

SPOKEN UYGHUR



REINHARD F. HAHN

SPOKEN UYGHUR

SPOKEN UYGHUR

REINHARD F. HAHN

**In Collaboration with
Ablahat Ibrahim**

UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON PRESS
Seattle and London

Copyright © 1991 by the University of Washington Press
First paperback edition, 2006
Printed in the United States of America
12 11 10 09 08 07 06 5 4 3 2 1

All rights reserved. No portion of this publication may be reproduced or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, or any information storage or retrieval system, without permission in writing from the publisher.

University of Washington Press
PO Box 50096
Seattle, WA 98145-5096, U.S.A.
www.washington.edu/uwpress

Library of Congress Cataloging-in-Publication Data

Hahn, Reinhard F.

Spoken Uyghur / Reinhard F. Hahn, in collaboration with
Ablahat Ibrahim.

p. cm.

Includes bibliographical references and index.

ISBN-10: 0-295-98651-4 (pbk.: alk. paper)

ISBN-13: 978-0-295-98651-7

1. Uyghur language—Conversation and phrase books. 2. Uyghur language—Spoken Uyghur. I. Ibrahim, Ablahat. II. Title.

PL54.62.H34 1991

494'.3—dc20

90-35851

The paper used in this publication is acid-free and 90 percent recycled from at least 50 percent post-consumer waste. It meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences—Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48-1984.

For Dianna

Contents

Preface to the Paperback Edition	xv
Preface	xvii
Acknowledgements	xxi
Introduction	3
Special Signs and Symbols	11
Abbreviations	12

Part I: *Principles of Morphophonology and Orthography*

1. Morphological Structure	15
1.1 Types of Agglutinative Elements	15
1.2 Notational Devices	18
2. Syllable Structure	21
2.1 Epenthesis	23
2.1.1 Vocalic Anaptyxis	23
2.1.2 Vocalic Prosthesis	25
2.1.3 Post-Final Vocalic Epenthesis	25
2.1.4 Consonantal Epenthesis	25
2.2 Consonantal Deletion	26
3. Stress and Intonation	27
3.1 Stress	27
3.2 Intonation	29
4. Vowels	33
4.1 Unrounded Vowels	34
4.1.1 /ɪ/, /i/ = i (~ I)	34
4.1.2 /e/ = e (~ ê)	37
4.1.3 /ä/ = ä ~ e ~ i	38
4.1.3.1 /ä/ = ä	38
4.1.3.2 /ä/ = e	39
4.1.3.3 /ä/ = i	39
4.1.4 /a/ = a ~ e ~ i	39
4.1.4.1 /a/ = a	39
4.1.4.2 /a/ = e	40
4.1.4.3 /a/ = i	40
4.2 Rounded Vowels	41
4.2.1 /ʊ/ = u	41
4.2.2 /u/ = u	42
4.2.3 /ɔ/ = o	43
4.2.4 /o/ = o	44
4.3 Vocalic Principles	44
4.3.1 Glottal Stop Prosthesis	44
4.3.2 Devoicing	44
4.3.3 Assimilation	45

4.3.3.1	Palatal-Velar Harmony	46
4.3.3.1.1	Progressive Palatal-Velar Harmony	46
4.3.3.1.2	Regressive Palatal-Velar Harmony	49
4.3.3.2	Labial Harmony	49
4.3.3.3	Umlauting	51
4.3.3.4	Apicalization	52
4.3.4	High Neutralization	52
4.3.5	Raising ("Reduction")	52
4.3.6	Vowel Length	55
4.3.6.1	Vowel Lengthening	55
4.3.6.2	Underlength	56
4.3.7	Devocalization	57
4.3.8	Vowel Deletion	58
5.	Consonants	59
5.1	Stops	60
5.1.1	Labial	60
5.1.1.1	/p/ = p	60
5.1.1.2	/b/ = b ~ w ~ p	61
5.1.1.2.1	/b/ = b	61
5.1.1.2.2	/b/ = b ~ w	61
5.1.1.2.3	/b/ = p	62
5.1.2	Alveo-Dental	62
5.1.2.1	/t/ = t	62
5.1.2.2	/d/ = d ~ t	63
5.1.2.2.1	/d/ = d	63
5.1.2.2.2	/d/ = t	63
5.1.3	Velar	63
5.1.3.1	/k/ = k	63
5.1.3.2	/g/ = g ~ k	65
5.1.3.2.1	/g/ = g	65
5.1.3.2.2	/g/ = k	65
5.1.4	Uvular ("Post-Velar")	66
5.1.4.1	/q/ = q	66
5.1.4.2	/G/ = ġ ~ q	67
5.1.4.2.1	/G/ = ġ	67
5.1.4.2.2	/G/ = q	68
5.1.5	Laryngeal ("Glottal"): /ʔ/ = ʔ	69
5.2	Affricates	69
5.2.1	Alveo-Dental: /c/ = c	69
5.2.2	Alveo-Palatal	69
5.2.2.1	/tʃ/ = tʃ	69
5.2.2.2	/j/ = j	70
5.3	Fricatives	71
5.3.1	Labial	71
5.3.1.1	/f/ = f	71

5.3.1.2 /v/ = w (Roman script w ~ v)	71
5.3.2 Alveo-Dental	72
5.3.2.1 /s/ = s	72
5.3.2.2 /z/ = z	72
5.3.3 Alveo-Palatal	72
5.3.3.1 /ʃ/ = ʃ	72
5.3.3.2 /ʒ/ = ʒ	73
5.3.4 Uvular ("Post-Velar"): /χ/ = x	73
5.3.5 Laryngeal ("Glottal"): /h/ = h	74
5.4 Nasals	74
5.4.1 Labial: /m/ = m	74
5.4.2 Alveo-Dental: /n/ = n (~ ŋ)	75
5.4.3 Velar: /ŋ/ = ŋ	76
5.5 Liquids	76
5.5.1 Lateral: /l/ = l	76
5.5.2 Non-Lateral: /r/ = r	77
5.6 Glides ("Semi-Vowels")	78
5.6.1 Labial: /w/ = w	78
5.6.2 Palatal: /y/ = y	79
5.7 Consonantal Principles	80
5.7.1 Assimilation	80
5.7.1.1 Harmonic Assimilation	80
5.7.1.2 Progressive Assimilation	82
5.7.1.2.1 Initial Devoicing	82
5.7.1.2.2 Final Devoicing	84
5.7.1.2.3 Fricativization	86
5.7.1.2.4 Vocalic Assimilation	86
5.7.1.3 Regressive Assimilation	87
5.7.1.3.1 Assimilation to /s/	87
5.7.1.3.2 Assimilation to /l/	87
5.7.1.3.3 Labial Assimilation	88
5.7.1.3.4 Back Assimilation	88
5.7.1.3.5 Nasal Assimilation	88
5.7.2 Dissimilation	89
5.7.2.1 Coda Fricativization	89
5.7.3 Aspiration	89
5.7.4 Consonant Deletion	90
5.7.4.1 Deletion in Coda Position	90
5.7.4.2 Glide Deletion	90
6. Orthography	91
6.1 The Arabic-Script-Based Writing System	93
6.2 The Roman-Script-Based Writing System	98
6.3 The Cyrillic-Script-Based Writing System	102
6.4 Transliteration	105
7. Irregular Forms	107

Part II: *Dialogue Units*

Unit 1: <i>Tonušturuš</i> (Introducing)	112
1.1 Dialogues	112
1.2 Transliteration	116
1.3 New Elements	118
1.4 Translation	123
1.5 Supplementary Vocabulary	125
1.5.1 Countries, Regions and Their Inhabitants	125
1.5.2 Major Cities and Towns in Xinjiang	128
1.5.3 Cities outside Xinjiang	128
1.6 Notes	130
Unit 2: <i>Körüšüš wä tonušturuš</i> (Meeting and Introducing)	139
2.1 Dialogues	139
2.2 Transliteration	142
2.3 New Elements	144
2.4 Translation	147
2.5 Supplementary Vocabulary	149
2.5.1 The American States	149
2.5.2 Academic Specialists	149
2.6 Notes	151
Unit 3: 1 <i>Mehman kütüš</i> (Entertaining Guests)	
2 <i>Millätlär toğrisida sözliš</i> (Conversing about Ethnic Groups)	153
3.1 Dialogues	153
3.2 Transliteration	156
3.3 New Elements	158
3.4 Translation	164
3.5 Supplementary Vocabulary	166
3.5.1 Drinks	166
3.5.2 Fruits and Nuts	166
3.6 Notes	167
Unit 4: <i>Dost boluš</i> (Making Friends)	171
4.1 Dialogues	171
4.2 Transliteration	174
4.3 New Elements	176
4.4 Translation	179
4.5 Supplementary Vocabulary	181
4.5.1 Academic Disciplines and Specializations	181
4.5.2 Professions, Occupations and Vocations	183
4.5.3 Organizations, Employers and Places of Work	185
4.6 Notes	187
Unit 5: <i>Qoru-jay</i> (House and Home)	189
5.1 Dialogues	189
5.2 Transliteration	192
5.3 New Elements	194
5.4 Translation	198

5.5 Supplementary Vocabulary	200
5.5.1 Kinship Terms: Blood Relations	200
5.5.2 Kinship Terms: Non-Blood Relations	201
5.6 Notes	203
Unit 6: <i>Yataq binasi</i> (The Dormitory Building)	205
6.1 Dialogues	205
6.2 Transliteration	209
6.3 New Elements	212
6.4 Translation	216
6.5 Supplementary Vocabulary	218
6.5.1 Canadian Provinces, Territories and Major Cities	218
6.5.2 Australian States, Territories and Major Cities	219
6.2 Notes	220
Unit 7: <i>Kündilik məşğulatlار</i> (Daily Activities)	227
7.1 Dialogues	227
7.2 Transliteration	232
7.3 New Elements	235
7.4 Translation	242
7.5 Supplementary Vocabulary	244
7.5.1 Popular Musical Instruments	244
7.5.2 Uyghur Folk Instruments	244
7.5.2.1 General	244
7.5.2.2 Stringed Instruments (General)	244
7.5.2.3 Stringed Instruments Played with a Bow	245
7.6 Notes	246
Unit 8: <i>Setiweliş (Birinci qisim)</i> (Shopping: Part 1)	247
8.1 Dialogues	247
8.2 Transliteration	251
8.3 New Elements	254
8.4 Translation	258
8.5 Supplementary Vocabulary: Clothing, Accessories, Adornments and Related Words	260
8.6 Notes	262
Unit 9: <i>Setiweliş (Ikkinchi qisim)</i> (Shopping: Part 2)	265
9.1 Dialogues	265
9.2 Transliteration	269
9.3 New Elements	272
9.4 Translation	275
9.5 Supplementary Vocabulary	278
9.5.1 Office Supplies	278
9.5.2 Textiles and Textile Products	278
9.5.3 Colors and Patterns	279
9.6 Notes	281
Unit 10: <i>Telefonda sözleşiş (Birinci qisim)</i> (Talking on the Telephone: Part 1)	283
10.1 Dialogues	283

10.2	Transliteration	287
10.3	New Elements	290
10.4	Translation	292
10.5	Supplementary Vocabulary	294
10.5.1	The Months of the Gregorian Calendar	294
10.5.2	The Months of the Islamic Lunar Calendar	294
10.6	Notes	295
Unit 11: <i>Telefonda sۆzliřiř (Ikkinči qisim)</i>		
	(Talking on the Telephone: Part 2)	297
11.1	Dialogues	297
11.2	Transliteration	301
11.3	New Elements	304
11.4	Translation	308
11.5	Supplementary Vocabulary	310
11.5.1	Chinese Municipalities, Provinces and Regions	310
11.5.2	Soviet Republics, Autonomous Soviet Republics and Their Capitals	311
11.6	Notes	314
Unit 12: <i>Pochtaxaniğa beriř (Going to the Post-Office)</i>		
12.1	Dialogues	315
12.2	Transliteration	320
12.3	New Elements	324
12.4	Translation	329
12.5	Supplementary Vocabulary: Packing and Unpacking	332
12.6	Notes	333
Unit 13: <i>Ağrip qeliř wā dawalař (Illness and Treatment)</i>		
13.1	Dialogues	335
13.2	Transliteration	342
13.3	New Elements	346
13.4	Translation	352
13.5	Supplementary Vocabulary: Anatomy and Medicine	355
13.6	Notes	360
Unit 14: <i>Sayahāt qiliř (Traveling)</i>		
14.1	Dialogues	361
14.2	Transliteration	368
14.3	New Elements	372
14.4	Translation	378
14.5	Supplementary Vocabulary	381
14.5.1	Climate	381
14.5.2	Landscape	382
14.5.3	Traveling	383
14.6	Notes	386
Unit 15: <i>Uziliř olturuři (Farewell Party)</i>		
15.1	Dialogues	389
15.2	Transliteration	396
15.3	New Elements	401

15.4 Translation	409
15.5 Supplementary Vocabulary: Cooking and Dining	413
15.6 Notes	418

Part III: Reference Material

1. Element Index (Uyghur-English)	423
2. English-Uyghur Glossary	507
3. Inflexion (Reference Guide)	589
3.1 Possession Marking	589
3.2 Case Marking	589
3.3 Pronouns	590
3.3.1 Personal Pronouns	590
3.3.2 Demonstrative Pronouns	591
3.3.3 Interrogative Pronouns	592
3.4 Pronominal Tag Enclitics	593
3.5 Numeratives	594
3.6 Conjugation	595
3.6.01 Indefinite Past	595
3.6.02 Pluperfect	596
3.6.03 Perfect Past	597
3.6.04 Suppositional or Narrative (Hearsay) Past	598
3.6.05 Definite Past	599
3.6.06 Continuous or Habitual Past	600
3.6.07 Past Progressive	601
3.6.08 Past Conditional	602
3.6.09 Present-Future	603
3.6.10 Present Progressive	604
3.6.11 Present-Future Conditional	605
3.6.12 Present-Future Obligatory	606
3.6.13 Present-Future Intentional	607
3.6.14 Suppositional Future	608
3.6.15 Imperative	610
3.6.16 Desiderative or Invocatory	611
3.7 Aspectual Verbs	612
3.7.01 <i>al</i> -	612
3.7.02 <i>ät</i> -	612
3.7.03 <i>baq</i> -	613
3.7.04 <i>bar</i> -	613
3.7.05 <i>bär</i> -	613
3.7.06 <i>bol</i> -	613
3.7.07 <i>čiq</i> -	614
3.7.08 <i>käl</i> -	614
3.7.09 <i>kät</i> -	614
3.7.10 <i>kör</i> -	615
3.7.11 <i>olur</i> -	615

3.7.12	<i>öt</i> -	616
3.7.13	<i>qal</i> -	616
3.7.14	<i>qoy</i> -	616
3.7.15	<i>sal</i> -	616
3.7.16	<i>tašla</i> -	617
3.7.17	<i>tur</i> -	617
3.7.18	<i>yar</i> -	617
3.7.19	<i>yür</i> -	618
4.	Selected Bibliography	619
5.	Subject Index	625

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 çat al 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 *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.

Acknowledgements

I had long been hoping to produce a description of Modern Uyghur with an emphasis upon the spoken language. My hopes were met when exchange agreements with the Central Institute for Nationalities (Beijing) and Xinjiang University (Urumchi) allowed native Uyghur-speakers from China to pursue graduate degrees at the University of Washington. I am most grateful for their constant availability, their cheerful willingness to be consulted and their endeavors to comprehend, accept or at least tolerate my interpretations of the data within an unfamiliar theoretical framework. Their kind cooperation in conjunction with easy access to a large collection of relevant publications has provided me with the convenience of completing the task at my home institution.

The project greatly benefitted from the direct involvement of a number of persons. A good deal of credit is due to Mr. Ablahat Ibrahim (*Ablāxdt Ibrahim*) who acted as a native-speaker informant and consultant during the creation of the dialogue units. Also the input of Mr. Litip Tohti (*Litip Toxti*) as a native speaker and as a linguist was very helpful and, over several years, substantial. I feel very much indebted to my teacher Professor Jerry Norman. A brilliant scholar of Chinese and Altaic linguistics, he has been acutely aware of the importance of Inner Asian studies and of the need for research and publications on the Turkic languages of China. It was he who first suggested that I develop instructional material. He continued his moral and administrative support at every step of the way, even when the project grew beyond the bounds of the initially envisaged scope. His contagious enthusiasm for Altaic research, his uncommon ability to inspire rather than to coerce, his respect for the views and choices of others, and his confidence in my ability to do an adequate job created an ideal atmosphere in which to carry out this project. I thank Professor Ilse Laude-Cirtautas for making some very valuable suggestions after looking over the draft manuscript and for affording me various types of support. It was she who had first reassured me of the importance and feasibility of Inner Asian Turcology, smoothed my path from Sinology into Turcology, and introduced me to the captivating world of comparative Turkic morphology, and had pointed out to me a good deal of enticing, uncharted territory ahead. Professor Nicholas Lardy deserves a considerable measure of gratitude for his open-minded, supportive attitude and for his leading role in overcoming various financial and admini-

strative obstacles. It is mainly due to his help and to financial support from the East Asian Studies Program in the Jackson School of International Studies at the University of Washington that I was able to occasionally work on the project full-time. Professor Jack Dull's supportive role ought to be mentioned in this connection. I am pleased and grateful that the staff and press committee of University of Washington Press decided to publish this material, particularly thanking Ms. Naomi Pascal and Mr. Don Cioeta for their kind and considerate cooperation. The project benefitted greatly from support rendered by the Department of Near Eastern Languages and Civilization at the University of Washington. Its exchange program with the University of Xinjiang enabled me to gain access to additional informants. The creation of the final manuscript version was facilitated through access to departmental facilities. I am particularly grateful to Professor Walter Andrews who spent a substantial amount of time and energy helping me to develop an Uyghur-specific Arabic script font. I feel obliged also to Professor David Knechtges for his support, mainly for kindly arranging financial assistance as chairman of the Department of Asian Languages and Literature at the University of Washington.

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

material he has been generously sharing with me since. I owe him much gratitude for his help and support as a friend and fellow-student.

I feel very much obliged to those whose response to the draft manuscript benefitted the production of the final manuscript. In particular, I thank Ambassador Gunnar Jarring and Professor Albert Dien for reading the draft manuscripts and for offering comments and suggestions. Mr. Vern Lindblad went to much trouble perusing the entire manuscript of the morphophonological outline and making numerous valuable suggestions in the light of the latest linguistic approaches. (Unfortunately, his 1990 contribution toward the study of Uyghur neutralization reached me when the manuscript of this book had been finalized. Linguists among the readers would do well to take note of his conclusions within a lexical phonology framework. Particularly useful is his assumption that /e/ has a back counterpart.)

Mr. Stuart Aque and Mr. Peter Bunce kindly provided assistance with regard to font creation and word processing problems. I thank Mr. Thomas Ridgeway and other staff members at the University of Washington Humanities and Arts Computing Center for facilitating the production of the reproduction-ready manuscript with expert advice and technical support.

A number of persons benefitted the work in various ways without direct participation. I count myself extremely fortunate to have personal contacts with Professor Nicholas Poppe, whose awe-inspiring contributions constitute a solid foundation throughout Altaic philology. His enormous erudition and admirably good humor are beneficial to anyone's morale. Professor Annemarie von Gabain (alias *Maryam âpa*), whose publications cannot be ignored by anyone dealing with Eastern Central Asian philology, has been kind enough to discuss with me various historical, cultural and linguistic problems and to put me in touch with persons who share my interests. Her great enthusiasm for the "Macro-Turcological" approach and her personal kindness have been very inspiring and encouraging. I am extremely grateful also to Ambassador Gunnar Jarring, the afore-mentioned renowned expert of Modern Uyghur philology, for keeping me up-to-date on his research, for finding time to peruse my written work, and for his kind words of encouragement. By supplying me with much needed Chinese material, discussing with me a number of problems and including me in his research activities, Professor Zhao Xiangru has been helping me greatly in my endeavor to study the Turkic languages of China and their contacts with Chinese. Professors Michael Brame, Heles Contreras, Carol Eastman and Ellen Kaisse introduced me to various methods of lin-

guistic analysis, which equipped me for the task of describing Uyghur within the given scope. Professor Harold Shiffman helped me to improve my understanding of aspectual marking by introducing me to the Tamil system. Furthermore, I wish to thank Professor Edward Allworth, Ms. Stella Norman (Chen Enqi) and Professor Morris Rossabi for their general comments on the draft manuscript, and Mr. Hamit Zakir (*Xāmit Zakir*) for a number of explanations about lexical features and colloquial usage of Uyghur. I will always be grateful to Professor Wong Shiu Hon who helped me on the way and has been very supportive as a teacher and faithful as a friend over many years. A large measure of thanks is due to Professor James Bosson who has been supplying me with inconveniently accessible material. His kind attention and the various forms of support with which he has been favoring me have been a very special, greatly appreciated source of encouragement.

I owe particular dept of gratitude to my wife and best friend, Dianna Harbin, both for her patience and for the numerous ways in which she helped me to complete the task, especially by discussing with me problems of presentation, by proofreading the dialogue translations, by introducing me nearly painlessly to word processing and automated data processing, by assisting in font production and printing, and by affording me moral support whenever needed.

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 ʃ (e.g., *nɨʃ > čɨʃ 'tooth,' *nɨʃ > čnɨʃ '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	Ø	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	ˈ	(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

ad	adjective or adverb		
adj	adjective	m	netic Alphabet
adv	adverb		
approx.	approximately, similar to	meas	masculine, male
asp.v	(auxiliary) aspectual verb		
C	consonant	n	measure (word)
caus	causative	NP	noun
cf.	compare	num	noun phrase
class	nominal classifier with numeratives	pass	numeral
conj	conjunction	phr	passive
count	counter with numeratives	pl	phrase (substitute)
CU	Uyghur of China	p.n	plural
e.g.	for example	poss	proper name
excl	exclamation	pron	possessive
f	feminine, female	rec	pronoun
id	idiomatic	refl	reciprocal/cooperative
i.e.	that is, namely	sg	reflexive
imp	imperative	SU	singular
int	intransitive		Uyghur of the Soviet Union
IPA	International Phonetic Alphabet	t	
		V	title
		v	vowel
		v.int	verb
		vs.	intransitive verb
		v.t	versus, as opposed to
		VP	transitive verb
			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+#čä+|#/ 'peculiar[ly]') and as fully productive syntactic markers (e.g., *öygä* - /#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 /+(+)slz+ #/ - ...siz 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+lar₁+im₂+ğa₃ → atlırimğa* 'to₃ my₂ horse+_{s₁}'). In verb-based forms, the order is as follows: 1. ability, 2. negation, 3. verbal or imperative tense marker (e.g., *bar-ma₂-n₃ → barman* '[Please] do₃ not₂ go!', *bar-al₁-ma₂-y₃#mān → baralmaymān* 'I am₃ not₂ able₁ to go'), or 1. ability, 2. negation, 3. nominalizer, 4. number, 5. possessive, 6. case (e.g., *bar-ğu₃+m₅ → barğum* 'my₅ wanting to₃ go,' *bar--ma₂-ğan₃+lar₄+ğa₆ → barmiğanlarğa* 'to₆ those₄ that₃ have not₂ gone,' *bar-al₁--ma₂--d₃+im₅ → baralimidim* 'My₅ [past]₃ not₂ being able to₁ go' = 'I₅ was₃ not₂ able to₁ go,' *bar-ğan₃+iniz₅+ğa₆ → barğininizğa* '[due] to₆ your₅ having₃ 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

agglutination is possible. In transliteration, verbal stems are shown as ending with a minus sign; thus, they are distinct from nominal forms, whose transliterations appear without morpheme boundary indication. Morphophonemic representations are provided within slashes (/ /) wherever information is required in addition to transliterated forms. In such representations, morphemic class-distinction boundary marking precedes a given element (here symbolized by means of X) as follows:

(01) Morpheme Boundaries (I)

	post-nominal	post-verbal
01. (true) suffix:	+X	-X
02. prestressed suffix:	++X	--X
03. enclitic:	(+)#X	(-)#X
04. word:	(+)##X	(-)##X

It is assumed that, unlike a word, an enclitic has no initial word boundary. Thus, a single word boundary symbol (#) indicates the separation between an enclitic and a preceding word. In contrast, a sequence of two word boundary symbols indicates the separation between two words. The sequences (-)# and (-)## are given above for the sake of symmetry and in order to leave open the question as to whether or not such forms exist, which at this juncture seems somewhat doubtful.

Agglutinative elements, other than those of indeterminate class, may be of the following types:

(02) Morpheme Boundaries (II)

01. denominal noun:	/(+)+(#)X+ /
02. deverbal noun:	/(-)-(#)X+ /
03. denominal verb:	/(+)+(#)X- /
04. deverbal verb:	/(-)-(#)X- /

Wherever a plus or minus sign appears before a word boundary symbol, a given form may take on further suffixes or may be word-final. The absence of such a sign indicates that no further suffixing is possible. Where a word boundary symbol is absent in final position, further suffixing is mandatory. This is the case for instance in unmarked verb forms (e.g., /#käl- / - *käl* - 'to come,' /#söz+lä-š- / - *sözläš* - 'to converse'), assuming that an impolite imperative form has

a deverbal suffix with zero value (e.g., /#kāl - |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+/- + /|+lär+ #/- → /#söz+|lär+ #/- → 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+ #/- → sözlümäk '(the) uttering,' '(the process of) speaking' and in /#söz+lä-|/- + /-š-|/- → /#söz+lä-š-|/- → sözläš- 'to converse.'

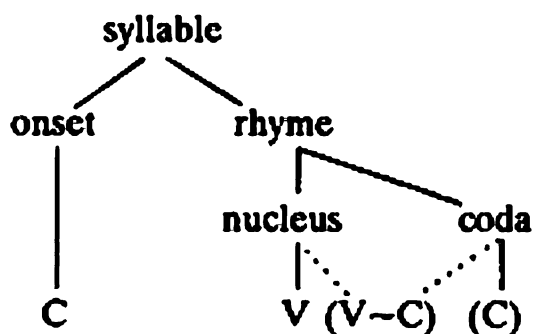
Archimorphemes are morphophonologically less defined versions of morphemes. In the present analysis, archimorphemes are assumed to be devoid of one or more harmonic elements (see 4.3.3, 5.7.1.1) and epenthetic vowels (see 2.1, 4.3.3.1.1, 4.3.3.1.2, 4.3.3.2). Archimorphemes are distinguished by the use 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 /++l+G+| #/- and now has the archimorphemic form /+(+)l°G+| #/- (and the four morphemic variants /+(+)lig+| #/- ~ /+(+)lig+| #/- ~ /+(+)luo+| #/- ~ /+(+)lüg+| #/). 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)l+dA+#/ → /#qol+|l+da+#/ → *qolida* = \$qo\$li\$da\$
02. /#qol+|(s)l+dln#/ → /#qol+|l+dm#/ → *qolidin* = \$qo\$li\$din\$
03. /#ikki+|\$(ä)ylän+#/ → /#ikki+|\$(y)län+#/ → *ikkiylän* = \$ik\$kiy\$län\$
04. /#lāmpa+|m#mu#/ → /#lāmpa+|m#mu#/ → *lampammu* = \$lam\$pa\$m\$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 /ʁ/) or an affricate (i.e., /t͡ʃ/ or /ʃ/), 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 = SoSğul\$ 'a ~ the son,' but /#ogl+|m+#/ → /#ogl+|um+#/ → oğlum = Soğ\$lum\$ '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 = Si\$sim\$ 'a ~ the name,' but /#ism+|m+#/ → /#ism+|im+#/ → ismim (not *isimim) = Si\$Smim\$ '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 /ʁ/) is fricativized when it precedes another consonant (see 5.7.3). This prevents anaptyxis from applying in a following cycle (e.g., *yataqla* [jat'aχtʌ] '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-tistika+#/ → *istatistika* = \$is\$stā\$stis\$stis\$ka\$ '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\$sn's\$ki\$ [not *\$smin\$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,' /#išlā-āl-/ → *išliyal-* '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 *\$dāl-\$] 'to be said' [but /#dā°-b+#/ → *dāp* (not *\$diyip\$) 'say and ...'], /#sū+m+#/ → *sūyūm* [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+#/ → *dāšōyūm* (not *\$dāšōm\$) '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 [baha:] 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)l+#/ → *bahasi* 'its price' (as opposed to /#bahār+ (s)l+#/ → *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,' /#xālq+#/ → *xālq* = \$xā\$liq\$ ~ \$xāq\$ (or \$xāāq\$) '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\$tum\$ '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)l+#/ → /#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#/ → *ōzāmdīn* 'from myself'
06. /#ōy+|mIz+dA+#/ → /#ōy+|imiz+dā+#/ → *ōyimizdā* 'at our place'
07. /#māšīna+|dA+#/ → /#māšīna+|da+#/ → *mašīnidā* 'in a ~ the machine'
08. /#kāl-|-mA--dI#/ → /#kāl-|-mä--di#/ → *kālmidi* 'she did not come'
09. /#uygur+#čä+|dIn#/ → /#uygur+#čä+|din#/ → *uyğurčidīn* 'from (the) Uyghur (language)'
10. /#yaxşı+|#mu#(#)siz#/ → *yáxšimusiz* 'are you well?,' 'hello!'
11. /#a+n+#čä+|#mu+n+#čä+|#/ → *ànčā-múnčā* 'somewhat,' 'occasionally'

There appears to be some boundary variation that affects stress assignment. This is so particularly in the case of the suffixes *+(+)či*, *+(+)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#?~!/ ~

• • • •

Yaxşimusiz?~! 'Are you well?', 'Hello!'

02. /#bu+ #: #qäyär+ #?/ ~

• • •

Bu qäyär? 'What place is this?'

03. /#bu+ #: #öy+ |imiz+ #./ ~

• • • •

Bu öyimiz. 'This is our house.'

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

• • • • • • •

Bu öy nimidigän güzäl! 'How beautiful this house is!'

05. /#u+ #: #yaŋı+ # #ış+ +çi+ |#/ ~

• • • •

Ū yenı ışı. 'She is a new worker.'

06. /#siz+ | #mu#: #yaŋı+ # #ış+ +çi+ | #mu#(#)siz#?/ ~

• • • • • • •

Sızmu yenı ışımusiz? 'Are you a new worker, too?'

07. /#hä'ä#, #männ+ | #mu#: #yaŋı+ # #ış+ +çi+ | #./ ~

• • • • • • •

Hä'ä, männu yenı ışı. 'Yes, I too am a worker.'

08. /#ata+ #(#)ana+ |rı+ #: #bar| #mu#?/ ~

• • • • • •

Ata-anıñız barmu? '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/	/ɯ/	/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/, /ɯ/, /ü/ and /u/ are not tense as in 'pier,' German *Hüte* 'hats,' and 'lute,' but they

are lax as in 'pīt,' German *Hütte* 'hut,' and 'pūt,' 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/, /ɯ/ = i (~ ɯ)

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 /ɯ ~ ɯ 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 /ɯ/ is associated with back vowels, according to the principles of vowel harmony (see 4.3.3).

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

01. /#kɨʃi + |lAr + #/ → /#kɨʃi + |lär + #/ → *kɨʃilär* '(the) people'

02. /#qɨz + |lAr + #/ → /#qɨz + |lar + #/ → *qizlar* '(the) girls'

03. /#bɨl - |mAG + #/ → /#bɨl - |mäg + #/ → *bilmäk* '(the) knowing'

04. /#tɨl - |mAG + #/ → /#tɨl - |mag + #/ → *tılmaq* '(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.,

čīraq 'a ~ the lamp'

jigār 'a ~ the liver'

šīrin 'sweet'

yigit 'a ~ the young fellow'

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

balisī 'his child'

ağzi 'her mouth'

mārkizi 'its center'

rā'isi 'its chairperson'

[i̥] *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.,

šitat 'a ~ the state'

čiš 'a ~ the tooth'

čipta '(the) hessian'

kančisi 'its miner'

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

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

jānubiy 'southern'

mārkiziy 'central'

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

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

ıdbi'ı 'natural'

imza 'a ~ the signature'

a'ıla 'a ~ the family'

qaldı 'it remained'

[ɪ̥] *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.,

isim 'a ~ the name'

ıkiş 'a ~ the seam'

kitap 'a ~ the book'

katip 'a ~ the secretary'

[ɪ̥ʃ ~ 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., *pit* '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'

yeŋi 'new'

xāllqi 'its nation'

qosiŋi 'her abdomen'

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

fīlim 'a ~ the film'

Finlandiyā 'Finland'

[E ~ i[□]] **Pronunciation:** mid, semi-tense, front (approx. New Zealand English 'bed'); 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.,

enīq '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.,

ñil 'a ~ the tongue'

xil 'a ~ the sort'

bīlāk 'a ~ the wrist'

millāt 'an ~ the ethnic group'

[i̥](= [ɿ]) **Pronunciation:** apical variant of the above (pronounced with the tip of the tongue in the position for [s] or [z]; approx. Standard Chinese *sīzì* '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. 'felow,' 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!'

[¹ə] **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'*beŋiŋ* 'your head'

[u] **Pronunciation:** high, lax, back (approx. Romanian *întrebînd* 'asking,' Vietnamese *cũ* '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.,

pulimu 'also her money'*qolıču* 'and what about his hand?'

[ɤ] **Pronunciation:** mid, tense, back (approx. Standard Chinese *gēge* 'elder brother,' Vietnamese *sợ* 'to fear'):

Environment: after /h/; e.g.,

hıkayd 'a ~ the tale'*hısap* 'a ~ the number'

Environment: between a liquid and a uvular; e.g.,

čanliq 'dusty'*qarliq* 'snowy'

Environment: after uvulars; e.g.,

qış 'a ~ the winter'*qız* 'a ~ the girl'*yiğın* 'a ~ the meeting'*qırğız* '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 *velosiped* >) /#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

**uniwersitetä*) 'at a ~ the university,' and (Chinese *Héběi* >) *Xebey* 'Hebei' → *Xebeyda* (not **Xebeydä*) 'in Hebei.'

Phonetic Realization:

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

Environment: anywhere except preceding /ŋ/ and uvulars; e.g.,

şekär '(the) sugar'

rentgen 'radiography'

sestira 'a ~ the nurse'

gunşə 'a ~ the commune'

[^he] **Pronunciation:** mid, lax central preceded by a mid, tense, front glide:

Environment: preceding /ŋ/ and uvulars; e.g.,

gunčənşi 'an ~ the engineer'

eğiz 'a ~ the mouth'

eqiş '(the) flowing'

texnika 'engineering'

In the speech of some Uyghurs, /e/ tends to surface as [E] or [i] and may be substituted by /i/ or /u/, at least in certain environments. This accounts for fairly widespread orthographic instability: writing *i* instead of *e* is one of the most common orthographic "errors."

4.1.3 /ä/ = ā ~ e ~ i

4.1.3.1 /ä/ = ā

Phonetic Realization:

[æ] **Pronunciation:** low, tense, front (approx. 'bad,' Danish *kær* 'dear,' Swedish *värk* 'ache,' Slovak *mäso* 'meat,' Finnish *tämä* 'this');

Environment: adjacent to uvulars and laryngeals; e.g.,

qāğaz '(the) paper'

xät 'a ~ the letter'

hädä 'an ~ the elder sister'

näq 'actual'

Environment: (optionally long) where a following liquid (i.e. /l/ or /r/) has been "deleted," i.e. assimilated (see 2.4, 5.7.1.2.3); e.g.,

bär 'give!'

därs 'a ~ the lesson'

kälgän '(having) come'

üstäldä 'on ~ by a ~ the table'

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

Environment: elsewhere; e.g.,

nāšpūt 'a ~ the pear'

dārīzā 'a ~ the window'

āmḡāk '(the) work'

tālāy '(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 + #/ → /#xāt + |i + #/ → *xeti* 'his letter'

/#tāg - š - | #/ → /#tāg - iš - | #/ → *tegiš* - 'reach each other,' 'exchange'

/#ās + |ŋ #/ → /#ās + |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.,

/#gāzāg + #/ → *gezāk* 'a ~ the sweet'

/#kāl - |(A)r + #/ → *kelār* 'an ~ the upcoming (one)'

/#kāśāl + #/ → *kesāl* '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.,

/#tōpā + |lAr + (s)l + #/ → /#tōpā + |lār + i + #/ → *tōpīliri* 'their peaks'

/#sāpār + |m + #/ → /#sāpār + |im + #/ → *sāpīrim* 'my journey'

/#tōgā + |dA + #ki + #/ → /#tōgā + |dā + #ki + #/ → *tōgīdīki* '(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 *aƿwasbak* '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.,

at 'a ~ the name'

tarix '(the) history'

qazaq 'a ~ the Qazaq'

halqa 'a ~ the ring'

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

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

apa 'a ~ the mother'

dunya 'a ~ the world'

mašina 'a ~ the machine'

dunyada 'in a ~ the world'

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

Environment: elsewhere; e.g.,

nan '(the) bread'

baš 'a ~ the head'

rayal 'a ~ the piano'

tamaka '(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.,

/#yaš+ɪ+|#/ → /#yaš+ɪɪ+|#/ → *yešil* 'green'

/#ar-G+|#/ → /#ar-ɪo+|#/ → *eniq* 'a ~ the creek'

/#bar-|ŋ#/ → /#bar-|ɪŋ#/ → *berin* '(please) go!'

4.1.4.3 /a/ = i

Phonetic Realization: see 4.1.1.

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

/#ana+|GA#| → /#ana+|ga#| → *anığa* 'to a ~ the mother'

/#baş+|A-n-|ş+#/ → /#baş+|a-n-|ş+#/ → *başlıniş* 'a ~ the beginning'

/#arqa+|dA+#ki+#/ → /#arqa+|da+#ki+#/ → *arqidiki* '(that which is) in the back'

4.2 Rounded Vowels

4.2.1 /ü/ = ü

Phonetic Realization:

[ỵ] **Pronunciation:** high, semi-tense, front (approx. Turkish *gün* 'day,' *yük* 'freight,' slightly lower and more lax than [y] as in French *tu* 'thou,' Dutch *nu* 'now,' German *Güter* 'goods' or Hungarian *düh* 'rage,' and more tense and closed than [y] as in German *Hütte* 'hut' or Finnish *yli* 'above'):

Environment: in all environments not mentioned elsewhere under 4.2.1.; e.g.,

yüz 'a ~ the face'

künjüt '(the) sesame'

gül 'a ~ the flower'

üzüm 'a ~ the grape'

[ỵ] **Pronunciation:** voiceless ("whispered") variant of the semi-lax allophone above:

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

ñlsäk '(the) bedding'

süpüt 'a ~ the quality'

pütün 'entire'

küntün '(please) wait!'

[ỵ·^W
~ ^W] **Pronunciation:** voiceless ("whispered") variant of the semi-lax vowel above followed by a bilabial fricative with 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.,

ɣulā - 'sing'

ɣčūn 'for (the sake)'

[y[~]] *Pronunciation:* mid, lax, back, rounded glide following the semi-lax allophone above:

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

yüzün 'your face'

körün '(please) see!'

[ɣ] *Pronunciation:* high, lax, front (approx. German uppig '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[~]] *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'

byruq 'a ~ the command'

[u[~]] *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.,

udu 'opposite'

kälsun 'may he come!'

[ə ~ 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'

qaranğu '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'

tapşurdum 'I handed over'

kičiktur 'is ~ are small'

kelidu 'he ~ they (will) come'

[ə] *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'

[əφ^h ~ φ^h] *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' *utauq* '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'

yötl 'a ~ the cough'

öddk 'a ~ the duck'

köndüm 'I grew accustomed'

[ə̞] **Pronunciation:** mid, lax, back, rounded glide following the above:

Environment: preceding a back nasal; e.g.,
löŋgä 'a ~ the towel' köŋlüm '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'

[o̞] **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' oturuş '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' toŋ '(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. *isim* 'a ~ the name'

02. *kältün* '(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 + dɪn#/ → kiʃidɪn | /#kiʃi + lār + #/ → kiʃilār |
| 02. 'tongue' | /#tɪl + dɪn#/ → tɪldɪn | /#tɪl + lār + #/ → tɪllār |
| 03. 'waist' | /#bāl + dɪn#/ → bāldɪn | /#bāl + lār + #/ → bāllār |
| 04. 'hair' | /#čač + dɪn#/ → čačtɪn | /#čač + lār + #/ → čačlār |
| 05. 'day' | /#kūn + dɪn + #/ → kūndɪn | /#kūn + lār + #/ → kūnlār |
| 06. 'bird' | /#quʃ + dɪn#/ → quʃtɪn | /#quʃ + lār + #/ → quʃlār |
| 07. 'word' | /#söz + dɪn#/ → sözɪn | /#söz + lār + #/ → sözlār |
| 08. 'feast' | /#toɪ + dɪn#/ → toɪdɪn | /#toɪ + lār + #/ → toɪlār |
| 09. 'clock' | /#sā'at + dɪn#/ → sa'attɪn | /#sā'at + lār + #/ → sa'atlār |
| 10. 'tool' | /#äswāb + dɪn#/ → äswaptɪn | /#äswāb + lār + #/ → äswaplār |

(12.02) negative: /#... - | - m̡ - / desiderative: /#... - GU + #/

- | | | |
|--------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 01. 'wear' | /#kiy - - m̡ - / → kiym̡ - | /#kiy - gu + #/ → kiygū |
| 02. 'cut' | /#qɪy - - m̡ - / → qiym̡ - | /#qɪy - gu + #/ → qiyyū |
| 03. 'go' | /#kāt - - m̡ - / → kät̡m̡ - | /#kāt - gu + #/ → kät̡kū |
| 04. 'harden' | /#qat - - m̡ - / → qatm̡ - | /#qat - gu + #/ → qatqu |
| 05. 'wait' | /#kūt - - m̡ - / → küt̡m̡ - | /#kūt - gu + #/ → küt̡kū |
| 06. 'dry' | /#qur - - m̡ - / → qurm̡ - | /#qur - gu + #/ → qurū |
| 07. 'sing' | /#köy - - m̡ - / → köym̡ - | /#köy - gu + #/ → köyyū |
| 08. 'put' | /#qoy - - m̡ - / → qoym̡ - | /#qoy - gu + #/ → qoyū |

The same rule applies to epenthetic vowels:

(13) Progressive Palatal-Velar Harmony: Epenthetic Vowels

(13.01)

- | | |
|-----|--|
| 01. | /#ism + lār + #/ → /#isim + lār + #/ → isimlār '(the) names' |
| 02. | /#agz + lār + #/ → /#agız + lār + #/ → eǵızlār '(the) mouths' |
| 03. | /#köŋl + lār + #/ → /#köŋül + lār + #/ → köŋüllār '(the) hearts' |
| 04. | /#oɟl + lār + #/ → /#oɟul + lār + #/ → oɟullār '(the) sons' |

(13.02)

- | | |
|-----|--|
| 01. | /#ism + m + d̡ + #/ → /#ism + im + d̡ + #/ → isimind̡ 'in my name' |
| 02. | /#agz + m + d̡ + #/ → /#agz + im + d̡ + #/ → aǵzind̡ 'in my mouth' |
| 03. | /#käsp + ŋ + d̡ + #/ → /#käsp + in + d̡ + #/ → käspind̡ 'in your specialist field' |
| 04. | /#aralsk + d̡ + #/ → /#aralsk + da + #/ → Aralskid̡ '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 + d̡ + #/ → kitapčämd̡ 'in my booklet.' Cur-

iously, when the vowel of /#čā+#/ 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+ #čā+|dA#/ → *kitapčida* (not **kitapčidā*) '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. /#plān+#/ → /#pīlān+#/ → *pīlan* 'a ~ the plan'
02. /#klīmat+#/ → /#kīlīmat+#/ → *kīlimat* '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. /#ūz-m+|m+#/ → /#ūz-ūm+|ūm+#/ → *ūzūmūm* 'my grape'
02. /#čōm-l-|š+#/ → /#čōm-ūl-|ūš+#/ → *čōmūlūš* '(the) immersion'
03. /#pul+(+)|°G+|#/ → /#pul+(+)|ūG+|#/ → *pullūq* 'having money'
04. /#klub+#/ → /#kūlub+#/ → *kūlub* 'a ~ the club'

(15.02) Non-Anaptyctic Vowels

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

02. /#pul+(+)sɿz+|#/ → /#pul+(+)sɿz+|#/ → *pulsiz* '(being) without money,' '(being) penniless'
 03. /#sport+(+)ʃɿ+|#/ → /#ɿsport+(+)ʃɿ+|#/ → *ɿsportʃɿ* 'athlete'
 04. /#tomsɿk+|#/ → /#tomsɿkɿ+|#/ → *Tomsɿkɿ* '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+|°mɿz+|#/ → /#pul+|ɿmɿz+|#/ → *pulɿmɿz* '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. /#kõŋl+|dɿn#|/ → /#kõŋɿl+|dɿn#|/ → *kõŋɿldɿn* 'from a ~ the heart'
 02. /#oɒl+|dɿn#|/ → /#oɒɿl+|dɿn#|/ → *oɒɿldɿn* 'from a ~ the son'
 03. /#kõŋl+|m+dɿn#|/ → /#kõŋl+|ɿm+dɿn#|/ → *kõŋɿlɿmdɿn* 'from my heart'
 04. /#oɒl+|m+dɿn#|/ → /#oɒl+|ɿm+dɿn#|/ → *oɒɿlɿmdɿn* 'from my son'
 05. /#yüz+|m+dɿn#|/ → /#yüz+|ɿm+dɿn#|/ → *yüzɿlɿmdɿn* 'from my face'
 06. /#qol+|m+dɿn#|/ → /#qol+|ɿm+dɿn#|/ → *qolɿlɿmdɿn* 'from my hand'

(16.02) Regressive

01. /#klub+|#/ → /#kɿlub+|#/ → *kɿlup* 'a ~ the club'
 02. /#grüppa+|#/ → /#gɿrüppa+|#/ → *gɿruppa* 'a ~ the group'
 03. /#progrāmma+|#/ → /#pɿrogɿrāmma+|#/ → *pɿrogɿramma* '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., *yüzɿlɿmdɿn* ~ *yüzɿlɿmdɿn* 'from my face,' *qolɿlɿmdɿn* ~ *qolɿlɿmdɿn* 'from my hand,' *qollan* -

'apply' → *qolliniš* [qollunuš] 'application,' *yüräk* 'heart' → *yürigim* [yürü-gim] '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 + #/ → /#ayrupilān + / → *ayrupilan* '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 /#glyukōz + #/ → *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] >) *gilobus* '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)| + #/ → /#xät + |i + #/ → *xeti* 'his letter'

02. /#baš + |m + #/ → /baš + |im + #/ → *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. /#sät-|b+#äl-š+#/ → /#sät-|ib+#äl-iš+#/ → *setiweliš* '(the) shopping'

(17.02) Non-Application of Umlauting

01. /#säpär+|m+#/ → /#säpär+|im+#/ → *säpirim* 'my journey'
 02. /#qazan+|m+#/ → /#qazan+|im+#/ → *qazinim* 'my pot'
 03. /#pär+|(s)l+#/ → /#pär+|i+#/ → *päri* 'its feather'
 04. /#gäz+|(s)l+#/ → /#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 /u/ 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* *käldim* → *mäktäpk[i]* *käldim* 'I came to (a ~ the) school'

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

03. *yezida* *nuridu* → *yezid[i]* *nuridu* '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 /u/ 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 *arıqlarmızda-kılär* in place of *arıqlirimizdikilä(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)l+ #/ → /#tār+ |i+ #/ → *teri* 'his sweat'

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

(19.02) Umlauting Resistance

01. /#pār+ |m+ #/ → /#pār+ |im+ #/ → *pārīm* (not **perīm*) 'my feather'

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

(19.03) Raising Resistance

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

02. /#bīnā+ |dA+ #/ → /#bīnā+ |da+ #/ → *bīnāda* (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 resyllabization.

(20) Vowel Lengthening

01. /#tär + #/ → *tär* (→ [tär] ~ [tää]) 'sweat'
02. /#bar - |Ø#| → *bar* (→ [bar] ~ [baa]) 'go!'
03. /#käl - |gän + #/ → *kälgän* (→ [kälgän] ~ [käälgän]) '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>didiñ</i> 'I said' | 02. <i>dimäk</i> '(the) saying' |
| 03. <i>yidiñ</i> 'I ate' | 04. <i>yimäk</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 (*dīdim* ~) *dēdim* 'I said' and (*yīdim* ~) *yēdim* 'I ate,' but not in (*dīmāk* ~) *dēmāk* '(the) saying' and (*yīmāk* ~) *yēmāk* '(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 *bār* - '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 *dīmāy* '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!'), *kāt* - '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 *dä* -, 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., [*bār* -] *berälmäymän* 'I cannot give,' [*bar* -] *barälmaymän* '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 devocalized 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., [*käl* -] *kälä-kälä* 'while going on laughing,' [*bar* -] *barä-bara* 'while going and going,' 'progressively,' [*bār* -] *berimän* 'I [will] give,' [*bar* -] *barimän* 'I [will] go,' [*išlä* -] *išläymän* 'I [will] work,' [*oyna* -] *oynaymän* 'I [will] play,' [*oqu* -]

oquymān 'I [will] read'), /| -At- / → /| -ät- / ~ /| -at- / → ...Cāt... ~ ...Cat... ~ ...Vyt... (e.g., [bār- →] *berättim* 'I used to give,' [bar- →] *barattim* 'I used to go,' [iślā- →] *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#/ → ...Cām... ~ ...Cam... ~ ...Vm... (e.g., [bār- →] *berāmdimān?* 'do ~ will I give?', [bar- →] *baramsiz* 'do ~ will you go?', [iślā- →] *iślāmdimān?* '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 /ʃ/), /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-	alveo-					
	labial		dental	palatal	velar		uvular	laryngeal	
stops:	/p/	/b/	/t/	/d/			/k/	/g/	/ʔ/
affricates:			(/c/)						
fricatives:	/f/	(/v/)	/s/	/z/			/ʃ/	/ʒ/	/h/
nasals:			/m/	/n/			/ŋ/		
liquid (a):									
liquid (b):									
glides:									

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 exception: (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 *сиферблат* [ts...] > CU *сифирбилат* [SU *сиферблат*] 'a ~ the

clock face,' Russian *lekciya* [...ts...] > CU *lekciya* [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'

bälga 'a ~ the signal'

jabduq '(the) equipment'

5.1.1.2.2 /b/ = b ~ w

Phonetic Realization:

[β ~ v] **Pronunciation:** bilabial, voiced fricative (approx. Spanish *cabo* '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., *nübän*) '(at) the bottom'

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

/#sat - |b + #al - |š + #/ → /#sat - |ɪb + #al - |š + #/ → *setiweliš* '(the) shopping'

toğra bolsa → *toğ[ɪ]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.,

/#bāb + #/ → *baɣ* 'a ~ the chapter'

/#bāb + |dA + #/ → /#bāb + |da + #/ → *baɣta* 'in a ~ the chapter'

/#sat - b + #/ → /#sat - |ɪb + #/ → *setip* '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,' 'enter,' 'pot):

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

aptap '(the) sunshine'

galistuk 'a ~ the necktie'

isportçi 'an ~ the athlete'

put '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.,

tag 'a ~ the mountain'

ata 'a ~ the father'

tutuq 'dark,' 'dull'

artuq 'excessive'

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

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

ötşäm 'if I pass'

işlätşiniz 'if you use'

[] *Pronunciation:* deleted:

Environment: between two consonants, or at the end of a word; e.g.,

dosğlar '(the) friends'

dosğ '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'

zawuđi '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.,

zawuđ 'a ~ the factory'

zawuđta 'at ~ in a ~ the factory'

baptın 'from a ~ the chapter'

čüšnim '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.,

äsk̡i 'dilapidated'

käpkä 'a ~ the peaked cap'

ik̡ki 'two'

taktak 'a ~ the clapper'

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

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

bäḱ 'strong,' 'very'

niḱ 'steep'

čäḱ 'a ~ the check'

yik̡ 'spindle'

[k̡ʷ] **Pronunciation:** voiceless, palatalized, non-aspirated or lightly aspirated, rounded as in /ū/ (approx. Turkish *yük* 'freight'):

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

yük '(the) freight'

kök 'a ~ the sky,' 'blue'

nük 'a ~ the body hair'

küčlük 'powerful'

[x̡] **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.,

mäḱtäp 'a ~ the school'

äḱtip 'active'

täḱšilik̡in 'from a ~ the plain' *bäḱ tar* 'very narrow'

[x̡ʷ] **Pronunciation:** voiceless, palatalized fricative, rounded as in /ü/ (somewhat farther back than in German *nüch^htig* 'efficient'):

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

yük^htä 'in the freight'

nük^htük 'hairy'

[k̡ʰ] **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'

yüzgä 'to a ~ the face'

rāngi 'its color'

geologigä '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; intervocalically in the absence of a pause; e.g.,

bāg 'a ~ the beg'

išigim 'my donkey'

jigdä 'an ~ the oleaster'

tegimān '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.,

/#rāng+#/rāṇ 'a ~ the color' (cf. /#rāng+|(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.,

/#tārāp+|GA#| → /#tārāp+|kä#| → tārāpkä 'to a ~ the side'

- [k̟] **Pronunciation:** voiceless, palatalized, non-aspirated or lightly aspirated (approx. Modern Greek *Kuriakē* 'Sunday,' Turkish *bek* '[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'
- [k̟ʷ] **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+(+)lög+|#/ → *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'
- [x̟ʷ] **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 *qālī* '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 *mikhtābh* '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 /q/ = ħ ~ q

5.1.4.2.1 /q/ = ħ

Phonetic Realization:

[q] **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 gharsún* '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'

taŋğa 'a ~ the seal'

tağliq 'mountainous'

ayığim '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 'axšāw 'now')):

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

bağčā 'park'

tağči 'trader in a mountainous area'

5.1.4.2.2 /q/ = q

Phonetic Realization:

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

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

/#taq+|GA#| → /#taq+|ga#| → taqqa 'to a ~ the mountain'

Environment: at the end of a word in a non-initial syllable; e.g.,

/#ayaq+#/ → 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 axi* 'not particularly,' Farsi *navaxt* 'tone,' Arabic 'axbar 'news,' Hebrew *hālaxī* 'I went')):

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

/#yataq+|da+#/ → yataqta 'at a ~ the lodging'

/#dost+(+)|luq+|din#| → dostluqtin 'due to (the) friendship'

5.1.5 Laryngeal ("Glottal")

/ʔ/ = '

Phonetic Realization:

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

Environment: anywhere; e.g.,

ān'ānā 'a ~ the tradition' tābi'i 'natural'

fan'ān 'a ~ the project' jām'i 'altogether'

The use of ' 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 ' 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+|#/ ~ ün'algu 'tape recorder.' In the Arabic-script-based system (see 6.1), ' 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:

- [ʧ] *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.,

kälčilik 'powerful'

ačquč 'a ~ the key'

käč '(the) dusk'

üč 'three'

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

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

kälčisiz 'powerless'

ačsan 'if you open'

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

Environment: elsewhere; e.g.,

čon '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'

jigda '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.,

fabrika 'a ~ the factory'

dufu '(the) beancurd'

nefit '(the) petroleum'

fotografıyā '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 *'ittifāq* 'agreement,' 'treaty' > Farsi *'ettefāq* 'agreement,' 'treaty,' 'alliance' > Uyghur *ittipaq* 'alliance') as well as in older loans from Russian (e.g., Russian *familiya* > Uyghur *pāmıld* '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.,

Wietnam (~ *Vietnam*) 'Vietnam'

witamin (~ *vitamin* ~ *vetamin*) '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.,

ṣāksān 'eighty'

asta 'slow'

sūtsiz 'without milk'

aṣsa 'a ~ the base'

5.3.2.2 /z/ = z

Phonetic Realization:

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

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

sözsiz 'unquestionably'

yazsıñız '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.,

qız 'a ~ the girl'

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

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

Environment: elsewhere; e.g.,

zal 'a ~ the hall'

sizmu 'also you'

azat 'free'

bizdä 'at our place'

5.3.3 Alveo-Palatal

5.3.3.1 /ʃ/ = ʃ

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'
sözlişiş '(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,' *dochtúir* 'doctor,' German *lachen* 'to laugh,' Dutch *ochtend* 'morning,' Spanish *joven* 'young,' *lejanía* 'distant place,' Russian *xoroxorit'sja* 'to swagger,' Farsi *čarx* 'wheel,' Arabic *yaxriq* 'to tear,' Hebrew *akhšābh* 'now'):

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

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

xam 'raw'
 texi 'still'
 axana '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'

hā'a '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.,

mān '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.,

šānbā '(a ~ the) Saturday' qilinmidi 'it was not done'
 körgānmān 'I have seen' on bir 'eleven'

[ŋ] *Pronunciation:* velar, voiced (approx. 'sinking'):
Environment: immediately preceding a velar; e.g.,

körŋān '(having) appeared' tūtŋā 'to the smoke'
 bŋgūnki 'today's' mŋ kŋldim 'I came'

[N] *Pronunciation:* uvular, voiced:

Environment: immediately preceding a uvular; e.g.,
 barŋāŋu 'have ~ has gone!' qilinŋān '(having been) done'
 nanŋā 'to (the) bread' uzun qaldi 'it has been long'

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

Environment: as a coda in pronominal enclitics; e.g.,
 körimn 'I (will) see' barŋansn '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.,
 turpanli 'person of Turpan' qalŋānlar 'those having remained'
 kŋlgānliŋiŋiz 'your having come' uzun lenta 'a ~ the long tape'

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

Environment: elsewhere; e.g.,

nan '(the) bread'

māndā 'at my place'

ularnıñ 'their'

sān čüštün 'you descended'

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

5.4.3 Velar

/ŋ/ = ŋ

Phonetic Realization:

[N] **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.,

maŋ 'go!'

maŋayli 'let's go!'

čoŋ 'big'

kāŋ qaldi 'it remained wide'

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

Environment: elsewhere; e.g.,

köŋül 'a ~ the heart'

yeŋi 'new'

kāŋ 'wide'

kāŋ gilām 'a ~ the long rug'

5.5 Liquids

5.5.1 Lateral

/l/ = l

Phonetic Realization:

[t] **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.,

tatliq 'palatable,' 'sweet'

dslik '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.,
kālgān '(having) come' *barālmaymān* '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.,

luḡāt 'a ~ the dictionary' *kūzlūk* 'autumnal'
kelīšim 'an ~ the agreement' *oḡlum* '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' *bazar* '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:

[^o] *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:

- [ʲ] **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 *oi/*), 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.,

ay 'a ~ the moon'

pāyzi 'gorgeous'

hoyla 'a ~ the courtyard'

eytiŋ '(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,' *rzuć* 'throw'):

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

yil 'a ~ the year'

yigit 'a ~ the young fellow'

yük '(the) freight'

yumŋaq '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.,

yaxŋi 'good'

kiyim 'a ~ the garment'

yär 'a ~ the place'

idyyar '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. /#xalq+|GA#/ → /#xalq+|ga#/ → *xalqa* '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 *tōwānki* '(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. /#Kāl-/ → /#kāl-/ → *kāl* - 'to come'
 02. /#Kal-/ → /#gal-/ → *gal* - 'to remain'
 03. /#Kör-/ → /#kör-/ → *kör* - 'to see'
 04. /#KorK-/ → /#gorq-/ → *gorq* - 'to fear'

(25.01.02) Derived Forms

01. /#kač+(+)|°G+|#/ → /#kač+(+)|lig+|#/ → *käčlik* 'nightly'
 02. /#qar+(+)|°G+|#/ → /#qar+(+)|lig+|#/ → *qarliq* 'snowy'
 03. /#yālpū-GÜč+|#/ → /#yālpū-güč+|#/ → *yālpügüč* 'a ~ the fan'
 04. /#oqu-GÜ+ +čI+|#/ → /#oqu-gu+ +či+|#/ → *oquğuči* 'a ~ the student'

(25.02) Non-Lexicalized Forms

(25.02.01) Dative-Directive

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

(25.02.02) Participial

01. /#käl-|G̡An+#/ → /#käl-|gän+#/ → *kälgän* 'having come,' 'coming'
 02. /#qal-|G̡An+#/ → /#qal-|gan+#/ → *qalğan* 'having remained,'
 'remaining'
 03. /#öt-|G̡An+#/ → /#öt-|gän+#/ → *ötgän* 'having passed,' 'passing'
 04. /#pat-|G̡An+#/ → /#pat-|gan+#/ → *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+(+)čl+|#/ → /#süt+(+)čl+|#/ → *sütčl* (with voiceless č, as also in Turkish *sütçü* [written *sütçü*]) 'milk vendor,' and /#ow+(+)čl+|#/ → /#ow+(+)čl+|#/ → *owčl* (also with voiceless č, 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+ #/ → *atda* 'on a ~ the horse'
04. /#čüš+ |dA+ #/ → /#čüš+ |dä+ #/ → *čüşä* 'in a ~ the dream'

(26.01.02) Dative-Directive

01. /#bala+ |GA+ #/ → /#bāla+ |ga+ #/ → *balığa* '(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. /#čüš+ |GA+ #/ → /#čüš+ |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+ | #/ → *atäk* 'horse-like'
04. /#čüš+ #däg+ | #/ → *čüşäk* '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 *r₂, 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. /#mäktäb+#/ → *mäktäp* 'a ~ the school' (cf. /#mäktäb+|gä+#/ → *mäktäpkä* 'to a ~ the school')
02. /#zawūd+#/ → *zawu* 'a ~ the factory' (cf. /#zawūd+|gä+#/ → *zawuqqa* 'to a ~ the factory')
03. /#išäg+#/ → *išäk* 'a ~ the donkey' (cf. /#išäg+|gä+#/ → *išäkkä* 'to a ~ the donkey')
04. /#ayaq+#/ → *ayaq* 'a ~ the foot' (cf. /#ayaq+|gä+#/ → *ayaqqqa* '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 *mäktäp* 'a ~ the school' → *mäktiwi* 'our school,' *zawu* 'a ~ the factory' → *zawudim* 'our factory,' *išäk* 'a ~ the donkey' → *išigim* 'my donkey,' and *qosaq* 'a ~ the belly' → *qosiğim* 'my belly.' This position is untenable, considering not only loanword evidence (e.g., Arabic > Farsi *maktāb* 'school' > Uyghur /#mäktäb+#/ → *mäktäp* ~ *mäktiwi*..., Russian *zawod* 'factory' > Uyghur *zawu* [SU *zawod*] ~ *zawudi*...) but also the fact that intervocalic voicing does not apply where phonemes are indeed voiceless, as for instance in /#töp+#/ → *top* 'a ~ the ball' → *topim* (not **towim*) 'my ball,' /#at+#/ → *at* 'a ~ the horse,' 'a ~ the name' → *etim* (not **edim*) 'my horse,' 'my name' (cf. Turkish *at* [at] '[a ~ the] horse' → *atım* [atim] 'my horse,' *ad* [at] '[a ~ the] name' → *adım* [adim] 'my name'), /#aq+#/ → *aq* 'a ~ the white (one)' → *eqim* (not **eğim*) 'its white (one),' (Arabic > Farsi *šarāf* >) /#šärāp+#/ → *šäräp* 'an ~ the

honor' → *šāripiniz* (not **šāriwiniz*) 'your honor,' (Russian *apparāt* >) /#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,' /#qosag+#/ > /#qosag+#/ → *qosag* '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,' *nóż* [...ʃ] '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]

ayigim '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'

kitawiniz barmu 'do you have a book?'

köwrük 'a ~ the bridge'

inqilawi '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* >) *ätd* 'morrow,' and (*tört* >) *töt* (SU *tört*) 'four.'

(29) Vocalic Assimilation

01. *bazar* 'a ~ the market'

02. *bardim* 'I went'

03. *xäliq* 'a ~ the nation'

04. *hoyla* '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. /ç/ → [s]: e.g., *küçsiz* [...ss...] 'powerless'

04. /ʃ/ → [s]: e.g., *sözläsäk* [...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. *kälganligniz* [...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. *šanbā* [...mb...] '([on] a ~ the) Saturday'
02. *kālgānmān* [...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. *mān qaldım* [...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+#/ → *rāŋ* [actually *rāŋŋ*] 'a ~ the color,' /#räng+(+)|°G+|#/ → *rāŋliq* [actually *rāŋŋliq*] '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)I+|#/ → *rāŋgi* 'his ~ her ~ its ~ their color' [cf. g in the Turkish cognate *rengi*]). 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]: *käčlük* '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/ → [χ]: *išäktin* 'from a ~ the donkey,' *känlük* 'a ~ the parasol'
06. /q/ → [χ]: *uqturuš* 'a ~ the notification,' *näq pul* '(the) cash'
07. /g/ → [ɣ]: *yağdin* 'from (the) oil,' *tağ* 'a ~ the mountain'
08. /g/ → [χ]: *tamaqnıñ* '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-20th-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-ǵi-ni-dar-ǵi-li-ǵi-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 *yenı 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+|#/ >) /#yatag+#/ → *yataq* → /#yatag+|(s)I+|#/ formerly written as phonetically correct *yatiǵı* and now written as phonemically and phonetically incorrect *yatiqi* 'their lodging' (as compared to /#ıtıpaq+#/ → *ıtıpaq* → /#ıtıpaq+|(s)I+|#/ → *ıtıpaqi* 'their alliance'),

and /#tag+ (+)l°G+|#/ → *tağliq* → /#tag+ (+)l°G+ |(s)l+#/ formerly *tağliği* and now *tağliqi* 'its mountainous area' (as compared to /#tästiğ+#/ → *tästiğ* > /#tästiğ+|(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 **ittipağ+i* [instead of correct *ittipaqi*] 'their alliance,' **tästiğ+i* [instead of correct *tästiqi*] 'its ratification,' **išliđimän* [instead of correct *išliđimän*] 'I [will] cause to work,' 'I [will] use' [cf. correct *išliđim* 'I worked'] and *täräp* 'side,' → **täriwi* [instead of correct *tärip̣i*] 'its side' [cf. correct *kawap* 'kebab' → *kawiwi* '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*, *ittipaq*, *tağliğ*, *tästiğ*, *kawap* [~ *kabap*], *täräp* 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 *nasxī* '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 *hindī* 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.		ل	ا	=	a	(01) a	18.	خ	خ	خ	خ	=	x (08) xe
02.		ه	ه	=	ä	(02) ä	19.	ر	ـ	ى	ى	=	i (31) i
03.		د	د	=	d	(09) de	20.	پ	پ	پ	پ	=	e (30) e
04.		ر	ر	=	r	(10) re	21.	ي	ي	ي	ي	=	y (32) ye
05.		ز	ز	=	z	(11) ze	22.	س	س	س	س	=	s (13) se
06.		ژ	ژ	=	z̄	(12) že	23.	ش	ش	ش	ش	=	š (14) še
07.		و	و	=	o	(25) o	24.	غ	غ	غ	غ	=	ğ (15) ğe
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.	ڭ	ڭ	ڭ	ڭ	=	ŋ (20) ŋe
12.	ب	ب	ب	=	b	(03) be	29.	گ	گ	گ	گ	=	g (19) ge
13.	پ	پ	پ	=	p	(04) pe	30.	ل	ل	ل	ل	=	l (21) le
14.	ت	ت	ت	=	t	(05) te	31.	م	م	م	م	=	m (22) me
15.	ن	ن	ن	=	n	(23) ne	32.	ھ	ھ	ھ	ھ	=	h (24) he
16.	ج	ج	ج	=	j	(06) je	33.	ئ	ئ			=	(')
17.	چ	چ	چ	=	č	(07) če	34.			لا	لا	=	la

6.2 The Roman-Script-Based Writing System

The *yenï yezïq* ('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 *yenï yezïq* 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 *yenï yezïq* be used as an auxiliary to the *kona yezïq* (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 yezïq* hardly requires its own auxiliary alphabet.

In the *yenï yezïq*, 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 yezïq* (see 6.1) there is a single way of spelling all types of words, the *yenï yezïq* is inconsistent with regard to rendering recently introduced non-native items, due to being influenced by pinyin, Cyrillic and Western conventions. The letter *ν* 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 yezïq*; 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 *yenï yezïq* conventions differ from those of the pinyin system: (1) the letter *y* corresponds to pinyin coda *i* (e.g., Chinese *Huizú* > 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* [= *j*], *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 *yeri yeziq* system.

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

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

The letter sequence *ng* symbolizes the single phoneme /ŋ/. An apostrophy 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 = <i>a</i> | 12. L l = <i>l</i> | 23. W w = <i>w</i> |
| 02. B b = <i>b</i> | 13. M m = <i>m</i> | 24. X x = <i>ʃ</i> |
| 03. C c = <i>s</i> | 14. N n = <i>n</i> | 25. Y y = <i>y</i> |
| 04. D d = <i>d</i> | 15. O o = <i>o</i> | 26. Z z = <i>z</i> |
| 05. E e = <i>e</i> | 16. P p = <i>p</i> | 27. Q q = <i>ǵ</i> |
| 06. F f = <i>f</i> | 17. Q q = <i>č</i> | 28. H h = <i>h</i> |
| 07. G g = <i>g</i> | 18. R r = <i>r</i> | 29. K k = <i>q</i> |
| 08. H h = <i>x</i> | 19. S s = <i>s</i> | 30. Ə ə = <i>ä</i> |
| 09. I i = <i>i</i> | 20. T t = <i>t</i> | 31. Θ θ = <i>ō</i> |
| 10. J j = <i>j</i> | 21. U u = <i>u</i> | 32. Ü ü = <i>ü</i> |
| 11. K k = <i>k</i> | 22. V v = <i>w~v</i> | 33. Z z = <i>ž</i> |
| 34. Ch ch = <i>č</i> | 36. Sh sh = <i>š</i> | |
| 35. ng = <i>ŋ</i> | 37. Zh zh = <i>j</i> | |

(38) *Yeni yeziq* Text Sample

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

Xangho qılma, Muḥəmmət! – Būgün həmmimiz hoxalmız, qünki həmmimiz bir yərgə jəm boluptuk. Jon, siz bilisiz, biz Uyqurlarning bəzmigə amrak ikənligi həmmigə məlum. Birak, buginki olturuxta kənglimiz yənə yerim boluwatidu, qünki bu sizning, bizning bəzmə olturuxlirimizqə ahırkı ketim katnixixingiz. Ənə siz bilən həyrliximiz, aqinə... Jon, siz Xinjiangqa kəlgili bir yerim yıl boldi. Siz tətqikatingiz wə uyqurqə üginixingizdə yaxxi nətijigə erixix bilən billə yənə siz həmməylən'gə bək yekip qaldingiz. Həmmimiz yənə siz bilən alakilixip turimiz. Biz sizgə hət yazimiz, sizningmu jawap yezixingizni kütimiz. Mawu təliyi kətkən Rəhim bilən Zəki Amerikiqa berip silərnin uniwersitetta ziyarəttə bolidu. Bu yərdə qalidiqanlirimiz sizni əsləymiz. Wətiningizgə qaytkandin keyin sizning muwəpəkkiyət kazinixingizni wə Xinjiang həlkigə bolqan muḥəbbitingiz bilən baxkılarqə 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 *'*) 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 *э* 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* (~ *yū*, which are rare in native roots, since Soviet Standard Uyghur mostly has *žu* and *žū* 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. Ъ ъ = <i>ʹ</i>
02. Б б = <i>b</i>	16. П п = <i>p</i>	30. Э э = <i>ɛ</i>
03. В в = <i>w~v</i>	17. Р р = <i>r</i>	31. Ю ю = <i>yʉ(~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>ġ</i>
07. Ж ж = <i>ʒ</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. Җ җ = <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>ʃ</i>	39. Һ һ = <i>h</i>
12. Л л = <i>l</i>	26. Щ щ = <i>ʃč</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>ɪ</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 олтурушлиримизға ахирқи қетим қатнишишиңиз. Әнә сиз билән хәйрлишимиз, агинә... Жон, сиз Шинжаңға 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 Америкаға берип силәрниң университетта зиярәттә болиду. Бу йәрдә қалидиғанлиримиз сизни әсләймиз. Вәтиниңизгә қайтқандин кейин сизниң мувәпәққийәт қазинишиңизни вә Шинжаң хәлқигә болған муһәббитиңиз билән башқиларға тәсир көрситишиңизни үмит қилимиз. Сизгә ақйол вә һәммә ишиңизниң көңүлдикидәк болушини тиләймиз. Қени, һәммимиз достлугимиз 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 *ı* (traditionally mostly *l*) and (/G/ -) *ğ* (traditionally *γ*). (The symbol *η* 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*, *ı*, *´* 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>Ü ü</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>Ğ ğ</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>η</i>	27. <i>Š š</i>	34. <i>Z z</i>	
07. <i>E e</i>	14. <i>ı</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 */#män + nIn + #/ → *männin and */#män + GA + #/ → *mängä, the speaker uses the special forms *menin* '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	/ + nIn + #/	+nin
Dative- Directive	indirect object, direction toward, benefit, purpose, cause	/ + GA + #/	+ğa ~ +qa ~ +gä ~ +kä ~ +qä ~ +ka

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

(43) Regular Marking

01. Definite Accusative:

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

02. Genitive:

01. *unin luğiti* 'his dictionary'
02. *anisinin 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 bızğa bardı.* 'He gave it to us.'
04. *Xiźmätkä kättim.* 'I went to work.'
05. *xälqä 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 kældim.* '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 */+ #aa/). 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><u>meni</u></i>	<i><u>menin</u></i>	<i><u>mana</u></i>	<i>mändä</i>	<i>mändin</i>
II fam.:	<i>sän</i>	<i><u>seni</u></i>	<i><u>senin</u></i>	<i><u>sana</u></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><u>uningä</u></i>	<i><u>unında</u></i>	<i><u>unında</u></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>silər</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>sizlärdä</i>	<i>sizlärdin</i>
III:	<i>ular</i>	<i>ularni</i>	<i>ularniñ</i>	<i>ularğa</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>ŋu</i>	<i>ŋuni</i>	<i>ŋuniŋ</i>	<u><i>ŋuniŋğa</i></u>	<u><i>ŋuniŋda</i></u>	<u><i>ŋuniŋdin</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>aŋu</i>	<i>aŋuni</i>	<i>aŋuniŋ</i>	<u><i>aŋuniŋğa</i></u>	<u><i>aŋuniŋda</i></u>	<u><i>aŋuniŋdin</i></u>

PART II

Dialogue Units

Tonušturuš

(Introducing)

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

1.1 Dialogues

تونۇشتۇرۇش

1.1.1

- | | |
|---|-------|
| ياخشىمۇسىز! | :A.01 |
| ياخشىمۇسىز! | :B.02 |
| ئىسمىڭىز نىمە؟ | :A.03 |
| ئىسمىم مارى، پەمىلەم جونىسون. سىزنىڭ ئىسمىم - پەمىلىڭىز نىمە؟ | :B.04 |
| مېنىڭ ئىسمىم ئۆرىيە، پەمىلەم ھۇسەين. سىز قەيەرلىك؟ | :A.05 |
| مەن ئامېرىكىلىق. ئۆزىڭىزچۇ؟ | :B.06 |
| مەن ئۈرۈمچىلىك. - ئۇ ئادەم كىم؟ | :A.07 |
| ئۇ يولدىشىم. ئىسمى پىتېر. | :B.08 |
| ئاۋۇ ئادەمچۇ؟ | :A.09 |
| ئۇ مېنىڭ دوستۇم. ئىسمى كېيكو، پەمىلىسى ئاكامۇرا. | :B.10 |
| ئۇ ياپونمۇ؟ | :A.11 |
| ھەئە، ئۇ ياپونىيىلىك، توكيودىن. | :B.12 |

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

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

1.2 Transliteration

Tonušturuş

1.2.1

- 01.A: Yaxşimusiz!
 02.B: Yaxşimusiz!
 03.A: Isminiz¹ nimä?²
 04.B: Ismim Mari, pämiläm Jonson. Sizin³
 isim-pämiliñiz⁴ nimä?
 05.A: Meniñ ismim Nuriyā, pämiläm Husäyin.⁵ Siz
 qäyärlik?
 06.B: Män amerikiliq. Öziñizču?
 07.A: Män ürümçilik. – U adām kim?
 08.B: U yoldışim.⁶ Ismi Piter.
 09.A: Awu adāmču?
 10.B: U meniñ dostum. Ismi Keyko, pämilisi
 Nakamura.
 11.A: U⁷ yaponmu?
 12.B: Hä'a, u yaponiyilik,⁸ Tokyodin.

1.2.2

- 01.A: Yaxşimusiz!
 02.B: Yaxşimusiz! Isminiz nimä?
 03.A: Abdukerim, pämiläm Qasim. Sizin³
 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,⁹ yaxşimusiz!
 08.C: Yoldaş Abdukerim, yaxşimusiz! Siz qäyärliksiz?
 Ürümçiliktursiz?
 09.A: Yaq, män Qäşqärdin. Sizču?
 10.C: Mänmu Şinjanlıqmän, Ğuljidin.
 11.A: Hä, siz ğuljiliq ikänsizdä?!¹⁰ – Bu ayalim.¹¹ Ismi

Päridä.

12.B: Yaxşimusiz!

13.C: Yaxşimusiz!

14.D: Yaxşimusizlär! Awu bizniñ balilirimiz.

Oğlimizniñ ismi Eziz, qizimizniñ ismi Aygöl.

1.2.3

01.A: Siz pirofessor Muhämmät Şahidimusiz?

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

03.A: Rähmät! – Ässalamu’äläykum,¹² pirofessor Muhämmät!

04.C: Wä’äläykum’ässalam!

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

06.C: Siz Waşington Uniwersitetiniñ oquğučisimusiz?

07.A: Hä’ä. – U Zäynurä xenim. U Şinjan Daşöniñ¹³ kadiri.

08.D: Yaxşimusiz!

09.C: Yaxşimusiz! Kiriñlär! Olturunlar!

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+(+)|°G+|#/ (adj ~ n) 'American (person)'
(~ *amerikan*)

awu (pron) 'that (over there)'

ayal /#āyāl+#/ (n) 'woman,' 'wife'

Aygül /#āy+##gül+#/ ('moon flower') (p.n) personal name (f)

āssalamu'ālāykum /#āssalāmu#ālāykum#/ (id) (< Arabic *as-salāmu* 'alaykum 'peace upon you') formal greeting (to be answered with *wā'ālāykum'āssalam* [1])

bala (n) 'child'

biz (pron) 'we'

bizniq 'our' (see *biz*, +*niq* [1])

bu (pron) 'this'

#čū /|#čū#/ counter-interrogative (e.g., 'And what about ...?')

dašō (*dašōyūm* [~ *dašōrūm*], *dašōyūq* [~ *dašōrūq*], *dašōsi*)

/#dāšō+#/ (n) '(Chinese) college,' '(Chinese) university' (SU *uniwersitet*)

#dā (~ #īd) /|#dā#/ emphatic; expresses surprise, astonishment etc.

+*din* (~ +*ūn*) /|+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)

Ġulja /#gūlja+#/ (p.n) 'Ghulja,' 'Qulja,' 'Kuldja,' 'Yining' (city in
Xinjiang)

ġuljiliq /#gūlja+|(+)|°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])
-in (see **-n** [1])
+iniz (see **+niz** [1])
-inlār (see **-nlar** [1])
isim /#ism+#/ (n) '(given) name' (~ *at*), 'noun;' ___ *namā* 'calling card,' 'visiting card,' 'business card'
ism... (see **isim** [1])
jungoluq /#jungō+(+)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** ~ **+ūm**) /|+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' (< **männniñ*; see *mān*, **+niñ** [1])
+miz (~ **+imiz**) /|+mlz+#/ 1st pl. poss. ('our ...')
#mu₁ /+|#mu#/ plain interrogative (mostly corresponding to Uzbek *#mi* and Turkish *mı ~ mi ~ mu ~ mü*), used only in the absence of other interrogative devices; ([NP_x___, NP_y___?]) '(X) or (Y)?'
#mu₂ /+|#mu#/ 'also ...,' '..., too,' '... as well,' 'even ...;' emphatic intensifier (mostly corresponding to Uzbek *ham* and Turkish *da ~ de*); ([NP_x___ NP_y___]) 'both (X) and (Y),' '(X) as well as (Y)'
Muhāmmāt /#muhāmmād+#/ (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 1:7)

Nuriyā /#nūriyā+#/ (p.n) personal name (f)

-*ŋ* (~ -*iŋ* ~ -*uŋ* ~ -*üŋ*) /| -*ŋ*+#/ 2nd person sg. polite imp. ('[please,...]')

+*ŋiz* (~ +*iŋiz*) /|+*ŋiz*+#/ 2nd person sg. polite poss. ('your ...')

-*ŋlar* (~ -*ŋlar* ~ -*ŋlär* ~ -*iŋlar* ~ -*iŋlär* ~ -*uŋlar* ~ -*üŋlär*) /| -*ŋ*+|A_r#/ 2nd person pl. polite imp. ('[please,...]') (~ /| -*ŋ*+#lar#/- -*ŋlar* ~ -*iŋlar* ~ -*uŋlar* ~ -*üŋlar*)

oġl... (see *oġul* [1])

oġul /#oġl+#/ (n) 'young, unmarried male,' 'boy,' 'son'

oltur- (v.int) 'settle down,' ([NP+*ġa* ____]) '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)

oquġuči /#oqu-GU+(+)*čI*+|#/ (n) 'pupil,' 'student' (SU usually 'pupil,' versus *student* '[university or college] student')

öz /#öz+#/ (pron) 'self,' '...self' (takes possessive marker for specification, see *öziŋiz* [1])

öziŋiz /#öz+ŋiz+#/ (pron) 'you (yourself),' deferential alternative to *siz* [1]

pāmīlā (n) 'surname,' 'family name'

Pāridā /#pāridā+#/ (p.n) personal name (f)

p(i)rofessor /#professor+#/ (n) 'professor,' (t) ([____ p.n]) 'Professor ...' (see Note 1.6.08)

Qasim /#qāsīm+#/ (p.n) personal name (m)

Qāšqār (p.n) 'Qashghar,' 'Kashghar,' 'Kashi' (city in Xinjiang)

qāyār (n) 'what place,' (adv) 'where' (only interrogative)

qāyārlik /#qāyār+(+)|°G+|#/ (adj ~ n) '(person) from which place'

qiz /#qiz+#/ (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+*ġa*]) '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 ...')
- sizlār** (pron) 2nd person pl. polite 'you'
- #sizlār** 2nd person pl. polite pronominal tag enclitic ('you ...')
- š** (~ **-iš** ~ **-uš** ~ **-ūš**) /| -š+#/ gerundive (often corresponding to '[the act of] ...ing,' 'to ...')
- šinjanliq** /#šinjan+(+)|°G+|#/ (adj ~ n) '(person) of Xinjiang'
- Šiwetsiyā** /#šwētsiyā+#/ (p.n) 'Sweden' (SU *Šweciya*)
- #tā** (see **#dā** [1])
- +tin** (see **+din** [1])
- Tokyo** (p.n) 'Tokyo' (SU *Tokio*)
- tonuštur-** (v.caus) ([NP_x+ni NP_y *bilān* ____]) 'cause (X) to become acquainted (with Y),' 'cause (X) to meet (Y);' ([NP_x+ni NP_y+*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 *dašō* [1])
- uñ** (see **-ñ** [1])
- uñlar** (see **-ñlar** [1])
- uš** (see **-š** [1])
- ūrümčilik** /#ūrümči+(+)|°G+|#/ (adj ~ n) '(person) of Urumchi' (SU *urumčiliq*)
- Wašing(i)ton** /#wāšingtōn+#/ (p.n) 'Washington' (SU *Wašington*)
- wā'ālāykum'āssalam** /#wā'ālāykum#āssalām#/ (id) (< Arabic *wa 'alaykum as-salām* 'and upon you peace') response to *āssalamu'ālāykum* [1]
- xenim** /#xanīm+#/ (n) 'lady;' (t) ([p.n ____]) 'Madame ...,' 'Ms. ...'
- yapon** /#yapōn+#/ (n) '(ethnically) Japanese (person)'
- yaponiyilik** /#yapōniyā+(+)|IG+|#/ (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)
- yaxšimusizlār** /#yaxši+#+mu#siz+|Ar+|#/ (phr.pl) (see *yaxšimusiz* [1]; addressing more than one person)

yoldaş /#yol+##daş+#/ (n) 'mate,' 'companion,' 'comrade,'
'husband;' (t) ([p.n ____]) 'Comrade ...'

yoldış... (see **yoldaş** [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 Aygöl.

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 ¹⁴	Inhabitant ¹⁵
Afghanistan	<i>Afғанistan</i>	<i>afған, afғанistanliq</i>
Albania	<i>Albaniyā</i>	<i>alban, albaniyilik</i>
Algeria	<i>Aljiriya</i> (<i>Alžir</i>)	<i>aljiriyilik (alžirliq)</i>
Arabia	<i>Ārābistan</i>	<i>ārāp, ārābistanliq</i>
Argentina	<i>Argentina</i>	<i>argentiniq</i>
Armenia	<i>Ārmeniyā</i>	<i>ārmān, ūrmeniyilik</i>
Australia	<i>Awstiraliyā</i> (<i>Awstraliya</i>)	<i>awstiraliyilik (awstraliyalik)</i>
Austria	<i>Awstiriya</i> (<i>Awstriya</i>)	<i>awstiriyilik (awstriyalik)</i>
Azerbaijan	<i>Āzārbāyjan</i>	<i>āzārbāyjanliq</i>
Bahama	<i>Bahama</i> (<i>Bagama</i>)	<i>bahamiliq (bagamaliq)</i>
Bahrein	<i>Bāhreyin</i> (<i>Bācreyn</i>)	<i>bāhreyinlik (bācreynlik)</i>
Bangladesh	<i>Bengal</i> (<i>Bangladeš</i>)	<i>bengalliqliq (bangladešlik)</i>
Belgium	<i>Belgiyā</i> (<i>Bel'giya</i>)	<i>belgiyilik (bel'giyalik)</i>
Belorussia	<i>Belorussiyā</i>	<i>belorus, belorusiyilik</i>
Bolivia	<i>Boliwiya</i>	<i>boliviylilik</i>
Brazil	<i>Braziliya</i>	<i>braziliyilik</i>
Britain	<i>Britaniya</i>	<i>britaniyilik</i>
Bulgaria	<i>Bulğariya</i> (<i>Bolğariya</i>)	<i>bulğar (bolğar), bulğariyilik (bolğariyalik)</i>
Burma	<i>Bırma – Berma</i> (<i>Bırma</i>)	<i>bırmaliq – bırmiliq – bermaliq – bermaliq</i>
Canada	<i>Kanada</i> /#kanādā + #/ ~ /#kanāda + #/	<i>kanadaliq ~ kanadiliq</i>
Czechoslovakia	<i>Čexoslowakiya</i>	<i>čex, čexoslowakiyilik</i>
Central Africa	<i>Otura Afriqa</i>	<i>otura afriqiliq</i>
Chad	<i>Čad</i>	<i>čadliq</i>
Chile	<i>Čili</i>	<i>čililik</i>
Columbia	<i>Kolumbiya</i>	<i>kolumbiyilik</i>
Congo	<i>Kongo</i>	<i>kongoluq</i>
Costa Rica	<i>Kostarika</i> (<i>Kosta-Rika</i>)	<i>kostarikiliq (kosta-rikaliq)</i>
Croatia	<i>Krodiya, Xorwatiya</i>	<i>xorwat, krodiiyilik, xorwatiyilik</i>
Cuba	<i>Kuba</i>	<i>kubiliq (kubaliq)</i>
Cyprus	<i>Siprus</i> (<i>Kıpr</i>)	<i>siprusluq (kıprlik)</i>
Denmark	<i>Daniya</i>	<i>daniyilik</i>
East Germany	<i>Šarqiy Germaniya</i>	<i>šarqiy germaniyilik</i>
Egypt	<i>Misir</i> /#mısr + #/	<i>misirliq</i>
El Salvador	<i>Salvador</i>	<i>salvadorluq</i>
England	<i>Āngliya</i> (<i>Angliya</i>)	<i>ingliz, āngliyik (angliyalik)</i>

Estonia	<i>Estoniyä (Èstoniya)</i>	<i>eston (èston), estoniyilik (èstoniyalik)</i>
Ethiopiya	<i>Efiopiyä (Èfiopiya)</i>	<i>hábäš, 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>wengür (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>yamaykaliq (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>Larwiyä</i>	<i>lariš, larwiyilik</i>
Lebanon	<i>Liwan</i>	<i>liwanliq</i>
Liberia	<i>Liweriyä (Liberiya)</i>	<i>liweriyilik (liberiyalik)</i>
Libya	<i>Liwiya</i>	<i>liwiyilik</i>
Lithuania	<i>Litwa</i>	<i>litwaliq</i>
Macedonia	<i>Makidoniya (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>Mawritaniya</i>	<i>mawritaniyilik</i>
Mexico	<i>Meksika</i>	<i>meksikiliq (meksikaliq)</i>
Montenegro	<i>Montenegro</i>	<i>montenegroluq</i>
Mongolia	<i>Monğuliyā (Mongoliya)</i>	<i>monğul (monğol), monğuliyilik (mongoliyalik)</i>
Morocco	<i>Marakeş (Mārakāş)</i>	<i>marakeşlik ~ marakeşliq (mārakāşlik)</i>
Namibia	<i>Namibiyā</i>	<i>namubiyilik</i>
Nepal	<i>Nepal</i>	<i>nepalliq</i>
Netherlands	<i>Gollandiya</i>	<i>gollandiyilik</i>
New Zealand	<i>Yeni Zelandiya</i>	<i>yeni zelandiyilik</i>
Nicaragua	<i>Nikaragua</i>	<i>nikaragualiq</i>
Nigeria	<i>Nigeriya</i>	<i>nigeriyilik</i>
Northern Ireland	<i>Şimaliy Irlandiya</i>	<i>şimaliy irlandiyilik</i>
Norway	<i>Norvegiya</i>	<i>norwegivilik</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>Polsa (Pol'sa)</i>	<i>polak (polyak)</i>
Portugal	<i>Portugaliya</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>Ruminiya (Ruminiya)</i>	<i>rumin (rumın), ruminiyilik (ruminiyalik)</i>
Russia	<i>Russiya ~ Ros(s)iya (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>Şotlandiya</i>	<i>şotlandiyilik</i>
Senegal	<i>Senegal</i>	<i>senegalliq</i>
Serbia	<i>Serbiya</i>	<i>serp (serb), serbiyilik</i>
Singapore	<i>Singapor</i>	<i>singaporluq</i>
Slovakia	<i>Slowakiya</i>	<i>slowak, slowakiyilik</i>
Slovenia	<i>Sloweniya</i>	<i>slowen, sloweniyilik</i>
South Africa	<i>Azaniya, Jänubiy Afrika</i>	<i>azaniyilik, jänubiy afriqiliq</i>
Soviet Union	<i>Sowet (ittipaqi)</i>	<i>sowetlik</i>
Spain	<i>Ispaniya</i>	<i>ispan, ispaniyilik</i>
Sri Lanka	<i>S(i)rilanka</i>	<i>s(i)rilankaliq</i>
Sudan	<i>Sudan</i>	<i>sudanliq</i>
Sweden	<i>Şiwetsiya (Şweciya)</i>	<i>şiwed (şwed), şiwetsiyilik (şweciyalik)</i>
Switzerland	<i>Şiwitsariya (Şweycariya)</i>	<i>şiwitsariyilik (şweycariyalik)</i>
Syria	<i>Suriya ~ Süriya (Siriya)</i>	<i>surıyilik ~ 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>Türkmen(i)stan</i>	<i>türkmen, türkmen(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 (Wenesuèla)</i>	<i>wenesueliliq (wenesuèlaliq)</i>
Vietnam	<i>Wietnam (W'etnam)</i>	<i>wietnamliq (w'etnamliq)</i>
Wales	<i>Welis (Uèl's)</i>	<i>welislik (uèl'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 Xinjiang¹⁶

Aqsu (Akesu), Čočäk (Tacheng), Guma (Pishan), Keriya (Yutian, SU Keriya), Korla (Kuerla), Kuča(r) (Kuche), Qaramay (Kalamay), Qumul ~ Qomul (Hami), Toqsun (Tuokesun), Turpan (Tulufan), Xotān (Hetian), Yā(r)kān (Suoche, SU Yarkent), Yeñisar (Yingjisha)

1.5.3 Cities outside Xinjiang¹⁷

Addis Ababa: Äddis Äbebā, Adelaide: Adelāyda, Alma-Ata: Almuta, Andijan (Andizhan): Änjan, Ankara: Änqārā, 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: Qāhirā, Canberra: Kanberra, Cardiff: Kardif, Chicago: Čikago, Christchurch: Kraysičerč, Copenhagen: Kopenhagen (Kopengagen), Damascus: Dāmdāšq, 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): Kōkxot (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): *Nānjin* (*Nankin*), New York: *Nyu York* (*N'yu York*), Omsk: *Omski* (*Omsk*), Osaka: *Osaka*, Oslo: *Oslo*, Ottawa: *Ottawa*, Paris: *Pariz*, Perth: *Pert*, Portland: *Portland*, Prague: *Praga*, Reykyavik: *Reykyawik*, Riyadh: *Riyad*, Rome: *Rim* (*Rim*), Samarkand: *Sāmārquān(d)*, San Francisco: *San Fransisko* (*San-Francisko*), San Diego: *San Diego*, Seattle: *Sietil* (*Siètl*), Shanghai: *Šanxāy* (*Šanxay*), Sidney, Sydney: *Sidney*, Sofia: *Sofiyā* (*Sofiya*), St. Louis: *Sen Luis*, Stockholm: *Stokholm* (*Stokgol'm*), Tashkent: *Taškānt* (*Taškent*), Tbilisi: *Tiblis* (*Tbilisi*), Tehran: *Tehran*, Tianjin (Tientsin): *Tyānjin* (*Tyan'czin'*), Toronto: *Toronto*, Vancouver: *Wankuwer*, Venice: *Wenetsiyā* (*Weneciya*), Victoria: *Wiktoriyā* (*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*, *+ŋiz* and *-ŋ* [5] (and their plural forms *sizlār*, *#sizlār*, *+ŋizlar* [*~* *+ŋizlār*] [5] and *-ŋizlar* [*~* *-ŋizlār*]) 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 *sān*, *#sān*, *+ŋ* [6], and *-Ø* (and their plural forms *silār* [5], *#silār* [15], *+ŋlar* [*~* *+ŋlār*] [6], and *-ŋlar* [*~* *-ŋlār*]). (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 *özlā(r) ~ özliri*, *#(di)la*, *+liri*, and *-sila* and their plural forms *hārqaýsiliri*, *#dila*, *+liri*, and *-š-sila* (which appear to be moving toward filling the polite or deferential slot that is being vacated by the *siz[lār]* group) might be perceived as excessively, even comically obsequious. In other words, the Uyghur *sān* → *siz* choice ought not be assumed to be identical to such choices in other languages (e.g., French *tu* → *vous*, Spanish *tú* → *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,' +*n* 'thine,' +*niz* '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* + *nin* *yoldaş* + *[s]/i* ~ *Nuriyinin* *yoldışi* "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* + *nin*] *yoldaş* + *[s]/i* ~ *unin* *yoldışi* ~ *yoldışi* "[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* *menin* *oğl+um* 'That ~ he is my son' vs. *U* *oğl+um* 'That ~ he is my son,' *Menin* *ism+im* *Piter* 'My name [as opposed to yours and hers] is Peter' vs. *Isim+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* *biznin* *uniwersitet* or *U* *uniwersitet+imiz* [rarely *U* *biznin* *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 Iranian-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 Iranian-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., *nāwrā* 'grandchild,' 'grandson' vs. *qiz nāwrā* 'granddaughter' (*oğul nāwrā* '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'allimā* 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 (*Yaponiyā* >) *yaponiyi+lik* 'Japanese (person, who may be ethnically Ainu, Chinese, Japanese, Korean etc.)' or (*Šiwetsiyā* >) *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* [~ *rä'is*] 'chairperson,' as in *Maw jüši* '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 Minrun*).

