonseton)
- LAUNCH čušūr-
- LAUNDRY, TO \_\_\_ (kir) yu(y)-  
(SU žuy-)
- LAUNDRY, \_\_\_ (TO BE  
WASHED) kir, TO DO \_\_\_ kir  
yu(y)- (SU kir žuy-)
- LAVATORY hajātxana, tārātxana
- LAW qanun
- LAY, TO \_\_\_ sal-, TO \_\_\_  
(EGGS) tuğ-
- LAYER qat, qāwāt
- LAYERED qāwātlik
- LAZY horun
- LEAD, TO \_\_\_ başla-, TO \_\_\_  
THE WAY yol- başla-
- LEADER baş, başliq, başliğučı
- LEAK, TO \_\_\_ öt-
- LEAN maysiz
- LEAN, TO \_\_\_ (TO) (+ğā) ağ-
- LEARN, TO \_\_\_ üğān-
- LEARNING, (SCHOLARSHIP)  
mālumat
- LEAST, AT \_\_\_, TO SAY THE  
\_\_\_ az digāndā
- LEATHER terā, \_\_\_ BELT qeyiš
- LEAVE ruxsāt, TO GRANT \_\_\_  
ruxsāt bār-, ruxsāt qil-, TO BE  
GRANTED \_\_\_ ruxsāt qilin-.  
TO REQUEST \_\_\_ ruxsāt sora-,  
TO TAKE \_\_\_ uza-
- LEAVE, TO \_\_\_ ayrıl-, (yolğa)  
čiq-, uza-, TO \_\_\_ (CLASS)  
(dārstin) čüş-, TO \_\_\_ BEHIND  
qaldurup kāt-, TO CAUSE TO  
\_\_\_ uzat-, TO \_\_\_ ON A TRIP  
sayahātkā čiq-, yolğa čiq-
- LEBANESE, (adj ~ n) liwanliq
- LEBANON Liwan
- LECTURE leksiya (SU lekciya)
- LEEDS Lidis (SU Lids)
- LEFT, \_\_\_ (SIDE) sol, \_\_\_  
(HAND) SIDE sol tāripi
- LEFT, TO BE \_\_\_ qal-
- LEG ayaq, put
- LEGITIMATE halal
- LEGUME purčaq (SU počaq)
- LEIPZIG Leipsig (SU Leipcig)
- LEMON limon
- LEMONADE limonat (SU  
limonad)
- LEND, TO \_\_\_ tilāmgā bār-
- LENGTH boy, qetim, qat
- LENGTHEN, TO \_\_\_ soz-
- LENGTHENED, TO BE \_\_\_  
sozul-
- LENGTHY uzaq
- LENINGRAD Leningrad
- LENINISM leninizim (SU  
leninizm)
- LESS azraq
- LESSON dārs, sawaq
- LETBRIDGE Letbrij (SU  
Letbridž)
- LETTER, (SYMBOL) hārp,  
(SYMBOL, COMMUNICATION)  
xāt, \_\_\_ CARRIER počtaliyon  
(SU počtal'on), \_\_\_ HOME, \_\_\_  
TO ONE'S FAMILY salam xāt,  
\_\_\_ WRITER yazğučı,  
REGISTERED \_\_\_ zakaz xāt,  
TO SEND (OFF) A \_\_\_ xāt sal-
- LEXICON, (LEXICAL INDEX)  
luğāt, (LEXICAL INVENTORY)  
leksika
- LHASA Lasa (SU Lxasa)
- LIANG, (WEIGHT UNIT) sār
- LIAONING, \_\_\_ (PROVINCE)  
Lyawniğ (SU Lyaonin) (ölkisi)
- LIBERATED azat
- LIBERATION azatliq
- LIBERIA Liweryā (SU Liberiya)
- LIBERIAN, (adj ~ n) liweryilik  
(SU liberiyalik)
- LIBERTY azatliq, ārk, hōriyāt
- LIBRARY kütüpxana (SU  
biblioteka, kitapxana)
- LIBYA Liwiya (SU Liwiya)
- LIBYAN, (adj ~ n) liwiylilik (SU  
liwiyalik)
- LICENCE guwanamā

- LIE, (RECLINE) TO \_\_\_  
(DOWN) yat-, TO \_\_\_ ILL  
ağrip yat-
- LIFE jan, turmuş
- LIFT, TO \_\_\_ kôtär-, örlä-
- LIGHT, (BRIGHT) yoruq,  
\_\_\_(-WEIGHT) boş, yenik, TO  
BE \_\_\_ (BRIGHT) yoru-
- LIGHT, (LAMP) čiraq, (SHINE)  
nur, yoruq, FIRST \_\_\_ OF DAY  
sähär
- LIGHTNING čaqmaq
- LIKE, ...- \_\_\_ #däk ~ #täk, \_\_\_\_,  
(ONE) \_\_\_ THIS bundaq,  
mundaq, THAT šunčä, šundaq,  
undaq, (NOT) \_\_\_ ančä, \_\_\_  
THIS munčä, \_\_\_ WHAT  
mušundaq, qandaqraq, AND THE  
\_\_\_ qatarliq, TO BE \_\_\_ oxša-,  
JUST \_\_\_ oxšaš
- LIKE, TO \_\_\_ yaxši kör-
- LIKELY mümkin
- LINE qatar, tiziq, (TRACK)  
tarmaq, (DRAWN) \_\_\_ siziq, \_\_\_  
(OF PEOPLE) očirät
- LINED, \_\_\_ (PAPER) sizikliq  
(qäğäz)
- LINEN, COARSE \_\_\_ čipta,  
DIRTY \_\_\_ kir
- LINENPRESS işkap
- LINGUIST tilšunas
- LINGUISTICS tilšunasliq,  
COMPARATIVE \_\_\_ selišturma  
tilšunasliq, HISTORICAL \_\_\_  
tarixiy tilšunasliq
- LINK, TO \_\_\_ (UP) čät-
- LIP kalpuk (SU kalpük), läp, läw,  
\_\_\_ ROUGE qizil
- LIQUID su, CONTAINING \_\_\_  
suluq, VISCOUS \_\_\_ šilim
- LIQUOR haraq, mäy, šarap, wino
- LISBON Lisbon
- LIST royxät, tizim, tizimliq,  
ENTRY ON A \_\_\_ tizimliq, TO  
ENTER ~ PUT ON A \_\_\_  
tizimla-, TO HAVE (ONESELF  
~ SOMEONE) PUT ON A \_\_\_  
tizimlat-
- LISTEN, TO \_\_\_ anla-, TO \_\_\_  
TO THE RADIO radiyo anla-
- LITERAL sözmu söz, \_\_\_  
TRANSLATION sözmu söz  
tärijimä
- LITERATURE ädibiyat, FOLK  
\_\_\_ xäliq ijadiyiti, ORAL \_\_\_  
eğiz ädibiyati
- LITHUANIA Litwa
- LITHUANIAN, (adj ~ n) litwaliq
- LITTLE kičik, (A) \_\_\_  
(AMOUNT) az, az-tola, biraz, säl,  
FAIRLY \_\_\_ (AMOUNT) azraq
- LIVE, TO \_\_\_ oltur-, tur-
- LIVER bağir, beğir, jigär
- LIVERPOOL Liwerpul
- LIVESTOCK mal
- LIVING-ROOM mehmanxana
- LOAD yük (SU žük)
- LOAN tiläm
- LOAN, TO \_\_\_ tilämğä bär-
- LOCAL yärlük
- LOCK, TO \_\_\_ sal-
- LOCKED, TO BE \_\_\_ selin-
- LOCKER işkap
- LODGE mehmanxana (öy)
- LODGING yataq
- LOITERING tamaša
- LONDON London
- LONELINESS yalğuzčiliq
- LONELY, TO BE \_\_\_ yalğuzčiliq  
tart-
- LONG uzun, (OF TIME) uzaq,  
\_\_\_-DISTANCE ... uzun yolluq  
..., QUITE A \_\_\_ TIME xeli,  
xelila
- LOOK, TO HAVE A \_\_\_ körüp  
baq-, TO HAVE A  
(LEISURELY) \_\_\_ AROUND  
tamaša qil-
- LOOK, TO \_\_\_ baq-, kör-,  
qara-, TO \_\_\_ AFTER asra-,  
baq-, küt-, qara-, (AN ILL  
PERSON) (+ğa) qara-, yoqla-,  
TO \_\_\_ (LIKE) körün-, TO \_\_\_  
OUT qara-
- LOOSE boş
- LOPNOR Lopnur, Lopnor,

(PERSON) OF \_\_\_ lopnurluq,  
 lopnorluq  
 LOPSIDED, TO BE \_\_\_ aǵ-  
 LORD, (GOD) igā (SU egā)  
 LOS ANGELES Los Anželes  
 LOSE, TO (DROP AND) \_\_\_  
 čüšür-, TO \_\_\_ ONE'S WAY  
 yoldin adaš-  
 LOSS ziyān  
 LOST, TO GET \_\_\_ (ON ONE'S  
 WAY) yoldin adaš-  
 LOT, A \_\_\_ jiq, köp, nurǵun, xeli,  
 QUITE A \_\_\_ xelila  
 LOUISIANA, (STATE OF) \_\_\_  
 Luizana (SU Luiziana) (šitati)  
 LOUNGE mehmanxana  
 LOUSE pit  
 LOVE muhābbāt  
 LOVELY esil, xuš  
 LOVER yar  
 LOW pās, \_\_\_ (PRICE) ārgan  
 LOWER tōwān  
 LUCK, GOOD \_\_\_ tālay, BAD  
 \_\_\_ tālaysizlik, HAVE GOOD  
 \_\_\_ tālay kāt-  
 LUCKY tālaylik, BE \_\_\_ tālay kāt-  
 LUGGAGE yük (SU žük), yük-taq  
 (SU žük-taq), (SU bagaž), \_\_\_  
 CHECKING (PLACE) yük  
 saqlaš orni, \_\_\_ INSPECTION  
 yük tākšürüş, TO CHECK \_\_\_,  
 TO DEPOSIT \_\_\_ yük saqla-  
 TO INSPECT \_\_\_ yük tākšür-  
 TO PACK \_\_\_ yük qačila-  
 LUNCH čüšlük tamaq  
 LUNG öpkä  
 LUSH bük, \_\_\_ AND  
 LUXURIANT bük-baraqsan  
 LUSHNESS, \_\_\_ AND  
 LUXURIANCE bük-baraqsanliq  
 LUXURIANCE baraqsanliq  
 LUXURIANT baraqsan, LUSH  
 AND \_\_\_ bük-baraqsan  
 LUXURY, \_\_\_ SOAP yüz sopun

## M

MACAU Awmen (~ Aumen, SU  
 Makao)  
 MACEDONIA Makidoniya (SU  
 Makedoniya)  
 MACEDONIAN, (adj ~ n)  
 makidon (SU makedon),  
 makidoniylilik (SU makedoniyalik)  
 MACHINE aparat (SU apparat),  
 mašina  
 MACHINIST mexanik  
 MADAM xenim  
 MADAME, \_\_\_ ... .. xenim  
 MADE, TO BE \_\_\_ qilin-, \_\_\_  
 etil-  
 MAGAZINE žornal (SU žurnal)  
 MAIL, \_\_\_ (SERVICE) počta, \_\_\_  
 DELIVERER počtaliyon (SU  
 počtal'on), počtikāš  
 MAIL, TO \_\_\_ (A LETTER) (xāt)  
 sal-  
 MAINE, (STATE OF) \_\_\_ Meyn  
 (šitati)  
 MAIZE (kömmä) qonaq, \_\_\_  
 BREAD zağra  
 MAJOR, \_\_\_ (FIELD OF STUDY)  
 kāsp, PERSON HAVING THE  
 SAME \_\_\_ kāspdaš  
 MAJORITY köp, köpçilik  
 MAKE, TO \_\_\_ āt-, qil-, TO \_\_\_  
 FOR (+ğā) bar-, (+ğā) kāt-  
 MAKER qilğuçi  
 MAKHACHKALA Maxačkala  
 MALAYSIA Malayšiyā ~  
 Malaysiya (SU Malayziya)  
 MALAYSIAN, (adj ~ n)  
 malayšiyilik ~ malaysiyilik (SU  
 malayziyalik)  
 MALE ār, ārān, \_\_\_ PUPIL, \_\_\_  
 STUDENT oǵul oquğuçi  
 MALERIA bāzgāk  
 MALTA Malta  
 MALTESE, (adj ~ n) maltiliq (SU  
 maltaliq)  
 MAN ār, ārān, \_\_\_'S ... ārānčā,  
 YOUNG \_\_\_ yigit (SU žigit),

- \_\_\_-MADE sün'i (SU sun'i)  
 MANAGE, TO \_\_\_ başqur-  
 MANAGER başqurğuçi  
 MANAGERIAL, \_\_\_ WORKER  
 kadir (SU kadr)  
 MANCHESTER Mančester  
 MANCHU, (adj ~ n) manju  
 MANDOLIN mandalin (SU  
 mandolina)  
 MANIFEST, TO \_\_\_ ipadilä-  
 MANIFESTATION ipadä  
 MANTOBA, (PROVINCE OF)  
 \_\_\_ Manitoba (ölkisi)  
 MANNER usul  
 MANUAL, (BOOK) qollanma  
 MANUFACTURING, \_\_\_ SHOP  
 karxana  
 MANY jiq, köp, nurğun, HOW  
 \_\_\_ näçčä, qančä, THAT \_\_\_  
 šunčilik, unčilik  
 MAO mo, ... \_\_\_ WORTH (OF)  
 ... moluq  
 MAP xəritä  
 MARCH, (MONTH OF) \_\_\_  
 mart, üçinči ay  
 MARGARINE sün'i may (SU  
 margarin, sun'i may)  
 MARGIN čät  
 MARIHUANA bāñ  
 MARK, (GERMAN, FINNISH)  
 \_\_\_ marka, ON THE \_\_\_ däl,  
 OWNERSHIP \_\_\_ im  
 MARKET bazar, \_\_\_ GARDEN  
 köktatliq, \_\_\_ GARDENER  
 köktatči  
 MARRY, TO \_\_\_ toy qil-  
 MARTIAL härbi  
 MARVELLOUS ajayip  
 MARXISM marksizim (SU  
 marksizm), \_\_\_-LENINISM  
 markzizim-leninizim (SU  
 marksizm-leninizim)  
 MARYLAND, (STATE OF) \_\_\_  
 Mariland (šitati)  
 MASCULINE, \_\_\_ (MANNER)  
 äränčä  
 MASS köp, \_\_\_(ES) (OF  
 PEOPLE) xäliq  
 MASSACHUSETTS, (STATE OF)  
 \_\_\_ Massačusets (šitati)  
 MESSAGE ämmo (SU massaž)  
 MASSEUR ämmo qilğuçi  
 MASSEUSE ämmo qilğuçi  
 MASTER, (OWNER) igä (SU  
 egä), (QUALIFIED PERSON)  
 ustam, (HOLDER OF A  
 MASTER'S DEGREE) magistir  
 (SU magistr), \_\_\_ CRAFTS-  
 MAN, \_\_\_ TRADESMAN ustaz,  
 \_\_\_ OF TRADE usta  
 MATCHMAKE, TO \_\_\_ mañ-  
 MATERIAL matiriyal (SU  
 material), (CLOTH) gäzmal, räxt  
 MATHEMATICIAN matematik  
 (SU matematika alimi)  
 MATHEMATICS matematika  
 MATTER gäp, iš, AS A \_\_\_ OF  
 FACT rastini disäm  
 MATTER, IT DOESN'T \_\_\_ gäp  
 ämäs, hiçqisi (~ heçqisi) yoq  
 MATTRESS, COTTON-PADDED  
 \_\_\_ köpä  
 MAURITANIA Mawritaniyä (SU  
 Mawritaniya)  
 MAURITANIAN, (adj ~ n)  
 mawritaniyilik (SU mawritaniyalik)  
 MAY başinči ay, may  
 MAY, (TO BE PERMITTED)  
 -sa(+poss.) bolidu, \_\_\_ I?, \_\_\_  
 WE? ruxsätmu?  
 MAYBE bälki, bälkim  
 ME, (accusative) meni, (dative  
 directive) maña, FROM \_\_\_  
 mändin, BY \_\_\_ (AT MY  
 PLACE) mändä  
 MEADOW otlaq  
 MEAL aš, tamaq, HAVE A \_\_\_  
 aš yä-, tamaq ič-  
 MEANING mäna, mänä  
 MEANINGFUL mänilik  
 MEANS wastä, yol, BY \_\_\_ OF ...  
 bilän  
 MEANTIME ara  
 MEASURE, TO \_\_\_ BY METERS  
 metirlä-  
 MEAT ät, gōš, \_\_\_ ..., \_\_\_ STEW

- qordaq, \_\_\_ STUFFING qiyma  
göş, CONTAINING \_\_\_ göşlük,  
\_\_\_ SKEWER kawap zixi,  
CHICKEN \_\_\_ toxu göşi, DUCK  
\_\_\_ ödäk göşi, MINCED \_\_\_  
qiyma, WITHOUT \_\_\_ göşsiz  
MEATLESS göşsiz  
MECHANIC mexanik  
MECHANICAL, \_\_\_ DEVICE  
aparat (SU aparat)  
MECHANISM aparat (SU  
aparat)  
MEDICAL tibbi, \_\_\_  
ANTHROPOLOGY tibbi  
antropologiyä, \_\_\_ CARE, \_\_\_  
TREATMENT tibabät, \_\_\_  
PRACTICE doxturluq,  
tibabätçilik, \_\_\_ SCIENCE  
doxturluq, tibabätçilik, tibbi ilim,  
\_\_\_ SCIENTIST tibbi alim, TO  
CONDUCT A \_\_\_  
CONSULTATION kesäl kör -  
MEDICAMENT dora  
MEDICINE, (DRUG) dora,  
HERBAL \_\_\_ ösümlük dora,  
ösümlük dorisi, TO TAKE \_\_\_  
dora iç -, (PRACTICE OF) \_\_\_  
doxturluq, tibabätçilik, PRACTI-  
TIONER OF TRADITIONAL  
\_\_\_ tiwipi  
MEDIUM, (MEANS) wastä  
MEDRESSEH mädris (SU  
mädrisä)  
MEET, TO \_\_\_ kör -, učra -, TO  
\_\_\_ EACH OTHER körüş -,  
učraš -, TO \_\_\_ (ON ARRIVAL)  
kütüwal -  
MEETING yiğın (SU žiğın)  
MELBOURNE Melburn  
MELLOW yumşaq (SU žumşaq)  
MELLOW, TO \_\_\_ (SU žumşa -)  
MELON, \_\_\_ RIND šapaq, HAMI  
\_\_\_, HONEYDEW \_\_\_, SWEET  
\_\_\_ qoğun  
MELT, TO \_\_\_ (v.int) eri -, (v.t) erit -  
MEMORY äs, äslik  
MEN adäm(lär), är(lär), ärän(lär),  
\_\_\_'S äränčä  
MENSTRUATE, TO \_\_\_ ay kör -,  
häyiz kör -  
MENSTRUATION ay körüş, häyiz  
(körüş)  
MENTAL rohiy (SU rohi), \_\_\_  
DISORDER rohiy kesäl, \_\_\_  
STATE roh  
MENTION, TO \_\_\_ dä -, (...  
toğrisida) toxta -, (... toğrisida)  
toxtal -  
MENTOR äpändi  
MENU tamaq tizimlikliri (SU  
taamlar tizimi, tamaqların royxeti)  
MERCHANT oqätçi, sodigär,  
tijaratçi  
MERCY rähim  
MERELY #la, päqät, yalğuz  
MERIT payda  
MERRY-MAKING bäzmä, čaqčaq  
MESS čataq  
MESSAGE xäwär  
MESSY, TO BE \_\_\_ UP oxša -  
MESSY čataq  
METAL metal  
METALLURGIST metalšunas (SU  
metallurg)  
METALLURGY metalšunasliq  
(SU metallurgiya)  
METEOROLOGICAL, \_\_\_  
DEVELOPMENT hawa rayi  
METEOROLOGY meteorologiyä  
(SU meteorologiya)  
METER, (METRE) metir (SU  
metr)  
METHOD usul, yol  
MEXICAN, (adj ~ n) meksikiliq  
(SU meksikaliq)  
MEXICO Meksika  
MICHIGAN, (STATE OF) \_\_\_  
Mičigan (šitati)  
MIDDAY čüş, \_\_\_ ... čüşlük  
MIDDLE ottura, \_\_\_-SCHOOL  
ottura mäktäp  
MIDNIGHT yerim kečä  
MIDWIFE tuğut anisi  
MIGHT, (tentative future tense)  
-(a)r ~ -(ä)r, #mikin  
MIGRATE, TO \_\_\_ köč -

- MILAN Milan  
 MILD yumşaq (SU žumşaq), TO TURN \_\_\_ yumşa- (SU žumşa-)  
 MILITARY härbi  
 MILK süt, \_\_\_ VENDOR sütçi, CONTAINING \_\_\_ sütlük, COOKED \_\_\_ pişşiq süt, COW'S \_\_\_ kala süti, WITHOUT \_\_\_ sütsiz, TEA WITH \_\_\_ sütlük çay  
 MILL, (FACTORY, WORKS) zawut (SU zawod), STEEL \_\_\_ polat zawudi (SU polat zawodi)  
 MILLET sök, teriq  
 MILLIARD milyart (SU milliard)  
 MILLION milyon (SU million)  
 MILLIONAIRE milyon (SU millionçi)  
 MINCED, \_\_\_ MEAT qiyma  
 MIND pikir, TO HAVE IN \_\_\_ oyla-  
 MIND, TO \_\_\_ (TO WATCH) baq-, DO YOU \_\_\_? ruxsätmu?, NEVER \_\_\_ gäp ämä, hiçqisi ~ heçqisi yoq  
 MINDER baqar  
 MINE, (EXCAVATION) kan, (COAL) \_\_\_ xañ,  
 MINE, (POSSESSIVE) meniñki  
 MINER kançi, (COAL) \_\_\_ xañçi  
 MINERAL mineral, \_\_\_ WATER mineral su  
 MINING kançiliq  
 MINISTER, PROTESTANT \_\_\_ purtestant rohanisi (SU protestant rohanisi)  
 MINNESOTA, (STATE OF) \_\_\_ Minnesota (šitati)  
 MINOR az  
 MINORITY, \_\_\_ ... az sanliq  
 MINSK Minski (SU Minsk)  
 MINUTE, (n) minut, ... \_\_\_S (OF) ... minutluq  
 MINUTE, (adj) kiçikkinä  
 MIRE, TO \_\_\_ pat-  
 MIRROR äynäk  
 MISCARRIAGE, \_\_\_ (OF A FETUS) bala çüšüş, bala çüšüş ketiř  
 MISFORTUNE täläysizlik  
 MISS, TO \_\_\_ äslä-  
 MISSIONARY missioner  
 MISSISSIPPI, (STATE OF) \_\_\_ Missisipi (šitati)  
 MISSOURI, (STATE OF) \_\_\_ Missouri (šitati)  
 MISTAKE xataliq, TO MAKE A \_\_\_ adař-, xata kät-, xata ötküz-, WITHOUT A \_\_\_ xatasiz  
 MISTAKEN, TO BE \_\_\_ xata kät-  
 MISTER äpändi  
 MITTEN päläy, qolqap  
 MIXED UP, TO BE \_\_\_ eliř-, TO BECOME \_\_\_ (WITH ...) (... bilän) arilař-  
 MIX-UP čataq, eliřř  
 MOCK, TO \_\_\_ řaño qil-  
 MOCKING řaño  
 MOLDAVIA Moldaviyä (SU Moldawiya)  
 MOM apa  
 MOMENT an, däm, näpä, zaman, A \_\_\_ birpä, A \_\_\_ LATER, IN A \_\_\_ dämdin  
 MONDAY düřänbä, (häptiniñ) birinçi küni (CU), (häptigä) bir (CU), (ON) \_\_\_S düřänbä künliri  
 MONEY pul, HAVING \_\_\_ pulluq, WITHOUT \_\_\_ pulsiz  
 MONGOL monğul (SU monğol)  
 MONGOLIAN, (adj ~ n) monğul (SU monğol), monğuliyilik (monğoliyalik), INNER \_\_\_ AUTONOMOUS REGION İeki Monğul aptonom rayoni  
 MONGOLIC, (adj ~ n) monğul (SU monğol), \_\_\_ STUDIES monğulşunasliq (SU monğolşunasliq)  
 MONGOLIST monğulşunas (SU monğolşunas)  
 MONGOLISTICS monğulşunasliq



- (SU monğolşunasliq)M  
 ONCTON Monkton  
 MONOCHROMATIC rānsiz  
 MONOCHROME rānsiz  
 MONOSODIUM GLUTAMATE  
 tetiq, TO ADD \_\_\_ tetiq sal-  
 MONTANA, (STATE OF) \_\_\_  
 Montana (šitati)  
 MONTENEGRIN, (adj ~ n)  
 montenegroluq  
 MONTENEGRO Montenegro  
 MONTH ay  
 MONTREAL Montreal  
 MOON ay  
 MOONLIGHT ay yoruği  
 MOONSHINE ay yoruği  
 MORD(O)VINIA Mordowiyä (SU  
 Mordowiya)  
 MORE yänä, yänila, \_\_\_ (THAN)  
 artuq, \_\_\_ OR LESS az-tola,  
 (SOMEWHAT) \_\_\_ köpräk,  
 EVEN \_\_\_ teximu, THE \_\_\_ ...  
 +ğanseri ~ +qanseri ~ +gānseri  
 ~ +kānseri  
 MORNING čüštın awal (SU  
 čüštın äwwäl), čüštın burun,  
 čüštın ilgiri, EARLY \_\_\_ ätigān,  
 IN THE \_\_\_ ätigān, čüštın awal  
 (SU čüštın äwwäl), čüštın burun,  
 \_\_\_ ... ätigānlik ...  
 MOROCCO Marakeš (SU  
 Mārakāš)  
 MOROCCOAN, (adj ~ n)  
 marakešlik (~ marakešliq, SU  
 mārakāšlik)  
 MORPHINE morfin (SU morfiy)  
 MORPHOLOGY morfologiyä (SU  
 morfologiya)  
 MORROW atā  
 MOSCOW Moskwa  
 MOSLEM musulman, CHINESE  
 \_\_\_ (HUI, DUNGAN) huyzu  
 MOSQUE mičit (SU mečit)  
 MOST köpçilik, (SUPERLATIVE)  
 ān  
 MOSTLY köp  
 MOTHER ana, apa, \_\_\_-IN-LAW  
 qeynana  
 MOTOR, \_\_\_ VEHICLE mašina  
 MOTORCAR aptomobil (SU  
 awtomobil), mašina  
 MOTORCOACH aptowuz (SU  
 awtobus)  
 MOUND dönlük, döwä, töpilik  
 MOUNT, TO \_\_\_ (+ğa) min-  
 MOUNTAIN tağ, \_\_\_ STREAM  
 say, FOOT OF A \_\_\_ tağ tüwi  
 MOUNTAINOUS tağliq, \_\_\_  
 AREA tağliq  
 MOUTH eğiz, HAVING A \_\_\_  
 eğizliq, \_\_\_-ORGAN eğiz  
 garmoni  
 MOVE härkät  
 MOVE, TO \_\_\_ (v.int) härkät  
 qil-, TO \_\_\_ (FORWARD) yür-  
 (SU žür-), TO \_\_\_ (TO  
 ANOTHER ABODE) köč-, (v.t)  
 TO \_\_\_ sal-, sür-, tut-  
 (EMOTIONALLY) täsirländür-  
 MOVED, TO BE \_\_\_ (PHYSIC-  
 ALLY) sürül-, selin-,  
 (EMOTIONALLY) täsirlän-  
 MOVEMENT härkät  
 MOVIE kino, TO WATCH A \_\_\_  
 kino kör-, \_\_\_ THEATER  
 kinoxana  
 MS., \_\_\_ ... .. xenim  
 MUCH jiq, köp, tola, AS \_\_\_ AS  
 ... nahayiti, HOW \_\_\_ näččä,  
 qančä, THAT \_\_\_ šunçilik,  
 unçilik, THIS \_\_\_ bunçilik  
 MUCUS, NASAL \_\_\_ burun  
 MUDDLED, TO BE \_\_\_ eliš-  
 MUFFLER šarpa (SU šarf)  
 MUHARRAM, ([Al]-Muharram)  
 muhārrām  
 MUKDEN, (SHENYANG)  
 Šenyañ (SU Šen'yan, Mukden)  
 MULE xečir  
 MULLAH molla  
 MULTICOLORED ala, ala-bula,  
 rānlik  
 MULTIFARIOUS türlük  
 MUM apa  
 MUNGBEAN maš  
 MUNICIPAL šähärlük

MUNICIPALITY šähär  
 MURAL, (PAINTING) tam süriti  
 MURKY tutuq  
 MUSCLE buljuq, muskul, \_\_\_  
 ACHE, SORE \_\_\_S muskul  
 ağriği  
 MUSHROOM mogu (SU grib)  
 MUSIC muzika (SU muzika), saz,  
 CLASSICAL \_\_\_ kilassik muzika,  
 FOLK \_\_\_ xälq muzikisi, TO  
 PLAY \_\_\_ saz čal-, (ALL  
 KINDS OF) \_\_\_ saz-paz  
 MUSICAL, \_\_\_ INSTRUMENT  
 čalğu äswawi, saz, \_\_\_ PARA-  
 PHERNALIA saz-paz  
 MUSICIAN muzikant (SU  
 muzikant), muzikiči (SU muzikiči),  
 sazči  
 MUSICOLOGIST muzikišunas  
 (SU muzikišunas)  
 MUSICOLOGY muzikišunasliq  
 (SU muzikišunasliq)  
 MUSLIM musulman, CHINESE  
 \_\_\_ (HUI, DUNGAN) huyzu  
 MUST, I \_\_\_ ... (meniň) ...-šim ~  
 -šum ~ -šüm keräk ~ lazim,  
 YOU (sg) \_\_\_ ... (seniň) ...-šiň  
 ~ -šuň ~ -šüň keräk ~ lazim,  
 YOU (sg. polite) \_\_\_ ... (sizniň)  
 ...-šiňiz keräk ~ lazim, HE ~  
 SHE ~ IT \_\_\_ ... (uniň) ...-ši  
 keräk ~ lazim, WE \_\_\_ ...  
 (bizniň) ...-šimiz keräk ~ lazim,  
 YOU (pl) \_\_\_ ... (silärniň)  
 ...-šiňlar ~ -šiňlär ~ -šuňlar ~  
 -šüňlär keräk ~ lazim, YOU (pl.  
 polite) \_\_\_ ... (sizlärniň)  
 ...-šiňizlar ~ -šiňizlär keräk ~  
 lazim, THEY \_\_\_ ... (ularniň)  
 ...ši keräk ~ lazim  
 MUTE gača  
 MY meniň, ...m ~ ...im ~ ...um ~  
 ...üm, \_\_\_! oho!, ohoy! wah!  
 MYSELF özäm

## N

NAGH(A)RA nağra  
 NAKHICHEVAN Naxičewan  
 NALCHIK Nalčik (SU Nal'čik)  
 NAME nam, (GIVEN \_\_\_) at,  
 isim, FAMILY \_\_\_, SUR \_\_\_  
 pämilä, (FULL) \_\_\_ isim-pämilä  
 NAME, TO \_\_\_ dä-  
 NAMIBIA Namibiyä (SU  
 Namibiya)  
 NAMIBIAN, (adj ~ n) namibiyilik  
 (SU namibiyalik)  
 NANCHANG Nänčan (SU  
 Nan'čan)  
 NANJING, (NANKING) Nänjin  
 (SU Nankin)  
 NANNING Nännin (SU Nan'nin)  
 NAP, TO TAKE A \_\_\_ uxliwal-  
 NAPE, \_\_\_ (OF THE NECK)  
 patañ  
 NAPKIN, (SERVIETTE) mayliq  
 (~ SU salfetka)  
 NARRATE, TO \_\_\_ sözlä-  
 NARROW tar, BECOME \_\_\_  
 taray-, tarla-  
 NARROWNESS tarliq  
 NASAL MUCUS burun  
 NATION mämlikät, millät, xälq  
 NATIONAL, (adj) (OF A  
 GROUP) milli, \_\_\_ CAPITAL  
 (CITY) paytäxt  
 NATIONAL, (n) (CITIZEN)  
 giraždan (SU graždan), (CU)  
 guñmin  
 NATIONALITY millät  
 NATIVE yärlük, \_\_\_ LAND  
 wätän, \_\_\_ PLACE yurt (SU  
 žurt)  
 NATURAL täbi'i, \_\_\_ SCIENCE  
 täbi'ätšunasliq  
 NATURALIST täbi'ätšunas  
 NATURE täbi'ät, \_\_\_ RESERVE  
 täbi'i asraş rayoni, \_\_\_ STUDY  
 täbi'ätšunasliq, OF A ... \_\_\_ ...  
 xarakterliq (SU xarakterliq)  
 NATURED, ...-\_\_\_ ... xarakterliq

- (SU xarakterliq)  
**NAUSEATE, TO** \_\_\_ (v.int), ič eliš, qosaq käl -  
**NAUSEOUS, TO FEEL** \_\_\_ ič eliš -, qosaq käl -  
**NAVIGATE, TO** \_\_\_ qatna -  
**NAVY** (SU deniz armiyisi)  
**NEAR(BY)** yeqin  
**NEARLY** digidäk (SU degidäk)  
**NEBRASKA, (STATE OF)** \_\_\_ Nebraska (šitati)  
**NECESSARY** keräk, keräklik, lazim, **TO BE** \_\_\_ toğra käl - (SU toğri käl -)  
**NECESSITY** hajät, keräk, lazim  
**NECK** boyun, **NAPE OF THE** \_\_\_ patañ  
**NECKLACE** mončaq  
**NECKTIE** galistik (SU galistik)  
**NECTAR** širin  
**NEED** hajät, keräk, lazim  
**NEED, I** \_\_\_ (TO) ... (meniñ) ... +m ~ (-š)+im ~ (-š)+um ~ (-š)+üm keräk ~ lazim, **YOU** (sg) \_\_\_ (TO) ... (seniñ) ... +ñ ~ (-š)+iñ ~ (-š)+uñ ~ (-š)+üñ keräk ~ lazim, **YOU** (sg. polite) \_\_\_ (TO) ... (siziñ) ... +ñiz ~ (-š)+iniz keräk ~ lazim, **HE** ~ **SHE** ~ **IT** \_\_\_ S (TO) ... (uniñ) ... +si ~ (-š)+i keräk ~ lazim, **WE** \_\_\_ (TO) ... (bizniñ) ... +miz ~ (-š)+imiz keräk ~ lazim, **YOU** \_\_\_ (TO) ... (pl) (silärniñ) ... +ñlar ~ +ñlar ~ (-š)+iñlar ~ (-š)+iñlar ~ (-š)+uñlar ~ (-š)+üñlar keräk ~ lazim, **YOU** (pl. polite) \_\_\_ (TO) ... (sizlärniñ) ... +ñizlar ~ +ñizlar ~ (-š)+iñizlar ~ (-š)+iñizlar keräk ~ lazim, **THEY** \_\_\_ (TO) ... (ularniñ) ... +si ~ (-š)+i keräk ~ lazim  
**NEEDED** keräklik  
**NEEDLE** yiñnä (SU žiñnä)  
**NEGATIVE, (adj)** qara  
**NEGOTIATE, TO** \_\_\_ (A ROUTE OR TERRAIN) qatna -  
**NEIGHBORHOOD, (RESIDENTIAL AREA)** mahällä  
**NEPHEW** jiyän (oğul)  
**NETHERLANDS, THE** \_\_\_ Gollandiyä (SU Gollandiya)  
**NETTING** tor  
**NEVADA, (STATE OF)** \_\_\_ Nevada (šitati)  
**NEVER** hičqačan ~ hečqačan, \_\_\_ **MIND** gäp ämäš, hičqisi ~ hečqisi yoq  
**NEW** yeñi, (PROVINCE OF) \_\_\_ **BRUNSWICK** Yeñi Bronswick (SU Yeñi Bransuik) (ölkisi), (STATE OF) \_\_\_ **HAMPSHIRE** Yeñi Hampšir (SU N'yu Gempšir ~ N'yu Xempšir) (šitati), (STATE OF) \_\_\_ **JERSEY** Yeñi Jersey (SU N'yu Džersi) (šitati), (STATE OF) \_\_\_ **MEXICO** Yeñi Meksiko (SU N'yu Meksiko) (STATE OF) \_\_\_ **SOUTH WALES** Yeñi Jänubi Welis (SU Uël's) (oblasti), (STATE OF) \_\_\_ **YORK** Nyu York (SU N'yu York) (šitati), \_\_\_ **YORK CITY** Nyu York (SU N'yu York) šähiri, \_\_\_ **YORKER** (adj ~ n) nyu yorkluq (SU n'yu yorkluq), \_\_\_ **ZEALAND** Yeñi Zelandiyä (SU Yeñi Zelandiya), \_\_\_ **ZEALANDER, (PERSON) OF** \_\_\_ **ZEALAND** yeñi zelandiyilik (SU yeñi zelandiyalik)  
**NEWCASTLE** Nyukasil (SU N'yukasil)  
**NEWFOUNDLAND, (PROVINCE OF)** \_\_\_ Nyufaundlend (SU N'yufaundlend) (ölkisi)  
**NEWS** mälumat, (yeñi) xäwär  
**NEWSPAPER** gezit, \_\_\_ **PUBLISHING HOUSE** gezitxana  
**NEXT** kelär, \_\_\_ **YEAR** kelär yıl  
**NICARAGUA** Nikaragua  
**NICARAGUAN, (adj ~ n)** nikaragualiq  
**NICE** esil, yaxši  
**NIECE** jiyän (qiz)

- NIGERIA Nigeriyä (SU Nigeriya)  
 NIGERIAN, (adj ~ n) nigeriyilik  
 (nigeriyalik)  
 NIGHT kečä, tün, TO SPEND A  
 ~ ALL \_\_\_ tünä -  
 NIGHTLY axšamliq, kăčlik  
 NINE toqquz  
 NINETEEN on toqquz  
 NINETEENTH on toqquzinči  
 NINETIETH toqsaninči (~  
 toqsininči)  
 NINETY toqsan  
 NINGXIA, (NINGHSIA) Niñš(y)a  
 (SU Ninsia), \_\_\_ HUI  
 AUTONOMOUS REGION  
 Niñš(y)a xuyzu apronom rayoni  
 NINTH toqquzinči  
 NO yaq  
 NOBLE esil  
 NOD, TO \_\_\_ (beši) liñšit -  
 NODE tügün  
 NOISE parañ, TO MAKE A  
 RUSHING \_\_\_ (OF WATER)  
 šaqira -, TO CAUSE TO MAKE  
 A RUSHING \_\_\_ (OF WATER)  
 šaqirat -  
 NON-DAIRY, \_\_\_ ... sütsiz ... [15]  
 NONE hičbir ~ hečbir, hičnimä ~  
 hečnimä, hičqaysi ~ hečqaysi,  
 hičqisi ~ hečqisi, \_\_\_ OF THEM  
 hičqaysisi ~ hečqaysisi  
 NON-EXISTENT yoq, yoqliq  
 NONSENSE bikar gäp, TO TALK  
 \_\_\_ bikar gäp qil -  
 NON-SMOKING, \_\_\_ DIVISION  
 tamaka čekiš čäklängän bölmä,  
 \_\_\_ SEAT tamaka čekiš  
 čäklängän orun  
 NOODLE läğmān, läñmān,  
 FRIED \_\_\_ S talqan, SOUP \_\_\_  
 suyqaš, tañmān  
 NOON, \_\_\_ (-TIME) čüš, \_\_\_ ...  
 čüšlük  
 NORMAL addi  
 NORTH šimal, (STATE OF) \_\_\_  
 CAROLINA Šimaliy Karolina  
 (šitati), \_\_\_ KOREA Šimaliy  
 Čawš(y)ān (SU Šimali Koreya),  
 (STATE OF) \_\_\_ DAKOTA  
 Šimaliy Dakota (šitati)  
 NORTHERN šimaliy (SU šimali),  
 \_\_\_ IRELAND Šimaliy Irlandiyä,  
 \_\_\_ TERRITORIES (OF  
 AUSTRALIA) Šimaliy Awstiraliyā  
 rayoni  
 NORTHWEST, \_\_\_ TERRI-  
 TORIES (OF CANADA) Ğärbiy  
 šimaliy rayonlar  
 NORTHWESTERN ğärbiy šimaliy  
 NORWAY Norwegiyä (SU  
 Norwegiya)  
 NORWEGIAN, (adj ~ n)  
 norwegiyilik (SU norwegiyalik)  
 NOSE burun  
 NOT -ma- ~ -mä-, -mas ~  
 -mäs, -may ~ -mäy  
 NOTEBOOK dəptär, SMALL \_\_\_  
 dəptärčä  
 NOTE-PAD dəptär  
 NOTHING hičnimä ~ hečnimä  
 NOTIFICATION uqturuš (SU  
 uxturuš)  
 NOTIFY, TO \_\_\_ uqtur - (SU  
 uxtur -)  
 NOUN isim  
 NOVEL, (n) roman  
 NOVEMBER noyabir (SU  
 noyabr ), on birinči ay  
 NOW hazır, (AND) \_\_\_ ämdi  
 NOWADAYS ämdiliktä, hazır  
 NOXIOUS ziyanlıq  
 NUCLEAR, \_\_\_ PHYSICS yadro  
 fizikisi  
 NUCLEUS yadro  
 NUISANCE äpsus, čataq  
 NUMBER hisap, nomur (SU  
 nomer), san, \_\_\_ ... .. nomurluq,  
 ... sanliq, (OF PUBLIC TRANS-  
 PORT VEHICLES) ... yolluq, A  
 \_\_\_ OF birnäččä, birqančä,  
 TELEPHONE \_\_\_ telefon  
 nomuri  
 NUMBERED sanliq  
 NUMERAL nomur (SU nomer)  
 NUMERATIVE san  
 NUMEROUS jiq, nurğun

NURSE, (FEMALE) \_\_\_ hāmširä,  
sestira (SU sestira)  
NURSE, TO \_\_\_ (AN ILL  
PERSON) yoqla-  
NUT yañaq, \_\_\_ (KERNEL)  
yañaq meğizi  
NYLON nilon, \_\_\_ STOCKING  
nilon paypaq

## O

OASIS bostan, bostanliq  
OATS sulu  
OBEDIENT mömin  
OBEY, TO \_\_\_ öt-  
OBJECT, (GRAMMATICAL)  
toldurğuchi (SU toldurğuchi)  
OBLIGATION, ACT  
ACCORDING TO \_\_\_ minnät  
OBLIGED minnätdar  
OBLONG sozuq  
OBSCENE sesiq  
OBSCURE mähjul, qara, qarañgu  
OBSCURITY qarañgu  
OBSTETRICIAN tuğut doxturi  
OBSTETRICS tuğut doxturluği  
OBTAIN al-  
OBLIVIOUS, TO \_\_\_ ...niñ aldini al-  
OBVIOUS rošan  
OCCASIONALLY ančä-munčä  
OCCIDENT ğärp  
OCCUPATION mäşğul  
OCCUPIED mäşğul, TO BE \_\_\_  
(WITH ...) işlä-  
OCCUR, TO \_\_\_ öt-  
OCEAN deñiz-okyan (SU  
deñiz-okean), okyan (SU okean);  
\_\_\_ LINER paraxot (SU paroxod)  
OCTOBER oninči ay, öktäbir (SU  
oktyabr)  
OF, X \_\_\_ Y Y+niñ  
X(+possessive)  
OFFENCE, NO \_\_\_! xapa  
bolmañ(lar)!  
OFFENDED xapa  
OFFERING qurban

OFFICE idarä, işxana, kontora  
OFFICIAL, (adj ~ n) kadir (SU  
kadr), mänsäpdar, \_\_\_ POSITION  
mänsäp  
OFFSPRING pärzänt  
OFTEN köp, pat-pat  
OH, \_\_\_! hoh-hah! wayydy!  
OHIO, (STATE OF) \_\_\_ Ohio  
(SU Ogayo) (šitati)  
OIL may, yağ, (MINERAL) \_\_\_  
nefit  
OILY mayliq, yağliq  
OIRAT qalmaq  
OKLAHOMA, (STATE OF) \_\_\_  
Oklahoma (SU Oklaxoma) (šitati)  
OLD, (OF ANIMATE OBJECTS,  
AGED) qeri, (OF INANIMATE  
OBJECTS, OF LONG DURA-  
TION) kona, BEING ... YEARS  
\_\_\_ ... yašliq  
OLEASTER, NARROW-LEAVED  
\_\_\_ (ELEAGNUS ANGUSTI-  
FOLIA) jigdä, \_\_\_ FRUIT jigdä  
OMSK Omski (SU Omsk)  
ON, (CONCERNING) ... ..  
häqqidä, ... häqtä, ... toğrisida, \_\_\_  
AND OFF ančä-munčä  
ONCE bir, bir qetim, \_\_\_ MORE  
yänä (bir qetim), yänila, AT \_\_\_  
därhal  
ONE bir, ... \_\_\_ ANOTHER  
(v.rec) -š- - -iš- - -uš- -  
-üş-, \_\_\_ BY ONE bir-birdin,  
\_\_\_ OF THEM biri, \_\_\_ OR  
TWO birär  
ONION piyaz, GREEN \_\_\_,  
SPRING \_\_\_ suñ piyaz  
ONLY #la, päqät, yalğuz, IF \_\_\_  
-sila bol-  
ONOMATOPETIC, \_\_\_ WORD  
imliq  
ONSET dāslap  
ONTARIO, (PROVINCE OF) \_\_\_  
Ontario (ölkisi)  
OPEN oçuq  
OPEN, TO \_\_\_ (v.int) ečil-, (v.t)  
aç-  
OPENING eğiz

- OPERATE, TO \_\_\_ (BY PERFORMING SURGERY) operatsiyä (SU operaciya) qil-
- OPERATION, (SURGERY) operatsiyä (SU operaciya), TO BE IN \_\_\_, TO COME INTO \_\_\_ mañ-
- OPHTHALMOLOGIST köz doxturi
- OPHTHALMOLOGY köz doxturluği
- OPINION pikir
- OPPORTUNITY, HAVE AN \_\_\_ (TO) (+ğa) muyässär bol-
- OPPOSITE udul
- OPPRESS, TO \_\_\_ bas-
- OR ...mu ...mu?, ... yaki ...
- ORAL, \_\_\_ LITERATURE eğiz ädibiyati, \_\_\_ TRANSLATION eğiz tärjimisi, \_\_\_ FOLKLORE eğiz ijadiyiti
- ORANGE, (COLOR) qizğuş seriğ, (FRUIT) aplisin (SU apel'sin), jüzä (SU apel'sin), \_\_\_ DRINK, \_\_\_ JUICE äplisin süyi, jüzä süyi
- ORCHESTRA orkestr (SU orkestr)
- ORDER, (BID) buyruq, çağiriş, zakaz, IN \_\_\_ TO -ğili ~ -qili ~ -gili ~ -kili, TO PLACE AN \_\_\_ buyrut-, \_\_\_ FORM çağiriş qāğizi, TO PUT IN \_\_\_ tiz-
- ORDER, TO \_\_\_ buyru-, buyrut-, çağir-
- ORDERED zakaz
- ORDINARY addi, qara
- ORDZHONOKIDZE Orjonokidze (SU Ordžonokidze)
- ORE kan
- OREGON, (STATE OF) \_\_\_ Oregon (şitati)
- ORGANIZATION aparat (SU aparat)
- ORIENT šärq
- ORIENTAL šärqiy, \_\_\_ STUDIES šärqşunasliq, \_\_\_ STUDIES
- SPECIALIST šärqşunas
- ORIENTALIST šärqşunas
- ORIGINAL(LY) äsli
- ORPHANED yalğuz
- ORTHOGRAPHY imla, (SPELLING RULE) imla qa'idisi
- OSAKA Osaka
- OSLO Oslo
- OSSETIA Osetiyä (SU Osetiya)
- OTHER başqa, ... (WITH) EACH \_\_\_ (v.rec/coactive) (... bilän) -š- ~ -iš- ~ -uš- ~ -üş-
- OTTAWA Ottawa
- OUCH, \_\_\_! wayyay!
- OUR bizniñ
- OUT, \_\_\_ OF SORTS mijäz yoq, TO FALL \_\_\_ çüş-, TO FIT \_\_\_ jabdu-, TO GO \_\_\_ çiq-, öç-, TO PASS \_\_\_ huşidin kät-, TO POINT \_\_\_ körsät-, TO PUT \_\_\_, TO SEND \_\_\_ çiqar-
- OUTER taşqi
- OUTFIT jabduq, (ATTIRE) kastum (SU kostyum)
- OUTPUT mähsul
- OUTSIDE čät, sirt, taş, taşqiri
- OUTSKIRTS ätrap, šähär ätrapi
- OUTSTANDING qaltis
- OVEN mäş, oçaq, (BAKING) \_\_\_ tonur
- OVER, ALL \_\_\_ boyičä, TO BE \_\_\_ tol-, TO HAND \_\_\_ ötküz-
- OVERCAST tutuq
- OVERSEAS, \_\_\_ ... čät'allik ..., muhajir ...
- OVERSEE, TO \_\_\_ başqur-
- OVERSEER başqurğuçi
- OVERSHOE kalač (SU kalaš)
- OVUM tuxum
- OWNER igä (SU egä)
- OXEN kala, \_\_\_-DRAWN CART kala harwisi
- OYRAD qalmaq

## P

- PACK, TO \_\_\_ qačila-, TO \_\_\_ BAGGAGE, TO \_\_\_ LUGGAGE

- yük qačila- (SU žük qačila-)  
 PACKAGE xalta, TO SEND A  
 \_\_\_ xalta sal-  
 PACKET xalta  
 PACT ittifaq  
 PAD, WRITING \_\_\_ dāptār,  
 SMALL WRITING \_\_\_ dāptārčā  
 PAGE bāt  
 PAIN ağriq, azap, \_\_\_-KILLER  
 ağriq toxtatquči  
 PAINFUL azapliq, TO BE \_\_\_  
 ağri-  
 PAINLESS ağrimasliq, azapsiz, TO  
 BE \_\_\_ ağrima-  
 PAINT sir  
 PAINTER, (ARTIST) rāssam,  
 sūrātči, (TRADEPERSON) sirči  
 PAINTING, (ART) rāssamliq,  
 sūrātčilik, (PICTURE) rāsim,  
 sūrāt, WALL \_\_\_ tam sūriti  
 PAIR jüp  
 PAIRED jüp  
 PAKISTAN Pakistan  
 PAKISTANI, (adj ~ n) pakistanliq  
 PALACE saray  
 PALATABLE māzilik, tatliq  
 PALE, TO GROW \_\_\_ tatar-  
 PALESTINE Pālāstin  
 PALESTINIAN, (adj ~ n)  
 pālāstinlik  
 PALM, \_\_\_ (OF THE HAND)  
 alqan  
 PAN, METAL \_\_\_ kasturulka (SU  
 kāstürülkä)  
 PAN qazan  
 PANTIES ički iştan  
 PANTS iştan, šim  
 PAPER qāğāz  
 PARAMEDIC, RURAL \_\_\_  
 ("BAREFOOT DOCTOR")  
 yalañayaq doxtur  
 PARAMETERS boy  
 PARASOL künlük  
 PARCEL xalta, TO SEND A \_\_\_  
 xalta sal-  
 PARENTS ata-ana  
 PARIJA pärijä  
 PARIS Pariž  
 PARK bağča  
 PARLIAMENT parlament  
 PARLOR mehmanxana  
 PART bölmä, qisim, yerim, TO  
 TAKE \_\_\_ qatnaš-  
 PART, TO \_\_\_ ayril-, TO \_\_\_  
 (FROM ONE ANOTHER)  
 xäyrläš-  
 PARTICIPATE, TO \_\_\_ qatnaš-  
 PARTICULAR alahidä, IN \_\_\_  
 bolupmu  
 PARTICULARLY alahidä,  
 bolupmu  
 PARTITION bölmä  
 PARTITION, TO \_\_\_ böl-, yar-  
 PARTITIONED, (BEING) \_\_\_  
 bölmilik, TO BE(COME) \_\_\_  
 yeril-  
 PARTLY yerim  
 PARTURITION tuğut  
 PARTY, (SOCIAL) \_\_\_ bāzmä  
 olturuši, olturuš, TO GIVE A \_\_\_  
 bāzmä olturuši qilip bār-,  
 olturuš qilip bār-, FAREWELL  
 \_\_\_ uzitiš olturuši  
 PARTYING bāzmä  
 PASS, (MOUNTAIN) \_\_\_ dawan  
 PASS, TO \_\_\_ čiq-, káč-, öt-,  
 TO \_\_\_ AWAY tügä-, TO \_\_\_  
 OUT hušidin kät-, TO \_\_\_  
 (TIME) ötküz-, TO \_\_\_  
 THROUGH arila-, qatna-, TO  
 COME TO \_\_\_ öt-  
 PASSAGEWAY ariliq  
 PASSED ötkän  
 PASSPORT pasport  
 PASSWORD im  
 PAST, (adj) burunqi  
 PASTE pasta, TOOTH \_\_\_ čiš  
 parašogi, yagaw (SU čiš pastisi)  
 PASTOR pastor, purotestant  
 rohanisi  
 PASTURE, \_\_\_ (LAND) otlaq,  
 yaylaq  
 PATIENT, (ILL PERSON) ağriq,  
 kesäl, TO SEE A \_\_\_ kesäl kör-,  
 TO VISIT A \_\_\_ (kesäl) yoqla-  
 PATTERNED güllük

- PAY, TO \_\_\_ (FOR) (pul[ini])  
 tóla-, pul(ini) tapšur-
- PAYEE tapšuruwalğuçi (SU  
 tapšurup alğuçi)
- PEA purçaq (SU poçaq)
- PEACEFUL saq
- PEACH šaptul, \_\_\_ COLOR  
 halrān
- PEAK čoqqa, tōpā
- PEANUT xasiq
- PEAR amut, nāšpūt
- PEASANT dixan
- PECULIAR özgičā
- PEDAGOGICS pedagogika
- PEDIATRICIAN balilar doxturi
- PEDIATRICS balilar doxturluği
- PEKING Bejiñ (SU Pekin)
- PEN qālām
- PENCIL qerindaš
- PENETRATE, TO \_\_\_ öt-
- PENICILLIN pentsilin (SU  
 penicillin)
- PENILESS pulsiz
- PENNSYLVANIA, (STATE OF)  
 \_\_\_ Pensilwaniyā (SU  
 Pensilwaniya)
- PENNY tiyin
- PEOPLE, (MASSES, NATION)  
 xālq, \_\_\_'S GOVERNMENT xālq  
 hōkümiti, \_\_\_'S PARK xālq  
 bağčisi
- PEPPER, BLACK \_\_\_ qarimuč  
 (SU qarimüč), RED \_\_\_ (qizil)  
 laza
- PERCEPTION añ
- PERFECT dāl, pütün, saq, taza
- PERFORM, TO \_\_\_ (AN  
 ACTION) qil-
- PERFORMED, TO BE \_\_\_ qilin-
- PERFORMER, \_\_\_ (OF AN  
 ACTION) qilğuçi, (ARTIST)  
 artist
- PERFORMING, \_\_\_ ARTIST  
 artist
- PERFUME ätir, puraç
- PERFUMED ätir, mazīlik
- PERGOLA barañ
- PERHAPS bālki, bālkim
- PERIOD čağ, sa'ät,  
 (MENSTRUATION) ay körüş,  
 häyiz, TO HAVE ONE'S \_\_\_ ay  
 kör-, häyiz kör-
- PERIODICAL, \_\_\_ (PUBLICA-  
 TION) žornal (SU žurnal)
- PERIPHERY čät
- PERMISSIBLE, TO BE \_\_\_ bol-
- PERMISSION ruxsät, TO  
 GRANT \_\_\_ ruxsät bār-, ruxsät  
 qil-, TO BE GRANTED \_\_\_  
 ruxsät qilin-, TO REQUEST \_\_\_  
 ruxsät sora-
- PERMIT, (WRITTEN) \_\_\_ ruxsät  
 xeti, guwanamā
- PERSON adām, kiši
- PERSONAL kišilik, \_\_\_  
 PRONOUN kišilik almaš
- PERSONNEL, \_\_\_ MEMBER  
 xadim, xizmätçi
- PERSPECTIVE qaraš
- PERSPIRATION tār
- PERTAINING, \_\_\_ TO häqqidā,  
 häqtā, toğrisida
- PERTH Pert
- PERU Peru
- PERUVIAN, (adj ~ n) peruluq
- PEST, TO BE A \_\_\_ (TO MAKE  
 A NUISANCE OF ONESELF)  
 awarā qil-
- PETROLEUM nefit
- PETROZAVODSK Petrozawodski  
 (SU Petrozawodsk)
- PHARMACIST dorigār
- PHARMACY aptika (SU apteka),  
 dorixana
- PHILIPPIN, (adj ~ n) pilippinlik  
 (SU filippinlik)
- PHILIPPINES Pilippin (SU  
 Filippin)
- PHILOLOGIST filolog
- PHILOLOGY til-ädibiyat
- PHILOSOPHER filosof, pālsāpiçi,  
 pāyلاسop
- PHILOSOPHY pālsāpā (SU ~  
 filosofiya)
- PHONETICS fonetika
- PHONOLOGY fonetika



- PHOTO foto, \_\_\_ JOURNALIST  
foto muxbir
- PHOTOGRAPH foto, räsım
- PHOTOGRAPH, TO \_\_\_ räsımgä  
tart -
- PHOTOGRAPHED, TO BE \_\_\_  
räsımgä čüš -
- PHOTOGRAPHER sürätçi,  
PRESS \_\_\_ foto muxbir
- PHOTOGRAPHY fotogirafiyä  
(SU  
fotografiya), sürätçilik
- PHYSICAL, \_\_\_ EXERCISE  
gimnastika, TO DO \_\_\_  
EXERCISE gimnastika oyna -,  
\_\_\_ GEOGRAPHY täbi'i  
juğrapiyä
- PHYSICIAN doxtur, TO BE  
SEEN BY A \_\_\_, TO CONSULT  
A \_\_\_ doxturğa körün -
- PHYSICIST fizik
- PHYSICS fizika, NUCLEAR \_\_\_  
yadro fizikisi
- PHYSIOLOGY fiziologiyä (SU  
fiziologiya)
- PIANO rayal (SU royal')
- PICK, TO \_\_\_ UP (ON  
ARRIVAL) kütüwal -, \_\_\_ -UP  
POINT bekät
- PICTURE räsım, sürät, TO TAKE  
A \_\_\_ (OF) (+ni) räsımgä tart -
- PIECE parčä, qetim
- PIED ala
- PIG čočqa, čošqa, tonğuz
- PILAW polo
- PILL tabletka
- PILLOW yastuq, \_\_\_ COVER  
(OUT OF TOWELING) yastuq  
lõngisi, DOWN \_\_\_ täkiyä
- PIN yıñnā (SU žıñnā)
- PINCH, TO \_\_\_ qis
- PINE, \_\_\_ (-TREE) qariğay, \_\_\_  
FOREST qariğayliq
- PINK halrāñ
- PIP uruq, WITHOUT \_\_\_ S  
uruqsız
- PISHAN Guma
- PITCH, \_\_\_ -BLACK qap-qara
- PITY, WHAT A \_\_\_! äpsus!,  
čataq!
- PLACE jay, mäydan, orun, xana,  
yār, WHAT \_\_\_ qäyār, (A ...)  
FROM WHAT \_\_\_ qäyārlik,  
NATIVE \_\_\_ yurt (SU žurt)
- PLACE, TO \_\_\_ čüšür -, sal -
- PLACED, TO BE \_\_\_ selin -, tur -
- PLAIN, (adj) täkši, (n)  
(FLATLAND) täkšilik
- PLAN pilan (SU plan), wāj
- PLANT, (BOTANICAL) \_\_\_  
ösüm, (STATION) istansa (SU  
stanciya), ELECTRICAL POWER  
\_\_\_ elektir istansisi,  
MANUFACTURING \_\_\_  
fabrika, zawut (SU zawod),  
STEEL \_\_\_ polat zawudi (SU  
polat zawodi)
- PLANT, TO \_\_\_ sal -, tik -
- PLANTED, TO BE \_\_\_ selin -
- PLATE, (PLATTER) tälinkä,  
täxsä, (PRINTING) \_\_\_ bät
- PLATFORM jaza, (STATION)  
\_\_\_ pilatforma (SU perron)
- PLATTER tälinkä, täxsä
- PLAY oyun
- PLAY, TO \_\_\_ oyna -, TO \_\_\_  
(AN INSTRUMENT ~ MUSIC)  
çal -, TO \_\_\_ PRANKS tamaša qil -
- PLEASANT xuš
- PLEASED xošal, xuš
- PLEASING, TO BE \_\_\_ (TO)  
(+ğä) yaq -
- PLEASURE xäyr, xoš
- PLEDGE, (WRITTEN) \_\_\_ höjjät
- PLUM äynula
- PLY qäwät
- PNEUMONIA öpkä yalluği
- POCKET xalta
- POEM še'ir
- POET ša'ir
- POINT, (MERIT) payda, \_\_\_ OF  
VIEW qaraš
- POINT, TO \_\_\_ OUT körsät -
- POINTLESS paydisiz
- POINTER körsätküč
- POISON, TO \_\_\_ zähärlä -

- POISON zähär  
 POISONED, TO BE \_\_\_ zähärlän-  
 POISONING, (BEING  
 POISONED) zähärliniš, FOOD  
 \_\_\_ yimäktin zähärliniš, TO  
 SUFFER FOOD \_\_\_ yimäktin  
 zähärlän-  
 POISONOUS zähärlük  
 POLAND Polša (SU Pol'ša)  
 POLE, (POLISH PERSON) poläk  
 (SU polyak), (STAFF) sap  
 POLICE saqçi idarisi (SU policiya),  
 \_\_\_ OFFICER saqçi, \_\_\_  
 STATION saqçi (idarisi) (SU  
 policiya bölümi)  
 POLISH, (adj ~ n) poläk (SU  
 polyak)  
 POLITE, \_\_\_ CEREMONY, \_\_\_  
 FORMULA tüzüt  
 POLITICAL siyasi, (SYSTEM OF)  
 \_\_\_ ECONOMY siyasi iqtisat,  
 (STUDY OF) \_\_\_ ECONOMY  
 siyasi iqtisatşunaslıq  
 POLITICIAN siyasätçi  
 POLITICS siyasät  
 POMEGRANATE anar, \_\_\_  
 JUICE anar süyi  
 POND köl, SMALL \_\_\_ kölçäk  
 POOR, (MATERIALLY) awarä,  
 kämbäğäl (SU kämbiğäl), pulsiz  
 POPLAR teräk  
 POPULAR ammibap  
 PORK çošqa göši (SU çočqa göši)  
 PORT port  
 PORTAL dārwarzä  
 PORTLAND Portland  
 PORTUGAL Portugaliyā (SU  
 Portugaliya)  
 PORTUGUESE, (adj ~ n)  
 portugal, portugaliyilik (SU  
 portugaliyalik)  
 POSITION, (TO BE) IN A \_\_\_  
 TO ... muyässär (bol-),  
 OFFICIAL \_\_\_ mänsäp  
 POSITIVE aq, \_\_\_ EFFECT  
 payda  
 POSITIVELY jāzmān  
 POSSIBILITY imkan  
 POSSIBLE mümkin, AS ... AS \_\_\_  
 imkan qädär ..., TO BE \_\_\_  
 bol-  
 POST, \_\_\_ (AL) SERVICE poçta,  
 \_\_\_-OFFICE poçtixana,  
 GOVERNMENT \_\_\_ mänsäp  
 POSTAGE, \_\_\_ STAMP marka  
 POSTERIOR quyruq  
 POSTGRADUATE, \_\_\_  
 STUDENT aspirant  
 POSTPONE, TO \_\_\_ keçiktür-,  
 soz-  
 POSTPONED, TO BE \_\_\_ sozul-  
 POT, (TEA-) \_\_\_ çäynäk,  
 (COOKING) \_\_\_ qazan  
 POTATO yañyu (SU yañiyu)  
 POUND, TO \_\_\_ soq-  
 POUR, TO \_\_\_ (OUT) sür-  
 POURED, TO BE \_\_\_ (OUT)  
 sürül-  
 POVERTY awarä, kämbäğälçilik  
 (SU kämbiğälçilik), kämbäğällik  
 (SU kämbiğällik)  
 POWDER paraşok (SU porošok)  
 POWER küç  
 POWERFUL küçlük  
 POWERLESS küçsiz  
 PRACTICE mäşq (SU mäşiq),  
 MEDICAL \_\_\_ tibabätçilik  
 PRACTITIONER, \_\_\_ OF FOLK  
 ~ TRADITIONAL MEDICINE  
 tiwip, \_\_\_ OF (TRADITIONAL)  
 CHINESE MEDICINE junqo  
 tiwipi  
 PRAGUE Praga  
 PRAIRY yaylaq  
 PRANK, TO PLAY \_\_\_S çaqçaq  
 qil-, tamaşa qil-  
 PRECEDING awal (SU äwwäl),  
 burun, ilgiri  
 PRECIOUS esil, \_\_\_ STONE  
 yaqut  
 PRECISE eniq  
 PREDICATE xāwār  
 PREDILECTION, TO HAVE A  
 \_\_\_ (FOR) (+ğä) qiziq-  
 PREFECTURE oblast (SU  
 oblast')

- PREGNANCY, (FETUS) hamilä,  
 (CONDITION) hamildarlıq  
 PREGNANT hamildar  
 PREMATURE ätigän, baldur  
 PREPARATION jabduq, täyyarlıq  
 PREPARE, TO \_\_\_ jabdu -,  
 täyyarla -  
 PREPARED täyyar, TO BE \_\_\_\_,  
 TO GET \_\_\_ jabdun -, täyyar  
 bol -, täyyarlan -  
 PRESCRIPTION, (MEDICAL) \_\_\_  
 retsep (SU recept), TO WRITE A  
 \_\_\_ retsep yaz -  
 PRESENT, (adj) bar  
 PRESENT (n), (TIME) hazirqi  
 zaman, AT \_\_\_ hazir, (GIFT)  
 soğa, soğat, AS A \_\_\_ soğatlıq,  
 FAREWELL \_\_\_ yolluq, (adj)  
 hazirqi  
 PRESENTLY hazir  
 PRESERVE, TO \_\_\_ (TO  
 GUARD) saqla -  
 PRESERVED, TO BE \_\_\_ (TO  
 BE GUARDED) saqlan -  
 PRESERVES konserwa  
 PRESS, TO \_\_\_ bas -, qis -  
 PRESSURE besim, zor, BLOOD  
 \_\_\_ qan besimi  
 PRESSURE, TO \_\_\_ zorla -  
 PRETEND, TO \_\_\_ sal -  
 PRETENDED, TO BE \_\_\_ selin -  
 PRETTINESS güzällik  
 PRETTY çiraylıq, güzäl, \_\_\_  
 (FAIRLY) ... xeli ..., xelila ...  
 PREVAIL, TO \_\_\_ tur -  
 PREVENT, TO \_\_\_ ...niñ aldini al -  
 PREVENTION ...niñ aldini eliş  
 PREVIOUS awal (SU äwwäl),  
 baldur, burun, ilgiri, burunqi  
 PREY ow  
 PRICE baha  
 PRIEST rohani, CATHOLIC \_\_\_  
 katolik rohanisi  
 PRIMARY, \_\_\_ SCHOOL  
 başlanğuč mäktäp  
 PRINCE šahzadä, (PROVINCE  
 OF) \_\_\_ EDWARD ISLAND  
 Šahzadä Edward (SU Prins  
 Edward) arili (ölkisi)  
 PRINCIPLE qanun  
 PRINT, TO \_\_\_ bas -  
 PRIOR awal (SU äwwäl), burun,  
 ilgiri, burunqi, \_\_\_ TO ... ..  
 aldidin, ... awal (SU ... äwwäl), ...  
 burun  
 PRIZED qimmät  
 PROBLEM čataq, mäsilä, NO  
 \_\_\_! gäp ämäš!  
 PROBLEMATIC čataq  
 PROCEED, TO \_\_\_ yür - (SU  
 žür -)  
 PROCRASTINATE, TO \_\_\_ soz -  
 PRODUCE mähsulat,  
 (VEGETABLES) köktat  
 PRODUCT mähsul, mähsulat  
 PRODUCTION mähsulat, \_\_\_ ...  
 mähsulatlıq ...  
 PROFESSOR pirofessor (SU  
 professor)  
 PROFICIENT puxta  
 PROFIT ösüm, payda  
 PROFITABLE paydiliq  
 PROGRAM puogiramma (SU  
 programma)  
 PROJECT fañ'an (SU proekt)  
 PROLETARIAN, GREAT \_\_\_  
 CULTURAL REVOLUTION  
 puroletariyat mediniyät zor inqilawi  
 PROLETARIAT puroletariyat (SU  
 proletariyat)  
 PROMOTE, TO \_\_\_ (TO A  
 POSITION) kötar -  
 PRONE, \_\_\_ POSITION düm  
 PRONOUN almaš, DEMON-  
 STRATIVE \_\_\_ körsätküč almaš,  
 PERSONAL \_\_\_ kişilik almaš  
 PRONUNCIATION täläppüz (SU  
 täläppuz)  
 PROOF guwa  
 PROPER näq, \_\_\_ (LY) puxta,  
 BE \_\_\_ (FOR) (+ğa) toğra (SU  
 toğri) käl -  
 PROPERTY mal, wäj  
 PROSPEROUS awat  
 PROTECT, TO \_\_\_ asra -, saqla -  
 PROTECTED, TO BE \_\_\_ saqlan -