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 *āpa*] 'elder sister' used as titles for seniors, e.g., *Abdukerim aka, Nuriyā 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 *ikān* is used to indicate an aspect of insufficient or lacking direct knowledge on the part of the speaker. Without the use of *ikān*, 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 ürümčilik* 'Abdukerim is from Urumchi [of which I am sure, since he and I grew up together in the same neighborhood]'). In a statement, *ikān* either indicates that the speaker has second-hand knowledge of a given fact (e.g., *Abdukerim ürümčilik ikān* '[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 ikān* '(Judging by her language, attire and demeanor, I assume that) Keiko is Japanese,' *Bu üzüm tatliq ikān* '(I just tasted one and drew the conclusion that) these grapes are sweet.' It must be noted that *ikān* expresses the speaker's position or role rather than his or her attitude in relation to a statement. The marker *ikān* 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 *ikān* 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 *ikān*). (Uyghur *ikān*, Uzbek *ekan* and German tentative *wohl* appear to be more equatable within many contexts.) In questions, *ikān* tends to emphasize an element of curiosity or anticipation (e.g., *üzüm tatliqmikān?* '[I wonder,] are the grapes sweet?'). Being able to indicate second-hand knowledge, Uyghur *ikān* overlaps in function with the suffix **-mish* 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 kelür yil milyoner bolimish* 'Ärkin is supposed to be a millionair by next year [but obviously that will not be possible]').

1.6.11 Analogous to the distinction between *yoldaş* 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 *yoldaş* 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_x +niŋ bala_y +[s]i* → *Zäynuriniŋ balisi* "of+Zäynurä, her+child_x" = '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, Uniwersitet_y +[s]i* → *Wašington*

Uniwersiteti "Washington, its+university," = 'University of Washington [in Seattle],', 'Washington University [in St. Louis],', *kala, sūt, +/s/* *li* ~ *kala sūti* "bovine, its+milk," = 'cow's milk,' *toxu, gōš, +/s/* *li* ~ *toxu gōši* "chicken, its+meat," = '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, doppa*, 'melon-rind, skull-cap,' *oğul, oquğuči*, 'boy, student,' *baş, yağliq*, 'head, scarf,' *qaš, teši*, ~ *qaš, taš*, 'jade, stone'). The fact that possessive marking is absent in *Šinjan Dašo* (i.e., not **Šinjan, Dašo, +/s/* *li* ~ **Šinjan Dašosi* like *Wašington, Uniwersiteti, +/s/* *li* ~ *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 /+(+)|°G+|#/ ~ +*liq* ~ +*lik* ~ +*luq* ~ +*lūk* 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 tonušturuş

(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 نىۋ يوركلىۇقمۇ؟

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

E.29: ياق، ئۇ بىزنىڭ ئۇنىۋېرسىتېتنىڭ
ئوقۇتقۇچىسى ئەمەس. ئۇ بېلگىراد
ئۇنىۋېرسىتېتىدا ئىكەن.

2.2 Transliteration

Körüşüş wä tonuşturuş

- 01.A: Xoş, yaxşimusiz?
- 02.B: Yaxşı, öziñizču? Qandaq ähwaliñiz?¹
- 03.A: Nahayiti yaxşı, rähmät. Aniñizniñ salamätligi
hazir qandaqraq?
- 04.B: Xelila yaxşı.
- 05.A: Uniñğa mändin salam eytiñ! Salamät bolsun!²
- 06.B: Rähmät sizgä!
- 07.A: Kiriñ! – Olturup biraz çay³ 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 ämäs.
- 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 ämäs, 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 mäktäpnin
oquğučisi?
- 23.D: Män Tokyo Čät'al Tilliri Uniwersiteti

Asiya-Afrika Institutini⁴ aspiranti.⁵ Bu Petar Markovič äpändi.

24.B: Yaxşimusiz! Siz sowetlikmusiz?

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

26.B: Siz qaysi šähärdin? Belgradliqmusiz?

27.E: Yaq, män belgradliq ämäs. Hazir Zagreb Uniwersitetiniñ oquğučisimän, lekin äsli zagreblik ämäsmän, riyekiliq.

28.B: Pirofessor Bogdan Pawlowiç Zagreb Uniwersitetiniñ oqutqučisimu? U mäšhur tilšunas ikän.

29.E: Yaq, u bizniñ uniwersitetniñ oqutqučisi ämäs. U Belgrad Uniwersitetida ikän.

2.3 New Elements

Afrika /#āfɾɪqɑ+#/ (p.n) 'Africa'

ana (n) 'mother;' (t) used to address one's mother

ančā /#ɑ+n+#čä+|#/ (adv) '(all) that ...,' 'thus ...,' 'so ...' (in negative expressions)

ani... (see *ana* [2])

aptonom (ad) 'autonomous' (SU *awtonom*)

Asiya /#āsɪyā#/ (p.n) 'Asia'

aspirant /#aspɪrānt+#/ (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+(+)|°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 /#čay+#/ (n) 'tea,' 'tea and snacks'

čär'āl /#čät+#(ä)l+#/ (n) 'foreign parts,' 'foreign country,' 'abroad,' 'overseas'

čär'ällik /#čät+#(#)äl+(+)|°G+|#/ (adj) 'foreign,' 'alien,' 'overseas ...;' (n) 'foreigner,' 'alien'

Čöčük (p.n) 'Chughuchaq,' 'Chohek,' 'Tacheng' (city in Xinjiang)

čöčäklik /#čöčäg+(+)|°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 +*ga*)

+*ga* (~ +qa ~ +gä ~ +kä ~ +qä ~ +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'

hāmmā /#hāmmā+#/ (adj) 'all,' 'entire;' (n) 'all,' 'entirety'

hāmmi... (see *hāmmā* [2])

hāmmisi /#hāmmā+|(s)l+#/ ([NP+nin ____]) 'the entirety (of them),' 'all (of them)'

iç- /#iç-/ (v.t) 'ingest,' 'drink,' 'eat'

İli (p.n) 'İli,' 'Yili' (district in Xinjiang)

inistitut (n) 'Institute' (SU *institut*)

körüş- /#kör-ş-|/ (v.rec) ([NP *bilān* ____]) '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' (~ *āmma* ~ *biraq*)

Massachusetts (p.n) 'Massachusetts'

māktāp /#māktāb+#/ (n) 'school'

#mān 1st person sg. pronominal tag enclitic

māšhur (adj) 'famous,' 'well-known'

nahayiti (* /#nahāyāt+|(s)l+#/ "its extreme" >) /#nahāyāti#/ (adv) 'extremely,' 'very,' 'too,' 'as much as,' 'just about,' 'at most,' 'barely,' 'merely'

nahiyā /#nāhiyā+#/ (n) 'county'

nyu yorkluq /#nyu(#[#])york+(+)l°G+|#/ (n) 'New Yorker (person)' (SU *n'yu yorkluq*)

oblast /#ōblast+#/ (n) 'prefecture,' 'state' (SU *oblast'*)

oqutquči /#oqu-t-GU+(+)čl+|#/ (n) 'instructor,' 'teacher'

Osmanjan (p.n) personal name (m)

Ōmār (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* ~ +*prāk* expressing deverbal diminution: "...ing a bit," e.g., *kūlūprāk sözlā* - 'speak smilingly,' *kečikiprāk kāl* - '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'
- salamātlık** /#salāmāt+(+)l°G+|#/ (n) 'health,' 'well-being'
- sawaqdaş** /#sabaq+##daş+|#/ (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** /#ul+##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])
- wā** (conj) ([NP_i ____ NP_j]) '(X) and (Y)'
- wilayāt** /#wilāyāt+#/ (n) 'district,' 'region'
- wilayit...** (see *wilayāt* [2])
- xeli** (ad) 'fairly,' 'pretty,' 'rather,' 'a fair amount of ...,' 'quite a lot,' 'quite some time'
- xelila** /#xeli+##lā#/(emphatic version of *xeli* [2])
- xoş** (n) 'pleasure,' 'satisfaction,' 'delight;' (id) 'hi!', 'hey!', 'well!' 'well then, ...,' 'all right, ...,' 'fine, ...' 'bye!', 'cheers!'
- yeñi** /#yañi+#/ (ad) 'new,' 'fresh'
- yeqin** /#yaqm+#/ (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 Vocabulary⁶

2.5.1 The American States⁷

Alabama: *Alabama*, Alaska: *Alyaska*, Arizona: *Arizona*, Arkansas: *Arkansas*, California: *Kaliforniyā* (*Kaliforniya*), Colorado: *Kolorado*, Connecticut: *Konnektikot*, Delaware: *Delawer*, Florida: *Florida* /#florī-da + #/, Georgia: *Jorjiyā* (*Džordžiya*), Hawaii: *Haway* (*Gaway*), Idaho: *Idaho* (*Aydaxo*), Illinois: *Illinois*, Indiana: *Indiana*, Iowa: *Iowa* (*Ayowa*), Kansas: *Kanzas*, Kentucky: *Kentukki* /#kentūkka + #/ ~ /#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: *Pensilwaniyā* (*Pensilwaniya*), Rhode Island: *Rod arili*, South Carolina: *Jānubiy Karolina*, South Dakota: *Jānubiy Dakota*, Tennessee: *Tennessi*, Texas: *Teksas* (*Texas*), Utah: *Yuta*, Vermont: *Wermont*, Virginia: *Wirginiyā* (*Wirginiya*), Washington: *Wašing(i)ton* (*Wašington*), West Virginia: *Ğārbiy Wirginiyā* (*Ğārbiy Wirginiya*), Wisconsin: *Wiskonsin* /#wiskōnsin + #/, Wyoming: *Wayoming* /#wayōming + #/; District of Columbia: *Kolumiyā* (*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 + #
#ālīm + |(s)l + #/

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

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

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

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: *mongulšunas* /#moncul + #(#)šunās + | #/ (*mongolšunas*)

Orientalist: *šārḡšunas* /#šārḡ + #(#)šunās + | #/

Philologist: *filolog* /#filōlog + #/

Philosopher: *pālsāpiči* /#pālsāpā + (+)čl + | #/ ~ *pāylāsop* ~ *filosof*
/#filōsof + #/

Physicist: *fizik* /#fīzik + #/

Psychologist: *psixolog* (*psixolog*) /#psixōlog + #/

Scientist (in the natural sciences): *tābi'ātšunas*
/#tābī'āt + #(#)šunās + | #/

Sinologist: *junḡošunas* /#junḡō + #(#)šunās + | #/ (China specialist),
xānzušunas /#xānzu + #(#)šunās + | #/ (*xānsušunas*, Han people
specialist)

Sociologist: *jām'iyātšunas* /#jām'iyāt + #(#)šunās + | #/ (*sociolog*)

Tungusologist: *tonḡusšunas* /#toncuz + #(#)šunās + | #/

Turcologist: *türkolog* /#türkōlog + #/

Uyghurologist: *uyḡuršunas* /#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 Muhämmädtkä Zäynurini tonu⁺rup 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 sawaqdaşni yaxşı oquğuči bilän tonušturdi* 'The famous teacher introduced the new fellow student to the good student,' *Oqutquči bilän tonušturğan sawaqdaş 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 (yaxşı) 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 yaxşı oquğuči(dir)* 'Eziz is a good student (indeed)' vs. *Eziz (bolsa) — yaxşı oquğuči[dir]* '(As for) Eziz, he is a good student (indeed),' *Hawa бүгүн бәк yaxşı ~ Бүгүн hawa бәк yaxşı* 'We are having very good weather today' ~ 'Today we are having very good weather' vs. *Hawa (bolsa) — бүгүн бәк yaxşı* '(As for) the weather, it is very good today,' *Бүгүн (bolsa)(-)hawa бәк yaxşı* '(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., *Yaxşı oquğuči(dir), Eziz* 'He is a good student (indeed), Eziz (is),' *Бүгүн бәк yaxşı(,) hawa* 'It is very good today, the weather (is),' *Hawa бәк yaxşı(,) бүгүн* '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 *Ähwaliñiz qandaq?* "Your situation is how?" = 'How have things been going for you?', 'How are you?' has been changed into the tag construction *Qandaq(,) ähwaliñiz?* (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 */+nl#/* ~ *+ni* indicates that a direct object is indefinite; hence indefinite *Čay için!* '(Please) have some tea!' as compared to definite *Čayni için!* '(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-nin/* *oquğuči{+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 *žitati* (SU *žtati*) '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 sözlišiś

(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 يېيىڭىزلەر!
تۈزۈت قىلىمىڭىزلار!

B.02 رەھمەت! بۇ نىمە مەۋىلەر؟

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 تەمىسىز.

C.10 ھېچقىسى يوق. ئالما بولمىسىمۇ بولىدۇ.

A.11 ئۈزۈم يېيىڭىزلەر!

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 كېيىنكى 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! كېيىنكى، 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 ئامېرىكىلىقما؟
- :B. 04 ھەئە، لېكىن ئاتا - بوۋام جۇڭگولۇق، خەنزۇ.

- A.05: ئۇنداق بولسا، سىز جۇڭگو مۇھاجىرى
ئىكەنسەردە!
- 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, üzümlär¹ bar.²
- 04.B: Bäk yaxši!
- 05.C: A šaptulmu?
- 06.A: Yaq, a šaptul ämäs, ürük. Šaptullar munular.
- 07.D: Wah, bu ürüklär nahayiti tämlik ikän!
- 08.E: Šaptullarmu bäk tämlik ikän.
- 09.A: Öydä alma yoq bolup qaldi,³ kächüriñizlär! Bazarda hazir hič yaxši alma yoq. Hämmisi tämsiz.
- 10.C: Hičqisi yoq. Alma bolmisimu bolidu.⁴
- 11.A: Üzüm yiyiñizlär!
- 12.B: U üzüm suluqmikän? Tämi qandaq ikän?
- 13.E: Häm suluq, häm tatliq ikän.
- 14.C: Anlišimčä,⁵ Šinjañniñ üzümü bilän qoğuni intayin tatliq däydu.⁶ Rastmu?
- 15.B: Šundaq. Eytqiniñiz toğra. Šinjañniñ üzümimu, qoğunimu mämlikitimiz boyičä danliq. Bolupmu Turpanniñ üzümü bäk tatliq. Uruqsiz üzümму bar. Rayonimizda här xil miwilär bar. Tiropik bälwağ miwiliri yoq älwättä.
- 16.A: Keyko xenim, čay içiñ!
- 17.D: İçtim. Kächürün, hazir kütüpxaniğa berišim keräk idi.⁷
- 18.A: Yänä biraz oltursiñiz bolatti.⁸
- 19.D: Xeli olturdum.
- 20.C: Mänmu kütüpxaniğa baray! Keyko, biz billä barayli!
- 21.D: Bolidu. Xoš ämisä! Köp rähmät!

22.A: Xoş ämisä!

23.E: Xoş ämisä! Ätä körüşärmiz.⁹

3.2.2 Millätlär toğrisida sözläşiş

01.A: Yoldaş, sizniñ millitiñiz nimä?

02.B: Män amerikiliq.

03.A: Siz amerikiliqma?!

04.B: Hä'ä, lekin ata-bowam jungoluq, xänzu.

05.A: Undaq bolsa, siz Jungo muhajiri ikänsizdä!

06.B: Hä'ä, toğra. Öziñizniñ millitiñiz nimä?

07.A: Uyğur, biraq ayalimniñ milliti tatar.

08.B: Tatarmu barma bu yärdä?!

09.A: Hä'ä, älwättä! Şinjan köp millätlik rayon.

10.B: Şinjanğa qaysi millätlär bar?

11.A: Uyğurlardin başqa yänä xänzu, qazaq, qırğiz, monğul, tajik, xuyzu, şiwä, manju, dağur, özbäk, tatar, rus qatarliq millätlär bar. Amerikida qančä millät bar?

12.B: Köp indian millätliri wä dunyanıñ här qaysi jayliridin köçüp kälğän nurgun 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., -tün, -tün, -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#lɪ#/ 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_x ___ VP_y], [pron+nin_x ___ VP_y]) comitative '(Y together) with (X),' instrumental '(Y) by means of (X);' (conj) ([NP_x ___ NP_y]) '(X) with (Y),' '(X) and (Y)'

- billā** /#billā#/ (adv [< denominal adverb *bir+lā-dʔ]) 'together' (~ *birgā*)
- 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
- boyičā** /#boy+|(s)I+#čā+#/ (adv) 'wholly,' 'entirely,' 'throughout,' 'all over,' 'all along,' 'yet,' 'accordingly,' 'according to'
- #čā** /+#čā+|#/ manner, accordance, approximation, diminutive, language
- dağur** (adj ~ n) 'Dagur,' 'Daghur' (~ 'Daur') (pertaining to a Mongolic group living in China)
- danliq** /#daŋ+(+)|°G+|#/ (adj) '(being) of good repute,' 'having a good reputation,' 'reputable,' 'well-known,' 'famous' (~ *daŋdar*)
- dā-** /#dā°-/ (→ *di...*, *SU de...*) (v.t) 'say,' 'mention,' 'name;' (marks quotations); *p* ([NP_x ~ VP_x VP_y]) '(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*], *dunyayın* [~ *dunyarın*], *dunyası*) /#dunya+#/ (n) 'world'
- gān** (see *-ğan* [3])
- ğan** (~ -qan ~ -gān ~ -kān) /|-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+#/ → -dık ~ -tik ~ -dik ~ -tik ~ -duk ~ -tuk ~ -dük ~ -tük in Turkish)
- hām** (conj) ([NP_x NP_y]) '(X) with (Y),' '(X) and (Y);' ([NP_x NP_y]) 'both (X) and (Y),' '(X) as well as (Y)'; ([

- NP#*mu*) ' (and) even ...'
- hūr* (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 < **ār-*) 'be' (~ *e-*) (cf., *ikān* [1])
- i...* (~ -*y...*) /| -A#.../ present-future tense, aorist (preceding a pronominal tag enclitic, e.g., -*i#mān*)
- indian* (adj ~ n) 'Native American (person),' '(American) Indian (person)' (~ *hindian*)
- intayın* /#*intāyın*#/ (adv) 'exceedingly,' 'extremely,' 'extraordinarily,' 'very'
- inǝzlar* (see -*ǝzlar* [3])
- inǝzlār* (see -*ǝzlar* [3])
- jay* /#*jāy*+#/ (n) 'place,' 'spot,' 'abode,' 'residence,' 'house,' 'home'
- Juŋgo* (*Juŋgoyum* [~ *Juŋgorum*], *Juŋgoyuŋ* [~ *Juŋgoruŋ*], *Juŋgosi*) /#*juŋgō*+#/ (p.n) 'China' (SU ~ *Xitay*)
- kāčūr-* /#*kāčūr-*/ (< */#*kāč-r-*/) (v.caus) 'make pass,' 'forgive,' 'excuse' (~ *kečir-*)
- kāl-* (→ *kel-* V...) (v.int) ([NP+*ǵa* ____]) 'come (to),' 'approach (hither),' 'arrive (here),' 'fit;' ([VP-*ǵu* ____]) 'want (to ...),' 'desire (...ing);' (asp.v) aspect: continuation, persistence
- kān* (see -*ǵan* [3])
- kerāk* /#*kārāg*+#/ (n) 'need,' 'necessity,' 'requirement' (more colloquial than *lazım* [8])
- kōč-* (v.int) 'move (on),' 'migrate'
- kōp* (n) 'mass,' 'majority;' (ad) 'many,' 'much,' 'a lot,' 'often,' 'frequent(ly),' 'mostly,' 'very'
- kūt-* (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-* (~ -*mā-*) /-|-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#*mān*#/ → *bolmáymān* 'I am not')
- manju* (adj ~ n) 'Manchu (person)' (pertaining to a Tungusic group living in China)

- māmlikāt** (n) 'country,' 'nation'
- mehman** /#mehmān+#/ (n) 'guest'
- mī...** (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 Oyrat [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.
- ōy** /#ōy+#/ (n) 'abode,' 'dwelling,' 'house,' 'apartment,' 'flat,' 'room,' 'home'
- ōzbāg** /#ōzbāg#/ (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'ār] num+ġa... ____ -dī)) '... 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+(+)^oG+#/ (ad) ([NP_x NP_y... ____]) '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])

-siniz /-|-sA+ñlz+#/ 2nd person sg. polite conditional ("if you ...", "when you ..."), polite request ("[it would be nice] if you ...") (see -sa [3], -ñiz [1])

+siz /+(+slz+|#/ privative attributive ("without ...", "...less")

sözläş- (v.rec) 'speak to ~ with each other,' 'talk together,' 'have a talk,' 'converse'

sözläş... (see *sözläş-* [3])

suluq /#sū+(+)|°G+|#/ (adj) 'containing water,' 'containing liquid,' 'watery,' 'juicy'

šaptul (n) 'peach'

šiwā (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),' 'Tadzhik (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+(+)|°G+|#/ (adj) 'palatable,' 'tasty,' 'sweet'

tām /#tām+#/ 'taste,' 'flavor'

tāmlik /#tām+(+)|°G+|#/ 'tasty,' 'flavorful'

tāmsiz /#tām+(+)|slz+|#/ '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 /#toɣra+(s)l+dA+#/ ([NP_x ____ VP_y]) '(Y) about (X),' '(Y) concerning (X),' '(Y) regarding (X),' '(Y) with respect to (X),' 'pertaining to (X),' '(Y) on the topic of (X)' (~ *hāqida* ~ *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'

uruqsiz /#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*)

xıl /#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 Iranic (i.e., Persian and Tajik) and Arabic descent)

-*y*... (see -*i*... [3])

yä- /#yä°-/ (v.t) 'eat' (- *yi*..., SU *ye*...)

yānā (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 in-
credibly 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 Vocabulary¹⁰

3.5.1 Drinks

Beer: *piwa*; brandy: *konyāk* (*kon 'yak*); cocoa (hot chocolate): *kakawu* (*kakao*); coffee: *kofi* (*kofe ~ qāhwa*), regular ____: *kofeyinlik kofi*, caffein-free ____: *kofeyinsiz kofi*; (fruit) juice: *miwā sūyi ~ miwā širnisi*, grape ____: *üzüm sūyi ~ üzüm širnisi*, orange ____ (and any orange drink): *āplisin sūyi ~ āplisin širnisi ~ jūzā sūyi ~ jūzā širnisi* (*apel 'sin sūyi ~ apel 'sin širnisi*), pomegranate ____: *anar sūyi ~ anar širnisi*, watermelon ____: *tawuz sūyi ~ 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*, *māy*, *šarap*, *wino*; milk: *sūt*, cow's ____: *kala sūti*, cooked or boiled ____: *piššiq sūt*; tangerine juice: *jūzā sūyi ~ jūzā širnisi*; tea: *čay*, ____ with milk: *sūtlūk čay*, brick ____: *taš čay*, green: ____ *sinčay ~ kōk čay*, green brick ____: *kūrāk čay*; water: *su* /#sū+#/ (~ *sūyi*...), 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: *jindāstā*; date: *xorma ~ xurma*; fig: *ānjūr ~ ānjir*; jujube: *čilan*; lemon: *limon*; melon seed: *gazir*; nut: *yaṇaq* (*meğizi*); oleaster fruit (of the narrow-leaved oleaster tree [*Eleagnus angustifolia*]): (*yimiš*) *jigdā*; orange: *āplisin ~ jūzā* (*apel 'sin*); peanut: *xasiṇ*, pear: *amut*, *ndšpūt*; plum: *āynula*; pomegranate: *anar*; pumpkin seed: *gazir*, *kawa uruği*; quince: *behi*; raisin: *quruq üzüm*; sunflower seed: *gazir*, *šimiškā*; tangerine: *jūzā*, walnut: *yaṇaq* (*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 *Ää körüşämiz* would be in the present-future tense rather than in the indefinite future tense: (*Hä[ʔä], ää 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 boluř

(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 فاكولتېتىنىڭ ئوقۇغۇچىسىمەن. سىزچۇ؟
A.03: مەن جۇڭگو تىل-ئەدبىيات فاكولتېتىنىڭ 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.
A.07: ئۇلار قەيەرلىك؟
B.08: بىرى سۇدانلىق، بىرى شىمالىي چاۋشەنلىك.
A.09: ئۆزىڭىزچۇ؟
B.10: مەن كونگولۇقمەن.
A.11: يۇرتىڭىزدا كۆپ دوستىڭىز بارمۇ؟
B.12: ھەئە، يۇرتىمىدىمۇ، برازاۋىلدىمۇ كۆپ

دوستۇم بار. بېلگىسىدىمۇ 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. سىزلەرنىڭ فاكولتېتىڭىزلاردا چەتئەللىك ئوقۇغۇچى بارمۇ؟

:A. 15 ھەئە، بىر ئامېرىكىلىق بار. پەمىلىسى

چېن، ئىسمى دانىيېل. ئۇ مېنىڭ كەسپىدىشىم. 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 ئىككىيلەن 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 يەملىنىڭ 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 boluŝ

- 01.A: Žanet xenim, siz qaysi fakoltetniŋ oquġučiŋi?
 02.B: Män fizika fakoltetiniŋ oquġučiŋimän. Sizču?
 03.A: Män Juŋgo til-ädibiyat fakoltetiniŋ oquġučiŋi.
 04.B: Sizniŋ käspiŋiz nimä, Nuriyä xenim?
 05.A: Meniŋ käspim uyġur tili. Fizika fakoltetida sizdin başqa yänä čät'ällik oquġuči barmu?
 06.B: Hä'ä, ikki čät'ällik oquġuči bar.
 07.A: Ular qäyärlik?
 08.B: Biri sudanliq, biri šimaliy čawšänlik.
 09.A: Öziŋizču?
 10.B: Män kongoluqmän.
 11.A: Yurtiŋizda köp dostiŋiz¹ barmu?
 12.B: Hä'ä, yurtimdimu, Brazzawildimu köp dostum bar. Belgiyidimu yättä dostum bar.
 13.A: Juŋgoda dostiŋiz yoqmu?
 14.B: Juŋgolıq dostum yoq. Beyjiŋ Til İnstitutida² birnäččä čät'ällik dostum bar, ämma Šinjaŋda texi birmu dostum yoq. Sizläрниŋ fakoltetiŋizlarda čät'ällik oquġuči barmu?
 15.A: Hä'ä, bir amerikiliq bar. Pämiliŋi Čen, ismi Daniyel. U meniŋ käspdišim. Bu yärdä uniŋ nurġun dosti bar. Uniŋ yatiġida бүгүн axşam olturuŝ bar. Hazir sizniŋ waqtıŋiz 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 nahiyisiä.
 20.B: Sizniŋ ata-aniŋiz barmu?
 21.A: Bar. Bizniŋ a'ilidä altä jan bar: momam, atam, apam, ačam, inim wä män. Atam başlanġuč

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

- 22.B: Bäš jan bar: bowam, apam, akam, sinlim wä män. Atam yoq. Biznin kičik dıxančılıq mäydanimiz bar. Akam dıxan. Sinlim yeziliq başlanğuş mäktäpnin mu'allimi.
- 23.A: U mäktäptä qančä mu'allim bar?
- 24.B: Säkkiz. Härbir sinipta yigirmiçä oquğuči bar.
- 25.A: Öyinlär çonmu?
- 26.B: Öyimiz ançä çon ämäs. Bäš eğızliq.³
- 27.A: Maşınanlar barmu?
- 28.B: Biznin maşinimiz yoq. Tiraktorimiz bar. Akamnin kičik pikawı bar. U pikap yeñi ämäs, kona. Mämlikitimizdä maşininin bahası qimmät.
- 29.A: Änä menin dostlirim: Dilbär bilän Şyaw Jan. – Hoy, tötimiz billä olтуруşqa 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 (~ *hüddä*)

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 /#älälä+#/ (< **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'

axşam (n) 'evening,' (adv) 'in the evening'

ädibiyat /#ädäbiyät+#/ (n) 'belles lettres,' 'literature'

amma (conj) 'but,' 'however,' 'yet' (~ *biraq* ~ *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'

başlangıç (n) 'beginning,' 'start,' 'basis'

bäş /#bäş+#/ (num) 'five'

Belgiyä /#bēlgiyā+#/ (p.n) 'Belgium' (SU *Bel'giya*)

biri /#bir+|(s)l+#/ '(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'

- dixančiliq* /#dxān+(+)čl+(+)l°G+#/ (n) 'agriculture,' 'rural industry'
- doxtur* (n) 'physician,' '(medical) doctor'
- doxturxana* /#doxtur+##xāna+|#/ (n) 'infirmary,' '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)
- fakoliet* (back-vocalic!) (n) 'faculty,' '(college or university) department' (≡ *fakoliti*, SU *fakul'tet*)
- fizika* /#fizika+#/ (n) 'physics'
- härbir* /#här+##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* /#māšīna+#/ (n) 'machine,' 'sewing machine,' 'motorcar'
- māydan* /#māydan+#/ (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'āllim* /#mu'āllim+#/ (n) 'schoolmaster,' 'teacher'
- +*nlar* (~ +*nlär* ~ +*inlar* ~ +*inlär* ~ +*unlar* ~ +*ünlär*)
 /|+n++lAr+#/ 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])

- qimmāt** (ad) 'prized,' 'expensive,' 'costly,' 'high' (of prices), 'dear'
sākkiz (num) 'eight'
sinip /#sinip+#/ (n) 'class,' 'classroom'
siñil /#siñl+#/ (n) 'younger sister'
siñl... (see *siñil* [4])
sizlār (pron) 'you,' 2nd person pl. polite
sudanliq Sudanese (person), person of the Sudan
šāhārlīk /#šāh(ā)r+(+)l°G+|#/ (adj) 'municipal,' 'city ...', 'town ...'
šimaliy /#šimālīy+#/ (adj) 'northern,' 'north ...'
texi (adv) 'yet,' 'still'
til /#tl+#/ (n) 'tongue,' 'language;' ____-*ādibiyat* 'language and literature,' 'philology' (see *ādibiyat* [4])
tiraktor /#trāktor+#/ (n) 'tractor' (SU *traktor*)
tōt /#tōrt+#/ ~ /#tōt+#/ (num) 'four' (SU *tōrt*)
tōtimiz /#tōrt+miz+#/ ~ /#tōt+miz+#/ 'the four of us' (SU *tōrtimiz*) (see *tōt* [4], +*miz* [1])
waqit /#wāqt+#/ (n) 'time,' 'space of time,' 'free time'
waqt... (see *waqit* [4])
yataq /#yat-AG+#/ (n) '(temporary) lodging,' 'dormitory'
yāsli (n) 'child-care center,' 'day-care center,' 'kindergarten'
yāttā /#yāttā+#/ (< **yātti*) (num) 'seven'
yeziliq /#yeza+(+)l°G+|#/ (adj) 'village ...', 'rural,' 'rustic'
yigirmā /#yigirmā+#/ (num) 'twenty' (SU *žigirmā*)
#ylān (see *#āylān* [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 Vocabulary⁴

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'ūt*, (painting) *rāssamliq* /#rāssām+(+)l°G+| #/

Astronomy: *astiranomiya* /#astranōmiya+ #/ (*astronomiya*)

Ballet: *balet*, *balet usuli*

Biochemistry: *bioximiya* /#bioxīmiya+ #/ (*bioximiya*)

Biology: *biologiya* /#biolōgiya+ #/ (*biologiya*)

Botany: *botanika* /#botānika+ #/

Buddhism: *budda dini* /#būdda+ ##dīn+|(s)I+ #/

~ *buddizm* /#būddīzm+ #/ (*buddizm*)

Capitalism: *kapitalizm* /#kāpītalīzm+ #/ (*kapitalizm*)

Chemistry: *ximiya* /#xīmiya+ #/ (*ximiya*)

Christianity: *xristiyan dini* /#xristiyan+ ##dīn+|(s)I+ #/ (*xristiyan dini*)

Classical music: *klassik muzika* /#klāssik+ ##mūzika+ #/ (*klassik muzika*)

Communism: *kommunizm* /#kommunīzm+ #/ (*kommunizm*)

Comparative grammar: *selišturma grammatika* /#sal-š-dUr-mA+| #
#grammātika+ #/ (*selišturma grammatika*)

Comparative linguistics: *selišturma tilşunasliq* /#sal-š-dUr-mA+| ##tıl+ #
(#)şunās+(+)l°G+| #/

Comparative literature: *selišturma ādibiyat* /#sal-š-dUr-mA+| #
#ādābiyāt+|

Dance: *usul*

Dentistry: *čiş doxturluği* /#čiş+ ##doxtur+(+)l°G+|(s)I+ #/

Dialectology: *dialektologiya* /#dialektolōgiya+ #/ (*dialektologiya*)

Dramatic arts: *diramičiliq* /#drāma+(+)čI+(+)l°G+ #/ (*dramičiliq*)

Economics: *iqtisatşunasliq* ~ *ičisatşunasliq* /#iqisād+ #(#)şunās+
(+)l°G+| #/ (~ *ekonomiya*)

Education(al science): *ma'aripşunasliq* /#ma'arip+ #(#)şunās+ (+)l°G+| #/

Engineering: *texnika* /#tēxnika+ #/

Folklore ~ folk traditions: *xāliq ijadiyati* /...#ijādiyāt+|(s)I+ #/ ~ *folklor*
(*fol'klor*)

Folk musik: *xāliq musikisi* /...#mūzika+ |(s)I+ #/ (*xāliq muzikisi*)

Forestry: *ormančiliq* /#orman+(+)čI+(+)l°G+| #/

Geography: *juğrapiya* /#juçrāpiya+ #/ (~ *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* /#žornālīstika + #/ (*žurnalistika*)

Judaism: *yāhudi dini* /#yāhūdī + # #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* /#matemātika + #/

Medical anthropology: *tibbi antiropologiyā* /#tubbī + # #antropolōgiyā + #/ (*tibbi antropologiya*)

Medical practice: *daxturluq* /#doxtur + (+)l°G + | #/ ~ *nibabātçilik* /#tubbābāt + (+)çI + (+)l°G + | #/

Medical science: *tibbi ilim* /#tubbī + # #ilm + #/ ~ *nibabātçilik* /#tubbabāt + (+)çI + (+)l°G + | #/

Metallurgy: *metalşunasliq* /#metāl + #(#)şunās + (+)l°G + | #/ (~ *metalurgiya*)

Meteorology: *meteorologiyā* /#meteorolōgiyā + #/ (*meteorologiya*)

Mining: *kançiliq* /#kān + (+)çI + (+)l°G + #/

Mongolistics: *mongulşunasliq* /#mongul + #(#)şunās + (+)l°G + | #/ (*mongolşunasliq*)

Music: *muzika* /#mūzika + #/ (*muzika*)

Musicology: *muzikişunasliq* /#mūzika + #(#)şunās + (+)l°G + | #/ (*muzikişunasliq*)

Natural science, nature study: *tābi'atşunasliq* /#tabī'at + #(#)şunās + (+)l°G + | #/

Nuclear physics: *yadro fizikisi* /#yadrō + # #fizika + |(s)I + #/

Obstetrics: *tuğut daxturluği* /...#doxtur + (+)l°G + |(s)I + #/

Ophthalmology: *köz daxturluği* /...#doxtur + (+)l°G + |(s)I + #/

Oral folklore: *eğiz ijadiyiti* /...#ijādiyāt + |(s)I + #/

Oral literature: *eğiz ādibiyati* /...#ādābiyāt + |(s)I + #/

Oriental studies: *şarqşunasliq* /#şārq + #(#)şunās + (+)l°G + | #/

Pedagogics: *pedagogika* /#pedagōgika + #/

Pediatrics: *balılar daxturluği* /#bāla + |lAr + # #doxtur + (+)l°G + |(s)I + #/

Philosophy: *pālsāpā* (~ *filosofiya*)

Phonetics, phonology: *fonetika* /#fonētika + #/

Photography: *sūrātçilik* /sūrāt + (+)çI + (+)l°G + | #/ ~ *fotografıyā* /#fotogrāfiyā + #/ (*fotografiya*)

Physical geography: *tābi'i juğrafiyā* /#tābī'ī + #juğrāfiyā + #/

Physiology: *fiziologiyā* /#fiziolōgiyā + #/ (*fiziologiya*)

Political economy: *siyasi iqtisadī unasliq* ~ *siyasi ixtisadī unasliq*
/#sīyāsī + #iqtisād + #(#)šunās + (+)l°G + | #/

Politics: *siyasāt* /#sīyāsāt + #/

Psychiatry: *psixiatriyā* /#psixiātriya + #/ (*psixiatriya*) ~ *rohiy kesallār doxtur-luği* /#rōhī(y) + #kesāl + |Ar + #doxtur + (+)l°G + |(s)I + #/ (*rohi ...*)

Psychology: *psixologiyā* /#psixolōgiyā + #/ (*psixologiya*)

Religion: *din* /#dīn + #/

Sculpture: *hāykāl taraşliq* /#hāykāl + #(#)tarāş + (+)l°G + | #/

Shamanism: *šamanizim* /#šamānizm + #/ (*šamanizm*), (occupation) *baxşiliq*, (religion) *šaman dini*

Sinology: (general:) *jungoş unasliq* /#jūngo + #(#)šunās + (+)l°G + | #/, (pertaining to the Han people:) *xānzuş unasliq*
/#xānzu + #(#)šunās + (+)l°G + | #/ (*xānsuş unasliq*)

Syntax: *sintaksis* /#sīntaksis + #/

Sociology: *jām'iyatīş unasliq* /#jām'iyāt + #(#)šunās + (+)l°G + | #/ ~ *sotsiologiyā* /#sotsiolōgiyā + #/ (*sociologiya*)

Statistics: *istatistika* /#stātīstika + #/ (*statistika*)

Topography: *topogirafiya* /#topogrāfiyā + #/ (*topografiya*)

Translation: *tārjimanliq* /#tārjimān + (+)l°G + | #/

Tungusology: *tonğuzş unasliq* /#tonğuz + #(#)šunās + (+)l°G + | #/

Turcology: *türkologiyā* /#türkolōgiyā + #/

Uyghurology: *uyğurş unasliq* /#uyour + #(#)šunās + (+)l°G + | #/

Veterinary science: *mal doxturluği* /...#doxtur + (+)l°G + |(s)I + #/ (~ *weterinariya*)

Visual arts: *rāssamliq* /#rāssām + (+)l°G + | #/

4.5.2 Professions, Occupations and Vocations

Academician: *akademik* /#akadēmik + #/

Animal breeder: *čarwiči* /#čārwa + (+)čI + | #/

Artist: *sān'ātči* /#sān'āt + (+)čI + | #/ ~ *sān'ātkar* /#sān'āt + #kār + | #/ ~ *sūrātči* /#sūrāt + (+)čI + | #/ ~ *rāssam* /#rāssām + #/, performing ____
artist /#artīst + #/

Butcher: *qassap* /#qassāb + #/

Business person: *sodigir* /#sōda + #(#)gār + #/ ~ *tijarātči*
/#tijārāt + (+)čI + | #/

Cashier: *kassir* /#kassīr + #/

Catholic priest: *katoлик rohanisi* /#katōlik + #rōhānī + |(s)I + #/

Christian cleric: *xristiyan (xristiyan) rohanisi* /#xristiyan + #rōhānī + |(s)I + #/
~ *pop*

Cleric: *rohani* /#rōhānī + #/

Cook: *aşpāz* /#aş + #(#)pāz + | #/

Cotton grower: *paxtkar* /#paxta + #kār + | #/

Dancer: *usulči* /#usul + (+)čI + | #/

- Dentist: *čiš doxturi*
 Embroiderer: *kāstiči* /#kāstīa+(+)čI+|#/
 Engineer: *inžener* /#inženēr+ #/, (CU) *gırçenši*
 Foreman, forewoman: *usta*
 Greengrocer: *kōktatči* /#kōk+ ##tat+(+)čI+|#/
 Gynecologist: *ayal bōlūmi doxturi*
 Herder: *čarwiči* /#čārwa+(+)čI+|#/
 Innkeeper: *saraywān* /#sarāybān+|/
 Interpreter: *tārjiman* /#tārjimān+ #/
 Gardener: *bağwān* /#bağbān+|#/
 Imam: *imam* /#imām+ #/
 Journalist: *muxbir* /#muxbīr+ #/ ~ *žornalist* /#žornālīst#/ (žurnalist)
 Machinist: *mexanik* /#mexānik+ #/
 Merchant: *oqātči* /#ōqāt+(+)čI+| #/, *sodigār* /#sōda+ #(#)gār+| #/ ~
tijardıči /#tijārāt+(+)čI+| #/
 Midwife: *tuğut anisi*
 Miner: *kanči* /#kān+(+)čI+| #/, coal ____ *xanči* /#xaŋ+(+)čI+| #/
 Missionary: *missioner* /#missionēr+ #/
 Mullah: *molla*
 Musician: *muzikant* /#muzikānt+ #/ (muzikant) ~ *muzikiči*
 /#muzika+(+)čI+| #/ (muzikiči)
 Obstetrician: *tuğut doxturi*
 Ophthalmologist: *kōz doxturi*
 Painter: (tradesperson) *sirči* /#sir+(+)čI+| #/, (artist) *rāssam*
 /#rāssām+ #/
 Pastor: (Protestant minister) *pastor* /#pāstor+ #/ ~ *purotestant*
rohanisi /#protestānt+ ##rōhānī+ |(s)I+ #/
 Pediatrician: *balilar doxturi* /#bāla+ |Ar+ ##doxtur+ |(s)I+ #/
 Photographer: *sūrātči* /#sūrāt+(+)čI+| #/, press ____ *foto muxbir*
 Politician: *siyasatči* /#siyāsāt+(+)čI+| #/
 Psychiatrist: *psixiatir* /#psixiātr+ #/ (psixiatr) ~ *rohiy kesallār doxturi* (rohi ...)
 Public bath attendant: *hammamči* /#hammām+(+)čI+| #/ ~ *monča*
xizmatči /#mōnča+ ##xizmat+(+)čI+|(s)I+ #/
 Public servant: *mānsāpdar* /#mānsāb+ #(#)dār+| #/ ~ *xizmatči*
 /#xizmat+(+)čI+| #/
 Rabbi: *yāhudi rohanisi*
 Rug weaver: *gilāmči* /#gilām+(+)čI+| #/, *xalwap* /#xālbpāp#/
 Sculptor: *hāykāltaraš* /#hāykāl+ #(#)tarāš+| #/
 Secretary: (functionary) *katip* /#kātub+ #/
 Singer: *naxči* /#nāxša+(+)čI+| #/
 Soldier: *askār* ~ *jānči* /#jāŋ+(+)čI+| #/
 Tailor: *sāypuŋ* ~ *nikkātči* /#tik-GU+(+)čI+| #/
 Textile worker: *toqumiči* /#toqu-mA+(+)čI+| #/
 Translator: *tārjiman* /#tārjimān+ #/
 Typist: *mašinist* /#māšinīst+ #/

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

Weaver: *bapkar* /#bāp+##(s)kār+|#/ , *toqumiči* /#toqu-mA+ (+)čI+|#/

Worker: *ışçı* /#ış+ (+)čI+|#/ , *xizmətçi* /#xizmət+ (+)čI+|#/

4.5.3 Organizations, Employers and Places of Work

Academy: *akademiya* /#akadēmiyā+##/ (*akademiya*)

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

Army: *armiya* /#ārmiyā+##/ (*armiya*)

Bank: *banka* /#bānka+##/

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

Butcher's shop: *quşxana* /#quş+##(s)xāna+##/

Church: *çirko* /#çirko+##/

Coal mine: *xan*

Commune: (People's ____) (CU) *günşə*

Company, firm: *şirkət* (*şirkət*) ~ (CU) *günşi* (*firma*)

Department store: *magazin* /#magazīn+##/ (*magazin*), (CU) *nürlük mallar soda dukini*

Dining-hall: *aşxana*, *tamaqxana*

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

Forest: *orman*

Garden: *bağ*

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

Kitchen: *aşxana*

Kolkhoz: *kobxoz*

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

Mine: *kan*, coal ____ *xan*

Mosque: *miçit* (*meçit*)

Navy: *deniz armiyisi*, (*hərbi deniz floti*)

Newspaper publishing house: *gezixana*

Office: *ixtana*, (*kontora*)

Orchestra: *orkestr*, (*orkestr*)

Park: *bağçə*

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

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

Police station: *saqçi idarisi* /#saq+ (+)čI+|##idārā+|(s)I+##/ (*policiya bölməsi*)

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

Publishing company: *nəşriyat* /#nəşriyāt+##/

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

Rug (weaving) factory: *giləməçilik karxanisi*

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

Synagogue: *sinagoga* /#sināgōga#

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

#fabrika + |(s)l + #/

Theater: *tiyatir* /#tiyātr + #/ (*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> <u>bar</u> .		'I have an old friend.'
(<i>Siznin</i>) <i>akiniz</i>	<u>bar</u> mu?	'Do you have an elder brother?'
<i>Sinlimnin</i> <i>maşinisi</i>	<u>bar</u> .	'My younger sister has a car.'
(<i>Biznin</i>) <i>çon</i> <i>öyimiz</i>	<u>yoq</u> .	'We don't have a large home.'
(<i>Siznin</i>) <i>ininiz</i>	<u>yoq</u> mu?	'Don't you have a younger brother?'
<i>U dixannin</i> <i>pikawı</i>	<u>yoq</u> <i>ikān</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 *dā'irā* < Arabic *dā'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 (**ab* >) Modern Uyghur *öy* and its respective cognates are used. Soviet Uyghur speakers have at their disposal the specific term *kwartira* /#kwaɾtiɾa+ #/ 'an ~ the apartment' (< Russian *kvarтира* '[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., *altā 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 كىملەر؟
: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 مونچىسى بارمۇ؟

- :B.14 يوق، ئەمما مەھەللىمىزدە ئومۇمى مۇنچا بار. ئۇ بىزنىڭ ئۆيدىن يىراق ئەمەس.
ئۆيىمىزنىڭ ئاشخانىسىدىمۇ، تەرەتخانىسىدىمۇ جۈمەك بار. ھويلىدا سۇ ئاسوسىمۇ بار.
- :A.15 ئاشخانىڭىزلاردا توڭلاتقۇچ بارمۇ؟
- :B.16 ھەئە، بىزنىڭ يېڭى ئېلېكتىر توڭلاتقۇچىمىزمۇ، يېڭى گاز ئوچىقىمىزمۇ بار. ئۇلاردىن باشقا ئاشخانىدا يەنە بىر قاچا-قۇمۇش 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، دېنەشى ۋە بىر چوڭ ئۈستەل بار.
- تامدا سائەت ۋە بىرقانچە رەسىم بار. پۇلدا بىر گىلەم بار. مېھمانخانا ئۆيىمىز كۈندۈزى بەك يورۇق، چۈنكى ئۇنىڭ تۆت دەرىزىسى بار.
- :A.19 «دېنەشى» دىگەن سۆزنىڭ مەنىسى نېمە؟
- :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 بارىمىكى بار. ئۈزۈم بارىمىكى ئاستىدا بىرنەچچە ئورۇندۇق بار. ھويلىنىڭ ئىشىگىنىڭ بىر تەرىپىدە ۋەلسىپىت قويىدىغان 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" mänidaş sözlär. "Uka" bilän "ini"mu mänidaş sözlär.
- 07.A: Silärniñ öyiñlär qäyärdä?
- 08.B: Šähärniñ jänup täripidä, ottura mäktäpnin 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 öydin¹ yiraq ämäs. Öyimizniñ ašxanisi dimu, tärätxanisi dimu jümäk bar. Hoylida su nasosimu bar.
- 15.A: Ašxaniñizlarda tonlatquč barmu?
- 16.B: Hä'ä, bizniñ yeñi elektir tonlatqučimizmu, yeñi gaz očiğımizmu bar. Ulardin başqa ašxanida yänä bir qača-qomuš iškawi, bir joza wä ikki uzun orunduq bar.
- 17.A: Başqa üç eğız öyiñizlärde nimalär bar?
- 18.B: Härbir öydä bir diwan, bir iškäp wä birnäččä orunduq 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 gilām bar. Mehmanxana öyimiz kündüzi
bäk yoruq, čünki uniñ töt dārizisi bar.

19.A: "Dyānši" digān söznıñ mānisi nimä?

20.B: Mānisi "telewızor"² digān söz.

21.A: Telewızorıñızlar rāñsizmu, rāñlikmu?

22.B: Rāñlik.

23.A: Qoruyunlarda nimilär bar?

24.B: Qoruyimizda bağ bar. Bağda här xıl güllär wä
birnäččä tüp miwilik dārāxlär bar. Bağ otturisida
bir qeri alma dārixı bar. U dārāx başqılardin igiz.
U mähällimizdiki āñ igiz miwilik dārāx.

25.A: Almisiniñ tämi qandaq?

26.B: Almisi kičikrāk wä lekin čüčük.

27.A: Qoruyıñızlarda yänä nimilär bar?

28.B: Yänä üzüm bariñi bar, Üzüm bariñi astida
birnäččä orunduq bar. Hoyliniñ işığiniñ bir
tāripidä wālsipit qoyidiğan jay bar. Qoruniñ teşida
bir eriq bar. Eriq boyida birqančä tüp terāk bar.

5.3 New Elements

ast (n) 'part below,' 'place underneath;' ([NP ___i(+case)]) 'below ...', 'underneath ...'

aşxana /#aş+##(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' (~ *birmāččā*)

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)

dārār (n) 'tree'

dārizā /#dārīzā+##/ (n) 'window'

digān /#dä°-|GAn+##/ '(the one) (which is) saying,' '(the one) (which has [been] ~ is) said' (SU *degān*) (see *dä* - [3], -*ğan* [3])

#digān /#digan+##/ (< °/##tur-|GAn+##/ [see *tur* - [6], -*ğan* [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. +*nin**ki* [6])

diwan /#diwān+##/ (n) 'divan,' 'sofa,' 'day bed,' 'chaise longue'

dyānši (*dyānšiyim* [~ *dyānširim*], *dyānšiyiñ* [~ *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 eğiz 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'

gāz /#gāz+#/ (n) 'gas'

gilām (n) 'rug,' 'carpet'

gül (n) 'flower' (usually distinct from *čečāk* '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*)

hoyla (n) 'courtyard (of a private residence)' (~ *qoru* ~ *qora*)

igiz (ad) 'tall,' 'high'

ikkisi /#ikki+|(s)l+#/ '(the) two of ...,' 'two of them' (see *ikki* [4], +*si* [1]; cf. *biri* [4])

+*inīzlār* (see +*nīzlar* [5])

išik /#išig+#/ (n) 'door,' 'gate'

iškap /#škāb+#/ (n) 'cupboard,' 'closet,' 'wardrobe,' '(book-)case,' 'locker,' 'linenpress,' 'cabinet' (< Russian *škap*; cf. Polish *szafa*, Danish *skab*, Norwegian *skap*, Swedish *skåp*, Islandic *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' (~ *üstäl*)

jümāk (n) 'tap,' 'faucet'

karwat (n) 'bed,' 'bedstead,' 'couch' (SU *kariwat*)

#*ki* /|+#(#)ki+#/ attributive marker or pronominalizer ("[that] which is ..."; see +*diki* [5], +*nīnki* [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'

māhāllā (n) '(town) quarter,' 'residential area,' 'neighborhood'

mānā (n) /#mānā+#/ 'meaning,' 'semantic value' (~ *māna*)

māni... (see *mānā* [5])

mehmanxana /#mehmān+#(#xāna+|#/ (~ ____ *ōy*) (n) 'guest house,' 'guest room,' 'place for receiving guests,' 'lounge,' 'parlor,' 'sitting room,' 'living room'

- miwilik* /#mīwä+(+)|°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* ~ +*ñizlar*)
- 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.1) '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+(+)|°G+|#/ (adj) 'colored,' 'colorful,' 'varicolored'
- rāñsiz* /#rāng+(+)|sIz+|#/ (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
sōz (n) 'utterance,' 'talk,' 'speech,' 'word'
su /#sū+#/ (n) 'fluid,' 'liquid,' 'water,' 'juice' (- *sūy+i...*)
tam /#tām+#/ (n) 'wall'
tar (ad) 'narrow,' 'tight'
taš (n) 'exterior,' 'outside,' 'outside surface (of fabric),' 'cover (of a book);' ([NP+*nin teši*]) 'the outside of ...'
tārūp (n) 'direction,' 'one of opposite sides or ends;' ([NP_x+*nin num*~ adj, *tāripi*]) 'the (Y) side ~ end of (X)'
tārūtxana /#tārāt+##(x)āna+|#/ (n) 'toilet room,' 'washroom,' 'lavatory,' 'restroom' (~ *hajātxana*)
tārip... (see *tārūp* [5])
televīzor /#telewīzor+#/ (n) 'television set' (CU ~ *dyānši*)
terāk /#teräg+#/ (n) 'poplar (tree)'
teš... (see *taš* [5])
toñlatquč (n) 'refrigerator'
toqquz (num) 'nine'
tūp /#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*)
wälsipü /#wälsipid+#/ (n) 'bicycle' (SU *welosiped*)
yan (n) 'side,' '(immediate) vicinity;' ([NP+*nin yen+i*]) 'the side of ...,' ([NP+*nin 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: *qerindaş*

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

IV.1.1.1 Elder brother: *aka, ağa*

IV.1.1.2 Younger brother: *uka, ini*

IV.1.2 Sisters: *hämşirä, 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: *pārzānt, bala*

V.1.1 Son: *oğul*

V.1.2 Daughter: *qiz*

V.2 Siblings' children: *jiyān*

V.2.1 Nephew: *jiyān (oğul)*

V.2.2 Niece: *jiyān (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: *āwrā, čāwrā*

VII.1.1 Great-grandson: *(oğul) āwrā, (oğul) čāwrā*

VII.1.2 Great-granddaughter: *(qiz) āwrā, (qiz) čāwrā*

5.5.2 Kinship Terms: Non-Blood Relations

I PARENTS' GENERATION

I.1 Stepparents: *ōgāy ata-ana*

I.1.1 Stepfather: *ōgāy ata*

I.1.2 Stepmother: *ōgāy 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: *ār-xotun*

II.1.1 Husband: *ār, yoldaš*

II.1.2 Wife: *xotun, ayal*

II.2 Sibling's Spouse

II.2.1 Brother's Wife: *yāngā*

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: *käyoğul*****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_x+niŋ) NP+poss_x (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+imiz... '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 > Iranian *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* >) *dyānši* ~ (Russian *televizor* >) *telewizor* 'television set.' The number of such synonyms increased dramatically during the time of "The Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution" (*Puroletariyat mediniyât zor inqilawî*). 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 (HAIN 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.
ئوغلۇللار 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!

تېررى بارمىكەن؟

:C. 16 بار ئىكەن، بىراق تۇرسۇن يوق ئىكەن.

تۇرسۇن تاڭ ۋېنرۇڭنىڭ ئۆيىدە ئىكەن. بىز

ھازىر كىنوخانىغا بارماقچى ئىدۇق.

:A. 17 ماقۇل ئەسە. ئەتە سىنىپتا كۆرۈشەرمىز.

- ئەركىن، ئاۋۇ ئىشك باقارنىڭ

ئىشخانىسى. - ياخشىمۇسىز!

315-نومۇرلۇق ئۆيدىكى تېررى سىمپسون بىلەن

كۆرۈشمە كىچى ئىدىم.

:D. 18 سىزنىڭ ئىسمىڭىز نىمە؟

:A. 19 ئىسىم ئوسمانجان. مەن تېررىنىڭ

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 ياتىقى. 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. -
تېرى، 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.
ئاۋسترالىيىنىڭ 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، 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?¹
- 02.B: Bazarğa. Sänču?
- 03.A: Terriniñ yatiğığa.
- 04.B: Terri digän kim?
- 05.A: Meniñ bir sawaqdişim. U kanadaliq. Hazir seniñ waqtıñ barmu?
- 06.B: Hä'ä, waqtim bar.
- 07.A: Män bilän Terriniñ yatiğığa bargına! Män seni Terrigä tonuştıray.
- 08.B: Xop, bolidu. Uniñ yatiğı nädä?
- 09.A: Säkkizinçi binaniñ üçinçi qäwitidä.
- 10.B: U näççinçi nomurluq öydä turidu?
- 11.A: Terri Tursun bilän üç yüz on bäşinçi öydä turidu.
- 12.B: Säkkizinçi bina qäyärdä? Doxturxaniniñ yenidimu?
- 13.A: Yaq, doxturxaniniñ yenidiki bina altinçi bina. U qiz oquğuçılarnıñki. Oğullar yättinçi wä säkkizinçi binada turidu. Aşxaniniñ arqisidiki töt qäwätlik bina şu. Yättinçi bina munu. Säkkizinçi 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 barmaqçi iduq.²
- 17.A: Maqul ämsä. Ätä sinipta körüşärmiz. – Ärkin, awu işik baqarnıñ işxanisi. – Yaxşimusiz! Üç yüz on bäşinçi nomurluq öydiki Terri Simpson bilän körüşmäkçi idim.

- 18.D: Sizniñ ismiñiz nimä?
- 19.A: Ismim Osmanjan. Män Terriniñ sawaqdişi. Bu Ärkin Abdulla, meniñ dostum.
- 20.D: Üç yüz on bäşinçi nomurluq öy üçinçi qäwättä, pälämpäyniñ udulidiki işik.
- 21.A: Hä, bilimän. Rähmät!
- 22.B: Bu qäwättiki öylär hämmisi yataqmu, Osmanjan?
- 23.A: Yaq, töwänki qäwättiki öylär hämmisi işxana. İşik baqarniñ yatiğidin başqa yataq yoq. Karidorniñ ayiğida hajätxana bilän monça bar. Ikkinçi, üçinçi häm tötinçi qäwättiki öylär hämmisi oquğucılar yatiği. Här qäwättä yänä hajätxana bilän yuyunuş öyi bar.
- 24.B: Bir yataqta qančä adäm turidu?
- 25.A: Ikki-üç.
- 26.B: Härbir qäwättä 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! Kirişkä ruxsätmu?³
- 28.E: Älwättä! Kiriñizlär!
- 29.A: Bu meniñ kona dostum, Ärkin 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 idi.
- 38.E: Бүгүн мәнму базарға бармақчи idim. Birgä barayli! Bazarda kawap yaki länmän yäyli!
- 39.A: Maqul. Qeni, mañayli!
- 40.E: Bir däm turup tursañlar⁴ . . . Meniñ portpilim qenidu?
- 41.B: Üstälniñ yenidiki ämäsmu?
- 42.E: Hä'ä, şu. Rähmät! Portminim uniñ içidä idi. Hä, mana! Osmanjan, bu somka sizniñkimu?
- 43.A: Yaq, meniñki ämäś. Tursunniñki ämäsmu?
- 44.E: Yaq, Tursunniñki kül räñ ämäś, yeşil.
- 45.B: U meniñki.
- 46.E: Ämisä, mañayli!

6.3 New Elements

- Abdulla* /#abdullā+#/ (p.n) personal name (m)
- ald(i)* (n) 'front;' ([NP(+niŋ) ____i]) 'the front of ...'
- altinči* /#alt+n++čl+|#/ (< *altı+n++čr) (num.ordinal=adj) 'sixth' (cf. *altā* [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'
- bāšinči* /#bāš+n++čl+|#/ (num.ordinal=adj) 'fifth'
- bil-* /#bil-/ (v.t) 'know,' 'understand,' 'believe,' 'assume'
- bina* (*binayim* [~ *binarim*], *binayın* [~ *binarın*], *binasi*) /#binā+#/ (n) 'building'
- biraq* (conj) 'but,' 'yet,' 'however' (~ *amma* ~ *lekin*)
- birgā* (adv) 'together' (~ *billā*)
- Britaniyā* /#britāniyā+#/ (p.n) 'Britain' (SU *Britaniya*); ____ *Kolumbiyisi* 'British Columbia'
- dām* (n) 'breath,' 'breather,' 'rest,' 'break,' 'while,' 'moment'
- duq* (~ -*tuq*) /|-#dug+#/ 1st person pl. present perfect, past perfect, definite past tense
- ğina* (~ -*qina* ~ -*gindā* ~ -*kindā*) /-|-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++čl+|#/ (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* /#karidōr+#/ (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;' ___ **rāṇ** 'ash color,' 'gray'
- lāṇmān** (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 ...'
- maṇ** - (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** (~ -*māk*) /| -mAG+#/ gerundive, present-future process (often corresponding to '[the] [process of] ...ing,' 'to ...')
- maqči** (~ -*mākči*) /| -mAG++čI+#/ expresses intention or determination ("intend to ...")
- maqul** /#māqul+#/ (adj) 'agreed,' 'accepted;' (id) 'all right!', 'agreed!', 'it's a deal!' 'fine!'
- mākči** (see -*maqči* [6])
- muxtar** /#muxtār+#/ (n) 'self-will,' 'freedom,' 'autonomy,' 'independence;' *Muxtar* (p.n) personal name (m)
- nū** /#nā+#/ (pron) 'where' (sometimes 'what,' e.g., ___ *üčün* 'what for,' 'why,' ___ *qıl* - 'what to do') (only interrogative)
- nāččinči** /#nāčč+n++čI+|#/ (pron.ordinal=adj) interrogative ordinal ("what [number] ...?") (~ *qanččinči*)
- +**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'])
- +**niṇki** /|+nIṇ+ #ki+#/ attributive genitive, genitive-based pronominalizer (e.g., "...s," literally "[the one] that belongs to ..."; see +*niṇ* [1], #*ki* [5]; cf. +*diki* [5])
- nomurluq** /#nōmur+(+)|°G+|#/ (adj) 'having a number,' 'having numbers,' '(being) numbered,' '... N° ...', 'in size ...'
- +**ṇ** (~ +*iṇ* ~ +*uṇ* ~ +*üṇ*) /+ṇ+#/ 2nd person sg. familiar poss.
- oblast** /#ōblast+#/ (n) 'prefecture' 'state' (SU *oblast*')
- on** (num) 'ten'
- Osmanjan** /#osmān+ #(#))jan+|#/ (p.n) personal name (m)
- ōlkā** (n) 'province'
- ōlki...** (see *ōlkā* [6])
- pālāmpāy** (n) 'stair(s),' 'stairway'
- portmen** (n) 'wallet,' '(money) purse' (~ *hāmyan* /#hāmyān+ #/, SU *hāmiyan*)

portmin... (see *portmen* [6])

portpil (n) 'briefcase' (SU *portfil*')

qāwāt (n) 'layer,' 'stratum,' 'strand,' 'ply,' 'level,' 'story (of a building),' 'floor (of a building)'

qāwālik /#qābāt+(+)|°G+|#/ (adj) 'layered,' 'stratified,' 'having strands,' 'having plies,' 'having levels,' 'storied;' ([num ____])
'...-story ...'

qāwīt... (see *qāwāt* [6])

qeni /#qa+n+I|#/ '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 /#rāng+#/ (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+|#/ (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)

törtinči /#tört+n+čI+|#/ ~ /#tōt+n++čI+|#/ (num.ordinal=adj)
'fourth' (SU *törtinči*)

tōwān (n) 'bottom;' (adv) 'on the bottom'

tōwānki /#tōbān++KI+|#/ (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 /#üč+n++čl+|#/ (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++čl+|#/ (num.ordinal=adj) 'seventh'

yeşil /#yaşıl+#/ (< */#yaš+l+#/) (ad) '(grass-)green'

yuyun- (v.refl) 'wash oneself,' 'have a wash,' 'take a bath' (SU

žuyun-); **uš 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 Tang 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 längmån at the market!

39.A: All right. Let's leave!

40.E: Just hang on a second, will you? Where on earth is my brief-case?

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 ... *şähiri* 'City of ...' may follow the names of provinces and cities respectively. English glosses are considered redundant. Soviet Uyghur versions are parenthesized.

Ölkilär

Şähärlär

Alberta:

Edmonton, Letbrij (Letbridž)

Britaniya Kolumbiyasi
(*Britaniya Kolumbiyasi*):

Wankuwer, Wiktoriya (Wiktoriya)

Kwebek:

Kwebek, Montreal, Şerbruk, Trois Riweres, (Trua-Riw'er), Werdun

Manitoba:

Brandon, Winnipeg

Nyufaundlend (Ny'ufaundlend): Sent Jons (Sent Džons)

Ontario:

Brantford, Hamilton (Gamil'ton), Kingston, London, Ottawa, Toronto, Winsor (Windzor)

Saskačewan:

Rejayna (Redžayna ~ Ridžayna), Saskatun

Şahzada Edward (Şahzada Èduard ~ Prins Èduard) arili:

Şarlottawn (Şarlottaun)

Yeni Bronswik (Yeni Bransuik): Frederikton, Monhton, Sent Jon (Sent Džon)

Yeni Skotiya ~ Yeni Şotlandiya (Yeni Şotlandiya): Halifaks (Galifaks)

<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.

<i>Oblastlar</i>	<i>Šähärlär</i>
<i>Ğärbiy Awstiraliyä (Awstraliya):</i>	<i>Fremantil (Frimantl), Kalgurli, Pert</i>
<i>Jänubiy Awstiraliyä (Awstraliya):</i>	<i>Adelayda, Ogusta Porti</i>
<i>Kwenzlend (Kwinslend):</i>	<i>Brisban (Brisben), Karnis (Kèrns), Rokhampton (Rokgempton), Taunswil (Taunswill)</i>
<i>Tasmaniyä (Tasmaniya):</i>	<i>Hobart (Xobart), Lanseston (Lonseston)</i>
<i>Yeni Jänubiy Welis (Uel'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-*, *kāt-* 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 nāgā barisiz?* or *Siz qāyārgā barisiz?* 'Where are you going (to arrive)?', to which the reply might be *Mān kūtālxanīgā barimān* '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 *yāt-* 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 yeši onğa bardı* 'His age went up to ten' ~ 'His age arrived at ten' = 'He reached the age of ten.'

In contrast, the verb *kāt-* 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 *kāt-* may be used independently either with the place of departure (marked by ablative +*din*, in which case *kāt-* 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 mandı* 'Abdukerim walked the road,' *Qaşqardā piyadā 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 *piyadā 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 bağçidā mandı* '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!".

<i>bar-</i>	<i>kät-</i>	<i>mañ-</i>
.....—>	>.....—>—>.....

6.6.02 Literally, "we were ones who intended to go ...". The deverbal noun form in *-maqçi* 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 *-maqçi* 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 tonušturmaqçi 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, olturdi*, 'Muhämmät entered, and sat down'), 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,' 'underwrite,' '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: *Adrisinizni yeziwaldim* 'I wrote down your address (for my own future reference),' *bär-* 'give' > others' benefit: *Maña xätmi oqup berin* 'Please read the letter (for ~) to me,' *kör-* 'see' > tentative: *Xätmi oqup kördü* 'Let me try and read the letter,' *bol-* 'be(come),' 'be done' > completion: *Xätmi oqup boldum* 'I have done reading the letter,' *yar-* 'settle (down)' > progression: *Aygül xätmi oquwatidu* 'Aygül is reading the letter,' *qoy-* 'put' > preparatory: *Xätmi oqup qoyun* 'Please read the letter (for future reference),' *bär-* 'give' > unrestricted: *Xätmi oquwerin* 'Please, feel free to read the letter,' *çiq-* 'emerge,' 'ascend' > thoroughness: *Xätmi oqup çigtim* '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," *yardımcı pe'ıl* "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., *çüş-* 'to descend' denoting downward movements, as in *Bala dārāxtin yiqilip çüşti* 'The child fell and descended from the tree' = 'The child fell off the tree').

In the sentence *Bir dām turup tursañlar* 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*-₁*up tur*-₂... "stand₁ for a moment₂" = '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': ... *oqu-walḍim*) '(I) read (for my own benefit),' *koḷu* 'give' > others' benefit: ... *veṭṭikoḷutaaḷ* (cf. Uyghur *bär*- 'give': ... *tiḷip bārḍi*) '(she) cut ... (for someone),' *paar* 'see' > tentative: ... *paṭittuppaarteēn* (cf. Uyghur *kör*- 'see': ... *oqup kördüm*) '(I) tried to read ...,' *poo* 'go' > change of state: ... *keṭṭu pooccu* (cf. Uyghur *kät*- 'go' > change of state: ... *buzuhup kätṭi*) '(it) got spoiled,' *vayyi* 'put and keep' > preparatory: ... *kaṭṭivai-kkavillai* (cf. Uyghur *qoy*- 'put down': ... *baḡlap qoyṁidim*) '(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: *jā rah*- 'be going' (cf. Uyghur *yat*- 'settle [down]': *meñiwat*- 'be going'), *jā*- 'go' > change of state: *so jā*- 'go to sleep,' 'fall asleep,' *thak*

jā- 'get tired' (cf. Uyghur *qal-* 'remain': *uxlap qal-* 'go to sleep,' 'fall asleep,' *kāt-* 'go': *herip kāt-* 'get [quite] tired'), *dē-* 'give' ~ *par-* 'fall' ~ *uñ-* 'rise' > sudden or unexpected action: *hās dē-* ~ *hās par-* 'burst out laughing,' *bol uñ-* 'speak up (suddenly)' (cf. Uyghur *ät-* 'do' ~ *tašla-* 'cast': *kältiwät-* ~ *kältüp tašla-* 'burst out laughing,' *kāt-* 'go': *sözläp kāt-* 'speak up [suddenly]'), *lē-* 'take' > action benefitting the doer: *pahin lē-* 'put on (a garment),' *likh lē-* '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: *parh chuk-* 'have finished reading' (cf. Uyghur *bol-* 'become,' 'be done': *oqup bol-* 'have finished reading'), and *dē-* 'give' > action benefitting someone else: *likh dē-* 'write down (for someone)' (cf. Uyghur *bār-* 'give': *yezip bār-* 'write down [for someone]').

Kündilik māšğulatlar

(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 ۋاقىتتا ئىسسىق سۇ بولىدۇ؟
- B.06 كەچ سائەت تۆت يېرىمدىن سەككىزگىچە.
- A.07 مەن سائەت تۆتتىن قىرىق بەش مىنۇت ئۆتكەندە يۇيۇنماي. سىز قايسى ۋاقىتتا يۇيۇنسىز؟
- B.08 مەن ھەر كۈنى كەچلىك تاماقتىن كېيىن يۇيۇنمەن. بۈگۈن ئالتىگە چارەك قالغاندا يۇيۇنماي. سائەت بەشتىن چارەك ئۆتكەندە

ئاشخانغا بارىمەن. مەن مىللى ئاشخانىدا
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 ئورنۇمدىن تۇرىمەن.
سائەت ئالتە يېرىمدىن يەتتىگە چارەك
قالغانغىچە گىمناستىكا ئوينايىمەن. 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 مەنۇت؟

:B. 14 ئەللىك مەنۇت.

:A. 15 ھەر سائەت دەرس ئارىلىقىدا قانچىلىك دەم

ئېلىش بولىدۇ؟

:B. 16 ئون مەنۇتلۇق دەم ئېلىش بولىدۇ.

:A. 17 دەرسىتىن قايسى ۋاقىتتا چۈشىسىزلەر؟

:B. 18 ئون ئىككىگە ئون مەنۇت قالغاندا دەرسىتىن

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 دەرسىمىز بار.

سائەت ئىككى يېرىمدا دەرسكە كىرىمەن،

سائەت تۆتتىن يىگىرمە مەنۇت ئۆتكەندە

دەرسىتىن چۈشىمەن. چارشەنبە ۋە جۈمە

كۈنلىرى سائەت ئىككى يېرىمدىن تۆتكىچە سۇ

ئۈزۈشنى مەشق قىلىمەن. سەيشەنبە كۈنلىرى

دوستلىرىم بىلەن مۇزىكا چېلىپ ناخشا ئېيتىپ

ئوينايىمىز.

: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

ناخىشام سائەت يەتتىدە ئاممە بىلەن كىنو

كۆرگىلى بارماقچى ئىدۇق. ئۇنىڭدىن كېيىن

ياتاقتا پاراڭلىشىپ ئولتۇرماقچى ئىدۇق.

ئاممە مەن بىلەن يېقىن. سىزنىڭ يەكشەنبە

چۈشتىن كېيىن ۋاقتىڭىز بارمۇ؟

:A.29 ھەئە، مەن يەكشەنبە كۈنلىرى دەم ئالىمەن.

چۈشتىن ئىلگىرى دائىم سۇخانىدا كىر يۇيىمەن

ياكى ئۆيۈمدە ئائىلەمگە سالام خەت يازىمەن.

:B.30 يەكشەنبە سائەت ئۈچلەردە سىزنىڭ

ئۆيىڭىزگە بارسام بولامدۇ؟

:A.31 بولىدۇ. ئوبدان! ھازىر سائەت قانچە

بولدى؟

- :B.32 بەشكە ئون مىنۇت قالدى.
 :A.33 مەن مۇنچىغا باراي. مېنىڭ لۆڭگەم قېنىدۇ؟
 :B.34 ئارقىڭىزدا. بۇ سومكىنىڭ ئىچىدە نىمىلەر بار؟

- :A.35 سۈيۈن، چىش پاراشوگى، چىش
 چۈتكىسى، تاغاق، چاچ چۈتكىسى، ئۇستۇرا،
 قايچا، كىچىك ئاينەك قاتارلىق نەرسىلەر. —
 ماقۇل ئەمەس، يەكشەنبە كۆرۈشەرمىز.
 :B.36 ھە، سائەت ئۈچلەردە كۆرۈشىمىز.
 :A.37 مەن بۈگۈن بەك ھاردىم. شۇڭا بالدۇر
 ئۇخلاي.

- :B.38 ماقۇل، ياخشى چۈش كۆرۈڭ!

7.2. Transliteration

Kündilik mäsğulatlar

- 01.A: Sa'itiñiz näččä boldi?¹
- 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 hämišä astaraq.
- 05.A: Karidordiki tam sa'iti hämišä säl tez bälki. Yuyunuşqa qaysi waqitta issiq su bolidu?
- 06.B: Käč 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 qalğanğičä gimnastika oynaymän. Sa'ät yättigičä taziliq qilimän. Sa'ät yättidin yättidin on minut ötkängiçä yuyunuş öyidä yuyunup, čiš tazilap, saqal qirip, čač taraymän. Siz här küni ätigän sa'ät näččidä yuyunuş 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 qalğanğičä ätigänlik

tamaq yäymän. Uniñdin keyin därskä kirimän.
Birinçi sa'ät darsimiz čüstin awal säkkizdä
başlinidu. Sizlärniñkiču?

- 13.A: Bizmu birinçi sa'ät darsimizni čüstin burun sa'ät
säkkizdä başlaymiz. Bizniñ kündä üç sa'ät
leksiyimiz bar. Bir sa'ät darsıñızlär qiriq bäs minut
bolamdu, ällik minut?
- 14.B: Ällik minut.
- 15.A: Här sa'ät dars ariliğida qançilik däm eliş bolidu?
- 16.B: On minutluq däm eliş bolidu.
- 17.A: Därstin qaysi waqitta čüsisizlär?
- 18.B: On ikkiğä on minut qalğanda därstin čüşüp,
aşxaniğa čüslük tamaq yigili barimiz. Čüslük
tamaqtin keyin yataqta däm alimän.
- 19.A: Siz čüslük tamaqtin keyin uxlamsiz?
- 20.B: Bázidä bir sa'ät uxliwalimän. Siz čüstä uxlamsiz?
- 21.A: Män kündüzi kämdin-käm uxlaymän. Adättä
čüslük tamaqtin keyin radiyo anılaymän, čünki
Awstiraliyä Radiyosi sa'ät on ikki yerimdin birgiča
xäwärlär anlıtidu. Xäwärlärni anlap bolğandin
keyin özäm üginimän. Siz čüstä uxlap bolğandin
keyin nimä qilisiz?
- 22.B: Düşänbä wä päyşänbä² künliri čüstin keyin yänä
ikki sa'ät darsimiz bar. Sa'ät ikki yerimda därskä
kirimän, sa'ät töttin yigirmä minut ötkändä därstin
čüşimän. Čarşänbä wä jümä künliri sa'ät ikki
yerimdin tötkiča su üzüşni mäşq qilimän. Säyşänbä
künliri dostlirim bilän muzika čelip naxşa eytip
 oynaymiz.
- 23.A: Siz nimä saz čalisiz?
- 24.B: Män anča-munča dap čalimän. Özäm uyğur xälq
naxşilirini eytişqa amraq. Şänbä künliri dostlirim
bilän şähärgä kirip, bazar wä bağčidä tamaşa
qilimän.

- 25.A: Hār kūni axšimi nimä qilisiz?
- 26.B: Käçlik tamaqtin keyin da'im özäm üginimän wä gezit-žornal körimän. Bāzidā telewizor körimän. Sizču?
- 27.A: Meniñ axšamliq mäşğulatim sizniñkigä oxšaş. Yerim keçidin burun uxlaymän, sa'ät on birlärdä. Axšamliqqa meniñ öyümgä baramsiz? Čay içip parañlişimiz.
- 28.B: Būgün baralmaymän. Käçürün! Būgün axšam sa'ät yättidä Aminä bilän kino körgili barmaqçı iduq. Uniñdin keyin yataqta parañlişip olturmaqçı iduq. Aminä män bilän yeqin. Sizniñ yäkšänbä čüştin keyin waqtıñiz barmu?
- 29.A: Hā'a, män yäkšänbä künliri dām alimän. Čüştin ilgiri da'im suxanida kir yuyimän yaki öyümdä a'ilāmgä salam xāt yazimän.
- 30.B: Yäkšänbä sa'ät üčlārdä sizniñ öyiñizgä barsam bolamdu?
- 31.A: Bolidu. Obdan! Hazir sa'ät qančā boldi?
- 32.B: Bāškā on minut qaldi.
- 33.A: Män mončiğa baray. Meniñ lōngām qenidu?
- 34.B: Arqıñizda. Bu somkiniñ içidä nimilär bar?
- 35.A: Sopun, čiš paraşogi, čiš čotkisi, tağaq, čač čotkisi, ustura, qayča, kičik äynäk qatarliq nārsilär. – Maqul ämisä, yäkšänbä körüşärmiz.
- 36.B: Hā, sa'ät üčlārdä körüşimiz.
- 37.A: Män būgün bāk hardim. Šuņa baldur uxlay.
- 38.B: Maqul, yaxşı čüš körün!

7.3 New Elements

adāt /#ādāt+#/ (n) 'habit,' 'custom;' ____ *id* '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])

ali... (see *altā* [4])

-am# (~ *-ām#* ~ *-ym#*) /|-Am#/ interrogative present-future (< */|-A#(#)mu#/))

Aminā /#āmīnā#/ (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'

aqlat- (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'

ätigān /#ätägān+#/ (< */ärt-A+KAn+|#/) (n) 'morning,' 'dawn;' (adj) 'early,' 'premature;' (adv) 'in the morning,' 'at dawn,' 'early,' 'prematurely' (see *ātā* [3])

ätigünlik /#ätägān+(+)l°G|#/ (adj) 'morning ...,' 'early(-morning) ...'

āynāk /#āynāg+#/ (n) 'glass,' 'mirror'

bağči... (see *bağčā* [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'

bālki (conj) '(not ...) but ...', 'rather ... (than ...);' (adv) 'maybe,' 'perhaps,' 'possibly,' 'seemingly,' 'apparently' (~ *bālkim*)

bālkim (adv) 'maybe,' 'perhaps,' 'possibly,' 'seemingly,' 'apparently' (~ *bālki*)

bāzi /#bāzi+#/ (n) 'some (people);' (adj) 'some,' 'certain;' ___ *dā* 'sometimes' (~ *bāzān*)

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)'

čarāk /#čarāk+#/ (n) 'quarter;' (meas) 'quarter of an hour,' 'span' '(Uyghur) *châ(h)rek*' (= formerly 8,96kg., nowadays 10kg.)

čaršānbā /#čaršānbā+|#/ (n) 'Wednesday;' (adv) 'on Wednesday;' ___ *kūnliri* '(on) Wednesdays'

čel... (see *čal-* [7])

čiš /#čiš+#/ (< **tiš*) (n) 'tooth;' ___ *parašogi* 'tooth powder,' 'tooth paste' (CU ~ *yagaw* ~ *yago*, SU *čiš pastisi*)

čotka /#čotka+#/ (n) 'brush' (SU *ščyotka*)

čotki... (see *čotka* [7])

čüš₁ (< **tiš*) (n) 'noon(-time),' 'midday'

čüš₂ (< **tiš*) (n) 'dream;' ___ *kör-* 'dream (a dream)'

čüš- (< **tiš-*) (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+(+)|°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])

dārs (n) 'lesson,' 'class'

düşānbā (n) 'Monday;' (adv) 'on Monday;' ___ *kūnliri* '(on) Mondays'

el... (see *al-* [7])

etil- /#ät-1-|/ (v.pass:int) 'be done,' 'be made'

-*gāndā* (see -*ğanda* [7])

geziť /#gaziť+#/ (n) 'newspaper;' ____-žornal 'newspapers and magazines' (SU *geziť-žornal*)

+gičā (see +gičā [7])

-gili (see -gili [7])

gimnastika /#gimnāstika+#/ (n) 'physical exercise'

gōš (n) 'meat,' 'flesh'

-ğanda (~ -qanda ~ -gāndā ~ -kāndā) /| -GAn+dA#/ past independent concurrent action ([VP____ VP_y...] "[at the time] when [NP] X, [NP] Y...", "while [NP] X, [NP] Y...") (see -ğan [3], +da [2])

-ğandin (~ -qandin ~ -gāndin ~ -kāndin) /| -GAn+dIn#/ past independent preceding action ([VP____ keyin VP_y...] "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])

-gili (~ -qili ~ -gili ~ -kili) /-| -GIll#/ purposive ("[in order] to ..."), inceptive ("since ...ing")

halal /#halāl+#/ (ad) 'halal,' 'ritually fit,' (i.e., according to Islamic proprietary law corresponding to Judaic *kashrûth*), '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 /#issiq+#/ (n) 'heat,' 'high temperature,' 'fever;' (ad) 'hot,' 'heated,' 'feverish'

īslāt- (v.caus:1) 'use,' 'employ,' 'engage,' 'utilize'

īslūt... (see *īslāt-* [7])

jaza /#jāza+#/ (n) 'shelf,' 'rack,' 'frame,' 'platform,' 'board,' 'scaffold'

jazi... (see *jaza* [7])

jūmā (n) 'Friday;' (adv) 'on Friday'

kāč (n) 'dusk,' 'evening;' (adv) 'at dusk,' 'in the evening,' 'late,' 'belatedly'

kāčlik /#kāč+(+)l°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 (< */#*käč*-A+#/) (n) 'night;' (adv) 'yesterday'

keyin /#*käyin*+#/ (adv) ([NP+*din* ____]) 'after,' 'following,' 'consequently'

+*kičä* (see +*ğičä* [7])

kino (*kinoyum* [~ *kinorum*], *kinoyuñ* [~ *kinoruñ*], *kinosi*) /#*kinō*+#/ (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 (c.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])

leksiya /#*lëksiyä*+#/ (n) 'lecture' (SU *lekciya*)

lōngä (n) 'towel'

-*m#* (see -*am#* [7])

-*may#* (~ -*mäy#*) /-|*mA*-*A#*/ negative present-future (preceding pronominal tags) (see -*ma* [3], -*i#* [3])

mäşgülat /#*mäşgülat*+#/ (n) 'occupation,' 'activity'

mäşq (n) 'practice,' 'exercise' (SU *mäşiq*)

mäxsus /#*mäxsüs*+#/ (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 /#*mūzika*+#/ (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)'

oršaš (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_x+*din* Y ____]) '(Y) past ~ after (X [o'clock]);' ([NP_x+*din* NP_y+*ğa* ____]) 'shift ~ transcend (from X to Y);' ([NP+*ğa* ____]) 'shift (to),' 'belong to;' (v.t) ([NP[+*ni*] ____]) 'spend (time, occasion etc.)'

paraŋlaš- (v.rec.int) ([NP *bilän* ____]) 'talk together (with),' 'converse (with),' 'chat (with)'

parašog... (see *parašok* [7])

parašok /#parašog+#/ (n) 'powder (SU *porošok*)

päyšanbä (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 *qančä* [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 /#qırığ+#/ (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'

säyšanbä (n) 'Tuesday;' (adv) '(on) Tuesday;' ____ *künliri* '(on) Tuesdays'

+si (~ **+i**) /|+(s)l#/ temporal adverbial

sopun (n) 'soap' (SU *sowun*)

suxana /#sū+##(x)āna+|#/ (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;' ____ *kūnliri* '(on) Saturdays'

şuŋa 'to that,' 'for that,' 'due to that,' 'therefore,' 'hence,' 'so' (~ *şuŋlaşqa*)

tağaq /#taɣaɣ+#/ (n) 'comb'

tamaq /#tamaɣ+#/ (n) 'food,' 'meal,' 'dish'

tamaşa (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'

yāksānbā (n) 'Sunday;' (adv) '(on) Sunday;' ____ *kūnliri* '(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-*)

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 Aminā tonight at seven. After that, we were going to have a chat at the dormitory. Aminā 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 Vocabulary³

7.5.1 Popular Musical Instruments (*āmmibap sazlar ~ čalğu āswaplırı*)

Accordion: *garmon* /#garmōn+#/ (*garmon*'), *akordiyon* /#akordiyōn+#/ (*akkordeon*)

Drum: *dumba*q /#dumbag+#/

Flute: *nāy*

Guitar: *gitar* /#gitār+#/ (*gitara*)

Mandolin: *mandalin* /#mandalīn+#/ (*mandolina*)

Mouth-Organ, Harmonica: *eğiz garmoni* /#agz+##garmōn+| (s)l+#/

Piano: *rayal* /#rayāl+#/ (*royal*')

Trumpet: *kanay* /#kānāy+| (*kanāy*)

Violin: *iskripka* /#skrīpka+#/ (*skripka*)

7.5.2 Uyghur Folk Instruments (*uyğur xālq sazlar ~ čalğu āswaplırı*)

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 /#sapāy+| '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 /#sūnāy+| 'surnay' (a woodwind instrument with a wooden reed)

7.5.2.2 Stringed Instruments (General) (*tarliq sazlar ~ čalğu āswaplırı*)

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,' 'tanbūr' (a plucked three-stringed instrument with a diatonic scale)

7.5.2.3 Stringed Instruments Played with a Bow (*hamančā bilān čalğan tarliq sazlar ~ čalğu āswapliri*)

ğijäk /#oijäg+#/ 'ghijak' (with a spherical skin-covered body and three or four metal strings)

xuštār /#xuštār#/ '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 Iranic-derived names. This system begins with (*šanba* >) *šanbā* 'Saturday,' which consequently receives the prefixed Iranic numeratives (*yak* ~ *yek* 'one' >) *yāk...*, (*du* 'two' >) *dū...*, (*se(h)* 'three' >) *sāy...*, (*čahār* ~ *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 (*kūn*) 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>Kūngā nimā?</i>	<i>Hāptigā qančā</i> (~ ... <i>nāččā</i>)?	<i>Hāptiniñ qančiniči</i> (~ ... <i>nāččiniči</i>) (<i>kūni</i>)?
(Answer:)			
Monday:	(<i>Kūngā</i>) <i>dūšanbā</i> .	(<i>Hāptigā</i>) <i>bir</i> .	(<i>Hāptiniñ</i>) <i>birinči</i> (<i>kūni</i>).
Tuesday:	(<i>Kūngā</i>) <i>sāyšanbā</i> .	(<i>Hāptigā</i>) <i>ikki</i> .	(<i>Hāptiniñ</i>) <i>ikkinči</i> (<i>kūni</i>).
Wednesday:	(<i>Kūngā</i>) <i>čaršanbā</i> .	(<i>Hāptigā</i>) <i>üč</i> .	(<i>Hāptiniñ</i>) <i>üčinči</i> (<i>kūni</i>).
Thursday:	(<i>Kūngā</i>) <i>pāyšanbā</i> .	(<i>Hāptigā</i>) <i>öt</i> .	(<i>Hāptiniñ</i>) <i>ötinči</i> (<i>kūni</i>).
Friday:	(<i>Kūngā</i>) <i>jūmā</i> .	(<i>Hāptigā</i>) <i>bāš</i> .	(<i>Hāptiniñ</i>) <i>bāšinči</i> (<i>kūni</i>).
Saturday:	(<i>Kūngā</i>) <i>šanbā</i> .	(<i>Hāptigā</i>) <i>altā</i> .	(<i>Hāptiniñ</i>) <i>altinči</i> (<i>kūni</i>).
Sunday:	(<i>Kūngā</i>) <i>yākšanbā</i> . (<i>Kūngā</i>) <i>šinčā</i> .	(<i>Hāptigā</i>) <i>yātū</i> .	(<i>Hāptiniñ</i>) <i>yätinči</i> (<i>kūni</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 ماڭىزىندىن ئاياق، پايپاق ۋە باشقا

تۇرمۇشقا كېرەكلىك نەرسىلەر ئالماقچىمەن.

:B.08 ئۇنداق بولسا، مەن سىزگە ئېلىشىپ بېرىي.

:A.09 ياخشى، بولىدۇ. سىزنى ئاۋارە قىلىدىغان

بولىدۇم.

: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 - يېمەكلىك، قەن - گېزەكلىك، چاي ۋە

باشقا نەرسىلەرنىڭ ھەممىسى بار ئىكەن.

:B.14 شۇنى دىمەمسىز؟! مانا قاراڭ! رەختلەر،

يۇڭ يىپ، كىيىم - كېچەكلىك، ھەر خىل باش

ياغلىق، پوپايىكا، پايپاق قاتارلىق نەرسىلەر

نىمىدىگەن كۆپ! ماۋۇ دۇكاندا ۋەلىسىپىت،

كىيىم تىكىش ماشىنىسى، رادىيو، تېلېۋىزور

قاتارلىق نەرسىلەر بار. مەدەنىيەت بۇيۇملىرى

ئاۋۇ دۇكاندا.

.....

:A.15 ئاۋۇ قارا ئاياقنىڭ 37 - نومۇلۇغى بارمۇ؟

- C.16: قايسى قارا ئاياق؟ سول تەرەپتىكىمۇ؟
- A.17: ياق، ئوڭ تەرەپتىكىلا، بېغىر رەڭلىكىنىڭ 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 كەلدىمۇ؟
- 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 پاچىقنىڭ 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? Tapşuruq işläwatamsiz?
- 02.B: Yaq, tapşuruq işläp boldum. Tapşuruqni 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 sözläşni yättä aydila yaxşı üginiwaldiñiz. Čay içiñ! Qandaq, aldiraşmusiz?
- 05.A: Anča aldiraş ämäs. Män sa'ät üčlärdä bazarğa barmaqčimän. Billä baramsiz?
- 06.B: Baray. Hazirla barayli! Mänmu bazardin anča-munča nārsilär elišim lazim idi. Bүgün kitapxaniğa berip yeñi nāšr qilingän xānzučä-uyğurčä luğätni alay. Sizču?
- 07.A: Magizindin ayaq, paypaq wä başqa turmuşqa keräklük nārsilär almaqčimän.
- 08.B: Undaq bolsa, män sizgä elišip beräy.
- 09.A: Yaxşı, bolidu. Sizni awarä qilidiğan boldum.'
- 10.B: Hičqisi 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 hičqačan kälmiğän. Bazarlar nimidiğan awat-hä! Soda dukanlirida turmuşqa keräklük buyumlar, yimäk-ičmäklär, qān-gezäklär, čay wä başqa nārsilärniñ hämmisi

bar ikän.