- PROTECTION asraş  
 PROTECTORATE asraş  
 PROTESTANT, (adj ~ n)  
 purtestant (SU protestant), \_\_\_  
 MINISTER, \_\_\_ PASTOR  
 pastor, purtestant rohanisi  
 PROVINCE ölkä  
 PROVISION, (FOOD) ozuq  
 PROXIMITY ätrap  
 PRUNE, TO \_\_\_ čata-  
 PSYCHIATRIST pisixiatir (SU  
 psixiatr), rohiy kesäller doxturi  
 PSYCHIATRY pisixiatriyä (SU  
 psixiatriya), rohi kesällär  
 doxturluği  
 PSYCHOLOGICAL rohiy (SU  
 rohi)  
 PSYCHOLOGIST pisixolog (SU  
 psixolog)  
 PSYCHOLOGY pisixologiyä (SU  
 psixologiya)  
 PUBLIC omumi, \_\_\_ BATH  
 hammam, \_\_\_ SECURITY  
 BUREAU saqçi idarisi, \_\_\_  
 SERVANT mänsäpdar  
 PUBLICATION, (PROCESS) näşr  
 (SU näşir)  
 PUBLISH, TO \_\_\_ näşr qil- (SU  
 näşir qil-)  
 PUBLISHED, TO BE \_\_\_ näşr  
 qilin- (SU näşir qilin-)  
 PUBLISHING näşr (SU näşir),  
 \_\_\_ COMPANY, \_\_\_ HOUSE  
 näşriyat  
 PUDDLE kölčäk  
 PULL, TO \_\_\_ tart-, TO \_\_\_  
 OUT (TO EXTEND) soz  
 PULLED, TO BE \_\_\_ tartin-  
 PULLOVER popayka (SU  
 fufayka)  
 PULSE tomur, \_\_\_ RATE tomur  
 soquş, TO FEEL THE \_\_\_  
 tomur tut-  
 PUMP nasos, WATER \_\_\_ su  
 nasosi  
 PUMPKIN kawa, \_\_\_ RIND  
 şapaq  
 PUNCH, (DRINK) wino  
 PUNCTILIOUS eniq  
 PUNCTUALLY дәl waqtida,  
 ARRIVE \_\_\_ дәl waqtida bar-,  
 дәl waqtida käl-, ülgür-  
 PUNGENT, (STRONGLY  
 FLAVORED) aččiq  
 PUPIL, (STUDENT) oquğuči,  
 FEMALE \_\_\_ qiz oquğuči,  
 MALE \_\_\_ oğul oquğuči  
 PURCHASE, TO \_\_\_ al-  
 PURE sap, taza  
 PURIFICATION, (ISLAMIC)  
 CANONICAL \_\_\_ tärät, MAJOR  
 CANONICAL \_\_\_ çoң tärät,  
 MINOR CANONICAL \_\_\_ kičik  
 tärät  
 PURPOSE, FOR THAT \_\_\_  
 şuniң učün, FOR THE \_\_\_ OF ...  
 -ğili ~ -qili ~ -gili ~ -kili, ...  
 učün, ... yolida  
 PURSE qapčuq, xalta, (MONEY)  
 \_\_\_ hämyan (SU hämiyan),  
 portmen (~ portman)  
 PURSUE, TO \_\_\_ (AN ACTIVI-  
 TY) işlä-  
 PUSH, TO \_\_\_ TOGETHER qis-  
 PUT, TO \_\_\_ qoy-, sal-, (pl)  
 seliş-, TO \_\_\_ DOWN čüşür-,  
 TO \_\_\_ FORWARD qoy-, TO  
 \_\_\_ OFF kečiktür-, soz-, TO  
 \_\_\_ ON (CLOTHES) kiy-,  
 kiyin-, kiyiwal-, sal-, \_\_\_ OUT  
 (UPSET) xapa, TO \_\_\_ ONE-  
 SELF OUT awarä bol-, TO \_\_\_  
 OUT čiqar-, TO \_\_\_  
 THROUGH ötküz-, TO \_\_\_ UP  
 (IN AN ACCOMMODATION)  
 (+ğa) čüş-, TO BE \_\_\_ ON selin-  
 PUTRID sesiq

## Q

- QARAMAY Qaramay  
 QARAQALPAQ, (adj ~ n)  
 qaraqalpaq  
 QASHGHAR Qaşqār  
 QAZAQ (n ~ adj) qazaq  
 QAZAQISTAN Qazağıstan

QINGHAI, (TSINGHAI) \_\_\_  
 (PROVINCE) Činçäy (SU  
 Cinxay) (ölkisi)  
 QIRGHIZ (n - adj) qirğiz  
 QIRGHIZISTAN Qirğiz(i)stan  
 QOMUL Qumul (~ Qomul)  
 QUALIFIED, \_\_\_ WORKER usta  
 QUALITY súpät  
 QUARTER čaräk, TOWN \_\_\_  
 mähällä  
 QUEBEC, \_\_\_ CITY Kwebek  
 šähiri, (PROVINCE OF) \_\_\_  
 Kwebek (ölkisi)  
 QUEENSLAND, (STATE OF) \_\_\_  
 Kwenlënd (SU Kwinslënd)  
 (oblasti)  
 QUESTION mäsilä, so'al, TO  
 ASK (SOMEONE) A \_\_\_ (...din),  
 TO RAISE A \_\_\_ so'al qoy -  
 QUEUE, \_\_\_ (OF PEOPLE)  
 očirät  
 QUICK(LY) pat, tez  
 QUID som  
 QUILT yotqan  
 QUINCE behi  
 QUIT, TO \_\_\_ qoy -  
 QUITE bäk, \_\_\_ (A LOT) xeli,  
 xelila  
 QULJA Ğulja, (PERSON) OF \_\_\_  
 ğuljiliq  
 QUMUL Qumul (~ Qomul)

## R

RABBI yähudi rohanisi  
 RABI' AL-AKHIRA, (*Rabî'*  
*al-'âxira*) räbbiyäl'axir  
 RABI' AL-AWWAL, (*Rabî' al-*  
*'awwal*) räbbiyäl'äwwäl  
 RABI' AL-THANI, (*Rabî' al-tâni*)  
 räbbiyäl'axir  
 RACK jaza, LUGGAGE \_\_\_ yük  
 (SU žük) jaza  
 RADIO radiyo (SU radio), TO  
 LISTEN TO THE \_\_\_ radiyo  
 aňla -  
 RADIOGRAPHY rentgen

RAG lata  
 RAILWAY, \_\_\_ STATION poyiz  
 istansisi, \_\_\_ STOP wazgal (SU  
 wokzal)  
 RAIN yamğur  
 RAIN, TO \_\_\_ yamğur yağ -  
 RAINSTORM judun,  
 judun-čapqun  
 RAISE, TO \_\_\_ (TO LIFT)  
 kôtär -, örlä -, TO \_\_\_ A  
 QUESTION so'al qoy -  
 RAISIN quruq üzüm  
 RAISING, ANIMAL \_\_\_ čarwa,  
 čarwičiliq  
 RAJAB räjäp  
 RAMADAN, (*Ramadân*) ramzan  
 RARE az, käm  
 RARELY ančä-munčä, az, käm,  
 VERY \_\_\_ käm din käm  
 RASH, (n) qičiq, TO BREAK  
 OUT IN A \_\_\_, TO HAVE A  
 \_\_\_ qičiš -  
 RATHER, (FAIRLY) xeli, xelila,  
 \_\_\_ THAN bälki, #ki  
 RAW xam  
 RAWAP rawap  
 RAYON sün'i yipäk (SU sun'i  
 žipäk)  
 RAZOR ustura  
 REACH, TO \_\_\_ eriš -, täg -,  
 yät -, TO \_\_\_ EACH OTHER  
 tegiš -, TO \_\_\_ OVER sun -  
 REACTION reaksiyä (SU  
 reakciya), TO CAUSE A \_\_\_  
 reaksiyä qil -  
 READ, TO \_\_\_ kör -, oqu -  
 READY täyyar, \_\_\_ (-MADE)  
 täyyar, TO BE \_\_\_, TO GET \_\_\_  
 täyyar bol -  
 REAL näq, rast  
 REALITY häq, rast  
 REALIZE, TO \_\_\_ (TO  
 UNDERSTAND) uq - (SU  
 ux -), TO MAKE \_\_\_ uqtur -  
 (SU uxtur -)  
 REALLY taza  
 REALM sahä  
 REAR arqa, käyn

- REASON sāvāp, wāj, yol, FOR  
 THAT \_\_\_ šuniñ üčün, FOR  
 (THE) REASON OF ... .. üčün,  
 ... säwiwi bilän, ... yolida, FOR  
 WHAT \_\_\_ nimişqa
- REASONABLE yolluq
- RECALL, TO \_\_\_ äslä-
- RECEIPT fap(i)yaw ~ fap(i)yo  
 (SU nakladnaya, sčet), höjjät
- RECEIVE, TO \_\_\_ qobul qil-,  
 tapşuruwal-, TO \_\_\_ (A)  
 BLOOD (TRANSFUSION) qan  
 al-, TO \_\_\_ (A GUEST)  
 (mehman) küt-
- RECEIVER, (PERSON)  
 tapşuruwalğuči (SU tapşurup  
 alğuči)
- RECENTLY yeqinda, (FOR  
 SOME TIME NOW) \_\_\_  
 yeqindin buyan, VERY \_\_\_ pat
- RECEPTACLE qača
- RECEPTION qobul
- RECIPIENT igā (SU egā),  
 tapşuruwalğuči (SU tapşurup  
 alğuči)
- RECITE, TO \_\_\_ eyt-, oqu-
- RECOLLECT, TO \_\_\_ äslä-
- RECOLLECTION äs, äslik
- RECOMPENSE, TO \_\_\_ tölä-
- RECORD, (WRITTEN  
 DOCUMENT) namā
- RECORDER, TAPE \_\_\_ ün'alğu
- RECOVER, TO \_\_\_ saqay-
- RED qizil, GLARINGLY \_\_\_,  
 STRIKINGLY \_\_\_ qip-qizil,  
 LIGHT \_\_\_ qizğuč
- REDDISH qizğuč
- REFER, TO \_\_\_ (TO ...) (...  
 toğrisida) toxta-, (... toğrisida)  
 toxtal-
- REFRESH, TO \_\_\_ salqin bär-
- REFRESHING salqin
- REFRIGERATOR tonlatquč
- REGARD, \_\_\_S salam, TO GIVE  
 \_\_\_S (TO) (+ğa) salam eyt-
- REGARD, TO \_\_\_ kör-, TO  
 \_\_\_ (AS BEING) dāp oyla-
- REGARDING, \_\_\_ ... .. häqqidä,  
 ... häqtä, ... toğrisida
- REGINA Rejayna (SU Redžayna,  
 Ridžayna)
- REGION rayon, wilayät
- REGISTER, TO \_\_\_ (SOMEONE)  
 tizimla-, TO \_\_\_ (BY HAVING  
 ONE'S NAME PUT DOWN)  
 tizimlat-
- REGISTERED, \_\_\_ LETTER  
 zakaz xät
- REGULAR addi
- REGULATION qa'idä, qanun
- RELATION alaqa, \_\_\_S, TO  
 HAVE \_\_\_ alaqlaş-
- RELATIVE, (n) tuqqan
- RELEASED azat
- RELIEVE, TO \_\_\_ ONESELF  
 oltur-, tārāt qil-
- RELIGION din
- REMAIN, TO \_\_\_ qal-, TO  
 CAUSE TO \_\_\_ qaldur-
- REMEDY, (CURE) dawa,  
 (MEDICAMENT) dora
- REMEMBER, TO \_\_\_ äslä-
- RENOUNCE, TO \_\_\_ yan-, TO  
 CAUSE TO \_\_\_ yandur-
- RENT kira
- REPLY jawap, TO WRITE A \_\_\_  
 jawap yaz-
- REPLY, TO \_\_\_ jawap bär-
- REPORT mālumat
- REPORTER muxbir
- REPUBLIC jumhuriyät, respublika
- REPUTABLE dañdar, dañliq
- REPUTATION dañ, HAVING A  
 GOOD \_\_\_ dañdar, dañliq
- REPUTE dañ, (BEING) OF  
 GOOD \_\_\_ dañdar, dañliq
- REQUEST tiläk
- REQUEST, TO \_\_\_ sora-, tilä-,  
 TO \_\_\_ LEAVE, TO \_\_\_  
 PERMISSON ruxsät sora-
- REQUIRE, TO \_\_\_ keräk, lazim  
 (see NEED)
- REQUIRED keräklik
- REQUIREMENT keräk, lazim
- RESEARCH tätqiq, tätqiqat, TO  
 DO \_\_\_ tätqiq qil-, tätqiqat al-

- RESEARCH, TO \_\_\_ tākšür-,  
tätqiq qil-, tätqiqat al-, ügän-
- RESEMBLE, TO \_\_\_ oxša-
- RESIDENCE jay
- RESIDENTIAL, \_\_\_ AREA  
mähalla
- RESOLUTE qattiq
- RESPECT, WITH \_\_\_ TO ... ..  
toğrisida
- REST däm, TO TAKE A \_\_\_  
däm al-
- RESTAURANT ašpuzul, ašxana,  
restoran
- RESTING, \_\_\_ PLACE orun
- RESTRICT, TO \_\_\_ čakla-
- RESTRICTED, TO BE \_\_\_ čaklän-
- RESTROOM, (TOILET)  
hajátxana, tärátxana
- RESULT máhsul, nátiǵa, TO  
ATTAIN A \_\_\_ nátiǵigá eriš-,  
PRODUCING \_\_\_S miwilik
- RESULT, TO \_\_\_ qal-
- RETURN, TO \_\_\_ (v.int) qayt-,  
yan-, TO CAUSE TO \_\_\_, TO  
\_\_\_ (v.t) qayttur-, yandur-
- REVIVE, TO \_\_\_ tirildür-
- REVIVED, TO BE \_\_\_ tiril-
- REVOLUTION inqilap, GREAT  
PROLETARIAN CULTURAL  
\_\_\_ puroletariyat mediniyát zor  
inqilawı
- REYKYAVIK Reykyawik
- RHODE ISLAND, (STATE OF)  
\_\_\_ Rod arili (šitati)
- RIBBON lenta
- RICE gürüč, \_\_\_ GRUEL mitañ,  
STEAMED \_\_\_ ganpän
- RICH awat, munbát, (HAVING  
MONEY) bay, pulluq
- RIDE, TO \_\_\_ (ASTRIDE) min-,  
TO \_\_\_ (SITTING IN A  
VEHICLE) oltur-
- RIDICULE šarxo
- RIDICULE, TO \_\_\_ šarxo qil-
- RIGA Riga
- RIGHT, (CORRECT) toğra (SU  
toğri), xop, \_\_\_ (SIDE) oñ, \_\_\_  
HAND SIDE oñ täripi, \_\_\_
- AWAY dārhal, toğra, ALL \_\_\_  
bolidu, maqul, xop, ALL \_\_\_
- THEN xäyr, JUST \_\_\_ däl, TO  
BE \_\_\_ (FOR) (+ğa) toğra käl-
- RIGHTEOUS mömin
- RIND, MELON \_\_\_, PUMPKIN  
\_\_\_, SQUASH \_\_\_ šapaq
- RING, (FINGER-) \_\_\_ halqa, üzük
- RIPE piššiq
- RIPEN, TO \_\_\_ piš-
- RISE, TO \_\_\_ tur-
- RISOTTO, STEAMED MEAT \_\_\_  
japma
- RIVER dārya, \_\_\_ VALLEY say
- RIVULET östän
- ROAD yol, SILK \_\_\_ yipäk yoli  
(SU žipäk yoli), HAVING \_\_\_S  
yolluq
- ROAST, TO \_\_\_ qoru-, ütlä-,  
TO \_\_\_ (OVER A FIRE) (ot)  
sun-, qaqla-
- ROBE, TRADITIONAL \_\_\_ ton
- ROCK taš, (LARGE) \_\_\_  
(FORMATION) qiya
- ROCKHAMPTON Rokhampton  
(SU Rokgempton)
- ROLL, TO \_\_\_ UP ora-
- ROME Rim (SU Rım)
- ROOM öy, xana
- ROOT tomur, tüp, yiltiz, WORD  
\_\_\_ söz tomuri, sözniñ yiltizi
- ROPE arqan, THICK \_\_\_  
ağamčä
- ROSE qizilgül, \_\_\_ SUGAR  
gülqän, CHINESE \_\_\_ ätirgül
- ROSTER royxát, tizim, TO PUT  
ONTO A \_\_\_ tizimla-, TO  
HAVE (ONESELF) PUT ONTO  
A \_\_\_ tizimlat-
- ROUBLE rubli (SU rubl')
- ROUGE, LIP \_\_\_ qizil
- ROUND-TRIP beriš-keliš, \_\_\_  
TICKET beriš-keliš beliti
- ROUTE yol
- ROW oçirát, qatar, tiziq
- RUBBER, (ERASER) oçürgüč,  
rezinkä
- RUG giläm, \_\_\_ WEAVER

gilämçi, giläm toqumiçi, xalwap,  
 \_\_\_ WEAVING gilämçilik, \_\_\_  
 WEAVING FACTORY, \_\_\_  
 WEAVING SHOP gilämçilik  
 karxanisi, FELT-\_\_\_ kigiz,  
 WALL-\_\_\_ tam giläm  
 RUIN awarâ  
 RUIN, TO \_\_\_ buz-, yiqit- (SU  
 žiqit-)  
 RUINED awarâ, TO BE \_\_\_  
 buzul-  
 RULE, (REGULATION) qa'idâ,  
 qanun, \_\_\_ (FOR DRAWING  
 STRAIGHT LINES) sizğuč  
 RULED, \_\_\_ (PAPER) sızıqlıq  
 (qâğâz)  
 RULER, \_\_\_ (FOR DRAWING  
 STRAIGHT LINES) sizğuč  
 RUMANIA Ruminiyâ (SU  
 Ruminiya), (PERSON) OF \_\_\_  
 ruminiyilik (SU ruminiyalik)  
 RUMANIAN, (adj ~ n) rumin  
 (SU rumın), ruminiyilik (SU  
 ruminiyalik)  
 RUN, TO \_\_\_ (OF MACHINES)  
 mañ-, TO \_\_\_ (TO FLOW)  
 aq-, TO CAUSE TO \_\_\_ (... TO  
 FLOW) sür-, TO BE CAUSED  
 TO \_\_\_ (... TO FLOW) sürül-,  
 \_\_\_-DOWN äski  
 RUOQIANG Čaqiliq  
 RURAL yeziliq, \_\_\_ INDUSTRY  
 dixançiliq, \_\_\_ SETTLEMENT  
 yeza  
 RUSSIA Russiyâ (SU Rossiya),  
 (PERSON) OF \_\_\_ russiyilik (SU  
 rossiyalik)  
 RUSSIAN, (adj ~ n) rus, russiyilik  
 (SU rossiyalik), \_\_\_ (LANGUAGE  
 ~ MANNER) rusçâ  
 RUSTIC yeziliq  
 RYE qara buğday

## S

SACK qap, tağar, xalta, SMALL  
 \_\_\_ qapçuq

SACRIFICE qurban  
 SAD, TO BE \_\_\_ kōñül yerim bol-  
 SADNESS ğâm, kōñül yerim boluř  
 SAFAR, (*Safar*) sâpâr  
 SAFE, (ad) puxta, saq  
 SAFEGUARD asrař  
 SAFEGUARD, TO \_\_\_ asra-,  
 saqla-  
 SAFEGUARDED, TO BE \_\_\_  
 saqlan-  
 SAINT JOHN'S Sent Jons (SU  
 Sent Džons)  
 SAKE, FOR THE \_\_\_ OF ... ..  
 üčün, ... yolida  
 SALE bazar  
 SALT tuz, \_\_\_ CONTAINER, \_\_\_  
 SHAKER tuzluq, \_\_\_-FREE  
 tuzsiz, CONTAINING \_\_\_  
 suzluq, EDIBLE \_\_\_ ařtuzi,  
 LACKING \_\_\_ tuzsiz  
 SALTED tuzluq  
 SALTY tuzluq  
 SALVADOR, EL \_\_\_ Salvador  
 SALVADORIAN, (adj ~ n)  
 salvadorluq  
 SAMARKAND Sâmärkân(d)  
 SAME oxřař  
 SAM(O)SA samsa  
 SAMOVAR samawar (SU  
 samowar)  
 SAN DIEGO San Diego  
 SAN FRANCISCO San Fransisko  
 (SU San Francisco)  
 SAND qum, \_\_\_ DUNE qum  
 dōwisi  
 SANDY, \_\_\_ DESERT qumluq  
 SAP řirnâ  
 SAPAYI sapayi  
 SARANSK Saranski (SU Saransk)  
 SASKATCHEWAN, (PROVINCE  
 OF) \_\_\_ Saskačewan (ölkisi)  
 SASKATOON Saskatoon  
 SATAR satar  
 SATIATED, (WITH FOOD)  
 qosaq toq  
 SATIN tawar  
 SATIRE řarxo  
 SATISFACTION xoř



- SATISFACTORY, TO BE \_\_\_  
(TO) (+ğa) yara -
- SATISFIED, \_\_\_ (AFTER  
EATING) qosaq toq
- SATISFY, TO \_\_\_ (+ğa) yara -
- SATISFYING, TO BE \_\_\_ (TO)  
(+ğa) yaq-, (+ğa) yara -
- SATURDAY šānbā, (häptiniñ)  
altinči küni (CU), (häptigā) altā  
(CU), (ON) \_\_\_S šānbā künliri
- SAUCER tālinkā. tāxsā
- SAUDI ARABIA Sā'udi  
Ārābistan(i)
- SAUDI ARABIAN (adj ~ n)  
sā'udi ārābistan(i)liq
- SAUSAGE, HORSE(-MEAT) \_\_\_  
qezi (~ qeza)
- SAVE, TO \_\_\_ (v.t) qutquz -
- SAY, TO \_\_\_ dā-, dāp eyt -,  
eyt -, gāp qil -
- SCAFFOLD jaza
- SCALES jīn
- SCALLION suñ piyaz
- SCARCE qis
- SCARCELY aran
- SCARF šarpa (SU šarf),  
(HEAD-)\_\_\_ (baš) yağliq, romal
- SCENE mārikā
- SCENERY mānzirā
- SCENT ātir, puraq
- SCENTED ātir, māzilik
- SCHEDULE pilan (SU plan)
- SCHOLARSHIP, (LEARNING)  
mālumat
- SCHOOL māktāp
- SCHOOLMASTER mu'āllim,  
xālpāt
- SCIENCE ilim, pān, MEDICAL  
\_\_\_ tibabātčilik, tibbi ilim
- SCIENTIST alim, (IN THE  
NATURAL SCIENCES)  
tābi'ātšunas, MEDICAL \_\_\_ tibbi  
alim
- SCISSORS qayča (SU qayči)
- SCRAP parča
- SCRAPE, TO \_\_\_ qir -
- SCREAM, TO \_\_\_ waqira -
- SCRIPT yeziq
- SCULL-CAP, EMBROIDERED  
\_\_\_ doppa, "MELON-RIND \_\_\_"  
šapaq doppa
- SCULPTING häykältarašliq
- SCULPTOR häykältaraš
- SCULPTURE häykāl,  
(ACTIVITY) häykältarašliq
- SEA deniz
- SEAL, (STAMP) tamğa
- SEAM tikiš (SU tikič)
- SEASON päsil
- SEAT orun, orunduq,  
(LOCATION) turuşluq jay,  
HARD \_\_\_ (ON A CHINESE  
TRAIN) qattiq orun, SOFT \_\_\_  
(ON A CHINESE TRAIN) \_\_\_  
yumşaq orun
- SEAT, TO \_\_\_ pat -
- SEATED, (LOCATED) turuşluq
- SEATTLE Sietil (SU Siètl)
- SECOND ikkinči
- SECRET; (adj) qara
- SECRETARY juši, katip, sikretar  
(SU sekretar ')
- SECTION bōlmā, bōlüm, qisim,  
HAVING \_\_\_S bōlmilik
- SECURE puxta, saq
- SECURE, TO \_\_\_ qoy -
- SECURITY, PUBLIC \_\_\_  
BUREAU sagči idarisi, TO  
GIVE AS \_\_\_ tik -
- SEE, TO \_\_\_ kōr -, TO \_\_\_ A  
DOCTOR doxturğa kōrūn -, TO  
\_\_\_ A PATIENT kesāl kōr -, TO  
\_\_\_ EACH OTHER kōrūš -, TO  
\_\_\_ OFF uzat -
- SEED gazir, meğiz, uruq
- SEEDLESS uruqsiz
- SEEDLING kōk
- SEEM, TO \_\_\_ oxša -
- SEEMINGLY bālki, bālkim
- SEEMLY, TO BE \_\_\_ oxša -
- SEEN, TO BE \_\_\_ kōrūn -
- SEIZE, TO \_\_\_ tut -
- SELDOM az, kām
- SELF ōz, \_\_\_-WILL muxtar
- SELL, TO \_\_\_ sat -
- SELLER satquči

- SEMANTIC, \_\_\_ VALUE mǎna, mǎnǎ
- SEND, TO \_\_\_ áwǎt -, TO \_\_\_ BACK qayttur -, TO \_\_\_ OFF yolla -, uzat -, TO \_\_\_ OUT čiqar -, TO \_\_\_ (OFF) A LETTER xǎt sal -, TO \_\_\_ (OFF) A PACKAGE, TO \_\_\_ (OFF) A PARCEL xalta sal -
- SENEGAL Senegal
- SENEGALESE, (adj ~ n) senegalli
- SENSE yol
- SENSIBLE yolluq
- SENTENCE, (GRAMMATICAL) \_\_\_ jümlǎ
- SEPARATE, TO \_\_\_ (v.t) ayri -, böl -, yar -
- SEPARATED, TO BE(COME) \_\_\_ ayril -
- SEPTEMBER sentǎbir (SU sentyabr´), toqquzinči ay
- SERB serbiyilik (SU serbiyalik), serp (SU serb)
- SERBIA Serbiyǎ (SU Serbiya), (PERSON) OF \_\_\_ serbiyilik (SU serbiyalik)
- SERBIAN, (adj ~ n) serbiyilik (SU serbiyalik), serp (SU serb)
- SERIOUS eđir, jiddi, TO CONSIDER \_\_\_, TO TAKE \_\_\_ jiddi qara -
- SERPENT yilan (SU žilan)
- SERVANT kütküči, PUBLIC \_\_\_ mánsǎpdar
- SERVER kütküči
- SERVICE xizmǎt, \_\_\_ MEMBER xadim, HEALTH \_\_\_, MEDICAL \_\_\_ tibabǎt
- SERVIETTE mayliq (~ SU salfetka)
- SESAME künjüt, \_\_\_ OIL künjüt yeđi, zima
- SET taqim, yürüş (SU žürüş), TELEPHONE \_\_\_ aparat (SU apparat), telefon aparati (SU telefon apparati), TELEVISION \_\_\_ dyǎnšǎ (CU), televizor
- SET, TO \_\_\_ qoy -, sal -, TO \_\_\_ OUT (yolğa) čiq -, mañ -, TO \_\_\_ UP qoy -
- SETTLE, TO \_\_\_ (v.t) qoy -, TO \_\_\_ (DOWN) oltur -, tur -, yat -
- SETTLEMENT, RURAL \_\_\_ yeza
- SEVEN yǎttǎ
- SEVENTEEN on yǎttǎ
- SEVENTEENTH on yǎttinči
- SEVENTH yǎttinči
- SEVENTIETH yǎtmišinči
- SEVENTY yǎtmiš
- SEVER, TO \_\_\_ böl -, üz -
- SEVERE qattiq, yaman
- SEVERELY qattiq, yaman
- SEW, TO \_\_\_ tik -
- SEWING, \_\_\_ MACHINE (kiyim) tikiš mašinisi, mašina
- SEWN, TO BE \_\_\_ tikil -
- SHAANXI, (SHENSI) \_\_\_ (PROVINCE) Šyǎnšǎ (SU Šǎn´si) (ölkisi)
- SHA´BAN, (Ša´bǎn) šǎbǎn
- SHADOW qara
- SHAMAN baxšǎ
- SHAMANISM baxšǎliq, šaman dini, šamanizim (SU šamanizm)
- SHAME, WHAT A \_\_\_! ǎpsus!
- SHANDONG, (SHANTUNG) \_\_\_ (PROVINCE) Šǎndun (SU Šǎn´dun) (ölkisi)
- SHANGHAI, \_\_\_ (MUNICIPALITY) Šǎnxǎy (SU Šǎnxay) (šǎhiri)
- SHANXI, (SHANSI) \_\_\_ (PROVINCE) Šǎnšǎ (SU Šǎn´si) (ölkisi)
- SHARP ötkür
- SHAVE, TO \_\_\_ (BEARD HAIR) (saqal) qir -, TO \_\_\_ (HEAD HAIR) (čač) čušür -
- SHAVING, \_\_\_ KNIFE ustura
- SHAWWAL, (Šawwǎl) šǎwal
- SHE u
- SHEEP, \_\_\_ SKIN köpǎ, qoy terisi
- SHEET, \_\_\_ (OF PAPER) parča (qǎđǎz), (BED) \_\_\_ kirlik
- SHELF jaza

- SHENYANG, (MUKDEN)  
 Šenyan (SU Šen 'yan, Mukden)
- SHERBROOKE Šerbruk
- SHIFT, TO \_\_\_ (v.int) öt-, (v.t)  
 sür-
- SHIFTED, TO BE \_\_\_ sürül-
- SHIJIAZHUANG, (SHIHCHIA-  
 CHUANG) Šij(y)ajwan (SU  
 Śiczyačžuan)
- SHINE, TO \_\_\_ (v.int) čaqla-,  
 yoru-
- SHINE yoruq
- SHINY yoruq
- SHIP kemä, (STEAM-) \_\_\_  
 paraxot (SU paroxod), (SMALL)  
 \_\_\_ qolwaq
- SHIRT köynäk, (SUFFICIENT)  
 FOR A \_\_\_, WEARING A \_\_\_  
 köynäklik
- SHOE ayaq, \_\_\_-LACE ayaq  
 boquči (SU ayaq boquči),  
 (CLOTH) \_\_\_ (lata) xäy
- SHOOT, TO \_\_\_ at-
- SHOP dukan, soda dukini,  
 MANUFACTURING \_\_\_  
 karxana
- SHOP, TO \_\_\_ setiwal-
- SHOPPING setiweliš, \_\_\_  
 CENTER bazar
- SHORE qirğaq, RIVER \_\_\_  
 dārya qirğığı, OCEAN \_\_\_, SEA  
 \_\_\_ deniz qirğığı
- SHORT, \_\_\_ (IN HEIGHT) päs,  
 \_\_\_ (IN LENGTH) qisqa, (IN)  
 \_\_\_ (SUPPLY) qis, \_\_\_ (OF)  
 kām, IN \_\_\_ qisqičä
- SHOT, (INJECTION) okul (SU  
 ukol), TO GIVE A \_\_\_ (TO  
 INJECT) okul qoy-, okul sat-,  
 okul ur-
- SHOULDER mürä, yälkä
- SHOUT, TO \_\_\_ waqira-
- SHOW, TO \_\_\_ körsät-
- SHOWER, (BATH) duš, \_\_\_  
 ROOM dušxana, TO TAKE A  
 \_\_\_ dušta yuyun- (SU dušta  
 žuyun-)
- SHRINK taray-, tarla-
- SHRUB čatqal
- SHUT, TO \_\_\_ ät-, yap-
- SHY xijil
- SIBE, (adj ~ n) šiwä
- SIBERIA Siberiyä (SU Sibir')
- SIBLING qerindaš, YOUNGER  
 \_\_\_ uka
- SIBO, (adj ~ n) šiwä
- SICHUAN, (SZECHUAN) \_\_\_  
 (PROVINCE) Sičwän (SU  
 Sičuan') (ölkisi)
- SICK, \_\_\_ PERSON ağriq, TO  
 BE(COME) \_\_\_ ağrip qal-, TO  
 FEEL \_\_\_ qosaq käl-
- SICKNESS ağriq, kesäl, kesällik
- SIDE čät, yan, yüz (SU yuz), FAR  
 \_\_\_ neri, ONE OF TWO  
 OPPOSITE \_\_\_S täräp
- SIDNEY Sidney
- SIGHTSEEING säylä, tamaša, TO  
 DO \_\_\_ säylä qil-, tamaša qil-
- SIGN alamät, bälğä, körsätküč
- SIGN, TO \_\_\_ imza qoy-, qol qoy-
- SIGNAL bälğä
- SIGNATURE imza
- SIGNET möhür
- SILK yipäk (SU žipäk), \_\_\_  
 CLOTH šayi, \_\_\_ FABRIC  
 yipäk räxt, \_\_\_ ROAD yipäk yoli
- SILVER kümüş
- SIMPLE asan, \_\_\_-MINDED  
 hañwaqti, \_\_\_-MINDEDNESS  
 hañwaqtiliq
- SIMPLETON hañwaqti,
- SINCE beri, buyan, ... HAS ~  
 HAVE PASSED \_\_\_ -ğili ~  
 -qili ~ -gili ~ -kili ... boldi
- SING, TO \_\_\_ (naxša) eyt-, oqu-
- SINGAPORE Singapor
- SINGAPOREAN, (adj ~ n)  
 singaporluq
- SINGE, TO \_\_\_ ütlä-
- SINGER naxšiči
- SINGLE yalañ, yalğuz, (NOT) A  
 \_\_\_ hičbir ~ hečbir
- SINGLET mayka
- SINISTER qara
- SINK, TO \_\_\_ pat-

- SINOLOG(IST), (GENERAL) \_\_\_  
 juŋgoşunas, (SPECIALIST IN  
 THE STUDY OF THE HAN  
 PEOPLE) xānzuşunas (SU  
 xānsuşunas)
- SINOLOGY, (GENERAL) \_\_\_  
 juŋgoşunasliq, (STUDY OF THE  
 HAN PEOPLE) xānzuşunasliq  
 (SU xānsuşunasliq)
- SIR āpāndi
- SISTER hāmşirā, (qiz) qerindaş,  
 (NURSE) sestira (SU sestra),  
 \_\_\_-IN-LAW (BROTHER'S  
 WIFE) yāŋgā, ELDER \_\_\_ ača,  
 hādā, PARENT'S ELDER \_\_\_  
 çoŋ ana, çoŋ apa, PARENT'S  
 YOUNGER \_\_\_ apa, SPOUSE'S  
 ELDER \_\_\_ qeynača, SPOUSE'S  
 YOUNGER \_\_\_ qeynsiŋil,  
 YOUNGER \_\_\_ siŋil
- SIT, TO \_\_\_ (DOWN) oltur -
- SITE māydan
- SITUATION āhwal
- SIX altā
- SIXTEEN on altā
- SIXTEENTH on altinči
- SIXTH altinči
- SIXTIETH atmişinči (SU  
 altmişinči)
- SIXTY atmiş (SU altmiş)
- SIZE, (OF CLOTHING,  
 FOOTWEAR ETC.) nomur (SU  
 nomer), IN \_\_\_ ... .. nomurluq  
 (SU nomerlik)
- SKEWER zix (SU ziq)
- SKILL hünār
- SKIN terā, \_\_\_ (ON LIQUID) yüz  
 (SU yuz), SHEEP \_\_\_ kōpā, qoy  
 terisi
- SKIRT yopka (SU yubka)
- SKY asman, hawa, kök
- SLACKS iştan
- SLEEP uyqu, TO TAKE A \_\_\_  
 uxliwal -
- SLEEP, TO (GO TO) \_\_\_ uxla -,  
 uxliwal -
- SLEEPING, \_\_\_ BERTH opu,  
 opu karwiti (SU [yataq wagondiki]
- kariwat ~ polka), \_\_\_
- COMPARTMENT (ON A  
 TRAIN) opu (SU [yataq  
 wagondiki] bölmā)
- SLEEVE yāŋ
- SLICE, TO \_\_\_ qiy -
- SLIP, (UNDERDRESS) ič köynāk
- SLIPPER kāş
- SLOPE yanbağir
- SLOPED yantu
- SLOVAK, (adj ~ n) slowak,  
 slowakiyilik (SU slowakiyalik)
- SLOVAKIA Slowakiyā (SU  
 Slowakiya), (PERSON) OF \_\_\_  
 slowak, slowakiyilik (SU  
 slowakiyalik)
- SLOVENE, (adj ~ n) slownen
- SLOVENIA Slowneniya (SU  
 Slowneniya), (PERSON) OF \_\_\_  
 slownen, slowneniylilik (SU  
 slowneniyalik)
- SLOW asta
- SLUGGISH mağdursiz
- SMALL kičik, VERY \_\_\_,  
 (LITTLE, MINOR) kičikkinā
- SMALLPOX čečāk
- SMART ötkür
- SMASH, TO \_\_\_ čaq -
- SMELL puraq, PLEASANT \_\_\_  
 māzilik puraq
- SMELLY sesiq
- SMOKE is, tütün
- SMOKE, TO \_\_\_ (tamaka) čäk -
- SMOKING, \_\_\_ WARE čekimlik,  
 \_\_\_ DIVISION tamaka čekiş  
 bölmisi, \_\_\_ SEAT tamaka čekiş  
 orni
- SNAKE yilan (SU žilan), \_\_\_  
 BITE yilan čeqişi
- SNEER šarxo
- SNEER, TO \_\_\_ šarxo qil -
- SNEEZE, TO \_\_\_ čüşkür -
- SNOW qar, \_\_\_-WHITE appaq
- SNOW, TO \_\_\_ qar yağ -
- SNOWSTORM qarliq boran,  
 šiwirğan
- SNOWY qarliq
- SO bunčilik, munča, şunča,

- šunčilik, šundaq, šuna, šunlaşqa,  
 unčilik, undaq, (NOT) \_\_\_ ...  
 ančä, (WELL,) \_\_\_ ... ämisä,  
 ämsä, LIKE \_\_\_ muşundaq, IF  
 (THAT IS) \_\_\_ undaq bolsa  
 SOCIAL ijtimai, sotsiyal (SU  
 social)  
 SOAP sopun, COSMETIC \_\_\_\_,  
 FACE \_\_\_\_, LUXURY \_\_\_ yüz  
 sopun  
 SOB, TO \_\_\_ yiğla- (SU žiğla-)  
 SOCIALIST, (adj) sotsiyalistik (SU  
 socialistik)  
 SOCIETY jām'iyät  
 SOCIOLOGIST jām'iyätşunas (SU  
 ~ sociolog)  
 SOCIOLOGY jām'işunasliq,  
 sotsi(y)ologiyä (SU sociologiya)  
 SOCK paypaq, KNITTED \_\_\_ yip  
 paypaq (SU žip paypaq)  
 SOFA diwan  
 SOFIA Sofiyä (SU Sofiya)  
 SOFT boş, yumşaq (SU žumşaq),  
 \_\_\_ SEAT (ON A CHINESE  
 TRAIN) yumşaq orun, TO  
 TURN \_\_\_ yumşa- (SU  
 žumşa-)  
 SOIL topa, topraq ~ tupraq  
 SOLD, TO BE \_\_\_ setil-  
 SOLDIER äskär, jāñçi (~ SU  
 soldat)  
 SOLE, \_\_\_ (OF FOOTWEAR)  
 čäm, ultañ  
 SOLELY päqät, yalğuz  
 SOLID bäk  
 SOLIDIFY, (v.int) uyu-  
 SOLITARY yalğuz  
 SOLITUDE yalğuzčiliq  
 SOLO yalğuz  
 SOLVE, TO \_\_\_ yäş-  
 SOME ančä-munčä, az-tola, bāzän,  
 bāzi, birär, birnäččä, birqančä  
 SOMEONE bāzän  
 SOMETHING birnärsä, birnimä  
 SOMETIMES bāzidä  
 SOMEWHAT ančä-munčä, biraz,  
 #raq ~ #rāk, sāl  
 SON oğul, \_\_\_-IN-LAW küyoğul  
 SONG naxša  
 SOON pat  
 SOOT qara  
 SORGHUM, CHINESE \_\_\_  
 qonaq  
 SORROW ğām  
 SORRY, \_\_\_! xapa bolman!, \_\_\_  
 TO HEAR THAT! äpsus!  
 SORT tür, xil, OUT OF \_\_\_S  
 mijāz yoq  
 SORT, TO \_\_\_ türä-  
 SORTED, TO BE \_\_\_ türän-  
 SOUL jan, roh  
 SOUND tawuş, ün, \_\_\_  
 HARMONY tawuşlarnıñ maslişis  
 qanuni  
 SOUP šorpa (SU šowa), \_\_\_  
 NOODLE suyqaş, tañmān  
 SOUR aččiq, čüčük  
 SOUTH jānup, \_\_\_ AFRICA  
 Jānubiy Afriqa, (STATE OF) \_\_\_  
 AUSTRALIA Jānubiy Awstiraliyä  
 (oblasti), (STATE OF) \_\_\_  
 CAROLINA Jānubiy Karolina  
 (šitati), (STATE OF) \_\_\_  
 DACOTA Jānubiy Dakota (šitati)  
 SOUTHERN jānubiy  
 SOVIET sowet, \_\_\_ UNION  
 Sowet ittapaqi, (PERSON) OF  
 THE \_\_\_ UNION sowetlik  
 SOY, \_\_\_ SAUCE j(y)anyu  
 SOYBEAN dadur  
 SPACE, \_\_\_ BETWEEN ara,  
 ariliq, \_\_\_ OF TIME ara  
 SPADE kūrāk  
 SPAIN Ispaniyä (SU Ispaniya)  
 SPANIARD ispan, ispaniyilik (SU  
 ispaniyalik)  
 SPANISH, (adj ~ n) ispan,  
 ispaniyilik (SU ispaniyalik)  
 SPARKLE, TO \_\_\_ čaqna-  
 SPEAK, TO \_\_\_ ğap qil-, sözlä-,  
 TO \_\_\_ WITH EACH OTHER  
 sözläş-  
 SPECIAL mäxsus, xas, \_\_\_(LY)  
 alahidä  
 SPECIALIST mutäxässis  
 SPECIALIZATION, FIELD OF

- \_\_\_ kâsp, PERSON IN THE  
 SAME FIELD OF \_\_\_ kâspdaş  
 SPECIALTY kâsp, PERSON  
 SHARING THE SAME \_\_\_  
 kâspdaş  
 SPECTACLE tamaşa, \_\_\_S  
 (EYEGASSES) kôz'âyñâk  
 SPEECH, (TALK) gâp,  
 (ADDRESS) nutuq, TO MAKE  
 A \_\_\_ nutuq sözlâ -  
 SPELLING imla, \_\_\_ RULE imla  
 qa'idisi  
 SPEND, TO \_\_\_ kât -, TO \_\_\_  
 (MONEY) (pul) xâjlâ -, TO \_\_\_  
 (TIME) ôt -, (zaman) ötküz -,  
 TO \_\_\_ A ~ ALL NIGHT tünâ -  
 SPICY ačëiq  
 SPILL, TO \_\_\_ sür -  
 SPILLED, TO BE \_\_\_ sürül -  
 SPINDLE yik (SU žik)  
 SPIRIT, (FEELING) kôñül  
 SPIRITUAL rohiy (SU rohi)  
 SPLEEN tal  
 SPOIL, TO \_\_\_ (v.t) buz -, (v.int)  
 buzul -  
 SPOILT, TO BE \_\_\_ buzul -  
 SPOKEN, \_\_\_ LANGUAGE eğız  
 tili, gâp  
 SPOON qoşuq, COOKING \_\_\_  
 sapliq  
 SPORTS isport (SU sport)  
 SPORTSPERSON isportçi (SU  
 sportçi)  
 SPOT, (PLACE) jay, orun, yâr,  
 \_\_\_ -ON dâl  
 SPOUSE yoldaş  
 SPRAIN, TO \_\_\_ qayri -  
 SPRAINED, TO BE \_\_\_ qayril -,  
 TO BECOME \_\_\_ qayrilip kât -  
 SPREAD, TO \_\_\_ (OUT) tara -,  
 tarqa -, TO \_\_\_ ON sür -, TO  
 BE \_\_\_ tarqal -  
 SPREAD, \_\_\_ OUT tarqaq  
 SPRING, (WATER) \_\_\_ bulaq,  
 \_\_\_ (-TIME) bahar, \_\_\_ WATER  
 bulaq süyi, \_\_\_ ONION suñ piyaz  
 SQUARE, (PLAZA) mäydan  
 SQUASH kawa, \_\_\_ RIND  
 şapaq  
 SQUEEZE, TO \_\_\_ qis  
 SQUIRE bay  
 SQUIRREL tiyin  
 SRI LANKA S(i)rilanka  
 SRI LANKAN, (adj ~ n)  
 s(i)rilankiliq (SU srilankaliq)  
 ST. JOHN Sent Jon (SU Sent  
 Džon)  
 ST. JOHNS Sent Jons (SU Sent  
 Džons)  
 ST. LOUIS Sent Luis  
 STAFF, \_\_\_ MEMBER xadim,  
 xizmâtçi  
 STAIN kir  
 STAIR pälämpäy  
 STAIRWAY pälämpäy  
 STALL, (MARKET) \_\_\_ dukan  
 STAMP, (POSTAL) \_\_\_ marka,  
 (SIGN) tamğa, \_\_\_ INK suruq,  
 PERSONAL \_\_\_ möhür  
 STAND, TO \_\_\_ (v.int) tur -, TO  
 \_\_\_ (STILL) toxta -  
 STAR yultuz (SU žultuz)  
 STARCH šilim  
 START başlanğuč, dâslap  
 START, TO \_\_\_ (v.t) başla -,  
 (v.int) başlan -, čüš -  
 STATE, (ADMINISTRATIVE  
 UNIT WITHIN A COUNTRY)  
 oblast (SU oblast ), STATE,  
 (AMERICAN ADMINISTRAT-  
 IVE DIVISION) šitat (SU štat),  
 (CONDITION) ähwal  
 STATION, (STOP) bekât, istansa  
 (SU stanciya), wagzal (SU wokzal),  
 \_\_\_  
 HALL wagzal zali  
 STATIONARY, (FOR WRITING)  
 mädiniyät boyumliri  
 STATISTICS istatistika (SU  
 statistika)  
 STATUE häykäl  
 STATURE boy  
 STATUS süpät  
 STAY, TO \_\_\_ qal -, (TO  
 DWELL) tur -, TO \_\_\_ IN A  
 HOSPITAL doxturxanida yat -,

- TO CAUSE TO \_\_\_ qaldur -  
 STEAM, \_\_\_ BATH hammam,  
 \_\_\_ SHIP paraxot (SU paraxod)  
 STEAM, TO \_\_\_ (FOOD) dümlä -  
 STEEL polat, \_\_\_ MILL, \_\_\_  
 PLANT polat zawudi (SU polat  
 zawodi)  
 STEEP tik  
 STEM tüw, WORD \_\_\_ söz tüwi  
 STEP, TO \_\_\_ dässä -  
 STEPCHILD ögäy bala  
 STEPDAUGHTER ögäy qiz  
 STEPFATHER ögäy ata  
 STEPMOTHER ögäy ana  
 STEPPE dala  
 STEPSON ögäy oğul  
 STEW, MEAT \_\_\_ qordağ  
 STICK čoka  
 STICK, TO \_\_\_ (v.int) yuq - (SU  
 žuq -), (v.t) čapla -, TO \_\_\_ (TO  
 CAUSE TO ADHERE) (TO)  
 (+ğä) yaq -  
 STIFF qattiq  
 STIFFEN, TO \_\_\_ (v.int) qat -  
 STILL, (FURTHER) texi, \_\_\_  
 FURTHER teximu  
 STING, TO \_\_\_ (OF INSECTS)  
 čaq -  
 STINKING sesiq  
 STITCH, TO \_\_\_ tik -, TO \_\_\_ A  
 WOUND yara tik -  
 STITCHED, TO BE \_\_\_ tiki -  
 STOCK, (BROTH) šorpa (SU  
 šowa)  
 STOCKHOLM Stokholm (SU  
 Stokgol'm)  
 STOCKING paypaq, NYLON \_\_\_  
 nilon paypaq  
 STOMACH ašqazan, qosaq  
 STONE taš  
 STOOL, (BACKLESS CHAIR)  
 orunduq, (FECES) čon tärät  
 STOP, (PLACE) bekät, istansa  
 (SU stanciya), wagzal (SU wakzal)  
 STOP, TO \_\_\_ (v.int) toxta -,  
 tur -, (v.t) toxtat -, qoy -  
 STORE, (SHOP) dukan, soda  
 dukini, (LARGE) \_\_\_,  
 DEPARTMENT \_\_\_ magazin  
 (SU magazin), türlük mallar soda  
 dukini (CU)  
 STORIED qäwätlik  
 STORM boran, VIOLENT \_\_\_  
 qara boran  
 STORMY boranliq  
 STORY, (TALE) hikayä, TALL  
 \_\_\_ toquma, (FLOOR) qäwät  
 STOVE mäš, očağ  
 STRAIGHT, (RECTILINEAR,  
 DIRECT) toğra (SU toğri),  
 (EVEN) täkši, tüz, \_\_\_ AWAY  
 toğra (SU toğri), \_\_\_ -ON udul  
 STRAND qäwät  
 STRANGE, (PECULIAR) ajayip,  
 özgičä  
 STRANGLE, TO \_\_\_ boğ -  
 STRATIFIED qäwätlik  
 STRATUM qäwät  
 STRAY, TO \_\_\_ (FROM) (+din)  
 adaš -, TO \_\_\_ (FROM ONE'S  
 WAY) yoldin adaš -  
 STREAM därya, MOUNTAIN \_\_\_  
 say  
 STREET bazar, koča  
 STRENGTH küč, mağdur  
 STRESS, TO \_\_\_ täkitlä -  
 STRETCH, TO \_\_\_ (v.t) sun -  
 STRIKE, TO \_\_\_ čaq -, soq -  
 STRING boquč (SU boququč),  
 tiziq, \_\_\_ (OF A MUSICAL  
 INSTRUMENT) tar, \_\_\_ \_\_\_,  
 (HAVING) \_\_\_ S tarliq  
 STRINGED tarliq  
 STRIP bağ, bälwağ, yol  
 STRIPE yol, HAVING (...) \_\_\_ S  
 (...) yolluq  
 STRIPED yolluq  
 STROLL piyadä, tamaša, TO GO  
 FOR A \_\_\_, TO TAKE A \_\_\_  
 piyadä mañ -, tamaša qil -, yür -  
 STROLL, TO \_\_\_ piyadä mañ -,  
 tamaša qil -, yür -  
 STRONG bäk, küčlük, mağdurluq  
 STRUGGLE, TO \_\_\_ (WITH) (...  
 bilän) eliš -  
 STUDENT oquğučı,

- (UNIVERSITY) \_\_\_ (uniwersitet) oquǵuǵisi (SU student),  
 FELLOW \_\_\_ sawaqdaş,  
 FEMALE \_\_\_ qiz oquǵuǵi,  
 MALE \_\_\_ oǵul oquǵuǵi  
 STUDY, TO \_\_\_ oqu -  
 STUFFING, (OF BUNS) qiyma,  
 MEAT \_\_\_ qiyma gōş  
 STUPID hañwaqti, TO BEHAVE \_\_\_  
 LY hañwaqtılıq qil -  
 STUPIDITY hañwaqtılıq  
 STURDY bāk  
 SUBJECT, (GRAMMATICAL) \_\_\_  
 igā (SU egā)  
 SUBLIME ali  
 SUBMISSIVE mōmin  
 SUBMIT, TO \_\_\_ (v.t) tapşur -  
 SUBSCRIBE, TO \_\_\_ pūt -  
 SUBSIDIARY (n) šōbā  
 SUBSTANCE, WITHOUT \_\_\_  
 boş  
 SUBURB šāhār ātrapi  
 SUCCESS muwāppāqiyāt, TO  
 ATTAIN \_\_\_ muwāppāqiyāt  
 qazan -  
 SUCCESSFUL muwāppāq  
 SUCH bundaq, mundaq, šundaq,  
 undaq, \_\_\_ AS ... .. qatarliq  
 SUCK, TO \_\_\_ ām -  
 SUDAN Sudan  
 SUDANESE, (adj ~ n) sudanliq  
 SUDDEN, ALL OF A \_\_\_  
 birdinla  
 SUDDENLY birdinla  
 SUFFERING awarā  
 SUFFICE, TO \_\_\_ yāt -  
 SUFFIX qoşumčā (SU ~ suffiks)  
 SUGAR šekār, LUMP \_\_\_ qān  
 (SU qānt)  
 SUIT yūrūş (SU žūrūş),  
 (WESTERN-STYLE) kastum (SU  
 kostyum), BATHING \_\_\_ su  
 üzūş kiyimi  
 SUIT, TO \_\_\_ (+ǵa) yaraş -  
 SUITABLE (+ǵa) yara -, toǵra  
 (SU toǵri), xop, TO BE \_\_\_  
 (FOR) (+ǵa) toǵra kāl - (SU  
 toǵri kāl -)
- SUITCASE čamadan (SU  
 čemodan)  
 SUITE yūrūş (SU žūrūş)  
 SUKHUMI Suxumi  
 SUM hisap, jām  
 SUMMARY, \_\_\_ ... qisqičā  
 SUMMER, \_\_\_ (-TIME) yaz, \_\_\_  
 HEAT tomuz, HOT \_\_\_ 'S DAYS  
 tomuz künliri  
 SUMMIT čoqa, tōpā  
 SUMMON, TO \_\_\_ čaqir -  
 SUN kün, \_\_\_ RAY kün nuri  
 SUNBATHE, TO \_\_\_ aptapta köy -  
 SUNBURNT, TO GET \_\_\_  
 aptapta köy -  
 SUNDAY šinčā (CU), yākšānbā,  
 (häptiniñ) yättinči küni (CU),  
 (häptigā) yättā (CU), (ON) \_\_\_ S  
 yākšānbā künliri  
 SUNDOWN kün petiš  
 SUNFLOWER, \_\_\_ SEED šimiškā  
 SUNLIGHT kün nuri  
 SUNRISE kün čikiş  
 SUNSET kün petiš  
 SUNSHINE aptap  
 SUOCHE Yā(r)kän (SU Yarkent)  
 SUPERB esil, obdan, pāyz  
 SUPERVISE, TO \_\_\_ başqur -  
 SUPERVISING, \_\_\_ WORKER  
 usta  
 SUPERVISOR başqurǵuǵi, usta  
 SUPPER káčlik tamaq  
 SUPPLY, IN SHORT \_\_\_ qis  
 SUPPORT, TO \_\_\_ (MORALLY)  
 qolla -  
 SUPREME ali  
 SURE, (CERTAINLY) ālwättā,  
 (FOR) \_\_\_ čoqum, TO MAKE  
 \_\_\_ eniqla -  
 SURELY jāzmān  
 SURGEON taşqi kesällār doxturi  
 (SU xirurg)  
 SURGERY, (PROCESS)  
 operatsiyā (SU operaciya),  
 (BRANCH OF MEDICINE)  
 taşqi kesällār bölümi (SU  
 xirurgiya), TO PERFORM \_\_\_  
 operatsiyā qil -



SURNAME pämilä  
 SURNAY sunay  
 SURROUND, TO \_\_\_ ora -  
 SURROUNDING, \_\_\_ AREA  
 ätrap  
 SWEAT tär  
 SWEATER popayka (SU fufayka)  
 SWEDE šiwed (SU šwed),  
 šiwetsiyilik (SU šweciyalik)  
 SWEDEN Šiwetsiyä (SU Šweciya)  
 SWEDISH, (adj ~ n) šiwetsiyilik  
 (SU šweciyalik)  
 SWEET, (n) gezäk, qän (SU qänt),  
 (DISH) širinlik, \_\_\_S qän-gezäk  
 (SU qänt-gezäk), (adj) širin,  
 tatliq, \_\_\_ MELON qoğun, \_\_\_  
 WINE tatliq haraq  
 SWEETNESS širinlik  
 SWELL, TO \_\_\_ išši -  
 SWELLING iššiq  
 SWIM, \_\_\_ WEAR su üzüş kiyimi  
 SWIM, TO \_\_\_ su üz -  
 SWINE čočqa, čošqa, toñguz  
 SWISS, (adj ~ n) šiwitsariyilik (SU  
 šweycariyalik)  
 SWITCH, (ELECTRIC) ačqu  
 SWITZERLAND Šiwitsariyä (SU  
 Šweycariya)  
 SYDNEY Sidney  
 SYKTYVKAR Siktiwkar (SU  
 Siktwrkar)  
 SYMPTOM kesäl alamiti  
 SYNAGOGUE sinagoga  
 SYNONYM mänidaš  
 SYNONYMOUS mänidaš  
 SYNTAX sintaksis  
 SYNTHETIC sün'i (SU sun'i)  
 SYRIA Suriyä ~ Süriyä (SU  
 Siriya)  
 SYRIAN, (adj ~ n) suriyilik ~  
 süriyilik (SU siriyalik)  
 SYRUP šilim, širnä  
 SYSTEM aparat (SU apparat),  
 usul, WRITING \_\_\_ yeziq

## T

TABLE joza, üstäl, (WRITTEN)  
 \_\_\_ tizim  
 TABLET, (MEDICINE) tabletka  
 TACHENG Čočäk, (PERSON)  
 OF \_\_\_ čočäklik  
 TADZHIK, (adj ~ n) tajik  
 TADZHIKISTAN Tajikistan (SU  
 Tajikstan), (PERSON) OF \_\_\_  
 tajik, tajikistanliq (SU tajikstanliq)  
 TAIBEI, (TAIPEI, TAIPEH)  
 Täybey (SU Täybey)  
 TAIL quyruq  
 TAILOR säypuñ, tikküči, \_\_\_'S  
 SHOP säypuñxana  
 TAIWAN, \_\_\_ (PROVINCE)  
 Täywän (SU Täywan) (ölkisi)  
 TAIYUAN, (TAIYÜAN) Täyyüän  
 (SU Täyyuan)  
 TAJIK, (adj ~ n) tajik  
 TAJIKISTAN Tajikistan (SU  
 Tajikstan), (PERSON) OF \_\_\_  
 tajik, tajikistanliq (SU tajikstanliq)  
 TAKE, TO \_\_\_ al-, tut-, (TO  
 ACCOMMODATE) pat-, TO  
 \_\_\_ CARE (OF) (+ni) asra-,  
 TO \_\_\_ A DRUG, TO \_\_\_  
 MEDICINE dora iç-, TO \_\_\_  
 OFF (A GARMENT) yäš-, TO  
 \_\_\_ TOGETHER eliš -  
 TAKLAMAKAN, \_\_\_ (DESERT)  
 Täklimakan (čöli)  
 TALE hikayä  
 TALENT hünär  
 TALK gäp, parañ, söz, TO HAVE  
 A \_\_\_ parañlaş -, sözläš -  
 TALK, TO \_\_\_ sözlä -, TO \_\_\_  
 ABOUT ... .. toğrisida sözlä -, ...  
 toğrisida sözläš -, ... toğrisida  
 toxta -, ... toğrisida toxtal -, TO  
 \_\_\_ TOGETHER parañlaş -,  
 sözläš -, TO \_\_\_ (TOGETHER)  
 ON THE TELEPHONE  
 telefonda sözläš -  
 TALL igiz, \_\_\_ STORY toquma  
 TALLIN Tällin

- TAMB(O)UR tämbur  
 TAMBOURINE dap  
 TANGERINE jüzä  
 TANK-TOP mayka  
 TANZANIA Tanzaniya (SU Tanzaniya)  
 TANZANIAN, (adj ~ n) tanzaniyilik (SU tanzaniyalik)  
 TAP, (WATER) \_\_\_ jümä  
 TAPE lenta, \_\_\_ RECORDER ün'alğu  
 TARBAGHATAY Tarbağatay  
 TARDY asta, káč  
 TART (ad) čüčük  
 TASHKENT Täškänt (SU Täškent)  
 TASMANIA Tasmaniya (SU Tasmaniya), ISLAND OF \_\_\_ Tasmaniya arili, STATE OF \_\_\_ Tasmaniya oblasti  
 TASTE täm  
 TASTE, TO \_\_\_ (v.int) (eğisğa) teti-, (v.t) teti-  
 TASTELESS tämsiz  
 TASTY širin, tatliq, tämlik  
 TATAR, (adj ~ n) tatar  
 TATARISTAN Tataristan, (PERSON) OF \_\_\_ tatar, tataristanliq  
 TAXI kira mašinisi, taksi  
 TAXING, (DIFFICULT) täs  
 TBILISI Tibilis (SU Tbilisi)  
 TEA čay, \_\_\_ AND SNACKS čay, \_\_\_ WITH MILK sütlük čay, BRICK \_\_\_ taš čay, GREEN \_\_\_ sinčay, kók čay, GREEN BRICK \_\_\_ kúrák čay  
 TEACH, TO \_\_\_ oqut-  
 TEACHER äpändi, mu'allim, oqutquči, \_\_\_ IN A TRADITIONAL-STYLE ISLAMIC SCHOOL xälpät  
 TEAPOT čäynäk  
 TEAR, \_\_\_ (-DROP) yaš  
 TEAR, TO \_\_\_ (TO RIP) yir- (SU žir-), TO CAUSE TO \_\_\_ yirt- (SU žit-)  
 TEASE, TO \_\_\_ šarxo qil-  
 TEASING šarxo  
 TEASPOON bal qoşuği  
 TECHNICS texnika  
 TEHRAN Tèhran  
 TELECOMMUNICATION telegiraf (~ telegirap, SU telegraf), \_\_\_ BUREAU telegiraf idarisi  
 TELEGRAPHIC, \_\_\_ MESSAGE telegiraf (~ telegirap, SU telegraf)  
 TELEGRAPHY telegiraf (~ telegirap, SU telegraf)  
 TELEPHONE telefon, \_\_\_ SET aparat (SU apparat), telefon aparati (SU telefon apparati), TO CALL ON THE \_\_\_ telefon bär-, TO TALK ON THE \_\_\_ telefonda sözläš-, \_\_\_ NUMBER telefon nomuri (SU telefon nomeri)  
 TELEVISION, (MEDIUM) dyänši (SU telewidenie), \_\_\_ SET dyänši (CU), telewizor, TO WATCH \_\_\_ dyänši kór- (CU), telewizor kór-  
 TELL, TO \_\_\_ (däp) eyt-, sözlä-  
 TELLER kassir  
 TEMPERATURE, HIGH (BODY) \_\_\_ issiq, TO RUN A \_\_\_ qizi-  
 TEMPEST boran  
 TEN on, \_\_\_ THOUSAND tümän, on miñ  
 TEND, TO \_\_\_ baq-  
 TENDENCY ray  
 TENDON päy  
 TENNESSEE, (STATE OF) \_\_\_ Tennesi (šitati)  
 TENT otaq  
 TENTH oninči  
 TERRIBLE ajayip, yaman  
 TERRIBLY ajayip, yaman  
 TERRITORY rayon, teritoriyä (SU teritoriya)  
 TERTIARY, \_\_\_ SCHOOL ali mäktäp  
 TEST täkšürüš, sinaq  
 TEST, TO \_\_\_ täkšür-, sina-  
 TEXAS, (STATE OF) \_\_\_ Tèksas (SU Tèksas) (šitati)  
 TEXT, (TEACHING MATERIAL)

- därslük  
 TEXTBOOK darslik  
 TEXTILE, \_\_\_ MILL toqumiçiliq  
 fabrikisi, \_\_\_ WORK toqumiçiliq,  
 \_\_\_ WORKER toqumiçi  
 THAI, (adj ~ n) taylandliq  
 THAILAND Tayland  
 THANK, \_\_\_ S! rähmat!  
 THAT ašu, şu, u, \_\_\_ (OVER  
 THERE) a, awu, (NOT) \_\_\_ ...  
 anča, unča, \_\_\_ MUCH şunçilik,  
 LIKE \_\_\_ şundaq  
 THAW, TO \_\_\_ (v.int) eri-, (v.t)  
 erit-  
 THEATER tiyatir (SU teatr),  
 (PLACE) tiyatirxana, MOVIE  
 \_\_\_ kinoxana  
 THEIR ularniq, +i ~ +si  
 THEM, (accusative) ularni, (TO)  
 \_\_\_ (dative-directive) ularğa, BY  
 ~ ON \_\_\_ (locative) ularda,  
 FROM \_\_\_, BECAUSE OF \_\_\_  
 (ablative) ulardin  
 THEN andin, ämdi, ämisä, ämsä  
 THENCE awuniqdin, ašuniqdin,  
 şuniqdin, uniqdin  
 THEORY näziriyä  
 THERAPY dawalaş usuli  
 THERE, \_\_\_ (IN THAT PLACE)  
 awuniqda, ašuniqda, şuniqda,  
 uniqda, \_\_\_ (TO THAT PLACE)  
 awuniqğa, ašuniqğa, \_\_\_ YOU  
 ARE, (LOOK) \_\_\_, (OVER) \_\_\_  
 änä, mana  
 THEREAFTER andin  
 THEREBY şuniq bilän  
 THEREFORE şuniq üçün,  
 şuniqdin, şuna, şunlaşqa  
 THERETO şuniqğa  
 THEREUPON andin  
 THEY ular  
 THICK baraqsan, puxta, qelin  
 THICKNESS baraqsanliq  
 THIGH yanpaş  
 THIN nepiz (SU neppiz), yalaq  
 THINE seniñ, +ñ ~ +iñ ~ +uñ  
 ~ +üñ  
 THING birnimä, närsä  
 THINK, TO \_\_\_ oyla-  
 THIRD üçinçi  
 THIRTEEN on üç  
 THIRTEENTH on üçinçi  
 THIRTIETH ottuzinçi  
 THIRTY ottuz  
 THIS bu, mawu, \_\_\_ (HERE), \_\_\_  
 (JUST MENTIONED) muşu,  
 (LOOK,) \_\_\_ (HERE) munu,  
 \_\_\_ MUCH bunçilik, munča, \_\_\_  
 MANY bunçilik, BECAUSE OF  
 \_\_\_ buniqdin, buniqğa, buniq  
 üçün, FOR \_\_\_ buniqğa, buniq  
 üçün, FROM \_\_\_ buniqin, IN ~  
 AT \_\_\_ buniqda, LIKE \_\_\_  
 munča, muşundaq, (NOT) \_\_\_ ...  
 bunča ..., TO \_\_\_ buniqğa  
 THITHER ašuniqğa  
 THOROUGH(LY) puxta  
 THOSE ular  
 THOU sän, #sän  
 THOUGH, EVEN \_\_\_ (see  
 ALTHOUGH)  
 THOUGHT pikir  
 THOUSAND miñ, TEN \_\_\_  
 tūmān, on miñ  
 THREAD sim, siziq, yip (SU žip)  
 THREE üç  
 THRIVING awat  
 THROAT gal, tamaq  
 THROUGH, TO PUT \_\_\_ ötküz  
 THROUGHOUT boyiçä  
 THROW, TO \_\_\_ at-, taşla-  
 THUNDER güldür  
 THUNDER, TO \_\_\_ (hawa)  
 güldürlä-  
 THUNDERCLAP güldür  
 THUNDERSTORM güldürmama  
 THURSDAY päyşänbä, (häptiniñ)  
 tötinçi küni (CU), (häptigä) töt  
 (CU), (ON) \_\_\_ S päyşänbä  
 künliri  
 THUS bunçilik, muşundaq,  
 şunçilik, şundaq, unçilik, undaq  
 TIANCHI, \_\_\_ (LAKE) Boğda  
 köli  
 TIANJIN, (TIENTSIN) \_\_\_ (CITY  
 ~ MUNICIPALITY) Tyanjin

- (SU Tyan'czin') (šähiri)  
**TIBET** Šizan (SU Tibät),  
 (PERSON) OF \_\_\_ šizanliq,  
 zaŋzu  
**TIBETAN**, (adj ~ n) šizanliq,  
 zaŋzu (SU tibätlik), \_\_\_  
**AUTONOMOUS REGION**  
 Šizan aptonom rayoni  
**TICKET** belät (SU bilet), \_\_\_  
**SELLER** belät satquči, \_\_\_  
**COUNTER** belät setiš orni, \_\_\_  
**WINDOW** belät setiš töşügi, \_\_\_  
**RESERVATION** belät tizimlitiš,  
**TRAIN** \_\_\_ poyiz beliti  
**TIDINESS** taziliq  
**TIDY, TO** \_\_\_ (UP) tazila-,  
 taziliq qil-  
**TIE, (NECKTIE)** galistik (SU  
 galistik)  
**TIE, TO** \_\_\_ (UP ~  
**TOGETHER)** bağla-, **TO** \_\_\_  
**UP, TO** \_\_\_ **AROUND** boğ-,  
**TO** \_\_\_ **A KNOT** tügün bağla-  
**TIED, TO BE** \_\_\_ (UP ~  
**TOGETHER)** bağlan-, \_\_\_  
 (UP), \_\_\_ (SHUT) boğuq  
**TIGHT** tar, **BECOME** \_\_\_  
 taray-, tarla-  
**TIGHTNESS** tarliq  
**TILL** +ğičä ~ +qičä ~ +gičä ~  
 +kičä, ... qädär  
**TIME** čağ, sa'ät, tap, waqit,  
 zaman, (LENGTH OF) \_\_\_  
 qetim, (SPACE OF) \_\_\_ waqit,  
 \_\_\_ **OFF (SCHOOL)** azat, **ALL**  
**THE** \_\_\_ hämišä, här da'im (SU  
 här dayim), **ARRIVE ON** \_\_\_  
 ülgür-, **AT** \_\_\_ **S** ančä-munčä,  
**AT THAT** \_\_\_ šuniñ bilän,  
**FREE** \_\_\_ boş waqit, **ON** \_\_\_  
 däl waqtida, **QUITE A LONG**  
 \_\_\_ xeli, xelila, **WHAT** \_\_\_  
 qačan  
**TIN (FOR PRESERVED FOOD)**  
 banka, konserwa (bankisi)  
**TIN, TO** \_\_\_ (FOOD) konserwa  
 qil-  
**TINY** kičikkinä  
**TIRE, TO** \_\_\_ (v.int) har-  
**TO** +ğa ~ +qa ~ +gä ~ +kä ~  
 +qä ~ +ka, (IN ORDER) \_\_\_  
 -ğili ~ -qili ~ -gili ~ -kili, UP  
 \_\_\_ ... \_\_\_ qädär  
**TOAST, (BREAD)** kömäč  
**TOBACCO** tamaka  
**TODAY** bögün, \_\_\_'S ..., ... **OF**  
 \_\_\_ bögünki ...  
**TOFU** dufu  
**TOGETHER** billä, birgä, ... \_\_\_  
 (v. coactive) -š- ~ -iš- ~ -uš-  
 ~ -üş-, **TO GET** \_\_\_ jäm  
 bol-, učraš-  
**TOGO** Togo  
**TOGOLESE**, (adj ~ n) togoluq  
**TOILET, (ROOM)** hajätxana,  
 tärätxana  
**TOKYO** Tokyo (SU Tökio),  
 (PERSON) OF \_\_\_ tokioluq (SU  
 tokioluq)  
**TOMATO** pämidur (SU pomidor),  
 šoxla (SU šoxula)  
**TOME** tom  
**TOMORROW** ata, **DAY AFTER**  
 \_\_\_ ögün, ögünlük, **ON THE**  
**DAY AFTER** \_\_\_ ögünlükkä  
**TOMSK** Tömski (SU Tömsk)  
**TOPE, (OF SPEECH)** gäp  
**TONGUE** til  
**TONIGHT** axšamliqqa  
**TOO, (EXCEEDINGLY)** bäk,  
 nahayiti, (ALSO) #mu  
**TOOL** äswap  
**TOOTH** čiš, \_\_\_ **PASTE** yagaw  
 (~ yago) (SU čiš pastisi), \_\_\_  
**POWDER** čiš parašogi, (CU)  
 yagaw (~ yago)  
**TOOTHBRUSH** čiš čotkisi (SU  
 čiš šcyotkisi)  
**TOP** baš, čoqqa, töpä, töpilik, üst,  
**ON** \_\_\_ **OF IT** uniñ üstigä  
**TOPIC, ON THE** \_\_\_ **OF** ... ..  
 toğrisida  
**TOPOGRAPHY** topogirafiyä (SU  
 topografiya)  
**TORN** yirtiq (SU žitiq)  
**TORONTO** Töronto