14.B: Šuni dimämsiz?!² Mana qarañ! Răxtlăr, yuñ yip, kiyim-kečăklăr, hăr xil bař yağlıq, popayka, paypaq qatarlıq nărsilăr nimidigăn kôp! Mawu dukanda wălsipit, kiyim tikiř mařinisi, radiyo, telewizor qatarlıq nărsilăr bar. Mădiniyăt buyumliri awu dukanda.

.

15.A: Awu qara ayaqniñ ottuz yăttinči nomurluği barmu?

16.C: Qaysi qara ayaq? Sol tărăptikimu?

17.A: Yaq, oñ tărăptikila, beğir rănlikniñ yenidiki. Hă, toğra, řu.³

18.C: Buniñ ottuz yăttinči nomurluği bar.

19.A: Kôrüp baqaymu?

20.C: Mana, kôrüp beqin!

21.B: Ăñ yaxřisi, kiyip sinap beqin!

22.A: Mărhaba xenim, siz bu xilni yaxři kôrămsiz?

23.B: Hă'ă, u čiraylıq ikän. Putiñizğa dăl kăldimu?

24.A: Săl tar kăldi. Ottuz săkkizinči nomurluğini kôrüp baqaymu?

25.C: Mana, kiyip kôrüp beqin! Kăñ kălmidimu?

26.A: Yaq, bolidu. Bu maña taza dăl ikän.

27.C: Bu ayaqniñ bahasi qimmăt âmăs, sŭpitimu yaxři.

28.B: Bahasi ančă ārzanmu âmăs . . . yigirmă yŭăn altă mo⁴ . . .

29.A: Bolidu. Muřuni alay. Pulini sizğa tapřurimănmu?

30.C: Yaq, awu pul tapřuruweliř orniğa berin!

.

31.A: Mawu yip paypaqniñ bahasi qančă?

32.D: Ikki koy săkkiz mo băř puñ.

33.B: Oho, nimidigăn qimmăt-hă!

34.A: Mawu kôk rănlik 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.⁵ Pul tapşuruweliş ornı änä, işikniñ yenida.

40.A: Rähmät!

.....

41.A: Pul tegişişim keräk. Banka qäyärdä?

42.B: Änä ašu yärdä. Pul tegişiş Dostluq Magizindimu⁶ bolidu.

.....

8.3 New Elements

aldıraş (ad) 'busy,' 'in a hurry,' 'urgent'

aplowuz /#aptōbuz+#/ (n) 'bus,' '(motor) coach' (SU *awtobus*)

aşu (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'

ārzan /#ārzān+#/ (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_x(+ni) NO_y+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 #čū [3])

dāl (ad) 'just right,' 'spot-on,' 'on the mark,' 'perfect,' 'exact'

-*diñiz* (~ -tiñiz) /-| -d+ñlz#/ 2nd person sg. polite definite past tense

dostluq /#dost+(+)|°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)+/)

gezāk (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 /#kerāg+(+)|°G+|#/ (adj) 'necessary,' 'needed,' 'required'

kišilik /#kiši+(+)|°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 *yūlān* [8]) (~ *yūlān*)

kōk (n) 'sky,' 'green grass,' 'herb,' 'seedling;' (ad) 'blue,' 'green'

lazim /#lāzım+##/ (n) 'need,' 'necessity,' 'requirement;' (adj) 'necessary,' 'required' (less colloquial than *kerāk* [3])

luğāt (n) 'dictionary,' 'lexicon'

magizin /#magazīn+##/ (n) 'large store,' 'large shop,' 'department store' (SU *magazin*)

maqala /#maqāla+##/ (n) 'piece of writing,' 'essay,' 'article'

maqali... (see *maqala* [8])

mādinīyāt (n) 'civilization,' 'culture;' ____ *buyumliri* 'stationary (articles)'

mārhaba (phr) 'welcome!'; *Mārhaba* (p.n) personal name (f) -*mi...* (see -*ma* [3])

mo /#mō+##/ (*moyum* [~ *morum*], *moyuṇ* [~ *moruṇ*], *mosi*) (meas) 'mao' (second-largest Chinese monetary unit, one tenth of a *yuan* [see *koy*, *yūlān* [8]] and ten *fen* [see *puṇ* [8]])

nārsā /#nārsā+##/ (< *nā ār--sā) (n) 'thing'

nārsi... (see *nārsā* [8])

nāšr (n) 'publishing,' 'publication;' ____ *qil* - 'publish;' ____ *qilin* - 'be published' (SU *nāšir*)

nilon (n) 'nylon'

nimidigān /#nimā+##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'
- puṇ* (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'
- rāxt* (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)'
- sūpāt* (n) 'quality,' 'status,' 'adjective'
- sūpit...* (see *sūpāt* [8])
- tapšur* - (v.t) ([NP_i(+ni) NP_j+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* /#tapšurug+#/ (< /tapšur-G+|#/) (n) 'charge,' 'duty,' 'assignment,' 'homework;' ____ *išlā* - '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])

turmuş (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")

yaxşı kōr- ([NP(+*ni*) ____]) 'like,' 'love' (see *yaxşı* [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* /#bätinkä+#/ (n) 'high leather boot(s)'
- biläyzük* (n) 'bracelet'
- boquč* (n) 'string,' 'lace' (SU *boquč*)
- bök* /#bökö+#/ (n) '(Ughur-style) skull-cap'
- čapan* /#čāpān+#/ (n) 'chapan,' 'caftan' (traditional Central Asian overcoat)
- čaza* (n) 'hairpin'
- čäm* /#čām+#/ (n) 'sole (of footwear)' (~ *ultañ*)
- čümbäl* (n) '(facial) veil' (~ *čümbät*)
- doppa* /#dōppa+#/ (n) 'doppa' (traditional Central Asian embroidered skull-cap [cf. Uzbek *doppi*] worn by males and females)
- galistuk* /#gālstuk+#/ (n) 'necktie' (SU *galstuk*)
- halqa* (n) 'earring'
- ič köynäk* /#ič+#(#)köynäg+|#/ 'undershirt,' 'slip'
- ički iştan* 'underpants,' 'panties'
- iştan* /#ištān+#/ (n) 'trousers,' 'pants,' 'slacks'
- izma* (n) 'button 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* /#käpkä+#/ (n) 'peaked cap,' 'billed cap' (SU *kepka*)
- käš* /#käš+#/ (n) 'slipper'
- köynäk* /#köynäg+#/ (n) 'shirt,' 'blouse,' 'dress'
- köz'äynäk* /#köz+#(#)äynäg+|#/ (n) '(eye) glasses,' 'spectacles'
- kurutka* /#kūrtka+#/ (n) 'jacket' (SU *kurika*)
- kümüş* (n) 'silver;' (ad) 'silver'
- mayka* (n) 'sleeveless undershirt,' '(under)vest,' 'singlet,' 'tank-top'

- moda* /#mōda+#/ (n) 'fashion;' *kona* ____ 'old fashion;' *yeñi* ____ 'new fashion;' ____ *boyiçä* 'according to fashion,' 'fashionable'
- monçaq* /#monçaq+#/ 'necklace'
- ötkä* (n) 'heel (of the foot or of footwear)' (~ *paşna*)
- ötük* /#ötüg+#/ (n) 'boot'
- paşna* /#pāşna+#/ (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'io*)
- pärijä* /#pärijä+#/ (n) '*parija*' (long, front-buttoned gown traditionally worn by Uyghur men)
- pärnuq* /#pärtuq+#/ (n) 'apron'
- pilatı* /#plātı+#/ (n) '(Western-style) dress (worn by females)' (SU *plat'e*)
- qalpaq* /#qalpaq+#/ (n) 'round cap,' 'round hat,' 'felt hat'
- qaş* (n) 'jade;' ____ *taş* ~ ____ *teşi* 'jade (stone)'
- qeyiş* /#qayış+#/ (n) 'leather belt'
- qolqap* /#qol+##qap+|#/ (n) 'glove,' 'mitten' (~ *päläy*)
- qulaqça* /#qulaq++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*)
- şarpa* /#şarpa+#/ (n) 'scarf,' 'muffler' (SU *şarf*)
- şim* (n) 'trousers,' 'pants'
- tikiş* (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)' (~ *čām*)
- 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* >) *puñ* are referred to as (Chinese *máo* >) *mo*, and ten *mo* equal one (Chinese *yuán* >) *yūān* 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 *yuan* 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* < **täyin*), 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 كىلىك 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.
E.06 كۆكۈچ رەڭلىكى بارمۇ؟
E.07 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 ماشىنا ياراشمايدۇ.
B.10 نىمىشقا؟
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، كىتاپخاناغا بارايلى!

.....

A.24: بۇ كىتاپخانا نىمىدىگەن چوڭ - ھە!

B.25: ھەئە، خېلى چوڭ. بۇ رايونىمىزدىكى ئەڭ

چوڭ كىتاپخانا. شىنخۇا كىتاپخانىسىنىڭ

پۈتۈن مەملىكىتىمىزدە ئورغۇن 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، ئايدا 10.

A.38: بولىدۇ. چوقۇم ئاپىڭىزنىڭ تۇغۇلغان كۈنىنى تەبرىكلەشكە بارىمەن.

B.39: ئويدان! 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 ماڭىزنى. يۈرۈڭ، كىرىپ كۆرۈپ باقايلى!
- ئاۋۇ كىچىك گۈلدان قانداق؟

:A.44 ئانچە ياخشى ئەمەس ئىكەن. دوستلۇق ماڭىزىدا 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 beqın.
05.A: Män bu ränni yaxşı körmäymän. Köküç ränligi barmu?
06.E: Bar, mana.
07.A: Bu bäk yaxşıkän. Män ikki metir alay. Awu jazidiki räxtniñ hämmisi sap yipäkmü?
08.E: Hä'ä, hämmisi sap yipäk. Mawu güllük räxt qandaq? Sizgä yaqamdu?
09.A: Xeli esil ikän, ämma bu maña yaraşmaydu.
10.B: Nimışqa?
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: Bunıñ ränği sizgä nahayiti yarışıptu.
15.A: Hä'ä, 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. Muşu boldi.
20.E: Jäm'i yigirmä töt koy altä mo baş puñ.
21.A: Mana ottuz koy.
22.E: Pul tapşuruweliş orni awu yärdä. Mana fapiyawı.
23.A: Rähmät! – Ämdi, Märhaba xenim, kitapxanığa

barayli!

.

24.A: Bu kitapxana nimidigän čon-hä!

25.B: Hä'ä, xeli čon. Bu rayonimizdiki äñ čon kitapxana. Šinxwa Kitapxanisiniñ pütün mämlikitimizdä nurgun šöbisi bar. Hämmä yärdä digidäk az digändä bir šöbisi bar. Änä qarañ! Luğätlär mušu qäwättä ikän. Ikkinči qäwättä xänzučä romanlar bar. Üčünči qäwättä uyğurčä kitaplar wä rayonimizdiki az sanliq millätlär yazğučiliri yazğan kitaplar bar.

26.A: Änä qarañ! Yeñi luğätlär awu jazilarda ikän.

27.B: Yoldaş, män bir «Xänzučä-uyğurčä luğät» wä bir «İnglizčä-xänzučä 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. Šuñä apamğa awu dukandin bir soğa almaqčimän.

32.A: Apiniñniñ tuğulğan küni qančünči čisla?¹

33.B: On altinči čisla. Čüştin keyin olturuş qilimiz. Sizmu šu waqitta apamniñ öyigä berin!

34.A: On altinči čisla häptiniñ näččünči küni bolidu?

35.B: Häptiniñ üçünči küni.

36.A: Bügün küngä nimä?

37.B: Bügün küngä päyşänbä, ayğa on.

38.A: Bolidu. Čoqum apiniñniñ tuğulğan künini täbrikläškä barimän.

39.B: Obdan! Imkan qädär balduraq berin. – 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.

Yürün, kirip körüp baqayli! – Awu kiçik güldan qandaq?

44.A: Anča yaxşı ämäs ikän. Dostluq Magizinda bir xil yüz sopuni bar ikän. Ätä berip alay däymän.²

45.B: Qimmät ämästu?

46.A: Qimmät ämäs, ärzan ikän. Qarañ! Awu dukandiki şaptullar nimidigän yaxşı! – Şaptulniñ jini³ qanča?

47.G: Ällik bāš tiyin.

48.A: Ikki jin berin. Xasiñ barmu?

49.G: Xasiñ setilip boldi. Yänä nimä alisiz?

50.A: Muşu 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, pulnimu köp xäjliduq... 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+#čä+|#/ (n) 'English manner,' 'English language;' (adv) 'in the English manner,' 'in (the) English (language)'

jām'i /#jām'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'

kōkūč (ad) 'bluish,' 'light blue' (~ *kōkūš*)

kōrūn- (v.pass:int) ([NP+ğa ____]) 'be seen by,' 'appear (to ~ before),' 'emerge,' 'look (like ... [to])'

kōynāklik /#kōynāg+(+)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*)

nādā /#nā+|dA+#/ (id) 'nothing of the kind!,' 'far from it!' (objection, disagreement) (see *nā* [6], +*da* [2])

nepiz /#napız+#/ (n) 'thin' (SU *neppiz*)

nimışqa (< **nimā* iš+*qa*) 'why,' 'for what reason,' 'wherefore' (only interrogative)

oçirāt (n) 'row,' 'line,' 'queue'

ottuz (num) 'thirty'

paxta /#pāxta+#/ (n) 'cotton'

pūtūn (ad) 'whole,' 'entire,' 'complete,' 'perfect'

qančiniči /#qa+n+#či+n++čI+|#/ (< */#qa+n+#čā+n++čI+|#/ (num.ordinal=adj) interrogative ordinal (~ *nāččiniči*)

qayt- (v.int) (NP_x+*din* NP_y+ğa ____]) 'return (from X to Y),' 'turn away (from X)'

qādār (postp) ([NP+ğa ____]) 'up (to),' 'until,' 'till,' 'as far as;' ([ad ____]) 'as ...,' 'so ...'; ([pron ____ ad]) 'so ...,' 'this ...'

qelin /#qalm+#/ (ad) 'thick,' 'dense,' 'close'

qisqičā /#qis--GA+#čā+|#/ (ad) 'in short,' 'concise,' 'summary'

rāng... (see *rān* [6])

rānlig... (see *rānlik* [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'

sān'āi (n) 'art'

semiz /#sāmiz+#/ (ad) 'fat,' 'corpulent'

seriq /#sarig+#/ (n) 'yellow,' 'yolk;' (ad) 'yellow'

setil- /#sat-l-|/ (v.pass:int) 'be sold'

soğa /#sōgā+#/ (n) 'present,' 'gift' (~ *soğat*)

soğatliq /#sōoāt+(+)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_x+ğa NP_y(+ni) ____]) 'congratulate (X on Y),' 'compliment (X on Y),' 'convey one's best wishes (to X on the occasion of Y)'

tiyin /#tiym+#/ (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;' ____ğan kün 'birthday' (see -ğan [3], kün [7])

wayyāy (excl) expression of pain or unpleasant surprise

xājlā- (v.t) 'expend,' 'spend (money)'

xānzučā /#xānzu+#čā+|#/ (n) 'Han(-Chinese) manner,'
'(Han-)Chinese (language);' (adv) 'in the Han(-Chinese) manner,'
'in (the Han-)Chinese (language)' (SU *xānsučā*)

yandur- (v.caus:t) (NP_x(+ni) NP_y+ğa ____]) 'return (X to Y),' 'give (X) back (to Y),' 'throw up (X),' 'vomit (X);' ([NP_x(+ni) NP_y+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+ğa ____]) 'be pleasing (to),' 'be satisfying (to),' 'be beneficial (to)'

yaraš- (v.rec:int) '(come to) suit (one another);' ([NP+ğa ____])
'(come to) suit,' '(come to) befit,' '(come to) fit'

yariš... (see **yaraš-** [9])

yaxšikān < *yaxši ikān* (see *yaxši* [1], *ikān* [1])

yazğuči /#yaz-GU+(+)čI+|#/ (n) 'writer,' 'author'

yāt- (v.int) ([NP+ğa ____]) 'reach,' 'arrive (at),' 'catch up (with),' 'suffice (for)'

yipāk /#yipäg+#/ (n) 'silk' (SU *žipāk*)

yūr- (v.int) 'move (forward ~ along),' 'go (forward),' 'stroll,'
'proceed' (see Note 6.6.01); ([NP *bilān* ____]) 'associate (with),'
'have contact (with);' (asp.v) aspect: continuation, frequency,
regularity (SU *žūr-*)

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* [~ *gañbirñ*], *gañbisi*) (n)
'fountain-pen' (SU *awtoručka*)

konwert (back-vocalic!) (n) '(letter) envelop' (~ *lipap*)

lipap /#lipāp+#/ (n) '(letter) envelop' (SU *lipapā*) (~ *konwert*)

mašinka /#mašinka+#/ (n) 'typewriter'

māšiq дәptiri (n) 'exercise book' (SU *māšiq дәptiri*)

mobi (*mobiyim* [~ *mobirim*], *mobiñ* [~ *mobirñ*], *mobisi*)
/#mōbī+#/ (n) 'writing brush' (~ *mawbi*)

mōhūr (n) 'signet,' 'personal stamp'

öčürgüč (n) '(erasing) rubber,' 'eraser' (~ *rezinkā*)

qāğāz (n) 'paper'

qāldām (n) 'pen'

qerindaš (n) 'pencil'

rezinkā /#rāzinkā+#/ (n) '(erasing) rubber,' 'eraser' (~ *öčürgüč*)

sānpān (n) 'abacus'

siya (*siyayim* [~ *siyarim*], *siyayñ* [~ *siyarñ*], *siyasi*) /#siyā+#/ (n)
'ink'

sizğuč (n) 'rule,' 'ruler (for drawing straight lines)'

siziqliq /#sız-G+(+)l°G+|#/ (adj) 'lined,' 'ruled;' ____ *qāğāz* 'ruled paper'

siziqsiz /#sız-G+(+)slz+|#/ (adj) 'unlined,' 'unruled;' ____ *qāğāz*
'unruled paper'

suruq /#suruq+#/ (< /#sur+G+|#/ (n) 'stamp ink'

taṃğa (n) 'seal,' 'stamp'

xatirā дәptär ~ *xatirā дәptiri* /#xātirā+##dәptär+([s]l+)|#/ (n)
'notebook,' 'notepad,' 'memo-book'

9.5.2 Textiles and Textile Products

ātlās (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)

čibärqut (n) 'corduroy'

čipta (n) 'coarse linen,' 'hessian,' 'burlap'

čit (n) 'patterned fabric,' 'calico,' 'chintz'

- čüšäk* /#čüšäg+#/ (< */#tüş-AG+|#/ ? */#tüş-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'
- kirlük* /#kir+(+)|°G+|#/ (n) '(bed) sheet'
- köpä* /#kōpā+#/ (< **körpā*) (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'ī+#/ (ad) 'artificial,' 'synthetic' (SU *sun'i*); ___ *yipäk*
 'rayon' (SU *sun'i žipäk*)
- šayı* /#šayı+#/ 'silk cloth'
- tam gildäm* (n) 'wall-rug'
- tawar* (n) 'satin'
- tdkiyd* (n) 'down pillow'
- terä* (n) 'hide,' 'leather;' ___ *mähsulatliri* 'leather products;' *kala terisi*
 'cow hide;' *qoy terisi* 'sheep hide'
- tor* (n) 'netting,' 'gauze,' 'fine lace,' 'window lace;' ___ *pärdä* 'lace
 curtain'
- yastuq* /#yastuq+#/ (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+(+)|°G+|#/ (adj) 'having a ... complexion,' 'flesh-
 colored'
- qap-qara* (ad) 'jet-black,' 'pitch-black'
- qip-qizil* /#qip#qızıl+|#/ (ad) 'glaringly red'

qizğuč (ad) 'reddish,' 'light red;' ___ *seriq* 'orange(-colored)'

qizil /#qızıl+#/ (< */#qız-l+|#//? */qızı-l+|#//?) (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+(+)|°G+|#/ 'having stripes,' 'striped'

9.6 Notes

9.6.01 In naming days of a given month, *ay* 'month' or *äsla* '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: *Üčinči 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 ئىنستىتۇتىدىن 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 ئېرىقى تەرىپىدە.
 يۈك - ئاقلىرىڭىز كۆپمۇ؟
 A.07: ئانچە كۆپ ئەمەس.
 B.08: مەن ھازىرلا ئۆيەرگە 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: دېڭىي 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،
ئۇنىۋېرسىتېتنىڭ چەتئەللىك مۇتەخەسسسلەر
ياتىغىدىن ئايرۇدۇرومغا.
C.10: ئايرۇدۇرومغا بارىدىغان ماشىنا كەچتە
قايسى ۋاقىتتا ياتىغىڭىزغا بارسۇن؟
B.11: سائەت سەككىزدە.
C.12: ئىسمىڭىز نىمە؟
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 كۈلپەت.
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 كۈتۈۋالمايمەن.
 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 İnstitutidin¹
kälğan.
04.B: Telefon nomuriñiz qančä?
05.A: Üč töt üç toqquz yättä nomurni elip, andin ikki
bir säkkizinči nomurğa bärsä bolidu.²
06.B: Bolidu. Kerim qaytip kälsä, sizgä telefon bärsun
däp eytip qoyay.³

10.2.2

- 01.A: Hoy! Zulpiyä barmu?
02.B: Hä, män Zulpiyä. Siz kim?
03.A: Män Yasuko Ikeda.
04.B: Hä! Yaxşimusiz! Siz qäyärdä?
05.A: Män poyiz istansısında. Mäktäpkä näččinči yol
aptowuzığa oltursam bolidu?
06.B: Yättinči yol. Aptowuz bekiti istansiniñ aldidiki
yolniñ neriqi täripidä. Yük-taqliriñiz köpmu?
07.A: Ančä köp ämäs.
08.B: Män hazirla u yärgä baray. Män kälgičä
istansiniñ aldida kütüp turuñ!
09.A: Awarä bolmañ! Män hazirla aptowuzğa čüşimän.
10.B: Undaq bolsa, män sizni mäktäpniñ aldi
därwazisiniñ yenediki bekättä kütüp turimän. Biz
dämdin keyin körüşärmiz.

10.2.3

- 01.A: Wey!⁴

- 02.B: Uyğurčä gäpni bilidiğan birär adäm barmu?
 03.A: Deñ yi şya!⁵

 04.C: Hoy!
 05.B: Hoy! Ürümči kira mašinisi šerkitimu?
 06.C: Hä'ä.
 07.B: Maña bir kira mašinisi äwätiñizlär. Dostluq
 Magizingä barmaqči idim.
 08.C: Mašina nägä barsun?
 09.B: Šinxwa Kitapxaniğa kälsun. Maña бүгүн axşam
 yänä bir mašina keräk idi, uniwersitetniñ čät'ällik
 mutäxässislär⁶ yatiğidin ayruduromğa.
 10.C: Ayruduromğa baridiğan mašina kăčtä qaysi
 waqitta yatiğiniğä barsun?
 11.B: Sa'ät säkkizdä.
 12.C: Isminiz 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 telefonga čaqiriş qäğizi
 beriña!
 02.B: Mana.

 03.B: Siz čaqirğan Ürümčidiki Ayšäm Sulaymandin
 telefon kăldi. 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!⁷
 08.A: Män Qumul telegiraf idarisidä.⁸ Toqquzinči ayniñ

yigirmä bāšinči küni⁹ Juŋgoğa kældim. Ülüškün Qumulğa kældim. Ögünlükkä Turpanğa barimän. Oninči aynıñ yättinči küni čüştin keyin sa'āt üçtin on minut ötkändä poyiz bilän Ürümčigä barimän.

09.B: Yaxşı gäpqu! Öktäbirniñ 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*); *fotografıya* ___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])

Ayşām (p.n) personal name (f)

āwāt- /#āwāt-/- (v.t) ([NP_x(+ni) NP_y+ğa ___]) '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'

çaqır- /#çaqır-/- (< */#çaq-|r-/) (v.t) ([NP_x(+ni) NP_y+ğa ___]) 'call out (X to Y),' 'call (X to Y),' 'order (X to Y),' 'summon (X to Y),' 'invite (X to Y);' ___iş *qāğizi* 'order form'

dāmdin /#dām+|dln#/'after a while,' 'a moment later,' 'in a moment' (see *dām* [6], *+din* [1])

dārwaṣa /#dārwaṣa+#/ (n) 'portal,' 'large gate,' 'main entrance'

gāp (n) 'utterance,' 'talk,' 'speech,' '(spoken) language,' 'tone (of speech),' 'matter,' 'affair'

-*gičā* (see -*gičā* [10])

-*gičā* (~ -*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;' ___ *maşinisi* '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 *kūt* - [3], *-p* [2], *al* - [7])
- maña* dative-directive of the 1st person sg. pronoun ('[to] me')
- mārkiziy* /#mārkāzīy+#/ (ad) 'central'
- mulānāssis* (n) 'expert,' 'specialist'
- neriqi* /#narī+ +KI+|#/ (adj) '(that which is) on the far side,' 'yon,' 'yonder'
- nomur* /#nōmur+#/ (n) 'number,' 'numeral,' '(entertainment) number,' 'size (N° ...)' (SU *nomer*)
- ōgūnlük* /#ōgūn+(+)|°G+|#/ (< *ōñ *kūn*+*lüg*?) (n) 'the day after tomorrow,' *_____kā* '(on) the day after tomorrow'
- ōktābir* /#ōktābr+#/ (n) 'October' (~ *oninči ay*) (SU *oktyabr*)
- poyiz* /#pōyız+#/ (n) '(railway) train' (SU *poezd*)
- qāğāz* (n) 'paper,' 'document,' '(printed) form'
- qāğiz...* (see *qāğāz* [10])
- Qumul* (p.n) 'Qumul,' 'Hami' (~ *Qomul*)
- sam* (~ *-sām*) /-|-sA+m#/ 1st person sg. conditional ('if I ...', 'when I ...') (see *-sa* [3], *+m* [1])
- sām* (see *-sam* [10])
- Sulayman* /#sulāymān+#/ (p.n) personal name (m) (Solomon)
- šerkāt* (n) 'company,' 'firm' (SU *širkāt*)
- taq* (see *yūk-taq* [10])
- telefon* /#telefōn+#/ (n) 'telephone'
- telegiraf* /#telegrāf+#/ (n) 'telegraphy,' 'telegraphic message,' 'telecommunication' (~ *telegirap*) (SU *telegraf*)
- Turpan* (p.n) 'Turpan,' 'Turfan,' 'Tulufan' (city in Xinjiang)
- ülüşkūn* (n) 'the day before yesterday,' (adv) '(on) the day before yesterday'
- Ūrūmči* /#ūrūmči+#/ '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+(+)|°G+|#/ (adj) 'having ways,' 'having roads,' 'having stripes,' 'striped,' 'reasonable,' 'sensible,' ([num.ordinal *_____* NP]) '(route) N° ... (bus, train etc.)'
- yūk* (n) 'burden,' 'load,' 'freight,' 'luggage,' 'baggage' (SU *žūk*); *_____taq* 'luggage,' 'baggage' (SU *žūk-taq*)
- Zulpiyā* /#zulpiyā+#/ (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: No 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 China	NOMINAL 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>başınči ay</i>	<i>may</i>	/#māy + #/	<i>may</i>
06. <i>altınči 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>	/#āwoust + #/	<i>awgust</i>
09. <i>toqquzinči ay</i>	<i>sentābir</i>	/#sentābr + #/	<i>senyabr´</i>
10. <i>oninči ay</i>	<i>ōktābir</i>	/#ōktābr + #/	<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>muḥarrām</i>	(al-)muḥarrām
02. <i>säpär</i>	şafar
03. <i>rābbiyāl'āwwāl</i>	rabī' al-'awwal
04. <i>rābbiyāl'axir</i>	rabī' al-'āxira (rabī' al-tānī)
05. <i>jamadil'āwwāl</i>	jumādā al-'awwal (jumādā al-'ūlā)
06. <i>jamadil'axir</i>	jumādā al-'āxira
07. <i>rājāp</i>	rajab
08. <i>şäbän</i>	şa'bān
09. <i>ramzan</i>	ramadān
10. <i>şäwal</i>	şawwāl
11. <i>zulqāddā</i>	ḏū al-qa'da
12. <i>zuhlājjā</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 künü* "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." (Sec 10.5.01)

Unit 11

Telefonda sözliş (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! ئالىمجان بارمۇ؟
B.02: ھەئە، بار. بىر دەم ساقلاپ تۇرۇڭ.
.....
C.03: ھوي!
A.04: ئالىمجانمۇسىز؟
C.05: ھەئە، مەن ئالىمجان. 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 ئايرۇدۇرومىدىن سىزگە تېلېفون بېرىپ باقتىم، لېكىن سىز يوق ئىكەنسىز.
C.11: قايسى ۋاقىتتا؟

A.12: چۈشتىن كېيىن سائەت تۆتتىن قىرىق بەش
مىنۇت ئۆتكەندە.

C.13: ئۇ ۋاقىتتا 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 بېيغۇ بىلەن

سۆزلەشكەندىن كېيىن پىلاننى ئۆزگەرتىشكە
توغرا كەلدى. شىئەنگە بارماي ئۈرۈمچىگە
كەلدىم. بېيجىڭدىن دەرھال يولغا چىقىشىم
كېرەك ئىدى. شۇڭلاشقا سىزگە ئالدىدىن
خەۋەر قىلالماي كەلدىم. كەچۈرۈڭ!

C.15: ھېچقىسى يوق. بالدۇراق كەلگىنىڭىزگە
خوشالمەن. سىزنى كۆرمىگىلى ئۇزۇن ۋاقىت
بويىچە. 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 كەتكەنسۇز. بىر دەم دەم ئېلىڭ.

كېيىنرەك سىزنى كۆرگىلى مېھمانخانىغا
بارىمەن. سائەت ئون بىرلەردە ياتاققا
بولامسىز؟

A.20: بولالمايمەنمىكىن. مەن ھازىر 2-پولات

- زاۋۇدىغا ئۇنىڭ باشلىغى بىلەن سۆزلەشكىلى
بارماقچىمەن. ئۇنىڭدىن كېيىن «كۈنلۈن»
مېھمانخانىسىنىڭ ئاشخانىغا چۈشلۈك تاماق
يىگىلى 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 تۈركچىسىمۇ

نېمىسىچىنىمۇ ياخشى بىلىدۇ. سىز تۈركچە
بىلەمسىز؟

C.33: ئاز-تولا بىلىمەن. ئۇيغۇر ۋە ئۆزبەكلەرنىڭ
كۆپى تۈرك تىلىنى ئاسان چۈشىنىدۇ. بىراق
تۈركلەر بەك تېز سۆزلەپ گرىپكچە،
فرانسۇزچە، ئىتالىيانچە ۋە ئىنگلىزچىدىن
كىرگەن سۆزلەرنى كۆپ ئىشلەتسە، چۈشىنىش
تەسرەك 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 Beyjindin 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: Čüştin keyin sa'ät töttin qırıq baş minut ötkändä.
13.C: U waqıtta män yiğında idim. Sizniñ
kälğänligiñizni bilmäptimän. Ögünlükkä kelimän
digän idiñizğü?¹
14.A: Hä'ä. Frankfurtin Beyjiñgä keliştin awal
ögünlükkä Ürümçigä käläy döp oyliğan idim.²
Ämma Beyjiñ Sayahät İdarisidiki³ Xän Bāyfu bilän
sözläškändin keyin pilanimni özgärtiškä toğra kälđi.
Ši'ängä barmay Ürümçigä kälđim. Beyjindin dārhal
yolğa çıqışım keräk idi, šunlaşqa sizgä alđidin
xāwār qılalmay kälđim. Kāčürüñ!
15.C: Hičqisi yoq. Balduraq kälğiniñizgä xoşalmän.
Sizni körmigili uzun waqıt boptu. Qāyārdä
turuwatisiz? Šähär märkizidiki čon
mehmanxanidimu?

- 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.⁴ Sa'ät on birlärdä yataqta bolamsiz?
- 20.A: Bolalmaymänmikin. Män hazır Ikkinči Polat Zawudiğa uniñ başlığı bilän sözläškili barmaqčimän. Uniñdin keyin «Kunlun» Mehmanxanisiñiñ ašxaniğa čüšlük tamaq yigili baray däymän.⁵ Sa'ät on ikkilärdä sizniñ waqtiniñ barmu?
- 21.C: Bar.
- 22.A: İxaniñiz «Kunlun» Mehmanxanisiğa yeqinmu, yiraqmu?
- 23.C: Yeqin.
- 24.A: Čüštä tamaqni billä yimämduq?⁶
- 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 iş boluptu!
- 29.C: Šuni dimämsiz?! Yeqinda Toxtiniñ bešiğa nurğun işlar kaldi.⁷ U ottuzinči iyunda Čaqiliqtin qaytip kelidikän.
- 30.A: Män bu qetim šerkitimizniñ taşqi soda bölüminiñ yaş yardımçı başqurğučisi bilän billä Jungoğa kældim. U xänzučä sözliyälmidu, lekin uyğurčä gäpni azraq bilidikän. Isim-pämilisi Dursun Dämirjan.
- 31.C: Tursun Tömürjan . . . Türkčä isimmu?
- 32.A: Hä'a, 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 sözläp grekčä, fransuzčä, italiyančä wä inglizčidin kirgän sözlärni köp işlätsä, čüšiniş 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

alldidin '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,' 'acroplane' (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!'

bašliḡ... (see *bašliq* [11])

bašliq /#baš+(+)|°G+|#/ (n) 'leader,' 'chief,' 'head (person),' 'boss'

bašqurḡuči /#baš+GUr-GU+(+)|čl+|#/ (n) 'manager,' 'overseer,' 'supervisor,' 'person in charge (of an operation)'

beš... (see *baš* [8])

Beyjiṅ /#bayjiṅ+#/ (~ /#bāyjiṅ+#/ (p.n) 'Beijing,' 'Peking' (SU *Bejin*)

boptu < *boluptu* (see *bol-* [2], -*ptu* [7])

bōlūm (n) 'section,' 'unit,' 'department,' 'division'

Čaqiliq /#čarqilio+#/ ~ /#čāqlıq+#/ (p.n) 'Charkh(i)liq,' 'Ruoqiang' (city in Xinjiang)

čiq- /#čiq-/ (v.int) ([NP_x+*din* NP_y+ḡa ____]) '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

čūšān- (v.t) ([NP(+*ni*) ____]) 'understand,' 'comprehend'

čūšin... (see *čūšān-* [11])

dāp oyla- ([phr ____]) 'think (that) ...,' 'believe (that) ...'; ([NP_x(+*ni*) NP_y, ____]) 'believe (X) to be (Y),' 'take (X) for (Y)' (see *dā-* [3], *oyla-* [11])

dārhal (adv) 'immediately,' 'at once,' 'right away'

#dikān < *#du ikān* (see *#du* [3], *ikān* [3])

fransuzčā /#fransūz+#čā+|#/ (n) 'French manner,' '(the) French (language);' (adv) 'in the French manner,' '(in the) French (language)' (SU *francuzčā*)

- gān idi...* (see -*gān idi...* [11])
- gānlig...* (see -*gānliq* [11])
- grekčā* /#grēk+#čā+|/ (n) 'Greek manner,' '(the) Greek (language);' (adv) 'in the Greek manner,' '(in the) Greek (language)'
- gān idi...* pluperfect ("had ...ed") (see -*gān* [3], *i-* [3])
- gānliq* (~ -*qanliq* ~ -*gānlik* ~ -*kānlik*) /|-GA+(+)I°G+#/ de-participial noun, past tense ("[the fact of] having ...ed") (see -*gān* [3], +*liq* [11])
- idarā* /#idārā+#/ (n) 'office,' 'bureau,' 'agency,' 'unit'
- idari...* (see *idarā* [11])
- iš* /#iš+#/ (n) 'matter,' 'affair,' 'deal,' 'case,' 'work,' 'job,' 'errand'
- italiyančā* /#itāliyān#čā+|/ (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 -*gīli* [7])
- +*lig...* (see +*liq* [11])
- +*liq* (~ +*lik* ~ +*luq* ~ +*lūk*) /+|(+)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])
- mārkāz* (n) 'center'
- mārkiz...* (see *mārkāz* [11])
- #*mikin* (< */#mu##kin#/) future possibility, tentative ("might [possibly] ...")
- nemisčā* /#nemis+#čā+|/ (n) 'German manner,' '(the) German (language);' (adv) 'in the German manner,' '(in the) German (language)'
- ottuzinči* /#ottuz+n++čī+|/ (num.ordinal) 'thirtieth'
- oyla-* (v.t) ([NP(+ni) ____]) 'consider,' 'think (of),' 'have in mind'
- ōzgārt-* (v.caus:t) ([NP(+ni) ____]) 'cause to change,' 'change,' 'transform'
- pīlan* /#plān+#/ (n) 'plan,' 'schedule,' 'itinerary' (SU *plan*)
- polat* /#polād+#/ (n) 'steel;' ____ *zawudi* 'steel mill,' 'steel plant' (SU *polat zawodi*)
- pti#* (~ -*ipti#* ~ -*upti#* ~ -*ūpti#*) /-b+#dī#.../ (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'

sayahāt /#sayāhāt+#/ (n) 'journey,' 'travel,' 'trip,' 'excursion,' 'tour'

sirt /#sirt+#/ (n) ([NP+*niñ* ____i]) 'exterior,' 'outside (of)'

sora- (v.t) ([NP_x+*din* NP_y(+*ni*) ____]) 'ask (X for ~ about Y),' 'inquire (about Y),' 'request (Y from X)'

Ši'ān (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' (~ *šunə*)

taşqi /#taş++KI+|#/ (adj) 'outer,' 'external,' 'exterior ...,' 'foreign (affairs) ...'

tās (ad) 'difficult,' 'taxing,' 'hard,' ____*räk* /#tās+|+rAG+#/ 'more difficult,' 'somewhat difficult'

toğra käl- ([NP+*ğa* ____]) 'be proper,' 'be fitting,' 'be suitable (to),' 'be necessary (for)' (SU *toğri käl-*; see *toğra* [3], *käl-* [3])

tola (ad) 'much,' 'many,' 'very'

toqsan /#toqsān+#/ (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)'

Türkiyā /#türkiyā+#/ (p.n) 'Turkey'

untu- (v.t) ([NP_x(+*ni*) NP_y+*da* ____]) 'forget (X in ~ at Y),' (~ *unut-*)

üčün (postp) ([NP ____], [pron(+*niñ*) ____]) 'for (the sake ~ purpose ~ reason of),' 'because (of)'

- xošāl** /#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'
- yardāmči** /#yardām+(+)čl+|#/ (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 *yā* - [3])
- yiğın** /#yığın+#/ (< /#yığ-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° 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° 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: *Šanxäy šähiri*
 Tianjin (Tientsin): *Tyänjin šähiri*

Xälq Hökümiti turuşluq jaylar:

Beijing: *Beyjiñ*
 Shanghai: *Šanxäy*
 Tianjin (Tientsin): *Tyänjin*

Ölkilär:

Anhui (Anhuei): *Änxuy*
 Fujian (Fukien): *Fuj(y)än*
 Gansu (Kansu): *Gänsu*
 Guangdong (Kwangtung):
Gwandun
 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): *Činxäy*
 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: *Čanša*
 Nanjing (Nanking): *Nänjin*
 Nanchang: *Nänčan*
 Changchun: *Čančun*
 Shenyang (Mukden): *Šenyan*
 Xining (Sining): *Šinin*
 Xi'an (Hsi-an): *Ši'an*
 Jinan (Tsinan): *Jinän*
 Taiyuan: *Täyyüän*
 Chengdu (Chengtu): *Čendu*

Taiwan: <i>Tāywān</i>	(Taibei [Taipei]: <i>Tāybey</i>)
Yunnan: <i>Yūnnān</i>	Kunming: <i>Kunmīn</i>
Zhejiang (Chekiang): <i>Jej(y)aŋ</i>	Hangzhou (Hangchow): <i>Xaŋju</i>
<i>Aptonom rayonlar:</i>	<i>Xālıq Hōkūmiti turuşluq jaylar:</i>
Guangxi Zhuang (Kwang[h]si Chuang) Autonomous Region: <i>Gwaŋši jwaŋzu aptonom rayoni</i>	Nanning: <i>Nānnīn</i>
Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region: <i>Iĉki moŋğul aptonom rayoni</i>	Huh(e)hot: <i>Kōkxot</i>
Ningxia (Ning[h]sia) Hui Autonomous Region: <i>Nīŋş(y)a huyzu aptonom rayoni</i>	Yinchuan: <i>Yīnčwān</i>
Tibetan Autonomous Region: <i>Şizan aptonom rayoni</i>	Lhasa: <i>Lasa</i>
Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region: <i>Şīnjaŋ uyğur aptonom rayoni</i>	Urumchi: <i>Ūrümči</i>
<i>Mustāmlīkilār (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 *şāhārlār* 'cities.' They may best be referred to as *mārkizi*y (SU *mārkizi*) *şāhārlār* 'central cities,' since the term *paytāxt* 'capital city' tends to be used only for national capitals.

Respublikalar (~ Jumhuriyütlär)**Abkhaz ASSR: Abxaz ASSR****Ajar (Adzhar) ASSR: Ajariyâ
(Ajariya) ASSR****Armenian SSR: Ärmeniyâ
(Ärmeniya) SSR****Azerbaijan SSR: Äzärbäyjan SSR****Bashkir ASSR: Bašqurt ASSR****Belorussian SSR: Belorussiyâ
(Belorussiya) SSR****Buryat-Mongolian ASSR:****Buryat-Monğuliyâ (Buryat-
Monğoliya)****Chechen-Ingush ASSR: Čečen-
Inguš ASSR****Chuvash ASSR: Čuwašiyâ
(Čuwašiya) ASSR****Daghestan ASSR: Dağistan
ASSR****Estonian SSR: Estoniyâ
(Èstoniya) SSR****Georgian SSR: Gruziyâ
(Gruziya) SSR****Kabardino-Balkar ASSR:
Kabardino-Balqar(i)stan ASSR****Kalmyk ASSR: Qalmaq ASSR****Karelian ASSR: Karel ASSR****Komi ASSR: Komi ASSR****Latvian SSR: Latwiyâ (Latwiya)
SSR****Lithuanian SSR: Litwa SSR****Mari ASSR: Mari ASSR****Moldavian SSR: Moldawiyâ
(Moldawiya) SSR****Mord(o)vin(ian) ASSR:****Mordowiyâ (Mordowiya) ASSR****Nakhichevan ASSR: Naxičewan
(Naxičewan´) ASSR****North Ossetian ASSR: Šimaliy
Osetiyâ (Šimali Osetiya) ASSR****Šähärlär****Sukhumi: Suxumi****Batumi: Batumi****Yerevan: Erewan****Baku: Baku****Ufa: Ufa****Minsk: Minski (Minsk)****Ulan-Ude: Ulan-Ude (Ulan-Udè)****Grozny: Grozni (Grozny)****Cheboksary: Čeboksari
(Čeboksari)****Makhachkala: Maxačkala****Tallin: Tallin****Tbilisi: Tibilis (Tbilisi)****Nalchik: Nalčik (Nal´čik)****Elista: Elista****Petrozavodsk: Petrozawodski
(Petrozawodsk)****Syktyvkar: Siktiwkar (Siktiwkar)****Riga: Riga****Vilnius: Wilnyus (Wil´nyus)****Yoshkar-Ola: Yoškar-Ola****Kishinev: Kišinew (Kišinyow)****Saransk: Saranski (Saransk)****Nakhichevan: Naxičewan
(Naxičewan´)****Ordzhonokidze: Orjonokidze
(Ordžonokidze)**

Qaraqalpaq ASSR: *Qaraqalpaq ASSR*

Qazaq SSR: *Qazaq SSR*

Qirghiz SSR: *Qirğiz SSR*

Russian SFSR: *Russeyä ~ Rosiyä (Rossiya) SFSR*

Tajik SSR: *Tajikistan (Tajikstan) SSR*

Tatar ASSR: *Tataristan ASSR*

Turkmen SSR: *Türkmenistan (Türkmenistan) SSR*

Tuvin(ian) ASSR: *Tuwa ASSR*

Udmurt ASSR: *Udmurtiyä (Udmurtiya) ASSR*

Ukrainian SSR: *Ukra'ina (Ukraina) SSR*

Uzbek SSR: *Özbäk SSR*

Yakut ASSR: *Yakutiya (Yakutiya) ASSR*

Urgench: *Urgenč*

Alma-Ata: *Almuta*

Frunze: *Frunze*

Moscow: *Moskwa*

D(y)ushambe: *Dūšanba*

Kazan: *Qazan*

Ashkhabad: *Äşxabad (Aşxabad)*

Kyzyl: *Qizil*

Izhevsk: *Ižewski (Ižewsk)*

Kiev: *Kiyew (Kiew)*

Tashkent: *Taškänt (Taškent)*

Yakutsk: *Yakutski (Yakutsk)*

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 *Lǚxíngshè*) 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."

Poštixaniğa beriř

(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 كونۇپرتقا 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 ئىش
- بولمىسىمۇ، ناھايىتى ئاز خەت يازمەن. ھەر
- دائىم يازاي دەيمەن، بىراق يېزىشنى
- كېچىكتۈرۈۋېتىمەن. يۇرتۇمدىكى دوستلىرىمغا
- بىرنەچچە ھاپتىدىن بېرى خەت يازمىدىم.
- B.06 بۇ يەردىمۇ ۋاقىتنى بوش
- ئۆتكۈزمەيدىكەنسىز. قىلىدىغان ئىشلىرىڭىزمۇ
- جىق ئوخشايدۇ. سىز شىنجاڭغا ئۇيغۇرچە
- ئۈگەنگىلى كەلگەنلىكتىن، يەرلىك كىشىلەر

بىلەن كۆپ پاراڭلاشىڭىز بولىدۇ. بوش
 ۋاقتىڭىزدا يېڭى دوستلىرىڭىز بىلەن دائىم
 بىللە بولۇپ، ئۇيغۇرچىنى كۆپ سۆزلىشىڭىز،
 جەزمەن ئۈگىنىشىڭىزگە پايدىسى بار. سىز
 ئۇيغۇرچە گەپنى قانچە جىق ئاڭلىغانسىرى،
 شۇنچە ياخشى چۈشىنىپ كېتىۋاتقانسىز.

A.07: ھەئە، شۇنداق. مەريەم، سىز ھۆرىيەت
 بىلەن كۆرۈشمە كچىمىدىڭىز؟ 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 ئالىسىز؟
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، ئايرۇپىلان بىلەن.
C.20: ئايرۇپىلاندا 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 ئالىسىڭىز بولىدۇ. ئوقتۇرۇش

قەغىزىڭىز بارمۇ؟

- A.31: بار. مانا. ئىسىم - پەمىلەم لىسا
تويۇۋىنىپ، 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... جەمئى 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. پوينز 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 تامورنا 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 beriş

- 01.A: Märyäm, yaxşimusiz! Olturun!
- 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 nurgun işlar bilän yaman aldiraş bolattim. Hazir uyğurčä üginiştin başqa ančä köp işim bolmisimu,¹ nahayiti az xät yazimän.² Här da'im yazay däymänu,³ biraq yezişni keçiktürüwetimän. Yurtumdiki dostlirimğa birnäččä häptidin beri xät yazmidim.
- 06.B: Bu yärdimu waqitni boş ötküzmäydikänsiz. Qilidiğan işliriñizmu jiq oxşaydu. Siz Şinjanğa uyğurčä ügängili kalgänliktin, yärlük kişilär bilän köp parañlaşsınız bolidu. Boş waqtıñızda yeni dostliriñiz bilän da'im billä bolup, uyğurčini köp sözlisiñiz, jäzmän üginişiñizgä paydisi bar. Siz uyğurčä gäpni qančä jiq anlığanseri, şunčä yaxşı čüşinip ketiwatqansiz.
- 07.A: Hä'ä, şundaq. Märyäm, siz Höriyät bilän körüşmäkçimidiñiz? Höriyät bugün yoq. U tünügün ruxsät sorap kätkän idi.
- 08.B: Män sizni dāp kälдим.⁴ Sa'ät on birdä bir kalgän idim, lekin siz yoq ikänsiz. Beyjiñdin sizgä bir zakaz xät keliptu. Siz yoq ikänsiz, şuņa poçtikāş sizgä bu uqturuşni qaldurup ketiptu.
- 09.A: Rāhmāt! Poçtikāş 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 qoyuşıñız keräk ikän, šuñä poçtixaniğa berişıñızğa toğra kelidu.

11.A: Män özämmu' poçtixaniğa bu ikki xätni selip, Beyjiñdin kälgän pulumni elišqa baray digändim. Hazirla baraymikin?!

12.B: Pältoriñizni kiyiweliñ. Soğaq čüšüp qaldi. Qar yaqqiliwatidu. Guwanamiñizni untup qalmañ!

.....

13.A: Markini⁶ mušu yärdä satamdu?

14.C: Hä'a. 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.⁷ Xätlärni işikniñ yenidiki xät sanduğiğa seliñ.

29.A: Pul bilän zakaz xätni qäyärdin alimän?

30.C: Bu yärdin alsıñız bolidu. Uqturuš qäğiziñiz barmu?.

- 31.A: Bar. Mana. Isim-pämiläm Liysa Toywonen, xänzüčä Däy Lisa. Guwanamämni körsitišim keräkmü?
- 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 . . . jām'i bir yüz toqsan üç yüän. Toğrimu?
- 33.A: Toğra. Rähmät!
- 34.C: Bu siziq üstigä qol qoyuñ. Bu qäğäzgimu imza qoyuñ.
- 35.A: Xaltini qäyärgä salsam bolidu?
- 36.C: Awu yärgä.
.....
- 37.A: Bu närsilärni Finlandiyigä salmaqçı idim.
- 38.D: Körüp baqay. Bolidu.⁸ Awu yärdä xaltiniñ ağızini tikip,⁹ tapşuruwalğučiniñ adrisini eniq yezin. Uniñdin keyin maña äkeliñ.
.....
- 39.D: Ağızini obdan tiktiñizmu?
- 40.A: Hā'ā, puxta tiktim.
- 41.D: Yaxši. Jiñlap baqay . . . Bu xalta yenik ämäs ikän. Eğırlığı 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 baş puñ töläysiz.
- 44.A: Ägär ayrupilan bilän mañmisa, qančä häptidä yetip baridu?
- 45.D: Altinči häptisi yetip berişi mümkün. Ägär ayrupilan bilän mañsa, oninči küni yetip berişi mümkün.
- 46.A: Şundaq 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 čüşänmidim. Yänä bir qetim dāña.
- 51.E: Sizgä telegiram yezişqa yardım qilaylimu? Xänzučä xätini yazalamsız?
- 52.A: Yazalaymān. 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], *-siniz* [3], *-sañlar* [6], *-sam* [10])

ākāl- (< *āpkāl-* < *ap kāl-* < *alip kāl-* [= *elip kāl-*]) (v.t) ([NP_x(+ni) NP_y+ğa ____]) 'bring (X to Y)' (~ *āpkāl-* ~ *elip kāl-*) (see *al-* [7], *-p* [2], *kāl-* [3])

ākel... (see *ākāl-* [12])

āt- /#ā't-/ (- *etV...*) (v.t) 'do,' 'make;' denominal verbalizer (similar to *qil-* [3] but used less frequently); (/ -b + # ____ / ~ *-wāt-* ~ *-wet-*) (asp.v) aspect: completion, momentary, suddenness, intensive, uncontrollable

-āt- (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_x(+ni) NP_y+ğa ____]) 'affix (X to Y),' 'stick (X onto Y),' 'glue (X onto Y)'

čeğ... (see *čağ* [12])

danā /#dānā + #/ (class) optionally used for counting whole entities

dāna (see *dā-* [3], *-n* [1], *#a* [10])

dāp ([NP_x(+ni) ____ VP_y]) '(Y) with (X) in mind,' '(Y) for (the sake) (of X)' (see *dā-* [3], *-p* [3], Note 12.6.04.)

digāndim < *digān idim* (see *dā-* [3], *-ğan id...* [11], *-dim* [3])

eğir /#ağır + #/ (ad) 'heavy,' 'weighty,' 'grave,' 'important,' 'serious,' 'difficult'

eğirliğ... (see *eğirliq* [12])

eğirliq /#ağır + (+)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*)

gep... (see *gāp* [10])

+gi... (~ +gā; see +gā [2])

giram /#gram+#/ (meas) 'gram' (SU *gramm*)

guwanamā /#guwānāmā+#/ (n) 'certificate,' 'licence,' 'permit,'
'identification document'

-giliwat- (~ -qiliwat- ~ -giliwat- ~ -kiliwat-)

/| -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'

jinla- (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*)

kīši (n) 'person'

kiyiwal- /#kiy-|b+#al-/ (v.t) 'put (a garment) on (oneself)' (see *kiy-*
[8], -wal- [7])

kiyiwel... (see *kiyiwal-* [12])

konwert /#konwarit+#/ (< */#konwērt+#/) '(letter) envelope'

kōrsāt- (v.caus:t) ([NP_x(+ni) NP_y+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 #mu₁ [1], i- [3], -diñiz [8])
- moluq** /#mō+(+)|°G+|#/ (adj) 'consisting of ... mao,' 'costing ... mao,' '... mao worth (of)' (see *mo* [8])
- muşu** (pron) 'this (here ~ just mentioned)'
- mümkün** (ad) ([VP+ǵ+poss ____]) 'possible,' 'likely,' ([VP+ǵ+qa ____]) 'possible (to ...)'
- ña** (see -ñ [1], #a [10])
- oxša-** (v.int) ([NP+ǵa ____]) '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) ([NP₁(+ni) NP₂+din NP₂+ǵa ____]) '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+ǵa ____]) 'advantage (to),' 'benefit (to),' 'merit (for),' 'point,' 'gain (for),' 'profit (for),' 'positive effect (upon),' 'welfare (for)'
- paydi...** (see *payda* [12])
- pālio** (pāltoyum [~ pāltorum], pāltoyun [~ pāltorun], pāltosi) /#pāliō+#/ (n) '(over)coat' (~ pāltu) (SU *pal'to*)
- počtikāš** /#pōčta+#kāš+|#/ (n) 'letter carrier,' 'mail deliverer,' 'postilion' (~ počtaliyon)
- počtixana** /#pōčta+#xāna+|#/ (n) 'post-office'
- pulluq** /#pul+(+)|°G+|#/ (adj) 'costing (...) money,' 'worth (...) money,' 'having (...) money,' 'rich,' 'wealthy'
- puñluq** /#puñ+(+)|°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_x(+ni) NP_y+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_x(+ni) NP_y+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'

sāksān /#sāksān+#/ (num) 'eighty'

sel... (see *sal-* [12])

#seri /#sarı#/ ([*anča* VP-*ğan*____, *şunča* ...]) relative intensifier ("the more ...[, the ...]") (see *-ğan* [3], *şunča* [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_x(+ni) NP_y+ğa ____]) 'utter (X to Y),' 'speak (X to Y),' 'talk (X to Y),' 'narrate (X for Y),' 'tell (X to Y)'

şilim /#şılım+#/ (n) 'viscous liquid,' 'sticky substance,' 'starch,' 'glue'

şunča /#şu+n+#ča+|#/ (adv) 'like that,' 'that ...,' 'so ...'

tamožna /#tamōžna+#/ (n) 'customs (service ~ office)' (SU *tamožnya*)

tapşuruwalğuçi /#tapşur-b+#al-GU+(+)çI+|#/ (n) 'payee,' 'recipient,' 'receiver' (person), 'addressee' (SU *tapşurup alğuçi*)

toldur- (v.caus:t) ([NP_x+ğa NP_y(+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_x(+ni) NP_y+ğā ___]) '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*)

-wāt- (see *dt-* [12])

-wet- (see *dt-* [12])

xalta /#xālta+#/ (n) 'sack,' 'bag,' 'purse,' 'pocket,' 'packet,' 'package,' 'parcel'

xalti... (see *xalta* [12])

yağ- (v.int) 'fall' (of precipitation); *qar* ___ 'snow'

yaq... (see *yağ-* [12])

yardām /#yārdām+#/ 'assistance,' 'help;' ___ *bār-* ~ ___ *qil-* ([NP_x+ğā NP_y+ğā ___]) 'render assistance (to X with Y),' 'assist (X with Y),' 'help (X with Y)'

yārlık /#yār+(+)|°G+|#/ (adj) 'local,' 'indigenous,' 'native'

yātmiŝ /#yātmiŝ+#/ (num) 'seventy'

yenik (ad) 'light(-weight),' 'flighty,' 'frivolous'

yet... (see *yāt* [9])

yez... (see *yaz-* [7])

yolla- (v.t) ([NP_x(+ni) NP_y+ğā ___]) 'send (X to Y),' 'dispatch (X to Y)' (~ *dwāt-*)

yolli... (see *yolla-* [12])

#yu (~ **#u**) /#(y)ū#/ 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 Chi-
nese. 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 /#quta+|#/ (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++čäq+|#/ (< /#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 xāt yazimān* 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., ... *mān yazğan xāt nahayiti az* 'the letters I write (~ wrote) are very few' (*mān yaz-* modifies *xāt* = subject, and *az* = adj. takes predicate position) and ... *xātni nahayiti az yazimān* "(as for) letters, I write (them) very rarely" = 'I write letters very rarely' (*xāt+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 *dā-* 'say' may not only occur with future tense verb forms (e.g., *Ketimān dāp turdim* 'saying 'I will go' I arose' = 'I got up intending to go') and with optative verb forms (e.g., *Ketāy dāp turdim* 'saying 'Let me go!' I arose' = 'I got up intending to go'), but also with nominal forms in object position; thus *Mān sizni dāp kāldim* ('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 xätini işisigä bärmedy...* 'without giving the (=any) registered letter(s) to the addressee...' (10.B), *pul bilän zakaz xätini qäyärdirin al-* 'getting the (=any) money and the (=any) registered letter(s) from which place' (29.A), *Xaltini qäyärğä salsam bolidu?* 'Where can I send off the [=any] package?' (35.A), *Xänzučä xätini yazalamsiz?* 'Can you write (the=any) Chinese (letter[s]),' and ... *xätini 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 muşu 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.

Aǵrip qeliš wā dawalaš

(Illness and Treatment)

Topics: illness - medical examination - diagnosis - therapy - anatomy - medicine - weather

13.1 Dialogues

ئاغرىپ قېلىش ۋە داۋالاش

13.1.1

:A.01 ھوي، دېنىز، قانداق ئەھۋالڭىز؟ 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 قالغانلىڭىزنى 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.
توموكوغۇ 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 ئوخشايمەن دەپ ئويلىدىم. بىراق ئۇ
كېيىن زۇكامغا ئايلىنىپ كەتتى.

:A.07 دوختۇرغا بارمىدىڭىزمۇ؟

:B.08 دەرھال بارماپتىمەن، چۈنكى مەنمۇ

ياتىغىمىدىكىلەرگە 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 دورىخانىدىن دورا ئەكىلىپ بەردى. ئۇ
ئاشخانىدىن تاماق ئەكىلىپ بەرمەكچى بولغان
ئىدى، بىراق مېنىڭ ھېچنەمە يىگۈم كەلمىدى،
ئۇخلىغۇملا كېلىپ تۇراتتى. شياۋ سۇن ماڭا
جىق قايناق سۇ بەردى.

A.11: ھە، ھازىر ياخشى بولۇپ قالغانلىقىڭىزنى
كۆرۈپ خوشال بولدۇم. سالامەتلىگىڭىزگە
دېققەت 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
بولدىمكەن، بۇ ھەپتە ھەتتا قار يېغىشىمۇ
مۈمكىن. 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 يۈرمىەن
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 دىگەن 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
سىقىراپ ئاغرىپ تۇرىدۇ. زادى ماغدۇرىم
يوق. تۈنۈگۈن كېچىسى ئازراق قىزدىم.
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 ئالمۇتقا 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، ئاغرىمىدى.

C. 20: قېنى، ئويدان! قوللىڭىز ئە كېلىڭ. 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، ۋاقىتنى بەلگىلەپ قويۇپ، ئەتە
كەلسىڭىزمۇ بولىدۇ. 5-نومۇرلۇق ئۆيگە
كىرىڭ. شۇ يەردىكى سېستىرا بۇ ئىشلارنى
قىلىدۇ. ئۆگۈنلۈككە مۇشۇ ۋاقىتتا 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 qalğanliğıñizni bilgän bolsam, čoqum yoqlap barattim.
- 04.B: Maña qattiq zukam tegiptu. Bälkim yatiğımdiki Tomoko bilän Şyaw Sundin yuqqan bolsa keräk.¹ Ikkilisi mändin awal zukam bolğan idi. Biraq hičqaysisi uniñga jiddi qarimay yürdi. Tomokoğu asan wä tez saqiyip kätti.
- 05.A: Säl tatirip qelipsiz. Yänila mağdursizdursiz. Bu sizniñ mäktäpkä qaytip kälgän birinči küniñiz ämäsmu?! Burniñizdin su eqip, yötilip, qizip, beşiñiz ağridimu?
- 06.B: Hä'ä, rastini disäm yaman qattiq ağridim. Bašta yaman qosıgım kelip, aşqazinim ağridi. Buzulğan birär närsä yäwalğan oxşaymän дәp oylidim. Biraq u keyin zukamğa aylinip kätti.
- 07.A: Doxturğa barmidinizmu?
- 08.B: Därhal barmaptimän, čünki mänmu yatiğımdikilärgä oxšaş tez saqiyip ketärmän дәp oylaptimän. Biraq Şyaw Sun doxturğa körüngili beriptikän. Şu küni čüştin keyinla doxtur yatiğımğa kelip meni täkşürüp kördi.
- 09.A: Doxtur sizni doxturxanida yat dimidimu?²
- 10.B: Yaq, dimidi. U därhal nimä kesälligimni bildi.³ Yeqindin buyan yuqumluq zukam tarqiliwatidu didi. Maña pentsilin okulini qoymaqčidi. Män

uninga pentsilin maņa reaksiyā qilidu didim. Šuņa u maņa retsep yezip bārdi wā birnäččä kün dām al didi.⁴ Tomoko maņa dorixanidin dora ākelip bārdi. U ašxanidin tamaq ākelip bārmākči bolğan idi, biraq meniņ hičnimā yigüm kālmidi, uxliğumla kelip turatti. Šyaw Sun maņa jiq qaynaq su bārdi.

11.A: Hā, hazır yaxši bolup qalğanliğıñizni körüp xoşal boldum. Salamätliğıñizgā diqqāt qiliñ! Siz Šinjañniņ soğuq hawasiğa könmidiñiz-dā, texi. Bir ay burun xeli issiq idi. Mana hazır xeli soğuq čüşüp qaldi. Hawa rayidin mälumatqa qariğanda, teximu soğuq bolidikān, bu häptä hätta qar yeğišimu mümkin. Bāzidā šimal šamili Altay wā Siberiyā tārāptin soğuq hawa wā qar başlap kelidu. Tünügün yamğur yeğip soğuq boldi. Köp kişilärgä⁵ soğuq tegiptu.

12.B: Öziñizču? Yaxšidursiz?

13.A: Hā'ä, yaxši. Rāhmāt! Mān asan ağırimaymān. Mān issiq kiyinip yürimān wā jiq jismani hārkāt qilimān. Uniñdin başqa mān tamakimu čäkmäymān, haraqmu içmäymān. Bu ağıriqniņ aldini elišniņ āñ yaxši usuli.

13.2.2

01.A: Yaxšimusiz! Mān doxturğa kelimān dāp qoyğan idim.⁶

02.B: Qaysi waqitta kelimān digān idiñiz?'

03.A: Ikkidin čarāktä.

04.B: Ismiñiz Žan-Polmu?

05.A: Hā'ä, Žan-Pol Buše.

06.B: Doxtur hazır kesāl körüwatidu. Awu yärdä bir dām saqlap turuñ.

.....

- 07.B: Hazir doxtur sizni köridu. U üçinçi nomurluq öydä. Bu yärdin čiqip 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, mijäziniz yoqmu?
- 13.A: Biraz mijäzim yoq turidu. Pütün bädinim siqirap ağrip turidu. Zadi mağdurim yoq. Tünügün kečisi azraq qizidim. İçim elişıp turidu.
- 14.C: Yandurdiñizmu? İçiniz sürdimu?
- 15.A: Yaq, biraq zadi iştiiyim yoq bu künlärdä. Tamaqni zorlap yäymän.
- 16.C: Qeni, täkşürüp baqay. Popayka, köynigiñizni yeşıp awu karwatta olturuñ. – Uyğurčini bäk yaxşı sözläydikänsiz. Şinjanğa keliştin awal uyğurčä ügängänmidiñiz?
- 17.A: Fransiyidä özbäkčä ügängän idim. Andin keyin oquğuči almaşturuş säwiwi bilän Almutiğa qazaqčä üginişkä bardim. U yärdä ančä-munčä uyğurčimu ügändim. – Maykamnimu yeşäymu?
- 18.C: Hä'ä. – Näpäsni asta elip, asta čiqiriñ... Hä, muşundaq... Yänä bir qetim şundaq qiliñ... Hä, obdan! Ämdi ağziñizni ečip "a" dän... Yaxşı, geliñiz işsimaptu. Qeni, ämdi, karwatqa yetiñ... Bu yeriñizni bassam ağridimu?⁸
- 19.A: Yaq, ağrimidi.
- 20.C: Qeni, obdan! Qoliñiz äkeliñ. Qan besimiñizni täkşürüp baqay. – Mana, qan besimiñizdimu mäsilä yok ikän. Ämdi kiyimliriñizni kiyiwalsiniz

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 künigä 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 bälgiläp 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- /#āgrī-#/ (v.int) 'ache,' 'hurt,' 'be painful,' 'be sore,' 'ail,'
'fall ill,' 'be ill;' ___ *qal-* 'be(come) sick,' 'fall ill,'

ağriq /#āgrī-G+|#/ (n) 'ache,' 'pain,' 'hurt,' 'soreness,' 'ailment,'
'illness,' 'sickness,' 'sick person,' 'patient'

almaştır- (v.rec.caus:t) 'cause one another to exchange,' 'exchange,'
___ *uś* (n) 'exchange'

Almula (p.n) 'Alma-Ata'

Altay /#altāy+#/ (p.n) 'Altay (region),' 'Altai (Mountains)'

aq- (v.int) 'flow,' 'run' (of liquids)

aşqazan /#aş+#(#)qazan+|#/ (n) 'stomach'

aylan- (v.refl:int) ([NP+ğa ___]) 'change (into),' 'turn (into),' 'go
round and about,' 'tour'

bas- (v.t) ([NP(+nī) ___]) 'depress,' 'press,' 'oppress,' 'print'

bašta 'at ~ in the beginning' (see *baş* [8], +*da* [2])

bādān (n) 'body,' '(physical) constitution'

bādin... (see *bādān* [13])

bālgilā- (v.t) 'fix,' 'decide,' 'determine'

besim /#basım+#/ (- /#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_x(+nī) NP_y+*din* NP_z+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_x(+nī) ___]) 'treat (X = illness),'
'cure (X = illness),' 'heal;' ___ *ś* (n) ([NP_x(+nī) ___]) 'treating
(of X = illness),' 'treatment (of X = illness),' 'curing (X =
illness),' 'cure (for X = illness),' 'healing (X = illness),' 'therapy'

dıqqāt (n) 'care,' 'caution,' 'attention;' ___ *qıl-* ([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-|A-|/ (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 māluimat 'weather report,' 'weather forecast,'
'meteorological prognosis'
- hārkāt** (n) 'movement,' 'move,' 'activity,' ___ *qil-* 'move,' 'act,'
'pursue an activity,' 'do business'
- hātta** (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+(+)|°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],

bār- [8])

kiyin- (v.refl:int) 'dress (oneself),' 'get dressed'

kōn- (v.int) ([NP+*ğa* ____]) 'agree (with),' 'become accustomed (to),' 'get used (to)'

kōprāk /#*köp*+|+rAG+#/ 'more'

kōrūn-, *doxturğa* ____ 'be seen by a doctor,' 'consult a doctor' (see *kōrūn-* [9])

kōynāk /#*kōynäg*+#/ (n) 'shirt,' 'blouse,' 'dress'

+*lisi* /+|+|lsl+#/ (following numeratives) 'the ... of them'

mağdur /#*maçdūr*+#/ (n) 'strength,' 'energy'

mağdursiz /#*maçdūr*+(+)*slz*+|#/ (adj) 'without energy,' 'weak,' 'sluggish'

mağdursizlan- /#*maçdūr*+(+)*slz*+|A-n-|/ (v.pass/refl:int) 'lose energy,' 'be weakened'

mağdursizlin... (see *mağdursizlan-* [13])

-*maçčidi* < -*maçči idi* (see -*maçči* [6], *i-* [3], -*di* [3])

mayka /#*māyka*+#/ (n) 'sleeveless undershirt (for males),' '(under)vest,' 'singlet,' 'tank-top'

mālumāt (n) ([NP+*din* ____]) 'knowledge (about),' 'learning (about),' 'intelligence (on),' 'scholarship (on),' 'information (about),' 'news (about),' 'report (on)'

māsīlā /#*mās*(¹)*īlā*+#/ (n) 'question,' 'problem'

mijāz /#*mijāz*+#/ (n) '(good) disposition;' ____ *yoq* (with possessive) 'indisposed,' 'unwell,' 'under the weather,' 'out of sorts'

mušundaq /#*mu*+*šū*+*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)'

ōtkān 'passed,' 'last' (see *ōt-* [7], -*ğan* [3])

ōzbākčā /#*ōzbāg*+*čā*+|#/ (n) 'Uzbek manner,' '(the) Uzbek (language);' (adv) 'in the Uzbek manner,' '(in the) Uzbek (language)'

pentsilin /#*panntsīlīn*+#/ (n) 'penicillin' (SU *penicillin*)

popayka /#*popāyka*+#/ (n) 'pullover,' 'sweater,' 'jersey' (SU *fufayka*)

-*psiz* (~ -*ipsiz* ~ -*upsiz* ~ -*ūpsiz*) /-b+*#siz*#/ 2nd person sg/pl. suppositional or narrative (hearsay) past tense (see -*ptu* [7], -*pti*# [11])

-*ptikān* < -*ptu ikān*, 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 /#qāttuG+#/ (< */#qat-t+G+|#/?) (ad) 'hard,' 'firm,' 'stiff,' 'resolute,' 'severe'

qaynaq (ad) 'boiling,' 'boiled'

qazaqčū /#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'

soğūq (n) 'cold,' 'cool;' (ad) 'cold,' 'cool,' 'cooling,' 'antipyretic' (~ *soğaq*); ____ *idg* - ([NP+ğa ____]) 'catch cold'

sūr - (v.1) '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'

tärät /#tärät + #/ (n) '(Islamic) canonical purification,' 'ritual cleansing (before worship),' 'bodily evacuation;' *kičik* ___ 'minor (ritual) cleansing,' 'urination,' 'urine'

tärät... (see *tärät* [13])

teg... (see *täg-* [13])

teximu (adv) 'even more,' 'yet more,' 'still further,' 'furthermore'

uniŋğa 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-mür*) (n) 'rain;' ___ *yağ-* 'rain' (see *yağ-* [12])

yänila /#yänā#lā#/ '(even) further,' '(even) more' '(yet) again' (emphatic) (see *yändä* [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 + (+)l°G + | #/ (n) 'non-existence,' 'absence'

yöäl- (v.int) 'cough'

yōtil... (see *yōtāl-* [13])

yuqumluq /#*yuq*-*m*+(+)*l*^o*G*+|*#*/ (adj) 'contagious,' 'catching' (SU *žuqumluq*)

zadi /#*zād*|*#*/ (adv) 'absolutely (not),' '(not) at all,' 'after all,' 'anyhow,' 'anyway' (cf. e.g., German *eigentlich*)

zorla- /#*zōr*+*lA-*|/ (v.t) ([NP_x(+*nī*) VP_y-*š*+*qa* ____]) 'force (X to Y),' 'pressure (X into Y);' ([____*p* VP]) '... by force,' 'force (oneself ~ someone) to ...'

zukaṁ /#*zukām*+*#*/ (n) '(head-)cold,' 'catarrh,' 'influenza;' ____ *tāg-* 'catch cold,' 'catch the flu'

zumrāt (n) 'emerald (stone ~ color),' 'bluish green;' *Zumrāt* (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° 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'
ānmo (n) 'massage' (SU *massaş*); ___*qılğuči* 'masseur,' 'masseuse'
bakteriyā /#baktēriyā+#/ (n) 'bacteria' (SU *bakteriya*)
bala čüşür- 'abort,' ___*üş* 'abortion'
bala čüşüş ~ *bala ketiş* 'miscarriage'
barmaq /#bar-mAG+|#/ (n) 'finger' (SU *bamaq*)
baş aylan- (with possessive) 'feel dizzy'
batsilla /#batsilla+#/ (n) 'bacillus,' 'germ' (SU *bacilla*)
bāl (n) 'waist'
bāṇ (n) 'marijuana,' 'hashish' (~ *nāšā*)
bāzgāk (n) 'malaria'
bilāk /#biläg+#/ (n) 'wrist,' 'forearm'
boğma /#boG--mA+|#/ (n) 'diphtheria' (~ *difteriyā*, SU ~
difteri)
boyun /#boyn+#/ 'neck'
böräk /#böräg+#/ (n) 'kidney'
buljuṇ (n) 'muscle' (~ *muskul*)
čečāk /#čäčäg+#/ (n) ('blossom,' 'flower,') 'smallpox'
čiray /#čirāy+#/ (n) 'face,' 'countenance'
čiš tart- 'extract a tooth'
čoṇ tārāt ('major ritual cleansing,') 'defecation,' 'feces,' 'stool'
čüşkür- (v.caus:int) 'sneeze'
dawalaš usuli 'therapy'
dezinfeksiyā (n) 'disinfection' (SU *dezinfeksiya*); ___*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* /#hādisä+#/ (n) 'accident' (~ *hādisä*); *hadisigā učra*- 'have an accident,' 'be in an accident'
- hamilä* /#hāmilä+#/ (n) 'pregnancy,' 'fetus'
- hamildar* /#hāmil#dār+|#/ (ad) 'pregnant'
- hamildarliq* /#hāmil#dār+(+)|°G+|#/ (n) '(state of) pregnancy'
- hašarät čeqiši* /...#čaqš+|+|#/ (~ /...#čaq-š+(s)|+|#/ '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 qetış* /...#qatış+#/ (~ /...#qat-š+|#/ 'constipation'
- ički kesällär bölümi* 'internal medicine'
- ički kesällär doxturi* 'internist'
- inäk* /#inäg+#/ (n) 'chin'
- issiq öt*- 'suffer a heatstroke;' ___ *üş* '(suffering a) heatstroke'
- išsiq* /#išsi-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'
- Junğo tibabätçiligi* '(traditional) Chinese medicine'
- Junğo tiwipi* 'practitioner of (traditional) Chinese medicine'
- kalpuk* (n) 'lip' (~ *läp* ~ *läw*) (SU *kalpük*)

- kesāl alamiti* 'symptom (of illness)
kokain (n) 'cocaine'
kor (adj) 'blind'
kōz (n) 'eye'
lāp /#lāb+#/ (n) 'lip' (*kalpuk* ~ *lāw*)
lāw (n) 'lip' (~ *kalpuk* ~ *lāp*)
maṇḷay (n) 'forehead' (~ *pišand*)
māṇiz /#mānz+#/ (n) 'cheek'
māyda (n) 'chest'
miṇd (n) 'brain'
morfin (n) 'morphine'
muskul /#mūskul+#/ (n) 'muscle' (~ *buljuṇ*); ___ *ağriği* 'muscle
 ache,' 'sore muscle(s)'
mārd (n) 'shoulder' (~ *yālkā*)
nāšd (n) 'marijuana,' 'hashish' (~ *bāṇ*)
operatsiyā /#operātsiyā+#/ (n) '(surgical) operation' (SU *operaciya*);
 ___ *qil*- 'operate,' 'perform surgery'
ozuqluq /#ozuq+(+)|°G+|#/ (adj) 'nutritious'
öl- (v.int) 'die'
ōlūm (n) 'death'
ōpkā (n) 'lung,' ___ *yalluği* 'pneumonia'
ōsūmlūk dora ~ *ōsūmlūk dorisi* 'herbal medicine,' 'herbal drug'
ōr (n) 'gall,' 'gallbladder'
paṇ (ad) 'deaf'
pataṇ (n) 'nape (of the neck)'
pāy (n) 'tendon'
pišand /#pišānā+#/ (n) 'forehead' (SU *pešanā*) (~ *maṇḷay*)
put /#pūt+#/ (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 /#qapaq+#/ (n) 'eyelid'
qaš (n) 'eyebrow'
qayril- /#qayr-l-|/ (v.pass:int) 'be(come) bent,' 'be sprained';
 ___ *ip kāt*- 'get sprained'
qāwziyāt (n) 'constipation' (~ *ič qetiš*); ___ *bol*- 'be(come) con-
 stipated'
qičiq /#qičiq+#/ (< */#qič-G+|#/ (n) 'itch,' 'rash'
qičiš- /#qičiš-|/ (< */#qič-š-|#/ (n) 'have an itch,' 'break out in

- a rash' (of body parts); ___*ış* (n) 'itch,' 'itching'
- qulaq* /#qulaq+#/ (n) 'ear'
- quyruq* /#quyruq+#/ (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'
- tariş-* (v.rec:t) 'pull (a tendon ~ muscle)'
- taşqi kesällär bölümi* 'surgery' (SU *xirurgiya* /#xirurgiya+#/)
- taşqi kesällär doxturi* 'surgeon' (SU *xirurg* /#xirürg+#/)
- tär₁* /#tär+#/ (n) 'sweat,' 'perspiration'
- tär₂* /#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* /#tuğ-t+# (#)xāna+|#/ (n) 'delivery room'
- ustixan* (n) 'bone,' ___*sunuş* 'bone fracture'
- uyğur milli tibabäcilik* 'traditional Uyghur medicine,' 'Uyghur folk-medicine'
- uyğur milli tiwipi* 'practitioner of traditional Uyghur medicine,' 'Uyghur folk-healer'
- üčäy* (n) 'intestine'
- üşşü-* (v.int) 'suffer frost-bite,' 'be(come) frost-bitten' (of body parts); ___*p qal-* 'be(come) frost-bitten'
- üşşük* /#üşşü-G+|#/ (n) 'frost-bite'
- waba* (n) 'cholera'
- waksina* /#waksīna+#/ (n) 'vaccine'
- wäqä* /#wäqä+#/ (n) 'accident' (~ *hädisä*)
- witamin* /#witāmīn+#/ (n) 'vitamin' (~ *wetamin*)

- yalaŋayaq doxtur* 'barefoot doctor' (popular paramedic in China) (~
yalaŋyaq doxtur ~ *yaliŋayaq doxtur*)
- yalluq* /#yalluo+#/ (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* ...)
- yiŋnä bilän dawala* - ([NP_x(+ni) ___]) 'perform acupuncture (to
 cure X = illness)' (SU *žiŋnä* ...)
- yötäl* (n) 'cough'
- yuqumsiz* /#yuq-m+(+)slz+|#/ '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) depend-
 ent on drugs (for inhaling)'
- ziyanliq* /#ziyān+(+)l°G+|#/ (adj) 'harmful,' 'damaging,' 'noxious'
- ziyansiz* /#ziyān+(+)slz+|#/ (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 kishi* 'many people' versus *köp kishilar* '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

ساياھەت قىلىش

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 ماڭىدۇ. 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 بولىدىغۇ. كۆلدە سۇ ئۈزەي دەمسەن؟

:B.04 بىرنەرسە دىيەلمەيمەن. لېكىن سۇ ئۈزۈش
كىيىمىمنى ئېلىۋالدىم. ئۇ قىزلار سۇغا
چۈشمەمدىكەن دەيمەن. روشەن ياخشى
ئۈزلەلمەيدۇ، سوغاق سۇغا چۈشۈشنىمۇ ياخشى
كۆرمەيدۇ. تېخى سۇغا چۆمۈلىدىغان ۋاقىت
بولمىدى. باھاردا كۆلدىكى تاغدىن كەلگەن
سۇلار مۇزدەك سوغاق. بوغدا كۆلىگە
بارغانىدىك؟

: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 كېتىۋاتىمەن.

:B.08 ھە، چامادان كۆتىرىۋاتقىنىڭ شۇ

ئىكەن-دە! قەيەرگە بارىسەن؟

:A.09 تۇرپانغا قۇملۇق ۋە سۇگىرىش ھەققىدىكى

تەتقىقاتىم ئۈچۈن ماتىرىيال توپلىغىلى

- كېتىۋاتىمەن. شەھەر ئەتراپىدىكى قۇم
 دۆۋىلىرىنى جىق 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

بۆلىمىدە ھازىرغىچە ئىككىيلەنلا ئىكەنمىز.

دەرىزىنى يېپىپ قويايمۇ؟

:A.03 ياق، بولدى. ياپمىسىڭىزمۇ بولىدۇ.

بۈگۈن ھاۋا ئىسسىق. ئاۋۇ ئۈستىدىكى

ئېلېكتىر يەلپۈگۈچ تازا سالقىن بەرەلمەيدىكەن.

شىنجاڭغا كېتىۋاتىسىزغۇ دەيمەن.

:B.04 ھەئە. ئۈرۈمچىدە چۈشمەن. ئۇ يەردىن

ئاپتوۋۇزغا ئولتۇرۇپ يەكەنگە بارىمەن. مەن

يەكەن ئەتراپىدىكى بىر يېزىدا تۇرىمەن. تازا

ئۇزۇن سەپەر-دە بۇ! سىزنىڭچۇ؟ ئۆيىڭىز

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. كىيىنىشىلىرىڭىز...!

ئۇيغۇرچىنى شۇنداق ياخشى سۆزلەيدىكەنسىز!

سىزنىڭ پويىزغا چىقىشتىن ئىلگىرى

- پىلاتفورمدا پويىز خادىمى بىلەن خەنزۇچە
سۆزلەشكەنلىگىڭىزنى ئاڭلىغان ئىدىم.
- A.09: پويىز خادىمى يۇمشاق ئوپۇ ۋاگونىنىڭ
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 ۋاقىتتا
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 داشۇ ئوتتۇرىسىدا
ئوقۇغۇچى ئالماشتۇرۇش كېلىشىمى بار. مەن
بۇ يەرگە نەق مەيداندا تەتقىقات ئېلىپ بېرىش
ئۈچۈن كەلدىم. مەن ئۇيغۇر تىلى دىئالېكتلىرى
ھەققىدە دوكتورلۇق دىسسىپلىناتىسىيە
يېزىۋاتىمەن.
- B.14: بۇ تازا قىزىقارلىق ئىش ئىكەن! يەرلىك
دىئالېكتلەرنى تەتقىق قىلىش ئۈچۈن كۆپ
جايلارغا بارامسىز؟

- A.15: بەزى جايلارغا بارىمەن. بىراق، ئەپسۇسكى چەتئەللىكلەرگە ھەممىلا جايدا 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 ئوغلۇل كۆردى. مەن شۇ نەۋرەمنى بىرىنچى قېتىم كۆرەي دەپ باردىم. مانا، رەسىمىنى كۆرۈڭ.
- A.19: ۋاھ، چىرايلىق! ئوبدان بالىكەن! - پويىز خىزمەتچىسى كېلىۋاتامدۇ، نىمە؟ ئۇ بېلىتىمىزنى يەنە تەكشۈرەمدۇ؟
- B.20: ياق. ئۇ ئادەم تاماق بېلىتى ساتىدۇ، تاماق ۋاگونىغا. كېيىنرەك بىرەر نەرسە يىمەكچى بولىسىڭىز، ھازىر بۇيرۇتۇپ قويسىڭىز بولىدۇ. - دەرىزىنى ئەمدى ياپايلى. پويىز تېز ماڭغاچ، بەك شامال ئۇرۇۋاتىدۇ.

ئىشكىنى ئېچىۋېتەيلى، ئۇنداق بولسا.
A.21: بولىدۇ. تەلىپىمىزگە ئارىلىقتا تۇرۇپ
تاماكى چەكلىدىغانلار يوق ئىكەن. تاماكى
ئىسسىق ياخشى كۆرمەيمەن. چىراقنى
ياندۇرسا ياخشى بولاتتى. قاراڭغۇ
چۈشۈۋاتىدۇ. قولىڭىزدىكى نەرسىنى توقۇشقا
قاراڭغۇ بولۇپ كېتىدۇ، ھازىر. ھە، ئەنە
كۈتكۈچى كېلىۋاتىدۇ! قايناق سۇ
ئەپكېلىۋاتىدۇ.

14.2. Transliteration

Sayahät qiliş

14.2.1.

01.A: Qurban, nägä mañdin?¹

02.B: Roşanniñ 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 menişqa täyyar bolmidiğu däymän.² Bügün kächtä qaytip kelimiz.

03.A: Bügün hawa bäk yaxşı. Sayahät qilişqa taza päyz hawa bügün! Kün čaqlap 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?³

04.B: Birnärsä diyälmäymän.⁴ Lekin su üzüş kiyimimni eliwaldim. U qizlar suğa čüšmämdikän däymän. Roşan yaxşı üzälmäydu, soğaq suğa čüšüşnimu yaxşı körmäydu. Texi suğa čömüliדיغان 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 qiliş šundaq yaxşı ikän! Hawa oçuq wä taza bolğan idi. Ikkinči qetim yazda bardim. Qazaqlarniñ kigiz öylirini kördüm. Män kölgä yetip barğan çağda birdinla čaqmaq čeqip, hawa güldürläp kätti. Andin šaqirap yamğur yeğip kätti. Boğda čoqqisidiki qarlarni körüşkä mümkin bolmidi.

06.B: Čataq boluptu-dä! Biz bilän bar bügün!

07.A: Rähmät. Baralmaymän. Poyiz istansisiğa ketiwatimän.

08.B: Hä, čamadan kötiriwatqiniñ šu ikän-dä! Qäyärgä

barisän?

- 09.A: Turpanğa qumluq wä suğırış häqqidiki tātqiqatim üčün matiriyal toplıǵılı ketiwatimän. Šähär ätrapidiki qum döwilirini jıq räsimgä tartmaqčimän. Taşqi işlar işxanisi⁵ maña baş künlük ruxsät bilän sayahät qiliş ruxsät xetini bärdi. Poyiz belitini tünügün aldim.
- 10.B: Poyizdiki orniñ qattıq orunmu yaki yumşaq orun?⁶
- 11.A: Sayahät idarisidin qattıq orunniñ belitini aldim. Turpan šahiridiki burunqi mehmanxanidiki bir yataqqimu tizimlitip qoydum.
- 12.B: Säpiriñ häqqidä qaytip kälğändin keyin maña sözläp bärginä. Xoş ämisä, aqyol bolsun!
- 13.A: Rähmät. Sañimu aqyol bolsun!

14.2.2.

- 01.A: Kächürisiz, bu yätmiş üčünči nomurluq opumu?
- 02.B: Hä'ä. Bu yärdä olturun. Kündüzdä opu karwitini üstigä qayriwatidu. Bu wagonda adäm ančä jıq ämäs. Bu bölmidä hazırğičä ikkiylänla ikänmiz. Därizini yepip qoyaymu?
- 03.A: Yaq, boldi. Yapmisiñizmu bolidu. Bügün hawa issiq. Awu üstidiki elektir yälpügüč taza salqın bärälmäydikän. Šinjanğa ketiwatisizǵu däymän.⁷
- 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 daşögä ketiwatimän.
- 06.B: Ohoy! Čät'ällik ikänsiz-dä! Taza işänginim kälmäy turidu.⁸
- 07.A: Rast. Män Awstiraliyä giraždanimän. Mana meniñ pasportim.

- 08.B: Män texi sizni šinjanlıq rus dāp oylaptimän. Kiyinišliriniŋiz...!⁹ Uyğurčini šundaq yaxşı sözläydikänsiz! Sizniŋ poyizğa čiqıştin ilgiri pilatformda poyiz xadimi bilän xänzučä sözläškänliginiŋizni anlığan idim.
- 09.A: Poyiz xadimi yumşaq opu wagoniniŋ qäyärdiligini eytip bärdi.¹⁰
- 10.B: Awstiraliyiliklär nimä tilda sözlişidu?
- 11.A: Köpi inglizčidä. Meniŋ ata-anam Wengriyidä tuğulğan, šuna biz öydä wengirčä sözlišimiz.
- 12.B: Meniŋ oğlum bilän ikki qizim mäktäptä inglizčä ügändi. Yoldişim yaš waqitta rusčä ügängän idi. Män bolsam, xänzučini aran sözliyaläymän. Siz nahayiti ötkür ikänsiz. Uniwersitetta nimä üginisiz?
- 13.A: Män Amerikida türki tillar wä tilšunaslıq oquymän. Amerikidiki uniwersitet bilän Šinjan Daşö otturisida oquğuči almašturuş kelišimi 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 körüşimän. Ularniŋ gäplirini ün'alğuğa alimän. Andin gäplirini tählil qilimän.
- 16.B: Šuniŋ üçün siz meniŋ gepimni šunčä yaxşı čüşängän ikänsiz-dä! Män äsli lopnurluq. Biz lopnurluqlar özgičä uyğurčä sözläymiz.
- 17.A: Šinjanđin nimä qilgili bardiniŋiz?
- 18.B: Beyjiŋdiki oğlumni körgili bardim. Oğlum bilän uniŋ ayali oquşni püttürüp, toy qilğandin keyinla

Beyjiŋğa xizmätkä kätkün idi. Ötkän yili ular bir oğul kördi.¹¹ Män şu näwrämni birinçi qetim köräy döp bardim. Mana, räsimini körün.

19.A: Wah, čirayliq! Obdan balikän! – Poyiz xizmätčisi keliwatamdu, nimä? U belitimizni yänä təkšürämdu?