- TOTAL, (n) jām; (ad) jām'i, sap  
 TOUCH, A \_\_\_ (SOMEWHAT) sāl, TO BE IN \_\_\_ alaqlaş -  
 TOUCH, TO \_\_\_ tåg-, TO \_\_\_ EACH OTHER tegiş -  
 TOUR sayahät, \_\_\_ GUIDE yol başliǵuči, TO \_\_\_ aylan -  
 TOURING säylä, TO GO \_\_\_ säylä qil -  
 TOWEL löngä  
 TOWN šähär, TO GO TO \_\_\_ šähärgä kir -  
 TOWNSVILLE Taunswil (SU Taunswill)  
 TOXIC zähärlük  
 TOY oyunçuq  
 TRACK tarmaq  
 TRACTOR tiraktor (SU traktor)  
 TRADE, (BUSINESS) oqät, soda, MASTER OF \_\_\_ usta, TO DO \_\_\_ oqät qil -  
 TRADEMARK marka  
 TRADER oqätçi, \_\_\_ IN A MOUNTAINOUS AREA taǵçi  
 TRADESMAN, (MASTER) \_\_\_ ustaz  
 TRADING oqät, soda  
 TRADITION än'anä  
 TRADITIONAL än'äniwi, \_\_\_ CUSTOMS AND LORE (än'äniwi) örp(i)-adät (SU urpi-adät)  
 TRAIN, (RAILWAY) \_\_\_ poyiz (SU poezd), \_\_\_ TICKET poyiz beliti, \_\_\_ STATION poyiz istansisi, wagzal (SU wokzal), \_\_\_ ATTENDANT poyiz xadimi  
 TRAIN, TO \_\_\_ (PLANTS) čata-  
 TRAMP, TO \_\_\_ dässä -  
 TRANSCEND, TO \_\_\_ öt -  
 TRANSFORM, TO \_\_\_ özgärt -  
 TRANSLATE, TO \_\_\_ tärjimä qil -  
 TRANSLATION, (ACTIVITY, CREATION) tärjimä, (OCCUPATION) tärjimanliq  
 TRANSLATOR tärjiman  
 TRAVEL sayahät, \_\_\_ AGENCY sayahät idarisi, \_\_\_ GUIDE yol başliǵuči  
 TRAVEL, TO \_\_\_ mañ-, qatna-, sayahät qil -  
 TRAY täxsä; FOOD \_\_\_ yimiš täxsisi (SU yemiš täxsisi)  
 TREAD, TO \_\_\_ dässä -  
 TREAT, TO \_\_\_ (AN ILLNESS) dawala-, (GUESTS) küt -  
 TREATMENT dawa, dawalaš  
 TREE däräx  
 TRELIS barañ, GRAPE \_\_\_ üzüm bariñi  
 TRIFLE, A \_\_\_ sāl  
 TRIM, TO \_\_\_ pič -  
 TRIP sayahät, säpär, TO LEAVE ON A \_\_\_ sayahätkä çiq-, TO TAKE A \_\_\_ sayahätkä bar -  
 TROIS RIVIÈRES Trois Riweres (SU Trua-Riw'er)  
 TROPICAL tiropik (SU tropik)  
 TROPICS, THE \_\_\_S tiropik bälwaǵ  
 TROUBLE awarä, čataq, TO CAUSE \_\_\_ awarä qil-, TO TAKE \_\_\_ awarä bol -  
 TROUBLED awarä  
 TROUBLING čataq  
 TROUSERS iştan, šim  
 TRUCK, (SMALL PICKUP) \_\_\_ pikap  
 TRUE rast, sap  
 TRUMPET kanay (SU kanäy)  
 TRUNKS, BATHING \_\_\_ (äränčä ~ ärčä) su üzüş kiyimi  
 TRUTH häq, rast, TO TELL THE \_\_\_ rastini disäm  
 TRY sina-, TO \_\_\_ (OUT) körüp baq-, TO \_\_\_ (ON CLOTHES) kiyip sinap baq -  
 TUBERCULOSIS tuberkulyuz (SU tuberkulyoz)  
 TUCK, TO \_\_\_ (IN) tüg -  
 TUESDAY säyšanbä, (häptiniñ) ikkinči küni (CU), (häptigä) ikki (CU), (ON) \_\_\_S säyšanbä künliri  
 TULUFAN Turpan, (PERSON) OF \_\_\_ turpanliq  
 TUMBLE, TO \_\_\_ yiqil -

- TUNE naxşa  
 TUNESIA Tunis  
 TUNESIAN, (adj ~ n) tunisliq  
 TUNGUS, (adj ~ n) tonğuz (SU tonğuz)  
 TUNGUSIC tonğuz (SU tonğuz),  
 \_\_\_ STUDIES tonğuzşunasliq  
 (SU tonğuzşunasliq)  
 TUNGUSOLOGIST tonğuzşunas  
 (SU tonğuzşunas)  
 TUNGUSOLOGY tonğuzşunasliq  
 (SU tonğuzşunasliq)  
 TURCOLOGIST türkolog  
 TURCOLOGY türkologiyä  
 TURFAN Turpan, (PERSON) OF  
 \_\_\_ turpanliq  
 TURK türk  
 TURKEY Türkiyä, (PERSON) OF  
 \_\_\_ türk, türkiyilik  
 TURKIC, (adj ~ n) türk, (adj)  
 türki, \_\_\_ LANGUAGE türki til  
 TURKISH, (adj ~ n) türk, (adj)  
 türki, \_\_\_ (LANGUAGE ~  
 MANNER) türkçä, \_\_\_ BATH  
 hammam  
 TURKMEN, (adj ~ n) türkmän,  
 türkmänistanliq (SU  
 türkmänistanliq)  
 TURKMENISTAN Türkmänistan  
 (SU Türkmänstan), (PERSON)  
 OF \_\_\_ türkmänistanliq (SU  
 türkmänistanliq)  
 TURN, TAKE A \_\_\_ burul-  
 TURN, TO \_\_\_ burul-, TO \_\_\_  
 AWAY (v.int) qayt-, yan-, TO  
 (CAUSE) TO \_\_\_ AWAY  
 (v.[caus:]t) yandur-, TO \_\_\_ ON  
 (LIGHT) (čiraq) yandur-  
 TURNOVER, (COMMERCIAL)  
 \_\_\_ bazar  
 TURPAN Turpan, (PERSON) OF  
 \_\_\_ turpanliq  
 TUVA, (adj ~ n) tuwa  
 TUVIN(IAN), (adj ~ n) tuwa  
 TUWA, (adj ~ n) tuwa  
 TWELFTH on ikkinči  
 TWELVE on ikki  
 TWENTIETH yigirminči (SU  
 žigirminči)  
 TWENTY yigirmä (SU žigirmä)  
 TWO ikki, THE \_\_\_ OF THEM  
 ikkisi  
 TYPE, (SORT) tür, xil  
 TYPEWRITER maşinka  
 TYPIST maşinist
- ## U
- UDMURTIA Udmurtiyä (SU  
 Udmurtiya)  
 UFA Ufa  
 UGANDA Uganda  
 UGANDAN, (adj ~ n) ugandiliq  
 (SU ugandaliq)  
 UKRAIN Ukra'ina (SU Ukraina),  
 (PERSON) OF THE \_\_\_  
 ukra'iniliq (SU ukrainaliq)  
 UKRAINIAN, (adj ~ n) ukra'in  
 (SU ukrain), ukra'iniliq (SU  
 ukrainaliq)  
 ULAN-UDE Ulan-Ude (SU  
 Ulan-Udè)  
 UMBRELLA künlük  
 UNCLE tağa, (FATHER'S  
 ELDER BROTHER) čon dada,  
 (MOTHER'S ELDER  
 BROTHER) čon tağa,  
 (FATHER'S YOUNGER  
 BROTHER) kičik dada,  
 (MOTHER'S YOUNGER  
 BROTHER) (kičik) tağa  
 UNCLEAR mähjul  
 UNCONSCIOUS, TO BECOME  
 \_\_\_ huşidin kät-  
 UNCOOKED xam  
 UNDERGO, TO \_\_\_ öt-  
 UNDERNEATH, PART ~  
 PLACE \_\_\_ ast  
 UNDERPANTS ički iştan  
 UNDERSHIRT (iç) köynäk,  
 (SLEEVELESS) mayka  
 UNDERSTAND, TO \_\_\_ bil-,  
 čüşän-, uq- (SU ux-), TO  
 MAKE \_\_\_ uqtur- (SU uxtur-)  
 UNDISPUTEDLY sözsiz

UNDO, TO \_\_\_ yāš -  
 UNDOUBTEDLY sözsiz  
 UNFOLD, TO \_\_\_ mañ -  
 UNFORTUNATE täläysiz  
 UNFORTUNATELY äpsuski  
 UNICOLORED räñsiz  
 UNION ittapaq, SOVIET \_\_\_  
 Sowet ittapaqi  
 UNIQUE (özigä) xas  
 UNIT bölüm, WORK \_\_\_ orun,  
 (OFFICE) idarä  
 UNITY ittapaq  
 UNIVERSITY dašö, uniwersitet  
 UNKNOWN mäjhul  
 UNLINED, \_\_\_ (PAPER) sziqsiz  
 (qäğäz)  
 UNLUCKY täläysiz  
 UNPALATABLE mäzisiz  
 UNQUESTIONABLY sözsiz  
 UNRULED, \_\_\_ (PAPER)  
 sziqsiz (qäğäz)  
 UNSALTED tuzsiz  
 UNSCENTED mäzisiz  
 UNTIE, TO \_\_\_ yāš -, TO \_\_\_ A  
 KNOT tügün yāš -  
 UNTIL +ğičä ~ +qičä ~ +gičä  
 ~ +kičä, ... qädär, \_\_\_ NOW  
 beri  
 UNWELL mijäz yoq (with  
 possessive)  
 UP, \_\_\_ TO +ğičä ~ +qičä ~  
 +gičä ~ +kičä, ... qädär, TO BE  
 \_\_\_ (OF TIME) tol -, TO GET  
 \_\_\_ (FROM A BED) (orundin)  
 tur -, TO GET \_\_\_ (FROM A  
 SEAT) (orunduqtin) tur -  
 UPCOMING kelär  
 UPLIFT, TO \_\_\_ örlä -  
 UPSET xapa  
 UPSIDE-DOWN, \_\_\_ POSITION  
 düm  
 URGE hajät, xumar  
 URGENCH Ürgenç  
 URGENT aldıraš, jiddi  
 URINATE, TO \_\_\_ kičik tärät qil -  
 URINATION kičik tärät  
 URINE kičik tärät  
 URUMCHI Ürümçi (SU

Urumçi), (PERSON) OF \_\_\_  
 ürümçilik (SU urümçilik)  
 US, (accusative) bizni, (TO) \_\_\_  
 (dative-directive) bizgä, BY ~  
 ON \_\_\_ (locative) bizdä, FROM  
 \_\_\_, BECAUSE OF \_\_\_ (ablat-  
 ive) bizdin, ALL OF \_\_\_  
 hämmimiz  
 USE, TO BE OF \_\_\_ (TO) (+ğa)  
 yara -  
 USE, TO \_\_\_ işlä - , qollan -,  
 \_\_\_ D TO ... (v) -at - ~ -ät - ~  
 -yt -  
 USED, TO GET \_\_\_ adätlä - ,  
 kön -, ügän -  
 USEFUL paydiliq, TO BE \_\_\_  
 (TO) (+ğa) yara -  
 USELESS bikar, paydisiz  
 USELESSNESS bikar  
 USUALLY adättä  
 UTAH, (STATE OF) \_\_\_ Yuta  
 (šitati)  
 UTILIZE, TO \_\_\_ işlä -  
 UTIER, TO \_\_\_ sözlä -  
 UTTERANCE gäp, söz  
 UYGHUR, (adj ~ n) uyğur,  
 (LANGUAGE ~ MANNER)  
 uyğurčä, \_\_\_ FOLK MEDICINE  
 uyğur milli tibabätçilik, \_\_\_ FOLK  
 HEALER, PRACTITIONER OF  
 \_\_\_ FOLK MEDICINE uyğur  
 milli tiwipi, \_\_\_ STUDIES  
 uyğuršunasliq, \_\_\_ STUDIES  
 SPECIALIST uyğuršunas  
 UYGHUROLOGIST uyğuršunas  
 UYGHUROLOGY uyğuršunasliq  
 UZBEK, (adj ~ n) özbäk,  
 özbäk(i)stanliq, (IN THE) \_\_\_  
 (LANGUAGE ~ MANNER)  
 özbäkčä  
 UZBEKISTAN Özbäk(i)stan,  
 (PERSON) OF \_\_\_ özbäk,  
 özbäk(i)stanliq

## V

VACANCY bikar, boş

- VACANT boş  
 VACCINE waksina  
 VAIN, (IN) \_\_\_ bikar, boş  
 VALLEY jilğa, RIVER \_\_\_ say  
 VALUE baha  
 VANCOUVER Wankuver  
 VANISH, TO \_\_\_ öç-, tügä-,  
 TO CAUSE TO \_\_\_ öçür-  
 VANITY bikar, boş  
 VARICOLORED ala, ala-bula  
 VARIEGATED türlük  
 VARIETY tür, \_\_\_ STORE soda  
 dukini  
 VARNISH sir  
 VAST kãñ  
 VEGETABLE, (EDIBLE) \_\_\_  
 köktat, säy, (PLANT) ösümlük,  
 \_\_\_ GROWER köktatçi, \_\_\_  
 GARDEN köktatliq, säylik  
 VEGETARIAN, (n) (PERSON)  
 göşsiz tamaq yigüçi (SU ~  
 vegetarian), (adj) \_\_\_ (DISH)  
 göşsiz (säy), \_\_\_ (FOOD) göşsiz  
 (tamaq)  
 VEGETATION yeşillik  
 VEHICLE ärpä, harwa, MOTOR  
 \_\_\_ maşina  
 VEIL, (FACIAL) \_\_\_ çümbäl,  
 çümbät  
 VELVET duxawa  
 VENDOR satquçi, MILK \_\_\_  
 sütçi  
 VENEZUELA Wenesuela (SU  
 Wenesuèla)  
 VENEZUELAN, (adj ~ n)  
 wenesueliliq (SU wenesuèlaliq)  
 VENICE Wenetsiyä (SU  
 Weneciya)  
 VERB pe(')il  
 VERDUN Werdun  
 VERDURE yeşillik  
 VERMICELLI ügrä  
 VERMONT, (STATE OF) \_\_\_  
 Wermont (şitati)  
 VERY bäk, intayin, köp, nahayiti,  
 rasa, taza, tola, yaman, THE \_\_\_  
 ... #la  
 VESSEL, (CONTAINER) qaça  
 VEST kãnzul (SU kãnzäl),  
 (UNDER-) mayka  
 VETERINARIAN (n) mal  
 doxtur(i) (~ SU weterinar)  
 VETERINARY, \_\_\_ MEDICINE,  
 \_\_\_ SCIENCE mal doxturluği (~  
 SU weterinariya)  
 VICINITY ätrap, IMMEDIATE  
 \_\_\_ yan  
 VICTORIA, (STATE OF) \_\_\_  
 Wiktoriyä (SU Wiktoriya) (oblasti),  
 (CITY OF) \_\_\_ Wiktoriyä (SU  
 Wiktoriya) (şähiri)  
 VICTORIOUS, TO BE \_\_\_ ut-  
 VICTORY utuq  
 VIENNA Wena  
 VIETNAM Wietnam (SU  
 W'etnam), (PERSON) OF \_\_\_  
 wietnamliq (SU w'etnamliq)  
 VIETNAMESE, (adj ~ n)  
 wietnamliq (SU w'etnamliq)  
 VIEW qaraş, (SCENERY)  
 mänzirä, POINT OF \_\_\_ qaraş  
 VIGOR taw  
 VILLAGE yeza, \_\_\_ ... yeziliq ...  
 VILNIUS Wilnyus (SU Wil'nyus)  
 VINEGAR aççiqsu, sirkä  
 VIOLENT, \_\_\_ STORM qara  
 boran  
 VIOLIN iskiripka (SU skripka)  
 VIRGINIA, (STATE OF) \_\_\_  
 Wirginiyä (SU Wirginiya) (şitati)  
 VISCOUS, \_\_\_ LIQUID şilim  
 VISIT ziyarät, (TO BE) ON A \_\_\_  
 ziyarättä (bol-)  
 VISIT, TO \_\_\_ (AN ILL  
 PERSON) yoqla-  
 VISITING, \_\_\_ CARD isim namä  
 VISUAL, \_\_\_ ARTS rässamliq  
 VITALITY taw  
 VITAMIN witamin (~ wetamin)  
 VOCABULARY luğät, sözlük  
 VOID bikar, boş  
 VOILÀ änä, mana, munu  
 VOLUME, (BOOK) tom, (PART  
 OF A WORK) qisim, HAVING ...  
 \_\_\_(S) ... tomluq  
 VOMIT, TO \_\_\_ yandur-



VOWEL sozuq tawuŝ, \_\_\_  
 HARMONY sozuq tawuŝlarniŋ  
 masliŝis qanuni  
 VULGAR qara, sesiq

## W

WAIST bäl  
 WAIT, TO \_\_\_ küt-, kütüp tur-,  
 qara-, saqla-  
 WAITER, kütküçi, (HEAD) \_\_\_  
 ustaz  
 WAITING kütüŝ, \_\_\_ HALL, \_\_\_  
 LOUNGE kütüŝ zali  
 WAITPERSON kütküçi, (HEAD)  
 \_\_\_  
 ustaz  
 WALES Welis (SU Uel's)  
 WALK, (LEISURELY) \_\_\_  
 piyadä, TO GO FOR A \_\_\_, TO  
 TAKE A \_\_\_ piyadä maŋ-  
 WALK, TO \_\_\_ kät-, maŋ-, TO  
 \_\_\_ RIGHT IN kiriwār-  
 WALL tam, \_\_\_-CLOCK tam  
 sa'iti, \_\_\_ PAINTING tam süriti,  
 \_\_\_-RUG tam giläm  
 WALLET hämyan (SU hämiyan),  
 portmen (~ portman)  
 WALNUT yaŋaq  
 WANT, TO \_\_\_ TO -ğū ~ -qu  
 ~ -gū ~ -kū käl-, -maqçi ~  
 -mäkçi  
 WAR jän  
 WARDROBE iŝkap  
 WARE mal, mähsulat, tawar  
 WAREHOUSE ambar  
 WARRIOR jänçi  
 WARSAW Warŝawa  
 WAS, \_\_\_ ...ING -at- ~ -ät- ~  
 -yt-  
 WASH yuyunuŝ (SU žuyunuŝ),  
 TO HAVE A \_\_\_ yuyun- (SU  
 žuyun-)  
 WASH, TO \_\_\_ yu(y)- (SU  
 žuy-), TO \_\_\_ (CLOTHES) kir  
 yu-, TO \_\_\_ ONESELF yuyun-  
 (SU žuyun-)

WASHED, TO BE \_\_\_ yuyul-  
 (žuyul-)  
 WASHINGTON, (STATE OF) \_\_\_  
 Waŝing(i)ton (ŝitati)  
 WASHROOM, (TOILET)  
 hajätxana, tärätxana  
 WASTELAND čöl  
 WATCH, (TIMEPIECE) sa'ät,  
 WRIST \_\_\_ qol sa'iti  
 WATCH, TO \_\_\_ baq-, kör-,  
 (GUARD) saqla-, TO \_\_\_ A  
 MOVIE kino kör-, TO \_\_\_  
 TELEVISION (CU) dyänŝi kör-,  
 telewizor kör-, TO \_\_\_ THE  
 EXCITEMENT tamaŝa qil-  
 WATCHED, TO BE \_\_\_ saqlan-  
 WATCHER baqar  
 WATER su, BOILED \_\_\_ qaynaq  
 su, \_\_\_ CHANNEL eriq,  
 \_\_\_-FEEDER eriq, \_\_\_ PUMP  
 su nasosi, \_\_\_ SUPPLY ROOM  
 suxana, CONTAINING \_\_\_  
 suluq, TO GO INTO THE \_\_\_,  
 TO ENTER THE \_\_\_ suğa čüŝ-  
 WATER, TO \_\_\_ suğar-  
 WATERFALL ŝaqiratma  
 WATERMELON tawuz, \_\_\_  
 JUICE tawuz süyi, tawuz ŝirniŝi  
 WATERY suluq  
 WAVE dolqun  
 WAY yol, (MANNER) usul, IN  
 THAT \_\_\_ ŝundaq, undaq, TO  
 LEAD THE \_\_\_ yol baŝla-, TO  
 LOSE ONE'S \_\_\_ yoldin adaŝ-,  
 TO SHOW THE \_\_\_ yol körsät-  
 WE biz, #miz  
 WEAK boŝ, küčsiz, mağdursiz  
 WEAKENED, TO BE \_\_\_  
 mağdursizlan-  
 WEALTH wäj  
 WEALTHY, (HAVING MONEY)  
 bay, pulluq  
 WEAR, TO \_\_\_ kiy-  
 WEATHER abihawa (SU  
 abuhawa), hawa, \_\_\_ FORECAST,  
 \_\_\_ REPORT hawa rayidin  
 mälumat, UNDER THE \_\_\_  
 mijäz yoq (with possessive)

- WEAVE, TO \_\_\_ toqu -  
 WEAVER bapkar, toqumiçi,  
 xalwap, CARPET \_\_\_, RUG \_\_\_  
 gilämçi, giläm toqumiçi  
 WEAVING, (TRADE)  
 toqumiçiliq, \_\_\_ SHOP  
 toqumiçiliq fabrikisi, CARPET  
 \_\_\_, RUG \_\_\_ gilämçilik  
 WEDDING toy, TO HAVE A \_\_\_  
 toy qil -  
 WEDGE, (MELON) tilim  
 WEDNESDAY çarşānbā,  
 (häptiniñ) üçinçi küni (CU),  
 (häptigā) üç (CU), (ON) \_\_\_ S  
 çarşānbā künliri  
 WEEK häptā  
 WEEP, TO \_\_\_ yiğla - (SU  
 žiğla - )  
 WEIGH, TO \_\_\_ jinla -  
 WEIGHT eğırlıq  
 WEIGHTY eğır  
 WEIRD ajayip, özgiçā  
 WELCOME, \_\_\_! mārhaba!, xuš  
 kelipsiz(lār)!, xuš kapsiz(lār)!  
 WELFARE payda  
 WELL yaxši, (HEALTHY)  
 salamāt, \_\_\_ THEN qeni, xoš, AS  
 \_\_\_ #mu, ... AS \_\_\_ AS ... hām  
 ... hām ..., FAIRLY \_\_\_  
 obdanraq, VERY \_\_\_ obdan,  
 WELL-BRED esil, \_\_\_-KNOWN  
 dañdar, dañliq, māšhur,  
 \_\_\_-MEANING aq(-)kōñül  
 WELLINGTON Welling(i)ton  
 WELL-BEING, FEELING OF \_\_\_  
 taw  
 WELSH, (adj ~ n) welislik (SU  
 uel'slik)  
 WERE, \_\_\_ ...ING -at - ~ -ät -  
 ~ -yt -  
 WEST ġārp, \_\_\_ GERMANY  
 Ġārbiy Germaniyā, (STATE OF)  
 \_\_\_ VIRGINIA Ġārbiy Wirginiyā  
 (šitati)  
 WESTERN ġārbiy, (STATE OF)  
 \_\_\_ AUSTRALIA Ġārbiy  
 Awstiraliyā (oblasti)  
 WET nām  
 WETNESS nām  
 WHAT, (sg) nā, nimā, (pl)  
 nimalār, \_\_\_ PLACE qāyār,  
 (PERSON) FROM \_\_\_ PLACE  
 qāyārlik, \_\_\_ TIME qačan  
 WHATSOEVER, (NO ~ NONE  
 ~ NOT) ... \_\_\_ hiç ~ heç,  
 hiçbir ~ heçbir, NOTHING \_\_\_  
 hiçnimā ~ heçnimā  
 WHEAT buğday  
 WHEN, qačan,  
 (CONCURRENTLY) -ğanda ~  
 -qanda ~ -gāndā ~ -kāndā  
 WHERE nā, qeni, \_\_\_ TO nāgā,  
 FROM \_\_\_ qāyār, (PERSON)  
 FROM \_\_\_ qāyārlik  
 WHEREFORE nimišqa  
 WHICH qaysi, (relative pron)  
 ...#ki, \_\_\_ IS ~ ARE IN ~ AT  
 +diki ~ +tiki, \_\_\_ CONCERNS  
 ... .. hāqqidiki  
 WHILE, (n) dām, nāpās, A \_\_\_  
 birpās, A LITTLE \_\_\_ AGO  
 helila, AFTER A \_\_\_, IN A \_\_\_  
 dāmdin, (adv) \_\_\_ ...ING  
 -ğanda ~ -qanda ~ -gāndā ~  
 -kāndā  
 WHITE aq, \_\_\_ RUSSIA  
 Belorussiyā (SU Belorussiya), \_\_\_  
 RUSSIAN (adj ~ n) belorus,  
 belorussiyilik (SU belorussiyalik),  
 EGG \_\_\_ tuxum eqi  
 WHITEHORSE Waythors (SU  
 Waytxors)  
 WHO, (sg) kim, (pl) kimlār  
 WHOLE pütün  
 WHOLLY boyiçā  
 WHY nimišqa  
 WICKED yaman  
 WIDE kāñ  
 WIFE ayal, xotun, BROTHER'S  
 \_\_\_ yāngā  
 WILDERNESS dala  
 WILLOW sōgāt, tal  
 WIN utuq  
 WIN, TO \_\_\_ ut -  
 WIND šamal  
 WINDOW dārizā, tōšük, \_\_\_

LACE tor  
 WINDSOR Winsor (SU Windzor)  
 WINDY, TO BE \_\_\_ šamal ur -  
 WINE haraq, máy, wino, \_\_\_  
 COOLER wino, GRAPE \_\_\_  
 üzüm hariğ, HOME-MADE  
 (FRUIT) \_\_\_ šarap, SWEET  
 AND SYRUPY \_\_\_ tatliq haraq  
 WINNIPEG Winnipeg  
 WINTER, \_\_\_(-TIME) qiš  
 WIRE sim  
 WISCONSIN, (STATE OF) \_\_\_  
 Wiskonsin (šitati)  
 WISH ray, tiläk, ümit, (BEST)  
 \_\_\_(ES) täbrik, TO CONVEY  
 (BEST) \_\_\_ES täbrikla -  
 WISH, TO \_\_\_ tilä -, ümit qil -  
 WITH ... bilän, häm, ... \_\_\_ EACH  
 OTHER (v.rec/coactive) -š - -  
 -iš - - -uš - - -üş -  
 WITNESS guwa  
 WOLLONGONG Wollongong  
 WOMAN ayal, xotun, \_\_\_'S ...  
 ayalčä, ATTRACTIVE \_\_\_ dilbär  
 WOMEN, \_\_\_'S ... ayalčä  
 WONDERFUL ajayip  
 WONTON čöčürä  
 WOODLAND ormanliq  
 WOODS orman, ormanliq  
 WOOL yuň (SU žuň)  
 WOOLEN, \_\_\_ ... yuň ... (SU  
 žuň ...), \_\_\_ KNITTING YARN  
 yuň yip (SU žuň žip)  
 WORD söz, \_\_\_ FOR \_\_\_ sözmu  
 söz  
 WORK ämgäk, iş, xizmat, TO DO  
 \_\_\_ iş qil -  
 WORK, TO \_\_\_ işlä -  
 WORKER ämgäkči, işči, xizmatči,  
 ADMINISTRATIVE \_\_\_, CLER-  
 ICAL \_\_\_, MANAGERIAL \_\_\_  
 kadir (SU kadr), QUALIFIED  
 \_\_\_, SUPERVISING \_\_\_ usta  
 WORKROOM işxana  
 WORKS, (FACTORY) zawut (SU  
 zawod)  
 WORKSHOP dukan, karxana, sex  
 WORLD dunya

WORRY ğäm  
 WORRY, TO \_\_\_ ğäm qil -  
 WORTH, (n) baha, (adj) \_\_\_ ...  
 (MONEY) ... pulluq, TO BE \_\_\_  
 yara -  
 WOUND jarahät, yara, TO  
 STITCH A \_\_\_ yara tik -  
 WOUND, TO \_\_\_ jarahätländür -  
 WOUNDED, TO GET \_\_\_  
 jarahätlän -, yarilan -  
 WOW, \_\_\_! hoh-hah!, oho!, ohoy!,  
 ohu!  
 WRAP, TO \_\_\_ ora -, qačila -  
 WRAPPING qap  
 WRETCHED awarä  
 WRIST biläk, \_\_\_-WATCH qol  
 sa'iti  
 WRITE, TO \_\_\_ püt -, yaz -, TO  
 \_\_\_ TOGETHER, TO \_\_\_ TO  
 EACH OTHER yeziš -  
 WRITER yazğučı  
 WRITING yazma, yeziq, \_\_\_  
 BRUSH mobi, \_\_\_ PAD дәптәр,  
 PIECE OF \_\_\_ maqala, SMALL  
 \_\_\_ PAD дәптәрčä, \_\_\_ SYSTEM  
 yeziq  
 WRITTEN qäläm ..., yazğan, \_\_\_  
 LANGUAGE yeziq, \_\_\_  
 TRANSLATION qäläm tärjimisi,  
 TO BE \_\_\_ yezil -  
 WRONG xata  
 WUHAN Wuxän (SU Uxan')  
 WULUMUQI Ūrumči (SU  
 Urumči), (PERSON) OF \_\_\_  
 ūrumčilik  
 WYOMING, (STATE OF) \_\_\_  
 Wayoming (šitati)

## X

XI'AN, (HSI-AN) Ši'an (SU Sian')  
 XINING, (HSINING) Šiniq (SU  
 Sinin)  
 XINJIANG, (SINKIANG) Šinjan,  
 (PERSON) OF \_\_\_ šinjanliq  
 X-RAY, \_\_\_ TECHNOLOGY  
 rentgen, TO EXAMINE BY

MEANS OF (AN) \_\_\_  
(PICTURE[S]) rentgendä täkšür-

## Y

YAKUTIA Yakutiya (SU Yakutiya)  
YAKUTSK Yakutski (SU Yakutsk)  
YARD hoyla, qoru (~ qora),  
HOUSE AND \_\_\_ qoru-jay (~ qora-jay)  
YARKAND Yäkän (~ Yärkän, SU Yarkent)  
YARKENT Yäkän (~ Yärkän, SU Yarkent)  
YARN yip (SU žip), (TALL STORY) toquma, WOOLEN KNITTING \_\_\_ yuñ yip (SU žuñ žip)  
YEAR yil (SU žil), ALL \_\_\_ ROUND qiš-yaz, (BEING) ... \_\_\_ S OF AGE ... yašliq, (IN THE) LAST \_\_\_ ötkän yil(i), NEXT \_\_\_ kelär yil, THROUGHOUT THE \_\_\_ qiš-yaz  
YEAST xemirturuš (SU xemirturuč)  
YELL, TO \_\_\_ waqira -  
YELLOW seriq, STRIKINGLY \_\_\_ sap-seriq  
YELLOWKNIFE Yellonayf  
YENGI(HIS)SAR Yeñisar  
YEREVAN Erewan  
YES hä, hä'a  
YESTERDAY kečä, tünügün, DAY BEFORE \_\_\_ ülüškün  
YET, (BUT, HOWEVER) ämma, biraz, lekin, päqät, (NOT) \_\_\_ boyičä, texi  
YIELD, (OUTPUT) mähsul  
YIELDING, (PRODUCING) mähsulatliq  
YILI Ili  
YINCHUAN Yinčwän (SU In 'čuan')

YINGJISHA Yeñisar  
YINING Ğulja, (PERSON) OF \_\_\_ ğuljiliq  
YOLK, (EGG) \_\_\_ tuxum seriği  
YON neriqi  
YONDER neri, neriq  
YOSHKAR-OLA Yoškar-Ola  
YOU, (sg) sän, #sän, (accusative) seni, (dative-directive) saña, FROM \_\_\_ sändin, \_\_\_ (sg. polite) siz, #siz, (accusative) sizni, (dative-directive) sizgä, FROM \_\_\_ sizdin, \_\_\_ (pl) silär, #silär, (accusative) silärni, (dative-directive) silärgä, FROM \_\_\_ silärdin, \_\_\_ (pl. polite) sizlär, #sizlär, (accusative) sizlärni, (dative-directive) sizlärgä, FROM \_\_\_ sizlärdin, ALL OF \_\_\_ hämmänlär, hämmiñizlär  
YOUNG yaš, \_\_\_ PERSON yaš  
YOUR, (sg) seniñ, +ñ ~ +iñ ~ +uñ ~ +üñ, (pl) silärniñ, +ñlar ~ +iñlar ~ +üñlar ~ +uñlar ~ +üñlar, (sg. polite) sizniñ, +ñiz, +iñiz, (pl. polite) sizlärniñ, +ñizlar ~ +iñizlar ~ +üñizlar  
YOURSELF, (polite) öziñiz  
YOUTH, (PERSON) yaš, (TIME, GROUP) yašliq  
YUAN koy, yüän  
YUGOSLAV, (adj ~ n) yugoslaviyalik (SU yugoslaviyalik)  
YUGOSLAVIA Yugoslaviya (SU Yugoslaviya)  
YUKON, THE \_\_\_ (TERRITORY) Yukon (rayoni)  
YULI Lopnur, Lopnor, (PERSON) OF \_\_\_ lopnurluq, lopnorluq  
YUNNAN, (YÜNNAN), \_\_\_ (PROVINCE) Yünnän (SU Yun 'nan') (ölkisi)  
YURT kigiz öyi

## Z

ZAGREB Zagreb

- ZAIRE Zayir (SU Zair)  
ZAIREAN, (adj ~ n) zayirlik (SU zairlik)  
ZAMBIA Zambiyä (SU Zambiya)  
ZAMBIAN, (adj ~ n) zambiyilik (SU zambiyalik)  
ZERO nol (SU nul´)  
ZHEJIANG, (CHEKIANG), \_\_\_\_\_ (PROVINCE) Jejyan (SU Čžèczyan) (ölkisi)  
ZHENGZHOU, (CHENGCHOW) Jenju (SU Čženčžou)  
ZHUANG, (adj ~ n) jwanzu  
ZIMBABWE Zimbabuwi (SU Zimbabwe)  
ZIMBABWEAN, (adj ~ n) zimbabuwiliq (SU zimbabwelik)  
ZITHER qalun  
ZONE bälwağ  
ZOOLOGIST zoolog  
ZOOLOGY zoologiyä (SU zoologiya)  
ZURICH Syurix (SU Cyurix)



### 3. INFLEXION

(Reference Guide)

#### 3.1 Possession Marking

Singular	Plural
1. <b>my:</b> / +m+#/ (e.g., <i>balam, hädäm, waqtim, käspim, yolum, kölüm, yurtum, küčüm</i> )	1. <b>our:</b> / +mIz+#/ (e.g., <i>balimiz, hädimiz, waqtimiz, käspimiz, yolimiz, kölimiz, yurtimiz, küçimiz</i> )
2.1 <b>your (familiar):</b> / +ŋ+#/ (e.g., <i>balan, hädän, waqtin, käspin, yolun, kölü, yurtun, küčün</i> )	2.1 <b>your (familiar):</b> / +ŋ++lAr+#/ (e.g., <i>balanlar, hädänlär, waqtinlar, käspinlär, yolunlar, kölünlär, yurtunlar, küčünlär</i> )
2.2 <b>your (polite):</b> / +ŋIz+#/ (e.g., <i>baliniz, hädiniz, waqtiniz, käspiniz, yolunuz, köliniz, yurtunuz, küçiniz</i> )	2.2 <b>your (polite):</b> / +ŋIz++lAr+#/ (e.g., <i>balinizlar, hädinizlär, waqtinizlar, käspinizlär, yolunuzlar, kölinizlär, yurtunuzlar, küçinizlär</i> )
2.3 <b>your (deferential):</b> / +lAr+(s)I+#/ (e.g., <i>baliliri, hädiliri, waqtiliri, käspliri, yolliri, kölliri, yurtliri, küçliri</i> )	2.3 <b>your (deferential):</b> / +lAr+(s)I+#/ (e.g., <i>baliliri, hädiliri, waqtiliri, käspliri, yolliri, kölliri, yurtliri, küçliri</i> )
3. <b>his ~ her ~ its:</b> / +(s)I+#/ (e.g., <i>balisi, hädisi, waqti, käspi, yoli, köli, yurti, küçi</i> )	3. <b>their:</b> / +(s)I+#/ (e.g., <i>balisi, hädisi, waqti, käspi, yoli, köli, yurti, küçi</i> )

#### 3.2 Case Marking

Case Suffixes	Examples
1. <b>Nominative:</b> / +Ø+#/ (subject marker)	<i>bala, hädä, balam, hädiniz, waqit, käsp, yol, köl, yurt, küč, xälq, taktak</i>
2. <b>Indefinite Accusative:</b> / +Ø+#/ (indefinite direct object marker)	<i>bala, hädä, balam, hädiniz, waqit, käsp, yol, köl, yurt, küč, xälq, taktak</i>

3. **Definite Accusative:** /| +nI#/ (definite direct object marker) *balini, hädini, balamni, hädirizni, waqitni, käsptni, yolni, kölni, yurtni, küčni, xälqni, taktakni*
4. **Dative-Directive:** /| +GA+#/ (indirect object marker, directive 'to,' 'toward,' 'for,' allative 'on[to],' illative 'in[to],' causal 'due to') *balığa, hädigä, balamğa, hädirizgä, waqitqa, käsptkä, yolğa, kölgä, yurtqa, küčkä, xälqqä, taktakka*
5. **Locative:** /| +dA+#/ (locative 'at,' 'in,' 'on,' adessive 'by,' inessive 'in[side],' instrumental 'by [means of]') *balida, hädidä, balamda, hädirizdä, waqitta, käsptä, yolda, köldä, yurtta, küçtä, xälqtä, taktakta*
6. **Ablative:** /| +dIn#/ (ablative 'from,' elative '[out] off,' partitive 'of [a whole],' causal 'due to') *balidin, hädidin, balamdin, hädirizdin, waqittin, käsptin, yoldin, köldin, yurttin, küçtin, xälqtin, taktaktin*
7. **Genitive:** /| +nIn+#/ ('of,' '...s') *baliniñ, hädiniñ, balamniñ, hädirizniñ, waqitniñ, käsptniñ, yolniñ, kölniñ, yurtniñ, küčniñ, xälqniñ, taktakniñ*

### 3.3 Pronouns

Subordinate numbering: 1. nominative, 2. definite accusative, 3. dative-directive, 4. locative, 5. ablative, 6. genitive. (See also I:7.)

#### 3.3.1 Personal Pronouns

Singular	Plural
1. I: 1. <i>män</i> , 2. <i>meni</i> , 3. <i>maña</i> , 4. <i>mändä</i> , 5. <i>mändin</i> , 6. <i>meniñ</i>	1. we: 1. <i>biz</i> , 2. <i>bizni</i> , 3. <i>bizgä</i> , 4. <i>bizdä</i> , 5. <i>bizdin</i> , 6. <i>bizniñ</i>
1.1 (I) myself: 1. <i>özäm</i> , 2. <i>özämni</i> , 3. <i>özämğä</i> , 4. <i>özämdä</i> , 5. <i>özämdin</i> , 6. <i>özämniñ</i>	1.1 (we) ourselves: 1. <i>özimiz</i> , 2. <i>özimizni</i> , 3. <i>özimizgä</i> , 4. <i>özimizdä</i> , 5. <i>özimizdin</i> , 6. <i>özimizniñ</i>
2.1 you (familiar): 1. <i>sän</i> , 2. <i>seni</i> , 3. <i>saña</i> , 4. <i>sändä</i> , 5. <i>sändin</i> , 6. <i>seniñ</i>	2.1 you (familiar): 1. <i>silär</i> , 2. <i>silärni</i> , 3. <i>silärgä</i> , 4. <i>silärdä</i> , 5. <i>silärdin</i> , 6. <i>silärniñ</i>



**2.1.1 (you) yourself (familiar):** 1. *özän*, 2. *özärni*, 3. *özängä*, 4. *özändä*, 5. *özändin*, 6. *özärniñ*

**2.2 you (polite):** 1. *siz*, 2. *sizni*, 3. *sizgä*, 4. *sizdä*, 5. *sizdin*, 6. *sizniñ*

**2.2.1 (you) yourself (polite):** 1. *öziñiz*, 2. *öziñizni*, 3. *öziñizgä*, 4. *öziñizdä*, 5. *öziñizdin*, 6. *öziñizniñ*

**2.3 you (deferential):** 1. *özlä(r)*, 2. *özlä(r)ni*, 3. *özlä(r)gä*, 4. *özlä(r)dä*, 5. *özlä(r)din*, 6. *özlä(r)niñ*

**3. he ~ she ~ it:** 1. *u*, 2. *uni*, 3. *uniñgä*, 4. *uniñda*, 5. *uniñdin*, 6. *uniñ*

**3.1 (he) himself ~ (she) herself ~ itself:** 1. *özi*, 2. *özini*, 3. *özigä*, 4. *özidä*, 5. *özidin*, 6. *öziniñ*

**2.1.1 (you) yourselves (familiar):** 1. *özäñlär*, 2. *özäñläрни*, 3. *özäñlärgä*, 4. *özäñlärdä*, 5. *özäñlärdin*, 6. *özäñläрниñ*

**2.2 you (polite):** 1. *sizlär*, 2. *sizläрни*, 3. *sizlärgä*, 4. *sizlärdä*, 5. *sizlärdin*, 6. *sizläрниñ*

**2.2.1 (you) yourselves (polite):** 1. *öziñizlär*, 2. *öziñizläрни*, 3. *öziñizlärgä*, 4. *öziñizlärdä*, 5. *öziñizlärdin*, 6. *öziñizläрниñ*

**2.3 you (deferential):** 1. *härqaysiliri*, 2. *härqaysilirini*, 3. *härqaysiliriğä*, 4. *härqaysilirida*, 5. *härqaysilidin*, 6. *härqaysiliriniñ*

**3. they:** 1. *ular*, 2. *ularni*, 3. *ularğä*, 4. *ularda*, 5. *ulardin*, 6. *ularniñ*

**3.1 (they) themselves:** 1. *özliri*, 2. *özlirini*, 3. *özliriğä*, 4. *özliridä*, 5. *özliridin*, 3. *özliriniñ*

### 3.3.2 *Demonstrative Pronouns*

#### Singular

**1 this:** 1. *bu*, 2. *buni*, 3. *buniñgä*, 4. *buniñda*, 5. *buniñdin*, 6. *buniñ*

**1.1 such (a one like this):** 1. *bundaq ~ mundaq*, 2. *bundaqni ~ mundaqni*, 3. *bundaqqa ~ mundaqqa*, 4. *bundaqta ~ mundaqta*, 5. *bundaqtin ~ mundaqtin*, 6. *bundaqniñ ~ mundaqniñ*

**2. that:** 1. *šu*, 2. *šuni*, 3. *šuniñgä*, 4. *šuniñda*, 5. *šuniñdin*, 6. *šuniñ*

#### Plural

**1 these:** 1. *bular*, 2. *bularni*, 3. *bularğä*, 4. *bularda*, 5. *bulardin*, 6. *bularniñ*

**1.1 such (like these):** 1. *bundaqlar ~ mundaqlar*, 2. *bundaqlarni ~ mundaqlarni*, 3. *bundaqlarğä ~ mundaqlarğä*, 4. *bundaqlarda ~ mundaqlarda*, 5. *bundaqlardin ~ mundaqlardin*, 6. *bundaqlarniñ ~ mundaqlarniñ*

**2. those:** 1. *šular*, 2. *šularni*, 3. *šularğä*, 4. *šularda*, 5. *šulardin*, 6. *šularniñ*

**2.1 such (a one like that):** 1. *šundaq*, 2. *šundaqni*, 3. *šundaqqa*, 4. *šundaqta*, 5. *šundaqtin*, 6. *šundaqniñ*

**3.1 that (over there):** 1. *u*, 2. *uni*, 3. *uniñğa*, 4. *uniñda*, 5. *uniñdin*, 6. *uniñ*

**3.1.1 such (a one like that over there):** 1. *undaq*, 2. *undaqni*, 3. *undaqqa*, 4. *undaqta*, 5. *undaqtin*, 6. *undaqniñ*

**3.2 that (over there):** 1. *awu*, 2. *awuni*, 3. *awuniñğa*, 4. *awuniñda*, 5. *awuniñdin*, 6. *awuniñ*

**3.3 that (way over there):** 1. *änä šu ~ äšu ~ ašu*, 2. *änä šuni ~ äšuni ~ ašuni*, 3. *änä šuniñğa ~ äšuniñğa ~ ašuniñğa*, 4. *änä šuniñda ~ äšuniñda ~ ašuniñda*, 5. *änä šuniñdin ~ äšuniñdin ~ ašuniñdin*, 6. *änä šuniñ ~ äšuniñ ~ ašuniñ*

**2.1 such (like those):** 1. *šundaqlar*, 2. *šundaqlarni*, 3. *šundaqlarğa*, 4. *šundaqlarda*, 5. *šundaqlardin*, 6. *šundaqlarniñ*

**3.1 those (over there):** 1. *ular*, 2. *ularni*, 3. *ularğa*, 4. *ularda*, 5. *ulardin*, 6. *ularniñ*

**3.1.1 such (like those over there):** 1. *undaqlar*, 2. *undaqlarni*, 3. *undaqlarğa*, 4. *undaqlarda*, 5. *undaqlardin*, 6. *undaqlarniñ*

**3.2 those (over there):** 1. *awular*, 2. *awularni*, 3. *awularğa*, 4. *awularda*, 5. *awulardin*, 6. *awularniñ*

**3.3 those (way over there):** 1. *änä šular ~ äšular ~ ašular*, 2. *änä šularni ~ äšularni ~ ašularni*, 3. *änä šularğa ~ äšularğa ~ ašularğa*, 4. *änä šularda ~ äšularda ~ ašularda*, 5. *änä šulardin ~ äšulardin ~ ašulardin*, 6. *änä šularniñ ~ äšularniñ ~ ašularniñ*

### 3.3.3 Interrogative Pronouns

#### Singular

**1. who?:** 1. *kim*, 2. *kimni*, 3. *kingä*, 4. *kimdä*, 5. *kimdin*, 6. *kimniñ*

**2. what?:** 1. *nimä*, 2. *nimini*, 3. *nimigä*, 4. *nimidä*, 5. *nimidin*, 6. *niminiñ*

**3. which (one)?:** 1. *qaysi*, 2. *qaysini*, 3. *qaysiğa*, 4. *qaysida*, 5. *qaysidin*, 6. *qaysiniñ*

**4. one like what?, what kind?:** 1. *qandaq*, 2. *qandaqni*, 3. *qandaqqa*, 4. *qandaqta*, 5. *qandaqtin*, 6.

#### Plural

**1. who?:** 1. *kimlär*, 2. *kimläрни*, 3. *kimläргä*, 4. *kimläрдä*, 5. *kimläрдin*, 6. *kimläрниñ*

**2. what?:** 1. *nimilär*, 2. *nimilärni*, 3. *nimiläргä*, 4. *nimiläрдä*, 5. *nimiläрдin*, 6. *nimilärniñ*

**3. which (ones)?:** 1. *qaysilar*, 2. *qaysilarni*, 3. *qaysilarğa*, 4. *qaysilarda*, 5. *qaysilardin*, 6. *qaysilarniñ*

*qandaqniñ*

### 3.4 Pronominal Tag Enclitics

#### Singular

#### Plural

#### 1. I: /#mān#/ → ...mān

(e.g., *türkmān*, *uyğurmān*, *işçimān*,  
*Amerikidinmān*, *yaşmān*, *ämāsmān*,  
*barimān*, *kelimān*, *yazarmān*,  
*körmāsmān*)

#### 1. we: /#miz#/ → ...miz

(e.g., *türkmiz*, *uyğurmiz*, *işçimiz*,  
*Amerikidinmiz*, *yaşmiz*, *ämāsmiz*,  
*barimiz*, *kelimiz*, *yazarmiz*,  
*körmāsmiz*)

#### 2.1 you (familiar): /#sān#/ → ...sān

(e.g., *türksān*, *uyğursān*, *işçisān*,  
*Amerikidinsān*, *yaşsān*, *ämāssān*,  
*barisān*, *kelisān*, *yazarsān*,  
*körmāssān*)

#### 2.1 you (familiar): /#silār#/ → ...silār

(e.g., *türksilār*, *uyğursilār*, *işçisilār*,  
*Amerikidinsilār*, *yaşsilār*, *ämāssilār*,  
*barisilār*, *kelisilār*, *yazarsilār*,  
*körmāssilār*)

#### 2.2 you (polite): /#siz#/ → ...siz

(e.g., *türksiz*, *uyğursiz*, *işçisiz*,  
*Amerikidinsiz*, *yaşsiz*, *ämāssiz*,  
*barisiz*, *kelisiz*, *yazarsiz*, *körmāssiz*)

#### 2.2 you (polite): /#sizlār#/ → ...sizlār

(e.g., *türksizlār*, *uyğursizlār*,  
*işçisizlār*, *Amerikidinsizlār*, *yaşsizlār*,  
*ämāssizlār*, *barisizlār*, *kelisizlār*,  
*yazarsizlār*, *körmāssizlār*)

#### 2.3 you (deferential):

/##ā° - -dI + +lAr#/ → *idilā(r)*  
after nominals, /#(di)lAr#/ →  
...*(di)la* after verbals  
(e.g., *türk idilā[r]*, *uyğur idilā[r]*,  
*işçi idilā[r]*, *Amerikidin idilā[r]*,  
*yaş idilā[r]*, *ämās idilā[r]*,  
*bari[di]la*, *kel[di]la*, *yazar idilā[r]*,  
*körmās idilā[r]*)

#### 2.3 you (deferential):

/##ā° - -dI + +lAr#/ → *idilā(r)*  
after nominals, /#(di)lAr#/ →  
...*(di)la* after verbals  
(e.g., *türk idilā[r]*, *uyğur idilā[r]*,  
*işçi idilā[r]*, *Amerikidin idilā[r]*,  
*yaş idilā[r]*, *ämās idilā[r]*,  
*bari[di]la*, *kel[di]la*, *yazar idilā[r]*,  
*körmās idilā[r]*)

#### 3. he, she, it: /(#dur#)/ → ...*(dur)*

after nominals, /#dū#/ → ...*du*  
after verbals  
(e.g., *türk[tur]*, *uyğur[dur]*,  
*işçi[dur]*, *Amerikidin[dur]*,  
*yaş[tur]*, *ämās[tur]*, *baridu*, *kelidu*,  
*yazar[dur]*, *körmās[tur]*)

#### 3. they: /(#dur#)/ → ...*(dur)* after

nominals, /#dā#/ → ...*du* after  
verbals  
(e.g., *türk[tur]*, *uyğur[dur]*,  
*işçi[dur]*, *Amerikidin[dur]*,  
*yaş[tur]*, *ämās[tur]*, *baridu*, *kelidu*,  
*yazar[dur]*, *körmās[tur]*)

## 3.5 Numeratives

(Superscript numbers refer to Soviet Uyghur alternatives)

Cardinal	Ordinal
1 <i>bir</i>	1 <sup>st</sup> <i>birinči</i>
2 <i>ikki</i>	2 <sup>nd</sup> <i>ikkinči</i>
3 <i>üç</i>	3 <sup>rd</sup> <i>üçinči</i>
4 <i>töt</i> <sup>1</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup> <i>tötinči</i> <sup>6</sup>
5 <i>bäs</i>	5 <sup>th</sup> <i>bäšinči</i>
6 <i>altä</i>	6 <sup>th</sup> <i>altinči</i>
7 <i>yättä</i>	7 <sup>th</sup> <i>yättinči</i>
8 <i>säkkiz</i>	8 <sup>th</sup> <i>säkkizinči</i>
9 <i>toqquz</i>	9 <sup>th</sup> <i>toqquzinči</i>
10 <i>on</i>	10 <sup>th</sup> <i>oninči</i>
20 <i>yigirmä</i>	20 <sup>th</sup> <i>yigirminči</i>
30 <i>ottuz</i>	30 <sup>th</sup> <i>ottuzinči</i>
40 <i>qiriq</i> <sup>2</sup>	40 <sup>th</sup> <i>qiriğinči</i> <sup>7</sup>
50 <i>ällik</i>	50 <sup>th</sup> <i>älliginči</i>
60 <i>atmiš</i> <sup>3</sup>	60 <sup>th</sup> <i>atmišinči</i> <sup>8</sup>
70 <i>yätmiš</i>	70 <sup>th</sup> <i>yätmišinči</i>
80 <i>säksän</i>	80 <sup>th</sup> <i>säksäninči</i> <sup>9</sup>
90 <i>toqsan</i>	90 <sup>th</sup> <i>toqsaninči</i> <sup>10</sup>
100 <i>yüz</i>	100 <sup>th</sup> <i>yüzinči</i>
1,000 <i>miñ</i>	1,000 <sup>th</sup> <i>miñinči</i>
10,000 <i>tümän ~ on miñ</i>	10,000 <sup>th</sup> <i>tümäninči ~ on miñinči</i>
1,000,000 <i>milyon</i> <sup>4</sup>	1,000,000 <sup>th</sup> <i>milyoninči</i> <sup>11</sup>
1,000,000,000 <i>milyart</i> <sup>5</sup>	1,000,000,000 <sup>th</sup> <i>milyardinči</i> <sup>12</sup>

Soviet Standard Uyghur: <sup>1</sup>tört, <sup>2</sup>qirq, <sup>3</sup>altmiš, <sup>4</sup>million, <sup>5</sup>milliard, <sup>6</sup>törtinči, <sup>7</sup>qiriqinči, <sup>8</sup>altmišinči, <sup>9</sup>säksäninči, <sup>10</sup>toqsäninči, <sup>11</sup>millioninči, <sup>12</sup>milliardinči

Examples: *on bir* '11,' *on yättinči* '17<sup>th</sup>,' *yigirmä töt* '24,' *ällik altinči* '56<sup>th</sup>,' *bir yüz üç* '103,' *üç yüz säksän toqquz* '389<sup>th</sup>,' *bäs miñ on ikki* '5,012,' *toqquz tümän üç miñ altä yüz ottuz bäsäninči* '93,635<sup>th</sup>,' *1376-yili (bir miñ üç yüz yätmiš altinči yili)* 'in (the year) 1376,' *U 1953-yil 10-ayniñ 12-küni (bir miñ toqquz yüz ällik üçinči yil oninči ayniñ on ikkinči küni) tuğulğan* 'She was born on October 12, 1953.'

Fractions:  $\frac{1}{2}$  (*ikkidin bir ~ yerim*),  $\frac{1}{4}$  (*töttin bir ~ çaräk*),  $\frac{2}{5}$  (*bästin ikki*),  $5\frac{3}{4}$  (*bäs pütün töttin üç*),  $13\frac{9}{16}$  (*on üç pütün on altidin toqquz*).

Decimals: 8.5 (*säkkiz pütün ondin bäs*), 0.25 (*nöl pütün yüzdin yigirmä bäs*), 67.99 (*atmiš yättä pütün yüzdin toqsan toqquz*), 10.013 (*on pütün miñdin on üç*).

Percentages: 6% (*yüzdin altä ~ altä pirsänt*), 28% (*yüzdin yigirmä säkkiz ~ yigirmä säkkiz pirsänt*), 14.7% (*yüzdin on töt pütün ondin yättä ~ on töt pütün ondin yättä pirsänt*).

## 3.6 Conjugation

(Plural forms may contain reciprocal ~ cooperative /-š-|/ → -š- ~ -iš- ~ -üš- ~ -uš-.)

## 3.6.01 Indefinite Past

Singular	Plural
<p><b>1. I ...ed</b> (at some time): /  - GAn + #(mān#)/ (e.g., <i>kālgān[mān]</i>, <i>barġan[mān]</i>, <i>körgān[mān]</i>, <i>qoyġan[mān]</i>, <i>išligān[mān]</i>, <i>išlätkän[mān]</i>, <i>oquġan[mān]</i>, <i>oqutqan[mān]</i>, <i>kirmigān[mān]</i> ~ <i>kirgān</i> <i>ämäs[mān]</i>, <i>yazġanmu[mān]</i>?)</p>	<p><b>1. we ...ed</b> (at some time): /  - GAn + #(miz#)/ (e.g., <i>kālgān[miz]</i>, <i>barġan[miz]</i>, <i>körgān[miz]</i>, <i>qoyġan[miz]</i>, <i>išligān[miz]</i>, <i>išlätkän[miz]</i>, <i>oquġan[miz]</i>, <i>oqutqan[miz]</i>, <i>kirmigān[miz]</i> ~ <i>kirgān ämäs[miz]</i>, <i>yazġanmu[miz]</i>?)</p>
<p><b>2.1 you ...ed</b> (at some time) (familiar): /  - GAn + #(sān#)/ (e.g., <i>kālgān[sān]</i>, <i>barġan[sān]</i>, <i>körgān[sān]</i>, <i>qoyġan[sān]</i>, <i>išligān[sān]</i>, <i>išlätkän[sān]</i>, <i>oquġan[sān]</i>, <i>oqutqan[sān]</i>, <i>kirmigān[sān]</i> ~ <i>kirgān ämäs[sān]</i>, <i>yazġanmu[sān]</i>?)</p>	<p><b>2.1 you ...ed</b> (at some time) (familiar): /  - GAn + #(silār#)/ (e.g., <i>kālgān[silār]</i>, <i>barġan[silār]</i>, <i>körgān[silār]</i>, <i>qoyġan[silār]</i>, <i>išligān[silār]</i>, <i>išlätkän[silār]</i>, <i>oquġan[silār]</i>, <i>oqutqan[silār]</i>, <i>kirmigān[silār]</i> ~ <i>kirgān</i> <i>ämäs[silār]</i>, <i>yazġanmu[silār]</i>?)</p>
<p><b>2.2 you ...ed</b> (at some time) (polite): /  - GAn + #(siz#)/ (e.g., <i>kālgān[siz]</i>, <i>barġan[siz]</i>, <i>körgān[siz]</i>, <i>qoyġan[siz]</i>, <i>išligān[siz]</i>, <i>išlätkän[siz]</i>, <i>oquġan[siz]</i>, <i>oqutqan[siz]</i>, <i>kirmigān[siz]</i> ~ <i>kirgān ämäs[siz]</i>, <i>yazġanmu[siz]</i>?)</p>	<p><b>2.2 you ...ed</b> (at some time) (familiar): /  - GAn + #(sizlār#)/ (e.g., <i>kālgān[sizlār]</i>, <i>barġan[sizlār]</i>, <i>körgān[sizlār]</i>, <i>qoyġan[sizlār]</i>, <i>išligān[sizlār]</i>, <i>išlätkän[sizlār]</i>, <i>oquġan[sizlār]</i>, <i>oqutqan[sizlār]</i>, <i>kirmigān[sizlār]</i> ~ <i>kirgān</i> <i>ämäs[sizlār]</i>, <i>yazġanmu[sizlār]</i>?)</p>
<p><b>2.3 you ...ed</b> (at some time) (deferential): /  - GAn + #( #ä° - -dI + +lAr# )/ (e.g., <i>kālgān [idilä(r)]</i>, <i>barġan</i> <i>[idilä(r)]</i>, <i>körgān [idilä(r)]</i>, <i>qoyġan [idilä(r)]</i>, <i>išligān [idilä(r)]</i>, <i>išlätkän [idilä(r)]</i>, <i>oquġan</i> <i>[idilä(r)]</i>, <i>oqutqan [idilä(r)]</i>, <i>kirmigān [idilä(r)]</i> ~ <i>kirgān ämäs</i> <i>[idilä(r)]</i>, <i>yazġanmu?</i> ~ <i>yazġan</i> <i>idilä(r)mu?</i>)</p>	<p><b>2.3 you ...ed</b> (at some time) (deferential): /  - GAn + #( #ä° - -dI + +lAr# )/ (e.g., <i>kālgān [idilä(r)]</i>, <i>barġan</i> <i>[idilä(r)]</i>, <i>körgān [idilä(r)]</i>, <i>qoyġan [idilä(r)]</i>, <i>išligān [idilä(r)]</i>, <i>išlätkän [idilä(r)]</i>, <i>oquġan</i> <i>[idilä(r)]</i>, <i>oqutqan [idilä(r)]</i>, <i>kirmigān [idilä(r)]</i> ~ <i>kirgān ämäs</i> <i>[idilä(r)]</i>, <i>yazġanmu?</i> ~ <i>yazġan</i> <i>idilä(r)mu?</i>)</p>

3. he ~ she ~ it ...ed (at some time): /| - GAn + (#dur) #/  
 (e.g., *kälgän[dur]*, *barğan[dur]*,  
*körgän[dur]*, *qoyğan[dur]*,  
*işligän[dur]*, *işlätkän[dur]*,  
*oquğan[dur]*, *oqutqan[dur]*,  
*kirmigän[dur]* ~ *kirgän ämä[sdur]*,  
*yazğanmu?*)

3. they ...ed (at some time)  
 (familiar): /| - GAn + (#dur) #/  
 (e.g., *kälgän[dur]*, *barğan[dur]*,  
*körgän[dur]*, *qoyğan[dur]*,  
*işligän[dur]*, *işlätkän[dur]*,  
*oquğan[dur]*, *oqutqan[dur]*,  
*kirmigän[dur]* ~ *kirgän ämä[sdur]*,  
*yazğanmu?*)

### 3.6.02 Pluperfect

#### Singular

#### Plural

##### 1. I had ...:

/| - GAn + ##ä° - -d°m #/  
 (e.g., *kälgän idim*, *barğan idim*,  
*körgän idim*, *qoyğan idim*, *işligän idim*,  
*işlätkän idim*, *oquğan idim*,  
*oqutqan idim*, *kirmigän idim*,  
*yazğan idimmu?*)

##### 1. we had ...:

/| - GAn + ##ä° - #dug #/  
 (e.g., *kälgän iduq*, *barğan iduq*,  
*körgän iduq*, *qoyğan iduq*, *işligän iduq*,  
*işlätkän iduq*, *oquğan iduq*,  
*oqutqan iduq*, *kirmigän iduq*, *yazğan iduqmu?*)

##### 2.1 you had ... (familiar):

/| - GAn + ##ä° - -d°η #/  
 (e.g., *kälgän idin*, *barğan idin*,  
*körgän idin*, *qoyğan idin*, *işligän idin*,  
*işlätkän idin*, *oquğan idin*,  
*oqutqan idin*, *kirmigän idin*, *yazğan idinmu?*)

##### 2.1 you had ... (familiar):

/ - GAn + ##ä° - -d°ηlAr #/  
 (e.g., *kälgän idinlär*, *barğan idinlär*,  
*körgän idinlär*, *qoyğan idinlär*,  
*işligän idinlär*, *işlätkän idinlär*,  
*oquğan idinlär*, *oqutqan idinlär*,  
*kirmigän idinlär*, *yazğan idinlärmu?*)

##### 2.2 you had ... (polite):

/| - GAn + ##ä° - -d°ηlz #/  
 (e.g., *kälgän idiniz*, *barğan idiniz*,  
*körgän idiniz*, *qoyğan idiniz*, *işligän idiniz*,  
*işlätkän idiniz*, *oquğan idiniz*,  
*oqutqan idiniz*, *kirmigän idiniz*,  
*yazğan idinizmu?*)

##### 2.2 you had ... (polite):

/| - GAn + ##ä° - -d°ηlzlAr #/  
 (e.g., *kälgän idinizlär*, *barğan idinizlär*,  
*körgän idinizlär*, *qoyğan idinizlär*,  
*işligän idinizlär*, *işlätkän idinizlär*,  
*oquğan idinizlär*, *oqutqan idinizlär*,  
*kirmigän idinizlär*, *yazğan idinizlärmu?*)

##### 2.3 you had ... (deferential):

/| - GAn + ##ä° - -dI + +lAr #/  
 (e.g., *kälgän idilä[r]*, *barğan idilä[r]*,  
*körgän idilä[r]*, *qoyğan idilä[r]*,  
*işligän idilä[r]*, *işlätkän idilä[r]*,  
*oquğan idilä[r]*, *oqutqan idilä[r]*,  
*kirmigän idilä[r]*, *yazğan idilä[r]mu?*)

##### 2.3 you had ... (deferential):

/| - GAn + ##ä° - -dI + +lAr #/  
 (e.g., *kälgän idilä[r]*, *barğan idilä[r]*,  
*körgän idilä[r]*, *qoyğan idilä[r]*,  
*işligän idilä[r]*, *işlätkän idilä[r]*,  
*oquğan idilä[r]*, *oqutqan idilä[r]*,  
*kirmigän idilä[r]*, *yazğan idilä[r]mu?*)

## 3. he ~ she ~ it had ...:

/| -GAn+##ä° - -dI#/

(e.g., *kālgān idi, barġan idi, kōrgān idi, qoyġan idi, iŝligān idi, iŝlātġan idi, oquġan idi, oqutqan idi, kirmigān idi, yazġan idimu?*)

## 3. they had ...:

/| -GAn+##ä° - -dI#/

(e.g., *kālgān idi, barġan idi, kōrgān idi, qoyġan idi, iŝligān idi, iŝlātġan idi, oquġan idi, oqutqan idi, kirmigān idi, yazġan idimu?*)3.6.03 *Perfect Past*

## Singular

## Plural

## 1. I have ...:

/| -b+##(##)ä° - -d°m#/

(e.g., *kelip idim ~ keliwidim, berip idim ~ beriwidim, kōrūp idim ~ kōrūwidim, qoyup idim ~ qoyuwidim, iŝlāp idim ~ iŝlāwidim, iŝlitip idim ~ iŝlitiwidim, oqup idim ~ oquwidim, oqutup idim ~ oqutuwidim, kirmāp idim ~ kirmāwidim, yezip idimmu? ~ yeziwidimmu?*)

## 2.1 you have ... (familiar):

/| -b+##(##)ä° - -d°ŋ#/

(e.g., *kelip idiŋ ~ keliwididiŋ, berip idiŋ ~ beriwididiŋ, kōrūp idiŋ ~ kōrūwididiŋ, qoyup idiŋ ~ qoyuwidiŋ, iŝlāp idiŋ ~ iŝlāwididiŋ, iŝlitip idiŋ ~ iŝlitiwididiŋ, oqup idiŋ ~ oquwididiŋ, oqutup idiŋ ~ oqutuwididiŋ, kirmāp idiŋ ~ kirmāwididiŋ, yezip idiŋnu? ~ yeziwidiŋnu?*)

## 2.2 you have ... (polite):

/| -b+##(##)ä° - -d°ŋlz#/

(e.g., *kelip idiŋiz ~ keliwididiŋiz, berip idiŋiz ~ beriwididiŋiz, kōrūp idiŋiz ~ kōrūwididiŋiz, qoyup idiŋiz ~ qoyuwidiŋiz, iŝlāp idiŋiz ~ iŝlāwididiŋiz, iŝlitip idiŋiz ~ iŝlitiwididiŋiz, oqup idiŋiz ~ oquwididiŋiz, oqutup idiŋiz ~ oqutuwididiŋiz, kirmāp idiŋiz ~*

## 1. we have ...:

/| -b+##(##)ä° - #duG#/

(e.g., *kelip iduq ~ keliwiduq, berip iduq ~ beriwiduq, kōrūp iduq ~ kōrūwiduq, qoyup iduq ~ qoyuwiduq, iŝlāp iduq ~ iŝlāwiduq, iŝlitip iduq ~ iŝlitiwiduq, oqup iduq ~ oquwiduq, oqutup iduq ~ oqutuwiduq, kirmāp iduq ~ kirmāwiduq, yezip iduqmu? ~ yeziwiduqmu?*)

## 2.1 you have ... (familiar):

/| -b+##(##)ä° - -d°ŋlAr#/

(e.g., *kelip idiŋlār ~ keliwididiŋlār, berip idiŋlār ~ beriwididiŋlār, kōrūp idiŋlār ~ kōrūwididiŋlār, qoyup idiŋlār ~ qoyuwidiŋlār, iŝlāp idiŋlār ~ iŝlāwididiŋlār, iŝlitip idiŋlār ~ iŝlitiwididiŋlār, oqup idiŋlār ~ oquwididiŋlār, oqutup idiŋlār ~ oqutuwididiŋlār, kirmāp idiŋlār ~ kirmāwididiŋlār, yezip idiŋlārmu? ~ yeziwidiŋlārmu?*)

## 2.2 you have ... (polite):

/| -b+##(##)ä° - -d°ŋlzlAr#/

(e.g., *kelip idiŋizlār ~ keliwididiŋizlār, berip idiŋizlār ~ beriwididiŋizlār, kōrūp idiŋizlār ~ kōrūwididiŋizlār, qoyup idiŋizlār ~ qoyuwidiŋizlār, iŝlāp idiŋizlār ~ iŝlāwididiŋizlār, iŝlitip idiŋizlār ~ iŝlitiwididiŋizlār, oqup idiŋizlār ~ oquwididiŋizlār, oqutup idiŋizlār ~*

*kirmäwidinüz, yezip idinüzmu? ~ yeziwidinüzmu?)*

**2.3 you have ... (deferential):**

/| -b+ #(#)ä° - -dI+ +lAr#/ (e.g., *kelip idilä[r] ~ keliwidilä[r], berip idilä[r] ~ beriwidilä[r], körüp idilä[r] ~ körüwidilä[r], qoyup idilä[r] ~ qoyuwidilä[r], işläp idilä[r] ~ işläwidilä[r], işlitip idilä[r] ~ işlitiwidilä[r], oqup idilä[r] ~ oquwidilä[r], oqutup idilä[r] ~ oqutuwidilä[r], kirmäp idilä[r] ~ kirmäwidilä[r], yezip idilä[r]mu? ~ yeziwidilä[r]mu?)*

**3. he ~ she ~ it has ...:**

/| -b+ #(#)ä° - -dI#/ (e.g., *kelip idi ~ keliwidi, berip idi ~ beriwidi, körüp idi ~ körüwidi, qoyup idi ~ qoyuwidi, işläp idi ~ işläwidi, işlitip idi ~ işlitiwidi, oqup idi ~ oquwidi, oqutup idi ~ oqutuwidi, kirmäp idi ~ kirmäwidi, yezip idimu? ~ yeziwidimu?)*

*oqutuwidinüzlär, kirmäp idinüzlär ~ kirmäwidinüzlär, yezip idinüzlärmu? ~ yeziwidinüzlärmu?)*

**2.3 you have ... (deferential):**

/| -b+ #(#)ä° - -dI+ +lAr#/ (e.g., *kelip idilä[r] ~ keliwidilä[r], berip idilä[r] ~ beriwidilä[r], körüp idilä[r] ~ körüwidilä[r], qoyup idilä[r] ~ qoyuwidilä[r], işläp idilä[r] ~ işläwidilä[r], işlitip idilä[r] ~ işlitiwidilä[r], oqup idilä[r] ~ oquwidilä[r], oqutup idilä[r] ~ oqutuwidilä[r], kirmäp idilä[r] ~ kirmäwidilä[r], yezip idilä[r]mu? ~ yeziwidilä[r]mu?)*

**3. they have ...:**

/| -b+ #(#)ä° - -dI#/ (e.g., *kelip idi ~ keliwidi, berip idi ~ beriwidi, körüp idi ~ körüwidi, qoyup idi ~ qoyuwidi, işläp idi ~ işläwidi, işlitip idi ~ işlitiwidi, oqup idi ~ oquwidi, oqutup idi ~ oqutuwidi, kirmäp idi ~ kirmäwidi, yezip idimu? ~ yeziwidimu?)*

**3.6.04 Suppositional or Narrative (Hearsay) Past**

**Singular**

**1. (reportedly) I have ...:**

/| -b+ #dI#män#/ (e.g., *keliptimän, beriptimän, körüptimän, qoyuptimän, işläptimän, işlitiptimän, oquptimän, oqutuptimän, kirmäptimän, yeziptimänmu?)*

**2.1 (reportedly) you have ...**

(familiar): /| -b+ #sän#/ (e.g., *kelipsän, beripsän, körüpsän, qoyupsän, işläpsän, işlitipsän, oqupsän, oqutupsän, kirmäpsän, yezipsänmu?)*

**Plural**

**1. (reportedly) we have ...:**

/| -b+ #dI#miz#/ (e.g., *keliptimiz, beriptimiz, körüptimiz, qoyuptimiz, işläptimiz, işlitiptimiz, oquptimiz, oqutuptimiz, kirmäptimiz, yeziptimizmu?)*

**2.1 (reportedly) you have ...**

(familiar): /| -b+ #silär#/ (e.g., *kelipsilär, beripsilär, körüpsilär, qoyupsilär, işläpsilär, işlitipsilär, oqupsilär, oqutupsilär, kirmäpsilär, yezipsilärmu?)*



2.2 (reportedly) you have ...  
(polite): /| -b+ #siz#/  
(e.g., *kelipsiz, beripsiz, körüpsiz, qoyupsiz, işləpsiz, işlitipsiz, oqupsiz, oqutupsiz, kirmäpsiz, yezipsizmu?*)

2.3 (reportedly) you have ...  
(deferential): /| -b+ #dɪ-lAr#/  
(e.g., *keliptila[r], beriptila[r], körüptila[r], qoyuptila[r], işləptila[r], işlüptila[r], oquptila[r], oqutuptila[r], kirmäptila[r], yeziptila[r]mu?*)

3. (reportedly) he ~ she ~ it has ...: /| -b+ #dū#/  
(e.g., *keliptu, beriptu, körüptu, qoyuptu, işləptu, işlitiptu, oquptu, oqutuptu, kirmäptu, yeziptumu?*)

2.2 (reportedly) you have ...  
(polite): /| -b+ #sizlär#/  
(e.g., *kelipsizlär, beripsizlär, körüpsizlär, qoyupsizlär, işləpsizlär, işlitipsizlär, oqupsizlär, oqutupsizlär, kirmäpsizlär, yezipsizlärmu?*)

2.3 (reportedly) you have ...  
(deferential): /| -b+ #dɪ-lAr#/  
(e.g., *keliptila[r], beriptila[r], körüptila[r], qoyuptila[r], işləptila[r], işlüptila[r], oquptila[r], oqutuptila[r], kirmäptila[r], yeziptila[r]mu?*)

3. (reportedly) they have...  
/| -b+ #dū#/  
(e.g., *keliptu, beriptu, körüptu, qoyuptu, işləptu, işlitiptu, oquptu, oqutuptu, kirmäptu, yeziptumu?*)

### 3.6.05 *Definite Past*

#### Singular

1. I ...ed: /- | -d°m#/  
(e.g., *käldim, bardim, kördüm, qoydum, işlidim, işlättim, oqudum, oquttum, kirmidim, yazdimmu?*)

2.1 you ...ed (familiar): /- | -d°ŋ#/  
(e.g., *käldiŋ, bardıŋ, kördüŋ, qoyduŋ, işlidiŋ, işlättiŋ, oquduŋ, oquttuŋ, kirmidiŋ, yazdıŋmu?*)

2.2 you ...ed (polite): /- | -d°ŋlz#/  
(e.g., *käldiŋiz, bardıŋiz, kördiŋiz, qoydiŋiz, işlidiŋiz, işlättiŋiz, oqudiŋiz, oquttiŋiz, kirmidiŋiz, yazdıŋizmu?*)

2.3 you ...ed (deferential):  
/ - | -dɪ+lAr#/

#### Plural

1. we ...ed: /- | #dug#/  
(e.g., *kälduq, barduq, qoyduq, işliduq, işlittuq, oquduq, oquttuq, kirmiduq, yazduqmu?*)

2.1 you ...ed (familiar):  
/ - | -d°ŋlAr#/  
(e.g., *käldiŋlär, bardıŋlar, qoyduŋlar, işlidiŋlär, işlättiŋlär, oquduŋlar, oquttuŋlar, kirmidiŋlär, yazdıŋlärmu?*)

2.2 you ...ed (polite):  
/ - | -d°ŋlzlAr#/  
(e.g., *käldiŋizlär, bardıŋizlar, qoydiŋizlar, işlidiŋizlär, işlättiŋizlär, oqudiŋizlar, oquttiŋizlar, kirmidiŋizlär, yazdıŋizlärmu?*)

2.3 you ...ed (deferential):  
/ - | -dɪ+lAr#/

(e.g., *käldilä[r]*, *bardila[r]*,  
*kördilä[r]*, *qoydila[r]*, *işlidilä[r]*,  
*işlätilä[r]*, *oqudila[r]*, *oquttila[r]*,  
*kirmidilä[r]*, *yazdila[r]*mu?)