20.B: Yaq. U adäm tamaq beliti satidu, tamaq wagoniğa. Keyinrək birär närsä yimäkči bolsiŋiz, hazır 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, hazır.¹² 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 *beldūt* [14])
- birdinla** /#bir+dln#lā#/(adv) 'suddenly,' 'all of a sudden'
- birinči** /#bir+n++čl+|##/ (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____, ...]) 'if it is for X, ...', 'as for X, ...'
- bōlmā** /#bōl--mA+|##/ (n) 'section,' 'part,' 'division,'
'compartment;' (count) for counting rooms (SU)
- bōlmi...** (see *bōlmā* [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** /#čiraq+##/ (n) 'lamp,' 'light;' ____(*ni*) *yandur-* 'turn on a (~
the) lamp,' 'turn on a (~ the) light'

čirayliq /#čirāy+(+)|°G+|#/ (adj) 'beautiful,' 'handsome,' 'good-looking,' 'pretty'

čoqqa (n) 'top,' 'crown,' 'peak,' 'summit'

čōmūl- (v.pass:int) (NP+ğa ____)) 'be(come) immersed;' *suğa* ____
'be(come) immersed in water,' 'bathe (in water)'

čūšlārdā 'at noon and later,' '(sometime) in the afternoon' (see *čūš* [7], +lar [1], +da [2])

-dā (see #dā [1])

#dāk (~ #tāk) /+ #däg+ #/ equative ('...-like')

dialekt /#diyalekt+ #/ (n) 'dialect' (~ *diyalekt*)

+diligini (see +da [2], +liq [11], +si [1], +ni [6])

-diŋ (~ -riŋ ~ -duŋ ~ -tuŋ ~ -düŋ ~ -tūŋ) /-|-d°ŋ#/ (< /-|-d+ŋ#/) 2nd person sg. familiar definite past tense

dissertatsiyā (n) 'dissertation' (SU *dissertaciya*)

doktorluq /#dōktor+(+)|°G+|#/ (adj) 'doctoral'

dōwā (n) 'heap,' 'mound,' 'hill'

dōwi... (see *dōwā* [14])

eč... (see *ač-* [12,13])

eliwal- /#al-b+#al-/ 'take (for one's own benefit)' (see *al-* [7], -wa [7])

-ginā (see -ğina [6])

-ginim /|-GAn+m+ #/ 'my having ...ed' (see -ğan [3], +m [1]);
____ *kālmā* - 'I (simply) could ~ can not ...'

giraždan /#graždān+ #/ (n) 'citizen,' 'national' (SU *graždan*)

gūldūrlā - (v.int) 'thunder;' *hawa* ____ 'thunder'

-ğaç (~ -qač ~ -gäč ~ -käč) /|-GAč#/ concurrent action;
impending action; purpose

hāmmila /#hāmmā+ #lā#/ 'all' (emphatic)

hāqqidā /#häq(q)+ |(s)I+dA+ #/ ([NP_x ____ VP_y]) '(Y) concerning (X),' '(Y) about (X),' '(Y) on (X),' '(Y) regarding (X),'
'pertaining to (X)' (~ *hāqtā* ~ *toğrisida*)

hāqqidiki '(that) which concerns,' '(that) which is about,' '(that) which is on,' '(that) which regards,' '(that) which pertains to' (see *hāqqidā* [14], #ki [5])

is /#is+ #/ (n) 'smoke'

išān- (v.int) ([NP+ğa ____]) 'believe (in)'

karwit... (see *karwat* [5])

-kānligiŋizni (see -ğanliq [11], +ŋiz [1], +ni [6])

kelišim /#kāl-|iš+im+ #/ (< /#kāl-|š-m+ #/) (n) 'agreement'

#ki /#(#)ki#/ (conj) ([NP_x ____ NP_y]) '(X) that (Y),' '(X) rather

than (Y)' (mostly in the written language, except in a few Iranic-based phrases, e.g., *āpsuski* [14])

kigiz (n) 'felt-rug,' ___ *ōyi* 'yurt'

kōl /#kōl+#/ (n) 'lake,' 'pond'

kōp-kōk (ad) 'strikingly blue,' 'deep blue'

kōtār- (v.1) ([NP_x(+ni) NP_y+ğa ___]) 'lift (X to Y),' 'raise (X to Y),' 'carry (X to Y),' 'promote (X to Y)'

kōtir... (see *kōtār-* [14])

kündüz (n) 'daytime'

kūnlük /#kūn+(+)|°G+|#/ (adj) 'a day's ...', '(consisting) of ... days,' '... days' ...'

kūt-kūči /#kūt+GU+(+)|čI+|#/ (n) 'attendant,' 'servant,' 'server,' 'waitperson'

küz (n) 'autumn,' 'fall'

kūzlük /#küz+(+)|°G+|#/ (adj) 'autumnal,' 'autumn ...', 'fall ...'

lopnurluq /#lopnur+(+)|°G+|#/ (adj ~ n) 'person of Lopnur' (~ *lopnurluq*)

matiriyal /#mātiriyāl+#/ (n) 'material,' 'data' (SU *material*)

mānzirā /#mānzārā+#/ (n) 'landscape,' 'scenery,' 'view'

muz (n) 'ice,' ___ *dāk* 'ice-like,' 'like ice'

nāq (ad) 'actual,' 'real,' 'proper'

nāwrā (n) 'grandchild,' 'grandson'

ohoy (excl) 'oh!', 'my!', 'you don't say!' (expressing surprise)

opu (*opuyum* [~ *opurum*], *opurun* [~ *opurun*], *opusi*) /#ōpū+#/ (n) 'sleeping berth' (SU [*yataq wagondiki*] *kariwat* [~ *polka*]),

'sleeping compartment' (SU [*yataq wagondiki*] *bōlmā*)

otlaq /#ot+LA-G+|#/ (n) 'grazing land,' 'pasture (land),' 'grassland,' 'meadow'

ōtkūr (ad) 'sharp,' 'keen,' 'cutting,' 'clever,' 'smart,' 'alert,' 'inspired,' 'intense,' 'concentrated'

ōzgičā /#ōz+GA+|čā+|#/ (ad) 'peculiar,' 'strange,' 'weird'

pasport /#pāsport+#/ (n) 'passport'

pāyz (n) 'bounty,' 'excellence,' 'beauty,' 'grace,' 'attraction,' 'interest;' (ad) 'bountiful,' 'excellent,' 'superb,' 'beautiful,' 'graceful,'

'attractive,' 'interesting' (often pronounced and even written *pāyzi*, apparently due to association with 3rd person possessive nominal *pāyz+i*; e.g., *pāyzi bar kino* ['a movie that has (its) excellence ~ interest'] [> popularly "*pāyzi kino*"] 'an excellent ~ interesting movie')

pilatforma /#platfōrma+#/ (n) '(station) platform' (SU *perron*)

- püttür-** (v.caus:t) ([NP(+ni) ____]) 'end,' 'finish,' 'graduate'
- qaraŋgu** (n) 'dark,' 'darkness,' 'obscurity;' (ad) 'dark,' 'obscure;' ____ *čüš*
'become dark'
- qayri-** /#qāyri-/ (v.t) 'bend,' 'fold,' 'sprain'
- +qi...** < +qa (see +qa [2])
- qiniŋ** (see -ğan [3], +ŋ [6])
- qiziqarliq** /#qiz-K-(A)r+(+)l°G+|#/ (adj) 'interesting,'
'fascinating'
- qum** (n) 'sand'
- qumluq** /#qum+(+)l°G+|#/ (n) 'sandy desert'
- rošan** /#rōšan+#/ (ad) 'bright,' 'clear,' 'obvious,' 'evident;' *Rošan*
(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_x ____]) '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 ...!'
- suğar-** /#sū+GA_r-/ (v.t) ([NP(+ni) ____]) 'water,' 'irrigate'
- suğir...** (see *suğar-* [14])
- šaqira-** /#šāqira-/ (v.int) 'make a rushing noise' (of water)
- šaqiratma** /#šāqira-t--mA+|#/ (n) 'waterfall'
- tağ** (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;' *rāsimgā* ____ ([NP(+ni)
____]) 'photograph,' 'take a picture (of)'
- tāhlil** /#tāhlil+#/ (n) 'analysis;' ____ *qil-* ([NP_x(+ni) ____]) 'analyze
(X)'
- tālāy** (n) 'fortune,' 'luck;' ([NP+poss+ğa]) 'as (...)'s luck would have
it,' 'fortunately,' 'luckily'
- tāliy...** (see *tālāy* [14])
- tātqiq** (n) 'research' (~ *tātqiqat*); ____ *qil-* ([NP_x(+ni) ____])

'research (X),' 'do research (on X)'

tātqiqat /#tātqiqāt+#/ (n) 'research' (~ *tātqiq*); ___ *al*- 'research,' 'do research'

üyyar /#tāyyār+#/ (ad) 'ready,' 'prepared,' 'ready-made; ___ *bol*- ([NP+ğa ___]) 'be(come) prepared (for),' 'be(come) ready (for)'

tilsunasliq /#til+šunās+(+)|°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_z(+ni) NP_y+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)'

wengirčā /#wengr+#čā+|#/ (n) 'Hungarian manner,' '(the) Hungarian (language);' (adv) 'in the Hungarian manner,' '(in the) Hungarian (language)'

Wengriyā /#wēngriyā+#/ (p.n) 'Hungary' (SU *Wengriya*)

xadim /#xādīm+#/ (n) 'personnel member,' 'staff member,' 'crew member,' 'service member'

xizmāt (n) 'work,' 'labor,' 'service,' 'job'

xizmālči /#xizmāt+(+)|čI+|#/ (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)'

Yākān /#yārkān+#/ ~ /#yākān+#/ (p.n) 'Yarkand,' 'Suoche' (city in Xinjiang) (~ *Yārkān*) (SU *Yarkent*)

yālpügüč (n) 'fan'

yep... (see *yap* - [14])

yet... (see *yät* - [9])

yeza (n) 'rural settlement,' 'village,' 'hamlet'

yezi... (see *yeza* [14])

yil /#yıl+#/ (n) 'year' (SU *žil*); *ötkän* ____ '(in the) last year'

yumşaq /#yumša-G+|#/ (ad) 'soft,' 'mild,' 'mellow' (SU *žumşaq*)

14.4 Translation

Traveling

14.4.1

01.A: Qurban, where are you off to?

02.B: I'm going to Roshān 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. Roshān 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 /#klīmat+#/ (SU *klimat*)

darkness: *qaraŋguluq*

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)l+|#/

dusk: *gügüm*; at ____: *gügüm waqtida*

freeze, to ____ (v.int): *qat-*

frost: *qiro*

hail: *möldür*

hail, to ____ (v.int): *möldür čülš-*, *möldür yağ-*

heat, summer ____: *tomuz*

humid: *nām*

humidity: *nām*

icicle: *čoka muz*

light (n): *nur*, *yoruq* /#yoruq+#/

melt, to ____ (v.int): *eri-* /#āri-/, (v.caus:t) *erit-* /#āri-t-|/

moonshine, moonlight: *ay yoruği*

overcast: *nutuq*

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: *kūn nuri*

sunrise: *kūn čiqiř*

sunset: *kūn petiř*

sunshine: *aptap* /#āptāb#/
 thaw, to ____: (see 'melt')

thunder(clap): *güldür*

thunderstorm: *güldürmama*

wet: *nām*

winter: *qış* /#qış+ #/

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 ____: *deniz qirğığı*

birch(-tree): *qeyin* /#qayın+ #/

brook: *eriq* /#arig+ #/ (< /#ar-G+ | #/), *östän*

bush: *čatqal*

cave: *ğar* /#gār+ #/, *önkür*, *töşük* /#töşüg+ #/

coast: (see 'shore')

creek: (see 'brook')

cypress: *arča*

desert: *čöl*, *čöllük* /#čöl+(+)l°G+ | #/

dust: *čan*

dusty: *čanliq* /#čan+(+)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 nūwi*

forest: (see 'woods')

gorge: *say*

grass: *čöp*, *ot*, *ot-čöp*

grassland: *yaylaq* /#yaylaq+ #/ (< */#yay+1A-G+ | #/)

grove: *bostan* /#bōstān+ #/

grow, to ____ (v.int): *ös-*

hill: *dön*, *dönlük* /#dön+(+)l°G+ | #/, *döwä*, *töpä*, *töpilik* /#töpä+
 (+)l°G+ | #/

jasmin: *yasmin* /#yāsmīn+ #/

mountain stream: *say*

mountainous: *tağliq* /#taG+(+)l°G+|#/; ___ area: *tağliq* /#taG+(+)l°G+|#/

nature: *tābi'āt* /#tābī'āt+#/; ___ reserve (area): *tābi'i asraş rayoni*
 oasis: *bostan* /#bōstān#/

ocean: (*deniz-*)*okean* /...#okyān+#/ (SU [*deniz-*]ocean); ___ shore: *deniz qirğigi*

pass (mountain ___): *dawan*

pine(-tree): *qariğay*; ___ forest: *qariğayliq* /#qaragay+(+)l°G+|#/

plain: *tākšilik* /#tākši+(+)l°G+|#/

plant: *ösümlük* /#ös-m+(+)l°G+|#/

plateau: *igizlik* /#igiz+(+)l°G+|#/

pond, small ___: (see 'puddle')

prairie: (see 'grassland')

puddle: *kölčäk* /#köl++čAG+|#/

river: *därya* /#däryā+#/; ___ bank *därya qirğigi*

rock: *taş*; large ___ (formation): *qıya*

rose: *qizilgül* /#qızıl+göl+|#/ (any color); Chinese ___: *ätirgül* /#ätr+göl+|#/

sea: *deniz, okyan* /#okyān+#/ (SU ocean); ___ shore: *deniz qirğigi*

shore: *qırğaq* /#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+#*ta1+(+)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 keliş*, (elsewhere) *yetip beriş*
ask directions: *yol sora* -
baggage car (of a train): *yūk wagoni* (SU *bagaž wagoni*)
baggage checking (place): *yūk saqlaş orni* (SU *bagaž saqlaş orni*)
baggage inspection: *yūk tākšürüş* (SU *bagaž tākšürüş*)
baggage rack: *yūk jazisi*
boat: *qeyiq* (< */#qāyāq+#/), *qolwaq* /#qolbaq+#/
camel: *tögä*; ___ driver: *tögiči* /#tögä+(+)čI+|#/
cancel, to ___: *bikar qil* -
cart, animal-drawn ___: *harwa* (~ *ärpä*), (two-wheeled) *māpā* /#māpā+#/; ___ driver: *harwikāš* /#harba+#+kāš+|#/; *māpiči* /#māpā+(+)čI+|/; horse-drawn ___: *at harwisi*; oxen-drawn ___: *kala harwisi*
check baggage: *yūk saqla* - (SU *baggaž saqla* -)
deck, ship's ___: *kemā 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* /#māpā+(+)čI+|#/
gate (for arrival and departure): *işik* /#išig+#/
give directions: *yol kōrsāt* -
guide, tour ___, travel ___: *yol bašliğuči* /...#baš+|A-GU+(+)čI+|#/
hire: *kira qil* -
horse: *at*
interpreter: *tärjiman* /#tärjimān+#/; *tilmač*
late, be ___: (see 'delayed')
luggage: (see 'baggage')
map: *xāritā* /#xāritā+#/
mount, to ___: ([NP+ğa ___]) *min* -
non-smoking, ___ compartment: *tamaka čekiš čäklängän bölmä*; ___ seat: *tamaka čekiš čäklängän orun*
on time: (see 'punctual')
one-way ticket: *belāt* (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: *kemā, paraxot* (SU *paraxod*); small ____ (see 'boat')

sightseeing: *sāylā*; to do ____: *sāylā qil-*

smoking, ____ compartment: *tamaka čekiš bölümi*; ____ seat: *tamaka čekiš orni*

station hall: *wagzal zali* (SU *wokzal zali*)

stop, come to a ____: *taxta-*

switch: *ačqu, kätgwan* (SU *wiklyučatel' /#wiklyučatel' + #/*)

ticket, ____ counter: *belät setiš orni*, ____ reservation: *belät tizimliš*,

____ seller, ____ vendor: *belät satquči /...#sat-GU+(+)čl+|#/*, ____

window: *belät setiš tōšūgi*

waiting lounge, waiting hall: *kūtūš 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 adventure-some 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 kör* - "see a child" = 'have a child') or from a grandparent's standpoint (*ndwrä kör* - "see a grandchild" = 'have a grandchild'), or to a household being joined by a new bride (*kelin kör* - "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

ئۆزىتىش ئولتۇرۇشى

A.01 بىز زوردۇن بىلەن ئۆچرىدىغان 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 ھەممەڭلەرگە پولو بىلەن كاۋاپ. بولىدۇ
 ئەمەسە... بىرەر نەرسە ئىچەمسىلەر؟
 :B.14 بىر چەينەك چاي بېرىڭ.

 :A.15 بۈگۈن كەچتىكى جوننى ئۆزىتىش
 ئولتۇرۇشىغا تەييارلىقلار پۈتتىمۇ؟
 :C.16 ھەئە، پەقەت مەۋە - چىۋە، ياڭاق مېغىزىلا
 ئالساق بولىدۇ.
 :B.17 ئولتۇرۇشقا بېرىشتا يولدا ئېلىۋالساق بولىدۇ.
 :A.18 بولىدۇ. ساز - پازلارچۇ؟
 :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 ئادرېسى 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 سەيپۇڭخانىنىڭ غەرب تەرىپىدىكى تۆتىنچى ئۆي.
- B.24: ھە، ئوبدان... قېنى، ئەمدى ماڭايلى. ئولتۇرۇشتىن ئاۋال قىلىدىغان ئىشلىرىم جىق. - ھەي، ئۇستام، پۇلىنى تۆلۈۋەتەي!
-
- B.25: كېچىكىپ قالدىم، خاپا بولما، زوردۇن!
- C.26: ھېچقىسى يوق. يولدىن ئادىشىپ قالىدىڭمۇ؟
- B.27: ھەئە، ئازراق ئاداشتىم. ئۆزەمدىن كەتتى. ھاڭۋاقتىلىق قىلىپ قاپتىمەن. شۇنىڭ بىلەن ئاپتوۋۇز بېكەتتىن ئۆتۈپ كېتىپ قاپتۇ. شۇنىڭ بىلەن بېيىمېندا ئاپتوۋۇزدىن چۈشتۈم.
- C.28: ئۆيىگە كىر! ھەممىسى دىگىدەك كېلىپ بولدى. ئەنە، جون، گۈزەل، مۆمىنلەر كېلىۋاتىدۇ. - خۇش كەپسىز، جون! ئۆيىگە كىرىڭلار! ئولتۇرۇش باشلاندى. ئولتۇرۇڭلار! يىمەك، ئىچمەكتىن ئېلىڭلار! تۈزۈت قىلماڭلار! ھەممىمىز دوست.
- E.29: ماڭا ئولتۇرۇش قىلىپ بېرىمەن دەپ، نۇرغۇن ئاۋارە بولىدىڭىز.
- C.30: ياق. ھېچ گەپ ئەمەس. بۈگۈن سىزنىڭ شەرىپىڭىزنى دەپ سىزنىڭ دوستلىرىڭىز

نۇرغۇن ياردەملەشتى، جون. قېنى، ئاشقا
يېقىڭ! ئاغىنىلەر! گەپ باشلىنىشتىن ئاۋال،
مەن بىر، ئىككى ئېغىز گەپ قىلاي.

:A.31 ئوھوي، زوردۇن ئۇتۇق سۆزلەيدىكەن...

:C.32 شاڭخو قىلما، مۇھەممەت! - بۈگۈن

ھەممىمىز خوشاللىرىمىز، 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
يازىمىز، سىزنىڭمۇ جاۋاپ يېزىشىڭىزنى
كۈتىمىز. ماۋۇ تەلىپى كەتكەن رەھىم بىلەن
زەكى ئامېرىكىغا بېرىپ سىلەرنىڭ
ئۇنىۋېرسىتېتتا زىيارەتتە بولىدۇ. بۇ يەردە
قالدىغانلىرىمىز سىزنى ئەسلەيمىز.
ۋەتىنىڭىزگە قايتقاندىن كېيىن سىزنىڭ
مۇۋەپپەقىيەت قازىنىشىڭىزنى ۋە شىنجاڭ
خەلقىگە بولغان مۇھەببىتىڭىز بىلەن باشقىلارغا
تەسىر كۆرسىتىشىڭىزنى ئۈمىد قىلىمىز.

سىزگە ئاقىيول ۋە ھەممە ئىشىڭىزنىڭ
 كۆڭۈلدىكىدەك بولۇشنى 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
 ھەممە گلەرنىڭ ئىسىملىرى يېزىلىپتۇ! ئاجايىپ
 ياخشى! شۇنداق ياخشى گەپلىرىڭىزگە
 رەھمەت، زوردۇن! تەسلىنىپ يىغلىۋېتىشكە
 تاس قالدۇم... مېنىڭمۇ سىلەرگە بىر، ئىككى
 ئېغىز گېپىم بار. ھەممە گلەرنىڭ 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 بولۇشنى قويۇپ، خوشال
 بولايلى! قېنى، چاقچاق، ئويۇن-كۈلكە بىلەن

ئىچىشىپ ئولتۇرايلى! قېنى، كۆتەرەيلى!
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
ئۆرىپى - ئادەتلىرى ساھەسىدە خېلى
مۇتەخەسسس بولۇپ قاپسىز.
- :E. 38 ئۇنچىلىك ئەمەس. بىرقانچە ئايدا
مۇتەخەسسس 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 قالتىس
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 قالدىمغۇ
دەيمەن...

C. 42: ياق، ئۇنداق ئەمەس. بىز سىزنىڭ
تارتىنىمىڭىزغا خوشال بولدۇق. ياخشى
بولدى! سىزنى ناخشىغا زورلىغاندا ھەم
ناخشىمۇ ئېيتىڭىز.

E. 43: كۆپ ئىچىپ قويغان ئوخشايمەن. 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

Uzitiş olturuşi

- 01.A: Biz Zordun bilän uçridiğan ašxana awu şu.
Yürün, kirip qarap baqayli, u kälдимикин.
- 02.B: U yärgä burun kälгәнmidin?
- 03.A: Hä'ä. Bir qetim pirofessor Maria Parentiniñ
šäripigä ziyapät bärgändä kälгән idim.
- 04.B: Sän дәp bärgән Italiyidin kälгән sän'ät
tarixşunasi şumu?
- 05.A: Hä'ä, u "yipäk yoli" ätraplırıda tepilğan but
önkürliridiki tam sürätliри mutäxässisi. Qara, änä
Zordun üstäldä olturidu.
- 06.B: Qandaq ähwalıñız, Zordun? Uzaq saqlidinmu?
- 07.C: Yaq. Män kälgili baş minut boldi.¹ Ämdi tamaq
buyrutayli. Waqtimiz qis. – Häy, ustam, bizgä
tamaq äpkälsinüz!² Bүgün obdanraq tamaqlar
barmu?
- 08.D: Hä, bar. Bүgün Änjan polosi qilduq. Lägmänmu
bar.
- 09.C: Polo yämduq? Yaki buyrutuştin awal tamaq
tizimliqlirini körüp baqamduq?³
- 10.A: Polo yäyli, kawapmu alayli. Bu yärniñ kawawini
päyz дәydu. Bolamdu?
- 11.B: Bolidu.
- 12.C: Maqul.
- 13.D: Hämmanlärگә polo bilän kawap. Bolidu ämisä...
Birär närsä içämsilär?
- 14.B: Bir čäynäk čay berin.
.....
- 15.A: Bүgün kächtiki Jonni uzitiş olturuşiگә täyyarliqlar
püttimu?
- 16.C: Hä'ä, päqät miwä-čiwä, yañaq 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 adrısı nimidi?
- 23.C: Azatlıq yoli ottuz altinči nomur. Gwañmiñ yoli bilän šärqqä meñip, xälq bağčisidin ötisän. Andin čon köwrüktin ötüp Šinxwa yoliğa kalgändä onğa burulisän. Üçinči kočiğa kalgändin keyin solğa burulisän. Bir kiçik säypuñxaniniñ ğärp täripidiki tötinči öy.
- 24.B: Hä, obdan... Qeni, ämdi mañaylı. Olturuştin awal qilidiğan işirim jiq. – Häy, ustam, pulini töliwätäy!
.....
- 25.B: Kečikip qaldım, xapa bolma, Zordun!⁴
- 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, Möminlär⁵ keliwatidu. – Xuş käpsiz, Jon! Öygä kiriñlär! Olturuş başlandi. Olturuñlar! Yimäk, içmäktin elinlar!⁶ Tüzüt qilmañlar! Hämmimiz dost.
- 29.E: Maña olturuş qilip berimän döp, nurgun awarä boldiñiz.
- 30.C: Yaq. Hiç gäp ämäş.⁷ Bүgün sizniñ šäripinizni

däp sizniñ dostliriñiz nurgun yardämläšti, Jon. Qeni, aşqa beqin!⁸ – Ağinilär! Gäp başliniştin awal, män bir, ikki eğız gäp qilay.

31.A: Ohoy, Zordun nutuq sözläydikän...

32.C: Şanxo qilma, Muhämmät! – Bögün hämmimiz xoşalmiz, čünki hämmimiz bir yärgä jäm boluptuq. Jon, siz bilisiz, biz uyğurlarniñ bāzmigä amraq ikānligi hämmigä mālum. Biraq, bögünki olturušta köñlimiz yānā yerim boluwatidu, čünki bu sizniñ, bizniñ bāzmā olturuşlirimizğa axirqi qetim qatnişışiñiz. Änā siz bilān xāyrlişimiz, ağınā... Jon, siz Şinjanğa kālgili bir yerim yil boldi. Siz tātqiqatiniñiz wā uyğurčā üginişiniñizdā yaxşı nātijigä erişiş bilān billā yānā siz hämmāylāngä bāk yeqip qaldiniñiz. Hämmimiz yānā siz bilān alaqlilişip turimiz. Biz sizgä xāt yazimiz, sizniñmu jawap yezişiniñizni kütimiz. Mawu tāliyi kātқан Rāhim bilān Zāki Amerikiğa berip silärniñ uniwersitetta ziyarättā bolidu. Bu yārdā qalidiğanlirimiz sizni äslāymiz. Wätiniñizgä qaytqandin keyin sizniñ muwāpāqqiyāt qazinişiniñizni wā Şinjan xālqigä bolğan muhābbitiñiz bilān başqilargä tāsir körsitişiniñizni ümit qilimiz. Sizgä aqyol wā hämmā işiniñizniñ köñöldikidāk boluşini tilāymiz. Qeni, hämmimiz dostluğimiz üçün içäyli! Qeni, xoş, kötiräyli!⁹

33.A: Jon, qeni, bizniñ bu kiçikkinä soğıtimizni qobul qilğaysiz.

34.E: Köp rāhmāt sizlārgä! Ohoy, bu uyğur şa'irliriniñ şe'irliri üç tomluq toplimi ikān... Hā, birinči betigä hämmānlärniñ isimliri yeziliptu! Ajayip yaxşı! Şundaq yaxşı gäpliriñizgä rāhmāt, Zordun! Tāsirlinip yiğliwetişkä tas qaldim... Meniñmu silārgä bir, ikki eğız gepim bar. Hämmānlār meniñ

şundaq yaxşı dostum bolup qaldıñlar! Silärniñ yardimñıñsız buncılık nätijilärgä erişälmäyttim. Silärniñ şuncılık mehmandostluq wä ağınidarçılığınlar bolmisa, yalğuzçılıq tartip qalattim. Män silärdin nahayiti minnät darmän. Silärdin ayrılış aldida muşu tapta köñlümdikini ipadiläş täs. Maña bu çiraylıq 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 oturayli! Qeni, kötiräyli! Xoş-ä!

.

- 35.B: Jon, siz köp yärlärgä bardıñız. Şinjañdiki qäyär sizgä äñ yaqti?
- 36.E: Buniñğa birnimä dimäk täs, çünki här bir jayniñ özigä xas çiraylıq yeri bar ikän, hätta jänuptiki kän, quruq Täklimakän çöliniñmu. Män şimaliy Şinjañniñ mänzirisini äñ yaxşı körimän. Şundaq bük-baraqsanlıq 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 örpı-adätliři sahäsida xeli mutäxässis bolup qapsız.
- 38.E: Unçilik ämäs. Birqançä ayda mutäxässis bolalaymänmu?! Män hey-t-bayramlarniñ qandaq bolidiğanlırini täkşürdüm. Dostum Mömin bilän Güzälniñ toy märikisigä qatnişışqa muyässär boldum. U toy şundaq obdan boldi! Bundin ikki ay ilgiri ularniñ oğlı Örkäş tuğuldi. Bir, ikki häptä awal uniñ böşük toyığa¹⁰ qatnaştım.
- 39.A: U toy häqqidä kişilär ağızidin çüşürmäy döp yürdi.¹¹ Köpçiligimiz toyda bar iduq. Toy märikisi qaltis päyz boldi!

- 40.C: Sazčılar uyğur sazlırini taza päyz čaldi. Usul oynıǵanda, dāslāptā Jon xijil bolǵan idi. Uzun tartişıš, zorlaşlardin keyin, usulǵa bir čüşüwedi, toxtitalmay qalduq...
- 41.E: Hā, uni dimāyla qoyuñ! Buniǵa hazırǵičā xijilmān. Külkigā qaldimǵu dāymān...
- 42.C: Yaq, undaq āmās. Biz sizniñ tartinmiǵiniñizǵa xoşal bolduq. Yaxşı boldi! Sizni naxşıǵa zorliǵanda hām naxşimu eyttiñiz.¹²
- 43.E: Köp içip qoyǵan oxşaymān. Būgün köp içmisām bolidiǵan oxşaydu, čünki yüklirimni qačilişim kerāk. Beyjiñǵa ayrupilanmu ātā ātigān mañidu.
- 44.B: Biz hāmmimiz sizni uzatqili ayruduromǵa barimiz. Aparatni alǵač baray. Axirqi qetim rāsimgā čüşüwalayli.
- 45.A: Jon kätkändin keyin meniñ ingliz tili tapşuruqlirimni iślāškā āmdi kim yardım qilar-kin?
- 46.E: Ğām qilmañ! Xāt yezişip turimiz. Uniñ üstigā bu yārgā oquşqa čät’ālliklār yānā 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+(+)čl+(+)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 (~ -*amdiniz*) (see Note 15.6.03.)
- aq-kōñul** (ad) 'kind(-hearted),' 'well-meaning' (~ *aq kōñul*)
- axirqi** /#āxr++KI+|#/ (ad) 'final,' 'last'
- ayril-** /#āyr-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'ānā** (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,' ____ *oluruši* '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])
- bōšūk** /#bōšüg+#/ (n) 'cradle; ____ *toyi* 'cradle ceremony' (see Note 15.6.11.)

bunčilik /#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 /#dutär+#/ (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'

gäp 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 ...'

+*gina* (~ +*qina* ~ +*gindä* ~ +*kindä*) /+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'

hämmanlär 'all of you' (~ *hämmanlar*) (see *hämmdä* [2], +*ñlar* [5])

hämmaylän 'all of them' (see *hämmdä* [2], #*äylän* [4])

hämimiz 'all of us' (see *hämmdä* [2], +*miz* [1])

hāy (phr) 'hello!', 'hey!'

hey /#hayıt+#/ (n) 'holiday,' 'festival;' ___-*bayram* 'holidays (and festivals)' (~ *hey*-*aydım*)

içiş- (v.rec:t) ([NP *üçün* ___]) 'drink together (to)'

ipadilā- /#ipādā+LA-|/ (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])

koçl... (see *koça* [5])

kōñl... (see *kōñül* [15])

kōñül /#kōñl+#/ (n) 'heart,' 'feelings,' 'emotion(s),' 'spirit;' ___ *yerim bol-* 'be heart-broken,' 'be sad'

köpçilik /#köp+(+)çl+(+)l°G+|#/ (n) 'entirety,' 'majority,' (adj) 'most'

kōwrük /#köbrüg+#/ (n) 'bridge;' ___ *tin öt-* 'cross a bridge'

külkā /#kül--KA+|#/ (n) 'laughter;' *külkigā bol-* 'be laughed at,' 'make a fool of oneself,' 'be(come) the laughing stock'

külki... (see *külkā* [15])

lāğmān (see *lāymān* [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])

—*miğın...* (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)
- muḥābbāt** (n) ([NP+ǵa ____]) 'love (for),' 'ardor (for)'
- muwāppāqiyāt** (n) 'success'
- muḡāssār** (ad) ([NP+ǵa ____]) 'in a position (to),' 'having an opportunity (to),' 'able (to);' ____ **bol-** ([NP+ǵa ____]) 'be in a position (to),' 'have an opportunity (to),' 'be able (to)'
- nātiǵā** /#nātiǵā+#/ (n) 'result,' 'accomplishment,' 'achievement'
- nimidi** < **nimā idi** (see **nimā** [1], **i-** [3], **-di** [3])
- nutuq** /#nutq+#/ (n) 'speech,' 'address'
- obdanraq** /#obdan+|+rAG+#/ (ad) 'better,' 'nicer,' 'finer,' 'fairly good'
- oyun** (n) 'play;' ____-**kūlkā** 'fun and laughter,' 'fun and games'
- ōṅkūr** (n) 'cave'
- ōrkāš** (n) 'crest (of a wave),' '(camel's) hump;' **Örkäš** (p.n) personal name (m)
- ōrp** (*'custom;' see **ōrpi-addāt** [15])
- ōrpi-adāt** 'traditional customs and lore' (~ **ōrp-addāt**) (SU **urpi-addāt**)
- ōzigā** /#ōz+|(s)I+GA+#/ 'to himself,' 'to herself,' 'to itself' -**paz** (see **saz-paz** [15])
- pāqāt** (adv) 'only,' 'solely,' 'merely,' '(not) at all,' 'however,' 'yet'
- polo** (**poloyum** [~ **polorum**], **poloyuṅ** [~ **poloruṅ**], **polosi**) /#polō+#/ (n) 'pilaw,' 'pilaff' (a type of *risotto* or *paella*, usually prepared with mutton [**qoy gōši**] and carrots [**sāwzā**])
- ptuq** < -**p iduq** (~ -**widuq**) (see -**p** [2], **i-** [3], -**duq** [6]) 1st person pl. suppositional past
- pūt-** (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+ǵa ____]) '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])
- +**qā** (/+|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)
- rūsimgā čūš*- '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 -*saŋlar* [6])
- sāypuŋxana* /#sāypuŋ+##(x)āna+|#/ (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'
- šaŋxo* (*šaŋxoyum* [~ *šaŋxorum*], *šaŋxoyuŋ* [~ *šaŋxorun*], *šaŋxosi*)
/#šaŋxō+#/ (n) 'mocking,' 'teasing,' 'ridicule,' 'jeer,' 'sneer,'
'derision,' 'satire;' ___ *qil*- 'mock,' 'tease,' 'ridicule,' 'jeer,' 'sneer,'
'deride,' 'make fun'
- šārāp* (n) 'honor;' ([NP_x+niŋ *šāripiğa* VP_i]) '(Y) in honor of (X)'
- šārip*... (see *šārāp* [15])
- šārq* (n) 'east'
- še'ir* /#šā'ir+#/ 'poem'
- šuniŋ bilān* 'at the same time,' 'thereby,' 'so'
- šunčilik* /#šu+n+##čā+(+)l°G+|#/ (ad) 'that much,' 'that many,'
'thus,' 'so'
- tap* (n) 'time'
- tarixšunas* /#tārīx+##(š)unās+|#/ (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_x(+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 /#tänbūr+#/ (n) 'tambur,' 'tambour,' 'tanbūr' (plucked three-stringed musical instrument with a diatonic scale)

täsir /#täsir+#/ (n) ([NP+ğa ____]) 'effect (on),' 'influence (on),' 'impact (on);' ____ *körsüt*- ([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])

täyyarliq /#täyyār+(+)l°G+|#/ (n) 'preparation'

tepil- /#tap-l-|/ (v.pass:int) 'be found,' 'be discovered,' 'be detected,' 'be gained,' 'be earned'

tilä- (v.t) ([NP_x+ğa NP_y(+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*, *tamaqlarniñ 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'
- xāyrlāš** - (v.rec:int) 'say good-bye (to one another),' 'bid farewell (to one another),' 'part (from each other)'
- xāyrlāš...** (see **xāyrlāš** - [15])
- xijil** /#xijil+#/ (ad) ([NP_s(+niñ) **aldida** NP_y+**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;' ____ **kāpsiz(lār)** 'welcome!' (~ ____ **kelipsiz(lār)**)
- yalğuzçilik** /#yalguz+(+)çl+(+)l°G+|#/ (n) 'solitude,' 'loneliness;' ____ **tart**- 'suffer loneliness,' 'be lonely'
- yañaq** (n) 'walnut,' 'nut;' ____ **meğizi** '(edible part of a wal-)nut'
- yardāmlāš** - (v.int) (< rec) 'help,' 'assist'
- yardim...** (see **yardām** [12])
- yeq...** (see **yaq** - [9])
- yer...** (see **yār** [3])
- yeşilliq** /#yaşıl+(+)l°G+|#/ (n) 'green(ness),' 'verdure,' 'vegetation,' 'greenery'
- yezil** - /#yaz-l-|/ (v.pass:int) 'be written'
- yezış** - /#yaz-š-|/ (v.rec:t) 'write together,' 'write to one another,' 'correspond (with one another through mail);' **xdt** ____ **ip tur**- 'carry on a correspondence'
- yığla** - (v.int) 'weep,' 'cry,' 'sob' (SU **ziğla** -)
- zāki** /#zāki+#/ (ad) 'intelligent,' 'clever,' 'bright;' **Zāki** (p.n) personal name (m)
- ziyapāt** /#ziyāpāt+#/ (n) 'feast,' 'banquet,' 'dinner'
- ziyarāt** /#ziyārāt+#/ (n) 'visit;' ____ **qil**- 'visit;' ____ **kā kāl**- 'come on a visit;' ____ **tā 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 *lāghmān* 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 Rähim and Zäki 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: *māzisiz* /#*māzä* + (+) *siz* + | #/, *tāmsiz* (see [3])

boil: (v.int) *qayna-*, (v.t) *qaynat-*

bokchoy (Chinese cabbage): *bāsāy*

bottle: *botulka* (SU *bodulka*)

bowl: *činā*

bread: *nan*, grilled or toasted ____: *kōmāč*

broth: (see 'soup')

bun: ____ on rice: *aš-manta*, small ____: *toqač*, stuffed ____: *manta*

butter: (*seriq*) *yağ*

cabbage: Chinese ____: *bāsāy*, European ____: *kapusta*

cake: *tort*

can (for preserved food): *banka*, *konserwa*, *konserwa bankisi*

can (food): *konserwa qil-*

canned: *konserwa qilğan*

carrot: *sāwzā*

cheese: *irimčik*, *sir*

chicken (meat): *toxu göši*

chocolate: *šokolat* /#*šokolād* + #/ (SU *šokolad*)

chopstick: *čoka*

clove: *qālāmpur* (SU *qālāmpūr*)

cold (meat) cut: *soqum*

cook: *ašpāz* /#*aš* + # (#) *pāz* + #/

cook: (v.int) *piš-* /#*piš-* /, (v.t) *pišur-* (SU *pišür-*)

cooked: *pišqan*, *piššiq*

cookie: *pečinā* /#*pečinā* + #/ (SU *pečen'e*), *pirāndik*

corn, maize: (*kōmmā*) *qonaq*, ____ bread: *zağra*

cucumber: *tārxāmāk* (SU *tārximāk*), *xaŋga*

cup: *čind*

curd (dry, from milk): *qurut*

dairy ...: *sūtluk* /#sūt+(+)l°G+|#/

delicious: (see 'flavorful')

dessert: (*tamaqtin keyin yigān*) *širinlik* /#širn+(+)l°G+|#/ (SU ~
desert)

dish (container): *čind*

done: (see 'cooked')

doufu (beancurd): *dufu* /#dūfu+|#/

dough: *xemir* /#xāmīr+|#/

duck (meat): *ōdāk gōši*

egg: *nuxum*, white of ____ *nuxum eqi* /...#aq+|(s)l+|/, ____ yolk:
nuxum seriği /...#sarıg+|(s)l+|/

fat: (n) *may* /#māy+|/, *yağ*, (adj) *yağliq* /#yağ+(+)l°G+|#/

fish: *beliq* /#balıg+|#/

flavor: *māzā*, *tām*

flavorful: *māzilik* /#māzā+(+)l°G+|#/ , *tāmlık* (see [3])

flavoring: ____ (agent) *tetiğ*; add ____: *tetiğ sal-*

flavorless: (see 'bland')

fragrance: *māzā*; without ____ *māzisiz*

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: (*miwā*) *murabba* (SU *mürābbā*, *waren'e* /#warēnye+|/)

japma (type of steamed risotto)

jiaozi (~ *gyōza*, Chinese-style ravioli): *juwawa*

ladle: *čōmūč*, *sapliq* /#sap+(+)l°G+|#/

lean (of meat): *maysiz* /#māy+(+)slz+|#/

legume: *purčaq* /#purčag+|#/

liangfen (Chinese-style bean-jelly): *lānpun*

maize: (see 'corn')

mantou (Chinese-style steamed bun): *jīnmoma*

margarin: *sūn'i may* (SU ~ *margarin* /#margarin+#/)

milk: *sūt*; with ___: *sūtlük* /#sūt+(+)l°G+#/; without ___: *sūtsiz* /#sūt+(+)slz+|#/

millet: *sök, teriq* /#tarıg+#/

minced meat: (see 'stuffing')

mungbean: *maš*

mutton: *qoy göši*

napkin (serviette): *mayliq* /#māy+(+)l°G+|#/ (SU ~ *salfetka*)

non-dairy: *sūtsiz* /#sūt+(+)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, oçaq* (see [5]); traditional-style baking ___: *tonur*

pan: metal ___: *kasturulka* /#kastrülka+#/ (SU *kāstrülkā*)

pea: (see 'legume')

pepper: red ___: (*qizil*) *laza* /#lāza+#/; black ___: *qarimuč* (SU *qarimüč*)

plate: *täxsä* (SU ~ *tälinkä*)

pork: *čoşqa 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: *ganpān, gürüč*; ___ gruel *mitaŋ*

ripe: *pışsiq*

roast: *qoru-*

rose sugar (paste made from white sugar and rose petals): *gülqān*

rye: *qara buğday*

salt: *tuz*; edible __: *aşnuzi* /#aş+##tuz(s)l+|#/

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): *sanza*

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: *suñ piyaz*

serviette: (see 'napkin')

sesame: *kūnjūt*, *zima*; __ oil: *kūnjūt yeği*

skewer: *zix* /#zx+#/ (SU *ziq*); meat __: *kawap zixi* (SU *kawap ziqi*)

smell: *puraq* /#puraq+#/; pleasant __ *māzilik puraq*; unpleasant __: *sesiq puraq*

sorghum: Chinese (*gaoliang*) __: *qonaq*

soup: *šorpa* (SU *šowa*); __ noodle: *suyqaš*, *tañmān*

sour: *aččiq*

soybean: *dadur*

soy-sauce: *j(y)anyu*

spicy, hot: *aččiq*

spoon: *qoşuq* /#qoşuq+#/ (< /#qoş-G+|#/); table __: *aş qoşuği*; tea __: *bal qoşuği*

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+#/; *tattiq* (see [3])

taste: (v.int) *teti-* /#tat+I-|/; __ X to Y *eğizğa*, ..., *teti-* (Y with possessive); (v.t) *teti-*

tea-urn: (see 'samovar')

tin: (see 'can')

tinned: (see 'canned')

toast: *kõmdč*

tofu: (see 'doufu')

tomato: *pāmidur* (SU *pomidor*), *šaxla* (SU *šaxula*)

tray: *yimīš tāxsisi*

unsalted: *tuzsiz* /#tuz+(+)slz+|#/

vegetable: *kōklat, sāy*

vegetarian: (n) *gōšsiz tamaq yigūči* /...#yā°-GU+(+)čI+|#/ (SU ~
vegetarian /#vegetariān+#/); (ad) *gōšsiz* /#gōš+(+)slz+|#/; ____
 dish: *gōšsiz sāy, gōšsiz tamaq*; ____ food: *gōšsiz tamaq*; non-____
gōšlak /#gōš+(+)l°G+|#/

vermicelli: *ūgrā*

vinegar: *aččiqsu, sirkā*

wheat: *buğday*

wonton (a type of Chinese ravioli): *čöčürā*

yeast: *xemirturuč* /#xāmīr+##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 /| #dı#/ (< */#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#dı#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)
-a₁ (~ *-ä*) /-A+|#/ (deverbal noun)
-a₂ (~ *-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-*₁ open [12,13]
*ač-*₂ 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
adañ- 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]; ___*rā* as a matter of custom, customarily, habitually, usually [7]
adūtlān - ([NP+*ğa* ___]) 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 *Äddis Äbebä*)
Adelayda Adelaide [1]
adres (SU; see *adris*)
adris address [6,15]
aèrodrom (SU; see *ayrudurom*)
aèroplan (SU; see *ayrupilan*)
aſſan (ethnic) Afghan (person) [1]
Afſanistan Afghanistan [1]
aſſanistantliq Afghani (person), person of Afghanistan [1]
Afina Athens [1]
Afrika Africa [1]
afriqiliq African (person), person of Africa [1]
ağ- (v.int) ([NP+*ğa* ___]) incline (to), lean (to), be lopsided
ağa elder brother [5]
ağamça (thick) rope [12]
ağinā brother (in spirit), friend [15]
ağini... (see *ağinā*)
ağinidarçiliq friendliness, acquaintance [15]
ağri- 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]
ağrimasliq not hurting, painless [13]
ağriq pain, ache, hurt, soreness, ailment, illness, sickness, affliction, sick person, patient [13]; ___*toxtatquçi* pain-killer [13]
ağz... (see *eğiz*)
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 işik* front door [10]; ... *alidin* before ..., prior to*nin* ___*ini al-* prevent, obviate [13]
aldıraš busy, in a hurry, urgent [8]
ali /#āl+#/ high(est), exalted, sublime, supreme; ___*makiāp*

- tertiary school
alim /#ālim+#/ 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]
almas pronoun; *kişilik* ___
 personal pronoun; *körsätkilç* ___
 demonstrative pronoun
almas - (v.rec:t) exchange (with
 each other)
almasur - (mutually) exchange
 [13]; ___ *uş* exchange [13]
Almuta Alma-Ata [1]
alqan palm (of the hand) [13]
Altay Altai, Altay [13]
altayşunas Altaist [2]
altayşunasliq Altaic studies [4]
altā six [4]
altinçi sixth [6]; ___ *ay* sixth month,
 June [10]
altmish (SU; see *atmish*)
altmishinçi (SU; see *atmishinçi*)
altun gold, golden, excellent [8]
Alyaska Alaska [2]; ___ *şitali* State
 of Alaska [2]
Aŋir (SU; see *Aljiriyā*)
aŋirliq (SU; see *aljiriyilik*)
-am (~ -ām ~ -m) /| - A°m#/
 (< */- A#mu#/) (present-future
 interrogative) [7]
ambar warehouse
-amdimān (~ -āmdimān ~
 -mdimān) /| - A°m#dī#mān#/
 (1st person present-future
 interrogative) [15]
-amdimiz (~ -āmdimiz ~
 -mdimiz) /| - 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 [~ *+ān] */+An+ /| archaic
 denominal noun [intensive?
 familiar?])
ana mother [1,2]; *kiçik* ___ (see
kiçik)
anar pomegranate [3]; ___ *silyi*
 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 *Āngliyā*)
angliyalik (SU; see *āngliyilik*)
ani... (see *ana* [2])
antiropolog anthropologist [2]
antiropologiyā /#antropolōgiyā+ #/
 anthropology [4]
antropolog (SU; see *antiropolog*)
antropologiya (SU; see
antiropologiyā)
An'xoy (SU; see *Ānxay*)
aŋ awareness
aŋla - hear, listen [3]
aŋlat - cause to hear, let know,
 inform, announce, broadcast [7]
aŋli... (see *aŋla* -)
apa mother, mom, mum, mama
 [4]; *kiçik* ___ (see *kiçik*)
aparāt mechanical device, gadget,
 apparatus, appliance, (telephone)
 set, camera, mechanism,
 organization, system, machine [10];

- fotografıyâ* ___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 *apit*)
- appaq* snow-white, very clear [9]
- apparat* (SU; see *aparät*)
- 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]
- aplowuz* bus, motorcoach [8]
- aq* white, clear, clean, innocent, positive [9]; ___köñül ~ ___-köñül kind(-hearted), well-meaning [15]; ___yamğur fine and misty drizzle (rain) [14]
- aq (~ -äk) /-AG+#/ deverbale 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*₁ space between, interspace, space of time, meantime
- ara*₂ fork [15]
- aral* island [1,2]
- Aralsk* (SU; see *Aralski*)
- Aralski* Aralsk
- aran* hardly, scarcely, with difficulties [14]
- arča* cypress [14]
- Argentina* /#argentīna+#/ Argentina [1]
- argentinalıq* (SU; see *argentiniliq*)
- argentiniliq* Argentinian (person) [1]
- ari* (SU; see *ara*₂)
- ari...* (see *ara*)
- arila* - /#āra+la-/ (v.int) pass through
- arilaš* - /#āra+la-š-/ (v.rec) [NP_x *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 *astiranomiyā*)
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]; ___ *ninda* (locative of
ašu) in that, there; ___ *nindin*
 (ablative of *ašu*) from that, thence;
 ___ *ninga* (dative-directive of *ašu*)
 to that, (to) there
Äxabad (SU; see *Äxabad*)
ašxana kitchen, dining-room,
 dining-hall, restaurant [4,5]
*at*₁ (given) name
*at*₂ horse [14]; ___ *harwisi* horse-
 drawn cart [14]
at - throw, cast, fling, hurl, chuck,
 discharge, fire (a weapon), shoot;
tan ___ 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]; ___ *čüšin* ___ before
 noon, (in the) morning
awarā 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]
awal prosperous, rich, flourishing,
 booming, thriving [8]
awgust (SU; see *awğust*)
awğust August [10]
Awmen Macau [11]
Awstiraliyā /#awstrāliyā+ #/ [1,6];
 ___ *paytädi rayoni* Australian
 Capital Territory [6]
awstiraliyilik Australian (person)
 [1,14]
Awstiriyä Austria [1]
awstiriyilik Austrian (person) [1]
Awstraliya (SU; see *Awstiraliyā*)
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]; ___ *ninda*
 (locative of *awu*) in that, there;
 ___ *nindin* (ablative of *awu*) from
 that, thence; ___ *ninga* (dative-
 directive of *awu*) to that, (to)
 there
axir /#äxır+ #/ end, finish,
 conclusion
axirqi final, last [15]
axšam evening, in the evening [4]
axšamlıq this evening; evening ...,
 nightly [7]; ___ *qa* this evening,
 tonight [7]
ay moon, month [8]; ___ *kör-*
 menstruate, have one's period [13];
 ___ *köräš* 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'y#/ (1st sg. imp., optative, voluntative) [3]

ayal woman, wife [1]; ___ *bölämi*

daxturi gynecologist [4,13]; ___

bölämi daxturluği 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]

ayığ... (see *ayaq*)

aylan - change (into), turn (into), go round and about, tour [13]

-*aylı* (~ -*äyli* ~ -*yli*, after rounded vowels -*yaylı* ~ -*yäyli*) /| -(y)A'y#l#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]; ___ *zalı* airport hall [14]

ayrudurum (see *ayrudurom*)

ayrupılan airplane, aeroplane, aircraft [11]

Aysäm (personal name: f) [10]

az few, little, rare(ly), seldom, minor [9]; ___ *digändä* to say the least, at least; ___ *sanlıq* 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]

azaplıq painful [13]

azapsız painless [13]

azat /#äzäd+#/ free, liberated, released, emancipated, time off (school)

azatlıq 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];

selışturma ___ 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]

älwätä certainly, of course, sure [3]

äm - suck

-*äm* (see -*am*)

ämäs not being [2]

ämčäk (woman's) breast, mamma [13]

ämdi just (now), (and) now ... [9]

ämдіliktä nowadays, these days

-*ämdimän* (see -*amdımän*)

-*ämdimiz* (see -*amdımiz*)

-*ämduq* (see -*amdıuq*)

ängäk /#ängäg+#/ labor, work

- āmgākči* /#āmgäg+(+)čl+ #/
laborer, worker
- āmīsā* if that is so, in that case,
then, so ... [3]
- amma* but, however, yet [4]
- āmsā* (see *āmīsā*)
(*+ān [see *+an])
- ānd* over there, (look over) there,
there you are, *voilā* [4]
- ān'ānā* tradition [15]
- ān'āniwi* traditional
- Āngliyə* England, Britain, United
Kingdom [1]
- āngliyəlik* English (person), British
(person) [1]
- Ānjan* Andijan, Andizhan [1]
- ānjūr* (SU; see *ānjūr*)
- ānjūr* fig [3]
- ānmo* massage [13]; *qilğuči*
masseur, masseuse [13]
- Ānqārā* Ankara [1]
- Ānxuy* Anhui (SU *An'xoy*) [11];
___ *ōlkisi* Anhui Province [11]
- ān* most ... (superlative) [5]; ___
yəčisi ... 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]
- āslī* 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]; *čalğu*
āswawi musical instrument [7]
- āswaw...* (see *āswap*)
- Āšxabad* Ashkhabad [1,11]
- āt* (n) flesh, meat
- āt* -₁ (v.t) close, shut
- āt* -₂ /#ā't- / (~ *etV...*) do, make
(asp.v: suddenness, intensive,
uncontrollable) [6,12]; *aš* ___
prepare food, cook [7]
-āt- (see -at-)
- ātā* morrow, tomorrow [3]
- ātīgān* morning, dawn, in the
morning, early, premature [7]
- ātīgānlik* morning ... [7]; ___ *tamaq*
breakfast [7]

ätir /#ätir+#/ perfume, fragrance, scent, perfumed, fragrant, scented
ätirgöl Chinese rose [14]
ätläs silk ikat fabric [9]
ätirap vicinity, proximity, surrounding area, outskirts [11]
awät- send, dispatch [10]
awrā great-grandchild, great-grandson [5]
awwāl (SU; see *awal*)
 +äy (see +ay)
 +äy- (see +ay-)
 -äy (see -ay)
 #äylan (~ #ylän) /+| # (ä)ylän+#/ (denumerative noun: "the ... of ..."; see also *hämmedäylän* [15]) [4]
 -äyli (see -ayli)
äyndäk glass, mirror [7]
äynula plum [3]
Äzärbäyjan Azerbaijan, Azerbaidzhan [1]
äzärbäyjanliq Azerbaijani (person), Azeri (person), person of Azerbaijan [1]

b

bacilla (SU; see *batsilla*)
badam almond [3]
Bagama (SU; see *Bahama*)
bagamaliq (SU; see *bahamiliq*)
bagaz (SU; see *yük-taq*)
*bağ*₁ garden [5]
*bağ*₂ band, strip
bağca (public) park [4]
bağir heart, liver
bağla- tie (together), tie up [12]
bağlan- be tied (together), be tied up
bağwän gardener [4]
bağwänçilik 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*₁ (*balam, balañ, balisi*) child [1]; ___ *čüşüş*, ___ *čüşüp ketiş* miscarriage (of a fetus) [13]; ___ *čüşürüş* abortion (of a fetus) [13]; *balilar doxturi* pediatrician [4,13]; *balilar doxturluğı* pediatrics [4]
*bala*₂ (*balayim* [~ *balayim*], *balayın* [~ *balayın*], *balasi*) /#balā+#/ (n) calamity, disaster
baldur early, earlier, premature(ly), before, previous [7]
balduraq somewhat earlier [9]
balet ballet; ___ *usuli* ballet [4]
bali... (see *bala*₁)
balikän (< *bala*₁ *ikän*)
baliliq /#bala₁+ (+)l°G+#/ (n) childishness; ___ *qil-* behave childishly; (adj) having (...) child(ren)
Ballarat Ballarat [16]
bamaq (SU; see *barmaq*)
banan banana [3]
Bangladeş (SU; see *Bengal*)
bangladeşlik (SU; see *bengalliq*)
*banka*₁ (financial) bank [4]
*banka*₂ 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]; *beriş-keliş* *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]
- barin...** (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]; *yoʻl* ____ lead the way, guide
- başlan-** be headed, be led, be begun, begin, be started, start [7]
- başlanğıç** beginning, start, basis [4]; ____ *mäkläp* elementary school, primary school [4]
- başliğ...** (see *başliq*)
- başliğıçi** leader, guide; *yoʻl* ____ tour guide [14]
- başliniş** (see *başlan-*, -*ış*)
- 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
- başqurğıçi** 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+(+)¹G+#/ (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]
- bän** marijuana, hashish [13]
- bär-** /#bäʻr-/ (→ *berV...*) give, afford (asp.v: someone else's benefit, assistance, continuation, lack of restraint) [6,8]
- bäsäy** (Chinese) cabbage, bokchoy [15]
- bäs** five [4]
- bäsinči** 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]

bāzmā merry-making, feasting, partying [15]; ___ *olturuşi* party [15]

beğir /#bağır + #/ liver; ___ *rāñlik* (reddish) brown [8]

behi quince [3]

Bejün (SU; see *Beyjün*)

bekät stop, station, pick-up point [9]

bekit... (see *bekät*)

belät ticket, voucher, coupon, one-way ticket [14]; ___ *satquči* ticket seller [14]; ___ *setiş ornı* ticket counter [14]; ___ *setiş löşügi* 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]

belüt... (see *belüt*)

belorus (ethnic) Belorussian (person), (ethnic) White Russian (person) [1]

Belorussiya (SU; see *Belorussiyä*)

belorussiyalik (SU; see *belorussiyilik*)

Belorussiyä Belorussia, White Russia [1]

belorussiyilik person of Belorussia [1]

Bel'giya (SU; see *Belgiyä*)

bel'giyalik (SU; see *belgiyilik*)

Bendigo Bendigo [6]

Bengal Bangladesh, Bengal [1]

bengalli 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 *Bırma*)

bermaliq (see *birmaliq*)

bermiliq (see *birmaliq*)

besim pressure [13]

beş... (see *baş*)

bet... (see *bät*)

Beyjün Beijing, Peking [1,11]; ___

šähiri Beijing City, Beijing

Municipality [11]

biblioteka (SU; see *kättüpxana*)

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*)

biologiyä biology [4]

biokimiya (SU; see *biokimiyä*)

biokimiyä biochemistry [4]

bir one, once [3], ___ *-birdin* one by one; ___ *i* one (of them) [4]

biräq 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]

birinči 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]; ___ *nir* our [1]
botulka (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, Tianshi [14]
boğma diphtheria [13]
boğmaq 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]; ___ *toyi* cradle ceremony [15]
bāz 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 *Britaniya*)
britaniyalik (SU; see *britaniyilik*)
Britaniya Britain [1,6]; ____
Kolumbiyisi (ölkisi) (Province of)
 British Columbia [6]
britaniyilik British (person) [1]
Brussel Brussels [1]
bu this [1]; ____ *nında* (locative of
bu) in this, here; ____ *nındin*
 (ablative of *bu*) from this, hence;
 ____ *niŋğa* (dative-directive of *bu*)
 to this, (to) here, hereto
Budapeşt 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]
Bulğariya Bulgaria [1]
bulğariyilik Bulgarian (person) [1]
buljuŋ muscle [13]
bulut cloud [14]
bunčilik this much, this many, thus,
 so [15]
bunčä like this, thus
bundaq such (a one), in this way,
 like this, thus, so (~ *mundaq*)
burn... (see *burun*₁)
burul- turn, take a turn [15]
*burun*₁ nose, nasal mucus [13]
*burun*₂ before, preceding, prior,
 previous, past, ago, earlier,
 formerly [7]
burunqi previous, prior, advance ...
 [14]
buryat Buryat (person), Buriat
 (person); *Buryat-Monğoliya* (SU;
 see *Buryat-Monğuliya*); *Buryat-*
Monğuliya 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_x(+ni) NP_y+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
bäk dense, lush, luxuriant [15];
 ____-*baraqsan* lush and luxuriant;
 ____-*baraqsanliq* lushness and
 luxuriance [15]

C

ciferblat (SU; see *sifirbilat*)
Cinray (SU; see *Čirpät*)
Cyurix (SU; see *Syurix*)
Czilin' (SU; see *Jilin*)
Czinan' (SU; see *Jinän*)
Czyansi (SU; see *Jyanši*)
Czyansu (SU; see *Jyansu*)

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])
 +ča₁ (~ +čä) /++čA+|#/
 diminutive
 +ča₂ (~ +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 *Čanča*)
- Čanša** (SU; see *Čanča*)
- čan₁** hammer dulcimer [7]
- čan₂** dust [14]
- Čančun** Changchun (SU *Čančun*) [11]
- čanliq** dusty [14]
- Čanča** Changsha (SU *Čanša*) [11]
- čapan** caftan [8]
- čapla** - affix, stick, glue [12]
- čaq-₁** smash, hit, strike, sting, bite [14]
- čaq-₂** 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]; ___ *is qäğzi* 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]; ___ *kānliri* (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*)
- čečük** flower, blossom, smallpox [13]
- čečen** Chechen (person); ___-*inguš* Chechen and Ingush [11]

- čeg...* (see *čağ*)
čekim drag (of smoke)
čekimlik product for smoking [13]
čel... (see *čal-*)
čemodan (SU; see *čamadan*)
Čendu Chengdu (SU *Čèndu*) [11]
čeq... (see *čaq-*)
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)
čibārqut corduroy [9]
Čikago Chicago [1]
čilan jujube [3]
Čili Chile [1]
+čilik (see *+čiliq*)
čililik Chilean (person) [1]
+čiliq (~ *+čilik*)
 /+(+)*čI*+(+)*I*^o*G*+|*#*/ (habitual performance, profession)
činä bowl, dish, cup [15]
čini... (see *čind*)
Činxāy Qinghai, Tsinghai (CU *Cinxay*) [11], ___ *ōlkisi* 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 (*čirkoyum* [~ *čirkorum*], *čirkoyuŋ* [~ *čirkoruŋ*], *čirkosi*) church [4]
čisila (see *čisla*)
čisla day of the month [9]
čiš tooth; ___ *čotkisi* toothbrush [7]; ___ *daxuri* dentist [4]; ___ *daxurluği* dentistry [4]; ___ *paraşogi* tooth powder, tooth paste [7]; ___ *tarı* - extract a tooth [13]; ___ *tazila* - brush teeth [7]
čit patterned fabric, calico, chintz [9]
čočqa (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; ___ *gōši* pork [15]
čotka brush [7]
čotki... (see *čotka*)
Čočäk Chughuchaq, Chochek, Tächeng [1]
čočäklik (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]
*čüš*₁ noon(time), midday [7];
 ____ *lärda* 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]
*čüš*₂ dream [7]; ____ *kör* - dream [6,7]
čüš - 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* ____ *ülp ketiš* miscarriage (of a fetus) [13]
čüšä - dream
čüšäk bedding [9]
čüšän - understand, comprehend [11]
čüšür - sneeze [13]
čüšük noon ..., midday ... [7]; ____ *tamaq* lunch [7]
čüšür - 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]
Čžecryan (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* ~ +*iä*) /| +*dA*+ #/ (locative) [2]
dada father, dad [5]
dadur soybean [15]
Dağıstan 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*)
Daniyā Denmark [1]
daniyilik Dane, Danish (person), (person) of Denmark [1]
daŋ repute, reputation
daŋdar (see *daŋliq*)
daŋliq having a good reputation, famous, well-known [3]
dap tambourine [7]
 +*daq* (~ +*däk*) /+ +*dAG*+ | #/ (pronominal equative; cf. *#däk*)
#dar /+ ##*dār*+ | #/ (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]; ___^f treatment, cure, therapy [13]; ___^f *usuli* therapy [13]
dawalan - be cured
dawan large hill, height, mountain pass [14]
dā - /#dā°-/ (- diV... [SU deV...]) say, mention, name; ____P ([NP_x ~ VP_x ___ VP_y]) (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_x(+ni) NP_y ___]) consider (X to be Y), regard (X as being Y), take (X) for (Y), believe (X) to be (Y) [11]
#dā (~ *#tā*) /| #dā#/ (emphatic, expresses surprise etc.) [1]
 -*dā* (see *#dā*)
 +*dā* (see +*da*)
#dāk (~ *#tāk*) /+ #dāg+ |#/ (nominal equative: '...-like, 'like ..., 'as ... as ...; cf. +*daq*) [14]
 +*dāk* (see +*daq*)
dāl just right, spot-on, on the mark, perfect, exact [8]; ___ *waqtida* punctually, on time [14]
dām 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]
Dāmāšq Damascus [1]
dāp (see *dā* -)
dāptār notebook, exercise book, note-pad, writing pad [9]
dāptārčā small notebook, small writing pad [9]
dārūx tree [5]
dārhal immediately, at once, right away [11]
dārizā window [5]
dārs lesson, class [7]; ___ *kā kir* -

go to class [7]; ___ *oqu* - study in class, have a class [7]; ___ *öt* - give a class [7]; ___ *ün* *čüſ* - finish class [7]
dārslik /#dārs+(+)|°G+#/ textbook
dārwarzā portal, large gate, main entrance [10]
dārya river, stream [14]; ___ *qirğıǵı* river bank [14]
dāslāp beginning, start, onset [15]
dāssā - tread, tramp, step
 -*de*... (see -*da*)
degān (SU; see *digān*)
degidāk (SU; see *digidāk*)
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]; ___ *qirğıǵı* sea shore, beach [14]
desert (SU) dessert [15]
dezinfekciya (SU; see *dezinfeksiyā*)
dezinfeksiyā disinfection [13]; ___ *qil* - disinfect [13]
di... (see *dā* -)
#di... /| #dī#/ (< */#tur-r+ |#/ (preceding 1st person enclitics [*#mān*, *#miz*] in present-future tense) (see -*amdīmān*, -*amdūniz*)
 +*di*... (see +*da*)
 -*dī* (~ -*tī*) /- | -dī#/ (< /- | -d+(s)l+ #/) (3rd sg-pl definite past) [3]
diagnoz diagnosis [13]; ___ *qil* - perform a diagnosis, diagnose [13]
dialekt dialect [14]
dialektologiya (SU; see *dialektologiyā*)
dialektologiyā /#dialēktolōgiyā+#/ dialectology [4]
digān saying, said, called [3] (see *dā* -, -*ğan*); *az* ___ *dā* to say the least, at least; ___ *dim* (< *digān*

- idim*)
- digidāk* nearly, almost [9]
- #diğan* /#dɪ- GAn+ #/ (< **tur-ğan*, obligatory aspect marker, future or habitual tense participle, tending to imply obligation) [5]; ___ *di...* (< *#diğan idi...*)
- dikabir* /#dikābr+ #/ December [10]
- #dikān* (< *#du ikān*)
- +*diki* (~ +*iki*)
- /+dA+ #(#)ki+ #/ (attributive locative, e.g., "...[which is] in ...") [5]
- #dila* /##dɪ#lā#/ (2nd person sg. [hyper-]deferential pronominal tag) [1]
- #(di)la* /+ #(#dɪ#)lā#/ (2nd person sg. [hyper-]deferential pronominal tag) [1]
- dilbār* attractive woman, knock-out, heart-throb; *Dilbār* (personal name: f) [4]
- +*diligini* his~her~its~their being in~at (accusative) [3]
- dim* (~ -*tim* ~ -*dum* ~ -*tum* ~ -*dūm* ~ -*tūm*) /- | -d°m#/ (< /- | -d+m+ #/) (1st person sg. definite past) [3]
- din* /#dɪn+ #/ religion, belief, faith [4]; *budda* ___i Buddhism [4]; *islam* ___i Islam [4]; *xiristiyan* ___i Christianity [4]; *yāhudi* ___i Judaism [4]
- +*din* (~ +*tin*) /| +dɪn#/ (ablative, partitive, causal) [1]
- din* (~ -*tin* ~ -*dun* ~ -*tun* ~ -*dūn* ~ -*tūn*) /- | -d°n#/ (< /- | -d+n+ #/) (2nd person sg. definite past) [14]
- diniz* (~ -*tiniz*) /- | -d°nɪz#/ (< /- | -d+nɪz+ #/) (2nd person sg. polite definite perfect) [8]
- digqāt* care, caution, attention [13]; ___ *qil*- take care, be cautious, be careful, pay attention [12]
- dirama* drama
- diramičiliq* dramatic arts [4]
- dissertaciya* (SU; see *dissertatsiyā*)
- dissertatsiyā* dissertation [14]
- diwan* divan, sofa, day bed, *chaise longue* [5]
- dixan* farmer, peasant [4]
- dixančiliq* agriculture, rural industry [4]; ___ *māydani* 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]; ___ *ič*- take medicine [13]
- dori...* (see *dora*)
- dorigār* 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]
- daxtur* doctor, physician [2,4]
- daxturxana* hospital, clinic, infirmary [4]
- dōn* hill, hillock, dune [14]
- dōnlūk* mound, hillock [14]
- dōwā* heap, hill, mound [1,14]
- dōwi...* (see *dōwā*)
- drama* (SU; see *dirama*)
- dramičiliq* (SU; see *diramičiliq*)
- #du*₁ (~ *#tu*) /#dur#/ ~ /+dū#/ (dubitative, suppositional, anticipatory)
- #du*₂ (~ *#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 **-dün**)
+duq (~ **+tuq** ~ **+dük** ~ **+rük**)
 /+dUG+|#/ (denominal noun,
 often denoting devices or
 equipment)
-duq (~ **-tuq**) /-|#duq#/ (1st
 person pl. definite past) [6]
#dur₁ /##dur#/ (3rd person sg/pl.
 pronominal tag; used rarely, and
 only in literary and oratorical
 styles)
#dur₂ (~ **#tur**) /#dur#/ (dubitative, suppositional,
 anticipatory) [1]; (emphatic) [13]
-dur- (~ **-tur-** ~ **-dür-** ~
-tür-) /-dUr-|/ (causative)
duş (n) shower (in a bathroom);
___ta yuyın- take a shower
duşxana /#duş+#(##)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]
-dün (see **-dün**)
-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 **Jorjiyā**)

e

e- (SU; see **i-**)
eč... (see **ač-**)
ečil- /#ač-l-|/ (v.pass:int) be
 opened, be cleared, clear up,

brighten up; **hawa ___di** the air
 cleared up, the sky cleared up
ečüş- hurt, ache [13]
Edinburg Edinburgh [1]
Edmonton Edmonton [6]
Edward (SU; see **šahzadā**)
Efiopiyä Ethiopia [1]
efiopiylilik Ethiopian (person) (SU;
 see **efiopiyalik**) [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]; **___nili** spoken
 language, colloquial language,
 everyday language
eğizliq having a mouth, consisting
 of ... room(s) [4]
el... (see **al-**)
elektir electricity [5]; **___istansisi**
 electric(al) power plant [4]; **___**
tonlatquč 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]

enigla - 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]

erish - 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]

Estoniyä Estonia [1]

estoniyilik (person) of Estonia [1]

ešäk (SU; see *išäk*)

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 *iqtisatünasliq*)

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]

fakoltis (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*], *fotoyın* [~ *fotoruın*], *fotosi*) /#fōtō+#/ (n) photo(graph); ___ *muxbir* press photographer, photo journalist [4]
fotografıyā photography [4]; ___ *aparati* (photographic) camera
fotografiya (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]
Frimantıl (SU; see *Fremantıl*)
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]; ___ *ōlkisi* Fujian Province [11]

g

gača mute [13]
Gaiti (SU; see *Hayti*)
gaitilik (SU; see *haytilik*)
gal throat, larynx [13]

Galifaks (SU; see *Halifaks*)
galistuk necktie [8]
galstuk (SU; see *galistuk*)
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 *+ğa*)
-gā (see *-ğa*)
-gāč (see *-ğač*)
-gāk (see *-ğağ*)
(*+gān [see **+qan*])
-gān (see *-ğan*)
-gāndā (see *-ğanda*)
-gāndim (see *-ğandim*)
-gāndin (see *-ğandin*)
-gānligi... (see *-ğanliq*)
Gānsu Gansu, Kansu (SU *Gan'su*) [11]; ___ *ōlkisi* Gansu Province [11]
gāp utterance, talk, speech, (spoken) language, tone (of speech), matter, affair [10]; ___ *āmāls* no problem, doesn't matter, never mind [15]; ___ *qıl-* speak, say [15]; *bikar* ___ nonsense, rubbish; *bikar* ___ *qıl-* talk nonsense
#gār /+#(#)gār+#/ (creator, performer)
+gār (see *+ğar*)
-gār (see *-ğar*)
-gāš (see *-ğaš*)
-gāy (see *-ğay*)

- 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 *Šangan*)
Gonuhulu (SU; see *Honuhulu*)
gōš meat, flesh [1,7]
gōšlik containing meat, meat ..., non-vegetarian [15]
gōssiz meatless, vegetarian [15]; ___ *sāy* vegetarian dish [15], ___ *tamaq* vegetarian food [15]; ___ *tamaq yigilči* vegetarian (person) [15]
gram (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]
Grozny (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 *Gwandun*)
Guansi (SU; see *Gwanši*)
Guma Guma, Pishan [1]
gumanist (SU; see *insanpärwār*)
gumanizm (SU; see *insanpärwārlık*)
gunčenši engineer [4]
gunmin citizen, national [14]
gunsi (*gunsiyim* [~ *gunsirim*], *gunsiyin* [~ *gunsirin*], *gunsi*) (CU) company, firm [4]
gunše (*gunseyim* [~ *gunserim*], *gunseyin* [~ *gunserin*], *gunšesi*) (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 -*ğu*)
 -*güč* (see -*ğu*)
 -*güči* (see -*ğuči*)
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]
gülqan rose sugar (paste made of white sugar and rose petals) [15]
 +*gür* (see +*ğur*)
 -*gür* (see -*ğur*)
 -*gür*- (see -*ğur*-)
gürüč rice [15]
 -*güz* (see -*ğuz*)
güzäl beautiful, pretty; *Güzäl* (personal name: f) [15]
güzällik /#güzäl+(+)|°G+#/ (n) beauty, prettiness
Gwandun Guangdong, Kwangtung (SU *Guandun*) [11]; ___ *ölkisi* Guangdong Province [11]
Gwanju Guangzhou, Canton (SU *Guančžou*) [1,11]
Gwanši 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*₁ (~ +*qa* ~ +*gä* ~ +*kä*) /++GA+|#/ (denominal adjective)
 +*ğa*₂ (~ +*qa* ~ +*gä* ~ +*kä* ~ +*qä* ~ -*ka*) /|+GA+#/ (dative-directive) [2]
 -*ğa* (- -*qa* - -*gä* - -*kä*) /-GA+|#/ (deverbal noun)
 -*ğäč* (~ -*qač* ~ -*gäč* ~ -*käč*) /|-GAč#/(simultaneous action, impending action, purpose) (~

- ğaş* ~ -*qaş* ~ -*güş* ~ -*küş*
 (*+*ğan* [see *+*qan*])
 -*ğan* (~ -*qan* ~ -*gün* ~ -*kän*)
 /| -GAn+ #/ (attributive
 participial, indefinite past) [3]; ____
id... (pluperfect) [11], -*ğan külmä*-
 (with possessive) (simply) could ~
 can not ... [14]
 -*ğanda* (~ -*qanda* ~ -*gündä* ~
 -*kändä*) /| -GAn+dA+ #/ (past
 independent concurrent action) [7]
 -*ğandim* (~ -*qandim* ~ -*gündim*
 ~ -*kündim*) (< -*ğan idim* etc.)
 [8]
 -*ğandin* (~ -*qandin* ~ -*gändin* ~
 -*kändin*) /| -GAn+dIn+ #/ ("after
 having ...", past independent
 preceding action) [7]
 -*ğanliğ*... (see -*ğanliq*)
 -*ğanliq* (~ -*qanlıq* ~ -*gänlik* ~
 -*känlik*) /| -Gan+(+)*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* ~ -*güş* ~ -*küş*) (<
 -*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
ğām sorrow, sadness, grief, worry,
 consideration [15]; ____ *qıl*-
 worry, fret [15]
ğärbīy western [1]; *Ğärbīy*
Awstiraliyā (oblasti) (State of)
 Western Australia [6]; *Ğärbīy*
Germaniyā West Germany [1];
Ğärbīy šimaliy rayonlar Northwest
 Territories (of Canada) [6]; *Ğärbīy*
Würginiyā (štatı) (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*)
 /| -GIII+ #/ (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****hadisä** 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]**halrāñ** peach color, pink [9]**halwa** halva (Uyghur-style: hardened paste made from mutton fat, flour and white sugar) [15]**hamančä** bow (of a musical instrument) [7]**Hamburg** Hamburg [1]**hamilä** 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**hanwaqtılıq** 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]; **tatlıq** ___ 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]**haşarāt** insect; ___ **çeqişi** 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]; ___ **şitani** State of Hawaii [2]**Hayti** Haiti [1]**haytılıq** Haitian (person), (person) of Haiti [1]**haywan** /#haywān+ #/ animal**hazir** now, presently, currently, at present, nowadays [2]**hazirqi** /#hāzır+ +Kl+| #/ contemporary, present, current;

— *zaman* present (time)
hā yes, yeah, I see!, well ... [1]
#hā (expression of surprise) [8]
hā'ā yes [1]
hābāš (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]
hāmširā sister, (female) nurse [5]
hāmyan /#hāmyān + #/ wallet, (money) purse
hāptā week, during the week [7,8]
hāq thruth, 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]; — *kāni* 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
hārqaḡdaḡ any (whatsoever)

hārqaḡsiliri 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
hāykāltaraš carver, sculptor [4]
hāykāltarašliq (activity of) carving, (activity of) sculpture, sculpting [4]
hāzim digestion [13]; — *qil-* digest [13]; — *qilalmastliq* indigestion [13]
heč (see *hič*)
hečnimā (see *hičnimā*)
hečqačān (see *hičqačān*)
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]
hičqačān 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*
magizini 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*₂) [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]; ___
sürüş diarrhea
ič - ingest, drink, eat [2]; ... *itčün*
 ___ drink to ... [15]
 +*ič* (see +*č*)
ičč - drink together [15]
ički internal, interior ..., inner,
 inside ... [11]; ___ *ištan*
 underpants, panties [8]; ___
kesällär böltümi internal medicine
 [13]; ___ *kesällär doxturi* internist
 [13]; *Ički monğul aptonom rayoni*
 Inner Mongolian Autonomous
 Region [11]
ičmāk beverage, potables, drink [8]
Idaho Idaho [2]; ___ *šitani* 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]
ikkinci 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]
 İli İli, Yili [2]
 ilim /#ilm+#/ science
 Illinois Illinois [2]; ___ şitati State of Illinois [2]
 im /#ım+#/ ownership mark, password
 +im (see +m)
 -im (see -m)
 imla spelling, orthography
 imliq onomatopoetic word
 imkan possibility, feasibility [9]; ___ qəddər ... 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-)
 +inçi (see +nçi)
 In 'čuan' (SU; see Yinčwän)
 Indian (American) Indian (person) [3]
 Indiana Indiana [2]; ___ şitati State of Indiana [2]
 ingliz (ethnic) English (person), British (person) [1]
 inglizçä English manner, English (language), in the English manner ~ language [9]
 inguş 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)
 İordaniyā (Kingdom of) Jordan [1]
 iordaniyilik Jordanian (person), (person) of Jordan [1]
 Iowa Iowa [2]; ___ şitati 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)
 iqtisatşunas economist [2]
 iqtisatşunasliq (study of) economics [4]; siyasi ___ political economy [4]
 -ir (see -r)
 -ir- (see -r-)
 İran Iran [1]
 iran (ethnic) Iranian (person), Iranic (person) [1]
 iranliq Iranian (person), (person) of Iran [1]
 -ipraq (see -praq)
 -iprāk (see -praq)
 irimčik cheese [15]
 Irlandiya (SU; see Irlandiyā)
 irlandiyalik (SU; see irlandiyilik)
 Irlandiyā 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]
islamşunas Islam specialist [2]
islamşunasliq 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]; ___ *ör* -
 suffer a heatstroke [13]; ___ *önis*
 heatstroke [13]
Istambul Istanbul [1]
#istan (~ *#stan*) (region, country)
istansa station, plant, stop [10]
istatistika statistics (SU *istatistika*)
 [4]
iş matter, affair, deal, case, job,
 errand, work [11]; ___ *qil* - do a
 job, run an errand, do work
 +*iş* (see +*ş*)
 -*iş* (see -*ş*)
 -*iş* - (see -*ş* -)
işän - believe [14]
işäk ass, donkey [14]
işçi worker, laborer [4]
işik door, gate [5]; ___ *baqar*
 door-keeper, concierge, janitor [6]
işin... (see *işän* -)
işkap cupboard, closet, (book-)case,
 wardrobe, locker, linenpress,
 cabinet [5]
işlä - do, be engaged (in), pursue,
 be occupied (with), work [8]
işläät - use, employ, engage, utilize
 [7]
işli... (see *işläät* -)
işçi - swell, become inflamed [13]
işçi swelling, bump, inflammation,
 dropsy, edema [13]
iştan trousers, pants, slacks [8]
işkay appetite [13]
işliha appetite
işli... (see *işkay*)
işxana workroom, office [4]
it dog
 -*it* (see -*t*)
 -*it* - (see -*t* -)
Italiya (SU; see *Italiyä*)
italiyalik (SU; see *italiyilik*)
italiyan (ethnic) Italian (person) [1]
italiyanča 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; Sower ___ *i* Soviet
 Union [1]
ixtisat (SU; see *iqtisat*)
ixtisatşunas (SU; see *iqtisatşunas*)
ixtisatşunasliq (SU; see
iqtisatşunasliq)
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 Jumâdâ al-âxira (6th Islamic month) [10]
jamadil'awwâl Jumâdâ al-awwal, Jumâdâ al-ûlâ (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'])
Janşu (see *Jyanşu*)
Janşı (see *Jyanşı*)
janşu soy sauce [15]
japma type of steamed meat risotto [15]
jarahât injury, cut, wound, bruise [13]
jarahâtlân - 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*)
jâm sum, amount, total [15]; ___ *bol* - get together, be together, gather [15]
jâm'i comprehensive, total, all, altogether, in all [9]
jâm'iyât /#jâm'iyât+ #/ society
jâm'iyâtşunas sociologist [2]
jâm'iyâtşunasliq sociology
jânuḃiy southern [1]; *Jânuḃiy Afrika* South Africa, Azania [1]; *Jânuḃiy Awstiraliyâ (oblasti)* (State of) South Australia [6]; *Jânuḃiy Dakota (şitati)* (State of) South Dakota [2]; *Jânuḃiy Karolina (şitati)* (State of) South Carolina [2]
jânup south [5]
jân battle, combat, war
jânçi warrior, soldier [4]
jâynâk elbow [13]
jâzmân definitely, surely, positively [12]
Jejan (see *Jejyan*)
Jejyan Zhejiang, Chekiang (SU *Čžeczyan*) [11]; ___ *ôlkisi* 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]; ___ *qutquzuş* first aid, emergency care [13]
jigâr liver [13]
jigdâ narrow-leaved oleaster (*Eleagnus angustifolia*), oleaster fruit [3]
jilğa valley, dale [14]
Jilin Jilin, Kirin (SU *Czilin'*) [11]; ___ *ôlkisi* Jilin Province [11]
Jilon Geelong [6]
Jinân Jinan, Tsinan (SU *Czinan'*) [11]
jindâstâ cherry [3]

jīn scales, *jīn* (500g) [9]
jīnlā - weigh [12]
jīnmoma steamed bun [15]
jīq much, many, a lot, numerous [12]
jiyāk border (of a garment) [8]
Jorjiyā (U.S.) Georgia [2]; ___
šitani State of Georgia [2]
joza table [5]
judun rainstorm [14]; ___-čapqun
rainstorm [14]
juğrapiyā geography [4]; *iābi'i* ___
physical geography [4]
juğrapiyišunas geographer [2]
jumhuriyāt republic [11]
jumhuriyāt... (see *jumhuriyāt*)
Jungo China [3]; ___ *tiabātčiligi*
(traditional) Chinese medicine [13];
___ *tiwipi* practitioner of
(traditional) Chinese medicine [13]
jungoluq Chinese (person), (person)
of China [1]
jungošunas Sinologue, Sinologist
(dealing with China as a whole)
[2]
jungošunasliq (general) Sinology [4]
juši (*jušiyim* [~ *juširim*], *jušiyin* [~
juširin], *jušisi*) *šjūši* + #/
chairperson (~ *rā'is*, SU *rā'is*) [1]
juwawa *jiaozi*, *gyōza* (type of
ravioli) [15]
jümā Friday, on Friday [7]; ___
kūnliri (on) Fridays [7]
jūmdāk faucet, tap [5]
jūmlā (grammatical) sentence
jüp pair, paired, double ..., even-
numbered [8]
jüzā tangerine, orange (fruit) (~
aplisin, SU *apel'sin*) [3]; ___ *sthyi*
tangerine juice, orange juice [3]
jwanzu Zhuang, Chuang (person)
[11]
Jyanşu Jiangsu, Kiangsu (SU
Czyansu) [11]; ___ *ōlkisi* Jiangsu
Province [11]
Jyanşi Jiangxi, Kiangsi (SU *Czyansi*)
[11]; ___ *ōlkisi* Jiangxi Province

[11]

jyanşu (see *janşu*)

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]; ___ *stiti* cow's milk [1,3]
kalač overshoe, galosh [8]
kalaš (SU; see *kalač*)
Kalgari Calgary [6]
Kalgurli Kalgoorlie [6]
Kalifornya (SU; see *Kaliforniyā*)
Kaliforniyā California [2]; ___ *šitani*
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]
kanāy (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 *-ğanq*)
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*)
-kändä (see *-ğanda*)
-kändim (see *-ğandim*)
-kändin (see *-ğandin*)
-känlig... (see *-ğanliq*)
-känlik (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 *kasnurulka*)
kāš slipper [8]
#kāš /+ #(#)*kāš* + #/ person associated with ... (Iranic-derived near-equivalent of Turkic *+či*)
+kāš (see *+qaš*)
-kāš (see *-ğas*)
kāšā /#*kāšā* + #/ (product of) embroidery

käshiçi 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]; _____ **üstü** ship's deck [14]
Keniya (SU; see **Keniyä**)
keniyalik (SU; see **keniyilik**)
Keniyä Kenya [1]
keniyilik Kenyan (person), (person) of Kenya [1]
Kentukki Kentucky [2]; _____ **šitai** 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]
keyinrük later (on), somewhat later [11]
Kerns (SU; see **Karnis**)
#ki₁ /+ #(#)**ki**#/ ... that, rather than [14]
#ki₂ /+ #(#)**ki**+ #/ (de-adverbial attributive marker) [5]
 -**ki** (see **#ki₁**)
 +**ki₁** (see +**ğ**)
 +**ki₂** (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]
kirlik (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]
kitapča /#kitāb + #ča + #/ (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]; ___ *-kečāk* 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 caffeine
kofeyinlik containing caffeine [3]
kofeyinsiz caffeine-free, decaffeinated [3]
kofi (*kofiyim* [~ *kofirim*], *kofiyin* [~ *kofirin*], *kofisi*) /#kōfī + #/ (n) coffee [3]
kokain cocaine [13]
Kolombiya (SU; see *Kolombiyā*)
kolombiyalik (SU; see *kolombiyilik*)
Kolombiyā (country of) Columbia [1]
kolombiyilik Colombian (person) [1]
Kolorado Colorado [2]; ___ *šitati* State of Colorado [2]
Kolumbiya (SU; see *Kolumbiyā*)
Kolumbiyā (District of) Columbia; ___ *wilayiti* District of Columbia; *Britaniyā Kolumbiyisi* (*ölkisi*) (Province of) British Columbia [6]
Kolumbiyi... (see *Kolumbiyā*)
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]
kongolug 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 *kostarikaliq*)
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]
köküş (SU; see *köküč*)
Kökxot 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]
könül... (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]; *daxurğa* ___ 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]; ___ *rin öt-* cross a bridge [15]
köy- burn, glow
köynäk dress, shirt, blouse, undershirt [8,13]; *ič* ___ undershirt, slip [8]
köynäklük wearing a dress ~ shirt ~ blouse, (sufficient) for a dress ~ shirt ~ blouse [9]
köz eye, stud, doorway [13]; ___ *daxuri* ophthalmologist [4]; ___ *daxurluği* ophthalmology [4]
köz'äynäk (eye) glass(es), spectacles [8]
közlük having (an) eye(s), ...-eyed, studded [8]
Kraystčerž Christchurch [1]
krest (SU; see *kirist*)
Krodiya (SU; see *Krodiyā*)
krodiyalik (SU; see *krodiyilik*)
Krodiyā 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*)
klub 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 -*ğu*)
küč power, strength
 -*küč* (see -*ğuč*)
 -*küči* (see -*ğuči*)
küčlük powerful, strong
küčsiz powerless, weak
kül ashes, cinder [6]; ___*rən* ash color, gray [6]; ___*rənlik* ash-color, gray
käl - laugh [2,6]
kälkä laughter [15]; *kälkigä qal* - be laughed at, make a fool of oneself, make an ass of oneself, be(come) the laughing stock [15]
kälki... (see *kälkä*)
kümüş silver [8]
kün sun, day, on the day [7]; ___*çiğış* sunrise [14]; ___*nuri* sunlight, sun ray [14]; ___*petiş* 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]; ___*yeği* sesame oil [15]
künlük₁ parasol, umbrella
künlük₂ (consisting) of ... day(s), ... day's ~ days' ... [14]
 +*kür* (see +*gur*)
 -*kür* (see -*gur*)

-*kür* - (see -*gur* -)
küräk spade; ___*çay* green brick tea [3]
küt - wait, look after, receive (guests), entertain, treat [3]; ___*üp*
nur - wait (a while) [10]; ___*üş*
zali waiting hall, waiting lounge [10]
küküči attendant, servant, server, waiter, waitperson [14]
kütüpxana library (SU *kitapxana*, *biblioteka*) [3]
kütüwal - wait and receive, meet (upon arrival), pick up (upon arrival) [10]
küyoğul son-in-law [5]
küz autumn, fall [14]
 -*küz* - (see -*ğüz* -)
küzlük autumnal, fall ... [14]
kwartira (SU) apartment, flat [4]
kwas (SU; see *kuwas*)
Kwebek Quebec [6]; ___*ölkisi* Province of Quebec [6]; ___*şähiri* Quebec City [6]
Kwenslend Queensland [6]; ___*oblasti* State of Queensland [6]
Kwinslend (SU; see *Kwenslend*)

I

+I (~ +*il* ~ +*ul* ~ +*ül*) /+I+|#/ (denominal noun, mostly adjectival)
 -I (~ -*il* ~ -*ul* ~ -*ül*) /-I+|#/ (deverbal noun, mostly adjectival)
 -I- (~ -*il* - ~ -*ul* - ~ -*ül* -) /-I-|/ (passive/reflexive)
 #*la*₁ /#(##)lā/ (emphatic) the very ..., just, only, even [2]
 #*la*₂ (see #*[di]la*)
 (*+*la* /~ *+*lā*) */++IA|#/ [denominal adverb])
 +*la* - (~ +*lā* -) /+IA-|/ (denominal verb)
lampa /#lāmpa+#/ (oil or kerosine) lamp

- Lan'ċou* (SU; see *Lānju*)
Lanseston Launceston [6]
Laos Laos [1]
laosluq Laotian (person) [1]
lapqut exchange labor
#lar (see *+lar₁*)
+lar₁ (~ *+lār*) /+|Ar|#/ (plural in personal suffixes, e.g., *+nizlar*, *+nlar*, *-nlar*) [1]
+lar₂ (~ *+lār*) /+|Ar+|#/ (plural, representative, approximative, rarely deferential) [1]
Lasa Lhasa [1]
lata rag, cloth [8]; ___ *xāy* cloth shoe [8]
latiſ (ethnic) Latvian (person) [1]
Latwiya (SU; see *Latwiyä*)
latwiyalik (SU; see *larwiyilik*)
Latwiyä Latvia [1,11]
latwiyilik Latvian (person), (person) of Latvia [1]
laynhä (see *fan'ān*)
laza (red) pepper [15]
lazim necessity, need, requirement, necessary [8]
+lä- (see *+la-*)
lägmän type of noodle [15]
Lānju Lanzhou, Lanchow (SU *Lan'ċou*) [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
lekxiyä lecture [7]
Leningrad Leningrad [1]
leninizim Leninism [4]
leninizim (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]
liñxi- (v.int) bend, bow, nod
liñxi- (v.caus.tr) bend, bow, nod
lipap envelope [9]
lipapä (SU; see *lipap*)
+liq₁ (~ *+lik* ~ *+luq* ~ *+lük*) /(|)+(+)l°G+(|)#/ (denominal attributive noun) [11]
+liq₂ (~ *+lik* ~ *+luq* ~ *+lük*) /+(+)l°G+|#/ (denominal adjectival, attributive) [1]
+liqtin (~ *+liktin* ~ *+luqtin* ~ *+lüktrin*) /|+(+)l°G+dIn#/ (following *-ğan*: cause or purpose) [12]
+lir... (see *+lar*)
+liri /+|Ar+(s)l+|#/ (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]

liwiylilik 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]; ____ *šitātī* State of Louisiana [2]
Luiziana (SU; see *Luizana*)
+luq (see *+liq*)
+luqtin (see *+liqtin*)
+lūk (see *+liq*)
+lūktin (see *+liqtin*)
Lxasa (SU; see *Lasa*)
Lyaonin (see *Lyawnin*)
Lyawnin Liaoning (SU *Lyawnin*) [11]; ____ *ōlkisi* Liaoning Province [11]

m

+m₁ (~ *+im* ~ *+um* ~ *+üm*)
 /|+m+|#/ (1st person sg. possessive) [1]
+m₂ (~ *+im* ~ *+um* ~ *+üm*)
 /+m+|#/ (denominal noun)
-m₁ (~ *-im* ~ *-um* ~ *-üm*)
 /-m+|/ (deverbal noun)
-m₂ (see *-am*)
#ma /#mā#/ (interrogative expressing surprise) [3]
-ma (~ *-mā*) /--mA+|#/ (deverbal noun or adjective)
-ma- (~ *-mā-*) /-|-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*)
malayziyalik (SU; see *malayšiyilik*)
Malta Malta [1]
malṭaliq (see *malṭiliq*)
malṭiliq Maltese (person), (person) of Malta [1]
mana (look, that over) there!,

voilà!, there (you are)! [6]
Mančester Manchester [1]
mandalin mandolin [7]
mandolina (SU; see *mandalin*)
Manitoba Manitoba [6]; ____ *ölkisi*
 Province of Manitoba [6]
manju Manchu (person) [3]
manta *baozi* (type of stuffed,
 steamed bun) [15]
maq- move forward, walk, set out,
 go, travel, run (of machines),
 unfold, be in operation, come into
 operation, matchmake, act as go-
 between [6]
maq (dative-directive of *mān*) (to
 ~ for) me [10]
maqñay forehead [13]
-maq₁ (~ -*māk*) /-mAG+|#/ (present-future process) [6]
-maq₂ (~ -*māk*) /|-mAG+|#/ (gerundive present-future [6]
-maqči (~ -*mākči*)
 /|-mAG+(+)*čI*+|#/ (intention,
 determination) [6]
maqala piece of writing, essay,
 article [8]
maqalä (SU; see *maqala*)
maqali... (see *maqala*)
-maqčidi (< -*maqčidi*) [13]
maqul 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*);
 ____-*leninizm* (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+(+)*l*^oG+|#/ (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]
may₁ May [10]
may₂ 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]
mayliq₁ napkin (serviette) [15]