3 he ~ she ~ it ...ed: /-|-dI#/  
(e.g., *käldi*, *bardi*, *kördi*, *qoydi*,  
*işlidi*, *işlätti*, *oqudi*, *oqutti*, *kirmidi*,  
*yazdimu*?)

(e.g., *käldilä[r]*, *bardila[r]*,  
*qoydila[r]*, *işlidilä[r]*, *işlätilä[r]*,  
*oqudila[r]*, *oquttila[r]*, *kirmidilä[r]*,  
*yazdila[r]*mu?)

3 they ...ed: /-|-dI#/  
e.g., *käldi*, *bardi*, *kördi*, *qoydi*,  
*işlidi*, *işlätti*, *oqudi*, *oqutti*, *kirmidi*,  
*yazdimu*?)

### 3.6.06 Continuous or Habitual Past

#### Singular

1. I used to ...: /|-At--d°m#/  
(e.g., *kelättim*, *barattim*, *körättim*,  
*qoyattim*, *işläyttim*, *işlitättim*,  
*oquyttum*, *oqutattim*, *kirmäyttim*,  
*yazattim*mu?)

2.1 you used to ... (familiar):  
/|-At--d°ŋ#/  
(e.g., *kelättiŋ*, *barattiŋ*, *körättiŋ*,  
*qoyattiŋ*, *işläyttiŋ*, *işlitättiŋ*, *oquyttuŋ*,  
*oqutattiŋ*, *kirmäyttiŋ*, *yazattiŋ*mu?)

2.2 you used to ... (polite):  
/|-At--d°ŋIz#/  
(e.g., *kelättiŋiz*, *barattiŋiz*,  
*körättiŋiz*, *qoyattiŋiz*, *işläyttiŋiz*,  
*işlitättiŋiz*, *oquyttiŋiz*, *oqutattiŋiz*,  
*kirmäyttiŋiz*, *yazattiŋiz*mu?)

2.3 you used to ... (deferential):  
/|-At--dI+lAr#/  
(e.g., *kelättilä[r]*, *barattila[r]*,  
*körättilä[r]*, *qoyattila[r]*,  
*işläyttilä[r]*, *işlitättilä[r]*,  
*oquyttila[r]*, *oqutattila[r]*,  
*kirmäyttilä[r]*, *yazattila[r]*mu?)

#### Plural

1. we used to ...: /|-At--#duG#/  
(e.g., *kelättuq*, *barattuq*, *körättuq*,  
*qoyattuq*, *işläyttuq*, *işlitättuq*,  
*oquyttuq*, *oqutattuq*, *kirmäyttuq*,  
*yazattuq*mu?)

2.1 you used to ... (familiar):  
/|-At--d°ŋlAr#/  
(e.g., *kelättiŋlär*, *barattiŋlär*,  
*körättiŋlär*, *qoyattiŋlär*, *işläyttiŋlär*,  
*işlitättiŋlär*, *oquyttuŋlär*, *oqutattiŋlär*,  
*kirmäyttiŋlär*, *yazattiŋlär*mu?)

2.2 you used to ... (polite):  
/|-At--d°ŋIzlAr#/  
(e.g., *kelättiŋizlär*, *barattiŋizlär*,  
*körättiŋizlär*, *qoyattiŋizlär*,  
*işläyttiŋizlär*, *işlitättiŋizlär*,  
*oquyttiŋizlär*, *oqutattiŋizlär*,  
*kirmäyttiŋizlär*, *yazattiŋizlär*mu?)

2.3 you used to ... (deferential):  
/|-At--dI+lAr#/  
(e.g., *kelättilä[r]*, *barattila[r]*,  
*körättilä[r]*, *qoyattila[r]*,  
*işläyttilä[r]*, *işlitättilä[r]*,  
*oquyttila[r]*, *oqutattila[r]*,  
*kirmäyttilä[r]*, *yazattila[r]*mu?)

## 3. he ~ she ~ it used to ...:

/| - At - - dI#/

(e.g., *kelätti, baratti, körätti, qoyatti, işläytti, işlitätti, oquytti, oqutatti, kirmäytti, yazattimu?*)

## 3. they used to ...: /| - At - - dI#/

(e.g., *kelätti, baratti, körätti, qoyatti, işläytti, işlitätti, oquytti, oqutatti, kirmäytti, yazattimu?*)3.6.07<sup>7</sup> Past Progressive

## Singular

## Plural

## 1. I was ...ing:

/| - b + #yat - At - - d°m/

(e.g., *keliwatattim, beriwatattim, körüwatattim, qoyuwatattim, işläwatattim, işlitiwatattim, oquwatattim, oqutuwatattim, kiriwatatmidim, yeziwatattimmu?*)

## 1. we were ...ing:

/| - b + #yat - At - #duG#/

(e.g., *keliwatattuq, beriwatattuq, körüwatattuq, qoyuwatattuq, işläwatattuq, işlitiwatattuq, oquwatattuq, oqutuwatattuq, kiriwatatmiduq, yeziwatattuqmu?*)

## 2.1 you were ...ing (familiar):

/| - b + #yat - At - - d°n#/

(e.g., *keliwatattin, beriwatattin, körüwatattin, qoyuwatattin, işläwatattin, işlitiwatattin, oquwatattin, oqutuwatattin, kiriwatatmidin, yeziwatattinmu?*)

## 2.1 you were ...ing (familiar):

/| - b + #yat - At - - d°n|Ar#/

(e.g., *keliwatattinlar, beriwatattinlar, körüwatattinlar, qoyuwatattinlar, işläwatattinlar, işlitiwatattinlar, oquwatattinlar, oqutuwatattinlar, kiriwatatmidinlar, yeziwatattinlarmu?*)

## 2.2 you were ...ing (polite):

/| - b + #yat - At - - d°n|z#/

(e.g., *keliwatattiniz, beriwatattiniz, körüwatattiniz, qoyuwatattiniz, işläwatattiniz, işlitiwatattiniz, oquwatattiniz, oqutuwatattiniz, kiriwatatmidiniz, yeziwatattinizmu?*)

## 2.2 you were ...ing (polite):

/| - b + #yat - At - - d°n|zlAr#/

(e.g., *keliwatattinizlar, beriwatattinizlar, körüwatattinizlar, qoyuwatattinizlar, işläwatattinizlar, işlitiwatattinizlar, oquwatattinizlar, oqutuwatattinizlar, kiriwatatmidinizlar, yeziwatattinizlarmu?*)

## 2.3 you were ...ing (deferential):

/| - b + #yat - At - - dI + lAr#/

(e.g., *keliwatattila[r], beriwatattila[r], körüwatattila[r], qoyuwatattila[r], işläwatattila[r], işlitiwatattila[r], oquwatattila[r], oqutuwatattila[r], kiriwatatmidila[r], yeziwatattila[r]mu?*)

## 2.3 you were ...ing (deferential):

/| - b + #yat - At - - dI + lAr#/

(e.g., *keliwatattila[r], beriwatattila[r], körüwatattila[r], qoyuwatattila[r], işläwatattila[r], işlitiwatattila[r], oquwatattila[r], oqutuwatattila[r], kiriwatatmidila[r], yeziwatattila[r]mu?*)

## 3. he ~ she ~ it was ...ing:

/| -b+ #yat -At - -dI#/

(e.g., *keliwatatti, beriwatatti, körüwatatti, qoyuwatatti, işläwatatti, işlitiwatatti, oquwatatti, oqutuwatatti, kiriwatattmidi, yeziwatattimu?*)

## 3. they were ...ing:

/| -b+ #yat -At - -dI#/

(e.g., *keliwatatti, beriwatatti, körüwatatti, qoyuwatatti, işläwatatti, işlitiwatatti, oquwatatti, oqutuwatatti, kiriwatattmidi, yeziwatattimu?*)

## 3.6.08 Past Conditional

## Singular

## Plural

## 1. had I ..., if I had ...:

/| -GAn+ ##bol - -sA+m#/

(e.g., *kälgän bolsam, barğan bolsam, körgän bolsam, qoyğan bolsam, işligän bolsam, işlätkän bolsam, oquğan bolsam, oqutqan bolsam, kirmigän bolsam*)

## 1. had we ..., if we had ...:

/| -GAn+ ##bol - -sA+G#/

(e.g., *kälgän bolsaq, barğan bolsaq, körgän bolsaq, qoyğan bolsaq, işligän bolsaq, işlätkän bolsaq, oquğan bolsaq, oqutqan bolsaq, kirmigän bolsaq*)

## 2.1 had you ..., if you had ...

(familiar):

/| -GAn+ ##bol - -sA+η#/

(e.g., *kälgän bolsañ, barğan bolsañ, körgän bolsañ, qoyğan bolsañ, işligän bolsañ, işlätkän bolsañ, oquğan bolsañ, oqutqan bolsañ, kirmigän bolsañ*)

## 2.1 had you ..., if you had ...

(familiar):

/| -GAn+ ##bol - -sA+ηlAr#/

(e.g., *kälgän bolsañlar, barğan bolsañlar, körgän bolsañlar, qoyğan bolsañlar, işligän bolsañlar, işlätkän bolsañlar, oquğan bolsañlar, oqutqan bolsañlar, kirmigän bolsañlar*)

## 2.2 had you ..., if you had ...

(polite):

/| -b+ ##bol - -sA+ηlz#/

(e.g., *kälgän bolsiñiz, barğan bolsiñiz, körgän bolsiñiz, qoyğan bolsiñiz, işligän bolsiñiz, işlätkän bolsiñiz, oquğan bolsiñiz, oqutqan bolsiñiz, kirmigän bolsiñiz*)

## 2.2 had you ..., if you had ...

(polite):

/| -b+ ##bol - -sA+ηlzlAr#/

(e.g., *kälgän bolsiñizlar, barğan bolsiñizlar, körgän bolsiñizlar, qoyğan bolsiñizlar, işligän bolsiñizlar, işlätkän bolsiñizlar, oquğan bolsiñizlar, oqutqan bolsiñizlar, kirmigän bolsiñizlar*)

2.3 had you ..., if you had ...  
(deferential):  
/| - GAn + ##bol - -sA + lAr#/  
(e.g., *kālgān bolsila[r]*, *barğan bolsila[r]*, *körgān bolsila[r]*, *qoyğan bolsila[r]*, *işligān bolsila[r]*, *işlätkän bolsila[r]*, *oquğan bolsila[r]*, *oqutqan bolsila[r]*, *kirmigān bolsila[r]*)

3. had he ~ she ~ it ..., if he ~ she ~ it had ...:  
/| - GAn + ##bol - -sA + #/  
(e.g., *kālgān bolsa*, *barğan bolsa*, *körgān bolsa*, *qoyğan bolsa*, *işligān bolsa*, *işlätkän bolsa*, *oquğan bolsa*, *oqutqan bolsa*, *kirmigān bolsa*)

2.3 had you ..., if you had ...  
(deferential):  
/| - GAn + ##bol - -sA + lAr#/  
(e.g., *kālgān bolsila[r]*, *barğan bolsila[r]*, *körgān bolsila[r]*, *qoyğan bolsila[r]*, *işligān bolsila[r]*, *işlätkän bolsila[r]*, *oquğan bolsila[r]*, *oqutqan bolsila[r]*, *kirmigān bolsila[r]*)

3. had they ..., if they had ...:  
/| - GAn + ##bol - -sA + #/  
(e.g., *kālgān bolsa*, *barğan bolsa*, *körgān bolsa*, *qoyğan bolsa*, *işligān bolsa*, *işlätkän bolsa*, *oquğan bolsa*, *oqutqan bolsa*, *kirmigān bolsa*)

### 3.6.09 Present-Future

#### Singular

1. I (will) ...: /| - A#mān#/  
(e.g., *kelimān*, *barimān*, *körimān*, *qoyimān*, *işläymān*, *işlitimān*, *oquymān*, *oqutimān*, *kirmäymān*, *yazimānmu?* ~ *yazamdimān?*)

2.1 you (will) ... (familiar):  
/| - A#sān#/  
(e.g., *kelisān*, *barisān*, *körisān*, *qoyisān*, *işläysān*, *işlitisān*, *oquysān*, *oqutisān*, *kirmäysān*, *yazamsān?*)

2.2 you (will) ... (polite):  
/| - A#siz#/  
(e.g., *kelisiz*, *barisiz*, *körisiz*, *qoyisiz*, *işläysiz*, *işlitisiz*, *oquysiz*, *oqutisiz*, *kirmäysiz*, *yazamsiz?*)

#### Plural

1. we (will) ...: /| - A#miz#/  
(e.g., *kelimiz*, *barimiz*, *körimiz*, *qoyimiz*, *işläymiz*, *işlitimiz*, *oquymiz*, *oqutimiz*, *kirmäymiz*, *yazimizmu?* ~ *yazamdimiz?*)

2.1 you (will) ... (familiar):  
/| - A#miz#/  
(e.g., *kelisilär*, *barisilär*, *körisilär*, *qoyisilär*, *işläysilär*, *işlitisilär*, *oquysilär*, *oqutisilär*, *kirmäysilär*, *yazamsilär?*)

2.2 you (will) ... (polite):  
/| - A#sizlär#/  
(e.g., *kelisizlär*, *barisizlär*, *körisizlär*, *qoyisizlär*, *işläysizlär*, *işlitisizlär*, *oquysizlär*, *oqutisizlär*, *kirmäysizlär*, *yazamsizlär?*)

## 2.3 you (will) ... (deferential):

/| - A#(dɪ) + +lAr#/  
 (e.g., *keli[di]la[r]*, *bari[di]la[r]*,  
*köri[di]la[r]*, *qoyi[di]la[r]*,  
*işläy[di]la[r]*, *işliti[di]la[r]*,  
*oquy[di]la[r]*, *oquti[di]la[r]*,  
*kirmäy[di]la[r]*, *yazam[di]la[r]*?)

## 3. he ~ she ~ it (will) ...:

/| - A#dū#/  
 (e.g., *kelidu*, *baridu*, *köridu*, *qoyidu*,  
*işläydu*, *işlitidu*, *oquydu*, *oqutidu*,  
*kirmäydu*, *yazamdu*?)

## 2.3 you (will) ... (deferential):

/| - A#dɪ + +lAr#/  
 (e.g., *kelidila[r]*, *baridila[r]*,  
*köridila[r]*, *qoyidila[r]*,  
*işläydila[r]*, *işlitidila[r]*, *oquydila[r]*,  
*oqutidila[r]*, *kirmäydila[r]*,  
*yazamdila[r]*?)

## 3. they (will) ...: /| - A#dū#/

(e.g., *kelidu*, *baridu*, *köridu*, *qoyidu*,  
*işläydu*, *işlitidu*, *oquydu*, *oqutidu*,  
*kirmäydu*, *yazamdu*?)

## 3.6.10 Present Progressive

## Singular

## 1. I am ...ing:

/| - b + #yat - A#mān#/  
 (e.g., *keliwatimān*, *beriwatimān*,  
*körüwatimān*, *qoyuwatimān*,  
*işläwatimān*, *işlitiwatimān*,  
*oquwatimān*, *oqutuwatimān*,  
*kiriwatmaymān*, *yeziwatimānmu*? ~  
*yeziwatamdīmān*?)

## 2.1 you are ...ing (familiar):

/| - b + #yat - A#sān#/  
 (e.g., *keliwatisān*, *beriwatisān*,  
*körüwatisān*, *qoyuwatisān*,  
*işläwatisān*, *işlitiwatisān*,  
*oquwatisān*, *oqutuwatisān*,  
*kiriwatmaysān*, *yeziwatamsān*?)

## 2.2 you are ...ing (polite):

/| - b + #yat - A#siz#/  
 (e.g., *keliwatisiz*, *beriwatisiz*,  
*körüwatisiz*, *qoyuwatisiz*,  
*işläwatisiz*, *işlitiwatisiz*, *oquwatisiz*,  
*oqutuwatisiz*, *kiriwatmaysiz*,  
*yeziwatamsiz*?)

## Plural

## 1. we are ...ing:

/| - b + #yat - A#miz#/  
 (e.g., *keliwatimiz*, *beriwatimiz*,  
*körüwatimiz*, *qoyuwatimiz*,  
*işläwatimiz*, *işlitiwatimiz*,  
*oquwatimiz*, *oqutuwatimiz*,  
*kiriwatmaymiz*, *yeziwatimizmu*? ~  
*yeziwatamdimiz*? ~ *yeziwatamduq*?)

## 2.1 you are ...ing (familiar):

/| - b + #yat - A#silär#/  
 (e.g., *keliwatisilär*, *beriwatisilär*,  
*körüwatisilär*, *qoyuwatisilär*,  
*işläwatisilär*, *işlitiwatisilär*,  
*oquwatisilär*, *oqutuwatisilär*,  
*kiriwatmaysilär*, *yeziwatamsilär*?)

## 2.2 you are ...ing (polite):

/| - b + #yat - A#sizlär#/  
 (e.g., *keliwatisizlär*, *beriwatisizlär*,  
*körüwatisizlär*, *qoyuwatisizlär*,  
*işläwatisizlär*, *işlitiwatisizlär*,  
*oquwatisizlär*, *oqutuwatisizlär*,  
*kiriwatmaysizlär*, *yeziwatamsizlär*?)

**2.3 you are ...ing (deferential):**  
 /| -b+ #yat - A#dI+ +lAr#/  
 (e.g., *keliwatidila[r]*, *beriwatidila[r]*,  
*körüwatidila[r]*, *qoyuwatidila[r]*,  
*işlāwatidila[r]*, *işlitiwatidila[r]*,  
*oquwatidila[r]*, *oqutuwatidila[r]*,  
*kiriwatmaydila[r]*,  
*yeziwatamdila[r]?*)

**3. he ~ she ~ it is ...ing:**  
 /| -b+ #yat - A#dū#/  
 (e.g., *keliwatidu*, *beriwatidu*,  
*körüwatidu*, *qoyuwatidu*,  
*işlāwatidu*, *işlitiwatidu*, *oquwatidu*,  
*oqutuwatidu*, *kiriwatmaydu*,  
*yeziwatamdu?*)

**2.3 you are ...ing (deferential):**  
 /| -b+ #yat - A#dI+ +lAr#/  
 (e.g., *keliwatidila[r]*, *beriwatidila[r]*,  
*körüwatidila[r]*, *qoyuwatidila[r]*,  
*işlāwatidila[r]*, *işlitiwatidila[r]*,  
*oquwatidila[r]*, *oqutuwatidila[r]*,  
*kiriwatmaydila[r]*,  
*yeziwatamdila[r]?*)

**3. they are ...ing:**  
 /| -b+ #yat - A#dū#/  
 (e.g., *keliwatidu*, *beriwatidu*,  
*körüwatidu*, *qoyuwatidu*,  
*işlāwatidu*, *işlitiwatidu*, *oquwatidu*,  
*oqutuwatidu*, *kiriwatmaydu*,  
*yeziwatamdu?*)

### 3.6.11 Present-Future Conditional

#### Singular

**1. if I ...: /- | -sA+m#/  
 (e.g., *kälsäm*, *barsam*, *körsäm*,  
*qoysam*, *işlisäm*, *işlätsäm*, *oqusam*,  
*oqutsam*, *kirmisäm*)**

**2.1 if you ... (familiar):**  
 /- | -sA+ŋ#/  
 (e.g., *kälsän*, *barsan*, *körsän*,  
*qoysan*, *işlisän*, *işlätsän*, *oqusan*,  
*oqutsan*, *kirmisän*)

**2.2 if you ... (polite):**  
 /- | -sA+ŋIz#/  
 (e.g., *kälsiniz*, *barsiniz*, *körsiniz*,  
*qoysiniz*, *işlisiniz*, *işlätsiniz*, *oqusiniz*,  
*oqutsiniz*, *kirmisiniz*)

**2.3 if you ... (deferential):**  
 /- | -sA+lAr#/  
 (e.g., *kälsilä[r]*, *barsila[r]*,  
*körsilä[r]*, *qoysila[r]*, *işlisila[r]*,  
*işlätsilä[r]*, *oqusila[r]*, *oqutsila[r]*,  
*kirmisilä[r]*)

#### Plural

**1. if we ...: /- | -sA+g#/  
 (e.g., *kälsäk*, *barsaq*, *körsäk*,  
*qoysaq*, *işlisäk*, *işlätsäk*, *oqusaq*,  
*oqutsaq*, *kirmisäk*)**

**2.1 if you ... (familiar):**  
 /- | -sA+ŋlAr#/  
 (e.g., *kälsänlär*, *barsanlar*,  
*körsänlär*, *qoysanlar*, *işlisänlär*,  
*işlätsänlär*, *oqusanlar*, *oqutsanlar*,  
*kirmisänlär*)

**2.2 if you ... (polite):**  
 /- | -sA+ŋIzlAr#/  
 (e.g., *kälsinizlär*, *barsinizlar*,  
*körsinizlär*, *qoysinizlar*,  
*işlisinizlär*, *işlätsinizlär*, *oqusinizlar*,  
*oqutsinizlar*, *kirmisinizlär*)

**2.3 if you ... (deferential):**  
 /- | -sA+lAr#/  
 (e.g., *kälsilä[r]*, *barsila[r]*,  
*körsilä[r]*, *qoysila[r]*, *işlisilä[r]*,  
*işlätsilä[r]*, *oqusila[r]*, *oqutsila[r]*,  
*kirmisilä[r]*)

3. if he ~ she ~ it ...: /-| -sA+#/  
(e.g., *kälsä, barsa, körsä, qoysa, işlisä, işlätsä, oqusa, oqutsa, kirmisä*)

3. if they ...: /-| -sA+#/  
(e.g., *kälsä, barsa, körsä, qoysa, işlisä, işlätsä, oqusa, oqutsa, kirmisä*)

### 3.6.12 Present-Future Obligatory

#### Singular

#### Plural

1. I ought to ... ~ I am supposed ~ likely to ...:  
/| - A#d1 - GAn + #d1#män#/  
(e.g., *kelidiğandimän, baridiğandimän, köridiğandimän, qoyidiğandimän, işläydiğandimän, işlitidiğandimän, oquydiğandimän, oqutidiğandimän, kirmäydiğandimän, yazidiğandimänmu?*)

1. we ought to ... ~ we are supposed ~ likely to ...:  
/| - A#d1 - GAn + #d1#miz#/  
(e.g., *kelidiğandimiz, baridiğandimiz, köridiğandimiz, qoyidiğandimiz, işläydiğandimiz, işlitidiğandimiz, oquydiğandimiz, oqutidiğandimiz, kirmäydiğandimiz, yazidiğandimizmu?*)

2.1 you ought to ... ~ you are supposed ~ likely to ... (familiar):  
/| - A#d1 - GAn + #(d1#)sän#/  
(e.g., *kelidiğan[di]sän, baridiğan[di]sän, köridiğan[di]sän, qoyidiğan[di]sän, işläydiğan[di]sän, işlitidiğan[di]sän, oquydiğan[di]sän, oqutidiğan[di]sän, kirmäydiğan[di]sän, yazidiğan[di]sänmu?*)

2.1 you ought to ... ~ you are supposed ~ likely to ... (familiar):  
/| - A#d1 - GAn + #(d1#)silär#/  
(e.g., *kelidiğan[di]silär, baridiğan[di]silär, köridiğan[di]silär, qoyidiğan[di]silär, işläydiğan[di]silär, işlitidiğan[di]silär, oquydiğan[di]silär, oqutidiğan[di]silär, kirmäydiğan[di]silär, yazidiğan[di]silärmu?*)

2.2 you ought to ... ~ you are supposed ~ likely to ... (polite):  
/| - A#d1 - GAn + #(d1#)siz#/  
(e.g., *kelidiğan[di]siz, baridiğan[di]siz, köridiğan[di]siz, qoyidiğan[di]siz, işläydiğan[di]siz, işlitidiğan[di]siz, oquydiğan[di]siz, oqutidiğan[di]siz, kirmäydiğan[di]siz, yazidiğan[di]sizmu?*)

2.2 you ought to ... ~ you are supposed ~ likely to ... (polite):  
/| - A#d1 - GAn + #(d1#)sizlär#/  
(e.g., *kelidiğan[di]sizlär, baridiğan[di]sizlär, köridiğan[di]sizlär, qoyidiğan[di]sizlär, işläydiğan[di]sizlär, işlitidiğan[di]sizlär, oquydiğan[di]sizlär, oqutidiğan[di]sizlär, kirmäydiğan[di]sizlär, yazidiğan[di]sizlärmu?*)



- 2.3 you ought to ... ~ you are supposed ~ likely to ...  
(deferential):  
/| - A#dɪ - GAn + #dɪ#lAr#/  
(e.g., *kelidiğandila[r]*,  
*baridiğandila[r]*, *köridiğandila[r]*,  
*qoyidiğandila[r]*, *işläydiğandila[r]*,  
*işlitidiğandila[r]*,  
*oquydiğandila[r]*,  
*oqutidiğandila[r]*,  
*kirmäydiğandila[r]*,  
*yazidiğandila[r]*mu?)
3. he ~ she ~ it ought to ... ~ he ~ she ~ it is supposed ~ likely to ...: /| - A#dɪ - GAn + #dū#/  
(e.g., *kelidiğandu*, *baridiğandu*,  
*köridiğandu*, *qoyidiğandu*,  
*işläydiğandu*, *işlitidiğandu*,  
*oquydiğandu*, *oqutidiğandu*,  
*kirmäydiğandu*, *yazidiğandumu*?)

- 2.3 you ought to ... ~ you are supposed ~ likely to ...  
(deferential):  
/| - A#dɪ - GAn + #dɪ#lAr#/  
(e.g., *kelidiğandila[r]*,  
*baridiğandila[r]*, *köridiğandila[r]*,  
*qoyidiğandila[r]*,  
*işläydiğandila[r]*, *işlitidiğandila[r]*,  
*oquydiğandila[r]*,  
*oqutidiğandila[r]*,  
*kirmäydiğandila[r]*,  
*yazidiğandila[r]*mu?)
3. they ought to ... ~ they are supposed ~ likely to ...:  
/| - A#dɪ - GAn + #dū#/  
(e.g., *kelidiğandu*, *baridiğandu*,  
*köridiğandu*, *qoyidiğandu*,  
*işläydiğandu*, *işlitidiğandu*,  
*oquydiğandu*, *oqutidiğandu*,  
*kirmäydiğandu*, *yazidiğandumu*?)

3.6.13 *Present-Future Intentional*

## Singular

1. I intend to ...:  
/| - mAG + +čɪ + #(mān#)/  
(e.g., *kālmākčī[mān]*,  
*barmaqčī[mān]*, *körmākčī[mān]*,  
*qoymaqčī[mān]*, *işlimākčī[mān]*,  
*işlätmākčī[mān]*, *oqumaqčī[mān]*,  
*oqutmaqčī[mān]*, *kirmākčī*  
*ämäs[mān]*, *yazmaqčīmu[mān]*?)
- 2.1 you intend to ... (familiar):  
/| - mAG + +čɪ + #(sān#)/  
(e.g., *kālmākčī[sān]*,  
*barmaqčī[sān]*, *körmākčī[sān]*,  
*qoymaqčī[sān]*, *işlimākčī[sān]*,  
*işlätmākčī[sān]*, *oqumaqčī[sān]*,  
*oqutmaqčī[sān]*, *kirmākčī*  
*ämäs[sān]*, *yazmaqčīmu[sān]*?)

## Plural

1. we intend to ...:  
/| - mAG + +čɪ + #(miz#)/  
(e.g., *kālmākčī[miz]*,  
*barmaqčī[miz]*, *körmākčī[miz]*,  
*qoymaqčī[miz]*, *işlimākčī[miz]*,  
*işlätmākčī[miz]*, *oqumaqčī[miz]*,  
*oqutmaqčī[miz]*, *kirmākčī*  
*ämäs[miz]*, *yazmaqčīmu[miz]*?)
- 2.1 you intend to ... (familiar):  
/| - mAG + +čɪ + #(silār#)/  
(e.g., *kālmākčī[silār]*,  
*barmaqčī[silār]*, *körmākčī[silār]*,  
*qoymaqčī[silār]*, *işlimākčī[silār]*,  
*işlätmākčī[silār]*, *oqumaqčī[silār]*,  
*oqutmaqčī[silār]*, *kirmākčī*  
*ämäs[silār]*, *yazmaqčīmu[silār]*?)

2.2 you intend to ... (polite):  
 /| -mAG+ +čI+ # (siz#)/  
 (e.g., *kälmäkçi[siz]*, *barmaqçi[siz]*,  
*körmäkçi[siz]*, *qoymaqçi[siz]*,  
*işlimäkçi[siz]*, *işlätməkçi[siz]*,  
*oqumaqçi[siz]*, *oqutmaqçi[siz]*,  
*kirmäkçi ämäs[siz]*,  
*yazmaqçimu[siz]?*)

2.3 you intend to ... (deferential):  
 /| -mAG+ +čI+ # (#[di#]lAr#)/  
 (e.g., *kälmäkçi[(di)la(r)]*,  
*barmaqçi[(di)la(r)]*,  
*körmäkçi[(di)la(r)]*,  
*qoymaqçi[(di)la(r)]*,  
*işlimäkçi[(di)la(r)]*,  
*işlätməkçi[(di)la(r)]*,  
*oqumaqçi[(di)la(r)]*,  
*oqutmaqçi[(di)la(r)]*, *kirmäkçi*  
*ämäs[(di)la(r)]*,  
*yazmaqçimu[(di)la(r)]?*)

3. he ~ she ~ it intends to ...:  
 /| -mAG+ +čI+ # (#dur#)/  
 (e.g., *kälmäkçi[dur]*,  
*barmaqçi[dur]*, *körmäkçi[dur]*,  
*qoymaqçi[dur]*, *işlimäkçi[dur]*,  
*işlätməkçi[dur]*, *oqumaqçi[dur]*,  
*oqutmaqçi[dur]*, *kirmäkçi*  
*ämäs[dur]*, *yazmaqçimu?*)

2.1 you intend to ... (polite):  
 /| -mAG+ +čI+ # (sizlär#)/  
 (e.g., *kälmäkçi[sizlär]*,  
*barmaqçi[sizlär]*, *körmäkçi[sizlär]*,  
*qoymaqçi[sizlär]*,  
*işlimäkçi[sizlär]*, *işlätməkçi[sizlär]*,  
*oqumaqçi[sizlär]*,  
*oqutmaqçi[sizlär]*, *kirmäkçi*  
*ämäs[sizlär]*, *yazmaqçimu[sizlär]?*)

2.3 you intend to ... (deferential):  
 /| -mAG+ +čI+ # (#[di#]lAr#)/  
 (e.g., *kälmäkçi[(di)la(r)]*,  
*barmaqçi[(di)la(r)]*,  
*körmäkçi[(di)la(r)]*,  
*qoymaqçi[(di)la(r)]*,  
*işlimäkçi[(di)la(r)]*,  
*işlätməkçi[(di)la(r)]*,  
*oqumaqçi[(di)la(r)]*,  
*oqutmaqçi[(di)la(r)]*, *kirmäkçi*  
*ämäs[(di)la(r)]*,  
*yazmaqçimu[(di)la(r)]?*)

3. they intend to ...:  
 /| -mAG+ +čI+ # (#dur#)/  
 (e.g., *kälmäkçi[dur]*,  
*barmaqçi[dur]*, *körmäkçi[dur]*,  
*qoymaqçi[dur]*, *işlimäkçi[dur]*,  
*işlätməkçi[dur]*, *oqumaqçi[dur]*,  
*oqutmaqçi[dur]*, *kirmäkçi*  
*ämäs[dur]*, *yazmaqçimu?*)

### 3.6.14 Suppositional Future

#### Singular

1.1 I might ...: /| -A°r+ #män#/  
 (e.g., *kelärmän*, *bararmän*,  
*körärmän*, *qoyarmän*, *işlärmän*,  
*işlitärmän*, *oqurmän*, *oqutarmän*,  
*kirärmän yazarmänmu?*)

#### Plural

1.1 we might ...: /| -A°r+ #miz#/  
 (e.g., *kelärmiz*, *bararmiz*, *körärmiz*,  
*qoyarmiz*, *işlärmiz*, *işlitärmiz*,  
*oqurmiz*, *oqutarmiz*, *kirärmiz*,  
*yazarmizmu?*)

## 1.2 I might not ...:

/| - mAs + #mān#/

(e.g., *kālmāsmān*, *barasmān*,  
*kōrmāsmān*, *qoyasmān*,  
*išlimāsmān*, *išlātmāsmān*,  
*oqumasmān*, *oqutasmān*,  
*kirmāsmān*, *yazasmānmu*?)