- mayliq*₂ oily, fatty, greasy [15]
maysiz free of fat, lean [15]
 -*mā* (see -*ma*)
 -*mā* - (see -*ma* -)
mādinī cultural
mādinīyāt civilization, culture [5,8];
 ___ *buyumliri* stationary [8]
mādrīs medresseh, Islamic college [4]
māhāllā 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*)
 -*mākēi* (see -*maqēi*)
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]
māmlīkāt 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*)
mānīdās synonym, synonymous [5]
manīlik 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*)
māsīlā question, problem [13]
 -*māslīk* (see -*masliq*)
māš stove, oven [15]
māšğul ([NP *bilān* ___]) occupied (with), busy (with), engaged (in)
māšğulat 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*)
māzīlik 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*)
Medinā /#*mädinā*+#/ 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*)
menin (genitive of *män*) my [1]
meñ... (see *mañ-*)
metal metal
metallurg (SU; see *metalşunas*)
metallurgiya (SU; see
metalşunasliq)
metalşunas metallurgist [4]
metalşunasliq metallurgy [4]
meteorologiya (SU; see
meteorologiyä)
meteorologiyä meteorology [4]
metir meter [9]
metirlä - measure by meters [9]
metr (SU; see *metir*)
metrlä - (SU; see *metirlä* -)
mexanik mechanic, machinist [4]
Meyn Maine [2]; ___ *şitani* State
 of Maine [2]
 -*mi...* (see -*ma-*)
Mižigan Michigan [2]; ___ *şitani*
 State of Michigan [2]
miçit mosque [4]
 #*midin* (< #*mu idin*) [15]
 #*midinüz* (< #*mu idinüz*) [12]
 -*miğän...* (< -*ma-ğän*) [15]
mijäz (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 *mihyart*)
million (SU; see *mihyon*)
millionçi (SU; see *mihyoner*)
mihyart billion (milliard) (SU
milliard)
mihyon million (SU *mihyon*)
mihyoner /#*mihyonēr*+#/ millionair
 (SU *millionçi*)
mın- mount, ride [14]
mineral mineral; ___ *su* mineral
 water [3]
minnät act(ing) according to
 obligation
minnätär obliged, grateful [15]
Minnesota Minnesota [2]; ___ *şitani*
 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]; ___ *şitani*
 State of Mississippi [2]
Missuri Missouri [2]; ___ *şitani*
 State of Missouri [2]
 -*miš* (~ -*muš* ~ -*müš*)
 /| -*m*š*+#/ (continuous, habitual)
miñan 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 (~ **+üniz**) /| +mlz+ #/ (1st person pl. possessive) [1]
mo mao (Chinese monetary denomination) [8]
mobi (**mobiym** [~ **mobirün**], **mobiyn** [~ **mobiryn**], **mobisi**) /#mōbi+ #/ writing brush [9]
moda fashion [8]; ___ **boyiĉä** 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]
monĉa bathhouse, steam bath, Turkish bath, bathroom [4]; ___ **xizmäiĉisi** bath attendant [4]
monĉaq necklace [8]
mongol (SU; see **mongul**)
Monĝoliya (SU; see **Monĝuliyä**)
monĝoliyalik (SU; see **monĝuliyilik**)
monĝolšunas (SU; see **monĝulšunas**)
monĝolšunasliq (SU; see **monĝulšunasliq**)
Montana Montana [2]; ___ **šitani** State of Montana [2]
Montenegro Montenegro, Crna Gora [1]
montenegroluq Montenegrin (person), (person) of Montenegro [1]
Montreal Montreal [6]
mongul Mongol, Mongolian (person), Mongolic (person) [1,3]
Monĝuliyä Mongolia [1]
monĝuliyilik Mongolian (person), (person) of Mongolia [1]
monĝulšunas Mongolist [2]
monĝulšunasliq Mongolistics [4]
Mordowiya (SU; see **Mordowiyä**)
Mordowiyä Mord(o)vinia [11]
morfin morphine [13]
morfiy (SU; see **morfin**)
morfologiya (SU; see **morfologiyä**)
morfologiyä Morphology (SU **morfologiya**)
Maskwa Moscow [1]
möhür signet, personal stamp [9]
möldür hail [14]; ___ **ĉüſ-** hail [14]; ___ **yaĝ-** hail [14]
mömin religious follower (of Islam), believer (in Islam), obedient, submissive, faithful, righteous;
Mömin (personal name: m) [15]
möšük (SU; see **müšük**)
#mu₁ /#mu#/ (plain interrogative) [1]; ... ___, ... __? ... or ...? [1]
#mu₂ /#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
munĉä 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]; ___ **aĝriĝi** muscle ache, sore muscle(s) [13]
mustämlikä /#mustämlikä+ #/ colony [11]
musulman Moslem, Muslim [7]
-muš (see **-miš**)

muşu this (here – just mentioned) [12]

muşundaq like this, thus [13]

mutāxāssīs 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]

muyāsār 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]

muzikiçi musician [4]

muzikişunas musicologist [4]

muzikişunaslıq (study of) music, musicology [4]

muzika (SU; see *muzika*)

muzikant (SU; see *muzikant*)

muzikiçi (SU; see *muzikiçi*)

muzikişunas (SU; see *muzikişunas*)

muzikişunaslıq (SU; see *muzikişunaslıq*)

mümkın possible, likely [12]

mürä shoulder [13]

müräbbä (SU; see *murabba*)
-*müš* (see -*miš*)

müşük cat (SU *möşük*)

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*)

naşa song, tune, air [7]; ___ *eyi* - 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]

- Nännin** Nanning (SU *Nan`nin*) [1,11]
näpäs breath, while, moment [13];
 ___ *al-* inhale [13]; ___ *čiqar-* exhale [13]
näq actual, real, proper [14]; ___ *al-* inhale [13]; ___ *mäydan* actual site, real scene, field ... [14]; ___ *pul* cash (money)
närsä thing [8]
närsi... (see *närsä*)
näsihät advice, counsel, exhortation, admonition; ___ *qil-* ([NP+*ğa* ___]) advise, counsel, exhort, admonish; ___ *bär-* ([NP+*ğa* ___]) advise, counsel, exhort, admonish
näsä marijuana, hashish [13]
näsir (SU; see *näsr*)
näspüt pear [3]
näsr publishing, publication [8]; ___ *qil-* publish; ___ *qilin-* be published [8]
näsriyat publishing company, publishing house [4]
nätijä result, accomplishment, achievement [15]; ___ *igä eriš-* attain a result, attain an achievement [15]
näwrä grandchild, grandson [1,5,14]
näy flute [7]
näziriyä theory, doctrine [4]
 +*nči* (~ +*inči*) /+n++čI+|#/ (ordinal) [6]
Nebraska Nebraska [2]; ___ *šitani* State of Nebraska [2]
neft petroleum, oil (SU *neft`*)
neft` (SU; see *neft*)
nemis (ethnic) German (person) [1]
nemisčä German manner, German (language), in the German manner, in (the) German (language) [11]
Nepal Nepal [1]
nepalli 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]; ___ *šitani* State of Nevada [2]
 +*ni* /|+nI#/ (definite accusative) [2,6]
Nigeriya (SU; see *Nigeriyä*)
nigeriyalik (SU; see *nigeriyilik*)
Nigeriyä 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]
nimä what (sg.) [1]
nimidi (< *nimä idi*) [15]
nimidigän how ...! [8]
nimilär what (pl.) [5]
nimišqa why, for what reason, wherefore [9]
Ninsia (SU; see *Ninš(y)ya*)
 +*niñ* /|+nIn+#/ (genitive; pronominal obliqueness marker) [1]
 +*niñki* /|+niñ+#ki+#/ (genitive attributive) [6]
Ninš(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 *Norwegiyä*)
norwegiyalik (SU; see *norwegiyilik*)
Norwegiyä 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: ♂) [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 Džerzi (SU; see *Yenji Jersey*)
N'yu-Gempšir (SU; see *Yenji*
Hampšir)
N'yu-Meksiko (SU; see *Yenji*
Meksiko)
N'yu-Xempšir (SU; see *Yenji*
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*)
*oča*q 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]; ____
oquğučı 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 *oktābir*)
okul injection, shot [13]; ___ *qoy-* (~ *sat-* ~ *ur-*) give an injection [13]
okyan ocean [14]
oktur- 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 bār-* give a party [15]
Omsk (SU; see *Omski*)
Omski Omsk [1]
omumi public, general [5]
on ten [6]; ___ *ältā* sixteen; ___ *bāŝ* fifteen; ___ *bir* eleven; ___ *birinči ay* eleventh month, November [10]; ___ *ikki* twelve; ___ *ikkinči ay* twelfth month, December [10]; ___ *sākkiz* eighteen; ___ *toqquz* nineteen; ___ *tōt* fourteen; ___ *ūč* thirteen; ___ *yāttā* seventeen
oninči tenth; ___ *ay* tenth month, October [10]
Ontario Ontario [6]; ___ *ōlkisi* Province of Ontario [6]
oŋ right (side) [8]; ___ *tāripi* right hand side [8]
oŋay easy [12]; ___ *sunidiğan* easily broken, breakable, fragile [12]
operaciya (SU; see *operatsiyā*)
operatsiyā (surgical) operation, surgery [13]; ___ *qil-* operate, perform an operation [13]
opu (sleeping) berth (SU [*yataq wagondiki*] *kariwat* ~ *polka*), sleeping compartment (SU [*yataq wagondiki*] *bōlmā*) [14]; ___ *karwiti* sleeping berth (bed or bunk) (SU [*yataq wagondiki*] *kariwat* ~ *polka*) [14]
oqāt living, business, trade, trading
oqālči 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]
oqu- (v.caus:t) ([NP_x(+ni) NP_y(+ni) ___]) teach (X=person Y=subject), instruct (X in Y)
oquğuči 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]
orkestir orchestra, musical group, musical band, ensemble [4]
orkestr (SU; see *orkestir*)
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)
orundug seat, chair, stool, bench [5]; ___ *din tur-* get up [7]; *uzun* ___ bench [5]
Osaka Osaka [1]
Osetiya (SU; see *Osetiyā*)
Osetiyā Ossetia [11]
Oslo Oslo [1]
Osmanjan (personal name: m) [6]
ot₁ fire; ___ *sun-* roast over fire, barbecue [15]
ot₂ 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]; ___ *māktāp* 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]; ___ *-kūlkā* fun and laughter, fun and games [15]
oyunčuq toy
ozuq edible matter, food, provisions, nutrition
ozuqluq nutritious [13]

ō

ōč - disappear, vanish, go out
ōčūr - cause to disappear, cause to vanish, eradicate, erase, cause to go out, extinguish
ōčürgüč (erasing) rubber, eraser [9]
ōdāk duck; ___ *gōši* duck meat [15]
ōgāy related due to remarriage, step...; ___ *ana* stepmother [5]; ___ *ata* stepfather [5]; ___ *bala* stepchild [5]; ___ *oğul* stepson [5]; ___ *qiz* stepdaughter [5]
ōgün /#ōgün+#/ day after tomorrow
ōgünlük day after tomorrow [10]; ___ *kā* (on the) day after tomorrow [10]
ōkčā heel [8]
ōktābir October [10]
ōl - die [13]

ōlūm death [13]
ōlkā province [6]
ōlki... (see *ōlkā*)
ōñ color, hue, complexion [9] (**ōñ* east, place ahead, front)
ōñkūr cave [14,15]
ōñlūk having a ... complexion, flesh-colored [9]
(ōp - kiss [< slurp < suck in < *inhale] [rarely used in Modern Uyghur])
ōpkā lung [13]; ___ *yalluği* pneumonia [13]
*(*ōr* high place, prominent spot)
*(*ōr* - rise up)
ōrkāš crest (of a wave), (camel's) hump; *Örkāš* (personal name: m) [15]
ōrlā - raise, lift, uplift
ōrp (see below); ___ *-adāt* (see *ōrpi-adāt*)
ōrpi-adāt traditional customs and lore [15]
ōs - grow [14]
ōstāñ brook, creek, rivulet [14]
ōsūm growth, interest, profit, gain
ōsūmlūk herb, plant, vegetable; ___ *dora* - *dorisi* herbal medicine, herbal drug [13]
ōt gall, gallbladder [13]
ōt - 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]; *dārs* ___ give a class
ōtkān passed, last [13]; ___ *yili* (in the) last year [14]; ___ *dā* (at the) last time
ōtkūr sharp, keen, cutting, clever, smart, alert, inspired, intense, concentrated [14]
ōtküz - cause to pass, cause to happen, commit, take across, hand over, put through, pass (time), spend (time) [12]

ōrūk boot [8]
ōy dwelling, abode, home, house, apartment, flat, room [3]
ōz self, ...self, you (deferential) [1]
ōzām (I) myself, by myself, on my own (account) [12]; ___ *din kāmī* it was my own doing (~ fault) [15]
ōzān (you) yourself, by yourself, on your own (account) (familiar sg.)
ōzbāk Uzbek (person) [1,3]
ōzbākčā Uzbek manner, Uzbek (language), in the Uzbek manner, in (the) Uzbek (language) [13]
Ōzbāk(i)stan Uzbekistan [1]
ōzbāk(i)stanliq (person) of Uzbekistan [1]
ōzgār - (v.int) change
ōzgārt - (v.t) change, transform [11]
ōzgičā peculiar, strange, weird [14]
ōzigā to ...self [15]; ___ *xas* ...'s own special, ...'s own unique [15]
ōziñiz yourself, by yourself, on your own (account) (polite sg.) [1]
ōzlā(r) you (sg. [hyper-]deferential)
ōzliri you (sg. [hyper-]deferential)

p

-*p* (~ -*ip* ~ -*up* ~ -*ūp*)
 /| -b+ #/ (perfect past, converbial, pre-auxiliary) [2]
Pakistan Pakistan [1]
pakistanliq Pakistani (person), (person) of Pakistan [1]
pal'to (SU; see *pālto*)
paluba (ship's) deck [14]
pañ deaf [13]
parañ talk, conversation, chat, noise, din
parañlaş - talk, converse, chat [7]
paraşog... (see *paraşok*)
paraşok powder [7]
paraxot (steam)ship, oceanliner [12]
parčā piece, scrap, sheet (count. for pieces of writing) [12]

Pariz Paris [1]
parlament parliament [4]
paraxod (SU; see *paraxot*)
pasport passport [14]
pasta paste; čiš *pastisi* (SU) toothpaste (CU čiš *paraşogi*, *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]; ___ *rāxt* 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]
paytaxt (national) capital city [6,11]; ___ *rayoni* capital territory [6]
pālāmpāy stair(s), stairway [6]
Pālāstin Palestine [1]
pālāstinlik Palestinian (person), (person) of Palestine [1]
pālāy glove, mitten [8]
pālsāpā philosophy [4]
pālsāpiči philosopher [2]
pālto overcoat [8,12]
pāltu (see *pālto*)
pāmidur tomato [15]
pāmila surname, family name [1]
pān 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]
#pärdär adherent, ideologist, ...ist
pärzant offspring, child [5]
päs bottom, low, short
päsil division, chapter, season [14]
päy tendon [13]
päylasap 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]
#pāz /+ #(#)pāz+#/ (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 Petrozavodsk [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]
pirāndik cookie, biscuit [15]
pirofessor professor, Professor ... [1]
pirsant 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]; ___ *sılı* cooked milk, boiled milk [3]
pişur- (v.t) cook, bake [15]
pişür- (SU; see *pişur-*)
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*)
počtikāš 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]
polāk (ethnic) Pole, Polish (person) (SU *polyak*) [1]
policiya (SU) police [4]; ___ *bölitimi*

- (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 *Polşa*)
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 *Portugaliyâ*)
portugaliyalik (SU; see *portugaliyilik*)
Portugaliyâ Portugal [1]
portugaliyilik Portuguese (person), (person) of Portugal [1]
poŭkal 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 *Šahzadâ Edward arili*)
procent (SU; see *pirsänt*)
proekt (SU; see *fan'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)atriyâ*)
psixolog (SU; see *pisixolog*)
psixologiya (SU; see *pisixologiyâ*)
-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]
-ptikân (< -*ptu ikân*, 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 töld* - pay (for), [15]; ___ *(ni) tapšur* - pay [8]; ___ *tapšuruwelış orni* cashier's (counter) [8]; ___ *xäjlâ* - spend money [9]
pulluq costing ... money, worth ... money, having (...) money, rich, wealthy [12]
pulsiz without money, poor, penniless
puŋ fen [8,9]
puŋluq consisting of ... *fen*, ... *fen* worth [12]
puraq smell, perfume, scent [15]
purçaq legume, bean, pea [15]
purogiramma program (SU *programma*)
puroletariyat proletariat (SU *proletariat*); ___ *mediniyât zor inqilawî* 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*₁ (~ +*k* ~ +*iq* ~ +*ik* ~ +*uq* ~ +*ilk*) /+G+|#/ (denominal noun or adjective, de-adjectival noun or adjective)
- +*q*₂ (~ +*k*) /+G|#/ (1st person pl. in deverbal forms) [15]
- +*q*- (~ +*k*- ~ +*iq*- ~ +*ik*- ~ +*uq*- ~ +*ilk*-) /+K-|#/ (denominal passive verb)
- q* (~ -*k* ~ -*iq* ~ -*ik* ~ -*uq* ~ -*ilk*) /-G+|#/ (deverbal noun or adjective)
- (**qa*... */#*qa*+/ [pronominal interrogative])
- +*qa* (see +*ğa*)
- qa*₁ (~ -*kā*) /--KA+|#/ (deverbal noun or adjective)
- qa*₂ (see -*ğa*)
- +*qač* (~ +*kāč*) (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 kāt*- leave behind [12]
- qalmaq* Kalmyk (person), Oyrat (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* {~ *+*kān*} */+KAN+|#/ [- /+GAN+|#/ - +*ğan* ~ +*qan* ~ +*gān* ~ +*kān*] [archaic temporal locative])
- qan* (see -*ğan*)
- qana*- bleed [13]
- qančā* how many, how much [3]; ___ VP_x-*sa*, *šunčā* VP_y, the more X, the more Y [12]
- qančilik* ... of how many ..., ... of how much ... [7]
- qančinči* (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*₁ container, sack, bag, wrapping, cover, case, casing, box, casket [12]
- qap*₂ (< *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*- roast 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]
- qaraŋǵu** dark, darkness, obscurity, dark, obscure [14]; **___ čüš** - become dark [14]
- qaraŋǵuluq** dark, darkness [14]
- qaraqalpaq** Qaraqalpaq (person), Karakalpak (person) [11]
- qaraś** aspect, perspective, view, point of view
- qaraśliq** ([NP+ǵa ___]) looking (toward), belonging (to), depending (upon), under the command (of), under the jurisdiction (of) [11]
- qari...** (see **qara**, **qara** -)
- qariǵanda** ([NP+ǵa ___]) apropos, judging (by), according (to) [13]
- qariǵay** pine(-tree) [14]
- qariǵayliq** 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]
- qaś**, jade [1,8]; **___ taś ~ ___ teśi** jade (stone) [1,8]
- qaś**, eyebrow [13]
- +qaś** (~ **+kāś**) /+KAś+|#/ (< /KAč+|#/; see **+qač**)
- qaś** (see **-ǵaś**)
- 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
- qatnaś** - attend, participate, take part [15]
- qattiq** hard, firm, stiff, resolute, severe [13]; **___ orun** hard seat (on a train) [14]
- qay** (see **-ǵay**)
- 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 **-ǵaysiz**)
- qayt** - return, turn away [9]; **___ip bar** - go back [9]
- qayttur** - (v.caus:t) return send back
- Qazaǵistan** Qazaqistan, Kazakhstan, Kazakistan [1]
- qazaǵistanliq** (person) of Qazaqistan [1]
- Qazan** Kazan [11]
- qazan** pot, can, pan, kettle, cauldron [15]
- qazan** - achieve, attain [15]
- qazaq** Qazaq (person), Kazakh [1,2]
- qazaqčā** Qazaq manner, Qazaq (language), in the Qazaq manner, (in the) Qazaq (language) [13]
- qazın...** (see **qazan** -)
- qa'idā** regulation
- qa'idi...** (see **qa'idā**)
- +qā** (see **+ǵa**)
- qādār** up to, until, till, as far as, as ..., so ..., that ... [9]
- qāǵāz** paper, document, form [10]; **___ toldur** - fill out a form [12]
- qāǵız...** (see **qāǵāz**)
- qāhwa** coffee [3]
- qālām** pen [9]; **___ tārjūnisi** written translation
- qālāmpur** clove [15]
- qālāmpūr** (SU; see **qālāmpur**)
- qān** lump sugar, candy, sweet [1,8];

___-gezäk (all kinds of) sweets
[1,8]

qānt (SU; see *qān*); ___-gezäk
(SU; see *qān-gezäk*)

Qāshqār Qashghar, Kashghar, Kashi
[1]

qāwāt layer, stratum, strand, ply,
story, floor [6]

qāwātlik (...)-layered, stratified,
having (...) strands, having (...)
plies, (...)-storied [6]

qāwāt... (see *qāwāt*)

qāwziyāt constipation [13]; ___ *bol* -
be constipated [13]

qāyār what place, where [1]

qāyārlik (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]

qerindaş₁ sibling, brother,
compatriot [5]

qerindaş₂ pencil [9]

qet... (see *qat* -)

qetim length, piece, time [11]

qeyin birch(-tree) [14]

qeyiq boat [14]

qeyiş 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]; ___ *isipil*
spouse's younger sister [5]

qeza (SU; see *qezi*)

qezi horse sausage [15]

+*qī₁* (see +*gī*)

+*qī₂* (~ +*kī*) /+ +KI+ | #/
(attributive, adjectival)

+*qī...* (see +*gā*)

(**qīč*- [see **qīč*-])

+*qīčā* (see +*gīčā*)

-*qīčā* (see -*gīčā*)

qīziq itch, rash [13]

qīčiš- break out in a rash, have an
itch [13]; ___ *iš* itch, itching [13]

qil- do, make, perform [3]

qilğuči doer, maker, performer
-*qili* (see -*gīli*)

qilin- be done, be made, be
performed, be carried out [8]

-*qiliwat*- (see -*gīliwat*-)

qimmāt prized, expensive, costly,
high (price), [4]; *bahasi* ___ its ~
their price is high, it is ~ they are
expensive [4]

-*qin* (see -*gīn*)

-*qin...* (see -*gān*)

+*qina* (see +*gīna*)

-*qina* (see -*gīna*)

-*qiniñ* (see -*gān*, +*ñ*)

qip-qizil glaringly red [9]

qir- scrape, shave [7]

+*qir*- (~ +*kir*-) /+KI/- |/
(denominal verb, onomatopoeic)

qirğaq shore, bank, coast, beach
[14]; ___ *dārya qirğigi* river bank,
river shore [14]; *deñiz qirğigi* sea
shore, coast [14]

qirğig... (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]

qisqičā in short, concise, summary
... [9]; ___ *luğāt* concise dictionary
[9]

- qış* 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]; ___ *göş* (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* -])
- qizğuş* 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]
- (**qiz*- *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'ui* 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]
- qolwaq* 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*)
- qorda* 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 ~ *suffiks*)
- 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-₁ build
qur-₂ (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]; ___ **apini**
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

-r₁ (~ **-ir** ~ **-ur** ~ **-ür**)
/-r+|#/ (deverbal adjective)
-r₂ (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]
+rā (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 /#rāng+#/ color [6]
rāñg... (see **rāñ**)
rāñlig... (see **rāñlik**)
rāñlik colored, colorful,
multicolored [5]
rāñsiz colorless, monochromatic,
monochrome, black-and-white [5]
rāsım picture, painting, drawing,
photograph [5]; ___ **gü čüñš-** be
photographed [15]; ___ **gä tarı-**
(v.t) ([NP(+ni) ___]) photograph,
take a picture (of) [14]
rāssam painter, creator of visual art
[4]
rāssamliq visual arts, painting,
drawing [4]
rāwiş manner, adverb
rāxt material, fabric, cloth [8]
reakciya (SU; see **reaksiyd**)

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]; ___ *dā tākšūr* - 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]; *yāhudi* ___ *si* Jewish cleric, rabbi [4]
rohi (SU; see *rohiy*)
rohiy spiritual, mental, psychological [4,13]; ___ *kesāl* mental disorder [13]; ___ *kesällār doxturi* psychiatrist [4]; ___ *kesällār 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 *royal*)
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]
rumin (SU; see *rumin*)
Rumniya (SU; see *Ruminiyā*)
rumniyalik (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'āt 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]; *xä* ___ 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]; ___ *xä* 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]
- salwadorluq* 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]
- sandug* 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]
- san* (~ -*sän*) /-|-sA+n+#/ (2nd person sg. familiar conditional, polite request) if (~ when) you ..., how about you ...?, would you mind ...ing?
- saŋa* (dative-directive of *sän*) (to ~ for) you [14]
- saŋi...* (see *saŋa*)
- saŋlar* (~ -*sänlär*) /-|-sA+n+|Ar#/(2nd person pl. familiar conditional, polite request) if (~ when) you ..., how about you ...?, would you mind ...ing? [6]
- saŋza* type of wheat cake [15]
- sap*₁ pole, grip, handle
- sap*₂ 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
saz musical instrument, music [7]; ___ *čal* - play an instrument, play music [7]; ___ *-paz* musical paraphernalia, all kinds of music [15]
-sā (see *-sa*)
sāhār first light of day, (crack of) dawn [14]
-sāk (see *-saq*)
sākkiz eight [4]
sākkiziniči eighth [6]; ___ *ay* eighth month, August [10]
sāksān eighty [12]
sāksāninči eightieth (SU *sāksininči*)
sāksininči (SU; see *sāksāninči*)
sāl a little, somewhat, a trifle, a touch [7]; (+*ga*) ___ *qal* - lack ... until, almost [7]
-sām (see *-sam*)
Sāmārqān(d) Samarkand [1]
sān thou, you [1,6]
#sān (2nd person sg. familiar pronominal tag) [1,6]
sān'ūs art [4,9]; ___ *tarixčunasi* art historian [15]
sān'ūči artist [4]
sān'ātkar artist [4]
sānpān abacus [9]
-sān (see *-saŋ*)
-sānlar (see *-sarlar*)
sāpār trip, journey [14], *Safar* (2nd Islamic month) [10]
sāpir... (see *sāpār*)
sār liang (0.10 jin) [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]
sāwim... (see *sāwāp*)
sāwzā carrot [15]
sāy vegetable [15]
sāylā sightseeing, touring, cruise [14]; ___ *qil* - do sightseeing [14]
sāylik vegetable garden, market garden [14]
sāypuŋ tailor, dressmaker [4]
sāypuŋxana tailor's shop [15]
sāyčünbā Tuesday, on Tuesday [7]; ___ *kūnliri* (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]; ___ *tilčunastliq* comparative linguistics [4]; ___ *ādibiyat* comparative literature [4]
semiz fat, corpulent [9]
Senegal Senegal [1]
senegalliq Senegalese (person), (person) of Senegal [1]
seni (definite accusative of *sān*) [6]
seniŋ (genitive of *sān*) 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 *Serbiyä*)

serbiyalik (SU; see *serbiyilik*)

Serbiyä Serbia [1]

serbiyilik Serbian (person), (person) of Serbia [1]

#seri /|*#sari*#/ ([-*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]

setiweliş shopping [8]

sex workshop [4]

+*si*₁ (~ +*i*) /|+(s)|+#/ (3rd sg/pl. possessive) [1]

+*si*₂ (~ +*i*) /+(s)I|#/ (temporal, adverbial) [7]

-*si*... (see -*sa*)

Sian' (SU; see *Ši'ān*)

Siberiyä Siberia [13]

Sibir' (SU; see *Siberiyä*)

Sičwān Sichuan, Szechuan (SU *Stčuan* ') [11]; ____ *ölkisi* Sichuan Province [11]

Sidney Sidney, Sydney [1]

Sietil Seattle [1]

Siät (SU; see *Sietil*)

sifirbilat clock face (SU *ciferblat*)

sikretar secretary [5]

Siktiwkar Syktyvkar [11]

-*sila*₁ /-|-sA+*#lā*#/ desiderative, 3rd person deferential imperative) [14]; ____ *bol*- if only ...! [14]

-*sila*₂ (~ +*silä*) /-|-sIlA#/ (2nd

person sg/pl. imperative, propositional) [1]

-*silä*₂ (see -*sila*)

silär you (pl., familiar) [1,5]

#silär (2nd person pl. familiar pronominal tag) [1,15]

sim /*#sim*+*#*/ 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 *mānidaş*)

sintaksis syntax [4]

sinil /*#sinl*+*#*/ younger sister [4]

-*siniz* /-|-sA+*nlz*+*#*/ (2nd person sg. polite conditional, polite request) if (~ when) you ..., how about you ...?, would you mind ...ing? [3]

-*sinizlar* (~ -*sinizlär*) /-|-sA+*nlz*+*lAr*+*#*/ (2nd person pl. polite conditional, polite request) if (~ when) you ..., how about you ...?, would you mind ...ing?

sinl... (see *sinil*)

Siprus Cyprus [1]

siprustluq Cypriot (person), (person) of Cyprus [1]

siqira- ache, hurt [13]; ____*p ağri*- ache, hurt [13]

*sir*₁ paint, lacquer, varnish, finish

*sir*₂ cheese [15]

sirči (house) painter [4]

Sirilanka (see *Srilanka*)

sirilankiliq (see *srilankiliq*)

Siriya (SU; see *Suriyā*)

siriyalik (SU; see *suriyilik*)

sirkā vinegar [15]

- sirt* exterior, outside [11]
siya ink [9]
siyasāt politics [4]
siyasātçi 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]
sizğuç rule, ruler (for drawing lines)
 [9]
siziğ thread, line [12]
siziqliğ lined, ruled [9]; ___ *qāğdız*
 lined paper [9]
sizisiz unlined, unruled [9]; ___
qāğdız unlined paper [9]
sizlār you (p. polite) [1]
 #*sizlār* (2nd person pl. polite
 pronominal tag) [1]
Sičuan' (SU; see *Sičwān*)
Sikriwkar (SU; see *Sikriwkar*)
Skotiyā (see *Yēni Skotiyā*)
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 *Sloweniyā*)
sloweniyalik (SU; see *sloweniyilik*)
Sloweniyā Slovenia [1]
sloweniyilik Slovenian (person),
 (person) of Slovenia [1]
so'al question; ___ *sora* -
 ([NP_x+*din* ___]) ask (X) a
 question
social (SU; see *sotsiyal*)
socialistik (SU; see *sotsiyalistik*)
socializm (SU; see *sotsiyalizim*)
sociolog (SU; see *jām'iyātşunas*)
sociologiya (SU; see *sotsi(y)ologiyā*)
soda business, trade, trading [4,8];
 ___ *dukini* store, shop, variety
 store [4,8]
sodigār business person, merchant
 [4]
Sofiya (SU; see *Sofiyā*)
Sofiyā Sofia [1]
soğā present, gift [9]
soğāq cold, cool, cooling, antipyretic
 [12]; ___ *čūš* - cool down, turn
 cold [12]; ___ *tāg* - ([NP+*ğā*
 ___]) catch cold [13]
soğat present, gift [15]
soğatliq (something) for a present,
 gift ... [9]
soğit... (see *soğat*)
soğūq cold, cool cooling, antipyretic
 [13]; ___ *čūš* (v.int) cool down
sol left (side) [8]; ___ *tāripi*
 left hand side [8]
soldat (SU) soldier (CU *āskār*,
jānçi) [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)ologiyā 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; ___ *tawuſ* vowel

sōgāt willow [14]

sōk millet [15]

sōpāk bone [13]

sōy - love, kiss

sōz utterance, word, talk [5];

___ *mu* ___ word-for-word, literal; ___ *mu* ___ *tārjımā* word-for-word translation, literal translation

sōzlā - utter, speak, talk, tell, narrate [2,12]

sōzlāſ - speak to each other, talk together, have a talk, converse [3]

sōzli... (see *sōzlā* -)

sōzliſ... (see *sōzlāſ* -)

sōzlūk 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 māktrāpniki* ~ *uniwersitetiki*] *oquğuči*)

su /#sū + #/ (→ *sūyi...*) water, liquid, fluid, juice [3,5]; ___ *ğa čömül* - bathe [14]; ___ *ğa čūſ* - enter water [14]; ___ *nasosi* water pump [5]; ___ *üz* - swim [7]; ___ *üzliſ kiyimi* swim wear, bathing suit, bathing trunks [8,14]; *anar sūyi* pomegranate juice [3]; *qaynaq* ___ boiled water [3,13]; *tawuz sūyi* watermelon juice [3]

Sudan Sudan [1]

sudanliq Sudanese (person), (person) of the Sudan [1,4]

suffiks (SU; see *qoſumčā*)

suğar - water, irrigate [14]

suğir... (see *suğar* -)

suğiriſ watering, irrigation [14]

Sulayman (personal name: m) [10]

sulu oats [15]

suluq containing water, watery, juicy [3]

sun -₁ stretch, reach over, hand over, hold over a fire to roast [15]; *ot sun* - roast over fire, barbecue [15]

sun -₂ 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 *sūn'i*)

suſ (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]

suyqaſ type of soup noodle [15]

sūn'i artificial, man-made, synthetic [9]; ___ *may* margarine [15]; ___ *yipāk* rayon [9]

sūpāt quality, status, adjective [8]

sūpit... (see *sūpāt*)

sūr - cause to flow swiftly, cause to run, disperse, move, shift, pour out, spill, spread on, apply (topically) [13]

sūrāt image, picture, painting

sūrātči painter, photographer [4]

sūrātčilik (occupation of) painting, photography [4]

sūrit... (see *sūrāt*)

Sūriyā (see *Suriyā*)

sūriyilik (see *suriyilik*)
sūrūl- 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];
 ___ *ūp jarahātlan-* be bruised [13]
sūt milk [1,3]; *kala* ___ *i* cow's milk [1,3]; *piššiq* ___ cooked milk [3]
sūtēi /#sūt+(+)xl+|#/ milk vendor
sūtlik 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 - *+ilš)
 */+š+|#/ [archaic denominal noun])
 +š (see +č)
 -š (- -iš - -uš - -üš)
 /| -š+|#/ (gerundive, activity) [1]
 -š- (- -iš- - -uš- - -üš-)
 /-š-|/ (reciprocal, coactive)
šahzadā /#šahzādā+|#/ 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 *Šāndun*)
Šānxay (SU; see *Šānxāy*)
Šān'si (SU; see *Šānši*)
Šangan Hong Kong (SU - *Gonkong*) [11]

Šānxāy Shanghai (SU *Šānxay*) [1];
 ___ *šāhiri* Shanghai City, Shanghai Municipality [11]
šānxo 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]
šāhār town, city, municipality [2];
 ___ *ātrapi* outskirts (of town), suburb [11]; ___ *gā kir-* go to town, go downtown [7]; ___
mārkizi town center, downtown (area), city center [11]
šāhārlik municipal [4]
šāhir... (see *šāhār*)
šānbā Saturday, on Saturday [7];
 ___ *kānliri* (on) Saturdays [7]
Šāndun Shandong, Shantung (SU *Šan'dun*) [11]; ___ *ölkisi* Shandong Province [11]
Šānši Shanxi, Shansi (SU *Šan'si*) [11]; ___ *ölkisi* Shanxi Province [11]
šārāp honor [15]
šārip... (see *šārāp*)

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]
šəyotka (SU; see *čotka*)
še'ir poem [15]
šekär sugar [15]
Šerbruk Sherbrooke [6]
šerkät company, firm [4,10]
Šen'yan (SU; see *Šenyan*)
Šenyan Shenyang, Mukden (SU *Šen'yan, Mukden*) [11]
Šen'si (SU; see *Šyän'si*)
Ši'an Xi'an, Hsi-an (SU *Sian'*) [11]
Šiczyačžuan (SU; see *Šijajwan*)
Šijajwan (SU; see *Šijajwan*)
Šijajwan 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 Awstiraliyā 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]
Šinin 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*)
širmä juice, sap, nectar, syrup [3]; *anar širnisi* pomegranate juice [3]; *tawuz širnisi* watermelon juice [3]; *üzüm širnisi* grape juice [3]
širni... (see *širnä*)
širnilik /#širnä+(+)|°G+|#/ juicy
šilat 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 *šokolar*)
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*)
šaxla tomato [15]
šaxula (SU; see *šaxla*)
šöbd branch, subsidiary [9]

šöbi... (see *šöbä*)

-šila /-š-sA#lā#/ (2nd person [hyper-]deferential imp., propositioning) [1]

šu that, the named, the aforementioned [6]; ___ *nin bilän* at the same time, thereby [15]; ___ *nin ilčün* 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+ (+)l°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]

šuniŋda (locative of *šu*) in that, there

šuniŋdin (ablative of *šu*) from that, thence, therefore

šuniŋğa (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 (~ *-ü* ~ *-ut* ~ *-üt*) /-t+ | / (deverbal noun)

-t- (~ *-it-* ~ *-ut-* ~ *-üt-*) /-t- | / (causative)

+*ta* (see +*da*)

taam (SU; see *ta'am*)

tabletkä tablet, pill [13]

tag mountain, large hill [14]; ___ *tüwi* foot of a mountain [14]

taga uncle, mother's brother [5]

tagar sack, bag [12]

tagaq comb [7]

tagči itinerant trader in a mountainous area

tagliq mountainous area, mountainous [14]

taj /#tāj+ #/ crown, crest

tajik Tajik (person), Tadžhik (person), Sariquli ((person) of southwestern Xinjiang), Wakhi ((person) of southwestern Xinjiang) [1,3]

Tajikistan Tajikistan, Tadžhikistan [1]

tajikistanliq (person) of Tajikistan [1]

Tajikstan (SU; see *Tajikistan*)

taksi taxi (cab) [10]

taktak (wooden) clapper

*tal*₁ spleen [13]

*tal*₂ willow [14]

*tal*₃ (counter for most types of objects) [14]

talqan fried noodles [15]

Tallin Tallin [11]

tam wall [5]; ___ *gilām* 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]; ___ *čekaš orni* smoking seat [14]; ___ *isi* tobacco smoke, cigarette smoke [14]
*tamaq*₁ food, meal, dish [7]; ___ *ič-* eat, have a meal [7]; ___ *tizimlikliri* menu (SU *taamlar tizimi* ~ *tamaqların royxeti*) [15]; ___ *yä-* eat, have a meal [7]
*tamaq*₂ throat [13]
tamaqxana dining-room, dining-hall [4]
tamaša 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]; ___ *qäğizi* 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]; ___ *sähär* (crack of) dawn [14]
tañmān type of soup noodle [15]
tap time [15]
tap- find, discover, detect, gain, earn, get
tapšur- hand over, submit, entrust, charge, assign, put in charge [8]; ___ *up al-* (SU; see *tapšuruwal-*); ___ *up alğuči* (SU; see *tapšuruwalğuči*); *pul(ni)* ___ hand over (the) money, pay [8]
tapšuruq charge, duty, assignment, homework [8]; ___ *išlä-* do an assignment, do homework [8]

tapšuruwal- receive [8]
tapšuruwalğuči payee, recipient, receiver, addressee [12]
tapšuruwel.. (see *tapšuruwal-*)
tapšuruweliš receiving [8]; ___ *orni* cashier's counter [8]
taq (see *yük-taq*)
taqim set, group [1]
*tar*₁ /#tār+#/ string (of a musical instrument)
*tar*₂ narrow, tight [5]; ___ *koča* narrow street, lane [5]
 (*tar- {v.int} *extend)
tara₋₁ comb [7]; *čač* ___ comb hair [7]
tara₋₂ spread, disperse
taral- be spread, be dispersed
 #taraš /+ #taraš+ |#/ actor, creator
taray- become narrow, become tight, shrink
Tarbağatay Tärbaghatay [2]
tarix /#tārīx+#/ history [4]
tarixiy historical, diachronic [4]
tarixšunas historian [2,15], *sān'āl* ___i art historian [15]
tarla- become narrow, become tight, shrink
*tarliq*₁ having (...) strings, stringed, string ... [7]
*tarliq*₂ narrowness, tightness
tarmaq /#tar+mAG+ |#/ line, track, course, affluent (stream)
targa- spread, disperse
targal- be spread, be dispersed [13]
targaq spread out, dispersed
tart- draw out, extend, pull, drag, suffer (something), extract, coerce, urge [14]; *räsingä* ___ (v.1) ([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]
tartiš- pull (together ~ each

other), drag (together ~ each other), pull (a tendon or muscle) [13,15]

tas (see below); ___ *qal* - ([VP -ʃ + ʒa ___]) be close (to ...ing) [15]

Tasmaniya (SU; see *Tasmaniyā*)

Tasmaniyā Tasmania [6]; ___ *arili* Island of Tasmania; ___ *oblasti* State of Tasmania [6]

*taš*₁ exterior, outside [5]

*taš*₂ 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 iʃxanisi* 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

(**tal* 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]

tawuʃ (n) (accustic) sound

tawuz watermelon [3]; ___ *sʃyi* watermelon juice [3]; ___ *ʃimisi*

watermelon juice [3]

Taybēy (SU; see *Täybey*)

Tayland Thailand [1]

taylandliq Thai, (person) of Thailand [1]

Taywan (SU; see *Täywän*)

Tayyuan (SU; see *Täyyülän*)

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'ätünas scientist, specialist in natural science, naturalist [2]

täbi'ätünasliq natural science, nature study [4]

täbi'i natural [14]; ___ *asraʃ 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*)

täkitlä - 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]; ___ *üʃ*

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

tälinkä plate, platter, saucer [15]

täliy... (see *täläy*)

tām flavor, taste [3]

tāmbur type of plucked musical
instrument [7,15]

tāmlik flavorful, tasty [3]

tāmsiz flavorless, tasteless, bland [3]

tāp - (v.t) kick

tār₁ /#tār+#/ complexion [13]

tār₂ /#tār+#/ sweat, perspiration
[13]

tārāp one of two opposite sides [5]

tārāt (Islamic) canonical

purification, ritual cleansing (prior
to worship), bodily evacuation [13];

___ *qil* - perform ritual cleansing,
go to the bathroom, relieve

oneself; *čoŋ* ___ major cleansing,
defecation, feces, stool [13]; *čoŋ*

___ *qil* - perform major cleansing,
defecate; *kičik* ___ minor

cleansing, urination, urine [13];

kičik ___ *qil* - perform minor
cleansing, urinate

tārāt-xana toilet (room), washroom,
lavatory, restroom [5]

tārāp... (see *tārāp*)

tārūt... (see *tārūt*)

tārjiman translator, interpreter
[4,14]

tārjimanliq (occupation of)
translation, (occupation of)
interpreting [4]

tārjimā translation; ___ *qil* -
([NP_x+ni NP_y+*ğa* ___]) do a
translation (from X into Y),
translate (X into Y); *sözmu söz*
___ word-for-word translation,
literal translation; *eğiz tārjımisi*
oral translation, interpreting; *qälām*
tārjımisi written translation

tārxiimāk cucumber [15]

tārxiimāk (SU; see *tārxiimāk*)

tās difficult, taxing, hard [11];

___ *rāk* more difficult, somewhat
difficult [11]

tāsir effect, influence, impact [15];

___ *körsät* - ~ *qil* - exert an
influence, affect, have an impact
[15]

tāsirlän - be affected, be
(emotionally) influenced, be moved
[15]

tāsirländür - affect, influence, move
(emotionally)

tāsirlän... (see *tāsirlän* -)

tāstiq /#tāstiq+#/ official approval,
ratification, sanction

tātqiq research [14]; ___ *qil* - do
research [14]

tātqiqat research [14]; ___ *al* - do
research [14]

tāxsā disc, plate, platter, saucer,
tray [15]

Tāybey Taibei, Taipei, Taipei (SU
Taybèy) [11]

Tāywān Taiwan (SU *Taywan* ')
[11]; ___ *ölkisi* Taiwan Province
[11]

tāyyar ready, prepared, ready-made
[14]; ___ *bol* - be prepared, be
ready, get prepared, get ready [14]

tāyyarla - prepare

tāyyarlan - (v.pass:int) get prepared

tāyyarliq preparation [15]

Tāyyüān Tāyuan (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]; ___ *štatı* State
of Texas [2]

telefon telephone [10]; ___ *bār* -
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*)
- televidenie* (SU) television (CU *dyānši*)
- televizor* television set [5]; ___ *kör-* watch television [7]
- Tenessi* Tennessee [2]; ___ *šitati* State of Tennessee [2]
- tep...* (see *tap-*, *tāp-*)
- tepil-* be found, be discovered, be detected, be gained, be earned [15]
- terä* skin, hide, leather [9,13]; ___ *māhsulatliri* leather products [9]; *kala terisi* cow hide [9]; *qoy terisi* sheepskin [9]
- terük* poplar [5]
- teri...* (see *terä*)
- teriq* millet [15]
- teritoriyā* territory [6]
- territoriya* (SU; see *teritoriyā*)
- teš...* (see *taš*)
- teti-* /#tat+i-|/ (v.int) taste [15]; *eğizğa* ... ___ (with possessive) taste ... to [15]; (v.t) taste, measure according to taste [15]
- tetiğ* /#tat+i-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*)
- tibabāt* medical treatment, health service, health care, medical care
- tibabātčilik* medicine, medical science, medical practice [4]
- Tibāt* (SU; see *Šizan*)
- tibātlik* (SU; see *šizanliq, zarzu*)
- tibbi* medical; ___ *alim* medical scientist [2]; ___ *antropologiyā* medical anthropology [4]; ___ *ilim* medical science [4]
- Tiblis* Tbilisi [1]
- tijarāt* /#tījārāt+#/ business
- tijarātči* 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]
- tikkūči* tailor [4]
- til* /#tıl+#/ tongue, language [1,6]; ___ *-ādibiyat* language and literature, philology [4]
- til-* /#tıl-/ (v.t) cut, slice
- tilā-* request, ask, apply (for), wish [15]
- tilāk* request, application, wish
- tilām* loan; ___ *gā al-* borrow; ___ *gā bār-* loan, lend
- tilim* /#tıl-ım+|#/ (< /#tıl-m+#/ (melon) wedge; ___ *doppa* type of skull-cap [8]
- tilmač* interpreter [14]
- tiškunas* linguist [2]
- tiškunasliq* linguistics [4,14]; *selišturma* ___ comparative linguistics [4]; *tarixiy* ___ historical linguistics, diachronic linguistics [4]
- tim* (see *-dim*)
- +tin* (see *+din*)
- tiñ* (see *-diñ*)
- tiñiz* (see *-diñiz*)
- (*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 /#tız+#/ knee [13]
tiz- /#tız-/ arrange (in rows), put in order
tizim /#tız-ım+|#/ (< /#tız-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 (< *tızimlik?) list, entry (on a list) [15]
tiziq /#tız-ıq+|#/ (< /#tız-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*)
toğriliq₁ correctness, righteousness
toğriliq₂ ([NP, ___]) 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]
toldurğuči (grammatical) object (SU *tolnurğuči*)
toltur- (SU; see *toldur-*)
tolturğuči (SU; see *toldurğuči*)
tom tome, volume
tomluq having ... volume(s) [15]
Tomsk (SU; see *Tomski*)
Tomski Tomsk (SU *Tomsk*)
tomur₁ pulse [13]; ___ *tut-* feel the pulse [13]; ___ *niñ soquši* beating of the pulse, pulse rate [13]
tomur₂ root
tomuz (summer) heat [14]; ___ *känliri* (– ... *känlär*) 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]
tonuž- (v.rec:int) ([NP *bilän* ___]) get to know each other, become acquainted (with each other)
tonuštur- 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
tonğuz₁ pig, swine
tonğuz₂ Tungus (person), Tungusic (person) (SU *nurğuz*)
tonğuzxunas Tungusologist [2]
tonğuzxunasliq 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]
- top₁* /#tōp+#/ sphere, spherical object, globular object, ball
- top₂* /#top+#/ group, bolt
- topa* earth, ground, soil
- topla* - gather, collect, amass [14]
- toplām* 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]; ____ *pārdā* lace curtain [9]
- Toronto* Toronto [1,6]
- tort* (Western-style) cake [15]
- towuq* ankle [13]
- taxta* - stop, stand still, halt, ([NP *toğrisida* ____]) refer (to), mention, talk about [14]
- taxtal* - (v.pass:int) ([NP *toğrisida* ____]) arrive (at the topic of ...), refer (to), (come to) mention, talk about
- taxtal* - cause to stop, stop, halt, check, fix [15]
- Taxti* (personal name: m) [11]
- taxtil...* (see *taxtal* -)
- taxu* (*taxayum* {~ *taxaurum*}, *taxayun* {~ *taxaurun*}, *taxasi*) chicken; ____ *gōši* chicken meat [1,15]
- toy* festive occasion, wedding (celebration), celebration [14]; ____ *qil* - have a wedding, marry, celebrate [14], *bōšūk* ____ *i* cradle ceremony [15]
- toy* - eat one's fill, eat until satisfied [15]
- tōgā* camel [14]
- tōgiči* camel driver [14]
- tōlā* - compensate, recompense, pay [12]
- tōpā* top, summit, peak, hill [14]
- tōpilik* hill, hillock, mound, top [14]
- tōrt* (SU; see *tōr*)
- tōrtimiz* (SU; see *tōrtimiz*)
- tōrtinči* (SU; see *tōrtinči*)
- tōšūk* hole, cavern, cave, window [14]
- tōt* four [4]
- tōtimiz* the four of us [4]
- tōtinči* fourth [6]; ____ *ay* fourth month, April [10]
- tōwān* bottom, on the bottom, lower ..., bottom ..., ground ... [6]
- tōwānki* which is on the bottom, which is bottommost [6]; ____ *qāwdāt* 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]; ____ *ğan kūn* birthday [9]
- tuğut* childbirth, birth, parturition, delivery [13]; ____ *anisi* midwife [4]; ____ *daxxuri* obstetrician [4]; ____ *daxxurluği* obstetrics [4]

- tuğutxana* delivery room (for childbirth) [13]
-tum (see *-dim*)
Tunis Tunisia [1]
tunisliq Tunesian (person), (person) of Tunisia [1]
-tun (see *-din*)
tuñguz (SU; see *tonğuz*)
tuñguzšunas (SU; see *tonğuzšunas*)
tuñguzšunasliq (SU; see *tonğuzšunasliq*)
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-*)
turmuş life, existence [8]; *___qa keräklik* necessary for survival, necessary in daily life [8]
Turpan Turpan, Turfan, Tūlufan [1,10]
turpanliq (person) of Turpan
Tursun (personal name: m) [6]
turuşluq (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), Tuvini (person) [6]
tuxum egg, ovum [15]; *___eqi* white of egg [15]; *___seriği* egg yolk [15]
tuz salt [15]; *aş* *___i* edible salt [15]
tuzluq salt container, salt shaker [15]
tuzluq₂ 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, decess [11]
tügmä button [8]
tügün knot, node, intersection [12]; *___bağla-* tie a knot [12]; *___yäs-* untie a knot [12]
tügünčä small knot [12]
tügünčük 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 Türk, 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); ___*ş* 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
tütw base, stem
tüz flat, even, straight, level [14]
tüz - (v.t) formulate, establish, lay
 down, put together
tüzüt ceremony, polite formula,
 civilities [3]; ___*qıl* - stand upon
 ceremony [3]
Tyan'czin' (SU; see *Tyänjin*)
Tyänjin Tianjin, Tientsin (SU
Tyan'czin') [1]; ___*şähiri*
 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)
učraş - meet, get together [15]
učriş... (see *učraş* -)
Udmurtiya (SU; see *Udmurtiyä*)
Udmurtiyä Udmurtia [11]
udul opposite, straight (on), face-on
 [6]
Uel'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 /#ukrā'īn+#/ (ethnic)
 Ukrainian (person) [1]
Ukra'ina /#ukrā'īna+#/ Ukraine
 [1]
ukra'iniliq /#ukrā'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]
ulan 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*)
unında (locative of *u*) there, by ~
 on that ~ him ~ her ~ it
unından (ablative of *u*) thence, from
 ~ due to that ~ him ~ her ~ it
uningä (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_x(+ni)
 NP_y+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 örpü-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]; ___ğa
 çüſ- join in the dancing, begin
 dancing [15]; ___ğa tart- ask to
 dance [15]; ___ oyna- dance
 [15]; balet ___i ballet [4]
 usulçi dancer [4]
 +uſ (see +ſ)
 -uſ (see -ſ)
 -uſ- (see -ſ-)
 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 tibabärcilik Uyghur folk
 medicine [13]; ___ *milli tiwipi*
 practitioner of Uyghur folk
 medicine, Uyghur folk healer [13]
 uyğurčä Uyghur manner, Uyghur
 (language), in the Uyghur manner,
 in (the) Uyghur (language) [8]
 uyğurçi... (see uyğurčä)
 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]; uziriş
 olturuşi farewell party [15]
 uzit... (see uzat-)
 uzun long [5]; ___ orunduq bench
 [5]; ___ yolluq long-distance ...
 [10]

ü

üç three [5]
 +üç (see +ç)
 üçäy intestine [13]
 üçinçi third [6]; ___ ay third
 month, March [10]
 üçün for (the sake ~ purpose of),
 because of [6,11]; *şünä* ___ 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(+nı) ___)) 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];
___ *qıl* - 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]; *unın* ___ *igä*
on top of it, furthermore, besides

... [15]
üstäl table [5]
+*üş* (see +*ş*)
-*üş* (see -*ş*)
-*üş* - (see -*ş* -)
üşşü - suffer frost-bite, be frost-
bitten [13]; ___ *p qal* - be frost-
bitten [13]
üşşük 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*₁ finger ring [8]
*üzük*₂ cut off, clipped, abrupt; ___
tawuŝ consonant
üzüm grape [1,3]; *quruq* ___ raisin
[3]

w

waba cholera [13]
wagon carriage, car (on a train)
[14]
wagzal railway stop, station [14];
___ *zalı* 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 /#waršawa+#/ Warsaw
[1]
wastā medium, means
Washing(i)ton Washington [1]; ___
šitari 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]; ____ *šitani*
 State of Wyoming [2]
Waythors Whitehorse [6]
Waytors (SU; see *Waythors*)
wayyāy (expression of pain or unpleasant surprise) [9]
wā and [1,2]
wā'äläykum'ässalam (reply to *ässalamu'äläykum*) [1]
wā'äläykumussalam (see *wā'äläykum'ässalam*)
wāj reason, cause, plan, property, wealth
wälsipir bicycle [5]
#wān /+ #bān+ /#/ artisan, master
wäqā accident [13]
-wā(r)- (see *-p, bār-*)
-wāt- (see *-p, dī-*)
wātān native land, homeland [15]
wātin... (see *wātān*)
-we- (see *bār-*)
vegetarian (SU; see *göšsiz tamaq yigüčü*)
-we... (see *-wal-*)
Welis Wales [1]
welislik Welsh (person), (person) of Wales [1]
Welling(i)ton Wellington [1]
welosiped (SU; see *wälsipir*)
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 *-wār-*)
Wermont Vermont [2]; ____ *šitani*
 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 /#wijdān+ #/ 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]; ____ *šitani*
 State of Virginia [2]
Wiskonsin Wisconsin [2]; ____ *šitani*
 State of Wisconsin [2]
witamin vitamin [13]
wiklyučätel' (SU; see *ačqu*)
wokzal (SU; see *wagzal*)
Wollongong Wollongong [6]
Wuxān 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]

xalia sack, bag, purse, pocket, packet, package, parcel [12]; ___ *sal* - send (off) a package [13]

xalti... (see *xalia*)

xahvap rug weaver, carpet weaver [4]

xam raw, uncooked [15]

xana /#xāna+#/ place, house, room

#*xana* /+ #(#xāna+| #/ ... place, ... house, ... room

Xanč'ou (SU; see *Xarju*)

xan coal mine [4]

xanči coal miner [4]

xanga (*xangayim* [~ *xangarim*], *xangayin* [~ *xangarin*], *xangasi*) /#xangā+#/ cucumber [15]

Xarju Hangzhou, Hangchow (SU *Xanč'ou*) [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(η{lar})* don't be angry!, no offence!, sorry!, forgive me! [1]; ___ *qil* - (v.t) distress, upset, offend, make angry, put out

xarakter (SU; see *xarakterliq*)

xarakterliq (SU; see *xarakterliq*)

xarakter /#xarāktır+#/ character, nature (SU *xarakter*)

xarakterliq of a ... character, ...-natured [13]

Xarbin /#xārbın+#/ Harbin, Kharbin, Haerbin [1,11]

xas particular, special, unique, innate [15]

xasiq peanut, groundnut [3]

xata /#xatā+#/ (ad) wrong, faulty, mistaken, false, erroneous, incorrect; ___ *kāt* - err, mistake, be mistaken

xataliq /#xatā+(+)|°G+#/ (n) error, mistake, fault; ___ *ōtküz* - err, make a mistake

xatasiz /#xatā+(+)|slz+#/ (ad) without error, without mistake, faultless

xatirā /#xātirā+#/ memory [9]; ___ *dāptār* ~ *dāptiri* 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]; ___ *hökūmiti* People's Government [11]; ___ *ijadiyini* folk art, folklore, folk literature [4]; ___ *muzikisi* folk music [4]

xānsu (SU; see *xānzū*)

xānsučā (SU; see *xānzučā*)

xānsuśunas (SU; see *xānzūśunas*)

xānsuśunasliq (SU; see *xānzūśunasliq*)

xānzū Han(-Chinese person) [3]

xānzučā Han(-Chinese) manner, (Han-)Chinese language, in the Han(-Chinese) manner, in the Han(-Chinese) (language) [9]

xānzūśunas Sinolog, Sinologist, specialist in (Han-)Chinese studies [2]

xānzūśunasliq Sinology (specializing in the Han people), Chinese Studies (specializing in the Han people) [4]

xāriūā 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!; ___ *xoʻ* good-bye!, farewell!
xāyrlāʃ - say good-bye (to one another), bid farewell (to one another), part (from one another) [15]
xāyrlāʃ... (see *xāyrlāʃ* -)
Xebey Hebei, Hopeh (SU *Xèbèy*) [11]; ___ *òlkisi* 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]
xelika (emphatic version of *xeli*) [2]
xemir dough [15]
xemirturuč yeast [15]
xemirturuš (SU; see *xemirturuč*)
Xènan Henan, Honan (SU *Xènan* ') [11]; ___ *òlkisi* Henan Province [11]
xenim ([p.n. ___]) lady, madam, Madame, Ms. [1]
Xeylunj(y)an Heilongjiang, Heilungkiang (SU *Xèylunczyan*) [11]; ___ *òlkisi* Heilongjiang Province [11]
Xèbèy (SU; see *Xebey*)
Xèfèy (SU; see *Xefey*)
Xènan ' (SU; see *Xènan*)
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 *ximiya*)
ximiya chemistry [4]
xiraj /#xirāj+#/ cost, expense, contribution, fee

xiristiyan Christian (person) [4]
xirurg (SU; see *tašqi kesällär doxturi*)
xirurgiya (SU; see *tašqi 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 *Xorwatiya*)
xorwatiyalik (SU; see *xorwatiyilik*)
Xorwatiya Croatia [1]
xorwatiyilik Croatian (person), (person) of Croatia [1]
xoʻ pleasure, satisfaction, delight, well (then) ..., fine ..., all right ..., hey!, hi!, bye-bye!, cheers! [2]; *xāyr* ___! good-bye!, farewell!
xoʻsal happy, glad, pleased, delighted [11]
Xotan Khotan, Hetian [1]
xotun wife, woman [1]
xristian (SU; see *xiristiyan*)
Xubey Hubei, Hupeh (SU *Xubèy*) [11]; ___ *òlkisi* Hubei Province [11]
Xubèy (SU; see *Xubey*)
Xuda (*Xudayim* {~ *Xudarim*}, *Xudayin* {~ *Xudarin*}, *Xudasi*) /#xudā+#/ God
xumar /#xumār+#/ desire, urge, craving, addiction, dependency [13]
Xunan ' (SU; see *Xunān*)
Xunān Hunan (SU *Xunan* ') [11]; ___ *òlkisi* Hunan Province [11]
xurma (SU; see *xorma*)
xuʃ glad, happy, pleased, delighted, pleasant, delightful, lovely [15]; ___ *kāpsiz(lār)* ~ *kelipsiz(lār)* welcome! [15]
xuʃtar type of bowed musical

instrument [7]

Xuxèxotè (SU; see *Kòkxor*)

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]

yağlıq₁ cloth, scarf, kerchief [1,6,8]; *baş* ___ head kerchief, head scarf [1,6,8]

yağlıq₂ 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-)

yalan 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]

yalğuzçılıq loneliness, solitude [15];

___ *tart* - suffer loneliness, be lonely [15]

yalınayaq (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_x+din NP_y+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]

yañyu (SU; see *yañyu*)

yañyu (*yañyurun* {~ *yañyurun*}, *yañyurur* {~ *yañyurur*}, *yañyusi* /#yañyū+#/ potato [15])

yap- close, shut [12,14]

yapilaq flat [14]

yapon (ethnic) Japanese (person) [1]

Yaponiya (SU; see *Yaponiya*)

yaponiyalik (SU; see *yaponiyilik*)

Yaponiya Japan [1]

yaponiyilik Japanese (person), (person) of Japan [1]

yap-yeñil 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+ğə]) suit, befit, be fitting, satisfy, be satisfactory, be fit (for), cost
yaraş- 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'il* auxiliary verb, aspectual verb [6]
yardämläş- help, assist (each other ~ together) [15]
yardim... (see *yardäm*)
yarilan- be injured, be wounded, be hurt [13]
yariş... (see *yaraş-*)
Yarkent (SU; see *Yäkän*)
yasmin jasmin [14]
yastuq pillow [9]; ___ *längisi* towel for covering pillows [9]
yaş, age, young person, youth, youngster, young [6,11]
yaş, tear(-drop) [13]
yaşliq 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]
yatiğ... (see *yataq*)
yaxşı good, fine, well, nice [1]; ___ *kän* < yaxşı 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]
yazğuçı writer, author, letter writer [9]
yazma writing, handwriting
yä- /#yä° -/ (- yēV... {SU yeV...}) eat [3]
yähudi /#yähüdī + #/ Jew, Jewish (person); ___ *dini* Judaism [4]; ___ *rohanisi* Jewish cleric, rabbi [4]
Yäkän Yarkand, Yarkent, Suoche [1,14]
yäksänbät Sunday, on Sunday [7]; ___ *künliri* (on) Sundays [7]
yäl air, breeze
 -yäl- (see -al-)
 -yälä- (see -ala-)
yälkä shoulder [13]
yälpä- (v.t) fan
yälpügüč fan [14]
yäm food, fodder
yändä anew, re..., further, again, more [3]
yänila (even) further, (yet) again, (even) more (emphatic version of *yändä*) [13]
yän sleeve [8]
yängä brother's wife [5]
yär earth, ground, place, spot [3]
Yärkän (see *Yäkän*)
yärlük local, indigenous, native [12]
yäsli day-care center, child-care center, nursery, crèche, kindergarten [4]
yäs- untie, undo, take off (a garment), solve (problems) [13]
yät- arrive, reach, suffice, catch up

- [9]; *yetip bar-* arrive (somewhere else) [14]; *yetip beriş* arrival (somewhere else) [14]; *yetip käl-* arrive (here) [14]; *yetip keliş* arrival (here) [14]
yätmiş seventy [12]
yätmişinči seventieth
yättä seven [4]
yätinči 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*)
yemiş (SU; see *yimiş*)
yen... (see *yan*)
yenik light(-weight), flighty, frivolous [12]
yenı new, fresh [2]; *Yenı Bronswik (ölkisi)* (Province of) New Brunswick [6]; *Yenı Hampřır (ölkisi)* (State of) New Hampshire [2]; *Yenı Jänubiy Welis (oblastı)* (State of) New South Wales [6]; *Yenı Jersey (şitati)* (State of) New Jersey [2] *Yenı Meksiko (şitati)* [2]; *Yenı Skotiyä ölkisi* (Province of) Nova Scotia [6]; *Yenı Şotlandiyä* (Province of) Nova Scotia [6]; *Yenı Zelandiyä* New Zealand [1]; ___ *zelandiyilik* New Zealander, (person) of New Zealand [1]; ___ *xäwär* news [7]; ___ *yezıq* new script, new writing system, Roman-script-based writing system for Uyghur
Yenısar 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]
yeş... (see *yaş, yäş-*)
yeşil green [6]
yeşilliq 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]
yezıq writing, writing system, script, written language
yeziş- 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 *şigirminči*)
yigıt young man, young fellow, brave and daring young blade (SU *şigıt*)
yigüči (customary) eater [15]
yig- (v.t) gather, collect, assemble (SU *şig-*)
yığa weeping, crying, sobbing (SU *şığa*)
yigın gathering, get-together, meeting, conference, assembly, party [11]
yigla- weep, cry, sob [15]
yik spindle (SU *şik*)
yıl year [1,14]; *kelär yıl* next year; *ötkän ___i* (in the) last year [14]
yılan snake, serpent [13]; ___ *čeqişi* snake bite [13]
yiltız /#yiltız+#/ root; *sözniş ___i* root of a word
yimäk food, edibles [8]; ___ *rin zähärlän-* suffer food poisoning

- [13]; ___ *tin zähärliniš* food poisoning [13]; ___ *-ičmäk* food and drink [8]
- yimış* fruit (SU *yemiş*); ___ *jigdä* edible oleaster fruit [3]; ___ *täxsis* food tray [15]
- Yinčwän* Yinchuan (SU *In'čuan'*) [11]
- yipnä* needle, pin (SU *žipnä*); ___ *bilän dawala-* perform acupuncture [13]; ___ *bilän dawalaš* acupuncture [13]
- yip* yarn, thread [8]; ___ *paypaq* knitted sock [8]
- yipäk* silk [9]; ___ *räxä* 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]
- yiqüt-* (v.caust:) throw down, cause to fall (down), cause to tumble down, cause to collapse, ruin (SU *žiqüt-*)
- yir-* /#yir-/ (v.int) tear, be interrupted (SU *žir-*)
- yiraq* far, distant, remote [12]
- yirt-* /#yirt-/ (v.t) cause to tear, tear [12]
- yirti* 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-*)
- yolluq₁* farewell present
- yolluq₂* 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 *İordaniyā*)
- yordaniyalik* (SU; see *İordaniyilik*)
- 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]
- yuluz* 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 *žuyul* -)
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) *täktür* - inspect (the) baggage; ___ (ni) *täktürliš* baggage inspection [14]; ___ *jazisi* baggage rack [14]; ___ (ni) *saqla* - deposit (the) baggage, check (the) baggage [14]; ___ *saqlaš 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]
yürüş set, suit, suite [4]

yürüşlük /#*yür*-š+(+)|°G+|#/ consisting of ... set(s) (SU *žürüşlük*)
*yüz*₁ surface, face, side, skin (on liquids) [9,13]; ___ *sopun* face soap, cosmetic soap, luxury soap [9]
*yüz*₂ hundred [6]
yüzinči hundredth /#*yüz*+n+ (+)čI+|#/

Z

zadi absolutely (not), (not) at all, after all, anyhow, anyway [13]
Zagreb /#*zāgreb*+#/ Zagreb, Agram [1]
zagreblik (person) of Zagreb [2]
zağra corn bread, maize bread [15]
Zair (SU; see *Zayir*)
zairlik (SU; see *zayirlik*)
zakaz order, ordered, registered [12]; ___ *xdt* 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 *tibälik*)
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]
zähärlük poisonous, toxic [13]; ___ *čekinlikkä adätlän* - become

addicted to poisonous substances (for smoking) [13]; ___ *čekimlikkä xumar bol-* be(come) addicted to poisonous substances (for smoking), have ~ develop a drug dependency [13]

zäki intelligent, clever, bright; *Zäki* (personal name: m) [15]

Zäynurä (personal name: f) [1]

zima sesame [15]

Zimbabwe Zimbabwe [1]

zimbabuwiliq Zimbabwean (person), (person) of Zimbabwe [1]

Zimbabwe (SU; see *Zimbabwe*)

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 *zoologiyä*)

zoologiyä zoology [4]

zor /#zör+#/ 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]; ___ *täq-* ((NP+ğa ___)) catch a cold, catch the flu [13]

zuhlājjā Dū al-hijja (12th Islamic month) [10]

Zulpiyā (personal name: f) [10]

zulqādā Dū al-qa'da (11th Islamic month) [10]

zumrāt emerald, bluish green;

Zumrät (personal name: f) [13]

ž

žigirmä (SU; see *yigirmä*)

žigirminči (SU; see *yigirminči*)

žigüt (SU; see *yigüt*)

žig- (SU; see *yig-*)

žigä (SU; see *yigä*)

žigän (SU; see *yigän*)

žigla- (SU; see *yigla-*)

žik (SU; see *yik*)

žil (SU; see *yil*)

žilan (SU; see *yilan*)

žipmä (SU; see *yipmä*)

žip (SU; see *yip*)

žipäk (SU; see *yipäk*)

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]

žuktuz (SU; see *yuktuz*)

žumša- (SU; see *yumša-*)

žumšaq (SU; see *yumšaq*)

žuq (SU; see *yuq*)

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-*)

žūrāk (SU; see *yūrāk*)

žūrūš (SU; see *yūrūš*)

žūrūšlūk (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 sānpān
 ABANDON, TO ___ yan -,
 tašla -, TO CAUSE TO ___
 yandur -, tašlat -
 ABDOMEN qosaq
 ABKHAZ, (adj ~ n) Abkraz
 ABLE, TO BE ___ TO -(y)al(a) -
 ~ -(y)äl(a) -, muyässär (bol -)
 ABODE jay, öy
 ABORT, TO ___ (A FETUS) bala
 čušur -
 ABORTION bala čušürüš
 ABOUT, ___ TO (DO
 SOMETHING) -maqči ~
 -mäkči, ... -ğiliwat - ~ -qiliwat -
 ~ -giliwat - ~ -kiliwat -,
 (CONCERNING) häqqidä,
 ... häqtä, ... toğrisida
 ABOVE, PART ___ üst, ___
 üstidä
 ABRUPT üzük
 ABSENCE yoqliq
 ABSENT yoq; ___-MINDED
 hañwaqlı, TO BE ___-MINDED
 hañwaqtılıq qil -, ___-MINDED-
 NESS hañwaqtılıq
 ABSOLUTE eniq
 ABSOLUTELY čoqum, ___
 (NOT) zadi
 ACADEMICIAN akademik

ACADEMY, ___ (OF
 LEARNING) akademiya (SU
 akademiya), ___ MEMBER
 akademik
 ACCEPT, TO ___ qobul qil -
 ACCEPTABLE, TO BE ___ bol -
 ACCEPTANCE qobul
 ACCEPTED maqul
 ACCIDENT hadisä, wäqä, TO BE
 IN AN ___, TO HAVE AN ___
 hadisigä učra -
 ACCOMMODATE, TO ___ pat -
 ACCOMPLISHMENT nätijä
 ACCORD, TO BE IN ___ qara -
 ACCORDING boyičä, qariğanda
 ACCORDION garmon (SU
 garmon')
 ACCOUNT hisap
 ACCUPUNCTURE yiqnä bilän
 dawalaş, TO PERFORM ___
 yiqnä bilän dawala -
 ACCURATE eniq
 ACCUSTOMED, TO GROW ___
 adällän -, kön -, ügän -
 ACHE ağriq
 ACHE, TO ___ ağri -, siqira -,
 siqirap ağri -
 ACHIEVE, TO ___ eriş -, qazan -
 ACHIEVEMENT nätijä, TO
 ATTAIN AN ___ nätijigä eriş -
 ACQUAINTANCE, (STATE)
 ağınidarčılıq

ACQUAINTED, TO BE ____
 ionu -, TO BECOME ____
 (WITH EACH OTHER) tonuŝ -
 ACQUIRE, TO ____ al -
 ACQUIRED, TO BE ____ ċiq -
 ACROSS, TO TAKE ____ ötküz -
 ACT, TO ____ härkät qil -
 ACTIVE aktip (SU aktiw)
 ACTIVITY härkät, mäŝğulat, TO
 PURSUE AN ____ härkät qil -
 ACTUAL näq
 ACTUALLY rastini disäm
 ADD, TO ____ qoŝ -, 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 qoŝumčä
 ADDRESS, (PLACE) adris (SU
 adres), (SPEECH) nutuq, TO
 DELIVER AN ____ nutuq sözlä -
 ADDRESSEE tapŝuruwalğuči (SU
 tapŝurup alğuči)
 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 ____ näsihät
 bär -, näsihät qil -
 ADMONITION näsihät
 ADVANCE, ____ ... burunqi, IN
 ____ burun
 ADVANTAGE payda, qolayliq,
 WITHOUT ____ paydisiz
 ADVANTAGEOUS paydiliq,
 qolay, NON- ____ paydisiz

ADVERB räwiŝ
 ADVICE näsihät, TO GIVE ____
 näsihät bär -, näsihät qil -
 ADVISE, TO ____ (TO INFORM)
 uqtur - (SU uxtur -), (TO
 COUNSEL) näsihät bär -, näsihät
 qil -
 ADZHARIA Ajariyā (SU Ajariya)
 AEROPLANE ayrupilan (SU
 aëroplan)
 AFFAIR gäp, iş, (IMPORTANT)
 ____ mähikä
 AFFECT, TO ____ täsir körsät -,
 täsir qil -, täsirländür -
 AFFECTED, TO BE ____ täsirän -
 AFFIX, TO ____ ċapla -
 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 Afrika, CENTRAL ____
 Ottura Afrika
 AFRICAN, (adj ~ n) afriqiliq,
 CENTRAL ____ (adj ~ n) ottura
 afriqiliq
 AFTER, ____ ... keyin, ____ ALL
 zadi, ____ ...ING -ğandin ~
 -qandin ~ -gändin ~ -kändin
 AFTERNOON, (IN THE) ____
 čüŝtin keyin, čüŝärdä
 AGAIN yänä, yänila
 AGE yaŝ, BEING ... YEARS OF
 ____ ... yaŝliq
 AGED, (OF ADVANCED AGE)
 qeri, ____ PERSON qeri
 AGENCY idarä, TRAVEL ____
 sayahät idarisi
 AGO burun, ilgiri
 AGRAM Zagreb
 AGREE, TO ____ kön -, TO ____
 (WITH EACH OTHER) keliŝ -
 AGREED maqul

AGREEMENT kelişim
 AGRICULTURAL, ___ ...
 dıxançılıq ..., ___ LAND etizliq
 AGRICULTURE dıxançılıq
 AID, FIRST ___ jiddi qutquzuş
 AIL, TO ___ ağri-
 AILMENT ağriq, kesäl, kesällik
 AIR hawa, yäl
 AIRCRAFT ayrupilan (SU
 aëroplan)
 AIRFORCE hawa armiyisi
 AIRPLANE ayrupilan (SU
 aëroplan)
 AIRPORT ayruđurom (~
 ayruđurom, SU aërodrom), ___
 HALL ayruđurom 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, mäy, şarap
 ALERT, (adj) ötkür
 ALGERIA Aljiriya (SU Alžir)
 ALGERIAN, (adj ~ n) aljiriyilik
 (SU alžirliq)
 ALICE SPRINGS Alis Springs
 (SU Alis Springs)
 ALIEN, (FOREIGN) çat'allik
 ALIVE tirik
 ALL bar, barliq, hämmä, jäm'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) hämminizlär,
 AFTER ___ zadi, (NO ~ NONE

~ NOT ...) AT ___ hiç ~ heç,
 päqät, zadi, IN ___ jäm'i,
 NOTHING AT ___ hiçnimä -
 heçnimä
 ALLAH Alla
 ALLERGIC, ___ REACTION
 reaksiyâ (SU reaksiya)
 ALLERGY reaksiyâ (SU reaksiya),
 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
 ~ -sammu, ___ YOU ... (sg)
 -sañmu ~ -sänmu, ___ YOU ...
 (sg. polite) -sinizmu, ___ HE ...,
 ___ SHE ..., ___ IT ..., ___
 THEY ... -simu, ___ WE ...
 -saqmu ~ -säkmu, ___ YOU ...
 (pl) -sañlarmu ~ -sänlarmu, ___
 YOU ... (sg. polite) -sinizmu, (pl.
 polite) -sinizlarmu ~
 -sinizlärmu)
 ALTOGETHER jäm'i, sap
 ALWAYS da'im (SU dayim),
 da'ima (SU dayima), hämişä, här
 da'im (SU här dayim)
 AMASS, TO ___ topla -
 AMERICA Amerika
 AMERICAN, (adj ~ n) amerikan,
 amerikiliq
 AMOUNT jäm
 ANALYSIS tählil
 ANALYZE, TO ___ tählil qil -
 ANATOMY anatomiya (SU
 anatomiya)
 ANCESTORS ata-bowa
 AND bilän, häm, wa

ANDJAN 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, māpā, DOMESTIC ___S,
 LIVESTOCK ___S mal
 ANKARA Änqārā
 ANKLE towuq
 ANNOUNCE, TO ___ aqlat -,
 uqtur - (SU uxtur -)
 ANNOUNCEMENT aqlitiš,
 uqturuš (SU uxturuš)
 ANOTHER başqa, ... ONE ___
 (v. rec) -š - - -iš - - -uš - -
 -üş -
 ANSWER jawap
 ANSWER, TO ___ (A
 QUESTION) (so'alğa) jawap
 bār -, TO ___ BACK yan -
 ANTHOLOGY toplan
 ANTHROPOLOGIST antiropolog
 (SU antropolog)
 ANTHROPOLOGY antiropologiyā
 (SU antropologiya), MEDICAL
 ___ tibbi antiropologiyā
 ANTIPYRETIC soğaq, soğuq
 ANY birār, hārqandaq
 ANYTHING, ___ (AT ALL)
 birnārsā, birnimā
 APART alahidā, ___ FROM
 +din başqa
 APARTMENT öy (SU kwartira)
 APERTURE eñz
 APOTHECARY dorixana
 APPARATUS aparat (SU apparat)
 APPARENTLY bālki, bālkim
 APPEAR, TO ___ körün -
 APPENDIX qoşumčā
 APPETITE ištāy, ištiha
 APPLE alma
 APPLIANCE aparat (SU apparat)

APPLICATION tilak
 APPLIED, TO BE ___
 (TOPICALLY) süröl -
 APPLY, TO ___ (EMPLOY)
 qollan -, TO ___ (FOR) tilā -,
 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 Ärābistan
 ARABIAN, (adj ~ n) ärābistanliq
 ARALSK Aralski (SU Aralsk)
 ARBOR bostan
 ARCHEOLOGIST arxeolog
 ARCHEOLOGY arxeologiyā (SU
 arxeologiya)
 ARDOR muhābbāt
 AREA sahā, wilayāt,
 MOUNTAINOUS ___ tağliq,
 RESIDENTIAL ___ mahallā,
 SURROUNDING ___ ātrap
 ARENA mārikā, māydan
 ARGENTINA Argentina
 ARGENTINIAN, (adj ~ n)
 argentiniliq (SU argentinaliq)
 ARIZONA, (STATE OF) ___
 Arizona (šitati)
 ARKANSAS, (STATE OF) ___
 Arkansas (šitati)
 ARM qol
 ARMENIA Ärmeniyā (SU
 Ärmeniya)
 ARMENIAN, (adj ~ n) ärmän,
 ärmāniyilik (SU ärmēniyalik)
 ARMY armiyā (SU armiya)
 ARRANGE, TO ___ jabdu -,
 qoy -, sal -, TO ___ (IN ROWS)
 tiz -
 ARRANGED, TO BE ___
 (PHYSICALLY) selin -
 ARRANGEMENT jabduq

ARRIVAL yetiş, ___ (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'ät,
___S AND CRAFTS
(PRODUCTS) hünär-sän'ät
buyumliri, ___S AND CRAFTS
STORE hünär-sän'ät buyumliri
magizini, 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#dak X, ___
FORbolsa(...)

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
yardämçi pe'il

ASPIRANT, (CANDIDATE FOR
A DEGREE) aspirant

ASS işäk (SU eşäk), TO MAKE
AN ___ OF ONESELF külkigä
qal -

ASSEMBLE, TO ___ (v.t) yiğ -

ASSEMBLY yiğın (SU žiğın), ___

HALL zal

ASSIGN, TO ___ tapşur -

ASSIGNMENT tapşuruq, TO DO
AN ___ tapşuruq işlä -

ASSIST, TO ___ yardäm qil -, TO
___ EACH OTHER yardämläş -
ASSISTANCE yardäm, TO GIVE
___ (TO) (+ğa) yardäm bär -

ASSISTANT yardämçi

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, xizmatçi

ATTENTION diqqät, TO PAY
___ diqqät qil -, TO PAY NO
___ diqqät qilma -, hanwaq -

ATTRACTION pāyz

ATTRACTIVE pāyz,

(GOOD-LOOKING) čirayliq,

güzäl, pāyz, ___ 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 Awstiraliyā (SU Awstraliya)
 AUSTRALIAN, (adj ~ n) awstiraliyilik (SU awstraliyalik), ____
 CAPITAL TERRITORY Awstiraliyā Paytaxti Rayoni
 AUSTRIA Awstiriyā (SU Awstriya)
 AUSTRIAN, (adj ~ n) awstiriyilik (SU awstriyalik)
 AUTHOR yazğuçı
 AUTOMOBILE aptomobil (SU awtomobil)
 AUTONOMOUS aptonom (SU awtonom)
 AUTONOMY muxtar
 AUTUMN küz, ____ ... küzlük ...
 AUTUMNAL küzlük
 AUXILIARY, ____ VERB yardımçı pe'il
 AVERAGE addi
 AWAIT, TO ____ saqla -
 AWARENESS an
 AWFUL yaman
 AWFULLY yaman
 AZANIA, (SOUTH AFRICA) Azaniyā (SU Azaniya), Jānubiy 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 bakteriyā (SU bakteriya)
 BACTERIOLOGY bakteriologiyā (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 saqlaş 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) ____ orkestir (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 yalan
 BAREFOOT yalanayaq, yalanayaq,
 yalinayaq, "___ DOCTOR"
 (RURAL PARAMEDIC)
 yalanayaq doxtur
 BARLEY arpa
 BARREN munbatsiz
 BASE asas, ayaq, lüp, 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
 hammamçı, monča xizmatčisi, TO
 HAVE A ___ yuyun - (SU
 žuyun -)
 BATHE, TO ___ (v.int) suğa
 čömlü -, yuyun - (SU žuyun -)
 BATHHOUSE hamman, monča
 BATHING, ___ SUIT, ___
 TRUNKS su üzüş kiyimi [8,14]
 BATHROOM monča, yuyunuş öyi
 (SU žuyunuş öyi), (TOILET)
 hajátxana, tárátxana, TO GO TO
 THE ___ (TOILET) oltur -,
 tárát qil -
 BATTLE ján
 BATUMI Batumi
 BAZAAR bazar
 BE, TO ___ (*är - >) á -, i - (SU
 e -), bol -, TO ___ NOT ámas
 BEACH qirğaq, OCEAN ___
 deñiz qirğığı
 BEAN purčaq (SU počaq), ___
 JELLY lánpuñ
 BEANCURD dufu
 BEAR, TO ___ IN MIND ásla -
 BEARD saqal
 BEAT, TO ___ soq -, ur -
 BEAUTIFUL čirayliq, güzál, páyz
 BEAUTY güzállık, páyz
 BECAUSE čünki, ___ OF +din
 ~ +tin, +ğa ~ +qa ~ +ğa ~
 +ká ~ +ka ~ +qá
 BED karwat (SU kariwat), orun,
 ___ SHEET kirlık, TO GO TO
 ___ uxla -, yat -, TO TAKE TO
 ONE'S ___ yat -
 BEDDING tüşäk
 BEDRIDDEN, TO BE ___ ağırip
 yat -
 BEDSTEAD karwat (SU kariwat)
 BEEF kala göši
 BEER piwa
 BEFIT, TO ___ (+ğa) toğra (SU
 toğri) kál-, (+ğa) yara -, (+ğa)
 yaraş -
 BEFORE awal (SU áwwál),
 baldur, burun, ilgiri, ___
 aldidin, ... awal (SU áwwál), ...
 burun
 BEG bág
 BEGIN, TO ___ (v.l) bašla -,
 (v.int) bašlan -
 BEGINNING baš, bašlanğuč,
 dáslap
 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 Belgiyá (SU Bel'giya)
 BELGRADE Belgrad, (PERSON)
 OF ___ belgradliq
 BELIEF din
 BELIEVE, TO ___ bil -, išan -,
 pút -, TO ___ (TO BE) dáp oyla -
 BELIEVER, ISLAMIC ___ mömin
 BELLES-LETTRES adibiyat
 BELLY qosaq
 BELONG, TO ___ (+ğa) qara -
 BELONGING, ___ (TO) (+ğa)
 qarašliq
 BELORUSSIA Belorussiyá (SU
 Belorussiya)
 BELORUSSIAN, (adj ~ n)
 belorus, belorussiyilik (SU

belorussiyalik)
BELOVED, (adj) amraq, (n) jan, yar
BELOW, PART ~ PLACE ___
 ast, ___ ... astida
BELT bälwağ, kāmār, **LEATHER** ___ qeyiş
BENCH (uzun) orundıq
BEND, TO ___ (v.int) lınşı-, (v.t) lınşı-, qayri-
BENDIGO Bendigo
BENEFICIAL paydiliq, **TO BE** ___ (TO) (+ğa) yaq-, (+ğa) yara-, **NON-** ___ paydisiz
BENEFIT payda, **WITHOUT** ___ paydisiz
BENEFIT, TO ___ (+ğa) yaraş-
BENGAL, (n) Bengal, (adj ~ n) bangallıq
BENGALI, (adj ~ n) bengallıq
BENT, TO BE ___ qayril-
BERLIN Berlin
BERTH, SLEEPING ___ (ON A TRAIN) opu (SU [yataq wagondiki] kariwat ~ polka)
BESIDES, ___, ... unıñ üstigä, ...
BEST ən yaxşı, **IT WOULD BE** ___ ən yaxşı
BETTER obdanraq, **HAD** ___ ən yaxşı
BETWEEN ara
BEVERAGE içmāk,
ALCOHOLIC ___ haraq, māy, šarap
BICYCLE wälsipit (SU welosiped)
BIG čon
BILL fap(i)yaw ~ fap(i)yo (SU nakladnaya, šet)
BILLION milyart (SU milliard)
BIND, TO ___ boğ-, tik-
BIOCHEMISTRY bioximiyä (SU bioximiya)
BIOLOGIST biolog
BIOLOGY biologiyä (SU biologiya)
BIRCH, ___(-TREE) qeyin
BIRD quş
BIRMINGHAM Birmingham (SU

Birmingem)
BIRTH tuğut, **TO GIVE** ___ tuğ-
BIRTHDAY tuğulğan kün
BISCUIT, (COOKIE) pečinä (SU pečen'e), pirāndik
BIT, A ___ biraz
BITE, ___ (OF A SNAKE OR INSECT) čeqiş, **SNAKE** ___ yılan čeqişi
BITE, TO ___ (OF SNAKES OR INSECTS) čaq-
BITTER açčiq
BLACK qara, ___-AND-WHITE rānsiz, **JET-**___, **PITCH-**___ qap-qara
BLADDER, (URINARY) ___ dowsun
BLAND māsiz, tämsiz
BLEED, TO ___ qan čiq-, qana-
BLESSED qutluq
BLIND kor
BLIZZARD qarlıq boran, šiwirğan
BLOOD qan, **TO DONATE** ___ qan bär-, **TO RECEIVE (A)** ___ (TRANSFUSION) qan al-, ___
PRESSURE qan besimi
BLOSSOM čėčäk
BLOUSE köynäk, (SUFFICIENT) **FOR A** ___, **WEARING A** ___ köynäklik
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 zumrät
BOARD jaza
BOARD, TO ___ čuş-
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 sunuř
 BOOK kitap, namä, ____ BAG somka, EXERCISE ____ дәptär
 BOOKLET kitapča
 BOOKSHOP kitapxana (SU kitap magazini)
 BOOKSTORE kitapxana (SU kitap magazini)
 BOOMING awat
 BOOT otük, 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 ... hām ... hām ...
 BOTHER awarā, TO BE A ____ awarā qil -
 BOTHER, TO ____ (ON BEHALF) awarā bol -
 BOTTLE botulka (SU bodulka)
 BOTTOM päs, (ON THE) ____ töwan, ____ ... töwänki, ____
 FLOOR töwänki qāwāt
 BOUNTIFUL päyz
 BOUNTY päyz
 BOVINE, (n) kala
 BOW, ____ (OF A MUSICAL INSTRUMENT) hamanča
 BOW, TO ____ (v.int) liñši -, (v.t) liñsit -
 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 Braziliyā (SU Braziliya)
 BRAZILIAN, (adj ~ n) braziliyilik (SU braziliyalik)
 BRAZZAVILLE Brazzawil
 BREAD nan, ____ KVASS nan kuwasi, CORN ____, MAIZE ____ zağra, GRILLED ____, TOASTED ____ kōmač
 BREAK dām, TAKE A ____ dām al -
 BREAK, TO ____ (TO FRACTURE) (v.int) sun -, (v.t) til -, TO ____ (APART) yar -
 BREAKABLE, (EASILY) ____ oñay sunidiğan
 BREAKFAST atigānlik tamaq
 BREAST, (WOMAN'S) ____ āmčäk
 BREATH dām, nāpäs, TAKE A ____ dām al -, nāpäs al -
 BREATHER dām, TAKE A ____ dām al -
 BREEDER, (ANIMAL) ____ čarwiči
 BREEDING, ANIMAL ____ čarwa, (PROFESSION OF) ANIMAL ____ čarwičiliq
 BREEZE yāl
 BRETHREN ağnā, ağinilār
 BRIDE kelin
 BRIDGE köwrük, TO CROSS A ____ köwrüktin öt -
 BRIEFCASE portpil (SU portfel')
 BRIGHT, (CLEAR, LIGHT) rořān, yoruq, (INTELLIGENT) zāki, TO BE ____ (LIGHT) yoru -
 BRIGHTEN, TO ____ (UP) (v.int) ečil -, (v.t) ač -
 BRIGHTNESS yoruq
 BRING, TO ____ alip käl -, ākäl -,

apkāl -
 BRISBANE Brisban (SU Brisben)
 BRITAIN Ängliyə (SU Angliya),
 Britaniyə (SU Britaniya)
 BRITISH, (adj ~ n) ängliyalik (SU
 angliyalik), britaniyalik (SU
 britaniyalik), (PROVINCE OF)
 ___ COLUMBIA Britaniyə
 Kolumbiyisi (ölkisi)
 BROAD kân
 BROADCAST aqlitiş
 BROADCAST, TO ___ aqlat -
 BROCADE kimxap
 BROKEN äski, TO BE(COME)
 ___ yeril -, TO BE ___ IN ügân -
 BROOK eriq, östän
 BROTH şorpa (SU şowa)
 BROTHER qerindaş, (IN SPIRIT)
 aġinā, ___'S WIFE yāngā,
 ELDER ___ aġa, aka,
 FATHER'S ELDER ___ çon
 'dada, MOTHER'S ELDER ___
 çon taġa, YOUNGER ___ ini,
 uka, FATHER'S YOUNGER ___
 kiçik dada, MOTHER'S
 YOUNGER ___ kiçik taġa,
 SPOUSE'S ELDER ___ qeynaġa,
 SPOUSE'S YOUNGER ___
 qeynini
 BROTHERLINESS aġinidarçiliq
 BROWN, REDDISH ___ (n)
 beġir rân, (adj) beġir rânlik
 BRUISE jarahât
 BRUISED, TO BE ___ sürülüp
 jarahâtlân -
 BRUSH çotka (SU şçyotka)
 BRUSH, TO ___ (TEETH) (çiş)
 tazila -
 BRUSSELS Brussel
 BUCHAREST Buxarest
 BUCK, (HIGHEST MONETARY
 DENOMINATION) som
 BUDAPEST Budapeşt
 BUDDHA budda, but
 BUDDHISM budda dini, buddizim
 (SU buddizm)
 BUILD, TO ___ qur -, sal -
 BUILDING bina, DORMITORY

___ yataq binasi
 BUILT, TO BE ___ çüš -, qurul -,
 selin -
 BUKHARA Buxara
 BULGAR, (adj ~ n) bulġar (SU
 bolġar)
 BULGARIA Bulġariyə (SU
 Bolġariya)
 BULGARIAN, (adj ~ n)
 bulġariyalik (SU bolġariyalik)
 BUMP, ___ (ON THE BODY)
 işsiq
 BUN, SMALL BREAD ___
 toqaç, STEAMED ___ jinmoma
 BURDEN yük (SU žuk)
 BUREAU idarâ, PUBLIC
 SECURITY ___ saqçi idarisi
 BURLAP çipta
 BURMA Birma (~ Berma, SU
 Birma)
 BURMESE, (adj ~ n) birmaliq (~
 birmiliq ~ bermalik ~ bermiliq)
 BURN, TO ___ (v.int) köy -, (v.t)
 otla -
 BURNING qiziq
 BURYAT, (adj ~ n) buryat,
 ___-MONGOLIA
 Buryat-Monġuliyâ (SU
 Buryat-Monġoliya)
 BUS aptowuz (SU awtobus)
 BUSH çatqal
 BUSINESS bazar, oqât, soda,
 tijarât, ___ CARD isim namâ,
 ___ PERSON sodigâr, tijarâtçi,
 TO DO ___ hârkât qil -, oqât
 qil -, tijarât qil -
 BUSY aldiraş, mäsġul
 BUT ämma, biraz, lekin, päqât,
 (NOT ...) ___ bälki
 BUTCHER qassap, ___'S SHOP
 quşxana
 BUTCHERY, (BUSINESS)
 quşxana
 BUTTER may, seriq yaġ
 BUTTON tügmâ, ___ LOOP
 izma
 BUY, TO ___ al -
 BY, ___ (MEANS OF) bilân

BYE, ___(-BYE)! xoš!

C

CAB, (TAXI-) ___ kira ماشینisi, taksi

CABBAGE, (EUROPEAN) ___ kapusta, CHINESE ___ basāy

CABINET iškāp

CAFFEIN kofeyin, CONTAINING ___ kofeyinlik, ___-FREE kofeyinsiz

CAFTAN čapan

CAIRNS Karnis (SU Kërns)

CAIRO Qahirā

CAKE, (DEEP-FRIED) ___ quymaq, (FRIED) ___ poškāl, (WESTERN-STYLE) tort, WHEAT ___ sanza

CALAMITY bala

CALGARY Kalgari

CALIFORNIA, (STATE OF) ___ Kaliforniyā (SU Kaliforniya) (šitati)

CALICO čit

CALL, TO GIVE A ___ ON THE TELEPHONE telefon bār -

CALL, TO ___ čaqir -, TO ___ ON THE TELEPHONE telefon bār -

CALLED, BEING ___ digān

CALLING čaqiriš, ___ CARD isim namā

CAMBODIA Kambodž (SU Kambudža)

CAMBODIAN, (adj ~ n) kambodžiliq (SU kambudžaliq)

CAMEL tōgā, ___ DRIVER tōgiči

CAMERA aparat (SU apparat), fotogirafiyā 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 gezāk, qān (SU qānt)

CAP, PEAKED ___, BILLED ___ kāpkā (SU kepka),

EMBROIDERED ___ doppa,

UYGHUR-STYLE ___ bōk,

TRADITIONAL-STYLE FELT ___ qalpaq

CAPITAL, (NATIONAL) ___ (CITY) paytäxt, AUSTRALIAN

___ TERRITORY Awstiraliyā

(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, diqqāt, HEALTH ___, MEDICAL ___ tibabāt, TO TAKE ___ (BY BEING CAUTIOUS) diqqāt qil -, (BY LOOKING AFTER) (+ğa) qara -, EMERGENCY ___ jiddi qutquzuš

CARE, TO ___ (+ğa) qara -, (FOR AN ILL PERSON) yoqla - CAREFUL puxta, TO BE ___ diqqāt qil -

CARPET gilām, ___ WEAVER gilāmči, gilām toqumiči, xalwap, ___ WEAVING gilāmčililik, ___ WEAVING FACTORY, ___ WEAVING SHOP gilāmčililik

karxanisi
 CARRIAGE, ___ (ON A TRAIN)
 wagon
 CARRIED, TO BE ___ OUT
 qilin -
 CARROT säwzä
 CARRY, TO ___ kôtär -, 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 häykältaraş
 CARVING häykäl, (ACTIVITY)
 häykältaraşlıq
 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) nāq pul
 CASHIER kassir, ___'S
 (COUNTER) kassa, tapşuruweliş
 orni
 CASING qap
 CASKET qap
 CAST, TO ___ at -, taşla -
 CAT mōšök (SU mōšök)
 CATCH, TO ___ tut -, TO ___
 UP yät -
 CATCHING yuqumluq (SU
 žuqumluq), NOT ___ yuqumsız
 (SU žuqumsız)
 CATEGORIZE, TO ___ türä -
 CATEGORIZED, TO BE ___
 türän -
 CATEGORY tür
 CATHOLIC, (adj ~ n) katolik,
 ___ PRIEST katolik rohanisi
 CAUGHT, TO BE ___ (OF AN
 ILLNESS) yuq - (SU žuq -)
 CAULDRON qazan
 CAUSE säwäp, wäp

CAUTION diqqät
 CAUTIOUS, TO BE ___ diqqät qil -
 CAVE ġar, öpkür, tōšök
 CAVERN ġar, tōšök
 CEASE, TO ___ tūğä -
 CELEBRATE, TO ___ toy qil -
 CELEBRATION mārīkā, oyun, toy
 CENTER mārķāz, ottura, yurt (SU
 žurt), CITY ___, TOWN ___
 šāhār mārķizi, DAY-CARE ___
 yāsli
 CENTRAL mārķiziy (SU mārķizi),
 ___ AFRICA Ottura Afrika, ___
 AFRICAN (adj ~ n) ottura
 afriqiliq
 CEREMONY tūzūt, TO STAND
 UPON ___ tartin -, tūzūt qil -
 CERTAIN, (SOME) ___ bāzi
 CERTAINLY alwātta
 CERTIFICATE guwanamā
 CERTIFY, TO ___ guwa qil -
 CHAD Čad
 CHADIAN, (adj ~ n) čadliq
 CHAIR orunduq
 CHAIRPERSON juši, rā'is
 CHAISE LONGUE diwan
 CHALK, ___ (FOR WRITING)
 bor
 CHANCE, TO ___ (UPON)
 (+ġa) učra -
 CHANG, (HAMMER
 DULCIMER) čañ
 CHANGCHUN Čañčun (SU
 Čañčun')
 CHANGE (DIFFERENCE RE-
 TURNED) yandurġan pul,
 (DIFFERENCE DUE)
 yanduridiġan pul, TO GIVE ___
 yandur -
 CHANGE, TO ___ (v.int) aylan -,
 özgär -, (v.t) almaş -, özgärt -
 CHANGSHA Čañša (SU Čañša)
 CHANNEL, WATER ___ eriq
 CHAPAN čapan
 CHAPTER bap, pāsıl
 CHARACTER, (NATURE)
 xarakter (SU xarakter),
 (SYMBOL) härp, xät, OF A ...

... xarakterliq
 CHARACTERISTIC, (n) alamät
 CHARGE lapşuruq, PERSON IN
 başqurğuçi, TO BE IN
 başqur-, TO PUT IN lapşur-
 CHARGE, TO lapşur-
 CHARKHLIQ Čaqiliq
 CHARLOTTETOWN Šarlottawn
 (SU Šarlottaun)
 CHAT paran
 CHAT, TO paranlaş-
 CHAUFFEUR šopur (SU šofyor)
 CHEAP ärzan
 CHEBOKSARY Čeboksari (SU
 Čeboksari)
 CHECHEN, (adj ~ n) čečen, ____
 AND INGUSH čečen-inguš
 CHECK (CHEQUE), (BANK) ____
 čäk
 CHECK, TO ____ (TO STOP)
 toxtat-, TO ____ (OUT) qarap
 baq-, tākšür-, TO ____
 (BAGGAGE) (yülk) saqla-
 CHEEK mäniz
 CHEERS, ____! xoş!
 CHEESE irimčik, sir
 CHEMICAL, ____ SCIENTIST
 ximik
 CHEMIST, (ANALYTICAL) ____
 ximik
 CHEMISTRY ximiyä (SU ximiya)
 CHENGDU Čendu (SU Čendu)
 CHERRY jinästä
 CHEST, (BOX) sanduq,
 (THORAX) mäydä
 CHICAGO Čikago
 CHICKEN toxu, ____ MEAT toxu
 gōši
 CHIEF baş, başliq
 CHILD bala, pärzant, ____ CARE
 CENTER yäśli
 CHILDBIRTH tuğut
 CHILDISH, TO BEHAVE ____LY
 baliliq qil-
 CHILDISHNESS baliliq, yašliq
 CHILE Čili
 CHILEAN, (adj ~ n) čililik
 CHIN inäk

CHINA Jungo (SU ~ Xitay)
 CHINESE, (adj ~ n), (HAN-)____
 xānzu (SU xānsu), (HAN-)____
 (LANGUAGE ~ MANNER) ____
 xānzuča (SU xānsuča), (HAN-)____
 STUDIES xānzušunasliq (SU
 xānsušunasliq), (HAN-)____
 STUDIES SPECIALIST
 xānzušunas (SU xānsušunas), ____
 (OF ANY ETHNIC COM-
 MUNITY) jungoluq (SU ~
 xitayliq), (TRADITIONAL) ____
 MEDICINE Jungo tibabätčiligi,
 PRACTITIONER OF (TRADI-
 TIONAL) ____ MEDICINE
 Jungo tiwipi, ____ MUSLIM (HUI,
 DUNGAN) huyzu
 CHINTZ šit
 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 ähwäl
 CITIZEN giraždan (SU graždan),
 guñmin (CU)
 CITHER(N) qalun
 CITTERN qalun
 CITY šahär, ____ CENTER šahär
 märkizi, (NATIONAL) CAPITAL
 ____ paytäxt

CIVILITIES tüzüt
 CIVILIZATION mādiniyät
 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
 čuš -, 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, roşan, 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 ___ šay
 CLOTHES kiyim, (VARIOUS)

___ kiyim-kečāk
 CLOTHING kiyim, ___ (AND
 THE LIKE), VARIOUS
 ARTICLES OF ___ kiyim-kečāk
 CLOUD bulut
 CLOVE qālāmpur (SU qālāmpūr)
 CLUB kulup (SU klub)
 COAL, ___ MINE xan, ___
 MINER xanči
 COAST qirğaq
 COAT, (TRADITIONAL) ___
 čapan, ton, (WESTERN-STYLE)
 ___ pālto (~ pālto, SU pal'to),
 ANIMAL ___ yun (SU žun)
 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 čuš -, ___ 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 toplam
 COLLEGE (CU) daşō, uniwersitet,
 ISLAMIC ___ mādris (SU
 mādrisā)
 COLLOQUIAL, ___ LANGUAGE
 eğız tili
 COLONY mustāmlikā
 COLOR öñ, rāñ
 COLORED rāñlik
 COLORFUL ala, ala-bula, rāñlik
 COLORLESS rāñsiz
 COLUMBIA Kolumbiyā (SU
 Kolumbiya), DISTRICT OF ___
 Kolumbiyā wilayiti
 COLUMBIAN, (adj - n)

kolumbiyilik (SU kolumbiyalik)
 COMB tağaq
 COMB, TO ___ (HAIR) (čač)
 tara -
 COMBAT jān
 COME, TO ___ käl -, TO ___
 TO huşiğa käl -, TO ___ TO
 PASS öt -, ___ ON ...! qeni ...!
 COMING, (NEXT) kelār
 COMMAND buyruq, UNDER
 THE ___ (OF) (+ğa) qarašliq
 COMMAND, TO ___ buyru -
 COMMERCIAL, ___ DISTRICT
 bazar
 COMMIT, TO ___ ötküz -
 COMMODITY buyum, mal
 COMMUNE, (PEOPLE'S) ___
 (CU) gunşe
 COMMUNICATION xawār
 COMMUNISM kommunizim (SU
 kommunizm)
 COMPANION yoldaş
 COMPANY, (FIRM) firma, (CU)
 gunşi, šerkāt (SU širkāt)
 COMPARATIVE selišturma, ___
 GRAMMAR selišturma
 grammatika (SU selišturma
 grammatika), ___ LINGUISTICS
 selišturma tilşunasliq
 COMPARE, TO ___ selištur -
 COMPARTMENT bölmä,
 SLEEPING ___ (ON A TRAIN)
 opu (SU [yataq wagondiki] bölmä)
 COMPASSION rahim
 COMPATRIOT qerindaş
 COMPENSATE, TO ___ tola -
 COMPETE, TO ___ (WITH) (...
 bilän) cliş -
 COMPLETE pütün
 COMPLETED, TO BE(COME)
 ___ püt -, tol -
 COMPLEXION on, tär, HAVING
 A ... ___ ... önlük
 COMPLIMENT, ___(S) täbrik
 COMPLIMENT, TO ___ täbriklä -
 COMPREHEND, TO ___ čüşän -
 COMPREHENSIVE jām'i
 COMPUTATION hisap

COMRADE yoldaş
 CONCENTRATED ötkür
 CONCERN äpsus
 CONCERN, TO ___, WHICH
 ___ S häqqidiki, ... häquki, ...
 toğrisidiki
 CONCERNING, ___ häqqidä,
 ... häqtä, ... toğrisida
 CONCISE qisqiça, ___
 DICTIONARY qisqiça luğat
 CONCLUSION axir
 CONDITION ähwal
 CONFERENCE yig'in (SU žig'in)
 CONFUSED, TO BE ___ (TO BE
 MUDDLED) eliş -
 CONGO Kongo
 CONGOLESE, (adj ~ n)
 kongoluq
 CONGRATULATE, TO ___
 täbriklä -
 CONGRATULATION täbrik
 CONGRESS kongress
 CONNECT, TO ___ (v.t) čat -
 CONNECTICUT, (STATE OF)
 ___ Konnektikot (šitati)
 CONSCIENCE wijdan
 CONSCIOUSNESS huş, TO
 GAIN ___ huşiğa käl -, TO
 LOSE ___ huşidin kät -
 CONSIDER, TO ___ kör -, oyla -,
 TO ___ (AS BEING ...) ... dāp
 oyla -
 CONSIDERATION ğām
 CONSIERGE işik baqar
 CONSOLIDATE, (v.int) uyu -
 CONSONANT, (n) üzük lawuş,
 ___ HARMONY üzük
 lawuşlarnıñ maslişiş 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 qaça, qap, qapçuq
 CONTEMPORARY hazirqi
 CONTINUALLY da'im (SU
 dayim), da'ima (SU dayima)
 CONTRADICT, TO ____ yan-,
 TO CAUSE TO ____ yandur-
 CONTRIBUTION xāj, xiraj, xirajāt
 CONVENIENCE qolayliq
 CONVENIENT qolay
 CONVERSATION parañ, sözlišis
 CONVERSE, TO ____ parañlaş-,
 sözläš-
 COOK aşpāz
 COOK, TO ____ (v.int) piš-, (v.t)
 pišur- (SU pišür-), TO ____
 (FOOD) aš āt-, lamaq āt-
 COOKED piššiq, ____ MILK
 piššiq sūt
 COOKIE pečinā (SU pečen'e),
 pirāndik
 COOKING, ____ SPOON sapliq
 COOL, (ad ~ n) salqin, soğaq,
 soğuq
 COOL, TO ____ (DOWN) (v.int)
 soğaq čüš-, soğuq čüš-, TO ____
 (v.t) salqin bār-, tonlat-
 COOLING soğaq, soğuq
 COPECK iyin
 COPENHAGEN Kopenhagen (SU
 Kopengagen)
 CORDUROY čibārquť
 CORN dan, (MAIZE) (kömmā)
 qonaq, ____ BREAD zağra
 CORPULENT semiz
 CORRECT toğra (SU toğri)
 CORRESPOND, TO ____ WITH
 EACH OTHER (BY WRITING)

yeziš-
 CORRESPONDENCE yezišš, TO
 CARRY ON A ____ xāt yezišip tur-
 CORRESPONDENT muxbir,
 žornalist (SU žurnalist)
 CORRIDOR karidor (SU koridor)
 CORRUPT, TO ____ buz-
 CORRUPTED, TO BE ____ buzul-
 COSMETIC, ____ SOAP yüz sopun
 COST xāj, xiraj, xirajāt
 COST, TO ____+ğa yara-
 COSTA RICA Kostarika (SU
 Kosta-Rika)
 COSTA RICAN, (adj ~ n)
 kostarikiliq (SU kosta-rikaliq)
 COSTING, ____ ... (MONEY) ...
 pulluq
 COSTLY (bahasi) qimmāt
 COSTUME kastum (SU kostyum)
 COTTON paxta, ____ FABRIC
 paxta rāxt, ____ FARMER, ____
 GROWER paxtikar
 COUCH karwat (SU kariwat)
 COUGH, TO ____ yötāl-
 COUGH yötāl
 COUNSEL nāsihāt
 COUNSEL, TO ____ nāsihāt bār-,
 nāsihāt qil-
 COUNT, (COUNTING) hisap
 COUNT, TO ____ sana-
 COUNTENANCE čiray
 COUNTRY āl, māmlikāt
 COUNTY nahiyā
 COURSE, (TRACK) tarmaq
 COURSE, OF ____ alwattā
 COURTYARD hoyla, qoru (~
 qora)
 COVER qap
 COVER, TO ____ sal-
 COW kala, ____'S HIDE kala
 terisi, ____'S MILK kala sūti
 COY xijil
 CRACK, ____ OF DAWN tañ
 sāhār
 CRACK, TO ____ (v.t) yar-
 CRADLE bōšük, ____
 CEREMONY bōšük toyi
 CRAFT hünār, 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 yäslä
 CREEK eriq, östän
 CREST, (OF A WAVE) örkäs
 CREW, ____ MEMBER xadim
 CRNA GORA Montenegro
 CROAT, (adj ~ n) xorwat,
 xorwatiyilik (SU xorwatiyalik)
 CROATIA Krodiyā (SU Krodiya),
 Xorwatiyā (SU Xorwatiya),
 (PERSON) OF ____ krodiyilik
 (SU krodiyalik), xorwatiyilik (SU
 xorwatiyalik)
 CROATIAN, (adj ~ n) krodiyilik
 (SU krodiyalik), xorwat,
 xorwatiyilik (SU xorwatiyalik)
 CROP mähsul
 CROSS kirist (SU krest)
 CROSS, TO ____ (v.int) alma-,
 (v.i) öt-, TO ____ A BRIDGE
 köwrüktin öt-
 CROWN, (TOP) čoqqa,
 (HEADDRESS) taj
 CRUISE säylä, TO TAKE A ____
 säylä qil-
 CRUSH, TO ____ soq-
 CRY, TO ____ (TO WEEP) yigla-
 (SU žigla-)
 CUBA Kuba
 CUBAN, (adj ~ n) kubiliq (SU
 kubaliq)
 CUCUMBER tärxämäk (SU
 tärximäk), xanğa
 CULTURAL mädini, GREAT
 PROLETARIAN ____
 REVOLUTION puroletariyat
 mediniyät zor inqilawı
 CULTURE mädiniyät
 CUP činä
 CUPBOARD işkap

CURD, DRY (MILK) ____ qurut
 CURE dawa, dawalaş
 CURE, TO ____ (TO HEAL)
 dawala-
 CURED, TO BE ____ (TO BE
 HEALED) dawalan-, saqay-
 CURRENT, (adj) hazırqi
 CURRENTLY hazır
 CURTAIN pārdā, LACE ____ tor
 pārdā
 CUSTOM adāt, TRADITIONAL
 ____ ān'āniwi adāt
 CUSTOMARILY adattā
 CUSTOMS, (AUTHORITIES)
 tamožna (SU tamožnya),
 (WRITTEN) ____ DECLARA-
 TION, ____ FORM tamožna
 qāğizi, (TRADITIONAL) ____
 AND LORE (ān'āniwi) örp(i)-
 adāt (SU urpi-adāt)
 CUT, (adj), ____ -OFF üzük
 CUT, (n) (WOUND) jarahāt,
 COLD (MEAT) ____S soqum
 CUT, TO ____ kās-, öt-, pič-,
 qiy-, til-, TO ____ DOWN kās-,
 TO ____ OFF čušūr-, üz-, TO
 ____ OFF HAIR čač čušūr-, TO
 ____ THROUGH üz-
 CUTTING, (adj) ötkür
 CYPRESS arča
 CYPRIOT, (adj ~ n) siprusluq
 (SU kiprlik)
 CYPRUS Siprus (SU Kipr)
 CZECH, (adj ~ n) čex
 CZECHOSLOVAK, (adj ~ n) čex,
 čexoslowakiyilik (SU
 čexoslowakiyalik)
 CZECHOSLOVAKIA
 Čexoslowakiyā (SU Čexoslowakiya)

D

DAD ata, dada
 DAGHESTAN Dağıstan
 DAGUR, (adj ~ n) Dağur
 DAILY, (adv) kündä, (adj) kündilik
 DAIRY, ____ ... sütlük, NON-____

sütsiz
 DALE jilğa
 DAMAGE ziyan
 DAMAGING ziyanliq
 DAMASCUS Damaşq
 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 daniyilik (SU daniyalik)
 DANISH, (adj ~ n) daniyilik (SU
 daniyalik)
 DAP dap
 DARK, (n) qaraŋgu, qaraŋguluq,
 (adj) qara, qaraŋgu, tutuq, TO
 BECOME __ (OF LIGHT)
 qaraŋgu čüš -
 DARKNESS qaraŋgu, qaraŋguluq
 DARWIN Darwin
 DATA matiriyal (SU material)
 DATE, (FRUIT) xorma (~
 xurma)
 DAUGHTER qiz, __-IN-LAW
 kelin
 DAWN atigän, sähär, taŋ, CRACK
 OF __ taŋ sähär
 DAWN, TO __ taŋ at -
 DAY kün, __ AFTER
 TOMORROW ögün, ögünlük,
 BY __ kündüzi, ON THE __
 AFTER TOMORROW
 ögünlükkä, __ BED diwan, __
 BEFORE YESTERDAY
 ulüşkün, __ 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 __ haŋwaq -,
 haŋwaqtılıq qil -
 DAYDREAMER haŋwaqti
 DAYDREAMING haŋwaqtılıq
 DAYTIME kündüz, IN THE __
 kündüzi
 DAY-CARE, __ (CENTER) yäslä
 DEAF paŋ
 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 qāğizi
 DECLINATION türläš
 DECLINE, TO __ (A WORD)
 türlä -
 DECLINED, TO BE __ türlän -
 DECREPID äski
 DEFECATE, TO __ čoŋ tärät qil -
 DEFECATION čoŋ 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 maziilik, 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 almas
 DENMARK Daniya (SU Daniya)
 DENSE baraqsan, bük, qelin
 DENSITY, (DENSENESS)
 baraqsanliq
 DENTIST čiš doxturi
 DENTISTRY čiš doxturluği
 DEPART, TO __ (yolğa) čiq-, 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) qarašliq, TO BE(COME)
 __ (ON) (ADDICTED TO)
 (+ğa) xumar bol-
 DEPENDING, __ (UPON)
 (+ğa) qarašliq
 DEPOSITE, TO __ (BAGGAGE)
 (yük) saqla-
 DEPRAVED äski, buzulğan, TO
 BECOME __ äski bol-, buzul-
 DEPRESS, TO __ bas-
 DEPUTY yardımçı
 DERIDE, TO __ šarxo qil-
 DERISION šarxo
 DESCEND, TO __ čüş-, pat-
 DESCRIBE, TO __ körsät-
 DESERT čöl, čöllük, SANDY __
 qumluq
 DESIRE xumar
 DESSERT širinlik
 DESTROY buz-
 DESTROYED, BE __ buzul-
 DETECT, TO __ tap-
 DETECTED, TO BE __ tepil-
 DETERMINE, TO __ balgila-

DEVICE äswap, MECHANICAL
 __ aparat (SU apparat)
 DEW šäbnäm
 DHU AL-HIJA (*Dû al-ħijja*)
 zulhājja
 DHU AL-QA'DA (*Dû al-qa'da*)
 zulqāda
 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,
 __-STUDDERED almas közlük
 DIARRHEA ič sürüş, TO HAVE
 __ ič sür-
 DICTIONARY luğat, CONCISE
 __ qisqiča luğat
 DIE, TO __ öl-, tügä-
 DIFFERENT başqa
 DIFFICULT eğir, täs, TO BE __
 eğir kal-
 DIFFICULTY, WITH __ aran
 DIGEST, TO __ häzim qil-
 DIGESTION häzim
 DILAPIDATED äski
 DIN paran
 DINING, __-HALL, __-ROOM
 aşxana, tamaqxana
 DINNER kačlik 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 __ öč-, TO
 MAKE __ öčür-
 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) çinä, (FOOD) ta(')am
 DISINFECT, TO ____ dezinfeksiyâ qil - (SU dezinfekciya qil -)
 DISINFECTANT, ____ (AGENT) dezinfeksiyâ dorisi (SU desinfekciya dorisi)
 DISINFECTION dezinfeksiyâ (SU dezinfekciya)
 DISK täxsä
 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 ____ mijâz
 DISSERTATION dissertatsiyâ (SU dissertaciya)
 DISTANCE, LONG- ____ ... uzun yolluq ...
 DISTANT yiraq (SU žiraq)
 DISTINCT(IVE) alahidä
 DISTRESSED xapa
 DISTRICT wilayät, ____ OF COLUMBIA Kolumbiyâ (SU Kolumbiya) wilayiti
 DITCH eriq, IRRIGATION ____ eriq
 DIVAN diwan
 DIVIDE, TO ____ ayri -, böl -
 DIVIDED, TO BE(COME) ____ ayril -, 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 näziriyâ
 DOCUMENT höjjät, namä, qağâz
 DOER qilguçi
 DOG it, ____ DAYS tomuz künliri
 DOMAIN sahâ
 DONATE, TO ____ BLOOD qan bär -
 DONE, TO BE ____ etil -, qilin -
 DONKEY işäk (SU cšäk)
 DOOR işik, ____-KEEPER işik baqar
 DOORWAY köz
 DORMITORY yataq, ____ BUILDING yataq binasi
 DOUBLE jüp
 DOUFU dufu
 DOUGH xemir
 DOWN, (n) pâr, ____ PILLOW täkiyâ
 DOWNTOWN, (n) šahâr (märkizi), (adv) TO GO ____ šahârgä 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 çüş
 DREAM, TO ____ çüş 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 ___ köynäklik
 DRESS, TO ___ (ONESELF)
 kiy-, kiyin-, kiyiwal-
 DRIED quruq, ___ (OUT)
 qurğaq
 DRINK içmək
 DRINK, TO ___ iç-, TO ___ TO
 öçün iç-, TO ___
 TOGETHER içiş-
 DRIVE, (ENERGY) taw
 DRIVER, CAMEL ___ tögiçi,
 CART ___ mäpiçi, ___ (OF A
 MOTOR VEHICLE) şopur (SU
 şofyor)
 DRIZZLE sim-sim yamğur, FINE
 ___ aq yamğur
 DROP, TO ___ (v.int) čüš-, (v.t)
 čüşür-
 DROPSY iššiq
 DROUGHT qurğaqçılıq (apiti),
 ___-RIDDEN qurğaq
 DRUG dora, (ADDICTIVE) ___
 (FOR SMOKING) zähärlük
 çekimlik, HERBAL ___ ösümlük
 dora, ösümlük dorisi, TO TAKE
 A ___ dora iç-, TO BECOME
 ADDICTED TO ___S (FOR
 SMOKING) zähärlük çekimlikkä
 adätläñ-, zähärlük çekimlikkä
 xumar bol-
 DRUM dumbaq
 DRY qurğaq, quruq, ___ (MILK)
 CURD qurut
 DRY, TO ___ (OUT) (v.int) qur-
 DUBLIN Dublin
 DUCK ödäk, ___ MEAT ödäk
 göşi
 DUE, ___ TO säwiwi bilän
 DULCIMER, HAMMER ___ çan
 DULL, (OF COLOR OR SHADE)
 tutuq, ___-WITTED hanwaqti
 DUNE dön, SAND ___ qum
 döwisi
 DUNGAN, (adj ~ n) huyzu
 DUSHAMBE Dušanba
 DUSK gügüm, kaç, AT ___
 gügüm waqtida
 DUST çan

DUSTY çanliq
 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- ~ -ış- ~
 -uš- ~ -uš-
 EAR qulaq
 EARLIER burun
 EARLY atigän, 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, çat
 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 säkkizinçi
 EIGHTH säkkizinçi
 EIGHTIETH säksäninçi (SU
 säksininçi)
 EIGHTY säksän
 EL SALVADOR Salvador
 ELBOW jäynäk
 ELECTRIC(AL), ___ FAN elektir
 yälpügüç, ___ POWER PLANT
 elektir istansisi, ___
 REFRIGERATOR elektir
 tonlatquç
 ELECTRICITY elektir (SU elektr)
 ELEMENTARY asasiy, ___
 SCHOOL başlangüç mäktäp
 ELEVEN on bir
 ELEVENTH on birinçi
 ELISTA Elista
 ELIXIR dora
 EMACIATED awarä
 EMACIATION awarä
 EMANCIPATED azat
 EMANCIPATION azatliq
 EMBARRASSED xijil
 EMBROIDERER käştichi
 EMBROIDERY, (PRODUCT OF)
 ___ käştä
 EMERALD zumrät
 EMERGE, TO ___ çiq -, körün -
 EMERGENCY, ___ CARE jiddi
 qutquzuş
 ÉMIGRÉ muhajir
 EMIT, TO ___ çiqar -

EMOTION könül
 EMPHASIZE, TO ___ täkitlä -
 EMPLOY, TO ___ işlat -, 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 ___
 pütür -
 ENERGETIC mağdurluq
 ENERGY mağdur, law, TO LOSE
 ___ mağdursızlan -, WITHOUT
 ___ mağdursiz
 ENGAGE, TO ___ işlat -, sal -,
 TO ___ (IN) (v.int) işla -,
 şugullan -
 ENGAGED, (BUSY, OCCUPIED)
 maşğul, TO BE ___ (WITH ...)
 (... bilän) şugullan -
 ENGINEER guñçenşi (CU),
 inžener
 ENGINEERING texnika
 ENGLAND Ängliya (SU Angliya)
 ENGLISH, (adj ~ n) ängliyilik
 (SU ängliyalik), ingliz,
 (LANGUAGE ~ MANNER)
 inglizça
 ENJOY, TO ___ (+ğa) qiziq -
 ENJOYMENT tamaşa
 ENSEMBLE, (MUSICAL) ___
 orkestr (SU orkestr)
 ENSURE, TO ___ eniqla -
 ENTER, (v.int) TO ___ kir -, TO
 ___ RIGHT AWAY kiriwār -,
 TO ___ THE WATER suğa
 çuş -, (v.t) qoş -
 ENTERTAIN, TO ___ (A
 GUEST) (mehman) küt -
 ENTERTAINER, (PERFORMER)
 artist
 ENTERTAINMENT tamaşa
 ENTIRE bar, hämmä, pütün
 ENTIRELY boyiça
 ENTIRETY boy, hämmisi, köpçilik
 ENTRANCE, MAIN ___ dārwarzā

ENTRUST, TO ___ tapşur-
 ENTRY, ___ (ON A LIST)
 tizimlik
 ENUMERATED, THE AFORE
 ___ qatarliq
 ENVELOP, (LETTER) ___
 konwert, lipap (SU lipapā)
 EQUAL oxšas
 EQUIPMENT jabduq
 ERA čağ
 ERADICATE, TO ___ oçür-
 ERASE, TO ___ oçür-
 ERASER oçürgüç, rezinkā
 EREVAN Erewan
 ERR, TO ___ adaş-, xata kät-,
 xata ötküz-
 ERRAND, TO RUN AN ___ iş
 qil-
 ERRONEOUS xata
 ERROR xataliq
 ESPECIALLY, ___ ... alahida ...,
 ... 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)
 efiopiyilik (SU èfiopiyalik), hābās
 ETHNIC milli, ___ GROUP
 millät
 EVACUATION, (BODILY) ___
 tärät
 EVAPORATE, TO ___ (v.int) uç-
 EVEN, (adj) tākši, tüz, (adv) #la,
 ___ MORE teximu, ___ IF,
 ___ THOUGH (see ALTHOUGH),
 (AND) ___ hāmmu, hättä,
 ___-NUMBERED jüp
 EVENING axšam, kač, IN THE
 ___ axšam, ___ ... axšamliq,
 kačlik, THIS ___ axšamliqqa
 EVERY hāmma, hār, hārbir, ___
 DAY hār kūni
 EVERYDAY hār kūni, kūnda, ___
 ... kündilik ..., ___ LANGUAGE
 eğiz tili

EVIDENT rošan
 EVIL yaman
 EXACT däl, eniq
 EXALTED ali
 EXAMINATION tākšurüş
 EXAMINE, TO ___ tākšür-
 EXCEEDINGLY bāk, intayin,
 nahayiti
 EXCELLENCE pāyz
 EXCELLENT altun, obdan, pāyz
 EXCESS, IN ___ artuq
 EXCESSIVE artuq
 EXCHANGE almašturuş, ___
 LABOR lapqut
 EXCHANGE, TO ___ almaş-,
 almaştur-, tegiş-, TO ___
 BLOWS eliş-, TO ___
 GREETINGS salamlas-
 EXCITEMENT, TO WATCH
 THE ___ tamaşa qil-
 EXCURSION sayahät, TO TAKE
 AN ___ sayahätkä bar-
 EXCUSE, TO ___ kačür-, keçir-
 EXERCISE māşq (SU māşiq),
 TO DO ___S māşq qil-,
 PHYSICAL ___ gimnastika, TO
 DO PHYSICAL ___ gimnastika
 oyna-
 EXERCISE, TO ___ māşq (SU
 māşiq) qil-, TO ___
 (PHYSICALLY) gimnastika oyna-
 EXHALE, TO ___ (dām ~ nāpās)
 čiqar-
 EXHAUSTED, TO BECOME ___
 har-
 EXHORT, TO ___ nāsihät bār-,
 nāsihät qil-
 EXHORTATION nāsihät
 EXISTENCE barliq, turmuş
 EXISTENT bar
 EXPANSIVE kān
 EXPATRIATE muhajir
 EXPECT, TO ___ küt-, ümit qil-
 EXPECTATION ümit, TO BE
 UP TO ___ oxša-
 EXPEND, TO ___ (MONEY)
 (pul) xājla-
 EXPENSE xāj, xiraj, xirajät

EXPENSIVE (bahasi) qimmät
 EXPERIENCE, TO ___ öt-
 EXPERT mutäxässis
 EXPIRE, TO ___ tügä-
 EXPRESS, TO ___ ipadila-
 EXPRESSION ipada
 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 ipada
 EXTERNALIZE, TO ___ ipadila-
 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 mōmin
 FALL, (AUTUMN) küz, ___ ...
 küzlük
 FALL, TO ___ čuš-, yiqil- (SU
 žiqil-), TO ___ (OF RAIN,
 SNOW) čuš-, yağ-, TO ___
 DOWN yiqilip čuš-, TO ___
 OUT čuš-, TO MAKE ___ yiqit-
 (SU žiqit-)
 FALSE, (WRONG) xata
 FAME dañ
 FAMILY a'ila, ___ HOME
 qoru-jay (~ qora-jay), ___ NAME
 pämila
 FAMOUS dañdar, dañliq, mäšhur
 FAN, TO ___ yälpü-
 FAN yälpügüč
 FANTASTIC ajayip
 FAR yiraq (SU žiraq), AS ___ AS
+gičä ~ +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 boyıça
FAST pat, tez
FASTING, (ISLAMIC) ____
MONTH ramzan
FAT, (n) may, yağ, **FREE OF** ____
mayısiz, (adj) semiz
FATHER ata, dada, ____-**IN-LAW**
qeynata
FATIGUED, TO BECOME ____
har -
FATTY mayliq, yağliq
FAUCET jümäk
FAULT xatalıq, **IT'S MY OWN**
____ özämдин kätti
FAULTLESS xatasız
FAULTY xata
FAVOR rahmät
FEAR, TO ____ (+din) qorq -
FEASIBILITY imkan
FEAST ziyapät, **TO HOLD A** ____
ziyapät bär -
FEASTING bāzmā
FEATHER pär
FEATURE alamät
FEBRUARY fewral (SU fewral'),
ikkinçi ay
FECES čon tārät
FEDERAL federatip (SU
federatiw)
FEDERATIVE federatip (SU
federatiw)
FEE xāj, xiraj, xirajät
FEEL, TO ____ **LIKE ...ING** -ğū
~ -qu ~ -gū ~ -kü käl -
FEELINGS kōñūl
FELL, TO ____ **kās -**
FELLOW, ____ ... #daš, ____
STUDENT sawaqdaš, YOUNG
____ yigit (SU žigit)
FELT, ____ CAP qalpaq, ____ -RUG
kigiz
FEMALE, ____ PUPIL, ____
STUDENT qiz oquğūči
FEMININE, IN A ____ MANNER
ayalča
FEN puñ, tiyin, **COSTING ... FEN**
... puñluq
FERTILE munbät

FESTIVITY ayām, bayram
FETCH, TO ____ **alip käl -, akäl -,**
āpkäl -
FETUS hamila
FEVER issiq, **TO HAVE A** ____
qizi -
FEVERISH issiq
FEW az, **FAIRLY** ____ **azraq, A**
____ az-tola, biraz, birār, birnäččä,
birqanča
FEWER azraq
FIDDLE iskiripka (SU skripka)
FIELD etiz, etizliq, (**AREA**)
mārikā, māydan, (DOMAIN) sahā,
(SPECIALIZATION) kāsp, ____
RESEARCH nāq māydanda
FIFTEEN on bāš
FIFTEENTH on bāšinči
FIFTH bāšinči
FIFTIETH alliginči
FIFTY allik
FIG ānjūr
FIGHT, TO ____ **WITH EACH**
OTHER elš -
FJI Fiji (SU Fīdži)
FJIAN, (adj ~ n) fījilik (fīdžilik)
FILIPINO, (adj ~ n) pilippinlik
(SU filippinlik)
FILL, TO ____ (v.int) **tol -, (v.t)**
toldur - (SU toltur -), TO ____ **IN,**
TO ____ **OUT (A FORM)**
(qāğāz) 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 -), ūgān -
FINE, (adj) esil, obdan, yaxši, ____!
bolidu!, maqul!, obdan!, xop!, xoš!
FINGER barmaq (SU bamaq),
____ RING ūzūk
FINISH axir, (VARNISH) sir
FINISH, TO ____ **püttür -, TO**
____ (CLASS) (dārstin) čūš -

FINISHED, TO BE ___ püt-,
tügä-
FINLAND Finlandiya (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-, kelış-;
(v.t) TO ___ OUT jabdu-
FITTING, TO BE ___ (FOR)
(+ğa) toğra (SU toğri) käl-
FIVE bäš
FIX, TO ___ bälğilä-, (TO
STABILIZE) toxtat-
FLASH čaqmaq
FLAT, (adj) tākši, tüz, yapilaq
FLAT, (n) (APARTMENT) öy
(SU kwartira)
FLATLAND dala
FLAVOR maza, širinlik, täm
FLAVORED, STRONGLY ___
aččiq
FLAVORFUL mazilik, širin, tämlik
FLAVORING, (AGENT) tetiq,
TO ADD ___ tetiq sal-
FLAVORLESS mäsiz, tämsiz
FLEE, TO ___ kaç-
FLESH at, göš, ___-COLORED
öqlük
FLIGHTY yenik
FLING, TO ___ at-
FLOOR, (STORY) qawät, ___
(OF A ROOM) pol, BOTTOM
___, GROUND ___ löwänki
qawät

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
göldan
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 täxsisi, TO
PREPARE ___ aš ät-, tamaq
ät-, TO SUFFER ___
POISONING yimäktin zähärlän-
FOOL hañwaqti, TO MAKE A
___ OF ONESELF külkigä qal-
FOOLISHNESS hañwaqtılıq
FOOT ayaq, put, ___ OF A
MOUNTAIN tağ löwi, tüp
FOR üçün, +ğa ~ +qa ~ +gä ~
+kä ~ +ka ~ +qä, ___
...(TIME) -ğili ~ -qili ~ -gili

~ -kili ... boldi, ____ THAT
 PURPOSE šuniñ üčün
 FORBEARS ata-bowa
 FORBIDDING yaman
 FORCE zor, BY ____ zorlap ...
 FORCE, TO ____ (TO ...) zorla -(p ...)
 FOREARM biläk
 FOREFATHERS ata-bowa
 FOREHEAD mañlay, pišanä
 FOREIGN čat'allik, taşqi, ____
 AFFAIRS taşqi işlar, ____
 (COUNTRY) čat'al, ____
 TRADE taşqi soda
 FOREIGNER čat'allik
 FOREMAN usta
 FOREST orman, ____ AREA
 ormanliq, ____ MANAGEMENT
 ormančilik
 FORESTER ormanči
 FORESTRY ormančilik
 FOREVER da'im (SU dayim),
 da'ima (SU dayima)
 FOREWOMAN usta
 FORGET, TO ____ untu -, unut -
 FORGIVE, TO ____ kačür -,
 kečir -, (PLEASE) ____ ME!
 kačürürün(lär)!, kačürisiz(lär)!,
 kečirin(lär)!, kečirisiz(lär)!, xapa
 bolman(lär)!
 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 qiriğinci (SU qirqinči)
 FORTUNATE qutluq, talaylik
 FORTUNE, (LUCK) talay
 FORTY qiriq (SU qirq)
 FORWARD, TO PUT ____ qoy -
 FOUL, ____ (-SMELLING) sesiq
 FOUND, TO BE ____ čiq -, tepil -
 FOUNDATION asas

FOUNTAIN-PEN gañbi (SU
 awtoručka)
 FOUR töt (SU töt), THE ____
 OF US tötimiz (SU tötimiz)
 FOURTEEN on töt (SU on töt)
 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, maza, mazilik
 puraq, WITHOUT ____ mазisiz
 FRAGRANT ätir, mazilik
 FRAME jaza
 FRANCE Fransiya (SU Franciya)
 FRANKFURT Frankfurt
 FREDERICTON Frederikton
 FREE azat, ____ TIME boş waqit
 FREEDOM azatliq, ärk, äркиn,
 höriyat, muxtar
 FREEZE, TO ____ (v.int) qat -,
 tonla -, (v.t) tonlat -
 FREEZING ton
 FREIGHT yük (SU žuk)
 FREMANTLE Fremantil (SU
 Frimantl)
 FRENCH, (adj ~ n) fransiyilik
 (SU franciyalik), fransuz (SU
 francuz), pärän, ____
 (LANGUAGE ~ MANNER)
 fransuzča (SU francuzča)
 FREQUENTLY köp, pat-pat
 FRESHNESS salqin
 FRET, TO ____ gām qil -
 FRIDAY juma, (häptiniq) başinci
 küni (CU), (häptigä) baş (CU),
 (ON) ____S juma künliri
 FRIEND dost, ____S ağına, dostlar,
 TO BECOME ____S dost bol -
 FRIENDLINESS ağınidarçilik
 FRIENDSHIP dostluq, "____
 STORE" (CU) Dostluq magazin
 FRIGID ton
 FRINGE čat
 FRIVOLOUS yenik

FROM +din ~ +tin, ____
 (OVER) THERE awunıñdin,
 ašunıñdin, ____ WHERE qäyar,
 (PERSON) ____ WHERE
 qäyarlik
 FRONT ald(i), ____ DOOR aldi
 işik, IN ____ OF aldida
 FROST qiro, toñ, ____ -BITE
 üşşük, TO SUFFER ____ -BITE
 üşşü -, TO BE(COME)
 ____ -BITTEN üşşü(p qal) -
 FROZEN toñ, ____ GROUND
 toñ, TO BECOME ____ toñla -
 FRUIT miwä, yemiş (SU yemiş),
 ____ JUICE miwä süyi,
 ____ -BEARING miwilik, ____
 SAUCE murabba (SU müräbbä,
 waren'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, tamaşa, ____ AND
 LAUGHTER oyun-külkä, TO
 MAKE ____ tamaşa qil -, (TO
 DERIDE) şaxxo qil -
 FUNCTIONARY kadir (SU kadr)
 FUNDAMENTAL asasiy
 FUR yuñ (SU žuñ)
 FURTHER yänä, yänila, STILL
 teximu
 FURTHERMORE teximu, unin
 üstigä
 FUZHOU, (FUCHOW) Fuju (SU
 Fužhou)

G

GADGET aparat (SU apparat),
 äswap
 GAIN äsüm, 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
 ____ köktatçı
 GARLIC samsaq
 GARMENT kiyim
 GAS gaz
 GATE işik, LARGE ____ dārwaza
 GATHER, TO ____ (v.int) jām
 bol -, (v.t) topla -, yig - (SU
 žig -)
 GATHERING, (SOCIAL) ____
 olturuş, yigin (SU žigin)
 GAUZE tor
 GAZE, TO ____ baq -, qara -, TO
 ____ AROUND harıwaq -
 GEAR jabduq
 GEELONG Jilon (SU Džilong)
 GEM yaqut
 GENERAL omumi
 GENTLEMAN äpändi
 GENUINE sap
 GEOGRAPHER juğrapiyışunas
 (SU ~ geograf)
 GEOGRAPHY juğrapiyā (SU ~
 geografiya), PHYSICAL ____ täbi'i
 juğrapiyā
 GEOLOGIST geolog
 GEOLOGY geologiyā (SU
 geologiya)
 GEORGIA, (SOVIET) ____
 Gruziyā (SU Gruziya), (U.S.
 STATE OF) ____ Jorjiyā (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) nemisça
 GERMANY Germaniya (SU Germaniya)
 GET, TO ___ al-, tap-, TO ___ OFF (A VEHICLE) (+din) ___ čüş-, TO ___ ON (A VEHICLE) (+ğa) čüş-, TO ___ TOGETHER učraş-, TO ___ UP (FROM A BED) (orundin) tur-, TO ___ UP (FROM A SEAT) (orunduqtin) tur-
 GET-TOGETHER olturuş, yiğın (SU žiğın)
 GHUAK gijak
 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 xoşal, xuş
 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 adaş-, TO ___ BACK qaytip kät-, TO ___ DOWN čüş-, TO ___ INTO THE WATER suğa čüş-, TO ___ OUT čiq-, oç-, TO ___ TO CLASS darska kir-
 GOD Alla, Igā (SU Egā)
 GOLD altun
 GOLDEN altun
 GOO šilim
 GOOD obdan, yaxši, FAIRLY ___ obdanraq, ___-LOOKING čirayliq
 GOODNESS xäyr
 GOOD-BYE, ___! xäyr xoş!, TO SAY ___ xäyrläş-
 GOOF, ___ (BALL) hañwaqti, BEHAVE LIKE A ___ (BALL) hañwaq-, hañwaqtiliq qil-
 GOOFY hañwaqti
 GOOSE ğaz
 GORGE say
 GORGEOUS päyz
 GOVERNMENT hökümat, ___ 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 ___ pütür-
 GRAIN dan
 GRAM, (GRAMME) giram (SU gramm)
 GRAMMAR girammatika (SU grammatika), COMPARATIVE ___ selišturma girammatika
 GRANDCHILD näwrä
 GRANDDAD bowa
 GRANDDAUGHTER (qiz) näwrä
 GRANDFATHER bowa, čon dada
 GRANDMA moma
 GRANDMOTHER čon ana, moma
 GRANDSON (oğul) näwrä
 GRANNY moma
 GRAPE üzüm, ___ JUICE üzüm širisi, ___ WINE üzüm hariğ

GRAPPLE, TO ___ (WITH) (...
bilän) eliş-
GRASS čöp, kök, ot, ___ ES
ot-čöp, TO EAT ___ ota-, yayla-
GRASSLAND otlaq, yaylaq
GRATEFUL minnatdar
GRAVE, (SERIOUS) eğir, jiddi
GRAVY qiyma-čiyma
GRAY (n) kül rān, (ad)
kül-rānlik, 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
āwrā, čāwrā,
___-GRANDDAUGHTER (qiz)
āwrā, (qiz) čāwrā,
___-GRANDFATHER čon bowa,
___-GRANDMOTHER čon
moma, ___-GRANDSON (oğul)
āwrā, (oğul) čāwrā
GREECE Gretsia (SU Greciya)
GREEK, (adj ~ n) grek, gretsiiylik
(SU greciyalik)
GREEN, (n) kök, yeşil,
(VEGETATION) yeşillik, (adj)
kök, yeşil, ___ BRICK TEA
küräk čay, ___ TEA sinčay, kök
čay, ___ ONION suñ piyaz,
BLUISH ___ zumrāt,
STRIKINGLY ___ köp-kök,
yap-yeşil
GREENERY yeşillik
GREENGROCER köktatči
GREENLAND Grenlandiya (SU
Grenlandiya)
GREENLANDER grenlandiyilik
(SU grenlandiyalik)
GREENLANDIC, (adj ~ n)
grenlandiyilik (SU grenlandiyalik)
GREET, TO ___ salam eyt-, TO
___ EACH OTHER salamlas-

GREETING salam, salam eytiş,
salamlıış-, TO EXCHANGE
___ S salamlıış-
GREY, (n) kül rān, (ad) kül
rānlik, sur
GRIEF ğām
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) ōs-
GROWER, VEGETABLE ___
köktatči
GROWN-UP čon
GROZNY Grozni (SU Grozny)
GUANGDONG, (KWANGTUNG)
___ (PROVINCE) Gwandun (SU
Guandun) (ölkisi)
GUANGXI, (KWANGHSI)
(ZHUANG AUTONOMOUS
REGION) Gwanši (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, ginekologiya (SU
 ginekologiya)
 GYOZA juwawa

H

HABIT adät, TO MAKE A ____
 (of) (+ğa) adätläñ -
 HABITUALLY adätlä
 HAERBIN Xarbin
 HAIL möldür
 HAIL, TO ____ (PRECIPITATE)
 möldür çüş -, möldür yağ -
 HAIR, (BODY) tük, (HEAD) ____
 čač
 HAIRBRUSH čač čolkisi
 HAIRPIN čaza
 HAIRY tüklik
 HAITI Hayti (SU Gayti)
 HAITIAN, (adj ~ n) haytiliq (SU
 gaytilik)
 HAJI 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 čañ
 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) tük -, 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 xoşal, xuş
 HARBIN Xarbin
 HARBOR port
 HARD qattiq, (DIFFICULT)
 eğir, täs, ____ SEAT (ON A
 CHINESE TRAIN) qattiq orun
 HARDEN, TO ____ (v.int) qat -,
 uyu -
 HARDLY aran
 HARSHIP awarä
 HARM ziyan
 HARMFUL ziyanliq
 HARMLESS ziyansiz
 HARMONIC mas
 HARMONICA eğız garmoni
 HARMONIZE, TO ____ (WITH
 EACH OTHER) maslaş -
 HARMONIZING mas
 HARMONY mas, CONSONANT
 ____ üzük tawuşıların maslişis
 qanuni, SOUND ____ tawuşıların
 maslişis qanuni, VOWEL ____
 sozuq tawuşıların maslişis qanuni

HARVEST mähsulat
 HASHISH bān, nāša
 HAT, TRADITIONAL-STYLE
 ROUND FELT ___ qalpaq, ___
 WITH EARFLAPS qulaqça ___
 HAWAII, (STATE OF) ___
 Haway (SU Gawayi) (šitati)
 HE u
 HEAD baş, (PERSON) başliq,
 ___-KERCHIEF, ___-SCARF
 (baş) yağliq, romal
 HEAD, TO ___ başla-, başqur-
 HEAL, TO ___ (v.t) dawala-
 HEALED, TO BE ___ dawalan-,
 saqay-
 HEALTH salamätlük, taziliq, ___
 CARE, ___ SERVICE tibabät
 HEALTHY salamät, taza
 HEAP dōwā
 HEAR, TO ___ anla-
 HEART bağır, kōñül, yūrāk (SU
 žūrāk), TO BE ___-BROKEN
 kōñül yerim bol-
 HEAT issiq, taw, (SUMMER) ___
 tomuz
 HEATSTROKE issiq ötüş, TO
 SUFFER A ___ issiq öt-
 HEAVEN asman
 HEAVINESS eğırlıq
 HEAVY eğır
 HEBEI, (HOPEH) ___
 (PROVINCE) Xebey (SU
 Xèbèy) (ölkisi)
 HEEL ökçä, pašnā
 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) Xènan (SU
 Xènan') (ölkisi)
 HENCE buniñdin, bu yārdin, šuna,
 šunlaşqa
 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 yārdä, (TO THIS
 PLACE) buniñğa, bu yārgä,
 FROM ___ buniñdin, bu yārdin
 HERETO buniñğa, bu yārgä
 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
 HIGH SCHOOL, JUNIOR ___
 ottura maktäp
 HILL dön, dōwä, tōpā, tōpilik,
 LARGE ___ dawan, tağ
 HILLOCK dön, dönük, tōpilik
 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-, läg-, ur-,
 TO ___ EACH OTHER seliş-,
 TO ___ (UPON) (+ğa) učra-
 HITHER(TO) beri
 HOBART Hobart
 HOLD, TO ___ tut-, (TO
 ACCOMMODATE) pat-
 HOLE ıǵıǵ
 HOLIDAY ayām, bayram, heyt
 HOLLAND Gollandiya (SU
 Gollandiya)
 HOME jay, öy, qoru-jay (~
 qora-jay), ___ (AREA) makan,
 yurt (SU žurt), ___-MADE
 (FRUIT) WINE šarap
 HOMELAND wātān
 HOMEWORK tapşuruq, TO DO
 ___ tapşuruq işla-
 HONDURAN, (adj ~ n)
 hondurasliq (SU gondurasliq)
 HONDURAS Honduras (SU
 Gonduras)
 HONEY bal
 HONEYDEW, ___ MELON
 qoğun
 HONG KONG Š(y)angan (SU ~
 Gongkong)
 HONOR šarāp
 HONULULU Honolulu (SU
 Gonolulu)
 HOPE ümit
 HOPE, TO ___ ümit qil-
 HORN, (INSTRUMENT) kanay
 (SU kanāy)
 HORSE at
 HORTICULTURE bağwānçilik
 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'at
 HOUSE jay, öy, xana, ___ AND
 GARDEN, ___ AND HOME,
 ___ AND YARD qoru-jay (~
 qora-jay)
 HOUSE, TO ___ pat-
 HOUSEHOLD a'ilā
 HOW qandaq, ___ ...! nimidigān
 ...!, ___ MANY, ___ MUCH
 nāčča, qančā, LIKE ___
 qandaqraq, ___ ARE THINGS?,
 ___ IS IT GOING (FOR YOU)?
 (sg) qandaq āhwaliniz, āhwaliniz
 qandaq?, (pl) qandaq āhwalinizlar?,
 āhwalinizlar qandaq?, ___ ARE
 YOU?, ___ DO YOU DO? (sg)
 yaxšimusiz?, (pl) yaxšimusizlar?
 HOWEVER āmma, biraz, lekin,
 pāqāt
 HUBEI, (HUPEH) ___
 (PROVINCE) Xubey (SU
 Xubèy) (ölkisi)
 HUE öñ
 HUHEHAOTE Kökxot (SU
 Xuxètòtè)
 HUHEHOT Kökxot (SU
 Xuxètòtè)
 HUIHOT Kökxot (SU Xuxètòtè)
 HUI, (adj ~ n) huyzu
 HUMAN, (adj) kišilik, ___
 (BEING) insan
 HUMANISM insanpärwārlük (SU
 ~ gumanism)
 HUMANIST insanpärwār (SU ~
 gumanist)
 HUMID nām
 HUMIDITY nām
 HUMP, (OF A CAMEL) örkäš
 HUNDRED yüz (SU yuz)
 HUNDREDTH yüzinçi (SU
 yuzinçi)
 HUNGARIAN, (adj ~ n) wengir
 (SU wengr), wengriyilik (SU
 wengriyalik), (LANGUAGE ~
 MANNER) wengirčā (SU
 wengrčā)
 HUNGARY Wengriya (SU
 Wengriya), (PERSON) OF ___
 wengriyiliq (SU wengriyalik)
 HUNGER ačliq
 HUNGER, TO ___ ač-

HUNGRY aç, TO BE ___ qosaq
 aç -
 HUNT ow
 HUNTER owçı
 HURL, TO ___ at -
 HURRY, IN A ___ aldiraş
 HURRY, TO ___ (UP) tez bol -
 HURT ağriq
 HURT, TO ___ ağri-, ečiš -,
 siqira -, siqirap ağri-, TO BE ___
 (INJURED) jarahätlän -, yaril -
 HURTING, TO BE ___ ağri-,
 eğiš -, siqira -, siqirap ağri-, NOT
 ___ ağrimasliq
 HUSBAND är, yoldaş
 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 hañwaqtı
 IDIOTIC hañwaqtı
 IDLE horun
 IDOL, (RELIGIOUS) ___ but
 IF äğär, ___ I ... -sam ~ -säm,
 ___ YOU (sg) ... -sañ ~ -sän
 ___ you (sg. polite) -siniz, ___
 HE ~ SHE ~ IT ~ THEY ...
 -sa ~ -sä, ___ WE ... -saq ~
 -säk, ___ YOU (pl) ... -sañlar
 ~ -sänlar, ___ YOU (pl. polite)

... -sinizlar ~ -sinizlar, ___
 ONLY -sila bol-, ___ THAT IS
 SO undaq bolsa,
 IKAT, SILK ___ ätläs
 ILI lü
 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 yärlık
 INDIGESTION häzim qilalmasliq
 INDIGNANT xapa
 INDISPOSED mijaz yoq

INDISPOSITION kesäl
 INDONESIA Hindoneziya (SU Hindoneziya)
 INDONESIAN, (adj ~ n) hindoneziyilik (SU hindoneziyalik)
 INDUSTRIAL, ___ CHEMISTRY sana'at ximiyisi
 INDUSTRY sana'at
 INFECTION yalluq
 INFERIOR qara
 INFERTILE munbätsiz
 INFIRMARY doxturxana
 INFLAMED, TO BECOME ___ işi-
 INFLAMMATION işiq, 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 ___ anlat-, uqtur- (SU uxtur-)
 INFORMATION mälumat
 INGEST, TO ___ iç-, yäwal-
 INGUSH inguş
 INHALE, TO ___ čak-, däm al-, nāpās al-
 INJECTION okul (SU ukol), TO GIVE AN ___ okul qoy-, okul sat-, okul ur-
 INJURED, TO BE ___ jarahätlän-, sürül-, yarılan-
 INJURY jarahät, yara
 INK siya, STAMP ___ suruq
 INN mehmanxana (öy), saray
 INNATE xas
 INNER içki, ___ MONGOLIAN AUTONOMOUS REGION içki Moŋğul aptonom rayoni
 INNKEEPER saraywän
 INNOCENT aq
 INQUIRE, TO ___ sora-
 INSECT haşarat, ___ STING haşarat çeqisi
 INSERT, TO ___ qoş-, sal-
 INSERTED, TO BE ___ selin-

INSIDE iç, ___ ... içki ...
 INSPECT, TO ___ tākšür-, TO ___ BAGGAGE, TO ___ LUGGAGE yük tākšür-
 INSPECTION tākšürüş, BAGGAGE ___, LUGGAGE ___ yük tākšürüş
 INSPIRED ötkür
 INSTALL, TO ___ sal-
 INSTANT, (n) an
 INSTITUTE inistitut (SU institut)
 INSTRUCT, TO ___ oqut-
 INSTRUCTOR, ___ (OF BOOK LEARNING) oqutquçi
 INSTRUMENT äswap, MUSICAL ___ čalğu äswawi, saz, TO PLAY A MUSICAL ___ saz čal-
 INTELLIGENCE mälumat
 INTELLIGENT zäki
 INTEND, TO ___ TO ... -maqçi ~ -mākçi
 INTENSE ötkür
 INTENTION ray
 INTEREST maza, 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 uçay
 INITMATE yeqin, ___ FRIEND yar
 INTRODUCE, TO ___ (TO

EACH OTHER) tonuštur -
 INVITE, TO ___ čaqir -
 INVOICE fap(i)yaw ~ fap(i)yo
 (CU), hōjjāt
 INVOLVED, TO BECOME ___
 (WITH ...) (... bilān) arilaš -
 IOWA, (STATE OF) ___ Iowa
 (SU Ayowa) (šitati)
 IRAN Iran
 IRANIAN, (adj ~ n) iran, iranliq
 IRELAND Irlandiyā (SU Irlandiya)
 IRISH, (adj ~ n) irlandiyilik (SU
 irlandiyalik)
 IRRIGATE, TO ___ suğar -
 IRRIGATION suğirış, ___ DITCH
 eriq
 IRRITATION āpsus
 ISLAM islam dini, ___
 SPECIALIST islamšunas,
 FOLLOWER OF ___ mömin,
 musulman
 ISLAMIC, ___ COLLEGE мәдрис
 (SU мәдрисә), ___ FOLLOWER
 mömin, musulman, ___ STUDIES
 islamšunasliq
 ISLAND aral
 ISRAEL Isra'iliyā (SU Isra'iliya)
 ISRAELI, (adj ~ n) isra'iliyilik
 (SU isra'iliyalik)
 ISTANBUL Istambul
 IT u, (accusative) uni,
 (dative-directive) unıŋa,
 (locative) unında, (ablative)
 unındin
 ITALIAN, (adj ~ n) ___ italiyan,
 italiyilik (SU italiyalik),
 (LANGUAGE ~ MANNER)
 italiyančā
 ITALY Italyā (SU Italiya)
 ITCH qičiq, qičış, TO HAVE AN
 ___ qičış -
 ITCHING qičış
 ITINERARY pilan (SU plan)
 ITS unı, +i ~ +si
 IZHEVSK İzewski (SU İzewsk)

J

JACKET kurutka (SU kurtka)
 JADE qaš, ___ STONE qaš taš,
 qaš teši, PRECIOUS ___ yaqut
 JAM murabba (SU mūrābbā,
 waren'e)
 JAMAICA Jamayka (SU
 Yamayka)
 JAMAICAN, (adj ~ n) jamaykiliq
 (SU yamaykaliq)
 JANITOR işik baqar
 JANUARY birinči ay, yanwar (SU
 yanwar')

JAPAN Yaponiyā (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 yāhudi
 JEWISH, (adj ~ n) yāhudi, ___
 CLERIC yāhudi rohanisi, ___
 RELIGION yāhudi dini
 JIANGSU, (KIANGSU) ___
 (PROVINCE) Jyanşu (SU
 Czyansu) (ōlkisi)
 JIANGXI, (KIANGSI) ___
 (PROVINCE) Jyanşı (SU
 Czyansi) (ōlkisi)
 JIAOZI juwawa
 JILIN, (CHILIN, KIRIN) ___
 (PROVINCE) Jilin (SU Czilin')
 (ōlkisi)
 JINAN, (TSINAN) Jinān (SU
 Czinan')

JING, (WEIGHT UNIT) jin
 JOB iş, xizmāt, TO DO A ___ iş qil -
 JOKE čaqčaq
 JOKE, TO ___ čaqčaq qil -
 JORDAN, (COUNTRY) İordaniyā

(SU Yordaniya)
JORDANIAN, (adj ~ n)
 iordaniyilik (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 širnisı,
WATERMELON ___ tawuz süyi,
 tawuz širnisı, **GRAPE** ___ üzüm
 širnisı
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-'ûlâ) jamadil'awwâl
JUNE altınči ay, iyun (SU iyun')
JURISDICTION, UNDER THE
 ___ (OF) (+ğa) qarašliq
JUST, ___ (NOW) ämdi, heli,
 helila, pat, (THE VERY, ONLY)
 #la
JUSTICE häq
JUXTAPOSE, TO ___ selıştur-

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) ___
 Kanzas (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) keniylilik (SU
 keniyalik)
KEPT, TO BE ___ (IN GOOD
 CONDITION) saqlan -
KERCHIEF, (HEAD-) ___ (baş)
 yağliq, romal
KERIYA Keriya (SU Keriya)
KERNEL meğiz
KETTLE qazan
KEY açquç
KHARBIN Xarbin
KHMER, (adj ~ n) kambodžiliq
 (SU kambudžaliq)
KHOTAN Xotan
KHUSHTAR xuštar
KICK, TO ___ läp -
KIDNEY bōrāk
KIEV Kiyew (SU Kiew)
KILOGRAM kilo, kilogiram (SU
 kilogramm), **HALF A** ___ jin
KIN, (FAMILY) a'ilä,
 (RELATIVE) tuqqan
KIND, (SORT) tür, xil
KIND, (adj) aq(-)köñül,

___-HEARTED aq(-)köñül
 KINDERGARTEN yāsli
 KINGSTON Kingston
 KIRGHIZ (see QIRGHIZ)
 KIRGHIZIA (see
 QIRGHIZISTAN)
 KIRGHIZISTAN (see
 QIRGHIZISTAN)
 KISHINEV Kišnew (SU
 Kišinyow)
 KITCHEN ašxana
 KNEAD, TO ___ iüg -
 KNEE tiz
 KNIFE pičaq, SHAVING ___
 ustura
 KNIT, TO ___ loqu -
 KNITTED, ___ SOCK yip paypaq
 (SU žip paypaq)
 KNITTER toqumiči
 KNITTING toquma, WOOLEN
 ___ YARN yuñ yip (SU žuñ žip)
 KNOCK, TO ___ soq -, ur -
 KNOT, TO ___ loqu -
 KNOT iügün, SMALL ___
 iügünčä, iügünčäk, TO TIE A ___
 iügün bağla -, TO UNTIE A ___
 iügün yäš -
 KNOW, TO ___ (TO BE
 AWARE) bil -, uq - (SU ux -),
 (TO BE ACQUAINTED)
 tonu -, TO GET TO ___ EACH
 OTHER tonuš -
 KNOWLEDGE məlumat
 KNOWN məlum, TO MAKE ___
 uqtur - (SU uxtur -), TO MAKE
 ___ TO EACH OTHER tonuštur -
 KOBE Kobe
 KOLKHOZ kolxoz
 KOMI Komi
 KOREA Čawš(y)än (SU Koreya)
 KOREAN, (adj ~ n) čawš(y)änlik
 (SU korealik)
 KORLA Korla
 KUCHA(R) Kuča, Kučar
 KUMUL Qumul (~ Qomul)
 KUNMING Kunmin (SU
 Kun'min)
 KURD kurd, kurdistanliq

KURDISH, (adj ~ n) kurd,
 kurdistanliq
 KURDISTAN Kurdistan
 KVAS(S) kuwas (SU kwas)
 KYZYL Qizil

L

LABOR ämgäk, xizmät
 LABORER ämgäkči, işçi
 LACE, ___ CURTAIN tor pərdä,
 FINE ___, WINDOW ___ tor
 LACKING kām
 LACQUER sir
 LADLE čömüč, sapliq
 LADY xenim
 LAKE köi
 LAMP čiraq, (OIL) ___ lampa
 LAND äi, NATIVE ___ wätän,
 GRAZING ___, PASTURE ___
 otlaq, yaylaq, OPEN ___ dala
 LANDSCAPE mänzirä
 LANE (tar) koča
 LANGUAGE til, (SPOKEN) ___
 eğız tili, gäp, ___ AND
 LITERATURE til-ädibiyat,
 TURKIC ___ türki til,
 WRITTEN ___ yeziq
 LANZHOU, (LANCHOW) Länju
 (SU Lan'čžou)
 LAOS Laos
 LAOTIAN, (adj ~ n) laosluq
 LARGE čon
 LAST axirqi, (PAST) ötkän, (IN
 THE) ___ YEAR (adv) ötkän
 yıl(i)
 LATE kəč, TO BE ___ kečik -,
 kečikip qal -, OF ___ yeqindin
 buyan
 LATELY yeqinda, yeqindin buyan
 LATER, (SOMEWHAT) ___ (ON)
 keyinrāk
 LATVIA Latwiya (SU Latwiya)
 LATVIAN, (adj ~ n) latwiyilik
 (SU latwiyalik)
 LAUGH, TO ___ küi -
 LAUGHING küiüš, TO

- BE(COME) THE ___ STOCK
kǖlkigā qal -
LAUGHTER kǖlkā, FUN AND
___ oyun-kǖlkā
LAUNCESTON Lanseton (SU
Lonseton)
LAUNCH čušūr -
LAUNDER, 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, başliğuči
LEAK, TO ___ öt -
LEAN maysiz
LEAN, TO ___ (TO) (+ğa) ağ -
LEARN, TO ___ ügān -
LEARNING, (SCHOLARSHIP)
mālumai
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 ___ ayril -, (yolğa)
čiq -, uza -, TO ___ (CLASS)
(dārstin) čuš -, TO ___ BEHIND
qaldurup kāt -, TO CAUSE TO
___ uzat -, TO ___ ON A TRIP
sayahātkā čiq -, yolğa čq -
LEBANESE, (adj ~ n) liwanliq
LEBANON Liwan
LECTURE leksiya (SU lekciya)
LEEDS Lidis (SU Lids)
LEFT, ___ (SIDE) sol, ___
(HAND) SIDE sol tārīpi
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 yazğuči,
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)
Lyawnin (SU Lyaonin) (ölkisi)
LIBERATED azat
LIBERATION azatliq
LIBERIA Liweriya (SU Liberiya)
LIBERIAN, (adj ~ n) liweriyilik
(SU liberiyalik)
LIBERTY azatliq, ārk, hōriyāt
LIBRARY kütüpxana (SU
biblioteka, kitapxana)
LIBYA Liwiya (SU Liwiya)
LIBYAN, (adj ~ n) liwiyalik (SU
liwiyalik)
LICENCE guwanamā

LIE, (RECLINE) TO ____
 (DOWN) yat -, TO ____ ILL
 ağrip yat -
 LIFE jan, turmuş
 LIFT, TO ____ kōtar -, ōrlā -
 LIGHT, (BRIGHT) yorūq,
 ____ (-WEIGHT) boş, yenik, TO
 BE ____ (BRIGHT) yorū -
 LIGHT, (LAMP) čiraq, (SHINE)
 nur, yorūq, FIRST ____ OF DAY
 sāhār
 LIGHTNING čaqmaq
 LIKE, ...- ____ #dāk ~ #tāk, ____,
 (ONE) ____ THIS bundaq,
 mundaq, THAT šunča, šundaq,
 undaq, (NOT) ____ anča, ____
 THIS munča, ____ WHAT
 mušundaq, qandaqraq, AND THE
 ____ qatarliq, TO BE ____ oča -,
 JUST ____ očaš
 LIKE, TO ____ yaxši kōr -
 LIKELY mōmkin
 LINE qatar, tiziq, (TRACK)
 tarmaq, (DRAWN) ____ siziq, ____
 (OF PEOPLE) očirāt
 LINED, ____ (PAPER) siziqliq
 (qāğāz)
 LINEN, COARSE ____ čipta,
 DIRTY ____ kir
 LINENPRESS iškāp
 LINGUIST tišunas
 LINGUISTICS tišunasliq,
 COMPARATIVE ____ selišturma
 tišunasliq, HISTORICAL ____
 tarixiy tišunasliq
 LINK, TO ____ (UP) čat -
 LIP kalpuk (SU kalpūk), lāp, lāw,
 ____ ROUGE qizil
 LIQUID su, CONTAINING ____
 suluq, VISCOUS ____ šilim
 LIQUOR haraq, māy, šarap, wino
 LISBON Lisbon
 LIST royxāt, 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
 tārjimā
 LITERATURE ādibiyat, FOLK
 ____ xālıq ijadiyiti, ORAL ____
 eğız ādibiyati
 LITHUANIA Litwa
 LITHUANIAN, (adj ~ n) litwaliq
 LITTLE kičik, (A) ____
 (AMOUNT) az, az-tola, biraz, sāl,
 FAIRLY ____ (AMOUNT) azraq
 LIVE, TO ____ oltur -, tur -
 LIVER bağır, beğır, jigār
 LIVERPOOL Liwerpul
 LIVESTOCK mal
 LIVING-ROOM mehmanxana
 LOAD yük (SU žük)
 LOAN tilām
 LOAN, TO ____ tilāmgā bār -
 LOCAL yārlık
 LOCK, TO ____ sal -
 LOCKED, TO BE ____ selin -
 LOCKER iškāp
 LODGE mehmanxana (ōy)
 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 ____ kōrūp
 baq -, TO HAVE A
 (LEISURELY) ____ AROUND
 tamaša qil -
 LOOK, TO ____ baq -, kōr -,
 qara -, TO ____ AFTER asra -,
 baq -, kūt -, qara -, (AN ILL
 PERSON) (+ğa) qara -, yoqla -,
 TO ____ (LIKE) kōrūn -, TO ____
 OUT qara -
 LOOSE boş
 LOPNOR Lopnur, Lopnor,

(PERSON) OF ___ lopnurluq,
 lopnorluq
 LOPSIDED, TO BE ___ ağ-
 LORD, (GOD) igā (SU egā)
 LOS ANGELES Los Anželes
 LOSE, TO (DROP AND) ___
 ėušür-, TO ___ ONE'S WAY
 yoldin adaš-
 LOSS ziyan
 LOST, TO GET ___ (ON ONE'S
 WAY) yoldin adaš-
 LOT, A ___ jiq, köp, nurğun, xeli,
 QUITE A ___ xelila
 LOUISIANA, (STATE OF) ___
 Luizana (SU Luiziana) (šitati)
 LOUNGE mehmanxana
 LOUSE pit
 LOVE muhabbat
 LOVELY esil, xuš
 LOVER yar
 LOW pās, ___ (PRICE) arzan
 LOWER tōwān
 LUCK, GOOD ___ talāy, BAD
 ___ talāysizlik, HAVE GOOD
 ___ talāy kāt-
 LUCKY talāylik, BE ___ talāy kāt-
 LUGGAGE yök (SU žük), yök-taq
 (SU žük-taq), (SU багаž), ___
 CHECKING (PLACE) yök
 saqlaš orni, ___ INSPECTION
 yök tākšürüş, TO CHECK ___
 TO DEPOSITE ___ yök saqla-,
 TO INSPECT ___ yök tākšür-,
 TO PACK ___ yök qačila-
 LUNCH ėušlük tamaq
 LUNG opka
 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) pošta, ___
 DELIVERER počtaliyon (SU
 počtal'on), počtikāš
 MAIL, TO ___ (A LETTER) (xāt)
 sal-
 MAINE, (STATE OF) ___ Meyn
 (šitati)
 MAIZE (kömma) qonaq, ___
 BREAD zağra
 MAJOR, ___ (FIELD OF STUDY)
 kāsp, PERSON HAVING THE
 SAME ___ kāspdaš
 MAJORITY köp, köpçilik
 MAKE, TO ___ at-, qil-, TO ___
 FOR (+ğa) bar-, (+ğa) kāt-
 MAKER qilğučı
 MAKHACHKALA Maxačkala
 MALAYSIA Malayšiya ~
 Malaysiya (SU Malayziya)
 MALAYSIAN, (adj ~ n)
 malayšiyilik ~ malaysiyilik (SU
 malayziyalik)
 MALE ar, arān, ___ PUPIL, ___
 STUDENT oğul oquğučı
 MALERIA bāzgāk
 MALTA Malta
 MALTESE, (adj ~ n) maltiliq (SU
 maltaliq)
 MAN ar, arān, ___'S ... arānča,
 YOUNG ___ yigit (SU žigit),

___-MADE sūn'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 ___ ipadila-
 MANIFESTATION ipadā
 MANITOBA, (PROVINCE OF)
 ___ Manitoba (ölkisi)
 MANNER usul
 MANUAL, (BOOK) qollanma
 MANUFACTURING, ___ SHOP
 karxana
 MANY jiq, köp, nurğun, HOW
 ___ näččä, qančä, THAT ___
 šunčilik, unčilik
 MAO mo, ... ___ WORTH (OF)
 ... moluq
 MAP xəritä
 MARCH, (MONTH OF) ___
 mart, üçinči ay
 MARGARINE sūn'i may (SU
 margarin, sun'i may)
 MARGIN čai
 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-leninizm)
 MARYLAND, (STATE OF) ___
 Mariland (šitati)
 MASCULINE, ___ (MANNER)
 äränčä
 MASS köp, ___(ES) (OF
 PEOPLE) xäliq

MASSACHUSETTS, (STATE OF)
 ___ Massaçusets (šitati)
 MESSAGE änmo (SU massaž)
 MASSEUR änmo qilğuçi
 MASSEUSE änmo 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, iş, AS A ___ OF
 FACT rastini disām
 MATTER, IT DOESN'T ___ gäp
 ämäs, hičqisi (~ hečqisi) yoq
 MATTRESS, COTTON-PADDED
 ___ köpä
 MAURITANIA Mawritaniyā (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 aş, tamaq, HAVE A ___
 aş yä-, tamaq iç-
 MEANING mäna, mändä
 MEANINGFUL mänilik
 MEANS wastä, yol, BY ___ OF ...
 bilän
 MEANTIME ara
 MEASURE, TO ___ BY METERS
 metirlä-
 MEAT ät, goš, ___ ..., ___ STEW

qordaq, ___ STUFFING qiyma
 gōš, CONTAINING ___ gōšlük,
 ___ SKEWER kawap zixi,
 CHICKEN ___ toxu gōši, DUCK
 ___ ödäk gōši, MINCED ___
 qiyma, WITHOUT ___ gōšsiz
 MEATLESS gōšsiz
 MECHANIC mexanik
 MECHANICAL, ___ DEVICE
 aparat (SU apparat)
 MECHANISM aparat (SU
 apparat)
 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 -,
 učraş -, TO ___ (ON ARRIVAL)
 kütüwal -
 MEETING yigın (SU žigın)
 MELBOURNE Melburn
 MELLOW yumşaq (SU žumşaq)
 MELLOW, TO ___ (SU žumşa -)
 MELON, ___ RIND žapaq, HAMI
 ___, HONEYDEW ___, SWEET
 ___ qoğun
 MELT, TO ___ (v.int) eri -, (v.t) crit -
 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, tamaqlarnıñ royxeti)
 MERCHANT oqätçi, sodigär,
 tıjarätçi
 MERCY rähim
 MERELY #la, paqät, yalğuz
 MERIT payda
 MERRY-MAKING bāzmā, čaqčaq
 MESS čataq
 MESSAGE xāwār
 MESSED, TO BE ___ UP oxša -
 MESSY čataq
 METAL metal
 METALLURGIST metalşunas (SU
 metallurg)
 METALLURGY metalşunasliq
 (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 čōš, ___ ... čūšlük
 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 hərbi
 MILK sūt, ___ VENDOR sūtçi,
 CONTAINING ___ sütlük,
 COOKED ___ pişsiq sūt, COW'S
 ___ kala sūti, WITHOUT ___
 sūtsiz, 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 milyoner (SU
 millionçi)
 MINCED, ___ MEAT qiyma
 MIND pikir, TO HAVE IN ___
 oyla -
 MIND, TO ___ (TO WATCH)
 baq -, DO YOU ___? ruxsätmu?,
 NEVER ___ gäp ämäs, hiçqisi ~
 heçqisi yoq
 MINDER baqar
 MINE, (EXCAVATION) kan,
 (COAL) ___ xan,
 MINE, (POSSESSIVE) meningki
 MINER kançi, (COAL) ___
 xançi
 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 çüşüš, bala çüşüš
 ketiš
 MISFORTUNE taläysizlik
 MISS, TO ___ äslä -
 MISSIONARY missioner
 MISSISSIPPI, (STATE OF) ___
 Missisipi (šitati)
 MISSOURI, (STATE OF) ___
 Missouri (šitati)
 MISTAKE xataliq, TO MAKE A
 ___ adaš -, xata kät -, xata
 ötküz -, WITHOUT A ___
 xatasiz
 MISTAKEN, TO BE ___ xata
 kät -
 MISTER äpändi
 MITTEN päläy, qolqap
 MIXED UP, TO BE ___ eliš -,
 TO BECOME ___ (WITH ...) (...
 bilän) arilaš -
 MIX-UP čataq, eliš
 MOCK, TO ___ šanxo qil -
 MOCKING šanxo
 MOLDAVIA Moldawiya (SU
 Moldawiya)
 MOM apa
 MOMENT an, däm, näpäs, zaman,
 A ___ birpäs, A ___ LATER, IN
 A ___ dämdin
 MONDAY dūšanbə, (häptiniq)
 birinçi küni (CU), (häptigä) bir
 (CU), (ON) ___S dūšanbə künliri
 MONEY pul, HAVING ___
 pulluq, WITHOUT ___ pulsiz
 MONGOL monğol (SU monğol)
 MONGOLIAN, (adj ~ n) monğul
 (SU monğol), monğuliyilik
 (monğoliyalik), INNER ___
 AUTONOMOUS REGION İçki
 Monğul aptonom rayoni
 MONGOLIC, (adj ~ n) monğul
 (SU monğol), ___ STUDIES
 monğulşunasliq (SU
 monğolşunasliq)
 MONGOLIST monğulşunas (SU
 monğolşunas)
 MONGOLISTICS monğulşunasliq

(SU monğolışunasliq)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 Mordowiyā (SU
 Mordowiya)
 MORE yānā, yānila, ___ (THAN)
 artuq, ___ OR LESS az-tola,
 (SOMEWHAT) ___ köprāk,
 EVEN ___ teximu, THE ___ ...
 +ğanseri ~ +qanseri ~ +gānseri
 ~ +kānseri
 MORNING čuštin awal (SU
 čuštin āwwāl), čuštin burun,
 čuštin ilgiri, EARLY ___ ātigān,
 IN THE ___ ātigān, čuštin awal
 (SU čuštin āwwāl), čuštin burun,
 ___ ... ātigānlik ...
 MOROCCO Marakeš (SU
 Mārakaš)
 MOROCCOAN, (adj ~ n)
 marakešlik (~ marakešliq, SU
 mārakašliq)
 MORPHINE morfin (SU morfiy)
 MORPHOLOGY morfologiyā (SU
 morfologiya)
 MORROW ata
 MOSCOW Moskwa
 MOSLEM musulman, CHINESE
 ___ (HUI, DUNGAN) huyzu
 MOSQUE miçit (SU meçit)
 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, dōwā, tōpilik
 MOUNT, TO ___ (+ğa) min-
 MOUNTAIN tağ, ___ STREAM
 say, FOOT OF A ___ tağ tūwi
 MOUNTAINOUS tağliq, ___
 AREA tağliq
 MOUTH eğiz, HAVING A ___
 eğizliq, ___-ORGAN eğiz
 garmoni
 MOVE hārkāt
 MOVE, TO ___ (v.int) hārkāt
 qil-, TO ___ (FORWARD) yūr-
 (SU žūr-), TO ___ (TO
 ANOTHER ABODE) köč-, (v.t)
 TO ___ sal-, sūr-, tut-
 (EMOTIONALLY) tāsirlandūr-
 MOVED, TO BE ___ (PHYSIC-
 ALLY) sūrūl-, selin-,
 (EMOTIONALLY) tāsirlan-
 MOVEMENT hārkāt
 MOVIE kino, TO WATCH A ___
 kino kōr-, ___ THEATER
 kinoxana
 MS., ___ xenim
 MUCH jiq, köp, tola, AS ___ AS
 ... nahayiti, HOW ___ nāččā,
 qančā, THAT ___ šunčilik,
 unčilik, THIS ___ bunčilik
 MUCUS, NASAL ___ burun
 MUDDLED, TO BE ___ eliš-
 MUFFLER šarpa (SU šarf)
 MUHARRAM, ([Al]-Muḥarram)
 muḥarrām
 MUKDEN, (SHENYANG)
 Šenyan (SU Šen'yan, Mukden)
 MULE xeçir
 MULLAH molla
 MULTICOLORED ala, ala-bula,
 rānlik
 MULTIFARIOUS türlük
 MUM apa
 MUNGBEAN maš
 MUNICIPAL šāhārlik

MUNICIPALITY šahar
 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 ____ xalq muzikisi, TO
 PLAY ____ saz čal-, (ALL
 KINDS OF) ____ saz-paz
 MUSICAL, ____ INSTRUMENT
 čalğu äswawı, 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 ____ ... (menin) ...-šim ~
 -šüm ~ -šüm keräk ~ lazim,
 YOU (sg) ____ ... (senin) ...-šin
 ~ -šun ~ -šün keräk ~ lazim,
 YOU (sg. polite) ____ ... (siznin)
 ...-šiniz keräk ~ lazim, HE ~
 SHE ~ IT ____ ... (unin) ...-ši
 keräk ~ lazim, WE ____ ...
 (biznin) ...-šimiz keräk ~ lazim,
 YOU (pl) ____ ... (silärnin)
 ...-šinlar ~ -šinlar ~ -šunlar ~
 -šünlar keräk ~ lazim, YOU (pl.
 polite) ____ ... (sizlärnin)
 ...-šinizlar ~ -šinizlar keräk ~
 lazim, THEY ____ ... (ulärnin)
 ...ši keräk ~ lazim
 MUTE gača
 MY menin, ...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 Namibiya (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 ____ uxiwal -
 NAPE, ____ (OF THE NECK)
 patan
 NAPKIN, (SERVIETTE) mayliq
 (~ SU salfetka)
 NARRATE, TO ____ sözlä -
 NARROW tar, BECOME ____
 taray-, tarla -
 NARROWNESS tarliq
 NASAL MUCUS burun
 NATION mämlikät, millät, xalq
 NATIONAL, (adj) (OF A
 GROUP) milli, ____ CAPITAL
 (CITY) paytaxt
 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 ... ____
 ... xaraktirliq (SU xarakterliq)
 NATURED, ...- ____ ... xaraktirliq

(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 galistuk (SU galstuk)
 NECTAR širin
 NEED hajät, keräk, lazim
 NEED, I ____ (TO) ... (menin)
 ...+m ~ (-š)+im ~ (-š)+um ~
 (-š)+üm keräk ~ lazim, YOU
 (sg) ____ (TO) ... (senin) ...+n ~
 (-š)+in ~ (-š)+un ~ (-š)+ün
 keräk ~ lazim, YOU (sg. polite)
 ____ (TO) ... (siznin) ...+niz ~
 (-š)+iniz keräk ~ lazim, HE ~
 SHE ~ IT ____ S (TO) ... (unin)
 ...+si ~ (-š)+i keräk ~ lazim,
 WE ____ (TO) ... (biznin) ...+miz
 ~ (-š)+imiz keräk ~ lazim,
 YOU ____ (TO) ... (pl) (silärnin)
 ...+nlar ~ +nlar ~ (-š)+ınlar ~
 (-š)+iınlar ~ (-š)+unlar ~
 (-š)+ünlar keräk ~ lazim, YOU
 (pl. polite) ____ (TO) ... (sizlärnin)
 ...+nizlar ~ +nizlar ~
 (-š)+iınizlar ~ (-š)+iızlar keräk
 ~ lazim, THEY ____ (TO) ...
 (ularnin) ...+si ~ (-š)+i keräk ~
 lazim
 NEEDED keräklik
 NEEDLE yiqnä (SU žiqnä)
 NEGATIVE, (adj) qara
 NEGOTIATE, TO ____ (A
 ROUTE OR TERRAIN) qatna -

NEIGHBORHOOD, (RESIDEN-
 TIAL AREA) mahallä
 NEPHEW jiyän (oğul)
 NETHERLANDS, THE ____
 Gollandiyä (SU Gollandiya)
 NETTING tor
 NEVADA, (STATE OF) ____
 Newada (šitati)
 NEVER hičqačan ~ hečqačan,
 ____ MIND gäp ämäš, hičqisi ~
 hečqisi yoq
 NEW yeni, (PROVINCE OF) ____
 BRUNSWICK Yeni Bronswick
 (SU Yeni Bransuik) (ölkisi),
 (STATE OF) ____ HAMPSHIRE
 Yeni Hampšir (SU N'yu Gempšir
 ~ N'yu Xempšir) (šitati),
 (STATE OF) ____ JERSEY Yeni
 Jersey (SU N'yu Džersi) (šitati),
 (STATE OF) ____ MEXICO Yeni
 Meksiko (SUN'yu Meksiko)
 (STATE OF) ____ SOUTH
 WALES Yeni Jänubi Welis (SU
 Uel'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 Yeni Zelandiyä (SU
 Yeni Zelandiya),
 ____ ZEALANDER, (PERSON)
 OF ____ ZEALAND yeni
 zelandiyilik (SU yeni zelandiyalik)
 NEWCASTLE Nyukasil (SU
 N'yukastl)
 NEWFOUNDLAND, (PROVINCE
 OF) ____ Nyufaundlend (SU
 N'yufaundlend) (ölkisi)
 NEWS mälumat, (yeni) xäwär
 NEWSPAPER gezit, ____
 PUBLISHING HOUSE gezitxana
 NEXT kelär, ____ YEAR kelär yil
 NICARAGUA Nikaragua
 NICARAGUAN, (adj ~ n)
 nikaragualiq
 NICE esil, yaxši
 NIECE jiyän (qiz)

NIGERIA Nigeriya (SU Nigeriya)
NIGERIAN, (adj ~ n) nigeriyilik
 (nigeriyalik)
NIGHT kečä, tün, **TO SPEND A**
 ~ **ALL** ___ tünä -
NIGHTLY axşamliq, kəçlik
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, lānmān,
FRIED ___ **S** talqan, **SOUP** ___
 suyqaš, tañmān
NOON, ___ (-TIME) čuš, ___ ...
 čušioq
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 Irlandiya,
 ___ **TERRITORIES (OF**
AUSTRALIA) Šimaliy Awstiraliya
 rayoni
NORTHWEST, ___ **TERRI-**
TORIES (OF CANADA) Ğarbiy
 šimaliy rayonlar
NORTHWESTERN ğarbiy šimaliy
NORWAY Norwegiya (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 ziyanliq
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, nurgün

NURSE, (FEMALE) ___ hāmširā,
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 mōmin
OBEY, TO ___ ʔt -
OBJECT, (GRAMMATICAL)
toldurğuchi (SU toldurğuchi)
OBLIGATION, ACT
ACCORDING TO ___ minnāt
OBLIGED minnātdar
OBLONG sozuq
OBSCENE sesiq
OBSCURE mājhul, qara, qarañgu
OBSCURITY qarañgu
OBSTETRICIAN tuğut doxturi
OBSTETRICS tuğut doxturluği
OBTAIN al -
OBLIATE, TO ___ ...niñ aldini al -
OBVIOUS rošān
OCCASIONALLY ančā-munčā
OCCIDENT ġarp
OCCUPATION māşğul
OCCUPIED māşğul, TO BE ___
(WITH ...) ʔla -
OCCUR, TO ___ ʔt -
OCEAN deniz-okyan (SU
deniz-ocean), okyan (SU okean);
___ LINER paraxot (SU paroxod)
OCTOBER oninči ay, ʔktābir (SU
oktyabr)
OF, X ___ Y Y+nin
X(+possessive)
OFFENCE, NO ___! xapa
bolmañ(lar)!
OFFENDED xapa
OFFERING qurban

OFFICE idarā, iřxana, kontora
OFFICIAL, (adj ~ n) kadir (SU
kadr), mānsāpdar, ___ POSITION
mānsāp
OFFSPRING pārzānt
OFTEN kōp, pat - pat
OH, ___! hoh-hah! wayyāy!
OHIO, (STATE OF) ___ Ohio
(SU Ogayo) (ʔitati)
OIL may, yağ, (MINERAL) ___
nefit
OILY mayliq, yağliq
OIRAT qalmaq
OKLAHOMA, (STATE OF) ___
Oklahoma (SU Oklaxoma) (ʔitati)
OLD, (OF ANIMATE OBJECTS,
AGED) qeri, (OF INANIMATE
OBJECTS, OF LONG DURA-
TION) kona, BEING ... YEARS
___ ... yašliq
OLEASTER, NARROW-LEAVED
___ (ELEAGNUS ANGUSTI-
FOLIA) jigdā, ___ FRUIT jigdā
OMSK Omski (SU Omsk)
ON, (CONCERNING)
hāqqida, ... hāqtā, ... toğrisida, ___
AND OFF ančā-munčā
ONCE bir, bir qetim, ___ MORE
yānā (bir qetim), yānila, AT ___
dārhal
ONE bir, ... ___ ANOTHER
(v.rec) -ʔ- ~ -ʔ- ~ -uʔ- ~
-uʔ-, ___ BY ONE bir-birdin,
___ OF THEM biri, ___ OR
TWO birār
ONION piyaz, GREEN ___,
SPRING ___ suñ piyaz
ONLY #la, pāqāt, yağuz, IF ___
-sila bol -
ONOMATOPETIC, ___ WORD
imliq
ONSET dāslap
ONTARIO, (PROVINCE OF) ___
Ontario (ʔlkisi)
OPEN oçuq
OPEN, TO ___ (v.int) ečil -, (v.t)
ač -
OPENING eğiz

OPERATE, TO ____ (BY
PERFORMING SURGERY)
operatsiyä (SU operaciya) qil -
OPERATION, (SURGERY)
operatsiyä (SU operaciya), TO BE
IN ____, TO COME INTO ____
maq -
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 eğız
ädibiyati, ____ TRANSLATION
eğız tärjimisi, ____ FOLKLORE
eğız ijadiyiti
ORANGE, (COLOR) qizğuč seriğ,
(FRUIT) aplisin (SU apel'sin),
jüzä (SU apel'sin), ____ DRINK,
____ JUICE äplisin süyi, jüzä süyi
ORCHESTRA orkestr (SU
orkestr)
ORDER, (BID) buyruq, çaqiriş,
zakaz, IN ____ TO -ğili ~ -qili
~ -gili ~ -kili, TO PLACE AN
____ buyrut -, ____ FORM
çaqiriş qāğizi, TO PUT IN ____
tiz -
ORDER, TO ____ buyru -,
buyrut -, çaqir -
ORDERED zakaz
ORDINARY addi, qara
ORDZHONOKIDZE Orjonokidze
(SU Ordžonokidze)
ORE kan
OREGON, (STATE OF) ____
Oregon (şitati)
ORGANIZATION aparat (SU
apparat)
ORIENT šarq
ORIENTAL šarqiy, ____ STUDIES
šarqşunasliq, ____ STUDIES
SPECIALIST šarqşunas

ORIENTALIST šarqşunas
ORIGINAL(LY) äsli
ORPHANED yalğuz
ORTHOGRAPHY imla, (SPEL-
LING RULE) imla qa'idisi
OSAKA Osaka
OSLO Oslo
OSSETIA Osetiyä (SU Osetiya)
OTHER başqa, ... (WITH) EACH
____ (v.rec/coactive) (... bilän) -š -
~ -ış - ~ -uş - ~ -üş -
OTTAWA Ottawa
OUCH, ____! wayyät!
OUR bizniğ
OUT, ____ OF SORTS mijäz yoq,
TO FALL ____ çuş -, TO FIT
____ jabdu -, TO GO ____ çiq -,
oč -, 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 kalaş)
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 ittıpaq
 PAD, WRITING _____ daptar,
 SMALL WRITING _____ daptarča
 PAGE bat
 PAIN ağriq, azap, _____-KILLER
 ağriq toxtatquči
 PAINFUL azaplıq, TO BE _____
 ağri -
 PAINLESS ağrimaslıq, azapsız, TO
 BE _____ ağrima -
 PAINT sir
 PAINTER, (ARTIST) rāssam,
 sūrātçı, (TRADESPERSON) sirçı
 PAINTING, (ART) rāssamlıq,
 sūrātçilik, (PICTURE) rāsim,
 sūrāt, WALL _____ tam sūriti
 PAIR jüp
 PAIRED jüp
 PAKISTAN Pakistan
 PAKISTANI, (adj ~ n) pakistanlıq
 PALACE saray
 PALATABLE māzilik, tatlıq
 PALE, TO GROW _____ tatar -
 PALESTINE Palāstin
 PALESTINIAN, (adj ~ n)
 palāstinlik
 PALM, _____ (OF THE HAND)
 alqan
 PAN, METAL _____ kasturulka (SU
 kāsūrülka)
 PAN qazan
 PANTIES içki iştan
 PANTS iştan, şim
 PAPER qağaz
 PARAMEDIC, RURAL _____
 ("BAREFOOT DOCTOR")
 yalañayaq doxtur
 PARAMETERS boy
 PARASOL künlük
 PARCEL xalta, TO SEND A _____
 xalta sal -
 PARENTS ata-ana
 PARIJA pərija
 PARIS Pariž