## 2.1.1 you might ... (familiar):

/| - A°r + #sān#/

(e.g., *kelārsān*, *bararsān*, *kōrārsān*,  
*qoyarsān*, *išlārsān*, *išlitārsān*,  
*oqursān*, *oqutarsān*, *kirārsān*,  
*yazarsānmu*?)

## 2.1.2 you might not ... (familiar):

/| - mAs + #sān#/

(e.g., *kālmāssān*, *barassān*,  
*kōrmāssān*, *qoymassān*, *išlimāssān*,  
*išlātmāssān*, *oqumassān*,  
*oqutmassān*, *kirmāssān*,  
*yazmassānmu*?)

## 2.2.1 you might ... (polite):

/| - A°r + #siz#/

(e.g., *kelārsiz*, *bararsiz*, *kōrārsiz*,  
*qoyarsiz*, *išlārsiz*, *išlitārsiz*, *oqursiz*,  
*oqutarsiz*, *kirārsizlār*, *yazarsizmu*?)

## 2.2.2 you might not ... (polite):

/| - mAs + #siz#/

(e.g., *kālmāssiz*, *barassiz*,  
*kōrmāssiz*, *qoymassiz*, *išlimāssiz*,  
*išlātmāssiz*, *oqumassiz*, *oqutmassiz*,  
*kirmāssiz*, *yazmassizmu*?)

## 2.3.1 you might ... (deferential):

/| - A°r + #([#dī]#lAr)#/

(e.g., *kelār[(dī)lā(r)]*,  
*barār[(dī)lā(r)]*, *kōrār[(dī)lā(r)]*,  
*qoyār[(dī)lā(r)]*, *išlār[(dī)lā(r)]*,  
*išlitār[(dī)lā(r)]*, *oqur[(dī)lā(r)]*,  
*oqutar[(dī)lā(r)]*, *kirār[(dī)lā(r)]*,  
*yazar[(dī)lā(r)]mu*?)

## 1.2 we might not ...:

/| - mAs + #miz#/

(e.g., *kālmāsmiz*, *barasmiz*,  
*kōrmāsmiz*, *qoyasmiz*, *išlimāsmiz*,  
*išlātmāsmiz*, *oqumasmiz*,  
*oqutasmiz*, *kirmāsmiz*,  
*yazasmiznu*?)

## 2.1.1 you might ... (familiar):

/| - A°r + #silār#/

(e.g., *kelārsilār*, *bararsilār*,  
*kōrārsilār*, *qoyarsilār*, *išlārsilār*,  
*išlitārsilār*, *oqursilār*, *oqutarsilār*,  
*kirārsilār*, *yazarsilārmu*?)

## 2.1.2 you might not ... (familiar):

/| - mAs + #silār#/

(e.g., *kālmāssilār*, *barassilār*,  
*kōrmāssilār*, *qoymassilār*,  
*išlimāssilār*, *išlātmāssilār*,  
*oqumassilār*, *oqutmassilār*,  
*kirmāssilār*, *yazmassilārmu*?)

## 2.2.1 you might ... (polite):

/| - A°r + #silār#/

(e.g., *kelārsizlār*, *bararsizlār*,  
*kōrārsizlār*, *qoyarsizlār*, *išlārsizlār*,  
*išlitārsizlār*, *oqursizlār*, *oqutarsizlār*,  
*kirārsizlār*, *yazarsizlārmu*?)

## 2.2.2 you might not ... (polite):

/| - mAs + #sizlār#/

(e.g., *kālmāssizlār*, *barassizlār*,  
*kōrmāssizlār*, *qoymassizlār*,  
*išlimāssizlār*, *išlātmāssizlār*,  
*oqumassizlār*, *oqutmassizlār*,  
*kirmāssiz*, *yazmassizlārmu*?)

## 2.3.1 you might ... (deferential):

/| - A°r + #([#dī]#lAr)#/

(e.g., *kelār[(dī)lā(r)]*,  
*barār[(dī)lā(r)]*, *kōrār[(dī)lā(r)]*,  
*qoyār[(dī)lā(r)]*, *išlār[(dī)lā(r)]*,  
*išlitār[(dī)lā(r)]*, *oqur[(dī)lā(r)]*,  
*oqutar[(dī)lā(r)]*, *kirār[(dī)lā(r)]*,  
*yazar[(dī)lā(r)]mu*?)

## 2.3.2 you might not ...

(deferential):

/| - mAs + #([#dɪ]#lAr)#/

(e.g., *kälmäs[(ti)la(r)]*,  
*barmas[(ti)la(r)]*, *körmäs[(ti)la(r)]*,  
*qoymas[(ti)la(r)]*,  
*išlimäs[(ti)la(r)]*, *išlätmäs[(ti)la(r)]*,  
*oqumas[(ti)la(r)]*,  
*oqutmas[(ti)la(r)]*, *kirmäs[(ti)la(r)]*,  
*yazmas[(ti)la(r)]mu?*)

## 3.1 he ~ she ~ it might ...:

/| - A<sup>o</sup>r + #/

(e.g., *kelär*, *barar*, *körär*, *qoyar*,  
*išlär*, *išlitär*, *oqur*, *oqutar*, *kirär*,  
*yazarmu?*)

## 3.2 he ~ she ~ it might not ...

(familiar): /| - mAs + #/

(e.g., *kälmäs*, *barmas*, *körmäs*,  
*qoymas*, *išlimäs*, *išlätmäs*, *oqumas*,  
*oqutmas*, *kirmäs*, *yazmasmu?*)

## 2.3.2 you might not ...

(deferential):

/| - mAs + #([#dɪ]#lAr)#/

(e.g., *kälmäs[(ti)la(r)]*,  
*barmas[(ti)la(r)]*, *körmäs[(ti)la(r)]*,  
*qoymas[(ti)la(r)]*, *išlimäs[(ti)la(r)]*,  
*išlätmäs[(ti)la(r)]*,  
*oqumas[(ti)la(r)]*,  
*oqutmas[(ti)la(r)]*, *kirmäs[(ti)la(r)]*,  
*yazmas[(ti)la(r)]mu?*)

3.1 they might ...: /| - A<sup>o</sup>r + #/

(e.g., *kelär*, *barar*, *körär*, *qoyar*,  
*išlär*, *išlitär*, *oqur*, *oqutar*, *kirär*,  
*yazarmu?*)

## 3.2 they might not ...: /| - mAs + #/

(e.g., *kälmäs*, *barmas*, *körmäs*,  
*qoymas*, *išlimäs*, *išlätmäs*, *oqumas*,  
*oqutmas*, *kirmäs*, *yazmasmu?*)

## 3.6.15 Imperative

## Singular

1. let me ...! ~ I will ...!: /-A<sup>o</sup>y#/

(e.g., *keläy!*, *baray!*, *köräy!*, *qoyay!*,  
*išläy!*, *išlitäy!*, *oquy!*, *oqutay!*,  
*kirmäy!*, *yazaymu?*)

## 2.1.1 ...! (familiar): /-Ø#/

(e.g., *käl!*, *bar!*, *kör!*, *qoy!*, *išlä!*,  
*išlät!*, *oqu!*, *oqut!*, *kirmä!*)

## 2.1.2 go on and ...!, (please)!

(familiar): /-| - GIn#/

(e.g., *kälgin!*, *barģin!*, *körģin!*,  
*qoyģin!*, *išligin!*, *išlätkin!*, *oquģin!*,  
*oqutkin!*, *kirmigin!*)

## Plural

## 1. let us ...! ~ we will ...!:

/ - A<sup>o</sup>y#l#/

(e.g., *keläyli!*, *barayli!*, *köräyli!*,  
*qoyayli!*, *išläyli!*, *išlitäyli!*, *oquyli!*,  
*oqutayli!*, *kirmäyli!*, *yazaylimu?*)

## 2.1.1 ...! (familiar): /-Ø#/

(e.g., *käl!*, *bar!*, *kör!*, *qoy!*, *išlä!*,  
*išlät!*, *oqu!*, *oqut!*, *kirmä!*)

## 2.1.2 go on and ...!, (please)!

(familiar): /-| - GIn#/

(e.g., *kälgin!*, *barģin!*, *körģin!*,  
*qoyģin!*, *išligin!*, *išlätkin!*, *oquģin!*,  
*oqutkin!*, *kirmigin!*)

**2.1.3 please, do ...! (familiar):**

/ - | - GIn + + A# /

(e.g., *kālginā!*, *barğina!*, *körginā!*,  
*qoyğina!*, *işliginā!*, *işlätkinā!*,  
*oquğina!*, *oqutqina!*, *kirmiginā!*)**2.2.1 please, ...! (polite): / | - ŋ# /**(e.g., *keliñ!*, *berin!*, *körün!*, *qoyun!*,  
*işlän!*, *işlitiñ!*, *oquñ!*, *oqutuñ!*,  
*kirmän!*)**2.2.2 won't you please ...? (polite):**

/ | - #sA#lā# /

(e.g., *kälsila!*, *barsila!*, *körsila!*,  
*qoysila!*, *işlisila!*, *işlätsila!*, *oqusila!*,  
*oqutsila!*, *kirmisila!*)**3. let him ~ her ~ it ...! ~ may he ~ she ~ it ...! / - | #sun# /**(e.g., *kälsun!*, *barsun!*, *körsun!*,  
*qoysun!*, *işlisun!*, *işlätsun!*, *oqusun!*,  
*oqutsun!*, *kirmisun!*)**2.1.3 come on and ...! (familiar):**

/ - | - GIn + + A# /

(e.g., *kālginā!*, *barğina!*, *körginā!*,  
*qoyğina!*, *işliginā!*, *işlätkinā!*,  
*oquğina!*, *oqutqina!*, *kirmiginā!*)**2.2.1 please, ...! (polite): / | - ŋAr# /**(e.g., *keliñlär!*, *berinlär!*, *körünlär!*,  
*qoyunlär!*, *işlänlär!*, *işlitiñlär!*,  
*oquñlär!*, *oqutuñlär!*, *kirmänlär!*)**2.2.2 won't you please ...? (polite):**

/ | - sA#lā# /

(e.g., *kälsila!*, *barsila!*, *körsila!*,  
*qoysila!*, *işlisila!*, *işlätsila!*, *oqusila!*,  
*oqutsila!*, *kirmisila!*)**3. let them ...! ~ may they ...!**

/ - | #sun# /

(e.g., *kälsun!*, *barsun!*, *körsun!*,  
*qoysun!*, *işlisun!*, *işlätsun!*, *oqusun!*,  
*oqutsun!*, *kirmisun!*)**3.6.16 Desiderative or Invocatory****Singular****1. (I) wish I ..., may I ...!**

/ - GAy#mān# /

(e.g., *kālgāymān!*, *barğaymān!*,  
*körgāymān!*, *qoyğaymān!*,  
*işligāymān!*, *işlätkäymān!*,  
*oquğaymān!*, *oqutqaymān!*,  
*kirmigāymān!*)**2.1 (I) wish you ..., may you ...!**

(familiar): / | - GAy#sān# /

(e.g., *kālgāysān!*, *barğaysān!*,  
*körgāysān!*, *qoyğaysān!*, *işligāysān!*,  
*işlätkäysān!*, *oquğaysān!*,  
*oqutqaysān!*, *kirmigāysān!*)**Plural****1. (I) wish we ..., may we ...!**

/ - GAy#miz# /

(e.g., *kālgāymiz!*, *barğaymiz!*,  
*körgāymiz!*, *qoyğaymiz!*, *işligāymiz!*,  
*işlätkäymiz!*, *oquğaymiz!*,  
*oqutqaymiz!*, *kirmigāymiz!*)**2.1 (I) wish you ..., may you ...!**

(familiar): / | - GAy#silār# /

(e.g., *kālgāysilār!*, *barğaysilār!*,  
*körgāysilār!*, *qoyğaysilār!*,  
*işligāysilār!*, *işlätkäysilār!*,  
*oquğaysilār!*, *oqutqaysilār!*,  
*kirmigāysilār!*)

2.2 (I) wish you ..., may you ...!  
 (polite): /| -GAy#siz#/  
 (e.g., *kälgäysiz!*, *barğaysiz!*,  
*körgäysiz!*, *qoyğaysiz!*, *işligäysiz!*,  
*işlätkäysiz!*, *oquğaysiz!*, *oqutqaysiz!*,  
*kirmigäysiz!*)

2.2 (I) wish you ..., may you ...!  
 (polite): /| -GAy#sizlär#/  
 (e.g., *kälgäysizlär!*, *barğaysizlär!*,  
*körgäysizlär!*, *qoyğaysizlär!*,  
*işligäysizlär!*, *işlätkäysizlär!*,  
*oquğaysizlär!*, *oqutqaysizlär!*,  
*kirmigäysizlär!*)

3. (I) wish he ~ she ~ it ..., may  
 he ~ she ~ it ...!: /-GAy#/  
 (e.g., *kälgäy!*, *barğay!*, *körgäy!*,  
*qoyğay!*, *işligäy!*, *işlätkäy!*, *oquğay!*,  
*oqutqay!*, *kirmigäy!*)

3. (I) wish they ..., may they ...!:  
 /-GAy#/  
 (e.g., *kälgäy!*, *barğay!*, *körgäy!*,  
*qoyğay!*, *işligäy!*, *işlätkäy!*, *oquğay!*,  
*oqutqay!*, *kirmigäy!*)

### 3.7 Aspectual Verbs

#### 3.7.01 *al-* 'take' > /-b+#al-/- → -wal-:

ASPECT: the action expressed by the preceding verb is reflexive, resulting in the subject's own benefit or own suffering; e.g.,

*Adrisini yeziwaldim.* 'I wrote down her address (for my own reference).' (Cf. *Adrisini yazdim.* 'I wrote her address.')

*Obdan olturuwal, yiqilip ketisän.* 'You'd better sit down, (or else) you'll fall.' ([ZHAO & ZHU 1985:124] cf. *Oltur, öydä yügürmä!* 'Sit down! Don't run around in the house!')

*Baliğa bārgān sūtni mīšük içiwaldi.* 'The cat drank the milk that had been given to the child.' (Cf. *Mīšük mān uningā bārgān sūtni içti.* 'The cat drank the milk I had given it.')

*Wayyāy! Qolumni kesiwaldim!* 'Darn! I got myself a cut in the hand!' (Cf. *Qolumni kesildi.* 'I cut myself in the hand.' ~ 'I cut my hand.')

#### 3.7.02 *ät-* 'do' > /-b+#äʔ-/- → -wät-:

ASPECT: the action expressed by the preceding verb is performed suddenly, intensively and uncontrollably, the doer paying attention to nothing else (frequently interchangeable with *taşla-* [3.7.16]); e.g.,

*Yamğur taza yeğiwätti.* '(Suddenly) it rained really heavily.' ~ '(Suddenly) there was a real cloud burst.' (Cf. *Yamğur yağdi.* 'It rained.')

*Tursun topni tepiwätti.* 'Tursun gave the ball a good, swift kick.' (Cf. *Tursun topni täpti.* 'Tursun kicked the ball.')

*Apam küliwätti.* 'Mom burst out laughing.' ~ 'Mom laughed uncontrollably.' ~ 'Mom got carried away laughing.' (Cf. *Apam küldi.* 'Mom laughed.')

*Činidiki ašni qaldurmay yāwätkin.* 'Come on, just eat up all the food that's in the bowl!' ('... [make an intensive effort and] eat without leaving [any] ...'; [ZHAO & ZHU 1985:122] cf. *Činidiki ašni yigin.* 'Come on, eat the food that's in the bowl!')

3.7.03 *baq-* 'look,' 'watch' > /-b+##baq-/ → -p *baq-*:

ASPECT: the action expressed by the preceding verb is performed **tentatively**, with **uncertainty** about the outcome, often as an **attempt**; (interchangeable with *kör-* [3.7.10]); e.g.,

*Bu jümlini tärjimä qilip beqin.* 'Please see if you can translate this sentence.' 'Please try and translate this sentence.' (Cf. *Bu jümlini tärjimä qilin.* 'Please translate this sentence.')

*U toğriliq oylap baqay...* 'Let me think about that (and I'll see with what I can come up)...' ~ 'I'll think about that (and see with what I can come up)...' (Cf. *U toğriliq oylay.* 'Let me think about that.' ~ 'I'll think about that.')

*Seriq may barmikin, sorap baqqin.* 'Go on and ask if there's any butter (and see what they say).' (cf. *Seriq may barmikin, soriğin.* 'Go on and ask if there's any butter.')

*Bu üzümni yäp beqin.* 'Please try (eating) these grapes (and see if you like them).' (*Bu üzümni yän.* 'Please eat these grapes.')

3.7.04 *bar-* 'go and arrive' > /-p##bar-/ → -p *bar-*:

ASPECT: the action expressed by the preceding verb is **progressing uninterruptedly**, often in the direction of an **anticipated result**.

*Mašinimiz yolda bäk tez ketip baridu.* 'Our car makes good speed on the road.' (Cf. *Mašinimiz yolda bäk tez ketidu.* 'Our car runs very fast on the road.')

*Buğday kündin-küngä ösüp (ketip) baridu.* 'The wheat grows day by day.' (Cf. *Buğday ösidu.* 'The wheat grows.')

3.7.05 *bär-* 'give' > (1) /-b+##bä°r-/ → -p *bär-*

(2) /-b+##bä°(r)-/ → -wä(r)-C ~ -we-C ~ -wer-V:

ASPECT: the action expressed by the preceding verb is performed

(1) as a **service to benefit others**

(2) **without restraint or interruption** (frequently interchangeable with *tašla-* [3.7.16]); e.g.,

*Momam hikayä eytip bärdi.* 'Grandma told a story (for our benefit).' (Cf. *Momam hikayä eytti.* 'Grandma told a story.')

*U čağda atam yärlük bayğa işläp bärdi.* 'At that time, my father worked for the local squire.' (Cf. *U čağda atam Yäkändä işlidi.* 'At that time, my father worked in Yarkand.')

*Balilar küllüwä(r)di.* ~ *Balilar külüwedi.* 'The children laughed and laughed (without restraint)' (Cf. *Balilar küldi.* 'The children laughed.')

*Härqandaq närsä keräk bolsa, maña eytiwerin.* 'Please, go ahead and tell me if you need anything at all.' ~ 'Please don't hesitate to tell me if you need anything at all.' (Cf. *Härqandaq närsä keräk bolsa, maña eytin.* 'Please tell me in case you need anything at all.')

3.7.06 *bol-* 'be (done)' > /-b+##bol-/ → -p *bol-*:

ASPECT: the action expressed by the preceding verb is **completed**, being an **accomplished object**; e.g.,

*Bu xätni oqup boldum.* 'I finished reading this letter.' (Cf. *Bu xätni oqudum.* 'I read this letter.')

*Aldida tapşuruqni işläp bol!* 'First get done with the assignment!' (Cf. *Tapşuruqni işlä!* 'Do the assignment!')

*Setiwelip bolmidim.* 'I didn't get the shopping done.' (Cf. *Setiwalmidim.* 'I didn't do any shopping.')

*Bu kitapni bir kündila oqup bolalmaymän.* 'I won't be able to finish reading this book in just one day.' (Cf. *Bu kitapni oquyalmaymän.* 'I won't be able to read this book.')

**3.7.07** *çiq-* 'emerge,' 'ascend,' 'pass,' 'be attained' > /-b+##çiq-/ → -p çiq-:

ASPECT: the action expressed by the preceding verb is performed conscientiously and thoroughly, from beginning to end; e.g.,

*Män maqalini oqup çiqtim.* 'I read through the article (carefully).' ~ 'I perused the (entire) article.' (Cf. *Män maqalini oqudum.* 'I read the article.')

*Mu'allim oquğuçılarni bir-birdin sanap çiqti.* 'The teacher counted (all) the pupils one by one.' (Cf. *Mu'allim oquğuçılarni sanidi.* 'The teacher counted the pupils.')

*Sestira kesälgä qarap çiqti.* 'The nurse took good care of the patient.' (*Sestira kesälgä qaridi.* 'The nurse took care of the patient.')

*Därsni täyyarlap çiqtirnu?* 'Did you prepare the lesson (thoroughly)?' (Cf. *Därsni täyyarlidirnu?* 'Did you prepare the lesson?')

**3.7.08** *käl-* 'arrive hither' > /-b+##käl-/ → -p käl-:

ASPECT: the action expressed by the preceding verb is performed persistently and continuously until this or another point in time; e.g.,

*Uyğurlar poloni uzundin buyan mundaq qilip kaldi.* 'This is how the Uyghurs have been making pilaw since long ago.' (Cf. *Uyğurlar poloni mundaq qildi.* 'This is how the Uyghurs made pilaw.' ~ *Uyğurlar poloni mundaq qilidu.* 'This is how the Uyghurs make pilaw.')

*Akam täbi'ätşunasliq bilän şuğullinip kaldi.* 'My elder brother has been dealing with natural science.' (Cf. *Akam täbi'ätşunasliq bilän şuğullandi.* 'My elder brother dealt with natural science.' ~ *Akam täbi'ätşunasliq bilän şuğullinidu.* 'My elder brother deals with natural science.')

*Biz üç yildin buyan xät yezişip kalduq.* 'We have been writing to each other for three years.' (Cf. *Biz xät yezistuq.* 'We wrote to each other.' ~ *Biz xät yezişimiz.* ~ *Biz xät yezişip turimiz.* 'We write to each other [regularly].' [See 3.7.15])

*Aygül bir miñ toqquz yüz yätmiş tötinçi yildin bir miñ toqquz yüz säksän altinçi yilğičä sayahät idarisidä işläp kaldi.* 'Aygül worked at the travel agency from 1974 till 1986.' (Cf. *Aygül sayahät idarisidä işlidi.* 'Aygül worked at the travel agency.')

**3.7.09** *kät-* 'go,' 'leave' > /-b+##kät-/ → -p kät-:

ASPECT: the action expressed by the preceding verb is performed intensively (i.e., intensely, vigorously etc.), usually constituting an unforeseen or accidental



occurrence (including natural phenomena), frequently resulting in a **change of state**; e.g.,

*Bowam bügün herip kätti.* 'Grandpa happened to get very tired today.' ~ 'Grandpa got very tired today.' (Cf. *Bowam bügün hardi.* 'Grandpa got tired today.')

*Süt birdinla qaynap kätti.* 'The milk suddenly came to a (rolling) boil.' (Cf. *Süt qaynidi.* 'The milk boiled.')

*Wayjan! Beşim ağrip kätti.* 'Oh, my! I('ve) got a (terrible) headache.' (*Beşim ağridi.* 'I have ~ had a headache.')

*Hawa çüştin keyin eçilip kätti.* 'The sky happened to clear up in the afternoon.' ~ 'The sky cleared up in the afternoon.' (Cf. *Hawa çüştin keyin eçildi.* 'The sky cleared up in the afternoon.')

### 3.7.10 *kör-* 'see' > /-b+##kör-/ → -p kör-:

ASPECT: the action expressed by the preceding verb is performed **tentatively**, with **uncertainty** about the outcome, usually as an **attempt**; (interchangeable with *baq-* [3.7.03]); e.g.,

*Bu yopkini kiyip sinap körgin!* 'Go on, try (putting) on this skirt (and see [how it looks on you])!' (Cf. *Bu yopkini kiyip siniğin!* 'Go on, try [putting] on this skirt!')

*Därslükniñ ottuz ikkinçi betidiki jümlilärni tärjimä qilip körüñlär.* 'Please try and translate the sentences on page 32 of the textbook.' (Cf. *Därslükniñ ottuz ikkinçi betidiki jümlilärni tärjimä qilñlar.* 'Please translate the sentences on page 32 of the textbook.')

*Män şorpinin tuzini tetip köräy.* 'Let me taste and see if there's enough salt in the soup.' (Cf. *Män şorpinin tuzini tetiy.* 'Let me taste the salt content of the soup.')

*Meniñ yeni wälsipidimni minip kördüm.* 'I tried riding my new bike.' ~ 'I tried out my new bike.' (Cf. *Meniñ yeni wälsipidimni mindim.* 'I rode my new bike.')

### 3.7.11 *oltur-* 'settle down,' 'be settled' > /-b+##oltur-/ → -p oltur-:

ASPECT: the action expressed by the preceding verb **continues** or is **in progress** for a relatively **brief period** of time, either **once** or **frequently**; e.g.,

*Hoy! Sän bu yärdä nimä qilip olturisän?* 'Hey! What are you doing here?' ~ 'Hey! What are you up to here (right now)?' (Cf. *Hoy! Sän bu yärdä nimä qilisän?* 'Hey! What are you up to here?')

*Bu iş toğrisida köp sözlöp olturmayli!* 'Let's not dwell on this matter!' (Cf. *Bu iş toğrisida köp sözlimäyli!* 'Let's not talk a lot about this matter!')

*Män bu işni texi hazir aňlap olturimän.* 'I'm hearing about this only right now.' (Cf. *Män bu işni texi hazir aňlawatimän.* 'I'm hearing about this only now.')

*Sän nimişqa şundaq bikar gäp qilip olturisän?* 'Why do you keep talking such nonsense?' (Cf. *Sän nimişqa şundaq bikar gäp qilisän?* 'Why do you talk such nonsense?')

3.7.12 *öt-* 'transcend,' 'pass,' 'come to pass,' 'occur' > /-b+##öt-/ → -p *öt-*:  
ASPECT: the action expressed by the preceding verb constitutes a **singular occurrence**; e.g.,

*Biz ötkändä bu iş toğrisida toxtilip ötkän iduq.* 'We [briefly] touched upon this matter last time.' (Cf. *Biz ötkändä bu iş toğrisida toxtalğan iduq.* 'We mentioned this matter last time.')

*Mu'ällim diqqät qilidiğan işlarni eytip ötti.* 'The teacher mentioned to what one ought to pay attention.' (Cf. *Mu'ällim diqqät qilidiğan işlarni eytti.* 'The teacher said to what one ought to pay attention.')

*Män ötkän işlarni äsläp öttim.* 'Once (for an instant) I recalled the things that had happened.' (Cf. *Män ötkän işlarni äslidim.* 'I recalled the things that had happened.')

*U öziniñ pikirini täkitläp ötti.* 'She emphatically stated her own opinion.' (Cf. *U öziniñ pikirini täküllidi.* 'She emphasized her own opinion.')

3.7.13 *qal-* 'remain,' 'result' > /-b+##qal-/ → -p *qal-*:

ASPECT: the action expressed by the preceding verb has a **permanent or temporary result** and may be **unexpected or accidental**.

*Aş pişip qaldı.* 'The food is cooked.' (Cf. *Aş pişti.* 'The food cooked.')

*Toxtiniñ anisi ölüp qaldı.* 'Toxhti's mother died.' (Cf. *Toxtiniñ anisi öldi.* 'Toxti's mother died.')

*Ğuljiğa yeqin kalgändä maşinimiz toxtap qaldı.* 'When we had come close to Ghulja, our car came to a halt (and remained stopped).' (ZHAO & ZHU 1985: 120) (Cf. *Ğuljiğa yeqin kalgändä maşinimiz toxtidi.* 'When we had come close to Ghulja, our car stopped.')

*Hädäm bügün kelip qalidu.* 'My elder sister will arrive today.' (Cf. *Hädäm bügün kelidu.* 'My elder sister will arrive today.')

3.7.14 *qoy-* 'put,' 'set,' 'arrange' > /-b+##qoy-/ → -p *qoy-*:

ASPECT: the action expressed by the preceding verb is performed

(1) **in advance** or **in preparation**, the doer anticipating the future necessity or benefit of its result;

(2) **for no particular purpose**, usually as a matter of convention; e.g.,

*Siz tötinçi darsni oqup qoydinizmu?* 'Did you read the fourth lesson (in order to prepare yourself)?' (Cf. *Siz tötinçi darsni oqudinizmu?* 'Did you read the fourth lesson?')

*Mu'ällim Höriyätkä näsihät qilip qoydı.* 'The teacher gave Höriyät a talking to (e.g., in order to prevent or solve a problem).' (Cf. *Mu'ällim Höriyätkä näsihät qıldı.* 'The teacher gave Höriyät a talking to.')

*Män zawutniñ başlıği bilän salamlışıp qoydum.* 'I exchanged greetings with the head of the plant (as a matter of custom).' (Cf. *Män zawutniñ başlıği bilän salamladı.* 'I exchanged greetings with the head of the plant.')

*Ayşäm beşini lişitip qoydı.* 'Ayşäm nodded (e.g., as a customary salute).' (Cf. *Ayşäm beşini lişitti.* 'Ayşäm nodded.')

3.7.15 *sal-* 'place' > /-b+##sal-/ → -p *sal-*:

ASPECT: the action expressed by the preceding verb is performed **accidentally**, usually **inadvertently**; e.g.,

*Män bu jümlini oqup külip saldim.* 'I read this sentence and couldn't help laughing.' (Cf. *Män bu jümlini oqup küldüm.* 'I read this sentence and laughed.')  
*Anam maña qarap yiğlap saldı.* 'Mom looked at me and couldn't help crying.'  
 (Cf. *Anam maña qarap yiğlidi.* 'Mom looked at me and cried.')  
*U putumğa dässäp saldı.* 'She (accidentally) stepped on my foot.' (Cf. *U putumğa dässidi.* 'She stepped on my foot.')  
*Sırñim mu'allim bilän sözläškändä bilgänlirini döp saldı.* 'When my sister talked with the teacher, she blabbed out the things she knew.' (Cf. *Sırñim mu'allim bilän sözläškändä bilgänlirini didi.* 'When my sister talked with the teacher, she mentioned the things she knew.')

### 3.7.16 *tašla-* 'cast' > /-b+##taš+la-/ → -p *tašla-*:

ASPECT: the action expressed by the preceding verb is **sudden** and **uncontrolled** (frequently interchangeable with *ät-* [3.7.02] and *-wä(r)-* → *-we-* → *-wer-* [3.7.05]); e.g.,

*Hädäm birdinla waqirap taşlidi.* 'My elder sister suddenly screamed.' (Cf. *Hädäm waqiridi.* 'My elder sister screamed.')

*Hämmimiz uniñ gepigä külip taşlıduq.* 'We all burst out laughing about what he had said.' (Cf. *Hämmimiz uniñ gepigä külduq.* 'We all laughed about what he had said.')

*U oyliğanlirini döp taşlidi.* 'He blurted out what he thought.' (Cf. *U oyliğanlirini didi.* 'He said what he thought.')

*Bala dārāxtin yiqilip čüštüp yiğlap taşlidi.* 'The child fell off the tree and burst out crying uncontrollably.' (Cf. *Bala yiğlidi.* 'The child cried.')

### 3.7.17 *tur-* 'stand,' 'stop,' 'be stationary,' 'prevail,' 'persist' > /-b+##tur-/ → -p *tur-*:

ASPECT: the action expressed by the preceding verb

(1) is performed for a relatively **brief** moment;

(3) is **constant, habitual, regular** or **repetitive**; e.g.,

*Kiriñ, olturup turuñ.* 'Come in and sit a while, please.' (Cf. *Kiriñ, olturuñ.* 'Come in and take a seat, please.')

*Oyunčuqni maña berip tur!* 'Give me the toy for a second!' (Cf. *Oyunčuqni maña bär!* 'Give me the toy!')

*Muhämmät yezimizğa kelip turidu.* 'Muhämmät comes to our village regularly.'  
 ~ 'Muhämmät keeps coming to our village.' (Cf. *Muhämmät yezimizğa kelidu.* 'Muhämmät comes to our village.' ~ 'Muhämmät will come to our village.')

*Öyimizniñ arqisidiki eriqta su qış-yaz eqip turidu.* 'Water flows through the ditch behind our place all year round.' (Cf. *Öyimizniñ arqisidiki eriqta su aqidu.* 'Water flows through the ditch behind our place.')

### 3.7.18 *yat-* 'settle,' 'be settled,' 'lie' > /-b+##yat-/ → -wat- (cf. *-wyat-* in the Khotan dialect group [ČAPPARIWA 1980:29, HAHN 1986:41]):

ASPECT: the action expressed by the preceding verb is in progress; e.g.,  
*Anam kir yuyuwatidu.* 'Mom is doing the laundry.' (Cf. *Anam kir yuyidu.* 'Mom does the laundry.' ~ 'Mom will do the laundry.')

*Män tapşuruq işlawatimän, parañlıšalmaymän.* 'I'm doing my homework; (so) I can't chat.' (Cf. *Män tapşuruq işläymän, parañlıšalmaymän.* 'I do my homework; [so] I can't chat.')

*Qarañ! Mana kün čiqiwatidu.* 'Look! There's the sun is rising.' (Cf. *Kün čiqidu.* 'The sun rises.')

*Siz kälgändä män uxlawatattim.* 'I was asleep when you came.' (Cf. *Män uxlidim.* 'I slept.')

3.7.19 *yür-* 'move along,' 'proceed' > /-b+##yür-/ → -p yür- (SU -p žür-):

ASPECT: the action expressed by the preceding verb is performed either continually or frequently (often as a matter of regularity); e.g.,

*Sän hoylida nimä qilip yürisän?* 'What have you been doing in the yard?' (Cf. *Sän hoylida nimä qilisän?* 'What do you do in the yard?' ~ 'What will you do in the yard?')

*Män balilirim bilän oynap yürimän.* 'I've been playing with my children.' (Cf. *Män balilirim bilän oynaymän.* 'I play with my children.' ~ 'I'll play with my children.')

*Osmanjan bizniñkigä kelip ketip yüridu.* 'Osmanjan has been coming around to our place.' ~ 'Osmanjan has been dropping in at our place' (Cf. *Osmanjan bizniñkigä kelip ketidu.* 'Osmanjan drops in at our place.' ~ 'Osmanjan will drop in at our place.')

*Nimišqa šundaq adämlär bilän arilišip yürisän?* 'Why do you keep getting mixed up with that kind of people?' (Cf. *Nimišqa šundaq adämlär bilän arilišisän?* 'Why do you get mixed up with that kind of people?')

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# SPOKEN UYGHUR

Reinhard F. Hahn



**M**odern Uyghur is an Eastern Turkic language. Most of the eight to ten million native speakers of Uyghur live in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region of northwestern China, where Uyghur is also the lingua franca of various other ethnic groups. A smaller Uyghur-speaking community is politically and culturally active in Central Asia. As the predominant indigenous language in a crucial area that bridges the frontiers of multiple states, and as a language of great interest to comparative linguists, Uyghur is increasingly important. With *Spoken Uyghur*, one of the standard works on the language, both scholars and those who simply want a basic working knowledge can gain access to Uyghur as it is spoken today.

This book's primary purpose is to teach conversational skills. No familiarity with the structure of Turkic languages is assumed, and

the material is appropriate for both self-instruction and classroom use. For those familiar with other Turkic languages, it demonstrates the characteristics specific to Uyghur and provides useful reading practice in Roman- and Arabic-based script. *Spoken Uyghur* also contains an extensive description of the morphophonology and orthography of the language, and fifteen instructional dialogue units, with extensive notes explaining grammar and customs. Of particular use are the Uyghur-English and English-Uyghur indexes and a reference guide to inflectional patterns. Also included is a reinterpretation of previous scholars' contributions to the study of Turkic languages, as well as a description of the current state of Uyghur language.

*Spoken Uyghur* is an essential book for those interested in Asian languages, especially the languages of the Turkic groups and the entire Altaic family.

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