PARK bağça
 PARLIAMENT parlament
 PARLOR mehmanxana
 PART bölmä, qisim, yerim, TO
 TAKE _____ qatnaş -
 PART, TO _____ ayrıl -, TO _____
 (FROM ONE ANOTHER)
 xāyrlaş -
 PARTICIPATE, TO _____ qatnaş -
 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
 olturuşi, olturuş, TO GIVE A _____
 bāzmä olturuşi qilip bār -,
 olturuş qilip bār -, FAREWELL
 _____ uzitış olturuşi
 PARTYING bāzmä
 PASS, (MOUNTAIN) _____ dawan
 PASS, TO _____ çiq -, kâç -, öt -,
 TO _____ AWAY tūğä -, TO _____
 OUT huşidin kât -, 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 _____ çış
 paraşogi, yagaw (SU çış 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])
 tölä -, pul(ini) tapşur -
 PAYEE tapşuruwalğuçi (SU
 tapşurup alğuçi)
 PEA purçaq (SU poçaq)
 PEACEFUL saq
 PEACH šaptul, ___ COLOR
 halrān
 PEAK čoqqa, tōpā
 PEANUT xasiñ
 PEAR amut, nāšpūt
 PEASANT dīxan
 PECULIAR ōzgičā
 PEDAGOGICS pedagogika
 PEDIATRICIAN balilar doxturi
 PEDIATRICS balilar doxturluği
 PEKING Bejiñ (SU Pekin)
 PEN qālām
 PENCIL qerindaš
 PENETRATE, TO ___ ōt -
 PENICILLIN pentsilin (SU
 penicillin)
 PENNILESS pulsiz
 PENNSYLVANIA, (STATE OF)
 ___ Pensilwaniyā (SU
 Pensilwaniya)
 PENNY tiyin
 PEOPLE, (MASSES, NATION)
 xālıq, ___'S GOVERNMENT xālıq
 hōkūmiti, ___'S PARK xālıq
 bağčisi
 PEPPER, BLACK ___ qarimuč
 (SU qarimūč), RED ___ (qizil)
 laza
 PERCEPTION an
 PERFECT dāl, pūtūn, saq, taza
 PERFORM, TO ___ (AN
 ACTION) qil -
 PERFORMED, TO BE ___ qilin -
 PERFORMER, ___ (OF AN
 ACTION) qilğuçi, (ARTIST)
 artist
 PERFORMING, ___ ARTIST
 artist
 PERFUME ātir, puraç
 PERFUMED ātir, mazīlik
 PERGOLA baran
 PERHAPS bālki, bālkim

PERIOD čağ, sa'āt,
 (MENSTRUATION) ay körüş,
 hāyiz, TO HAVE ONE'S ___ ay
 kör -, hāyiz kör -
 PERIODICAL, ___ (PUBLICA-
 TION) žornal (SU žurnal)
 PERIPHERY čāt
 PERMISSIBLE, TO BE ___ bol -
 PERMISSION ruxsāt, TO
 GRANT ___ ruxsāt bār -, ruxsāt
 qil -, TO BE GRANTED ___
 ruxsāt qilin -, TO REQUEST ___
 ruxsāt sora -
 PERMIT, (WRITTEN) ___ ruxsāt
 xeti, guwanamā
 PERSON adām, kiši
 PERSONAL kišilik, ___
 PRONOUN kišilik almaš
 PERSONNEL, ___ MEMBER
 xadim, xizmatçi
 PERSPECTIVE qaraš
 PERSPIRATION tār
 PERTAINING, ___ TO hāqqida,
 hāqtā, 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-ādibiyat
 PHILOSOPHER filosof, pālsāpiči,
 pāylasop
 PHILOSOPHY pālsāpā (SU ~
 filosofiya)
 PHONETICS fonetika
 PHONOLOGY fonetika

PHOTO foto, ___ JOURNALIST
foto muxbir

PHOTOGRAPH foto, räsım

PHOTOGRAPH, TO ___ räsimgä
tart -

PHOTOGRAPHED, TO BE ___
räsimgä čüš -

PHOTOGRAPHER sürätçi,
PRESS ___ foto muxbir

PHOTOGRAPHY fotografiya
(SU
fotografiya), sürätçilik

PHYSICAL, ___ EXERCISE
gimnastika, TO DO ___

EXERCISE gimnastika oyna -,

___ GEOGRAPHY täbi'i
juğrapiya

PHYSICIAN doxtur, TO BE
SEEN BY A ___, TO CONSULT
A ___ doxturğa körün -

PHYSICIST fizik

PHYSICS fizika, NUCLEAR ___
yadro fizikisi

PHYSIOLOGY fiziologiya (SU
fiziologiya)

PIANO rayal (SU royal')

PICK, TO ___ UP (ON
ARRIVAL) kütüwal -, ___-UP
POINT bekät

PICTURE räsım, sürät, TO TAKE
A ___ (OF) (+ni) räsimgä tart -

PIECE parça, qetim

PIED ala

PIG čočqa, čošqa, tonğuz

PILAW polo

PILL tabletka

PILLOW yastuq, ___ COVER
(OUT OF TOWELING) yastuq
lönğisi, DOWN ___ täkiya

PIN yiqnä (SU žiqnä)

PINCH, TO ___ qis

PINE, ___(-TREE) qariğay, ___
FOREST qariğayliq

PINK halrān

PIP uruq, WITHOUT ___S
uruqsız

PISHAN Guma

PITCH, ___-BLACK qap-qara

PITY, WHAT A ___! āpsus!,
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)

čal -, TO ___ PRANKS tamaša qil -

PLEASANT xuš

PLEASED xošal, xuš

PLEASING, TO BE ___ (TO)
(+ğa) yaq -

PLEASURE xäyr, xoš

PLEDGE, (WRITTEN) ___ höjjät

PLUM äynula

PLY qāwāt

PNEUMONIA öpkä yalluği

POCKET xalta

POEM še'ir

POET ša'ir

POINT, (MERIT) payda, ___ OF
VIEW qaraš

POINT, TO ___ OUT körsät -

POINTLESS paydisız

POINTER körsätküč

POISON, TO ___ zahärlä -

POISON zähär
 POISONED, TO BE ___ zähärlän -
 POISONING, (BEING
 POISONED) zähärliniš, FOOD
 ___ yimäktin zähärliniš, TO
 SUFFER FOOD ___ yimäktin
 zähärlän -
 POISONOUS zähärlük
 POLAND Polša (SU Pol'sa)
 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 üzüti
 POLITICAL siyasi, (SYSTEM OF)
 ___ ECONOMY siyasi iqtisat,
 (STUDY OF) ___ ECONOMY
 siyasi iqtisatşunasliq
 POLITICIAN siyasätçi
 POLITICS siyasät
 POMEGRANATE anar, ___
 JUICE anar süyi
 POND köl, SMALL ___ kölçäk
 POOR, (MATERIALLY) awarä,
 kāmbağal (SU kāmbiğal), pulsiz
 POPLAR teräk
 POPULAR ammibap
 PORK čošqa gōši (SU čočqa gōši)
 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 ___ mäsäp
 POSITIVE aq, ___ EFFECT
 payda
 POSITIVELY jāzmān
 POSSIBILITY imkan

POSSIBLE mümkin, AS ... AS ___
 imkan qādār ..., TO BE ___
 bol -
 POST, ___ (AL) SERVICE pošta,
 ___ OFFICE poštixana,
 GOVERNMENT ___ mäsäp
 POSTAGE, ___ STAMP marka
 POSTERIOR quyruq
 POSTGRADUATE, ___
 STUDENT aspirant
 POSTPONE, TO ___ keçiktür -,
 soz -
 POSTPONED, TO BE ___ sozul -
 POT, (TEA-) ___ čaynäk,
 (COOKING) ___ qazan
 POTATO yānyu (SU yānyu)
 POUND, TO ___ soq -
 POUR, TO ___ (OUT) sür -
 POURED, TO BE ___ (OUT)
 sürül -
 POVERTY awarä, kāmbağalçilik
 (SU kāmbiğalçilik), kāmbağallik
 (SU kāmbiğallik)
 POWDER paraşok (SU porošok)
 POWER küč
 POWERFUL küčlük
 POWERLESS küčsiz
 PRACTICE mäşq (SU mäşiq),
 MEDICAL ___ tibabätçilik
 PRACTITIONER, ___ OF FOLK
 - TRADITIONAL MEDICINE
 tiwip, ___ OF (TRADITIONAL)
 CHINESE MEDICINE jungo
 tiwipi
 PRAGUE Praga
 PRAIRY yaylaq
 PRANK, TO PLAY ___ S čaqčaq
 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 receipt), TO WRITE A
 ___ retsep yaz -
 PRESENT, (adj) bar
 PRESENT (n), (TIME) hazırqi
 zaman, AT ___ hazır, (GIFT)
 soğa, soğat, AS A ___ soğatlıq,
 FAREWELL ___ yolluq, (adj)
 hazırqi
 PRESENTLY hazır
 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
 başlanğıç 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 paydılıq
 PROGRAM purogiramma (SU
 programma)
 PROJECT fañ'an (SU proekt)
 PROLETARIAN, GREAT ___
 CULTURAL REVOLUTION
 puroletariyat mediniyät zor inqilawı
 PROLETARIAT puroletariyat (SU
 proletariyat)
 PROMOTE, TO ___ (TO A
 POSITION) kötar -
 PRONE, ___ POSITION düm
 PRONOUN almaš, DEMON-
 STRATIVE ___ körsätküč almaš,
 PERSONAL ___ kişilik almaš
 PRONUNCIATION läläppüz (SU
 läläppuz)
 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)
 purotestant (SU protestant), ____
 MINISTER, ____ PASTOR
 pastor, purotestant rohanisi
 PROVINCE ölkä
 PROVISION, (FOOD) ozuq
 PROXIMITY ätrap
 PRUNE, TO ____ čata-
 PSYCHIATRIST pisixiatir (SU
 psixiatr), rohiy kesällär 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) nāšr
 (SU nāšir)
 PUBLISH, TO ____ nāšr qil- (SU
 nāšir qil-)
 PUBLISHED, TO BE ____ nāšr
 qilin- (SU nāšir qilin-)
 PUBLISHING nāšr (SU nāšir),
 ____ COMPANY, ____ HOUSE
 nāšriyat
 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
 šapaq
 PUNCH, (DRINK) wino

PUNCTILIOUS eniq
 PUNCTUALLY däl waqtida,
 ARRIVE ____ däl waqtida bar-,
 däl 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 ____ tārāt, MAJOR
 CANONICAL ____ čon tārāt,
 MINOR CANONICAL ____ kičik
 tārāt
 PURPOSE, FOR THAT ____
 šuniñ učün, FOR THE ____ OF ...
 -ğili ~ -qili ~ -gili ~ -kili, ...
 učün, ... yolida
 PURSE qapčuq, xalta, (MONEY)
 ____ hāmyan (SU hāmiyan),
 portmen (~ portman)
 PURSUE, TO ____ (AN ACTIVI-
 TY) išlä-
 PUSH, TO ____ TOGETHER qis-
 PUT, TO ____ qoy-, sal-, (pl)
 seliş-, TO ____ DOWN čuşur-,
 TO ____ FORWARD qoy-, TO
 ____ OFF kečiktür-, soz-, TO
 ____ ON (CLOTHES) kiy-,
 kiyin-, kiywal-, sal-, ____ OUT
 (UPSET) xapa, TO ____ ONE-
 SELF OUT awarā bol-, TO ____
 OUT čiqar-, TO ____
 THROUGH ötküz-, TO ____ UP
 (IN AN ACCOMMODATION)
 (+ğa) čuş-, TO BE ____ ON selin-
 PUTRID sesiq

Q

QARAMAY Qaramay
 QARAQALPAQ, (adj ~ n)
 qaraqalpaq
 QASHGHAR Qaşqār
 QAZAQ (n ~ adj) qazaq
 QAZAQISTAN Qazağıstan

QINGHAI, (TSINGHAI) ____
 (PROVINCE) Činqay (SU
 Cinqay) (ölkisi)
 QIRGHIZ (n ~ adj) qirğiz
 QIRGHIZISTAN Qirğiz(i)stan
 QOMUL Qumul (~ Qomul)
 QUALIFIED, ____ WORKER usta
 QUALITY sūpāt
 QUARTER čarak, TOWN ____
 mähallā
 QUEBEC, ____ CITY Kwebek
 šähiri, (PROVINCE OF) ____
 Kwebek (ölkisi)
 QUEENSLAND, (STATE OF) ____
 Kwenslend (SU Kwinslend)
 (oblasti)
 QUESTION mäsälä, so'al, TO
 ASK (SOMEONE) A ____ (...din),
 TO RAISE A ____ so'al qoy -
 QUEUE, ____ (OF PEOPLE)
 očirāt
 QUICK(LY) pat, tez
 QUID som
 QUILT yotqan
 QUINCE behi
 QUIT, TO ____ qoy -
 QUITE bāk, ____ (A LOT) xeli,
 xelila
 QULJA Ğulja, (PERSON) OF ____
 ğuljiliq
 QUMUL Qumul (~ Qomul)

R

RABBI yāhudi rohanisi
 RABI' AL-AKHIRA, (Rabī'
 al-'ākira) rabbiyāl'axir
 RABI' AL-AWWAL, (Rabī' al-
 'awwal) rabbiyāl'āwwāl
 RABI' AL-THANI, (Rabī' al-tānī)
 rabbiyāl'axir
 RACK jaza, LUGGAGE ____ yūk
 (SU žük) jaza
 RADIO radiyo (SU radio), TO
 LISTEN TO THE ____ radiyo
 anja -
 RADIOGRAPHY rentgen

RAG lata
 RAILWAY, ____ STATION poyiz
 istansisi, ____ STOP wagzal (SU
 wokzal)
 RAIN yamğur
 RAIN, TO ____ yamğur yağ -
 RAINSTORM judun,
 judun-čapqun
 RAISE, TO ____ (TO LIFT)
 kōtār -, örlä -, TO ____ A
 QUESTION so'al qoy -
 RAISIN quruq üzüm
 RAISING, ANIMAL ____ čarwa,
 čarwičiliq
 RAJAB räjäp
 RAMADAN, (Ramadān) ramzan
 RARE az, kām
 RARELY ančā-munčā, az, kām,
 VERY ____ kāmduin kām
 RASH, (n) qičiq, TO BREAK
 OUT IN A ____, TO HAVE A
 ____ qičış -
 RATHER, (FAIRLY) xeli, xelila,
 ____ THAN bālki, #ki
 RAW xam
 RAWAP rawap
 RAYON sūn'i yipāk (SU sun'i
 žipāk)
 RAZOR ustura
 REACH, TO ____ eriš -, täg -,
 yāt -, TO ____ EACH OTHER
 legiř -, TO ____ OVER sun -
 REACTION reaksiyā (SU
 reakciya), TO CAUSE A ____
 reaksiyā qil -
 READ, TO ____ kör -, oqu -
 READY täyyar, ____ (-MADE)
 täyyar, TO BE ____, TO GET ____
 täyyar bol -
 REAL nāq, rast
 REALITY hāq, rast
 REALIZE, TO ____ (TO
 UNDERSTAND) uq - (SU
 ux -), TO MAKE ____ uqtur -
 (SU uxtur -)
 REALLY taza
 REALM sahā
 REAR arqa, kāyn

REASON *sāwāp, wāj, yol*, FOR
 THAT ___ *šunıñ üčün*, FOR
 (THE) REASON OF ... *... üčün*,
 ... *sāwiwi bilān*, ... *yolida*, FOR
 WHAT ___ *nimišqa*
 REASONABLE *yolluq*
 RECALL, TO ___ *āslā -*
 RECEIPT *fap(i)yaw ~ fap(i)yo*
 (SU *nakladnaya, šet*), *höjjät*
 RECEIVE, TO ___ *qobul qil -*,
tapšuruwal -, TO ___ (A)
 BLOOD (TRANSFUSION) *qan*
al -, TO ___ (A GUEST)
 (*mehman*) *küt -*
 RECEIVER, (PERSON)
tapšuruwalğuči (SU *tapšurup*
alğuči)
 RECENTLY *yeqında*, (FOR
 SOME TIME NOW) ___
yeqındin buyan, VERY ___ *pat*
 RECEPTACLE *qača*
 RECEPTION *qobul*
 RECIPIENT *igā* (SU *egā*),
tapšuruwalğuči (SU *tapšurup*
alğuči)
 RECITE, TO ___ *eyt -*, *oqu -*
 RECOLLECT, TO ___ *āslā -*
 RECOLLECTION *ās, āslik*
 RECOMPENSE, TO ___ *tōla -*
 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 bār -*
 REFRESHING *salqin*
 REFRIGERATOR *tonlatquč*
 REGARD, ___ *salam*, TO GIVE
 ___ *salam* (TO) (+*ğa*) *salam eyt -*
 REGARD, TO ___ *kör -*, TO
 ___ (AS BEING) *dāp oyla -*
 REGARDING, ___ ... *hāqqida*,

... *hāqlā*, ... *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 xāt
 REGULAR *addi*
 REGULATION *qa'ida, qanun*
 RELATION *alaqā*, ___ *s*, TO
 HAVE ___ *alaqilaš -*
 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 ___ *āslā -*
 RENOUNCE, TO ___ *yan -*, TO
 CAUSE TO ___ *yandur -*
 RENT *kira*
 REPLY *jawap*, TO WRITE A ___
jawap yaz -
 REPLY, TO ___ *jawap bār -*
 REPORT *mālumat*
 REPORTER *muxbir*
 REPUBLIC *jumhuriyāt, respublika*
 REPUTABLE *dañdar, danliq*
 REPUTATION *dañ*, HAVING A
 GOOD ___ *dañdar, danliq*
 REPUTE *dañ*, (BEING) OF
 GOOD ___ *dañdar, danliq*
 REQUEST *tilāk*
 REQUEST, TO ___ *sora -*, *tilā -*,
 TO ___ *LEAVE*, TO ___
 PERMISSION *ruxsāt sora -*
 REQUIRE, TO ___ *kerāk, lazim*
 (see NEED)
 REQUIRED *kerāklik*
 REQUIREMENT *kerāk, lazim*
 RESEARCH *tātqiq, tātqiqat*, TO
 DO ___ *tātqiq qil -*, *tātqiqat al -*

RESEARCH, TO ___ tākšür-,
tātqiq qil-, tātqiqat al-, ügän-
RESEMBLE, TO ___ oxša-
RESIDENCE jay
RESIDENTIAL, ___ AREA
mahalla
RESOLUTE qattiq
RESPECT, WITH ___ TO
toğrisida
REST dām, TO TAKE A ___
dām al-
RESTAURANT aşpuzul, aşxana,
restoran
RESTING, ___ PLACE orun
RESTRICT, TO ___ čakla-
RESTRICTED, TO BE ___ čaklän-
RESTROOM, (TOILET)
hajátxana, tärátxana
RESULT máhsul, nátiǵa, TO
ATTAIN A ___ nátiǵigä 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 mediniyät zor
inqilawı
REYKYAVIK Reykyawik
RHODE ISLAND, (STATE OF)
___ Rod arili (šitati)
RIBBON lenta
RICE gürüč, ___ GRUEL mitañ,
STEAMED ___ ganpān
RICH awat, munbāt, (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 östān
ROAD yol, SILK ___ yipāk yoli
(SU žipāk 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 ___
ağamčā
ROSE qizilgöl, ___ SUGAR
gülqān, CHINESE ___ atirgöl
ROSTER royxāt, tizim, TO PUT
ONTO A ___ tizimla-, TO
HAVE (ONESELF) PUT ONTO
A ___ tizimlar-
ROUBLE rubli (SU rubl´)
ROUGE, LIP ___ qizil
ROUND-TRIP beriš-keliš, ___
TICKET beriš-keliš beliti
ROUTE yol
ROW oçirāt, qatar, tiziq
RUBBER, (ERASER) oçürgüč,
rezinkā
RUG gilām, ___ WEAVER

gilāmçi, gilām toqumiçi, xalwap,
 ___ WEAVING gilāmçilik, ___
 WEAVING FACTORY, ___
 WEAVING SHOP gilāmçilik
 karxanisi, FELT-___ kigiz,
 WALL-___ tam gilām
 RUIN awarâ
 RUIN, TO ___ buz-, yiqit- (SU
 žiqit-)
 RUINED awarâ, TO BE ___
 buzul-
 RULE, (REGULATION) qa'idâ,
 qanun, ___ (FOR DRAWING
 STRAIGHT LINES) sizğuç
 RULED, ___ (PAPER) siziqliq
 (qāğaz)
 RULER, ___ (FOR DRAWING
 STRAIGHT LINES) sizğuç
 RUMANIA Ruminiyâ (SU
 Ruminiya), (PERSON) OF ___
 ruminiyilik (SU ruminiyalik)
 RUMANIAN, (adj ~ n) rumin
 (SU rumin), 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 âski
 RUOQLANG Čaqiliq
 RURAL yeziliq, ___ INDUSTRY
 dıxançiliq, ___ SETTLEMENT
 yeza
 RUSSIA Russiyâ (SU Rossiya),
 (PERSON) OF ___ russiyilik (SU
 rossiyalik)
 RUSSIAN, (adj ~ n) rus, russiyilik
 (SU rossiyalik), ___ (LANGUAGE
 ~ MANNER) rusça
 RUSTIC yeziliq
 RYE qara buğday

S

SACK qap, tağar, xalta, SMALL
 ___ qapçuq

SACRIFICE qurban
 SAD, TO BE ___ kōñül yerim bol-
 SADNESS ğam, kōñül yerim boluŝ
 SAFAR, (Safar) sâpâr
 SAFE, (ad) puxta, saq
 SAFEGUARD asraŝ
 SAFEGUARD, TO ___ asra-,
 saqla-
 SAFEGUARDED, TO BE ___
 saqlan-
 SAINT JOHN'S Sent Jons (SU
 Sent Džons)
 SAKE, FOR THE ___ OF
 üçün, ... yolida
 SALE bazar
 SALT tuz, ___ CONTAINER, ___
 SHAKER tuzluq, ___-FREE
 tuzsiz, CONTAINING ___
 suzluq, EDIBLE ___ aştuzi,
 LACKING ___ tuzsiz
 SALTED tuzluq
 SALTY tuzluq
 SALVADOR, EL ___ Salvador
 SALVADORIAN, (adj ~ n)
 salvadorluq
 SAMARKAND Samârkân(d)
 SAME oxšaŝ
 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 ŝirnâ
 SAPAYI sapayi
 SARANSK Saranski (SU Saransk)
 SASKATCHEWAN, (PROVINCE
 OF) ___ Saskačewan (ölkisi)
 SASKATOON Saskatoon
 SATAR satar
 SATIATED, (WITH FOOD)
 qosaq toq
 SATIN tawar
 SATIRE ŝarptō
 SATISFACTION xoŝ

SATISFACTORY, TO BE ____
 (TO) (+ğa) yara -
 SATISFIED, ____ (AFTER
 EATING) qosaq toq
 SATISFY, TO ____ (+ğa) yara -
 SATISFYING, TO BE ____ (TO)
 (+ğa) yaq -, (+ğa) yara -
 SATURDAY şanba, (häptiniñ)
 altinçi künü (CU), (häptigä) altä
 (CU), (ON) ____S şanba künliri
 SAUCER tälinkä. täsä
 SAUDI ARABIA Sä'udi
 Äräbistan(i)
 SAUDI ARABIAN (adj ~ n)
 sä'udi äräbistan(i)liq
 SAUSAGE, HORSE(-MEAT) ____
 qezi (~ qeza)
 SAVE, TO ____ (v.t) qutquz -
 SAY, TO ____ dä -, dāp eyt -,
 eyt -, gāp qil -
 SCAFFOLD jaza
 SCALES jin
 SCALLION suñ piyaz
 SCARCE qis
 SCARCELY aran
 SCARF šarpa (SU šarf),
 (HEAD-) ____ (baş) yağliq, romal
 SCENE märika
 SCENERY mänzirä
 SCENT ätir, puraq
 SCENTED ätir, mäsizlik
 SCHEDULE pilan (SU plan)
 SCHOLARSHIP, (LEARNING)
 mälumat
 SCHOOL mäktäp
 SCHOOLMASTER mu'allim,
 xälpät
 SCIENCE ilim, pän, MEDICAL
 ____ tibabätçilik, tibbi ilim
 SCIENTIST alim, (IN THE
 NATURAL SCIENCES)
 täbi'ätşunas, MEDICAL ____ tibbi
 alim
 SCISSORS qayça (SU qayçi)
 SCRAP parça
 SCRAPE, TO ____ qir -
 SCREAM, TO ____ waqira -
 SCRIPT yeziq

SCULL-CAP, EMBROIDERED
 ____ doppa, "MELON-RIND ____"
 šapaq doppa
 SCULPTING häykältarašliq
 SCULPTOR häykältaraş
 SCULPTURE häykal,
 (ACTIVITY) häykältarašliq
 SEA deniz
 SEAL, (STAMP) tamğa
 SEAM tikä (SU tikič)
 SEASON päsil
 SEAT orun, orunduc,
 (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 Siëtli)
 SECOND ikkinçi
 SECRET; (adj) qara
 SECRETARY juşi, katip, sikretar
 (SU sekretar ')
 SECTION bölmä, bölüm, qisim,
 HAVING ____S bölmilik
 SECURE puxta, saq
 SECURE, TO ____ qoy -
 SECURITY, PUBLIC ____
 BUREAU sagçi idarisi, TO
 GIVE AS ____ tik -
 SEE, TO ____ kör -, TO ____ A
 DOCTOR doxturğa körün -, TO
 ____ A PATIENT kesäl kör -, TO
 ____ EACH OTHER körüş -, TO
 ____ OFF uzat -
 SEED gazir, meğiz, uruq
 SEEDLESS uruqsiz
 SEEDLING kök
 SEEM, TO ____ oxša -
 SEEMINGLY bälki, bälkim
 SEEMLY, TO BE ____ oxša -
 SEEN, TO BE ____ körün -
 SEIZE, TO ____ tut -
 SELDOM az, käm
 SELF öz, ____-WILL muxtar
 SELL, TO ____ sat -
 SELLER satquçi

SEMANTIC, ___ VALUE mǎna, mǎnǎ

SEND, TO ___ ǎwǎt -, TO BACK qayttur -, TO ___ OFF yolla -, uzat -, TO ___ OUT ǎiqar -, TO ___ (OFF) A LETTER xǎt sal -, TO ___ (OFF) A PACKAGE, TO ___ (OFF) A PARCEL xalta sal -

SENEGAL Senegal

SENEGALESE, (adj ~ n)

senegalliq

SENSE yol

SENSIBLE yolluq

SENTENCE, (GRAMMATICAL)

___ jǔmlǎ

SEPARATE, TO ___ (v.t) ayri -, bǒl -, yar -

SEPARATED, TO BE(COME)

___ ayril -

SEPTEMBER sentǎbir (SU

sentyabr'), toqquzinǎi ay

SERB serbiyalik (SU serbiyalik),

serp (SU serb)

SERBIA Serbiyǎ (SU Serbiya),

(PERSON) OF ___ serbiyalik (SU serbiyalik)

SERBIAN, (adj ~ n) serbiyalik

(SU serbiyalik), serp (SU serb)

SERIOUS eǎir, jiddi, TO

CONSIDER ___, TO TAKE ___ jiddi qara -

SERPENT yilan (SU ǎilan)

SERVANT kǔtkǔǎi, PUBLIC ___

mǎnsǎpdar

SERVER kǔtkǔǎi

SERVICE xizmǎt, ___ MEMBER

xadim, HEALTH ___, MEDICAL ___ tibabǎt

SERViette mayliq (~ SU

salfetka)

SESAME kǔnjǔt, ___ OIL kǔnjǔt yeǎi, zima

SET taqim, yǔrǔǎ (SU ǎǔrǔǎ),

TELEPHONE ___ aparat (SU apparat), telefon aparati (SU telefon apparati), TELEVISION ___ dyǎnǎ (CU), televizor

SET, TO ___ qoy -, sal -, TO ___ OUT (yolǎa) ǎiq -, maǎ -, TO ___ UP qoy -

SETTLE, TO ___ (v.t) qoy -, TO ___ (DOWN) oltur -, tur -, yat -

SETTLEMENT, RURAL ___ yeza

SEVEN yǎttǎ

SEVENTEEN on yǎttǎ

SEVENTEENTH on yǎttinǎi

SEVENTH yǎttinǎi

SEVENTIETH yǎtmiǎinǎi

SEVENTY yǎtmiǎ

SEVER, TO ___ bǒl -, ǔz -

SEVERE qattiq, yaman

SEVERELY qattiq, yaman

SEW, TO ___ tik -

SEWING, ___ MACHINE (kiyim)

tikiǎ maǎinisi, maǎina

SEWN, TO BE ___ tikil -

SHAANXI, (SHENSI) ___

(PROVINCE) ǎyǎnǎi (SU ǎǎn'si) (ǒlkisi)

SHA'BAN, (ǎa'bǎn) ǎǎbǎn

SHADOW qara

SHAMAN baxǎ

SHAMANISM baxǎliq, ǎaman dini,

ǎamanizim (SU ǎamanizim)

SHAME, WHAT A ___! ǎpsus!

SHANDONG, (SHANTUNG) ___

(PROVINCE) ǎǎndǔn (SU ǎǎn'dun) (ǒlkisi)

SHANGHAI, ___

(MUNICIPALITY) ǎǎnǎǎy (SU ǎǎnǎy) (ǎǎhiri)

SHANXI, (SHANSI) ___

(PROVINCE) ǎǎnǎi (SU ǎǎn'si) (ǒlkisi)

SHARP ǒtkǔr

SHAVE, TO ___ (BEARD HAIR)

(saqal) qir -, TO ___ (HEAD HAIR) (ǎǎǎ) ǎǔǔr -

SHAVING, ___ KNIFE ustura

SHAWWAL, (ǎawǎl) ǎǎwal

SHE u

SHEEP, ___ SKIN kǒpǎ, qoy terisi

SHEET, ___ (OF PAPER) parǎǎ

(qǎǎǎ), (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 -
**SHUIAZHUANG, (SHIHCHIA-
 CHUANG)** Šij(y)ajwan (SU
 Šiczyačžuan)
SHINE, TO ___ (v.int) čaqla -,
 yoru -
SHINE yoruq
SHINY yoruq
SHIP kemä, (STEAM-) ___
 paraxot (SU paraxod), (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 ___
 kaxana
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 ___ qisqičā
SHOT, (INJECTION) okul (SU
 ukol), TO GIVE A ___ (TO
 INJECT) okul qoy -, okul sat -,
 okul ur -
SHOULDER mūrā, yālkā
SHOUT, TO ___ waqira -
SHOW, TO ___ kōrsāt -
SHOWER, (BATH) duš, ___
 ROOM duštana, TO TAKE A
 ___ dušta yuyun - (SU dušta
 žuyun -)
SHRINK taray -, tarla -
- SHRUB** čatqal
SHUT, TO ___ āt -, yap -
SHY xijil
SIBE, (adj ~ n) šiwā
SIBERIA Siberiyā (SU Sibir')
SIBLING qerindaš, YOUNGER
 ___ uka
SIBO, (adj ~ n) šiwā
SICHUAN, (SZECHUAN) ___
 (PROVINCE) Sičwān (SU
 Sičuan') (ōlkisi)
SICK, ___ PERSON ağriq, TO
 BE(COME) ___ ağıp qal -, TO
 FEEL ___ qosaq käl -
SICKNESS ağıriq, kesäl, kesällik
SIDE čat, yan, yüz (SU yuz), FAR
 ___ neri, ONE OF TWO
 OPPOSITE ___S tārāp
SIDNEY Sidney
SIGHTSEEING säylä, tamaša, TO
 DO ___ säylä qil -, tamaša qil -
SIGN alamāt, bālgā, kōrsātikuč
SIGN, TO ___ imza qoy -, qol qoy -
SIGNAL bālgā
SIGNATURE imza
SIGNET möhür
SILK yipāk (SU žipāk), ___
 CLOTH šayi, ___ FABRIC
 yipāk rāxt, ___ ROAD yipāk 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) ____
 jungoşunas, (SPECIALIST IN
 THE STUDY OF THE HAN
 PEOPLE) xānzuşunas (SU
 xānsuşunas)

SINOLOGY, (GENERAL) ____
 jungoşunasliq, (STUDY OF THE
 HAN PEOPLE) xānzuşunasliq
 (SU xānsuşunasliq)

SIR āpāndi

SISTER hāmširā, (qiz) qerindaş,
 (NURSE) sestira (SU sestira),
 ____-IN-LAW (BROTHER'S
 WIFE) yāngā, ELDER ____ ača,
 hāda, PARENT'S ELDER ____
 čon ana, čon apa, PARENT'S
 YOUNGER ____ apa, SPOUSE'S
 ELDER ____ qeynača, SPOUSE'S
 YOUNGER ____ qeynsinil,
 YOUNGER ____ sinil

SIT, TO ____ (DOWN) oltur -

SITE māydan

SITUATION āhwal

SIX altā

SIXTEEN on altā

SIXTEENTH on altinči

SIXTH altinči

SIXTIETH atmišinči (SU
 altmišinči)

SIXTY atmiş (SU altmiş)

SIZE, (OF CLOTHING,
 FOOTWEAR ETC.) nomur (SU
 nomer), IN ____ nomurluq
 (SU nomerlik)

SKEWER zix (SU ziq)

SKILL hūnār

SKIN terā, ____ (ON LIQUID) yūz
 (SU yuz), SHEEP ____ kōpā, qoy
 terisi

SKIRT yopka (SU yubka)

SKY asman, hawa, kōk

SLACKS iştan

SLEEP uyqu, TO TAKE A ____
 uxliwal -

SLEEP, TO (GO TO) ____ uxla -,
 uxliwal -

SLEEPING, ____ BERTH opu,
 opu karwiti (SU [yataq wagondiki]

kariwal ~ polka), ____

COMPARTMENT (ON A
 TRAIN) opu (SU [yataq
 wagondiki] bōlmā)

SLEEVE yān

SLICE, TO ____ qiy -

SLIP, (UNDERDRESS) ič kōynāk

SLIPPER kāş

SLOPE yanbağır

SLOPED yantu

SLOVAK, (adj ~ n) slowak,
 slowakiyilik (SU slowakiyalik)

SLOVAKIA Slowakiyā (SU
 Slowakiya), (PERSON) OF ____
 slowak, slowakiyilik (SU
 slowakiyalik)

SLOVENE, (adj ~ n) slown

SLOVENIA Sloveniyā (SU
 Sloveniya), (PERSON) OF ____
 slown, slowniyilik (SU
 slowniyalik)

SLOW asta

SLUGGISH mağdursiz

SMALL kičik, VERY ____,
 (LITTLE, MINOR) kičikkinā

SMALLPOX čečāk

SMART ötkür

SMASH, TO ____ čaq -

SMELL puraq, PLEASANT ____
 mazīlik puraq

SMELLY sesiq

SMOKE is, tütün

SMOKE, TO ____ (tamaka) čäk -

SMOKING, ____ WARE çekimlik,
 ____ DIVISION tamaka çekiş
 bōlmisi, ____ SEAT tamaka çekiş
 orni

SNAKE yilan (SU žilan), ____

BITE yilan čeqişi

SNEER şarxo

SNEER, TO ____ şarxo qil -

SNEEZE, TO ____ čūşkūr -

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) ____ ...
 anča, (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 žigla-)
 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, jāñči (~ SU
 soldat)
 SOLE, ____ (OF FOOTWEAR)
 čäm, ultañ
 SOLELY paqät, yalğuz
 SOLID bäk
 SOLIDIFY, (v.int) uyu-
 SOLITARY yalğuz
 SOLITUDE yalğuzčilik
 SOLO yalğuz
 SOLVE, TO ____ yäş-
 SOME anča-munča, az-tola, bāzān,
 bāzi, birār, birnäčča, birqanča
 SOMEONE bāzān
 SOMETHING birnärsä, birmimä
 SOMETIMES bāzida
 SOMEWHAT anča-munča, biraz,
 #raq ~ #rāk, säl
 SON oğul, ____-IN-LAW küyoğul

SONG naxşa
 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 tawuš, ün, ____
 HARMONY tawušlarnıñ masliş
 qanuni
 SOUP šorpa (SU šowa), ____
 NOODLE suyqaş, tañmān
 SOUR aççiq, čüčük
 SOUTH jānup, ____ AFRICA
 Jānubiy Afrika, (STATE OF) ____
 AUSTRALIA Jānubiy Awstiraliyā
 (oblasti), (STATE OF) ____
 CAROLINA Jānubiy Karolina
 (šitati), (STATE OF) ____
 DACOTA Jānubiy Dakota (šitati)
 SOUTHERN jānubiy
 SOVIET sowet, ____ UNION
 Sowet ittıpaqi, (PERSON) OF
 THE ____ UNION sowetlik
 SOY, ____ SAUCE j(y)anyu
 SOYBEAN dadur
 SPACE, ____ BETWEEN ara,
 ariliq, ____ OF TIME ara
 SPADE kūrāk
 SPAIN İspaniyā (SU İspaniya)
 SPANIARD ispan, ispaniyilik (SU
 ispaniyalik)
 SPANISH, (adj ~ n) ispan,
 ispaniyilik (SU ispaniyalik)
 SPARKLE, TO ____ čaqna-
 SPEAK, TO ____ ğāp qil-, sözlä-,
 TO ____ WITH EACH OTHER
 sözläş-
 SPECIAL mäxsus, xas, ____ (LY)
 alahidä
 SPECIALIST mutäxässis
 SPECIALIZATION, FIELD OF

___ kăsp, PERSON IN THE
 SAME FIELD OF ___ kăspdaş
 SPECIALTY kăsp, PERSON
 SHARING THE SAME ___
 kăspdaş
 SPECTACLE tamaşa, ___ S
 (EYEGLASSES) kôz'âynâk
 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 tûnâ -
 SPICY aččiq
 SPILL, TO ___ sür -
 SPILLED, TO BE ___ sürül -
 SPINDLE yik (SU žik)
 SPIRIT, (FEELING) kôñul
 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

šapaq
 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,
 xizmatçi
 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 başlanğıuç, 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)
 mädiniiyât boyumliri
 STATISTICS istatistika (SU
 statistika)
 STATUE häykâl
 STATURE boy
 STATUS süpât
 STAY, TO ___ qal -, (TO
 DWELL) tur -, TO ___ IN A
 HOSPITAL doxturxanida yat -,

TO CAUSE TO ___ qaldur-
 STEAM, ___ BATH hammam,
 ___ SHIP paraxot (SU paroxod)
 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 ___ qordaq
 STICK čoka
 STICK, TO ___ (v.int) yuq- (SU
 žuq-), (v.t) čapla-, TO ___ (TO
 CAUSE TO ADHERE) (TO)
 (+ğa) 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 ___ tikil-
 STOCK, (BROTH) šorpa (SU
 šowa)
 STOCKHOLM Stokholm (SU
 Stokgol'm)
 STOCKING paypaq, NYLON ___
 nilon paypaq
 STOMACH ašqazan, qosaq
 STONE iaš
 STOOL, (BACKLESS CHAIR)
 orundiq, (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 maš, 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 dārya, MOUNTAIN ___
 say
 STREET bazar, koča
 STRENGTH küč, mağdur
 STRESS, TO ___ täkitlä-
 STRETCH, TO ___ (v.t) sun-
 STRIKE, TO ___ čaq-, soq-
 STRING boquč (SU boquč),
 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 oquğuči,

(UNIVERSITY) ___ (uniwersitet) oquǵuǵisi (SU student),
 FELLOW ___ sawaǵdaş,
 FEMALE ___ qiz oquǵuǵi,
 MALE ___ oǵul oquǵuǵi
 STUDY, TO ___ oqu -
 STUFFING, (OF BUNS) qiyma,
 MEAT ___ qiyma gōš
 STUPID hańwaqti, TO BEHAVE
 ___LY hańwaqtılıq qil -
 STUPIDITY hańwaqtılıq
 STURDY bāk
 SUBJECT, (GRAMMATICAL) ___
 igā (SU egā)
 SUBLIME ali
 SUBMISSIVE mōmin
 SUBMIT, TO ___ (v.t) tapşur -
 SUBSCRIBE, TO ___ pūt -
 SUBSIDIARY (n) šobā
 SUBSTANCE, WITHOUT ___
 boš
 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 yūrūš (SU žūrūš),
 (WESTERN-STYLE) kastum (SU
 kostyum), BATHING ___ su
 ūzūš 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 yūrūš (SU žūrūš)
 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 kōy -
 SUNBURNT, TO GET ___
 aptapta kōy -
 SUNDAY šinčā (CU), yākšānbā,
 (hāptiniq) yāttinči küni (CU),
 (hāptigā) yāttā (CU), (ON) ___S
 yākšānbā künliri
 SUNDOWN kün petiš
 SUNFLOWER, ___ SEED šimiškā
 SUNLIGHT kün nuri
 SUNRISE kün čikīš
 SUNSET kün petiš
 SUNSHINE aptap
 SUOCHE Ya(r)kān (SU Yarkent)
 SUPERB esil, obdan, pāyz
 SUPERVISE, TO ___ başqur -
 SUPERVISING, ___ WORKER
 usta
 SUPERVISOR başqurǵuǵi, usta
 SUPPER kāčlik tamaq
 SUPPLY, IN SHORT ___ qis
 SUPPORT, TO ___ (MORALLY)
 qolla -
 SUPREME ali
 SURE, (CERTAINLY) ālwāttā,
 (FOR) ___ čoqum, TO MAKE
 ___ eniqla -
 SURELY jāzmān
 SURGEON taşqi kesāllār doxturi
 (SU xirurg)
 SURGERY, (PROCESS)
 operatsiyā (SU operaciya),
 (BRANCH OF MEDICINE)
 taşqi kesāllār bōlūmi (SU
 xirurgiya), TO PERFORM ___
 operatsiyā qil -

SURNAME pāmila
 SURNAY sunay
 SURROUND, TO ___ ora -
 SURROUNDING, ___ AREA
 ātrap
 SWEAT tār
 SWEATER popayka (SU fufayka)
 SWEDE šiwed (SU šwed),
 šiwetsiyilik (SU šweciyalik)
 SWEDEN šiwetsiyä (SU šweciya)
 SWEDISH, (adj ~ n) šiwetsiyilik
 (SU šweciyalik)
 SWEET, (n) gezäk, qān (SU qānt),
 (DISH) širinlik, ___ S qān-gezäk
 (SU qānt-gezäk), (adj) širin,
 tatliq, ___ MELON qoğun, ___
 WINE tatliq haraq
 SWEETNESS širinlik
 SWELL, TO ___ iŝsi -
 SWELLING iŝsiq
 SWIM, ___ WEAR su üzüŝ kiyimi
 SWIM, TO ___ su üz -
 SWINE čočqa, čošqa, tonğuz
 SWISS, (adj ~ n) šiwitsariyilik (SU
 šweycariyalik)
 SWITCH, (ELECTRIC) ačqu
 SWITZERLAND šiwitsariyä (SU
 šweycariya)
 SYDNEY Sidney
 SYKTYVKAR Siktiwkar (SU
 Siktiwkar)
 SYMPTOM kesäl alamiti
 SYNAGOGUE sinagoga
 SYNONYM mänidaŝ
 SYNONYMOUS mänidaŝ
 SYNTAX sintaksis
 SYNTHETIC sün'i (SU sun'i)
 SYRIA Suriyā ~ Süriyā (SU
 Siriya)
 SYRIAN, (adj ~ n) suriyilik ~
 süriyilik (SU siriyalik)
 SYRUP šilim, širnā
 SYSTEM aparat (SU apparat),
 usul, WRITING ___ yeziq

T

TABLE joza, üstäl, (WRITTEN)
 tizim
 TABLET, (MEDICINE) tabletka
 TACHENG Čočak, (PERSON)
 OF ___ čočaklik
 TADZHIK, (adj ~ n) tajik
 TADZHIKISTAN Tājikistan (SU
 Tājikstan), (PERSON) OF ___
 tajik, tajikistanliq (SU tajikstanliq)
 TAIBEI, (TAIPEI, TAIPEH)
 Tāybey (SU Tāybey)
 TAIL quyruq
 TAILOR sāypun, tikküči, ___'S
 SHOP sāypunxana
 TAIWAN, ___ (PROVINCE)
 Tāywān (SU Tāywan') (ölkisi)
 TAIYUAN, (TAIYÜAN) Tāyyüān
 (SU Tāyyuan')
 TAJIK, (adj ~ n) tajik
 TAJIKISTAN Tājikistan (SU
 Tājikstan), (PERSON) OF ___
 tajik, tajikistanliq (SU tajikstanliq)
 TAKE, TO ___ al -, tut -, (TO
 ACCOMMODATE) pat -, TO
 ___ CARE (OF) (+ni) asra -,
 TO ___ A DRUG, TO ___
 MEDICINE dora ič -, TO ___
 OFF (A GARMENT) yāŝ -, TO
 ___ TOGETHER eliŝ -
 TAKLAMAKAN, ___ (DESERT)
 Tāklimakan (čöli)
 TALE hikayā
 TALENT hünār
 TALK gāp, parañ, söz, TO HAVE
 A ___ parañlaŝ -, sözläŝ -
 TALK, TO ___ sözlä -, TO ___
 ABOUT toğrisida sözlä -, ...
 toğrisida sözläŝ -, ... toğrisida
 toxta -, ... toğrisida toxtal -, TO
 ___ TOGETHER parañlaŝ -,
 sözläŝ -, TO ___ (TOGETHER)
 ON THE TELEPHONE
 telefonda sözläŝ -
 TALL igiz, ___ STORY toquma
 TALLIN Tallin

TAMB(O)UR tāmbur
 TAMBOURINE dap
 TANGERINE jūzā
 TANK-TOP mayka
 TANZANIA Tanzaniyā (SU Tanzaniya)
 TANZANIAN, (adj ~ n) tanzaniyilik (SU tanzaniyalik)
 TAP, (WATER) ___ jūmā
 TAPE lenta, ___ RECORDER ūn'alğu
 TARBAGHATAY Tarbağatay
 TARDY asta, kăč
 TART (ad) čüčük
 TASHKENT Taškānt (SU Taškent)
 TASMANIA Tasmaniyā (SU Tasmaniya), ISLAND OF ___ Tasmaniyā arili, STATE OF ___ Tasmaniyā oblasti
 TASTE tām
 TASTE, TO ___ (v.int) (eğisğa) teti -, (v.t) teti -
 TASTELESS tāmsiz
 TASTY širin, tatliq, tāmlik
 TATAR, (adj ~ n) tatar
 TATARISTAN Tataristan, (PERSON) OF ___ tatar, tataristanliq
 TAXI kira mašinisi, taksi
 TAXING, (DIFFICULT) tās
 TBILISI Tibilis (SU Tbilisi)
 TEA čay, ___ AND SNACKS čay, ___ WITH MILK sūlūk
 čay, BRICK ___ taš čay, GREEN ___ sinčay, kōk čay, GREEN BRICK ___ kūrāk čay
 TEACH, TO ___ oqut -
 TEACHER āpāndi, mu'allim, oqutquči, ___ IN A TRADITIONAL-STYLE ISLAMIC SCHOOL xālpāt
 TEAPOT čāynāk
 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 Tehran
 TELECOMMUNICATION telegraf (~ telegirap, SU telegraf), ___ BUREAU telegraf idarisi
 TELEGRAPHIC, ___ MESSAGE telegraf (~ telegirap, SU telegraf)
 TELEGRAPHY telegraf (~ telegirap, SU telegraf)
 TELEPHONE telefon, ___ SET aparat (SU apparat), telefon aparati (SU telefon apparati), TO CALL ON THE ___ telefon bār -, TO TALK ON THE ___ telefonda sözlāš -, ___ NUMBER telefon nomuri (SU telefon nomeri)
 TELEVISION, (MEDIUM) dyānši (SU telewidenie), ___ SET dyānši (CU), telewizor, TO WATCH ___ dyānši kōr - (CU), telewizor kōr -
 TELL, TO ___ (dāp) eyt -, sözlā -
 TELLER kassir
 TEMPERATURE, HIGH (BODY) ___ issiq, TO RUN A ___ qizi -
 TEMPEST boran
 TEN on, ___ THOUSAND tūmān, on min
 TEND, TO ___ baq -
 TENDENCY ray
 TENDON pāy
 TENNESSEE, (STATE OF) ___ Tēnessi (Šitati)
 TENT otaq
 TENTH oninči
 TERRIBLE ajayip, yaman
 TERRIBLY ajayip, yaman
 TERRITORY rayon, teritoriyā (SU teritoriya)
 TERTIARY, ___ SCHOOL ali māktāp
 TEST tākšūrūš, sinaq
 TEST, TO ___ tākšūr -, sina -
 TEXAS, (STATE OF) ___ Teksas (SU Texas) (Šitati)
 TEXT, (TEACHING MATERIAL)

därslik
 TEXTBOOK därslik
 TEXTILE, ___ MILL toqumiçiliq
 fabrikisi, ___ WORK toqumiçiliq,
 ___ WORKER toqumiçi
 THAI, (adj ~ n) taylandliq
 THAILAND Tayland
 THANK, ___ S! rāhmāt!
 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 ularniñ, +i ~ +si
 THEM, (accusative) ularni, (TO)
 ___ (dative-directive) ularğa, BY
 ~ ON ___ (locative) ularda,
 FROM ___, BECAUSE OF ___
 (ablative) ulardin
 THEN andin, āmdi, āmisā, āmsā
 THENCE awuniñdin, ašuniñdin,
 şuniñdin, uniñdin
 THEORY nāziriyā
 THERAPY dawalaş usuli
 THERE, ___ (IN THAT PLACE)
 awuniñda, ašuniñda, şuniñda,
 uniñda, ___ (TO THAT PLACE)
 awuniñğa, ašuniñğa, ___ YOU
 ARE, (LOOK) ___, (OVER) ___
 ānā, mana
 THEREAFTER andin
 THEREBY şuniñ bilān
 THEREFORE şuniñ üčün,
 şuniñdin, şuna, şunlaşqa
 THERETO şuniñğa
 THEREUPON andin
 THEY ular
 THICK baraqsan, puxta, qelin
 THICKNESS baraqsanliq
 THIGH yanpaş
 THIN nepiz (SU neppiz), yalan
 THINE senin, +ñ ~ +iñ ~ +uñ
 ~ +üñ
 THING birnimā, nārsā

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
 ___ buniñdin, buniñğa, buniñ
 üčün, FOR ___ buniñğa, buniñ
 üčün, FROM ___ buniñin, IN ~
 AT ___ buniñda, LIKE ___
 munča, muşundaq, (NOT) ___ ...
 bunča ..., TO ___ buniñğa
 THITHER ašuniñğa
 THOROUGH(LY) puxta
 THOSE ular
 THOU sän, #sän
 THOUGH, EVEN ___ (see
 ALTHOUGH)
 THOUGHT pikir
 THOUSAND miñ, TEN ___
 tūmān, on miñ
 THREAD sim, sızıq, yip (SU žip)
 THREE üç
 THRIVING awat
 THROAT gal, tamaq
 THROUGH, TO PUT ___ ötküz
 THROUGHOUT boyiça
 THROW, TO ___ at -, taşla-
 THUNDER güldür
 THUNDER, TO ___ (hawa)
 güldürlä-
 THUNDERCLAP güldür
 THUNDERSTORM güldürmama
 THURSDAY pāyşānbā, (häptiniñ)
 iötinçi küni (CU), (häptigā) iöt
 (CU), (ON) ___ S pāyşānbā
 künliri
 THUS bunçilik, muşundaq,
 şunçilik, şundaq, unçilik, undaq
 TIANCHI, ___ (LAKE) Boğda
 köli
 TIANJIN, (TIENTSIN) ___ (CITY
 ~ MUNICIPALITY) Tyanjin

(SU Tyan'czin') (šahiri)
TIBET Šizan (SU Tibät),
 (PERSON) OF ____ šizanliq,
 zanzu
TIBETAN, (adj ~ n) šizanliq,
 zanzu (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) galistuk (SU
 galstuk)
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 ____
 ölgür-, AT ____ S ančä-munčä,
 AT THAT ____ šuniñ bilän,
 FREE ____ boş waqit, ON ____
 dal 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 bügün, ____'S ..., ... OF
 ____ bügünki ...
TOFU dufu
TOGETHER billä, birgä, ... ____
 (v. coactive) -š- ~ -iš- ~ -uš-
 ~ -üš-, TO GET ____ jām
 bol-, učraš-
TOGO Togo
TOGOLESE, (adj ~ n) togoluq
TOILET, ____ (ROOM) hajätxana,
 tärätxana
TOKYO Tokyo (SU Tokio),
 (PERSON) OF ____ tokyoluq (SU
 tokioluq)
TOMATO pämidur (SU pomidor),
 šoxla (SU šoxula)
TOME lom
TOMORROW ata, DAY AFTER
 ____ ögün, ögünlük, ON THE
 DAY AFTER ____ ögünlükkä
TOMSK Tomski (SU Tomsk)
TONE, ____ (OF SPEECH) gäp
TONGUE til
TONIGHT axšamliqqa
TOO, (EXCEEDINGLY) bāk,
 nahayiti, (ALSO) #mu
TOOL äswap
TOOTH čiš, ____ PASTE yagaw
 (~ yago) (SU čiš pastisi), ____
POWDER čiš paraşogi, (CU)
 yagaw (~ yago)
TOOTHBRUSH čiš čotkisi (SU
 čiš äyotkisi)
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 Toronto

TOTAL, (n) jām; (ad) jām'i, sap
 TOUCH, A ___ (SOMEWHAT)
 sāl, TO BE IN ___ alačilaş -
 TOUCH, TO ___ tåg -, TO ___
 EACH OTHER tegiş -
 TOUR sayahāt, ___ GUIDE yol
 başliǵuči, TO ___ aylan -
 TOURING sayla, TO GO ___
 sayla qil -
 TOWEL lōngā
 TOWN šāhār, TO GO TO ___
 šāhārgā kir -
 TOWNSVILLE Taunswil (SU
 Taunswill)
 TOXIC zāhārlik
 TOY oyunçuq
 TRACK tarmaq
 TRACTOR tiraktor (SU traktor)
 TRADE, (BUSINESS) oqāt, soda,
 MASTER OF ___ usta, TO DO
 ___ oqāt qil -
 TRADEMARK marka
 TRADER oqāčī, ___ IN A
 MOUNTAINOUS AREA taǵči
 TRADESMAN, (MASTER) ___
 ustaz
 TRADING oqāt, soda
 TRADITION ān'ānā
 TRADITIONAL ān'āniwi, ___
 CUSTOMS AND LORE ___
 (ān'āniwi) örp(i)-adāt (SU
 urpi-adāt)
 TRAIN, (RAILWAY) ___ poyiz
 (SU poezd), ___ TICKET poyiz
 beliti, ___ STATION poyiz
 istansisi, wagzal (SU wokzal), ___
 ATTENDANT poyiz xadimi
 TRAIN, TO ___ (PLANTS) čata -
 TRAMP, TO ___ dāssā -
 TRANSCEND, TO ___ öt -
 TRANSFORM, TO ___ özgärt -
 TRANSLATE, TO ___ tārjima qil -
 TRANSLATION, (ACTIVITY,
 CREATION) tārjima,
 (OCCUPATION) tārjimanliq
 TRANSLATOR tārjiman
 TRAVEL sayahāt, ___ AGENCY
 sayahāt idarisi, ___ GUIDE yol

başliǵuči
 TRAVEL, TO ___ mañ -, qatna -,
 sayahāt qil -
 TRAY tāxsā; FOOD ___ yimiş
 tāxsisi (SU yemiş tāxsisi)
 TREAD, TO ___ dāssā -
 TREAT, TO ___ (AN ILLNESS)
 dawala -, (GUESTS) küt -
 TREATMENT dawa, dawalaş
 TREE dārāx
 TRELLIS barañ, GRAPE ___
 üzüm bariņi
 TRIFLE, A ___ sāl
 TRIM, TO ___ pič -
 TRIP sayahāt, sāpār, TO LEAVE
 ON A ___ sayahātka čiq -, TO
 TAKE A ___ sayahātka bar -
 TROIS RIVIÈRES Trois Riweres
 (SU Trua-Riw'er)
 TROPICAL tiropik (SU tropik)
 TROPICS, THE ___ S tiropik
 bālwaǵ
 TROUBLE awarā, čataq, TO
 CAUSE ___ awarā qil -, TO
 TAKE ___ awarā bol -
 TROUBLED awarā
 TROUBLING čataq
 TROUSERS iştan, šim
 TRUCK, (SMALL PICKUP) ___
 pikap
 TRUE rast, sap
 TRUMPET kanay (SU kanāy)
 TRUNKS, BATHING ___ (ārānča
 - ārtā) su üzüş kiyimi
 TRUTH hāq, rast, TO TELL
 THE ___ rastini disām
 TRY sina -, TO ___ (OUT)
 körüp baq -, TO ___ (ON
 CLOTHES) kiyip sinap baq -
 TUBERCULOSIS tuberkulyuz
 (SU tuberkulyoz)
 TUCK, TO ___ (IN) tūg -
 TUESDAY sāyšanbā, (häptiniņ)
 ikkinči küni (CU), (häptigā) ikki
 (CU), (ON) ___ S sāyšanbā 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
 TÜRK türk
 TURKEY Türkiyä, (PERSON) OF
 türk, türkiyilik
 TÜRKIC, (adj ~ n) türk, (adj)
 türki, LANGUAGE türki til
 TURKISH, (adj ~ n) türk, (adj)
 türki, (LANGUAGE ~
 MANNER) türkçä, BATH
 hammam
 TURKMEN, (adj ~ n) türkman,
 türkmanistanliq (SU
 türkmanistanliq)
 TURKMENISTAN Türkmanistan
 (SU Türkmanistan), (PERSON)
 OF türkmanistanliq (SU
 türkmanistanliq)
 TURN, TAKE A burul-
 TURN, TO burul-, TO
 AWAY (v.int) qayt-, yan-, TO
 (CAUSE) TO AWAY
 (v.[caus:]t) yandur-, TO ON
 (LIGHT) (čirag) yandur-
 TURNOVER, (COMMERCIAL)
 bazar
 TURPAN Turpan, (PERSON) OF
 turpanliq
 TÜVA, (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-Ude)
 UMBRELLA künlük
 UNCLE tağa, (FATHER'S
 ELDER BROTHER) çoñ dada,
 (MOTHER'S ELDER
 BROTHER) çoñ 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 içki 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 taläysiz
 UNFORTUNATELY äpsuski
 UNICOLORED ränsiz
 UNION ittıpaq, SOVIET ___
 Sowet ittıpaqi
 UNIQUE (özığä) xas
 UNIT bölüm, WORK ___ orun,
 (OFFICE) idarä
 UNITY ittıpaq
 UNIVERSITY dašo, uniwersitet
 UNKNOWN mähjul
 UNLINED, ___ (PAPER) siziqsiz
 (qāğaz)
 UNLUCKY taläysiz
 UNPALATABLE mähsisiz
 UNQUESTIONABLY sözsiz
 UNRULED, ___ (PAPER)
 siziqsiz (qāğaz)
 UNSALTED tuzsiz
 UNSCENTED mähsisiz
 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 Urgenč
 URGENT aldıraš, jiddi
 URINATE, TO ___ kičik tärät qil -
 URINATION kičik tärät
 URINE kičik tärät
 URUMCHI Ürümči (SU

Urumči), (PERSON) OF ___
 ürümčilik (SU urümčiliq)
 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 ___ işlat -, qollan -,
 ___D TO ... (v) -at - ~ -ät - ~
 -yt -
 USED, TO GET ___ adätlan -,
 kön -, ügän -
 USEFUL paydiliq, TO BE ___
 (TO) (+ğa) yara -
 USELESS bikar, paydisiz
 USELESSNESS bikar
 USUALLY adättä
 UTAH, (STATE OF) ___ Yuta
 (šitati)
 UTILIZE, TO ___ işlat -
 UTTER, 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
 uyğurşunasliq, ___ STUDIES
 SPECIALIST uyğurşunas
 UYGHUROLOGIST uyğurşunas
 UYGHUROLOGY uyğurşunasliq
 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 käh
 VEGETABLE, (EDIBLE) ___
 köktat, säy, (PLANT) ösümlük,
 ___ GROWER köktatçı, ___
 GARDEN köktatlıq, säylik
 VEGETARIAN, (n) (PERSON)
 göşsiz tamaq yigüchi (SU ~
 wegetarian), (adj) ___ (DISH)
 göşsiz (säy), ___ (FOOD) göşsiz
 (tamaq)
 VEGETATION yeşillik
 VEHICLE ärpä, harwa, MOTOR
 maşina
 VEIL, (FACIAL) ___ čümbäl,
 čümbät
 VELVET duxawa
 VENDOR satquchi, MILK ___
 sütiçi
 VENEZUELA Wenesuela (SU
 Wenesuëla)
 VENEZUELAN, (adj ~ n)
 wenesueliliq (SU wenesuëlaliq)
 VENICE Wenetsiyä (SU
 Weneciya)
 VERB pe(')il
 VERDUN Werdun
 VERDURE yeşillik
 VERMICELLI ügrä
 VERMONT, (STATE OF) ___
 Wermont (šitati)
 VERY bäh, intayin, köp, nahayiti,
 rasa, taza, tola, yaman, THE ___
 ... #la
 VESSEL, (CONTAINER) qača

VEST kämzul (SU kämzäl),
 (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) (šähiri)
 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) (šitati)
 VISCOUS, ___ LIQUID šilim
 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
 VOILÄ anä, mana, munu
 VOLUME, (BOOK) tom, (PART
 OF A WORK) qisim, HAVING ...
 ___(S) ... tomluq
 VOMIT, TO ___ yandur -

VOWEL sozuq tawuŝ, ____
 HARMONY sozuq tawuŝlarnıń
 masliŝis qanuni
 VULGAR qara, sesiq

W

WAIST bäl
 WAIT, TO ____ küt -, kütüp tur -,
 qara -, saqla -
 WAITER, kütküçi, (HEAD) ____
 ustaz
 WAITING kütüş, ____ HALL, ____
 LOUNGE kütüş zali
 WAITPERSON kütküçi, (HEAD)
 ____ ustaz
 WALES Welis (SU Uel's)
 WALK, (LEISURELY) ____
 piyadä, TO GO FOR A ____, TO
 TAKE A ____ piyadä mañ -
 WALK, TO ____ kät -, mañ -, TO
 ____ RIGHT IN kiriwār -
 WALL tam, ____ -CLOCK tam
 sa'iti, ____ PAINTING tam süriti,
 ____ -RUG tam gilām
 WALLET hämyan (SU hämiyan),
 portmen (~ portman)
 WALNUT yañaq
 WANT, TO ____ TO -ğu ~ -qu
 ~ -gü ~ -kü käl -, -maqçi ~
 -mäkçi
 WAR jāñ
 WARDROBE iŝkap
 WARE mal, mähsulat, tawar
 WAREHOUSE ambar
 WARRIOR jāñçi
 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)
 hajābxana, tārābxana
 WASTELAND čol
 WATCH, (TIMEPIECE) sa'ät,
 WRIST ____ qol sa'iti
 WATCH, TO ____ baq -, kör -,
 (GUARD) saqla -, TO ____ A
 MOVIE kino kör -, TO ____
 TELEVISION (CU) dyāñŝi 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 čuŝ -
 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 ____
 mijāz yoq (with possessive)

WEAVE, TO ___ toqu -
 WEAVER bapkar, toqumiçi,
 xalwap, CARPET ___, RUG ___
 gilāmçi, gilām toqumiçi
 WEAVING, (TRADE)
 toqumičiliq, ___ SHOP
 toqumičiliq fabrikisi, CARPET
 ___, RUG ___ gilāmçilik
 WEDDING toy, TO HAVE A ___
 toy qil -
 WEDGE, (MELON) tilim
 WEDNESDAY čaršanba,
 (häptiniñ) üçinçi küni (CU),
 (häptigä) üç (CU), (ON) ___S
 čaršanba künliri
 WEEK häptä
 WEEP, TO ___ yiğla - (SU
 žiğla -)
 WEIGH, TO ___ jinla -
 WEIGHT eğırlıq
 WEIGHTY eğır
 WEIRD ajayıp, özgičä
 WELCOME, ___! mārhaba!, xuš
 kelipsiz(lär)!, xuš kāpsiz(lär)!
 WELFARE payda
 WELL yaxşı, (HEALTHY)
 salamāt, ___ THEN qeni, xoš, AS
 ___ #mu, ... AS ___ AS ... hām
 ... hām ..., FAIRLY ___
 obdanraq, VERY ___ obdan,
 WELL-BRED esil, ___-KNOWN
 dāndar, dānliq, māšhur,
 ___-MEANING aq(-)kōñül
 WELLINGTON Welling(i)ton
 WELL-BEING, FEELING OF ___
 taw
 WELSH, (adj ~ n) welislik (SU
 uēl'slik)
 WERE, ___ ...ING -at - ~ -ät -
 ~ -yt -
 WEST ġarp, ___ GERMANY
 Ġarbiy Germaniyā, (STATE OF)
 ___ VIRGINIA Ġarbiy Wirginiyā
 (šitati)
 WESTERN ġarbiy, (STATE OF)
 ___ AUSTRALIA Ġarbiy
 Awstiraliyā (oblasti)
 WET nām

WETNESS nām
 WHAT, (sg) nā, nimā, (pl)
 nimir, ___ PLACE qāyār,
 (PERSON) FROM ___ PLACE
 qāyārlik, ___ TIME qačan
 WHATSOEVER, (NO ~ NONE
 ~ NOT) ... ___ hič ~ heč,
 hičbir ~ hečbir, NOTHING ___
 hičnimā ~ hečnimā
 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 ___
 bīrpās, 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 pūtōn
 WHOLLY boyičā
 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, māy, wino, ___
 COOLER wino, GRAPE ___
 üzüm hariğ, HOME-MADE
 (FRUIT) ___ šarap, SWEET
 AND SYRUPY ___ tatliq haraq
 WINNIPEG Winnipeg
 WINTER, ___ (-TIME) qış
 WIRE sim
 WISCONSIN, (STATE OF) ___
 Wiskonsin (šitati)
 WISH ray, tiläk, ümit, (BEST)
 ___ (ES) tábrik, TO CONVEY
 (BEST) ___ ES tábrikla -
 WISH, TO ___ tilä -, ümit qil -
 WITH ... bilän, häm, ... ___ EACH
 OTHER (v.rec/coactive) -š- -
 -iš- - -uš- - -üš- -
 WITNESS guwa
 WOLLONGONG Wollongong
 WOMAN ayal, xotun, ___ 'S ...
 ayalča, ATTRACTIVE ___ dılbar
 WOMEN, ___ 'S ... ayalča
 WONDERFUL ajayip
 WONTON õçürä
 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 ämgäkçi, işçi, xizmatçi,
 ADMINISTRATIVE ___, CLER-
 ICAL ___, MANAGERIAL ___
 kadir (SU kadr), QUALIFIED
 ___, SUPERVISING ___ usta
 WORKROOM işxana
 WORKS, (FACTORY) zawut (SU
 zawod)
 WORKSHOP dukan, karxana, sex
 WORLD dunya

WORRY ğam
 WORRY, TO ___ ğam 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 yezış -
 WRITER yazğuchi
 WRITING yazma, yeziq, ___
 BRUSH mobi, ___ PAD dāptār,
 PIECE OF ___ maqala, SMALL
 ___ PAD dāptārča, ___ SYSTEM
 yeziq
 WRITTEN qālām ..., yazğan, ___
 LANGUAGE yeziq, ___
 TRANSLATION qālām tārjimisi,
 TO BE ___ yezil -
 WRONG xata
 WUHAN Wuxān (SU Uxan')
 WULUMUQI Ūrümči (SU
 Urumči), (PERSON) OF ___
 ūrumčilik
 WYOMING, (STATE OF) ___
 Wayoming (šitati)

X

XI'AN, (HSI-AN) Ši'an (SU Sian')
 XINING, (HSINING) Šiniñ (SU
 Sinin)
 XINJIANG, (SINKIANG) Šinjan,
 (PERSON) OF ___ šinjanliq
 X-RAY, ___ TECHNOLOGY
 rentgen, TO EXAMINE BY

MEANS OF (AN) ____
(PICTURE[S]) rentgendä tākšür-

Y

YAKUTIA Yakutiya (SU Yakutiya)
YAKUTSK Yakutski (SU Yakutsk)
YARD hoyla, qoru (~ qora),
HOUSE AND ____ qoru-jay (~ qora-jay)
YARKAND Yakān (~ Yārkān, SU Yarkent)
YARKENT Yakān (~ Yārkān, SU Yarkent)
YARN yip (SU žip), (TALL STORY) toquma, WOOLEN KNITTING ____ yuñ yip (SU žuñ žip)
YEAR yil (SU žil), ALL ____ ROUND qış-yaz, (BEING) ... ____S OF AGE ... yašliq, (IN THE) LAST ____ ötkän yil(i), NEXT ____ kelär yil, THROUGHOUT THE ____ qış-yaz
YEAST xemirturuş (SU xemirturuč)
YELL, TO ____ waqira-
YELLOW seriq, STRIKINGLY ____ sap-seriq
YELLOWKNIFE Yellonayf
YENGI(HIS)SAR Yenisar
YEREVAN Erewan
YES hä, hä'a
YESTERDAY kečä, tünügün, DAY BEFORE ____ ülüškün
YET, (BUT, HOWEVER) ämma, biraz, lekin, pāqāt, (NOT) ____ boyičä, texi
YIELD, (OUTPUT) mähsul
YIELDING, (PRODUCING) mähsulatliq
YILI İli
YINCHUAN Yinčwān (SU İn'čuan')

YINGJISHA Yenisar
YINING Ğulja, (PERSON) OF ____ ğuljiliq
YOLK, (EGG) ____ tuxum serigi
YON neriqi
YONDER neri, neriq
YOSHKAR-OLA Yoşkar-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 yaş, ____ PERSON yaş
YOUR, (sg) senin, +ñ ~ +in ~ +uñ ~ +ün, (pl) silärniñ, +ñlar ~ +ñlar ~ inlar ~ +ñlar ~ +uñlar ~ +ünlar, (sg. polite) sizniñ, +ñiz, +iniz, (pl. polite) sizlärniñ, +ñizlar ~ +ñizlar ~ +inizlar ~ +inizlar
YOURSELF, (polite) öziñiz
YOUTH, (PERSON) yaş, (TIME, GROUP) yašliq
YUAN koy, yuān
YUGOSLAV, (adj ~ n) yugoslawiyilik (SU yugoslawiyalik)
YUGOSLAVIA Yugoslawiya (SU Yugoslawiya)
YUKON, THE ____ (TERRITORY) Yukon (rayoni)
YULI Lopnur, Lopnor, (PERSON) OF ____ lopnurluq, lopnorluq
YUNNAN, (YÜNNAN), ____ (PROVINCE) Yünnān (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 Čžeczyan) (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. my: /| + m + #/
(e.g., *balam, həddəm, waqtim, kəspim, yolum, kölüm, yurtum, küçüm*)
- 2.1 your (familiar): /| + ɲ + #/
(e.g., *balan, həddən, waqtın, kəspin, yolun, kölün, yurtun, küçün*)
- 2.2 your (polite): /| + ɲl + #/
(e.g., *balınız, həddiniz, waqtiniz, kəspiniz, yolünüz, kölünüz, yurtunuz, küçünüz*)
- 2.3 your (deferential): /| + lAr + (s)I + #/
(e.g., *baliliri, hədiliri, waqitliri, kəspliri, yolliri, kölliri, yurtliri, küçliri*)
3. his ~ her ~ its: /| + (s)I + #/
(e.g., *balisi, hədisi, waqti, kəspi, yoli, köli, yurti, küçi*)

1. our: /| + mIz + #/
(e.g., *balimiz, hədimiz, waqtimiz, kəspimiz, yolimiz, kölimiz, yurtimiz, küçümüz*)
- 2.1 your (familiar): /| + ɲ + +lAr + #/
(e.g., *balanlar, həddənlər, waqtınlar, kəspinlər, yolunlar, kölünlər, yurtunlar, küçünlər*)
- 2.2 your (polite): /| + ɲl + +lAr + #/
(e.g., *balınızlar, həddinizlər, waqtinizlər, kəspinizlər, yolünüzlər, kölünüzlər, yurtunuzlar, küçünüzlər*)
- 2.3 your (deferential): /| + lAr + (s)I + #/
(e.g., *baliliri, hədiliri, waqitliri, kəspliri, yolliri, kölliri, yurtliri, küçliri*)
3. their: /| + (s)I + #/
(e.g., *balisi, hədisi, waqti, kəspi, yoli, köli, yurti, küçi*)

3.2 Case Marking

Case Suffixes

Examples

1. Nominative: /| + Ø + #/
(subject marker)
 2. Indefinite Accusative: /| + Ø + #/
(indefinite direct object marker)
- bala, həddə, balam, həddiniz, waqit, kəsp, yol, köl, yurt, küç, xəlq, taktak*
- bala, həddə, balam, həddiniz, waqit, kəsp, yol, köl, yurt, küç, xəlq, taktak*

3. **Definite Accusative:** /| + nI#/
(definite direct object marker)
balini, hädini, balamni, hädirizni, waqitni, käspni, 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, käspkä, yolğa, kölgä, yurtqa, küčkä, xälqqa, taktakka
5. **Locative:** /| + dA+#/
(locative 'at,' 'in,' 'on,' adessive 'by,' inessive 'in[side],' instrumental 'by [means of]')
balida, hädidä, balamda, hädirizdä, waqitta, käspä, yolda, köldä, yurtta, küčtä, xälqtä, taktakta
6. **Ablative:** /| + dIn#/
(ablative 'from,' elative '[out] off,' partitive 'of [a whole],' causal 'due to')
balidin, hädidin, balamdin, hädirizdin, waqittin, käspdin, yoldin, köldin, yurttin, küčtin, xälqtin, taktaktin
7. **Genitive:** /| + nIn+#/
(of,' '...s')
baliniñ, hädiniñ, balamniñ, hädirizniñ, waqitniñ, käspniñ, 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. *män*, 2. *meni*, 3. *maña*, 4. *mändä*, 5. *mändin*, 6. *meniñ*
- 1.1 **(I) myself:** 1. *özäm*, 2. *özämni*, 3. *özämğä*, 4. *özämdä*, 5. *özämdin*, 6. *özämniñ*
- 2.1 **you (familiar):** 1. *sän*, 2. *seni*, 3. *saña*, 4. *sändä*, 5. *sändin*, 6. *seniñ*
1. **we:** 1. *biz*, 2. *bizni*, 3. *bizgä*, 4. *bizdä*, 5. *bizdin*, 6. *bizniñ*
- 1.1 **(we) ourselves:** 1. *özimiz*, 2. *özimizni*, 3. *özimizgä*, 4. *özimizdä*, 5. *özimizdin*, 6. *özimizniñ*
- 2.1 **you (familiar):** 1. *silər*, 2. *silärni*, 3. *silärgä*, 4. *silärdä*, 5. *silärdin*, 6. *silärniñ*

2.1.1 (you) yourself (familiar): 1. *özən*, 2. *özəni*, 3. *özəngə*, 4. *özəndə*, 5. *özəndin*, 6. *özənin*

2.2 you (polite): 1. *siz*, 2. *sizni*, 3. *sizgə*, 4. *sizdə*, 5. *sizdin*, 6. *siznin*

2.2.1 (you) yourself (polite): 1. *öziñiz*, 2. *öziñizni*, 3. *öziñizgə*, 4. *öziñizdə*, 5. *öziñizdin*, 6. *öziñiznin*

2.3 you (deferential): 1. *özlə(r)*, 2. *özlə(r)ni*, 3. *özlə(r)gə*, 4. *özlə(r)də*, 5. *özlə(r)din*, 6. *özlə(r)nin*

3. he ~ she ~ it: 1. *u*, 2. *uni*, 3. *uningə*, 4. *unında*, 5. *unıñdin*, 6. *unin*

3.1 (he) himself ~ (she) herself ~ itself: 1. *özi*, 2. *özini*, 3. *özigə*, 4. *özidə*, 5. *özidin*, 6. *özinin*

2.1.1 (you) yourselves (familiar): 1. *özənlär*, 2. *özənlärni*, 3. *özənlärgə*, 4. *özənlärdə*, 5. *özənlärdin*, 6. *özənlärnin*

2.2 you (polite): 1. *sizlär*, 2. *sizlärni*, 3. *sizlärgə*, 4. *sizlärdə*, 5. *sizlärdin*, 6. *sizlärnin*

2.2.1 (you) yourselves (polite): 1. *öziñizlär*, 2. *öziñizlärni*, 3. *öziñizlärgə*, 4. *öziñizlärdə*, 5. *öziñizlärdin*, 6. *öziñizlärnin*

2.3 you (deferential): 1. *härqaysiliri*, 2. *härqaysilirini*, 3. *härqaysiliriğə*, 4. *härqaysilirida*, 5. *härqaysilidin*, 6. *härqaysilirin*

3. they: 1. *ular*, 2. *ularni*, 3. *ularğa*, 4. *ularda*, 5. *ulardin*, 6. *ularnin*

3.1 (they) themselves: 1. *özliri*, 2. *özlirini*, 3. *özliriğə*, 4. *özliridə*, 5. *özliridin*, 6. *özlirinin*

3.3.2 Demonstrative Pronouns

Singular

Plural

1 this: 1. *bu*, 2. *buni*, 3. *buningə*, 4. *bunında*, 5. *bunıñdin*, 6. *bunin*

1.1 such (a one like this): 1. *bundaq ~ mundaq*, 2. *bundaqni ~ mundaqni*, 3. *bundaqqa ~ mundaqqa*, 4. *bundaqta ~ mundaqta*, 5. *bundaqtin ~ mundaqtin*, 6. *bundaqnin ~ mundaqnin*

2. that: 1. *şu*, 2. *şuni*, 3. *şuningə*, 4. *şunında*, 5. *şunıñdin*, 6. *şunin*

1 these: 1. *bular*, 2. *bularni*, 3. *bularğa*, 4. *bularda*, 5. *bulardin*, 6. *bularnin*

1.1 such (like these): 1. *bundaqlar ~ mundaqlar*, 2. *bundaqlarni ~ mundaqlarni*, 3. *bundaqlarğa ~ mundaqlarğa*, 4. *bundaqlarda ~ mundaqlarda*, 5. *bundaqlardin ~ mundaqlardin*, 6. *bundaqlarnin ~ mundaqlarnin*

2. those: 1. *şular*, 2. *şularni*, 3. *şularğa*, 4. *şularda*, 5. *şulardin*, 6. *şularnin*

2.1 such (a one like that): 1. *şundaq*, 2. *şundaqni*, 3. *şundaqqa*, 4. *şundaqta*, 5. *şundaqtin*, 6. *şundaqniñ*

3.1 that (over there): 1. *u*, 2. *uni*, 3. *uninga*, 4. *unida*, 5. *unidin*, 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. *awuninga*, 4. *awunida*, 5. *awunidin*, 6. *awuniñ*

3.3 that (way over there): 1. *änä şu* – *äşu* – *aşu*, 2. *änä şuni* – *äşuni* – *aşuni*, 3. *änä şuninga* – *äşuninga* – *aşuninga*, 4. *änä şunida* – *äşunida* – *aşunida*, 5. *änä şunidin* – *äşunidin* – *aşunidin*, 6. *änä şuniñ* – *äşuniñ* – *aşuniñ*

2.1 such (like those): 1. *şundaqlar*, 2. *şundaqlarni*, 3. *şundaqlarğa*, 4. *şundaqlarda*, 5. *şundaqlardin*, 6. *şundaqlarniñ*

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 şular* – *äşular* – *aşular*, 2. *änä şularni* – *äşularni* – *aşularni*, 3. *änä şularğa* – *äşularğa* – *aşularğa*, 4. *änä şularda* – *äşularda* – *aşularda*, 5. *änä şulardin* – *äşulardin* – *aşulardin*, 6. *änä şularniñ* – *äşularniñ* – *aşularniñ*

3.3.3 Interrogative Pronouns

Singular

1. who?: 1. *kim*, 2. *kimni*, 3. *kingä*, 4. *kimdä*, 5. *kimdin*, 6. *kimniñ*

2. what?: 1. *nimdä*, 2. *nimini*, 3. *nimigä*, 4. *nimiddä*, 5. *nimidin*, 6. *niminiñ*

3. which (one)?: 1. *qaysi*, 2. *qaysini*, 3. *qaysigä*, 4. *qaysida*, 5. *qaysidin*, 6. *qaysiniñ*

4. one like what?, what kind?: 1. *qandaq*, 2. *qandaqni*, 3. *qandaqqa*, 4. *qandaqta*, 5. *qandaqtin*, 6. *qandaqniñ*

Plural

1. who?: 1. *kimlär*, 2. *kimläрни*, 3. *kimlärgä*, 4. *kimlärdä*, 5. *kimlärdin*, 6. *kimläрниñ*

2. what?: 1. *nimilär*, 2. *nimilärni*, 3. *nimilärgä*, 4. *nimilärdä*, 5. *nimilärdin*, 6. *nimilärniñ*

3. which (ones)?: 1. *qaysilar*, 2. *qaysilarni*, 3. *qaysilarğa*, 4. *qaysilarda*, 5. *qaysilardin*, 6. *qaysilarniñ*

qandaqnıñ

3.4 Pronominal Tag Enclitics

Singular

Plural

1. I: /#mān#/ → ...mān

(e.g., *türkāmān, uyğurmān, işçimān, Amerikidinmān, yaşmān, ämäsmān, barimān, kelimān, yazarmān, körmäsmān*)

1. we: /#miz#/ → ...miz

(e.g., *türkmiz, uyğurmiz, işçimiz, Amerikidimiz, yaşmiz, ämäsmiz, barimiz, kelimiz, yazarmiz, körmäsmiz*)

2.1 you (familiar): /#sān#/ → ...sān

(e.g., *türksān, uyğursān, işçisān, Amerikidinsān, yaşsān, ämässān, barisān, kelisān, yazarsān, körmässān*)

2.1 you (familiar): /#silār#/ → ...silār

(e.g., *türksilār, uyğursilār, işçisilār, Amerikidinsilār, yaşsilār, ämässilār, barisilār, kelisilār, yazarsilār, körmässilār*)

2.2 you (polite): /#siz#/ → ...siz

(e.g., *türksiz, uyğursiz, işçisiz, Amerikidinsiz, yaşsiz, ämässiz, barisiz, kelisiz, yazarsiz, körmässiz*)

2.2 you (polite): /#sizlār#/ → ...sizlār

(e.g., *türksizlār, uyğursizlār, işçisizlār, Amerikidinsizlār, yaşsizlār, ämässizlār, barisizlār, kelisizlār, yazarsizlār, körmässizlār*)

2.3 you (deferential):

/#a° - -dI + +lAr#/ → *idilā(r)*
after nominals, /#(di)lAr#/ →
...(di)lā after verbals
(e.g., *türk idilā[r], uyğur idilā[r], işçi idilā[r], Amerikidin idilā[r], yaş idilā[r], ämäs idilā[r], bari(di)lā, keli(di)lā, yazar idilā[r], körmäs idilā[r]*)

2.3 you (deferential):

/#a° - -dI + +lAr#/ → *idilā(r)*
after nominals, /#(di)lAr#/ →
...(di)lā after verbals
(e.g., *türk idilā[r], uyğur idilā[r], işçi idilā[r], Amerikidin idilā[r], yaş idilā[r], ämäs idilā[r], bari(di)lā, keli(di)lā, yazar idilā[r], körmäs idilā[r]*)

3. he, she, it: /(#dur#)/ → ...(*dur*)

after nominals, /#dū#/ → ...*du*
after verbals
(e.g., *türk{dur}, uyğur{dur}, işçi{dur}, Amerikidin{dur}, yaş{dur}, ämäs{dur}, bari_{du}, keli_{du}, yazar{dur}, körmäs{dur}*)

3. they: /(#dur#)/ → ...(*dur*) after nominals, /#dā#/ → ...*du* after verbals

(e.g., *türk{dur}, uyğur{dur}, işçi{dur}, Amerikidin{dur}, yaş{dur}, ämäs{dur}, bari_{du}, keli_{du}, yazar{dur}, körmäs{dur}*)

3.5 Numeratives

(Superscript numbers refer to Soviet Uyghur alternatives)

Cardinal	Ordinal
1 <i>bir</i>	1 st <i>birinči</i>
2 <i>ikki</i>	2 nd <i>ikkinči</i>
3 <i>üč</i>	3 rd <i>üčünči</i>
4 <i>töt</i> ¹	4 th <i>tötünči</i> ⁶
5 <i>bäš</i>	5 th <i>bäšinči</i>
6 <i>altā</i>	6 th <i>altınči</i>
7 <i>yättā</i>	7 th <i>yättinči</i>
8 <i>säkkiz</i>	8 th <i>säkkizinči</i>
9 <i>toqquz</i>	9 th <i>toqquzinči</i>
10 <i>on</i>	10 th <i>oninči</i>
20 <i>yigirmā</i>	20 th <i>yigirminči</i>
30 <i>ottuz</i>	30 th <i>ottuzinči</i>
40 <i>qiriq</i> ²	40 th <i>qiriğınči</i> ⁷
50 <i>älik</i>	50 th <i>älliginči</i>
60 <i>atmiš</i> ³	60 th <i>atmišinči</i> ⁸
70 <i>yätmiš</i>	70 th <i>yätmišinči</i>
80 <i>säksän</i>	80 th <i>säksäninči</i> ⁹
90 <i>toqsan</i>	90 th <i>toqsaninči</i> ¹⁰
100 <i>yüz</i>	100 th <i>yüzinči</i>
1,000 <i>miñ</i>	1,000 th <i>miñinči</i>
10,000 <i>tümän ~ on miñ</i>	10,000 th <i>tümäninči ~ on miñinči</i>
1,000,000 <i>milyon</i> ⁴	1,000,000 th <i>milyoninči</i> ¹¹
1,000,000,000 <i>milyart</i> ⁵	1,000,000,000 th <i>milyardinči</i> ¹²

Soviet Standard Uyghur: ¹tört, ²qirq, ³atmiš, ⁴million, ⁵milliard, ⁶törtinči, ⁷qirğınči, ⁸atmišinči, ⁹säksäninči, ¹⁰toqsaninči, ¹¹millioninči, ¹²milliardinči

Examples: *on bir* '11,' *on yättinči* '17th,' *yigirmā tört* '24,' *älik altınči* '56th,' *bir yüz üč* '103,' *üč yüz säksän toqquz* '389th,' *bäš miñ on ikki* '5,012,' *toqquz tümän üč miñ altā yüz ottuz bäšinči* '93,635th,' *1376-yili (bir miñ üč yüz yätmiš altınči yili)* 'in (the year) 1376,' *U 1953-yıl 10-aynıñ 12-küni (bir miñ toqquz yüz älik üçinči yıl oninči aynıñ on ikkinči küni)* tuğulğan 'She was born on October 12, 1953.'

Fractions: $\frac{1}{2}$ (*ikkidin bir ~ yerim*), $\frac{1}{4}$ (*töttin bir ~ čaräk*), $\frac{2}{5}$ (*bäştin ikki*), $5\frac{3}{4}$ (*bäš pütün töttin üč*), $13\frac{9}{16}$ (*on üč pütün on altidin toqquz*).

Decimals: 8.5 (*säkkiz pütün ondin bäš*), 0.25 (*nöl pütün yüzdin yigirmā bäš*), 67.99 (*atmiš yättā pütün yüzdin toqsan toqquz*), 10.013 (*on pütün miñdin on üč*).

Percentages: 6% (*yüzdin altā ~ altā pirsänt*), 28% (*yüzdin yigirmā säkkiz ~ yigirmā säkkiz pirsänt*), 14.7% (*yüzdin on tört pütün ondin yättā ~ on tört pütün ondin yättā pirsänt*).

3.6 Conjugation

(Plural forms may contain reciprocal ~ cooperative /-ʒ- / → -ʒ- ~ -iʒ- ~ -ūʒ- ~ -uʒ-.)

3.6.01 Indefinite Past

Singular

Plural

1. I ...ed (at some time):

/| - GAn + # (mān#) /
 (e.g., *kālgān[mān]*, *barḡan[mān]*,
kōrgān[mān], *qoyḡan[mān]*,
iʒligān[mān], *iʒlātḡan[mān]*,
oquḡan[mān], *oqutqan[mān]*,
kirmigān[mān] ~ *kirḡan*
āmās[mān], *yazḡanmu[mān]*?)

1. we ...ed (at some time):

/| - GAn + # (miz#) /
 (e.g., *kālgān[miz]*, *barḡan[miz]*,
kōrgān[miz], *qoyḡan[miz]*,
iʒligān[miz], *iʒlātḡan[miz]*,
oquḡan[miz], *oqutqan[miz]*,
kirmigān[miz] ~ *kirḡan āmās[miz]*,
yazḡanmu[miz]?)

2.1 you ...ed (at some time)

(familiar): /| - GAn + # (sān#) /
 (e.g., *kālgān[sān]*, *barḡan[sān]*,
kōrgān[sān], *qoyḡan[sān]*,
iʒligān[sān], *iʒlātḡan[sān]*,
oquḡan[sān], *oqutqan[sān]*,
kirmigān[sān] ~ *kirḡan āmās[sān]*,
yazḡanmu[sān]?)

2.1 you ...ed (at some time)

(familiar): /| - GAn + # (silār#) /
 (e.g., *kālgān[silār]*, *barḡan[silār]*,
kōrgān[silār], *qoyḡan[silār]*,
iʒligān[silār], *iʒlātḡan[silār]*,
oquḡan[silār], *oqutqan[silār]*,
kirmigān[silār] ~ *kirḡan*
āmās[silār], *yazḡanmu[silār]*?)

2.2 you ...ed (at some time)

(polite): /| - GAn + # (siz#) /
 (e.g., *kālgān[siz]*, *barḡan[siz]*,
kōrgān[siz], *qoyḡan[siz]*,
iʒligān[siz], *iʒlātḡan[siz]*,
oquḡan[siz], *oqutqan[siz]*,
kirmigān[siz] ~ *kirḡan āmās[siz]*,
yazḡanmu[siz]?)

2.2 you ...ed (at some time)

(familiar): /| - GAn + # (sizlār#) /
 (e.g., *kālgān[sizlār]*, *barḡan[sizlār]*,
kōrgān[sizlār], *qoyḡan[sizlār]*,
iʒligān[sizlār], *iʒlātḡan[sizlār]*,
oquḡan[sizlār], *oqutqan[sizlār]*,
kirmigān[sizlār] ~ *kirḡan*
āmās[sizlār], *yazḡanmu[sizlār]*?)

2.3 you ...ed (at some time)

(deferential):
 /| - GAn + # (#ā° - -dI + +lAr#) /
 (e.g., *kālgān [idilā(r)]*, *barḡan*
[idilā(r)], *kōrgān [idilā(r)]*,
qoyḡan [idilā(r)], *iʒligān [idilā(r)]*,
iʒlātḡan [idilā(r)], *oquḡan*
[idilā(r)], *oqutqan [idilā(r)]*,
kirmigān [idilā(r)] ~ *kirḡan āmās*
[idilā(r)], *yazḡanmu?* ~ *yazḡan*
idilā(r)mu??)

2.3 you ...ed (at some time)

(deferential):
 /| - GAn + # (#ā° - -dI + +lAr#) /
 (e.g., *kālgān [idilā(r)]*, *barḡan*
[idilā(r)], *kōrgān [idilā(r)]*,
qoyḡan [idilā(r)], *iʒligān [idilā(r)]*,
iʒlātḡan [idilā(r)], *oquḡan*
[idilā(r)], *oqutqan [idilā(r)]*,
kirmigān [idilā(r)] ~ *kirḡan āmās*
[idilā(r)], *yazḡanmu?* ~ *yazḡan*
idilā(r)mu??)

3. he ~ she ~ it ...ed (at some time): /| - GAn + (#dur) #/
(e.g., *kālgān[dur]*, *barğan[dur]*,
körgān[dur], *qoyğan[dur]*,
ışligān[dur], *ışlātқан[dur]*,
oquğan[dur], *oqutқан[dur]*,
kirmigān[dur] ~ *kirgān āmās[dur]*,
yazğanmu?)

3. they ...ed (at some time)
(familiar): /| - GAn + (#dur) #/
(e.g., *kālgān[dur]*, *barğan[dur]*,
körgān[dur], *qoyğan[dur]*,
ışligān[dur], *ışlātқан[dur]*,
oquğan[dur], *oqutқан[dur]*,
kirmigān[dur] ~ *kirgān āmās[dur]*,
yazğanmu?)

3.6.02 Pluperfect

Singular

1. I had ...:

/| - GAn + ##ā° - -d°m #/
(e.g., *kālgān idim*, *barğan idim*,
körgān idim, *qoyğan idim*, *ışligān idim*,
ışlātқан idim, *oquğan idim*,
oqutқан idim, *kirmigān idim*,
yazğan idimmu?)

2.1 you had ... (familiar):

/| - GAn + ##ā° - -d°ŋ #/
(e.g., *kālgān idin*, *barğan idin*,
körgān idin, *qoyğan idin*, *ışligān idin*,
ışlātқан idin, *oquğan idin*,
oqutқан idin, *kirmigān idin*, *yazğan idinmu?*)

2.2 you had ... (polite):

/| - GAn + ##ā° - -d°ŋlz #/
(e.g., *kālgān idiniz*, *barğan idiniz*,
körgān idiniz, *qoyğan idiniz*, *ışligān idiniz*,
ışlātқан idiniz, *oquğan idiniz*,
oqutқан idiniz, *kirmigān idiniz*,
yazğan idinizmu?)

2.3 you had ... (deferential):

/| - GAn + ##ā° - -dI + +lAr #/
(e.g., *kālgān idilā[r]*, *barğan idilā[r]*,
körgān idilā[r], *qoyğan idilā[r]*, *ışligān idilā[r]*,
ışlātқан idilā[r], *oquğan idilā[r]*, *oqutқан idilā[r]*,
kirmigān idilā[r], *yazğan idilā[r]mu?*)

Plural

1. we had ...:

/| - GAn + ##ā° - #duc #/
(e.g., *kālgān iduq*, *barğan iduq*,
körgān iduq, *qoyğan iduq*, *ışligān iduq*,
ışlātқан iduq, *oquğan iduq*,
oqutқан iduq, *kirmigān iduq*, *yazğan iduqmu?*)

2.1 you had ... (familiar):

/- GAn + ##ā° - -d°ŋlAr #/
(e.g., *kālgān idinlār*, *barğan idinlār*,
körgān idinlār, *qoyğan idinlār*,
ışligān idinlār, *ışlātқан idinlār*,
oquğan idinlār, *oqutқан idinlār*,
kirmigān idinlār, *yazğan idinlārmu?*)

2.2 you had ... (polite):

/| - GAn + ##ā° - -d°ŋlzlAr #/
(e.g., *kālgān idinizlār*, *barğan idinizlār*,
körgān idinizlār, *qoyğan idinizlār*, *ışligān idinizlār*,
ışlātқан idinizlār, *oquğan idinizlār*, *oqutқан idinizlār*,
kirmigān idinizlār, *yazğan idinizlārmu?*)

2.3 you had ... (deferential):

/| - GAn + ##ā° - -dI + +lAr #/
(e.g., *kālgān idilā[r]*, *barğan idilā[r]*,
körgān idilā[r], *qoyğan idilā[r]*, *ışligān idilā[r]*,
ışlātқан idilā[r], *oquğan idilā[r]*, *oqutқан idilā[r]*,
kirmigān idilā[r], *yazğan idilā[r]mu?*)

3. he ~ she ~ it had ...:

/| -GAn+##a° - -dI#/

(e.g., *kālgān idi, barğan idi, körgān idi, qoyğan idi, işligān idi, işlätkän idi, oquğan idi, oqutqan idi, kirmigān idi, yazğan idimu?*)

3. they had ...:

/| -GAn+##a° - -dI#/

(e.g., *kālgān idi, barğan idi, körgān idi, qoyğan idi, işligān idi, işlätkän idi, oquğan idi, oqutqan idi, kirmigān idi, yazğan idimu?*)

3.6.03 Perfect Past

Singular

1. I have ...:

/| -b+##(##)a° - -d°m#/

(e.g., *kelip idim ~ keliwidim, berip idim ~ beriwidim, körüp idim ~ körüwidim, qoyup idim ~ qoyuwidim, işläp idim ~ işläwidim, işlitip idim ~ işlitiwidim, oqup idim ~ oquwidim, oqutup idim ~ oqutuwidim, kirmäp idim ~ kirmäwidim, yezip idimmu? ~ yeziwidimmu?*)

2.1 you have ... (familiar):

/| -b+##(##)a° - -d°η#/

(e.g., *kelip idin ~ keliwidin, berip idin ~ beriwidin, körüp idin ~ körüwidin, qoyup idin ~ qoyuwidin, işläp idin ~ işläwidin, işlitip idin ~ işlitiwidin, oqup idin ~ oquwidin, oqutup idin ~ oqutuwidin, kirmäp idin ~ kirmäwidin, yezip idinmu? ~ yeziwidinmu?*)

2.2 you have ... (polite):

/| -b+##(##)a° - -d°ηlz#/

(e.g., *kelip idiniz ~ keliwidingiz, berip idiniz ~ beriwidiningiz, körüp idiniz ~ körüwidiningiz, qoyup idiniz ~ qoyuwidingiz, işläp idiniz ~ işläwidingiz, işlitip idiniz ~ işlitiwidingiz, oqup idiniz ~ oquwidingiz, oqutup idiniz ~ oqutuwidingiz, kirmäp idiniz ~*

Plural

1. we have ...:

/| -b+##(##)a° - #duo#/

(e.g., *kelip iduq ~ keliwiduq, berip iduq ~ beriwiduq, körüp iduq ~ körüwiduq, qoyup iduq ~ qoyuwiduq, işläp iduq ~ işläwiduq, işlitip iduq ~ işlitiwiduq, oqup iduq ~ oquwiduq, oqutup iduq ~ oqutuwiduq, kirmäp iduq ~ kirmäwiduq, yezip iduqmu? ~ yeziwiduqmu?*)

2.1 you have ... (familiar):

/| -b+##(##)a° - -d°ηlAr#/

(e.g., *kelip idinlär ~ keliwidinglär, berip idinlär ~ beriwidinlär, körüp idinlär ~ körüwidinglär, qoyup idinlär ~ qoyuwidinglär, işläp idinlär ~ işläwidinglär, işlitip idinlär ~ işlitiwidinglär, oqup idinlär ~ oquwidinglär, oqutup idinlär ~ oqutuwidinglär, kirmäp idinlär ~ kirmäwidinglär, yezip idinlärmu? ~ yeziwidinglärmu?*)

2.2 you have ... (polite):

/| -b+##(##)a° - -d°ηlzlAr#/

(e.g., *kelip idinizlär ~ keliwidingizlär, berip idinizlär ~ beriwidiningizlär, körüp idinizlär ~ körüwidingizlär, qoyup idinizlär ~ qoyuwidingizlär, işläp idinizlär ~ işläwidingizlär, işlitip idinizlär ~ işlitiwidingizlär, oqup idinizlär ~ oquwidingizlär, oqutup idinizlär ~*

*kirmäwidinüz, yezip idinüzmu? ~
yeziwidinüzmu?)*

*oqutuwidinüzlar, kirmäp idinüzlar ~
kirmäwidinüzlar, yezip idinüzlar mu?
~ yeziwidinüzlar mu?)*

2.3 you have ... (deferential):

*/| -b+ #(#)ä° - -d| + +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?)*

2.3 you have ... (deferential):

*/| -b+ #(#)ä° - -d| + +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° - -d| #/
(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. they have ...:

*/| -b+ #(#)ä° - -d| #/
(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

Plural

1. (reportedly) I have ...:

*/| -b+ #d| #män#/
(e.g., keliptimän, beriptimän,
körüptimän, qoyuptimän, işläptimän,
işlitiptimän, oquptimän,
oqutuptimän, kirmäptimän,
yeziptimänmu?)*

1. (reportedly) we have ...:

*/| -b+ #d| #miz#/
(e.g., keliptimiz, beriptimiz,
körüptimiz, qoyuptimiz, işläptimiz,
işlitiptimiz, oquptimiz, oqutuptimiz,
kirmäptimiz, yeziptimizmu?)*

2.1 (reportedly) you have ...

(familiar): */| -b+ #sän#/
(e.g., kelipsän, beripsän, körüpsän,
qoyupsän, işläpsän, işliripsän,
oqupsän, oqutupsän, kirmäpsän,
yezipsänmu?)*

2.1 (reportedly) you have ...

(familiar): */| -b+ #silär#/
(e.g., kelipsilär, beripsilär,
körüpsilär, qoyupsilär, işläpsilär,
işliripsilär, 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+ #dı-lAr#/

(e.g., *keliptıla[r], beriptıla[r], körüptıla[r], qoyuptıla[r], işləptıla[r], işlitiptıla[r], oquptıla[r], oqutuptıla[r], kirmäptıla[r], yeziptıla[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+ #dı-lAr#/

(e.g., *keliptıla[r], beriptıla[r], körüptıla[r], qoyuptıla[r], işləptıla[r], işlitiptıla[r], oquptıla[r], oqutuptıla[r], kirmäptıla[r], yeziptıla[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°η#/

(e.g., *käldin, bardin, kördün, qoyduñ, işlidin, işlätтин, oquduñ, oquttuñ, kirmidin, yazdinyñu?*)

2.2 you ...ed (polite): /- | -d°ηlz#/

(e.g., *käldiniz, bardiniz, kördünüz, qoydınız, işlidiniz, işlättingiz, oqudunuz, oquttunuz, kirmidiniz, yazdinizmu?*)

2.3 you ...ed (deferential):
/- | -dI+lAr#/

Plural

1. we ...ed: /- | #dug#/

(e.g., *kälduq, barduq, qoyduq, işliduq, işlittuq, oquduq, oquntuq, kirmiduq, yazduqmu?*)

2.1 you ...ed (familiar):
/- | -d°ηlAr#/

(e.g., *käldinlär, bardinlär, kördünlär, qoyduñlar, işlidinlär, işlättinglär, oquduñlar, oquttuñlar, kirmidinlär, yazdinyñlarmu?*)

2.2 you ...ed (polite):
/- | -d°ηlzlAr#/

(e.g., *käldinizlär, bardinizlar, kördünüzlar, qoydunuzlar, işlidinizlär, işlättingizlär, oqudunuzlar, oquttunuzlar, kirmidinizlär, yazdinizlarmu?*)

2.3 you ...ed (deferential):
/- | -dI+lAr#/

(e.g., *käldilä[r]*, *bardila[r]*,
kördilä[r], *qoydila[r]*, *işlilä[r]*,
işlänilä[r], *oqudila[r]*, *oqutila[r]*,
kirmidilä[r], *yazdila[r]*mu?)

3 he ~ she ~ it ...ed: /-|-dl#/
 (e.g., *käldi*, *bardi*, *kördi*, *qoydi*,
işlidi, *işlätti*, *oqudi*, *oqutti*, *kirmidi*,
yazdimu?)

(e.g., *käldilä[r]*, *bardila[r]*,
qoydila[r], *işlilä[r]*, *işlänilä[r]*,
oqudila[r], *oqutila[r]*, *kirmidilä[r]*,
*yazdila[r]*mu?)

3 they ...ed: /-|-dl#/
 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*,
oquyttim, *oqutattim*, *kirmäyttim*,
*yazattim*mu?)

2.1 you used to ... (familiar):
 /|-At--d'ŋ#/
 (e.g., *kelättiŋ*, *barattiŋ*, *körättiŋ*,
qoyattiŋ, *işläyttiŋ*, *işlitättiŋ*, *oquyttiŋ*,
oqutattiŋ, *kirmäyttiŋ*, *yazattiŋ*mu?)

2.2 you used to ... (polite):
 /|-At--d'ŋlɜr#/
 (e.g., *kelättiŋiz*, *barattiŋiz*,
körättiŋiz, *qoyattiŋiz*, *işläyttiŋiz*,
işlitättiŋiz, *oquyttiŋiz*, *oqutattiŋiz*,
kirmäyttiŋiz, *yazattiŋiz*mu?)

2.3 you used to ... (deferential):
 /|-At--dl+lAr#/
 (e.g., *kelättilä[r]*, *barattilä[r]*,
körättilä[r], *qoyattilä[r]*,
işläyttilä[r], *işlitättilä[r]*,
oquyttilä[r], *oqutattilä[r]*,
kirmäyttilä[r], *yazattilä[r]*mu?)

Plural

1. we used to ...: /|-At--#duɜr#/
 (e.g., *kelättuɜ*, *barattuɜ*, *körättuɜ*,
qoyattuɜ, *işläyttuɜ*, *işlitättuɜ*,
oquyttuɜ, *oqutattuɜ*, *kirmäyttuɜ*,
*yazattuɜ*mu?)

2.1 you used to ... (familiar):
 /|-At--d'ŋlAr#/
 (e.g., *kelättiŋlär*, *barattiŋlär*,
körättiŋlär, *qoyattiŋlär*, *işläyttiŋlär*,
işlitättiŋlär, *oquyttiŋlär*, *oqutattiŋlär*,
kirmäyttiŋlär, *yazattiŋlär*mu?)

2.2 you used to ... (polite):
 /|-At--d'ŋlɜlAr#/
 (e.g., *kelättiŋizlär*, *barattiŋizlär*,
körättiŋizlär, *qoyattiŋizlär*,
işläyttiŋizlär, *işlitättiŋizlär*,
oquyttiŋizlär, *oqutattiŋizlär*,
kirmäyttiŋizlär, *yazattiŋizlär*mu?)

2.3 you used to ... (deferential):
 /|-At--dl+lAr#/
 (e.g., *kelättilä[r]*, *barattilä[r]*,
körättilä[r], *qoyattilä[r]*,
işläyttilä[r], *işlitättilä[r]*,
oquyttilä[r], *oqutattilä[r]*,
kirmäyttilä[r], *yazattilä[r]*mu?)

3. he ~ she ~ it used to ...:

/| - At - - dI#/

(e.g., *kelätti, baratti, körätti, qoyatti, iśläytti, iślüätti, oquytti, oqulatti, kirmäytti, yazattimu?*)

3. they used to ...: /| - At - - dI#/

(e.g., *kelätti, baratti, körätti, qoyatti, iśläytti, iślüätti, oquytti, oqulatti, kirmäytti, yazattimu?*)

3.6.07 Past Progressive

Singular

1. I was ...ing:

/| - b+ #yat - At - - d°m/

(e.g., *keliwatattim, beriwatattim, körüwatattim, qoyuwatattim, iśläwatattim, iślitiwatattim, oquwatattim, oqutuwatattim, kiriwatatmidim, yeziwatattimmu?*)

2.1 you were ...ing (familiar):

/| - b+ #yat - At - - d°n#/

(e.g., *keliwatattin, beriwatattin, körüwatattin, qoyuwatattin, iśläwatattin, iślitiwatattin, oquwatattin, oqutuwatattin, kiriwatatmidin, yeziwatattinmu?*)

2.2 you were ...ing (polite):

/| - b+ #yat - At - - d°nlz#/

(e.g., *keliwatattiniz, beriwatattiniz, körüwatattiniz, qoyuwatattiniz, iśläwatattiniz, iślitiwatattiniz, oquwatattiniz, oqutuwatattiniz, kiriwatatmidiniz, yeziwatattinizmu?*)

2.3 you were ...ing (deferential):

/| - b+ #yat - At - - dI + lAr#/

(e.g., *keliwatattila[r], beriwatattila[r], körüwatattila[r], qoyuwatattila[r], iśläwatattila[r], iślitiwatattila[r], oquwatattila[r], oqutuwatattila[r], kiriwatatmidila[r], yeziwatattila[r]mu?*)

Plural

1. we were ...ing:

/| - b+ #yat - At - #dug#/

(e.g., *keliwatattug, beriwatattug, körüwatattug, qoyuwatattug, iśläwatattug, iślitiwatattug, oquwatattug, oqutuwatattug, kiriwatatmidug, yeziwatattugmu?*)

2.1 you were ...ing (familiar):

/| - b+ #yat - At - - d°nlAr#/

(e.g., *keliwatattinlar, beriwatattinlar, körüwatattinlar, qoyuwatattinlar, iśläwatattinlar, iślitiwatattinlar, oquwatattinlar, oqutuwatattinlar, kiriwatatmidinlar, yeziwatattinlarmu?*)

2.2 you were ...ing (polite):

/| - b+ #yat - At - - d°nlzlAr#/

(e.g., *keliwatattinizlar, beriwatattinizlar, körüwatattinizlar, qoyuwatattinizlar, iśläwatattinizlar, iślitiwatattinizlar, 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], iśläwatattila[r], iślitiwatattila[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, kiriwatatmidi, yeziwatattimu?*)

3. they were ...ing:

/| -b+ #yat -At - -dI#/

(e.g., *keliwatatti, beriwatatti, körüwatatti, qoyuwatatti, işläwatatti, işlitiwatatti, oquwatatti, oqutuwatatti, kiriwatatmidi, yeziwatattimu?*)

3.6.08 Past Conditional

Singular

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*)

2.1 had you ..., if you had ... (familiar):

/| -GAn+ ##bol - -sA+ŋ#/

(e.g., *kälgän bolsan, barğan bolsan, körgän bolsan, qoyğan bolsan, işligän bolsan, işlätkän bolsan, oquğan bolsan, oqutqan bolsan, kirmigän bolsan*)

2.2 had you ..., if you had ... (polite):

/| -b+ ##bol - -sA+ŋlz#/

(e.g., *kälgän bolsiniz, barğan bolsiniz, körgän bolsiniz, qoyğan bolsiniz, işligän bolsiniz, işlätkän bolsiniz, oquğan bolsiniz, oqutqan bolsiniz, kirmigän bolsiniz*)

Plural

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+ŋlAr#/

(e.g., *kälgän bolsanlar, barğan bolsanlar, körgän bolsanlar, qoyğan bolsanlar, işligän bolsanlar, işlätkän bolsanlar, oquğan bolsanlar, oqutqan bolsanlar, kirmigän bolsanlar*)

2.2 had you ..., if you had ... (polite):

/| -b+ ##bol - -sA+ŋlzlAr#/

(e.g., *kälgän bolsinizlar, barğan bolsinizlar, körgän bolsinizlar, qoyğan bolsinizlar, işligän bolsinizlar, işlätkän bolsinizlar, oquğan bolsinizlar, oqutqan bolsinizlar, kirmigän bolsinizlar*)

2.3 had you ..., if you had ...
(deferential):
/| - GAn + ##bol - -sA + lAr#/
(e.g., *kälgän bolsila[r]*, *barğan bolsila[r]*, *körgän bolsila[r]*, *qoyğan bolsila[r]*, *işligän bolsila[r]*, *işlätkän bolsila[r]*, *oquğan bolsila[r]*, *oqutqan bolsila[r]*, *kirmigän bolsila[r]*)

3. had he - she - it ..., if he - she - it had ...:
/| - GAn + ##bol - -sA + #/
(e.g., *kälgän bolsa*, *barğan bolsa*, *körgän bolsa*, *qoyğan bolsa*, *işligän bolsa*, *işlätkän bolsa*, *oquğan bolsa*, *oqutqan bolsa*, *kirmigän bolsa*)

2.3 had you ..., if you had ...
(deferential):
/| - GAn + ##bol - -sA + lAr#/
(e.g., *kälgän bolsila[r]*, *barğan bolsila[r]*, *körgän bolsila[r]*, *qoyğan bolsila[r]*, *işligän bolsila[r]*, *işlätkän bolsila[r]*, *oquğan bolsila[r]*, *oqutqan bolsila[r]*, *kirmigän bolsila[r]*)

3. had they ..., if they had ...:
/| - GAn + ##bol - -sA + #/
(e.g., *kälgän bolsa*, *barğan bolsa*, *körgän bolsa*, *qoyğan bolsa*, *işligän bolsa*, *işlätkän bolsa*, *oquğan bolsa*, *oqutqan bolsa*, *kirmigän 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#(di) + +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#di + +lAr#/

(e.g., *kelidila[r]*, *baridila[r]*,
köridila[r], *qoyidila[r]*,
işläydila[r], *işlitidila[r]*, *oquydila[r]*,
oquidila[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#män#/

(e.g., *keliwatimän*, *beriwatimän*,
körüwatimän, *qoyuwatimän*,
işläwatimän, *işliwatimän*,
oquwatimän, *oqutuwatimän*,
kiriwatmaymän, *yeziwatimänmu*? ~
yeziwatamdimän?)

2.1 you are ...ing (familiar):

/| - b + #yat - A#sän#/

(e.g., *keliwatisän*, *beriwatisän*,
körüwatisän, *qoyuwatisän*,
işläwatisän, *işliwatisän*,
oquwatisän, *oqutuwatisän*,
kiriwatmaysän, *yeziwatamsän*?)

2.2 you are ...ing (polite):

/| - b + #yat - A#siz#/

(e.g., *keliwatisiz*, *beriwatisiz*,
körüwatisiz, *qoyuwatisiz*,
işläwatisiz, *işliwatisiz*, *oquwatisiz*,
oqutuwatisiz, *kiriwatmaysiz*,
yeziwatamsiz?)

Plural

1. we are ...ing:

/| - b + #yat - A#miz#/

(e.g., *keliwatimiz*, *beriwatimiz*,
körüwatimiz, *qoyuwatimiz*,
işläwatimiz, *işliwatimiz*,
oquwatimiz, *oqutuwatimiz*,
kiriwatmaymiz, *yeziwatimizmu*? ~
yeziwatamdimiz? ~ *yeziwatamduq*?)

2.1 you are ...ing (familiar):

/| - b + #yat - A#silär#/

(e.g., *keliwatisilär*, *beriwatisilär*,
körüwatisilär, *qoyuwatisilär*,
işläwatisilär, *işliwatisilär*,
oquwatisilär, *oqutuwatisilär*,
kiriwatmaysilär, *yeziwatamsilär*?)

2.2 you are ...ing (polite):

/| - b + #yat - A#sizlär#/

(e.g., *keliwatisizlär*, *beriwatisizlär*,
körüwatisizlär, *qoyuwatisizlär*,
işläwatisizlär, *işliwatisizlär*,
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., *kālsām*, *barsam*, *kōrsām*,
qoysam, *işlisām*, *işlātsām*, *oqusam*,
oqusam, *kirmisām*)

2.1 if you ... (familiar):

/-| -sA+ŋ#/
 (e.g., *kālsāŋ*, *barsaŋ*, *kōrsāŋ*,
qoysaŋ, *işlisāŋ*, *işlātsāŋ*, *oqusaŋ*,
oqutsaŋ, *kirmisāŋ*)

2.2 if you ... (polite):

/-| -sA+ŋlz#/
 (e.g., *kālsiniz*, *barsiniz*, *kōrsiniz*,
qoysiniz, *işlisiniz*, *işlātsiniz*, *oqusiniz*,
oqutsiniz, *kirmisiniz*)

2.3 if you ... (deferential):

/-| -sA+lAr#/
 (e.g., *kālsilā[r]*, *barsila[r]*,
kōrsilā[r], *qoysila[r]*, *işlisila[r]*,
işlātsilā[r], *oqusila[r]*, *oqutsila[r]*,
kirmisilā[r])

Plural

1. if we ...: /-| -sA+G#/
(e.g., *kālsāk*, *barsaq*, *kōrsāk*,
qoysaq, *işlisāk*, *işlātsāk*, *oqusaq*,
oqusaq, *kirmisāk*)

2.1 if you ... (familiar):

/-| -sA+qlAr#/
 (e.g., *kālsāŋlār*, *barsaŋlar*,
kōrsāŋlār, *qoysaŋlar*, *işlisāŋlār*,
işlātsāŋlār, *oqusaŋlar*, *oqutsaŋlar*,
kirmisāŋlār)

2.2 If you ... (polite):

/-| -sA+ŋlzlAr#/
 (e.g., *kālsinizlār*, *barsinizlar*,
kōrsinizlār, *qoysinizlar*,
işlisinizlār, *işlātsinizlār*, *oqusinizlar*,
oqutsinizlar, *kirmisinizlār*)

2.3 if you ... (deferential):

/-| -sA+lAr#/
 (e.g., *kālsilā[r]*, *barsila[r]*,
kōrsilā[r], *qoysila[r]*, *işlisilā[r]*,
işlātsilā[r], *oqusila[r]*, *oqutsila[r]*,
kirmisilā[r])

3. If he ~ she ~ it ...: /-|-sA+#/
(e.g., *kälsä, barsa, körsä, qoyşa, işlisä, işlätsä, oqusa, oqutsa, kirmisä*)

3. If they ...: /-|-sA+#/
(e.g., *kälsä, barsa, körsä, qoyşa, işlisä, işlätsä, oqusa, oqutsa, kirmisä*)

3.6.12 Present-Future Obligatory

Singular

1. I ought to ... ~ I am supposed ~ likely to ...:

/|-A#dı-GAn+#dı#mān#/
(e.g., *kelidiğandimān,*

baridiğandimān, köridiğandimān, qoyidiğandimān, işläydiğandimān, işlitidiğandimān, oquydiğandimān, oqutidiğandimān, kirmäydiğandimān, yazidiğandimānmu?)

2.1 you ought to ... ~ you are supposed ~ likely to ... (familiar):

/|-A#dı-GAn+#(dı#)sān#/
(e.g., *kelidiğan[di]sān,*

baridiğan[di]sān, köridiğan[di]sān, qoyidiğan[di]sān, işläydiğan[di]sān, işlitidiğan[di]sān, oquydiğan[di]sān, oqutidiğan[di]sān, kirmäydiğan[di]sān, yazidiğan[di]sānmu?)

2.2 you ought to ... ~ you are supposed ~ likely to ... (polite):

/|-A#dı-GAn+#(dı#)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?)

Plural

1. we ought to ... ~ we are supposed ~ likely to ...:

/|-A#dı-GAn+#dı#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#dı-GAn+#(dı#)silār#/
(e.g., *kelidiğan[di]silār,*

baridiğan[di]silār, köridiğan[di]silār, qoyidiğan[di]silār, işläydiğan[di]silār, işlitidiğan[di]silār, oquydiğan[di]silār, oqutidiğan[di]silār, kirmäydiğan[di]silār, yazidiğan[di]silārmu?)

2.2 you ought to ... ~ you are supposed ~ likely to ... (polite):

/|-A#dı-GAn+#(dı#)sizlār#/
(e.g., *kelidiğan[di]sizlār,*

baridiğan[di]sizlār, köridiğan[di]sizlār, qoyidiğan[di]sizlār, işläydiğan[di]sizlār, işlitidiğan[di]sizlār, oquydiğan[di]sizlār, oqutidiğan[di]sizlār, kirmäydiğan[di]sizlār, yazidiğan[di]sizlārmu?)

2.3 you ought to ... ~ you are supposed ~ likely to ...
(deferential):
/| - A#dī - GAn + #dī#lAr#/
(e.g., *kelidiğandila[r]*,
baridiğandila[r], *köridiğandila[r]*,
qoyidiğandila[r], *işlāydiğandila[r]*,
işlitidiğandila[r],
oquydiğandila[r],
oqutidiğandila[r],
kirmāydiğandila[r],
*yazidiğandila[r]*mu?)

3. he — she — it ought to ... — he
— she — it is supposed ~ likely
to ...: /| - A#dī - GAn + #dū#/
(e.g., *kelidiğandu*, *baridiğandu*,
köridiğandu, *qoyidiğandu*,
işlāydiğandu, *işlitidiğandu*,
oquydiğandu, *oqutidiğandu*,
kirmāydiğandu, *yazidiğandumu*?)

2.3 you ought to ... ~ you are supposed ~ likely to ...
(deferential):
/| - A#dī - GAn + #dī#lAr#/
(e.g., *kelidiğandila[r]*,
baridiğandila[r], *köridiğandila[r]*,
qoyidiğandila[r],
işlāydiğandila[r], *işlitidiğandila[r]*,
oquydiğandila[r],
oqutidiğandila[r],
kirmāydiğandila[r],
*yazidiğandila[r]*mu?)

3. they ought to ... ~ they are
supposed ~ likely to ...:
/| - A#dī - GAn + #dū#/
(e.g., *kelidiğandu*, *baridiğandu*,
köridiğandu, *qoyidiğandu*,
işlāydiğandu, *işlitidiğandu*,
oquydiğandu, *oqutidiğandu*,
kirmāydiğandu, *yazidiğandumu*?)

3.6.13 Present-Future Intentional

Singular

1. I intend to ...:
/| - mAG + +čl + #(mān#)/
(e.g., *kālmākčī[mān]*,
barmaqčī[mān], *kōrmākčī[mān]*,
qoymaqčī[mān], *işlimākčī[mān]*,
işlātmākčī[mān], *oqumaqčī[mān]*,
oqutmaqčī[mān], *kirmākčī*
āmās[mān], *yazmaqčīnu[mān]*?)

2.1 you intend to ... (familiar):
/| - mAG + +čl + #(sān#)/
(e.g., *kālmākčī[sān]*,
barmaqčī[sān], *kōrmākčī[sān]*,
qoymaqčī[sān], *işlimākčī[sān]*,
işlātmākčī[sān], *oqumaqčī[sān]*,
oqutmaqčī[sān], *kirmākčī*
āmās[sān], *yazmaqčīnu[sān]*?)

Plural

1. we intend to ...:
/| - mAG + +čl + #(miz#)/
(e.g., *kālmākčī[miz]*,
barmaqčī[miz], *kōrmākčī[miz]*,
qoymaqčī[miz], *işlimākčī[miz]*,
işlātmākčī[miz], *oqumaqčī[miz]*,
oqutmaqčī[miz], *kirmākčī*
āmās[miz], *yazmaqčīnu[miz]*?)

2.1 you intend to ... (familiar):
/| - mAG + +čl + #(silār#)/
(e.g., *kālmākčī[silār]*,
barmaqčī[silār], *kōrmākčī[silār]*,
qoymaqčī[silār], *işlimākčī[silār]*,
işlātmākčī[silār], *oqumaqčī[silār]*,
oqutmaqčī[silār], *kirmākčī*
āmās[silār], *yazmaqčīnu[silār]*?)

2.2 you intend to ... (polite):

/| -mAG+ +čI+ # (siz#)/
 (e.g., *kālmākčī[siz]*, *barmaqčī[siz]*,
körmākčī[siz], *qoymaqčī[siz]*,
išlimākčī[siz], *išlätmākčī[siz]*,
oqumaqčī[siz], *oqutmaqčī[siz]*,
kirmākčī āmās[siz],
yazmaqčimu[siz]?)

2.3 you intend to ... (deferential):

/| -mAG+ +čI+ # (#[di#]lAr#)/
 (e.g., *kālmākčī[(di)la(r)]*,
barmaqčī[(di)la(r)],
körmākčī[(di)la(r)],
qoymaqčī[(di)la(r)],
išlimākčī[(di)la(r)],
išlätmākčī[(di)la(r)],
oqumaqčī[(di)la(r)],
oqutmaqčī[(di)la(r)], *kirmākčī*
āmās[(di)la(r)],
yazmaqčimu[(di)la(r)]?)

3. he ~ she ~ it intends to ...:

/| -mAG+ +čI+ # (#dur#)/
 (e.g., *kālmākčī[dur]*,
barmaqčī[dur], *körmākčī[dur]*,
qoymaqčī[dur], *išlimākčī[dur]*,
išlätmākčī[dur], *oqumaqčī[dur]*,
oqutmaqčī[dur], *kirmākčī*
āmās[dur], *yazmaqčimu?*)

2.1 you intend to ... (polite):

/| -mAG+ +čI+ # (sizlär#)/
 (e.g., *kālmākčī[sizlär]*,
barmaqčī[sizlär], *körmākčī[sizlär]*,
qoymaqčī[sizlär],
išlimākčī[sizlär], *išlätmākčī[sizlär]*,
oqumaqčī[sizlär],
oqutmaqčī[sizlär], *kirmākčī*
āmās[sizlär], *yazmaqčimu[sizlär]?*)

2.3 you intend to ... (deferential):

/| -mAG+ +čI+ # (#[di#]lAr#)/
 (e.g., *kālmākčī[(di)la(r)]*,
barmaqčī[(di)la(r)],
körmākčī[(di)la(r)],
qoymaqčī[(di)la(r)],
išlimākčī[(di)la(r)],
išlätmākčī[(di)la(r)],
oqumaqčī[(di)la(r)],
oqutmaqčī[(di)la(r)], *kirmākčī*
āmās[(di)la(r)],
yazmaqčimu[(di)la(r)]?)

3. they intend to ...:

/| -mAG+ +čI+ # (#dur#)/
 (e.g., *kālmākčī[dur]*,
barmaqčī[dur], *körmākčī[dur]*,
qoymaqčī[dur], *išlimākčī[dur]*,
išlätmākčī[dur], *oqumaqčī[dur]*,
oqutmaqčī[dur], *kirmākčī*
āmās[dur], *yazmaqčimu?*)

3.6.14 Suppositional Future

Singular

1.1 I might ...: /| -A°r+ #mān#/
 (e.g., *kelärmān*, *bararmān*,
körärmān, *qoyarmān*, *išlärmān*,
išlüärmān, *oqurmān*, *oqutarmān*,
kirärmān *yazarmānmu?*)

Plural

1.1 we might ...: /| -A°r+ #miz#/
 (e.g., *kelärmiz*, *bararmiz*, *körärmiz*,
qoyarmiz, *išlärmiz*, *išlüärmiz*,
oqurmiz, *oqutarmiz*, *kirärmiz*,
yazarmizmu?)

1.2 I might not ...:

/| - mAs + #mān#/

(e.g., *kālmāsmān*, *barmasmān*,
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*, *barmassān*,
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*, *barmassiz*,
kōrmāssiz, *qoymassiz*, *išlimāssiz*,
išlātmāssiz, *oqumassiz*, *oqutmassiz*,
kirmāssiz, *yazmassizmu*?)

2.3.1 you might ... (deferential):

/| - A°r + #([#di]#lAr)#/

(e.g., *kelār[(di)lAr]*,
barār[(di)lAr], *kōrār[(di)lAr]*,
qoyār[(di)lAr], *išlār[(di)lAr]*,
išlitār[(di)lAr], *oqur[(di)lAr]*,
oqutar[(di)lAr], *kirār[(di)lAr]*,
yazar[(di)lAr]mu?)

1.2 we might not ...:

/| - mAs + #miz#/

(e.g., *kālmāsmiz*, *barmasmiz*,
kōrmāsmiz, *qoyasmiz*, *išlimāsmiz*,
išlātmāsmiz, *oqumasmiz*,
oqutasmiz, *kirmāsmiz*,
yazasmizmu?)

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*, *barmassilār*,
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*, *barmassizlār*,
kōrmāssizlār, *qoymassizlār*,
išlimāssizlār, *išlātmāssizlār*,
oqumassizlār, *oqutmassizlār*,
kirmāssiz, *yazmassizlārmu*?)

2.3.1 you might ... (deferential):

/| - A°r + #([#di]#lAr)#/

(e.g., *kelār[(di)lAr]*,
barār[(di)lAr], *kōrār[(di)lAr]*,
qoyār[(di)lAr], *išlār[(di)lAr]*,
išlitār[(di)lAr], *oqur[(di)lAr]*,
oqutar[(di)lAr], *kirār[(di)lAr]*,
yazar[(di)lAr]mu?)

2.3.2 you might not ...

(deferential):

/| -mAs+#[#dɪ]#lAr)#/

(e.g., *kālmās{(ti)la(r)}*,
barmas{(ti)la(r)}, *körmās{(ti)la(r)}*,
qoymas{(ti)la(r)},
işlimās{(ti)la(r)}, *işlätmās{(ti)la(r)}*,
oqumas{(ti)la(r)},
oqutmas{(ti)la(r)}, *kirmās{(ti)la(r)}*,
yazmas{(ti)la(r)}mu?)

3.1 he ~ she ~ it might ...:

/| -A^or+#/

(e.g., *kelär*, *barar*, *körär*, *qoyar*,
işlär, *işlitär*, *oqur*, *oqutar*, *kirär*,
yazarmu?)

3.2 he ~ she ~ it might not ...

(familiar): /| -mAs+#/

(e.g., *kālmās*, *barmas*, *körmās*,
qoymas, *işlimās*, *işlätmās*, *oqumas*,
oqutmas, *kirmās*, *yazmasmu?*)

2.3.2 you might not ...

(deferential):

/| -mAs+#[#dɪ]#lAr)#/

(e.g., *kālmās{(ti)la(r)}*,
barmas{(ti)la(r)}, *körmās{(ti)la(r)}*,
qoymas{(ti)la(r)}, *işlimās{(ti)la(r)}*,
işlätmās{(ti)la(r)},
oqumas{(ti)la(r)},
oqutmas{(ti)la(r)}, *kirmās{(ti)la(r)}*,
yazmas{(ti)la(r)}mu?)

3.1 they might ...: /| -A^or+#/

(e.g., *kelär*, *barar*, *körär*, *qoyar*,
işlär, *işlitär*, *oqur*, *oqutar*, *kirär*,
yazarmu?)

3.2 they might not ...: /| -mAs+#/

(e.g., *kālmās*, *barmas*, *körmās*,
qoymas, *işlimās*, *işlätmās*, *oqumas*,
oqutmas, *kirmās*, *yazmasmu?*)

3.6.15 Imperative

Singular

1. let me ...! ~ I will ...!: /-A^oy#/
 (e.g., *keläy!*, *baray!*, *köräy!*, *qoyay!*,
işläy!, *işlitäy!*, *oquy!*, *oqutay!*,
kirmäy!, *yazaymu?*)

2.1.1 ...! (familiar): /-Ø#/
 (e.g., *käl!*, *bar!*, *kör!*, *qoy!*, *işlä!*,
işlät!, *oqu!*, *oqut!*, *kirmä!*)

2.1.2 go on and ...(!, please)!
 (familiar): /-|-Gln#/
 (e.g., *kälgın!*, *barğın!*, *körğın!*,
qoyğın!, *işlğın!*, *işlätğın!*, *oquğın!*,
oqutğın!, *kirmğın!*)

Plural

1. let us ...! ~ we will ...!: /-A^oy#lɪ#/
 (e.g., *keläyli!*, *barayli!*, *köräyli!*,
qoyayli!, *işläyli!*, *işlitäyli!*, *oquyli!*,
oqutayli!, *kirmäyli!*, *yazaylımu?*)

2.1.1 ...! (familiar): /-Ø#/
 (e.g., *käl!*, *bar!*, *kör!*, *qoy!*, *işlä!*,
işlät!, *oqu!*, *oqut!*, *kirmä!*)

2.1.2 go on and ...(!, please)!
 (familiar): /-|-Gln#/
 (e.g., *kälgın!*, *barğın!*, *körğın!*,
qoyğın!, *işlğın!*, *işlätğın!*, *oquğın!*,
oqutğın!, *kirmğın!*)

2.1.3 please, do ...! (familiar):/-| -GIn++A#/
(e.g., *kəlginā!*, *barğina!*, *körginā!*,
qoyğina!, *işliginā!*, *işlätkinā!*,
oquğina!, *oqutqina!*, *kirmiginā!*)**2.2.1 please, ...! (polite): /| -ŋ#/
(e.g., *keliñ!*, *berin!*, *körün!*, *qoyun!*,
işlän!, *işlitiñ!*, *oquñ!*, *oqutun!*,
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., *kəlginā!*, *barğina!*, *körginā!*,
qoyğina!, *işliginā!*, *işlätkinā!*,
oquğina!, *oqutqina!*, *kirmiginā!*)**2.2.1 please, ...! (polite): /| -ŋlAr#/
(e.g., *keliñlär!*, *berinlär!*, *körünlär!*,
qoyunlär!, *işlänlär!*, *işlitiñlär!*,
oquñlär!, *oqutunlär!*, *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., *kälgāymān!*, *barğaymān!*,
körgāymān!, *qoyğaymān!*,
işligāymān!, *işlätkāymān!*,
oquğaymān!, *oqutqaymān!*,
kirmigāymān!)**2.1 (I) wish you ..., may you ...!**(familiar): /| -GAy#sān#/
(e.g., *kälgāysān!*, *barğaysān!*,
körgāysān!, *qoyğaysān!*, *işligāysān!*,
işlätkāysān!, *oquğaysān!*,
oqutqaysān!, *kirmigāysān!*)**Plural****1. (I) wish we ..., may we ...!**/-GAy#miz#/
(e.g., *kälgāymiz!*, *barğaymiz!*,
körgāymiz!, *qoyğaymiz!*, *işligāymiz!*,
işlätkāymiz!, *oquğaymiz!*,
oqutqaymiz!, *kirmigāymiz!*)**2.1 (I) wish you ..., may you ...!**(familiar): /| -GAy#silār#/
(e.g., *kälgāysilār!*, *barğaysilār!*,
körgāysilār!, *qoyğaysilār!*,
işligāysilār!, *işlätkāysilār!*,
oquğaysilār!, *oqutqaysilār!*,
kirmigāysilār!)

2.2 (I) wish you ..., may you ...!
 (polite): /| -GAy#siz#/
 (e.g., *kālgāysiz!*, *barğaysiz!*,
körgāysiz!, *qoyğaysiz!*, *işligāysiz!*,
işlātkāysiz!, *oquğaysiz!*, *oqutqaysiz!*,
kirmigāysiz!)

2.2 (I) wish you ..., may you ...!
 (polite): /| -GAy#sizlār#/
 (e.g., *kālgāysizlār!*, *barğaysizlār!*,
körgāysizlār!, *qoyğaysizlār!*,
işligāysizlār!, *işlātkāysizlār!*,
oquğaysizlār!, *oqutqaysizlār!*,
kirmigāysizlār!)

3. (I) wish he ~ she. ~ it ..., may
 he ~ she ~ it ...!: /-GAy#/
 (e.g., *kālgāy!*, *barğay!*, *körgāy!*,
qoyğay!, *işligāy!*, *işlātkāy!*, *oquğay!*,
oqutqay!, *kirmigāy!*)

3. (I) wish they ..., may they ...!:
 /-GAy#/
 (e.g., *kālgāy!*, *barğay!*, *körgāy!*,
qoyğay!, *işligāy!*, *işlātkāy!*, *oquğay!*,
oqutqay!, *kirmigāy!*)

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 ketisān. 'You'd better sit down, (or else) you'll fall.' ([ZHAO & ZHU 1985:124] cf. *Oltur, öydä yälgürmä!* 'Sit down! Don't run around in the house!')

Baliğa bārgān sūtni mīšūik içiwaldi. 'The cat drank the milk that had been given to the child.' (Cf. *Mīšūik mān unīḡa bārgān sūtni içi.* '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+#ät-/ → -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 *tašla-* [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 qaldurmāy yāwātkan. '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 yüp 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 östip (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 eyti.* 'Grandma told a story.')

U çağda atam yärlük bayğa işläp bärdi. 'At that time, my father worked for the local squire.' (Cf. *U çağda atam Yäkändä işlidi.* 'At that time, my father worked in Yarkand.')

Balilar kültüwä(r)di. ~ *Balilar kültüwedi.* '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 eyti.* '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 xätmi oqup boldum. 'I finished reading this letter.' (Cf. *Bu xätmi oqudum.* 'I read this letter.')

Aldida tapşuruqni işläp bol! 'First get done with the assignment!' (Cf. *Tapşuruqni işlä!* 'Do the assignment!')

Setiwelip bolmıdım. 'I didn't get the shopping done.' (Cf. *Setiwalmıdım.* 'I didn't do any shopping.')

Bu kitapni bir kındila oqup bolalmaymın. 'I won't be able to finish reading this book in just one day.' (Cf. *Bu kitapni oquyalmaymın.* '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'allım oquğučılarnı bir-birdin sanap çiqti. 'The teacher counted (all) the pupils one by one.' (Cf. *Mu'allım oquğučılarnı sanıdı.* 'The teacher counted the pupils.')

Sestira kesälgä qarap çiqti. 'The nurse took good care of the patient.' (*Sestira kesälgä qarıdı.* 'The nurse took care of the patient.')

Därsni täyyarlap çiqtırmı? 'Did you prepare the lesson (thoroughly)?' (Cf. *Därsni täyyarlıdırmı?* '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 uzundın buyan mundaq qılıp kaldi. 'This is how the Uyghurs have been making pilaw since long ago.' (Cf. *Uyğurlar poloni mundaq qıldı.* 'This is how the Uyghurs made pilaw.' ~ *Uyğurlar poloni mundaq qıladı.* 'This is how the Uyghurs make pilaw.')

Akam täbi'ätşunaslıq bilän şugullınıp kaldi. 'My elder brother has been dealing with natural science.' (Cf. *Akam täbi'ätşunaslıq bilän şugullandı.* 'My elder brother dealt with natural science.' ~ *Akam täbi'ätşunaslıq bilän şugullınıdı.* 'My elder brother deals with natural science.')

Biz üç yildın buyan xät yezışip kıldıq. 'We have been writing to each other for three years.' (Cf. *Biz xät yezıştuq.* 'We wrote to each other.' ~ *Biz xät yezışımız.* ~ *Biz xät yezışip turımız.* 'We write to each other [regularly].') [See 3.7.15])

Aygül bir min toqquz yılz yätmüs tötinçi yildın bir min toqquz yılz säksän altınçi 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 bülğün herip kätti. 'Grandpa happened to get very tired today.' ~ 'Grandpa got very tired today.' (Cf. *Bowam bülğün 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 sinigün!* 'Go on, try [putting] on this skirt!')

Därslikniñ ottuz ikkinçi betidiki jümlilärni tärjümä qilip körüñlär. 'Please try and translate the sentences on page 32 of the textbook.' (Cf. *Därslikniñ ottuz ikkinçi betidiki jümlilärni tärjümä qilinlar.* '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.')

Menin yeni wälsipidimni minip kördüm. 'I tried riding my new bike.' ~ 'I tried out my new bike.' (Cf. *Menin 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 olurisän? '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 sözläp olurmayli! '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 anlap olurimän. 'I'm hearing about this only right now.' (Cf. *Män bu işni texi hazir anlawatimän.* 'I'm hearing about this only now.')

Sän nimişqa şundaq bikar gäp qilip olurisän? '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 taxtilip ötkän iduq. 'We [briefly] touched upon this matter last time.' (Cf. *Biz ötkändä bu iş toğrisida taxtalğan iduq.* 'We mentioned this matter last time.')

Mu'allim diqqät qilidiğan işlarni eytip öti. 'The teacher mentioned to what one ought to pay attention.' (Cf. *Mu'allim diqqät qilidiğan işlarni eyti.* 'The teacher said to what one ought to pay attention.')

Män ötkän işlarni äsläp ötim. '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 öti. 'She emphatically stated her own opinion.' (Cf. *U öziniñ pikirini täkitlidi.* '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 qaldi. 'The food is cooked.' (Cf. *Aş pişti.* 'The food cooked.')

Toxtiniñ anisi ölüp qaldi. 'Tokhti's mother died.' (Cf. *Toxtiniñ anisi öldi.* 'Toxti's mother died.')

Ğuljıǵa yeqin kalgändä maşinimiz toxtap qaldi. 'When we had come close to Ghulja, our car came to a halt (and remained stopped).' (ZHAO & ZHU 1985: 120) (Cf. *Ğuljıǵa yeqin kalgändä maşinimiz toxtidi.* 'When we had come close to Ghulja, our car stopped.')

Hüddäm bügün kelip qalidu. 'My elder sister will arrive today.' (Cf. *Hüddäm 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 qoydınızmu? 'Did you read the fourth lesson (in order to prepare yourself)?' (Cf. *Siz tötinçi darsni oqudınızmu?* 'Did you read the fourth lesson?')

Mu'allim Höriyätkä näsihät qilip qoydi. 'The teacher gave Höriyät a talking to (e.g., in order to prevent or solve a problem).' (Cf. *Mu'allim Höriyätkä näsihät qildi.* 'The teacher gave Höriyät a talking to.')

Män zawutniñ başlıǵı bilän salamlıšıp qoydum. 'I exchanged greetings with the head of the plant (as a matter of custom).' (Cf. *Män zawutniñ başlıǵı bilän salamlashtım.* 'I exchanged greetings with the head of the plant.')

Ayşäm beşini linşitip qoydi. 'Ayşäm nodded (e.g., as a customary salute).' (Cf. *Ayşäm beşini linşiti.* '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 kültip 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.'))

Sıñlım mu'ällim bilän sözläşkändü bilgänlirini döp saldı. 'When my sister talked with the teacher, she blabbed out the things she knew.' (Cf. *Sıñlım mu'ällim bilän sözläşkändü bilgänlirini didi.* 'When my sister talked with the teacher, she mentioned the things she knew.'))

3.7.16 *taşla-* 'cast' > /-b+##taş+la-/ → -p *taşla-*:

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 taşlıdı. 'My elder sister suddenly screamed.' (Cf. *Hädäm waqiridi.* 'My elder sister screamed.'))

Hämmimiz unıñ gepigä kültip taşlıduq. 'We all burst out laughing about what he had said.' (Cf. *Hämmimiz unıñ gepigä külduq.* 'We all laughed about what he had said.'))

U oyliğanlirini döp taşlıdı. 'He blurted out what he thought.' (Cf. *U oyliğanlirini didi.* 'He said what he thought.'))

Bala dărăxtın yiqılıp çüşüp yiğlap taşlıdı. '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, olıñurıp turıñ. 'Come in and sit a while, please.' (Cf. *Kiriñ, olıñurıp turıñ.* 'Come in and take a seat, please.'))

Oyunçuqni maña berip tur! 'Give me the toy for a second!' (Cf. *Oyunçuqni 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 arqısıdiki eriqta su qış-yaz eqip turidu. 'Water flows through the ditch behind our place all year round.' (Cf. *Öyimizniñ arqısıdiki 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 yuywatidu. 'Mom is doing the laundry.' (Cf. *Anam kir yuyidu.* 'Mom does the laundry.' ~ 'Mom will do the laundry.')

Män tapşuruq işläwatimän, 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 čiğiwatidu. 'Look! There's the sun is rising.' (Cf. *Kün čiğidu.* '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.')

Nimişqa şundaq adämlär bilän arilişip yürisän? 'Why do you keep getting mixed up with that kind of people?' (Cf. *Nimişqa şundaq adämlär bilän arilişisän?* 'Why do you get mixed up with that kind of people?')

4. SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY

- ABDULLAEV, S. 1988. Polipredikativnye predloženiya s podležaščoj zavisimoj čast'ju v uigurskom jazyke. In: KAJDAROV ET AL. 103-113.
- AGESTHIALINGOM, S., AND SRINIVASA VARMA, eds. 1980. *Auxiliaries in Dravidian*. Annamalainaga: Annamalai University.
- AKADEMIJA NAUK KAZAKSKOJ SSR, OTDEL UIGUROVEDENIJA, eds. 1963. *Hazirqi zaman uyğur tili*, 1. Alma-Ata: «Nauka» KazSSR.
- AKADEMIJA NAUK KAZAKSKOJ SSR, OTDEL UIGUROVEDENIJA, eds. 1966. *Hazirqi zaman uyğur tili*, 2. Alma-Ata: «Nauka» KazSSR.
- ANDERSON, S. K. 1980. Problems and perspectives in the description of vowel harmony. In: VAGO 1980:1-48.
- ANNAMALAI, E. 1985. *Dynamics of Verbal Extension in Tamil*. Kerala: Dravidian Linguistics Association of India.
- BAQI, A. 1983. *Hazirqi zaman uyğur tili*. Beijing: Minzu Chubanshe.
- BASKAKOV, N. A. 1975. *Istoriko-tipologičeskaja xarakteristika struktury tjurkskix jazykov*. Moscow: «Nauka».
- BIAN Y. F. 1981. Xiandai Weiwueryu zhong "a, ə" yin ruohua wenti chutan. *Kashi Shifan Xueyuan xuebao* 2: 29-35.
- BOROVKOV, A. 1935. *Učebnik uigurskogo jazyka*. Leningrad: Izdanie Leningradskogo Vostočnogo Instituta.
- BROCKELMANN, C. 1954. *Osttürkische Grammatik der islamischen Litteratur-Sprachen Mittelasiens*. Leiden: E. J. Brill.
- CHENG S. 1984. Weiwueryu Kashi-shi fangyan yuyin tedian. *Xinjiang Daxue xuebao* 4:100-107.
- CROTHERS, J., AND M. SHIBATANI. 1980. Issues in the description of Turkish vowel harmony. In: VAGO 1980:63-88.
- DOERFER, G., AND SEMIH TEZCAN. 1980. *Wörterbuch des Chaladsch (Dialekt von Charrab)*. Budapest: Akadémiai Kiadó.
- EASTMAN, C. M. 1983. *Language Planning: An introduction*. San Francisco: Chandler & Sharp.
- GABAIN, A. VON. 1974 (1950). *Alttürkische Grammatik*. Wiesbaden: Otto Harrassowitz.
- GRIMES, B. F., ed. 1988. *Ethnologue: Languages of the world*. Dallas, Texas: Summer Institute of Linguistics.
- ĞAPPARIWA, A. 1980. Lun xiandai Weiwueryu fangyan ji minzu wenxue yuyan de jichu fangyan he biao zhun yin. *Minzu yu wen* 2:24-30.
- HAHN, R. F. 1986a. Modern Uighur language research in China: Four recent contributions examined. *Central Asiatic Journal* 30(1-2):35-54.
- HAHN, R. F. 1986b. The planning of a Modern Uighur writing system in multilingual China. (Unpublished paper presented at the XXXII International Congress for Asian and North African Studies, Hamburg.)
- HAHN, R. F. (1988). Notes on the origin and development of the Salar lan-

- guage. *Acta orientalia academiae scientiarum hungaricae* 42(2):235-275.
- HAHN, R. F. 1990. Modern Uyghur *y~r*-insertion: Loan marking or nativization? (Unpublished paper presented at the Eighth Meeting of Central Asia at Berkeley, University of California at Berkely.)
- HAHN, R. F. (1990). An annotated sample of Ili Turki. *Acta orientalia academiae scientiarum hungaricae* 44.
- HAHN, R. F. (forthcoming:a). Diachronic aspects of regular disharmony in Modern Uyghur. In: W. BOLTZ & M. SHAPIRO, eds., *Studies in the Historical Phonology of Asian Languages*, Amsterdam: John Benjamins.
- HAHN, R. F. (forthcoming:b). Modern Uyghur *y~r*-insertion: Nativization through analogical extension.
- HANKAMER, J. 1986. Finite state morphology and left to right phonology. In: THE STANFORD LINGUISTICS ASSOCIATION, eds., *Proceedings of the West Coast Conference on Formal Linguistics*, vol. 5, Stanford: The Stanford Linguistics Association, 41-52.
- HAŠIM, AND MIXRI. 1986. Weiwuer kouyu li de chang duan yuanyin. *Minzu yuwen* 3:39-43.
- ISMAILOV, I. A. 1965. Zametki o russkix leksičeskix zaimstvovanijax v sovremennom uigurskom jazyke. In: KAJDAROV ET AL. 104-109.
- JAMALDINOW, O. 1988. Hazirqi zaman uyğur tilidiki ārāp wā iran tilliridin qobul qilingan rawīšlar hāqqidā. In: KAJDAROV ET AL. 135-140.
- JARRING, G. 1933. *Studien zu einer osttürkischen Laulehre*. Lund: Borelius, Leipzig: Otto Harrassowitz.
- JARRING, G. 1936. Weather-lore from Eastern Turkestan. *Ethnos* 2 (Statens Etnografiska Museum, Stockholm):26-29.
- JARRING, G. 1946-1951. *Materials to the Knowledge of Eastern Turki*, vols. 1-4 (Lunds universitets årsskrift, N. F. avd. 1, bd 43:4, 44:7, 47:3-4).
- JARRING, G. 1964. *An Eastern Turki-English Dialect Dictionary*. Lund: C.W.K. Gleerup.
- JARRING, G. 1981. The new romanized alphabet for Uighur and Kazakh and some observations on the Uighur dialect of Kashghar. *Central Asiatic Journal* 25(3-4):230-245.
- JIN SH. Y. 1985. Xiandai Weiwueryu yusu de zhonglei he ci de jiegou. *Minzu yuwen* 2:31-40.
- JOHNSON, C. D. 1980. Regular disharmony in Kirghiz. In: VAGO 1980:89-99.
- KAISSE, E. M. 1985. *Connected Speech: The interaction of syntax and phonology*. Orlando: Academic Press.
- KAISSE, E. M. 1986a. Toward a lexical phonology of Turkish. In: M. BRAME, H. CONTRERAS, AND F. J. NEWMAYER, eds., *A Festschrift for Sol Saporta*. Seattle: Noit Amrofer, 231-239.
- KAISSE, E. M. 1986b. Locating Turkish devoicing. In: THE STANFORD LINGUISTICS ASSOCIATION, eds., *Proceedings of the West Coast Conference on Formal Linguistics*, vol. 5, Stanford: The Stanford Linguistics Association, 119-128.
- KAJDAROV, A. T. 1965. Ujgurskij literaturnyj jazyk i voprosy razrabotki naučnyx principov terminotvorčestva. In: KAJDAROV ET AL. 5-59.

- KAJDAROV, A. T. 1966. Ujgurskij (novoujgurskij) jazyk. In: V. V. VINOGRADOV, ed., *Jazyki narodov SSSR: Tjurkskie jazyki* (2). Moscow: «Nauka».
- KAJDAROV, A. T. 1969. *Razvitie sovremennogo ujgurskogo literaturnogo jazyka* (1). Alma-Ata: «Nauka» KazSSR.
- KAJDAROV, A. T., ET AL., eds. 1965. *Issledovanija po ujgurskomu jazyku*. Alma-Ata: «Nauka» KazSSR.
- KAJDAROV, A. T., ET AL., eds. 1988. *Issledovanija po ujgurskomu jazyku: Uyğur tili boyıçä täkfürüslär*. Alma-Ata: «Nauka» KazSSR.
- KARDESTUNCER, A. B. 1982a. *Theoretical Implications of Turkish Vowel Harmony*. (Ph.D. dissertation). Storrs: University of Connecticut.
- KARDESTUNCER, A. B. 1982b. A three-boundary system for Turkish. *Linguistic Analysis* 10(2):95-117.
- KARDESTUNCER, A. B. 1983. Vowel harmony and gerundive compounds in Turkish. *Acta Linguistica Hafniensa* 18(1):55-64.
- LEES, R. B. 1966a. On the interpretation of Turkish vowel alternation. *Anthropological Linguistics* 9:32-39.
- LEES, R. B. 1966b. Turkish harmony and the phonological description of assimilation. *Türk dili araştırmaları yillığı*. Ankara: Belleten Univ.
- LI S. 1986. Weiwueryu zhongxin fangyan de zhuyao tedian: Jian lun xiandai Weiwuer wenxue yuyan de jichu fangyan. In: Li P. Y., ed., *Zhongguo minzu yuyan lunwenji*. Chengdu: Sichuan-sheng Minzu Chubanshe, 341-365.
- LINDBLAD, V. M. 1990. *Neutralization in Uyghur*. (Unpublished M.A. thesis). Seattle: University of Washington.
- MALOV, S. E. 1954. *Ujgurskij jazyk: Xamijskoe narečie: teksty, perevod i slovar'*. Moscow, Leningrad: Izdatel'stvo Akademii Nauk SSSR.
- MENG Q. 1981. Weiwueryu xinci shuyu de guifan gongzuo; 59-60: Guanyu zhiding xinci shuyu de wenti. *Minzu yuwen* 1:55-64.
- MINZU CHUBANSHE WEIWUERWEN BIANYISHI, eds. 1976. *Han-Wei duizhao cihui: Xānzučä-uyğurčä atalğular*. Beijing: Minzu Chubanshe.
- MOERI. 1984. Weiwueryu Luobuhua mingci fushu xingshi fenji. *Minzu yuwen* 1:57-59.
- MUSA, Ä., T. ÄXMÄT, AND N. YOLBOLDI. 1985. *Hazirqi zaman uyğur tili* (Ali mäktäplär üçün darslik). (Urumchi?) Şinjan Ma'arip Näşriyati.
- NADŽIP, È. N. [Ä. NÄJIP]. 1954. *Uyğur tili: Ali oquş yurtliriniñ ikinçi korsi üçün oquş qurali*. Moscow: Izdatel'stvo Moskovskogo Gosudarstvennogo Universiteta.
- NADŽIP, È. N. 1960. *Sovremennij ujgurskij jazyk*. Moscow: Izdatel'stvo Vostočnoj Literatury.
- NADŽIP, È. N. 1968. *Ujgursko-russkij slovar'*. Moscow: «Sovetskaja Ènciklopedija».
- OSMANOV, M. 1982. Xiandai Weiwueryu Luobu fangyan jianjie. In: MINZU YUWEN BIANJIBU, eds., *Minzu yuwen yanjiu wenji*, Xining: Qinghai Minzu Chubanshe, 531-558.
- OSMANOV, M. 1983. Hazirqi zaman uyğur tiliniñ Lopnor diyalekti. In: Z. RAHİM 45-89.

- PIERCE, J. E. 1966. Some problems in understanding consonantal conditioning of Turkish vowels. *Anthropological Linguistics* 8, 25-29.
- PLATTS, J. T. 1967. *A Grammar of the Hindustānī or Urdū Language*. Delhi: Munshiram Manoharlal.
- POLAT, A. 1984. Uyğur tilidiki uzun sozuq lawuŝlar haqqida. In: X. SULTAN, ed., *Uyğur tili məsililiri* (Türki tillar tətqiqati, 3), Urumchi: Şinjan Uyğur Aptonom Rayonluq Millätlär Til-Yeziq Xızmiti Komiteti, 111-128.
- POPPE, N. 1965. *Introduction to Altaic Linguistics*. Wiesbaden: Otto Harrassowitz.
- PRITSAK, O. 1959. Das Neuuigurische. In: J. DENY ET AL., eds., *Philologiae nunciae fundamenta* 2:525-563.
- RAQUETTE, G. 1927. *English-Turki Dictionary: Based on the Dialects of Kashgar and Yarkand*. Lund: C.W.K. Gleerup, Leipzig: Otto Harrassowitz.
- RAXIMOV, T. R., ET AL. 1956. *Russko-ujgurskij slovar'*. Moscow: Izdatel'stvo Inostrannyx i Nacional'nyx Slovarnej.
- RÄHIM, Z., ed. 1982. *Türki tillar tətqiqati* (1). Beijing: Minzu Chubanshe.
- RÄHIM, Z., ed. 1983. *Türki tillar tətqiqati* (2). Beijing: Minzu Chubanshe.
- RÄSÄNEN, M. 1957. *Materialien zur Morphologie der türkischen Sprachen* (Studia orientalia XXI). Helsinki: Societas orientalis fennica.
- RÄSÄNEN, M. 1969. *Versuch eines etymologischen Wörterbuchs der Türksprachen* (Lexica societatis fenno-ugricae XVII₁). Helsinki: Suomalais-ugrilainen seura.
- ROSS, E. D., AND R. O. WINGATE. 1934. *Dialogues in the Eastern Turki Dialect on Subjects of Interest to Travellers*. London: The Royal Asiatic Society.
- SABIT, A. 1983. Uyğur tiliğa rus tilidin wä rus tili arqiliq xälq'aradin kirgän söz-atalgular wä ularniñ imlasi toğrisida. In: Z. RÄHIM 210-231.
- SADVAKASOV, G. [G. SÄDWAQASOW]. 1965. Pärğänä wadisi uyğurlarniñ tili haqqida bäzi bir mälumatlar. In: KAJDAROV ET AL. (1965):60-93.
- SADVAKASOV, G. 1970. *Jazyk ujugrow Ferganskoj doliny: Očerki fonetiki, teksty i slovar'* (1). Alma-Ata: «Nauka» KazSSR.
- SADVAKASOV, G. 1976. *Jazyk ujugrow Ferganskoj doliny: Leksika, morfologija i jazykovaja interferencija* (2). Alma-Ata: «Nauka» KazSSR.
- SADVAKASOV, G. 1988. O nekotoryx osobennostjax kornevoj morfemy v ujugrskom jazyke. In: KAJDAROV ET AL. 61-68.
- SADVAKASOV, G., AND V. MAXPIROV. 1988. Nekotorye voprosy ujugrskoj antropologii. In: KAJDAROV ET AL. 26-35.
- SCHARLIPP, W.-E. 1984. *Auxiliarfunktionen von Hauptverben nach Konverb in der neuuigurischen Schriftsprache von Sinkiang*. Berlin: Klaus Schwarz.
- SEMIATOVA, G. I. 1988. K voprosu o fonomorfologičeskom osvoenii russko-internacional'nyx terminov-prilagatel'nyx v ujugrskom jazyke. In: KAJDAROV ET AL. 56-61.
- SCHIFFMAN, H. F. 1990. Aspect and variability in Tamil. (Unpublished paper.) Seattle.
- ŠERVAŠIDZE, I. N. 1989. Fragment obščetjurkskoj leksiki: Zajmstvovannyj fond. *Voprosy jazykoznanija* 2:54-92.
- ŞINJAN UYĞUR APTONOM RAYONLUQ İTİMA'I PÄNLÄR AKADEMİYİSİ TİL TÄTÖİQAT

- INSTITUTI, eds. 1985. *Hazirqi zaman uyğur tilinin imla qa'idisi*. Urumchi.
- ŠINIAŇ UYĞUR APTONOM RAYONLUQ MILLÄTLÄR TIL-YEZIO XIZMITI KOMITETI, eds. 1983. *Xänzüčä-uyurčä čäü'al yär namliri qollarınisi*. Beijing: Xinjiang Minzu Chubanshe.
- ŠINIAŇ UYĞUR APTONOM RAYONLUQ MILLÄTLÄR TIL-YEZIO XIZMITI KOMITETI, eds. 1985. *Hazirqi zaman uyğur ädäbiy tiliniñimla luğiti*. Urumchi: Xinjiang Minzu Chubanshe.
- ŠINIAŇ UYĞUR APTONOM RAYONLUQ YEZIO ÖZGÄRTİŞ WEYYÜÄNXUYI, eds. 1976. *Uyğurčä imla sözlügi*. Urumchi: Xinjiang Minzu Chubanshe.
- ŠINIAŇ UYĞUR APTONOM RAYONLUQ YEZIO ÖZGÄRTİŞ WEYYÜÄNXUYI, eds. 1979. *Xänzüčä-uyğurčä turaqliq ibarilär luğiti*. Beijing: Minzu Chubanshe.
- TALIPOV, T. 1972. *Razvitie fonetičeskoj struktury uigurskogo jazyka*. «Nauka» KazSSR.
- TENŠEV, È. R. 1963. O dialekte uigurskogo jazyka Sin'czjana. In: A. K. BOROVKOV, ed., *Tjurkologičeskie issledovanija*, Moscow, Leningrad: Izdatel'stvo Akademii Nauk SSSR, 136-151.
- TOHTI, L. 1986. *Modern Uyghur*. (Unpublished manuscript). Seattle.
- TOHTI, L., AND V. LINDBLAD. 1988. Honorifics in Uyghur. (Unpublished manuscript). Seattle.
- TÖMÜR, X. 1983. Uyğur tilidiki yardımçı peilar wä ularniñ mänisi toğrisida. In Z. RÄHİM 112-147.
- TROFIMOV, M. I. 1978. *Fonetičeskie processy v sloge v sovremennom uigurskom jazyke*. Alma-Ata: «Nauka» KazSSR.
- TROFIMOV, M. I. 1988. *Problema udarnosti-bezudarnosti služebnyx slov i uigurskie časticy*. In: KAJDAROV ET AL. 122-130.
- VAGO, R. M. 1980. *Issues in Vowel harmony*. (Proceedings of the CUNY Linguistics Conference on Vowel Harmony, 14th May 1977.) Amsterdam: John Benjamins.
- VUAYAVENUGOPAL, G. 1980. On the so-called auxiliary verb "paar". In: AGESTHIALINGOM & SRINIVASA VARMA 1980:99-108.
- WEI C. Y. 1983. Uyğur tili yazma yadikarlıqliridiki yeni sözlärniñ yasılış usuli toğrisida. In: Z. RÄHİM 193-209.
- WHITAKER, H. 1909. *Eastern Turki (as Spoken in Turkestan)*. Chaubattia, Uttar Pradesh, India: Regtl. Printing Press, 2nd Bn. Rifle Brigade.
- WURM, S. 1959. Das Özbekische. In: J. DENY ET AL., eds. *Philologiae turcicae fundamenta* 2, Wiesbaden: Franz Steiner, 489-524.
- XINJIANG DAXUE ZHONGGUO YUWEN-XI, eds. 1982. *Wei-Han cidian*. Urumchi: Xinjiang Renmin Chubanshe.
- XINJIANG DAXUE ZHONGGUO YUWEN-XI WEIYU JIAOYU YANJIUSHI, eds. 1983. *Uyğur tilidin asas* (2 vols.). Urumchi: Xinjiang Daxue.
- XINJIANG JIAOYU CHUBANSHE, eds. 1976. *Han-Wei jianming xiao cidian*. Urumchi.
- YANG X. T. 1985. Shi tan Weiwueryu dongci tiaojianshi bu biaoshi tiaojian yiye de yongfa. *Minzu Yuwen* 2:41-48.
- YAVAŞ, M. 1980. Vowel and consonant harmony in Turkish. *Glossa* 14(2):189-211.

- YI K. X. 1985. Xiandai Weiwuer wenxue yuyan zhong *a*, *ə* bian *e*, *i* de wenti. *Minzu yuwen* 6:20-26.
- ZHANG H. Y., AND MENG D. G. 1982. Qian shuo xiandai Weiwueryu yuanyin /i/ ji qi bianti. *Minzu yuwen* 5:58-61.
- ZHAO X. R. 1982. Uyğur tilidiki yardämçi peilar haqqida. In: Z. RAHİM 335-352.
- ZHAO X. R. 1984. Weiwueryu de yinjie jegou he jeci pinxiefa de guanxi. *Minzu yuwen* 4:26-38.
- ZHAO X. R. 1987. Shi lun xiandai Weiwueryu fuyin de ruohua. *Kashi Shifan Xueyuan xuebao* 2:53-63.
- ZHAO X. R. 1988. Shi lun xiandai Weiwueryu de zhuci wenti: Jian ji zhuci *la* de zhongyao zuoyong. *Yuyan yu fanyi* 2:5-11.
- ZHAO X. R., AND R. F. HAHN. 1989. The Ili Turk people and their language. *Central Asiatic Journal* 33(3-4):260-289.
- ZHAO X. R., AND ZHU ZH. N. 1985. *Weiwueryu jianzhi* (Zhongguo shaoshu minzu yuyan jianzhi congshu). Beijing: Minzu Chubanshe.
- ZHONGYANG MINZU XUEYUAN SHAOSHU MINZU YUWEN-XI, eds. 1984. *Uyğur tili darsligi*. Beijing: Zhongyang Minzu Xueyuan.

5. SUBJECT INDEX

- /a/, 33, 38, 40, 47; and assimilated /r/, 56; written as *o*, 51; raising, 39, 40, 52; umlauting, 39, 40, 51
 abbreviations, 12
 abessive, 134
 ablative, 108, 118, 590
 absence, 163
 accusative: definite, 107, 108, 152, 213, 590; indefinite, 589; absence of marker, 152, 589
 adessive, 144, 590
 address: terms, 133, 135
 adjectives, 18; ambiguity, 333; and adverbs of manner, 134; and nouns, 134; diminutive, 196, 402; distinct from adverbs and nouns, 134
 adverbial: expressions, 222; phrases, 151
 adverbs, 18; and adjectives, 333; of manner, 134, 151; of place, 151; of time, 151
 affricates, 23, 24, 69, 70; alveo-dental, 69; alveo-palatal, 69, 70; release, 24
 agglutination, 15
 agglutinative: elements, 15-19, 22; process, 15
 allative, 144
 allographs, 95, 107
 allomorphs, 107
 allophones, 33
 Altaic, 15, 21
 alveo-palatal: affricates, 69, 70; fricatives, 72; obstruents, 87
 alveo-dental: affricate, 69; fricatives, 72; nasal, 75; obstruents, 87; stops, 62
 analogical extension, 25
 anaptyxis, 22-25, 49; and labial harmony, 49; intermorphemic, 24; orthographic representation, 24; perception, 24
 aorist, 160, 168
 apartments, 187, 188
 apicalization, 45, 52
 Arabic: influences, 132; language, 24; loanwords, 95; script, 61, 91, 93-97 (*see also* orthography); script styles, 95; specific letters, 93
 archimorphemes, 20, 47
 archiphonemes, 23, 47, 49; consonantal, 81; vocalic, 47
 aspect, 222-225, 612-618; accidental, 272, 615, 616; accomplishment, 144; anticipatory, 196; assistance, 254; benefit, 223, 235, 254, 613; brevity, 616, 617; briefly continuative, 120; change, 272; completion, 144, 223, 324, 614; conscientious, 223, 614; continuative, 160, 223, 254, 274, 614, 618; customary, 196; frequentive, 274, 618; habitual, 214, 618; inadvertence, 327; inceptive, 214; intensive, 324, 615; lack of control, 324, 613, 617; lack of restraint, 613; momentary, 214, 224, 324; persistence 160, 614; preparatory, 196, 223, 616; progressive, 257, 613, 617; regularity, 214, 274, 618; reflexive, 223, 235, 612; repetitive, 214, 618; resultative, 161, 204, 304, 616; tentative, 223, 254, 613, 615; thoroughness, 223, 617; simultaneous, 214; singularity, 239, 616; suddenness, 324, 613, 617; suffering, 235; unrestricted continuative, 223, 254
 aspectual verbs, *see* aspect
 aspiration, 89
 assimilation: and orthography, 88, 92; back nasal, 88; consonantal, 80-82, 87; harmonic, 45, 80, 81; liquid, 26; nasal, 88; of glides, 26; regressive, 86-88; vocalic, 25, 45
 attributive, 24, 134, 195; genitive,

- 213; locative, 194; modifying noun phrases, 151; participle, 159; suffix, 119
- auxiliary verbs, *see* aspect
- /a/, 33, 34, 38, 39, 47; and assimilated /r/, 56; umlauting, 38-40, 51, 52; raising, 39
- /b/, 59, 61, 62; fricativization, 86
- backness: consonantal, 24; vocalic, 33
- /c/, 59, 69
- calligraphic styles, 95
- capitalization, 95, 98, 102, 105
- case, 17, 107, 108, 132, 589, 590
- China, 4, 6, 7, 310; Standard Uyghur, 6, 7; Uyghur publications, 6, 7; Uyghur studies, 6, 7
- Chinese: influences, 6, 7; language proficiency, 204; loanwords, 98, 203, 204; palatal consonants, 99; retroflex consonants, 99
- classifiers: for pieces of writing, 326; for rooms, 188; for sets of rooms, 188; for whole entities, 324
- clitics, *see* enclitics
- codas, 21, 22, 59; CC-type, 22; fricativization, 89
- color terms, 279
- comitative, 132, 158
- compounding: and case marking, 132; and stress, 28; names, 137; nominal, 132, 137, 138; verbal, 222
- concessive, 162, 327
- concurrent actions, 373
- conditional, 162, 214, 291, 324, 360, 405, 602, 605; past, 602; present-future, 605; with *ägär*, 324; with *keräk*, 360
- conjugation, 595-611; continuous/habitual past, 600; definite past, 601; imperative, 611; indefinite past, 597; intentional, 608; past conditional, 602; past progressive, 601; pluperfect, 596; present progressive, 604; present-future, 603; present-future conditional, 605; present-future obligatory, 606; suppositional future, 609; suppositional/narrative (hearsay) past, 598
- conjunctions, 132, 158
- consonants, 59-90; alternation, 83; archiphonemes, 81; assimilation, 80-83, 86, 87; continuant, 86; deletion, 23, 26, 90; devoicing, 82, 84, 85, 92, 93; dissimilation, 89; fricativization, 86; harmony, 46; indivisible, 22; insertion, 25, 56; lengthening, 24; phonemes, 59, 81; principles, 80; sonorant, 23, 24, 26
- converbs, 18, 121, 145, 149, 213, 222, 305, 347
- counters, 375; for pieces of writing, 326; for rooms, 188; for sets of rooms, 188; for whole entities, 324
- counter-interrogative, 118
- Cyrillic script, 22, 61, 91, 102, 103
- /ç/, 59, 69, 70
- /d/, 59, 63
- dative-directive, 107, 108, 144, 291, 590
- days: of the month, 281; of the week, 246
- declension of pronouns, 109-110
- deletion: of consonants and glides, 23, 26, 90; of vowels, 58
- derivation: lexical, 16
- derivational: enclitics, 16; suffixes, 16
- descriptive verbs, *see* aspect
- desiderative, 347, 375, 402, 612
- devocalization, 57
- devoicing: of consonants, 82-85, 92; of vowels, 6, 27, 34, 45
- diacritics, 93
- dialects, 4, 59; and labial vowel harmony, 50; central, 6; Fergahana Valley, 6; Ili, 6; Lopnur, 50; northern, 6; Qazaqistan, 6; Qirghizistan, 6; southern, 6, 53; Soviet standard, 6, 9; standard, 6, 7, 9; Uzbekistan, 6, 26; variation,

43; Xinjiang standard, 6, 7
 diminutive: adjectival, 196, 402
 direct quotation, 281
 directive, 590
 disharmony, 45
 dissimilation, 89
 dubitative, 118
 dwellings, 187

/e/, 33, 37, 38, 47; in loanwords, 37
 elative, 118, 590
 elision, *see* deletion
 emphasis, 30, 118, 119, 145, 272, 328, 347, 401; enclitic, 145; interrogative, 403; on 'to be', 118; personal pronouns, 131
 enclitics, 16, 17, 19, 45, 46, 130; and stress, 28; and vowel harmony, 46; derivational, 16; pronominal, 593
 enumerations, 27; and case marking, 132; and stress, 29; with plural suffix, 167; with *qatarliq*, 161
 epenthesis, 22-26; anaptyctic, 22-25, 49; and palatal-velar harmony, 46, 48, 49; and umlauting, 51; between morphemes, 24; consonantal, 25, 56; definition, 23; dialectal variation, 23; in loanwords, 24; orthographic representation, 24; perception, 24; post-final, 25; prosthetic, 25; variation, 24; vocalic, 23-25; within morphemes, 24
 equative, 16, 373
 ethnonyms, 134
 etiquette, 136, 137
 exclamations, 30; of pain, 274; of unpleasant surprise, 274
 existence, 158, 167, 33

/f/, 59, 71
 Farsi, *see* Iranian, Persian language
 foreign influences, 6, 7, 51, 132, 204
 formal speech modes, 132
 fractions, 594
 fricatives, 23-26, 71-74; alveo-dental, 72; alveo-palatal, 72; glottal, 74; labial, 71; laryngeal, 74; uvular, 73

fricativization, 24; of codas, 89; of consonants, 86; of voiced stops, 86
 future (*see also* present-future): indefinite, 168; suppositional, 158, 609; participle, 194; possibility, 305; habitual, 194

/g/, 59, 65, 66; fricativization, 86; nasalization, 88
 gemination, 24
 gender, 133, 134
 genitive, 107, 108, 120, 131, 137, 187, 203, 213, 590; attributive, 213; optional, 203
 gerunds, *see* converbs
ghayn conversion, 60
 glides, 21, 59; deletion, 26, 90; derived from vowels, 57; labial, 78; palatal, 79
 glottal, *see* laryngeal
 graphemes, 92
 greetings, 118, 121, 136

/g/, 59, 60, 67, 68,

/h/, 59, 74, 80
hamza, 95, 96
 harmonic: assimilation, 45, 80, 81, 92; category, 46; differentiation, 34; domain, 34, 45; elements, 20; process, 47
 harmony: and prosthesis, 49; consonantal, 46, 80, 81; labial, 23, 49, 50; palatal-velar, 23, 46, 49; progressive, 49; regressive, 49, 51; vocalic, 8, 45-50
 hearsay, 135; past, 598

/h/, 33, 34, 35, 47; distinctness, 34; neutralization, 52
 illative, 144, 590
 imperative, 17, 19, 120, 146, 152, 158, 161, 212, 375, 610, 611
 impersonal expressions, 168, 334
 indeterminate forms, 18
 inessive, 144, 590
 inflexion, 15, 589-617
 insertion (*see also* anaptyxis,

- epenthesis): consonantal, 25, 56;
post-final, 25
instrumental, 132, 144, 158, 590
intensifiers: relative, 327
intentional, 213, 221, 608
interrogative: emphatic, 403; ordinal,
273; plain, 119; present-future,
401, 418; pronouns, 592;
propositional, 314; surprise, 160
intonation, 29, 30
invocatory, 152, 402, 612
Iranic: influences, 7, 132; loanwords,
95
- /ɪ/, 33-35, 47; distinctness, 34;
neutralization, 52
- /j/, 59
- /k/, 59, 63-65
Kazakh, *see* Qazaq
Kazakhstan, *see* Qazaqistan
kinship terms, 24, 200, 201; as
terms of address, 135
Kirghiz, *see* Qirghiz
Kirghizistan, *see* Qirghizistan
kona yeziq, *see* Arabic script,
orthography
- /l/, 59, 76, 77; assimilation, 26, 55,
86, 87; deletion, 26
labial: harmony, 23, 49-51, 88;
fricatives, 71; glide, 78; nasal, 75;
stops, 60
language planning, 5, 204
laryngeal: fricatives, 74; stops, 22,
44, 45, 59, 69, 95
lateral liquid, *see* /l/
lengthening: of consonants, 24; of
vowels, 26
lexical: derivation, 16; inventory, 16;
morphology, 15
ligatures, 95
limitative, 290
liquids, 26, 76; assimilation, 55;
lateral, *see* /l/; non-lateral, *see* /r/
loanwords, 24, 25, 80; /e/, 37; and
epenthesis, 24; and stress, 28, 55;
and vowel length, 28, 45; Arabic,
95; Chinese, 98, 203, 204; Iranic,
95; non-nativized, 22, 23;
orthography, 95, 98; Russian, 37,
51, 204; specific phonemes, 59
locative, 108, 144, 590; attributive,
194; suffix, 108
Lopnur dialect, 50
- /m/, 59, 75
macron, 51, 28
minus sign, 18, 19
monetary denominations, 255-257,
262, 273, 274
months: Gregorian, 294, 295;
Islamic, 294; numerical, 295
morphemes, 15-47, 92, 107;
boundaries, 18-21, 46, 92;
derivational, 16; distinctive
features, 18; divisions, 21;
inflexional, 15; lexical, 15;
prestressed, 28; syntactic, 15, 16,
107; typology, 17
morphological principles, 15-20
morphophonemic: integration, 17;
representation, 19
morphophonology, 8, 15-20
- /n/, 59, 75, 76, 87, 88
names, 133, 134
narrative past, 239, 348, 598
nasal, 74; alveo-dental, 75; back
assimilation, 88; labial, 75; uvular,
60; velar, 60, 76, 80; velar vs.
uvular, 80
nativization, 37
negative, 17; adjectival, 144;
converbial, 305; nominal, 144;
present-future, 305; verbal, 160
non-existence, 163, 167, 333
nouns, 18; ~ adjectives, 134, 135;
category, 134; compounding, 132,
138; de-adjectival, 305; denominal,
19, 305; denumerative, 176;
de-participial, 305; deverbal, 19;
modification, 151; modifying, 134;
verbal, 347
numeral (*see also* numeratives):

- symbols, 95
- numeratives, 17, 18, 95, 134, 360, 592; and plurality, 119; cardinal, 592; ordinal, 92, 213, 594; symbols, 95; with plural, 360
- /ŋ/, 59, 60, 76, 80
- /o/, 33, 44, 47
- object, 589, 590; definite, 152, 213, 334; direct, 589, 590; indefinite, 152; indirect, 590
- obligatory: participle, 194; present-future, 606
- obstruents: alveo-dental, 87; alveo-palatal, 87
- Old Uyghur: people, 5; script, 91
- onsets, 21, 22, 59
- optative, 158
- orthography, 7, 8, 42, 46, 52, 91-105; and assimilation, 80, 85-88; and harmony, 80; and devoicing, 85, 93; and epenthesis, 24; and fricativization, 86, 89; and labial assimilation, 88; and morpheme boundaries, 46; and nasal assimilation, 87, 88; and stress, 55; and syllable structure, 22; and underlength, 57; Arabic-script-based, 9, 61, 85, 91, 93, 95-97; capitalization, 95; Cyrillic-script-based, 22, 60, 61, 91, 102, 103; instability, 38; interference, 51; of Arabic loanwords, 95; of Chinese loanwords, 98; of glottal stops, 69; of Iranian loanwords, 95; of ordinal numeratives, 92; of Russian loanwords, 102; punctuation, 92; reforms, 85, 91; Roman-script-based, 22, 91, 93, 98-101
- /o/, 33, 43, 44, 47
- /p/, 59-62
- palatal consonants, *see* Chinese palatal consonants
- participial: attributive, 159; glide, 79; future habitual, 194; obligation, 194; past/present, 159; with bol-, 167
- partitive, 118, 590
- passive, 334
- past: conditional, 602; continuous/habitual, 600; de-participial noun, 305; definite, 159, 212, 254, 373, 599; hearsay, 598; indefinite, 595; narrative, 598; perfect, 145, 159, 212, 306, 348, 597; progressive, 600; suppositional, 329, 348, 404, 598
- pauses, 27, 29
- percentages, 594
- permission, 222
- Persian language, 24 (*see also* Iranian, Tajik)
- personal: expressions, 131; pronouns, 108, 109, 590
- phonemes, 33; consonantal, 59-79, 81; loan-specific, 59; vocalic, 33-44, 47
- phrases; emphatic, 30; exclamatory, 30; interrogative, 30; stress, 29
- pinyin, 98, 99
- pluperfect, 305, 596
- plural, 17; marker, 16, 109, 119; with numerative, 360
- plus sign, 18, 19
- possessive, 16,, 17, 131, 134, 137, 187, 203; construction, 137, 131; 1st person, 119; 2nd person pl., 177, 196; 2nd person sg., 120, 213; 3rd person, 120; omission, 131
- postpositions, 18
- potential, 234, 324
- predicate, 151
- presence, 158
- present (*see also* present-future): perfect, 212; progressive, 604
- present-future, 160, 612; aorist, 168; conditional, 605; gerundive, 213; interrogative, 401, 418; negative, 305; obligatory, 606
- privative, 16, 134, 162
- progressive: aspect, 223, 257, 617; past, 601; present, 604

pronominal: references, 130; tag enclitics, 118, 121, 145, 152, 159, 161, 405, 593
 pronominalizers, 195, 213;
 genitive-based, 213
 pronouns, 134, 590; demonstrative, 110, 118, 119, 121, 591;
 interrogative, 119, 120, 592;
 irregular forms, 107, 108; optional, 203; personal, 108, 109, 118, 120, 121, 130, 131, 590; redundant, 131
 propositional interrogative, 314
 prosody, 8
 prosthesis, 23, 25, 44, 49; and
 harmony, 49; glottal stops, 44;
 laryngeal stops, 44; vocalic, 25
 punctuation, 92
 purpose, 325, 373

/q/, 59, 60, 66, 67
 Qazaq influences, 204
 Qazaqistan: Uyghur dialects, 6
 Qirghiz influences, 204
 Qirghizistan: Uyghur dialects, 6
 questions (*see also* interrogative):
 intonation, 29
 quotations, *see* direct quotations

/r/, 59, 77; assimilation, 26, 55, 56, 86; "deletion", *see* /r/ assimilation;
 insertion, 25, 56
 raising, *see* vowels, raising
 reciprocal, 168
 reduction, *see* vowels, reduction
 representative, 119, 418
 requests, 162, 212, 214, 290
 retroflex, *see* Chinese retroflex
 consonants
 resyllabification, 23
 rhymes, 21
 Roman script (*see also* ortho-
 graphy), 91, 98-101
 rooms, 187, 188
 Russian: language proficiency, 204;
 loanwords, 25, 37, 51, 59, 102,
 204; orthographic interference, 51;
 influences, 6, 7, 51

/s/, 59, 72; and prosthesis, 25; < c,
 59; realization, 72, 73; regressive
 consonantal assimilation, 87
 salutations, *see* greetings
 scripts (*see also* Arabic script styles,
 Cyrillic script, Roman script, ortho-
 graphy): Old Uyghur, 91; pre-Islamic,
 91
 semi-consonants, *see* glides
 semi-vowels, *see* glides
 sentence structure, 151
 Sinkiang, *see* Xinjiang
 sonorants, 23, 24, 26
 Soviet Union: Standard Uyghur
 dialect, 6, 9
 Standard Uyghur: China, 6, 7;
 Soviet Union, 6, 9
 standardization, 5
 stops, 23, 24; alveo-dental, 62;
 deletion, 26; fricativization, 86;
 front, 26; glottal, 22, 44, 45, 59,
 69, 95; labial, 60; laryngeal, 22, 44,
 69, 95; release, 24; uvular, 66;
 velar, 25, 63
 stress, 17, 27-29, 55; and enclitics,
 28; and orthography, 92; and
 vowel raising, 34; assignment
 domain, 17, 28; in compounds, 28;
 in loanwords, 28; phrasal, 27, 30,
 55; primary, 27-29; secondary, 17,
 27, 28; tonal, 27
 subjects, 151; impersonal, 168;
 marking, 589
 suffixes, 16-20, 29; case, 107, 108;
 classificatory, 119; defunct, 24;
 denominal, 20; derivational, 16;
 deverbal, 20; order, 17; plural, 16;
 possessive, 16; prestressed, 17, 19,
 29; syntactic, 16, 17, 107
 superlative, 194
 suppositional, 118, 360; future, 158,
 609; past, 239, 348, 404, 598
 surnames, 133; patronymic-derived,
 133
 surprise, 254, 255, 274
 suspense, 328, 333
 syllabification, 20-22
 syllables: boundaries, 22; codas, 21,

- 22, 59; "heavy", 28, 51, 55, 92; "light", 28, 92; native perception, 22; nuclei, 21; onsets, 21, 22, 59; open, 22; rhymes, 21; simplification, 26; "strong", 28, 51, 55, 92; structure, 21-26; traditional descriptions, 22; "weak", 28, 92 syntax, 15, 151
- /ʁ/, 59, 72, 73
- /h/, 59, 62, 63
tags, 145, 151, 152
Tajik influences, 204
Taranchi, 4
tense, 17, 595-611
tentative, 223, 254, 305
titles, 135
tone, 27, 29
topicalization, 151, 272; adverbial phrase, 151; subject phrase, 151
transliteration, 9, 18, 46, 105; capitalization, 105; letter inventory, 105
transparency, 49
Turkic languages, 4, 15, 45, 53; vowel harmony, 45, 46; vowel phonemes, 47
Turkish: intensifier, 119; interrogative, 119; language, 45
- /u/, 33, 42, 43, 47
umlauting, 6, 28, 39, 40, 45, 53, 55; and epenthesis, 51; and raising, 53; constraints, 51; of /a/, 39, 40, 51; of /u/, 38-40, 51, 52; results, 51
underlength, 56, 58
urging, 290, 401
uvular, 80; fricatives, 73; fricativization, 86; stops, 66
Uyghur: access, 7, 8; as a lingua franca, 5; as an additional Turkic language, 8; dialects, 4, 6, 9, 50; ethnonym, 5; geographic range, 4; literary, 7; names, 4; Old, *see* Old Uyghur; publications, 6, 7; standard dialects, 6, 7, 9; status in China, 5; studies, 6, 7; Western descriptions, 6, 7
Uzbek: influences, 204; intensifier, 119; interrogative, 119; language, 8, 135
Uzbekistan; Uyghur dialects, 6, 26
- /ü/, 33, 41, 42, 47
- /v/, 59, 71
velar, 80; nasal, 76; stops, 25, 63
verbal: boundaries, 18; compounding, 222; forms, 18; negation, 160; nouns, 347; phrases, 151; stems, 18; tense marker, 17
verbalization, 161
verbs, 18; aspectual, *see* aspect; denominal, 19; deverbal, 19; of motion, 220
vocalic: anaptyxis, 22-25, 49; assimilation of consonants, 86; deletion, 58; devoicing, 45; epenthesis, 22-26, 48; nuclei, 21; prosthesis, 25
voluntative, 158
vowels, 21, 33-58; anaptyctic, 22-25, 49; archiphonemes, 47; assimilation, 45; back, 33, 80; changing to glides, 57; default allophones, 33; deletion, 58; "deletion" vs. "insertion" 24; devoicing, 6, 27, 34, 45; disharmonic, 45; epenthetic, 20, 23-26, 48; front, 80; harmony, 8, 34, 45-50; height, 33; insertion, 22-26; lax vs. tense, 33; length, 21, 28, 55; lengthening, 26, 55; "linking", *see* anaptyxis, epenthesis, vowels, epenthetic; neutralization, 45, 52; orthographic representation, 93, 95; phonemes, 33, 47; post-final insertion, 25; raising, 6, 27, 28, 34, 39-41, 45, 52-56, 92; raising and umlauting, 53; reduction, 6, 27, 34; representation in the Arabic-script-based orthography, 95; rounded, 33, 41-43; underlength, 56; unrounded, 34, 35, 37, 40, 52

/w/, 59, 78

weights, 281

wishes, 152

word boundaries, 19

writing systems, *see* Cyrillic script,
Roman script, orthography, scripts

/x/, 59, 73

Xinjiang, 6, 9; standard dialect, 6, 7;
use of Modern Uyghur, 4; Uyghur
population, 4

/y/, 59, 79; assimilation, 26, 55, 86;
insertion, 25; "deletion", *see* /y/,
assimilation

yeŋi yeziq, *see* Roman script

/z/, 59, 72, 73

/ʒ/, 59, 73

SPOKEN UYGHUR

Reinhard F. Hahn



Modern 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.

UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON PRESS

Seattle & London www.washington.edu/uwpress

ISBN-10: 0-295-98651-4 / ISBN-13: 978-0-295-98651-7

